

LAND AT LOW FARM GRANGE MOOR WAKEFIELD WEST YORKSHIRE

Results of a Heritage Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210630



www.swarch.net

Tel. 01769 573555
01872 223164

Land at Low Farm, Grange Moor, Wakefield, West Yorkshire

Results of a Heritage Assessment

By F. Balmond & B. Morris
Report Version: FINAL
30th August 2021

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a heritage impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for a proposed PV development on land at Low Farm, Grange Moor, Wakefield, West Yorkshire. This work was carried out on behalf of Aardvark EM Ltd. (the Agent) in advance of a planning application.

The proposed development is located within the (former) Denby Grange Estate, which comprised a combination of parkland, woodland, plantation, and agricultural fields. This estate was heavily exploited for coal; most of the pre-mid-20th century work was undertaken through mining; during and following WWII shallow surface working (opencast) also took place, and perhaps up to 70% of the redline area was subject to opencast. During the medieval period Denby was a grange of Byland Abbey, and it is recorded that sheep grazing and iron working was undertaken until the 14th century when the monks gave up Denby Grange. The land was purchased by Arthur Kaye in the 16th century and a house was extended in 1636. It is thought that a new mansion may have been built in the 19th century by Sir John Lister Kaye. The ornamental park and fishponds are likely to have been established at a similar time, and the extensive stands of Japanese Knotweed might suggest a Himalayan or Chinese garden.

*The HER is not very detailed for the Denby Grange Estate and omits many of the features shown on historic mapping, as well as those additional features observed during the walkover survey. The loss of the house in the early 1950s would appear to have stymied interest, and there is an apparent absence of detailed research and thus the archaeological potential of the estate remains largely unknown. The ongoing geophysical survey (**results pending**) should help to clarify the value of the archaeological resource on the site. At this stage the archaeological potential of the site is assessed as low. The impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring or an engineering solution.*

There are 11 Listed Buildings, two scheduled monuments and one Conservation Area recorded within 1km of the proposed development. In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. However, the size of the development and the proximity of the panels to the Grade II milestone near Denby Lane, Denby Grange Barn, and the undesignated Rookery Farm, would indicate an appreciable level of impact (negative/minor). The Hope Pit Conservation Area flanks Field O, and Field P lies within the Conservation Area itself. On that basis an assessment of up to negative/moderate would seem appropriate although could be mitigated through design. The size of the development, the incorporation of the former park, and the lack of similar developments in this fairly (now) rural area, could also indicate an impact of up to negative/moderate for the historic landscape. On that basis the impact of the proposed development can be assessed as negative/minor overall.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE LANDOWNER, FOR ACCESS
AARDVARK EM LTD.

PROJECT CREDITS

DIRECTOR: DR. BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA
FIELDWORK: DR. BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA
REPORT: DR BRYN MORRIS; FAYE BALMOND, MCIFA
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: FAYE BALMOND, MCIFA
EDITING: DR BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA; NATALIE BOYD
GRAPHICS: FAYE BALMOND, MCIFA; DR. BRYN MORRIS, ACIFA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| LOCATION: | LOW FARM |
| PARISH: | KIRKBURTON |
| COUNTY: | YORKSHIRE |
| CENTROID NGR: | SE 2419 1597 |
| PLANNING NO. | PRE-PLANNING |
| SWARCH REF. | WYFG21 |
| OASIS REF. | SOUTHWES1-426754 |

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a heritage assessment for a proposed PV development on land at Low Farm, Wakefield, West Yorkshire. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and CIfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located to the north and south sides of the A642 Wakefield Road, north of the settlements of Flockton and Flockton Green. The proposed site comprises nine areas bounded on the northern side by woodland. The fields occupy sloping ground and vary between 125m AOD and 190m AOD across the proposal area.

The soils of the proposed area comprise the well-drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone of the Rivington 1 association and the slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy over clayey and fine silty soils on soft rock of the Dale Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation; these meet the sandstones of the Birstall Rock Formation on the northern and south western limits of the proposed development (BGS 2021).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Flockton and Upper Denby were manors recorded at Domesday in Agbrigg Warpentake. Both Upper Denby and Flockton are recorded as *waste*. They were held by Ilbert of Lacy having been held by Healfdene and Alric and Gamal respectively in 1066. The place-names Denby (*village of the Danes*) and Flockton (*Floki's estate/farm*) both reflect Norse settlement in the area (Watts 2004). Denby Grange was a grange of Byland Abbey and it is recorded that iron working was carried out until the 14th century when the monks gave up Denby Grange (The Cistercians in Yorkshire 2021). Sheep were also grazed on the moors around Denby Grange. Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the land was purchased by Arthur Kaye in the 16th century and the house was extended in 1636 (Kirklees HLC 2017). It is thought that a new mansion may have been built in the 19th century by Sir John Lister Kaye and the ornamental park and fishponds were established at this time (Kirklees HLC 2017, 522). As Denby was a monastic grange it is not known whether the fish ponds may have had antecedents from its ownership by Byland Abbey or whether they were introduced as a feature of the designed parkland at Denby Grange.

The proposed development area lies within the former Denby Grange Estate and comprised a combination of parkland, woodland and plantation and agricultural fields throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries. Much of the surrounding area was exploited for coal or stone with numerous pits, open works, and quarries evident on historic mapping. Little archaeological work has been carried out in this area although an excavation in 2008 uncovered the remains of miners'

cottages to the north of the proposed development. Archaeological work in 2019 in Flockton Green determined the location of a post medieval manor house.

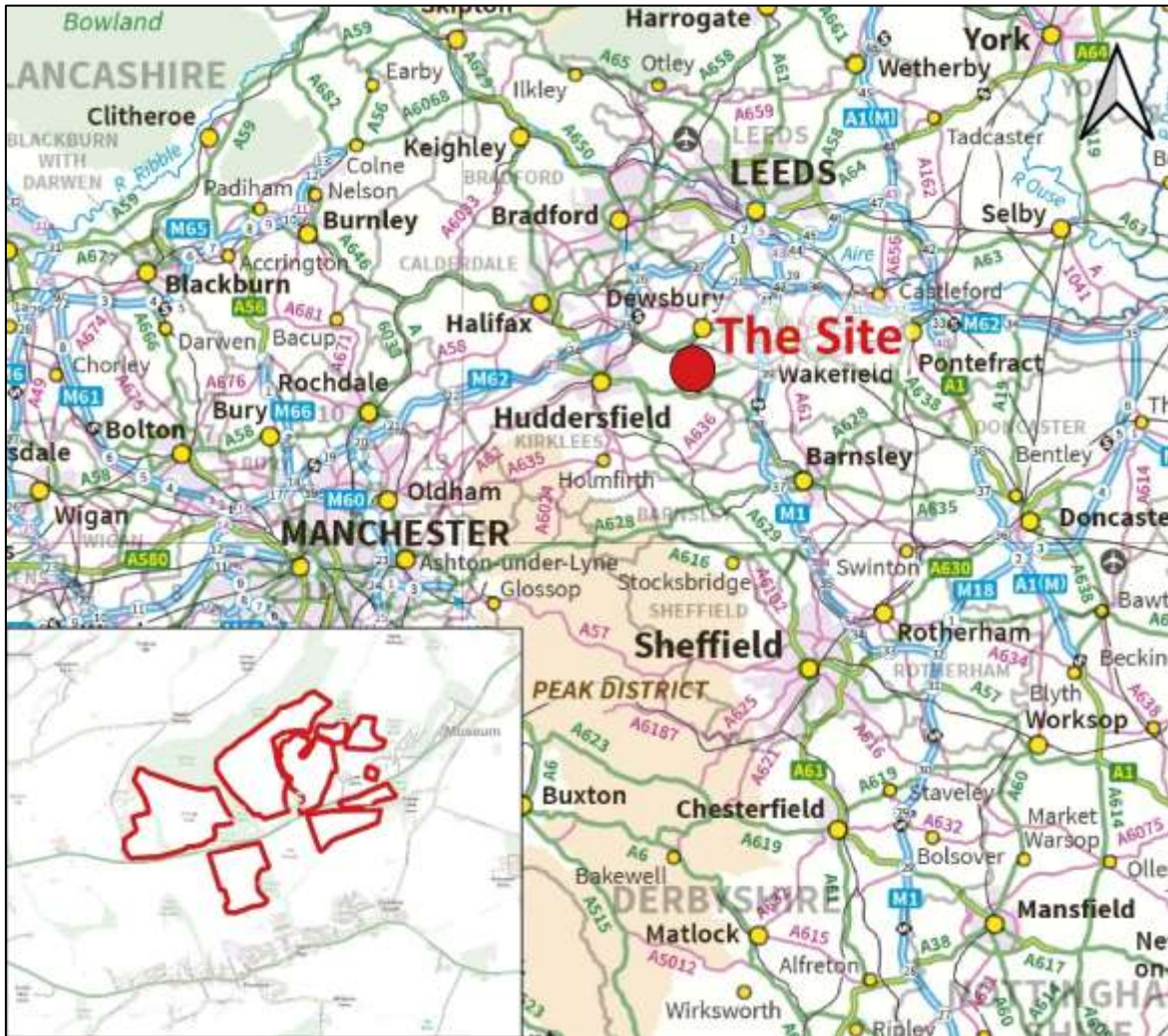


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2020) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (Historic England 2017). Note that the Historic England aerial photograph database at Swindon could not be consulted due to the long turnaround times. The potential impact of the cable connection did not form part of this assessment as the vast majority of the route follows existing roads or is otherwise disturbed.

The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best practice* (University of Newcastle 2002) and *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd edition* (Landscape Institute 2013).

2.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT - OVERVIEW

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument, or archaeological site (the ‘heritage asset’). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and/or its setting (indirect impact). The methodology employed in this assessment is based on the approach outlined in the relevant DoT guidance (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) guidance and the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015). The methodology employed in this assessment can be found in Appendix 3.

2.2 NATIONAL POLICY

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2019). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 189

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 190

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

2.3 LOCAL POLICY

Policy LP35: *Historic Environment in The Kirklees Local Plan: Strategy and Policies Adopted 2019* makes the following statement:

Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should preserve or enhance the significance of the asset. In cases likely to result in substantial harm or loss, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposals would bring substantial public benefits that clearly outweigh the harm, or all of the following are met:

- a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;*
- b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
- c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

2. Proposals which would remove, harm, or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

3. Proposals should retain those elements of the historic environment which contribute to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area and ensure they are appropriately conserved, to the extent warranted by their significance, also having regard to the wider benefits of development. Consideration should be given to the need to:

- a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;*
- b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which contribute to their significance;*
- c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;*
- d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;*
- e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;*
- f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted*

2.4 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT – DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS

This assessment is broken down into two main sections. Section 3.0 addresses the *direct impact* of the proposed development i.e. the physical effect the development may have on heritage assets within, or immediately adjacent to, the development site. Designated heritage assets on or close to a site are a known quantity, understood and addressed via the *design and access statement*

and other planning documents. Robust assessment, however, also requires a clear understanding of the value and significance of the *archaeological* potential of a site. This is achieved via the staged process of archaeological investigation detailed in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 assesses the likely effect of the proposed development on known and quantified designated heritage assets in the local area. In this instance the impact is almost always indirect i.e. the proposed development impinges on the *setting* of the heritage asset in question and does not have a direct physical effect.

3.0 DIRECT IMPACTS

3.1 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *direct effect* of a development is taken to be its direct physical effect on the buried archaeological resource. In most instances the effect will be limited to the site itself. However, unlike designated heritage assets (see Section 4.0) the archaeological potential of a site, and the significance of that archaeology, must be quantified by means of a staged programme of archaeological investigation. Sections 3.2-3.5 examine the documentary, cartographic and archaeological background to the site; Section 3.6 summarises this information in order to determine the significance of the archaeology, the potential for harm, and outlines mitigation strategies as appropriate. Appendix 3 details the methodology employed to make this judgement.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

Flockton and Upper Denby were manors recorded at Domesday in the Hundred of Agbrigg. Both Upper Denby and Flockton were recorded as having no population and therefore may have been considered waste. They were held by Ilbert of Lacy having been held by Healfdene and Alric and Gamal respectively in 1066.

Denby Grange was a grange of Byland Abbey and it is recorded that iron working was carried out until the 14th century when the monks gave up Denby Grange (The Cistercians in Yorkshire 2021). Sheep were also grazed on the moors around Denby Grange. A copy of a 13th century deed relating to the grant of land in the ownership of John, Earl of Lincoln in Denby to the abbey of Byland is held at West Yorkshire Archives (DD/WBG/19). A further grant records the monks' rights to the land and freedom to pasture (DD/WBG/18). Following the dissolution of the monasteries, the land was purchased by Arthur Kaye in the 16th century and the house was extended in 1636 (Kirklees HLC 2017). It is thought that a new mansion may have been built in the 19th century by Sir John Lister Kaye and the ornamental park and fishponds were established at this time (Kirklees HLC 2017, 522). However, the architectural style of mansion (Palladian) would imply a later 18th century date for the house. The fact that the house was included in the publication *Picturesque Views of Seats* (Figure 3) would imply the house and park were notable for their planning and appearance. As Denby was a monastic grange it is possible the fish ponds may date back to the medieval period; however, it is equally possible they are a feature of the polite secular landscape for Denby Grange House. A large number of records relating to Denby Grange and particularly the Kaye family ownership are held at the West Yorkshire Archives. It is possible that further details relating to the land use of the proposed development area may be uncovered in these records.

The 1000-acre Denby Grange estate was sold by Sir Kenelm Arthur Lister-Kaye, 5th Baronet, in 1948 to Jon Earnshaw & bros. Ltd., a timber merchant firm. At the time of the sale the house was recorded as having five reception rooms and 21 bedrooms and the estate comprised eight farms and four cottages at Upper Denby as well as two houses, two cottages and land at Huntroyd Haigh House, Thornhill Edge and some colliery surface lands (Yorkshire Post 2nd October 1948). Denby Grange Hall was sold to an iron and steel merchant in 1949 and was subsequently demolished. An auction of internal fixtures and fittings and stonework was held in November 1949 (Yorkshire Post 8th November 1949).



FIGURE 2: THE HOUSE FROM A PRINT OF 1821; VIEWED FROM ACROSS THE PARK TO THE EAST (FROM HUDDERSFIELD EXPOSED). THE GABLED STRUCTURE TO THE RIGHT OF THE PALLADIAN HOUSE MAY BE A 17TH CENTURY ANTECESSOR.



FIGURE 3: FOX HUNTING AT DENBY GRANGE 1864x80. THIS IS PROBABLY THE VIEW ACROSS GRANGE WOOD FROM UPPER DENBY TO THE NORTH-EAST (FROM *PICTURESQUE VIEW OF SEATS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND*).



FIGURE 4: VIEW OF THE HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH (FROM WWW.LOSTHERITAGE.ORG.UK).

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest depiction of this area appears in the 1610 Speed map (Figure 5). It shows *Grang*, presumably Denby Grange, and a tree on a hill named 'Denby Ashe', presumably a prominent landmark at this date. A number of settlements and parks are shown in the surrounding area. The notable thing about this map is that it shows deer parks at Thornhill and Emley, but *not* at Denby.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM AN 1610 PROOF MAP PRODUCED OF JOHN SPEED'S 'THE THEATRE OF THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN', WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN 1611/12 (UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The first detailed cartographic source is the tithe maps for Kirkheaton and Flockton parishes (Figure 6). These show the proposed development area to be part of the Denby Grange demesne at this date, comprising areas of woodland, plantation, arable, pasture and meadow. The eastern section of the proposed development forms part of the park immediately adjacent to Denby Grange and a number of fish ponds are shown to the west of this plot, with one large rectangular pond, oriented at a right angle to the chain of ponds that follow the valley to its north. This pond appears to have a semi-circular feature at its western end, presumably ornamental. The north-eastern fields that comprise the proposed development area are largely rectilinear enclosed fields although one part lies within Fryer Park Wood. The names of two of these fields ‘upper old walls’ and ‘lower old walls’ could indicate the presence of historic structures within these areas (and cropmarks are noted in these fields on the HER – see below). Low Farm is recorded as *barn, outbuildings, and yard* in the tithe apportionment, seeming to indicate these buildings were only storage and animal housing, but the 1841 Census records four families here. In the southern fields of the proposed development area occasional small structures are visible, possibly field barns or industrial. One is evident within the area of the proposed development in the field named ‘Clover Lees’. The tithe map shows a landscape which is predominately (but perhaps misleadingly) agricultural in character with a number of large houses, of which Denby Grange, with its park, woodlands and ponds, appears to be the largest within the immediate area.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR KIRKHEATON AND FLOCKTON (TNA).

| No | Landowner | Occupier | Plot Name | Cultivation | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Kirkheaton Parish | | | | | | |
| Denby Grange Demesne | | | | | | |
| 44 | Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye Bart. | Himself | Part of Grange Wood | | | |
| 125 | | | Ing Head plantation | | | |
| 126 | | | Mansion House, Outbuildings and yards | | | |
| 127 | | | Gardens | | | |
| 128 | | | Orchard and pleasure grounds | | | |
| 129 | | | Park | Pasture | | |
| 129a | | | Plantation | | | |
| 130 | | | Plantation | | | |
| 131 | | | Plantation | | | |
| 133 | | | Plantation and Fish Pond Wood | | | |
| 134 | | | Large Fish Pond | | | |
| 135 | | | Fish Pond and land adjoining | Pond and pasture | | |
| 136 | | | Ox Close | Pasture | | |
| 136a | | | Plantation | | | |
| 137 | | | Barn, Stables and Blacksmiths shop | | | |
| 140 | | | Cherry Royd | Arable | | |
| 140a | | | Plantation | | | |
| 141 | | | Upper Harry Royd | Arable | | |
| 142 | | | Fryer Park Wood | | | |
| 143 | | | Upper Old Walls | Meadow | | |
| 144 | | | Lower Old Walls | Meadow | | |
| 146 | | | Low Harry Royd | Arable | | |
| 146a | | | Quarry in Low Harry Royd | | | |
| 147 | | | | Frances Green | Hill Hawkswell | Pasture |
| 151 | | | | Himself | Round Hill | Arable |
| 151a | | | | | Plantation in Round Hill | |
| 152 | | | | | Grass Hawkswell | Arable |
| 153 | | | | | Little Laithcroft | Meadow |
| 154 | | Barn Outbuildings and yard | | | | |
| 155 | | Carr | Meadow | | | |
| 156 | | Great Laithcroft | Arable | | | |
| 157 | | Plantation in Pits Close | | | | |
| 158 | | Pits Close | Arable | | | |
| 169 | | Lower Burnt Whin | Arable | | | |
| 171 | | Middle Burnt Whin | Arable | | | |
| 172 | | Part of Upper Carr | Arable | | | |
| 173 | | Part of Cherry Royd | Planted | | | |
| 174 | | Upper Burnt Whin | Arable and Meadow | | | |
| 175 | | Great High Lees | Arable and Meadow | | | |
| 178 | | Clover Lees | Arable | | | |

| No | Landowner | Occupier | Plot Name | Cultivation |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 179 | | | Steep High Lees | Arable |
| 179a | | | Plantation in Steep High Leys | |
| 183 | | | Plantation | |
| 184 | | | Coachgate and land adjoining | Meadow |
| 188 | | | Upper Stoney Flat | Pasture |
| Flockton Parish | | | | |
| 45 | Thomas Wentworth Beaumont | Stansfield Briggs | Upper New Close | Arable and Grass |
| 135 | | Edward and George Senior | Far Royd | Grass |
| 136 | | | Near Royd | Arable |
| 193 | | | Long Royd | Arable |
| 194 | | | Far Kiln Steads | Arable |
| 195 | | | Matthew Close | Arable |

The First Ordnance Survey map to show this area is the 1849-51 First Edition 6-inch map (Figure 7). This shows little alteration to the Tithe map, being surveyed only shortly afterwards, however it gives more detail of the landscape as its purpose was not only related to land ownership. It gives some detail of the formal gardens surrounding Denby Grange and shows two lodges to the south, at the entrance to the estate from Wakefield Road. A number of sandstone quarries are recorded in the vicinity of Denby Grange. The area to the south of the large fish pond is named The Rookery on this map and the southernmost fish pond in the chain running down the valley appears to have been removed by this date. Low Farm appears to be named Low House at this date, although there appears to be little or no change to the buildings which comprise it from the Tithe map depiction.

