AtkinsRéalis

2025 Addendum

Kirklees Council

16 July 2025

100120889-ATK-ZZ-ZZ-RP-HE-0001-2025_Addendum_P01.01

CASTLE HILL SETTING STUDY

Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for Kirklees Council and use in relation to the update of the Kirklees Local Plan

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited assumes no responsibility to any other party in respect of or arising out of or in connection with this document and/or its contents.

This document has 46 pages including the cover.

Document history

Document title: 2025 Addendum

Document reference: 100120889-ATK-ZZ-ZZ-RP-HE-0001-2025_Addendum_P01.01

Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
1.0	Draft Issue for Client Review	RB / AD	MJ	KS	MJ	05 August 2025
2.0	Revision following Client Review	RB / AD	MJ	KS	MJ	31 March 2026

Client signoff

Client	Kirklees Council
Project	CASTLE HILL SETTING STUDY
Job number	100120889
Client signature/date	

Contents

1. Introduction 5

Background to the Study 5
Scope and Methodology 5
Baseline Information Update 6
Planning Policy Update 8

2. The Setting of Castle Hill 10

Introduction and Overview 10
Character of the hilltop and immediate surrounding landscape 10
Views from Castle Hill 11
North 11
East 11
South 11
West 12
Views to Castle Hill 12
View from the North 12
View from the East 13
View from the South 13
View from the West 14

3. Key Detractors 16

4. Key Risks and Issues 17

Update of Existing Key Risks and Issues 17
Small Scale Development 17
Medium Sized Development 18
Major Development 18
Tall Structures 18
Additional Key Risks and Issues 19
Tall Residential Development 19
Renewable Energy 20
Nature Recovery and Habitat Creation 21
Climate Change 22

5. Recommendations 23

Management of Development 23
Pasture and Woodland Belt 23
Cultural Delivery Plan 24

6. Bibliography 25

Appendix A. Updated Figures 27

Appendix B. Plates 28

Tables

Table 1-1 – Overview of Figure Updates 6

Figures

No table of figures entries found.

1. Introduction

Background to the Study

1.1. Kirklees Council has commissioned AtkinsRéalis to produce an addendum to the Castle Hill Setting Study which was produced in 2016 (hereafter referred to as 'the 2016 Study'). The original document was drafted to inform the development of the existing Kirklees Local Plan which was adopted in 2019. The Local Plan is reviewed every five years, with the 2024 review concluding that a full Local Plan update is required to account for a number of major changes, including responding to the climate emergency, the economic impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, updating housing supply needs, employment land delivery and the supply of jobs.

1.2. Castle Hill is a significant and prominent landmark, having been a site from which to dominate the area and a secure place above the surrounding country for millennia. Castle Hill's dominance and prominence in the landscape is therefore an essential element of its significance. Kirklees Council have commissioned this addendum to ensure the significance of Castle Hill is appropriately considered throughout the process of updating the Local Plan and the determination of planning applications, with assessment based on robust and up to date information.

Scope and Methodology

1.3. This addendum to the 2016 Castle Hill Setting Study, outlines the key changes which have occurred within the setting of the scheduled monument hilltop and listed Victoria Tower since the production of the 2016 Study. It also updates the identification of existing key detractors within this setting and potential risks or issues which may threaten to impact the extent to which the site derives significance from its setting in the future. When read together with the 2016 Study, this document provides a robust update for positioning the Castle Hill Setting Study effectively within the context of the emerging Kirklees Local Plan update.

1.4. To produce this addendum, the following methodology was undertaken:

- Obtaining and analysing baseline data regarding the history, significance and setting of Castle Hill scheduled monument and the grade II listed Victoria Tower, focussing on those changes which have occurred since 2016 which may have altered the setting of the hilltop.
- Undertaking site visits to obtain and ground-truth updated baseline information, based on the methodology and locations of site visits undertaken to inform the 2016 Study report.
- Identifying the key changes which have occurred within the setting of Castle Hill since 2016, considering in particular the extent to which those changes have altered the setting and its sensitivity to further change.
- Identification of any key detractors, risks and issues outlined in the 2016 Study which require revision, or new detractors, risks and issues which have arisen since the production of the 2016 Study which require adding to the document, if applicable.
- Produce updated figures as necessary, incorporating updated baseline data where available.

1.5. This addendum aims to clearly indicate where detail provided here should be considered to supersede the corresponding information in the 2016 Study, and/or where information is considered supplementary.

Baseline Information Update

1.6. A number of datasets have been reviewed to ensure the conclusions of this report are founded on the most up to date data available. An up to date dataset has been obtained from the National Heritage List for England to ensure all recently listed heritage assets have been included in desk-based analysis. Up to date conservation area boundaries have been obtained from Kirklees Council and have informed the baseline study.

1.7. Datasets have been obtained from Kirklees Council which comprised developments granted permission within the immediate setting of Castle Hill and where in proximity of prominent ridgelines identified within the 2016 study. This data was reviewed and helped to inform considerations when on-site visits and comparing views from 2016 with 2025. A search of the Historic Environment Record centred on Castle Hill was undertaken to check whether any additional archaeological works had taken place on the hill since 2016. The *Kirklees Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Final Report* (2017) was reviewed to ensure the discussion of landscape as discussed in the 2016 Study accorded with the findings of the landscape characterisation project. In light of this re-baselining exercise, it was concluded that the assessment presented in Section 2 of the 2016 Study regarding the history and significance of Castle Hill remains valid.

1.8. To ensure a robust re-baselining and to facilitate direct and comparable update of the conclusions of the 2016 Study, updated photographs have been taken from all viewpoints used in the 2016 Study. To ensure the geospatial analysis undertaken as part of the setting study is robust and up to date, Figures 4-7, 10-13 and 17 have been updated. These updated Figures use the most recently available datasets, alongside refined methodologies to ensure accuracy and make use of the most recent datasets. The below table summarises the status of each of the figures.

Table 1-1 – Overview of Figure Updates

Figure Number	Figure Updated?	Commentary
1. Location Plan	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
2, Topographic Map	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
3. Significant Ridgelines around Castle Hill	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
4. ZTV from Castle Hill (North)	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016.
5. ZTV from Castle Hill (East)	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016.
6. ZTV from Castle Hill (South)	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016.

