9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to identify any potential significant effects of the proposed Spicer Hill Wind Farm ('the Development') upon the Cultural Heritage resource of the Development site and surrounding area. Cultural heritage resources include Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), other non-designated archaeological sites recorded in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields.

The assessment is intended to identify cultural heritage sites which may be affected, either directly (*e.g.* through physical disturbance during construction) or indirectly (*e.g.* through changes to visual and archaeological setting) during construction, throughout the operation or from de-commissioning of the Development. The potential for significant effects is then assessed.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Consultations – a summary of consultation undertaken in relation to this assessment;
- Guidance – a summary of guidance referred to as part of the assessment;
- Methodology – describing the methods used in baseline surveys and in the assessment of the significance of effects;
- Baseline Description – a description of the site based on the results of surveys, desk information and consultations;
- Information Gaps – a summary of the main uncertainties encountered in the assessment;
- Potential Effects – identification and assessment of the ways in which the site could be affected by the proposed wind farm;
- Mitigation – a description of measures recommended to off-set the identified potential effects;
- Residual Effects – a assessment of the significance of the effects of the Development, after mitigation measures have been implemented;
- Cumulative Effects – an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Development in conjunction with existing, consented and proposed wind farms within the assessment area;
- Summary of Effects; and
- Statement of Significance.

9.2 CONSULTATION

Consultation was undertaken with both statutory and son-statutory consultees, both at the Scoping stage, as described in Chapter 2: *Environmental Impact Assessment* of this ES, and as part of the assessment process. The responses are summarised in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1 Consultation Responses

Consultee	Response
South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service	Stated that the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be affected within the site should be assessed. This should include mitigation to cover the potential for flint assemblages to survive within topsoil, as well as fills of cut features. Required that the impact assessment consider the potential impact upon the settings of features beyond the site boundary. Supplied data from County Historic Environment Record.
English Heritage	English Heritage supplied data on nationally designated

Consultee	Response
	cultural heritage features held by the National Monuments Record. English Heritage strongly advised that the conservation and archaeological staff from the Local Authority should be closely involved in preparation of an EIA. Proposal should cover a zone of influence of 10km to study the impact of the setting and visual amenity of historic places. Proposal should assess impact as laid out in PPG 15 and 16 and PPS 22. Photomontages may be appropriate.

9.3 RELEVANT GUIDANCE

The assessment has taken into account the following guidance and legislation:

- *PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment* (1994) and *PPG16 Archaeology and Planning* (1990) provide guidance on development and historic interests such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and on dealing with known and unknown archaeological remains through the planning system;
- Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983) and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required before any work affecting the fabric of a Scheduled Monument can be carried out; and
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Works that affect the character and appearance of such structures may require an approval from the Local Planning Authority via a procedure set out in the act.

The following guidance and advice was also considered, although not all is specific to England:

- *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999). This advises that the aim of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the Development site boundary and that from this an appraisal can be made on the presence or absence of archaeology;
- *Planning Advice Note Archaeology - Planning Process and Scheduled Monument Procedures* (PAN 42, Scottish Executive) provides advice on the handling of archaeological matters within the planning process and on the separate control over *Scheduled Monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979);
- *Planning Advice Note - Renewable Energy Technologies* (PAN 45, Revised 2002, Scottish Executive) provides useful advice and information for on-shore wind power, and contains guidance on the visual effects from wind turbines
- *Landscape Appraisal for Onshore Wind Development*, University of Newcastle 2003;
- Guidelines on the Environmental Impacts of Wind Farms and Small Scale Hydroelectric Schemes, Scottish Natural Heritage, 2001;
- *Visual Assessment of Wind Farms – Best Practice*, University of Newcastle (for Scottish Natural Heritage), 2002; and
- *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment,* English Heritage, 2005. This emphasises that potential effects on the historic environment be addressed at all levels of an EIA, and that the implications of Development upon the resource be reflected at all levels of planning (regional, local etc.). Indirect effects upon settings are to be assessed, and physical damage to historic sites avoided. Consideration of the reversibility of schemes should be considered.

9.4 METHODOLOGY

This assessment has involved the following:

- Consultation with the statutory and non-statutory bodies to gain data establishing the baseline conditions for the Development site and its surrounding area;
- Desk-based studies and site visits to contribute to and validate data relevant to establishing the baseline conditions;
- Assessment of the effects expected from the Development and their potential effect upon the existing conditions;
- Assessment of the significance of the effects taking into account the sensitivity of the Development site (and selected features beyond the Development site), the magnitude of potential effects (both direct and indirect) and the likelihood of such effects occurring; and
- Identification of means to mitigate and avoid, where possible, any potential effects, as well as the assessment of the residual effects which may exist after application of any mitigation.