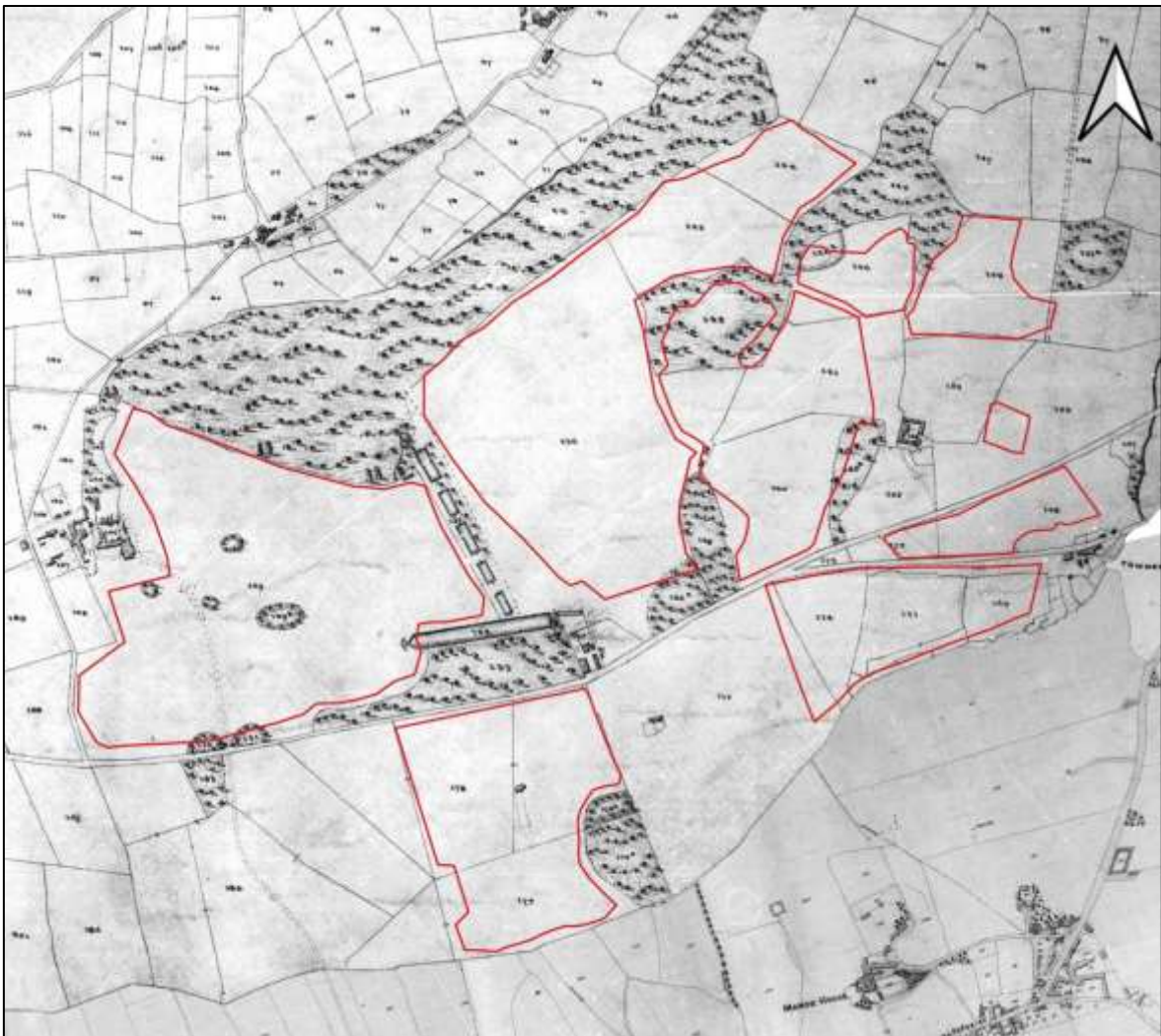


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE KIRKHEATON AND FLOCKTON TITHE MAPS; THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS INDICATED (TNA).

Clear evidence of coal extraction is visible at the eastern end of the proposed development area with Hope Pit named and Coke Ovens depicted. Within the south eastern area of the proposed development further evidence of coal mining can be seen in the coal pits, old coal pits, blossom pit and Denby Grange Colliery labelled in this area. An area to the south of Grange Park is named New Park on this map and a footpath is shown running through it from the Denby Grange entrance lodges to Flockton. The small structure in the plot named Clover Lees on the Tithe map is no longer shown. This map gives an impression of an agricultural landscape which is becoming more industrial in character.



FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 6" MAP SURVEYED 1849-51 (NLS). THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED IN RED.

The Ordnance Survey 25-inch First Edition Map surveyed in 1891 (Figure 8) shows some changes to the earlier 6-inch map. There is some evidence of alterations to the buildings at Denby Grange and the southern entrance drive appears to have become formalised, with a double avenue of trees planted on either side. The boundary along the north eastern edge of Denby Grange Park, where it meets Grange Wood appears to be depicted as a possible slope. This suggests the boundary could be a ha-ha or similar in form. The boundary around the southern extent of the formal gardens at Denby Grange is shown in a similar way. A number of the quarries in this area are marked as old quarry on this map, including a substantial quarry with a pond in the south of Harry Royd Clough Wood. A new pond appears to have been created, to the east of the existing ponds and the plantation around it called 'Large Fish Pond Wood'. Low House is named Low Farm on this map. There is still significant evidence for industrial activity to the east of the proposed development area with Kilns served by a railway shown, along with a number of shafts. Hope Pit and Blossom Pit (Denby Grange Colliery) are both disused by this date, with substantial

earthworks of their remains shown on the map. Part of the areas named 'The Rough' and 'New Park' have been converted to plantation and a quarry is shown on the southern edge of New Park. The Grange Ash Colliery appears to have been established by this date with an engine house located to its south east. The enclosed agricultural fields still appear to have largely retained the boundaries shown on the Tithe map.

The Second Edition 25-Inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9) shows some minor alterations at Denby Grange, with the apparent abandonment of some of the areas of formal garden. Several quarries or extractive pits are shown within the north-eastern areas of the proposed development site. A clay pit is also shown close to the abandoned workings of Blossom pit and an old shaft is also marked in this area. There is little other significant change in and around the proposed development area although an apparent gradual loss of trees along boundaries and within the park land is notable.

The revised second edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) shows minor changes at Denby Grange including the addition of a fountain to the south-east of the house. Pheasant pens also appear to be marked to the north of the house at Wood Nook. The Large Fish Pond Wood appears to have been renamed Pit Hill Plantation by this date and the pond planted with trees. A feature to the south of the large rectangular fishpond in The Rookery is named as an Old Icehouse; on earlier maps it is visible only as a tiny rectangular structure but on this map, it is depicted with hachures all around it. The clay pit shown on the earlier second edition map is marked Old Clay Pit on this map. Part of the New Park has been planted and named Lady Beatrice Plantation. The field between it and The Rough appears to have been divided into four smaller fields by this date.

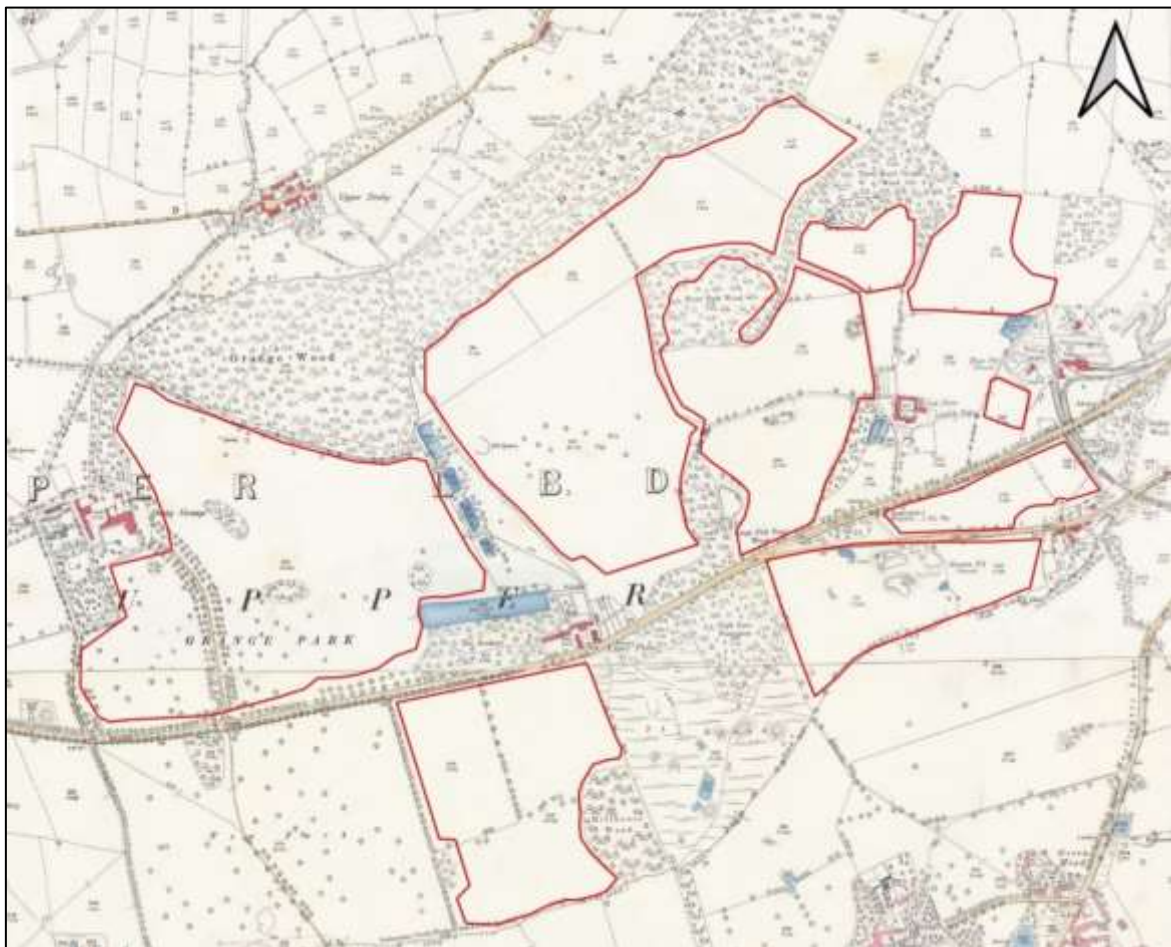


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION 25" OS MAP, SURVEYED 1891 (NLS). THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED.

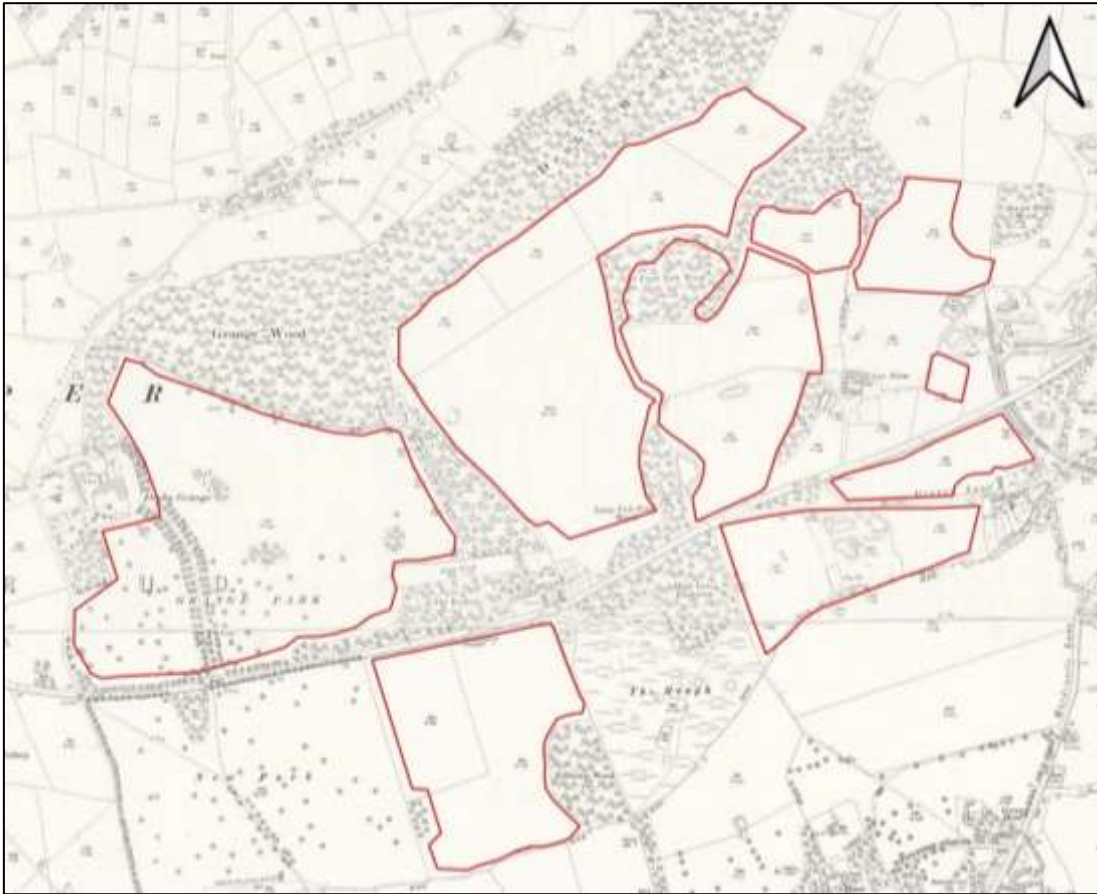


FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS 25" MAP, SURVEYED 1904 (NLS). THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED.

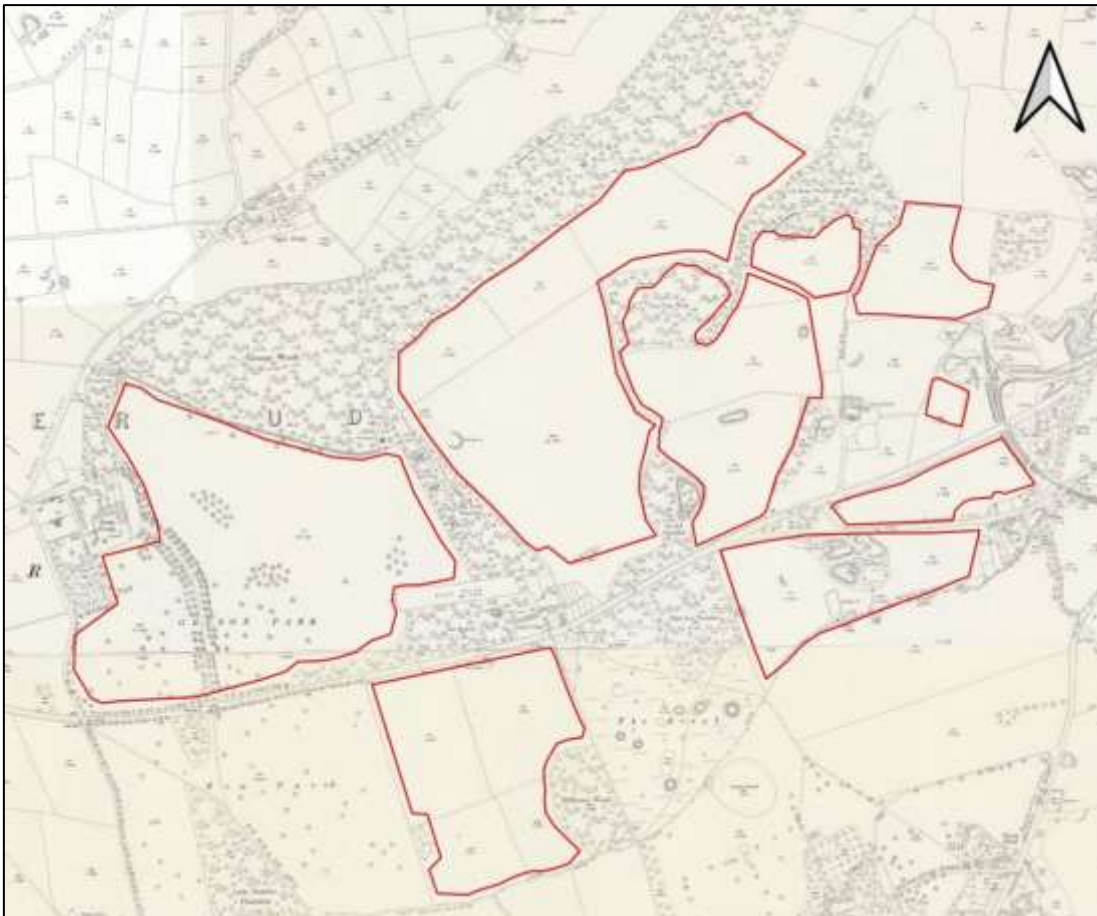


FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE 3RD REVISION OS 25" INCH MAP, SURVEYED 1914 (NLS). THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED.

The revised second edition 25-inch map surveyed 1930 (Figure 11) shows limited changes within the proposed development area between this date and the earlier 1914 map. To the east of the area the number of railway lines providing access appears to have increased. The cricket ground is not depicted, although a miner's welfare recreation ground and allotment gardens are shown to the south of the proposed development area. The enclosed agricultural fields still appear to show little change in their boundaries from the title map.

