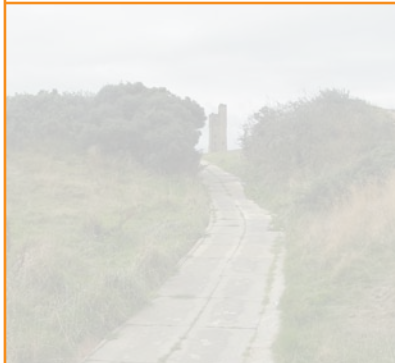


ATKINS

**Castle Hill
Conservation Management Plan**

Appendices
March 2006



Castle Hill Conservation Management Plan

March 2006

Appendices

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Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms



Bailey: The courtyard of a castle, i.e. the area enclosed by the rampart or curtain. Use with wider site type where known.

Barrow: Artificial mound of earth, turf and/or stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials

Bivallate Hillfort: A hilltop enclosure bounded by a double line of ramparts

Bronze Age: The Bronze Age was the period – from about 2,300 to 700 BC – when metal first began to be widely used in Britain, possibly as a result of the increase in contact with Europe.

Cairn: A monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone.

Cairnfield: A group of cairns occurring within close proximity to each other.

Early medieval: The early medieval is a term given to the centuries after the Roman period, from about 410 AD to 1066.

Enclosure: An area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or other similar barrier.

Hillfort: A hilltop enclosure bounded by one or more substantial banks, ramparts and ditches.

Industrial Revolution: The Industrial Revolution was the major technological, socioeconomic and cultural change in the late 18th and early 19th century resulting from the replacement of an economy based on manual labour to one dominated by industry and machine manufacture.

Intervisibility: Term used to show the mutual visibility between sites, usually with the corresponding style of monument. May indicate a social and political relationship between neighbouring monuments and their people.

Iron Age: The Iron Age in Britain covers the period from about 700 BC to AD43 following the Bronze Age and before the Roman period when the working and use of iron gradually spread throughout the region.

Japanese knotweed: A large, herbaceous perennial plant, native to eastern Asia in Japan, China and Korea. Japanese knotweed was first introduced to Europe in the late 19th century for ornamental use, for planting to prevent soil erosion, and sometimes as a forage crop for grazing animals. It is typically considered an invasive plant where it has been introduced, and is a frequent colonizer of roadsides and waste places. The species is a common invader in the U.K. it was made illegal to spread Japanese knotweed by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Keep: The major tower of a fortification, often acting as its last defence.

Leaf arrowhead: A leaf or diamond-shaped flint arrowhead with shallow retouching at the edges.

Listed building: The term listed building refers to a building or other structure officially designated as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance. It is a widely used status, applied to around half a million buildings in the United Kingdom. A listed building may not be demolished, extended or altered without special permission being granted by the local planning authority.

Medieval: Relating or belonging to the Middle Ages, taken in this document as being the period between 1066 and 1547

Mesolithic: The 'Mesolithic' period begins with the end of the last Ice Age, and lasted from approximately 10,000 to 4,500 BC.

Modern: The beginning of this period in Great Britain is marked by the end of the reign of Queen Victoria in 1901, and extends to include the present day.

Motte and bailey: An early form of castle consisting of a flat-top steep-sided earthen mound, supporting a wooden tower, and a bailey.

Motte: An artificial steep-sided earthen mound on, or in, which is set the principal tower of a castle.

Mudstone: A fine-grained sedimentary rock whose original constituents were clays or muds.

Multivallate Hillfort: A hillfort enclosure with defences composed of more than one bank and ditch.

Neolithic: The Neolithic or New Stone Age is the last period of the Stone Age and lasted from around 4,500 BC to 2,300 BC.

Outworks: An outwork is a minor defence, fortification, built or established outside the principal fortification limits, detached or semidetached.

Palaeolithic: The 'Palaeolithic' period is the term for the Old Stone Age, the immensely long period of hunter-gatherers extending from the time when humans first evolved up to about 10,000 BC. In Britain, the earliest evidence of human activity dates from about 450,000 years ago.

Post hole: A hole dug to provide a firm base for an upright post, often with stone packing.

Post-medieval: Post-medieval is a term used in Europe to describe the study of the material past over the last 500 years. The traditional date for the beginning of the post-medieval period in Britain has been 1547, the end of the Tudor dynasty. The date of the end of the post-medieval era is also considered to be the end of the reign of Queen Victoria in 1901.

Radiocarbon dating: Radiocarbon dating is a radiometric dating method that uses the naturally occurring isotope carbon-14 to determine the age of carbonaceous materials up to c.60,000 years. Within archaeology it is considered an absolute dating technique.

RCHME: Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England – merged with English Heritage in 1999.

Regionally Important Geological Site: Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS), designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Ring cairn: A low, wide, circular ring or bank of stones surrounding an open, roughly circular area which is (or was initially) free of cairn material. The inner and outer faces of the bank may be kerbed.

Ringwork: A defensive bank and ditch, circular or oval in plan, surrounding one or more buildings

Ringwork and Bailey: An enclosure within a bailey which contained a keep and sometimes took the place of a motte

Roman: The period from AD43, when Britain was invaded by the Roman army, to the 5th century, when links with the remains of the Western Roman Empire were severed.

Royal Observer Corps: The Royal Observer Corps (ROC) was a defence warning organisation operating in Britain between 1925 and 1995. It was created to provide a system for detecting, tracking and reporting aircraft over Britain.

Scheduled Ancient Monument: A Scheduled Ancient Monument is defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the National Heritage Act 1983 of the United Kingdom government. It is a protected archaeological site or historic building considered to be of national importance.

Univallate Hillfort: A hilltop enclosure bounded by a single rampart, usually accompanied by a ditch.

Vicus: A district, suburb or quarter of a town or village adjacent to a Roman fort, with the lowest legal status accorded to a built up area.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer



Asset

CH1

Site Name

Victoria Tower

Site Type

TOWER

Documentary History

Ahier, P, 1946. The Story of Castle Hill, Huddersfield, throughout the Centuries, B.C. 200-A.D. 1945. Huddersfield Advertiser Press

Gilks, JA, 1983. Castle Hill

Haigh, EAH (ed.), 1992. Huddersfield, a most handsome town aspects of the history and culture of a West Yorkshire town. Huddersfield, Kirklees Cultural Service

Varley, WJ, 1973. Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972 Huddersfield

Description

Victoria Tower was built, possibly on the site of the medieval keep, to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (1897) and was completed in 1899. It is a tall, square tower of deliberately medieval appearance, of coursed millstone grit masonry, described by Pevsner as 'broad and heavy and has a high embattled stair turret'.

Architect: Isaac Jones, of Herne Hill, London. Contractors: Messrs Ben Graham of Crosland Moor. Hammer-dressed stone. Slightly battered tower, square in plan. Machicolations. Crenellated parapet. Slightly higher start tower corbelled out on north-east corner. Various single-light windows. Built to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, instead of a Free Public Library, the alternative suggestion

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

A

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Listed Building (Grade II – Listed Building Ref: SE 1513 48/13)

Issues

The provision of improved access times to the Tower have been highlighted as being of importance to many users questioned during the community consultation exercise.

There is evidence for some water seepage through the walls, which may require attention in the future.

Sources

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 53

Use

Victoria Tower provides Castle Hill with its unique profile, and is possibly the most recognisable aspect of the hill from the surrounding area.

The tower is used as a visitor centre and base for operational staff on Castle Hill. Access is provided to the top of tower for visitors to take in the view. There is a small interpretative area on the 1st floor

Asset

CH2

Site Name

Well in inner bailey

Site Type

WELL

Documentary History

Ahier, P, 1946. *The Story of Castle Hill, Huddersfield, throughout the Centuries, B.C. 200-A.D. 1945*. Huddersfield Advertiser Press

Gilks, JA, 1983. *Castle Hill*

Haigh, EAH (ed.), 1992. *Huddersfield, a most handsome town aspects of the history and culture of a West Yorkshire town*. Huddersfield, Kirklees Cultural Service

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

The site of the medieval well, which was excavated during the Varley excavations. It is located to the south-west of Victoria Tower, close to the site of a medieval hall which possibly stood over the well (**CH3**). The well is currently covered with a modern brick wall and grate and does not resemble the original medieval well. Medieval finds were made during the excavation of the well, including butchered animal remains, and two well-preserved wooden buckets.

Date

Medieval; post-medieval; modern

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

The well is not currently well presented and would benefit from the removal of the modern brick surround, replacing it with a appropriately designed surround.

There is evidence for some graffiti on the capstones of the well-head

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 53

Use

The well is no longer used, and is capped with an iron grate

Asset

CH3

Site Name

Site of medieval hall within inner bailey

Site Type

HALL HOUSE (site of)

Documentary History

Ahier, P, 1946. *The Story of Castle Hill, Huddersfield, throughout the Centuries, B.C. 200-A.D. 1945*. Huddersfield Advertiser Press

Gilks, JA, 1983. *Castle Hill*

Haigh, EAH (ed.), 1992. *Huddersfield, a most handsome town aspects of the history and culture of a West Yorkshire town*. Huddersfield, Kirklees Cultural Service

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

This is the site of a medieval hall house, which was likely to have been built during the 13th century, and formed part of the motte and bailey.

Nothing of the hall survives above ground today, but the position of the modern wall is thought to mirror that of its north-east wall.

Date

Medieval; modern

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

It is not immediately obvious that this is the site of a medieval hall, the provision of some form of interpretation could be beneficial

The majority of the capstones of the modern wall have been removed, and the wall itself is in fairly bad repair

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 53

Use

The wall is used as an informal seating area

Asset

CH4

Site Name

The site of Castle Hill Hotel

Site Type

HOTEL (site of)

Documentary History

Haigh, EAH (ed.), 1992. *Huddersfield, a most handsome town aspects of the history and culture of a West Yorkshire town*. Huddersfield, Kirklees Cultural Service

WYAS 1998. *Castle Hill Hotel, Huddersfield, W Yorks: archaeological evaluation*. Report No 617

Description

This is the location of the Castle Hill Hotel. A tavern was built on the hill in 1810 – 11. The last tavern, which was demolished in 2005, was built in 1852, and was designed by William Wallen who also designed the George Hotel in Huddersfield. Early photographs of the hill show other buildings surrounding two sides of the current car park. These were probably stable buildings **(CH5)**.

The area is not part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument

Date

Post-medieval; modern

Significance

D

Designation

n/a

Issues

The area of land is in need of reinstatement, and there is evidence of it being used as a car park which has left deep ruts in the ground surface

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 53

Use

The site of the hotel now is now clear of development and has been made good

Asset

CH5

Site Name

Site of post-medieval stables

Site Type

STABLE (site of)

Documentary History

Haigh, EAH (ed.), 1992. *Huddersfield, a most handsome town aspects of the history and culture of a West Yorkshire town*. Huddersfield, Kirklees Cultural Service

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

WYAS 1998. *Castle Hill Hotel, Huddersfield, W Yorks: archaeological evaluation*. Report No 617

Description

Located to the east of the site of the Castle Hill Hotel, the stables belonged to the original hotel built in 1810-11. Nothing of them survives above ground, although it is likely that their foundations survive below the car park surface

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Surviving elements of the stables potentially survive below the car park surface, and any future work on this area should consider this

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) SMR PRN 2

Use

The site of the hotel now is now clear of development and has been made good

Asset

CH6

Site Name

Area of possible plough marks, and excavation trenches

Site Type

PLOUGH MARK

TRENCH

Documentary History

Haigh, EAH (ed.), 1992. *Huddersfield, a most handsome town aspects of the history and culture of a West Yorkshire town*. Huddersfield, Kirklees Cultural Service

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

WYAS 1998. *Castle Hill Hotel, Huddersfield, W Yorks: archaeological evaluation*. Report No 617

Description

An area of probable plough marks or an area of trenches excavated by Varley, recorded by the RCHME in 1995. The 'plough ridges' are clearly cut by a number of very shallow linear hollows, up to 1.5m wide. It is possible that they are backfilled excavation trenches, as there is a record of a series of gridded trenches being excavated here in the 1970s

Date

Medieval; post-medieval; modern

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

The exact nature of these remains is unclear, and would benefit from further investigation during any reassessment of the Varley archive

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Used informally as a recreational area by visitors to the hill

Asset

CH7

Site Name

Rampart of inner bailey

Site Type

RAMPART

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

The inner rampart of the inner bailey, which possibly follows the original course of the Bronze Age univallate rampart, enclosing the western end of Castle Hill. This rampart is the most massive on the hilltop, it stands up to 6m above the floor of the ditch. The height would formerly have been greater, and Varley stated that in the 12th century when the hillfort was reoccupied, a shale bank was erected over the ruinous Iron Age box ramparts at this end of the site, later augmented by a stone curtain wall, although there is now no surface evidence for the bank or wall. Their disappearance is most likely due to robbing for stone after the demise of the castle. Varley reported finding traces of wall in situ in 1939 on the south-east side of the bailey, although few details of the findings from the many other trenches in the bailey have appeared in print, so it is difficult to assess the extent of these findings.

Running along the outer edge of the ditch at the bottom of the rampart are the remains of a second, outer rampart. Only slight traces of this rampart survive around the southern end of the inner bailey, where they are overlain by the modern timber-edged gravel footpath. At the western end of the bailey however, the path alters sharply, and passes off the top of the rampart into the ditch whose floor also rises up slightly here. The change in direction is necessitated by a sudden marked increase in the height of the rampart at this point. The rampart crest here is mostly bare of vegetation, exposing its shaley make-up. To the north the rampart is cut through by the stone steps up from Lumb Lane, but continues on the other side as a substantial bank feature for some 30m along the western side of the hill until it dies out as the ditch once more rises gently but progressively up the contour of the hill. Externally, it is not possible with confidence to differentiate between the base of the rampart and the side of the hill, probably because its outer face has slumped to an angle of rest very similar to the slope of the underlying hillside.

Date

Iron Age; medieval

Significance

A

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Whilst not suffering as greatly as the ramparts of the outer bailey, there are some areas of erosion which require maintenance works.

The top of the ramparts have been used in the path to locate infrastructure associated with events on the hill. This should be discouraged in the future to prevent damage to the earthworks

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Forms the ramparts of the inner bailey, and also serves as a footpath around this part of the hill

Asset

CH8a and CH8b

Site Name

Cross ditch or 'Large Transverse Ditch'

Site Type

DITCH

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

This massive ditch was referred to by Varley as the 'large transverse ditch', and often referred to as the 'cross ditch', separates the inner and centre baileys. It ranges from c17m-24m wide and is up to 4.7m deep. Its medieval date has been confirmed by excavation, but earthwork evidence also points to a late date for it in the sequence of events on the Site. This is suggested by the fact that the modern footpath around the western edge of the hill is carried across the mouth of the ditch around the outside of the hilltop. Two low, parallel scarps protrude from the west side of the path which further this impression, but the presence of a manhole in the spaces between the scarps, plus others further down the hill, indicates that this is also the line taken by the modern sewer from the former Castle Hill Hotel. It is currently unclear whether these scarps represent the trench dug for the sewer, or whether the sewer made use of an already existing feature. Given the sheer scale of the ditch, it is an interesting conjecture how the spoil excavated was disposed of. It is possible that some may have been used to create the dump ramparts that overlie the prehistoric box ramparts.

The southern half of the ditch (**CH8a**) is crossed by three eroded paths which have cut scars in the ditch sides, this material accumulating in the bottom as small causeways across which the paths also now run. Towards the north-west the ditch is crossed by a massive causeway carrying the modern path to the Victoria Tower. The causeway clearly infills the ditch and is consequently later. Access between the inner and centre baileys must therefore have once

been by a fixed wooden bridge or by a retractable drawbridge. No actual bridge abutments are visible along the ditch, but its south-western face seems to bow out slightly in the vicinity of the causeway, implying that the causeway, which crosses the ditch at its narrowest point anyway, is located on the bridge site.

Date

Medieval

Significance

A

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

There are some significant erosion issues on the ditch, in particular at the top of the three paths running across **CH8a**. This needs to be repaired, maintained and monitored.

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

The causeway across the ditch is used as the main entrance to the inner bailey, and there are several informal desire line paths running across the ditch.

Asset

CH9 and CH10

Site Name

Ramparts of the centre bailey

Site Type

RAMPART

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

The defences of the centre bailey are similar in form to those of the inner bailey, although (with the exception of the cross ditch separating the baileys) less massive when viewed from the ditch. This is despite the fact that the rampart above the cut of the ditch still stands to around 1m or more in height around the three sides of the enclosure. Also, unlike the very

southern tip of the hill, there is now little surviving trace of the second, outer, rampart along the ditch edge.

The only place in the circuit of the inner rampart where the bank is completely missing in the baileys' west angle, for a short distance along the north-west side of the bailey, and running back from the angle as far as the causeway to the inner bailey. Map evidence suggests that this destruction is modern, for the OS shows rampart here as late as 1958. It is possible that levelling was connected with the construction of a sewer which a series of manholes suggests runs from the old Hotel, through this corner of the bailey and away down the hillside. The rampart now starts some 11m metres along the north-west side of the bailey and stands up to 0.5m high internally, although it gradually increases in height until it reaches 1m maximum at bailey's northern corner. It has a generally flat summit measuring up to 4m wide. A flight of steps has been constructed up against its inner face about halfway along, giving access to a timber-edged gravel laid to protect the summit from user erosion.

Externally there is no ditch visible below the rampart, the foot of which is instead set back from the hillside by a broad, flat terrace, 5m-10m wide. However the slightest of depressions visible along the base of the rampart hint at the presence of a silted ditch cut into the terrace floor.

Date

Iron Age; Medieval

Significance

A

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

The footpaths running along the top of the ramparts would benefit from reinstatement and repair due to the effects of visitor erosion.

Some of the ramparts have been damaged by visitor erosion, and by the old Castle Hill Hotel. These would benefit from being reinstated.

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Form the ramparts of the centre bailey, and serve as part of the footpath network across the hill.

Asset

CH11 & CH11b, CH12 & CH13

Site Name

Ramparts of the outer bailey

Site Type

RAMPART

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

The defences of the outer bailey do not conform precisely with those of the middle bailey. This is most clearly seen at the north-west end of the cross ditch separating the two baileys, where the outer edge of the terrace / ditch at the base of the inner rampart gently bows out making the whole terrace far broader, and at the same time drops down the contour of the hill slightly as shown by the scarp beneath the modern footpath along the terrace. This may reflect the original natural form of the hill, however in addition, this same point marks the beginning of a new, deep, ditch within the terrace which is present right around the outside of the bailey.

The second, outer, rampart beyond the ditch is also consistently a more prominent feature around the outside of the bailey than it was around the centre, and along the north-western sector also differs from elsewhere in being set back a short way from the edge of the hillside, thereby creating the impression of a narrow, outer, terrace. It is this outer terrace which is followed by the modern timber-edged footpath. None of these formal differences between the defences of the two baileys, which are suggestive of earthworks of different phases, are brought out in any of Varley's published site plans, nor adequately discussed in by him in relation to his excavated data. Given that Varley also implies that the north-western defences as they survive today are largely medieval, it is impossible to attempt a re-appraisal of his prehistoric sequence on the basis of earthwork evidence and / or inadequately published excavations. Suffice to make one observation, however: given that the outer bailey lacks evidence of a rampart above it side of the cross ditch, it would seem logical that the inner rampart around the outside of the Site should have continued across either end of this ditch in the medieval period as well as the prehistoric. If this interpretation is correct, the implication may be that when the castle was constructed within the site of the ruined hillfort, the refortification was initially confined to the centre and inner baileys only, which were isolated from the rest of the hill by the digging of the cross ditch. But that later, the rest of the area of the hillfort was brought within the medieval scheme, at which time the rampart was extended across either end of the earlier ditch.

The south-eastern rampart (**CH12**), has three large areas of erosion, running from the outer ramparts up the side of the hill. These have resulted in deep scars on the rampart sides, as well as extensive erosion of the footpaths at these points.

The entrance at the north-east end of the hillfort is now approached via a modern, paved path, which passes right through the entrance passage and continues for c15m into the interior. The tops of the ramparts on both sides of the entrance bullnose round above the

passage, although the gap between has been heavily redefined by more recent cut scarps. In addition, the upper levels of the end of the rampart on the east side of the entrance seem to have been cut back more severely. However, both sides of the entrance passage are now obscured beneath gorse, making it difficult to see the ground properly here. The interior immediately within the entrance is dished, as if the ground level has been worn down by the passage of traffic

Date

Iron Age; Medieval

Significance

A

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Extensive and deep erosion on the banks of the rampart **CH12**.

Erosion along the top of the footpath at **CH12 & CH13**

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) SMR PRN 2

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Form the defences of the outer bailey, and serve as part of the footpath network across the hill

Asset

CH14

Site Name

Royal Ordnance Corp Observation Post

Site Type

OBSERVATION POST

Documentary History

-

Description

This is located towards the middle of **CH13**, and consists of two low earth mounds which are located either side of a small concrete platform. It is believed that this was an observation post used during the Second World War to monitor the movement of enemy bombers flying to and from raids on Liverpool and Manchester. There is an anti-aircraft battery close to the hillfort, and it is thought that this observation post would have been used to inform on the positions and height of bombers to the battery

Date

Modern (WWII)

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Not widely appreciated that these are wartime remains, and they would benefit from improved interpretation

Sources

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

-

Asset

CH15

Site Name

Area of Varley's excavations

Site Type

FEATURE

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

It is thought that this collection of linear features located to the south-east of the main entrance are the remnants of strip trenches excavated from 1937 to 1972 by Varley. They do not appear to correspond with any of the earthworks associated with the medieval and earlier fortifications

Date

Modern

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Some evidence for fires being lit on the flat plateaux

The exact nature of the features has not been ascertained and they would benefit from the reassessment of the Varley archive

Sources

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Generally undisturbed area, although it is used as an informal recreation area.

Asset

CH16a, CH16b, CH16c, CH16e & CH16f

Site Name

Area of Varley's excavations

Site Type

FEATURE

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

This collection of features within the centre of the outer bailey are the remnants of Varley's excavations. They cut through the earlier ridge and furrow (**CH18**)

Date

Modern

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Some evidence for fires being lit on the flat plateaux

The exact nature of the features has not been ascertained and they would benefit from the reassessment of the Varley archive

Sources

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Part of the interior of the inner bailey, used as a recreational area by visitors

Asset

CH17

Site Name

Hill Top Farmhouse (site of)

Site Type

FARM

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition: 1854, 1956, 1984

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

This is the site of a former farmhouse which was constructed before 1854 as it is shown on the OS map of this year. It was fully demolished after 1984, as elements of it also appear to survive on the map of this year

Date

Post-medieval; Modern

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

-

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Covered in dense vegetation

Asset

CH18

Site Name

Ridge and furrow inside outer bailey, possible burgage plots

Site Type

RIDGE AND FURROW

BURGAGE PLOT

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972*
Huddersfield

Description

The entire interior of the outer bailey is covered by one or more furlongs of post-medieval, narrow ridge and furrow ploughing. The ploughing is similar in form and width to that of the centre bailey (**CH6**), and therefore most likely pre-dates the nineteenth century. Unlike the centre bailey, however, the outer bailey seems to have remained in agricultural use throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Certainly, the earliest 1:2500 OS map (1893), shows the area as two fields, although by 1904 they had been amalgamated into one. The land was probably farmed from the adjacent farm (**CH17**). Both maps show a field boundary running down the entire south-western side of the bailey, but in 1958 this is shown as being discontinuous, suggesting active farming had by then ceased.

The ridge and furrow is very slight and heavily worn by later activity. It is possible that it is the result of only a few episodes of ploughing in an attempt to improve the area for pasture, and may never have been very substantial. It manifests itself on the ground as no more than the slightest of corrugations on the land surface, but is only really detectible in conditions of good light, and even then with difficulty. A few of the furrows are more easily visible, and have previously been interpreted as the ditches of medieval burgage plots laid out in an attempt to found a village next to the castle.

The ridging is best preserved in the southern half of the bailey. The ridges would seem to average 3m-4m apart, although in the east there are suggestions of them spaced at half this interval

Date

Medieval; post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Parts of the area are susceptible to user erosion, and there is also evidence for metal detecting.

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

The interior of the bailey is used as a recreational area

Asset

CH19

Site Name

Ridge and furrow in centre bailey

Site Type

RIDGE AND FURROW

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

The ridge and furrow is now only visible in the area immediately south of the green, but it is likely originally to have covered the whole bailey. The ridges are very denuded and bashed, but seem to run straight north-west to south-east across the width of the bailey, averaging 4m-5m apart; towards the surviving north-western ends of the ridges there also suggestions of cross-ploughing

Date

Medieval; post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Some erosion caused by metal detecting

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Used as a recreational area by visitors

Asset

CH20

Site Name

Linear feature running across outer bailey

Site Type

LINEAR FEATURE

FIELD BOUNDARY

Documentary History

OS 1st edition 1893

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972*
Huddersfield

Description

The route of the path leading into the outer bailey which is most likely associated with a field boundary recorded on the OS map of 1893

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Some erosion within the interior of the outer bailey

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Used as a recreational area by visitors

Asset

CH21a, CH21b & CH21c

Site Name

Area of excavation trenches

Site Type

FEATURE

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972*
Huddersfield

Description

Located within Varley's 'Annexe' these features appear to be associated with the excavations undertaken between 1937 and 1972

Date

Modern

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Area currently used as pasture by tenant farmer

Asset

CH22

Site Name

Possible hollow way

Site Type

HOLLOW WAY

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

A shallow ditch-like feature that runs up the northern slope of the hill. It appears to be a worn, informal, footpath that originally formed a short-cut up to the terrace outside the second rampart of the outer bailey from the paved footpath up to the north-east entrance from Ashes Lane.

