

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Calderdale Energy Park

7 April 2026

Volume 2, Chapter 13 : Historic Environment

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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations
2009 – Reg 5 (2) (a).



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13 Historic Environment

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 This Chapter of the PEIR has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of the Applicant and presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development upon Historic Environment. It is based on the environmental information available to date (which is detailed in this Chapter), as well as the current description of the Proposed Development as set out in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**.

13.1.2 This Chapter concludes that there are no preliminary likely significant effects on the Historic Environment receptors identified during the operation and maintenance or decommissioning phases, following additional mitigation. During construction, a preliminary likely significant (moderate adverse) effect is identified on the listed Vaccary Walls (NHLE 1361761) at Wycoller if the Western Access Route option is adopted.

13.1.3 The conclusions of the following aspect assessments are relevant to the receptors considered within the assessment presented within this chapter, and have been taken into account in the assessment for the Historic Environment:

- **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat;**
- **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual;** and
- **Chapter 17: Socio-economics and Tourism.**

13.1.4 This Chapter is supported by:

- **Appendix 13-1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA);** and
- **Appendix 13-2: Initial Settings Report.**

13.1.5 Supporting Figures can be found at:

- **Figure 13-1: Designated Heritage Assets (A-I);**
- **Figure 13-2: Designated Heritage Assets (A-I);** and
- **Figure 13-3: Non-designated Heritage Assets (A-R).**

13.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

13.2.1 Key legislation, policy and guidance relating to the Historic Environment and of relevance to this preliminary assessment comprises the following, as shown in **Table 13-1**.

Table 13-1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance

| Type | Name | Relevance to Assessment |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Legislation | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 ¹ (as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 ² (and 2002) ³ | The Act sets out the law relating to ancient monuments; making provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest |
| | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 ⁴ | The Act sets out the law relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. |
| | The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 ⁵ | Requires SoS to have regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments in the context of DCO determination. |
| National planning policy | The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024 ⁶ | Glossary definitions and concepts used in NPS |

¹ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 c. 46. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.

² National Heritage Act 1983 c.47. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47/contents>.

³ National Heritage Act 2002 c.14. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/14/contents>.

⁴ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 c. 9. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>.

⁵ The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 No. 305. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/305/contents/made>.

⁶ From:

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2025) National Planning Policy Framework. Available at:

| Type | Name | Relevance to Assessment |
|------|--|---|
| | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2025 ⁷ | Glossary Definitions and concepts used in NPS |
| | National Planning Policy (NPS) EN-1 ⁸ | NPS EN-1 set out that a heritage asset is an element of the historic environment which has sufficient archaeological, historic, artistic/architectural interest to be considered within the planning process |
| | NPS EN-3 ⁹ | NPS EN-3 notes (paragraph 2.3.8) that in considering the impact on nationally designated heritage assets from renewable energy projects the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the net zero target. |
| | NPS EN-5 ¹⁰ | NPS EN-5 notes the requirement when siting networks to avoid nationally or |

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>.

⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2025). National Planning Policy Framework. Plan-making and national decision-making policies.

⁸ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy Infrastructure EN-1. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1-2025>.

⁹ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure EN-3. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3-2025>.

¹⁰ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure EN-5. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en-5-2025>.

| Type | Name | Relevance to Assessment |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | internationally designated heritage assets |
| Local planning policy | Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan 2018/19 – 2032/33 ¹¹ | <p>Policies relevant to the historic environment comprise:</p> <p>HE1 Historic Environment The PEIR Boundary for the Proposed Development falls largely within the boundary of Calderdale Council. The plan requires that development proposals should conserve, and where appropriate, enhance, the historic environment especially those elements which make a particularly important contribution to the identity, sense of place and local distinctiveness of Calderdale. Historic farmsteads are included within the list of elements contributing to this sense of place. The PEIR Boundary includes the remains of Historic Farmsteads.</p> |
| | Draft Bradford District Local Plan (2021) ¹² | <p>Policies relevant to the historic environment comprise: Policy EN4: Historic Environment.</p> <p>The PEIR Boundary associated with the Bradford West Cable Corridor falls partly within the boundary of Bradford Council. Bradford contains many designated historic assets which when viewed as an</p> |

¹¹ Calderdale Council (2023) Local Plan 2018/19 – 2032/33. Available at: <https://new.calderdale.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan>.

¹² Bradford Council (2021) Draft Bradford District Local Plan. Available at: <https://bradford.oc2.uk/document/20/39562>.

| Type | Name | Relevance to Assessment |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>entity, form the essential characteristics of local distinctiveness and environmental identity. The Proposed Development has the potential to affect the significance of heritage assets as a result of changes within their setting.</p> |
| | <p>Pendle Council Local Plan (Fourth Edition) 2021 -2040¹³</p> | <p>Policies relevant to the historic environment comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP11 Historic Environment. • Policy DM18 Heritage Assets. <p>The PEIR Boundary associated with the Western Access Route falls partly within the boundary of Pendle Council.</p> <p>Development proposals should seek to retain features that help to establish the Borough’s identity. Those making a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of Pendle include pre-industrial farming heritage of the 16th-18th centuries: including houses, barns and weavers’ cottages. The Proposed Development has the potential to affect the significance of heritage assets both directly and as a result of changes within their setting.</p> |
| <p>National guidance</p> | <p>Standard and guidance for historic environment</p> | <p>Best practice standards and guidance published by the</p> |

¹³ Pendle Council (2025) Local Plan (Fourth Edition) 2021 -2040. Available at: https://www.pendle.gov.uk/info/20072/planning_policies/600/local_plan_fourth_edition.

| Type | Name | Relevance to Assessment |
|------|--|--|
| | desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020) ¹⁴ | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) |
| | Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 2 (Historic England 2015) ¹⁵ | The note sets out guidance on assessing significance in the context of proposed changes to the historic environment. |
| | Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019) ¹⁶ | Covers the NPPF requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance. |
| | The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3 (Historic England 2017) ¹⁷ | Sets out guidance, against the background of the NPPF and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. |
| | Commercial renewable energy development and the Historic Environment | Describes the potential impacts on the historic environment of commercial renewable energy proposals, |

¹⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at [CIfA Code, regulations and standards & guidance | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists](#)

¹⁵ Historic England 2015. *Managing significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 2*. Available at: [Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment | Historic England](#)

¹⁶ Historic England 2019. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Advice Note 12*. Available at [Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets](#)

¹⁷ Historic England 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3*. Available at: [The Setting of Heritage Assets | Historic England](#)

| Type | Name | Relevance to Assessment |
|------|--|--|
| | Advice Note 15 (Historic England 2021) ¹⁸ | enabling appropriate consideration of heritage issues. |
| | Peatlands and the Historic Environment: An Introduction to their Cultural and Heritage Value (Historic England 2024) ¹⁹ | Introduces the archaeological, palaeoenvironmental and heritage significance and value of peatlands. Outlines the main natural and human induced threats facing peatlands and summarises some of the ways in which peatlands can be protected. |
| | Deposit Modelling and Archaeology Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits. (Historic England 2020) ²⁰ | Guidance for those working within the context of development-led projects to understand what deposit models are and the benefits that can be gained by using them. |

13.3 Scoping and Stakeholder Engagement

2025 Scoping Opinion

- 13.3.1 In September 2025, a request for a scoping opinion was submitted alongside a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) under the EIA Regulations. The Scoping Opinion forms the primary statutory basis for defining the scope of the EIA. **13-2** presents the details of the PINS Scoping Opinion relevant to Historic Environment and confirms how these have been addressed within the proposed scope of assessment.

¹⁸ Historic England 2021. *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic Advice Note 15*. Available at [Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment | Historic England](#)

¹⁹ Historic England 2024: *Peatlands and the Historic Environment: An Introduction to their Cultural and Heritage Value*. Available at: [Peatlands and the Historic Environment: An Introduction to their Cultural and Heritage Value | Historic England](#)

²⁰ Historic England 2020: *Deposit Modelling and Archaeology Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits*. Available at: [Deposit Modelling and Archaeology | Historic England](#)

Table 13-2: Consideration of PINS Scoping Opinion

| Consultee | PINS ID | Summary of Scoping Opinion | Consideration within Proposed Scope of Assessment |
|-----------|---------|--|---|
| PINS | 3.6.1 | The Inspectorate considers that the Scoping Report does not provide sufficient justification to scope out effects on the settings of heritage assets from the construction of the turbine area on the basis that effects on settings from construction activity, such as plant movement, would be temporary and reversible. | Effects on the settings of heritage assets will be given further consideration as the details of turbine construction methodology develop. Agreement will be sought with relevant consultation bodies through the PEIR and ongoing engagement. If agreement cannot be reached this will be scoped in at ES. |
| | 3.6.2 | The Inspectorate considers that the Scoping Report does not provide sufficient justification to scope out effects on the settings of heritage assets from the construction or operation of the Bradford West Cable Corridor on the basis that effects on settings from construction activity, such as plant movement, would be temporary and reversible and that it is not anticipated that the cable corridor search areas would have an above ground 'expression' substantial enough to result in an effect. | Effects on the settings of heritage assets will be given further consideration as the details of the Bradford West Cable Corridor construction methodology develop. Agreement with relevant consultation bodies will be sought through the PEIR and ongoing engagement. If agreement cannot be reached this will be included in the ES. |
| | 3.6.3 | The Inspectorate considers that the Scoping Report does not provide sufficient justification to scope out effects on heritage assets from the operation of the proposed development on the | Effects on retained archaeological deposits resulting from alteration of drainage (which may affect ground conditions) will be assessed during the |

| Consultee | PINS ID | Summary of Scoping Opinion | Consideration within Proposed Scope of Assessment |
|-----------|---------|--|---|
| | | <p>basis that no additional ground disturbance is anticipated during operation of the Proposed Development. The Inspectorate considers there is potential for indirect effects to archaeology remaining in situ during operation from impacts such as alteration of drainage patterns or changes in ground conditions due to the existence of the Proposed Development.</p> | <p>detailed technical assessment for the ES in conjunction with other relevant disciplines, and the full drainage layout design.</p> |
| | 3.6.4 | <p>The Inspectorate considers that the Scoping Report does not provide sufficient justification to scope out effects on heritage assets from the decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the basis that there would be no additional physical disturbance to heritage assets and that the removal of above ground infrastructure would return the landscape to its previous state, removing any ongoing effects on heritage assets through a change in setting.</p> | <p>An outline Decommissioning Management Plan will be submitted as part of the DCO Application, and a final Decommissioning Management Plan will be developed and agreed with the relevant bodies ahead of decommissioning. This will include details of how the Proposed Development will be decommissioned in a way which avoids or minimises the risk of loss of archaeological remains. Agreement will be sought with the consultation bodies to agree this methodology. The comment from Historic England about the retention of certain infrastructure elements</p> |

| Consultee | PINS ID | Summary of Scoping Opinion | Consideration within Proposed Scope of Assessment |
|-----------|---------|--|--|
| | | | <p>and the possibility that these may continue to reflect change in the setting of heritage assets is accepted. However, this will not introduce new significant effects. Decommissioning is assessed in this PEIR and will be assessed in the ES.</p> |
| | 3.6.5 | <p>The ES should establish the study area with reference to the extent of the likely impacts which should be informed by fieldwork and the ZOI. The Applicant should agree this study area with relevant consultation bodies where possible. The wider landscape context should be considered in the assessment (in conjunction with assessments in the Landscape and Visual ES Chapter). The Applicant should make efforts to agree the approach with the relevant consultation bodies.</p> | <p>The assessment of impacts on heritage assets within their wider landscape context have been co-ordinated with the Landscape and Visual team (noting that the two aspects employ differing methodologies). An initial exercise has been undertaken to determine the assets potentially affected by changes in their setting using ZTV data. The results are reported in this PEIR. Agreement on the geographical extent of the study areas to be used in the ES will be sought with the consultation bodies.</p> |
| | 3.6.6 | <p>The Applicant's attention is drawn to the consultation responses from Historic England and Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council regarding the approach to understanding the potential</p> | <p>Clarification of the assets to be assessed is made in this PEIR. An initial exercise has been undertaken to determine the assets potentially affected by changes in</p> |

| Consultee | PINS ID | Summary of Scoping Opinion | Consideration within Proposed Scope of Assessment |
|-----------|---------|---|---|
| | | impact of the proposed development on the significance of designated heritage assets and the need to clarify which types of designated heritage assets will be included in each of the proposed study areas. | their setting and the results have been presented in this PEIR. |
| | 3.6.7 | The Applicant’s attention is drawn to the consultation response from Bradford Metropolitan District Council regarding the need to recognise the interface between cultural heritage, landscape and tourism in relation to the significance of the literary legacy of the Brontë family. The Applicant should seek to agree a methodology with relevant consultation bodies. | Engagement so far undertaken with the relevant consultation bodies to agree a methodology which addresses the interface between Historic Environment, landscape and tourism is detailed in Table 13-3 . Further engagement will continue as the ES progresses. |

Further Stakeholder Engagement

13.3.2 An overview of other consultee and stakeholder engagement (beyond the PINS Scoping Opinion) undertaken to date for the Historic Environment, and how this has informed the scope of the assessment is provided in **Table 13-3** (as set out below).