The Ordnance Survey 6-Inch map surveyed in 1940 (Figure 12) shows little change to the 1930 map, suggesting a landscape which continued with a mixed agricultural/industrial use throughout the 19th century and into the mid-20th century. Historic Ordnance Survey Maps (not illustrated) show that Denby Grange was demolished prior to 1961 and turned into nurseries. The loss of the northernmost fish pond also appears to have occurred at around this date. Increasing residential development around Flockton and Grange Moor is evident during this period along with the loss of some of the mining activity and the removal of the mineral railway to the east of the proposed development area.

Modern aerial photographs show the removal of many of the field boundaries shown on historic mapping and the reduction in size of Fryer Park Wood. The National Coal Mining Museum for England is evident to the east of the proposed development area, in the location of the former Kilns, shafts and mineral railway.

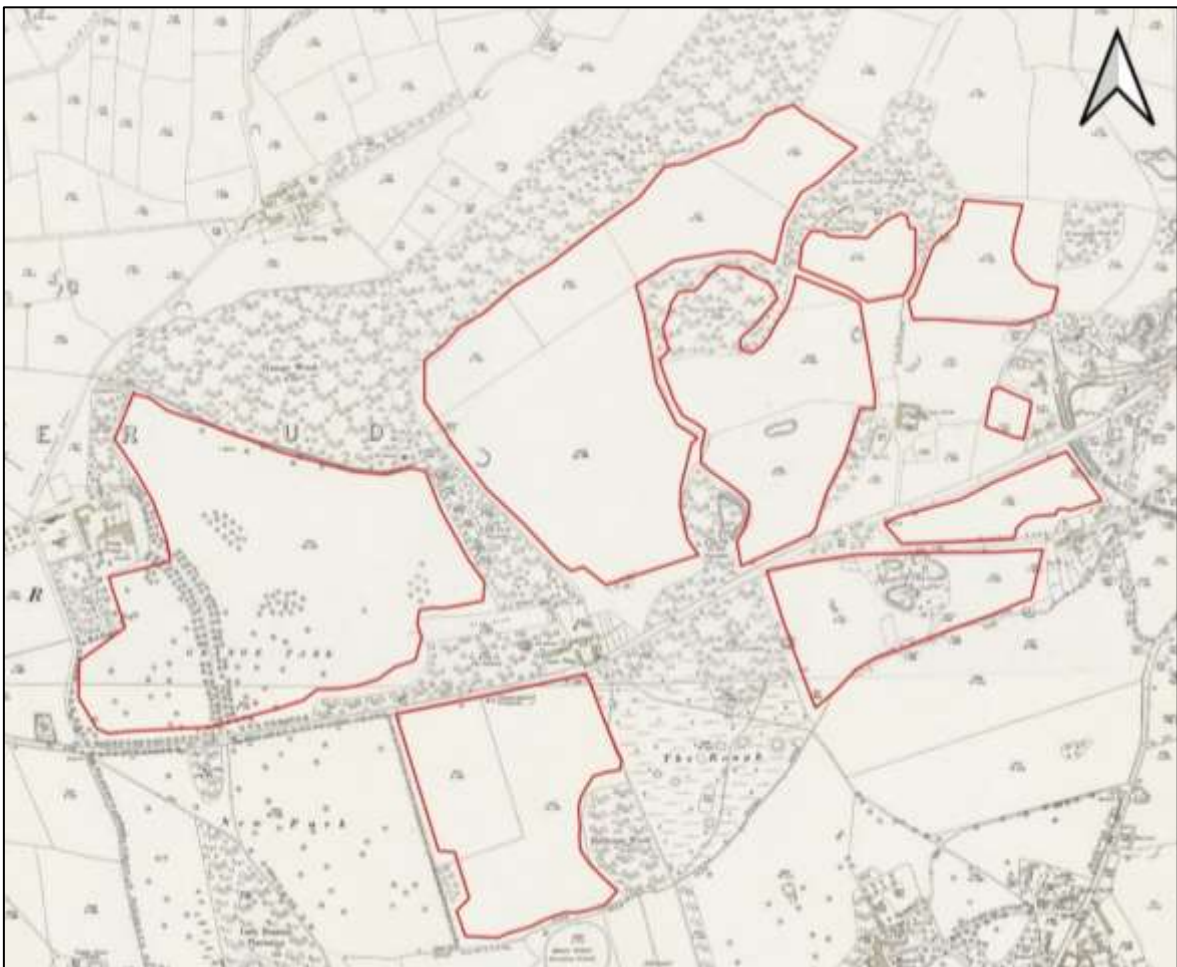


FIGURE 11: EXTRACT FROM THE 4TH REVISION OS 25" MAP, SURVEYED 1930 (NLS). THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED.

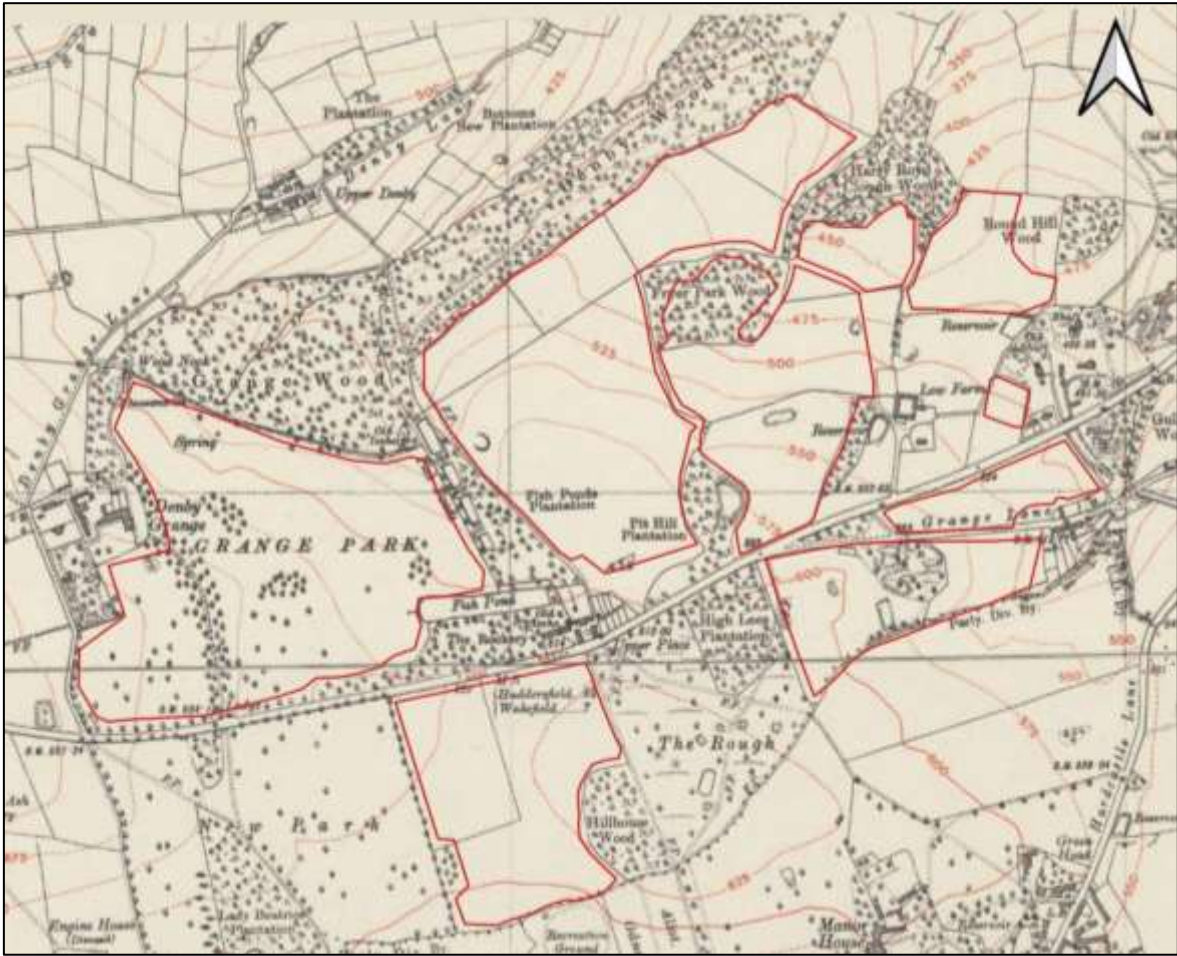


FIGURE 12: EXTRACT FROM THE 1940 OS 6" MAP, SURVEYED 1940 (NLS). THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 13: 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE RIDGE AND FURROW AROUND LOW FARM; THE AP FOR 2018 ALSO SHOWS RIDGE AND FURROW IN THE FIELD IMMEDIATELY TO THE SOUTH-WEST OF THE FARM (© GOOGLE 2021).

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Limited archaeological fieldwork carried out in this area, and this largely around the settlement of Flockton Green which included the archaeological remains of a post-medieval manor house. Excavation of a coal miner's cottage to the north of the proposed development site was carried out in 2008. Photographic recording of a barn at Rookery Farm has also been carried out.

3.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

There is limited evidence for Prehistoric activity in this area, although that may in part be related to a lack of archaeological work and research rather than necessarily a lack of features from this period. A Prehistoric enclosure is recorded to the south west of the proposed development site, at Crows Nest Farm (532) and a Prehistoric trackway is documented near New Hall Farm (1518) to the east of the development site.

3.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The Romano-British period is unrepresented with no recorded sites dating to this period, but this upland area may have been utilised in some form by people living in the surrounding lowland areas.

3.4.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1540

The tenurial and ecclesiastical framework of the modern landscape was established during the early medieval period. It was during this period that the monks of Byland held Denby as a grange. There would have been limited occupation of the moors which comprised much of this area during the medieval period, but these would have provided grazing for animals. A number of finds of medieval date have been recorded on land to the east of the proposed development. A moat at New Hall Farm (2289) and the site of a manor house in Flockton Green (7486) lie to the south and east of the proposed site. To the west is the possible site of the monastic grange at Denby Grange (3335) and the farmstead of Upper Denby; now two farms but previously thought to have been one larger settlement during the medieval period (6230). Further to the north is the hamlet of Bristfield, a documented but unlocated settlement possibly in this area (4560) and tanhouse spring (6081), whose name suggests a possible medieval tannery site.

3.4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AD1540 -1899

Many of the sites recorded in the West Yorkshire HER for the Post-Medieval period relate to the mining and quarrying activities which took place in this area. They indicate the shift from an agricultural economy to one more dependent on heavy industry. They include the mineral railway (15019) and its associated infrastructure constructed to the east of the proposed development site (4664; 1518; 6680) and Caphouse Colliery, first sunk in 1791 and now the National Museum of Coal Mining (6684). Other records relate to buildings within this area including cottages (10323) and former headmaster's house and parish rooms (10323) in Flockton. A 17th century barn at Denby Grange is the oldest surviving structure at this site (12839). A barn at Rookery Farm also recorded as dating to the post medieval period (12843).

3.4.5 MODERN 1900-PRESENT AND UNKNOWN

There are limited features of modern date in the area around the proposed development site. A World War Two Heavy Anti-Aircraft site for the Leeds defended gun area lies to the north of the proposed development area. A number of monuments of unknown date are also recorded in the WYHER, these include cropmarks of recently ploughed out field boundaries in Grange Park (647), cropmark ditches and a possible circular enclosure of unknown date (1519; 535; 655).

NB. The West Yorkshire HER divide monuments and areas of archaeological potential into four classes, as shown on the map above. These are:

- Class I (statutory sites of special archaeological value - i.e. scheduled monuments)
- Class II (non-statutory sites, yet considered to be of special archaeological value and potentially worthy of preservation in situ)
- Class III (sites of unknown significance, or of local archaeological value)
- Class IV (destroyed archaeological sites or isolated find spots)

Some areas of the proposed development site (e.g. the area around Denby Grange) are classified Class III suggesting they are of *local archaeological value* or of *unknown* significance.

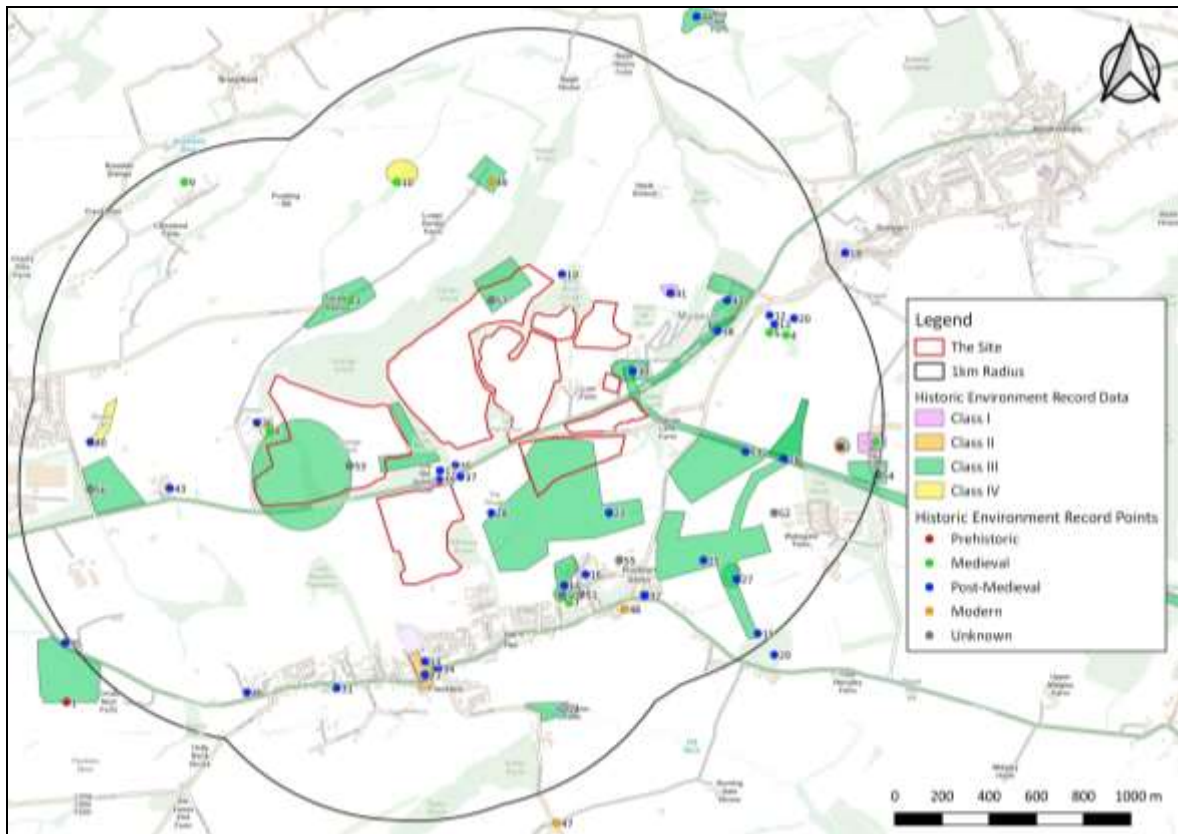


FIGURE 14: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSAL AREA RECORDED IN THE WEST YORKSHIRE HER (SOURCE: WEST YORKSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD). CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2021.

TABLE 2: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: WEST YORKSHIRE HER).

| No | Type | PRN | Name | Civil Parish | Description |
|----|-----------|------|--|---------------|--|
| 1 | Mon | 532 | Enclosure (cropmarks) | Kirkburton CP | Cropmarks of large square enclosure, c.75 m.(W-E) and c.72 m.(N-S) (c. 0.54 ha.), but south side not showing properly. Marked entrance a quarter of way along west side with ditched entrance lane running westwards from it to meet a broader ditched track |
| 2 | Mon | 1518 | Ditched trackway (cropmarks) and bell pits | Sitlington CP | Cropmark of a double ditched trackway running from about SE 257 159 south-west to SE 254 157; a dark band between the ditches towards the north-eastern end may be 'rutting'. Also short lengths of other linear ditches |
| 3 | Mon | 6230 | Upper Denby | Kirkburton CP | Upper Denby now two farms but possibly once larger and depopulated by a grange of Byland? |
| 4 | Find Spot | | Spindle Whorl | | A cast lead alloy spindle whorl probably dating from the Medieval period. It is plano-convex with a large circular central aperture. There is no cavity in the side wall of the hole. Both faces are decorated with raised lines radiating from the centre |

| No | Type | PRN | Name | Civil Parish | Description |
|----|-----------|-------|---|---------------|--|
| 5 | Find Spot | | Buckle | | A cast copper alloy Medieval buckle dating from the late 14th century. It is an unusually large and elongated Meols type 10 buckle. It has an offset and narrowed bar with a knob at each end. The outer edge is expanded with a projecting knob at each end |
| 6 | Mon | 2289 | Moat by New Hall Farm | Sitlington CP | New Hall Moat comprising a ditch/moat enclosing an island measuring c. 70m x 60m. Earthwork remains of moat (type A1(a)), described by O.S. F.I.s (1958 and 1964) as fragmentary portion of south arm, a large stretch of the east arm and a portion of the north. |
| 7 | Mon | 2603 | Manor House (site of), Flockton | Kirkburton CP | Possible site of medieval settlement of Overhall; well documented as personal name in the 14th century. Also general site of a former 16th century manor house. |
| 8 | Mon | 3335 | Denby Grange Nurseries | Kirkburton CP | Possible site of Denby Grange, a grange of Byland Abbey. Twinned with Bentley Grange (PRN 3336) to the north, with which it was connected by a road corridor granted to the monks during the late 12th c. Arthur Kaye bought Denby Grange |
| 9 | Mon | 4560 | Hamlet of Bristfield | | Documentary evidence for a lost hamlet in Lower Whitley township - precise location unknown - see township files for relevant information. |
| 10 | Mon | 6081 | Tanhouse Spring | Kirkburton CP | Tanhouse Spring. There is no evidence to suggest a contemporary tannery in the immediate area, so the place name may reflect the presence of an earlier (possibly Medieval?) tannery. |
| 11 | Event | 9271 | Building Recording and watching brief at Manor Farm, Hardcastle Lane | Kirkburton CP | In August 2001, a programme of archaeological investigations comprising the building recording of two farm buildings at Manor Farm in advance of demolition, and a watching brief carried out during the excavation of a sewer pipe easement |
| 12 | Find Spot | | Jetton | | A copper alloy jetton issued by Hans Kravwinckle II and dating from 1586 - 1635. It is a rose orb type, very similar to Mitchiner number 1506 (page 437 of Volume I) but with a rosette initial mark. The jetton is bent and has a piece missing from the edge |
| 13 | Find Spot | | Hooked Tag | | A copper alloy hooked tag dating from 1500 - 1700. It has a circular body which is decorated with a moulded facing bust of a cherub. The reverse of the plate is hollow. The trapezoidal loop is at the top, and the hook is at the bottom of the plate. |
| 14 | Event | 18432 | Excavation and watching brief at Flockton Manor | | In 2019 CFA Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation and watching brief at Manor House Farm, Flockton. The excavation revealed the well-preserved remains of below and above ground features of the former Manor House. |
| 15 | Event | 8320 | Archaeological Assessment of Flockton Green to Horbury Bridge Railway | Kirkburton CP | An archaeological study of the Flockton Green to Horbury Bridge Railway was carried out by Richard Blythe as coursework for an A level in Archaeology in 1995. |
| 16 | Event | 8736 | Watching brief at Manor House Farm | Kirkburton CP | An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Manor House Farm on Barnsley Road in Flockton by Archaeological Services WYAS between June 2005 and February 2006. |
| 17 | Event | 9287 | Photographic building recording at Barn at Rookery Farm | Kirkburton CP | A photographic record of the stone-built barn (PRN 18743) at Rookery Farm was undertaken in May 2002, illustrating the building's arched front elevation, and internal roof and truss details. |
| 18 | Event | 11962 | Former Cow House at Overton House Farm, Sitlington | Sitlington CP | Cow house at Overton House Farm An archaeological assessment was made of the former cow house at Overton House Farm by Peter Thornborrow, Historic Buildings Officer WYAS on the 1st of March 1990 probably in advance of the conversion of the cow house |
| 19 | Event | 16245 | Excavation at Miner's Cottage near Caphouse Colliery | | In c. 2008 Archaeological Services, WYAS investigated the location of a miner's cottage near to Caphouse Colliery (SE 246 166 given as general location). Two trenches were excavated in a small clearance in woodland just south of the A642. |
| 20 | Find Spot | | Buckle | | A cast copper alloy Post Medieval asymmetrical buckle dating from 1575 - 1700. It has one rectangular and one D shaped loop. The outer edge of the rectangular loop is moulded into |

