Rooley Moor Wind Farm EIA
Chapter 11 Cultural Heritage
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11. Cultural Heritage

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 This chapter of the ES provides an assessment of the cultural heritage assets of the proposed Rooley Moor Wind Farm site and surrounding area, and the potential impact that the Development may have on this resource. This includes the potential impacts of the Development upon the setting of cultural heritage assets.

11.2. The construction and decommissioning phases of the Development have the potential to affect the significance of heritage assets through physical damage to their fabric, but may also lead to their protection and enhancement. The impacts may be direct, for instance where an asset is disturbed during ground-breaking works, or indirect, perhaps when changes in hydrology may lead to waterlogged archaeological deposits becoming desiccated and degraded.

11.3. During its operational phase, the Development may affect the significance of cultural heritage assets through changes in their setting. Such impacts will generally be visual but, in some instances, other factors such as noise or traffic activity and historic relationships may also need to be considered (PPS5 Practice Guide, 2010, paragraph 119) (Ref. 11-1).

11.4. The objectives of this assessment are to:
- Describe the location, nature and extent of any known heritage assets or areas of archaeological potential which may be affected by the Development;
- Provide an assessment of the importance of these assets;
- Assess the likely scale of any impacts on the heritage resource posed by the Development;
- Outline suitable mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects; and
- Provide an assessment of any residual effects remaining after mitigation.

11.5. For the purposes of this assessment cultural heritage assets have been defined as:
- World Heritage Sites;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Registered Battlefields;
- Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- Undesignated heritage assets (“a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest”, NPPF Annex 2, p.52) (Ref. 11-2).

11.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

11.2.1 Legislation

11.6. Legislation regarding Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas is contained in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 11-3). There are no Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas within the Development Area and therefore potential effects on their significance are limited to change in setting. With respect to ‘setting’, Section 66 of the Act states (in part):
11.7. “In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting”.

11.8. The setting of Conservation Areas is not protected in statute.

11.9. Legislation relating to archaeological monuments is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref 11-4). There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Development Area and therefore potential effects on their significance are limited to change in setting. This Act makes no reference to the setting of Scheduled Monuments and therefore has no direct bearing on the issues raised in the present assessment.

11.10. No other types of heritage asset are protected or controlled by statute.

11.11. National planning policy for the historic environment is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) (Ref. 11-2).

11.12. The NPPF is based on twelve core planning principles; the relevant principle for this assessment is that planning should “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations” (NPPF paragraph 17).

11.13. The glossary to the NPPF (Annex 2) provides definitions of key terms relevant to the setting of heritage assets:

- Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- Setting of a heritage asset: 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 a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.

11.14. Policy of specific relevance to the historic environment is set out in Section 12 of the NPPF.

11.15. In determining applications, “local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting” (NPPF paragraph 128).

11.16. The NPPF then goes on to differentiate between the treatment of designated and non-designated heritage assets concerning the weight that should be given to the conservation of affected assets:

11.17. “When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting” (NPPF paragraph 132).

11.18. “The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non
designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset” (NPPF paragraph 135).

11.2.3 Local Policy

11.19. Several of the policies set out in the Rochdale Borough Unitary Development Plan (adopted 2006) (Ref. 11-5) have been saved at the direction of the Secretary of State and as such remain in force. In accordance with the NPPF, all saved policies should be given due weight according to their degree of consistency with the policies set out in the NPPF.

11.20. **Policy EM/14** is supportive of wind energy development where these do not constitute an unacceptable intrusion in the landscape (including cumulatively with other sites). Specific criteria to be met by wind energy development include that:

"a) The proposal would not ... materially detract from the physical record of the historic and cultural evolution of the landscape. Any proposal in conflict with this criterion will need to demonstrate that other locations are not suitable;

b) The proposal would not have an adverse impact on the setting of historic structures and Conservation Areas or historic landscapes;

11.21. **Policy G/BE/9 (Part One)** states in part that: "priority will be given to the practical conservation and enhancement of those features of the built environment which are the most valuable, in particular: conservation areas; listed buildings and their settings; scheduled ancient monuments; parks and gardens of special historic interest; and archaeological remains. Such buildings, areas and features of architectural and historic merit will be protected from adverse development or demolition and positive measures will be taken or supported, wherever possible, to facilitate their continued upkeep and beneficial use."

11.22. **Policy BE/10** states:

Developers must take full account of the presence of known Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological importance and their settings in proposals. Planning permission will be refused where developers do not sympathetically accommodate such structures or remains, particularly where the proposal has a significant affect on the site itself or its setting. Proposals should accommodate the physical preservation of archaeological features in situ. In exceptional circumstances where this is not possible, and where the site is of lesser significance, archaeological excavation to secure the preservation of features either on or off site may be appropriate to enable preservation by record. In such cases, the applicant may be required to carry out a programme of proper recording of archaeological evidence before development takes place. Such a programme could be secured by planning conditions or through a Section 106 obligation negotiated with the applicant. In all cases there should be a full and appropriate prior evaluation of the archaeological resource detailing its value, the likely impact of proposals and mitigation as required.

11.23. **Policy BE/15** states that: "Development will not be permitted, where through its siting, scale, design or materials, would harm the setting of a listed building."

11.24. **Policy BE/17** states in part that: "Development proposals will be permitted that preserve or enhance the character or appearance of a conservation area. ...Development proposals should include detailed plans and drawings enabling its implication(s) for the character and appearance of the conservation area to be established."

11.25. And **Policy BE/19** states: "Development proposals which would result in the loss of, or cause harm to the historic character, structure or setting of any part of a designated historic park or garden will not be permitted."
11.26. *From East to West Making Rossendale the Best* is the Core Strategy for the Rossendale Borough Council area and was adopted in 2011 (Ref. 11-6). The following policies are relevant to this Development:

11.27. **Policy 16: Preserving and Enhancing Rossendale’s Built Environment**, which states in part that:

“The Council will protect, conserve, preserve and enhance Rossendale’s historic built environment including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, archaeological sites, historic landscapes and locally identified buildings, sites and structures. These heritage assets all contribute to the local distinctiveness and character of the area. Their futures, including their settings will be safeguarded and secured by:

1. Promoting the positive management of the Borough’s heritage assets, avoiding unnecessary loss and requiring appropriate mitigation of any negative impacts.

2. Extending the heritage protection for areas and/or buildings worthy of retention, conservation and enhancement through the designation of appropriate additional Conservation Areas and Listing.”

and **Policy 20: Wind Energy**, which states in part that: “Developers will be expected to provide evidence to support their proposals including Landscape, Visual and Environmental Assessments and to demonstrate that any impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated where negative impacts cannot be removed solely through site selection.” And that “Wind energy proposals and provision, including ancillary equipment and access roads, will be given positive consideration subject to [amongst other criteria]:

- Adverse impacts on the historic environment have been minimised, and the residual impacts, in particular the harm to the significance of heritage assets, are outweighed by the climate change benefits of the specific proposed development.”

11.28. English Heritage has issued guidance for developers of wind energy projects: ‘Wind Energy and the Historic Environment’ (2005) (Ref. 11-7). This contains advice on evaluating the impact of onshore wind turbine projects (p.7). It also includes a list of factors relevant to the assessment of change within the setting of a heritage asset (p.8).

11.29. More recently English Heritage has issued detailed guidance on the ‘Setting of Heritage Assets’ (2011) (Ref. 11-8), which is of particular relevance to onshore wind energy projects where change in setting is the principle means by which heritage assets are affected. This guidance is based on the policies set out in PPSS and on principles and guidance already issued by English Heritage in the “Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide” (2010) (Ref. 11-9), ‘Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment’ (2008) (Ref. 11-10) and ‘Wind Energy and the Historic Environment’ (Ref. 11-7).

11.30. The recently published National Planning Policy Guidance (Ref. 11-11) includes guidance on assessing whether there is substantial harm to a heritage asset. It notes in particular that “In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases”. This is reflected in the methodology adopted for the present assessment (see Table 11.3).

11.3 Methodology

11.3.1 The Assessment Process

11.31. The cultural heritage assessment has been carried out in the following stages:

- Desk-based study leading to the identification of heritage assets potentially affected by the Development;
- Definition of baseline conditions, based on results of the desk-based study and visits to assets including walkover survey of the Development site;
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- Selection of assets that merit inclusion in assessment;
- Identification of predicted impacts on heritage assets, informed by baseline information, site visits, Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping, wirelines and photomontages;
- Assessment of the magnitude of identified impacts, using the criteria outlined in Section 11.3.6;
- Assessment of the sensitivity of cultural heritage assets affected by the Development, using the criteria outlined in Section 11.3.7;
- Assessment of the significance of effects, broadly a product of the asset's sensitivity and the magnitude of the effect, as outlined in Section 11.3.8;
- Proposal of appropriate mitigation measures; and
- Recognition of residual effects.

11.3.2 Study Areas

11.32. For the cultural heritage impact assessment a distinction is made between assessing the effect of development on heritage assets within and in close proximity to the Development (up to 1km from the Development boundary) and assets in the wider landscape (up to 5km from the wind turbines). These overlapping study areas are referred to as the Inner Study Area and Outer Study Area.

11.33. The scope and purpose of the study is different in these two areas. In the Inner Study Area, all heritage assets (designated and undesignated) have been considered and the purpose of the study is to understand the heritage potential of the Development Area and to identify significant direct physical impacts on heritage assets.

11.34. In the Outer Study Area only designated assets have been considered and the purpose of the study is to identify significant effects resulting from change in the setting of heritage assets. Designated assets are more sensitive to impacts and therefore more likely to experience significant effects. Experience with similar developments has demonstrated that significant effects rarely occur further than 5km from wind turbines of this height (125m to blade tip). However, land outside the limit of the Outer Study Area up to 10km from the turbines has also been checked for high sensitivity assets that could be affected by long-range changes in their setting. This area corresponds with the study area for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment).

11.35. A description of heritage assets within these two study areas is provided under section 11.4 ‘Baseline Conditions’ along with references to selected assets beyond the 5km study limit that are relevant to the assessment.

11.3.3 Data Sources

11.36. The following sources of information were consulted to obtain information on known heritage assets within the study areas:

- Databases of designated assets held by English Heritage;
- Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER);
- Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER);
- Records of archaeological sites and events held by the National Monuments Record (NMR);
- Historic mapping held by the Lancashire Archives;
- Other readily accessible published and online sources.

11.37. These existing records were augmented by additional information on known assets which was collected during site visits.
11.38. A targeted walkover survey of the Inner Study Area was carried out on the 4th and 5th September 2012 guided by modern mapping and a hand held GPS. The intention of this walkover was to assess the presence/absence, character, extent and condition of known assets and to identify any previously unrecorded assets.

11.39. Assets in the middle study area where there was potential for effects upon setting were visited on 5th and 6th September 2012 to gather baseline setting data. Assets were selected following the desk-based study and with reference to the ZTV, which was used to determine whether assets or view points relevant to their setting lay within the ZTV.

11.40. Additional survey work was carried out on 14th May 2014 to examine an additional area of the Development Area following a change to the turbine layout, and on 15th May 2014 to gather information on the baseline setting of high grade designated assets within 10km of the turbine predicted by the ZTV to experience visual change. In addition, an auger survey focused on the areas of potential impact was carried out on 27th and 28th May 2014.

11.41. English Heritage’s North West office, Greater Manchester Archaeology Service (GMAAS) and Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Service (LCCHES) were consulted on the scope of the EIA and responses were received in September 2012. The Lancashire Gardens Trust (via The Garden History Society) was also consulted in May 2014 regarding Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area and other parks and gardens. The comments from all these organisations have been taken on board for this assessment.

11.42. Further consultation was carried out with GMAAS and LCCHES in May 2014 to confirm the scope of the intrusive investigation work required pre-submission. The agreements reached with GMAAS were encapsulated in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation work (Appendix 11.5).

11.43. English Heritage’s North West office was further consulted in April 2014 regarding the significance of the heritage asset “Rooley Moor Road” as it had been considered for scheduling. Updated information in digital GIS format for all recorded sites, monuments and archaeological events within 1km of the Development Area was obtained from GMHER and LHER in November 2011; this was updated, including obtaining information for Conservation Areas within 5km of the Development Area in April 2014.

11.44. Information for all designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields) within 5km was obtained from the National Monuments Record as a digital dataset in September 2012 and updated in April 2014.

11.45. The starting point for the assessment of impacts on heritage assets is an analysis of what constitutes the significance of an asset. Significance, as defined in NPPF, is the sum of the values we attach to an asset because of its heritage interest. It includes the portion of the values that derive from the setting of the asset.

11.46. The NPPF recognises four types of heritage interest: archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic (NPPF: Annex 2). Archaeological interest is defined in NPPF as follows:

11.47. “There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.”
11.48. Neither architectural, artistic nor historic interest is defined in NPPF and this assessment has adopted the definitions used in its predecessor (PPS5):

11.49. “Architectural and artistic interest … 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 the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.

11.50. Historic interest [is] an interest in past lives and 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 an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.”

11.51. Heritage significance should not be confused with EIA significance; it is unfortunate that the same word has two closely related but different meanings.

11.52. The actual assessment of effects involves consideration of the magnitude of the predicted impacts (positive or adverse) on the heritage significance of the asset and the sensitivity of the asset to arrive at a conclusion regarding the significance of the effects (using significance here in the context of EIA).

11.53. Magnitude of impact is a measure of the degree to which the significance of a heritage asset will be increased or diminished by the Development. In determining the magnitude of impact, the asset’s heritage significance is defined. This allows the identification of key features and provides the baseline against which the magnitude of change can be assessed; the magnitude of impact being proportional to the degree of change in the asset’s baseline significance.

11.54. The criteria used to assign a value to impact magnitude are set out in Table 11.1. These criteria should be treated as an aid to professional judgement and cannot offer exact descriptions of what will occur in all cases.

11.55. In cases where the only potential impact is on the setting of a heritage asset, only that part of the significance derived from setting can be affected. This portion must be identified and the assessment of magnitude weighted proportionately. English Heritage has published general guidance on the factors that should be considered when assessing impacts on the setting of heritage assets (Setting of Heritage Assets, 2011). More specific guidance, relevant in this case, for onshore wind energy developments is provided in Wind Energy and the Historic Environment (2005). These factors are listed in Table 11.2 and have been applied where relevant in the present assessment.