Table 13-3: Other Engagement Undertaken

| Consultee | Type and Date | Summary of Discussion | Discussion Response |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Historic England | Remote conference 16/7/2025 | Introduction to the Proposed Development and discussion of the approach to Brontë literary associations in the Historic Environment assessment. | Historic environment assessment to be asset led with literary associations to be included in the assessment of |

| Consultee | Type and Date | Summary of Discussion | Discussion Response |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | significance at PEIR and the ES. |
| National Trust | Remote conference 13/11/2025 | Introduction to the Proposed Development and discussion of environmental topics and approach to the EIA assessment. | Discussed the rationale for exclusion of temporary construction effects in the Scoping Report. Temporary construction effects have been included in the PEIR to demonstrate this effectively. |
| West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) | Remote conference on 18/11/2025 | Introduction to the Proposed Development and discussion on surveys to support Historic Environment assessment. | Issue GeoDBA to WYAAS. Provide analysis of intrusive and non-intrusive survey methodologies. |

13.4 Assessment Methodology

Study Areas

13.4.1 The following assessment study areas have been set out in line with industry best practice.

- A 2km buffer from the Turbine Area to provide adequate context to sufficiently assess the potential for impacts to archaeological remains (known and unknown) during the construction of the Proposed Development;
- A 1km buffer from the centre line of the Bradford West Cable Corridor and Access Routes to provide adequate context to sufficiently assess the potential for impacts to archaeological remains (known and unknown) during the construction of the Proposed Development;
- A 5km buffer around the Turbine Area to capture all designated and non-designated heritage assets for which there is a potential for an effect (upon their Heritage Significance) caused by a change in their setting;

- A buffer between 5km and 15km around the Turbine Area to capture all designated heritage assets for which there is a potential for an effect (upon their Heritage Significance) through a change in their setting; and
- A buffer between 15km and 30km around the Turbine Area to capture designated heritage assets with high heritage value for which there is a potential for likely significant effects (upon their Heritage Significance) through a change in their setting. For this assessment, taking into consideration the nature of the Proposed Development, this asset category has been deemed to comprise Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings and Grade I and Grade II* registered parks and gardens.

Sources

13.4.2 Data has been gathered from a number of sources to inform the baseline conditions within the study areas. Sources comprise the following, and are referenced throughout this chapter, where required:

- National Heritage List for England – to obtain designated asset data;
- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER) data relating to non-designated monuments, findspots, historic landscape character and archaeological investigations;
- Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER) data relating to non-designated monuments, findspots, and archaeological investigations;
- The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER) data relating to non-designated monuments, findspots, and archaeological investigations;
- Records of Conservation Areas held by Calderdale District Council, Lancashire County Council and Bradford Metropolitan District Council;
- Historic maps including those produced by the Ordnance Survey, Tithe Maps and Estate Maps;
- University of York Mesolithic Study; and
- Open-source Lidar Data and Aerial Photographs to obtain imagery relevant to Historic Environment assessment;

13.4.3 The desk-based data collection has been supplemented by site visits, including a walkover survey across the Turbine Area, and visits to selected heritage assets to visually assess their surroundings and the relevant elements of their setting. Further details are provided in the supporting appendices.

- 13.4.4 These site visits were conducted at the Turbine Area between 15-16th October and 22-23rd October 2025. Site visits to conduct a settings assessment were conducted between 6-8th November 2024.

Methodology

Overview

- 13.4.5 For the purposes of determining a DCO Application, the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 require that decision makers have regard to the desirability of preserving:
- Listed Buildings and any features which contribute to their special interest and settings;
 - Scheduled Monuments and their settings; and
 - The character and appearance of Conservation Areas.
- 13.4.6 For the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010, if the assessment determines that where the contribution that setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset is not changed, and the asset does not lose its significance as a result, both the setting and the asset are considered to be preserved (at least in respect of their heritage interests).
- 13.4.7 The assessment proceeds from the basis that it is the significance of an asset that is of concern (following the guidance in both the NPS and NPPF). The assessment also follows the Historic England guidance²¹ in considering that setting is important in respect of what it contributes to an asset's significance, and the way in which that significance is able to be appreciated and understood. Significance is based on the sum of the heritage interests of an asset.

Assessment of Effects to Buried Archaeological Remains (direct and indirect physical effects)

- 13.4.8 Direct effects to buried archaeological remains may result from physical damage or disturbance, which gives rise to a loss of heritage significance. Consequently, it is only those assets that are within the footprint of the Proposed Development and associated construction activities (such as temporary construction compounds, borrow pits, batching plant, access tracks, cable trenches and associated easements) which are potentially subject to direct effects. An archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA) has been undertaken (see Volume 2: **Appendix 6.1** Archaeological Desk Based Assessment). The ADBA includes a review of LiDAR

²¹ Historic England, 2017. The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. (Second Edition). Swindon.

and aerial photographic imagery and incorporates the results of a geoarchaeological assessment. The ADBA has been undertaken to determine the potential presence, and locations, of archaeological heritage assets (where possible) and inform the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to survive within the PEIR Boundary, which might be affected by the Proposed Development. Discussions with relevant stakeholders are being undertaken in order to determine the scope and scale of surveys required to test the results of the ADBA and inform the ES.

- 13.4.9 Indirect physical effects to buried archaeological remains may extend to areas outside of the PEIR Boundary where extensive deposits or archaeological features extend beyond the PEIR Boundary. These are considered as indirect effects as they occur outside of the PEIR Boundary but would arise as a result of activities undertaken within the PEIR Boundary. Such effects may include changes to hydrological conditions causing the drying out of previously waterlogged deposits.
- 13.4.10 As the conclusions of the ADBA are predicative and probabilistic and no surveys, other than a walkover of the Turbine Area, have yet been undertaken the potential presence of heritage assets or their significance remains difficult to state with confidence. However, the significance of deposits potentially present has been assigned based upon professional judgement taking into account archaeological works undertaken in the wider area recorded on the Historic Environment Record. The assessment of potential effects has taken a precautionary approach, assuming a reasonably worst-case scenario (that is, any archaeological remains will have some value and, where present, this will likely be damaged or destroyed by construction related activities such as groundworks and earthmoving, which could take place anywhere within the PEIR Boundary).

Assessment of effects to heritage significance arising from change within setting (indirect effects)

- 13.4.11 For the purpose of the assessment within this PEIR chapter, indirect effects are defined as those which result in a potential change to heritage significance, but do not give rise to physical damage or disturbance of the asset. In this context, these effects will generally arise through a change to the settings of heritage assets. Heritage setting is defined in NPS EN-1²² and NPPF²³ as ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of setting may make a positive or negative

²² Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), paragraph 5.9.3, footnote 199.

²³ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) [December] 2024. National Planning Policy Framework, Annex 2: Glossary

contribution to the significance of an asset, and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.

- 13.4.12 The Historic England guidance, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*²⁴, follows this definition and sets out guidelines for considering any effects on the significance of heritage assets arising from change to setting. The guidance accords with the NPSs and NPPF in recognising that it is effects to significance which are of concern. The guidance specifically states that ‘Setting itself is not a heritage asset’ and that ‘its importance lies in which it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance’.
- 13.4.13 Assessment of setting is primarily associated with designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets of equivalent heritage significance (where such assets are identified). The assessment in this Report follows steps 1-4 of the following five step sequential process (Step 5 being the responsibilities of the decision makers) set out in Historic England guidance²⁵:
- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Step 3: Assess the effects of the Development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
 - Step 5: Make and document the decisions and monitor the outcomes.
- 13.4.14 In order to better understand the potential effect, a clear statement of the asset’s overall significance is required as well as the contribution that setting makes to that heritage significance. It is the final effect on the overall heritage significance of an asset that is being assessed, not simply the degree to which the contribution to that heritage significance made by setting is changed.

Brontë Landscapes and the Historic Environment

- 13.4.15 Assessment of the heritage assets whose significance may be affected by changes in their setting as a result of the Proposed Development will take into account the contribution made by their association with the literature of the Brontë family. This

²⁴ Historic England, 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. (Second Edition). Swindon.

²⁵ Historic England, 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. (Second Edition). Swindon.

assessment will follow Historic England guidance and has been agreed in consultation with Historic England as noted above.²⁶

13.4.16 The significance of the Brontës and their literature at a broader, landscape level is not represented by any specific statutory designation. Recognising that the Brontë connection has a value beyond the archaeological and heritage associations, potential impacts from Proposed Development have therefore been assessed across a number of aspects where this connection was deemed to be relevant. In addition to the heritage and archaeological focussed assessment presented in this Chapter, other assessment is presented in:

- **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual**, which considers the wider landscape effects;
- **Chapter 17: Socio-economics and Tourism**, which considers potential tourism and related effects; and
- **Chapter 18: Human Health**, which considers the Brontë connection with regards to health impacts.

13.4.17 Further discussion will take place with relevant stakeholders as the ES progresses.

Assessment criteria and assignment of significance

13.4.18 To understand the significance of direct effects, baseline data from the sources cited above has been reviewed to:

- Identify known or suspected archaeological sites within the PEIR Boundary and;
- Characterise the heritage resource from the study area.

13.4.19 Comparison of the distribution of the known and potential archaeological features within the 2km study area around the Turbine Area and the 1km study area from the centreline of the Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor with the location and extent of the proposed construction works allows the potential extent and nature of any direct disturbance to be characterised.

13.4.20 The assessment of effects arising from change within settings follows the approach set out by Historic England in the guidance outlined above. For the assessment of the Proposed Development, the potential for loss of heritage significance is most likely to occur as a result of intervisibility or direct views between a heritage asset and the development, where that presence adversely affects one or more of the interests which comprise the heritage significance of that asset. Change to views

²⁶ Historic England, 2019. Statements of Heritage Significance; Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets

of an asset from a third viewpoint, even where there is no direct intervisibility between the development and the asset, may also be relevant as there may be non-tangible historic or other associations. However, it is important to consider that simple intervisibility between an asset and the development, or presence in views is not, in and of itself, an adverse effect. There has to be specific change (reduction in) the contribution made by that element of the 'setting', so as to cause a reduction in (harm to) the heritage significance of the asset.

- 13.4.21 In addition to purely visual considerations (which may or may not make a contribution to the heritage significance of an asset), other effects of the Proposed Development, such as noise may also have an effect, although this is normally only relevant in relatively close proximity to the development. These effects are understood in terms of the relationship of the asset with its current setting and may be positive, enhancing the heritage significance of the asset, or may be value-neutral or harmful depending upon the nature of the change, the character of the setting and its contribution to the heritage significance of the asset.

Significance evaluation criteria

- 13.4.22 The assessment of the significance of any effect on a heritage asset is largely a product of the heritage significance of an asset and the magnitude of the effect that may give rise to harm, qualified by professional judgement. An assessment of effects on a heritage asset involves an understanding of the heritage significance of an asset and in the case of an indirect effect, the contribution of the setting to the heritage significance of an asset. The effect being assessed is whether the asset loses significance due to a reduction in the contribution that its setting makes to that significance, as a result of development within that setting.
- 13.4.23 Rather than just characterising the potential effects of development, any assessment therefore needs to understand the effects on the heritage significance of heritage assets and/or significant places. The heritage significance of the asset is determined by reference to heritage interests as set out in Planning Practice Guidance²⁷ and restated in Historic England's 'Statements of Heritage Significance; Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets'²⁸. These are as follows:

- Archaeological interest; there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;

²⁷ Planning Practice Guidance, 2019. Historic Environment, Paragraph 006
Reference ID: 18a-006-20390723

²⁸ Historic England, 2019. Statements of Heritage Significance; Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, p.16

- Architectural and Artistic interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of a design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and
- Historic interest: an interest in past lives or events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity. It is this aspect of heritage interest which will allow the importance of Brontë literary associations to be assessed.

13.4.24 For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects in EIA terms, heritage significance has also been assigned to one of the five classes, with reference to the heritage interests described above and relying on professional judgement as informed by policy and guidance. The hierarchy given in **Table 13-4** reflects the NPS distinction between designated and non-designated heritage assets. The NPS further distinguishes between designated assets of the highest significance (i.e., World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, Grade I and II* listed buildings and Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens) and other designated assets. This further distinction is relevant to planning policy but has less influence on the establishment of the significance of an effect in EIA terms (and listed buildings of any grade are subject to the same legal protection).