A detailed method statement for the assessment of effects and their significance is presented in Section 9.4.1, below.

9.4.1 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of effects on the cultural heritage is concerned with direct (physical) and indirect (largely visual) effects.

9.4.1.1 Direct (physical)

Assessment of physical effects considers direct effects to the cultural heritage, where sites or potential (buried) sites are in danger of being disturbed or destroyed. Physical effects are likely to occur during construction and decommissioning phases, and are permanent and irreversible. They are discussed in 9.7.1: *Potential Construction Effects*.

9.4.1.2 Indirect (visual, noise, etc.)

This assessment will take account of the potential visual intrusion on the settings of Scheduled Monuments, monuments registered as nationally important and Listed Buildings that exist within the Development site and a 15 km Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV). The setting of a national monument or Listed Building can be loosely interpreted as features that form an integral part of their significance. Setting can be tangible, such as a defined boundary or intangible, such as atmosphere or ambience. The main concern for visual effects is the potential for the Development to fragment the historic landscape, separate connectivity between historic sites and impinge on views to and from sites with important landscape settings. Visual effects can occur during construction, operation and decommissioning. Wind farms can have a lifespan of up to 25 years, but the visual effects from this sort of development are considered temporary and largely reversible.

In the absence of other guidance, Scotland's *Planning Advice Note - Renewable Energy Technologies* (PAN 45, Revised 2002) has been used in determining visual effects. It notes that: *'visual effects will be dependent on the distance over which a wind farm may be viewed, whether the turbines can be viewed adjacent to other features, different weather conditions, the character of the development and the landscape and nature of the visibility'*. It further clarifies the relationship between distance and prominence of a wind farm in an open landscape

- Within an area of 2 km from a wind farm it will be a prominent feature;
- Within an area between 2 and 5 km from a wind farm it will be relatively prominent;
- Between 5 and 15 km, a wind farm will only be prominent in clear visibility and as part of the wider landscape; and

- Between 15 and 30 km turbines will only be seen in very clear visibility and then as a minor element in the landscape.

It is therefore considered, for purposes of this assessment, that an indirect visual effect on the setting of a nationally important monument beyond 15 km from the proposed wind farm is not significant. Beyond 5 km an historic site of regional importance does not suffer significant effects on setting.

It is also important to consider existing screening of the cultural heritage from natural topography of the landscape. Forest and woodlands can also provide suitable visual screening to the cultural heritage. However, it is noted that, in managed forests, the level of screening will alter and views may be opened up over time, which once were non-existent.

No detailed consideration of potential effects from noise or shadow flicker has been undertaken for Cultural Heritage features, since no significant above ground or built heritage features exist within or immediately adjacent to the Development site to receive any such effects. The assessment of indirect (visual) effects is based on the final form of the Development and is discussed in Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*.

9.4.2 Assessment of Significance

This assessment proceeds from a consideration of the *Sensitivity* of a cultural heritage feature against the *Severity* of any potential effects, to arrive at the *Significance* of the effect.

Sensitivity for the purposes of this assessment has been equated with designation status, as shown in Table 9.2 below.

Table 9.2 Sensitivity

Level of Sensitivity	Designation Status
Very High	World Heritage Sites.
High	Scheduled Monuments (whether or not in State Care), Grade I Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Registered Historic Gardens etc.
Medium	Grade II* Listed Buildings, regionally important archaeological features and areas (as defined in the Sites and Monuments Record). Conservation Areas.
Low	Grade II Listed Buildings, sites and features noted as Locally important in the Sites and Monuments Record.
Negligible	Badly preserved/damaged or very common archaeological features/buildings of little or no value at local or other scale.

Listed Buildings are nationally designated and are subject to a grading process (Grade I, II*, II). Although English Heritage consider all Listed Buildings to be nationally important this grading is taken as indicative of a presumed level of sensitivity, based on rarity, period, architectural style, completeness, degree of subsequent alterations and so on. For purposes of this assessment the different Grades have been assigned to different levels of sensitivity as shown above in Table 9.2.

Severity is a measure of the nature of the expected effects. It has been broken down, for direct and indirect effects, as shown in Table 9.3 below. For the purposes of visual assessment, proximity to the proposed wind farm (within the ZTV) has been taken to be the determining attribute (so as to allow for concordance with the statements of visual prominence presented in PAN 45). A site centre at approximate grid reference (NGR 4420500, 405000) has been used for purposes of calculating distance to the various features, or the distance of those features to the nearest turbine, or the distance of the feature from the nearest point in the Development site boundary is stated.