### Table 11.1. Criteria for determining the magnitude of impacts on the significance of a heritage asset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of impact</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major positive</td>
<td>Alteration of the asset, or change in its setting, leads to major increase in the significance of the asset OR the significance of the asset is preserved where it would be lost if the ‘do nothing’ scenario was played out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate positive</td>
<td>Alteration of the asset, or change in its setting, leads to a considerable increase in the significance of the asset OR the asset is preserved by record, where it would be lost if the ‘do nothing’ scenario was played out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slight positive</td>
<td>Alteration of the asset, or change in its setting, leads to a slight increase in the significance of the asset OR the asset is preserved by record where it would otherwise continue to degrade if the ‘do nothing’ scenario was played out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11.2. Factors to be considered when assessing the magnitude of impacts upon setting (English Heritage, 2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visual dominance</td>
<td>Wind turbines are far greater in vertical scale than most historic features. Where an historic feature (such as a hilltop monument or fortification, a church spire, or a plantation belonging to a designed landscape) is the most visually dominant feature in the surrounding landscape, adjacent construction of turbines may be inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>The extent of a wind farm and the number, density and disposition of its turbines will also contribute to its visual impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervisibility</td>
<td>Certain archaeological or historic landscape features were intended to be seen from other historic sites. Construction of wind turbines should respect this intervisibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vistas and sight-lines</td>
<td>Designed landscapes invariably involve key vistas, prospects, panoramas and sight-lines, or the use of topography to add drama. Location of turbines within key views, which may often extend beyond any designated area, should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement, sound or light impacts</td>
<td>The movement associated with wind turbines as well as their scale may be a significant issue in certain historic settings. Adequate distance should always be provided between important historic sites and wind turbine developments to avoid the site being overshadowed or affected by noise and shadow flicker effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaltered settings</td>
<td>The setting of some historic sites may be little changed from the period when the site was first constructed, used or abandoned. Largely unaltered settings for certain types of sites, particularly more ancient sites, may be rare survivals and especially vulnerable to modern intrusions such as wind turbines. This may be a particular issue in certain upland areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.3.7 Asset Sensitivity

The sensitivity of an asset to impacts on its significance is a measure of its heritage importance and therefore the degree of protection it is afforded in statute or policy. Table 11.3 sets out the criteria for assigning assets to one of three levels of sensitivity. These criteria are intended to guide the assessor and individual assets may merit classification at a higher or lower level of sensitivity. These cases should be explained and justified.

11.56. Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest level of sensitivity. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are assigned to an intermediate level, reflecting the lower level of policy protection provided by the NPPF (paragraph 132). Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of sensitivity by the NPPF but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage Register justifies their classification here as assets of medium sensitivity.

11.57. Most heritage assets are not formally designated; undesignated heritage assets are assigned to the appropriate category according to the professional judgment of the assessor.

11.3.8 Significance of Effects

The significance of an effect (EIA ‘significance’) on the significance of a heritage asset (Heritage ‘significance’) is the product of the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the asset. The matrix in Table 11.4 provides a guide to decision-making regarding levels of significance but is not a substitute for professional judgement and interpretation, particularly where the sensitivity or impact magnitude levels are not clear or are borderline between categories. It should be noted that in each case these effects can be either adverse or positive.

Table 11.3. Criteria for determining the sensitivity of heritage assets to impacts on their significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity of the asset</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.60. The effects of wind turbines on the setting of heritage assets are distinctive because the effects are usually temporary, being fully reversed on decommissioning of the Development. The mitigating value of full reversibility is recognised in relevant policy and guidance (for example NPS EN-3 (Ref. 11-12), paragraph 2.7.43 and Wind Energy and the Historic Environment). It is recognised in this present assessment methodology as a factor that can reduce the predicted significance of effects when compared to similar permanent or irreversible effects.

Table 11.4. Matrix for determining the significance of effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Sensitivity</th>
<th>Magnitude of Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.4 Baseline Conditions

11.4.1 The Inner Study Area (Figure 11.1)

11.61. The Inner Study Area comprises land within the Development Area and the area up to 1km from the Development Area boundary. The purpose of the Inner Study Area is to identify all previously recorded heritage assets within or close to the Development Area. This information, combined with appropriate site surveys, is used to quantify the cultural heritage resource within the application site.

11.62. Desk based research comprised examination of the Greater Manchester and Lancashire Historic Environment Records (GMHER and LHER respectively), National Monuments Record (NMR) and the National Heritage List as maintained by English Heritage, as well as examination of available historic mapping. An intensive walkover of the Development Area was also carried out to identify previously unrecorded assets surviving above ground, and an auger survey was also carried out to investigate the peat deposits.

11.63. The distribution of assets within the inner study area is shown on Figures 11.1a and 11.1b. They are referred to on Figure 11.1a by a unique identifier cross referenced to the table in Appendix 11.2, and on Figure 11.1b by their National Heritage List Entry number for designated assets except Conservation Area which are referred to by name as they do not appear on the National Heritage List, by their LHER or GMHER reference number as appropriate for non-designated assets.

11.4.2 Designated Assets

11.64. There are no designated assets within the Development Area; Rooley Moor Road was considered for scheduling in November 2012 but English Heritage concluded that it was not of national significance (Appendix 11.1).

11.65. There are 11 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Inner Study Area. These comprise mainly vernacular buildings of 17th or 18th century date including four farmhouses and three cottages or small houses including a row of early 19th century cottages which lie within a Conservation Area; there is also a 17th century stone built barn, a 19th century viaduct of a disused railway and an 18th century mansion.

11.66. There is only one Conservation Area within 1km of the edge of the Development Area; this is Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area which protects the character and appearance of an 18th century textile community now a small rural hamlet which includes a row of four Grade II listed cottages (1346267). Key features of the Conservation Area are the use of vernacular architecture and building materials, and the winding cart road around which the settlement has developed (Rochdale Metropolitan Borough 2012) (Ref. 11-13).

11.67. These assets are not in themselves indicative of archaeological potential within the Development Area, although they are likely to have been built with material quarried from the Development Area, and their occupants are likely to have utilised the Development Area either by working at the quarries, to obtain fuel (either coal or peat) or as grazing land for their livestock. No direct physical effects to these assets are predicted but they will be considered for potential effects as a result of change within their setting as assets within the outer study area.
Table 11.5. Listed Buildings in the Inner Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Entry</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Distance to edge of Development Area (km)</th>
<th>Distance to nearest Turbine (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1031799</td>
<td>Healey Hall</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1072864</td>
<td>Barn c20 metres west of Fairwall Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1084224</td>
<td>Woodhouse, East Cottage and attached cottages</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1084252</td>
<td>Smallshaw Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1084262</td>
<td>Bank House Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1084277</td>
<td>Fern Hill First Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>3.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1309258</td>
<td>Fairwall Farmhouse</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1317784</td>
<td>Healey Dell Viaduct</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346267</td>
<td>Prickshaw Cottages</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1361637</td>
<td>118, Market Street</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1366612</td>
<td>Fern Hill Cottage</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>3.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11.6: Conservation Areas in the Inner Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance from centre to edge of Development Area</th>
<th>Distance from centre to nearest Turbine (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prickshaw and Broadley Fold</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.4.3 Non-Designated Assets

11.68. The Greater Manchester and Lancashire Historic Environment Records (HERs) hold a total of 290 records of non-designated heritage assets within 1km of the Development Area. A full list and gazetteer of these assets is included in Appendix 11.2 and their locations are shown on Figures 11.1a and 11.1b.

11.69. These assets are identified by a HER number prefixed with MLA for assets recorded in the Lancashire HER and MGM for assets recorded in the Greater Manchester HER. Assets identified during this assessment, but which do not have a HER reference number have been identified with a unique Heritage Asset number. Assets within the Development Area have been further identified on Figure 11.1a with a unique number to aid cross referencing within the text and with the gazetteer.

11.70. Baseline information on the archaeological resource within the Development Area is necessarily incomplete as it would require total excavation to obtain a complete record. However, the results of the desk-based research, walkover and auger survey provide the evidence for an assessment of archaeological potential in the Development Area.

11.71. There have been several finds of early prehistoric lithics on the moor (Figure 11.1a, 2, 13, 30 & 31). This indicates that the moor was seeing low level, probably seasonal, activity such as hunting during
early prehistory. Two cairns of probable Bronze Age date (Figure 11.1a, 9 & 10) are recorded at Bagden Hillocks which appear to have been intended to be seen from the west; it is therefore concluded that area of Naden Head has an elevated potential to contain prehistoric archaeology.

11.72. The Greater Manchester and Lancashire Historic Environment Records record known heritage assets ranging from Bronze Age cairns to post medieval farmsteads within the Development Area. The moor has been extensively used for extractive industries including stone quarrying and coal mining and evidence of these industries is found across the moor including at Ding Quarry (Figure 11.1a, 5 & 14-22) and Old Sink Colliery (Figure 11.1a, 24-28). Desk-based research and a site walkover have identified additional areas of extraction (Figure 11.1a). Associated with these industries were a number of access tracks and tramways, some of which are still visible (Figure 11.1a 4, 12, 23 & 29), Rooley Moor Road (Figure 11.1a 6) was also used to access the quarries on the moor and as Ding Quarry was still in use into the 20th century this probably led to the replacement of a small post-medieval bridge (Figure 11.1a 11) with a stronger structure.

11.73. Settlement in the study area has been focused on the valleys since at least the medieval period although there is evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation on the southern slopes of the moor (Figure 11.1a, 1). Since the medieval period there have been isolated farmsteads on the moor until the 20th century, including two recorded to the east, south and west of the development area respectively (Figure 11.1b MLA31045; Figure 11.1a, 3; Figure 11.1a, 7), the development area was also the site of an inn in the 18th century (Figure 11.1a, 8), recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1851 this inn may also have operated as a farm as enclosures of slightly improved grassland have been identified adjacent to the ruins of this structure (Figure 11.1a, 8).

11.4.4 Summary of Archaeological Potential of the Application Area

11.74. The application site is open moorland with extensive areas of quarrying, and has been such since at least the 18th century. The areas of historic quarrying are considered to be heritage assets of low sensitivity and local importance, adding to the character and historic interest of the moorland as a source of building material for the majority of the local buildings.

11.75. Areas of possible coal mining also present on the moor are likewise of historic interest and may also have archaeological interest for the evidence they contain about extraction methods. These assets are also considered to be of low sensitivity and local importance.

11.76. Both the areas of quarrying and the areas of mining also represent a physical constraint to development and those that have been identified are avoided by the design of the proposed development. It is considered unlikely that there are further unidentified areas of quarrying within the development area, although there may be isolated mine shafts that have not been identified in the walkover survey.

11.77. The surviving fabric of Rooley Moor Road (Figure 11.1a, 6) is of 18th century date, although the road may have medieval origins as a packhorse route. A former public house or inn that may also have been a farm lies adjacent to the Rooley Moor road (Figure 11.1a, 8). These known assets are considered to be of low sensitivity as locally important heritage assets.

11.78. There is considered to be negligible potential for medieval remains on the moor excepting any earlier phases of the Rooley Moor Road. Any such remains would be likely to survive as upstanding earthworks as the development area has not been in arable agriculture. No such remains were observed during the walkover surveys indicating that there are no such remains within the PDA.

11.79. There is considered to be negligible potential for remains of Iron Age or Roman date as none are known from the inner study area. Similarly to the later periods, any such remains are likely to survive as upstanding earthworks and the lack of any observed during the site walkover indicates that there are no such remains within the PDA.
11.80. There is considered to be moderate potential for currently unknown remains of prehistoric date (most likely Mesolithic flint scatters and to a lesser extent potential associated structures) due to the presence of known sites elsewhere in the Rossendale uplands and similar moorland areas in the wider area (including Scout Moor to the west and Todmorden Moor to the east). Such remains are considered to be of moderate to high sensitivity depending on their state of preservation and extent. Structures, although less likely to be present, are considered to be of higher sensitivity than scatters of flint due to their rarity.

11.81. The auger survey has shown that the majority of the peat deposits of the development area are shallow (as a result of glacial processes) or have been disturbed (most likely by the quarrying activity that took place across the moor in the post-medieval and modern periods but in other areas this disturbance has been caused by natural processes causing mass-movement of the soils). No mineral soil (where Mesolithic artefacts would be most expected to be present) was observed in the auger survey and the potential for insitu lithic remains or associated structures is considered to be low.

11.4.5 The Outer Study Area (Figures 11.2 & 11.3)

11.82. The Outer Study Area comprises land within 5km of any of the proposed wind turbines. The purpose of the Outer Study Area is to detect any heritage asset that is likely to be significantly affected by the Development due to change in its setting.

11.83. In general only designated assets have been considered as part of the baseline study in this outer area. This reflects the generally low sensitivity of undesignated assets and therefore a very low probability of significant adverse effects to their significance due to change in setting alone. The Lancashire Gardens Trust identified a list of non-designated parks and gardens of local importance to be included in the assessment, those within 5km of the turbines have been considered. No other undesignated assets have been identified by the assessor or by relevant consultees that might be exceptions to this general statement.

11.84. The distribution of the various types of designated asset is illustrated in Figures 11.2 and 11.3 and they are described below. Figure 11.2 illustrates assets within 2km of a turbine, whilst Figure 11.3 shows assets at a distance of between 2 and 5km from a turbine.

11.85. There are no Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within 5km of the turbines.

*Listed Buildings

Grade I & II*

11.86. There are no Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km of the turbines, but there are four Grade II* Listed Buildings in the Outer Study Area, their locations are plotted on Figures 11.2 and 11.3. These comprise a 19th century church, an associated churchyard monument, a large 19th century house and a large 17th century farmhouse.

11.87. The Harrier Hound monument comprises a lifelike statue of a dog on an austere pedestal block. It was erected in 1864 to the memory of Methusalah Yates, huntsman with the Rossendale Hunt, by members of the hunt.

11.88. The Church of St Nicholas and St John itself is an 1825 building. The third church on the site it is an unusual example of ‘self-build’ by the parishioners without an architect, the water-shot coursing of the stone being more usually associated with local farm buildings.

11.89. Forest House is a neo-classical house by John Foster of Liverpool. Built c.1828 it occupies a commanding position above the town of Bacup. It is now a residential care home known as The Laurels.
11.90. Waggoner Tunstead Farmhouse was built in 1632, its higher grade of designation compared to the other farmhouses in the study area reflects the survival of early fabric. The farmhouse has been extended and altered and is now a house surrounded by 19th and 20th century housing.