Figure Number	Figure Updated?	Commentary
7. **ZTV from Castle Hill (West)**	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016.
8. **Dominance of Castle Hill**	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
9. **Viewpoints**	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent. The slight change to location of viewpoint from Grimescar Road (Viewpoint 4) is not discernible at the scale of the figure.
10. **ZTV to Castle Hill**	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016. The methodology has been updated to show the extent of Castle Hill visible from each location
11. **ZTV to upper part of Victoria Tower**	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016.
12. **Designated Heritage Assets**	Yes	Updated figure to ensure all heritage assets designated since 2016 are included in the dataset.
13. **Importance of Historic Relationships**	Yes	Updated figure to ensure all heritage assets designated since 2016 are included in the dataset. No additional relationships were noted from the expanded dataset.
14. **Major Approaches to Huddersfield and Kirklees**	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
15. **Key features of Castle Hill's Setting**	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
16. **Importance of Undeveloped Areas around Castle Hill**	No	No update as the data presented in this figure has remained consistent.
17. **Height of Development**	Yes	Updated figure using data from a higher resolution Digital Terrain Model (DTM), which has become available since 2016. This figure has been split into separate iterations to accurately represent the varying visibility of developments of different heights and to allow easier interpretation of areas that fall close to the boundaries between different height categories.

Planning Policy Update

1.9. Since the publication of the 2016 Study, there have been a number of updates to planning policy and guidance relevant to the assessment of setting. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has seen multiple updates, with the most recent undertaken in December 2024.[1] The definition of setting provided in the glossary of the 2016 Study has remained consistent, as has the wording of the paragraphs quoted in the 2016 Study, with only the paragraph numbering changing from 129 to 208 and 132 to 213.

1.10. Guidance on setting can also be found in *Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment* (2019), which supports the NPPF policies. This guidance confirms that all heritage assets have a setting regardless of whether they are designated and irrespective of the form in which they survive. It goes on to advise that while the extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual relationships, it is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust, and smell and by our wider understanding of the historic relationship between places. It states that the contribution to significance made by setting does not depend on there being public rights of way and that the contribution may vary over time. The guidance confirms that local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change to setting, when assessing impacts from a proposed development.

1.11. A second edition of the Historic England guidance document *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* was published in 2017, superseding the 2015 guidance used in the preparation of the 2016 Study. The approach outlined in the three steps which formed a central part of the 2016 Study methodology have remained consistent. These steps comprise identification of the heritage asset, assessing how and to what degree the setting makes a contribution to the significance of the asset, and assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset. The guidance document, *The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1* (2015) remains the most up to date version of the document. Since the publication of the 2016 Study, Historic England published the second edition of *Tall Buildings: Historic England Advice Note 4* (2022), which would be a relevant consideration for any high-rise development brought forward in Huddersfield or the surrounding area. This guidance accords with the discussion of tall structures presented in the 2016 Study, additional consideration of tall residential structures is offered in paragraphs 4.11 to 4.15 of this addendum. In the period since the drafting of the 2016 Study, Historic England have published *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment: Historic England Advice Note 15 (2021)*. This document provides guidance on assessing and mitigating the impacts of large-scale commercial renewable energy developments, such as wind, solar, and biomass, on the historic environment. It supports developers, planners, and stakeholders in integrating heritage considerations into planning and environmental assessments, particularly for projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) or falling under the legislation for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).

1.12. This addendum is intended to help inform and aid the implementation of the planning policies in the Kirklees Local Plan, which is currently being updated. The evidence base for the existing Local Plan has been revisited. The Heritage Strategy for Kirklees (2024) has also been reviewed, with the forthcoming focus on Cultural Delivery Plans being noted as a potential vehicle for local communities to shape the Huddersfield area action plan which will encompass Castle Hill.

[1] Government consultation regarding proposed updates to the NPPF ran from December 2025 to March 2026. This Setting Study Addendum takes regard solely of the current December 2024 NPPF document, and not the emerging policy framework which had not been finalised at the time this report was issued.

2. The Setting of Castle Hill

Introduction and Overview

2.1. Site visits were undertaken on 4th July and 17th July 2025 to reassess the setting of Castle Hill from the viewpoints identified in the 2016 Study, allowing updated assessment to be made and ground-truthing the desk-based analysis of the updated baseline data. These site visits to the previously identified viewpoints revealed that in general there had been a low degree of change to the setting of Castle Hill since the publication of the 2016 Study.

2.2. A wildfire broke out on the southern slopes of Castle Hill on 3rd July 2025; consequently at the time of the site visits, the south eastern slopes of the hill were blackened and lacking in the vegetation that would normally cover this area. The impacts of this fire damage on the setting of Castle Hill are considered to be temporary, with regenerating vegetation resulting in a return to the pre-fire condition of the hillside. It is not considered that this event has compromised the conclusions drawn from the recent site visits regarding the degree of change within the setting of the hilltop since 2016.

2.3. Since the publication of the 2016 Castle Hill Setting Study, the overall character and composition of the hill's setting has remained largely unchanged (see Section 3 of the 2016 Study). The distinctive topography, open rural surrounds, and expansive views to and from the hilltop continue to define its prominence and significance within the landscape. While some incremental changes have occurred, such as minor development on the fringes of the wider views or the introduction of small-scale infrastructure generally viewed within the context of existing settlements, these have had only a limited effect on the integrity of the setting. The essential qualities that underpin Castle Hill's visual dominance, historical associations, and experiential value remain intact. The following discussion ground-truths the changes that have occurred in the setting of Castle Hill as experienced at the viewpoints selected in the 2016 Study, providing a consistent framework for assessing any new proposals within the setting of Castle Hill.

Character of the hilltop and immediate surrounding landscape

2.4. The recent site visit to Castle Hill has confirmed that the essential character of the hilltop and its immediate landscape remains unchanged since 2016, with the findings of the 2016 Study remaining valid. The open and exposed nature of the summit continues to be a defining feature of the site's setting and makes a major contribution to the significance of Castle Hill. The damage caused by the wildfire on 3rd July 2025 has resulted in scorching to a considerable portion of the southern hillside, however this is considered to be a temporary effect until the undergrowth regenerates.

2.5. The topography of the hilltop allows for uninterrupted panoramic views across the surrounding landscape, reinforcing Castle Hill's historical role as a place of surveillance and prominence. The summit remains largely free of intrusive vegetation or built structures, with only minor undergrowth and gorse on the slopes, and no large trees or ecological features that would obstruct views across or from the hilltop.

2.6. Victoria Tower continues to serve as a focal point at the southern end of the site, enhancing the hill's profile without impeding the expansive views that are central to the visitor experience. The earthworks of the inner, centre, and outer baileys remain legible and contribute to the understanding of the site's multi-period development. There has been no change on the hilltop itself to compromise the topographic prominence of these elements in characterising the hilltop.