Table 9.3 Severity

Level of Magnitude	Definition
Very High	Total loss of or major alteration to a site, building or other feature. Presence within or immediately adjacent to wind farm site.
High	Major damage to or significant alteration to a site, building or other feature. Loss of one or more key attributes. Extensive change to the setting of a Scheduled Monument, Historic Park Grade I, Grade I or II* Listed Building feature (*i.e.* proximity within 2 km of the wind farm site). Other features may receive a high magnitude of effect upon their setting if within or immediately adjacent to the site.
Medium	Damage or alteration to a site, building or other feature. Encroachment on an Area considered to have high archaeological potential. Change in setting to Monuments/buildings and other features within 5 km of Development site, (*i.e.*, location within approximately 2 to 5 km of the wind farm site).
Low	Minor damage or alteration to a site, building or other feature. Encroachment on an area where it is considered that low archaeological potential exists. Minor change in setting of Monuments, site and other features (*i.e.,* location within 5 to 15 km of the wind farm site).
Negligible	No Physical effects. Location within 15 to 30 km of the wind farm site.

The *Significance* of any potential effect can be arrived at by matching *Sensitivity* against *Severity* as shown in Table 9.4 below.

Table 9.4 Significance

Sensitivity **Severity**	**Very High**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
Very High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Not Significant
Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Not Significant
Low	Minor	Minor	Minor	Not Significant	Not Significant
Negligible	Minor	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant	Not Significant

A potentially significant effect is considered to occur where the combination of sensitivity and severity results in a major or moderate effect. The assessment text considers in detail only those features for which a potential effect of "moderate" or higher significance is initially predicted based on the distance of the feature from the Development site and the feature's designation status (in accordance with the matrix presented above). Such features receive a more detailed consideration of setting and potential effect is given within the text and a final assessment of significance is given, based on professional judgement. The Summary Table and Statement of Significance use the final assessed significance levels derived from the consideration in the main assessment text.

9.4.3 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility has been calculated to ground contours, and takes no account of ground cover (tree plantations, buildings and settlements).

In considering effects using this methodology, the following points need to be borne in mind. Firstly, the ZTV is a theoretical construct, based upon fairly crude base terrain modelling. It does not take into account the presence of structures and vegetation that may add a screening effect in the landscape. Within each "band", based on numbers of turbines theoretically visible, no distinction is made in how much of each turbine is visible. The ZTV therefore represents an absolute "worst case scenario" and in reality visual effects are likely to be substantially less than suggested. Secondly, mechanical application of the methodology will generate major and medium effects (simply based on distance and designation status), for which (in case of visual effects upon settings) no mitigation is proposed. Where this is the case, predicted medium or major effects are discussed in detail within the assessment text (in Section 9.7.2 Potential Operational Effects) and ameliorating conditions highlighted.

9.5 BASELINE DESCRIPTION

9.5.1 Development Site Condition

The site and its current land use are more fully described in Chapter 3: *Project Description* of this ES. It is noted here that the site is principally used for agriculture (pasture). The regular rectangular fields that occupy the site are divided from each other principally by drystone walls in various states of repair. This regular pattern is interrupted by a narrow curved corridor running south-west/ north-east. This is walled to north and south, and contains a former minor watercourse. It may have originally provided access to the quarry adjacent to the site from Spicer House Lane. The site slopes down to the north east, away from Whitley Road and Spicer Hill. The underlying geology of the site is sandstones and mudstones, overlain with silts and weathered clays.

9.5.2 Features within the site

No archaeological features recorded on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record lie within the site boundary. The narrow corridor noted above is visible on the 1851 1st Edition OS mapping, and the general boundary pattern has remained the same since that period. A sandstone quarry is shown within the site on the first edition OS, although this is no longer readily apparent on the ground.

9.5.3 Features beyond the Development site

Following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, and bearing in mind that (following the guidance in the Scottish PAN 45 as noted in Section 9.4.1 above) no significant visual effects would be anticipated at a greater range than 15 km, 15 km has been used as the maximum assessment range.