| No | Type | PRN | Name | Civil Parish | Description |
|----|------|-------|--|---------------|---|
| | | | | | six lobes. There are also lobes at each end of the strap bar |
| 21 | Mon | 1143 | St James's, Flockton | Kirkburton CP | The Church of St James the Great, Flockton, is a Gothic Revival church of 1869. It is built of Hammer dressed stone with a slate roof (bitumen covered on the north side) with moulded brackets to the gutter. |
| 22 | Mon | 656 | Denby Grage Colliery and other coal pits | | Two light amorphous marks, circular in form suggesting small ploughed-out coal pits or lime kilns or similar. Several old coal pits are annotated on the 1st ed 6" series OS map c. 1854 with Denby Grange Colliery and Blossom Pit named on this map. |
| 23 | Mon | 1517 | Engine House and chimney, Denby Grange Collieries | Sitlington CP | AP shows the remains of small pumping-engine house, formerly associated with Denby Grange Collieries. MPP Report dates the engine house to the 1790s, but there is nothing marked on this site (and no access) on the OS 1st edn. 6 map, and the extant chimney |
| 24 | Mon | 2837 | Flockton Mill Farm | Kirkburton CP | Flockton Mill Farm. Site of water-powered corn mill in the mid-19th c., and possible site of earlier mill. Weir still in position on modern map, but mill pond represented only by depression. |
| 25 | Mon | 3428 | Coal mining site and mineral railway near Stott Farm (formerly Manor Farm) | Kirkburton CP | The remains of a 19th(?) cent. mineral railway, possible late bell pits, and curvilinear earthworks of unknown function and date. |
| 26 | Mon | 4663 | Flockton Waggonway Tunnel and Entrance Portal | Sitlington CP | Stone built tunnel. Said to date from the mid-late 18th century with viaduct (PRN 4664), forms section of mineral railway which formerly ran from Lane End coal pit (PRN 6680 - SE 1555 1495) to Coke Ovens at Smithy Brook (SE 262 178) and thence to Calder |
| 27 | Mon | 4664 | Viaduct | Kirkburton CP | 15-arch stone-built viaduct. Said to date from mid/late 18 th c. With tunnel PRN 4663, forms part of mineral railway which runs on the 1st edn. 6 OS map from Lane end coal pit (SE 1555 1495) to the Coke ovens at Smithy Brook (SE 262 178) |
| 28 | Mon | 6008 | Field name Tan Pit Close | Denby Dale CP | Field name Tan Pit Close (and the proximity of a field called Tan Close) may indicate possible tannery site. No evidence marked on OS 1st edn 6 map no. 261. |
| 29 | Mon | 6680 | Lane End Pit | Kirkburton CP | Lane End Pit, Denby Grange. Small coal mine originating in late 18th/ early 19th century. Spoil heaps extant. Pit-head buildings ruinous or demolished but include intact bob wall of the 1802 pumping engine house. |
| 30 | Mon | 6684 | Hope Pit or Hope Colliery | Kirkburton CP | Hope Pit or Hope Colliery. Small coal mine of the mid-19th century (sunk 1831, closed, sunk deeper and re-opened 1841), in use until the 1970s as part of the complex which encompassed Caphouse Colliery (PRN 4619) - latterly functioning as the upcast shaft |
| 31 | Mon | 9267 | Bond Farmhouse | Kirkburton CP | This is a stone house, probably of mid-18th century date. It is of two storeys plus attics, faces south and has a double-pile plan. The external details of the house are almost entirely modern, copings and kneelers survive on the west gable. |
| 32 | Mon | 18640 | Manor Farm, Hardcastle Lane | | A late 18th century farm at the junction of Hardcastle Lane and Barnsley Road, probably within the former triangular village green, on the site of the present Two farm buildings at Manor Farm were of late 18th century in date, depicted on historic mapping |
| 33 | Mon | 10322 | Carter's Almshouses (demolished) | Kirkburton CP | A pair of small mid-19th-century cottages, which also served as an almshouse. The almshouses were originally located across the road at SE 241 149, but were rebuilt in the current position in 1868. Constructed in local brick and slate. |
| 34 | Mon | 10323 | Old Headmaster's House, Barnsley Road | Kirkburton CP | Former headmasters' house and parish room, of stone construction and two storeys with a centrally placed doorway. To the south-west is a 19th-century extension originally of a single storey, but with an added 20th-century second storey. |
| 35 | Mon | 12846 | 39, Wakefield Road. Upper Whitley | Kirkburton CP | 39, Wakefield Road, Upper Whitley. Early 19th century back-to-back miners' cottages. Nos. 31 and 39, Wakefield Road was the subject of an archaeological assessment by Lucy Caffyn in 1982 as part of the WYAS/RCHME Workers' Housing Survey. |
| 36 | Mon | 12839 | Barn at Denby Grange Nurseries. | Kirkburton CP | Barn at Denby Grange Nurseries. Upper Whitley. Barn, part of group. C17. Thinly coursed rubble with ventilation slits. |

| No | Type | PRN | Name | Civil Parish | Description |
|----|-------|-------|---|---------------|--|
| | | | Upper Whitley | | Quoins. Timber framing internally. Stone slate roof with hollow chamfered gable copings on cut kneelers, one with finial. |
| 37 | Mon | 12843 | Barn at Rookery Farm (Chapel Barn), Flockton, Upper Whitley | Kirkburton CP | Barn at Rookery Farm (Chapel Barn). Pre-1850 stone-built barn. |
| 38 | Mon | 15019 | Caphouse Colliery mineral railway | | A mineral railway linking Caphouse Colliery (PRN 4619), Hope Pit (PRN 6684) and Prince of Wales Colliery (PRN 15020) to staithe on the Calder Hebble canal and to the main Lancashire to Yorkshire railway line at Calder Grove. |
| 39 | Mon | 18743 | Rookery Barn | | The barn at Rookery farm is shown on the 1st edition 6-inch series OS map c. 1854. In 2002 a photographic record of the stone-built barn at Rookery Farm was undertaken (see PRN 9287). |
| 40 | Mon | 641 | Non antiquity | Kirkburton CP | Cropmark of an apparent extremely broad ditch forming an arc divided orthogonally by a narrow 'causeway'. This site could not be easily interpreted in archaeological terms and in fact has been shown to be an artefact of recent coal mining. |
| 41 | Mon | 3276 | Shaft and headgear near Caphouse Colliery | Kirkburton CP | Shaft head, associated headgear, and spoil heap near Caphouse Colliery (there is a connection below-ground - not accessible at present date due to gassy seam). Probably late 19th/early 20th century. Not marked on 1st edition OS map of c. 1850. |
| 42 | Mon | 4619 | Caphouse Colliery (now the National Museum of Coal Mining) | Sitlington CP | Caphouse Colliery - now the premises of the National Museum of Coal Mining. At time of closure (October 1985), Caphouse was the oldest working coal mine in Britain. Sunk in 1791, deepened and a second ventilation shaft sunk in 1876. |
| 43 | Mon | 12844 | Barn at Kayes Arms, Upper Whitley | Kirkburton CP | Barn at Kayes Arms, Upper Whitley. Mid-19th century barn |
| 44 | Mon | 4260 | Mug Mill Farm | Sitlington CP | Mug Mill water-powered corn mill. Mill building marked on OS 1st edn 6 map and the modern 1:2500 map, north of earthworks which may indicate position of mill pond. The two maps shows the building in the same position and the same shape |
| 45 | Mon | 12834 | 5, Barnsley Road. Upper Whitley | Kirkburton CP | 5, Barnsley Road. Upper Whitley. Single storey cottage bearing a 17th century date stone. |
| 46 | Mon | 9266 | 17 Barnsley Road | Kirkburton CP | This single-storey cottage is attached to a large, stone house (No.15). The house was built by a butcher c.1880/90 at whose death it was acquired by the nearby Zion chapel for their minister. The cottage was built before the house. |
| 47 | Event | 7586 | Watching brief Kirkby Grange sewer | Denby Dale CP | A watching brief was carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates on 4th and 5th March 2002 during turf and topsoil stripping along the route of a new 5, Barnsley Road as a single storey cottage which dates back to the 17th century with a date in the heavy door lintel. It was originally two cottages. |
| 48 | Event | 18433 | Watching brief at Flockton Green | | Between 8th and 14th February 2017 John Buglas carried out a watching brief on the ground works for two new dwellings on land adjacent to 306, Barnsley Road, Flockton. |
| 49 | Mon | 6427 | World War II Heavy Anti-Aircraft site | Kirkburton CP | World War II Heavy Anti-Aircraft Site. Possible surviving structures shown on both the 1:10000 and 1:2500 OS maps |
| 50 | Event | 7486 | Evaluation at Manor House Farm, Barnsley Road, Flockton | Kirkburton CP | An evaluation was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) in September 2001 in the grounds surrounding a bungalow in Flockton. This modern dwelling is thought to have been built partly on the site of the Old Manor House (PRN 2603) |
| 51 | Event | 7563 | Geophysical Survey at Manor House Farm, Barnsley Road, Flockton | Kirkburton CP | A geophysical survey was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) in July 2000 over the lawned areas to the south of the modern Manor House, Flockton (centred on the above grid reference). The current house is built immediately east |
| 52 | Event | 7571 | Evaluation at New Hall | Sitlington CP | An evaluation was carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS between 9th and 12th November 2004 in advance of the proposed new juvenile block of H.M.P. New Hall, Wakefield. The site, centred on the above grid reference, lies to the north of the A637 |

| No | Type | PRN | Name | Civil Parish | Description |
|----|------|------|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 53 | Mon | 647 | Grange Park | Kirkburton CP | Cropmarks of recently ploughed out field boundaries in area marked as Grange Park on modern map. Northern side of park area appears to be bounded by a ha ha (map evidence). Origin, nature, and size of Grange Park unknown. Grange Park shown on First edition |
| 54 | Mon | 1519 | Ditch (cropmark) | Sitlington CP | Very diffuse curvilinear cropmark with a break and at least one angular turn. Nature and date unknown, medieval?. It lies only c.50 metres south-east of a moated site (PRN 2289). Further angular cropmarks to the west. |
| 55 | Mon | 9270 | 15 Manor Drive | Kirkburton CP | An E-Shaped, stone-built, house. The date of construction is unknown although it is visible on the 1st edition OS Map, surveyed in 1851. The building has a central doorway that leads into a transverse corridor with five doorways to the central range. |
| 56 | Mon | 535 | Ditch (cropmarks) | Kirkburton CP | Cropmarks of a possible ditch of archaeological nature cut by modern field drains in arable field at SE 227156. |
| 57 | Mon | 655 | Circular enclosure, cropmark | Kirkburton CP | Cropmark of about two thirds of a possible circular enclosure, the remainder being obscured by woodland. Also other faint amorphous marks which may include some archaeological features. Part of the enclosure may survive as an earthwork in the woodland |

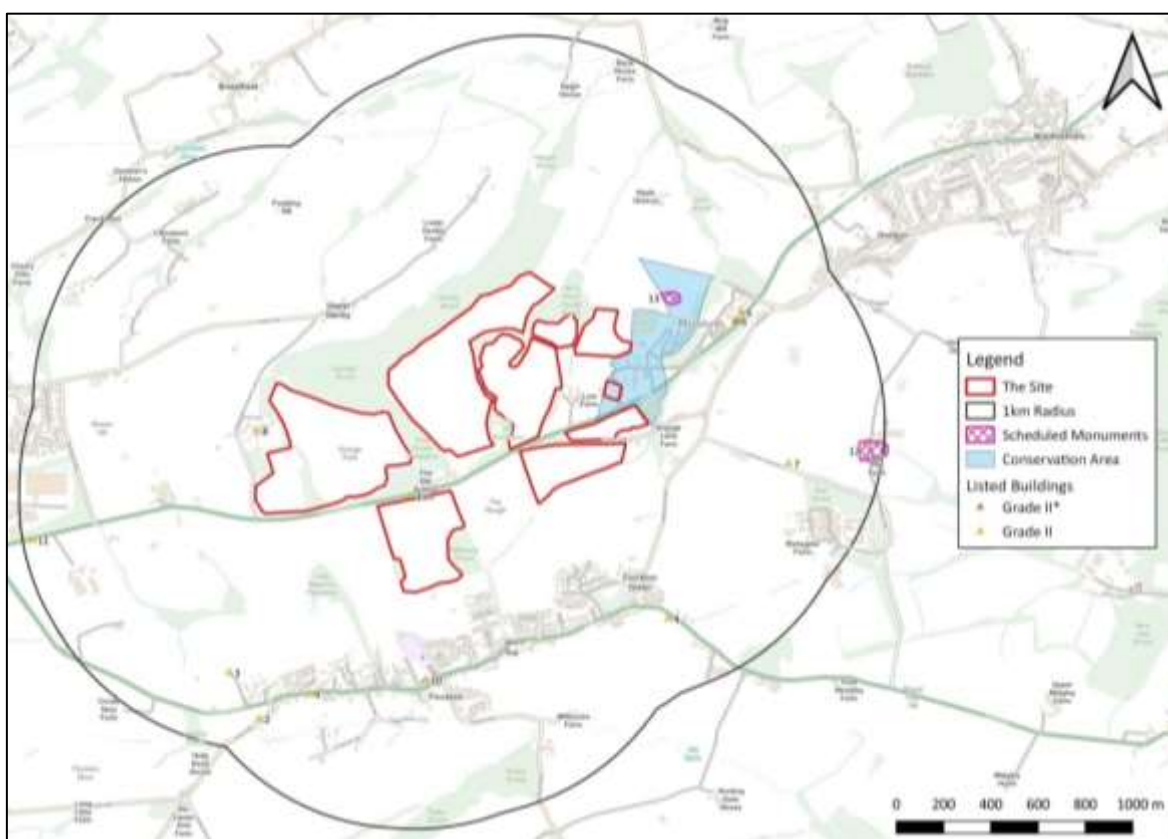


FIGURE 15: DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSAL AREA (SOURCE: HISTORIC ENGLAND; © HE 2021). CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2021.

TABLE 3: DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSAL AREA. SITES IN GREEN CONSIDERED IN THE HIA BELOW.

| No | List Entry | Name | Grade |
|----|------------|--|-------|
| 1 | 1135318 | 6.25 MILES POST, 0.25 MILE WEST OF JUNCTION WITH GRANGE LANE | II |
| 2 | 1135362 | 2,4,6 AND 8, HAIGH LANE | II |
| 3 | 1135385 | ZION UNITED REFORMED CHURCH | II |
| 4 | 1135386 | MILESTONE IN FRONT OF NUMBER 263 | II |
| 5 | 1135481 | CHIMNEY AND ATTACHED BOILER HOUSE AT CAPHOUSE COLLIERY | II |
| 6 | 1135482 | WINDING HOUSE, HEAPSTEAD AND HEADSTOCK AT CAPHOUSE COLLIERY | II* |
| 7 | 1135523 | FLOCKTON WAGGONWAY TUNNEL AND ENTRANCE PORTAL APPROXIMATELY MID-WAY BETWEEN JUNCTIONS OF HARDCASTLE LANE AND THE NEW HALL FARM | II |
| 8 | 1183685 | BARN AT DENBY GRANGE AND NURSERIES ADJOINING BUT AT 90 DEGREES TO MAIN RANGE | II |

| No | List Entry | Name | Grade |
|----|------------|--|-------|
| 9 | 1313288 | MILESTONE IN FRONT OF NUMBER 30 | II |
| 10 | 1313327 | CHURCH OF ST JAMES THE GREAT | II |
| 11 | 1313334 | 5.25 MILES POST 200 YARDS EAST OF JUNCTION WITH BARNLSEY ROAD | II |
| 12 | 1010055 | NEW HALL MOAT AND FISHPOND | SAM |
| 13 | 1013407 | SHAFT HEAD AND ASSOCIATED HEADGEAR NEAR CAPHOUSE COLLIERY, OVERTON | SAM |

3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LiDAR

A review of readily available commercial aerial photographs shows little change of the area of the proposed development in the last 20 years. Many of the fields still conform to the boundaries shown on the tithe map, although there is evidence of recent boundary removal to amalgamate several smaller fields. There is no available LiDAR data for the survey area, but the earthworks of a limited area of ridge and furrow around Low Farm itself are visible on aerial photographs (Figure 13). The only other notable crop- or soilmarks visible on commercial aerial photography are shown in Figures 17-18.



FIGURE 16: MODERN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OVERLAIN WITH THE TITHE MAP SHOWING LITTLE CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE FIELDS, ALTHOUGH SOME BOUNDARY LOSS HAS OCCURRED (© GOOGLE MAPS 2021).



FIGURE 17: 2015 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF FIELD E SHOWING THE CROPMARKS, PERHAPS ARCHAEOLOGICAL (© GOOGLE EARTH 2021).



FIGURE 18: 2020 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF FIELD F SHOWING DARK SOILMARKS, PRESUMABLY EXTRACTION PITS (© GOOGLE EARTH 2021).

3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey of the site was undertaken on the 16th of August 2021 by B. Morris. Over the course of the day the weather improved from cloudy and overcast, to sunny and dry. The state of cultivation varied across the 9 parcels of land (16 fields, A-P) that fall within the proposed site (see Table 4), which would influence the visibility of features and earthworks if present. However, the land use history of the site has limited the survival of earthworks to the fields immediately adjacent to Low Farm (and only Field P within the redline boundary). Structures and features do survive at or beyond the margins of these fields and inform and guide our understanding of the development of this historic landscape; however, they should fall outside the envelope for the proposed development.