11.91. These assets are all considered to have a high sensitivity to impacts.

Table 11.7. Listed Buildings (Grade II*) in the Outer Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number on Figure 11.5</th>
<th>List Entry</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Distance from centre to nearest Turbine (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>1072799</td>
<td>Church of St Nicholas with St John</td>
<td>II*</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1072843</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waggoner Tunstead Farmhouse</td>
<td>II*</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1072857</td>
<td></td>
<td>Forest House</td>
<td>II*</td>
<td>3.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1390506</td>
<td></td>
<td>Harrier Hound Monument to Methusalah Yates in churchyard to south of Church of St. Nicholas with St. John</td>
<td>II*</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grade II

11.92. There are 179 Grade II listed buildings within 5km of the turbines (including the 11 within the Inner Study Area). The location of all of them is shown in Figures 11.2 and 11.3 and a full list is provided in Appendix 11.3.

11.93. Seventeen of these Grade II listed buildings are within the Bacup Conservation Area, two within the Rawtenstall Conservation Area, one at Prickshaw and Broadley Fold, seven in Whitworth Square and seven in Ashworth Fold. Most of the buildings occur within towns which occupy the valleys, reflecting the topographic constraints on settlement in this area. There are however a number of isolated farms outside the main settlements. The assets can be divided into several categories which are detailed below. All of these assets are considered to have a medium sensitivity to impacts.

Farmhouses

11.94. These are the second most commonly represented group of Listed Buildings in the study area with 46 examples. They are typically of 17th or 18th century date, although there are earlier (16th century) and later (19th century) examples. They are predominantly constructed in stone quarried from the local area (in some cases this will have been material from the quarries on Rooley Moor).

11.95. The use of these local materials and relatively contemporary dates of construction leads to some uniformity of style between these farmhouses. Several of the buildings have attached barns reflecting agricultural practice in this area at their time of construction, whilst others have nearby but unattached barns. Some of the farmhouses also have evidence of diversified use for textile manufacture (in the form of first floor weaving rooms evidenced by the size of windows) reflecting the range of occupations carried out in this area, often by the same people or by members of the same family. The buildings are likely to have been extensively altered internally although externally visible changes are limited to some replacement of roofing material (originally locally quarried flagstone) with Welsh slate or tiles, and replacement windows. A number of the farmhouses are no longer used as such, the adjacent farmland being developed for housing and associated barns converted to residential use.

11.96. This group includes the closest Listed Building to the development; Smallshaw Farmhouse (1084252) is a 17th century farmhouse with both attached and detached barns and outbuildings which is xx km from the nearest turbine. It also includes the Rochdale Childrens Moorland Home (listed building 1203856) which was converted from a former farmhouse into a children’s home.
Cottages and Small Houses

11.97. This is by far the most commonly represented Listed Building type in the study area with 64 examples. It comprises cottages and small houses within hamlets and villages as well as those within more built up areas. Similar to the farmhouses, these are individually constructed buildings in local materials (although some of the list entries refer to pairs or rows of dwellings). These are mostly of 18th or 19th century date in locally quarried sandstone; there is however a single earlier (15th or 16th century) example of timber framed construction in a row of houses (394, 396, 398 and 400 Shawclough Road, listed building 1031788) and a 17th century rendered cottage (Orchard Cottage, listed building 1073549).

11.98. This group of assets includes cottages used for textile manufacture including the nearest example to the Development Area (Prickshaw Cottages, listed building 1346267, 0.25km southeast of the development area and xxkm from the nearest turbine). It also includes the former doctors’ house at Whitworth Square, the use of this house for an early medical practice in the 18th and 19th centuries adds to the historic interest of this asset, which is otherwise a typical example of vernacular building in this area. Similarly the houses and cottages within the towns which now have other functions as shops are included in this category, the conversion of the ground floors to retail is considered to have removed some of their earlier architectural interest.

11.99. Also included within this group are three former vicarages. These derive additional significance from their relationship with their respective churches, but are otherwise larger examples of the domestic buildings, but less grand than the mansions and large houses of the local industrialists.

Agricultural Buildings and Structures

11.100. This group comprises five barns associated with farmhouses, a midden shelter, two groups of pigsties, and a group of foldyard buildings all in close proximity to their associated farmhouses; and a pinfold on a hill side overlooking its farm. These are also of local stone but are less well finished than their associated farmhouses, typically built of rubble rather than coursed watershot stone.

Mansions / Large Houses

11.101. This group of assets comprises nine large houses ranging from 17th to 19th century in date. These buildings are all very different but all represent the houses of wealthy yeomen or industrialists.

11.102. The earliest example, Ashworth Hall (listed building 1084283) is a house of 17th century date constructed of dressed stone and now converted into a row of cottages. The hall and associated farmouse, agricultural buildings and cottages formed the manorial centre of the parish of Ashworth in the middle ages when an earlier timber-framed hall occupied the site. The manor was held by the Ashworth family until the 13th century when it passed to the Holt family who held it until the 18th century. It is now protected by a Conservation Area (Ashworth Fold), described below.

11.103. The group also includes three large 18th century houses; these are Healey Hall, built for John Chadwick, a major local landowner, in 1774; Heightside, built for the Pilling family and now in use as a care home; and Standrings House, named after one of the “Rochdale Pioneers”.

11.104. There are also six 19th century mansions built for local industrialists. Rockcliffe House was built in 1891 for JH Maden, a local spinning mill owner who began as a handloom weaver; Broadclough Hall was built for the Whittaker family who owned the nearby mill as well as 50 local farms, it includes some earlier fabric, the associated woollen mill and workers housing lie to the north; Stubylee Hall was built for the Holt family when they moved from Ashworth, it is now council offices; Bankside Hall was built for the Ormerods but was leased to James Smith who owned Tong Mills; Thrum Hall was built in 1823, the listing description says this was for “Travis” but no indication is given as to his background, whilst Ashlands was built in 1863 for Samuel Ashworth Lord, cotton manufacturer and merchant of Gog Hills Mills among others.
Buildings and structures associated with large houses

11.105. These buildings include a 19th century lodge to the former Staghills House which has since been demolished, a coach house to Broadclough Hall, a stables and coach house, gate piers and a gate arch as well as a lodge to Rockcliffe House. These buildings derive significance from the architectural and historic interest in their historic fabric as well as historic interest for their association with the large houses they served.

"Public" and Commercial Buildings

11.106. This group comprises the non-domestic, secular buildings within the towns, including a 19th century parade of purpose built shops (Victoria Parade, listed building 1254284), a hotel (listed building 1072836), market hall (listed building 1072854), a restaurant originally built as a bank (listed building 1163269), a mechanics hall now a library (listed building 116359), and a pub (listed building 1187085). These buildings are all located in towns and differ from the domestic buildings having been constructed for a specific purpose. They are largely of 19th century date, although the pub is 18th century, reflecting the increase in population at this time requiring new services.

11.107. This group also includes The Old Toll house in Rochdale (listed building 1084272), which was sited to observe traffic on the turnpike road (now the A680 Edenfield Road) and to stop people to pay the required toll; a former Wesleyan Sunday School (Pottery Cottage, 1203898).

Industrial Buildings

11.108. Within 5km of the turbines there are six former industrial buildings, none remain in their original uses, although some are still industrial or commercial in use. These former textile mills reflect the importance of this industry in the local area in the 19th century. Prior to the construction of the mills spinning and weaving took place on a domestic scale but the introduction of factories intensified the industry and led to increases in the local population. These former mills are: Ilex, Stacksteads, Waterside, Broadclough, and Greenbridge Works, formerly Hall Carr Mill. Also included is 20 and 22 Yorkshire Street (listed building 1072844) which was originally a warehouse, going through various commercial uses before becoming residential.

Churches and Chapels

11.109. The wide variety of churches and chapels within the study area reflects the history of non-conformism in this area as well as a strong Catholic tradition both of which competed with the established church in the 18th and 19th centuries. This is reflected in the three chapels at Whitworth Cemetery (listed buildings 1072783, 1164419 and 1361990) which were constructed at the same time and each served different sections of the local population.

11.110. Fourteen of the churches in the study area are of 19th century date often by prominent architects, they include the Church of St James the Great, Waterfoot (1072791) by Robinson and Stephens, Christ Church, Bacup (1072858) by Sharp and Paley, Church of St John the Evangelist, Facit (1073548) by Medland and Taylor who also built the sister church of the same name in Bacup (1163184), Church of St John, Cloughfold (now a warehouse, listed building 1163867) by Austin and Paley, Church of St Bartholomew, Whitworth Rake (1164533) by J. Clarke on the instruction of one of the famous Whitworth doctors, and Church of St Saviour, New Line (1361954) by Edward Wyndham Tarn.

11.111. The Church of Holy Trinity, Stacksteads (1072830) is also of 19th century date, but is not by a known architect. The Church of St James, Ashworth (1084288) is the earliest church building in the study area, being of 18th century date. This is of watershot stone, reflecting the lack of an architect.

11.112. Spotland Methodist Church (1084249) is one of very few brick buildings in the study area, this rare use of brick in a 19th century building in this area may reflect the number of industrialists within the Methodist congregation choosing to utilise bricks from local manufacturers rather than the readily available local building stone. The other two non-conformist churches and chapels in the study area are of stone, they are at Whitworth (1164488) and Waterbarn (1361948).
Other Structures

11.113. These include a cast iron bridge wall, two sundials, a gate arch to a churchyard, a further set of gates to a public park, two sets of stocks, a memorial fountain, a churchyard memorial, a chimney, a 19th century viaduct and two individual grave stones to prominent non-conformists of the 18th century located outside of cemeteries or graveyards.

Conservation Areas

11.114. There are seven Conservation Areas within 5km of the turbines, including Prickshaw and Broadley Fold which lies within the inner study area and has already been described. Their locations are shown on Figures 11.2 and 11.3. They vary from small hamlets to urban centres.

11.115. Ashworth Fold Conservation Area protects the character of a group of agricultural buildings associated with the former estate and manor house. Fallbarn protects a small, tightly planned hamlet which became a slightly romantic residential development of the mid 19th century, with Gothic details in a style reminiscent of 17th century local styles.

11.116. Whitworth Square protects the historic core of the village, along Church Street, Taylor Street, Calf Hey Lane and Whitworth Rake including an attractive group of buildings facing onto the cobbled Whitworth Square to the west of St Bartholomew’s Church, which were built to house patients of the Whitworth Doctors (John Taylor and his son’s John and Joseph, who provided treatment from Whitworth House).

11.117. The Cloughfold Conservation Area forms part of an older area of development stretching from Rawtenstall to Waterfoot. Formerly known as Deadwincloogh, the agricultural settlement was an important focal point from the late 1660s as a meeting place for Non-Conformists. It later became an early centre for the textile industry, and several buildings show clear evidence of loom-shop use. The southern part of the Conservation Area contains mill workers’ housing, presumably developed simultaneously with the mills (Victoria Works to the south, and Irwell Mill to the west, built in the later half of the 19th century). Today, the historic settlement partially sits in an urban setting of mainly Post-war housing, although large open areas of green fields lie to the immediate north of the Conservation Area.

11.118. Bacup Conservation Area comprises the historic core of the town comprising a range of 18th and 19th century buildings, both residential and commercial. It is surrounded by later development. Similarly Rawtenstall Conservation Area comprises the historic core of mainly 19th century commercial, institutional and industrial buildings along with areas of former mill worker’s terraced housing.

11.119. They are considered to have a moderate sensitivity to impacts.

Table 11.8. Conservation Areas in the Outer Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number on Figure 11.5</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance (km) from centre to nearest turbine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cloughfold</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Fallbarn</td>
<td>4.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Whitworth Square</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashworth Fold</td>
<td>4.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bacup</td>
<td>3.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rawtenstall</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.120. There is one asset on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens within the Outer Study Area, shown on Figure 11.2. This is Whitworth Cemetery, a 19th century municipal cemetery to the northeast of the town. It includes a group of three chapels all listed Grade II and detailed above. The cemetery is registered Grade II and is considered to have moderate sensitivity to impacts.

Table 11.9. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in the Outer Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number on Figure 11.5</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance (km) from centre to nearest turbine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Whitworth Cemetery</td>
<td>3.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.121. The Lancashire Gardens Trust identified seven gardens within 5km of the turbines considered to be of local importance. They include a cemetery and a public park but are mainly small gardens associated with listed buildings.

Table 11.10. Non-designated Historic Parks and Gardens in the Outer Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number on Figure 11.5</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Distance (km) from centre to nearest turbine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashlands</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Bacup Cemetery</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fears Hall</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest House</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heightside</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lea Bank</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stubbylee Park</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.4.6 Relevant Assets within 10km of the turbines

11.122. The boundary of the Outer Study Area, 5km from the closest wind turbine, has been used as the outer limit for systematic assessment of designated heritage assets. This cut-off reflects recent experience with wind turbines of similar height and is a widely adopted study area boundary.

11.123. However, it is also widely recognised that significant effects can occur at greater distances if sensitive heritage assets are present and long-distance views make a substantive contribution to their significance. English Heritage requested that assets with a high sensitivity to change within 10km of the turbines be included in the assessment. An area up to 10km from the wind turbines has been checked for specific assets that could fall into this category and therefore merit inclusion in the assessment, these are Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and World Heritage Sites. ZTVs for the turbines have been consulted to allow assets to be excluded if they are predicted not to experience visual change.

11.124. A full list of all these assets is included in Appendix 11.4 and their locations are plotted on Figure 11.4. There are no World Heritage Sites within 10km of the turbines. There are four Registered Parks
and Gardens between 5 and 10km of the turbines. They comprise a 19th century municipal cemetery (Rochdale Cemetery, heritage list number 1001565) and three 19th to early 20th century public parks, one of which was developed to designs by Thomas Mawson from a former private park (Falinge Park 1001522 and Queen's Park, Rochdale 1001541) being created on previously open land (Queen's Park on land formerly belonging to the estate of Charles Martin Newhouse (d 1873) and presented to the town of Heywood by Queen Victoria in 1878; Broadfield Park on former glebe land acquired by the Rochdale Corporation in 1860, and designed by Messrs Stansfield and Son). All are Grade II registered and are considered to have a moderate sensitivity to impacts. They will not be considered further.

Scheduled Monuments

11.125. There are nine Scheduled Monuments between 5 and 10km of the turbines. These are: three industrial mills, a lead mine, a canal bridge, a promontory fort, a wayside cross, a medieval moated site and a WWII bombing decoy. All are considered to have high sensitivity to impacts and will be considered further.

