

**Land adjacent to Penistone Road and
Woodsome Park, Lepton, West
Yorkshire:
Heritage Statement**



View East from the Terrace at Woodsome Hall

ARS Ltd Report 2020/130
September 2020

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**
Digging with Purpose

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Peacock + Smith Ltd to produce an assessment of a proposed new housing development on land adjacent to Penistone Road and Woodsome Park, Lepton, West Yorkshire with regard to how this might affect the setting of *Woodsome Hall*, a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1184158). The plot of land under consideration is part of Housing Allocation Site HS2 in the *Kirklees Local Plan* (adopted February 2019). The proposal seeks permission to develop up to 75 dwellings and includes the provision of a link road through a future second phase to the east of the site.

An application for outline planning permission for this scheme has been submitted to Kirklees Council (Planning Ref: 2020/60/92307/W), and Historic England's Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas provided a consultation response with regard to the planning application which stated:

'The site subject of this application was historically part of the Woodsome Hall estate and Woodsome Hall, a magnificent grade I listed hall of sixteenth-century origin, lies to the west of the site, at about 600m distance. The main range containing the hall faces east and overlooks the valley in which the application site stands. Access to the hall is through Woodsome Road, which exits off Penistone Road, opposite to the application site.'

The development of housing on this site has the potential to affect the setting of the hall, through the visual disruption the presence of housing and associated lights could have on to the established views from the hall. Relatedly, the introduction of a roundabout connection on the proposed location could have a detrimental impact on to the character and appearance of this site which forms part of the approach to the hall and constitutes part of its setting.

When determining an application, the local planning authority should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting, with the level of detail proportionate to the asset's importance (paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework). The submitted application does not include a Heritage Statement to assess the impacts the proposed development would have on to the setting of the grade I listed hall and no consideration of the proximity of this important heritage asset to and its relationship with the development site can be found on the Design and Access or the Planning Statements. Without such information it is not possible to ascertain whether harm occurs to its setting and to what degree such harm could be avoidable.

Consequently, Historic England cannot support this proposal, because of the potential for harm and lack of justification for it. We ask that a Heritage Statement is requested from the applicant and that this and any amendments resulting from it as well as any mitigation measures are discussed and agreed in liaison with your specialist conservation advisers if you are minded to approve it in its present form.'

This assessment will seek to address the concerns of the Historic England Inspector by providing an assessment of the potential impacts in accordance with the 5 steps process that is detailed in *Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*

(Historic England 2017), as discussed further below in section 2.2.

2 METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Approach

This assessment of the setting of heritage assets was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy as enshrined in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (MHCLG 2019a).

The approach to the assessment of significance is that set out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), which states that the significance of heritage assets derives from the ‘heritage values’ that they possess, which may be *evidential*, *historical* (either *illustrative* or *associative*), *aesthetic* or *communal*. Reference is also made to ‘heritage significance’ as described in the *NPPF*, which is defined as the ‘*value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting*’ (MHCLG 2019a, 71).

2.2 Methodology

The assessment also follows the guidelines set out in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition)* (Historic England 2017) which recommends a 5-stage approach to the assessment of impacts to settings of heritage assets:

- ◆ Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
- ◆ Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated.
- ◆ Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
- ◆ Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
- ◆ Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

For Step 2, the guidance provides a detailed, but non-exhaustive, checklist of potential attributes of a setting which may help to elucidate its contribution to the significance of an asset, but notes that it may be the case that only a limited selection of the attributes listed is likely to be particularly important in terms of any single asset (Historic England 2017, 11). This checklist is reproduced in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Assessing the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets

The asset’s physical surroundings	◆ Topography
	◆ Aspect

	◆ Other heritage assets (including buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains) ◆ Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces ◆ Formal design e.g. hierarchy, layout ◆ Orientation and aspect ◆ Historic materials and surfaces ◆ Green space, trees and vegetation ◆ Openness, enclosure and boundaries ◆ Functional relationships and communications ◆ History and degree of change over time
Experience of the asset	◆ Surrounding landscape or townscape character ◆ Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset ◆ Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features ◆ Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point ◆ Noise, vibration and other nuisances ◆ Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness' ◆ Busyness, bustle, movement and activity ◆ Scents and smells ◆ Diurnal changes ◆ Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy ◆ Land use ◆ Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement ◆ Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public ◆ Rarity of comparable survivals of setting ◆ Cultural associations ◆ Celebrated artistic representations ◆ Traditions

Similarly for Step 3, the guidance provides a detailed, but non-exhaustive checklist of potential attributes of a development affecting setting which may help to elucidate the implications for the significance of an asset, but notes that it may be that only a limited selection of these is likely to be particularly important in terms of any particular development (Historic England 2017, 13). This checklist is reproduced in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Assessing the effect of the proposed development

Location and siting of the development	◆ Proximity to asset ◆ Position in relation to relevant topography and watercourses ◆ Position in relation to key views to, from and across ◆ Orientation ◆ Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset
Form and appearance of the development	◆ Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness ◆ Competition with or distraction from the asset ◆ Dimensions, scale and massing ◆ Proportions ◆ Visual permeability (extent to which it can be seen through), reflectivity ◆ Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc.) ◆ Architectural and landscape style and/or design ◆ Introduction of movement or activity ◆ Diurnal or seasonal change
Other effects of the development	◆ Change to built surroundings and spaces ◆ Change to skyline, silhouette ◆ Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc. ◆ Lighting effects and 'light spill' ◆ Change to general character (e.g. urbanising or industrialising) ◆ Changes to public access, use or amenity ◆ Changes to land use, land cover, tree cover ◆ Changes to communications/accessibility/ permeability, including traffic, road junctions and car-parking, etc. ◆ Changes to ownership arrangements (fragmentation/permitted development/etc.) ◆ Economic viability
Permanence of the development	◆ Anticipated lifetime/temporariness ◆ Recurrence ◆ Reversibility