2.7. The openness of the hilltop and the surrounding undeveloped slopes allow for a high degree of intervisibility across the site, supporting appreciation of its archaeological complexity and reinforcing its role as a recreational space. This exposed character is integral to the public's experience of Castle Hill and remains a key aspect of its significance.

2.8. In summary, the character of the hilltop and its immediate setting continues to reflect the qualities identified in the original assessment. The open landscape, unobstructed views, and minimal encroachment ensure that Castle Hill retains its prominence and integrity as a heritage asset of regional and national importance.

Views from Castle Hill

North

2.9. The view north from the hilltop (Plate 3) and the contribution it makes to the setting of Castle Hill remains largely consistent with the findings of the 2016 Study. The view encompasses the centre of Huddersfield and pockets of urban and suburban development, as well as the ridgelines beyond. The character of the view remains largely urban, with rural and wooded ridgelines beyond to the north and northeast.

2.10. The most prominent element of the view remains the urban core of Huddersfield, which, while relatively compact, includes a number of tall buildings and industrial features. The wooded ridgelines to the east and north of the town centre continue to screen parts of the urban area, including the M62, John Smith's Stadium and other infrastructure. The view of tall white chimney of the Kirklees Energy from Waste Facility remains prominent.

2.11. The findings of the 2016 study remain consistent: although the view north is influenced by urban development, the absence of significant encroachment on the plateaus and slopes below the hilltop ensures a rural buffer is maintained in the immediate setting of Castle Hill. The view retains a mixed character, urban in parts, but softened by woodland and open land, with the urban and industrial growth of Huddersfield in the 19th and 20th centuries appreciable as a significant historical development.

East

2.12. The view eastward from Castle Hill (Plate 4) remains largely unchanged since the 2016 assessment, retaining its distinctly rural character. The foreground continues to be defined by pastoral farmland and wooded valley sides, with minimal visible development. Settlements such as Farnley Tyas remain discreetly integrated into the treeline, and the skyline is largely uninterrupted aside from the distant Emley Moor mast. The undeveloped land on the slopes and plateaus immediately below the hill continues to preserve the visual separation between Castle Hill and the wider landscape. This view can be seen to have changed little through the continued historical development of the hilltop, contributing the significance of the site.

South

2.13. The view to the south from Castle Hill (Plate 5) remains largely unchanged since the 2016 Study, continuing to offer expansive, layered views across the Holme Valley and towards the Peak District. The landscape retains its predominantly rural character, with pastoral farmland in the foreground and only limited, well-contained development on the valley slopes. The recent site visit confirmed that the open plateaus and undeveloped land immediately south of the hill continue to play a vital role in preserving

the hill's visual dominance and separation from surrounding settlements. Long-range views towards the Peak District remain similarly unaffected. These enduring qualities reinforce the historic significance of Castle Hill as a place of strategic oversight and contribute to its setting.

West

2.14. The view west from Castle Hill (Plate 6) remains broadly consistent with the 2016 assessment, offering a mixed landscape of suburban development, wooded valleys, and distant moorland ridgelines. The urban conurbation of Huddersfield forms part of the view, with the suburban landscape broken up by wooded river valleys and areas of farmland. The settlement of Netherton has seen some residential expansion, with the construction of 250 new homes under way. This housing development is read in the context of the existing settlement, resulting in a minor change to the character of mid-ground views. The recent site visit confirmed that new development has not significantly altered the character or quality of this view.

2.15. Importantly, the open land on the western slopes and plateaus beneath the hill continues to provide a clear visual buffer between Castle Hill and the surrounding settlements. This separation is critical in maintaining the hill's prominence and reinforcing its historic role as a dominant feature in the landscape.

Views to Castle Hill

View from the North

2.16. Views from the north towards Castle Hill have remained largely consistent since the publication of the 2016 Study.

2.17. The key observations made in 2016 regarding the view of Castle Hill from Cockly Hill, Kirkheaton (Viewpoint 1) (Plate 7) remain valid. The views from this position are largely urban in character, with the impact of this built form reduced somewhat by woodland infilling most of the gaps between estates. The band of pastoral farmland on lower slopes of Castle Hill separates it from the wider urbanised expanse below.

2.18. The view of Castle Hill from the Cowcliffe ridgeline (Viewpoints 2, 3 and 4) has changed little since 2016. Localised growth of vegetation has removed the view towards Castle Hill from Netheroyd Hill Road (Plate 10). However, the monument as viewed across the urban centre of Huddersfield, remains a prominent feature in wider views from the area. The largely undeveloped slopes of Castle Hill contribute to the prominence of the site, contrasting with the distinctly urban Huddersfield town centre.

2.19. The location used to photograph Castle Hill from Grimescar Road (Viewpoint 5) in 2016 was not accessible, so an alternative location was selected c. 100m to the east for the updated viewpoint photograph (Plate 5). This viewpoint continues to provide a representative indication of how Castle Hill is experienced in views from this area. The viewpoint generally spans the same area as the original view, despite being at slightly lower elevation. By virtue of the intermediary ridgeline between the viewpoint and Castle Hill, the view is rural in character with the pastoral bands of land around the base of Castle Hill visible in isolation from the Huddersfield town centre which lies in the Colne Valley. Since 2016, a detached house has replaced a bungalow on Birkby Road, with a relative lack of tree screening the house demonstrates the role played by the bands of woodland in breaking up the suburban form of the wider area.

2.20. Views of Castle Hill from the north north-east, near Hartshead (Viewpoints 6, 7, 8) have generally remained consistent. Much of the urban centre is obscured by the topography of the valleys and ridges forming this part of the district. The wooded ridges and pastures of the slopes of Castle Hill combine to

provide a generally rural character with pockets of industrial buildings and infrastructure. Again, the visual impact of larger areas of residential on the outskirts of Huddersfield is softened by the high level of tree cover.

View from the East

2.21. The view of Castle Hill form Paul Lane (Viewpoint 10) has changed little since the publication of the 2016 Study. The view encompasses a large part of the urban conurbation to the north and northeast of Huddersfield City Centre, alongside the rural land to the east and south of Castle Hill (Plate 16). Some additional housing is visible in the foreground of the view in Lepton. However, this has not changed the character of the view, with the houses being viewed in the context of the pre-existing village and partially screened by a pre-existing hedgerow. Castle Hill remains prominent in the view, set against the backdrop of the moorland ridgeline beyond.