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Not used by visitors due to heavy gorse cover in this area

Asset

CH23, CH26 and CH27

Site Name

Possible site of quarry

Site Type

QUARRY

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

A large but very slight depression visible on the ground within the 'Annexe'. Since this lies immediately adjacent to **CH26** & **CH27** it suggest strongly that it forms part of the same feature, now infilled. It is shown on Varley's plans as part of the course of a hollow way, however its earthwork form is unlike a hollow way being far too wide and deep. Its smooth sides and regular profile means that it does not have the immediate earthwork form of a quarry either, but in the absence of other interpretations this must be the most likely explanation for it, particularly since the mouth of the feature is passed by a fairly wide terrace

in the hillside. This terrace is now in use only as a footpath, but it is wide enough to have permitted easy vehicular access for the transport of quarry products (**CH30**).

If at all connected with activity on Castle Hill itself, rather than serving building needs in the area, a possible context for the quarry's opening might have been to provide stone for the construction of the medieval keep and stone defences of the inner bailey

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

-

Asset

CH24

Site Name

Field boundary (former)

Site Type

FIELD BOUNDARY

Documentary History

OS 1st and 2nd edition: 1893, 1906, 1959

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

The remnants of an old stone field wall depicted on nineteenth century and later maps (OS 1893, 1906; 1959

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

-

Asset

CH25

Site Name

Field boundary (former)

Site Type

FIELD BOUNDARY

Documentary History

OS 1st and 2nd edition: 1893

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

The remains of a field boundary system recorded on the OS map of 1893. None of the boundary walls survive above ground

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Within a field used by a tenant farmer for pasture.

Asset

CH26 and CH27

SEE CH23

Asset

CH28

Site Name

Location of hollow way leading from Lumb Lane to hilltop

Site Type

HOLLOW WAY

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

A small hollow way that runs just inside and parallel to the south-west boundary of the field. It visibly turns and passes beneath the fence close to the field's southern corner, as if its line is now taken up by the final stretch of the paved footpath up to the fort's entrance. This suggests that this feature is a small hollow way, possibly no more than a well-used footpath or packhorse track as it is fairly narrow, which has been superseded on almost the same alignment by the modern footpath

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

D

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Exact nature of these features is not fully understood

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Located in field used informally as pasture, with no evidence for arable use

Asset

CH29

Site Name

The Annexe

Site Type

ENCLOSURE (possible)

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

RCHME Microfiche: West Yorkshire, Almondbury, 1938-1970, W.J. Varley

Varley, WJ, 1973. *Castle Hill, Almondbury: A brief guide to the excavations 1939-1972* Huddersfield

Description

The Annexe was the name given by Varley to describe what he thought was a small, defended, quadrilateral enclosure occupying the lower, north-eastern, summit of Castle Hill immediately below the outer defences of the hillfort, which, based on its relationship to adjacent features and on the results of the excavations in 1947 and between 1969 and 1972, he thought was contemporary with the later phases of the fort. Published details of the excavations are sketchy and confusing to follow

Date

Prehistoric; medieval; Post-medieval

Significance

A / B/ C (depending on exact nature of area)

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

The exact nature and significance of the Annexe is not known, and represents a significant gap in our knowledge on the archaeological and historical development of Castle Hill

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) SMR PRN 2

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Occasionally used by visitors to the Site, otherwise it is fairly undisturbed

Asset

CH30

Site Name

Trackway possibly leading to quarry

Site Type

TRACKWAY

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

A trackway, partly metalled in places, possibly associated with the suggested quarry site (**CH23, CH26 & CH27**). It may also be associated with Hill Top Farm (**CH17**).

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Some user erosion in places

The exact nature of the trackway is not known

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) SMR PRN 2

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

Forms part of the footpath network on the hill

Asset

CH31

Site Name

Site of bowling green

Site Type

BOWLING GREEN (site of)

Documentary History

RCHME 1996. *Castle Hill, Almondbury, West Yorkshire (NMR Nos: SE 11 SE1, 24, 25, 26 and 28) Archaeological Survey Report*

Description

An area previously occupied by a late nineteenth or early twentieth century bowling green, no elements of which survive above ground.

Date

Post-medieval

Significance

C

Designation

Within the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument 13297

Issues

Some erosion caused by metal detectorists, otherwise the area is in a good state of preservation. There is evidence for nineteenth century dumping of spoil on the site which might have preserved medieval and earlier features within this area.

Sources

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Register (13297)

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) SMR PRN 2

WYAAS Air Photos: WY27/10A-33A; 239/14-19; 257/8; CUC AWE 52, 5

Use

This is a popular area for picnics and other recreational activities, and provides the centre bailey with the majority of its open green space.

Appendix 3: Public Consultation



Introduction

A3.1 This document has been produced to provide an overview of the responses to the recent public consultation questionnaire (a copy of which can be found at the end of this appendix).

A3.2 The consultation took the form of a questionnaire, which required structured responses as well as general thoughts. The consultation was conducted in a number of ways:

- Internet, via the Kirklees Council website (www.kirklees.gov.uk/community/castleHill/consultation/questionnaire.asp)
- Exhibition at Almondbury Library;
- Manned exhibition at the Continental Market in Huddersfield town centre on the 8th of October; and
- Manned exhibition at Castle Hill on the 9th of October.

A3.3 The questionnaire clearly stated the purpose of the consultation - that it was to inform the Conservation Management Plan currently being produced. The general public were informed that the purpose of the Conservation Management Plan is to identify:

- What is important about Castle Hill and what it means to people;
- What issues are facing the Hill;
- How the issues can be addressed.

A3.4 The consultation was carried out between the 8th of October and 16th of November 2005. A total of 508 questionnaires were returned.

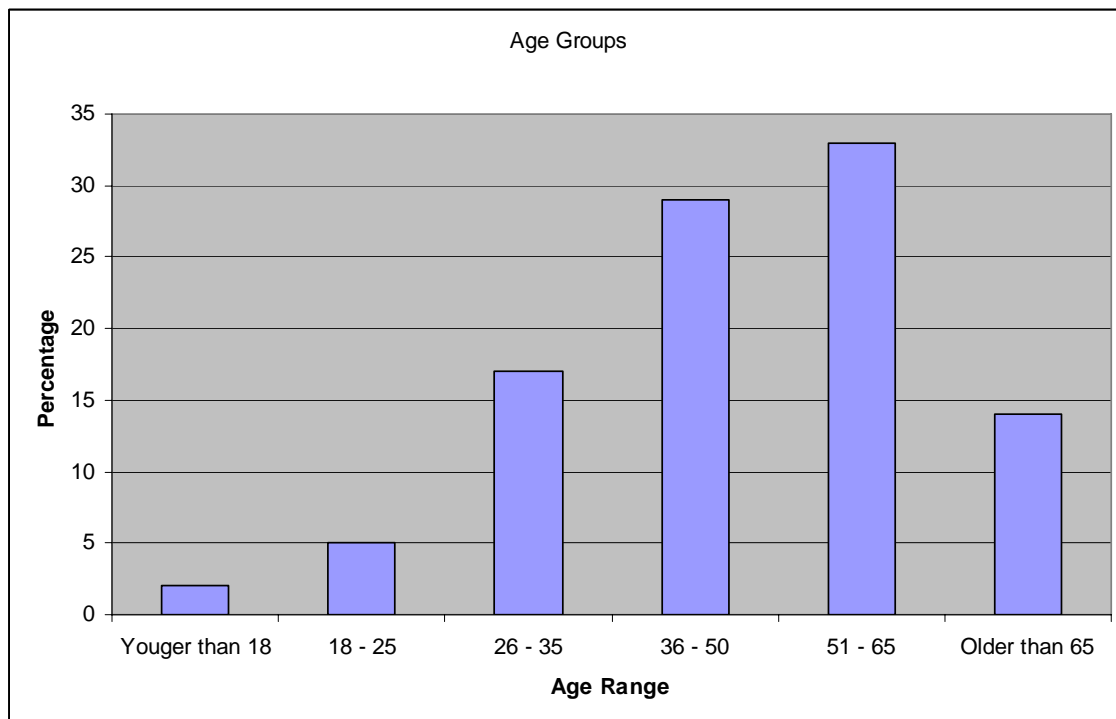
A3.5 A third public consultation event was held on 11th February 2006. No questionnaires were used for this.

A3.6 The following presents an analysis of the responses received.

Optional / personal information

A3.7 Respondents were given the option to provide some personal details about themselves at the end of the questionnaire. These questions concerned age, postal address, gender and ethnicity.

A3.8 Respondents were asked to select which age group was relevant to them. The profile of respondents' ages are provided in the bar chart below.



A3.9 The bar chart clearly shows that the majority of responses came from those people within the 51 - 65 age bracket, closely followed by people aged between 35 – 50, which together makes a total of 57% of all respondents. Low number of responses were received from the younger population (younger than 18 and 18 – 25) totalling just 7% of all respondents.

A3.10 There was found to be an even split between male and female respondents (50% for each).

A3.11 In respect of ethnicity, 95% of respondents described themselves as White British; 3% Irish and 2% as other (Pakistani, Chinese and Black Caribbean).

Question 1: If you have a visitor to Huddersfield what is the first thing of interest you point out to them?

A3.12 This question allowed respondents to identify what they felt was the most significant thing about the area to show visiting people. The table below shows the most popular answers.

Thing of Interest	No. of Respondents	Thing of Interest	No. of Respondents
Castle Hill	288	Don't Know	5
Railway Station	24	Emley Mast	4
Victoria Tower	12	University	3
Countryside	11	Almondbury	3
Holmfirth	10	Queensgate	3
		Market Hall	
St George's Square	10	Harold Wilson Statue	3
Huddersfield town centre	7	Mills / Buildings	3

A3.13 386 respondents out of the 508 specified a choice and the majority of these people listed Castle Hill as their first choice and 12 respondents mentioned Victoria Tower, which is associated with the Castle Hill Site. Lots of people who gave an alternative first choice did go on to say that Castle Hill featured high on their list of places to show visitors.

A3.14 5 people stated that they did not know what they would first show a visitor, but 127 people who returned the questionnaire left question 1 blank, with one respondent querying the purpose of the question.

A3.15 The results of this question reveals that local people consider Castle Hill to be a popular local attraction and certainly somewhere where visitors to the area should go.

The second part of question 1 asked people to explain their first choice of interest. In respect of Castle Hill, people cited a range of reasons including:

- Part of area's history and heritage;
- Archaeology of the Site (especially Iron Age fort);
- Views from the Hill of the town and surrounding countryside;
- Views of the hill from their homes etc;
- Symbol / landmark / identifies the area;
- Local pride, personal heritage / memories;
- To view the Victoria Tower;
- Good place to go walking;

- Natural beauty.

A3.16 The 288 respondents who gave Castle Hill as their first choice of interest had very definite reasons for their choice. It is clear that Castle Hill is considered a significant local landmark by the community and that they feel it is integral to defining the character of the area to others. Many respondents cited cherished personal memories of the Hill, coupled with its known historical significance. They also value Castle Hill as providing a physical context to Huddersfield as well as its ability to stir intangible qualities of pride and personal connection.

Question 2: Have you ever visited castle hill;

Question 3: if no, why not?

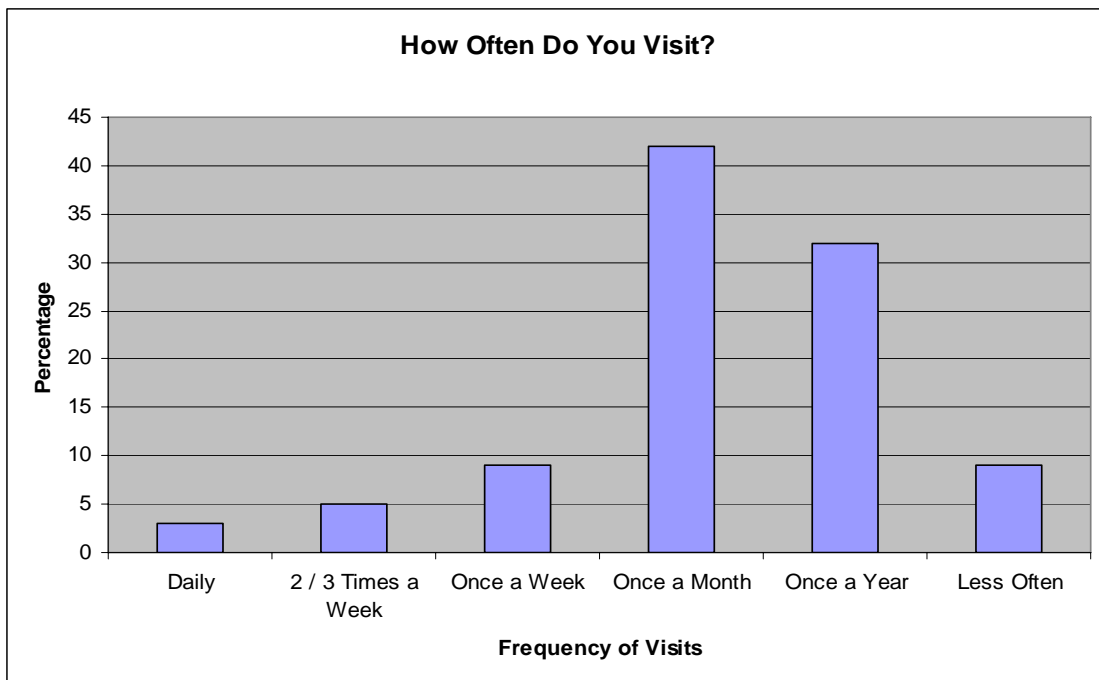
Question 4: if yes, how often?

A3.17 In answer to question 2, all respondents replied that they had visited Castle Hill (100%).

A3.18 In question 3, people were asked to explain why they had never visited Castle Hill. This question became redundant as everyone consulted had visited the Hill. However, some people did wish to state why they *no longer* visit the Hill. Some of the comments were:

- Used to go as a child;
- Used to take my children when they were young;
- I no longer go as its just a rack of ruins;
- I have visited Castle Hill but I have not visited since seeing the mess;

A3.19 In question 4, people were asked how often they visited Castle Hill. The responses are shown in the bar chart below:



A3.20 It is notable that 43% of respondents claim they visit Castle Hill at least once a month. This indicates that the Site is well used and is a popular place to go within the region. This links into question 1, where the majority of respondents stated Castle Hill as their number one place of interest to show a visitor. This confirms that Castle Hill is highly regarded as a local landmark and place of interest.

Question 5: What is important to you about castle hill?

A3.21 This question asked people to rate how important they felt different aspects of the Hill were. The results (in percentages) are tabulated below:

Activity / Interest	Agree Strongly	Agree	Disagree	Disagree Strongly	Don't Know
A good place for a walk	56	38	3	1	2
Views of the Hill & Victoria Tower from the surrounding area	77	19	2	1	1
Views from the top	83	16	1	0	0
The history of the Hill	54	38	3	1	4
Familiar local landmark that represents the area	77	20	1	1	1
A place to relax	45	42	8	2	3
The surrounding landscape & countryside	68	30	1	0	1
A place to take family & friends	56	39	3	0	2

A3.22 At 83%, views from the top of the Hill was the issue that most people strongly agreed was important about the Site. This was closely followed by views of the Hill and it being a familiar local landmark (both 77%). This reveals that the majority of respondents would wish to enhance / maintain the visual aspects to and from the Hill in line with its status as an important physical symbol of the area.

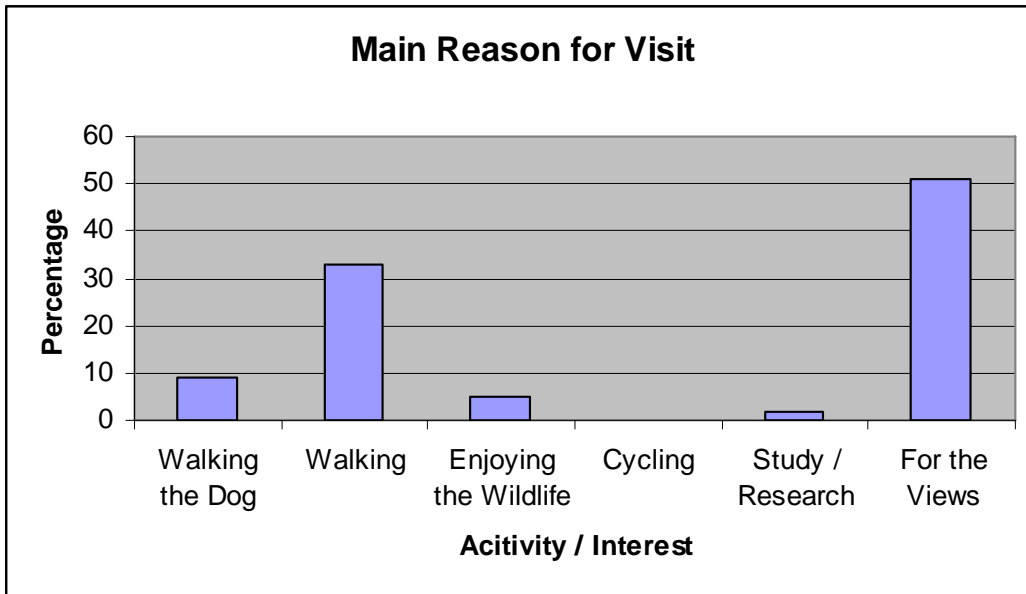
A3.23 None of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed in high numbers about the listed interests. However, 8% did state that they disagreed with Castle Hill as being a place to relax. This interest also had the lowest number of strongly agreed (at 45%).

A3.24 Respondents were asked if there was anything else they considered important about the Hill. Some of the comments supplied were:

- The Victoria / Jubilee Tower;
- The wildlife;
- Preservation of the Site and building;
- The myths surrounding Castle Hill;
- Being able to have a drink and meal;
- Demonstrates the richness and longevity of our heritage;
- A naturalistic place, environmentally friendly, a place for wildlife;
- Its conservation and preservation as a heritage site;
- Information available about the history;
- It should be wild and free of commercial aspects.

Question 6: what is the main reason you visit castle hill for?

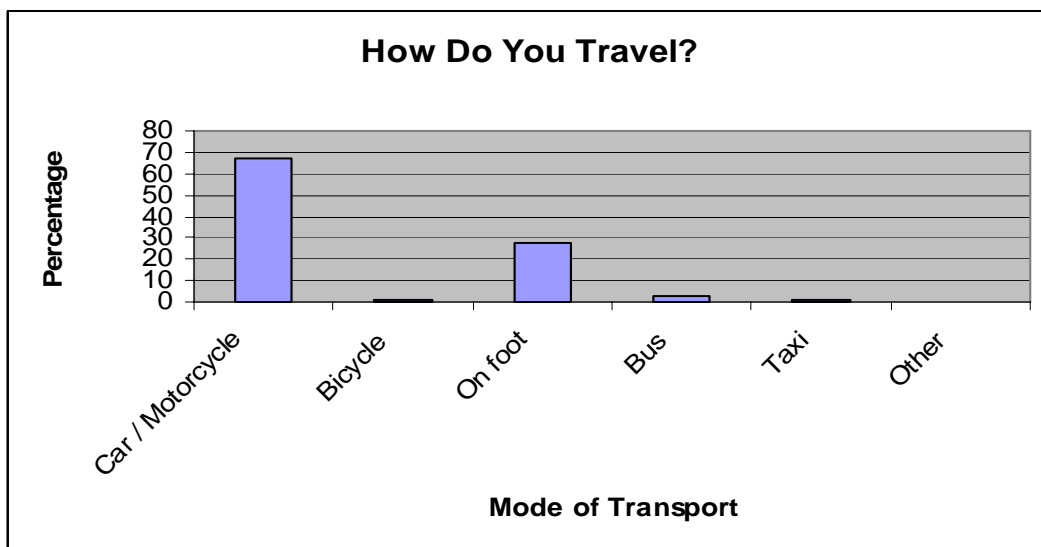
A3.25 People had to choose one activity that they considered was the main reason why they visited the Hill. The chart below shows their responses:



A3.26 Just over half the respondents have given the views from the Hill as their main reason for visiting the place (51%). This is not surprising given that most people (83%) strongly agreed with the opinion that views from the Hill were important (question 5). Walking was the next popular activity and, combined with walking a dog, accounts for 42% of people questioned. No-one cited cycling as their main purpose.

Question 7: How do you usually get to Castle Hill?

A3.27 People questioned then had to specify their usual mode of transport to Castle Hill? The results are shown below:



A3.28 67% of people stated that their preferred mode of travel was in a car / motorbike. This figure is perhaps not surprising given the levels of car ownership today and the general preference to use personal transport. What is interesting is the proportion of people who walk to Castle Hill (28%). This indicates that over a quarter of people who completed the questionnaire consider walking as a preferable way of getting to the Site. This helps to distinguish public priorities - maintained footpaths will be a key management consideration as well as proper car parking facilities.

A3.29 Only 3% indicated that the bus was their main transportation to the Site, which reveals that public transport is not considered an efficient and easy way to visit the Hill.

Question 8: what do you think are the most important issues facing castle hill?

A3.30 Respondents were given a list of issues and asked their opinion as to whether they felt it an important consideration for Castle Hill. Their answers were calculated below (in percentages):

Issue	Agree Strongly	Agree	Disagree	Disagree Strongly	Don't Know
Condition of the footpaths	36	46	9	2	7
Access and car parking	35	39	15	7	4
Erosion	43	39	5	2	11
Lack of basic facilities (e.g. toilets)	52	28	14	4	2
Access for people with disabilities	32	40	11	3	14
Use of Victoria Tower	36	43	12	1	8
Lack of information about the history and landscape	53	35	8	1	3
Lack of refreshment facilities	47	21	17	12	3

A3.31 Lack of information about the history of the Site was the issue that most people strongly agreed about (53%). Although only 1% separated this from the issue of lack of basic facilities, which was the other aspect that people agreed strongly about. However, 14% of people stated that they disagreed with the need for basic facilities.

A3.32 47% agreed strongly that lack of refreshments was an important issue to be addressed and 21% agreed, but 17% and 12% disagreed and strongly

disagreed respectively. This makes the issue of refreshments a contentious one perhaps reflecting the recent interest in issues relating to the Castle Hill Hotel.

A3.33 Car parking and car access is another issue where a high percentage (22%) disagreed with this as an important consideration, but 74% claim that it is. This has a direct relationship to the fact that 67% of people state the car is their main mode of transportation to the Hill.

Question 9: what do you think are the three most important improvements that could be made to Castle Hill?

A3.34 People who completed the questionnaire were asked to provide three suggestions for what they felt would improve Castle Hill. These recommendations are listed on the following pages.

A3.35 From the results of the public consultation it has also been identified that there are mixed feelings about whether or not to develop further on the hill. There is a general consensus of opinion that basic visitor facilities would be desirable (see above). However, only 68% of respondents agreed or agreed strongly with the "Lack of refreshment facilities" being an important issue. Also 130 people indicated that a pub / restaurant would be one of their top three most important improvements; this was the largest number of responses to this question and a further 80 indicated that refreshments would be welcomed. However, it should be noted that 59 respondents would prefer that nothing should be built on the hill.

A3.36 The most popular comment was the need to have a pub / restaurant facility on the Site as mentioned by 210 respondents. Most of these people stated their enjoyment of previous facilities before they were demolished. However, many stated that a new design, more suited to the landscape should be investigated and two respondents specified that they would like to see this facility located off the Site. The range of suggestions included:

- Cafe / Bar with panoramic view of Huddersfield;
- Provide a cafe / Bar in attractive building (large windows);
- Small refreshment facility with panoramic viewing area;
- The removal of the public house is a terrible action ... It should be replaced by a building with an exciting new design ...;

- Catering facilities below the skyline, but overlooking Huddersfield.

A3.37 In contrast to this, 59 respondents stated they wished to see no buildings on the Site at all, with 31 specifically saying they did not want the return of a hotel / pub.

A3.38 80 of respondents mentioned that they would like to see some sort of refreshment facility, but not a pub / restaurant. Suggestions ranged from a small cafe / snack bar to a 'fixture for refreshments' and simple refreshments. 20 people cited picnic areas as an important improvement and 4 stated they would like to see a shop.

A3.39 It is evident that most people who responded consider the provision of catering as a valuable part of their excursion to Castle Hill.