13.4.25 Effectively, designation of an asset is a recognition of the heritage interests and value inherent within that asset, which are deemed worthy of statutory protection. These assets are therefore typically regarded as more important than non-designated heritage assets, except where provided for in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations²⁹ and in the NPS (e.g., where non-scheduled assets which are of demonstrably equivalent importance to a scheduled monument can be afforded the same degree of consideration). The sensitivity of an asset to change, and the degree to which change might or might not affect the interests which underly the heritage significance of the asset is discussed within the assessment text, as appropriate.

²⁹ The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.

- 13.4.26 The significance of identified heritage assets is defined in **Table 13-4**, following the definition of heritage significance as set out in NPS EN-1³⁰. The phrase ‘heritage significance’ is used where appropriate to avoid confusion between the significance of a heritage asset in policy terms and the significance of effect.
- 13.4.27 The value of a heritage asset is determined through the sum of its interests (archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic), as defined in the NPPF (NPS EN1³¹ which refers to NPPF³² and NPS EN3³³) and expanded on in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (Historic England 2015).³⁴
- 13.4.28 For the purposes of the Historic Environment assessment, designation status is used as a proxy for heritage significance as these hold an inherent heritage significance which justify their designation.

Table 13-4: Heritage Significance Criteria

| Value (heritage significance) of Receptor | Definition |
|---|--|
| Very High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites inscribed for their archaeological or built heritage qualities; or World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. |
| High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments and undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance; Listed buildings (Grade I and II*); Designated registered parks and gardens (Grade I and II*) Designated Registered Battlefields |
| Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological assets of regional importance, contribution to regional research objectives; |

³⁰ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1),

³¹ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

³² Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2025. National Planning Policy Framework

³³ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-3)

³⁴ Historic England, 2015. Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2

| Value (heritage significance) of Receptor | Definition |
|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Areas; • Listed Building (Grade II) • Registered parks and gardens (Grade II) • Historic buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historic association. Historic townscapes or built-up area with historic integrity in their buildings or built setting |
| Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological assets of local value, with potential to contribute to local research objectives; • Locally listed buildings, historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric of historical association; |
| Negligible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites/features that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion at a higher grade and with no surviving historic content; • Non-designated buildings that are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion at a higher grade and with no surviving historic content; |
| Unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource cannot be ascertained due to limited existing information, therefore, the value of the resource is classified as ranging from high to low sensitivity; and • Buildings with some hidden (i.e., inaccessible) potential for heritage significance. |

Magnitude of Effect

13.4.29 In consideration of the value of a receptor, designation status (and its implicit recognition of the importance of a heritage asset deserving of such protection) is a starting point. However, some aspects may be more or less sensitive to the anticipated changes from the Proposed Development whatever their grading. The categorisation of an asset to a particular level of value or importance is based in part on designation and in part on professional judgement on the degree to which an asset is sensitive to the type of change anticipated. The text assessments below take this into account.

- 13.4.30 All listed buildings and registered parks have the same degree of statutory protection and recognition (under the Planning Act³⁵ and Levelling Act³⁶ respectively). However, their grading implies some degree of difference in significance, which is reflected in how they are positioned in the table above. Further support to this position comes from the way in which assets of the highest designation status (namely Grade I and grade II*) are treated differently within both the NPPF³⁷ and NPS EN-1³⁸.
- 13.4.31 Direct effects are qualified by the extent and nature of remains associated with an asset which would be disturbed or lost, and the effect of this loss on the heritage interests (heritage significance) of the asset. In respect of buried archaeological remains with no visible above ground expression, this would normally result in the loss of archaeological interest, but elements of architectural and historic interest can also be affected, depending on the asset.
- 13.4.32 In this context, the effects of change in the setting of a heritage asset may depend on individual aspects of that setting, and assessments must be, by their nature, specific to the individual assets being considered. Historic England guidance³⁹ advises that the following aspects of setting should be considered in addition to any identified key attributes:
- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other assets;
 - The way the asset is appreciated; and
 - The assets associations and patterns of use.
- 13.4.33 It should be noted that not all change necessarily detracts from the heritage significance of an asset. In the assessment of effects on the setting of a heritage asset, the nature of the effect, i.e., beneficial, adverse or neutral, of development is a subjective matter. Change is usually taken to constitute an adverse effect where it will introduce new and different elements to the setting of designated features, in such a way that the interests which comprise the heritage significance of the asset (or the ability to appreciate them) are adversely affected, or the ability to appreciate that heritage significance is diminished. However, this change will only be assessed

³⁵ Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

³⁶ Levelling-Up and Regeneration Act 2023, s 105.

³⁷ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2025. National Planning Policy Framework

³⁸ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

³⁹ Historic England, 2017. The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. (Second Edition). Swindon.

as generating a significant (adverse) effect where it reduces the contribution made by the setting of an asset to such a degree (magnitude) that the overall significance of the asset is diminished or otherwise harmed.

13.4.34 Effects on receptors are assigned to one of five classes of magnitude, defined in **Table 13-5**.

Table 13-5: Magnitude of Change Criteria

| Magnitude of Change | | Definition |
|---------------------|------------|---|
| Very High | Adverse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete loss of a site, building, designed landscape or other feature. |
| | Beneficial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale or major improvement of an at-risk heritage asset; complete restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality. |
| High | Adverse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major physical damage to or significant alteration to a site, building or other feature; Extensive change (e.g., loss of dominance, intrusion in key view or sightline) to the setting of a scheduled monument, listed building or other feature registered as nationally important, which may lead to a major reduction in the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset itself hence a loss of overall significance of the asset; and/or Change to most or all key historic landscape elements of a designated historic landscape, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; gross change to air quality; fundamental changes to use of access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character. |
| | Beneficial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale or major improvement of the heritage asset; extensive restoration or enhancement; major improvement of attribute quality. |
| Medium | Adverse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage or alteration to a site, building or other feature. Change in setting (e.g., intrusion on designed site-lines and vistas) to monuments/buildings and other features, which may lead to a moderate reduction in the contribution of that setting to the significance of the heritage assets, |

| Magnitude of Change | | Definition |
|---------------------|------------|---|
| | | <p>and hence a reduction in the asset’s overall significance; and/or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements of a designated historic landscape, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character. |
| | Beneficial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements or improvements to a heritage asset. |
| Low | Adverse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor damage or alteration to a site, building or other feature. Minor change in setting (e.g., above historic skylines or in designed vistas) of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, sites and other features, or change which may lead to a small reduction in the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset with a corresponding loss in the assets overall significance. |
| | Beneficial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor benefit to, or addition of key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial effect on heritage asset or a reduction in the risk of some negative effect occurring. |
| Negligible | Adverse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials or building elements; Slight change in setting, or a change which results in a very limited or negligible change in the contribution made by that setting, such that there is not overall loss of significance. |
| | Beneficial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor benefit. |
| No change | Neutral | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change would be perceptible either positive of negative. |

Significance of Effect

13.4.35 Effects are considered to be significant or not significant in EIA terms according to the matrix in **Table 13-6**. For this assessment, a moderate or major effect would be considered to be significant in EIA terms, depending upon the finding of such an

effect on the value/heritage significance of the asset and the exercise of professional judgement.

- 13.4.36 In making the final decision on the significance of an effect, consideration is given not only to the importance of the asset in terms of its designation, but also to the sensitivity of an asset to the type of change or impact anticipated, as well as the magnitude of that change. For example, a listed building may have a high level of value, by virtue of its designation, but may be less susceptible to a change in setting (and hence a reduction in heritage significance) arising from development proposals because its setting contributes minimally or not at all to its significance.
- 13.4.37 Conversely, if an asset’s heritage significance is entirely derived from a visual contribution from its setting, then a higher level of heritage significance may be accorded to the effect on the asset’s heritage significance from the anticipated impact, whatever the level of grading of the asset. The final conclusion of the significance of any given effect is informed by professional judgement and based on consideration of all these factors, as set out in the relevant assessment text as appropriate.

Table 13-6: Framework for the Assessment of the Significance of Effects

| Magnitude of Effects | Value (Heritage Significance) of Resource or Receptor | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Very High | High | Medium | Low | Negligible |
| Very High | Major | Major | Moderate | Minor | Not significant |
| High | Major | Major | Moderate | Minor | Not significant |
| Medium | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Minor | Not significant |
| Low | Minor | Minor | Minor | Not significant | Not significant |
| Negligible | Not significant | Not significant | Not significant | Not significant | Not significant |

- 13.4.38 Major and Moderate effects in **Table 13-6** (above) in terms of Heritage Value, are considered to be Significant in EIA terms. Minor and Not Significant effects in terms of Heritage Value, are considered to be Not Significant in EIA terms.
- 13.4.39 The PEIR reports effects in line with the EIA Regulations in terms of significant effects, however, to equate this to NPS EN-1, NPPF and technical guidance which refers to substantial harm and less than substantial harm to heritage significance in

weighing the balance of effects against public benefits, the following equivalents should be considered to apply:

- Not Significant = No harm to heritage significance;
- Minor adverse effect = Less than substantial harm to heritage significance (lower end of the scale);
- Moderate adverse effect = Less than substantial harm to heritage significance (upper end of the scale); and
- Major adverse effect = Substantial harm to heritage significance.

13.4.40 The use of the scale in consideration of ‘less than substantial harm’ allows a more nuanced correlation with the levels of significance of effect in EIA terms and permits a greater degree of variance in how ‘less than substantial harm’ can be expressed.

Limitations and Assumptions

13.4.41 It has been assumed that impacts on buried archaeological remains may occur anywhere within the PEIR Boundary associated with the Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor, either as a result of trenching or surface stripping for compounds, haul roads and laydown areas.

13.4.42 Data used to compile the assessment consists of information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which will be directly examined for the purposes of the assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

13.4.43 The Historic Environment Record is not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historic components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

13.4.44 An initial walk over survey has been conducted within the Turbine Area. Equivalent walkover surveys have yet to be conducted along the Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor. These will be completed, subject to access, prior to completion of the ES.

13.4.45 Field surveys, other than an initial walk over survey, have not been conducted within the PEIR Boundary. Suitable surveys, once agreed with the relevant stakeholders, will be carried out to inform the ES.

13.4.46 Some of the assets considered within this assessment have been included as a result of their location within the ZTV as prepared for, and used by, the Landscape

and Visual Chapter (see **Figure 12-5-1**). It is noted that the ZTV is a bare-earth model and does not take into account any screening afforded by vegetation and buildings, which may prevent or reduce actual visibility. The ZTV assumes visibility at 2m above ground level and is based on a 5m data grid digital terrain model. This provides a rather coarse grain, and the actual degree of visibility can decrease with distance; the nature of what is visible at 2km will reduce considerably at 5km, although both are indicated by the ZTV to have the same level of visibility. Further details on the ZTV can be found in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual** of this PIER.

13.5 Baseline Conditions

Chronology

13.5.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Table 13-7: Chronology

| Prehistoric | | Historic | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Palaeolithic | 970,000–10,000 BC | Romano-British | AD 43–410 |
| Mesolithic | 10,000–4000 BC | Saxon | AD 410–1066 |
| Neolithic | 4000–2400 BC | Medieval | AD 1066–1500 |
| Bronze Age | 2400–700 BC | Post-medieval | AD 1500–1800 |
| Iron Age | 700 BC–AD 43 | 19th century | AD 1800–1899 |
| | | Modern | 1900–present day |

Overview

13.5.2 The Proposed Development is situated in the south Pennine uplands on the border between West Yorkshire and Lancashire. Previous investigations and chance finds have allowed a picture of the archaeological development of the Proposed Development and its surroundings, which is set out in more detail in **Appendix 13-1**.

13.5.3 The first evidence of human activity comprises scatters of blades and waste material from stone tool production in the Mesolithic period. Material of this kind is found widely across the upland parts of the area for the Proposed Development

and its environs, largely where peat erosion has exposed earlier land surfaces. Finds and monuments of later prehistoric date are less common as are those of Romano-British date although the supposed course of the Roman Road between Manchester and Ilkley crosses the proposed Bradford West Cable Corridor near Denholme.

- 13.5.4 Evidence for post-Roman activity is very sparse until the later medieval period, which sees the beginning of settlement encroachment on the upland landscape. This becomes more intense in the period after 1500. The economy of the upland farmsteads, such as Top Withens, depended on a mixture of grazing and small-scale cloth production, which ceased to be viable at the end of the 19th century resulting in the abandonment of the farmsteads that are now for the most part demolished or in a ruinous condition.
- 13.5.5 The baseline Historic Environment conditions relevant to the Proposed Development are, for ease of presentation, discussed under two separate headings:
- Heritage assets within the PEIR Boundary; comprising the Turbine Area, Western Access Route, Eastern Access Route and the Bradford West Cable Corridor; and
 - Heritage assets within the study area, the settings of which may be subject to change as a result of the Proposed Development.