2.22. The view of Castle Hill from Highfield Lane (Viewpoint 11) is a view of two halves. The settlement of Almondbury is set amongst blocks of woodland to the northeast of Castle Hill while the view to the south encompasses more sparsely populated areas consisting of a mix of woodland and farmland (Plate 17). This situation remains unchanged since the publication of the 2016 Study. Forming part of the skyline, Castle Hill remains a prominent feature in this location with little change to the way in which the heritage asset is experienced from this position.

2.23. The land east of Castle Hill remains distinctly rural in character, consistent with the findings of the 2016 Study. The intervening years have seen no significant encroachment or alteration to the landscape in these viewsheds. In views from the north-east, more of the urban conurbation of Huddersfield is visible, this development is viewed alongside a large amount of farmland and woodland as well as a rural banding around the hill itself. This enduring rural character reinforces the historical continuity of the setting and contributes meaningfully to the significance of Castle Hill.

View from the South

2.24. Views towards Castle Hill from the south remain largely unchanged since the publication of the 2016 Study. The dominance of Castle Hill in views closer to the site remains consistent, with the hill dominating the landscape and views

2.25. There has been little change in the views of Castle Hill from viewpoints around Farnley Tyas. Castle Hill remains the dominant feature in views from Woodsome Road (Viewpoint 9) and Honley Road (Viewpoint 12). The land in foreground of the view remains in agricultural use, with the undeveloped undergrowth of the hill slopes still providing a break between the hilltop and landscape below. Within the viewsheds of these viewpoints a number of agricultural barns have been constructed since 2016 (Plate 18). It is appreciated that fit-for-purpose buildings are required to maintain the farmland which benefits the setting of Castle Hill. Furthermore, in the wide panorama of the views from the south and within the context of the agricultural landscape, the buildings have not detracted from the setting of Castle Hill. However, consideration should be given to the risk of cumulative harm and the potential for future wider proliferation of buildings of a comparable scale to detract from the setting of Castle Hill.

2.26. The view of Castle Hill from Knoll Lane, near Honley (Viewpoint 13) has changed substantially since 2016. The growth of conifers adjacent to the highway demonstrates the localised change to setting that can result from the growth of vegetation (Plate 19). The photo for this viewpoint was taken slightly further south of the original 2016 photo point. However, the described conditions are consistent between the two photo locations. The bushy evergreen trees growing alongside the dry stone wall on the eastern side of Knoll Lane restrict views towards Castle Hill. Victoria Tower and the south-eastern slope remains

visible, along with the wider panoramic encompassing the area to the west of Castle Hill. A hedgerow with standards has also been planted on the western side of the highway so over time as the hedgerow grows, the viewshed will become narrower with a greater sense of enclosure. These changes are specific to the view towards Castle Hill from this specific viewpoint. However, the effects are reflective of the potential changes to the character of views from tree/hedgerow planting schemes.

2.27. The view of Castle Hill from Dunford Road, Longley (Viewpoint 14) has remained largely unchanged since the publication of the Study in 2016. Castle Hill remains a prominent feature of the skyline, with the monument framed by the dry stone wall bounded pastures stretching along ridge lines beyond the village of Longley (Plate 20). There has been some residential development in Holmfirth. However, these dwellings are viewed against the backdrop of the existing settlement, and they are not situated on prominent ridgelines. An agricultural barn has been constructed on the periphery of the view; it is relatively discretely positioned and recessively coloured limiting the visual impact of the development. These recent developments have not affected the way in which Castle Hill is experienced from this location, with the situation being largely unchanged since 2016.

2.28. The view of Castle Hill from Cartworth Moor Road, near Holmfirth (Viewpoint 15) has experienced some change since 2016. While not in the direct line of site towards Castle Hill from this viewpoint, three reasonably tall structures have been erected within the viewshed: a 10m antenna and two dishes, a taller mast with antenna, and a telegraph pole with various attachments (Plate 21). The prominence of Castle Hill is slightly lessened by these structures, particularly by virtue of the tallest mast breaking the horizon. The impact of these structures is however localised, with the degree to which the prominence of Castle Hill is challenged varying considerably depending on the exact location of the view within this locality. There has also been some infilling residential development in Holmfirth. This development is viewed in the context of the surrounding existing housing and does not impact on the setting of Castle Hill.

2.29. The view of Castle Hill from the Peak District ridgeline to the south (Viewpoints 16 and 17) encompass a large swathe of the district, with Castle Hill being a less prominent feature in the context of the wider landscape. Victoria Tower remains a notable landmark within the view, and the undeveloped land of the lower slopes emphasises the distinct openness of the site. The sheer expanse of the view means that inevitably there has been isolated examples of change and development since the 2016 Study, however these have not altered the character of the view with respect to Castle Hill and its role in the historic landscape.

2.30. The views of Castle Hill from the south remain notable for the open and rural character of the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the hilltop, with the plateaus and ‘banding’ of farmland separating the site from urban development. The ridgelines often hide settlements located within valleys, with pastural/vegetated ridges enhancing views towards Castle Hill. Castle Hill remains dominant in views from the area closer to the site and prominent in the more distant views from the south.

View from the West

2.31. Castle Hill remains the dominant feature in views from the suburban area to the west of the hill. The views from Castle Avenue (Viewpoint 18) and Moor Lane (Viewpoint 19) exemplify the dominant position the monument holds in these areas. The lack of development of the western slopes of the hillside remain key to the dominance of Castle Hill from these viewsheds, with the separation of the hilltop from the suburban character of the land below. The setting of Castle Hill has remained generally unchanged in these areas since the publication of the 2016 Study. The local growth of trees may obscure the views in certain instances (for example the tree shown on Plate 24). However, Castle Hill remains dominant in views from the wider area. A 0.9Ha area of tree planting has been completed on the western side of Ashes Lane, with the trees likely to mature over the coming years.

2.32. The view of Castle Hill from Beaumont Park (Viewpoint 20) remains little changed since the publication of the 2016 Study. The view remains mixed in character, with rows of houses and some industrial buildings visible in the wider context of the wooded valley (Plate 26). Castle Hill remains the dominant feature of the landscape, with scattered urban development along the length of the valley.

2.33. The views of Castle Hill from Crosland Moor to the south-west (Viewpoints 21, 22 and 23) have remained largely consistent with some incremental change noted. From the view on Sandy Lane (Plate 27) an agricultural building has been constructed just beyond the ridge to the right of Castle Hill, with its roof visible above the ridge. As discussed in paragraph 2.25, the setting of Castle Hill has remained unaffected by the construction of this building; consideration should be given to the risk of cumulative harm and the potential for future wider proliferation of buildings of a comparable scale to detract from the setting of Castle Hill. From Nopper Road (Plate 28) and Meltham Cop (Plate 29) the importance of the intervening ridgelines in framing Castle Hill in a rural landscape remains true. Urban development has generally occurred at lower levels, screened by the topography or in the periphery of views. For example the construction of a number of houses in Helme has not adversely impacted views from Metltham Cop due to their location within the settlement at lower level. The belt of woodland sited along the ridge close to Harrison Lane has continued to mature and offers slightly greater screening of the agricultural buildings situated on the plateau in South Crosland.