TABLE 4: STATE OF CULTIVATION; EXTENT OF SHALLOW COAL OVERCAST WORKS AND DATE (INFORMATION DERIVED FROM THE LANDOWNER (*PERS. COMM.*) AND THE COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE VIEWER.

| Parcel | Field | State of Cultivation | Extent of 20 th century open cast |
|--------|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | A | Wheat, bare stubble | Northern half opencast 1942 |
| 1 | B | Wheat, bare stubble | Northern part opencast 1962 (Malthouse); bulk of field except south-west corner opencast 1942 |
| 2 | C | Grass, silage, short | Southern half opencast 1942; northern half opencast 1970s (McLoughlin) |
| 2 | D | Wheat, combined, straw in rows | |
| 2 | E | Wheat, combined, straw in rows | |
| 3 | F | Wheat, partly combined | Opencast 1960s (Nuttalls) |
| 3 | G | Grass, silage, short | Opencast 1960s (Nuttalls) |
| 3 | H | Grass, silage, long | Opencast 1960s (Nuttalls) |
| 4 | I | Grass, silage, short | Opencast 1965 |
| 4 | J | Grass, silage, short | Opencast 1965 |
| 4 | K | Grass, silage, short | Opencast 1965 |
| 5 | L | Grass, silage, short | Opencast 1965 |
| 6 | M | Barley, standing crop | Opencast 1965 |
| 7 | N | Wheat, combined, straw in rows | |
| 8 | O | Wheat, standing crop | Opencast 1960s (Nuttalls) |
| 9 | P | Grass, silage, long | |



FIGURE 19: THE LAYOUT OF THE SITE, DIVIDED INTO THE 16 FIELDS/CROPPING UNITS (BASEMAP © GOOGLE EARTH).

Given the size of the site, in the following description the fields are listed separately. However, several general points can be made:

The bulk of the surviving field boundaries consist of drystone walls, in places overgrown or tumbled down, that conform to two general types (with one slight variation). The Type 1a walls are well made, of roughly shaped, fairly regular but relatively small, rectangular blocks of stone laid in clear courses, with shaped (semi-circular) coping stones. The Type 1b variation is similar, but taller (up to 2m high) and feature a projecting slab below the coping stones (this is a feature

bulk of the stands in the narrow steep-sided gullies (or *cloughs*) that bisect the site. The woodland to the west of Rookery Farm, Pithill Plantation, Hillhouse Wood, and the small copse in the north-west corner of Field K are largely of oak, but the size of the trees (less than 30cm diameter) would suggest an age of 100-150 years. The surviving oak trees of the former Fryer Park Wood (Field 3) are larger, with a diameter of up to 0.5m, indicating an age of up to c.300 years. The small woods to the north and south of Denby Grange, Grange and Denby Wood, and Round Wood, are of commercial coniferous species (pine, larch) but usually with a line of deciduous trees along the margins that goes some way to disguise their actual makeup.

Field A

A small (4.7ha) irregular field forming one part of the park attached to the Grange. It is defined to the south and west by a Type 1b stone wall in varying states of disrepair, to the north by the former woodland (now plantation) attached to Denby Grange, the site of the former House, and by the double avenue leading to the house to the east. The level of the A642 and the lane leading to Denby Grange are elevated (by c.1m+) relative to the internal level of the field, and in places the walls have collapsed as a result. The coping from these walls has largely been lost. There is no distinct boundary between the field and the plantation. The boundary between the field and site of the House is marked by Heras fencing, and only in the east corner does traces of a ditch (perhaps a former ha ha) survive. The avenue is discussed below. The surface of the field undulates, although the undulations are broad and irregular and are probably geological. The northern half of the field was subject to opencast in 1942.



FIGURE 21: FIELD A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

The former entrance and avenue, between Fields A and B

The principal entrance to the house was from the south. To either side of the roadside entrance is a pair of square piers of ashlar stonework, with wing walls that curved back to the location of two small octagonal lodges; the wing walls are now reduced in height and the lodges were demolished in the 1950s and little trace was observed. A small patch of large stone setts were observed in the former gateway. Across the road to the south the current gateway is still flanked by elaborate stone gate piers. The bulk of the track that leads toward the location of the house is comprised of fairly rough aggregate and will have been repaired since the 1950s (i.e. brick noted). Behind the site of the lodges are two small copses. Apart from a section of the avenue at the north-west end, a double line of mature trees survives to each side of the track. These trees are mainly beech and horse chestnut, but mature sycamores are also present.



FIGURE 22: THE FORMER ENTRANCE TO DENBY HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Field B

A large (18ha) irregular field forming the bulk of the park attached to the Grange. The field is defined to the south-west by the avenue (discussed above), to the south by a Type 1a wall and the woodland adjacent to Rookery Farm, and to the east by a large ornamental pond and a Type 1b wall. To the north the field is defined by a Type 1a wall that incorporates a (now roofless) open-sided shelter shed at its eastern end (deer shelter) and terminates at Wood Nook. The ground drops down to the walls along the east and north sides of the field; to the east this drop is natural, to the north it is deliberate and part of the park pale. Wood Nook is a small square two-storey house with an unusual pyramidal roof with long catslide roof to the north. Based on its location and appearance, this house is likely to have functioned as an eyecatcher and the deer keeper's cottage. To the north-west the field is bounded by a modern wood fence, with the historic orchard now a conifer plantation. The remaining section of the western boundary skirts the round the modern hamlet of Denby Grange and the site of the former house. The boundaries are largely modern hedge shrubs with scattered trees; along the site of the house is a length of steel-framed gabions. The level of the gardens to these houses is elevated relative to the level of the field. The surface of the field is fairly uniform, with a pronounced slope to the north. Most of the southern half of the field was subject to opencast in 1942, except for that area marked by parkland trees in the south-west corner; most of the northern half of the field was subject to opencast in the 1960s.



FIGURE 23: FIELD B; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (THE RECTANGULAR POND IS TO THE LEFT; DENBY GRANGE ON THE SKYLINE).

Rookery Wood and Ornamental Pond

To the south-west side of Field B is a small area of young oak and sycamore woodland. There is a track that drops down from the A642 and runs parallel to the ornamental pond, and within this woodland are two clear features: a long and well-defined bank that runs roughly east-west, and a large mound. The bank is up to 2m high in places on its downslope side and has been identified as a former tramway (landowner *pers. comm.*) that carried machines/implements from the colliery at Grange Moor to a workshop at Rookery Farm for repair. The mound, at least 20m in diameter, c.6m high, and with a tail c.30m long to the west and is planted with yew trees. It is marked on the OS maps as an icehouse; the entrance was vandalised and collapsed (landowner *pers. comm.*). The ornamental pond is rectangularly and c.206m long and c.38m wide, with clearly embanked sides to the north-east sides. The semi-circular feature shown on the tithe map at its western end is not visible.



FIGURE 24: THE LARGE ORNAMENTAL POND; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

Fish Ponds and other ornamental features

In the narrow gully (or *clough*) between Fields B and C is a sequence of five rectangular fish ponds within woodland. The deer park wall to the south-west corner of this area is pierced by a narrow gateway with dressed stone piers. This area was very overgrown, and observations are necessarily limited. However, each pond is well defined and the level of each pond drops by c.4-5m each time. At the lower end of the ponds (between pond 4 and 5) is a small ruined circular stone structure c.4m in diameter, narrow (30cm) mortared stone walls, a door to the south-west and two slit vents to the north-west and south-east. This was vandalised and partly collapsed in the 20th century but is likely to have been a seat or folly (landowner *pers. comm.*). At the north-western end of this group a metalled track runs between Field B and Field D, behind the roofless shelter shed. Within the woods at this point there is a small mound, c.8m in diameter and 3m high. It contains a deep narrow circular brick room set down into the ground with a domed roof over, entered by a doorway in the north wall approached by a partly-collapsed walled passage. This is marked on the OS maps as an icehouse. The trees in this clough are mainly sycamore, with some beech and Scots pine to the southern end. There is also a large stand of Japanese Knotweed towards the northern end, but rather than being an invasive weed it is possible it was deliberately planted: the fish ponds may have served as a series of ornamental water features with cascades between, planted as a Himalayan or Chinese garden.



FIGURE 25: ONE OF THE FISHPONDS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Field C

A large (12ha) and irregular field defined to the south by the modern wooden and post-and-wire fences of a series of small enclosures adjacent to Rookery Farm, by a Type 2 wall to the east around Pit Hill Plantation, and by a thin hawthorn hedge with evidence for hedgelaying to the north-east. The boundary with Fields D and E is marked by a Type 2 wall with scattered small sycamore trees, and the boundary to the west is defined only by concrete fence posts, most of the wire having rotted away or dropped. The surface of the fields is marked by some broad undulations but is otherwise very uniform. To the eastern side, adjacent to the gateway into Field H, is a deep rectangular pond, as shown on the tithe map. The southern half of the field was subject to opencast in 1942; the northern half of the field was subject to opencast in the 1970s.



FIGURE 26: FIELD C; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Field D

A small (2ha) sub-rectangular field defined by Type 2 walls to the south, east, and north. To the west, within the woods, there is a Type 1a wall. Grange/Denby wood to the north is coniferous, but there are scattered deciduous trees along the margin. Beyond the walls, the ground falls away sharply to the north and west. No earthworks were observed.



FIGURE 27: FIELD D; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.

Field E

A large (8.3ha) long sub-rectangular field, defined on all sides by Type 2 walls. These walls are in varying states of repair, with long sections of the north wall partly collapsed, with some limited repairs made with a grey cement mortar; most of the south-eastern wall around Harry Royd Clough Wood buried up to the coping stones by hillwash/colluvium. Grange/Denby wood to the north is coniferous, but there is an almost continuous line of deciduous trees along the margin. The ground falls away sharply to the north within Denby Wood. The ground level is also lower to the north of the north-eastern boundary wall, and there is a large mature ash tree towards the western end of this wall. There is a small quarry in the northern corner of the field (marked on OS maps). Most of the field is fairly flat, but the eastern end slopes quite steeply down, almost to the base of Harry Royd clough. The surface of the field is fairly uniform, but some broad undulations were visible towards the western end which may correlate with the cropmarks noted on the HER.



FIGURE 28: THE NORTH-EASTERN END OF FIELD E; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

Field F

A smaller (3.2ha) more irregular field consisting of two tithe parcels, one of which was once a wood. It is defined to the south-west and south by a clear lynchet topped with a sparse hawthorn hedge and remnants of wooden rail fencing, it is open to Field G to the east, and it is bordered by a wooded clough to the north-east. To the north and north-west the remnants of Fryer Wood (removed after 1940) fringe the field, largely consisting of mature oak trees with a diameter of up to 50cm. The surface of the field slopes to the north-north-east and is fairly level. This field was subject to opencast in 1960s.



FIGURE 29: THE WESTERN HALF OF FIELD F; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

Field G

A smaller (3.2ha) more irregular sub-rectangular field. It is defined to the south by a clear lynchet topped with a sparse hawthorn hedge and remnants of wooden rail fencing, a metalled track runs along the eastern side of the PV parcel, but the eastern side of the field is defined by a narrow-wooded gully. To north the track turns and is flanked by post-and-wire fencing. To the north-west there is a wooded clough and it is open to Field F to the west. The surface of the field slopes to the north-north-east and is fairly level. This field was subject to opencast in 1960s.



FIGURE 30: FIELD G; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

Field H

A small (3.7ha) irregular field, defined to the south by the Type 1a wall and wooden fencing flanking the A642, the remnants of a hawthorn hedge to the east, giving way to an open sycamore copse, and a clear lynchet topped with a sparse hawthorn hedge and remnants of wooden rail fencing to the north. To the east is a short stretch of hawthorn hedge, and then is open to the wooded Pit Hill Plantation. Pit Hill Plantation, of young oak, sycamore, and some silver birch, contains a large spoil hedge, quarried into on its south-eastern side revealing its dull reddish stony interior. The field slopes gently to the north and is fairly level. This field was subject to opencast in 1960s.



FIGURE 31: THE EASTERN UPPER PART OF FIELD H; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.

Field I

A small (3.5ha) rectangular field, defined by Type 1a stone walls to the north and west, and largely hawthorn hedges to the east and south. The boundary flanking the A642 is (or was) lined with mature trees, spaced c.15m apart; these trees are mainly oak and ash. The wall to the west features a line of evenly-spaced sycamore trees. The field slopes very gently to the south-south-east; these are several broad depressions to the southern part of the field. This field was subject to opencast in 1965.



FIGURE 32: FIELD I; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Field J

A small (3.5ha) rectangular field, defined by a Type 1a stone wall to the north and hawthorn hedges to the east, south and west. The boundary flanking the A642 is (or was) lined with mature trees, spaced c.15m apart; these trees are mainly oak and ash. The field slopes very gently to the north and west. Hillhouse Wood projects into the south-east corner of this field, and remnants of a wooden fence survive here. Within Hillhouse Wood a broad bank on the line of the southern hedgerow was observed. This field was subject to opencast in 1965.



FIGURE 33: FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.

Field K

A small (3.5ha) rectangular field, defined by Type 1a stone wall to the west, a hawthorn hedge to the north, the edge of Hillhouse Wood to the east, and a more mixed species (and therefore older) hedge to the south, with blackthorn, elderberry, ash, and hazel. The wall to the west features a line of evenly-spaced sycamore trees. There is a small copse of young oak trees to the north-west corner of the field, and a stand of Japanese Knotweed to the northern end of the copse. This is presumably invasive in this context. Most of the field slopes gently to the south, but the eastern end of the field slopes down from Hillhouse Wood. The surface of the field is fairly level. This field was subject to opencast in 1965.



FIGURE 34: FIELD K; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

Field L

A larger (6.5ha) sub-triangular field with traces of Type 1a walling to the north-west corner, but otherwise defined by largely hawthorn hedges growing through wooden fencing. The boundary to the west lacks the hedge shrubs and is reinforced with a post-and-wire fence. The hedge along Grange Lane has been allowed to grow up, and contains some young trees, particularly to the western end, and some ash and holly. The eastern corner of the field has been allowed to revert to scrubby woodland. Just beyond the north-east corner of the field is a small later 19th century brick cottage, rather out of place in this location as it is the last surviving unit of a terrace demolished after 1961. The field slopes to the east and the surface of the field is very level and there is no trace of the colliery and claypits that were once located here. This field was subject to opencast in 1965.



FIGURE 35: FIELD L; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

Field M

A small (2.5ha) triangular defined by largely hawthorn hedges growing through wooden fencing. The level of the A642 to the north is much higher than the field for much of its length, and there are traces of Type 1a walling along the western stretch of this boundary. The westernmost corner of the field flanks a rough track and only a few hedge shrubs form this boundary. To the south-east corner there are a series of recently repaired stone-walled enclosures; the larger enclosure contained a dwelling until after 1955, and they would have formed gardens to neighbouring properties. The topsoil in the field immediately adjacent to these enclosures contained common to frequent 19th century industrial whitewares (pottery). Beyond the wooden fence to the east, and within the woodland here, is a very deep cutting, a surviving part of the mineral railway that addressed Caphouse Colliery. The field slopes to the east and the surface of the field is generally fairly level although there is a possible level area to the south-east corner and a pronounced tapering linear hollow roughly parallel with the A642 to the north. This field was subject to opencast in 1965.



FIGURE 36: FIELD M; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

Field N

A small (1.8ha) irregular field defined, to the west, north and east, by the two narrow but deep cloughs that form Harry Royd Clough. This boundary is defined by short Type 2 walls, although to the centre there is a large stone quarry (marked on the tithe and OS maps). Just beyond the north-east corner of this field, within the woodland, is the large conical mound with deep central depression marking the location of a shaft (and indicated as such on BGS mapping). The southern boundary of the field is defined by the track that drops down from Low Farm, with its post-and-wire fencing. To the south-east there is a short stretch of hawthorn hedge. The surface of the field is fairly level, and slopes gently to the north.



FIGURE 37: FIELD N; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

Field O

A small (3ha) sub-rectangular field, with an area to the north-east corner set aside to paddocks. It is defined to the south by a weathered wooden fence, to the south-east corner by the remains of a chainlink fence (only the concrete posts survive) around a reservoir, and to the east by a Type 2 wall. The paddocks are defined by modern wooden fences. To the north the field is bounded by a tall hawthorn hedge, and to the west by Harry Royd Clough. The field slopes down to the west, and the surface is fairly level. This field was subject to opencast in the 1960s.



FIGURE 38: FIELD O; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Field P

The smallest field (0.4ha) is the rump of a much larger enclosure steadily encroached upon from three directions. It is defined by a tarmac road to the south, mixed fencing to the east with stretches of surviving Type 2 walling and trees, and overgrown modern wooden fencing with trees to the north. To the west ground levels have been raised to build an agricultural barn. Materials – mainly architectural spolia – are being stored along the southern and western sides of this field. The field slopes gently to the north and clear ridge and furrow is visible.



FIGURE 39: FIELD P; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.

Low Farm

While Low Farm lies outside the redline boundary of the site, some discussion of the farmstead is appropriate as it informs understanding of this landscape and – under different circumstances – might be considered a heritage asset of *medium* value (i.e. comparable value to a Grade II Listed building) in its own right. The farmstead consists of a U-shaped range (formerly a courtyard range) of historic buildings, built of local pale yellow sandstone blocks. The date 1822 is carved into a keystone over a former threshing door. To the south-west corner the original domestic element is faced in red brick with no regular bond. Away to the south-east are two houses, both constructed in a similar sandstone but later 20th century in date. Scattered around the farmstead are piles of dressed stonework and stone rubble derived from the property and further afield. The whole range has been converted to residential use over the course of the last 15-20 years, and large parts of the complex have been comprehensively rebuilt incorporating spolia from demolished structures in the area, severely diminishing its heritage value. However, a few useful points can be made. Firstly, in the tithe apportionment it is listed as a *barn, outbuildings and yard*, indicating it was a non-domestic range of farm buildings. However, the 1841 Census lists four families living at Low Farm: those of two agricultural labourers and two coal miners. This would suggest the range was probably subdivided or converted to domestic use, and then converted back to agricultural use, in line with the rise and fall of local industry. If the datestone (1822) can be relied upon, it would predate the great flourish of model farm building during the period 1840-70 (see Wade-Martins 2016, Fig.3) and presumably reflects coal-wealth rather than agricultural wealth. The presence of a reservoir immediately to the south-west of the range would imply water-driven

mechanisms, and the enclosures around the farmstead contain the surviving earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation (see Figure 13).



FIGURE 40: THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE COURTYARD AT LOW FARM; THE 'FARMHOUSE' FACED IN BRICK TO THE LEFT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST



FIGURE 41: THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE U-SHAPED RANGE, ALL NOW CONVERTED TO RESIDENTIAL USE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

3.7 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A gradiometer survey of the site is underway and the results will be presented in a separate report. Preliminary results for Fields I-J do not appear to reflect the projected severity of 20th century opencast in this area; the results for Field P show only the ridge and furrow here.