Grade I & II* Listed Buildings

11.126. Four Grade I and 30 Grade II* Listed Buildings are also located between 5 and 10km of the turbines. The four Grade I listed buildings comprise two churches and two town halls. The Grade II* buildings comprise a further seven churches, two chapels, a Friend's Meeting House, 15 large houses of 17th to 19th century date (including a former 17th century hunting lodge), three large farmhouses, a toll house and a mill. These are considered to have a high sensitivity to impacts and will be considered further.

11.127. Baseline information on the cultural heritage resource of the application area and its surroundings has been collated from existing records; it is therefore dependant on the quality of existing records. It has proved possible, where necessary, to check these records during site visits and conclude that the overall level of information for individual heritage assets is proportionate to its relevance in the study.

11.128. New information has been collected for this study to address relevant information gaps that were apparent in the existing records. Walkover survey of the development area has identified upstanding remains that may be impacted by the development and where possible these have been avoided in the design of the proposed wind farm. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the peat deposits has been investigated through hand augering which has obtained a sample of material suitable for radiocarbon dating. This survey also revealed that no mineral soil deposits survive beneath the peat and the potential for in-situ lithic scatters or associated remains is considered to be low on the basis of this limited evaluation (Appendix 11.6). However, additional evaluation is required in order to fully understand the potential for flint scatters and other currently unknown below ground assets. The agreements reached with GMAAS over this additional evaluation were encapsulated in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation work (Appendix 11.5). Assets considered to be at risk of significant setting effects were visited to better-understand the contribution that setting makes to their significance. Wirelines produced for the LVIA assessment have been examined to understand the scale and distribution of the turbines from various locations. Photo-wirelines were also produced to illustrate the predicted visual change from key assets where the scale and distribution of the turbines within the view in comparison with heritage assets needed to be confirmed.

11.129. There are considered to be no remaining information gaps.

11.130. This section of the chapter provides an assessment of the predicted impact of the Development on the heritage resource. It includes consideration of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Development and identifies impacts on both the fabric and setting of heritage assets.
11.131. A summary of the identified impacts, and the significance of these effects, is presented in Table 11.12 at the end of Section 11.7.

11.132. Potential effects of the Development on the cultural heritage resource can be described in three categories:

- **Direct physical effects**;
- **Indirect physical effects**; and
- **Effects on setting**.

**Direct Physical Effects**

11.133. Direct physical effects describe those development activities that directly cause damage to the fabric of a heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works; in the present case they could include excavation of foundations for the turbines, creation of access tracks and the excavation of service trenches. It follows that this category of effect will only be experienced within the application site.

11.134. Further direct physical effects are unlikely to be experienced during the operational life of the wind farm. Similarly, the decommissioning of the wind farm will not lead to further direct physical effects, assuming that the works are carefully managed and restricted to areas already disturbed during construction.

**Indirect Physical Effects**

11.135. Indirect physical effects describe those processes, triggered by development activity, that lead to the degradation or the preservation of heritage assets. A typical example of a process is the lowering of a groundwater table as a result of mineral extraction leading to the drying out of formerly waterlogged archaeological deposits in the area surrounding the extraction site. The result can be total loss of organic materials in these deposits and therefore most of their cultural value. Conversely, an effect which raised the groundwater table (by retaining water) may lead to stabilisation or improvement in the condition of waterlogged deposits.

11.136. No indirect physical effects have been identified that could occur as a result of the Development and this category of effect will not be mentioned again in the assessment. This includes changes to hydrology as the proposed drainage for the development will mimic the existing regime resulting in no overall effect.

**Effects on Setting**

11.137. Effects on setting of heritage assets describes how the presence of a development changes the surroundings of a heritage asset in such a way that it affects (positively or negatively) the heritage significance of that asset. Visual effects are most commonly encountered but other environmental factors such as noise, light or air quality can be relevant in some cases. Effects may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to be considered significant during the prolonged operational life of the development.

11.138. In the case of the Development, the height of the wind turbines (125m to blade tip height) results in twelve structures that will be visible from some distance. This visibility will be enhanced by the rotation of the blades when the turbines are operating. The Development therefore has the potential to generate significant effects on setting, but only for heritage assets where the wider landscape makes a substantive contribution to their significance.

11.139. Other environmental impacts of the Development have been considered as potential causes of effects on setting. These include increase in noise (from the turbines themselves and from construction
activities) and construction traffic. This is considered only to result in potential significant effects to assets within the Development Area due to their proximity to the sources of these impacts (these will be considered under Construction Phase and Operational Phase impacts as appropriate) and not to result in significant effects to the setting of assets in the wider area as the increases in noise and traffic will not be of sufficient magnitude to affect the experience of visitors to these assets in the wider area.

11.5.2 Construction Phase

11.140. Construction works within the application site have the potential to affect both known heritage assets and other, currently unrecorded archaeological features. Turbines and infrastructure have been situated to avoid direct impacts to known surviving remains of historic areas of quarrying or mining, the ruins of a former public house and possible farm (Figure 1a: 8 & 9), and known features of possible prehistoric date including a cairn (Figure 1a: 10); as well as a small post-medieval or modern bridge carrying Rooley Moor Road over a small stream (Figure 1a: 11). No impact to these assets is predicted. Turbines have also been sited to where possible avoid direct impacts to areas of deep peat which are likely to have the greatest palaeoenvironmental interest.

11.141. The southernmost borrow pit will form an extension to the former Cat Stones Quarry (Figure 1a: 5). The existing quarry face will be cut out and the appearance of this heritage asset of low sensitivity will be altered. This is considered to result in a negligible adverse impact to this asset of low sensitivity. The effect is considered to be of negligible significance.

11.142. Three sections of Rooley Moor Road (Figure 1a: 6) will be directly impacted by the proposed access track. A long section of cobbled track (of low sensitivity) from Catley Lane Head to Top of Pike will be protected from damage by vehicle movements, buta section of this will be removed to alter the gradient of the road to accommodate long vehicles necessary for the construction of the turbines, one further cobbled section will be crossed by the proposed track between Turbine 6 and Turbine 7, as will a section of the road east of Turbine 8 which is currently flagstones (and is considered to be of slightly higher sensitivity than the cobbles as it represents a probably earlier form of construction). The localised impacts (without mitigation) are considered to be major adverse, however they represent a slight adverse impact to the significance of the road as a whole. The effect is considered to be of minor significance to the flagstone section and negligible significance to the cobbled sections.

11.143. The access track will also cross a section of another moorland road that runs east-west just south of Turbine 12 and connects with the north-south Rooley Moor Road (Figure 1a: 29). This will result in a slight adverse impact on this low sensitivity asset, resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

11.144. The construction of the windfarm and associated infrastructure has the potential to impact on peat deposits of possible geoarchaeological interest. This would be a result of direct impacts through construction activities. The direct impacts will be localised and would result in an effect of minor significance.

11.145. As noted above, there is potential for construction works to affect other, currently unrecorded, features or deposits with archaeological interest. Any such remains are considered most likely to be lithic artefacts disturbed from their original contexts but could include isolated in-situ lithic scatters and associated remains where the overlying peat has not been disturbed. This potential could be investigated further through a conditioned programme of pre-construction archaeological evaluation to inform micrositing. It is considered highly unlikely that any such features will be of more than medium sensitivity and any adverse impact on them could be avoided by micrositing or mitigated through a programme of archaeological recording. As a result any impacts will be of no more than minor significance.

11.146. In addition the construction of the wind farm will result in an increase in activity on the moor, and will inevitably cause some additional noise and traffic movement compared to the current quiet and isolated moor which sees relatively little activity beyond occasional walkers, cyclists and horse riders and agricultural activity. This construction impact is considered to result in a slight impact to the
significance of the known non-designated assets on the moor (Rooley Moor Road and associated track, the ruins of the former public house, and the former quarries). This is because the sense of isolation is considered to contribute to their significance as it allows an appreciation of the changing role of the moor for the local population, from an important routeway between settlements (the road), isolated settlement (the public house and possible farmhouse), through a significant local resource and employment area (the quarries) to its current use as a place for recreational activity (riding, cycling and walking). The noise and activity during construction is considered to result in a slight adverse impact to the significance of these low sensitivity assets, it will still be possible to appreciate their archaeological and historic interest as former foci of activity on the moor even though they will seem less isolated. This slight adverse effect is considered to result in an impact of negligible significance.

11.147. There is also potential for construction activities to ave an effect on setting of assets. The works that could affect setting are:

i) The erection of the turbines and the cranes. This is a temporary effect with one turbine being erected at a time. This will have a negligible effect on any affected setting

ii) The creation and restoration of the borrow pits. These may be visible to some assets on the higher elevations of the west side of the Whitworth Valley (see Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment) however, the effect will be temporary and once completed will be restored back to the original state. This will have a negligible impact on any affect setting.

11.5.3 Operational Period

The Assessment Process

11.148. Operation of the wind farm has the potential to affect the significance of heritage assets through change in their settings. For assets in the wider area, only visual change is considered to have potential to cause significant effects, this is because the increase in noise and traffic movement during operation of the turbines is not considered to be significant outside the Development Area. The infrastructure that will cause effects during operation are mainly the turbines. Other infrastructure is either temporary and will be restored following construction or will not be visible from the asset or setting of the asset. For example the access tracks are unlikely to be visible even from the elevated assets on the west of the Whitworth Valley. Unless otherwise stated operational effects are from the visible turbines. These aspects of setting will be considered (in addition to visual change) for the known assets within the Development Area.

11.149. The approach to assessment of setting effects adopted for this study follows the advice provided in Section 4 of English Heritage’s guidance on “The Setting of Heritage Assets” (2011). English Heritage promotes a five-step assessment process of which the first three steps are relevant to the present study. This assessment therefore proceeds in the following three stages:

- Identification of heritage assets likely to be affected by the Development;
- Analysis of the contribution made by setting to the significance of these selected assets;
- Assessment of the impact of the Development on the significance of these assets based on an understanding of the change in their settings.

11.150. Therefore all assets are considered for the potential for impact on their significance. A sub-set of assets with potential to be affected are then taken forward into a detailed assessment and all other assets excluded from further assessment. This filtering process is based on asset type and location relative to the Development; selections were checked in the field and are justified in this assessment.

11.151. The significance of assets selected for assessment is then described and the contribution made by setting to that significance is analysed. Analysis is based on written descriptions of the assets and site visits, focussing on those aspects of significance that are likely to be affected by the Development.
11.152. The visual relationship between each asset and the proposed wind turbines was studied in the field, informed by visibility mapping and wirelines. The effect of the visual change on the significance of the asset is then assessed, this utilised photowirelines where necessary. The assessment employed standard criteria for impact magnitude, asset sensitivity and significance of effect; as described in Section 11.3.

11.153. A range of technical aids, which predict the degree and nature of visual change that would be experienced, were used to assist in assessment of operational effects. These comprise mapped ZTVs showing the theoretical view of the turbines to for turbine blade tips and hub height covering the entire study area supported by wirelines and photo-wirelines from selected viewpoints.

Table 11.11 Cultural Heritage Viewpoints illustrated in this assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viewpoint reference</th>
<th>Viewpoint name</th>
<th>Distance from nearest turbine (m)</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heritage VP1</td>
<td>Church of St Nicholas with St John, Rossendale, Grade II* listed building</td>
<td>3,548</td>
<td>383368 422679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage VP2</td>
<td>Forest House, Grade II* listed building</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td>386743 422768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage VP3</td>
<td>Church of St Bartholomew, Whitworth, Grade II Listed Building</td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>388910 417532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage VP4</td>
<td>Church of St John the Evangelist, Whitworth, Grade II listed building &amp; Whitworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden</td>
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<td>389236 418908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage VP5</td>
<td>Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area</td>
<td>2,653</td>
<td>387733 416497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage VP6</td>
<td>Church of Christ, Healey, Grade II listed building</td>
<td>4,574</td>
<td>389228 415275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selection of heritage assets for assessment

11.154. The purpose of this section of the analysis is to identify any heritage assets with potential to experience adverse effects due to change in their setting. Conversely, it also identifies which assets will not be affected, and explains why they are excluded from the assessment.

11.155. For an asset to experience any adverse effects due to change in its setting it must derive some portion of its significance from the wider landscape, either land including the proposed development or views to/from the asset that take in the proposed development.

11.156. The first step is to identify those types of asset represented in the study area that derive some portion of their significance from the wider landscape. These types can then be examined in more detail to identify individual assets that merit detailed assessment.

Identification of asset types with potential to experience significant adverse effects

11.157. The assets within the study area and beyond it have been described in the previous section. Using that summary, it is considered that the known heritage assets within the Development Area could derive some part of their significance from the current uses of the moor and therefore merit further consideration, namely:

- Rooley Moor Road
- Ruins of former public house / farmhouse
• Former quarries (Ding, Cat Stones)

11.158. It is also considered that the following asset types present in the study area could derive some part of their significance from the wider landscape and therefore merit further consideration:

• Churches (with potential for a role as landmarks)
• Conservation Areas (with potential for key views extending out of designated area, or across designated area)
• Registered and non-designated Parks and Gardens (with potential for key views extending out of designated area, or across designated area)
• Mansions and large houses (with potential for designed views and key vistas)

11.159. The only Registered Park and Garden within 5km of the turbines is Whitworth Cemetery (Registered Grade II), it is considered to have a medium sensitivity to impacts and will be considered further. The non-designated parks and gardens of Fearns Hall and Bacup Cemetery will also be considered further. These are considered to have potential for designed views and have been identified in the LVIA to be predicted to experience visual change to their setting as a result of the turbines.

11.160. Individual examples of assets within the other three types that merit assessment are identified below. This selection of four asset types excludes the majority of designated heritage assets within the study area. It is considered that no examples of assets in the other categories will be adversely affected by the proposed development because no component of their significance is derived from long range views.

11.161. The principal excluded category of asset is the Scheduled Monuments which lie between 5 and 10km of a turbine. These are considered to have archaeological interest for their physical remains, as well degrees of historic interest, for connections with significant events, individuals or local industries. Only six of these Scheduled Monuments are predicted to experience visibility of the turbines, the remaining three (the wayside cross, Grane Mill and Thieveley Lead Mine) are predicted to have no visibility of the turbines and will not be considered further.