The checklists presented in Tables 3 and 4 provide a framework for the assessment of impacts to setting which, following a consideration of potential mitigation or enhancement in Step 4, should be clearly documented in Step 5. The GPAN states that:

'It is good practice to document each stage of the decision-making process in a non-technical and proportionate way, accessible to non-specialists. This should set out clearly how the setting of each heritage asset affected contributes to its significance or to the appreciation of its significance, as well as what the anticipated effect of the development will be, including of any mitigation proposals. Despite the wide range of possible variables, normally

this analysis should focus on a limited number of key attributes of the asset, its setting and the proposed development, in order to avoid undue complexity. Such assessment work is a potentially valuable resource and should be logged in the local Historic Environment Record' (Historic England 2017, 15).

2.3 Visibility Analysis

In order to help to understand the extent of the views towards the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') from the vicinity of Woodsome Hall, a series of 'viewsheds' were created. These utilised the Environment Agency's LiDAR data, which was freely available at 1m resolution, processed using the Quantum GIS Visibility Analysis plug-in. The LiDAR Digital Elevation Model (DEM) used was the Digital Surface Model (DSM) rather than the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) or 'bare earth' model which removes buildings and vegetation from the DEM. The DSM takes into account the likely screening effect of buildings and vegetation, thereby giving a more realistic impression of where visibility might be possible.

3 SETTING ASSESSMENT

3.1 Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2017, 9) states that:

It is important that, at the pre-application or scoping stage, the local authority, having due regard to the need for proportionality:

- ♦ *indicates whether it considers a proposed development has the potential to affect the setting of (a) particular heritage asset(s), or*
- ♦ *specifies an 'area of search' around the proposed development within which it is reasonable to consider setting effects, or*
- ♦ *advises the applicant to consider approaches such as a 'Zone of Visual Influence' or 'Zone of Theoretical Visibility' in relation to the proposed development in order to better identify heritage assets and settings that may be affected*

In the case of the proposed development, in accordance with the consultation advice provided by Historic England's Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas (see section 1.1. above), the local authority requires further information regarding the potential impacts to the setting of *Woodsome Hall* (NHLE 1184158).

The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry for Woodsome Hall records that the earliest dweller at Woodsome is thought to be Gilbert de Notton who resided there in 1236, and subsequently the Tyas family lived there until 1370, when the manor was granted to Sir William Finchenden. The Kayes occupied Woodsome from 1378 to 1726 when Sir Arthur Kaye died. His daughter married George Legge, heir to the Earl of Dartmouth, and this family occupied the house until 1911.

Nothing survives of the original medieval moated manor house, and the extant country house was built in stages for four generations of the Kaye family, between the early-16th and mid-17th centuries, and is described by Pevsner as follows: 'A *picturesque and mellow*

Elizabethan house. Paved terrace to the E. Two-storeyed E front with symmetrical cross gables and attached to that on the l. side the lower and smaller gable of the porch, Date 1600 over the porch; date 1644 in the small room above. Mullioned windows. Hall with large transomed five-light window and an extra cross-window, rather narrow, to represent the High Table end. A later projecting wing on the r.; also later the courtyard at the back. The N wing of the early C17, but the colonnade of short stumpy Tuscan columns to the W probably late C17. The Hall had originally an open roof with arched braces. The fireplace is set against the screen, the walls are panelled and there is a gallery. Over the fireplace in large florid letters the names of those for whom the house was originally built: Arthur Kay (+1582) and his first wife Biatryx Kaye. To the r. of the hall the Parlour. Several good plaster ceilings (Pevsner 1967, 199).

John Speed's 'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine', which was published in 1611/12, depicts Woodsome Hall, but no park pale is depicted, which would have indicated the existence of a deer park. However, a mid-19th century study of English deer parks states the following regarding the parkland at Woodsome: '*To the east of Barnsley a park is marked by Saxton at Brearly; a subsequent park was, in the early part of the 18th century, at Woodsome, near Huddersfield, belonging at that period to the Kaye family: it appears to have been disparked about the year 1733, after the death of Lord Lewisham, who had married the heiress of the Kayes*' (Shirley 1867, 216). In support of this, he also states '*So late as the year 1 733, I find the .Steward of Woodsome Park in Yorkshire advising the destruction of all the young and rascally deer*'. It is possible that this marked a transition from a deer park to a landscaped park.

Crump and Ghorbal claimed in their 1935 work '*History of the Huddersfield Woollen Industry*' that the parkland was designed and laid out by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, and that he also designed the formal terrace, basing his design on the terrace at Haddon Hall in Derbyshire. However this claim has been questioned by Phibbs who assigns the attribution to 'Capability' Brown into his lowest category of 10% probability, as the 'attribution was made over 5 decades after Brown's death' (Phibbs 2015).

The last members of the Dartmouth family to live at the Hall left in 1911, and 10 years later the Woodsome Hall Golf Club was formed, which leased 134 acres of land along with the Hall, outbuildings and gardens from the 6th Earl of Dartmouth for the sum £467. By Easter 1922, 13 holes had been laid out by Course Builder William Button with a team of 30 men, and the full course of 18 holes was completed just over a year later. In 1939 the Woodsome Hall house and estate was purchased by the Club from the Earl of Dartmouth for £10,000.