3.8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

The direct *effect* of the development would be the possible disturbance or destruction of archaeological features or deposits present within the footprint of the development; the *impact* of the development would depend on the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits. Given the historic use of the fields during the latter half of the 20th century – i.e. the extensive shallow opencast coal mining that has taken place – it is considered highly unlikely that archaeological features will survive in those areas. Archaeological features are only likely to survive in those fields where opencast works did *not* take place (the southern part of Fields A and

B; Fields D, E, N and P; and see Figure 42, below). It is clear from the preceding discussion that *around* the redline boundary of the site there are many surviving elements of the polite landscape associated with the (now demolished) Denby Grange House, and care should be taken to ensure these are not directly affected by the proposed development.



FIGURE 42: IMAGE DERIVED FROM THE COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE VIEWER (SEE REFERENCES). KNOWN SHALLOW WORKINGS IN GREY, AREAS LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO SHALLOW WORKING IN PURPLE; MINE ENTRY MARKED AS RED (SHAFT) OR BROWN (ADIT) CROSSES. THE SITE IS INDICATED.

4.0 INDIRECT IMPACTS

4.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *indirect effect* of a development is taken to be its effect on the wider historic environment. The principal focus of such an assessment falls upon identified designated heritage assets like Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. Depending on the nature of the heritage asset concerned, and the size, character and design of a development, its effect – and principally its visual effect – can impact on designated assets up to 20km away.

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), with reference to ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB, WEBTAG) guidance. The assessment of effect at this stage of a development is an essentially subjective one, but one based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors. Appendix 2 details the methodology employed.

This report follows the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017, 6). *Step one* is to identify the designated heritage assets that might be affected by the development. The first stage of that process is to determine an appropriate search radius, and this would vary according to the height, size and/or prominence of the proposed development. For instance, the search radius for a wind turbine, as determined by its height and dynamic character, would be much larger than for a single house plot or small agricultural building. The second stage in the process is to look at the heritage assets within the search radius and assign to one of three categories:

- Category #1 assets: Where proximity to the proposed development, the significance of the heritage asset concerned, or the likely magnitude of impact, demands detailed consideration.
- Category #2 assets: Assets where location and current setting would indicate that the impact of the proposed development is likely to be limited, but some uncertainty remains
- Category #3 assets: Assets where location, current setting, significance would strongly indicate the impact would be no higher than negligible and detailed consideration both unnecessary and disproportionate. These assets are still listed in the impact summary table.

For *Step two* and *Step three*, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (*Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), this assessment then groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the potential effect, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors. The individual assessments should be read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

4.2 QUANTIFICATION

There are 11 Listed Buildings, two scheduled monuments and one Conservation Area recorded within 1km of the proposed development. Based on a consideration of the topography and the nature of the assets themselves, all but five of the designated heritage assets were scoped out of the assessment following the fieldwork and are only represented in the Table 5 (below).

The assets (all Grade II Listed structures with one exception) selected for assessment were: the two structures at Caphouse Colliery (now the National Coal Museum); Denby Grange Barn and Nurseries; Zion United Reform Church; the milepost near Rookery Farm; and the undesigned

Rookery Farm. Based on their perceived value and locations relative to the site, these have all been treated as *Category #2 assets*.

4.3 IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE

4.3.1 FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

Listed farmhouses with Listed agricultural buildings and/or Curtilage; some may have elements of formal planning/model farm layout

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the lincay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bake house, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this. Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting.

What is important and why

Farmhouses and buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the rural landscape and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). Working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

| Asset Name: Barn at Denby Grange and nurseries adjoining | |
|---|---|
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> YES |
| <i>Designation:</i> Grade II | <i>Value:</i> Medium |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> within 100m | <i>Condition:</i> Good (converted to residential) |
| <i>Description: Listing:</i> Barn, part of group. C17. Thinly coursed rubble with ventilation slits. Quoins. Timber framing internally. Stone slate roof with hollow chamfered gable copings on cut kneelers, one with finial. Two large segmental headed cart entrances on south side, probably C18, now glazed. Small entrance to left with chamfered surround. Tudor arched entrance in gable, plus later entrances. Outshut to north side. Interior: 4 bays. 3 king-post trusses with struts, on posts with aisle to north side. Aisle ties present with struts to extended principal rafter. Bracing to tie-beam, but those to aisle tie now gone. Wall plates on north side are of re-used timbers. | |
| <i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The barn has been converted into a dwelling along with the rest of the surviving outbuildings at Denby Grange; the principal house was demolished in the early 1950s. It represents earlier activity on the site, predating the grand 19 th century mansion of the Lister-Kaye family and has links to the simpler agricultural heritage of the site, once a medieval grange farm to a local abbey. | |
| <i>Conservation Value:</i> The building is aesthetically pleasing, constructed in the striking dressed sandstone of the region and impressive in its scale. It has no communal value and holds only weak associative value as part of the whole site with the notable Lister-Kaye family, who built the demolished mansion house. The site and therefore the barn as the | |

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| <p>last surviving element from an earlier phase of use, has some local historical value for its medieval grange status. The barn is of some considerable age, potentially from the 1600s, so some evidential value will be retained. However, the sale catalogue from November 2019 indicates the interiors have been wholly modernised.</p> |
| <p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The barn has been converted into a dwelling and whilst the exterior views/character have obviously been considered, its interior has been stripped out and wholly modernised.</p> |
| <p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The building is located within a hamlet on the upper east-facing slopes of a ridge extending down from Lepton Edge to the west.</p> |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> The barn now stands within quite a busy little hamlet, surrounded by 19th century and later outbuildings and gardens. It is approached by a drive from the south, with garden space defined by walls and with car parking beyond. There are a number of other dwellings, with their own garden spaces, mature trees and most of the structures are very well screened from the outside world by tall hedges and walls, fostering a very enclosed and private feel to the properties. The immediate setting of the barn is surrounded by agricultural fields, the most obvious relicts of the post-medieval park being the many mature specimen trees in the locality.</p> |
| <p><i>Principal Views:</i> Views to and from the barn are limited by the screening provided by adjacent buildings and trees. The only elevation to face out over the proposed site is the east gable, which only has slit vents at first- and second-floor level. The principal view of the property would be along the short lane that accesses it from the south.</p> |
| <p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> This is an unusually large barn on a former Gentry estate and therefore is far more visually prominent than a regular barn. It is framed by other buildings and, due to the demolition of the house, is the largest historic structure on the estate today. However, it is not visible on a landscape scale.</p> |
| <p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> Fundamentally the building is a barn and therefore built for functional reasons; views were not an aspect of its design nor can a change in said views alter its heritage significance, which is inherent in its age and what it represents as part of a relict agricultural landscape.</p> |
| <p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> This is an agricultural building constructed to serve a Gentry estate formed from a medieval monastic grange farm. It relates to a farming landscape which is now a relict aspect of the current Gentry parkland estate. It is likely the barn was easily adapted to the polite use of the site which still required numerous outbuildings. The understanding of this building, particularly its scale, is defined by its history and estate character. Sadly its context in the immediate sense has been much changed by the demolition of the main house and conversion of all of the buildings to residential units. The wider parkland setting is little changed from its 19th century acquired appearance, which is beneficial to the building and provides important 'sense of place'.</p> |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed development would cover Fields A and B to the south and east of the hamlet. Despite the screening, the panels are likely to be visible from the barn, and on the approach to the barn. The panels would represent a significant change to the local visual environment, although the installation is technically temporary and the open cast works that have taken place across those fields would have been even more visually intrusive and the landscape is recovered now. The comprehensive renovation that accompanied its conversion to residential use diminishes its inherent authenticity and heritage value. The efforts made to ensure the privacy of the residents of this community provides a significant amount of screening.</p> |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minor change + Medium value asset = Slight impact</p> |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/Minor</p> |



FIGURE 43: THE LISTED BARN, AS VIEWED FROM FIELD B OVER A WALL OF GABION BASKETS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

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| Asset Name: Rookery Farm | |
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> YES |
| <i>Designation:</i> Undesignated | <i>Value:</i> Low/Medium |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> within 100m | <i>Condition:</i> Good |
| <p><i>Description:</i> Rookery Farm (labelled <i>Upper Place</i> on the 1st edition OS map) consists of three stone-built two-storey buildings around a central yard open to the south, with a long two-storey structure to the west. The walls are of regularised local yellow sandstone with dressed sandstone detailing and pitched roofs of stone slates. The central building is the farmhouse, with a presentation 2/1/2 window elevation with central door to the north, and a rear elevation that sports a tall stair window with marginal glazing bars. There are hints that the roofline has been raised. The building on the east side of the yard is of 2½ storeys, with multiple blocked doorways and other openings. This is currently divided into four dwellings but was formerly a series of back-to-back dwellings. The building on the west side of the yard is now residential, but tall blocked opposing threshing doors in the east and west elevations would suggest it was formerly of agricultural or possibly industrial use: a bellcote was removed from the gable of this building when it was converted to residential use (now incorporated into the wall at the entrance to Low Far) (landowner <i>pers. comm.</i>). The long building to the west of the courtyard contains multiple wide arched cart openings on the ground floor, indicating a specialist use (related to the possible tramway to the east). This large farmhouse and barn complex is not Listed but appears on the historic mapping and local tradition (<i>resident, pers. comm.</i>) suggests a date of 1650; an adjacent dressed stone gate pier noted during the walkover survey is inscribed <i>Rook</i> (or perhaps <i>Rock</i>) and is dated 1720. The current appearance of this site would suggest a late Georgian or early Victorian phase of alteration, which may be associated with the works at nearby Denby Grange.</p> | |
| <p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The farm is historic in character with interesting architectural details observed; it has aesthetic value in this regard. As a potentially early holding predating the parkland landscape it may hold some local historical value but no known associational value. It has no communal value but is expected to have high evidential value.</p> | |
| <p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The farmhouse is still a single dwelling, and the cottages are still in multiple occupancy. The barns have been converted into dwellings, many repaired and restored using stone reclaimed from other local buildings that have been demolished. Whilst the site is historic in character overall therefore, there is no guarantee of the historical authenticity of some features and the barns will of course have been stripped out internally before conversion.</p> | |
| <p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The complex is located on the level interfluvial part of the ridge that extends down from Lepton Edge to the west. It sits close to the head of the narrow-wooded clough that drops down to the north.</p> | |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> The house and barns sit on the north side of the A642, which is fairly open to the fields to the south as the field boundary is a low wall lined with mature trees. There are wooded copses to the west (Rookery Wood), north and east, and the gardens around the houses are well wooded. There is a large ornamental pond in the woods to the north.</p> | |
| <p><i>Principal Views:</i> Key views will be within the holding, between the farmhouse and its (former) barns, and between the farmhouse, barns, and the fields; however, this is now primarily experienced along the road. Good screening is provided by trees and other buildings.</p> | |
| <p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> The complex is visible from the road but has no wider landscape presence.</p> | |
| <p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is a historic if undesignated complex of buildings arguably comparable in value to a Grade II Listed group. However, the significance of these buildings lies in their built structure and changing functions within an agricultural, industrial, and post-industrial landscape. The setting of these buildings is quite enclosed, with good screening provided but the buildings themselves and mature trees and woodland.</p> | |
| <p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> This is a historic farmstead in a landscape of complex mixed historic and modern factors including housing development, 18th and 19th century coal mining, and relict farming heritage assets. The roadscape is now modernised and busy and aurally intrudes on the complex. The buildings are now wholly residential and thus divorced from the setting as it relates to an earlier landscape.</p> | |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed development would wrap around the complex and fill the fields to the north-west, north-east, and south, albeit largely screened by intervening woodland and trees. However, views would be possible through a break in the trees to the north-east, and clear views would be possible to the panels in the fields to the south, which would have an appreciable impact on the visual setting of the buildings. However, the significance of the structures lies in their built form, evidential value, and narrative/historical interest.</p> | |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minor change + Medium value = Slight impact</p> | |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/Minor</p> | |



FIGURE 44: ROOKERY FARM; VIEWED FROM THE A642 TO THE SOUTH.

4.3.2 NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS

Non-Conformist places of worship, current and former

Non-Conformist chapels are relatively common across the whole of Devon and Cornwall. They tend to be fairly modest structures in all but the largest settlements, lacking towers and many of the ostentatious adornments of older Church of England buildings. They are usually Grade II Listed structures, most dating from the 19th century, and adjudged significant more for their religious and social associations than necessarily any individual architectural merit. They can be found in isolated locations, but are more often encountered in settlements, where they may be associated with other Listed structures. In these instances, the setting of these structures is very local in character and references the relationship between this structure and other buildings within the settlement. The impact of a modern development is unlikely to be particularly severe, unless it is large scale or built in close proximity.

What is important and why

Nonconformist chapels are typically 18th century or later in date, and some retain interior period fittings (evidential). Some of the better preserved or disused examples are representative of the particular ethos of the group in question, and buildings may be linked to the original preachers (e.g., John Wesley) (historical value). Congruent with the ethos of the various movements, the buildings are usually adapted from existing structures (early) or bespoke (later), and similar in overall character to Anglican structures of the same period (aesthetic value). They often have strong communal value, where they survive as places of worship (communal value).

| Asset Name: Zion United Reform Church | |
|---|--|
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> NO |
| <i>Designation:</i> Grade II | <i>Value:</i> Medium |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> c.0.7km | <i>Condition:</i> Good |
| <i>Description: Listing:</i> Chapel. 1802. Rendered walls. Stone slate roof with gable-pediment and moulded eaves cornice. Two storeys. 5-bay symmetrical gabled front by 3 bays deep, with single storey 3-bay wing at 90° to left. Front elevation has two 6-panel doorways with architrave frieze and cornice on carved consoles. Tall round headed windows to ground floor. Smaller segment headed windows to 1st floor. All with glazing bars, some recent. Oculus in tympanum with glazing bars. Windows to right elevation are the same. Square headed windows to single storey wing | |

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| and entrance in recent porch. Rear elevation of 4 bays with oculus in tympanum and two round headed windows at intermediate level. Recent brick fire. Interior: Gallery to three sides on very slender cast iron columns. Three later brick piers to right side. Box pews with doors. Excellent double-decker pulpit with panelled fronts and two slender colonnettes. Organ at gallery level behind. |
| <i>Supplemental Comments:</i> This large and rather fine chapel, with good architectural details, has been converted into a dwelling with inherent internal loss of fixtures and fittings. The design/conversion has however, it is felt, been successful in retaining the external historic character, although the fencing introduced to separate the now domestic chapel building from the 20 th century burial ground is intrusive and less successful. |
| <i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically this is a pleasing non-conformist building with some relict communal value for its operational phase. It has local historical value if limited to the narrative of the local non-conformist community. The building is largely of one phase and also expected to have been stripped out internally so evidential value is likely low. |
| <i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The building retains historical character externally but will have been stripped out for conversion to a dwelling with the expected loss of historic fabric. It is no longer an operational church, so no longer particularly authentic. |
| <i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> Located on a south-facing slope above the village. |
| <i>Setting:</i> The chapel stands to the north and west of the village of Flockton. It stands within field separated by low walls, with a line of mature trees to the west. The setting is open, particularly to the south, and the white walls of the building are very visible. The chapel is approached from the south by a tarmac road, and the historic burial ground is now separated from the chapel grounds by a tall wooden fence with gate. |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The principal view is to the chapel from the south, which addressed by its presentation south front. |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> While fairly small, the building is visually striking, with architectural elaboration and intended to be a civic statement the chapel now stands in a complex developed modern landscape but retains visual prominence at least in the immediate setting. |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The chapel relates to its community so its setting and spatial context and views have some bearing on understanding its community role. |
| <i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The significance of the chapel lies in its built form, its historical narrative, and its communal vale. However, it is clear that some care was taken to set it apart from the main village and locate it among the fields. |
| <i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed development would largely be located on the other side of the ridge, and perhaps only the panels in Fields I and K would be visible from first-floor windows. The principal view to and from the chapel, and its immediate setting, would not be affected. |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Negligible change + Medium value = Neutral/Slight impact |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible |



FIGURE 45: THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE CHAPEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

4.3.1 MILESTONES AND GUIDEPOSTS

The setting of milestones and guideposts are rarely affected by developments. The specificity of function, roadside location, and small size usually mean they are experienced and understood within highly restricted landscape contexts.