11.162. The Bury Castle moated site derives significance from its archaeological and historic interest as a former settlement and association with Sir Thomas Pilkington. It is located within the urban centre of Bury, and although the ZTV predicts the turbines will be visible this model has only used topographic data and has not taken account of intervening buildings which are considered to reduce the actual visibility of the turbines. Similarly Helmshore Higher Mill and Ellen Road Ring Mill are also unlikely to have visibility of the turbines due to intervening urban areas. March Barn Bridge is also within the urban area of Rochdale, and is experienced only in close proximity either from the canal or from the road which crosses it. The positive contribution made by setting to the significance of the bridge derives from this relationship between the two transport networks. This relationship would be unaffected by the presence of turbines between 7 and 9 km to the north. These four assets will not be considered further.

11.163. The WWII bombing decoy at Hambledon Hill was constructed to draw bombing raids on Manchester, Accrington and other surrounding towns off course using temporary burning targets. These were ephemeral and as a result nothing remained beyond the end of the war. Remains of the command and control buildings may be present on the site, along with fire break trenches either as earthworks or cropmarks. The control buildings were designed to be inconspicuous and views of them only possible in close proximity. Views from the decoy were of little or no consequence and as such they do not contribute to the significance of the asset.

11.164. The promontory fort, as a defensive site, afforded views from the site across the surrounding area. The surrounding landscape is much altered since the time the fort was constructed including the cutting of a canal to the east in the 18th century. The location of the fort was chosen for its defensible properties, and views were intended to encompass whatever could be seen (rather than to view one
particular aspect of the surroundings). The fort is now experienced within an area of woodland between the river and the canal and as such views of the wider area do not contribute to its significance.

11.165. It is considered that the proposed turbines will have no impact on the significance of any of these scheduled monuments and they will not be considered further.

11.166. The principle excluded category of listed building is the vernacular buildings, which contributes 95 of the 184 Listed Buildings within 5km of the turbines, as well as making up the majority of the further 714 listed buildings that lie between 5 and 10km of the turbines. These can be divided into three groupings in terms of the contribution that setting makes to their heritage significance.

11.167. The first group is the farmhouses, their associated barns and other agricultural buildings and structures, which are part of the rural agricultural landscape, with many still retaining their original farm functions. The heritage significance of these assets (and the reason for their designation) lies predominantly in the architectural and archaeological interest of their historic fabric as examples of vernacular architecture but they also have historic interest, illustrating farming practice in the relatively recent past. For those that are located in rural surroundings this setting contributes positively to their significance through its functional and historic link to the buildings, adding further historic interest. Those now surrounded by housing, particularly those now converted to residential use themselves have lost this link with their former rural setting and derive less significance from their surroundings. With the exception of the pinfold which is a large enclosure on the hillside making it a very visible feature in the landscape, the other barns and agricultural buildings are generally appreciated only in close proximity. Like the farmhouses, these buildings derive some significance from their rural surroundings which provides an appropriate setting in which to experience them as examples of agricultural building. Their relationship with the farmhouses also contributes to their significance.

11.168. The second group is the cottages and small houses which generally derive less significance from the rural surroundings as they do not have such a strong historic connection with the land. The area was however one where people were often employed in more than one trade, combining farming, textile manufacture, quarrying or mining and as such there is some historic connection between the houses and the surrounding landscape. This historic interest is enhanced by the use of locally quarried stone (some of which came from the quarries on Rooley Moor) in their construction.

11.169. This rural landscape is not unchanging and has evolved like the buildings themselves. The setting of all these buildings includes structures such as pylons, overhead cables and more recent buildings as well as operational wind farms. The addition of the proposed wind turbines to this landscape will not affect the positive contribution the setting makes to the historic buildings. They will continue to be experienced in their rural upland setting with no material change in local land use regardless of the presence of the wind turbines. None will experience harm to their significance as a result of the proposed development and they do not merit further assessment.

11.170. It should be noted that this general conclusion on the rural vernacular buildings also applies specifically to the Grade II Listed vernacular buildings within 1km of the Development Area (but further from the turbines) (Figure 11.1b):

- 1072864 Barn c.20 Metres West Of Fairwall Farmhouse
- 1084224 Woodhouse, East Cottage And Attached Cottages
- 1084252 Smallshaw Farmhouse
- 1084262 Bank House Farmhouse
- 1084277 Fern Hill First Farmhouse
- 1309258 Fairwall Farmhouse
- 1346267 Prickshaw Cottages
The proximity of these heritage assets to the wind farm will not lead to any additional harm because intervisiblity between building and turbines is not considered to harm the architectural or historic interest of this type of asset.

This exclusion also applies to the four Grade II* farmhouses within 10km of the turbines, the higher grade of designation for these assets is considered to reflect their earlier date and increased historic and architectural interest as a result (16th century in the case of Waggoner Tunstead which lies within 5km of the turbines, and 17th century for the three Grade II* listed farmhouses between 5 and 10km of the turbines). The contribution made by setting to their significance is not considered to be increased by this higher grade of designation.

The third group of vernacular buildings excluded from assessment are the houses and cottages (including former houses now in use as shops) within the villages and towns. As with the rural vernacular buildings, the significance of these assets lies predominantly in the architectural and archaeological interest in their fabric as examples of historic buildings in local materials. They are modest buildings, experienced within their immediate surroundings. The positive contribution made by setting does not extend outside of the settlements, where their functions and relationships to other buildings can be appreciated, adding to the historic interest of the assets. Their heritage significance will be unaffected by the presence of the wind turbines and they do not merit further assessment.

The public/commercial and industrial buildings are also excluded from assessment, this includes the two grade II* listed town halls and the grade II* listed mill between 5 and 10km of the turbines and two toll houses (one grade II within 5km of the turbines, the other grade II* between 5 and 10km of the turbines), the remaining assets in this category being grade II listed buildings within 5km of the turbines. These assorted purpose built buildings derive significance from their architectural interest as examples of these types of 18th and 19th century buildings. They also have historic interest for their connection with significant local industries and a connection with the people who lived and live in the towns. The positive contribution made by setting extends to their relationship with other buildings in the town (both other public, commercial and industrial buildings and residential buildings). This relationship will not be affected by the presence of turbines on the moors outside the towns and there is predicted to be no harm to the significance of these assets, they will not be considered further.

Also excluded from further assessment are the various small structures, including the grade II* listed harrier hound monument, and the grade II listed Healey Dell viaduct. These assorted structures derive significance from the architectural and historic interest in their fabric, they are only appreciated in close proximity and wider views are not considered to contribute to their significance.

Although the churches are considered for further assessment due to their potential to be landmarks in the wider area, the other religious buildings (including the three chapels at Whitworth Cemetery, the non-conformist chapels and Friend’s Meeting House) are not considered to be landmarks none of these are considered further. These other places of religious worship derive significance from the architectural interest in their historic fabric, the non-conformist chapels being examples of the distinctive style adopted by the assorted Weslyan, Methodist and Baptist churches, whilst the Friend’s Meeting House is more like the larger vernacular buildings as the Society of Friends (Quakers) do not have an architectural tradition in the way that the established and non-conformist churches do. The positive contribution made by setting to the significance of these buildings is their relationship to the settlements that they served, sometimes in close proximity to the established church the contrasting architectural styles is apparent from within the settlements and contributes to the architectural and historic interest of these buildings. These aspects of their significance will not be affected by the presence of turbines and they are considered not to merit further consideration. The cemetery chapels derive artistic, architectural and historic interest as a group of contemporary chapels. This interest is appreciated within the cemetery, particularly from the west looking up the hillside to the chapels and slightly less so from the east looking over the rear of the chapels from the higher ground.
within the cemetery. The cemetery is considered to provide an appropriate setting for these chapels but the contribution made by the wider surroundings to their architectural, artistic and historic interest is considered to be the relationship between the chapels, the cemetery, and the town. This relationship will not be impacted by the presence of turbines in the wider area and the cemetery chapels are not considered to merit further consideration.

11.5.4 Identification of individual assets that merit assessment

11.177. Returning to the asset types retained for further consideration, individual assets within these types can now be considered to determine whether they merit detailed assessment.

Non-designated assets

11.178. The non-designated assets on the moor are currently appreciated in a relatively isolated setting, although they would have seen much greater levels of activity in the past (particularly when Ding Quarry was operational). This current sense of isolation is considered to contribute to the historic interest of the assets as former foci of activity of various kinds and in the case of Rooley Moor Road as a current leisure route. Although low sensitivity assets they will be considered further as the change to their setting will be greater than for the assets in the wider area.

Churches

11.179. The churches within the study area are largely 19th century buildings reflecting the increase in population at this time. The historic competition between the established church and non-conformists is reflected in the presence of multiple churches within most of the medium to large settlements, which contributes to their historic interest. Their visibility as landmarks in the wider landscape illustrates this historic interest and contributes to aspects of their architectural and artistic interest. This significance could be affected by the presence of other prominent structures, such as large wind turbines, leading to visual competition.

11.180. The key issue is therefore whether individual churches both act as landmarks and are located in a site where substantive visual competition with the Rooley Moor wind farm could potentially arise. Only ‘landmark’ churches have the potential to experience competition and, in these cases, the degree of competition is largely a function of proximity with the wind turbine and the availability of views where both church and turbine will be seen together.

11.181. The churches in the Rooley Moor study area are mostly large 19th century churches in local materials. The topography of the study area means that they are often landmarks, although few are skyline features even in views where they are prominent focal points to views of their settlement as these views are obtained from higher ground looking down into the valley on the settlement.

11.182. There are a total of 63 listed churches within 10km of the turbines, including two Grade I listed, eight Grade II* listed and 53 grade II listed buildings. All grade I and II* listed churches have been considered due to their high sensitivity to impacts, but only those Grade II listed churches within 5km of the turbines have been considered as they have a lesser sensitivity to impacts.

11.183. Of the 21 churches considered in the assessment, the following churches lie outside the Zone of Theoretic Visibility and will not be considered further:
- The Unitarian Church, Todmorden (Grade I listed building 1228988)
- Edenfield Parish Church, Rossendale (Grade II* listed building 1318084)

11.184. The churches that are not landmarks in the wider area, as they either do not have towers or spires or have only short ones not prominent in views from the wider area, are:
- Church Of The Holy Trinity, Rossendale (Grade II listed building 1072830)
- Christ Church, Bacup (Grade II listed building 1072858)
Rooley Moor Wind Farm Environmental Statement

- Church Of St John The Evangelist, Bacup (Grade II listed building 1163184)
- Church Of Saint James, Ashworth (Grade II listed building 1084288)
- Church Of Saint Paul, Rochdale (Grade II listed building 1054802)
- Church of Saint Mary, Wardleworth (Grade II* listed building 1025294)
- Christ Church, Walshaw (Grade II* listed building 1163417)
- Church Of Saint Aidan, Rochdale (Grade II* listed building 1084241)

11.185. Most of the other churches have some degree of landmark quality, generally at middle distances within the towns. Those that are landmarks only within their respective town, and for which visual competition with the turbines, although predicted by the ZTV, is considered to be unlikely in reality, are:

- Former Church Of St John, Bacup (Grade II listed building 1163867)
- Church of Saint Edmund, Falinge (Grade I listed building 1084273)
- Church of St Chad, Rochdale (Grade II* listed building 1045812)
- Church of St Luke, Heywood (Grade II listed building 1346240)

11.186. The churches with tall towers or spires are also landmarks in views across the valley from higher ground where they form the focal point of the settlement. These churches are considered to merit detailed assessment.

- Church of St Nicholas with St John, Rossendale, Grade II* listed building
- Church of St Bartholomew, Whitworth, Grade II Listed Building
- Church of Christ, Healey, Grade II listed building
- Church of St James the Great, Waterfoot, Grade II Listed building
- Church of St John the Evangelist, Whitworth, Grade II listed building
- Church of St Saviour, Bacup, Grade II listed Building

Large Houses

11.187. There are a total of 27 large houses within 10km of the turbines, comprising, one Grade II* and 10 Grade II within 5km of the turbines, and a further 16 Grade II* listed large houses between 5 and 10km of the turbines which are considered to merit assessment. There are no Grade I listed large houses within the study area.

11.188. The ZTV predicts no visibility of the turbines from Lower Chesham, Shore Hall, Ewood Hall, Dobroyd Castle, Stubley Old Hall, Carter Place Hall, Todmorden Hall, Stansfield Hall (all Grade II* listed) or from Broadclough Hall (Grade II listed) and these will not be considered further.

11.189. The remaining buildings range in date from medieval to 20th century and include a 13th century manor house (Brandlesholme Old Hall), a 17th century hunting lodge (Hey House), several 18th century country houses and large 19th century houses built for local industrialists and landowners.

11.190. The medieval manor houses of Brandlesholme Old Hall and Ashworth Hall are little more than farmhouses, the former now in use as a cattery, the latter (previously the home of the Holt family until the 18th century) has been converted into cottages. Likewise, the former hunting lodge of Hey House is now a dwelling, the rural surroundings contribute to the significance of these three assets in a similar way to the farmhouses which have already been discounted. Similar in style to these manor houses and without the designed vistas of later buildings are Dearnley Old Hall and Windy Bank, both 17th century mansions. None of these assets will be considered further.
11.191. Clegg Hall is considerably larger than the other 17th century buildings but is also a 17th century mansion. Built for Theophilus Ashton (a local lawyer) c.1610-1620 on the site of an earlier house, the house derives significance from its architectural and historic interest as a largely unaltered example of early 17th century mansion. The hall has historic interest for its association with Theophilus Ashton but also for its reputation of being haunted by “boggarts” following the murder (at the earlier medieval moated manor house on the site) of two orphans by their uncle in the 13th century (http://www.mysteriousbritain.co.uk/england/greater-manchester/hauntings/clegg-hall.html). Clegg Hall lies southeast of a road with the Rochdale Canal running parallel with the road to the northwest. It is now bounded by later development to the northeast and southwest but there are fields to the southeast. The house has extensive views to the northwest across the Rochdale Canal and towards the moorland beyond. No evidence of a garden associated with the house is visible, but if there were a garden it is likely to have been on this southeast side of the hall as the house is close to the road on the northwest. This greatly altered setting contributes little to the significance of the hall and it will not be considered further.

11.192. Of the later examples, Healey Hall (a grade II listed 18th century mansion), Hopwood Hall (a 17th or 18th century mansion now in use as a college) and Crawshaw Hall (a 19th century large house), both Grade II* listed, are surrounded by woodland whilst Thrum Hall, and Bankside Hall (both grade II listed 19th century houses) and The Greens (18th century with later extensions) are surrounded by other dwellings. They will not be considered further.