9.5.3.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are 51 Scheduled Monuments within 15 km of the site boundary. Where these lie within the ZTV (Figures 5.1 to 5.3), based on Table 9.4, they would be expected to receive potential visual effects on their setting of "minor" or greater significance. Of these, three lie within 5 km of the site boundary. These are listed below and potential impacts upon their settings are assessed in Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*:

Monument ID 23393 Catshaw Cross wayside cross

Monument ID 27213 Hartcliff Road wayside cross

Monument ID 31503 Castle Hill prehistoric enclosed settlement

9.5.3.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are seven Registered Parks and Gardens within 15 km of the site boundary, of which five lie within the ZTV, in whole or in part (Figures 5.1- 5.3). These are:

- Park ID 1384 Wentworth Castle (Gd I);
- Park ID 1384 Wortley Hall (Gd II);
- Park ID 2163 Cannon Hall (Gd II);
- Park ID 2224 Bretton Hall (Gd II); and
- Park ID 4772 Locke Park (Gd II).

None of these lie within 5 km of the site boundary. The nearest park is Cannon Hall Park which lies approximately 6.9 km to the east of the nearest turbine (number 2, as shown in Figure 1.2) at its closest point. Although these features are considered to be highly sensitive, they are sufficiently distant from the site that they would be predicted to receive potential impacts upon their settings of only "minor" significance at worst. Locke Park is not considered to receive any significant impact by virtue of its location to the east of the M1 within the urban area of Barnsley. These features are not further considered.

9.5.3.3 Listed Buildings

There are approximately 2790 Listed Buildings of all grades within 15 km of the site boundary, the majority of which lie within the urban environments of Barnsley, Huddersfield and Sheffield, as well as Penistone and the smaller villages, and many of these do not fall within the predicted ZTV. Of the 235 Listed Buildings that lie within 5 km of the site boundary, six are listed at Grade II* and one at Grade I and these might be predicted to receive potential impacts upon their setting of "Moderate" or higher significance. These are listed below, and assessed in Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*:

- LB ID 334066 Summer house, 1 Bullhouse, nr Millhouse Green (Gd II*);
- LB ID 334039 Cat Hill Farmhouse, Cat Hill Lane (Gd II*);
- LB ID 341276 Cruck barn, Nether End Farmhouse, Nether End (Gd II*);
- LB ID 333814 Gunthwaite Hall Barn, Gunthwaite Hall (Gd I);
- LB ID 333815 Stable range, Gunthwaite Hall (GdII*);
- LB ID 334061 Bullhouse Hall (Gd II*); and
- LB ID 333817 Barn at Ingfield Farm, Nr Ingbirchworth (Gd II*).

There are 35 Listed buildings which lie within 2 km of the site boundary (of which 34 lie within the ZTV), and two of these are listed at Grade II*, the remainder being Grade II.

9.5.3.4 Conservations Areas

There are seven conservation areas within 5 km of the Development. Using the matrix presented in Table 9.4, they would be predicted to receive impacts of "minor" significance upon their settings, where intervisible with the wind turbines. The majority are located within local settlements, and their immediate settings depend on the village or urban environments of which they form a part. The Development will not in these cases significantly affect their settings, particularly given the fact that the existing Royd Moor wind farm has formed a part of the wider landscape setting for the local settlements for the last decade. The closest of these areas is at Ingbirchworth, approximately 1.7 km to the north-east of the proposed nearest turbine (number 2 as shown in Figure 1.2). It is considered further in Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*.

9.5.3.5 Other

There are seven records on the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments record within 1 km of the site. One of these relates to the Grade II listed Annat Royd Farm, 2 records relate to the unlisted Bents Farm at Crow Edge and one record relates to the Scheduled Catshaw Cross. Of the remaining records, one relates to a former World War II decoy site at Blackstone Edge and three records relate to findspots of Mesolithic flint. None of the latter four records refer to features with any extant above ground remains. The listed and Scheduled Features are dealt with elsewhere in this assessment. Bents farm and the other records are assessed below (Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*).

It is noted that the local field boundary pattern is recorded on the 1851 1st edition OS maps, and remains fundamentally unchanged since its creation.

9.5.4 Archaeological Potential

There are no recorded archaeological features within the site, and only limited evidence in the form of findspots of lithic material on Upper Whitley Edge as well as a World War II decoy site beyond the site boundary. The lack of archaeological evidence for former activity may be a result of the lack of development in the area, and the potential for unknown, buried remains to exist within the site cannot be discounted. However, it is likely that any such remains will relate to former agricultural use of the site from the prehistoric period onwards, and are likely to be of local or regional importance only, although there is also the possibility that earlier flint assemblages may survive within topsoil. It is considered unlikely that significant remains of regional or national importance would be encountered. The Development footprint itself is relatively limited (and more limited than was the case with the five turbine scheme previously submitted for this site), and this further reduces the potential for damage or destruction of buried remains. An appropriate scheme of mitigation is suggested below (Section 9.8: *Mitigation*), to ensure that a record of any such remains can be created.