Suggestion	No. of Respondents	Suggestion	No. of Respondents
Pub / Restaurant	130	car park at top for disabled only	13
Toilets	109	Publicise the Hill	12
Information Boards History / Ecology	97	Signposted / guided walks	12
Refreshments	80	Better public transport / bus stops	10
Footpaths	63	Prevent vandalism & anti-social behaviour	9
Visitor Centre	63	Undertake archaeology research	8
Improved Access	60	Remove Victoria Tower	5
Improved car parking / access road	53	Illumination of Tower	5
Open / improve Victoria Tower	39	Provide play area	5
Maintenance / Tidy	36	Warden	5
Put car parking below Hill	35	Shop	4
Preserve archaeology / conserve wildlife & landscape	35	Arena for entertainment / theatre/ observatory	3
Do not rebuild Hotel / Pub	31	Removal of power lines	2
Do nothing / keep site natural with no buildings	28	Underground facility / centre	2
Provide viewpoints / picnic areas	20	Remove car park	2

Concern over erosion	18	Restore palisade	1
Organised events / activities	17	Free range chickens	1
Provide bins	13	Large illuminated crucifix	1

A3.40 The next highest response was for the provision of toilets. Although the average length of stay per visit was not recorded, 42% of respondents did state that walking was their main activity on the Hill (question 6), which indicates that they are spending a reasonable amount of time on the Hill.

A3.41 There was a high response for the provision of information / interpretation regarding the Site's history and ecology. 97 people indicated that interpretation boards would be an improvement to the Site, whilst 61 people went further to state a visitor centre would be good. Comments received were:

- Small visitor centre with adequate resources – e.g. leaflets on walks available, landmarks, history and nature;
- Information centre and small gift shop, providing reconstruction of hillfort.

A3.42 These figures are interesting given that only 54% strongly agreed that the history of the Hill was something they felt important about (question 5). This could relate to the fact that there is no information currently available and therefore people do not feel they have the opportunity to understand and appreciate the history of the Site at present.

A3.43 63 respondents wished to see footpath improvements and 60 stated they wanted improved access to the Site generally (this included designed elements to cater for people with disabilities and the elderly). This figure is understandable given that nearly a quarter of respondents walk to Castle Hill (question 7). Added to this is that 12 people would like to see signposted / guided walks on the Site.

A3.44 The issue of car parking was raised with four different suggestions. 53 respondents suggested improvements to the current car parking facilities and the access road should be a priority. Whereas 35 people suggested that car parking should be moved to the bottom of the Hill. 13 people recommended that access for cars to the top of the Hill should be for disabled visitors only and 2 suggested the removal of car parking facilities altogether. Only 10 people stated improvements to public transport (such as bus stop / shelter), which is not surprising given that most people claimed they travelled by car / motorbike (question 7).

A3.45 39 people want to see improvements to Victoria Tower, such as better opening times and preservation of the structure. There were a few people who disagreed (5) and suggested its removal altogether.

A3.46 36 people stated they were worried about the condition of the Hill and thought that regular maintenance and tidying would help to make the place more pleasant. This is coupled with 13 people stating bins should be provided to help prevent litter. 9 respondents were concerned over vandalism and anti-social behaviour deterring visits to the Hill and wanted this to be addressed, whilst 5 people specifically suggested that the presence of a warden would be welcome.

A3.47 There were comments that the archaeology, wildlife and landscape of Castle Hill needed active management and preservation (35 of respondents). Further to this 18 people stated they were concerned over erosion generally. 8 people said would like to see further archaeological research undertaken.

A3.48 There was a clear interest to see more organised events / activities on the Hill (17 respondents), with some respondents mentioning a recent firework display as an enjoyable event and good use of the Site. 3 people have suggested an entertainment arena or observatory, with 2 suggesting an underground facility. 12 people would like to see more active publicity of Castle Hill in order to encourage visits and appreciation of the place.

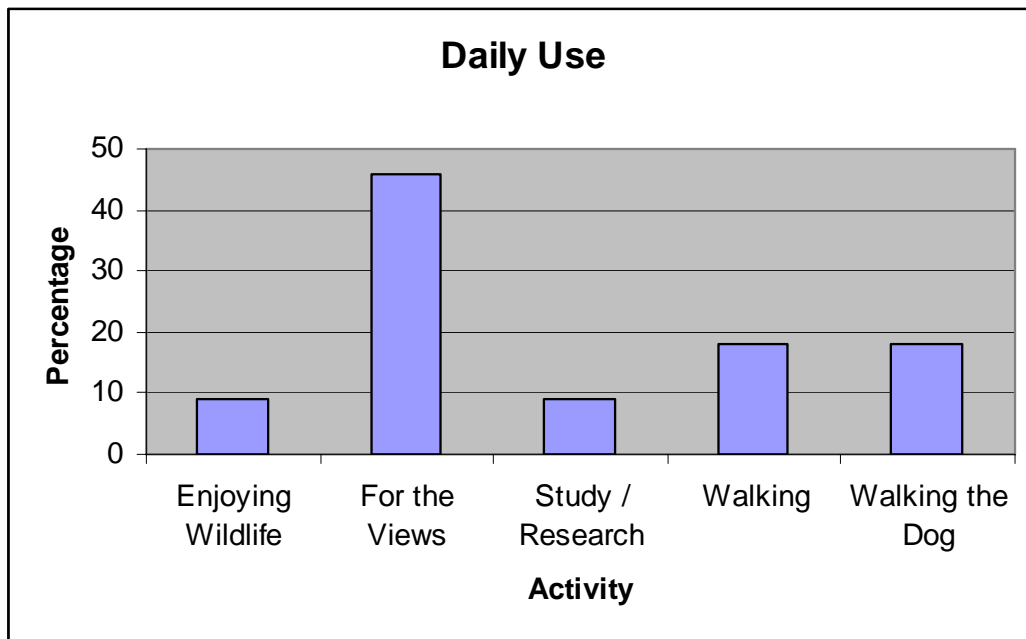
Additional analysis

A3.49 As part of the analysis of the responses a number of additional questions have been asked of the data these are:

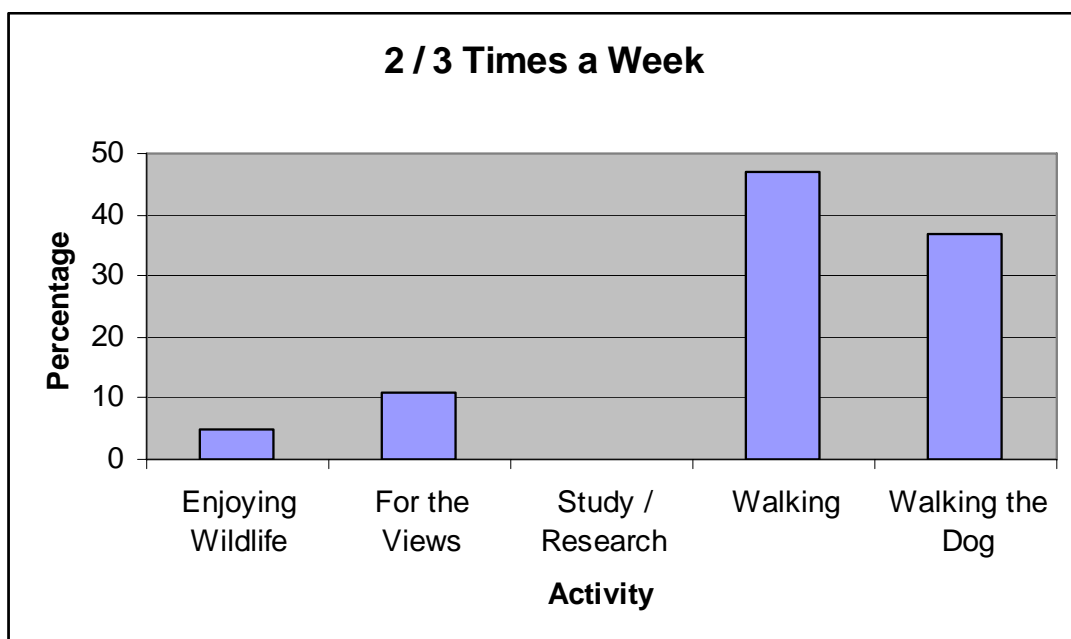
- What activities are undertaken by different visitors in terms of their frequency of visits?
- What are the views of different user groups (in terms of their activity) in relation to the need for refreshment facilities?
- What are the views of different user groups (in terms of their transport option) in relation to the car parking and access situation?

What activities are undertaken by different visitors in terms of their frequency of visits?

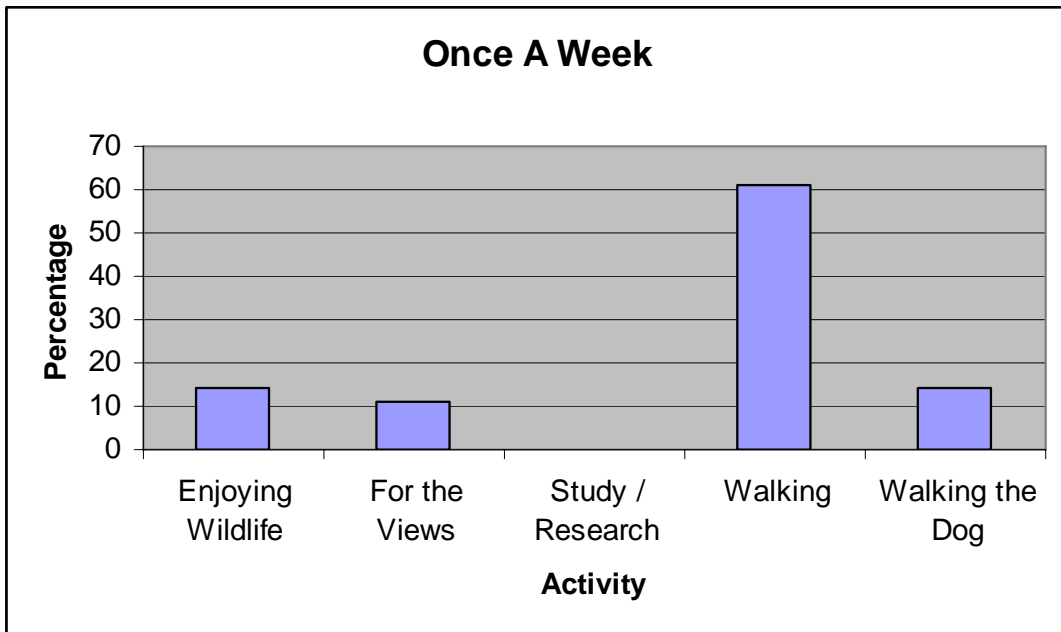
Activities undertaken by people who go to Castle Hill daily.



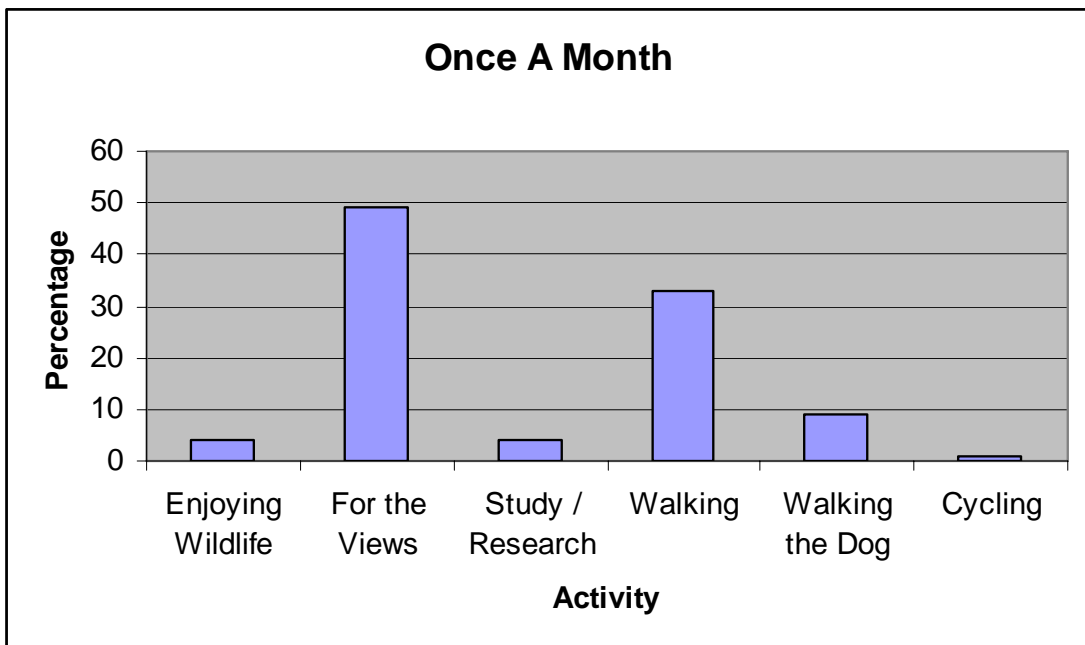
Activities undertaken by people who visit 2/3 times a week.



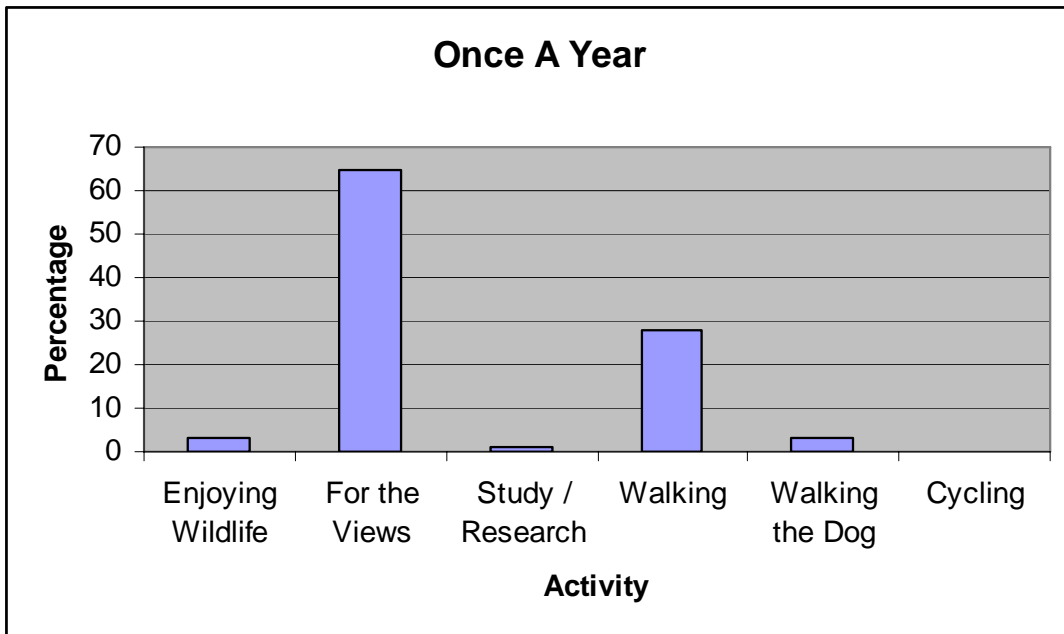
Once a week



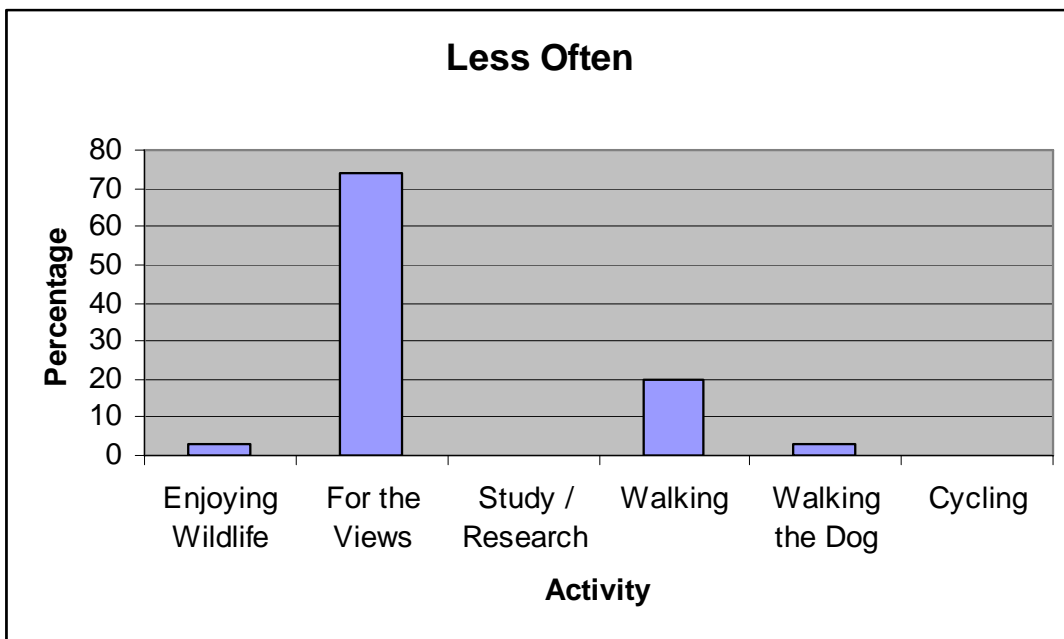
Once a month



Once a Year



Less often



A3.50 The analysis of the above responses may indicate that there are a number of distinct user groups on the Site.

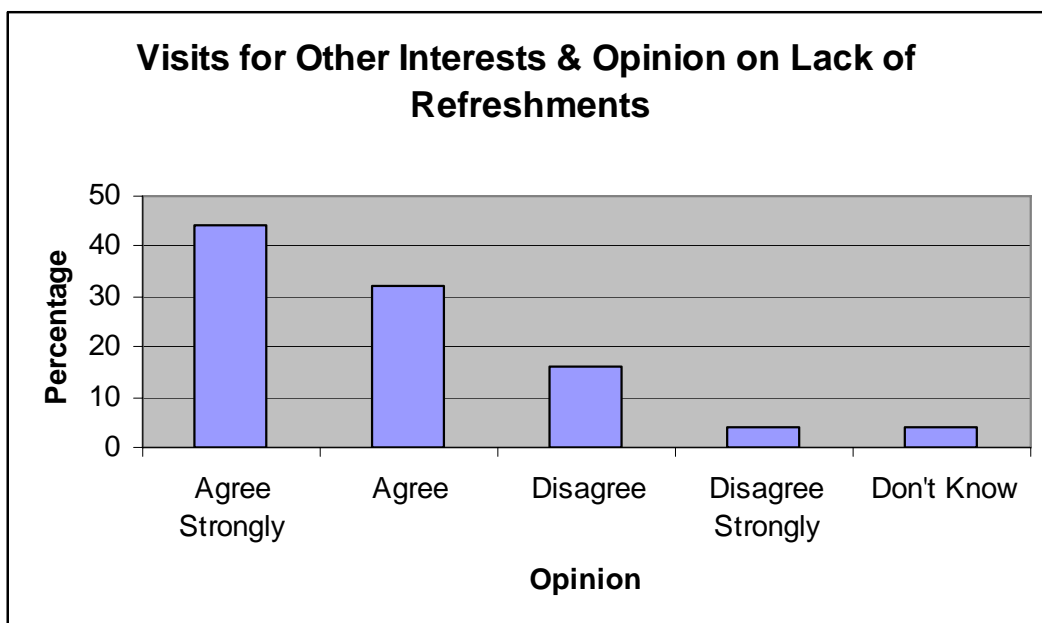
A3.51 There are the regular dog walkers, generally daily and two and three times a week but also with a strong showing in the once a week category. Less frequent users do not tend to primarily come to the Site for dog walking.

A3.52 The walkers occur throughout all the frequency bands, but those visiting 2 or 3 times a week and once a week are particularly dominated by this group. This perhaps reflects the use of the Site as part of longer circular walks undertaken by people as part of their regular recreational activity.

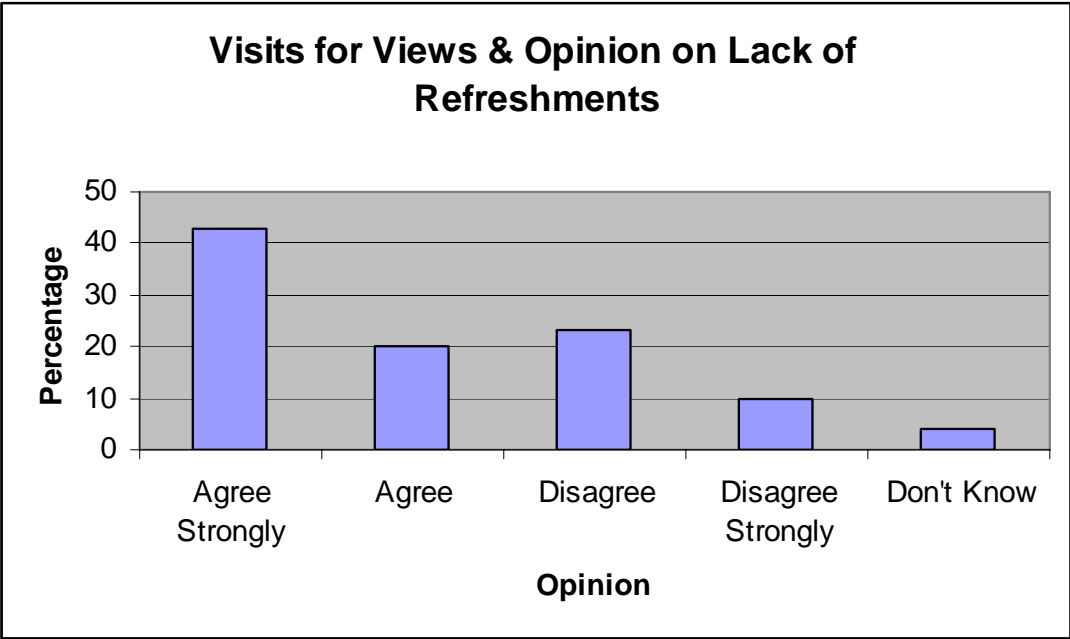
A3.53 The less frequent visitors predominately come for the views, but interestingly the daily visitors are also dominated by this category. The overall dominance of people visiting for the views is not surprising given the Site's dramatic and well known location but the use of the Site for this on a daily basis is an interesting phenomena.

What are the views of different user groups (in terms of their activity) in relation to the need for refreshment facilities?