11.193. Similarly, Heightside, Stubylee Hall (Grade II listed 18th century country houses) and Ashlands (Grade II listed 19th century house) all lie within small non-designated parks or gardens which are heavily wooded and likely to screen any views from the house, they will not be considered further. The garden of Standrings House (Grade II listed 18th century mansion) is less heavily wooded, but the designed view across the gardens is to the south, whilst there is considerable modern housing to the north. Views of the turbines are considered to be unlikely and this asset will not be considered further.

11.194. Rockcliffe House however, although surrounded by housing and other development does have a more open view to the south afforded by its elevation and a gap in the surrounding development. It will be considered further.

11.195. In summary the following listed buildings are considered to merit detailed assessment:

- Church Of St Nicholas With St John, Rossendale, Grade II* listed building 1072799
- Church Of St John The Evangelist, Rossendale, Grade II* listed building 1163934
- Clegg Hall, Grade II* listed building 1309615
- Forest House, Grade II* listed building 1072857
- Church Of Christ, Rochdale, Grade II listed building 1055744
- Church Of St James The Great, Waterfoot, Grade II listed building 1072791
- Church Of St John Evangelist, Whitworth, Grade II listed building 1073548
- Church Of St Bartholomew, Whitworth, Grade II listed building 1164533
- Church Of St Saviour, Rossendale, Grade II listed building 1361954
- Rockcliffe House, Grade II listed building 1072826

Parks and Gardens

11.196. The designated and non-designated parks and gardens within the study area comprise two Victorian cemeteries (Whitworth, Grade II registered, and Bacup, non-designated), non-designated gardens associated with large houses (which are listed buildings) and a public park developed from a former private estate.
11.197. The design of local cemeteries in the Victorian period is considered to have included considerations of tranquil reflection as well as to some degree recreation and they often have winding paths forming attractive walks within the park. These walks sometimes afforded views out from the cemetery to the Development. The two cemeteries within the study area will therefore be considered further for their potential to have designed views.

11.198. The non-designated garden at Fearns Hall is a small private garden to the front of a former farmhouse which is a Grade II* listed building. Although open views of the surrounding countryside are possible from the house (including from a Conservatory to the rear) they are not considered to contribute to the heritage significance of this building or its garden and this asset will not be considered further. The effects on residential amenity have been considered in the LVIA (Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment).

11.199. The garden at Lea Bank (a 19th century mill owners house) has been redeveloped for housing and its artistic interest as a heritage asset has been lost. It will not be considered further.

11.200. Theoretic visibility is predicted from Ashlands (the grounds surrounding the 19th century Grade II listed house) but is not considered to result in actual visual change to the setting of this asset due to the mature trees within the garden screening views out. Likewise, the gardens at Forest House (Grade II* listed building) and Heightside House (Grade II listed building) are well screened and actual visibility of the turbines is unlikely. None of these gardens will be considered further.

11.201. A similar situation exists at Stubbylee Park, a 19th century public park developed from a former private estate as there are limited views out of the park due to the vegetation cover within it. This asset will not be considered further.

Conservation Areas

11.202. The Conservation Areas in the study area protect a mixture of small rural settlements, industrial areas and urban centres. All contain buildings in a variety of styles and materials (although predominantly 18th and 19th century stone built houses and cottages in the rural areas and a mixture of housing, industrial buildings, and 19th century shops and other commercial or public buildings in the town centres). The most prominent buildings in the Conservation Areas are generally their churches, except in the case of Prickshaw and Broadley Fold and Fallbarn which do not have churches being small hamlets rather than villages and Ashworth Fold where the church lies north of the village. Other prominent buildings within the urban conservation areas are the industrial and public buildings such as mills and town halls. Although these structures dominate their immediate surroundings they have less landmark quality outside the conservation area than the churches do.

11.203. As historic settlements, the heritage significance of Conservation Areas derives from a complex mix of interests. These include the architectural interest in the existing buildings and other structures of the settlement, and the archaeological interest in their predecessors, recording the earlier nature of the settlement. The evidence from both past and present structures is of considerable historic interest, contributing to an understanding of the history and evolution of the settlement. These aspects of significance will be unaffected by the presence of turbines in the wider landscape.

11.204. Conservation Areas are also valued for their character, adding artistic interest to the mix. There is potential for this aspect of significance to be affected where wind turbines are visible in views out from or over a Conservation Area resulting in change to the character of the area and harming the artistic interest.

11.205. The undulating topography of the study area affords numerous vantage points from which to appreciate most of the Conservation Areas within their wider surroundings. For the rural conservation areas this is the rural surroundings including a combination of agricultural land in close proximity to the settlement and open and former common land on the moors in the wider area, whilst for the urban
areas it is the surrounding later development of the towns and the backdrop of hills beyond the confines of the valleys in which the settlements lie which forms their setting.

11.206. Although the moorland of the proposed development area is visible from the urban conservation areas (in glimpsed views) or in views across them it is considered to contribute less to their significance than it does for the rural hamlet conservation areas as the moors provide a backdrop to the valley towns which derive their character and appearance from the varied groups of public, commercial, industrial and residential buildings whereas the rural hamlets draw more significance from the rural surroundings. The character and appearance of the urban conservation areas is not considered to be materially altered by the presence of turbines in the wider area and the following Conservation Areas will not be considered further:

- Bacup Conservation Area
- Rawtenstall Conservation Area

11.207. The rural (or formerly rural) hamlet and village Conservation Areas will be considered further as the presence of turbines is considered more likely to impact on the artistic interest and the character and appearance of these areas. They are:

- Ashworth Fold Conservation Area
- Cloughfold Conservation Area
- Fallbarn Conservation Area
- Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area
- Whitworth Conservation Area

**Summary of asset selection**

11.208. To summarise the findings of this selection process, the significance of most designated heritage assets will be unaffected by the presence of the Rooley Moor Wind Farm. However, there are fourteen designated heritage assets with potential to be adversely affected that do merit detailed assessment because they draw some significance from long range views:

- Church of St Nicholas with St John, Rossendale, Grade II* listed building
- Forest House, Grade II* listed building 1072857
- Church of St Bartholomew, Whitworth, Grade II Listed Building
- Church of Christ, Healey, Grade II listed building
- Church of St James the Great, Waterfoot, Grade II Listed building
- Church of St John the Evangelist, Whitworth, Grade II listed building
- Church of St Saviour, Bacup, Grade II listed Building
- Rockcliffe House, Grade II listed building1072826
- Ashworth Fold Conservation Area
- Fallbarn Conservation Area
- Cloughfold Conservation Area
- Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area
- Whitworth Conservation Area
- Whitworth Cemetery Grade II Registered Park and Garden
- Bacup Cemetery non-designated park and garden
11.209. In addition the following known assets within the Development Area are considered to derive some part of their significance from the current isolation of the moor and merit detailed assessment:

- Rooley Moor Road
- Ruins of former public house / farmhouse
- Former quarries (Ding, Cat Stones)

11.5.5 Assessment of Impacts

*Church of St Nicholas with St John, Rossendale, Grade II* listed building (Figure 11.5, 44)

The significance of the asset

11.210. The Church of St Nicholas with St John derives significance from its architectural and historic interest as an unusual example of a “self-built” church by the congregation without an architect. It is of watershot stone (the same building technique displayed in the local vernacular buildings). This gives the otherwise rather simple church building its considerable architectural interest which is reflected in its high grade of designation. The simplicity of the church building can be considered to give it artistic interest, as well as contributing to its historic and architectural interest. The church also has historic interest as a place of worship. Unlike rural churches which also derive this interest as the focus of the parish, 19th century urban churches such as St Nicholas with St John were only one of the foci of religious worship in their respective town.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.211. The use of watershot masonry is only appreciated in close proximity within the churchyard which includes the Grade II* listed Harrier Hound monument to a long serving member of the local hunt as well as several other 19th century monuments in various styles and provides an appropriate setting for the church. The church dominates the churchyard which slopes down to the south of the church onto lower lying ground, although mature trees in the churchyard partially obscure views up the slope towards the church.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.212. The tower of the church is also something of a landmark in views from the north, particularly from the Seat Naze area. These views from the north contribute to the architectural and artistic interest of the church building and allow an appreciation of its historic interest as one of the foci of religious worship in the town. The church is the tallest building in this view, but does not break the skyline due to the topography of the area, these views from the north are looking down onto the church in the valley with a backdrop of moors beyond.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.213. The wind farm is predicted to be visible from the churchyard where it will be seen on the moors on the opposite side of the valley. The turbines will also be visible on this higher ground beyond the church tower in views from the north (Heritage Viewpoint 1).

11.214. There will be no direct impact on the architectural and artistic interest of the church as a result of the proposed turbines and it will still be possible to appreciate the unusual architectural style of the church from within the churchyard. The turbines will be a new feature on the higher ground beyond the church tower in views from the north but they will not visually compete with the tower due to the difference in ground level, the historic interest of the church will not be impacted by the presence of the turbines.
Forest House, Grade II* listed building 1072857 (Figure 11.5, 42)

The significance of the asset

11.215. The significance of Forest House, and its principal reason for designation, derives from its architectural and historic interest as an example of early 19th century large house by John Foster of Liverpool. The house has been greatly altered internally as it is now in use as a care home known as The Laurels, however it retains some internal architectural details and the exterior is largely unaltered. The Ionic columns of the east facade are among the most striking features of the house.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.216. The house lies within comparatively small grounds on high ground above the town of Bacup. The columns of the east facade of the house are glimpsed in views from the town but the architectural interest of the house is largely appreciated only in close proximity from within its grounds. A high wall and mature trees to the north and west of the house screen views of it from the road and views of the house from the wider area are considered not to contribute to the significance of the asset. Whilst mature trees on the steep slopes to the east and south filter views from the house; less filtered views from the columned facade of the house looking northeast across the town of Bacup to moorland beyond contribute to the artistic and architectural interest of the house by providing something of a designed vista from the front of the house.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.217. The turbines will be located between 3.28 and 5.91km southsouthwest of Forest House. The mature trees within the grounds of Forest House will screen the turbines from view (Heritage Viewpoint 2).

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.218. The architectural and historic interest of Forest House will not be impacted by the turbines. It will still be possible to appreciate the architectural and artistic interest of the building including the Ionic columns, both in close proximity within the grounds and in glimpsed views from the town, and the turbines will not be visible in the open view across Bacup to the east as they will be located southwest of the house. No harm to the significance of this asset is predicted.

Church of St Bartholomew, Whitworth, Grade II Listed Building (Figure 11.5, 35)

The significance of the asset

11.219. The church of St Bartholomew is a 19th century stone built church on the site of an earlier church. It was built by one of the Whitworth Doctors and includes their family crypt in the hillside beneath the church. The building derives significance mainly from its architectural interest as an example of 19th century gothic architecture, but also has historic interest both as a focus of the parish and for its association with the Whitworth Doctors who practiced in the Town.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.220. The church is located on a hill with the cemetery on the slopes to the south and west creating an historically appropriate setting within which to appreciate the architecture of the building and adding to its historic interest. Views out from the churchyard are limited by mature trees but overlook Whitworth Square and the former home of the local doctor who funded the construction of the present church building. The approach to the church from the village is overlooked by the vicarage which is situated on higher ground to the north, the relationship between vicarage, church and Town contributes to the historic interest of the church.

11.221. The church is a prominent building when approaching from the east, but is not in views from the west, and is only appreciated in short range views from the south and north. The views in which the church is prominent contribute to the architectural and historic interest of the church.
The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.222. The turbines will be located between 3.62km west and 4.53km northwest of the church and will be prominent hilltop features in views of the church from the east, including from near the entrance to Lobden Golf Club. This is illustrated in Heritage Viewpoint 3 where the proposed turbines will appear as an extension to the existing Scout Moor windfarm.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.223. The presence of the wind farm will have no impact on the significance of the fabric of the church itself or the immediate setting provided by the graveyard. It will continue to be possible to explore and appreciate the building as an important example of 19th century church architecture. The turbines will however create some visual competition with the church tower in views from the east where they will be visible to the left of the tower. The visual competition will be slight and the church will still be dominant in the view with the turbines being located on the distant hilltops. This slight impact to the heritage significance of this high sensitivity asset is considered to result in an effect of minor significance.

Church of Christ, Healey, Grade II listed building (Figure 11.5, 33)

The significance of the asset

11.224. The significance of this Grade II listed building, and its main reason for designation derives from the architectural interest of its fabric as an example of mid 19th century ecclesiastical building by G. Shaw. This connection with a known architect contributes to its historic interest, which it also derives from its function as a place of worship. The architectural and artistic interest of the building is also apparent in its broach spire.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.225. The church, unusually for a 19th century urban church in this area, lies within a churchyard with burial plots to the southeast of the church. This provides an appropriately peaceful setting in which to appreciate the church building. The broach spire is a landmark in views of the church from the wider area and this contributes to the artistic and architectural interest of the building as well as its historic interest as a focus of worship.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.226. The turbines will be located over 3.8km northwest of the church. They are predicted to be visible behind the church in views from the southeast including from along Whitworth Road where the church spire is currently the dominant visual feature. This prediction is based on a bare earth ZTV which takes no account of buildings or vegetation. As such, actual visibility of the turbines is considered to be unlikely due to the built up nature of the valley floor.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.227. The turbines will not compete with the church as a landmark from the valley settlement and no harm to its significance is predicted.

Church of St James the Great, Waterfoot, Grade II Listed building (Figure 11.5, 43)

The significance of the asset

11.228. The significance of this building and its main reason for designation as a Grade II listed building derives from the architectural interest of its fabric as an example of 19th century ecclesiastical architecture in 13th century style by Robinson and Stephens. The connection with these architects also contributes some historic interest, and further historic interest derives from its function as a place
of worship. The architectural and artistic interest of the building also derives from its broach spire, a common feature among 19th century churches in the study area.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.229. The church is situated on the main street through Waterfoot with no churchyard. It is bounded by housing to the east, west and north and a mixture of housing and commercial buildings to the south. The broach spire is a very prominent landmark in views from east and west along the valley but is not a landmark in views from the north.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.230. The turbines will be located 3km southeast of the church. The turbines may be visible from the church and its immediate surroundings but only as glimpses as the buildings south of the road will screen them from view. The turbines would be located to the far right of views of the church from the west and to the far left of views from the east and as such will not compete visually with the spire as a landmark.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.231. There will be no direct impacts to the fabric of the church and it will still be possible to appreciate it as an example of local 19th century ecclesiastical architecture. There will be no visual competition between the turbines and the church spire and no harm to the historic interest of the building as a focal point. No harm to the significance of this asset is predicted.