Existing Baseline

- 13.5.6 The following figures show the location of assets discussed below:
- **Figure 13-1:** Designated Heritage Assets (A-I);
 - **Figure 13-2:** Designated Heritage Assets (A-I); and
 - **Figure 13-3:** Non-designated Heritage Assets (A-R).

Heritage Assets within the PEIR Boundary –Turbine Area

Designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5.7 There are two Grade II listed buildings within the Turbine Area:
- Bridge at Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water (NHLE: 1235132); and
 - Holme Ends Farmhouse and Attached Barn (NHLE: 1265200).
- 13.5.8 Holm Ends Farmhouse is a stone-built laithe-house of early 19th century date. It consists of a two-storey cottage with attached barn. The bridge is of a similar date.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5.9 The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record locates 35 heritage assets within the Turbine Area. Of these, eight are lithic scatters that represent finds of predominantly Mesolithic date, which are no longer present in the area for the Proposed Development but which indicate the potential for further similar finds to be present elsewhere within the area for the Proposed Development.
- 13.5.10 The construction of Walshaw Dean reservoir resulted in the submerging of a small stone circle of Bronze Age date (MWY21). The circle may survive in situ and is reported to be visible when water levels in the reservoir are low.
- 13.5.11 Farmsteads of medieval origin at Alcomden (MWY 3422), Upper and Lower Good Greave (MWY3434) are located within the southern part of the Turbine Area. These farmsteads along with others of later origins within the Turbine Area at New House Farmstead (MWY 10264), Cascade Farmhouse (MWY 10270), Lower (MWY10254) and Higher Baiting (MWY 10263) expanded and flourished until c.1900 after which they were abandoned and became ruinous.
- 13.5.12 Field boundaries and drainage ditches of post-medieval date have been identified at High Raikes (MWY 3453) and Thurrish, Lane Head and White Hole (MWY 3468).
- 13.5.13 Fourteen of the heritage assets within the Turbine Area are county or township boundary stones.

Heritage Assets within the PEIR Boundary – Western Access Route

Designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5.14 The Western Access Route passes through Trawden Forest Conservation Area.
- 13.5.15 The following designated asset falls partly within the PEIR Boundary associated with the Western Access Route:
- Remains of Vaccary Walls (NHLE 1361761).
- 13.5.16 The following listed structures are located within 50m of the PEIR Boundary associated with the Western Access Route:
- Herders Inn (NHLE 1272757).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5.17 The LHER locates 13 heritage assets within the PEIR Boundary associated with the Western Access Route. Ten of these are boundary markers of 19th century date (MLA29890). One asset is a former sandstone quarry noted on OS mapping in 1848 (MLA25598). The two remaining assets have been noted on aerial photography as a rectangular parchmark of possible modern date (MLA32744) and linear features

possibly indicating the position of a navy camp associated with the construction of Watersheddles Reservoir.

Heritage Assets within the PEIR Boundary – Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor

Designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5.18 There are no designated assets or conservation areas within the PEIR Boundary associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor. However, the following listed structures are located within 50m of the boundary:
- Middle White Shaw Farmhouse (NHLE 1133616); and
 - Buck Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1314175).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 13.5.19 The Eastern Access Route north of Ovenden follows Gold Edge Road to its junction with Hill House Edge Lane passing near to the location of many Mesolithic lithic finds (for example MWY10292, MWY2921 and MWY8309). However, the PEIR Boundary associated with the Eastern Access Route falls within the existing road boundary and further finds of similar material are unlikely.
- 13.5.20 Within the PEIR Boundary associated with the Bradford West Cable Corridor, east of the A6033 to High House Edge Lane; the National Mapping Programme (NMP) has identified evidence of post-Medieval quarrying. Further east at Thornton Moor, the Bradford West Cable Corridor passes through a post-Medieval farming landscape (MWY3440). To the north-east of Thornton Moor Reservoir, the Bradford West Cable Corridor passes through an area of post-Medieval bell pits and coal workings noted by the NMP. North of Denholme the Bradford West Cable Route crosses the line of a Roman road running between Manchester and Ilkley (RR720a MWY526). North-east of Denholme the Bradford West Cable Route passes through the site of a medieval and later deer park (MWY 3588).

Heritage Assets within the Setting Assessment Study Area

Assets with the 5km Study Area

- 13.5.21 The following assets are located within the 5km Study Area:
- 9 Conservation Areas;
 - 1 Grade I Listed Buildings;
 - 18 Grade II* Listed Buildings;
 - 461 Grade II Listed Buildings;

- 18 Scheduled Monuments;
- 1 Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 307 Non-designated heritage assets.

Assets with the 15km Study Area

13.5.22 The following additional assets fall between 5km and 15km from the Turbine Area:

- 1 World Heritage Site;
- 88 Conservation Areas;
- 30 Grade I Listed Buildings;
- 151 Grade II* Listed Buildings;
- 3224 Grade II Listed Buildings;
- 115 Scheduled Monuments;
- 1 Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 19 Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens.

Assets within the 30km Study Area

13.5.23 The following additional assets fall between 15km and 30km from the Turbine Area:

- 1 Registered Battlefield;
- 249 Conservation Areas;
- 92 Grade I Listed Buildings;
- 315 Grade II* Listed Buildings; and
- 6 Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens.

13.5.24 Further details of the heritage baseline considered in the PEIR can be found in the following appendices:

- **Appendix 13-1;** and
- **Appendix 13-2.**

Further Data Collection

- 13.5.25 Further baseline surveys will take place to inform the ES. The nature and extent of the surveys will be determined following consultation with relevant stakeholders during engagement and consultation. These may include:
- Geophysical survey;
 - Multispectral survey;
 - Geoarchaeological coring; and
 - Trenching/test pitting.
- 13.5.26 In view of the sensitivity of ecological receptors on the Turbine Area, intrusive surveys there will be kept to a minimum.
- 13.5.27 Non-intrusive surveys will be conducted where appropriate and are likely to produce viable results.

Future Historic Conditions

- 13.5.28 Buried archaeological remains are a fixed and finite resource not subject to fluctuation over time. As a result, it is not expected that baseline conditions for this type of asset with change although understanding of complexity and location may as a result of surveys for this and other projects.
- 13.5.29 Similarly built heritage remains may be subject to re-appraisal of their value as a result of programmes of investigation for example Listed Buildings may see their grading amended or previously undesignated assets may be listed or placed on the relevant register.
- 13.5.30 Changes within the settings of heritage assets which have an effect on their significance, thus altering the current baseline, may occur as a result of other projects constructed and operated during the lifespan of the Proposed Development. These may result in inter-project cumulative impacts which are considered in **Chapter 24: Cumulative Effects**.

13.6 Environmental Measures

- 13.6.1 This section describes details of the Historic Environment environmental measures that have been included within the design of the Proposed Development (as presented in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**). These measures are an inherent part of the design of the Proposed Development and have been included to benefit the Historic Environment and achieve positive effects where possible, as

well as avoid, reduce or compensate for the adverse environmental effects of the Proposed Development.

- 13.6.2 The assessed design is to some extent a result of the inherent mitigation as it takes into account key areas of suspected archaeological sensitivity and seeks to minimise or avoid impact. As the design develops further it will take into account statutory consultation feedback.

Construction

The environmental measures included within the design of the Proposed Development, during the construction phase, include:

- Avoidance of direct impacts on listed structures at Holme Ends.

- 13.6.3 The environmental measures include the objectives of management plans to be adhered to during the construction of the Proposed Development; to achieve positive effects and/or avoid or reduce adverse effects, such as the use of the following plans:

- An Historic Environment Management Strategy, incorporating a Chance Finds Procedure: This plan will set out environmental mitigation measures (those not embedded into the design of the Proposed Development) to minimise the potential adverse effects to buried archaeological remains resulting from the construction phase. This will be achieved through preservation in situ (where practicable) and preservation by record. Preservation by record will consist of an approved programme of archaeological fieldwork and recording which will lead to the creation of an archaeological archive so that the remains can be preserved by record for future generations. Fieldwork recording may vary across the PEIR Boundary depending upon the archaeological resource but may include trial trenching, watching brief, strip map and sample investigation, or formal excavation as appropriate. A programme of post-fieldwork assessment and analysis of the archive generated by fieldwork will be agreed, leading to publication and dissemination of the results of that work and the creation and deposition of an archive for the Proposed Development in a suitable receiving museum or other body. The details of the archaeological fieldwork will be set out within an Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be prepared and submitted with the application for the DCO and agreed with the relevant statutory consultees. The Outline WSI will detail the method, areas, techniques to be applied as well as programme in the context of the post-consent, pre-construction period.

Operation and Maintenance

- 13.6.4 No environmental measures included within the design of the Proposed Development, during the operation (and maintenance) phase are applicable to the Historic Environment.
- 13.6.5 No environmental management plans to be adhered to during the operation (and maintenance) of the Proposed Development are applicable to the Historic Environment.

Decommissioning

- 13.6.6 All effects on buried archaeological deposits will have occurred during construction and it is not expected that further effects will occur as a result of decommissioning.
- 13.6.7 Measures will be included within the outline Decommissioning Environment Management Plan (oDEMP) to ensure that adverse effects will be avoided during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development.

Assumptions

- 13.6.8 There is one identified Western Access Route at PEIR, which has two potential Access Route options; between Keighley Road and Lancashire Moor Road in the vicinity of Height Laithe Farm, and both options will be assessed at PEIR. It is assumed that only one of these will be taken forward at ES.
- 13.6.9 It is assumed that once constructed the Bradford West Cable Corridor will have no above ground form, as this is the case at PEIR. A permanent change in the setting of heritage assets will therefore not occur as a result of the Proposed Development. This aspect of the Proposed Development is deemed to fall within the operational and maintenance phase.
- 13.6.10 Where construction compounds are co-located with borrow pits it is assumed that the borrow pits will remove all deposits to bedrock prior to the establishment of the compound.
- 13.6.11 Where the Access Routes utilise existing highways it is assumed that no groundworks will occur. However, where new roadways are required it is assumed that site preparation will require groundworks across all of the land required for their development.
- 13.6.12 Where it has not been possible to confirm the presence and condition of monuments or buried remains it has been assumed that these survive in a sufficiently well-preserved condition so as not to compromise their heritage value. Subsequent archaeological surveys will allow this assumption to be tested and inform the ES.

- 13.6.13 For the purposes of assessing operational effects it is assumed that, with the possible exception of cable replacement, operational maintenance will not require groundworks.
- 13.6.14 The preliminary assessment for decommissioning has been based on the assumption that decommissioning will not involve the removal of sub-surface components of the Proposed Development and therefore associated archaeological remains surviving in-situ will not be affected.

13.7 Potential Effects Scoped Out

- 13.7.1 At this stage the following effects are scoped out of the Historic Environment assessment on the basis that they are not considered likely to be significant.

Table 13-8: Potential Effects Scoped Out

| Effects Scoped Out | Justification | Phase |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Effects on the significance of heritage assets as a result of changes within their setting derived from the finally constructed form of the Bradford West Cable Corridor | The Bradford West Cable Corridor will be entirely buried returning the assets' setting to the baseline condition and therefore no likely significant effects are anticipated. | Operation and maintenance |

- 13.7.2 Where effects have likely significant effects and are therefore scoped in, please refer to the scoped in effects section in the Preliminary Environmental Assessment below.

13.8 Preliminary Environmental Assessment

- 13.8.1 The Preliminary Environmental Assessment will detail the effects that are considered likely to be significant including providing details of how and why such a conclusion has been reached.
- 13.8.2 This is a preliminary assessment of Likely Significant Effects with the environmental measures in place, but without additional mitigation.

Construction Phase

Direct Effects on Archaeological Remains

- 13.8.3 Groundworks associated with the construction of turbine bases, roads, access tracks, borrow pits, construction compounds and cable trenches have the potential to expose or remove archaeological remains and deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest.

Approach

- 13.8.4 The PEIR has used desk-based assessment methods to identify the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered within the PEIR Boundary for the Turbine Area, Access Routes and the Bradford West Cable Corridor. This assessment has utilised Historic Environment Record data, open-source LiDAR and aerial photographic data, historic mapping and site walkover survey results. The assessment follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment⁴⁰. The results of the assessment are presented in **Volume 2: Appendix 13.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment** and summarised in Section 113.5 above.