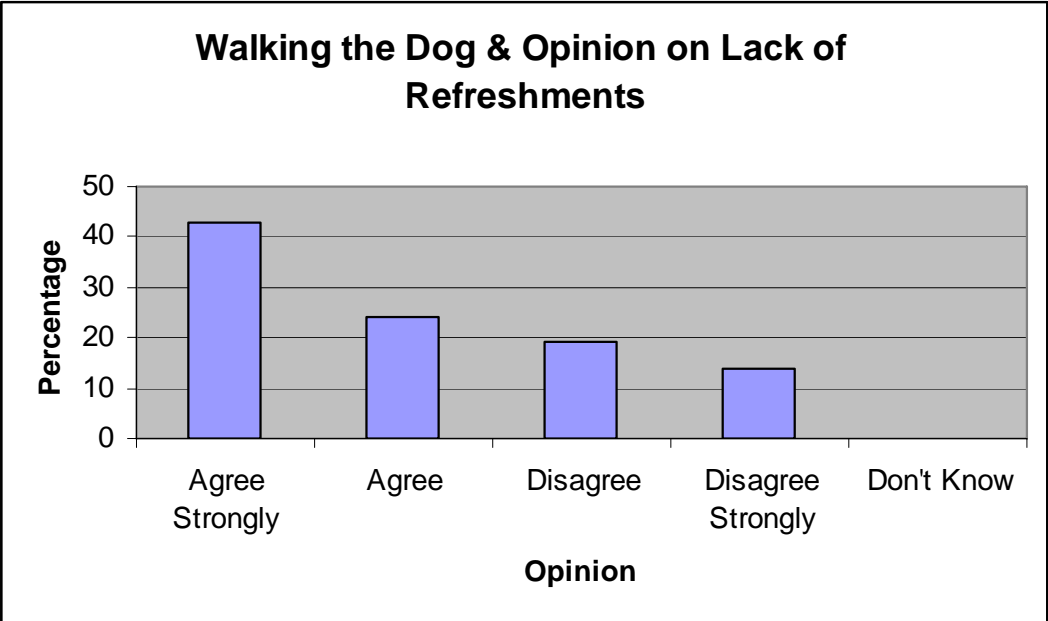
People who visit for other interests & opinion on lack of refreshments



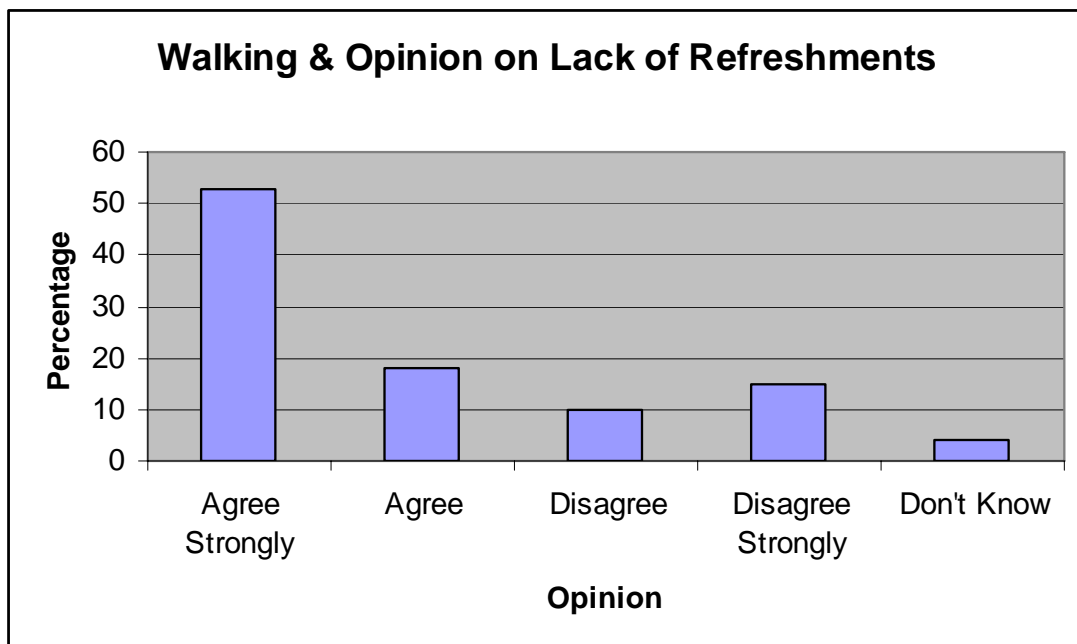
Visit Hill for views & opinion on lack of refreshments



Walking Dog & lack of Refreshments



Walking & lack of refreshments



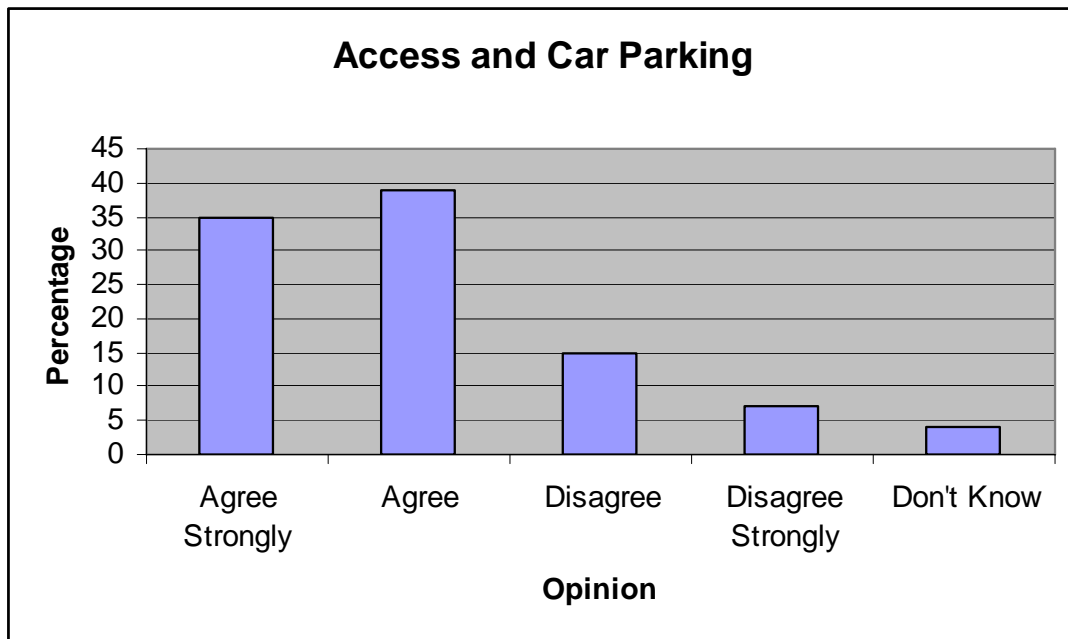
A3.54 The strongest support for refreshments comes from those who visit the hill to go walking, however this category also includes the largest group who disagree strongly with this issue. For those coming for the views and walking the dog c.65% agreed it was an issue whilst c.30% disagreed.

A3.55 This indicates that there is a clear minority who disagree with the provision of refreshments on the Site across all categories of users. This possibly reflects concerns about new development on the hill top “spoiling” Castle Hill.

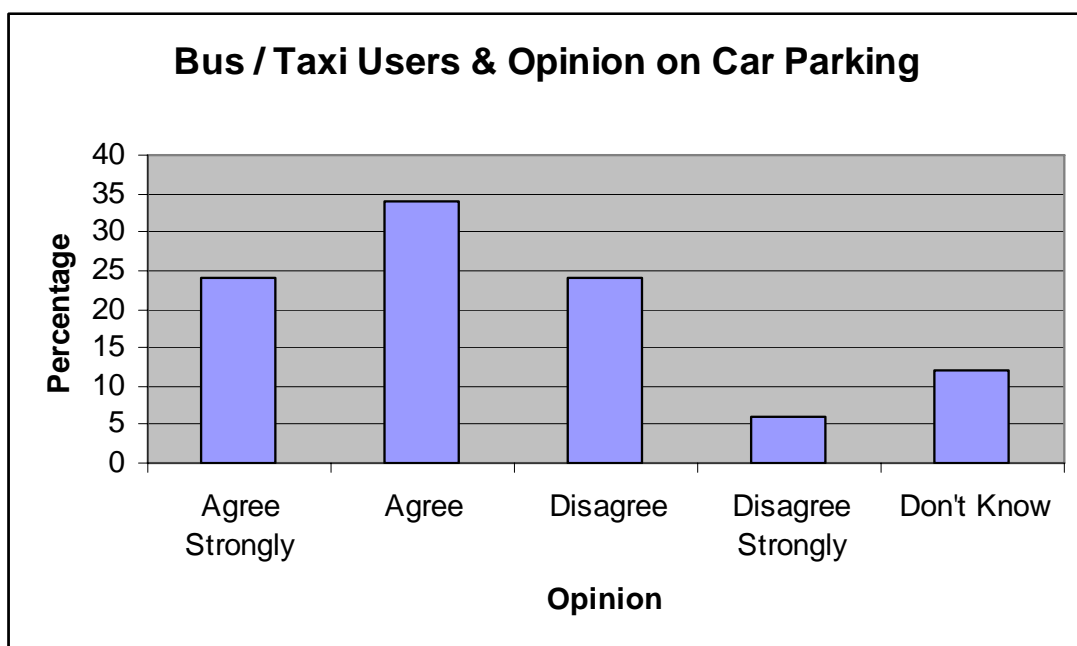
A3.56 However, there is a significant majority across all users who feel that the provision of refreshments would be advantageous.

What are the views of different user groups (in terms of their transport option) in relation to the car parking and access situation?

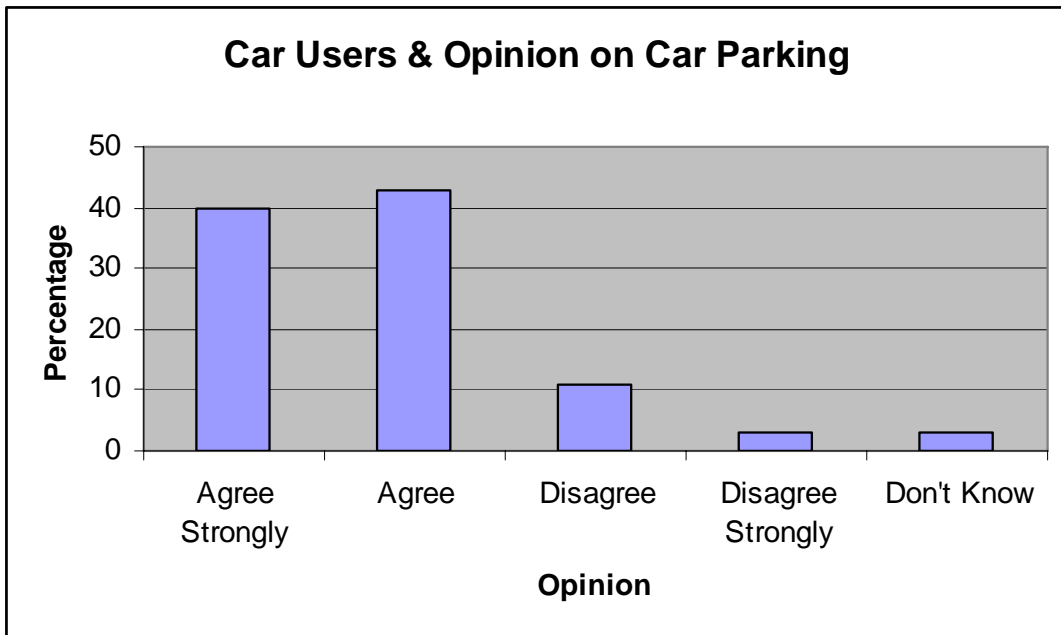
Overall response



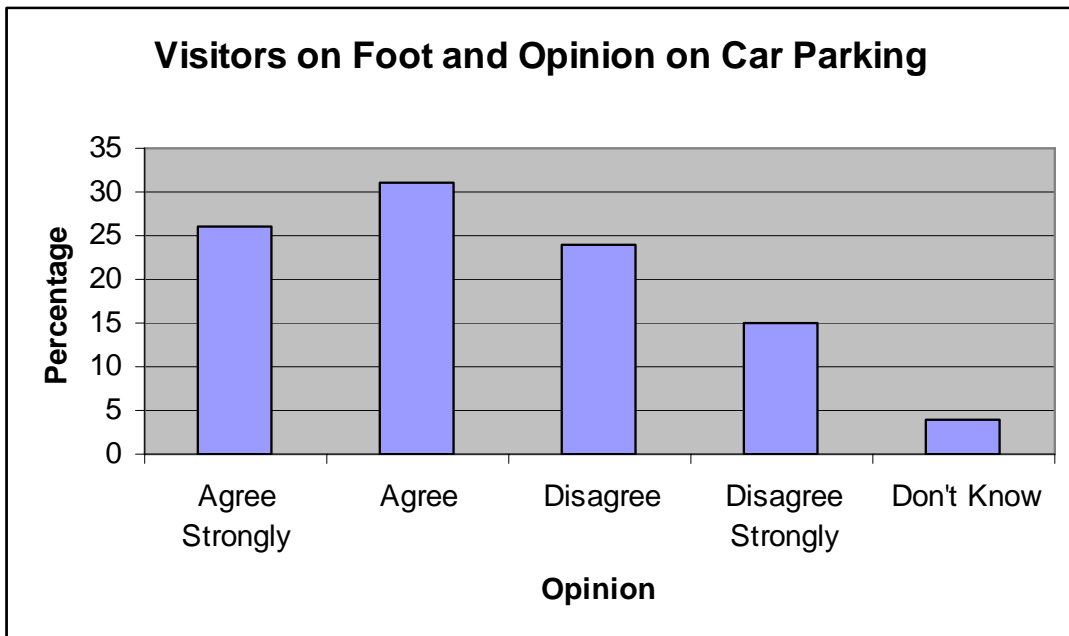
People coming by Bus and taxi (small sample)



Car users



Visitors by foot



A3.57 It is clear from the above that car parking and access is a significant issue for those coming by car, but is also perceived to an issue by other users. However, those arriving by foot are most likely to disagree with this being an issue. Measures to enhance car parking and access are therefore likely to receive a mixed response from certain user groups.

Conclusion

A3.58 The public consultation questionnaire has been important in revealing the opinions and views of surrounding communities regarding Castle Hill, and the large number of responses clearly demonstrates the strength of community feeling and interest.

A3.59 These views have informed the management policies and future priorities for the Site as laid out in sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Plan. It is clear however, that not all proposals will receive unanimous public support and it will be important to actively engage all users in the development of future proposals for the enhancement of the Site..

A3.60 Key findings are that a significant proportion of questioned people state they visit Castle Hill once a month (42%), revealing it to be a popular place to go and an important local recreational resource.

A3.61 Views from the top of Castle Hill and views to Castle Hill as well as its status as a local landmark were the things that most respondents strongly agreed about.

A3.62 Over half of the visits made to the Hill are to enjoy the views.

A3.63 Car based transport to the Site is by far the most popular mode of transport.

A3.64 The majority of respondents felt that the most important issue for the Hill was its lack of information about the history and landscape and lack of basic facilities such as toilets.

A3.65 When asked to suggest improvements for Castle Hill, the majority of respondents stated that a return of a pub / restaurant facility was what they would like see.

A3.66 A copy of the questionnaire is set out below:

CASTLE HILL PUBLIC CONSULTATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Kirklees Council have commissioned Atkins Heritage to work with the Council and English Heritage to prepare a Conservation Management Plan for Castle Hill.

The Conservation Management Plan will identify:

- ❖ What is important about Castle Hill and what it means to people
- ❖ What issues are facing the Hill
- ❖ How the issues can be addressed

Q1 If you have a visitor to Huddersfield what is the first thing of interest you point out to them? (it could be a building, place or story)

Why did you show them this and what does it mean to you.

Q2 Have you ever visited Castle Hill?

YES / NO

Q3 If no, why not?

Q4 If yes, how often do you visit?

Daily / once a week/ 2 or 3 times a week / once a month / once a year / less often

Q5 What is important to you about Castle Hill?

	<i>Agree strongly</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree strongly</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
A good place for a walk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Views of the Hill and Victoria Tower from the surrounding area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Views from the top	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The history of the Hill	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Familiar local landmark that represents the area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A place to relax	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The surrounding landscape and countryside	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A place to take family and friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Anything else that you consider to be important:

Q6 What is the main reason you visit Castle Hill for? (please tick one)

Walking the dog	
Walking	
Enjoying the wildlife	
Cycling	
Study / research	
For the views	

Other

Q7 How do you usually get to Castle Hill? (please tick one)

Car or motorcycle	
Bicycle	
On foot	
Bus	
Taxi	
Other	

Q8 What do you think are the most important issues facing Castle Hill?

	<i>Agree strongly</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree strongly</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
Condition of the footpaths	○	○	○	○	○
Access and car parking	○	○	○	○	○
Erosion	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of basic facilities (e.g. toilets)	○	○	○	○	○
Access for people with disabilities	○	○	○	○	○
Use of Victoria Tower	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of information about the history and landscape	○	○	○	○	○
Lack of refreshment facilities	○	○	○	○	○

Q9 What do you think are the three most important improvements that could be made to Castle Hill?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Optional Information

Q13 Please can you tell us which of these age groups you are in?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<18	<input type="checkbox"/>	18 – 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	26 – 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	36 – 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	51 – 65	<input type="checkbox"/>	>65
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Q14 Where is your home? (Record first part of postcode if UK resident)

Q15 Gender

Male 1 Female 2

Q16 Ethnicity

To which of these groups do you consider you belong?

White

- British 1
- Irish 2
- Any other White background (please write in) 3

Asian or Asian British

- Indian 1
- Pakistani 2
- Bangladeshi 3
- Any other Asian background (please write in) 4

Black or Black British

- Black Caribbean 1
- Black African 2
- Any other Black background (please write in) 3

Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean 1
- White and Black African 2
- White and Asian 3
- Any other mixed background (please write in) 4

Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese 1
- Any other ethnic Group (please write in) 2

Thank you for your help

Appendix 4: Condition Survey



Introduction

- A4.1 The purpose of the survey is to assess the current condition of archaeological remains and other features on the Site. Victoria Tower has been assessed separately (see Appendix 7). The results of this condition survey have informed the development of the Conservation Management Plan and will continue to inform the ongoing management and maintenance of the Site.
- A4.2 The section begins with an overview of erosion on archaeological sites in general, followed by a discussion of the key erosion related issues on castle hill. The results of the condition survey are then outlined on a Zone by Zone basis (see Figures 22 and 23).

Erosion on archaeological earthworks

- A4.3 Of among some fourteen thousand scheduled monuments in England, around 60% comprise earthworks in varying states of survival and condition (*Streeten, ADF in Berry, 1994*). These and other important unscheduled monuments deserve positive management to ensure their continued preservation. The erosion of earthworks can arise from natural causes, such as a consequence of vegetation cover and from the effects of weather and ground conditions; from the effects of animals, such as burrowing and grazing; the passive actions of people such as pedestrians, horse riding, mountain biking and off-road vehicles, and more aggressively by the wilful damage of sites by vandals. The diagnosis of the causes of erosion may reveal a combination of factors or consequential effects, but it is convenient to consider the principal causes of deterioration separately.
- A4.4 Curing the ailments of earthwork erosion can sometimes be achieved simply by eliminating its causes; in cases of greatest severity, repair and reinstatement may be required, whilst for some monuments there may be a justification for protective works or other installations.
- A4.5 At Castle Hill there is evidence for erosion to varying degrees across the Site, ranging from erosion of footpaths and desire lines by users, vandalism, development, weathering of exposed areas of earthworks and a small amount of animal activity on already exposed areas. It is important to ascertain the most appropriate way to remediate the current erosion problems to ensure that they do not continue to such an extent that they become untreatable, and to do this we need to understand the reasons behind the erosion.

Causes of erosion at Castle Hill

User erosion

- A4.6 By far the most significant erosion on Castle Hill is caused by users, and given that it is a popular recreation site this is not particularly surprising. Most of the erosion is caused by passive user erosion, that is by the unintentional actions of people who are unaware of the impact they have on the fabric of the hill. Examples of this are evident by the number of eroded desire lines across the hill, and from more severe erosion on the banks and ditches caused by people climbing and cycling on them. Other examples can be seen across the centre and outer baileys where some vehicle users have driven onto the grassed areas causing deep rutting particularly when the ground is wet.
- A4.7 This form of erosion can usually be dealt with relatively simply and requires the reinstatement of the eroded areas, and then ensuring that the cause of the erosion is dealt with by either the blocking of access to desire lines and by the provision of information to inform users of the issue of erosion and how they can assist in reducing it. It is hoped that with these relatively simple measures in place the majority of the users of Castle Hill will begin to appreciate it's vulnerability to erosion and understand how they can contribute towards it's protection.

Vandalism

- A4.8 Different to user erosion is vandalism, the intentional and malicious damage and destruction of areas of the hill. Whilst it is not a significant problem, it does detract from the overall character of the place in certain areas. Damage has been done to some of the trees and shrubs surrounding the hilltop by people in search of fuel for camp fires, which also are often associated with areas of littering. Graffiti is evident on the well and Victoria Tower in the inner bailey.

Metal detecting

- A4.9 There is evidence across the hilltop for metal detecting, which generally appears to be undertaken at night. There is evidence for concentrations of holes in the ground, which once open are susceptible to weathering and further erosion can spread from them.

Animals

- A4.10 Animal erosion does not appear to be a significant problem on Castle Hill, however there are areas mainly on the lower slopes of the inner ramparts

which have evidence for rabbit burrowing. The burrowing does not appear to have caused significant damage to the earthworks although monitoring of the current situation might be required to assess the extent of the erosion.

Natural erosion

- A4.11 Natural deterioration may occur as a consequence of vegetation cover and from the effects of weather and ground conditions. Castle Hill is relatively free from large, deeply rooted vegetation, and the problems associated with this. There is a large amount of dense gorse and hawthorn on the lower slopes of the hill which attract burrowing animals, and also act as collection points for litter.
- A4.12 The effects of the weathering on the fabric of Castle Hill is more difficult to quantify, and is based on seasonal weather patterns, which might suggest the need for monitoring before justifying investment in repairs to parts of the monument. However, based on the conclusions of the condition survey it would not appear that erosion caused by high winds and rain is not a significant problem except where it exasperates existing areas of erosion. Erosion caused by users of the hill on wet days can be a problem, with areas of soft ground eroding more quickly than normal, and by people avoiding large areas of standing water by walking on relatively undisturbed areas of sort ground.

The Condition of Castle Hill

- A4.13 The overall condition of Castle Hill is mixed. Much of the Study Area is not subject to significant erosion activity however there are concentrated areas of heavy erosion; and these are an immediate and pressing cause for concern. These areas of concern are located at the bank and ditch separating the centre and inner baileys, and on the southern section of inner ramparts on the outer bailey. There are also areas of significant erosion on sections of the footpath on the outer bailey, and at the junctions of footpaths and desire lines across the hilltop. There is also a heavily eroded area at the front of Victoria Tower. These issues are addressed by the Plan in terms of its policies, Management Framework and proposals for enhancement.
- A4.14 The comparison of the current condition of the hill with the 1995 RCHME survey has showed that there has been little change in the location of areas of erosion across the hilltop, although there has been an increase in the severity and depth in places. A cross reference and short summary has been supplied in each condition table set out below to the sections of the RCHME plan that is relevant.

A4.15 The main condition issues on the hill are:

- The unsightly appearance of the Centre Bailey (Zone B) caused by littering, degradation of the surface of the car park, and the large open area of land previously occupied by the Castle Hill Hotel. This is the first place many visitors see, and its current appearance has a detrimental impact on the overall character of the place.
- Significant erosion caused by desire lines across the hilltop, in particular on the inner earthworks of the outer bailey (Zone C), and across the ditch separating the inner and centre baileys (Zones A and B). Many of the desire lines have been used for a long period of time, and there has been a significant loss of fabric and potential archaeological deposits.
- Significant erosion on many of the footpaths surrounding the hilltop. In places the wooden kerbs have been destroyed and there are areas of deep scarring which not only detracts from the appearance and archaeological integrity of the earthworks, but also makes walking on certain parts of the footpaths difficult.
- Littering across the hilltop, in particular concentrations in ditches and in vegetation. The majority of the littering originates in the car parks and is dispersed around the Site by the wind. Litter gets trapped within the ditches and vegetation where it is difficult to recover.
- The wall surrounding the well in the inner bailey which has lost the majority of its capping stones and is in need of reinstatement.

Methodology

A4.16 The condition survey of the earthworks has been prepared based on the RCHME topographic survey (RCHME 1996). The survey has used a database to store and record information on the condition of the various elements of the hill's earthworks.

A4.17 Site visits were undertaken over a period of two days in October and November 2005. Both visits were undertaken during clear and sunny weather, and just after periods of heavy rain.

A4.18 For the purpose of the survey, the earthworks have been broken down into component parts or **zones**, for each zone we have identified areas of concern and have given this area a **unique identifier**. We have then highlighted the key issues e.g. footpath erosion, invasive scrub, vehicle damage etc. A sub-

1m accurate GPS system has been used to record areas of damage or erosion and these have been plotted within a GIS to allow comparison with the results of the RCHME survey.

A4.19 The condition survey has also produced a mapped inventory which is linked to the gazetteer that will serve as a baseline for future management and monitoring; and a series of plans showing the location of areas discussed below.

Condition Survey

A4.20 The following section, with Figure 23, provides an overview of the general condition of the management zones, leading to a more detailed description of the main areas of concern identified during the condition survey. The different types of erosion, that is: user; vandalism; animal and natural, are dealt with as separate sections.

Zone A – Inner Bailey

Overview

A4.21 In general, the inner bailey is generally free from significant areas of erosion, when compared to the more heavily eroded outer bailey. Movement within the area is mainly concentrated around Victoria Tower (**A2**) and the well (**A1**), and across the ditch in **A3**. The top of the rampart which forms the western boundary of the hilltop does have a formalised wooden kerbed footpath with a gravel base, which is eroded in places.

A4.22 The western section of the inner bailey ramparts (**A5**) is not as badly eroded by desire lines as elsewhere on the hill. This is mainly due to the fact that it is protected by the dense gorse cover on the lower southern slope of the hill and the northern slopes are difficult to access from the main footpath.

User erosion

A4.23 The most significant user erosion within the inner bailey is on the northern and southern section of the eastern ramparts, separating the inner bailey from the centre bailey. Two desire lines run across the ditch, and over time have formed a fairly significant caused by the use of two short cuts across the ditch, which is used by people on foot and on bikes.

A4.24 There is evidence for some metal detecting activity within this area, in particular at points within **A6**. At the time of the survey there were a few small holes in the topsoil, which whilst not of a significant size are susceptible to weathering.

A4.25 Littering and vandalism within the inner bailey does not appear to be as significant a problem as elsewhere on the hill. This is probably mainly due to the a more obvious presence of the Ranger and staff here. However on the coping stones of the well and on the walls and doors of Victoria Tower is evidence for graffiti.

Detailed condition

A4.26 The detailed condition survey considers specific aspects of erosion on the Site that are a cause for concern. An attempt has been made to identify the causes of the erosion, and with recommendations for alleviating the problem. Photo references have also been added for illustration.

A1 The well and site of hall:

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
0	Damage to wall to the south of the well	Potential for further deterioration of wall fabric	Rebuild and cap wall with more appropriate materials
1	Desire line caused by users bypassing steps to well	Potential for loss of important archaeological deposits, and loss of form of this part of the well area	Reinstate grass and earth, install low wooden fence to block access
14	Graffiti on well	Unsightly appearance, leading to copycat graffiti	Improved ranger presence and education of users

A2 Entrance to inner bailey and Victoria Tower

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
3	Erosion caused by users accessing the inner and centre bailey across the ditch	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork	Reinstate eroded areas, and discourage use
11	Erosion around Victoria Tower. The causeway across the ditch is heavily eroded, with	Heavy erosion, bare rock exposed in places, uneven surfaces. Steps in poor repair	Resurface with suitable material. Repair steps, build ramp.