9.6 INFORMATION GAPS

The aerial photographs available in the collection held by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service have been reviewed and no additional coverage has been requested from the collection held at the National Monument Record. The information used to inform this assessment is considered to be sufficient to identify and assess all potentially significant effects.

9.7 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

9.7.1 Potential Construction Effects

This section considers direct (physical) effects from construction of the Development. Indirect, that is visual, effects are discussed in Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*, based on the final form of the Development.

The Development including its construction is described in Chapter 3: *Project Description* of this ES. No known archaeological site or features will be directly affected by the construction of the Development. However, any excavation or soil stripping may impact upon unknown buried archaeological remains, though this is considered to be unlikely. Any remains encountered are likely to be of local importance, but depending on type, survival, period etc, may exceptionally be of regional or higher importance. Should such remains survive beneath the Development's footprint, they are likely to suffer damage or destruction during construction. Although the significance of the effect may be higher or lower (dependent on the type of remains present), the effect can be mitigated by implementing a scheme of archaeological work leading to preservation by record (see Section 9.8.1: *Construction*

Mitigation Measures). Once such a programme is in place, the effect is not considered significant.

Existing entrances within boundary walls will be used where possible, and temporary widening of entrances or creation of new entrances (for example to allow access for abnormal loads) will be restored after construction, other than where permanent new access are required to allow access for maintenance purposes.

There may be indirect effects upon the settings of some cultural heritage features arising from construction of the Development, but these are considered temporary. The indirect, visual impact of the Development upon the settings of cultural heritage features is considered below, based on the operational phase of the Development.

9.7.2 Potential Operational Effects

There are no direct effects anticipated from the operation of the Development upon any known cultural heritage features.

Indirect (visual) effects upon the settings of a number of cultural heritage features may be experienced at those sites. These are discussed below.

9.7.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are three monuments within 5 km of the monument, two of which lie within 2 km.

The boundary and wayside cross known as Catshaw Cross, SAM 23393 lies 1.3 km south of the nearest turbine (1). Its immediate setting is the boundary of B6106 to its north and the nearby buildings along the minor road to its east. It already is overlooked to the north by the existing turbines at Royd Moor, approximately 1 km away, and which would be in front of the proposed turbines when view from the monument. The intervening presence of Flash House Farm will tend to further reduce the prominence of the wind farm from the monument. The feature is regarded as of "high" sensitivity by virtue of its designation and, given its location within 2 km of the proposed turbines, it would be predicted to receive an effect of "major" significance (based on the matrix presented in Table 9.4). However, the presence of the existing Royd Moor scheme means that the proposed turbines will not introduce a new element into the landscape, and so will not cause an extensive change in the setting of the monument. The change in setting is therefore considered to be minor, despite its proximity, and the magnitude of the impact is therefore considered to be "low". The significance of the effect is therefore assessed as being "minor".

The wayside cross, south of Hartcliff Road (SAM 277213) is not predicted to lie with the ZTV, and is not expected to receive any impact upon its setting from the Development.

The Castle Hill earthwork (SAM 31503) constitutes the remains of a late prehistoric enclosed settlement. It is in part known from cropmark evidence and has a limited above ground presence (this being most marked on its south-western part). It lies approximately 1.7 km north of the nearest turbine (number 2, as shown in Figure 1.2) in open fields. In views from the monument, the proposed turbines would be in front of and larger than the existing Royd Moor Wind Farm. Despite having a "high" sensitivity by virtue of its designation, the monument itself is capable of receiving only a limited impact upon its setting, given its limited presence in the landscape. The purpose of designation here is largely to protect the physical integrity of the monument, which the Development does not threaten. The monument is not presented nor is access facilitated. The potential impact upon the setting of the monument is therefore assessed as being "minor".

9.7.2.2 Listed Buildings

Of the 235 Listed Buildings within 5 km of the site boundary, all are listed at Grade II, with the exception of six listed at Grade II* and 1 at Grade I (all of which lie within the ZTV). Of these there are two Grade II* Listed Buildings within 2 km. These are given further consideration below.

Given that the Development will not introduce an entirely new feature to the local landscape, given the existing presence of turbines at Royd Moor, the extent of the potential for change in setting is assessed as being "low". Using the matrix presented on Table 9.4, Grade II Listed Buildings would be considered to receive no significant impact at between 5 and 15 km from the site, and those within 2 km (of which 32 structures lie within the ZTV) would receive an impact of only "minor" significance.