Receptors and Receptor Heritage Value

- 13.8.5 **Table 13-4** describes the criteria used to determine heritage value in this section.
- 13.8.6 Discoveries of Mesolithic flint tools and working waste have been widespread within and around the Turbine Area and the adjacent parts of both the Access Routes and the Bradford West Cable Corridor. These finds are no longer present in the area for the Proposed Development but indicate the high potential for similar material to be encountered during construction of the Proposed Development. Finds of this nature are not inherently of schedulable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value if encountered.
- 13.8.7 Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment indicates that the mapped peat deposits within the Turbine Area and adjacent sections of the Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor are likely to comprise upland blanket peat formed during the Holocene, with localised valley mires and depressions also preserving organic material. These deposits have high geoarchaeological potential due to their capacity to preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence, such as pollen, plant macrofossils, and insects, providing valuable data on postglacial environments and early Mesolithic woodland management. Finds of this nature are not inherently of schedulable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value.
- 13.8.8 The line of Roman Road RR720a (MWY525-528) near Denholme follows an irregular north–south alignment, which will intersect with the Eastern Access Route and the Bradford West Cable Corridor. Sections of the Roman Road near Denholme are recorded as having been partially destroyed although it may survive elsewhere, potentially with minor deviations from its previously assumed alignment where the course has not yet been confirmed archaeologically. Its presence within

⁴⁰ The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment 2020

the PEIR Boundary has yet to be confirmed by survey. Remains of this nature may be of schedulable quality and can be considered of **High** heritage value if sufficiently well preserved.

- 13.8.9 The deer park at Denholme (MWY 3588) may have originated in the 12th century, and was expanded in the 16th century, remaining in use until the 18th century. Parts of the park boundary pale survive as earthworks and walling. It is likely that other parts of the pale and internal features, such as deer houses and lodges may survive as buried remains. The Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor cross the park. The presence of park features within the PEIR Boundary has yet to be confirmed by survey. Remains of this nature may be of schedulable quality and can be considered of **High** heritage value if sufficiently well preserved.
- 13.8.10 Within the Turbine Area, the former farmsteads at Alcomden (MWY3422) and Lower Good Greave (MWY 3434) may have originated in the medieval period; and are certainly documented from the 16th century, remaining in use until c.1900. The farmsteads and their associated field walls survive in a ruinous condition. Turbine bases and internal access tracks within the Turbine Area will be constructed within the farmstead boundary. Remains of this nature are not inherently of schedulable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value.
- 13.8.11 New House farmstead (MWY10264) within the Turbine Area is post-medieval in origin. The farmstead has been fully levelled. An internal access track within the Turbine Area will cross the farmstead boundary. Remains of this nature are not inherently of schedulable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value.
- 13.8.12 A series of seventeen pre-1848 boundary stones and mounds (MLA29890) run north and north-west from Dove Stones Moor. Ten of the stones fall within the PEIR Boundary associated with the Western Access Route between Two Laws Road and the Turbine Area. Remains of this nature are considered to have local value, with potential to contribute to local research objectives and are therefore of **Low** heritage value.
- 13.8.13 Similar boundary stones (MWY2431 and MWY2432) are present with the Turbine Area in an area where an internal access track and the portion of the Bradford West Cable Corridor within the Turbine Area will be constructed. Remains of this nature are considered to have local value, with potential to contribute to local research objectives and are therefore of **Low** heritage value.
- 13.8.14 Trawden Forest Conservation Area reflects the historic boundaries of the Royal Forest of Trawden. The forest boundaries were probably defined by the mid-11th century, and it is suggested that the characteristic cattle farms ('vaccaries') were

already established. By the 13th century the vaccaries were made up of two parts, an enclosed winter pasture on the lower slopes, leading on to a summer pasture on higher land. The Conservation Area is extensive and includes the settlements of Wycoller, Hill Top, Winewall and Trawden as well as wide areas of farmland and moor. Remains of historic farming practices are apparent in the landscape of the conservation area, notably elements of the Vaccary Walls northeast of Wycoller. The conservation area can be considered to have **Medium** Heritage Value (although individual assets within may have higher Heritage Value).

- 13.8.15 The Grade II listed Remains Vaccary Walls (NHLE1361761), are large, irregular slabs of stone erected as field enclosures associated with the vaccary system of cattle farming. The largest and most regular walls run northeast from Wycoller Hall meeting Lancashire Moor Road in the vicinity of Height Laithe Farm. The walls can be considered to have **Medium** Heritage Value.
- 13.8.16 The site of a sandstone quarry, adjacent to Keighley Road, nr. Monkroyd (MLA25598) lies within the boundary of the Western Access Route at its junction with Keighley Road. The quarry is noted on the First Edition Six Inch OS map. Its dates of use and current condition are unknown (pending walkover survey of the Western Access Route). However, at best, remains of this nature only have local value with potential to contribute to local research objectives and are therefore of **Low** heritage value.
- 13.8.17 Small-scale extractive and manufacturing industries, including bell pits, trackways, and brickworks have been recorded west of Denholme (MWY3484). These were established by the early 20th century and possibly earlier. The Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor will cross the southern extent of these features. The current condition of the features within the land required for the Proposed Development is unknown (pending walkover survey of the route). However, at best, remains of this nature only have local value, with potential to contribute to local research objectives and are therefore of **Low** heritage value.
- 13.8.18 At Barn Hill, a series of rectilinear features have been noted on aerial photographs (MLA29892). These may represent a navy camp associated with the construction of the adjacent reservoir (built before 1910). The current condition of the features within the land required for the Proposed Development is unknown (pending walkover survey of the route). However, at best, remains of this nature only have local value, with potential to contribute to local research objectives and are therefore of **Low** heritage value.

Defining Impacts

- 13.8.19 **Table 13-5** above describes the criteria used to determine magnitude of effect in this section.

- 13.8.20 Where groundworks for turbine bases, internal access tracks within the Turbine Area, external Access Routes, borrow pits and construction compounds encounter buried lithic scatters, which are generally localised and limited in extent, it is likely, in view of the scale of the works involved, that all, or the majority of the remains will be removed from their context as a result. This would represent a **High** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.21 Where peat deposits with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains are present, they are generally substantial and extend beyond the PEIR Boundary. The scale of the groundworks required are likely therefore to affect only a minor proportion of the deposits. This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.22 Where the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor intersect with the conjectured route of the Roman Road RR720a (MWY525-528), groundworks in the form of site preparation and trenching will remove some or all of any remains present. However, any road remains present within the land required for the Proposed Development would represent only a very small part of an extensive monument. In addition, existing roads at this location may have already truncated remains within their footprint. As a result, the groundworks required are likely to affect only a minor proportion of the monument. This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.23 The Western Access Route will require the construction of a new length of road running south from Keighley Road to Lancashire Moor Road, north of Height Laithe Farm. Approximately 450m of this stretch of new road falls within Trawden Forest Conservation Area. In one option, the Western Access Route bypasses the farm to the north requiring the construction of a further length of new road, approximately 850m long, rejoining Lancashire Moor Road east of Height Laithe Farm. The groundworks required are likely to affect only a minor proportion of the conservation area. This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.24 The alternative option for the Western Access Route, in the vicinity of Height Laithe Farm, would require southward widening of the current carriageway of Lancashire Moor Road which would result in the removal of several small sections of the northern ends of the Vaccary Walls where they meet the existing highway boundary walls. This would represent a **Medium** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.25 Where the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor intersect with remains of the deer park at Denholme (MWY 3588); groundworks in the form of site preparation and trenching will remove some, or all, of any remains present. However, any deer park remains present within the land required for the development would represent only a very small part of an extensive monument. As a result, the groundworks required are likely to affect only a minor proportion of the monument. This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.

- 13.8.26 Where groundworks for turbine bases, internal access tracks within the Turbine Area, borrow pits and construction compounds are located within the boundary of the former farmstead at Lower Good Greave (MWY 3434) they will result in damage or alteration to the asset. This would represent a **Medium** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.27 Where groundworks for an internal access track within the Turbine Area are located within the boundary of the former farmsteads at Alcomden (MWY3422) and New House (MWY10264) the groundworks required are likely to affect only a minor proportion of the monument This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.28 The groundworks for the Western Access Route between the Turbine Area and Lancashire Moor Road include site preparation and the excavation of a borrow pit and construction compound. It is probable, in view of the scale of the works involved, that all or the majority of the pre-1848 boundary stones and mounds (MLA29890), which run north and north-west from Dove Stones Moor, will be removed or damaged as a result. This would represent a **High** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.29 Where groundworks for an internal access track and the portion of the Bradford West Cable Corridor within the Turbine Area coincide with the location of boundary stones (MWY2431 and MWY2432) it is probable, in view of the scale of the works involved, that all, or the majority of, the remains will be removed from their context as a result. This would represent a **High** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.30 Where groundworks are undertaken for the Western Access Route between Keighley Road and Height Laithe Farm these will remove or damage the entire site of the post-medieval or 19th century sandstone quarry adjacent to Keighley Road (MLA25598). This would represent a **High** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.31 Where groundworks are undertaken for the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, west of Denholme; these will affect a very minor proportion of the area of small-scale extractive and manufacturing industries recorded west of Denholme (MWY3484). This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.32 The groundworks for the Western Access Route between the Turbine Area and Lancashire Moor Road, including site preparation and the excavation of a borrow pit and construction compound, will result in impacts on archaeological remains. It is likely, in view of the scale of the works involved, that all, or the majority of, the possible navy camp at Barn Hill (MLA29890) will be removed or damaged as a result. This would represent a **High** magnitude adverse impact.

Preliminary Assessment

- 13.8.33 This section defines the effect of the Proposed Development, taking account of the sensitivity of the receptors and the likely preliminary impact of change from the construction of the Proposed Development. The effects are defined using **Table 13-6: Framework for the Assessment of the Significance of Effects** (above). Moderate effects are considered significant in EIA terms. Minor effects are not considered significant in EIA terms.

Table 13-9: Construction Phase Direct effects on Heritage Assets

| Receptor | Heritage Value | Source of Impact | Magnitude of Effect | Significance of Effect |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Potential lithic remains of Mesolithic date | Medium | Construction earthworks | High adverse | Moderate Adverse |
| Palaeoenvironmental remains | Medium | Construction earthworks | Low Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Roman Road RR 720a | High | Construction earthworks | Low Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Trawden Forest Conservation Area | Medium | Construction earthworks | Low Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Vaccary Walls | Medium | Construction earthworks | Medium ⁴¹ Adverse | Moderate Adverse |
| Denholme Deer Park | High | Construction earthworks | Low Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Alcomden farmstead | Medium | Construction earthworks | Low Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Lower Good Greave farmstead | Medium | Construction earthworks | Medium Adverse | Moderate Adverse |
| New House farmstead | Medium | Construction earthworks | Low Adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Boundary stones north of Dove Stones Moor | Low | Construction earthworks | High adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Boundary stones within the Turbine Area | Low | Construction earthworks | High adverse | Minor Adverse |

⁴¹ If online option chosen

| Receptor | Heritage Value | Source of Impact | Magnitude of Effect | Significance of Effect |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Former sandstone quarry near Keighley Road | Low | Construction earthworks | High adverse | Minor Adverse |
| Area of small-scale extractive and manufacturing industries recorded west of Denholme | Low | Construction earthworks | Low | Not significant |
| Navy camp at Barn Hill | Low | Construction earthworks | High adverse | Minor Adverse |

Additional Mitigation

- 13.8.34 Implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation would constitute 'preservation by record'. This would mitigate the effects on lithic scatters, palaeoenvironmental deposits, the remains of Roman Road RR720a, Denholme Deer Park, farmsteads at Alcomden, Lower Good Greave and New House, the sandstone quarry near Keighley Road, the area of small-scale extractive and manufacturing industries west of Denholme and the possible navy camp at Barn Hill. Archaeological investigation could take the form of earthwork survey, photographic survey or excavation.
- 13.8.35 Effects on the boundary stones within the Turbine Area and from the Western Access Route north of Dove Stones Moor could be mitigated by a programme of recording followed by removal, storage and replacement, keeping conditions for this heritage feature as close to the existing state as possible, following construction.
- 13.8.36 Additional mitigation for the Vaccary Walls will be reviewed and set out in the ES but could include a programme of recording.

Residual Effects

- 13.8.37 No significant residual effects would remain following implementation of the additional mitigation proposed above on the buried archaeological remains. However, preliminary likely significant effects would remain for the Vaccary Walls, pending further review (and consultation) at ES.

Next Steps

- 13.8.38 A programme of walkover surveys will be undertaken within the area proposed for the Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor to confirm the presence, and assess the condition of, monuments identified in the desk-based assessment.

- 13.8.39 A programme of geophysical survey will be undertaken, where appropriate, within the area for the Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor to identify the presence and extent of any sub-surface features whether identified in the desk-based assessment or not.
- 13.8.40 A programme of auger sampling will be conducted within the Turbine Area to refine the assessment of potential for the presence of lithic material and to confirm the presence of palaeoenvironmental deposits with substantial evidential value. This may include taking samples for Carbon 14 dating to better understand the chronology of peat formation and the implications that might have for the presence within the peat of remains of more recent date than the Mesolithic.
- 13.8.41 The results of the proposed surveys will allow a refined assessment of the number and type of assets affected by the Proposed Development, their heritage value and the impacts upon them. This might introduce further assets to the assessment or remove them if it is clear they no longer exist. It may also result in the initial assessment of heritage value being altered if remains survive in better or worse condition than assumed in the initial assessment.