3.2 Step 2: Assess whether, how, and to what degree these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

The Grade I Listed Building of Woodsome Hall is evidently a fine example of an Elizabethan mansion house which has been little altered or added to, and as such is well deserved of its status as an 'asset of the highest significance'. In addition to the Grade I Hall itself, two of the outbuildings are also designated as Grade II Listed Buildings, and this adds to the group value as a whole of the Woodsome Hall complex. These include the *Locker Room Building*

Immediately to North of Woodsome Hall (NHLE 1313336) which is probably a former stable block of possible 17th century date, and *Fuel Store 200 Yards South East of Woodsome Hall* (NHLE 1135321) which is a small timber framed outbuilding of probable 15th century date (Photograph 13).

The main range of the hall was built on rising ground on an east-facing slope, overlooking the Fenay valley below (Photographs 11 and 12), and it may have been sited here precisely to take advantage of this prospect. This was, and still is, a largely rural setting, but overlooking what is now the main south road out of Huddersfield towards Penistone. Jeffreys' map of 1771 (Figure 2) illustrates that in the 18th century, the road bifurcated at a mill, situated on Fenay Beck watercourse, the road leading to Woodsome Hall crossing over Woodsome Bridge, bearing to the right and then turning left and passing close to the north side of the Hall before continuing on to Farnley Tyas.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey (OS) Old Series map of 1843 (Figure 3), the main road to the north of the Hall was following the same course that Woodsome Road takes today, skirting some distance to the north of the Hall, around what is likely to have been the historic parkland boundary, but the eastern approach to the Hall off this road was still depicted. The parkland associated with the Hall at this time is depicted with darker shading, and this appeared to have comprised all of that land to the north-east of the Hall as far as Woodsome Road just described, and to the south east of the Hall up to a line perpendicular to the course of the Fenay Beck and the main Huddersfield Penistone Road (this was the Huddersfield and Penistone Turnpike, created in 1777). Beyond this was an elongated block of land to the rear of a farmhouse building, with which it may have been associated, with a belt of woodland to the south of this. To the south-west was another block of parkland which was bounded by another block of woodland named as Carr Wood, and to the north-west was another block of land which was apparently outwith the park boundary, with Birks Wood beyond this to the west.

At the time of the OS Old Series map described above, there were three main approaches to the Hall, the one from the east having been depicted as such on Jeffreys' 1771 map. In addition to this, a slightly shorter approach from the north off Woodsome Road is depicted on the 1843 OS map, as well as a longer driveway from the south, which survives today as Woodsome Hall Lane. The driveway from the north of Woodsome Road is now the main entrance and approach to the Hall and the Golf Club (Photograph 14), and this appears to have been the case since the late 19th century.

The 1847 Farnley Tyas tithe map depicts the hall and its parkland in greater detail, and the tithe apportionment provides further information regarding occupancy and land-use (Figure 5 and Table 3).

Table 3: Extracts from the 1847 Farnley Tyas tithe apportionment

Landowner	Occupier	Plot no.	Description	Landuse
Earl of Dartmouth	Jonathan Senior	1	Woodsome Hall and Buildings together with Honey Royd	Pasture
Earl of Dartmouth	Jonathan Senior	2	Mill Croft	Arable
Earl of	Jonathan	3	Near Haven	Arable

Landowner	Occupier	Plot no.	Description	Landuse
Dartmouth	Senior			
Earl of Dartmouth	Jonathan Senior	7	Far Haven	Arable
Earl of Dartmouth	Jonathan Senior	8	Broad Ing	Pasture
Earl of Dartmouth	Jonathan Senior	9	Copy	Pasture
Earl of Dartmouth	Himself	4	Upper Haven plant.	Woodland
Earl of Dartmouth	Himself	5	Lower Haven plant.	Woodland
Earl of Dartmouth	Himself	6	Little Oak plant.	Woodland

The details from the apportionment in Table 3 above illustrate that the Hall was in the occupation of Jonathan Senior, and whilst the parkland to the west ('Honey Royd') was under pasture, the three parcels of land to the east were all being farmed by Senior as arable.

The Lepton tithe map of 1845 (Figure 4) illustrates that the PDA was largely occupied by a series of fields which were part of the Earl of Dartmouth's estate in the parish of Kirkheaton, with the junction of two roads at the northern part of the PDA. Part of one of these roads survives today as the B6433 (Rowley Lane). It is clear from this map that what is now Penistone Road was following a completely different course at this time, passing between the two buildings further to the west which are still extant, surviving as 1 Woodsome Road (named as 'Floyd Green' on the 1893 OS map) and what was formerly the Three Crowns Public House (on the 1855 OS map).

The OS 1st edition map of 1855 illustrates that the eastern approach to the Hall was no longer in use by this time, and an elongated block of woodland is depicted as occupying much of the length of this former approach, but the northern and southern approaches are both depicted. The extent of parkland associated with the Hall is not depicted on this map, but the rectangular block of parkland extending eastwards is clearly delineated, being bounded on all sides, and accentuating the east-west axis of the Hall complex. The blocks of parkland to the north-east and south-west appear more amorphous in comparison, and it is difficult to distinguish them from the surrounding farmland from this map. By the time of this map, Penistone Road had also been diverted and straightened, and is shown as running along its present alignment with a new junction with Woodsome Road having been created adjacent to the western edge of the PDA.

The OS 25 inch edition of 1893 provides greater detail regarding the Hall and its grounds, and illustrates that by this time the block of land to the east of the Hall had been subdivided by a field boundary. Immediately to the north of this, the old eastern approach to the Hall is depicted once again, shown as a trackway passing through the belt of woodland that flanks the northern edge of the eastern parkland block. By this time the northern approach to the

Hall had become more formalised through the planting of an avenue of trees along its length. Further tree planting has also occurred by this time in 'Honey Royd' to the west of the Hall, and two orchards are also shown in the area to the south of the Hall. A similar scenario is shown on the 1907 OS map, but the subdivided fields to the east of the Hall had become agglomerated into a single field once more, and little change is evident on the large scale 1916 OS map.