The Grade I listed Gunthwaite Hall Barn (LB ID 333814) lies approximately 3.5 km to the north-east of the nearest turbine (2). It is a well preserved timber framed barn dating to the 16th century. The building belongs to a working farm, and its setting is defined as its place within the farm, alongside the more modern outbuilding and adjacent hall. The barn is screened to the south-west by woodland. There are only limited views of the structure, from amongst the surrounding buildings. The building is of "high" sensitivity, but the magnitude of the impact is assessed as "negligible", and the potential effect upon the settings is assessed as "not significant". The same assessment applies to the early 18th century Stable Range, part of the same farm (LB ID 333815), listed at Grade II*.

The Grade II* Listed Hall and Summerhouse at Bullhouse, near Millhouse Green (LB Ids 334061 and 334066 respectively), lie approximately 2.2 km south of the nearest turbine (number 1, as shown in Figure 1.2). The setting of the summer house can be defined as its immediate relationship to the garden within which it stands, and this setting is limited by a wall to its north and buildings to its south. The hall lies further to the west, but its setting is defined by its close relationship to the complex of buildings to its south and east. Part of the immediate setting to the south includes the non-operational turbine south of the disused railway within approximately 200 m of the listed structures. Given this turbine, and the existing Royd Moor turbines to the north, the Development is not considered to cause more than a limited change in the wider setting of the buildings, in views towards the north (where these are possible taking into account tree cover to the north of the building complex). Although the features are of "medium" sensitivity, the impact is considered "negligible" (due to the reasons stated above) and as such the final potential effect is assessed as "not significant".

The Grade II* listed barn at Ingfield Farm (LB ID 333817), near Ingbirchworth, lies approximately 1.7km north-east of the nearest proposed turbine (number 2, as shown in Figure 1.2). The barn is part of the working Ingfield Farm, which together with the surrounding outbuildings and other houses and structures locally is considered to constitute its setting. Although the turbines are likely to be visible in some view from the barn, there are no long views of the barn itself in which the turbines would be dominant or in the foreground. Given the presence of the existing Royd Moor Wind Farm, the extent of the change to the wider setting is considered to be minor, and negligible in terms of the barn's immediate setting. The final potential effect upon setting is therefore assessed as "not significant".

The Grade II* listed Cruck barn at Nether End Farm, Nether End (LB ID 341276) lies approximately 4.9 km to the north-east of the site. Its setting is defined as its relationship to the adjacent farm, as well as the road and modern farm building to its west (which effectively screen the building from the Development). The potential effect upon the setting of this feature is assessed as "not significant".

Cat Hill Farmhouse, Cat Hill (LB ID 334039) lies approximately 3.9 km to the east of the nearest turbine (number 2, as shown in Figure 1.2). The Farmhouse lies amongst a number of related buildings (which form its immediate setting and most of which are used as private residences) with some localised screening from trees, situated on the flank of low hill between Scout Dyke and Hoylandswaine. There are relatively open views across to Spicer Hill, in which the turbines would be visible to the north of the existing Royd Moor turbines. There are only limited long views in which the listed building is visible, and the turbines will not be in the foreground, or prominent as part of the background in any of these views. The impact upon the setting is considered to be of "minor" significance only, and takes into account that all of the proposed turbines are likely to be visible to the west.

The three nearest Grade II listed buildings are Annat Royd Farm (LB ID 338828), Carr House (LB ID 334090) and Royd Moor Farm (LB ID 334092). Carr House is not predicted to be intervisible with the revised layout of the proposed windfarm, but Annat Royd and Royd Moor farm remain within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility. Although predicted to receive impacts upon their settings on only "minor" significance by virtue of their designation, they are given further detailed consideration below.

Annat Royd farmhouse lies to the east of the proposal, within approximately 750 metres of the nearest turbine (number 2, as shown in Figure 1.2). The farm house and an adjoining L-shaped barn on its western side are both listed at Grade II. They are somewhat screened by a modern barn to the immediate west, and modern buildings lie across the yard to the south. The integrity of the listed building around the northern and western side of the yard is not threatened by the Development, which will not interrupt views of this building range (although turbines may be visible above and behind them in some views). The historic character of the buildings and their association within the working farm will not be affected. The immediate western landscape already contains Royd Moor windfarm. The new proposal will cause a potential impact of only "minor" significance to the farm's wider setting, in that it will mean that turbines will be closer and visible in a greater arc in views to the west from the farm (where these are not already blocked by existing farm buildings).