12	the steps up to the Tower being almost unusable. Erosion around Victoria Tower caused by people walking around it off the paved area.	Potential for further erosion by weathering and users	Reinstate topsoil and turf and temporarily discourage use to allow grass to become established
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A3 – Interior rampart, southern section:

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
5	Area of burning	Grass not able to re-establish in this area	Provide information on appropriate use of the site.
41	Damage to footpath caused by user diversions to centre bailey.	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork	Formalise footpath, and undertake regular maintenance
42	Desire line into and out of the inner bailey.	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork	Reinstate fabric and discourage use

Zone A4 – Interior rampart, northern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
20	Erosion caused by the use of the bank as a short cut from the footpath into the inner bailey.	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork	Reinstate fabric and discourage use
36	Badly drained area	Potential for increased user erosion and weathering during wet	Repair and maintain footpath. Explore opportunities

periods. for drainage improvement

Zone A5 – Interior rampart, western section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
16	Metal detecting damage	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork Illegal activity on Scheduled Monument	Discourage use by provision of information on site status. Develop liaison with police, Ranger, local metal detecting clubs and Portable Antiquity Scheme officer
37	User erosion at popular view point	Erosion is currently insubstantial but there is the potential for further damage, particularly during wet periods	Reinstate ground Formalise as view point and provide hardened ground surface
38	Badly drained area.	Potential for increased erosion during wet periods.	Reinstate and improve drainage. Improve and maintain footpath
39	Burnt vegetation	Damage to potential linnet and yellowhammer habitat. Danger of fire spreading to other parts of the hill	Remove litter from area. Discourage fires on the site Monitor area, particularly during dry periods
40	Rabbit burrows	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork Potential for the spread of burrowing into unaffected areas	Monitor the situation, take action if deemed necessary / appropriate.

A6 – Interior of inner bailey

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Action
16	Metal detecting damage	The potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork. Damage to fabric leads to increased chance of weathering and erosion. Illegal activity on Scheduled Monument	Discourage use by provision of information on site status. Develop liaison with police, Ranger, local metal detecting clubs and Portable Antiquity Scheme officer
17	Large eroded area at top of steps to inner bailey	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the hill.	Explore the opportunities for providing a paved footpath from the steps to Victoria Tower
18	Large eroded area leading to Victoria Tower	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the hill Uneven surfaces make use difficult	Reinstate area, and maintain it. Discourage use until established Maintain area
19	Area of exposed bedrock.	Uneven surface make use difficult	Formalise as part of a paved area at the front and north side of the Tower.

Zone B – Centre bailey

A4.27 The centre bailey has perhaps the most significant evidence of disturbance caused by erosion, littering and development. It is the most heavily used part of the hill, due mainly to the fact that the car parks are located here. However, consideration must also be given to the large open grassed area at the southern section of the bailey which was the former 19th century bowling green. This forms roughly half of the total area of the centre bailey and significantly contributes to the amount of open green space on the hilltop.

- A4.28 Within the old bowling green (**B4**) erosion is not a significant problem. There is some evidence for metal detecting at the south-western end of the area, and for some erosion of the footpath which runs along its southern end.
- A4.29 The main car park, which should not be confused with the previous Castle Hill Hotel car park to the north, lacks an appropriate surface, and there are a large number of pot holes making it difficult for some cars to use, and also for people to walk across. Its condition contributes towards the overall poor condition of the centre bailey.
- A4.30 The area of land previously occupied by the Castle Hill Hotel would benefit from resurfacing with grass following recent vehicle encroachment and being allowed time to establish itself. Currently the area is vulnerable to erosion by people walking across it, and vehicles driving over it. This has left large areas of rutting which contribute towards the general 'run down' feel of the place. The ramparts to the north of the area have been heavily disturbed development activity within the area over the past 100 years, and have also suffered from damage caused by vehicle movement associated with the car park to the east.
- A4.31 The old Castle Hill Hotel car park has a broken surface and is littered with the remnants of the previous development on the Site. This, considered along with the site of the hotel itself, is responsible for the overall poor appearance of the centre bailey.
- A4.32 The access road into the centre bailey is also included within this zone. The general condition of the majority of the road is good, although there is damage to the edge of some of the earthworks at the lower section of the road caused by cars attempting to pass each other in the narrow space, or by wide vehicles. Towards the bottom of the road, there is evidence of subsidence caused by the poor stability of the ground, in particular close to Zone E where some of the road appears to have been constructed on top of a weak retaining wall.
- A4.33 Littering within the centre bailey is a significant problem. Currently there are insufficient numbers of bins to service the heavy requirements of the user at particular times of the week. The high winds that prevail on the hilltop also mean that dropped litter is blown across the hilltop and collects in ditches and areas of dense vegetation, which could be a hazard to wildlife as well as being unsightly.

B1 – Interior rampart, southern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
43	Deep erosion scar in the middle of the footpath	Makes use of the footpath difficult. Potential for the loss of important archaeological deposits	Reinstate footpath and ensure regular maintenance. Cut back vegetation which spreads onto the path to discourage diversions
44	Eroded area at the top of desire line.	Potential for loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthworks Encourages people to use the desire line	Reinstate eroded area Discourage use of desire line
45	Badly drained area	Risk of increased erosion during wet periods	Reinstate and maintain. Investigate potential for drainage improvement
60	Area of erosion at the top of a desire line	Potential for loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork Encourages use of the desire line	Reinstate and discourage use of desire line

B2 – Eastern rampart, southern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
46	Erosion to footpath, steps in bad condition.	The condition of the steps can make them difficult for some users. Potential loss of important	Repair steps, and reinstate ground around them.

47	Erosion caused by desire line, associated with 48 below	archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork Potential loss of important archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork Uneven surface makes it difficult for some users	Reinstate the area and discourage use as a desire line
48	As 47	As 47	As 47
49	Erosion caused by desire line, associated with 50 below.	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork Uneven surface makes it difficult for some users	Reinstate the topsoil and turf and discourage use as a desire line
50	As 49	As 49	As 49

B3 – Eastern rampart, northern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
57	Desire line between car park and outer bailey.	Potential loss of important archaeological remains, and form of earthwork	Reinstate and discourage the use of the desire line

B4 – Old bowling green

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
4	Erosion at eastern end of desire line running across the ditch separating the inner and centre baileys.	Potential loss of important archaeological remains, and form of the earthwork	Reinstate and discourage use of the desire line
61	Metal detecting damage	Potential loss of important archaeological	Discourage use by provision of

remains. information
 Damage to on site status.
 fabric leads to Develop
 increased liaison with
 chance of police,
 weathering and Ranger, local
 erosion. metal
 Illegal activity detecting
 on Scheduled clubs and
 Monument Portable
 Antiquity
 Scheme
 officer

B5 – Old hotel and car park

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
General area	The area is generally in a poor state of repair. In particular the northern part previously occupied by the hotel is in need of reinstatement. Large areas of littering, and concentrations of building rubble The surface of the both car parks is heavily degraded	Detrimental affect on the character of the hill	Reinstate topsoil and turf within the area of the old hotel. Resurface and formalise car parking areas Provide more bins
21	Modern manhole cover and service area	Possible deterioration of metal cover.	Monitor condition and replace if necessary

B6 – Interior rampart, northern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
22	Erosion at the base of desire line running from car park to centre bailey	Potential loss of important archaeological remains and form of the earthwork	Reinstate and discourage use of the desire line
24	Footpath erosion	Potential loss of important	Particular attention paid

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
25	Footpath erosion	archaeological remains, and form of the earthwork Potential loss of important archaeological remains, and form of the earthwork Difficult for some users due to uneven surface	to this area during footpath repair works Reinstate and improve footpath
26	Footpath erosion	Potential loss of important archaeological remains, and form of the earthwork Difficult for some users due to uneven surface	Reinstate and improve footpath
27	Footpath erosion	Potential loss of important archaeological remains, and form of the earthwork Difficult for some users due to uneven surface	Reinstate and improve footpath
28	Erosion on footpath and steps	Potential loss of important archaeological remains and form of the earthwork Difficult for some users due to uneven surface	Rebuild steps, and reinstate and improve footpath
29	Steps in poor state of repair land erosion on bank	Potential loss of important archaeological remains and form of the earthwork Steps difficult for some users.	Repair steps, and reinstate and improve footpath

B7 – Access Road

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
Road	Access road leading from Ashes Road to centre bailey.	Damage to earthworks by vehicles Road surface in need of repair in places	Repair road surface where possible Consider barriers to prevent vehicle damage to earthworks

Zone C – Outer Bailey

A4.34 Erosion within the outer bailey is concentrated mainly on the inner ramparts (**C3 and C2**), and consists mainly of damage caused by desire lines and walking on the footpaths. The main concentration of desire lines are on the outer slopes of **C2** due to the relatively easier access from and to them from other parts of the hill. The entranceway at the eastern end of the hill is relatively free from significant erosion.

A4.35 The interior of the outer bailey (**C4**) is particularly well preserved, with very few areas of significant erosion. However there are some areas with evidence for metal detecting and rutting from vehicle usage.

A4.36 The bank and ditch at the western end of the outer bailey (**C1**) attracts substantial amounts of litter from the car park.

C1 – Western rampart

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
General	No significant erosion problems. Large amounts of litter collecting in ditches with heavy vegetation	Large amount of littering detracts from the otherwise unspoilt character of the area	Investigate opportunities for providing more litter bins Discourage littering

C2 – Interior rampart, southern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
8	Deep erosion scars on desire line	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork	Reinstate and discourage the use of the desire line.

C3 – Interior rampart, northern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
29	Steps in need of repair, and associated desire line caused by diversion around them	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork Steps are difficult for some users	Repair steps and reinstate eroded area
30	Erosion caused by desire line	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork Erosion makes surface difficult for some users	Reinstate footpath and investigate possibility of widening to incorporate current desire line
31	Deep erosion scar caused by users and by weathering Steps in need of repair	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits, and form of the earthwork Steps difficult for some users	Reinstate erosion scar, and repair steps
32	Desire line forming at the northern entrance to the top of the hill	Not a significant issue as yet, but continued use could cause erosion problems	Monitor and discourage use
33	Deep erosion scar	Potential loss of important archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork	Reinstate and improve footpath
34	Erosion on and	Potential loss	Repair

around footpath caused by unclear route	of important archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork Footpath route not clear at this point	footpath and improve route markings.
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C4 – Interior rampart, northern section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
55	Badly drained area	Risk of increased erosion during wet periods	Investigate potential for improving drainage
56	Badly drained area	Risk of increased erosion during wet periods	Investigate potential for improving drainage

C5 – Interior rampart, southern lower section

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
9	Light erosion	Potential worsening of erosion with continued use	Reinstate and consider temporarily discouraging use to allow re-establishment of surface
6	Burning	Potential loss of acid grassland. Potential for fire to spread in dry periods	Reinstate and discourage fires
10	User erosion causing uneven surface next to access road	Some erosion leaving an uneven surface next to the access road. Difficult for some users	Reinstate and consider initial traffic calming measures or provision of warning signs
51	Eroded area, turf has been removed	Potential for spread of erosion by weathering and users	Reinstate turf, discourage use to allow re-establishment
52	Eroded section of large desire	Potential loss of important	Reinstate and discourage

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
	line running up to outer bailey	archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork	use of desire line
53	Top and middle section of desire line described in 52	See 52	See 52

Zone D – Northern outer ramparts, upper section

A4.37 This area is free from any significant erosion problems, due mainly to the fact that it is not widely used by visitors to the hill, and by the dense grass cover. There is evidence for rabbit burrowing in places, but none to such a degree that has caused significant damage.

A4.38 D1 – Northern outer ramparts, upper section: There is no discernable erosion within this area, although a footpath does run SW-NE through the area which does not appear to be heavily used and there are currently no areas of concern. It would be useful, however, to put a programme of monitoring in place to assess the situation.

Zone E – Southern outer slopes, woods

A4.39 There is some significant erosion associated with trees within this area, particularly at the northern end, close to the access road. The soil here appears to be fairly loose, and there is evidence for tree falls which have ripped up parts of the surrounding ground, and have also removed parts of the retaining wall associated with the road. There is some evidence for animal burrowing, but none for user erosion as this area is difficult to enter.

A4.40 E1 – Southern outer ramparts, woods: Erosion within this area is not significant, although there are a large number of trees which have fallen resulting in damage to the ground surface. There is a small problem with litter carried from Castle Hill and deposited from passing cars, which has collected within the area. The dense tree and shrub cover made a full assessment of the condition of the area difficult to undertake, but there are not the same problems associated with heavy visitor use here.

Zone F – The ‘Annexe’

A4.41 F1 – The Annexe: In general this area does not have the same erosion issues as those evident on other parts of Castle Hill. The majority of the area is fenced off and belongs to tenant farmers so access is restricted. However, at

the south-western end of the area there is evidence for a desire line, as well as the remnants of camp fires and littering spreading from Zone C5.

Zone G – Northern outer ramparts, lower section

A4.42 G1 – Northern outer ramparts, lower section: As with Zone D, there is no significant erosion within this area. It is not heavily used by walkers, and the area is covered by dense grass. There is evidence for littering at the lower end from people throwing rubbish from passing cars. The boundary fence along the north-western end of the area would benefit from repair.

Zone H – Outer ramparts, east side

H1 – Outer ramparts, east side

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
54	Desire line leading to main outer path from the Annexe	Potential for further use leading to degradation of surface. Potential for loss of important archaeological deposits and form of the earthwork	Reinstate and discourage use

A4.43 In general, this area does not suffer from the same user erosion issues as other parts of Castle Hill, although there is evidence for desire lines at the northern end. There is evidence, as at Zone F, for the spread of litter and associated material from camp fires, and there is also evidence for damage to trees and shrubs caused by people collecting firewood.

Zone I – Lower southern slopes and footpath

A4.44 I1 – Southern footpath: The majority of the footpath running from Ashes Lane to the hill has recently undergone repairs and appears to be in a good state of repair. Renovation of the dry stone wall on the north-west side of the path is underway and has contributed towards an improvement in the character of the area. Further up the path, towards the hilltop, the steps would benefit from being replaced with a more appropriate design as they are currently quite steep and difficult to use. The stone piers at the bottom of the footpath are in require repair, and the provision of a warning sign to inform drivers about the footpath would appear to be appropriate here.

I2 – Lower slopes, southern section: The majority of the area is free from major erosion due to the dense vegetation cover.

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
I1	Damage to wall at bottom of footpath. Poor visibility from footpath to road	Potential for masonry from wall and piers to fall onto the road Currently no warning signs for drivers or pedestrians	Recap the gate piers and repair wall Investigate opportunities for provision of warning signs at the junction of the footpath and road
I2	No major conditional issues	No major conditional issues	No major conditional issues

Zone J – Northern footpath

A4.45 As with the southern footpath, there has been a programme of repair works along the footpath which has improved accessibility and appearance. The majority of the route appears to be relatively free from erosion and vandalism, although there is some littering, but not to such an extent that it cannot easily be dealt with immediately. The paving slabs towards the top of the route are an issue as they can be very slippery in damp conditions. An attempt should be made to clean the slabs to reduce the risk of fall, and to potentially replace with a riven stone path as part of future works on the footpaths.

Erosion point	Description	Issues	Actions
General	A good surfaced footpath, but there are areas which can be very slippery.	Potential for accidents	Investigate potential for replacing footpath surface with riven stone blocks

Conclusions

A4.46 In general the character and appearance of Castle Hill is impacted upon erosion and littering which detracts significantly from the otherwise well-preserved hilltop, in particular the poor state of repair of a large amount of the centre bailey and significant erosion on the southern ramparts of the outer bailey and between the centre and inner baileys. It would appear that immediate repair and maintenance on these areas would improve their

condition, significantly contributing towards an overall improvement on the character of Castle Hill.

A4.47 The provision of a greater number of litter bins within the centre bailey, and at carefully selected locations elsewhere on the Site, would assist in the reduction of littering on the hill.

A4.48 Once improvements have been undertaken, the next step will be to ensure that these areas do not decline once more into their current state. This will be an issue dealt with by the development of maintenance strategy for the footpaths and other areas of particular concern. The provision of information on the Site about the impacts users can have would assist in educating users about their impact on the hill and how they can help minimise it.

A4.49 Vandalism is a different issue that will require liaison with the West Yorkshire Police, Kirklees Metropolitan Council, local residents, and with the Castle Hill operatives. The provision of educational material, and the involvement of the local community on maintenance works on the hill would assist in developing a feeling of respect for the hill which could result in a reduction of vandalism.

A4.50 A programme of liaison between English Heritage, AS WYAAS, local metal detecting clubs, Castle Hill operatives, West Yorkshire Police and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme officer, would assist in the addressing of the problem of metal detecting on the hill.

Appendix 5: Concept of Setting



Introduction

- A5.1 This section has been prepared as part of the Castle Hill Conservation Management Plan process. The report begins with an overview of the concept of setting, followed by a description of the setting of Castle Hill.

Review of the Concept of Setting

Planning Policy Background

- A5.2 The concept of setting is identified in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG 15 and PPG 16) as well as statute (Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Area) Act 1990).

PPG 15 - Listed Buildings

“2.16 Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990] require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building. The setting is often an essential part of the building's character, especially if a garden or grounds have been laid out to complement its design or function...

2.17 Local planning authorities are required under section 67 of the Act to publish a notice of all applications they receive for planning permission for any development which, in their opinion, affects the setting of a listed building. This provision should not be interpreted too narrowly: the setting of a building may be limited to obviously ancillary land, but may often include land some distance from it. Even where a building has no ancillary land - for example in a crowded urban street - the setting may encompass a number of other properties. The setting of individual listed buildings very often owes its character to the harmony produced by a particular grouping of buildings (not necessarily all of great individual merit) and to the quality of the spaces created between them. Such areas require careful appraisal when proposals for development are under consideration, even if the redevelopment would only replace a building which is neither itself listed nor immediately adjacent to a listed building. Where a listed building forms an important visual element in a street, it would probably be right to regard any development in the street as being within the setting of the building. A proposed high or bulky building might also affect the setting of a listed building some distance away, or alter views of a historic skyline. In some cases, setting can only be defined by a historical assessment of a

building's surroundings. If there is doubt about the precise extent of a building's setting, it is better to publish a notice.”

PPG 15 - Conservation Areas

“4.14 Section 72 of the Act [Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990] requires that special attention shall be paid in the exercise of planning functions to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.... ...The desirability of preserving or enhancing the area should also, in the Secretary of State's view, be a material consideration in the planning authority's handling of development proposals which are outside the conservation area but would affect its setting, or views into or out of the area....”

PPG 15 - World Heritage Sites

“2.22 Details of World Heritage Sites in England are given in paragraph 6.35. No additional statutory controls follow from the inclusion of a site in the World Heritage list. Inclusion does, however, highlight the outstanding international importance of the site as a key material consideration to be taken into account by local planning authorities in determining planning and listed building consent applications, and by the Secretary of State in determining cases on appeal or following call-in.

2.23 Each local authority concerned, taking account of World Heritage Site designation and other relevant statutory designations, should formulate specific planning policies for protecting these sites and include these policies in their development plans. Policies should reflect the fact that all these sites have been designated for their outstanding universal value, and they should place great weight on the need to protect them for the benefit of future generations as well as our own. Development proposals affecting these sites or their setting may be compatible with this objective, but should always be carefully scrutinised for their likely effect on the site or its setting in the longer term. Significant development proposals affecting World Heritage Sites will generally require formal environmental assessment, to ensure that their immediate impact and their implications for the longer term are fully evaluated...”

PPG 15 - Registered Historic parks and gardens

“2.24 Again no additional statutory controls follow from the inclusion of a site in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (see paragraph 6.38), but local planning authorities

should protect registered parks and gardens in preparing development plans and in determining planning applications. The effect of proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application. Planning and highway authorities should also safeguard registered parks or gardens when themselves planning new developments or road schemes.”

PPG 16 - Archaeological Sites

“8...Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance will not always be so clear cut and planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development.”

“18. The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.”

“27. Once the planning authority has sufficient information, there is a range of options for the determination of planning applications affecting archaeological remains and their settings. As stated in paragraph 8, where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in-situ i.e., a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains.”

Features capable of having a setting

A5.3 The following list identifies those types of cultural heritage features that are capable of having a setting in planning policy terms and highlights the guidance that states this:

- Scheduled Monuments (PPG 16)
- Nationally important archaeological remains (PPG 16)
- Other archaeological remains (PPG 16)
- Listed Buildings (PPG 15 and Planning Act 1990)
- Conservation Areas (PPG 15)

- Registered Historic Parks and Gardens (PPG 15)
- World Heritage Sites (PPG 15)

A5.4 There is however a particular issue with the setting of archaeological remains that relates to the visibility of those remains. At this stage, it is worth clarifying what the word “remains” means in the context of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (AMAA 1979) – this states that “*remains*” *includes any trace or sign of the previous existence of the thing in question.*”. This broad definition would indicate that archaeological remains include both below-ground and above-ground features.

A5.5 The wording of PPG 16, which translates this act and the later 1983 National Heritage Act (NHA 1983) into planning policy guidance, states in Paragraph 8 that “*Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.*”. This would seemingly indicate that all archaeological remains can have a setting.

A5.6 However, paragraph 27 of PPG 16 states that “...where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in-situ i.e. [i.e. is defined variously as “*that is to say*” or “*used especially in writing before a piece of information that makes the meaning of something clearer or shows its true meaning*”], a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains.” This statement would indicate that only visible remains can have a setting. The lack of clarity in PPG 16, in that it does not explicitly say that below ground remains cannot have a setting, has ensured that this issue has been raised at a number of inquires and there have been examples in planning inquires where below-ground archaeological remains with no visible upstanding remains have been deemed to have a “setting” by an inspector (e.g. the Hathery Lane, Bebside case – GO-NE/P/R2900/220/97/1). However, the general consensus is now that below ground archaeological remains with no visible surface expression do not have a “setting” – this reflects the intent of paragraph 27 of PPG 16. Nevertheless, in this case Castle Hill has visible remains from a range of periods and under any reading of PPG 16 it does have a setting.

A5.7 The issue of whether archaeological remains with no surface expression can form part of the setting of another archaeological feature is a separate matter and is discussed later in this document.

Definition of the word “Setting”

- A5.8 Planning policy indicates that the setting of a cultural heritage feature is a material consideration in the planning process. However, there is no agreed definition of what constitutes the setting of a cultural heritage feature or what the word “setting” actually means. Numerous planning inquiries and legal cases have addressed the issue of setting and consequently there is considerable material (some of which is contradictory) available to practitioners in this field. Usefully, a paper was published in 1999 (Colcutt 1999) which presented a particular overview of selected cases up to that date.
- A5.9 In that paper Colcutt placed considerable emphasis on the dictionary definitions of “setting” and “set”. He stated that the Oxford English Dictionary defines setting as *“the environment or surroundings in which a thing is set”*. From an analysis of the verb form of the word “set” Colcutt went on to argue that *“...the term “setting” strongly implies intent, whether on the part of the original “setter” or on that of the “setter” of some later feature impinging upon the setting of the original feature.”* (Colcutt 1999: 498). This he considers important as without intent he argues that a feature / relationship should not constitute part of the setting of a cultural heritage asset.
- A5.10 However, this is perhaps a relatively narrow definition of “setting” and “set” that focuses on an active rather than descriptive definition of the word “set”. For example, “set” can be used descriptively such as in “the house is set against a background of tall trees”. This usage does not imply intent on either the builders of the house or the planters (whether human or natural) of the trees.
- A5.11 It is therefore acceptable to define the setting of a feature as having both intentional elements (e.g. the placement of features to create a garden around a house) and more descriptive elements (e.g. the general environment in which a feature is situated) as both can be argued to contribute to its overall setting. These active and passive elements are important especially when considering the issues of contemporaneity between features and the contribution of modern landscapes / townscapes to the setting of a place. This broader definition of what setting can constitute is perhaps supported by the following definition of setting:

“The setting of a building has been defined as the environs of a building or other feature which directly contribute to the atmosphere or ambience of that building or feature” (Inspector’s definition in a Listed Building Appeal - Leeds City Council, 8 February 1996 in Faulkner 1999).

Defining the “setting” of a place

Introduction

A5.12 Without an agreed definition of the word “setting” it is not surprising that no methodology or set of criteria have been established for defining the setting of a cultural heritage feature. Instead a case-by-case based approach has developed in the UK with individuals developing different approaches for different sites in different circumstances. The majority of work on setting has occurred for the purposes of promoting or objecting to development at planning inquiries. Consequently, setting tends to be examined through a legal-style approach that focuses on determining the impact of a potential development on the setting of a site. The notable exceptions to this are the World Heritage Sites in the UK; approaches to defining setting at these sites are briefly discussed later in this document.

A5.13 In terms of what actually constitutes the setting of a site and what should be taken into account when defining and describing setting a number of themes emerge from the many planning inquiries that have examined these issues.

Visual Aspects

A5.14 It is clear from the majority of cases that there is a strong focus on visual aspects. At its most general it could be argued that the setting of site extends to its visual envelope, in effect all areas of land from which the site can be seen or land that can be seen from the site. However, there are issues associated with this approach.