All of the OS mapping subsequent to this depicts the grounds surrounding the Hall as occupied by the Golf Course, following its construction in 1921-22, but the finer detail regarding the separate holes is not provided. However, it is clear that since this time the subsequent land use and patterns of movement in the landscape surrounding the Hall has been structured in no small measure by the leisure activity of golf, with the Hall becoming the focal point as the Club House. The Golf Club website describes the significance of the Hall and its setting to the golfers who use it as follows, on the page titled 'History of the Hall': *'The house itself is fascinating, and a perfect example of its type both inside and out. Perhaps its highlight outside is the wonderful view from the stone balustrade overlooking what is arguably the most beautiful first tee in the country, whilst inside is the magnificent panelled hall with its unique fireplace and the names of Arthur and Biatryx Kay carved in the massive beam above it, and its minstrels gallery looking down upon it all.'*

The 18-hole golf course occupies a much larger area than the parkland surrounding the Hall as depicted on the 1843 OS map (Figure 3), much of which appeared to be worked as farmland at the time of the 1847 tithe map and award. However, the verdant character of the surrounding landscape has been preserved, with Carr Wood to the south and south-west, Birks Wood to the west and Spring Wood to the south-east all surviving, and additional wooded areas have been planted as part of the landscaping within the golf course, notably with the expansion of Spring Wood northwards to form a large triangular block of woodland bordering the south side of the 2nd Hole. Consequently, the setting of the Hall has a very distinctively sylvan character (Photographs 11 and 12), perhaps more so than in the 19th century when it was located within a landscape which apparently was of a more agrarian nature.

Historic OS mapping also depicts changes in the wider landscape in the vicinity of the PDA which are of relevance to this assessment. The 1893 OS map depicts the Kirkburton Branch of the London & North-Western Railway which had been constructed upon a north-south oriented embankment, along what is the northern edge of the PDA. The railway opened in 1867, and closed to passenger services in July 1930 and to freight traffic in April 1965. This embankment would have been prominent in views eastwards from the Hall and the sight of trains moving across this vista would have been commonplace for almost 100 years. By the mid-20th century, the Woodsome Colliery had also been established in the hillside immediately above the railway to the east, with the Woodsome Brickworks also established to the south of this. It is evident therefore, that the views from the Hall have not remained static, and were far more industrialised during the 19th and 20th centuries.

The discussion above provides an overview of the historical evolution of the setting of Woodsome Hall. This allows an assessment of whether, how, and to what degree these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated. A number of key points that are of relevance to this

assessment are outlined below:

- ◆ The Hall was constructed on rising ground facing due east overlooking the Farnay Valley, and this is likely to have always been the key view from the Hall out into the surrounding landscape, whilst the key view of the Hall itself would have the view west towards it, in the opposite direction. These views are both key to appreciating the *aesthetic value* of the Hall and its landscape setting, whilst the view towards the Hall from the east is key to appreciating its *Architectural Interest*.
- ◆ This view is still considered important today, and forms the backdrop to the tee-off from the 1st Hole of the golf course, and this will add to the *communal value* that the Hall and its setting possesses for the members of the public who have enjoyed the leisurely pursuit of golfing from this location for almost a century.
- ◆ Whilst it has been claimed that the parkland surrounding the Hall was designed by the celebrated 18th century landscape architect Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (which would add a high degree of *associative historical value* to the key views) this remains unproven and the veracity of the claim has been questioned.
- ◆ Further to the previous point, it is noteworthy that the key block of parkland occupying the important vista to the east of the Hall (which, it is expected, might have been the focus for Brown's characteristic naturalistic planting schemes or perhaps the location for an eye-catching body of water) was in use as an arable field known as 'Mill Croft' in 1847, which was bordered by a rectangular and unnaturalistic looking plantation of trees. Whilst this cannot be taken as proof that Brown had no hand in any landscaping activity in the grounds of the hall, it does not lend any credence to the notion.
- ◆ With regard to the Penistone Road/Woodsome Road junction and how this might contribute to the significance of Woodsome Hall or its setting, it is evident from the map regression that this was not historically part of a key approach to the Hall. It is acknowledged that the eastern approach to the Hall was historically the most important prior to the formalisation of the northern approach evident on the 1893 OS map. However this eastern approach to the Hall comprised a dog-leg which commenced at the junction adjacent to what was once Three Crowns Inn close to Woodsome Bridge, which then turned sharp left again to skirt past the northern façade to the Hall. This was later superseded by a more circuitous northern route to Farnlay Tyas which avoided going through the grounds of the Hall, and a private carriageway to the Hall from the north was created. The modern Penistone Road/Woodsome Road junction was in fact created during the period 1845-55 when Penistone Road was diverted and straightened, and it was around this time that the eastern approach fell out of use. There is also no intervisibility between the Hall and this junction, and it is considered therefore that this relatively modern junction does not form an important element of the setting of the Hall.
- ◆ The eastern vista beyond the parkland boundary was formerly far more industrialised, with the presence of a railway embankment and a colliery. However, the previous largely rural character of this vista was reinstated with the removal of the railway embankment and reclamation of the colliery during the latter part of the

20th century, although a number of further, less intrusive modern developments have been introduced in the interim period.