Royd Moor Farmhouse lies to the south-east of the proposal approximately 1.6 km from the nearest turbine (number 1, as shown in Figure 1.2). It has an associated L-shaped barn range (also listed at Grade II) adjoining to its north. The setting is defined as its relationship to the surrounding modern barns to north and east. It has some additional screening from trees to the west. It is not considered that the Development will significantly impact upon the setting of these buildings in their immediate farm environment. Additional turbines may be visible where there are views to the north, beyond the existing Royd Moor wind farm.

9.7.2.3 Ingbirchworth Conservation Area

The western edge of the conservation area lies approximately 1.7 km to the north-east of the nearest proposed turbine. The conservation area incorporates the southern part of the village and straddles the A629. Assessment against the matrix presented in Table 9.4 would indicate a potential effect upon the setting of "moderate" significance. The setting of the eastern half of the conservation area relates to its association with the A road between Sheffield and Huddersfield, whilst the western half (lying below the road level) is more related to the field and stream around which many of the buildings lie. The turbines would be prominent in views to the south and west from the conservation area perimeter. The turbines would be visible behind and above the village in view from the east, or from the eastern side of the conservation area. When approached from the south, the turbines would be visible in the left side (west) of views, again above and to the side of the village. This is not considered to affect the interrelationship of the internal elements within the Area. In addition, these views would already incorporate the existing Royd Moor turbines, and it is considered that the Development would not be introducing an unknown or new element into those views. The potential impact upon its setting is considered to be "minor" for this reason.

9.7.2.4 Other

Bents Farm is of local importance, but its local setting is defined in part by its relation to the Hepworths industrial site to its west, as well as other buildings to north and south. It lies 1.6 km from the nearest turbine (number 3, as shown in Figure 1.2). Given its level of designation as well as its immediate setting, it is not considered to receive any significant effect upon its setting.

9.7.3 Potential Decommissioning Effects

No effects are anticipated as a result of decommissioning. In the event that new access tracks are required, or any previously undisturbed ground will be subject to excavation, then a watching brief or other archaeological mitigation may be required.

Decommissioning would have the effect of removing all the visual effects, and of (all other circumstances remaining the same) restoring the predevelopment visual condition.

9.8 MITIGATION

9.8.1 Construction Mitigation Measures

Although no known cultural heritage features will be directly affected by construction, there is a (low) potential that unknown, buried, archaeological remains (including flint assemblages within topsoil) may exist within the site that could be disturbed by excavation activities. It is considered that preservation by record constitutes acceptable mitigation, taking into account that the assessment points to a low potential for archaeological remains to survive. An indicative mitigation programme is outlined below.

It is proposed that soils be stripped in advance of construction (at turbine bases, site compound/control building location and along access tracks, and commensurate with the proposed construction methods), under archaeological direction. An appropriate sampling/sieving regime will be implemented to assist in recovery of flint that may be within topsoil. This will be carried out prior to construction with sufficient time to allow the recording and excavation of any archaeological features revealed (any survival being assumed to be at a low density). The scope and extent of this work, including appropriate sampling strategies and post-excavation analysis, reporting and archiving requirements will be agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (SYAAS) in advance of any work commencing. The agreed programme will be undertaken by an appropriately experienced and qualified archaeological body in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

The implementation of the above scheme will have the advantage of ensure adequate treatment of any unknown archaeological remains in advance of construction and obviate the need for any watching brief during construction.

The final report and archive are understood to constitute “the record” implied by “preservation by record”.

SYAAS have asked that any agreed archaeological works be specifically included in the construction management plan, to ensure that their implementation is secured.

In discussion with SYAAS, it is considered that the approach outlined above can be carried out in response to an appropriately worded planning consent condition.

9.8.2 Operational Mitigation Measures

No specific mitigation (beyond that incorporated into the design of the Development) is considered necessary or practical for any indirect visual effects upon the settings of any cultural heritage features.

9.8.3 Decommissioning Mitigation Measures

No mitigation requirement is anticipated. In the event that new access tracks are required, or any previously undisturbed ground will be subject to excavation, then a watching brief or other archaeological mitigation may be required, in line with the approach agreed for construction mitigation.

9.9 RESIDUAL EFFECTS

9.9.1 Construction Effects

There would be no significant residual effects after the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological work by way of mitigation prior to and during construction (including excavation and publication of any finds that may be made during the watching brief).

9.9.2 Operational Effects

There will be some visual effects upon the settings of some cultural heritage features (as noted in Section 9.7.2: *Potential Operational Effects*), none of which are considered of worse than "minor" significance, and for which no mitigation is proposed or considered practical. These effects will be temporary, lasting only for the 25-year operational life of the Development, and will be reversible upon decommissioning.