What is important and why

Milestones may have aesthetic value but are more often significant for their historical value to the development of the road system and the pride and patronage of particular organisations or individuals.

| Asset Name: 6.25 milepost, 0.25miles west of Junction with Grange Lane | |
|---|---|
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> YES |
| <i>Designation:</i> Grade II | <i>Value:</i> Medium |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> within 50m | <i>Condition:</i> Good |
| <i>Description:</i> <i>Listing:</i> Milestone. Mid to late C19. Triangular cast iron front, on stone post, with rounded top. Embossed lettering reads: WAKEFIELD & AUSTERLANDS ROAD UPPER WHITLEY HUDDERSFIELD HORBURY 6¼ MILES 4 MILES WAKEFIELD 7 MILES. | |
| <i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The milestone is one of a series in an identical style in and around Flockton. | |
| <i>Conservation Value:</i> Aesthetically designed to be visible in the roadscape, and of historic character. No communal value or evidential value, some minor local historical value as part of a wider group of mileposts and associated narratives of road development. | |
| <i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> It survives in its roadside setting and is complete. | |
| <i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> It is located on the level interfluvium of a ridge that extends down from Lepton Green to the west. | |
| <i>Setting:</i> The milestone is located on the south side of the A642. Rookery wood lies to the north of the road, with Rookery Farm just to the east. South of the road are open fields. The milestone stands next to a field gateway lacking gateposts. | |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The key views are limited to the east and west along the road. | |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> It is visible from the road within its immediate vicinity but has no wider landscape presence. | |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> It is not sensitive to change outside of its immediate setting and relationship between it and the road. It would, however, be sensitive to any change that would diminish its current visual prominence. | |
| <i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> Its current setting provides a rural and visually simple backdrop to the milestone. Its meaning and purpose are inextricably linked to its roadside location. | |
| <i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Fields I and J are located immediately to the south of the milestone. The close proximity of the panels and associated fencing etc. would replace the current simple rural backdrop with a visually crowded and more complex scene and diminish the relative prominence of the milestone within its very limited immediate setting. | |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Moderate change + Medium value = Moderate impact | |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/Minor | |



FIGURE 46: THE LISTED MILESTONE JUST TO THE NORTH OF FIELD J; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

4.3.2 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing, and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the modern developments depends on type, age, and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and 'wild', that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements; tall developments would compete for attention with the taller ruined structures (engine houses with chimneys, pit heads). The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated development is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

What is important and why

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18th and 19th centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.

| Asset Name: Shaft head and associated Headgear; Caphouse Colliery, Overton | |
|---|---|
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> YES |
| <i>Designation:</i> Scheduled Monument | <i>Value:</i> High |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> c.400m | <i>Condition:</i> Good |
| <i>Description: Listing:</i> The monument includes the head of a shaft belonging to the Hope pit, the wooden headgear and a horse-gin associated with the shaft, and a spoil heap sealing the shaft and acting as a platform for the headgear. The shaft is considered to have been sunk as part of the construction of a watercourse providing drainage for the Hope Pit and retained in use as an air shaft. The headgear and horse-gin were used to facilitate shaft inspections in accordance with statutory requirements. | |
| <i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The monument represents a rare <i>in situ</i> survival of an archaic type of wooden headgear. The spoil heap is included in the Schedule as it is considered essential to the support and preservation of the headgear. The importance of the complex is enhanced by its association with Caphouse Colliery, now open to the public as the National Mining Museum. The shaft head and its headgear are visible from the museum. Note that the headgear is not currently accessible and was not visited. | |
| <i>Conservation Value:</i> The headgear is primarily of narrative historical value, with some limited aesthetic value. There may be some evidential value to the material below and within the spoil tip. | |
| <i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The machinery is restored and maintained, as authentic as it can be, without continuing to be a working site. It survives substantially complete as does its adjacent spoil tip. | |
| <i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The site is located on the middle/lower north-east facing slopes of the ridge that drops down from Lepton Edge to the west. The slopes of the hillside are deeply incised, and one such clough separates the SAM from the National Coal Museum buildings. | |
| <i>Setting:</i> The site lies within open agricultural fields bounded by low hedges. A farm track runs to the west of the spoil mound, and the ground drops away to the deep wooded clough to the east. The wooden headgear is located at the western end of the spoil mound, which is covered in rough vegetation with a fringe of trees and bushes. | |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The key views of import are between the site and the former historic mine site, now the museum. | |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The headgear is visible as an upstanding feature but is not particularly prominent and has not | |

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| wider landscape presence. |
| <i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> This is a working industrial asset which relates to the industrial 18 th and 19 th century landscape; it would be sensitive to immediate setting change, physical alterations, and the interruption of views back to Caphouse Colliery. |
| <i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The headgear at this location due to the presence of coal deposits. Its current setting, largely agricultural with a residual and largely visually recessive industrial element, falls into the category of conserved ruin within a picturesque, wooded landscape. |
| <i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The proposed development would largely be concealed by the terrain and the additional screening provided by Round Wood. Only the north-eastern end of Field E <i>may</i> be visible from the site. The panels <i>may</i> be visible from the National Coal Museum in the background in views across to the headgear. |
| <i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Minor change + High value = Moderate/Slight impact |
| <i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negligible |

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| Asset Name: Winding-House and Heapstead and Headstock, at Caphouse Colliery, Overton Chimney and attached boiler house, at Caphouse Colliery, Overton | |
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> YES |
| <i>Designation:</i> Grade II*/GII | <i>Value:</i> High |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> c.400m | <i>Condition:</i> Good |
| <i>Description: Listing:</i> <i>Winding house, heapstead and headstock.</i> 1876 and later. Coursed, squared stone winding house with stone slate roof. The heapstead has a stone base, the upper part is of brick with steel and concrete reinforcement, and an asbestos roof. The headstock is wooden with later steelwork. The winding house has a central doorway up stone steps and has a tablet reading: "ELK (Emma Lister Kaye) 1876". Round-arched window to each side. 2 similar windows to rear, one now a doorway. The base of the heapstead has round-arched, brick-vaulted openings to the shaft head. A 1987 stone building has been added to the north side in keeping with the winding house. Concrete and brickwork encloses the upper part and has a hipped asbestos roof. The headstock tapers and the wooden sections are plated at the joints, the lower sections encased in concrete. Cast-iron spoked winding wheels. Later steel work ramps down to the winding house. The wooden headstock is thought to be the last surviving example in Yorkshire.- The winding house contains the original Davy Bros. twin cylinder steam winding engine, which was used regularly until 1974, and occasionally until 1981. The shaft is thought to date from 1791 and was sunk for James Milnes. The lease was bought by Sir John Lister Kaye of Denby Grange in 1827. A new company took over in 1917. Other attached buildings not included in the list. <i>Chimney and attached boiler house.</i> Probably circa 1876. Stone chimney with later brick upper section. Later brick boiler house with asbestos roof. The square chimney tapers but the upper section is straight-sided and is supported by iron straps. The boiler house is on 2 levels and contains 2 cylindrical Lancashire boilers encased in brickwork. A later hopper feed and chain-grate system has been added at the opposite end to the chimney. The boilers powered the winding engine immediately to the south (q.v.). The mine was owned at that time by the Lister Kaye family of Denby Grange but was declared bankrupt in 1914, and a new company took over in 1917. | |
| <i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The site is now run as the National Coal Mining Museum for England, granted national status in 1995, and is both museum and living history/social history centre. | |
| <i>Conservation Value:</i> These buildings are beautifully restored and presented as part of an industrial mining-museum, with associational and historical value locally and nationally. The mine may be considered to have communal value in the local area as the coal industry was the dominant employer for generations of families. It is certainly now an important community heritage museum. Much evidential value inherent to a site this complex but less value expected in the actual buildings which are of a specific period and much renovated. | |
| <i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The site is a heritage museum where the buildings preserved and restored, if a little <i>too</i> pristine. They have been selected for Listing due to the degree of survival, the other structures on the site being less well preserved. | |
| <i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The two Listed buildings and associated complex are located a level platform (presumably partly artificial) on approximately half way down a fairly steep north-west facing slope above a narrow-wooded clough, essentially tucked into a fold in the hills. | |
| <i>Setting:</i> The Museum flanks the northern side of the A462. The Listed buildings are surrounded by other associated but unlisted structures of brick and steel, interspersed with hardstanding for car parks. Beyond this, the complex is largely enclosed by woodland, although views are possible to north over the trees. The ground rises to the south and the trees here provide a backdrop to the taller buildings in the complex when viewed from the north or north-west. Beyond the trees there are agricultural fields interspersed with occasion houses and gardens, with the ongoing industrial use of structures and areas to the west, including a series of settling ponds attached to an experimental facility extracting mine water to use as a heat source (Banks <i>et al.</i> 2019). | |
| <i>Principal Views:</i> The buildings are now principally viewed and experienced from the A642, but views to the complex are possible from the fields to the west (i.e. the north-eastern end of Field E). | |
| <i>Landscape Presence:</i> The winding gear and other machinery have tell-tale skyline profiles that define the industrial heritage of the Yorkshire colliery landscape. It does sit in a more complex and developed landscape now than when | |

built and has likely dropped in presence from dominant visually to prominent wider afield. The buildings are visually prominent when visible in views along the road.

Sensitivity of Asset: The colliery was located relative the coal deposits and with reference to other functional and economic factors like communications and power. The setting was only relevant to the physical constraints it imposed on the building and function of the complex. Land ownership was relevant, and it is possible that the colliery would have been visible from Denby Grange House, across the part and the intervening trees. However, the value of the structures largely relates to their built form, contribution to the historical narrative, and (diminishing) communal value.

Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset: The current setting of the colliery bears little resemblance to that of its industrial heyday, with many of the more obvious features of an industrial landscape tidied away or grown back into the landscape. The visual setting of the colliery is essentially irrelevant to its significance beyond providing a more attractive backdrop than a blasted industrial wasteland.

Magnitude of Effect: Parts of the proposed development would be visible from the complex, but meaningful views to the colliery buildings would be largely unaffected, and at ground level the screening provided by other structures, woodland, and individual trees, would mitigate the visual effect of the proposed development.

Magnitude of Impact: Negligible change + High value = Slight impact

Overall Impact Assessment: Negligible



FIGURE 47: THE COLLIERY; VIEWED FROM THE A642 TO THE EAST.



FIGURE 48: VIEW ACROSS THE FIELDS FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN END OF FIELD E TO THE LISTED COLLIERY BUILDINGS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asset Name: Hope Pit Conservation Area | |
| <i>Parish:</i> Kirkburton | <i>Views to/from site verified:</i> YES |
| <i>Designation:</i> Conservation Area (CA) | <i>Value:</i> Medium |
| <i>Distance to the site:</i> <50m | <i>Condition:</i> Fair |
| <p><i>Description:</i> This CA has yet to receive an <i>area appraisal</i> so this description is based on observations made during the walkover survey and other remote sources (aerial photographs etc.). The CA cover c.14ha of land and can be divided into several distinct areas. To the north, there is a block of c.4.5ha fields with a strip of woodland (Pit Wood) to the east and the SAM. The central part of the CA (4.5ha) consists of a large complex of settling tanks and filter beds, with woodland to the east (Pit Wood) and west (Round Wood). The brick-built Power House stands here, home to the large machinery collection and museum conservation department. The southern part of the CA (2.5ha) contains most of the historic buildings: the mid-19th century stone-built Inman Pumping House, and Compressor House, the brick-built electric Winding House, the Fan House, Blacksmiths Workshop, and the portal entrance to the former mineral railway that runs to the south under the A642. It also contains a large expanse of open hardstanding, railway/tramway lines, and what looks like a large collection of scrap – but which is presumably museum-related equipment awaiting conservation. The CA also contains two fields and a small reservoir to the west of the Winding House, and a triangular area of woodland containing a deep cutting for the mineral railway to the south of the A642.</p> | |
| <p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The buildings are restored and presented as part of an industrial mining-museum, with associational and historical value locally and nationally. The mine may be considered to have communal value in the local area as the coal industry was the dominant employer for generations of families. It is certainly now an important community heritage museum. Much evidential value inherent to a site this complex but less value expected in the actual buildings which are of a specific period and much renovated.</p> | |
| <p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The museum was not open at the time of the survey (a Monday), but the former industrial buildings appeared (from a distance) to be intact, and the NCM website indicates the structures form part of that complex. On that basis, it can be expected that a reasonable proportion of fixtures and fittings within and around the buildings will survive. As a museum, the site will be less casually industrial and will feature information boards etc.</p> | |
| <p><i>Topographical Location & Landscape Context:</i> The CA is located on the upper western side and (artificially) flat upper reaches a wooded clough that drops down to the north-east, essentially tucked into a fold in the hills.</p> | |
| <p><i>Setting:</i> The CA flanks the northern side of the A462, with a small triangular area extending south of the road to encompass Gully Wood, which contains a deep cutting belonging to the former mineral railway. Open agricultural fields surround the CA to the north, west and south-west, save for Low Farm and associated modern farm buildings and e.g. architectural salvage. To the east is the deep wooded clough and the Listed buildings and curtilage of the National Coal Museum/Caphouse Colliery. There is a small, scattered hamlet of largely 19th century cottages along Grange Lane to the south, and smaller agricultural fields to the south-east.</p> | |
| <p><i>Principal Views:</i> Some, all between extant buildings on the site, but there are no tall, eye-catching structures (unlike Caphouse Colliery), and there is modern ephemera and screening from trees/woodland minimising line-of-sight.</p> | |
| <p><i>Landscape Presence:</i> Minimal, due to screening from trees and other structures.</p> | |
| <p><i>Sensitivity of Asset:</i> The colliery was located relative the coal deposits and with reference to other functional and economic factors like communications and power. The setting was only relevant to the physical constraints it imposed on the building and function of the complex. Land ownership was relevant, and it is possible that parts of the site would have been visible from Denby Grange House, across the part and the intervening trees. However, the value of the structures largely relates to their built form, contribution to the historical narrative, and (diminishing) communal value. The fact that most of the heat source settling tanks and filter beds were constructed within the CA in c.2003 would imply either the CA is more recent, or that considerations of historical integrity or setting were not considered priorities. However, the use of the mine water as a heat source can be considered an ongoing use of underground resources.</p> | |
| <p><i>Contribution of Setting to Significance of Asset:</i> The current setting of the CA bears little resemblance to that of its industrial heyday, with many of the more obvious features of an industrial landscape tidied away or grown back into the landscape. The visual setting of the CA is essentially irrelevant to its significance beyond providing a more attractive backdrop than a blasted industrial wasteland. In a sense the CA provides its own setting, as it includes adjoining fields and Round Wood that did not form part of the works during the 20th century.</p> | |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> Field O abuts the CA along its eastern boundary, and Field P lies within the CA itself. Views from the CA to other parts of the proposed development would be possible, most clearly to Field N, but may also be possible the Fields C, D and H. There would be a physical effect on the CA itself, via the infrastructure built into Field P, and a clear effect on the setting of the CA due to its close proximity to Field O and clear views to other parts of the proposed development. However, there would be a good degree of screening from structures, trees, and the terrain, and those views would only be possible from the western edge of the CA. Furthermore, the designation of what is <i>not</i> a very cohesive group of features with a buffer of fields and woodland as a CA is open question, and is presumed to reflect use of the site as a museum as much as the intrinsic value of the structures or the visual character of the CA.</p> | |
| <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Moderate change + Medium value = Moderate impact</p> | |
| <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> Negative/Minor to Negative/Moderate (i.e. there would be a physical impact)</p> | |



FIGURE 49: THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE CONSERVATION AREA WITH FIELD P IN THE FOREGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

4.3.3 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

General Landscape Character

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided the British Isles into numerous ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of development than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, modern housing estates, quarries, and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual developments is open to question, and site specific, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**.

The proposed site would be located within the *Rolling Wooded Farmland* Landscape Character Type (LCT), in the *Emley Moor* Landscape Character Area (LCA). This is described as:

Elevated, undulating farmland plateau, which reaches heights of up to 265m AOD. Mixed field pattern, with the scale of the fields dictated by the topography of the land. Hedges, post and wire fencing, and gritstone walls enclose the fields. Fields are generally improved pasture with some limited arable coverage. Frequent woodland cover, with a mixture of broadleaved copses and plantation. Woodland is generally found in blocks with straight edges which are coincident with field boundaries. In-field trees are uncommon. Small rural villages occupy the area, namely Flockton, Emley and Grange Moor. The area is mainly serviced by minor roads, the larger A642 and A637 cross the area near Grange Moor. Predominant traditional rural character. Long views north and east towards Huddersfield and Wakefield are afforded by height of the land but are sometimes interrupted by trees and undulation of the ground (LUC 2015).

To this it should be added that the site is located towards the northern edge of the Emley Moor LCA, bordering on the Urban Fringe LCT, Emley Moor Northern Fringes LCA, and the area around Denby Grange is more similar to this LCA than it is to the description for Emley Moor:

Gently undulating elevated slopes which fringe the moors to the south, found between approximately 60 and 200 metres altitude. The landscape drops in elevation towards the River Calder to the north. Local variations in topography create some areas of more complex landform, deeply incised by valleys through which small tributaries and watercourses flow. Smaller scale pattern of grassland pastures enclosed by gritstone walls as well as some hedgerow boundaries. Majority of the fields are improved and grazed by a mix of both cattle and sheep. Horse paddocks

are also frequent, particularly around settlements. Abundant woodland cover, particularly on the steep valley slopes. There are also frequent trees along field boundaries and in fields, as well as numerous blocks of broadleaved woodlands. Dense network of minor roads and narrow winding lanes, which link the area to the urban centres focused to the north and west. Distinctive settlement character of scattered farms, individual rural houses and groups of dwellings clustered into small villages, a number of larger settlements also exist (including Kirkheaton and Upper Hopton). Buildings are typically of a traditional stone vernacular. Proximity of the urban centres exerts an influence on landscape character with urban fringe land uses evident in many areas, a number of large overhead pylons also cross through this area. Disused quarries and shafts are scattered across the landscape, reflecting the area's industrial heritage. A strongly rural landscape, which in areas characterised by a dense network of narrow winding lanes and woodland, retaining a tranquil character. Although often well-treed, longer distance views, typically focused to the north, reveal the more densely settled lower lying urban areas. These include long views east towards Wakefield District from higher ground (LUC 2015).

It should be noted that the proportion of arable in this landscape is greater than acknowledged by these descriptions.

The proposed development is mainly located on the northern side of a ridge (Fields A to H, N and P) with panels angled to the south. The ridge faces across to the more urbanised fringes of Wakefield/Dewsbury and away from the more tranquil and rural areas to the south. With the potential for reflective glare from the panels mitigated by them facing upslope, the back of the panels is unlikely to be any more visually prominent than, say, the plastic sheeting used for horticultural crops. The gentle fall of the fields on the southern side of the ridge (Fields I to K) and the screening present means the panels in these fields are also unlikely to be particularly visually prominent. Panels in Field L would be more exposed to general view, the field slopes gently to the east and there is little in the way of screening to the west and south, which has a very open aspect. This landscape has endured significant modern and industrial impacts, with many active coal mines in the 19th and early 20th century giving way to the extensive use of shallow opencast working in the second half of the 20th century. There are large urban areas within 3-5km to the north, east and west. However, a rapid review of modern aerial photographs would indicate extensive solar developments do not appear to be uncommon, and the proposed development would be a departure in terms of both nature and scale. Given the level of screening it is unlikely the development would prove to be particularly prominent on a landscape scale, but it would have a pronounced local impact. One last note of concern: the level of screening currently afforded to the development is partly dependant on the commercial forestry plantations to the west and north of the site. Should these be felled within the use life of the solar array then some care should be taken to ensure sufficient screening is left in place to avoid increasing the visual impact. Assuming such measures are taken, the impact on the wider landscape can be assessed as negligible, rising to negative moderate for the immediate vicinity of the development.

4.3.4 AGGREGATE IMPACT

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single development on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

Based on the restricted number of assets where any appreciable effect is likely, the aggregate impact of this development is **negligible**.

4.3.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust, and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.

GLVIA 2013, 123

An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must consider existing, consented, and proposed developments. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character. The proposed development would have a slight cumulative impact in relation to the existing landscape, but that cumulative effect would not be readily appreciable from any distance. On that basis, an overall assessment of **negligible** is appropriate.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF IMPACTS.

| Asset | Type | Distance | Value | Magnitude of Impact | Assessment | Overall Assessment |
|--|------|----------|--------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Indirect Impacts | | | | | | |
| Hope Pit Conservation Area | CA | <10m | Medium | Moderate | Moderate | Negative/Minor to Negative/Moderate |
| Milestone nr Grange Lane | GII | <50m | Medium | Moderate | Moderate | Negative/Minor |
| Denby Grange Barn | GII | 100m | Medium | Minor | Slight | Negative/Minor |
| Rookery Farm | u/d | 100m | Medium | Minor | Slight | Negative/Minor |
| Church of St James the Great | GII | 0.375km | Medium | No Change | Neutral | Neutral |
| Shafthead and Headgear, Caphouse Colliery | SAM | 0.4km | High | Minor | Moderate/Slight | Negligible |
| Chimney and Boilerhouse, Caphouse Colliery | GII | 0.4km | Medium | Minor | Slight | Negligible |
| Winding House, Heapstead, Headstock, Caphouse Colliery | GII* | 0.4km | High | Minor | Moderate/Slight | Negligible |
| Milestone nr. No. 30 | GII | 0.55km | Medium | No Change | Neutral | Neutral |
| Zion United Reformed Church | GII | 0.7km | Medium | Negligible | Neutral/Slight | Negligible |
| Milestone nr. No. 263 | GII | 0.7km | Medium | No Change | Neutral | Neutral |
| Flockton Waggonway Tunnel and Portal Entrance | GII | 0.7km | Medium | Negligible | Neutral/Slight | Negligible |
| 2,4,6 AND 8, Haigh Lane | GII | 0.8km | Medium | No Change | Neutral | Neutral |
| New Hall Moat, Fishpond | GII | 0.9km | Medium | Negligible | Neutral/Slight | Negligible |
| Milestone nr. Barnsley Rd | GII | 0.95km | Medium | No Change | Neutral | Neutral |
| Indirect Impacts | | | | | | |
| Historic Landscape | n/a | n/a | High | Minor | Neutral | Negligible to Negative/Moderate |
| Aggregate Impact | n/a | n/a | | | | Negligible |
| Cumulative Impact | n/a | n/a | | | | Negligible |

5.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed development is located within the (former) Denby Grange Estate, which comprised a combination of parkland, woodland, plantation, and agricultural fields. This estate, together with much of the surrounding area, was heavily exploited for coal, and numerous pits/shafts, open works, industrial buildings, and infrastructure, are shown on the historic maps. Most of the pre-mid-20th century work was undertaken through mining; during and following WWII shallow surface working (opencast) also took place, and perhaps up to 70% of the redline area was subject to opencast during the 1940s, 1960s and 1970s.