Changes within the Setting of Heritage Assets

- 13.8.42 Activity associated with the construction of turbines, Access Routes, the Bradford West Cable Corridor, access tracks within the Turbine Area, borrow pits and construction compounds; will introduce movement, noise and light where they may be observed from designated heritage assets. This may introduce changes within the setting of these assets, which has an adverse impact on their significance.

Approach

- 13.8.43 The methodology for assessment of changes within the setting of heritage assets is set out in **Section 13.4**. A visit was made to selected assets (as set out in **Appendix 13-2**) including those within the Turbine Area in November 2024. When assessing the possible impacts from construction activities, the selection of assets has been limited to 1km from the PEIR Boundary on the basis that beyond these distances sound, light and movement from construction activities is likely to be substantially less perceptible.

Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

- 13.8.44 **Table 13-4** describes the criteria used to determine heritage value in this section.
- 13.8.45 Within the Turbine Area there are two designated heritage assets: Bridge at Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water (NHLE 1235132) and Holme Ends Farmhouse and Attached Barn (NHLE 1265200). Holme Ends Farmhouse is a stone-built 19th century laithe house with barn and mistal now in residential use. It sits on the western bank of the Alcomden Water approximately 800m south of Walshaw Dean

Reservoir. It is listed at Grade II. The Bridge at Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water is a 19th century stone built bridge spanning the Alcomden Water, located approximately 50m east of Holme Ends Farmhouse. Both assets are listed at Grade II and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value. Their setting is defined by their location within the valley of the Alcomden Water at the foot of Walshaw Moor. This setting contributes a minimal amount to their heritage value, which is derived from their architectural and historic interest.

- 13.8.46 Also within the Turbine Area are the remains of non-designated post medieval upland farmsteads at Higher Baiting (MWY10263), New House (MWY10264) and Holme Ends South (MWY5818), which have been fully levelled, while Lower Baiting (MWY10254) survives only as a robbed and fragmentary earthwork. Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead (MWY10265) retain low, ruinous but standing wall fabric. A further site, Lower Lathe, lies between Holme House and New House along the historic east–west track but is not recorded in the HER despite being depicted on 19th century mapping and surviving as a substantial roofless stone-built structure. These assets are not of listable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can therefore be considered of **Medium** heritage value. Their setting in the lower margins of the moorland either side of Walshaw Dean contributes a minimal amount to their heritage value, which is derived from their architectural and historic interest.
- 13.8.47 The hamlet of Wycoller in Trawden Forest Conservation Area contains many designated and undesignated heritage assets including Wycoller Hall (NHLE 1003130), Wycoller Pack Horse Bridge, Clapper Bridge (1243829) and the remains of Vaccary Walls (1361761)⁴². The assets are primarily contained within the limits and immediate environs of the valley of the Wycoller Beck. The significance of these assets is derived from their architectural, artistic and historic interest as well as their group value and setting, based upon their spatial and historic relationship to one another. The significance of Wycoller Hall is in small part derived from artistic interest based upon its literary association as the inspiration for Ferndean Manor in Charlotte Brontë's novel, 'Jane Eyre'. All the assets are unified by the context within which they lie; the wide, open Moorland Plateaux. This is an open farmscape shaped by medieval exploitation, comprising dispersed post-medieval farmsteads, and both agricultural and small-scale industrial activity from the late 17th and 18th centuries. The road systems provide a temporal and spatial connection between the assets and the larger settlements. This group of assets includes Scheduled

⁴² For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

Monuments and Grade II* Listed Buildings and as a group can be considered to be of **High** Heritage Value.

- 13.8.48 The Herders Inn (NHLE 1272757) is a stone-built 18th century roadside inn listed at Grade II. It is located on the south side of Lancashire Moor Road approximately 1.6km west of the point at which the Western Access Route from the Turbine Area joins Two Laws Road. The significance of the Herders Inn is derived from its architectural and historic interest to which its roadside setting contributes to a small degree. The inn can be considered to have **Medium** Heritage value.
- 13.8.49 Hanging Stone (NHLE 1313972), a probable boundary marker of 19th century date, is a large millstone grit block. Carved on top is a projecting cross and on one side a 'Hanging stone or Water Sheddles Cross'. It is listed at Grade II and can be considered to have **Medium** Heritage value. The marker stone sits on the slopes of Kiln Hill above Two Laws Road.
- 13.8.50 The farmhouse of Top Withens (MWY7472), located approximately 430m north of the Turbine Area, is widely accepted as the inspiration for the setting of Wuthering Heights. Top Withens formed one of three related upland farmsteads alongside Lower Withens (MWY7472) and Middle Withens (MWY3455). These farmsteads developed from early moorland intakes and are recorded in documentary sources from at least 1567. These long-established enclosed farm units provide important historical context for understanding later agricultural development across the wider moorland. Although not of listable quality⁴³ these assets have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives and can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The farmsteads are arranged along the length of a shallow valley dropping towards Stanbury Moor with wide views towards the north. Top Withens lies at the greatest elevation, approximately 420m Above Ordinance Datum (AOD) – approximately 20m below the crest line marking the edge of Walshaw Moor.
- 13.8.51 Copsy Farmhouse and attached barn (NHLE 1226980) is a stone built laithe house of the early 19th century, of Grade II listing. It is currently occupied and some ancillary structures are ruinous. Notwithstanding its current condition it can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. It is situated on the slopes southeast of Shackleton Knoll, to the west of Crimshaw Dean Beck, at an elevation of approximately 350m AOD. It has wide views across the valley of the beck and to the south.

⁴³ The buildings at Top Withens were listed on 24/10/1974 due to their association with the Brontës. The listing was revoked, however, in 1992 on the recommendation of English Heritage that the buildings were too Altered.

- 13.8.52 Lower Fold Farmhouse and attached barn (NHLE1134082), Cowshed and Pigsty (1134083) and Laithehouse to north of Lower Fold Farmhouse (NHLE1200058) are late 17th or early 18th century stone built farm buildings listed at Grade II. This group of buildings can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The buildings form part of a small farming hamlet located on the lower slopes of Sun Hill with extensive views to the north and east over the valley of Rag Clough Beck.
- 13.8.53 An 18th century milestone (1199885) and a 19th century cast iron mile post (NHLE134111) are located on the A6033 Hebden Bridge Road south of Oxenhope. Both are listed at Grade II and can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. Their roadside setting contributes to their architectural and historical interest but does not extend beyond the existing highway.
- 13.8.54 The Conservation Areas at Oxenhope Upper Town and Lower Town contain a number of designated and non-designated assets. These comprise residential buildings of 17th to 19th century date and industrial buildings of largely 19th century date. These designated assets have all been listed at Grade II. Taken as a group, the Conservation Areas and the assets within them, can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The setting of the buildings within Oxenhope is largely confined to the urban area within which they are located. Oxenhope Lower Town Conservation Area is located within the valley of the River Aire with views limited by the valley slopes. Oxenhope Upper town is located on higher ground west of the Aire, with more extensive views in all directions.
- 13.8.55 Middle White Shaw Farmhouse (NHLE 1133616) is a stone-built farmhouse dating back to 1735. It has been listed at Grade II and can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The farmhouse is approached by a lane from the east that continues beyond the farmhouse. The lane is lined by trees and hedges that partially screen views to the south. The farmhouse is located on ground that drops away gently to the north giving wide views to the north and east. The asset has architectural and historic interest to which its isolated rural setting contributes a small amount.
- 13.8.56 Upper Laithe Farmhouse (NHLE 1199348) and the adjacent Barn (NHLE 1133617), the Milepost opposite 2 Sunny Dale (NHLE 1314155), Denholme United Reform Church (NHLE 1133614) and the War Memorial in Foster Park (NHLE 1314152) are a group of designated assets, all listed at Grade II, which are located within the village of Denholme. They can be considered of **Medium** Heritage Value. The setting of these assets does not extend beyond the confines of the village.
- 13.8.57 Buck Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1314175) is an 18th century stone built farmhouse listed at Grade II which can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The farmhouse is located on rising ground, north of Whalley line, at the east end of a

group of houses and farm buildings. Its main front faces south and has good views across the agricultural land east of Denholme.

- 13.8.58 Wilsden Conservation Area contains a number of historic buildings principally residential but including a Sunday School and Commercial premises.⁴⁴ The designated assets are listed at Grade II and the group can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The designated assets are concentrated at the northern end of the conservation area which runs along Main Street for approximately 1.5km from the junction with B6144 Haworth Road. The setting of the designated assets within the conservation area is confined to the limits of the modern village.
- 13.8.59 A scattered group of seven designated assets, all former or current farmhouses or agricultural buildings are located within 1km of the point at which the Eastern Access Route and the Bradford Cable Corridor will enter the existing Bradford West Substation. The nearest asset is Peat Dykes Farmhouse and integral barn (NHLE 1132946) that is located immediately south of the sub-station and 350m from the point at which the Bradford West Cable Corridor enters the substation. These buildings are all listed at Grade II and can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The immediate setting of each of these assets is confined to the farmstead within which they are located. The farmsteads lie in a gently undulating agricultural landscape with hedges and tree belts which disrupt sightlines. The built form of the existing Bradford West Substation generally blocks views from these assets to the north and west.

Defining Impacts

- 13.8.60 **Table 13-5** above describes the criteria used to determine magnitude of effect in this section.
- 13.8.61 An internal site access track within the Turbine Area will be constructed approximately 250m north of Holme End Farmhouse and Holme End Bridge. The nearest turbine will be constructed approximately 800m northeast of Holme End Bridge. Construction activities will cease after a short period leaving the built form of the access track and turbine (effects from which will be assessed under the 'Operational and Maintenance Phase' below). The distance from the assets' setting and the limited duration of the activities will produce a change in the setting of the assets but one which would not result in any harm to the significance of the assets, which is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on these assets.
- 13.8.62 Internal access tracks within the Turbine Area will be constructed within 250-300m of the ruinous farmsteads at Higher Baiting, New House, Holme Ends South, Lower

⁴⁴ For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

Baiting, Holme House, Holme Tops Farmstead and Lower Lathe. The nearest turbines will be built within 600-800m of these assets. Construction activities will cease after a short period leaving the built form of the access tracks and turbines (effects from which will be assessed under the Operational and Maintenance Phase below). The distance from the assets and the limited duration of the activities will produce a change in the setting of the assets but one which would not result in any harm to the significance of the assets, which is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on these assets.

- 13.8.63 The construction of the Western Access Route will result in noise, light and movement in proximity to the group of heritage assets in Wycoller. If the online option for the Western Access Route is adopted this will take place at approximately 400m from the principal group of assets in the hamlet of Wycoller, which are for the most part screened from the existing road by trees and intervening topography. If the off-line option is selected for the Western Access Route; noise, light and movement will occur up to 350m further north. Further to construction of the Western Access Route, traffic including Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL), will use the Western Access Route to reach the Turbine Area. The construction activities will cease after a short period (construction of the Proposed Development is approximately 30 months) and associated traffic volumes along the Western Access Route will drop back once construction on the Turbine Area ceases (see **Chapter 14: Transport and Access**). The activities will produce a change in the setting of the assets. However, the distance from the assets and the limited duration of the activities mean that these activities would not result in any harm to the significance of the assets, which is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on these assets.
- 13.8.64 Works to enable the current highway to accommodate construction traffic will take place immediately opposite the Herders Inn. The limited duration of the activities will produce a change in the setting of the asset but one that would not result in any harm to the significance of the asset, which is primarily derived from its architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.
- 13.8.65 The Western Access Route from the Turbine Area to Two Laws Road joins the current highway approximately 900m west of Hanging Stone. Construction for the Western Access Route will introduce noise, light and movement into views from the asset. Distance from the asset and the limited duration of the activities will produce a change in the setting of the asset, but one which would not result in any harm to the significance of the asset, which is primarily derived from its architectural and

historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.

- 13.8.66 Turbine bases and internal access tracks will be constructed to the south and southeast of the Withens. The nearest turbine base is located more than 800m to the south of Top Withens on the reverse slope of Round Hill. Distance and topography will serve to screen the assets at the Withens almost entirely from the noise, light and movement resulting from construction. Furthermore, the limited duration of the activities will not result in any harm to the significance of the assets which is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on these assets.
- 13.8.67 A turbine base and internal access track will be constructed on Shackleton Moor approximately 800m northwest of Copsy Farmhouse and attached barn. Distance and intervening topography make it likely that the asset will be largely screened from construction-related light, noise and movement. This consideration, and the limited duration of the activities, will not result in any harm to the significance of the asset, which is primarily derived from its architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.
- 13.8.68 Bradford West Cable Corridor and Eastern Access Route, including the establishment of small compound areas will occur approximately 850m south of Lower Fold Farmhouse and its associated buildings. Construction-related light, noise and movement may be perceptible from these assets. However, these activities will not result in any harm to the significance of the assets, which is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on these assets.
- 13.8.69 Construction works associated with the Eastern Access Route Bradford West Cable Corridor will take place approximately 550m south of the listed milestone and milepost on the A6033. The setting of these assets is confined to the modern highway. Consequently, construction-related light, noise and movement will result in **No Change** within the setting of these assets and there will be no harm to their significance.
- 13.8.70 Construction works associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, including the establishment of a small compound will take place approximately 800m-900m south of the Conservation Area at Oxenhope. The distance from the assets and the limited duration of the activities will produce a change in the setting of the assets but one that would not result in any harm to the significance of the assets, which is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. Therefore, this would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on these assets.