2.34. The setting of Castle Hill as experienced from Nettleton Hill (Viewpoint 24) has remained consistent. The separation afforded by the band of fields beneath the hilltop continues to maintain the openness of the hill and visual distinction from the urban development below (Plate 30). The Emley Mast remains a prominent feature challenging the position held by Victoria Tower, although from this vantage point Castle Hill is a less prominent feature than when viewed from other areas.

3. Key Detractors

3.1. Section 5 of the 2016 Study broadly identified existing detractors which, at that time, were having an impact on the setting of Castle Hill. These were grouped into six areas, comprising:

- Urban conurbation and development – the existing spread of the urban centre of Huddersfield, including tall residential buildings
- Industrial development – the existing industrial buildings within view of the site, including associated tall structures such as chimneys
- Tall structures – other tall structures, such as aerials and masts
- Wind turbines – both individual turbines and wind farms
- Transport infrastructure – roads and railways within view of the site
- The hilltop – detractors from the integrity of the setting located on the hilltop itself

3.2. As detailed in Section 2, the setting of Castle Hill has remained broadly consistent since the publication of the 2016 Study in 2016.The site visits have confirmed that the key detractors identified in the 2016 Study remain largely unchanged, underlining the enduring validity of its assessment. The visual impact of urban expansion, tall structures such as the Emley Moor mast and the Kirklees Energy from Waste chimney, continue to affect the setting of Castle Hill, particularly in views to the north and west. There has been some small scale piecemeal development in closer proximity to the hilltop, primarily the construction of agricultural buildings. These structures reflect the rural character of the landscape and ongoing agricultural use of the land. Nevertheless, consideration should be given for the potential for the gradual erosion of setting, the resulting cumulative harm and how mitigation may be embedded in the design of such schemes (for example, regarding colour and finish of roofs, orientation of buildings, or landscaping). The critical rural buffer surrounding the hilltop remains intact, preserving the hill's visual dominance and its separation from the wider urban form. This consistency reinforces the 2016 Study's conclusions regarding the sensitivity of the site's setting and the importance of managing change carefully to avoid cumulative harm.

3.3. With the exception of the wildfire damage which occurred on the 3rd July 2025, the character of the hilltop itself has remained largely unchanged. Should any active management be required to foster the regeneration of the burnt vegetation, thought should be given to the potential impact of habitat creation to the availability of views from Castle Hill, ideally lower growing species should be selected to limit obstruction of these views. The small, fenced compound previously noted in the eastern half of the car park remains in use, as previously advised this incongruous feature detracts from views across the hilltop from the inner bailey and Victoria Tower, a more sensitively designed solution would benefit the immediate setting of the site.

3.4. In summary, though there have been changes within the landscape surrounding Castle Hill, these have not resulted in the worsening of any existing detractors identified in the 2016 Study, nor the identification of any new detractors. The key detractors identified and outlined in the 2016 Study, are still appliable today.

4. Key Risks and Issues

Update of Existing Key Risks and Issues

4.1. Section 6 of the 2016 Study provided high level guidance on approaches to the management of development in the setting of Castle Hill, with respect to key risks and issues which could be posed by future development. This was in terms of particular forms of development, comprising:

- Small scale development – individual buildings or small groups of houses
- Medium sized development – groups of 30 houses or more, or large building complexes
- Major development – large urban expansion developments, or those developments which trigger Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations
- Tall structures – including high rise domestic or business properties, wind turbines, pylons, chimneys, masts and aerials.

4.2. Based on the updated baseline assessment and understanding of those changes which have occurred since the production of the 2016 Study, this section of the addendum reviews these categories of risks and issues and provides updates on these, in light of such changes. This also takes into account wider trends in development priorities and management, which may shape future development within the landscape around Castle Hill.

Small Scale Development

4.3. The recommendations outlined in the 2016 Study with respect to small scale development remain valid and continue to provide robust guidance to underpin assessment the impact of new proposals. The following principles are especially pertinent:

- **Undeveloped Land Around Castle Hill**
  The open farmland and green spaces immediately surrounding the hilltop remain critical to preserving its visual separation from nearby urban areas. Development within these areas risks eroding the hill's prominence and undermining its historic character, including as a result of cumulative impact of very small scale development.
- **Ridgelines and Scarp Edges**
  The ridgelines encircling Castle Hill help define its topographic prominence. Development that introduces built form along these edges can clutter the skyline and diminish the clarity of the hill's silhouette.
- **Distant Ridgelines**
  Even development on more remote ridgelines can affect the setting if it breaks the visual continuity of the landscape or introduces vertical elements that compete with Castle Hill's profile.
- **Slopes and Summit of Castle Hill**
  The upper slopes and summit remain rural and largely undeveloped in character. Development in these areas would be intrusive and is unlikely to be accommodated without adversely affecting setting.

4.4. Developers bringing forward development in these areas should provide evidence that demonstrates the scale of impact of their proposals on the setting and significance of Castle Hill. Decision makers for such schemes should be mindful of the risks of precedent setting and gradual erosion of significance from setting changes.

Medium Sized Development

4.5. The recent site visits confirm that the landscape context and visual sensitivities identified in the 2016 Study remain largely unchanged. As such, the guidance outlined in the 2016 Study continues to provide a sound and necessary basis for evaluating medium sized development proposals and safeguarding the heritage significance of Castle Hill. In summary:

- **Undeveloped land and ridgelines/scarp edges**: Medium-scale development in these areas would almost certainly harm the setting and significance of Castle Hill. Even when adjacent to existing development, there is a high risk that medium sized development would degrade the setting of the site.
- **Distant ridgelines**: Medium-scale development on more distant ridgelines could adversely affect views of Castle Hill, depending on location and scale. Careful design and siting are essential.
- **Slopes and summit**: Medium scale development on the slopes or summit would seriously degrade Castle Hill's character and is not appropriate.

4.6. In general, where such development is located within or immediately adjacent to areas of existing urban development, and is not out of scale with the design of surrounding existing buildings, the impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be severe. Similarly, where such development does not lie on a ridgeline, and would therefore not alter the character of views to and from the hilltop across such ridgelines, or challenge Castle Hill's prominence within the landscape, there is lower risk of harm to the hilltop's setting.