3.3 Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it

Figure 9 illustrates the viewshed for an observer looking through the balustrade on the terrace which occupies the eastern frontage to Woodsome Hall. As discussed above, this is perhaps the key view from the Hall itself and also equates to that from the tee-off for the 1st Hole which is from the lawn immediately below. This indicates that the foreground is dominated by the tee-off green, with more distant views across the 1st Hole and beyond this approximately two thirds of the PDA could be visible, but this would apparently not include the area of proposed alterations to Penistone Road. A site visit was undertaken as part of the assessment to 'ground-truth' this viewshed, this being undertaken in fine conditions in early September. This confirmed that parts of the PDA were visible in this view, but this was confined to small discrete areas along the northern boundary of the PDA, the rest of which was screened by the intervening trees (Photographs 5 and 6). Indeed this view is very much dominated by the treescape, being framed by the dense belts of woodland plantations that define the edges of the 1st and 2nd Holes, with a further line of trees which divide them. There is a further block of woodland at the eastern end of the golf course which largely screens the lower slopes of the PDA, which, as noted above is partially visible above. Further trees are visible on the hillside above the PDA, and interspersed with these are modern buildings including the Capita office block (Northern House) and 20th century housing beyond along Woodsome Park and Beldon View Road, and further settlement at Rowley Hill, is visible to the left of this view extending up the hillside. Beyond this, higher up, are undeveloped agricultural fields under pasture, and higher still, the horizon is dominated by Lepton Great Wood which is visible as a dense band of trees along the horizon, although a wind turbine and farm buildings are just visible in the distance beyond.

Whilst the view through the balustrade is the iconic view from the Hall, it is evident that different perspectival effects in this eastern prospect will be attained with movement in the vicinity of the Hall. In order to gain a better understanding of this, two other viewpoints were assessed, one (Viewpoint 2) to the north-east of the Hall looking down the length of the 1st Hole, and the other (Viewpoint 3) to the south-east of the Hall looking down the length of the 2nd Hole. Each of the viewsheds created from these viewpoints (Figures 8 and 9) indicate that whilst the view would be dominated by the Hole itself in the foreground, this would be seen against a backdrop within which the whole of the PDA might be visible. However, the 'ground-truthing' from the vicinity of Viewpoint 2 indicates that the trees at the eastern end of the golf course would largely screen views of the PDA from this area, and indeed, unlike from Viewpoint 1 on the terrace, very little other development is visible from here, and the view is dominated by trees and green fields (Photographs 7 and 8). Looking down the 2nd Hole, however, in the vicinity of viewpoint 3, does enable clearer views of the PDA, and as can be seen in Photographs 9 and 10. This view is currently dominated by the trees within the golf course and Lepton Great Wood on the horizon trees (albeit with the former farmhouse on Woodsome Road being visible), but the south-eastern corner of the

PDA is neatly framed within the view in the middle distance.

In conclusion, the key view from the Hall terrace has already been affected by modern development which has had an urbanising effect on this view, and this would be increased by the construction of further housing within the PDA, although this would be largely screened by intervening vegetation from this specific location. However, it is also possible that these views would be more permeable during the winter months when the trees have shed their leaves, and it is also noted that the views of the PDA would be likely to expand and contract with movement along the frontage to the Hall. In terms of the NPPF, it is considered that these changes to the setting of the Hall would constitute 'less than substantial harm' to its significance, and towards the lower end of this category. The ability to appreciate the *Architectural Interest* of the hall would not be affected, and the immediate setting of the Hall (i.e. the golf club) would remain unchanged.

Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

It is possible that with appropriate landscaping proposals that are cognisant of the importance of the treescape in the character of the current views to and from the Hall, the adverse effects from urbanisation and light spill could be minimised over time as planting schemes mature.

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

This report documents the decision-making process with regard to this assessment, but the outcomes cannot be considered until after the application has been determined and therefore this is outside the scope of this assessment.

4 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

4.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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4.3 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank Chris Creighton of Peacock + Smith for commissioning this assessment.

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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



Site name: Land adjacent to Penistone Rd
and Woodsome Park, Lepton
Date: September 2020
Drawn by: AB
Scale: Not to scale

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Figure 2:
1771 - Jeffreys' map of Yorkshire



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Drawn by: AB
Scale: 1:8000 @ A4



Application boundary
(approx.)



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Figure 3:
1843 - Ordnance Survey Old Series Sheet 88 NE (Huddersfield)