A5.15 Firstly, should that visual envelope be based on the visual nature of current landscapes / townscapes or should it be a theoretical envelope that allows for future change or past circumstances? This is particularly an issue in relation to archaeological features where the modern landscape / townscape may bear little relation to the landscapes of earlier periods within which the remains were situated. It is also clear from recent studies on prehistoric archaeological features that visual connections between archaeological sites and visual connections with the wider topography were probably a feature of prehistoric people’s understanding of these places and probably influenced the location of sites. Looking forward, the landscapes / townscapes around features could be subject to change e.g. loss of trees; that could affect the current visual envelope. It should also be noted that in some instances inspectors have ruled that a development would have an impact on the setting of a site even when current visual connections between a site and the development have been screened (e.g. Woodhouse Farm, Essex –

APP/L1500/A/94/241057). It is therefore prudent, particularly when dealing with archaeological features, to create a theoretical visual envelope to help identify the extent of a site's setting as this is likely to capture the majority of any intentional or unintentional relationships. However, this would not imply that all areas within the visual envelope would have equal value in terms of their contribution to the setting of a feature.

A5.16 Secondly, it is perfectly possible to imagine a situation where the visual envelope of a feature omits parts of its setting, for instance a designed park and garden associated with a grand country house may have areas that lie outside of the visual envelope of the house (e.g. land behind a hill in the park), these areas could, by virtue of demonstrable intentional design relationships, still be taken to form part of the house's setting.

A5.17 Thirdly, how does one address the issue of potential future change in this context, for example a piece of land may lie outside of the theoretical visual envelope of a feature but if a tall structure were to be constructed on that piece of land it would be visible from the site and therefore could affect its visual setting?

A5.18 Given all of these issues it is clear that the visual envelope, whether current or theoretical, forms only one avenue of analysis in determining both the extent and form of a feature's setting.

A5.19 The visual aspect of setting often includes identifying views of the site and views from the site. This approach has been supported by case law (*Revival Properties v. Secretary of State* 1996) where the court held that when considering the impact of a development on a listed building or ancient monument it was proper to have regard to:

- a) the view from the listed building or monument towards the proposed development;
- b) the view from the development towards the building or monument and;
- c) any other relevant view from the site.

A5.20 This does not limit the consideration of setting wholly to these elements (as PPG 15 expressly includes consideration of issues such as the character of the local street scene and the harmony of the local architecture) but it does give one clear and legally supported avenue for analysis when defining and describing the setting of a site.

A5.21 In terms of assessing these types of views and assessing the impact of development of them it is useful to consider the nature of the view, for instance certain types of view may be more important than others e.g. :

- designed views out of a site e.g. park and garden vistas;
- views of a site with historical precedents (e.g. relating to famous paintings);
- views out of a site that particularly structure people's experience of that site;
- views from points in the wider area with direct historical / cultural connections;
- views between archaeologically / historically related features;
- general views of the site that particularly allow people to appreciate the form of scale of a site; and
- views of notable iconic elements within a site.

A5.22 Other types of view such as general glimpsed views or those that are perhaps accidental and lacking in historical precedent would probably be given less weight within the context of a planning decision but would still form a part of the site's overall setting. It is therefore appropriate when defining a site's setting, in particular one with a strong visual presence or designed landscape / townscape, to develop a hierarchy of views into and out of the site.

Significances and Characteristics of a site

A5.23 It is clear from just examining different types of views that the significances and characteristics of a site also have a bearing on the definition of a site's setting. For instance, with a designed historic park and garden it is likely that key vistas and views out of the site would be a particularly important aspect of its setting, whereas for a farmhouse it may be associated fields that form a key element of its setting. In every case it is important that an understanding of the characteristics and significances of a site are used to inform the identification of aspects of its setting.

Topographic relationships

A5.24 Another aspect that regularly emerges is the relationship between a site and the topography of the area. In many cases, it seems as if sites have an intentional relationship with topography e.g. some prehistoric stone circles and certain garden follies. This can include for example:

- the creation of sites in deliberate relation to topographic features e.g. barrows on false-crests on hill slopes or the placement of monuments within bowl-like depressions as at Stonehenge;
- the alignment of features within a site with distant or local topography e.g. the possible relationship between the stones at Castlerigg stone circle and the surrounding hills; or
- alignments between multiple sites and topographic features.

A5.25 These topographic relationships can extend for many kilometres or can be limited to relatively local features. The topography also governs the theoretical visual envelope of a site and through this type of analysis it is often possible to identify the relationships between a site and the wider topography.

A5.26 Overall, topographic relationships are potentially important aspects particularly with regard to prehistoric features and the visual element of a site's setting. As such they do need to be considered as part of the analysis of setting.

General Character of the environs around a site

A5.27 At an inquiry in 2003 for a new housing development on the edge of Cowbridge (Vale of Glamorgan – appeal references A--PP172-98- 003 and A--PP172-98- 002) the character of the site's environs was used to demonstrate that the proposed development would impact on the setting of a scheduled hillfort. The decision letter from the Welsh Assembly stated:

“The Planning Decision Committee agree with the Inspector’s overall conclusion on Appeal B that the proposal would, in terms of the existing development plan and the emerging Unitary development plan, represent an unnecessary extension of urban development into the open countryside contrary to housing location and countryside protection policies. The Committee also agree that the proposal would harm the livelihood and amenity of the tenant of Darren Farm, that the proposed link road would undermine the policy proposal for the Llysworney By-pass in the emerging Unitary Development Plan and that the proposal would cause a substantial change to the character and appearance of the appeals site from a rural to urban scene which would adversely affect the visual and recreational experience currently enjoyed and affect the setting of the Llanblethian Hillfort. The Committee also accept the Inspector’s conclusion that there is no need for the housing proposal on the basis of a lack of supply in the Vale as a whole. While the Committee agree with the Inspector that there is some merit in the benefits of the development of the site identified in the Unitary Development Plan Inspector’s report they

agree with him that these are insufficient to outweigh the cumulative harm to the interests comprised within the objections”.

A5.28 The highlighted point indicates that the substantial change to the character and appearance of the appeals site would adversely affect the setting of the hillfort, this would indicate general character of the environment of the hillfort (in this case rural) was part of the site’s setting and that the urbanisation of this area would therefore harm this aspect of the site’s setting.

A5.29 This issue is often addressed within the context of change within the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas; but as demonstrated above it does have relevance to archaeological features. The weighting given to this issue would depend to a degree on the nature of the authenticity of the site’s setting. For example, greater weight might be given to this issue in the case of a medieval moated manor situated in a rural setting with associated surviving medieval field systems than in the case of a similar site that had largely been enclosed by modern suburban housing. However, the general character of the setting is still important even if directly related features (an issue discussed below in more detail) are not present. In the Llanblethian hillfort example the fact that the hillfort still had a predominately rural setting was felt to be important as it was likely that during the time of its construction and usage it would have had a rural setting. Continuity of the general character of the landscape can therefore be held to be significant with or without detailed evidence of surviving contemporary features that contribute to that character.

Historical / Archaeological Relationships

A5.30 As noted in paragraph 2.17 of PPG15 with regard to the setting of listed buildings *“In some cases, setting can only be defined by a historical assessment of a building’s surroundings.”* This would indicate that historical relationships and past land uses can be a valid element of a site’s setting. This is particularly relevant where those relationships and uses remain. In these cases those areas may make a greater contribution to the setting of a site than areas where modern uses that do not accord with historical uses dominate. However, as noted above modern uses that *“contribute to the atmosphere or ambience of that building or feature”* can still rightfully be considered as part of the setting, particularly if there are visual relationships.

A5.31 There are two particular issues relevant to this aspect of a site’s setting.

A5.32 Firstly, the historical / archaeological authenticity of the landscape around a site. As discussed above this can include consideration of the general nature of the land (and its uses) around a site as well as reference to specific historic

landscape / townscape elements e.g. medieval field systems around a medieval site or a historic town centre related to a castle. The assessment of this requires an understanding of the nature of the landscape around a site at the time of its construction and in later periods. For prehistoric sites it is often difficult, due to lack of data, to develop a detailed understanding of the prehistoric landscape around a site but some general points can usually be made. For historic sites there is often considerably more data available and a more thorough assessment can usually be achieved.

A5.33 Secondly, there is the issue of relationships between the site and specific discrete features in the area around the site. These relationships can take many forms including function, design, contemporaneity and visibility. It is important however that the relationships between features can be demonstrated through clear historical evidence or in the case of archaeology, through strong reasoning supported by available evidence.

A5.34 There is however another issue that needs to be considered in this regard, namely whether potentially associated features need to be visible. It is clear that if a feature is itself visible and it has a demonstrable relationship with a site then it can form part of that site's setting. However there is an issue as to whether archaeological / historical relationships between a site and other features can, without the other features being visible, be included in the concept of setting or whether they form some other aspect of the site's relationship to a wider environment. Given that PPG 16 seems to indicate that only visible features can have a setting it could be argued that only features which are in themselves visible can form part of site's setting. However, there is nothing explicitly contained within PPG 16 to indicate that below-ground archaeological features (or the land above them) cannot form part of the setting of a site.

A5.35 However, instead of attempting to widen the debate on setting to incorporate these aspects it may be better to view these elements as part of a wider group of features related to the site and examine these relationships through the concept of "group value". This concept is detailed in Annex 4 of PPG 16 - Secretary Of State's Criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments which states that:

"(iv) Group Value: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group."

A5.36 This clearly indicates that associated archaeological remains can contribute to the value of a monument (site). The preservation of these features would then contribute to the conservation of the significance of that monument.

A5.37 However, commentators have recently begun to develop another concept in relation to setting and the relationships that make up setting, namely that of “context”. At the recent A303 Improvement Inquiry for the Stonehenge WHS the Highways Agency in their proof of evidence defined setting and context as:

*“**setting** refers to perceptible (especially at and night time visual but also aural) affects on a landscape that can be appreciated at a given time, whether or not the components had contemporaneous origins. It refers to the physical relationships between these components, and it follows that these components will usually be upstanding and visual monuments, structures and natural features*

*“**Context** is commonly used to describe the concept that allows one thing to be related to others. By doing this, different things can be given relative values. These relationships may be physical or esoteric, the latter relating to concepts of time (historical context), society (social context), economy (economic context) and so forth. The wider use of the term also depends upon knowledge beyond what may be seen or felt on a site. The concept of context is vital to modern cultural heritage studies for without it individual components could only be studied in isolation and their value could not be gauged in relation to other landscape components.”*

A5.38 The acceptability of this concept and definition remains to be determined as the inspector’s and ultimately the Secretary of State’s decision on this is still awaited. However, it is important to note that the term “context” does not appear in PPG16 (except in criteria II where a national and regional context is referred to – see Appendix 8). It appears only once in PPG 15 (in relation to concepts relating to setting) where it is stated in para 4.17 that:

4.17 Many conservation areas include gap sites, or buildings that make no positive contribution to, or indeed detract from, the character or appearance of the area; their replacement should be a stimulus to imaginative, high quality design, and seen as an opportunity to enhance the area. What is important is not that new buildings should directly imitate earlier styles, but that they should be designed with respect for their context, as part of a larger whole which has a well-established character and appearance of its own. [author’s emphasis]

A5.39 The use of the term context here relates to the concept of the character within a conservation area. The concept of character is well attested to in issues relating to setting and therefore it seems as if within planning policy the issue of context can be seen broadly speaking to lie within the concept of setting.

A5.40 Some of the concepts outlined within the definition of context put forward by the Highways Agency e.g. historical relationships, are perhaps already supported by existing understandings of “setting” whilst others are seemingly reflected in the concept of Group Value. For the purposes of this study the established terms Setting and Group Value have been used to differentiate between the various elements.

Importance of a Site

A5.41 In terms of the weight given to the setting of a cultural heritage feature it is clear that the relative importance of a feature is important in this regard. A fact clearly acknowledged by the Secretary of State when addressing the matter of a temporary impact on the setting of the Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site (M42/R2900/1). Here it was ruled that a gas exploration rig that would have been in place for only 40 days would have had an unacceptable impact on the setting of Hadrian’s Wall – something that would indicate that World Heritage Sites can be afforded particular protection given their international importance. However, this is somewhat undermined by the recent St George’s Wharf inquiry in London (DSC no. 100036741 – see *Planning* May 2005) after which the Deputy Prime Minister granted permission for a 50 storey tower even though it would adversely impact on an important view of the Westminster WHS from Westminster Bridge and consequently erode the quality of the WHS.

The setting of World Heritage Sites in the UK

A5.42 As previously mentioned World Heritage Sites are one of the few cultural heritage features to have their setting’s analysed on a regular basis outside of the planning inquiry environment. The following very brief tabular analysis of approaches at the inscribed sites (see Table 1 below) outlines the key elements behind the differing approaches.

Mainland UK World Heritage Sites	Year of Inscription	Approach to Setting
Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	1986	Rural setting defined by visibility analysis and then broken down into three components to reflect the differing contribution of each component to the setting of the site. No Buffer Zone but policy established in draft Statutory planning document.
Durham Castle and Cathedral	1986	Final approach to be decided. Draft Management Plan includes mix of visual envelopes, defined views and character descriptions. Buffer Zone remains to be decided but probably based on existing Conservation Area boundary.
Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	1986	No setting analysis of the WHS in Stonehenge Management plan. Although the setting of Stonehenge itself has been linked to topography, visibility and associated archaeological sites at recent public inquiry.
Ironbridge Gorge	1986	Management Plan discusses need for Buffer Zone but does not describe one. Setting briefly described in terms of its topographic and character attributes. Policies largely founded on existing planning policy.
Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	1986	Copy of Management Plan awaited
Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	1986	Visibility based analysis of general views and defined views supported by definition of an "essential" setting that reflects historical and townscape relationships. Policy broadly based on current planning policy.

Mainland UK World Heritage Sites	Year of Inscription	Approach to Setting
St. Kilda	1986, 2004	No detailed assessment of setting and no formal buffer zone. Guidance on management based on relevant planning policy.
Hadrian's Wall	1987	Extensive rural buffer zone predominately related to topography, historic associations, land-use and character. Policy reflects planning policy and character / economic issues.
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	1987	Ongoing Management Plan; final approach to setting is yet to be determined.
Blenheim Palace	1987	No Management Plan available
City of Bath	1987	Management Plan contains an aspiration to conserve setting but no definition of setting or Buffer Zone.
Tower of London	1988	Description of setting reflecting historic associations, townscape character and key views; now supported by detailed skyline study addressing the issue of tall buildings.
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	1988	Copy of Management Plan awaited
Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	1995	Broad attributes of setting described, predominately topography and views, but no buffer zone or map of setting included. Policy broadly reflects planning guidance
Maritime Greenwich	1997	A Buffer Zone has been defined; this is broadly based on areas of associated open space. Some of these open spaces have historical, visual and landscape character links to the site.

Mainland UK World Heritage Sites	Year of Inscription	Approach to Setting
Heart of Neolithic Orkney	1999	Brief textual description of setting for key components focussed on visual and historical / archaeological relationships with a defined inner buffer zone. The outer buffer zone seemingly defined by existing landscape designation.
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	2000	No buffer zone or analysis of setting
Saltaire	2001	Outline buffer zone in Management Plan. Recently subject to detailed analysis as part of Environmental Capacity Study. This included analysis of views, backdrops, historical relationships and key gateways and approaches.
Dorset and East Devon Coast	2001	No description of setting or buffer zone, policies for quality of setting based on existing local and national planning policy.
Derwent Valley Mills	2001	Buffer Zone / setting based on existing designations, topography, landscape character and some historical associations. Policy reflects planning policy guidance.
New Lanark	2001	Buffer Zone / setting defined using historical associations and visual envelope – the latter being closely tied to topography. Policy reflects planning policy guidance.
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2003	Description and map of setting using designed views, backdrops, land-use and historic associations. Buffer Zone defined by existing designation, policies cover both land-use and planning matters.

Mainland UK World Heritage Sites	Year of Inscription	Approach to Setting
Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City	2004	Description of setting based on visibility, defined views, topography, historical associations and townscape character. Site has a Buffer Zone derived from an analysis of setting. Policy addresses character and planning issues.

A5.43 As can be seen from the above there are a number of approaches to defining and managing change in the setting of World Heritage Sites in the UK. A number of issues arise from these different approaches including:

- The use of existing planning policy to support the Management Plan or the use of current policy to remove the need for the issue of setting to be addressed;
- Buffer Zones often use existing designations to define boundaries rather than the visual envelope of a site;
- Where setting is analysed it tends to focus on visual, historical and character issues;
- Some sites use inner and outer buffer zones or different components of setting to apply types of guidance on change to different areas of the site's setting; and
- The definition of setting and buffer zones tends to reflect local concerns and the individual nature of each site.

Defining the “setting” of a place: Conclusions

A5.44 Setting cannot be easily defined. From an analysis of the above it is clear that a number of factors can contribute to the definition and description of a site's setting. These include:

- The visual envelope of a site;
- Views into and out of a site, especially those that directly relate to the characteristics or significances of a site;
- Archaeologically / historically related features (that are visible in their own right) around a site;
- The general environs of a site that contribute to its current ambience / sense of place;
- Topographic relationships; and

- Areas that retain a land-use that is broadly the same as contemporary historic uses.

A5.45 Within these areas particular weight can be given to elements that are intentionally related to a site e.g. designed views and known historical connections. Although modern aspects of character, experience and ambience cannot be discounted and contribute significantly to a site's setting.

A5.46 It is clear that there is a difference between the extent of a site's setting (perhaps best defined by a theoretical visual envelope) and the characteristics and features within that extent that particularly contribute to its setting. In terms of assessing the impact of change on the setting of a site issues such as proximity and the potential impact of the change on the key characteristics would need to be taken into account. For instance, changes at the edge of the visual envelope that do not impact on key characteristics would not have a "*significant impact*" (see PPG 16 paragraph 27 above) on the setting of a site and would therefore probably be acceptable in planning terms. Changes that would affect the key characteristics of the setting of a site may have a significant impact and may therefore be unacceptable in planning terms. A particular area of debate relates to changes in close proximity to a site that would not affect key characteristics but by nature of their very proximity may impact on the general experience and ambience of a site, these may be deemed to have a significant impact.

Appendix 6: Ecological Data



Methodology

Desk Study

- A6.1 A desk study was carried out to identify the presence of any statutory sites in the vicinity of the Site together with any records of legally protected, Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), and rare or notable species. The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website (www.magic.gov.uk), the English Nature websites www.english-nature.org.uk and www.natureonthemap.org were reviewed for information on internationally and nationally designated nature conservation sites at a distance of 1.5km from the Site.
- A6.2 Details of biological data recorded from the Site were requested from Kirklees Biodiversity Officer and from Tolson Museum, Huddersfield. The Natural Area profile for the area was downloaded from English Nature's website (www.english-nature.org.uk) and consulted.
- A6.3 The baseline ecological survey and site management plan, produced in 1992 by Tolson museum was also consulted (J A Newbold & Company Ltd, 1992).

Baseline Conditions

General Context: English Nature Natural Area

- A6.4 The study area lies at the northern western end of the Coal Measures Natural Area. English Nature defines Natural Areas in the following terms:

'Natural Areas are sub-divisions of England, each with a characteristic association of wildlife and natural features. Each Natural Area has a unique identity resulting from the interaction of wildlife, landforms, geology, land use and human impact.'

- A6.5 The natural area concept is useful in identifying the issues affecting wildlife in particular landscapes that often cut across administrative boundaries, and helps to put Site issues into a broad, but still relevant, context. Aims and objectives are formulated to help achieve a stated 'vision' for wildlife that is most appropriate to that Natural Area. This vision, and the objectives drawn up to achieve them, is presented in a Natural Area Profile, published on English Nature's website (www.english-nature.org.uk).
- A6.6 The Coal Measures Natural Area is characterised in its profile, by '...ancient woodlands, valley wetlands and large arable fields' set amongst large,

economically important towns and cities, including Sheffield, Bradford, Leeds, and Wakefield". However, the situation of Castle Hill at the extreme north west of the Natural Area, means that it is not typical and is influenced by factors that characterise the neighbouring South Pennines Natural Area.

A6.7 English Nature's vision for the area, as stated in the Natural Area Profile:

'...looks towards a landscape made up of an intimate mixture of semi natural habitats, urban areas and farmland rich in wildlife, reflecting the cultural heritage of the area. The human population of the Natural Area will have ready access to, and will be involved in, the maintenance of this landscape.'

A6.8 The first objective is:

'To maintain, expand and enhance the characteristic semi-natural habitats such as woodland, valley wetlands, heathland and unimproved grassland and to conserve species and geological features'.

A6.9 This objective is supported by inclusion in the Kirklees Local Biodiversity Plan of habitats and species that occur within the district.

A6.10 The profile also identifies threats to the ecology of the Natural Area. These include:

- Habitats have been lost to development or agriculture, or through neglect. What little is left is often fragmented and isolated.
- Disturbance issues caused by public access and the effects of recreation on wildlife such as disturbance of breeding birds.
- Inappropriate management including lack of management or incorrect management for nature conservation. Many of the habitats have only been recently formed and correct management is vital to maintain or enhance their conservation value. Restoration schemes must ensure that appropriate management is available and that an appropriate nature conservation use is chosen.

Statutory and Non-statutory sites

A6.11 No statutory sites designated for nature conservation are situated within 1.5km of the Site, although, a number of Sites identified under the Kirklees Biodiversity Action Plan for management and Protection are situated within this area. The closest is Stirley Farm which lies adjacent to the Site on the northern side of Ashes Lane and Mellor Wood. Castle Hill itself is not identified and is not covered by any nature conservation designations. A

single SSI (non-statutory Site of Scientific Interest), Hey Wood, is situated 1.2 km to the south of the Site.

Field Survey

A6.12 Walk-over ecological surveys of the study area were undertaken on 30th September and 19th October 2005. The survey broadly followed the 'Extended Phase 1' methodology as set out in Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment (Institute of Environmental Assessment 1995). The extended Phase 1 habitat survey provides information on the habitats in the study area and assesses the potential for notable fauna to occur in or adjacent to the study area. A Phase 1 habitat map is presented as Figure 14 with target notes (TN# in the text), Plant names follow *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition, Stace 1997). A plant species list is presented at the end of this Appendix. The list is not comprehensive owing to the survey season.

Method of Evaluation

A6.13 Castle Hill was evaluated as a resource for nature conservation, using criteria developed by Atkins for use in environmental impact assessments (see table below). These in turn are based on recognized criteria developed by Dr Derek Ratcliffe, as set out in *A Nature Conservation Review* (Ratcliffe, 1977) and which include size, diversity, rarity and naturalness. This evaluation is then expressed in terms of geographical importance, as follows:

- International importance (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites);
- National importance (Sites of Special Scientific Interest);
- Regional/county importance (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, ancient woodlands, Local Nature Reserves);
- Local (parish) importance (Local Nature Reserves, significant ecological features such as old hedges, woodlands, ponds);
- Negligible importance would usually be applied to areas of built development, active mineral extraction, or intensive agricultural land.

A6.14 The evaluation was based on the results of the desk study and field surveys which are presented below.

A6.15 The evaluation also takes into account the conservation status of birds according the red, amber and green listings in 'The Population Status of Birds

in the UK – Birds of Conservation Concern 2002-2002’, details of which can be found on the British Trust for Ornithology’s web page, www.bto.org/psob.

Target Notes

1. Acid grassland on steep hillside. Wavy hair-grass dominant, with heath bedstraw. Shorter bare patches with sheep’s fescue and sheep’s sorrel occasional.
2. Dense mixed common gorse, western gorse and broom. Yellowhammer seen perching on edge.
3. Abandoned pasture at base of hill – now tall tufted hair-grass sward with creeping bent. Steeper parts with false oat-grass. Species poor - most obvious forbs ragwort and creeping thistle.
4. Dense gorse scrub and young birch on hillside.
5. Short rabbit grazed area acid grassland with grassland fungi and dense cover of mosses (mostly *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*). 4 waxcap species, golden spindles, false chanterelle.
6. Bilberry-rich acid grassland on ramparts – some western gorse present.
7. Acid grassland with some bilberry and two heather bushes on level ground below rampart.
8. Dense *Deschampsia* grassland with heath bedstraw. Grassland fungi present - two waxcap species and field blewit *Lepista saeva*, *Clavulinopsis fusiformis* and *Lycoperdon echinatum*.
9. Dense bracken at edge with scattered young oaks.
10. Northern transverse ramparts – mostly species poor neutral grassland and bramble scrub. Patch of elder and hawthorn scrub at entrance to car park. Epiphytes indicative of airborne NOx pollution (e.g. *Orthotrichum diaphanum*, *Xanthoria parietina*. etc). Wren and blackbird active in scrub.
11. Southern transverse ramparts with unmanaged tall neutral grassland. Species poor for the most part but with some black knapweed. Eastern end of rampart has patches of acid grassland on embankments with transitions marked by wood sage.
12. Neutral grassland around tower. Mostly common couch with some ruderal tall herbs indicative of past disturbance – include mugwort and good King Henry.
13. Well with brick walls. Interior with hart’s-tongue and male fern and bryophytes including *Amblystegium serpens*.