During the medieval period Denby it was a *grange* of Byland Abbey, and it is recorded that sheep grazing and iron working was undertaken until the 14th century when the monks gave up Denby Grange. The land was purchased by Arthur Kaye in the 16th century and a house was extended in 1636. It is thought that a new mansion may have been built in the 19th century by Sir John Lister Kaye, although the Palladian detailing of the house might suggest an earlier date. The ornamental park and fishponds are likely to have been established at a similar time, and the extensive stands of Japanese Knotweed might suggest a Himalayan or Chinese garden. As Denby was a monastic grange it is possible the fishponds have earlier antecedents.

The HER is not very detailed for the Denby Grange Estate and omits many of the features shown on historic mapping, as well as those additional features observed during the walkover survey. The loss of the house in the early 1950s would appear to have stymied interest, and there is an apparent absence of detailed research and thus the archaeological potential of the estate remains largely unknown. The ongoing geophysical survey (*results pending*) should help to clarify the value of the archaeological resource on the site. At this stage the archaeological potential of the site is assessed as *low*. The impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource would be *permanent* and *irreversible* but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring or an engineering solution.

There are 11 Listed Buildings, two scheduled monuments and one Conservation Area recorded within 1km of the proposed development. In terms of indirect impacts, most of the designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance to minimise the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, buildings, or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their settings. However, the size of the development and the proximity of the panels to the Grade II milestone near Denby Lane, Denby Grange Barn, and the undesignated Rookery Farm, would indicate an appreciable level of impact (*negative/minor*). The Hope Pit Conservation Area flanks Field O, and Field P lies within the Conservation Area itself. On that basis an assessment of up to *negative/moderate* would seem appropriate although could be mitigated through design. The size of the development, the incorporation of the former park, and the lack of similar developments in this fairly (now) rural area, could also indicate an impact of up to *negative/moderate* for the historic landscape. This should be seen in the context of a technology that is arguably a linear succession to the coal industry that once dominated the area. On that basis the impact of the proposed development can be assessed as *negative/minor* overall.

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APPENDIX 1: IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Heritage Impact Assessment - Overview

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area or archaeological monument (the ‘heritage asset’). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and its setting (indirect impact). This methodology employed in this assessment is based on the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG) guidance. This Appendix contains details of the methodology used in this report.

National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 189

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 190

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

Cultural Value – Designated Heritage Assets

The majority of the most important (‘nationally important’) heritage assets are protected through *designation*, with varying levels of statutory protection. These assets fall into one of six categories, although designations often overlap, so a Listed early medieval cross may also be Scheduled, lie within the curtilage of Listed church, inside a Conservation Area, and on the edge of a Registered Park and Garden that falls within a world Heritage Site.

Listed Buildings

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of ‘architectural merit’ were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient*

Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations (such as the Church of England) have their own permissions and regulatory procedures. Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures, and some ancient structures may also be Scheduled as well as Listed. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list, and more modern structures are increasingly being included for their architectural or social value.

Buildings are split into various levels of significance: Grade I (2.5% of the total) representing buildings of exceptional (international) interest; Grade II* (5.5% of the total) representing buildings of particular (national) importance; Grade II (92%) buildings are of merit and are by far the most widespread. Inevitably, accuracy of the Listing for individual structures varies, particularly for Grade II structures; for instance, it is not always clear why some 19th century farmhouses are Listed while others are not, and differences may only reflect local government boundaries, policies, and individuals.

Other buildings that fall within the curtilage of a Listed building are afforded some protection as they form part of the essential setting of the designated structure, e.g. a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. These can be described as having *group value*.

Conservation Areas

Local authorities are obliged to identify and delineate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas, which introduces additional controls and protection over change within those places. Usually, but not exclusively, they relate to historic settlements, and there are c.7000 Conservation Areas in England.

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation, etc., are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural, or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation. Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media, and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Culturally and historically important 'man-made' or 'designed' landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently "listed" on a non-statutory basis, included on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by Historic England. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on 'designed' landscapes, not the value of botanical planting. Sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries, and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

Registered Battlefields

Battles are dramatic and often pivotal events in the history of any people or nation. Since 1995 Historic England maintains a register of 46 battlefields in order to afford them a measure of protection through the planning

system. The key requirements for registration are battles of national significance, a securely identified location, and its topographical integrity – the ability to ‘read’ the battle on the ground.

World Heritage Sites

Arising from the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in 1972, Article 1 of the Operational Guidelines (2015, no.49) states: ‘Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity’. These sites are recognised at an international level for their intrinsic importance to the story of humanity and should be accorded the highest level of protection within the planning system.

Value and Importance

While every heritage asset, designated or otherwise, has some intrinsic merit, the act of designation creates a hierarchy of importance that is reflected by the weight afforded to their preservation and enhancement within the planning system. The system is far from perfect, impaired by an imperfect understanding of individual heritage assets, but the value system that has evolved does provide a useful guide to the *relative* importance of heritage assets. Provision is also made for heritage assets where value is not recognised through designation (e.g. undesignated ‘monuments of Schedulable quality and importance’ should be regarded as being of *high* value); equally, there are designated monuments and structures of *low* relative merit.

TABLE 6: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/IMPORTANCE (BASED ON THE DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.1, 6.1 & 7.1).

| Hierarchy of Value/Importance | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Very High | Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites; Other buildings of recognised international importance; World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) with archaeological remains; Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance; Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to international research objectives; World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities; Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s). |
| High | Scheduled Monuments with standing remains; Grade I and Grade II* (Scotland: Category A) Listed Buildings; Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the Listing grade; Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; Undesignated structures of clear national importance; Undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance; Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, demonstrable national value; Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s). |
| Medium | Grade II (Scotland: Category B) Listed Buildings; Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations; Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated or undesignated archaeological assets that contribute to regional research objectives; Designated special historic landscapes; Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value; Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s). |
| Low | Locally Listed buildings (Scotland Category C(S) Listed Buildings); Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings |

| Hierarchy of Value/Importance | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| | (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated and undesignated archaeological assets of local importance; Archaeological assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; Robust undesignated historic landscapes; Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. |
| Negligible | Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest. |
| Unknown | Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance; The importance of the archaeological resource has not been ascertained. |

Concepts – Conservation Principles

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values (*evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal*) laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and the concepts of *authenticity* and *integrity* as laid out in the guidance on assessing World Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2011). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset.

Evidential Value

Evidential value (or research potential) is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. This is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective.

Historical Value

Historical value (narrative) is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

Illustrative value is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

Associative value arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event, or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value (emotion) is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure, or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy, and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the 'patina of age'.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape. Aesthetic values are where a proposed development usually has their most pronounced impact: the indirect effects of most developments are predominantly visual or aural and can extend many kilometres from the site itself. In many instances the impact of a development is incongruous, but that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

Communal Value

Communal value (togetherness) is derived from the meaning a place holds for people and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative, symbolic, social, or spiritual*.

Commemorative and symbolic value reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten. *Social value* need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important. *Spiritual value* is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character and can be very sensitive to change. The key aspect of communal value is that it brings specific groups of people together in a meaningful way.

Authenticity

Authenticity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.80), is the ability of a property to convey the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property. 'The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful'. Outside of a World Heritage Site, authenticity may usefully be employed to convey the sense a place or structure is a truthful representation of the thing it purports to portray. Converted farm buildings, for instance, survive in good condition, but are drained of the authenticity of a working farm environment.

Integrity

Integrity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.88), is the measure of wholeness or intactness of the cultural heritage and its attributes. Outside of a World Heritage Site, integrity can be taken to represent the survival and condition of a structure, monument, or landscape. The intrinsic value of those examples that survive in good condition is undoubtedly greater than those where survival is partial, and condition poor.

Summary

As indicated, individual developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical and associational, communal, and spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important. As ever, however, the key element here is not the intrinsic value of the heritage asset, nor the impact on setting, but the relative contribution of setting to the value of the asset.

Setting – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015) and *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider heritage assets in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas

experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or those that include the heritage asset. This corresponds to the experience of its wider landscape setting.

Where the impact of a proposed development is largely indirect, *setting* is the primary consideration of any HIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the Historic England publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015, 2 & 4):

The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings.

While setting can be mapped in the context of an individual application or proposal, it does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset because what comprises a heritage asset's setting may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve or as the asset becomes better understood or due to the varying impacts of different proposals.

The HIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this. This is explored in more detail below.

Landscape Context

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees, and woodland. Together, these determine the character and extent of the setting.

Landscape context is based on topography and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g., a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g., wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed development is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

Views

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as developments may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e., deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e., the graduated development of a landscape 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e., the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011, 3):

Views play an important part in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a

unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015, 3) lists a number of instances where views contribute to the particular significance of a heritage asset:

- Views where relationships between the asset and other historic assets or places or natural features are particularly relevant;
- Views with historical associations, including viewing points and the topography of battlefields;
- Views where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset;
- Views between heritage assets and natural or topographic features, or phenomena such as solar and lunar events;
- Views between heritage assets which were intended to be seen from one another for aesthetic, functional, ceremonial, or religious reasons, such as military or defensive sites, telegraphs or beacons, Prehistoric funerary and ceremonial sites.

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing, and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

Yet visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 6), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

Thus the principal consideration of assessment of indirect effects cannot be visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of the heritage asset, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual or aural intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 6 (below).

Type and Scale of Impact

The effect of a proposed development on a heritage asset can be direct (i.e. the designated structure itself is being modified or demolished, the archaeological monument will be built over), or indirect (e.g. a housing estate built in the fields next to a Listed farmhouse, and wind turbine erected near a hillfort etc.); in the latter instance the principal effect is on the setting of the heritage asset. A distinction can be made between construction and operational phase effects. Individual developments can affect multiple heritage assets (aggregate impact) and contribute to overall change within the historic environment (cumulative impact).

Construction phase: construction works have direct, physical effects on the buried archaeology of a site, and a pronounced but indirect effect on neighbouring properties. Direct effects may extend beyond the nominal footprint of a site e.g. where related works or site compounds are located off-site. Indirect effects are both visual and aural, and may also affect air quality, water flow and traffic in the local area.

Operational phase: the operational phase of a development is either temporary (e.g. wind turbine or mobile phone mast) or effectively permanent (housing development or road scheme). The effects at this stage are largely indirect and can be partly mitigated over time through provision of screening. Large development would have an effect on historic landscape character, as they transform areas from one character type (e.g. agricultural farmland) into another (e.g. suburban).

Cumulative Impact: a single development will have a physical and a visual impact, but a second and a third site in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single site. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.

Aggregate Impact: a single development will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

Scale of Impact

The effect of development and associated infrastructure on the historic environment can include positive as well as negative outcomes. However, all development changes the character of a local environment, and alters the character of a building, or the setting within which it is experienced. change is invariably viewed as negative, particularly within respect to larger developments; thus while there can be beneficial outcomes (e.g. positive/moderate), there is a presumption here that, as large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape, the impact of a development will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and protected historic buildings. This assessment incorporates the systematic approach outlined in the ICOMOS and DoT guidance (see Tables 5-7), used to complement and support the more narrative but subjective approach advocated by Historic England (see Table 8). This provides a useful balance between rigid logic and nebulous subjectivity (e.g. the significance of effect on a Grade II Listed building can never be greater than moderate/large; an impact of negative/substantial is almost never achieved). This is in adherence with GPA3 (2015, 7).

TABLE 7: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (BASED ON DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.3, 6.3 AND 7.3).

| Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Buildings and Archaeology | |
|--|---|
| Major | Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered; Change to most or all key archaeological materials, so that the resource is totally altered; Comprehensive changes to the setting. |
| Moderate | Change to many key historic building elements, the resource is significantly modified; Changes to many key archaeological materials, so that the resource is clearly modified; Changes to the setting of an historic building or asset, such that it is significantly modified. |
| Minor | Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different; Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed. |
| Negligible | Slight changes to elements of a heritage asset or setting that hardly affects it. |
| No Change | No change to fabric or setting. |
| Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Historic Landscapes | |
| Major | Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels, or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit. |
| Moderate | Changes to many key historic landscape elements or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character. |
| Minor | Changes to few key historic landscape elements, or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in minor changes to historic landscape character. |
| Negligible | Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character. |
| No Change | No change to elements, parcels, or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors. |

TABLE 8: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (BASED ON DRMB VOL.11 TABLES 5.4, 6.4 AND 7.4; ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

| Value of Assets | Magnitude of Impact (positive or negative) | | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | No Change | Negligible | Minor | Moderate | Major |
| Very High | Neutral | Slight | Moderate/Large | Large/Very Large | Very Large |
| High | Neutral | Slight | Moderate/Slight | Moderate/Large | Large/Very Large |
| Medium | Neutral | Neutral/Slight | Slight | Moderate | Moderate/Large |
| Low | Neutral | Neutral/Slight | Neutral/Slight | Slight | Slight/Moderate |
| Negligible | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral/Slight | Neutral/Slight | Slight |

TABLE 9: SCALE OF IMPACT.

| Scale of Impact | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Neutral</i> | No impact on the heritage asset. |
| <i>Negligible</i> | Where the developments may be visible or audible but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking. |
| <i>Negative/minor</i> | Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation. |
| <i>Negative/moderate</i> | Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation. |
| <i>Negative/substantial</i> | Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances. |

TABLE 10: IMPORTANCE OF SETTING TO INTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE.

| Importance of Setting to the Significance of the Asset | |
|--|--|
| Paramount | Examples: Round barrow; follies, eye-catchers, stone circles |
| Integral | Examples: Hillfort; country houses |
| Important | Examples: Prominent church towers; war memorials |
| Incidental | Examples: Thatched cottages |
| Irrelevant | Examples: Milestones |



THE OLD DAIRY
 HACCHE LANE BUSINESS PARK
 PATHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK
 SOUTH MOLTON
 DEVON
 EX36 3LH

TEL: 01769 573555

01872 223164

EMAIL: MAIL@SWARCH.NET

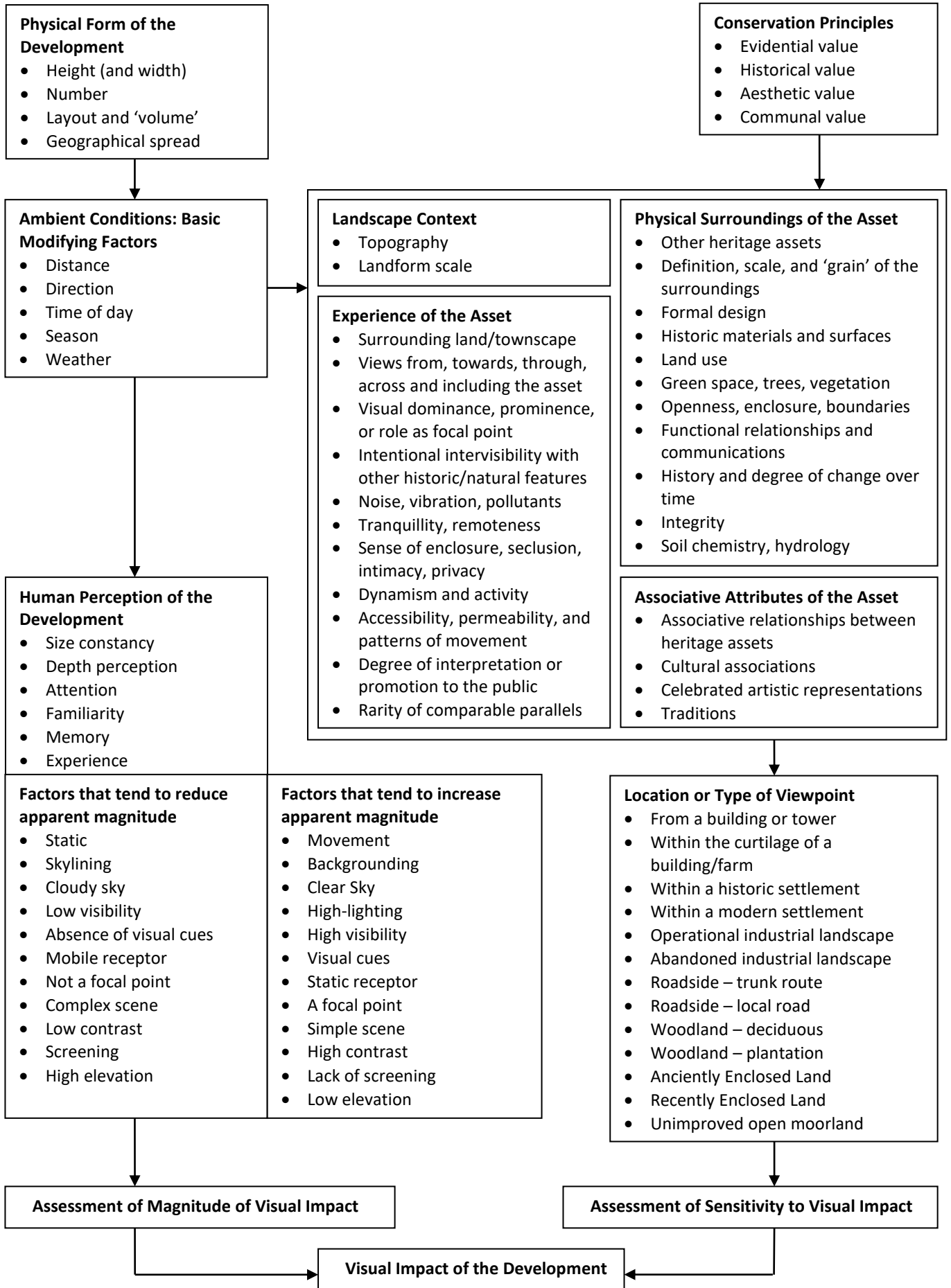


TABLE 11: THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE (2002, 63), MODIFIED TO INCLUDE ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT STEP 2 FROM THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015, 9).