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Date: September 2020
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 Application boundary
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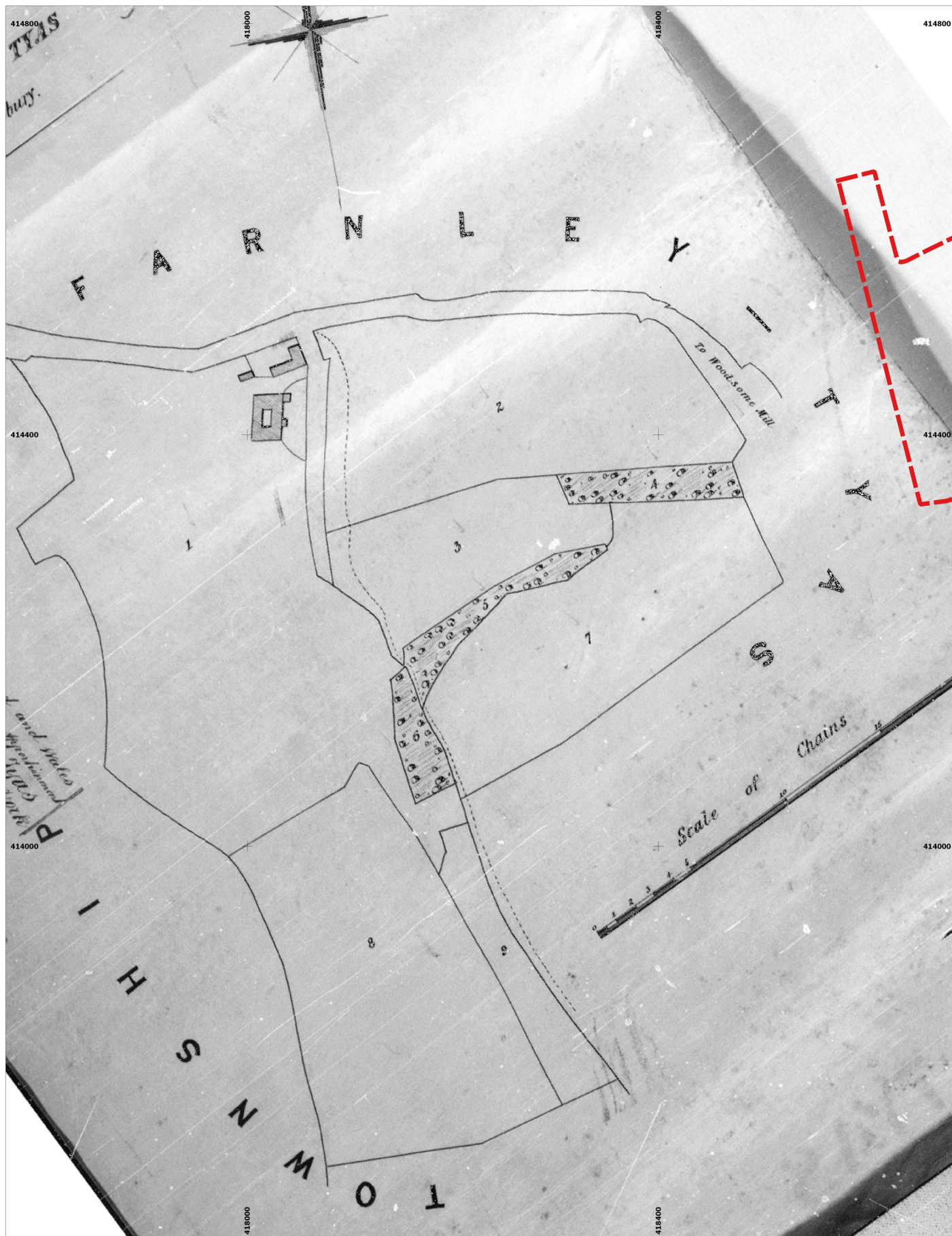


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Figure 4:
1845 - Lepton tithe map
(National Archives IR30/43/247)



Site name: Land adjacent to Penistone Road
and Woodsome Park, Lepton
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Figure 5:
1847 - Farnley Tyas tithe map
(National Archives IR30/43/153)



Figure 6: Aerial view of the golf course showing the locations of viewshed

- Planning application boundary
- Viewshed viewpoints

050100150200250300 m

Site name: Land adjacent to Penistone Rd and Woodsome Park, Lepton

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Scale: 1:5000 @ A3

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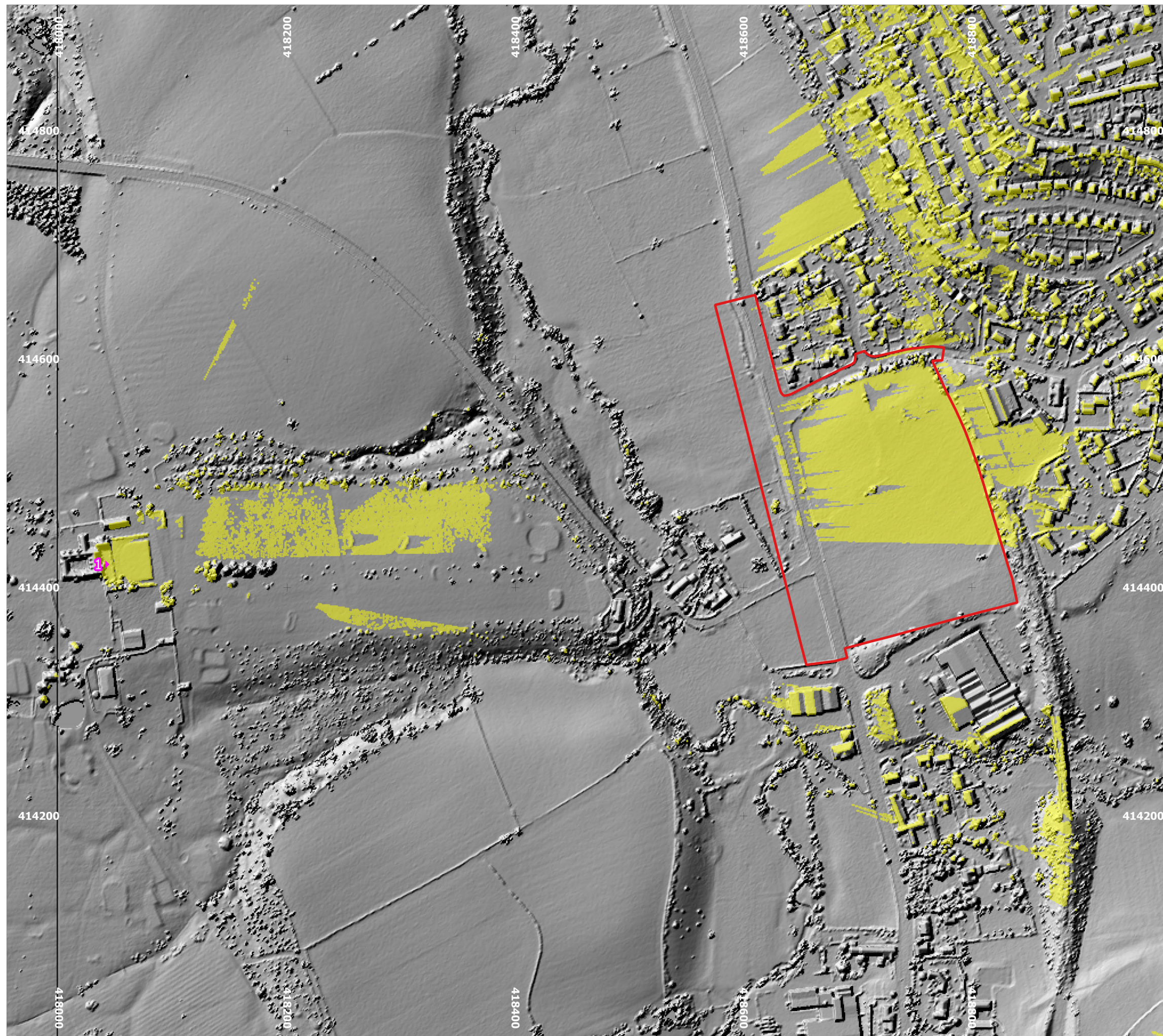