Church of St John the Evangelist, Whitworth, Grade II listed building (Figure 11.5, 38)

The significance of the asset

11.232. The significance of the Church of St John the Evangelist (and its main reason for designation) derives from its architectural and historic interest as one of a group of local churches designed by John Medland Taylor in the 19th century. Except for the tall four-stage tower with conical top the church is quite simple in design and this contributes to its architectural and artistic interest. As well as the connection with prominent local architects the church derives further historic interest as a place of worship.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.233. The Church of St John the Evangelist sits on high ground in Facit to the north of Whitworth, from which there are long views to the west. It lies within a small churchyard which has no monuments – burials having taken place at the municipal cemetery to the south. The church tower is a prominent landmark in views from the cemetery and in views from the east. These views contribute to the historic interest of the church as a place of worship and focus of the parish as well as contrasting the place of worship with the place of burial (Heritage Viewpoint 4).

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.234. The turbines will be visible on the moorland to the west of the church at a distance of between 3.3 and 3.99km from the church. They will appear as new skyline features on the top of the moors in views from the east, and in views of the church from Whitworth Cemetery the turbines will be located to the left of the viewer.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.235. The turbines will not impact on the fabric of the church and it will still be possible to appreciate its architectural and artistic interest as an example of 19th century ecclesiastical building. They will not compete with the church in views from Whitworth Cemetery as they will be located outside the field of view to the left (Heritage Viewpoint 4), but will compete slightly with the church tower in views from the east where they will be visible beyond the church tower and to either side of it. This is considered
to represent a slight adverse impact to the heritage significance of this medium sensitivity asset, resulting in an effect of **minor significance**.

*Church of St Saviour, Bacup, Grade II listed Building (Figure 11.5, 40)*

**The significance of the asset**

11.236. The significance of St Saviour’s and its main reason for designation as a grade II listed building derives from the architectural interest of its fabric as an example of 19th century ecclesiastical building by Edward Wyndham Tarn. The church has a tall broach spire on a tower and also has artistic and historic interest for the memorials inside the church and a font for baptism by immersion underneath the east end of the nave. The church also has historic interest as a place of worship.

**The contribution made by setting to significance**

11.237. The church is located in a very small plot with a former vicarage to the east. This confined setting is appropriate to such a 19th century urban church as burials would have taken place at the municipal cemetery on the outskirts of town rather than within the churchyard. The church spire is a landmark in views from the wider area including from the north where it breaks the skyline with the moors behind it and these views contribute to the artistic, architectural and historic interest of the church.

**The visual relationship with the wind farm**

11.238. The turbines will be located over 2.5km southwest of the church. They will not be visible from the churchyard as mature trees screen the views out from the immediate setting of the church. The turbines will be visible on the moors behind the church in views from the north.

**The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset**

11.239. The visual competition between the church spire and the turbines is considered to result in a slight impact to the significance of the church as it will no longer be the main visual focus of views from the north. The architectural, historic and artistic interest of the church spire will be slightly diminished by the turbines in these views although there will be no physical impacts to the fabric of the building. The slight adverse impact to this asset of medium sensitivity as a result of this visual change to its setting for the operational life of the turbines is considered to result in an adverse effect of **minor significance**.

*Rockliffe House, Grade II listed building 1072826 (Figure 11.5, 41)*

**The significance of the asset**

11.240. This Grade II listed building is large house of 1891 built for JH Maden, a prominent local cotton manufacturer by Smith and Cross architects of Rochdale. The architectural interest of the building provides some of the asset’s significance whilst further significance derives from its association with a prominent local family (the Maden’s) and architects.

**The contribution made by setting to significance**

11.241. The house occupies large gardens on the slopes of a hill overlooking the Irwell valley to the south with the town of Bacup to the northeast. A sunken garden to the west of the house forms an appropriate setting for a grand house of this type and date and adds artistic interest to the building. A bay window on the ground floor of the west facade affords a vantage point to appreciate this garden, whilst two further bay windows to the south front afford views across the Irwell valley. The Maden Recreation Ground to the north of the house is named after the original owner of the house, reflecting the historic interest in the building.
The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.242. The turbines will be located 2.38km southwest of the house. The will be visible from the upper floors of the house and may also be visible from the ground floor as the mature trees to the southwest lie on lower parts of the slope.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.243. The turbines are not considered to impact on the historic interest of Rockcliffe House which derives from its association with the Maden Family. They may impact slightly on the artistic interest of the sunken garden in views from the western rooms of the house or from the garden itself. This change to the artistic interest of the house’s surroundings is considered to result in a slight adverse effect to this medium sensitivity asset resulting in an impact of minor significance.

Ashworth Fold Conservation Area (Figure 11.5, 32)

The significance of the asset

11.244. Ashworth Fold Conservation Area protects a group of buildings associated with the former manor house of Ashworth. The manor developed into a rural hamlet, the hall is now divided into dwellings but the associated farmhouse, agricultural buildings and cottages form an attractive group with the former hall. The historic and architectural interest of this group of buildings is considered to contribute to the character and appearance of the area which is the main reason for its designation as a Conservation Area.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.245. The rural surroundings of the hamlet, including the agricultural land around the buildings and the woodland to the southeast is considered to contribute positively to the historic interest of the Conservation Area as well as to its character and appearance as a rural settlement. There are constrained views to the south due to the woodland, but more open views from the north of the Conservation Area across the countryside. Overhead services within the Conservation Area detract from the artistic interest of the area as a rural hamlet. Electricity pylons cross the wider rural landscape to the north of the Conservation Area and the operational Scout Moor turbines form skyline features on the distant moors.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.246. The turbines will be located over 4.6km north of the Conservation Area. They may be visible from the southern parts of the Conservation Area, however it is likely that the surrounding trees and hedges will screen the visibility of the turbines from this part of the Conservation Area. The turbines will be visible on the skyline in views from the northern edge of the Conservation Area where they will appear as a further extension to the existing (and proposed extension to) Scout Moor windfarm.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.247. The presence of the turbines in the wider area is considered not to materially alter the setting of Ashworth Fold Conservation Area. The buildings of the conservation area will continue to be appreciated as rural vernacular buildings in a modern farming landscape.

11.248. The slight change to the views north from the Conservation Area is not considered to materially alter the character and appearance of the Conservation Area itself and no impact to its significance is predicted.
Fallbarn Conservation Area (Figure 11.5, 46)

The significance of the asset

11.249. Fallbarn is a small, tightly planned hamlet set against the valley side and fronted by the River Irwell, Fallbarn Road and the two groups of historic terraced properties, Merry Trees and Albert Terrace. The buildings are a small but concentrated record of the growth from a modest probably 18th century agricultural hamlet to a bold and slightly romantic residential development of the mid 19th century, which uses Gothic details in a style reminiscent of 17th century local styles. The grouping of the buildings reflects this difference and is important to the Conservation Area’s character.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.250. Industrial buildings flank the east and west of the former hamlet and terraced housing lies north of the Conservation Area on the opposite bank of the river. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a small hamlet is only appreciated in close proximity from the east, west and north but from slightly greater distances from the higher ground to the south overlooking the valley.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.251. The turbines will be located over 4.5km southeast of the Conservation Area and are predicted to be visible from within the designated area. This prediction is based on a bare earth model that takes no account of vegetation or buildings and actual visibility of the turbines is considered to be unlikely. The existing Scout Moor turbines are not visible from within the Conservation Area, and the proposed turbines would be a similar distance away.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.252. The turbines will not impact on the architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area and any glimpsed views of turbines that may be possible will not alter the character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a former hamlet now encompassed by industrial and other later development to three sides. No harm to the significance of the Conservation Area is predicted.

Cloughfold Conservation Area (Figure 11.5, 45)

The significance of the asset

11.253. The Cloughfold Conservation Area forms part of an older area of development stretching from Rawtenstall to Waterfoot. Formerly known as Deadwinclough, the agricultural settlement was an important focal point from the late 1660s as a meeting place for Non-Conformists. It later became an early centre for the textile industry, and several buildings show clear evidence of loom-shop use. The southern part of the Conservation Area contains mill workers’ housing, presumably developed simultaneously with the mills (Victoria Works to the south, and Irwell Mill to the west, built in the later half of the 19th century). The architectural and historic interest of the buildings provides the greater part of the significance of this asset (and its main reason for designation). In addition, the historic interest of the area for its connection with early Non-conformist worship also contributes to its significance but is less apparent visually.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.254. The historic settlement partially sits in an urban setting of mainly Post-war housing, although large open areas of green fields lie to the immediate north of the Conservation Area, where the land rises towards the encompassing moorland. This view contributes to the historic interest of the Conservation Area as a former rural settlement. To the south, the ground drops steeply towards the river, providing views across the river and the modern industrial buildings of the Victorian Works, this view contributes to the historic interest of the area by providing a contrast between the domestic scale textile production of the Cloughfold buildings and the industrial scale production which later replaced it.
The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.255. The turbines will be located 4.1km southeast of the Conservation Area, and are predicted to be visible from within the designated area. Views of the turbines are most likely from the higher ground at the north of the Conservation Area.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.256. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area will not be materially altered by the presence of turbines in the wider area, it will still be possible to appreciate the architectural and historic interest of the buildings and the historic interest of the area as a historic meeting place for non-conformists will not be impacted, neither will the historic interest of the area as a former rural textile community. No harm to the significance of the conservation area is predicted.

Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area (Figure 11.5, 34)

The significance of the asset

11.257. Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area was designated to protect the character and appearance of an area of late 18th or early 19th century cottages, some of which were weavers cottages but also including a small farm. This small group of buildings are of local watershot stone probably quarried from Rooley Moor to the northwest and includes a row of four grade II listed cottages (1346267). The hamlet developed around a winding cart road of flagstones and cobbled setts. The significance of this Conservation Area derives from its architectural and historic interest as a group of rural vernacular buildings used for textile manufacture. It also has artistic interest as an attractive group of buildings along the winding road flanked by stone walls.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.258. The Conservation Area is located on sloping ground and its character is appreciated both within the designated area and in views from the southeast when approaching along a bridleway and northeast when approaching along the road into the hamlet. The moorland beyond the Conservation Area in these views contributes to the historic and artistic interest of the Conservation Area – the livestock grazing the hillside provide continuity of land use and an appreciation of the past local industry, while the moors form an attractive backdrop to the group of dwellings which enhances the artistic interest of the group.

11.259. This contribution to the artistic interest of the Conservation Area is lessened and significantly impacted by the presence of electricity pylons, including one which dominates the Conservation Area in views from the bridleway to the southeast. Operational windfarms in the wider area are also visible from this location but do not affect the character and appearance of the conservation area in the way that this pylon does as they are not visible in the same field of view.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.260. The proposed turbines will be located between 2.49 and 3.82km northwest of the Conservation Area. They will be visible on the top of the hill behind the Conservation Area in views from the southeast. They will be visible to the far right of views towards the Conservation Area from the northeast (illustrated in Heritage Viewpoint 5), to the far left in views from the southwest and behind the viewer where the Conservation Area is visible from the northwest.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.261. The architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area will not be impacted by the presence of turbines, there will be no direct impact on the fabric of the buildings, and it will still be possible to appreciate the area as a rural hamlet with evidence of previous textile manufacturing. The turbines will introduce a new skyline feature behind the Conservation Area in a minority of views from and of the Conservation Area, including from the southeast; however these views already include an
electricity pylon in close proximity to the buildings which dominates the Conservation Area and detracts from its artistic interest as recognised in the Conservation Area Appraisal.

11.262. The addition of the turbines in this view is considered to result in a further reduction in the artistic interest of the Conservation Area, impacting on its character and appearance. This moderate adverse impact to this asset of medium sensitivity is considered to result in an effect of moderate significance.

*Whitworth Square Conservation Area (Figure 11.5, 36)*

**The significance of the asset**

11.263. Whitworth Square Conservation Area comprises the earliest surviving buildings of the village, along Church Street, Taylor Street, Calf Hey Lane and Whitworth Rake including an attractive group of buildings facing onto the cobbled Whitworth Square to the west of St Bartholomew’s Church, which were built to house patients of the Whitworth Doctors (John Taylor and his son’s John and Joseph, who provided treatment from Whitworth House). This architectural and historic interest represented by the group of largely contemporary buildings is considered to contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area which is its primary reason for designation.

**The contribution made by setting to significance**

11.264. The Conservation Area is bounded by open countryside to the north and east, with the 19th century development of the town of Whitworth to the south and west. Views from the Conservation Area are constrained by existing buildings and mature trees. Views across the Conservation Area from the churchyard are also filtered by trees. These glimpsed views of the surroundings contribute to the character and appearance of Whitworth Square Conservation Area as a distinct area of historic rural settlement now on the edge of a later town. The character and appearance of the conservation area is only appreciated from within the designated area, including the view west when entering the square where the former doctor’s and patient’s housing flank the cobbled square and the artistic interest of the group is best appreciated, although as the most prominent building (the church of St Bartholomew) is also appreciated from the wider area.

**The visual relationship with the wind farm**

11.265. The turbines will be located between 2.62 and 3.80km northwest of the Conservation Area. They are predicted to be visible from the Conservation Area although the tightly packed buildings and mature trees will obscure or filter views of them.

**The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset**

11.266. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a distinct area of historic housing will not be materially affected by the presence of turbines in the wider area that may at most be glimpsed from within the designated area. No harm to the significance of Whitworth Square Conservation Area is predicted.

11.5.6 *Whitworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden (Figure 11.5, 37)*

**The significance of the asset**

11.267. Whitworth Cemetery is considered to have historic and artistic interest as a 19th century cemetery. The artistic interest derives from the range of monuments contained within it, as well as from its arrangement of straight and winding paths through areas of the cemetery. It also has architectural and artistic interest deriving from the group of three chapels; these also provide further historic interest as each chapel served a different denomination reflecting the breadth of religious practice in the town in the 19th century. The cemetery is still in use increasing its historic interest.
The contribution made by setting to significance

11.268. The wider setting contributes to the significance of the cemetery as it overlooks the town it serves. The moorland beyond the town to the west (which includes views of the operational Scout Moor turbines) also enhances a sense of separation from the lives of people in the town. The lack of noise from settlement or industry within the registered park contributes to a positive sense of peacefulness appropriate to a cemetery. The visual relationship with the wind farm.