- 13.8.71 Construction works associated with the Bradford West Cable Corridor and the Eastern Access Route will take place less than 75m from Middle White Shaw Farm. These activities will introduce light, noise and movement into the setting of the asset. However, the limited duration of the activities mean that these activities would not result in any permanent harm to the significance of the asset, which is primarily derived from its architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.
- 13.8.72 Construction works associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, including the establishment of small compounds, will take place between 200m and 900m away from the designated assets in Denholme village. The setting of these assets does not extend beyond the village. As a result, construction-related activity will result in **No Change** within the setting of these assets and there will be no harm to their significance.
- 13.8.73 Construction works associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, including the establishment of small compounds and road access points, will take place between 30m and 60m away from Buck Park Farmhouse. These activities will introduce light, noise and movement into the setting of the asset. However, the limited duration of the activities mean that these activities would not result in any permanent harm to the significance of the asset, which is primarily derived from its architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.
- 13.8.74 Construction works associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor will take place more than 900m from the southern limit of Wilsden Conservation Area.⁴⁵ The distance from the Conservation Area as well as the limited duration of the activities mean that they would not result in any permanent harm to the significance of the asset, which is primarily derived from the architectural and historic interest of the assets within it. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.
- 13.8.75 Construction work associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, as it enters the existing Bradford West Substation will result in noise, light and movement at distances between 350m and 1km from a group of designated farmhouses and agricultural buildings south of Bradford West Substation. However, this distance and the screening effect of topography and from the existing Bradford West Substation means that changes within the setting of the assets would be slight and not such as to cause harm to their significance, which is

⁴⁵ The nearest designated assets within the conservation area are approximately 1.3km from the boundary of the Eastern Access Route.

primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. This would result in a **Negligible** magnitude adverse impact on this asset.

Preliminary Assessment

13.8.76 This section defines the effect of the Proposed Development, taking account of the sensitivity of the receptors and the likely preliminary impact of change from the construction of the Proposed Development. The effects are defined using **Table 13-6**.

Table 13-10: Construction Phase Effects within Setting of Heritage Assets

| Receptor | Heritage Value | Source of Impact | Magnitude of Effect | Significance of Effect |
|---|----------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| Holme End Farmhouse and Holme End Bridge | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Ruinous farmsteads at Higher Baiting, New House, Holme Ends South, Lower Baiting, Holme House, Holme Tops Farmstead and Lower Lathe | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Heritage assets at Wycoller | High | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Herders Inn | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Hanging Stone | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| The Withens | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Coppy Farmhouse and attached barn | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |

| Receptor | Heritage Value | Source of Impact | Magnitude of Effect | Significance of Effect |
|---|----------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| Lower Fold Farmhouse and associated assets | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Milestone and milepost on the A6033 south of Oxenhope | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | No change | No effect |
| Oxenhope Upper and Lower Town conservation areas and the assets within them | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Middle White Shaw Farmhouse | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Designated assets in Denholme | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Buck Park Farmhouse | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Wilsden Conservation Area | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |
| Group of seven listed farmhouses and agricultural buildings located south of Bradford West Substation | Medium | Construction noise, light and movement | Negligible adverse | Not significant |

Additional Mitigation

13.8.77 No additional mitigation is proposed

Residual Effects

13.8.78 No residual effects are expected.

Operational and Maintenance Phase

Direct Effects on Archaeological Remains

- 13.8.79 Once the construction phase is complete no further groundworks will be required and sub-surface impacts will be limited to those related changes resulting from alterations to groundwater flows as they accommodate themselves to the sub-surface infrastructure of the Proposed Development.
- 13.8.80 A more detailed assessment of potential changes in groundwater flows can be found in **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Peat**.

Approach

- 13.8.81 The assessment of operational and maintenance phase impacts on buried archaeological remains has been undertaken on the basis that the infrastructure for the Proposed Development, which may have an effect on groundwater flows, is limited to turbine bases and drainage for trackways and access roads. On a reasonable precautionary basis, it is assumed that impacts will be limited to within a 30m radius from the relevant infrastructure. Where relevant infrastructure elements lie within 30m of the PEIR Boundary, the resulting impacts may extend beyond the PEIR Boundary. In the current design no turbine bases are located within 30m of the PEIR Boundary.
- 13.8.82 It is assumed that, with the possible exception of cable replacement, operational maintenance will not require groundworks. In the unlikely event that cable replacement is required, it is assumed at this stage, that the replacement will use the existing cable trench requiring no further excavation.
- 13.8.83 Identification of potential receptors has been undertaken using desk-based methods.

Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

- 13.8.84 Geoarchaeological desk-based assessment indicates that the mapped peat deposits within the Turbine Area and adjacent sections of the Eastern and Western Access Routes and Bradford West Cable Corridor; are likely to comprise upland blanket peat formed during the Holocene, with localised valley mires and depressions also preserving organic material. These deposits have high geoarchaeological potential due to their capacity to preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence, such as pollen, plant macrofossils, and insects, providing valuable data on postglacial environments and early Mesolithic woodland management. Finds of this nature are not inherently of schedulable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value.

Defining Impacts

- 13.8.85 **Table 13-5** describes the criteria used to determine magnitude of effect in this section.
- 13.8.86 Once in operation there will be 34 turbine bases and 36.3km of internal track length within the Turbine Area, with associated drainage. There is not a full drainage layout design available at PEIR (this will be available at ES), but there will typically be drainage at all tracks other than floated tracks. There is approximately 10.8km of floated track, so at the PEIR stage, there will be approximately 25.5km of trackside drainage. The turbine bases will be founded on bedrock but internal track and access drainage will reach to shallower depths and may not penetrate to the full depth of the peat. Where changes to groundwater flow causes peat to dry out, the resulting desiccation will result in a loss of evidential value in the palaeoenvironmental remains within the peat. Where peat deposits with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental remains are present they are generally substantial and extend well beyond the extent of any groundwater changes. The impacts are likely therefore to affect only a minor proportion of the deposits. This would represent a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.

Preliminary Assessment

- 13.8.87 This section defines the effect of the Proposed Development, taking account of the sensitivity of the receptors and the likely preliminary impact of change from the construction of the Proposed Development. The effects are defined using **Table 13-6**: Framework for the Assessment of the Significance of Effects above.
- 13.8.88 **Low magnitude** adverse impacts on palaeoenvironmental remains of **Medium** Heritage Value will result in a **Minor** (not significant) adverse effect.

Additional Mitigation

- 13.8.89 Implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation would constitute 'preservation by record'. This would mitigate the effects on palaeoenvironmental deposits. Archaeological investigation could take the form of a borehole survey to collect samples for analysis and dating where these would extend and complement work undertaken to mitigate construction phase effects.

Residual Effects

- 13.8.90 No residual effects are expected.

Next Steps

- 13.8.91 Assessment of peat presence and quality beyond the Turbine Area will be required for the ES, in order to refine understanding of where effects might occur.

Archaeological mitigation can be then designed and informed by groundwater flow modelling.

Changes to the Setting of Heritage Assets

- 13.8.92 Once operational there will be infrastructure elements of the Proposed Development, notably turbines up to 200m tall, but also access roads and internal tracks, which may introduce changes within the setting of heritage assets that have an adverse impact on their significance (as discussed below).

Approach

- 13.8.93 The methodology for assessment of changes within the setting of heritage assets is set out in **Section 13.4. Appendix 13-2** sets out the rationale for the selection of assets assessed in this chapter. A visit was made to selected assets including those within the Turbine Area in November 2024.

Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

- 13.8.94 **Table 13-4** describes the criteria used to determine heritage value in this section.
- 13.8.95 Within the Turbine Area there are two designated heritage assets: Bridge at Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water (NHLE 1235132) and Holme Ends Farmhouse and Attached Barn (NHLE 1265200). Holme Ends Farmhouse is a stone-built 19th century laithe house with barn and mistal now in residential use. It sits on the western bank of the Alcomden Water approximately 800m south of Walshaw Dean Reservoir. It is listed at Grade II. The Bridge at Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water is a 19th century stone built bridge spanning the Alcomden Water located approximately 50m east of Holme Ends Farmhouse. Both assets are listed at Grade II and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value. Their setting is defined by their location within the valley of the Alcomden Water at the foot of Walshaw Moor. This setting contributes a minimal amount to their heritage value, which is derived from their architectural and historic interest.
- 13.8.96 Also within the Turbine Area are the remains of non-designated post medieval upland farmsteads at Higher Baiting (MWY10263), New House (MWY10264) and Holme Ends South (MWY5818), which have been fully levelled, while Lower Baiting (MWY10254) survives only as a robbed and fragmentary earthwork. Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead (MWY10265) retain low, ruinous but standing wall fabric. A further site, Lower Lathe, lies between Holme House and New House along the historic east–west track, but is not recorded in the HER despite being depicted on 19th century mapping and surviving as a substantial roofless stone-built structure. These assets are not of listable quality but could contribute to existing regional research programmes and can be considered of **Medium** heritage value. Their setting in the lower margins of the moorland either side of Walshaw Dean

contributes a minimal amount to their heritage value, which is derived from their architectural and historic interest.

- 13.8.97 The hamlet of Wycoller in Trawden Forest Conservation Area contains many designated and undesignated heritage assets including Wycoller Hall (NHLE 1003130), Wycoller Pack Horse Bridge, Clapper Bridge (1243829) and the remains of Vaccary Walls (1361761)⁴⁶. The assets are primarily contained within the limits and immediate environs of the valley of the Wycoller Beck. The significance of these assets is derived from their architectural, artistic and historic interest as well as their group value and setting based upon their spatial and historic relationship to one another. The significance of Wycoller Hall is in small part derived from artistic interest based upon its literary association as the inspiration for Ferndean Manor in Charlotte Brontë's novel, 'Jane Eyre'. All the assets are unified by the context within which they lie; the wide, open Moorland Plateaux. This is an open farmscape shaped by medieval exploitation, comprising dispersed post-medieval farmsteads, and both agricultural and small-scale industrial activity from the late 17th and 18th centuries. The road systems provide a temporal and spatial connection between the assets and the larger settlements. This group of assets includes Scheduled Monuments and Grade II* Listed Buildings and as a group can be considered to be of **High** Heritage Value.
- 13.8.98 The farmhouse of Top Withens (MWY7472), located approximately 430m north of the Turbine Area, is widely accepted as the inspiration for the setting of Wuthering Heights. Top Withens formed one of three related upland farmsteads alongside Lower Withens (MWY7472) and Middle Withens (MWY3455). These farmsteads developed from early moorland intakes and are recorded in documentary sources from at least 1567. These long-established enclosed farm units provide important historical context for understanding later agricultural development across the wider moorland. Although not of listable quality⁴⁷ these assets have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives and can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. The farmsteads are arranged along the length of a shallow valley dropping towards Stanbury Moor with wide views towards the north. Top Withens lies at the greatest elevation, approximately 420m AOD – approximately 20m below the crest line marking the edge of Walshaw Moor.

⁴⁶ For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

⁴⁷ The buildings at Top Withens were listed on 24/10/1974 due to their association with the Brontës. The listing was revoked, however, in 1992 on the recommendation of English Heritage that the buildings were too altered.