Major Development

4.7. The overarching advice given for detailed analysis of major development via wider consenting frameworks remains valid. Whether via the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) framework or the Environmental Outcome Reporting introduced by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023, potential impacts to the setting of Castle Hill from major schemes should be identified early in the development design process and mitigation effectively embedded into schemes where necessary. Residual impacts can then be described and given the appropriate weight by the consenting authority when determining the application.

Tall Structures

4.8. The recent site visits have underlined the validity of the assessment presented in the 2016 Study regarding tall structures. The potential impact arising from tall structures on the historical dominance of Castle Hill remains. Similarly, the potential for the impact of such structures to change the character of views from Castle Hill remains, particularly where they are placed on ridgelines. The localised impact of tall structures such as masts and antenna was witnessed at Cartworth Moor Road, near Holmfirth (Viewpoint 15), where such infrastructure has locally marginally reduced the prominence of Castle Hill.

4.9. The 2016 Study noted numerous wind turbines as prominent features within the study area. The discussion of the greater impact of larger wind farms along and beyond ridgelines to the north-west and

south-east of the site when compared with the lesser impact of smaller isolated wind turbines within the wider surrounding landscape remains to be the case. The potential impact of new turbines is discussed below in paragraph 4.17.

4.10. Proposals for tall structures should be considered on a case-by-case basis, developers bringing forward such proposals should provide evidence that clearly demonstrates the scale of impact of their proposals on the setting and significance of Castle Hill. Due to the increasing pressure to realise increased housing density in urban centres, along with the publication of updated guidance on such structures by Historic England in 2022, the theme of tall residential developments is discussed further in the following section.

Additional Key Risks and Issues

Tall Residential Development

4.11. The ongoing pressure for a greater supply of housing may increase the likelihood of higher density residential developments in the urban centre of Huddersfield. The trend towards higher density residential developments can be seen in many UK towns and the design of such developments should be carefully considered to fully understand impacts arising on the historic environment. The expansive views afforded from the summit of Castle Hill mean there is a likelihood of a degree of inter-visibility between any tall residential buildings coming forward in Huddersfield Town centre and the heritage asset.

4.12. Potential impacts arising for tall residential buildings on the setting of Castle Hill should be considered alongside other potential impacts to the historic environment (for example, on the appearance and character of conservation areas, setting of other listed structures etc). *Tall Buildings: Advice Note 4* (Historic England, 2022) provides a framework for balancing the demands of higher density residential development with the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment. The guidance underlines the benefits of a strategic plan-led approach with careful consideration of design to respond to local character, historic context, urban grain with parameters such as scale, massing and materiality key to ensuring a sensitively designed scheme. It may be possible to achieve high-density residential development using low to mid-rise buildings. This ‘gentle densification’ may be able to deliver spatial planning objectives while limiting the potential extent of change within the setting of Castle Hill.

4.13. Integrating tall buildings into the townscape of Huddersfield presents both opportunities and challenges. Castle Hill is a dominant and iconic heritage asset with its elevated position affording extensive panoramic views. These views are a critical component of the site’s setting and contribute substantially to its significance, both in terms of historical associations and its role as a regional landmark.

4.14. The view northwards from Castle Hill towards Huddersfield is of mixed character, encompassing the town centre and its surrounding urban and industrial fabric. Views from the north towards Castle Hill generally encompass the urban centre of Huddersfield in the foreground. In some cases, the urban core of Huddersfield is softened by wooded ridgelines, as well as the continued presence of a buffer of undeveloped land that separates the hilltop from the town. Introducing tall buildings into this viewshed may risk undermining the prominence of Castle Hill and the legibility of its historic setting. However, Huddersfield’s urban centre plays a key role in telling the story of the area’s industrial and social development over the last two centuries. There is also an appreciation that the town must continue to adapt and respond to the emerging needs of society. Emerging concepts for high-density residential development should include carefully contemplated design, ensuring massing and height are sensitive to the existing skyline of the town (especially when viewed from Castle Hill), and using materials and form that harmonise with the townscape and landscape character.

4.15. In summary, while there may be scope for higher-density development in Huddersfield, tall buildings visible from Castle Hill must be sensitively designed and located. Their impact on the setting, views, and significance of Castle Hill must be rigorously assessed, with careful thought given to ensure the hill's visual dominance or its role as a prominent historical landmark is not diminished. Low or mid-rise development may provide the vehicle for achieving higher density residential buildings while ensuring a sensitive approach to the historic environment.

Renewable Energy

4.16. Kirklees Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 which along with broader Government's legally binding commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2050, means the construction of additional renewable energy generation capacity is likely.

4.17. The guidance outlined in the 2016 Study regarding the likely impact of wind turbines remains valid. Wind turbines, particularly large-scale installations, pose a significant risk to the setting and significance of Castle Hill due to their visual prominence, movement, and potential to disrupt key views. Turbines located on or near ridgelines are especially problematic, as they can diminish the hill's perceived dominance and prominence within the landscape, both in views to and from the site. While individual turbines may have a lesser impact, their cumulative effect, especially when sited close to the hill or on visually sensitive ridgelines, can still be harmful. Larger wind farms are more likely to result in significant or substantial adverse effects and should be treated as major developments, requiring full assessment under broader consenting regimes (as discussed in paragraph 4.7). All proposals, regardless of scale, should be supported by robust evidence demonstrating their impact on the setting and significance of Castle Hill.

4.18. There has been a growing trend for the installation of solar farms in rural locations. Depending on their location, solar farms may result in adverse impacts to the setting of Castle Hill, particularly if proposed in the area of undeveloped pastoral land encircling the hillside. Where sited at greater distance from Castle Hill and designed in a manner which responds to the existing character of the landscape steps could be taken to embed mitigation to reduce potential impacts on the setting of the heritage asset. These steps could include:

- respecting historic field boundaries,
- consideration given to siting of arrays with respect to prominent ridgelines or topography,
- use of existing/enhanced screening such as woodland and hedgerows,
- aligning arrays in a sensitive way to break up visual impact, and
- minimising the visibility of associated infrastructure such as access roads and substations where possible in views that contribute to the setting.

It is likely that impacts arising on the setting of the hilltop could be limited or mitigated dependent upon/subject to location.