Figure 7: Viewshed from Viewpoint 1 to north-east of Woodsome Hall

-  Planning application boundary
-  Viewpoint 1 location
-  Viewshed 1

Viewshed created with the Quantum GIS Visibility Analysis plugin using the Environment Agency LiDAR DSM @ 1m resolution as the DEM, and an observer height of 1.75m.



Site name: Land adjacent to Penistone Rd and Woodsome Park, Lepton
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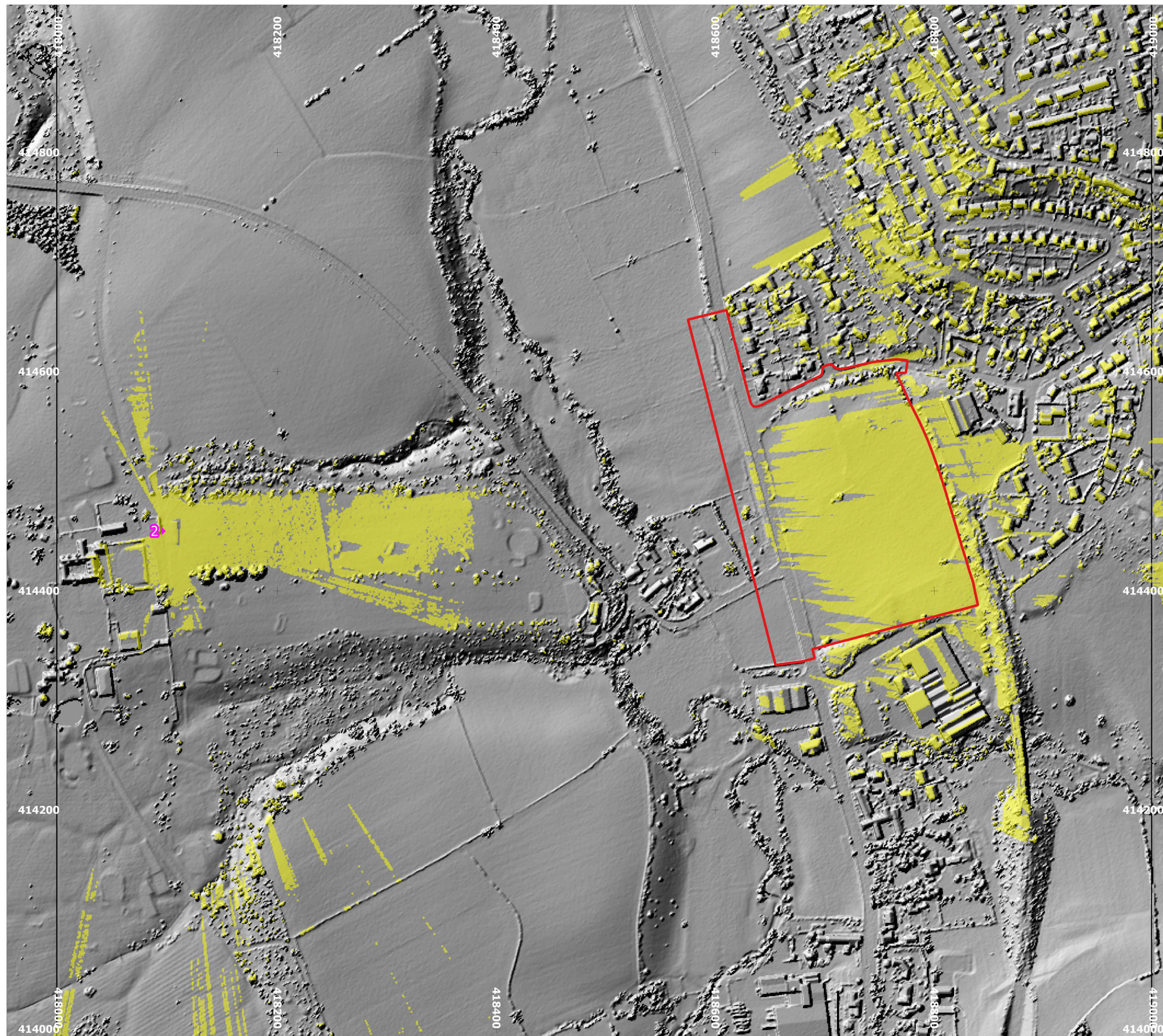
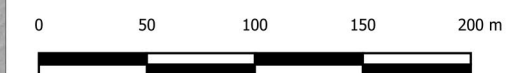