- 13.8.99 Haworth Conservation Area contains multiple designated and non-designated heritage assets⁴⁸ including the Grade II* Church of St Michael and All Angels (NHLE 1283403), Grade I Haworth Parsonage (NHLE 1313933) and the Grade II Registered Central Park. The town is medieval in origin and expanded substantially from the 18th century. The Church of St Michael and All Angels and the adjacent Parsonage, as well as other buildings in the town, have a strong association with the Brontë family, which contributes to their historic interest. As a group the assets within Haworth can be considered to have **High** Heritage Value. Main Street forms the axis of the conservation area and most of the assets are arranged along, or in close proximity, to it. The street rises up along the hillside on the west side of the valley of the River Worth with extensive views to the east. Views to the north and west are more restricted until the higher ground at the north of the town is reached. The significance of the conservation area and the assets within it lies largely in the architectural interest of the buildings and the historical interest of the town as a typical Pennine settlement as well as its Brontë association. The setting of the assets within the conservation area is largely confined to the urban context in which they are located with the majority of distant views being glimpsed down the length of Main Street.
- 13.8.100 A group of heritage assets⁴⁹ are located above Hebden Water from Black Dean to Slack. These are predominantly farmhouses and agricultural buildings of late 17th to 19th century date listed at Grade II although Greenwood Lee (NHLE 1226793) and the adjacent Barn (NHLE 1265719) are listed at II*. These assets can, as a group, be considered to have **High** Heritage Value. They form an extended string of farmsteads along the high ground west of Hebden Water linked by Widdop Road and in corresponding, but more isolated positions on the left bank. Their elevated position above Hebden Water provides extensive views to the north and east. Their agricultural setting contributes to their significance, which is largely derived from their architectural and historic interest as vernacular farm buildings.
- 13.8.101 Gibsons Mill (NHLE 1226169) and the associated Gibsons Bridge (NHLE 1226168), and Gibsons Mill Cottages (NHLE 1226167 and 1226004) are a group of industrial buildings of 19th century listed at Grade II. These are good examples of a water powered textile mill and ancillary buildings with architectural and historical interest and can be considered to be of **Medium** Heritage Value. Their setting in the wooded valley of Hebden Water contributes to their significance by emphasising the use of water power for 19th century technology. Their location in the base of the valley constrains more distant views.

⁴⁸ For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

⁴⁹ For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

- 13.8.102 Stoodley Pike Monument (NHLE 1229506) was originally erected in 1815 to commemorate the surrender of Paris to the Allies after the Napoleonic Wars. It was rebuilt, after collapse, to a new design by John Green in 1856 by public subscription and was restored in 1889. It has an octagonal gallery 40 feet above ground level reached by a spiral stair.
- 13.8.103 The gallery supports a stone obelisk which reaches a height of 120 feet. The monument is listed at Grade II and can be considered an asset of **Medium** Heritage Value. The monument is situated on the highest point of Higher Moor at an elevation of 400m. There are extensive views in all directions and the monument is a prominent landscape feature. The significance of the monument principally lies in its architectural and historical interest to which its prominent hilltop setting contributes.
- 13.8.104 Heptonstall Conservation area contains multiple designated and non-designated heritage assets⁵⁰ including the Church of St Thomas (NHLE 1226171), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (NHLE 1226441) both listed at Grade II*, along with the scheduled remains of the Old Church of St Thomas Becket (NHLE 1016948). The settlement at Heptonstall is first recorded in the 13th century although the only remains of this date are those of the Old Church. The majority of the listed buildings date from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Taken as a group they can be considered to be of **High** Heritage Value. The axis of the conservation area is formed by Towngate and Heptonstall Road which follow the northwest to southeast alignment of the ridge on which the settlement is located. The majority of the designated assets within conservation area lie on this axis or the side streets which run off it. The urban setting of the assets within the tightly packed urban space contributes to their significance, which is largely derived from their architectural and historic interest. The settlement is inwardly focused and although situated on a prominent hill, views of the surrounding area are glimpsed and partial except from the northern edge of the conservation area.
- 13.8.105 Hebden Bridge Conservation area contains multiple designated and non-designated heritage assets⁵¹ including the Old Bridge over Hebden Water (NHLE 128914) which is listed at Grade II* and scheduled. The remaining designated assets are listed at Grade II. The settlement has its origin in historic packhorse routes which met at the junction of the River Calder and Hebden Water. The majority of the listed buildings date from the 17th to the 19th centuries and demonstrate the gradual spread of the settlement up the river valleys in this period. Taken as a group they can be considered to be of **High** Heritage Value. Although the core of the town is located in the valley bottom, population growth has forced

⁵⁰ For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

⁵¹ For a full list see **Appendix 13-2**.

expansion up the steep valley sides from which views are available in all directions allowing the distinctive character of the town to be appreciated.

Defining Impacts

- 13.8.106 **Table 13-5** above describes the criteria used to determine magnitude of effect in this section.
- 13.8.107 Multiple operational turbines will be visible from the designated assets at Holme Ends, the nearest of which lies at a distance of approximately 800m. Although the assets do not have designed views and the element of their setting which contributes most to their significance is their situation in the valley of Alcomden Water, the visibility of turbines in the historic skyline may lead to a small reduction in the limited contribution that setting makes to the significance of these heritage assets through an introduction of a new industrial element into an otherwise isolated agricultural environment, with a corresponding loss in the assets' overall significance. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.108 Multiple operational turbines will be visible from the ruinous farmsteads at Higher Baiting, New House, Holme Ends South, Lower Baiting, Holme House, Holme Tops Farmstead and Lower Lathe. The nearest turbines will be built within 600-800m of these assets. Although the turbines will be prominent in views to, and from, these assets, they will not substantially affect any ability to appreciate their moorland setting or significance as historic upland farmsteads even though there will be an introduction of a new industrial element and will only lead to a small reduction in the limited contribution setting makes to the significance of these heritage assets, with a corresponding loss in the assets' overall significance. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.109 Multiple operational turbines will be visible from the assets at Wycoller hamlet at a distance greater than 2km. The wooded valley of the Wycoller Beck forms the setting for most assets in this group and would serve to limit views of the turbines to occasional and peripheral glimpses. Assets further up the valley or higher up the valley sides would have more consistent views of the turbines. In the absence of designed views, the visibility of turbines in the historic skyline may lead to a small reduction in the contribution this limited aspect of setting makes to the significance of these heritage assets, with a corresponding loss in the assets' overall significance. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.110 Multiple operational turbines will be visible in views of the Withens farmsteads on the approaches from the north. However, this will not substantially affect any ability to appreciate their moorland setting and interest as historic upland farmsteads and will only lead to a small reduction in the limited contribution setting makes to the

significance of these heritage assets, with a corresponding loss in the assets' overall significance. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.

- 13.8.111 The majority of assets within the conservation area of Haworth, including the Church of St Michael and All Angels and the adjacent Parsonage will have no visibility of the turbines. Turbines will be visible at a distance of greater than 4km from the northern part of the conservation area. There are nine Grade II listed buildings in this part of the conservation area. The turbines will introduce a new element into glimpsed views from the northern part of the conservation area and the assets within it. This would result in a small reduction in the limited contribution made by this element of setting to the significance of the assets, which is largely derived from their urban location. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.112 Multiple turbines will be visible in views from the group of historic farmsteads above Hebden Water. Although the turbines will be prominent in views to, and from, these assets (at distances of up to 5km) they will not substantially affect any ability to appreciate their agricultural setting. Therefore, these turbines will only lead to a small reduction in the limited contribution that element of setting beyond the immediate vicinity of the farmsteads makes to the significance of these heritage assets, with a corresponding loss in the assets' overall significance. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.113 Turbines will be visible in glimpsed views of the horizon from Gibsons Mill and its associated assets. However, this will not substantially affect any ability to appreciate their valley bottom setting which does contribute to our understanding of the architectural and historic interest of the assets and will only lead to a small reduction in the limited contribution the more distant setting makes to the significance of these heritage assets, with a corresponding loss in the assets' overall significance. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.114 Multiple turbines will be visible in the background of Stoodley Pike Monument when approached along the footpath, which leads to the monument from the south across Higher Moor. The nearest turbine is approximately 8km from the monument. The visibility of the turbines in the background of the monument will introduce change into its setting, but not to a degree which results in more than a small reduction in the contribution which setting makes to the significance of this asset. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.
- 13.8.115 Multiple turbines will be visible on the skyline in north-facing views from Heptonstall Conservation Area and the assets within it. However, this would result in only a small reduction in the limited contribution made by more distant aspects of their setting to the significance of the assets, which is largely derived from their urban location. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.

13.8.116 The majority of heritage assets within the lower lying and eastward facing parts of Hebden Bridge Conservation Area, including the Old Bridge, will have no visibility of the turbines. Turbines will be visible at a distance of greater than 4.5km in the background of views from the eastern part of the conservation area at Wood End across the valley of the Hebden Water. This would result in only a small reduction in the limited contribution made by more distant elements of setting to the significance of the assets within the conservation area, which is largely derived from their location within the valley bottom. This would constitute a **Low** magnitude adverse impact.

Preliminary Assessment

13.8.117 This section defines the effect of the Proposed Development, taking account of the sensitivity of the receptors and the likely preliminary impact of change from the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development. The effects are defined using **Table 13-6**. Minor effects are not considered significant in EIA terms.

Table 13-11: Operational Phase Effects in the Setting of Heritage Assets

| Receptor | Heritage Value | Source of Impact | Magnitude of Effect | Significance of Effect |
|---|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Holme End Farmhouse and Holme End Bridge | Medium | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Ruinous farmsteads at Higher Baiting, New House, Holme Ends South, Lower Baiting, Holme House, Holme Tops Farmstead and Lower Lathe | Medium | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Assets in Wycoller Hamlet | High | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Withens farmsteads | Medium | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |

| Receptor | Heritage Value | Source of Impact | Magnitude of Effect | Significance of Effect |
|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Haworth Conservation Area | High | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Group of historic farmsteads above Hebden Water | High | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Industrial buildings at Gibsons Mill | High | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Heptonstall Conservation Area and the assets within it | High | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Hebden Bridge Conservation Area and the assets within it | High | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |
| Stoodley Pike Monument | Medium | Turbine operation | Low adverse | Minor adverse |

Additional Mitigation

13.8.118 No additional mitigation is proposed as there are no identified preliminary likely significant effects.

Residual Effects

13.8.119 No significant residual effects are expected, as there are no identified preliminary likely significant effects.

Next Steps

13.8.120 No further action proposed, as there are no identified preliminary likely significant effects. Consultation with relevant consultation bodies will be ongoing.

Decommissioning Phase

Direct Effects on Archaeological Remains and Changes in Setting of Heritage Assets

- 13.8.121 At this stage, it is likely that decommissioning will include the removal of most of the above ground infrastructure with the exception of the turbine foundations, hardstandings and access tracks which are likely to remain in-situ. Underground elements such as cabling are also likely to remain in situ.
- 13.8.122 The removal of turbines and masts will mean that any adverse effects resulting from their presence in the setting of heritage assets will be reversed. The resulting effect being neither adverse nor beneficial in so far as it returns the setting to a condition close to the baseline.
- 13.8.123 The decommissioning phase may lead to temporary changes in the environment, for example, in relation to air pollution, noise, vibration and traffic. As such changes will be temporary and short term, and they are not considered to lead to a lasting setting impact.
- 13.8.124 The establishment of temporary works compounds, where these are on new sites (those different to the construction compound locations), has the potential to result in the loss of archaeological remains.
- 13.8.125 The assessment of significance for the effects arising from decommissioning in the ES will be based on the assumptions listed in **Section 13.6**.
- 13.8.126 Assessment of the scale of an impact of this kind will be undertaken in the ES when further details will be available.

13.9 Conclusions

- 13.9.1 The Preliminary Assessment suggests that there is potential for significant adverse effects on archaeological remains of Mesolithic date within the PEIR Boundary as a result of construction activity. The potential for these remains to be present is high but their exact location is unknown. A programme of surveys is proposed to allow a better understanding of the likely location of these remains. The results of the surveys and any change to the assessment of effects will be reported in the ES.
- 13.9.2 A likely significant adverse effect on the remains of the abandoned historic farmstead at Lower Good Greave is also predicted as a result of construction activity.
- 13.9.3 The above significant effects can both be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation. Following mitigation, the residual effects anticipated to be **Not Significant**.

- 13.9.4 During the Construction phase a likely significant effect on the listed Vaccary Walls (NHLE 1361761) at Wycoller is predicted in the event that the southern option is chosen for the Western Access Route. Mitigation through a programme of recording would be undertaken in this case but the residual effect is likely to remain **Significant**.
- 13.9.5 No preliminary likely significant effects on heritage assets as a result of changes within their setting are anticipated as a result of the construction or operation (and maintenance) of the Proposed Development.
- 13.9.6 Decommissioning is not expected to result in significant effects on the assumption that no below ground works will be required. However, this will be assessed in the ES, when detailed design information on decommissioning is available.
- 13.9.7 Proposed next steps include a programme of non-intrusive surveys which will refine understanding of the heritage resource within the PEIR boundary for the Proposed Development.
- 13.9.8 **Table 13-12** presents a summary of the preliminary assessment.

Table 13-12: Summary of Preliminary Assessment

| Element | Preliminary Assessment | Additional Mitigation | Residual Effect | Next Steps |
|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| Turbine Area | Moderate adverse effects on potential lithic deposits and Lower Good Greave farmstead in the construction phase. | Programme of archaeological investigation | Not Significant | Survey programme |
| Western Access Route | Moderate adverse effects on Listed | Programme of recording | Likely significant effect | Survey programme |

| Element | Preliminary Assessment | Additional Mitigation | Residual Effect | Next Steps |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Vaccary Walls in construction phase if online option chosen. | | (Moderate adverse) | |
| Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor | No likely significant effects | None proposed | Not Significant | Survey Programme |