9.9.3 Decommissioning Effects

No residual effects are expected, unless alternative access routes are required on previously undisturbed ground. In this case, a watching brief or other archaeological mitigation may be required on any new track sections, given that the Development site as a whole is considered to have (low) potential for unknown buried archaeological remains to be encountered.

9.10 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

This assessment has taken into account the existing Royd Moor Wind Farm, the consented Hazelhead scheme as well as the proposed Blackstone Edge scheme. Figure 5.7 shows the cumulative ZTV from these sites along with Spicer Hill Wind Farm. Hazelhead lies downhill approximately 2.5 km to the west of the Development, and Blackstone Edge would be located immediately to the north of the proposed Spicer Hill scheme. The presence of the existing Royd Moor scheme (as well as the non-operational turbine near Millhouse Green) means that the Spicer Hill turbines would not be an entirely new type of feature in the landscape.

Although more turbines may be seen from many of them, the majority of the scheduled monuments subject to this assessment are not likely to receive any significant additional cumulative impact upon their settings. This is in part due to the nature of the monument types (many having only a limited above ground presence, or highly defined localised settings). The same is considered to be the case for the Listed Buildings, as well as for the Registered Parks. In particular the effect of Royd Moor, Spicer Hill and Blackstone Edge would be to increase the number of turbines visible, as well as the length of the ridge occupied by them, with turbines increasing in height from south to north. In views from west and east the arc of view occupied by turbines would be greater (depending on how close the observer is), however the change is one of scale rather than the introduction of an entirely new element in those views. At distance, the separate schemes are likely to be perceived as one (particularly after the decommissioning of the smaller and more numerous Royd Moor

turbines, and given that the turbines proposed in this resubmission are of similar size to those proposed for Blackstone Edge). The positioning of Hazelhead to the west and downhill will tend to screen it in view from the east, and not lead to any significant additional effects on cultural heritage features to the east of Spicer Hill.

9.11 SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

There is limited potential for unknown, buried archaeological remains to be affected during construction, resulting in damage or destruction to such features. This effect can be mitigated by the application of a programme of archaeological work (as part of a watching brief) to enable the recording of such remains, leading to preservation by record.

No effects of "moderate" or "major" significance are anticipated upon the settings of cultural heritage features, based on distance and designation level. Of the three Scheduled Monuments within 5 km, one is not intervisible with the scheme (the wayside cross at Hartcliff Road) and two (Catshaw Cross and the earthwork at Castle Hill) are assessed as receiving an impact of only "minor" significance.

No Registered Parks are anticipated to receive an impact upon their setting of more than "minor" significance, largely due to their distance from the site (more than 6.6 km from the nearest turbine) and the fact that the wind farm will not be visible from the majority of each designated area (except for Cannon Hall, but even here the presence of trees across much of the area reduces the visual presence of the scheme further).

Of the listed buildings that are intervisible with the Development, those with the highest levels of designation (Grade I or II*) are sufficiently far from the proposed scheme that the potential impact is considered of "minor" significance (as with Cat Hill, taking into account the existing Royd Moor scheme). The others are not considered to receive any significant effect due to their specific localised settings, often as part of working farms and surrounded by modern barn and other ancillary structures. The majority of the Grade II listed buildings are not assessed as receiving any significant impact due to distance, low level of sensitivity (partly by virtue of their low grading) and/or urban locations.

Table 9.5 Summary of Effects Table

Potential Effect	Mitigation	Residual Effect
Construction Effects		
Potential (low) to damage unknown buried archaeological remains.	Watching Brief	None - Preservation of any remains by record.
Operational Effects		
Some "minor" effects upon the settings of cultural heritage features, considered temporary and reversible.	None	"Minor" effects upon settings of some cultural heritage features.
Decommissioning Effects		
No direct effects anticipated.	None	None
Reversal of "minor" impacts upon settings of some Cultural Heritage Features	None	None

9.12 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

There will be no direct impacts upon any known cultural heritage features. There is a low potential that unknown, buried archaeological remains could be encountered during construction works. However, after the application of appropriate mitigation (trial trenching, followed by appropriate investigation and/or watching brief is proposed, see Section 9.8.1:

Construction Mitigation Measures) any residual effect is assessed as being not significant, given that preservation by record will have been achieved.

Although a number of potential impacts upon the settings of some Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are predicted, these are assessed as being of no worse than of *"minor" significance.* Any effect is considered temporary and reversible.

No significant cumulative effects are predicted as a result of the consented Hazlehead Wind Farm and proposed Blackstone Edge Wind Farm.

An effect of "minor" significance is considered as being "not significant" in terms of the EIA Regulations.