4.19. Biomass and energy from waste developments should be carefully considered to minimise adverse impacts on the setting of Castle Hill where possible. The widespread adoption of energy crops in the undeveloped land around Castle Hill may impact the immediate setting of the site, shifting from a largely pastoral system to a more intensive arable field system. As evidenced by the existing Kirklees Energy from Waste facility, the projecting chimney required to service the facility may be of some prominence in views across the district. Careful consideration should be given to the placement of such a facility and

the detailing of materials/finishes to limit its visual impact, for example a recessively coloured chimney would be less prominent in distant views, such as from the ridges of the Peak District in the south.

4.20. The weight afforded to the public benefits accruing from such renewable energy schemes should be carefully considered by the decision maker and where relevant balanced against the 'great weight' afforded to any harm arising to the significance of the designated heritage assets on Castle Hill by virtue of impact on setting.

Nature Recovery and Habitat Creation

4.21. There has been a significant loss of biodiversity in the UK over the last 50 years. The *Environment Act 2021* has a strong focus on nature recovery and biodiversity enhancement, in response to this loss. It is likely that, responses to this at a regional level, for example via the West Yorkshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy, will identify areas for habitat creation within the setting of Castle Hill. This includes a rich mosaic of habitats which supports species such as linnets and yellowhammers along with an array of invertebrates, which may be targeted with actions to enhance its value for nature. The surrounding belt of open fields, hedgerows, and scattered woodland may also be targeted for habitat enhancement or creation. Castle Hill's distinctive topography and open, pastoral character are central to its historic and visual significance. As such, schemes to enhance the habitat within the immediate setting of Castle Hill would require careful planning and consideration to ensure the setting of this significant heritage asset is preserved or enhanced.

4.22. The site falls within the White Rose Forest project area. Any proposals for woodland planting on or around the hillside must be approached with strategic sensitivity, ensuring that new vegetation enhances rather than detracts from the monument's setting, views, and ecological value. A key principle is to maintain the open character of the upper slopes and summit of Castle Hill, which are integral to the hilltop's prominence in the landscape and its long-standing role as a place of visibility and surveillance. Woodland planting should be concentrated in lower-lying areas or in locations where it can reinforce existing woodland blocks, rather than introducing new visual barriers or altering the silhouette or profile of the hill. The open character of Castle Hill's summit is distinct when compared with other nearby ridges which are largely wooded (see for example the view from Wessenden Head Road (Viewpoint 16) which encompasses a number of wooded ridgelines), and it should be noted that extensive tree planting schemes may risk reducing the prominence of the site.

4.23. To preserve key viewing corridors, both from and towards the hilltop, planting should be stepped back from ridgelines, paths, and boundaries. This will help retain the panoramic views that are so critical to the visitor experience and the site's historical function as a lookout and landmark. Buffer zones should be established where no planting occurs, particularly along the skyline, along the upper slopes and in areas identified as critical to the hill's dominance and visibility.

4.24. Species selection should favour native, broadleaf trees that are in keeping with the local landscape character and which contribute to seasonal variation without forming dense, year-round screens (e.g. deciduous species such as oak, birch, rowan, hazel etc as they allow filtered views in winter and support a range of wildlife). Fast-growing, dense conifers may present a greater risk of impeding sightlines on the hillside.

All planting proposals should be informed by careful consideration of the potential for impact to Castle Hill's setting. Community engagement and phased implementation can further ensure that planting is responsive to local values and long-term stewardship goals.

4.25. The rural and pastoral land surrounding Castle Hill must continue to be recognised as a key element of its setting. The opportunity to enhance the ecological value of this land while preserving the contribution it makes to the setting of Castle Hill could enhance both the historic and natural environment of the site.

Climate Change

4.26. Climate change influences a number of factors which present long-term risks to the setting of Castle Hill. The increasing frequency and intensity of climate events such as heatwaves, wildfires, flooding and landslides may affect how Castle Hill is experienced. The wildfire on 3rd July 2025, immediately prior to the site visits undertaken to inform this addendum to the 2016 Study, prevented access to the hill due to the ongoing activities of the Fire and Rescue Service. Established vegetation has been burnt, with a large area of slopes to the south of the hilltop blackened, changing the experience of the hilltop considerably. More generally, wildfire may result in surface erosion to earthworks due to vegetation loss and subsequent wind or water action (including from the use of fire hoses). As a result of hotter and/or drier summers, is highly likely that the risk of wildfires of greater frequency and intensity will increase over the coming years. There is also an anticipated increased likelihood of wetter winters where more intense periods of rainfall may result in a higher risk of erosion or landslides. This presents a risk of diluting the legibility or erosion of archaeological remains on Castle Hill, as well as potentially affecting the character of the hilltop in views in the wider landscape.

4.27. In the longer term, the changing climate may result in a change to the distribution of flora and fauna living on Castle Hill. Changes to vegetation influenced by changing weather patterns or occurrences of wildfire may impact the immediate setting of the site. The gorse scrub is used by linnets and yellowhammer to nest, with a decline in the prevalence of this habitat likely to change the experience of walking around the hilltop, especially should the distinctive birdsong of these species decline as a feature of this otherwise peaceful location.

5. Recommendations

Management of Development

5.1. The preceding sections of this addendum have underlined the minor and incremental change that has occurred within the setting of Castle Hill since 2016. Given the prominent position occupied by Castle Hill within the district, change within its setting is inevitable. To meet the requirements of NPPF, it is necessary that this change be managed via the planning system with appropriate consideration given to the conservation of the significance of Castle Hill and Victoria Tower. The updated guidance document *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning:3* (Historic England, 2017) sets out a methodology for assessing the impact of proposed development on the setting of heritage assets, and the effect that impacts may have on the significance of the asset.

5.2. The 2016 Study, when read in conjunction with this addendum, provide a robust description of the setting of Castle Hill and the contribution this setting makes to its significance (see Sections 3 and 4 of the 2016 Study and Section 2 of this addendum). This material should provide the starting point for developers and the planning authority in assessing potential harm and determining the acceptability of any proposed changes. The updated Figures provided in Appendix A include Zones of Theoretical Visibility to and from Castle Hill and Victoria Tower (Figures 4-7, 10-11), and a set of drawings revealing the height at which development would be viewable from Victoria Tower in incremental steps (Figure 17a-g). When considered alongside the non-visual/contextual relationships outlined on Figures 13 and 14, these figures provide a key indication of the likelihood of a development changing the setting of Castle Hill triggering the need for closer consideration to be paid to the potential for impacts on significance.