14. Stand of dense Japanese knotweed by parking area

Plant species List

<i>Latin name</i>	<i>English name</i>
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<i>Sycamore</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>yarrow</i>
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	<i>Common bent</i>
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	<i>Creeping bent</i>
<i>Anbthoxanthum odoratum</i>	<i>Sweet vernal grass</i>
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<i>Cow parsley</i>
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	<i>False oat-grass</i>
<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>	<i>Mugwort</i>
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	<i>Daisy</i>
<i>Betula pendula</i>	<i>Silver birch</i>
<i>Brachythecium albicans</i>	<i>A moss</i>
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	<i>A moss</i>
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	<i>Heather</i>
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	<i>A moss</i>
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	<i>Common knapweed</i>
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	<i>Common mouse-ear</i>
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	<i>Clustered mouse-ear</i>
<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	<i>A moss</i>
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	<i>Rosebay willowherb</i>
<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	<i>Good king Henry</i>
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<i>Creeping thistle</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Spear thistle</i>
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	<i>Hawthorn</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	<i>Broom</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Cock's-foot</i>
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	<i>Tufted hair-grass</i>
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	<i>Wavy hair-grass</i>
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	<i>A moss</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<i>Foxglove</i>
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	<i>Broad buckler fern</i>
<i>Dryopteris felix-mas</i>	<i>Male fern</i>
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	<i>Common couch</i>
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	<i>A moss</i>
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	<i>Sheep's fescue</i>
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	<i>Meadow-fescue</i>
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	<i>Red fescue</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Ash</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<i>Cleavers</i>
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	<i>Heath bedstraw</i>
<i>Hedera helix</i>	<i>Ivy</i>
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<i>Hogweed</i>
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<i>Yorkshire fog</i>
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	<i>Creeping soft-grass</i>
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme ss.</i>	<i>A moss</i>

Hypochoeris radicata	<i>Common cat's-ear</i>
Ilex aquifolium	<i>Holly</i>
Juncus effusus	<i>Soft rush</i>
Knautia arvensis	<i>Field scabious</i>
Lathyrus linifolius	<i>Bitter vetch</i>
Lathyrus pratensis	<i>Meadow vetchling</i>
Lolium perenne	<i>Perennial rye-grass</i>
Lonicera periclymenum	<i>Honeysuckle</i>
Medicago lupulina	<i>Black medick</i>
Molinia caerulea	<i>Purple moor-grass</i>
Phyllitis scolopendrium	<i>Hart's-tongue fern</i>
Pilosella officinarum	<i>Mouse-eared hawkweed</i>
Plantago lanceolata	<i>Ribwort plantain</i>
Plantago major	<i>Greater plantain</i>
Poa annua	<i>Annual meadow-grass</i>
Poa pratensis	<i>Rough meadow-grass</i>
Poa trivialis	<i>Smooth meadow-grass</i>
Polytrichum piliferum	<i>A moss</i>
Polytrichum juniperinum	<i>A moss</i>
Pteridium aquilinum	<i>Bracken</i>
Quercus petraea	<i>Sessile oak</i>
Quercus robur	<i>Pedunculate oak</i>
Ranunculus repens	<i>Creeping buttercup</i>
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	<i>A moss</i>
Rosa canina	<i>Dog-rose</i>
Rubus fruticosus	<i>Bramble</i>
Rumex acetosa	<i>Sheep's sorrel</i>
Rumex acetosella	<i>Common sorrel</i>
Sambucus nigra	<i>Elder</i>
Senecio jacobaea	<i>Common ragwort</i>
Sorbus aucuparia	<i>Rowan</i>
Taraxacum officinalis	<i>Dandelion</i>
Teucrium scorodonia	<i>Wood sage</i>
Trifolium repens	<i>White clover</i>
Ulex europaeus	<i>Common gorse</i>
Ulex gallii	<i>Western gorse</i>
Urtica dioica	<i>Stinging nettle</i>
Vaccinium myrtillus	<i>Bilberry</i>

Birds

Based on field observations by the Castle Hill Ranger

Magpie
 Linnet
 Yellowhammer
 Kestrel
 Sparrowhawk
 Dunnuck
 Green Woodpecker
 Crow
 Pied Wagtail

Chaffinch
Blue Tit
Long Tailed Tit
Wheatear
Canada Goose
Fieldfare
Blackbird
Jay
Song Thrush
Swift
Swallow
House Marten
Goldfinch
Collared Dove
Wood Pigeon
Great Tit
Bullfinch
Lesser Black Backed Gull

Fungi

Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe psittacina
Hygrocybe chlorophana
Hygrocybe
Clavulinopsis fistulina

Appendix 7:
Condition Survey of Victoria Tower



Introduction

- A7.1 The Inspection (visual inspection only) was carried out on Tuesday September 27th between 10:30 and 14:30. The weather was intermittently sunny and overcast with occasional rain. The hilltop site is very exposed with a constant driving wind.
- A7.2 There was access to all rooms except to the stair to the upper turret; an under-stair space at the lowest level of the spiral stair and a lower ground floor room whose doorway has been bricked up. There was no access to the turret roof, which was not inspected.

Description

- A7.3 The tower stands at an elevation of about 275 metres above sea level on a prominent hilltop site now designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The Tower itself is a Grade II Listed Building.
- A7.4 The tower was built to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 and was completed in 1899. It is a tall, square tower of deliberately medieval appearance, of coursed millstone grit masonry, described by Pevsner as *'broad and heavy and has a high embattled stair turret'*.
- A7.5 The façades are irregularly punctuated by stone framed, flat headed windows, single or double lights, the latter with a central mullion.
- A7.6 The top storey of the main tower sits on a projecting string course and is divided on each façade into three bays by intermediate pilasters, each supported on a projecting console bracket and surmounted by a projecting cornice above the windows. The windows to this storey are regularly placed two-light windows, one to each bay, and have segmental arched tops rather than flat, and a central transom.
- A7.7 The corners of this storey are emphasised by clamping 'buttresses', again supported on console brackets at the string course. The parapet is battlemented, the height reducing to the centre to allow views across the landscape, and protected by an iron balustrade.
- A7.8 The north corner of the upper storey is battered out on the north and west faces to form a turreted tower that rises an additional storey [formerly twice as high]. The turret has small 'arrow slot' windows and a battlemented parapet. It is now surmounted by a radio mast.
- A7.9 The tower is reached from a car park within the hillfort but there is also a flight of steps on the west hillside to a lower path. The principal entrance door is

reached by an external stair on the northeast façade. A lower door on the same façade gives access to a basement storage and utility area.

Historical Development and alterations

19th Century:

A7.10 The tower was completed in 1899, funded by public subscription.

20th Century

A7.11 The Tower was 'restored' in 1959 because of concerns both with its structural safety and with the occasional use of the tower by suicides. The restoration resulted in some changes to the tower's appearance, both internally and externally:

- The pinnacle corner turret was reduced in height and the access stair bricked up.
- The original windows were removed and replaced with fixed, single paned glass or plastic sheet in timber frames.
- The internal and external masonry was heavily repointed in a cementitious material.
- The intermediate floors of massive stone slabs were replaced with reinforced, cast in-situ concrete slabs. These apparently lowered the original ceiling heights.
- A framework of galvanised metal or painted iron beams was inserted under the flat roof structure to support the base of the upper spiral stair.
- At some time the original timber doors have been replaced with heavy metal security doors.
- The stone flagged flat roof has been repaved with concrete flagstones.
- There are other minor inappropriate interventions.

21st Century

A7.12 The tower was repointed again, externally, as recently as 2002 using a gritted lime-based mortar and a more appropriate flush pointing style, restoring the intended appearance of the masonry.

Fabric

A7.13 The building is of massive millstone grit masonry construction. The external masonry is random coursed of squared blocks, rusticated and with some wind

erosion to the surface, with prominent ashlar quoins of sandstone. The window frames are of ashlar sandstone construction.

A7.14 There is no decorative detail or embellishment, with the exception of a nicely modelled projecting balcony on the northwest façade, the battlements to the roof parapets and the pilasters and projecting rainwater outlets to the top storey.

A7.15 The internal walls are of random rubble millstone grit, unsquared blocks set in lime mortar with a noticeable black grit content. The walls were not plastered or limewashed. Doorframes and other openings are of ashlar sandstone, the larger openings of gothic arched construction.

A7.16 The intermediate floors were formerly constructed of large slabs of sandstone, however these have been replaced with reinforced concrete slabs, cast in situ.

A7.17 The stairs are of large squared sandstone blocks set between supporting walls. There is no handrail.

A7.18 The stair from the fourth floor to the roof level, and formerly up into the turret, is a stone spiral stair with a central newel.

Room Gazetteer

A7.19 There are five floors plus a roof terrace and a turret tower. Principal access is via an external stair up to first floor level.

A7.20 The building is square on plan, each floor divided into two rooms by a northeast /southwest cross wall which supports the stair. On most floors the principal stair occupies the southwest room.

A7.21 Throughout the building the exposed west wall is generally affected by penetrating damp, with green mould growth.

Lower Ground Floor

A7.22 The floor is used as a store. The entrance is through a door set in the support wall for the upper flight of the external stair. The door to the northeast room is blocked, no access. The southwest area contains the main stair, the under stair space has been fitted with men's and women's WCs, now disused, and a store. The original door frame and door have been removed and replaced with a steel security door. Generally damp and poorly ventilated; much green mould growth. The blocked door has a cracked lintel.

First Floor

A7.23 Southwest section contains the main stair. The double storey height northeast section has been fitted with a prefabricated timber shed that serves as a ticket office and warden's office. At the rear of the ticket office is a partitioned room that contains police radio equipment, which is reasonably dry and less affected by green mould. The original stone external door frame and door have been removed and replaced with concrete jambs and a steel security door. The access stair to the lower ground floor is protected by 20th century security door.

Second Floor

A7.24 The southwest section of the second floor contains the main stair. The northeast section is entered from the south landing and contains an exhibition of the archaeology and history of the tower. The original three light window with a central door gave access to the external balcony on the northwest wall. The out lights have been blocked with masonry reducing the window to a single light.

Third Floor

A7.25 Southwest section contains the main stair. The northeast room is entered from the north landing and is subdivided by a partition wall.

Fourth Floor

A7.26 Southwest section contains the main stair and top landing. The northeast room is entered through a high pointed arched opening in the centre of the spine wall. The upper floor structure cuts across the pointed top of the arch. The north corner contains the spiral stone stair rising to the roof terrace. There is a small window opening in the southwest wall of the spiral stair compartment that has been blocked, as the introduced concrete floor slab cuts across it.

Roof Terrace

A7.27 Open terrace of concrete slabs contained within the stone parapet walls, and protected by railings. In the north quarter is the spiral stair compartment rising to the turret, the opening to the upper stair is bricked up. The terrace houses the base of a telescope, now missing; an ornate compass table showing directions to other monuments, and a concrete bench seat.

Findings and Recommendations

Externally

1. The external masonry is in good condition, with little significant erosion despite the exposed position, and well pointed. [However see (16.) below.]
2. There is no visible evidence of significant movement in the masonry or of cast iron brackets, staples or other fixings that might cause damage through rusting. Cast iron staples have been used to secure the parapet stones but these are adequately sealed with lead.
3. The original appearance of the tower has been altered by the removal of the top storey of the turret. Should the opportunity arise in the future consideration could be given to it's appropriate reinstatement.
4. There are no gutters and downpipes. Rainwater outlets consist of projecting lead pipes at both roof levels, through the parapet, and one at balcony level. This is an appropriate arrangement for this style of tower but has the disadvantage that rainwater falls onto the lower walls, adding to damp penetration. The effect is probably insignificant in this situation.
5. The original windows have been replaced with poor quality single glazed windows in timber frames, set in a cement frame with, for some reason, iron reinforcing bars. These windows are inappropriate both in appearance and in the poor quality of their materials. The iron frames are rusting and potentially could cause damage to the adjacent masonry. We have no evidence at present of the appearance of the original windows but the profile of the stone window frames and the presence of former fixing holes suggests that they would have been either:
 - a. Cast iron framed windows with small paned leaded lights, probably side hung casements, possibly with a small fixed light above, or
 - b. Fixed pane windows, leaded lights, with one vertical and two horizontal ferramenta.

A sketch drawing, undated, apparently produced when a new spiral stair between the first and second floors was being considered, suggests that the windows were [timber] double hung sash windows, however the sketch is of poor quality with several errors

and so is not reliable. Should the opportunity be presented in the future, this issue would benefit from further research into the original appearance of the windows.

6. The joints in the masonry units to the window frames do not appear to have been pointed at the same time as the wall masonry.
7. The full height window / door giving access to the upper balcony on the northwest façade has been reduced from three lights to a single window, non-opening. Should the opportunity arise in the future, consideration could be given to restoring the window to its original appearance. Continued access to the balcony is necessary to maintain the rainwater outlet.
8. A flat plinth of York stone paving slabs surrounds the tower. This should be kept well maintained.
9. The two original external doors have been replaced with metal security doors, slightly altering the external appearance of the tower. Should the opportunity arise in the future, consideration could be given to replacing them with doors of appropriate material [massive timber with cast iron, long-arm hinges?] and style, based on further research into their original appearance.
10. Similarly the modern timber door at the stair head onto the roof area could be replaced with a more appropriate door should the opportunity arise in the future.
11. The concrete paving slabs to the roof area would benefit from being replaced with York stone or other more appropriate paving material, should the opportunity to do so arise in the future. This would have the added benefit of allowing the damp proof membrane to the roof to be checked and repaired.
12. At the top of the tower, some spaced could be freed, and the overall appearance improved, by the removal of any disused fittings such as the telescope stand and old masonry fixings.
13. The tower is at significant risk of lightning strikes and the lightning protection should be checked and maintained regularly.

Internal

14. The present interior configuration of the tower is substantially as designed.
15. A prefabricated timber 'shed' has been inserted into the north side of the upper ground floor to act as a ticket kiosk and information desk. It is not of appropriate material or appearance and should the opportunity arise in the future consideration could be given to its replacement with a reception desk of a higher standard of design.
16. The tower walls are generally affected by penetrating damp causing green mould growth in many areas. The cause of the damp is not immediately obvious as the external masonry is well maintained, the stone flagged roof covering appears to be well pointed and free of cracks, apart from some minor open joints to the parapet construction. However photographs taken during rainstorms indicate that there is copious water penetration through the side jambs and cills of the windows, particularly on the west walls. Enough water is forced through the jambs that there is a visible flow of water down the main stairs, soaking into the internal walls and particularly affecting the lower levels. As the tower is kept closed for much of the time, introducing some ventilation would probably lead to an improvement.
17. There are some settlement or movement cracks evident in the internal wall surfaces. These do not appear to be significant but could be monitored to determine if they are stable, seasonal or ongoing. Some of these cracks have been pointed up and there does not appear to have been subsequent movement.
18. The internal walls were heavily repointed in a poor manner in 1959 using cement based mortar, which is damaging to the appearance of the masonry. Removal of the mortar would probably damage the masonry, so it should be left to fall off in due course, and the walls repointed when the opportunity arises.
19. There are some cracks to stone door lintols. These would benefit from being assessed and dealt with when the opportunity arises.
20. There is some slight, natural delamination of the surface of the sandstone but it is not significant.
21. The reinforced concrete intermediate floors are inappropriate and reduce the original room heights. The reinforcing bars have been set

too close to the underside surface of the concrete and are now exposed and rusting as a result of the damp in the walls. As part of the wider maintenance of the tower, the floors would benefit from being stripped out and replaced with stone slab or other more appropriate floors, although this would be difficult, expensive and potentially damaging to the historic fabric. Should the option to replace the floors be taken forward a strategy would be needed to deal with the exposed and rusting reinforcing. The floors could then be plastered, painted or otherwise treated to make them appear more in keeping with the character of the building.

22. The lower ground floor area has been converted in the past to accommodate men's and women's toilets. These are disused and could be converted into a useful storage area by the removal of the existing fittings and the rooms reinstated to their original configuration, should the opportunity arise.
23. The lower ground floor storage area is generally damp, badly lit and poorly ventilated. There is no access to one room as the doorway has been bricked up. The room could be opened up for survey, particularly for damage caused by damp. The lighting and ventilation could also be improved, should the opportunity to do so arise.
24. Lighting and electrical services generally are substandard and would benefit from assessment.
25. There is no handrail to the main stair, the insertion of a suitable rail could be considered in the future should the need to do so arise.
26. There is no wheelchair access or assistance for less able people. The tower would benefit generally from the undertaking of a full DDA assessment should the opportunity arise in the future.

Appendix 8: Setting of the Site



Introduction

- A8.1 This section presents a description of the setting of Castle Hill that is founded on an analysis of the concept of setting presented in Appendix 5 and an analysis of the Site's characteristics and historical and archaeological background.
- A8.2 Given that the Site is highly visually prominent and that it occupies an elevated position the visual aspects of its setting are particularly important both in terms of views of the Site and views from the Site. Consequently, this analysis focuses on these elements. This includes an analysis of the wider character of the area around the Site as its broadly rural setting is felt to contribute to its character, sense of place and use. The analysis also examines the character of the hilltop itself as this contributes both to the internal setting of the Site and people's experience of it from afar and when they are visiting the Site.
- A8.3 The analysis of setting also explores possible historical / archaeological relationships between the Site and other chronologically related remains in a wider area around the Site, particularly where these remains are visible in their own right and theoretically visible from the Site. However, these relationships are not considered to be particularly critical to the Site's setting.
- A8.4 The description begins with an analysis of the theoretical extent of the Site's visual setting as this defines the broad extent of its setting. This is followed by a general overview of the landscape character looking at the Site's situation within the wider landscape. This establishes a general background which then informs a more detailed review of the views from the Site and the views to the Site. This includes an analysis of the current character of the hilltop. Within this the analysis has also identified some of the key detractors in the setting and an area defined as the Site's immediate setting.
- A8.5 The section concludes with a brief analysis of possible relationships between the Site and other chronologically associated remains.

Theoretical extent of Setting (Zone of Visual Influence)

- A8.6 In terms of defining the theoretical extent of the Site's setting a GIS-based visibility analysis has been used to determine the maximum extent of land which could be seen from the Site (assuming no development or vegetation) and the maximum extent of land from which it would be possible to see the Site (assuming no development or vegetation).

- A8.7 Figure 15 models the theoretical viewshed of all land that could be visible from within the Site assuming that the observer was 1.8m high (assuming no development or vegetation). This was modelled to the geographical extent of the available OS elevation data and covers at least 10km around the Site.
- A8.8 Figure 16 models the theoretical viewshed of all land from which a 1.8m high observer could see the top of Castle Hill. This was modelled to the geographical extent of the available OS elevation data and covers at least 10km around the Site.
- A8.9 As can be seen the two viewsheds are broadly the same in terms of their relative extents. This reflects the dominant role that the topography of the area plays in structuring views to and from the Site. The viewshed analysis has defined the maximum theoretical extent of the visual setting of the Site.
- A8.10 The viewsheds and ridgelines also clearly identify a local area of land surrounding the Site defined by the Holme Valley and a ridgeline leading from Almondbury Common south west to Farnley Moor, which may particularly contribute to the setting of the Site (also see Figure 17). This immediate setting, as defined by the viewsheds and ridgelines, begins to identify an area that may be both more significant and more sensitive to change.

Landscape Character of the Wider Area

National Landscape Character

- A8.11 The Countryside Agency's Countryside Character study (1999) for England's natural and man made landscape identifies Castle Hill and its surrounding landscape as being located within the Yorkshire Southern Pennine Fringe Character Area (37). In relation to the Castle Hill area this character area can be described as follows:

The surrounding landscape to Castle Hill marks the transition from the Pennine uplands to the west to the lower, undulating landscapes of the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield to the east. This landscape is deeply dissected by a series of rivers, notably the River Colne and the River Holme. The rivers have created a deeply dissected landscape with high plateaux cut by steep sided valleys. Patterns of settlement have been strongly influenced by this dominant landform. Mills and factories, and their associated towns and transport routes, have been mainly confined to the valley bottoms and slopes where they have often spread in a linear form. In contrast the hill plateaux are characterised by tracts of treeless rough grazing on the higher ground, together with

extensive areas of enclosed pasture and remnant moorland. The old woollen town of Huddersfield dominates the Colne valley with its imposing local sandstone and 'gritstone' mill buildings. Scattered around are smaller settlements like Holmfirth which have a distinctly Pennine character, combining the dark 'gritstone' buildings with open hills and moorland. The immediate landscape can be characterised as follows:

- Eastern slopes of the Pennines, dropping from upland in the west down to the east, and dissected by numerous steep-sided valleys.
- Extensive urban influences from the matrix of large and small towns along the River Colne and Holme valleys.
- Close conjunction of large scale industry, urban areas and transport routes with open countryside.
- Predominance of local sandstone and 'gritstone' as a building material, notably in large and dominant industrial buildings.
- Urban development mainly confined by valleys creating dramatic interplay of views between settlements and the surrounding hillsides.
- Predominantly pastoral farming with strong linear patterns of walled enclosures on plateaux.
- Predominantly broadleaved woodlands on steep valley sides forming important backdrops to industrialised areas.
- Impression of a well wooded landscape even though tree cover is relatively sparse overall.
- Dense network of roads, canals and railways.

Local landscape Types

A8.12 In addition to the general description provided above, and in the absence of existing regional or local landscape character studies that cover this area, a broad analysis of the landscape character of the area around the Site has been undertaken based on current Landscape Institute guidance. This analysis has focussed on defining Landscape Types rather than Landscape Character Areas as Types were felt to be appropriate in this instance given the requirement for the analysis to identify the broad nature of the Site's setting.

Upland Plateaux with Pastoral Agriculture

A8.13 These upland plateaux are situated on high land between the numerous valleys. Predominately the landuse is pastoral agriculture with no significant settlements, usually just isolated farmsteads. Castle Hill itself sits on an upland plateau, which is situated between the River Holme, River Colne and Fenay Beck Valleys. This plateau forms a definite topographical setting to the immediate landscape around Castle Hill.

Upland Remnant Moorland with Pastoral Agriculture

A8.14 Like the upland plateaux, upland remnant moorlands are situated on high land between the numerous valleys. Predominately the landuse is once again pastoral agriculture with no significant settlements, usually just isolated farmsteads. However, within these areas some remnant moorland can often be found or more often the pre-existence of the moor is evident through place names such as Emley Moor, Honley Moor, Norland Moor and Hartshead Moor.

Upland Moorland

A8.15 The Pennines form a significant area of upland moorland. Within this area the upland moorland is defined by the boundary of the Peak District National Park. The landuse is natural moorland. Outside of the park most of the moorland has been lost due to farming practices.

Significant Urban Settlements

A8.16 The pattern of settlements in the area has been influenced by the valleys with the larger urban areas being situated in the wider valleys. This is most apparent at the confluence of the River Colne and River Holme where Huddersfield is located. These large settlements are significantly dominated by their built form. Other significant urban settlements in the area include Holmfirth, Dewsbury, Meltham and Mirfield.

Valleys with Significant Linear Spread of Settlements and Pastoral Agriculture

A8.17 Built development has mainly been confined to the valley bottoms and slopes where they have often spread in a linear form. Landuse is predominately built form in the valley bottoms and pastoral farming at the top of the valley sides. Typical examples in the area include Slaithwaite in the River Colne Valley, Elland in the River Calder Valley and Brockholes in the River Holme Valley.

Valleys with Pastoral Agriculture, Scattered Settlements and Significant Broadleaf Woodland

A8.18 The significant landscape type in the area is the pastoral agricultural nestled amongst the valleys. Scattered within this landscape are numerous small settlements like Highburton and Shepley. In many locations there are significant patches of broadleaf woodland on the valley sides. This is very apparent in the Fenay Beck Valley corridor.

Valleys with Pastoral Agriculture and Scattered Settlements

A8.19 The difference between this landscape type and the previous is the lack of any significant broadleaf woodland cover. Typical locations within this area include the land to the west of Linthwaite and around Skelmanthorpe.

Valleys with Pastoral Agriculture

A8.20 As the distances increase away from the main river valleys the settlements tend to get smaller and more dispersed. Farmsteads are the prominent built form within the pastoral agricultural landscape. This landscape can be found to the south east of Castle Hill around High Flatts and Ingbirchworth.

Views from the Site

A8.21 The analysis of views from the Site begins with an overview of the broad nature of the views from the Site in terms of a series of Sectors in which the differing landscape character of the wider area affects the nature of the view (see Figure 19). This is followed by a description of the views out from the Site and a review of the current character of the hilltop from which the majority of these views are gained; this includes the identification of the current detractors.

View Sectors

Urban Development confined by Valleys

A8.22 To the north of Castle Hill lies the town of Huddersfield. The two valleys of the River Colne and River Holme meet and provide a wide valley bottom ideally suited to a large settlement. Tall mill chimneys act as focal points along with imposing local sandstone and 'gritstone' mill buildings.

Urban / Rural Fringe defined by Scattered Small Settlements

A8.23 To the north east the dense urban form of Huddersfield breaks up into small scattered settlements along the valley bottoms and sides. Small pockets of broadleaved woodland can be seen on the valley sides.

Rural Pastoral Farming with Broadleaved Woodlands on the Valley Sides

A8.24 To the south east the dominant feature is pastoral farming and large areas of broadleaved woodland on the valley sides. Small scattered farmsteads are the only built form to be seen.