Figure 8: Viewshed from Viewpoint 2 to south-east of Woodsome Hall

- Planning application boundary
- ▶ Viewpoint 2 location
- Viewshed 2



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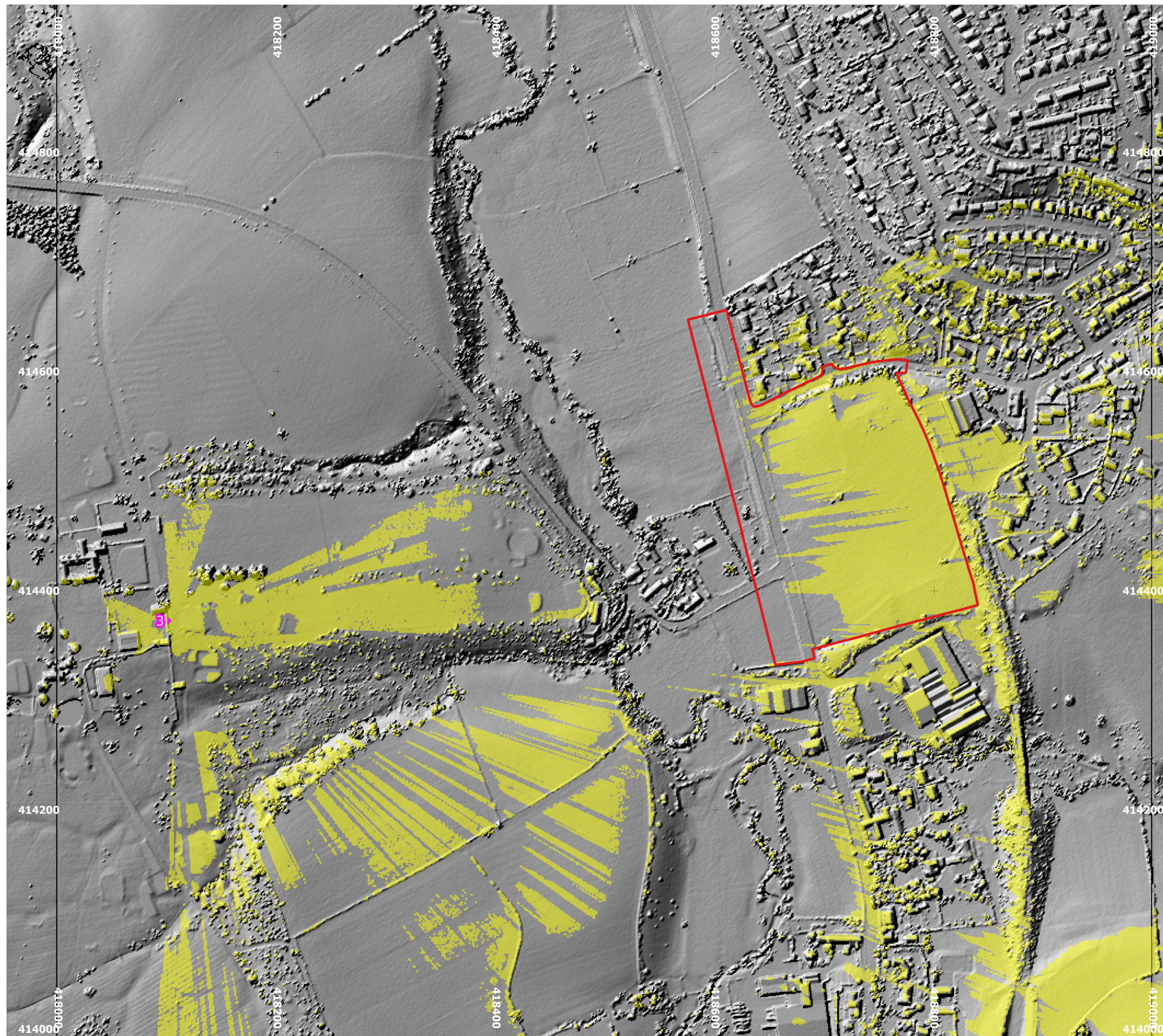


Figure 9: Viewshed from Viewpoint 3 from terrace of Woodsome Hall

- Planning application boundary
- ▶ Viewpoint 3 location
- Viewshed 3



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APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1:

General view across the western boundary of the PDA from Penistone Road.



Photograph 2:

General view south across the centre of the PDA



Photograph 3:

View south-west across the Penistone Road/Woodsome Road junction.



Photograph 4:

Woodsome Hall (NHLE 1184158) from the south-east.



Photograph 5:

View west from the paved terrace in front of the entrance to Woodsome Hall (NHLE (NHLE 1184158))



Photograph 6:

Enlarged view as above with the eastern edge of the PDA indicated by the arrow.



Photograph 7:

View east towards the PDA from across the 1st Hole to the north-west of Woodsome Hall.



Photograph 8:

Enlarged view as above with the eastern edge of the PDA indicated by the two arrows.



Photograph 9:

View east towards the PDA from across the 2nd Hole to the south-east of Woodsome Hall.



Photograph 10:

Enlarged view as above with the south-eastern corner of the PDA indicated by the arrow.



Photograph 11:

View west from a point towards the eastern edge of the PDA where views of Woodsome Hall (indicated) are possible.



Photograph 12:

Enlarged view as above.



Photograph 13:

View south towards *Fuel Store* 200 Yards South East of Woodsome Hall (NHLE 1135321).



Photograph 14:

View south along the main entrance to Woodsome Hall Golf Club.