5.3. Figure 16 of the 2016 Study highlights the particularly important role played by the areas of undeveloped land in the immediate setting of Castle Hill. The two high level categories introduced in the 2016 Study remain accurate. The ‘critical’ category addressing areas of open land that make a highly important contribution to Castle Hill’s dominance, separation from nearby urban form and its relationship with the wider rural landscape. The ‘important’ category addresses areas of open land which make a notable contribution to Castle Hill’s dominance, its separation from nearby urban form and / or its relationship to the wider rural landscape. These areas are sensitive and development within them has the potential to harm these aspects of the site’s setting and would need to be examined on a case-by-case basis. The important role played by this belt of pasture and woodland is discussed in greater detail below.

Pasture and Woodland Belt

5.4. Recent site visits have reaffirmed and strengthened the understanding that the rural and pastoral landscape surrounding Castle Hill is not solely a backdrop to the monument, but an important component of its setting making a key contribution to its significance. The open, undeveloped land that encircles the hill plays a critical role in preserving the prominence of the site and the continuity of experience of travelling to and around Castle Hill. This landscape buffer maintains the hill’s separation from the urban form of Huddersfield and its suburbs, reinforcing the impression of Castle Hill rising as a sentinel above the town, contributing to the special place it holds in the identity of the district.

5.5. The character of this land, comprising open fields, hedgerows, and scattered woodland, cannot be directly compared to the landscape in which the Iron Age or medieval Castle Hill would have been situated. However, despite the physical changes that have occurred, there is a continuity offered by the rural character. The openness of the site underlines Castle Hill’s long-standing role as a place of settlement, power, and visibility. It is this continuity that allows Castle Hill to be appreciated not only as a

prominent landmark but as a place that has remained prominent and, in some areas, dominant within the landscape for millennia. The absence of modern development on the slopes and immediate approaches to the hill ensures that views to and from the summit remain largely unimpeded, preserving the commanding panoramas that have defined the site's strategic and symbolic importance since prehistory.

5.6. In light of this, the rural and pastoral land surrounding Castle Hill must continue to be recognised as a key element of its setting. Continued consideration of how this land is managed is essential to sustaining the monument's prominence, its historical associations, and its role as a defining feature of the Kirklees landscape.

Cultural Delivery Plan

5.7. In line with the recommendations of the *Heritage Strategy for Kirklees*, a Cultural Delivery Plan that encompasses Castle Hill should be produced. Such a document could coordinate localised heritage, culture and tourism related actions to the benefit of Castle Hill. This plan should be developed alongside community engagement to ensure the needs of communities for whom Castle Hill represents a source of civic pride are addressed. This strategic approach with embedded community engagement would help ensure the proactive management of the site to enhance its communal value and promote public participation with a site of regional and national significance.

6. Bibliography

Historic England, 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*

Historic England, 2015. *The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1*.

Historic England, 2021. *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment: Historic England Advice Note 15.*

Historic England, 2022. *Tall Buildings: Historic England Advice Note 4*.

Kirklees Council, April 2024. *A Heritage Strategy For Kirklees*.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, 2017. *Kirklees Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Final Report*.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Updated Figures

Figure 4. ZTV from Castle Hill (to the north)
Figure 5. ZTV from Castle Hill (to the east)
Figure 6. ZTV from Castle Hill (to the south)
Figure 7. ZTV from Castle Hill (to the west)
Figure 10. ZTV to Castle Hill
Figure 11. ZTV to upper part of Victoria Tower
Figure 12. Designated Heritage Assets
Figure 13. Importance of Historic Relationships
Figure 17a. Height of Development: Up to 10 m in height
Figure 17b. Height of Development: Up to 20 m in height
Figure 17c. Height of Development: Up to 30 m in height
Figure 17d. Height of Development: Up to 40 m in height
Figure 17e. Height of Development: Up to 50 m in height
Figure 17f. Height of Development: Up to 70 m in height
Figure 17g. Height of Development: Up to 90 m in height

Appendix B. Plates



Plate 1 - View across Castle Hill hilltop from Victoria Tower



Plate 2 - Victoria Tower, Castle Hill



Plate 3 - View from the hilltop, looking to the north



Plate 4 - View from the hilltop, looking to the east



Plate 5 - View from the hilltop, looking to the south



Plate 6 - View from the hilltop, looking to the west



Plate 7 - View of Castle Hill from Cockly Hill (Viewpoint 1)



Plate 8 - View of Castle Hill from Cowcliffe Hill Road (Viewpoint 2)



Plate 9 - View of Castle Hill from South Cross Road (Viewpoint 3)



Plate 10 - View of Castle Hill from Netheroyd Hill Road (Viewpoint 4) (N.B vegetation restricts views)



Plate 11 - View of Castle Hill from Grimescar Road (Viewpoint 5)



Plate 12 - View of Castle Hill from Hartshead Services (Viewpoint 6)



Plate 13 - View of Castle Hill from Freakfield Lane (Viewpoint 7)



Plate 14 - View of Castle Hill from Hartshead Lane (Viewpoint 8)



Plate 15 - View of Castle Hill from Woodsome Road (Viewpoint 9)



Plate 16 - View of Castle Hill from Paul Lane (Viewpoint 10)



Plate 17 - View of Castle Hill from Highfield Lane (Viewpoint 11)



Plate 18 - View of Castle Hill from Honley Road (Viewpoint 12)



Plate 19 - View of Castle Hill from Knoll Lane (Viewpoint 13) (N.B Photograph taken from slightly further south than the viewpoint used in the original 2016 study).



Plate 20 - View of Castle Hill from Dunford Road (Viewpoint 14)



Plate 21 - View of Castle Hill from Cartworth Moor Road (Viewpoint 15)



Plate 22 - View of Castle Hill from Wessenden Head Road (Viewpoint 16)



Plate 23 - View of Castle Hill from Holme Moss (Viewpoint 17)



Plate 24 - View of Castle Hill from Castle Avenue (Viewpoint 18)



Plate 25 - View of Castle Hill from Moor Lane (Viewpoint 19)



Plate 26 - View of Castle Hill from Beaumont Park (Viewpoint 20



Plate 27 - View of Castle Hill from Sandy Lane (Viewpoint 21)



Plate 28 - View of Castle Hill from Nopper Road (Viewpoint 22)



Plate 29 - View of Castle Hill from Meltham Cop (Viewpoint 23)



Plate 30 - View of Castle Hill from Nettleton Hill (Viewpoint 24)

AtkinsRéalis

Richard Batt
AtkinsRéalis UK Limited
West Offices
Station Rise
York
YO1 6GA

Tel: +44 (0)1904 678100
richard.batt@atkinsrealis.com

© AtkinsRéalis UK Limited except where stated otherwise