Rural Pastoral Farming set against the backdrop of the Pennines

A8.25 The eastern slopes of the Pennines form a backdrop of open hills and moorland. In between pastoral agriculture and scattered farmsteads define the key views. The strong form of the Holme Valley crosses the foreground.

Urban / Rural Fringe defined by linear spread of Settlements along the Valleys

A8.26 To the east the dense urban form of Huddersfield is met by the linear spread of settlements along the Colne Valley. The strong form of the Holme Valley crosses the foreground.

Views from the Site by compass point

A8.27 The views out of the Site fall under four broad categories:

Views north west out of the Site

A8.28 Views northwest are characterised by the extensive urban influences of Huddersfield and other settlements along the Colne Valley (Viewpoint A Figure 19). The ridgeline along the far valley side of the River Colne defines the extent of the zone of visual influence. Significantly in the foreground there is a ridgeline along the Holme Valley that forms a visually distinct line between the built up form of the Colne Valley and the near by rural plateaux from which Castle Hill rises out of.

Views south west out of the Site

A8.29 Views south west characterised by the eastern slopes of the Pennines in the background and pastoral farming with strong linear patterns of enclosures on the Holme Valley plateaux (Viewpoint B on Figure 19). The near ridgeline of the Pennines defines the extent of the zone of visual influence. Like the north west views, in the foreground there is a significant ridgeline along the Holme Valley that forms a visually distinct line between the foreground and the background. However, there is very little built form to be seen apart from isolated farmsteads and the odd settlement.

Views south east out of the Site

A8.30 Views south east characterised by predominantly broadleaved woodlands on the valley sides and pastoral farming on the plateaux's (Viewpoint C on Figure 19). The ridgeline along Flockton Moor and Emley Moor defines the extent of the zone of visual influence. The immediate foreground is no longer defined by the Holme Valley but a ridgeline leading from Almondbury Common south west to Farnley Moor. This gradually rising ridgeline encloses most of the views to the foreground. There is no built form to be seen except for a few isolated farmsteads and Emley Mast standing out in the skyline situated on Emley Moor.

Views north east out of the Site

A8.31 Views north east characterised by small settlements scattered amongst pastoral farming (Viewpoint D on Figure 19). The ridgeline along the near valley side of the River Colne defines the extent of the zone of visual influence. The immediate foreground is defined by a lower plateau on Castle Hill itself. In the middle ground a ridgeline can be seen that carries on from Almondbury Common west to Ashes Common. A number of prominent settlements lie within the valleys beyond this ridgeline to form the urban / rural fringe to Huddersfield.

Character of the Hilltop

A8.32 The hilltop is generally open and exposed with clear intervisibility throughout. However, local topographic form, e.g. to the south of Victoria Tower, and limited woody vegetation can obscure views across the Site.

A8.33 This open aspect allows visitors to experience extensive and wide ranging 360 degree views from most areas of the Site and in particular from the Outer Bailey and the area around Victoria Tower (including its summit). These views and the general character of the hilltop are however affected by a number of significant visual detractors including the current telegraph poles. These poles are also visible in views to the Site. In addition, some windblown vegetation, in particular hawthorn trees, intrude on views across and out of the Site. This vegetation does however have ecological value and should therefore be managed in a manner that balances the need to retain an open aspect on the hilltop, retain wide views out of the Site and maintain a diverse range of ecological habitats.

A8.34 Overall, the open exposed nature of the hilltop is critical to its setting. Future potential enhancement proposals and maintenance regimes should be cognisant of this fact and seek to retain this openness.

Overview and Significance of views out of the Site

- A8.35 Significantly all of these viewpoints allow the viewer to see a wide panoramic of the surrounding landscape. In most cases there are clear views out across the landscape for approximately 7km (4.4miles) and where views are afforded down the river valleys and to high ground this is extended to approximately 10km (6.2miles).
- A8.36 When looking out from Castle Hill it is apparent that the Site sits within a distinct foreground and background. The foreground is defined by a ridgelines created by the Holme Valley to the north west and south west, and Ashes Common, Almondbury Common & Farnley Moor to the north east and south east (see Figure 17). These ridgelines form a foreground of approximately 3km (1.9miles) in diameter to the Site. The background is framed by ridgelines created by the Colne Valley to the north east and north west, the Pennines to the south west and Flockton Moor & Emley Moor to the east. These ridgelines form a foreground of approximately 14km (8.7miles) in diameter to the Site.

Views of the Site

- A8.37 Castle Hill can be easily experienced without even visiting it as the views of the Site from afar provide some of the first experiences of the Site for people and are an important aspect of its setting. The Site's visual prominence means that it is visible from many places within the viewshed (see Figure 16). As such it has not been possible to identify all the views of the Site. However, there are key views from the urban centre of Huddersfield and many of the wider suburban areas that are particularly treasured by local communities and that make a significant contribution to the Site's role as a major landmark and iconic feature for Almondbury, Huddersfield and Kirklees.

- A8.38 The following broadly describes the views to the Site from the wider area.

Views to the Site from the north

- A8.39 It is the form of Castle Hill that stands visually dominant when viewed from the north as typically seen from the M62 (near Junctions 24 and 25) and Hartshead Moor Services (Viewpoint 1 on Figure 19). In particular the distinct steep slopes on the south west side of the hill catch your eye first and lead you up to the tower, which appears to sit on the very edge of the hill. It is visually apparent that Castle Hill sits in a prominent location overlooking a valley that winds around it. The top of the tower just juts into skyline above the Pennines to the south west.

Views to the Site from the east

A8.40 From the east as typically seen from Emley Moor next to Emley Mast the form of Castle Hill is not as distinct as when viewed from the north (Viewpoint 2 on Figure 19). However the steep slopes on the south west side are still prominent along with the tower. Visually Castle Hill seems to form a high part of a ridge that overlooks two valleys, one to the west and one to the east. Castle Hill and the tower sit below the horizon formed by the Colne Valley to the west.

Views to the Site from the south

A8.41 It is the tower that sits visually prominent in the skyline when viewed from the south as typically seen from Holmfirth (Viewpoint 3 on Figure 19). Silhouetted against the sky the tower sits proud amongst a range of rolling hills. Once again it is the steep slopes on the south west side of Castle Hill that are the prominent land form, but it is the tower that catches your eye first.

Views to the Site from the south west (Pennines)

A8.42 Castle Hill forms a distinctive promontory in the landscape when viewed from the south west as typically seen from the Peak District National Park on the eastern foothills of the Pennines (Viewpoint 4 on Figure 19). The steep sides to Castle Hill can be seen to the west and east and form a definite mound. When viewed from here the real prominence of Castle Hill within its surrounding landscape can be appreciated. The way the hill juts out and rises above its surroundings denotes how it has such a good visual dominance over its immediate and distant landscape. However, when viewed from the east on a clear day the Site may not be the most visually significant feature within the landscape, Emley Mast will probably catch your eye first.

Views to the Site from the west

A8.43 It is the tower that sits visually prominent in the skyline when viewed from the west as typically seen from Nettleton Hill (Viewpoint 5 on Figure 19). Silhouetted against the sky the tower sits proud on the horizon. Once again it is the steep slopes on the south west side of Castle Hill that are the prominent land form, but it is the tower that catches your eye first. The whole length of Castle Hill is also evident from this position. However, when viewed from the east on a clear day the Site may not be the most visually significant feature within the landscape, Emley Mast will probably catch your eye first.

Overview and significance of views to the Site

A8.44 When viewed from all sides the Site is the dominant feature within the landscape except for on a clear day when the height of Emley Mast becomes prominent in the east.

A8.45 It is clear that the Site has a very significant prominence within its surrounding landscape. It is mainly the distinct form of Castle Hill that is the prominent feature within the landscape, particularly its steep slopes on its south west side. However, where the tower sits above the horizon it is then the tower that becomes the prominent feature.

A8.46 These views are critical to the Site’s significance and its role in the modern and historic landscape. This visual prominence directly relates to the Castle Hill’s value and use throughout the last 4000 years.

Relationships between the Site and associated archaeological / historical features

A8.47 The tabular analysis and Figure 20 identifies a series of relationships between Castle Hill and chronologically related features in the wider area. These relationships include a series of defined views to and from key visible features in the wider landscape such as other medieval settlements and visible prehistoric sites. In addition, a series of non visual relationships are also identified. However, as noted in Appendix 5 these non-visual relationships may not form part of the Site’s setting.

Reference number	Type of Relationship	Description of Relationship
1 Castle Hall Hill, Mirfield	Non-visual	This site has a non-visual relationship with Castle Hill. However it has a close relationship with Castle Hill as it is also a motte and bailey that formed part of the Honour of Pontefract, and was founded around the same time as the motte and bailey on Castle Hill. It is a Scheduled Monument and elements of it, in particular the outer ditch, survive well above ground.
2 and 10 Beacon Hill bowl barrow and the Ring of Stones	Visual	This is the site of a Bronze Age bowl barrow known as Beacon Hill. It has a visual relationship with Castle Hill as it located on high ground to the west, and it may be of a similar date to the early occupation on the hill.
3 Late prehistoric enclosed settlement on Oldfield Hill	Visual	This is a later hilltop enclosure which can be seen from Castle Hill. It is from a period of activity, and is an occupation site similar to the early occupation at Castle Hill. Elements of the cairnfield survive above ground.

Reference number	Type of Relationship	Description of Relationship
4 Old Bull Ring 5 Castle Hill 6 Hagg Wood 7 Honley Old Wood 8 Slate Pits Wood 11 Ringstone Edge Moor	Visual	Later prehistoric cairnfields which can be seen from Castle Hill. They are from a period of activity similar to the early occupation at Castle Hill. Elements of the cairnfields survive above ground.
12 Meg Dyke	Visual	This is a later hilltop enclosure which can be seen from Castle Hill. It is from a period of activity, and is an occupation site similar to the early occupation at Castle Hill.
13 Kirklees Park Camp	Visual	This is a site that displays similar characteristics to the later prehistoric occupation site at Castle Hill. It has evidence for a univallate Iron Age enclosure, and also commands views to and from Castle Hill. It appears to have a have a very clear visual and chronological relationship with Castle Hill.
14 St John the Baptist Church, Kirkburton	Non-visual	Whilst the church does not have a visual relationship with Castle Hill, its foundation date, roughly 10th/11th century, suggests that there may well have been a close relationship between it and any occupation on the Hill at this time.
15 Bronze Age cairn cemetery, with associated settlement, and Iron Age settlement at Saville Wood	Non-visual	This site cannot be seen from Castle Hill, but it is has a close chronological link with it, in particular because it is the site of an Iron Age settlement, similar to that at Castle Hill. The remains of a Bronze Age cairnfield also survive here, but it is not thought that it survives above ground.
16 Woodsome medieval settlement, Farnley Tyas	Non-visual	The remains of a medieval settlement, with its origins in the 12th century are believed to survive here, close to Farnley Tyas. Whilst it is not visible from Castle Hill it is possible that shares a relationship with the medieval occupation of the Hill.

Reference number	Type of Relationship	Description of Relationship
17 Possible medieval settlement at Bootham Hall Road, Golcar	Visual	The remains of a possible medieval settlement survive on this site. It appears that the majority of the remains are now obscured by modern development, however it would have had views to and from Castle Hill during its period of occupation
18 Possible medieval settlement close to Green Side Road	Non-visual	The possible remains of a medieval settlement survive here, they do not survive above ground and do not have views to and from Castle Hill. However, during its occupation the settlement may well have been associated with Castle Hill as it would have been within the administration area of the motte and bailey.
19 The Grange of Roche Abbey called 'Timberwood'	Non-visual	This is the site of a grange associated with Roche Abbey, near Maltby. The Abbey was founded in 1147 and it is possible that the grange, known as Timberwood, would have closely associated with the motte and bailey on Castle Hill.
20 Cropmark complex, possibly representing prehistoric enclosures on Rowley Hill	Visual	A complex of cropmarks on Rowley Hill and visible from Castle Hill. The nature of the cropmarks is unknown but it is possible that they relate to prehistoric settlement activity.
21 Anti-aircraft battery and possible POW camp	Visual	Part of a Second World War anti-aircraft battery, which had a close association with the observation post on top of Castle Hill.
22 to 26 Sites of medieval hamlets around Thurstonland	Non-visual	These are the possible sites of medieval hamlets which cannot be seen from Castle Hill. However, their proximity to Castle Hill suggests that they may have been associated with activity on the Hill during the medieval period.
27 Area of cropmarks close to Castle Hill	Visual	This site is a complex of cropmarks located roughly 1km to the south-east of Castle Hill. They can be seen from the hilltop and it is possible that they relate to later prehistoric, or medieval settlement / agricultural activity close to the Hill. The exact nature and extent of the cropmarks has not been ascertained to date.

A8.48 The visual relationships between chronologically related sites (that are in their own right visible) and Castle Hill certainly form part of its setting and are considered to contribute to its setting. The non-visual relationships and the visual relationships to sites with no visible surface expression may, under a strict definition of setting, not form part of Castle Hill's setting. These

elements do however form part of its wider group value and historical and archaeological significance.

Summary

- A8.49 The above analysis provides a description of the extent and characteristics of the Site ranging from its general situation through to the identification of the many components of the setting. This provides a baseline against which future change can be monitored and the potential impacts of new development assessed.
- A8.50 Taken together the numerous components of the Site's setting present a complex picture of a highly prominent rural and urban fringe site that overlooks the eastern slopes of the Pennines, which is dissected by numerous steep sided valleys. Urban development is mainly confined to the valleys and therefore in many cases does form a significant aspect of the Site's setting. However, Huddersfield which sits at the confluence of the River Colne and River Holme does play a major part in the Sites setting and helps tell the story of the wider landscapes development and industrialisation in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- A8.51 The underlying topography and the associated rural areas mean that the Site has a very extensive visual setting, over 10km in some places. Within this area views of the Site form part of the daily backdrop for many people's lives and are particularly valued by these communities. In response to the recent public consultation 97% of people indicated that they agreed or agreed strongly with the statement that Castle Hill was a "Familiar local landmark that represents the area", whilst 96% felt that "Views of the Hill and Victoria Tower from the surrounding area" were important.
- A8.52 The topography also provides the Site with a defined local setting (see Figure 17). This local setting and overall setting that have been defined by analysing the landscape character, theoretical viewsheds and views to and from the Site can be illustrated by plotting the significant ridgelines in the area. This setting, and in particular the immediate setting, will require careful management over the coming decades to ensure that key characteristics and features of this setting are appropriately conserved and that new developments are appropriate in terms of the location, scale and mass.
- A8.53 The immediate setting of the Site will be both more significant and more sensitive to change and therefore there are a number of key locations where targeted management will be needed to ensure the visual setting of the Site is not harmed.

A8.54 Within the Site itself the open and exposed nature of the Site is critical to its setting as this allows for the extensive and wide ranging views that exist, as well as providing inter-visibility between the various areas on the hilltop. Currently, telegraph poles and limited areas of woody vegetation are degrading this character. In the future, any potential enhancement of the hilltop will need to be sensitively designed to ensure that it does not significantly impact on this open and exposed character.

A8.55 Given the pressures that have faced the Site and its setting over the past 100 years, in particular the increase in visitor numbers and vehicles, and the construction and subsequent demolition of the Castle Hill Hotel, it is surprising that its setting has survived in the condition that it has and that the Site can still be readily appreciated in its local and wider topographical and landscape context. However, the pace of change in the setting has accelerated in the last 30 or so years and this pattern of expanding development from the valleys to the plateaux is perhaps the largest single threat facing the setting of the Site. The connections between the Site and the rural areas beyond are a fundamental aspect of its setting and in part of its significance the retention of these is therefore essential if the historical connections between the Site and its setting are to be maintained. However, the relationships between the urban fringe and rural areas form a key aspect of the Site's setting and provide much of its visual interest. These relationships also allow viewers to appreciate and understand the complex story of the wider landscapes development through time.

Appendix 9:
Other Relevant Plans & Policies



Introduction

A9.1 This Appendix identifies relevant national, regional and local statutory policies that might relate to the future management of Castle Hill and also highlights a number of non-statutory strategies that could also influence or support future management and conservation. Future proposals for the management and conservation of Castle Hill would need to be cognisant of the requirements of the following. The Policies outlined in Section 5 reflect the guidance contained in many of the relevant plan and policies and the opportunities and way forward identified in Section 6 and the Enhancement Proposals document also reflect this guidance.

Relevant designations

A9.2 The Site is covered by four principal designations:

- Green Belt
- Scheduled Monument (see Figure 2);
- Listed Building (Victoria Tower); and
- A Special Site in an Area of High Landscape Value.

A9.3 These designations place restrictions on activity and development on the Hill.

National statutory plans, policies and guidance

A9.4 The following are the key statutes relevant to the future management, conservation and development of Castle Hill.

- Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAA) 1979
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)
- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

A9.5 The following are some of the key national planning policy guidance notes or planning policy statements relevant to the Plan Area:

- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment
- Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning
- Planning Policy Guidance 21: Tourism

Regional statutory plans, policies and guidance.

A9.6 The Regional Spatial Strategy 12: Yorkshire and the Humber is the relevant regional plan.

- E6 Tourism
- T7 Tourism Related Transport Measures
- N1 Biodiversity
- N2 Historic and Cultural Resources
- N3 Landscape Character

Local Statutory plans, policies and guidance: Kirklees Unitary Development Plan

A9.7 The Kirklees Unitary Development Plan is the relevant planning document; key policies include:

- B3, B13 and B15
- BE2, BE3, BE4, BE9, BE10, BE11, BE20, BE21, BE22 and BE23
- C13
- D8
- EP1(iv), EP11, EP25, EP26,
- NE1, NE8 and NE8a
- R2, R13, and R21
- T1, T2, T10, T12, T14, T17, T19 and T21

A9.8 Details of policies with specific relevance to the Castle Hill Conservation Management Plan are set out below:

BE9: New development should have no detrimental effect on the archaeological value of class i or ii sites. Only when other planning considerations constitute an overriding factor will development be permitted, subject to policy BE10.

BE10: Where a development proposal affects the archaeological value of a class i, ii or iii site, the applicant may be required to provide an archaeological evaluation of the area so that the council, before deciding the application can determine whether:

- i** The Site merits preservation in situ;
- ii** Proper provision for excavation and recording Needs to be made before development proceeds; or
- iii** No action is necessary.

D8: Within the green belt, except in very special circumstances, to be demonstrated by applicants, planning permission will not be granted for inappropriate development, i.e.:

i the construction of new buildings other than for agriculture and forestry, essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, limited affordable housing which complies with policy h11, cemeteries and other uses of land which preserve the openness of the green belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it, namely:

- Regulating the growth of urban areas;
- Preventing the coalescence of settlements;
- Preserving the open land that extends into the urban area for recreational and amenity use;
- Providing for easy access to open country; and
- Assisting in the process of urban regeneration;

AND

ii the carrying out of engineering and other operations and changes of use unless they maintain the openness of the green belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it (set out in i above).

Development which is appropriate should not detract from the visual amenity of the green belt by reason of siting, materials or design.

NE8: Development which would adversely affect landscape quality will not be permitted within areas of high landscape value. In these locations particular attention should be paid to siting, design and construction materials and the treatment of associated land.

R21: Proposals for development within the boundary of Castle Hill, as shown on the proposals map, should have regard to:

- i The status of the hill as an ancient monument;
- ii The significance of the hill as a landscape feature;
- iii The effect of the local road network and pedestrian movement on the hill; and
- iv The recreation and educational potential of the Site.

T10: New development will not normally be permitted if it will create or materially add to highway safety or environmental problems or, in the case of development which will attract or generate a significant number of journeys, if it cannot be served adequately by the existing highway network and by public transport. Proposals will be expected to incorporate appropriate highway infrastructure designed to meet relevant safety standards and to complement the appearance of the development.

T19: The provision of off-street parking will be required in new developments in accordance with the standards set out in the Proposed Enhancements document. Proposals for development which will attract or generate a significant number of journeys and which are to be located where accessibility to public transport is poor should include arrangements for the improvement of public transport provision, in addition to meeting the parking standards.

Future change

A9.9 The current planning system is in the process of undergoing major review and restructuring. This includes the ongoing Heritage Protection Review, the development of a new Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humberside and the future Local Development Framework.

A9.10 These changes could alter the planning framework under which Castle Hill would be managed and consequently affect future decisions and approaches.

It will therefore be important to review these changes as they occur and where possible seek to influence emerging plans and policies for the benefit of the conservation of Castle Hill.

Environmental Stewardship

A9.11 The introduction of the Environmental Stewardship programme by DEFRA provides an opportunity for the protection of the historic landscape surrounding Castle Hill, and for the protection and encouragement of wildlife corridors leading to and from the Hill (see Key Policy 2, and FD3).

A9.12 The aim is to encourage a large number of farmers across a wide area of farmland to deliver simple yet effective environmental management, and requires a basic level of environmental management. There is a wide range of over 50 options to choose from (e.g. hedgerow management, stone wall maintenance, low input grassland, buffer strips, and arable options), to cover all farming types.

A9.13 Within this context the Environmental Stewardship scheme being promoted and managed by DEFRA has the opportunity to assist the land managers within the Study Area, and surrounding areas, with delivering an integrated land management regime that could enhance biodiversity, improve access and conserve archaeological remains.

“Environmental Stewardship is a new agri-environment scheme which provides funding to farmers and other land managers in England who deliver effective environmental management on their land.

The scheme is intended to build on the recognised success of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Countryside Stewardship Schemes and its primary objectives are to:

- *conserve wildlife (biodiversity)*
- *maintain and enhance landscape quality and character*
- *protect the historic environment and natural resources*
- *promote public access and understanding of the countryside*
- *resource protection*

Within the primary objectives, it also has the secondary objectives of:

- *genetic conservation*
- *flood management*

Environmental Stewardship has three elements:

Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) is a ‘whole farm’ scheme open to all farmers and land managers who farm their land conventionally. Acceptance will be guaranteed provided you can meet the scheme requirements. If you have a mix of conventionally and organically farmed land, or if all your land is farmed organically, you should apply for OELS.

Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS) is a ‘whole farm’ scheme similar to the ELS, open to farmers who manage all or part of their land organically and who are not receiving aid under the Organic Aid Scheme (OAS) or Organic Farming Scheme (OFS).

Higher Level Stewardship (HLS), which will be combined with ELS or OELS options, aims to deliver significant environmental benefits in high priority situations and areas.

ELS provides a straightforward approach to supporting the good stewardship of the countryside. OELS takes a similar approach but is geared to organic and organic/ conventional mixed farming systems. HLS is designed to build on ELS and OELS to form a comprehensive agreement that achieves a wide range of environmental benefits across the whole farm. HLS concentrates on the more complex types of management where land managers need advice and support and where agreements will be tailored to local circumstances.” (www.defra.gov.uk)

A9.14 The implementation of Entry Level, Organic Entry Level or Higher Level Stewardship in the Study Area, and surrounding areas, could deliver significant benefits for the conservation of its significances. Particularly as both schemes include objectives for protecting historic features and the wider historic landscape.

A9.15 Castle Hill lies within the Yorkshire Pennine Southern Fringe, and key opportunities within this area which land managers may take up through this programme are:

- Manage lowland heath, species-rich meadows and pastures and moorland habitats.
- Maintain and restore traditional field boundaries.
- Conserve sites of archaeological and historical importance.
- Provide new or improved public access routes and promote a greater understanding of the countryside.

A9.16 From looking at the opportunities identified above, the benefits of encouraging the local land owners and managers (following appropriate consultation by the

Council) to apply for the Environmental Stewardship are fairly obvious. With the protection of the surrounding rural landscape comes the preservation of Castle Hill's setting within the wider landscape, as well as the protection of surrounding historic remains, both known and as yet unknown, as well as the protection and enhancement of wildlife corridors leading to and from the hill.

Appendix 10: Stakeholder Consultation



A10.1 The preparation of the Plan required significant input from a number of key stakeholders, who's detailed knowledge and experience of the Site were of particular importance and use. During the process of the Plan's preparation a series of meetings, correspondence and conversations were undertaken with representatives from the following organisations / bodies. Their invaluable input is acknowledged:

- Lead members for regeneration and local Ward members;
- Director of Regeneration of KMC;
- The Head of KMC Culture and Leisure Services;
- Officers from Partnerships and Procurement Service of KMC;
- Officers from Culture and Leisure Services of KMC inc Countryside Unit, Community History Service and Parks and Open Spaces;
- Officers from the Environment Unit of KMC;
- Officers from the KMC Public Rights of Way Unit;
- Officers from Design and Property Services of KMC;
- Economic Development Service including Marketing and Tourism Unit of KMC;
- Highways and Planning Officers of KMC;
- The Huddersfield Civic Society;
- The Huddersfield and District Archaeological Society;
- The Huddersfield Geology Group;
- The Almondbury (Castle Hill) Civic Associates;
- Bradford University, Department of Archaeological Sciences; and
- The Thandi Partnership.

Atkins Heritage
3200 Century Way Thorpe Park
Leeds LS15 8ZB

Further information about Castle Hill and the
Conservation Management Plan can be found
on the Council's Website www.kirklees.gov.uk