11.269. The turbines will be located between 3.1 and 4.1km west of the Registered Park. They will appear as an closer part of an extension to the operational (and proposed extension to) Scout Moor windfarm.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.270. The quiet and isolation of the cemetery will not be materially altered by the presence of additional turbines on the distant hills. It will still be possible to appreciate the architectural and artistic interest of the cemetery and the broad sweep of views from the cemetery will not be reduced although new hilltop features will be introduced. The slight visual change to the setting of the cemetery is considered to result in a negligible impact to this medium sensitivity asset resulting in an effect of negligible significance.

Bacup Cemetery, non-designated park and garden (Figure 11.5, 39)

The significance of the asset

11.271. Bacup Cemetery is considered to have historic and artistic interest as a 19th century cemetery. The artistic interest derives from the range of monuments contained within it, as well as from its arrangement of straight paths and grid pattern surrounded by a perimeter walk. The cemetery is the oldest in the district having been created in 1862 and is still in use giving it additional historic interest. The simple stone gateposts at the entrance contribute to the artistic interest of the cemetery as typically austere mid-Victorian gateposts. It previously contained three chapels (Roman Catholic, Church of England and Non-conformist) spread through the cemetery, in contrast to Whitworth cemetery where they are located in a group, and a fountain. The chapels have all been demolished, their sites have not yet been utilised for burials and they are likely to retain archaeological interest within the buried remains of the foundations relating to the construction and design of these three chapels.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.272. The wider setting contributes to the artistic and historic interest of the cemetery as the perimeter walk affords views across to the moors to the south enhancing a sense of separation from the lives of people in the town, the sense of isolation allowing the peaceful reflection intrinsic in the design and use of the cemetery. This sense of isolation is increased by the dense tree planting along the northern edge of the cemetery and within it which screens views of the town of Bacup to the north of the cemetery.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.273. The turbines will be located 1.9km south of the cemetery. The hubs of two turbines and the blades of two further turbines are predicted to be visible from within the cemetery – the Scout Moor turbines are not visible and the proposed turbines will therefore introduce a new feature into these views.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.274. The quiet and isolation of the cemetery will not be materially altered by the presence of turbines on the distant hills. It will still be possible to appreciate the architectural and artistic interest of the cemetery. The slight visual change to the setting of the cemetery is considered to result in a negligible impact to this low sensitivity asset resulting in an effect of negligible significance.
Non-designated assets within the application site (Figure 11.1a, 4, 5, 6, 8-10, 14-21 & 24-28)

The significance of the assets

11.275. Rooley Moor Road (Figure 11.1a, 6) derives significance from the archaeological interest in its visible historic fabric and possible buried remains of earlier routeways. This archaeological interest is greatest at the northern end of the road where a possible medieval road surface of two parallel lines of flagstones survives.

11.276. The ruins of a former public house (which may also have been used as a farmhouse) (Figure 11.1a, 8) which lie adjacent to Rooley Moor Road on the summit known as Top of Pike derive significance from the archaeological interest contained in the remaining fabric of the building as well as historic interest as a former settlement.

11.277. The former quarries and mines (Figure 11.1a, 14-21 & 24-28) derive significance from their historic interest as former areas of employment as well as a source of building material and fuel for the dwellings and other buildings in the wider area.

11.278. The cairns (Figure 11.1a 9 & 10) derive significance from the archaeological interest in their fabric and historic interest as monuments.

The contribution made by setting to significance

11.279. The current isolation of the moor contributes to the historic interest of all these assets as it allows an appreciation of them as former focuses of activity. It has also allowed the physical remains of these assets to remain relatively undisturbed (apart from gradual decay over time in the case of the former public house and the erosion and replacement of sections of Rooley Moor Road during operation of Ding Quarry until the mid 20th century). The inter-relationship between these assets also contributes to their significance – the public house served travellers along the Rooley Moor Road, the quarries are likely to have provided material for the road surface and the road in turn provided access to the quarries. A second trackway adjacent to the flagstone section of Rooley Moor Road also contributes to its significance; use of this track has prevented damage to this section of the road surface and provides evidence of different vehicle uses along the road in the recent past. The proximity of the former public house to the cairns contributes to their significance in two ways – firstly, if they are prehistoric burial cairns the later dwelling has respected their presence; secondly it provides an alternative interpretation of them as clearance cairns.

The visual relationship with the wind farm

11.280. The turbines will be located to either side of Rooley Moor Road, and will be visible from all these non-designated assets in sequential views (except from the deeper parts of Ding Quarry). The southern borrow pit will additionally be visible from Cat Stones Quarry and the southern parts of Rooley Moor Road, whilst the new access tracks will be visible from the road and will in places cross the road or run alongside it.

The impact of the wind farm on the significance of the asset

11.281. Operation of the turbines is considered to result in a slight change to the current sense of isolation as new structures will be present on the moor (including access tracks and crane hardstandings for maintenance as well as the turbines themselves). Maintenance activity would result in occasional increases in noise and movement on the moor, but this would be temporary and short term and is not considered to be significant. The change to the setting of the non-designated assets as a result of the operation of the turbines is considered to result in negligible harm to their heritage significance which would be fully reversed on decommissioning, the resulting effect is considered to be of negligible significance.
Table 11.11. Summary of Predicted Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Asset</th>
<th>Description of Effect</th>
<th>Sensitivity of Asset</th>
<th>Magnitude of Effect</th>
<th>Significance of Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possible remains of Mesolithic date</td>
<td>Physical impacts as a result of construction activity</td>
<td>Medium but possibly High</td>
<td>Up to major if micro-siting to avoid harm is not possible. None if micro-siting is possible</td>
<td>Potentially up to major (but most likely up to moderate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th century fabric of Rooley Moor Road</td>
<td>Physical impacts as a result of construction activity</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible remains of earlier road beneath Rooley Moor Road</td>
<td>Physical impacts as a result of construction activity</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooley Moor Road; ruins of public house/farmhouse/former quarries and mines/cairns</td>
<td>Change to setting for the duration of the operational life of the windfarm (visual and increased noise and activity)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rooley Moor Road; ruins of public house/farmhouse/former quarries and mines/cairns</td>
<td>Change to setting for the duration of the operational life of the windfarm (visual and increased noise and activity)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Nicholas and St John, Grade II* listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest House, Grade II* listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Bartholomew, Grade II listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Christ, Grade II listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St James the Great, Grade II</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Asset</td>
<td>Description of Effect</td>
<td>Sensitivity of Asset</td>
<td>Magnitude of Effect</td>
<td>Significance of Effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listed building</td>
<td>operational life of wind farm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St John the Evangelist, Grade II listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Saviour, Grade II listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockcliffe House, Grade II listed building</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashworth Fold Conservation Area</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloughfold Conservation Area</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitworth Square Conservation Area</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitworth Cemetery Registered Park and Garden Grade II</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for duration of operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacup Cemetery non-designated park and garden</td>
<td>Visual change in setting for the duration of the operational life of wind farm</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.5.7 Decommissioning Phase

11.282. When the wind farm is decommissioned, it is expected that all surface aspects of the site will be removed and reinstated. This will include the hardstandings with the wind turbine foundations ground down to below surface level before the ground is reinstated and revegetated. At present, it is
generally accepted that removal of cables and electrical infrastructure is more damaging than leaving
them in situ so this is the current preferred option. Site access tracks could remain in situ if required
by the landowners or be reinstated. The control building and equipment will be removed and the land
reinstated.

11.283. All of this work will take place in parts of the site already disturbed during construction, or in the case
of Rooley Moor Road, protected during construction. A carefully controlled programme of demolition
and reinstatement should not lead to any further adverse impacts on those heritage assets already
affected by the construction works. Any impact is unlikely to exceed negligible magnitude and
negligible significance.

11.6 Mitigation

11.6.1 Construction Phase

11.284. National policy (NPPF) places a priority on conservation and any damage or loss to the historic
environment should be permitted only where it is properly justified. Where adverse impacts are
considered to be acceptable, an approved programme of archaeological excavation and recording,
proportionate to the importance of the asset and the impact, should be used to offset the loss of
heritage assets (NPPF para 141).

11.285. Impacts to known non-designated assets have been avoided or minimized where possible through
design. Mitigation of the remaining adverse impacts to Rooley Moor Road and an associated
moorland trackway, will take the form of recording of the current road surface followed by
archaeological monitoring of Ground Investigations (GI) to investigate the stability of the cobbled
sections and inform the protection measures necessary for these sections. It will also include
archaeological monitoring of works to reduce the level of a section of Rooley Moor Road at the
southern end and of the temporary removal of a length of the flagstone surface of Rooley Moor Road.

11.286. Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) responded to the scoping consultation
that archaeological evaluation was required. This has taken the form of intensive walkover survey of
the proposed development area to inform the design of the proposed development, and hand auger
survey of the areas of impact to investigate the palaeoenvironmental potential of the peat deposits, to
date the formation of the peat and to investigate the potential for the peat deposits or mineral soils
beneath them to contain archaeological artefacts (namely flint scatters or associated evidence of
activity in the Mesolithic or later prehistory). A full report on this survey is included as Appendix 11.6
and will inform the mitigation strategy for currently unknown assets that may be present within the
Development Area.

11.287. There remains some potential for currently unknown heritage assets of prehistoric date (most likely
Mesolithic flint scatters and less likely associated remains) to be present within the application site. A
programme of archaeological investigation to inform micro-siting would avoid any impacts. Where
avoidance is not possible, mitigation of any adverse impact on any such currently unknown
archaeological features will be achieved through an appropriate programme of archaeological works
which will offset the adverse effect.

11.288. A specification for a suitable programme of archaeological works will be prepared and submitted to
GMAAS (advisors to Rochdale Borough Council) for approval prior to the commencement of
construction works. This will make provision for the investigation of the impact areas to inform micro-
siting and the excavation and recording of any features of archaeological interest that are revealed
where micro-siting is not possible. It will also make provision for the investigation and recording of any
sections of Rooley Moor Road which will be disturbed by the construction of the new access track,
cable runs and permanent or temporary crossings.
11.6.2 Operational Period

11.289. The assessment has shown that the operation of the wind farm would affect the setting and therefore the significance of six heritage assets for the duration of the operational life. These visual effects would be fully reversed when the wind farm is decommissioned. The assets that would experience moderate effects are:

- Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area

11.290. The assets which would experience minor effects are:

- Church of St Bartholomew, Grade II listed building
- Church of St John the Evangelist, Grade II listed building
- Church of St Saviour, Grade II listed building
- Rockcliffe House, Grade II listed building

11.291. In addition, Whitworth Cemetery and Bacup Cemetery would experience negligible effects.

11.292. In the context of wind farm development, harm to the significance of a heritage asset due to change in its setting can generally only be mitigated through modifications to the design of a development. As a result all of the mitigation proposed here is embedded in the design of the development.

11.6.3 Decommissioning Phase

11.293. Groundworks during decommissioning have the potential to damage archaeological features in previously undisturbed areas of land. The decommissioning phase should be designed so as to avoid further disturbance of known archaeological features encountered during construction works. All site works should be carefully controlled to minimise the potential for accidental damage. A decommissioning management plan would be prepared in advance, in line with relevant legislation, guidance and policy at the time.

11.7 Residual Effects

11.7.1 Construction Phase

11.294. Successful implementation of an approved programme of archaeological works combined with micro-siting where possible to avoid harm to heritage assets will fully mitigate any adverse effect of the construction works. It is concluded that there will be no residual effects.

11.7.2 Operational Period

11.295. The effects on the setting of heritage assets will persist for the duration of the operational life and then be fully reversed on decommissioning. No further mitigation of these effects will take place in addition to that already embedded in the design of the wind farm.

11.296. However it must be noted that the wind farm is reversible and the planning permission will be time limited to 25 years. Therefore, the effects assessed in the operational section are time limited and will cease once the development is decommissioned.

11.7.3 Decommissioning Phase

11.297. Careful management of the decommissioning process will ensure that there is no accidental adverse impact on the heritage resource of the application site. There will be no adverse impacts and therefore no residual effects.
11.8 Cumulative Effects

11.298. There is potential for heritage assets to experience cumulative effects due to the operation of Rooley Moor Wind Farm in combination with other wind farms in the vicinity. This potential has been considered within the cultural heritage impact assessment, including the impact of all existing, consented and proposed wind farms within 10km of the proposed turbine. This distance reflects the 5km study area selected for Rooley Moor Wind Farm.

11.299. A number of existing and consented wind farms will be seen in conjunction with the proposed turbines, these are detailed in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) (Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment). In general the proposed turbines will appear as an extension to the operational Scout Moor wind farm and the cumulative effects will be negligibly greater than for Rooley Moor alone. The exception is Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area where the proposed turbines would appear as a separate wind farm in some views of the Conservation Area. Scout Moor is not visible from the Conservation Area but some of the Crook Hill turbines will be visible from views to the north east resulting in different wind farms being seen in successive views with Scout Moor rather than within the same view, this is considered to result in some cumulative effect but not to raise the overall effect above moderate significance.

11.9 Conclusions

11.300. This assessment has identified that the proposed development will result in adverse impacts on the known cultural heritage resource during the construction phase and operation period. The resulting effects would have a maximum significance of moderate.

11.301. Excavation for cables as well as for the crossings of Rooley Moor Road will result in an impact of minor significance on this low sensitivity asset. Likewise, the works to alter the level of Rooley Moor Road at the southern end will result in an impact of minor significance. Excavation of the southern borrow pit will result in an impact of negligible magnitude on this historic quarry site. These direct impacts to known assets will be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation and recording.

11.302. Construction works have the potential to damage sub-surface remains of currently unknown heritage assets. These are considered to be adverse impacts of potentially up to major significance (but most likely up to moderate significance) which will be mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation to inform micro-siting and avoidance of harm where possible and excavation and recording where micro-siting is not possible, resulting in a residual effect of up to minor significance.

11.303. Operation of the wind farm will affect the significance of seven heritage assets through visual change in their settings. There will be an impact of moderate significance to the Prickshaw and Broadley Fold Conservation Area; there would be an impact of minor significance to Church of St Bartholomew, a Grade II* listed building, and to Church of St John the Evangelist, Church of St Saviour and Rockcliffe House Grade II listed buildings. There would be an impact of negligible significance to the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Whitworth Cemetery and the non-designated park and garden of Bacup Cemetery.

11.304. Any effects on the setting of heritage assets will persist for the duration of the operational life and then be fully reversed on decommissioning. No further mitigation of these effects is considered necessary.

11.305. Cumulative effects of the turbines operating in conjunction with existing and consented wind farms in the vicinity are considered to be minor and not to raise the overall level of effect beyond moderate significance.

11.306. Careful management of the decommissioning phase will ensure that no further adverse impacts occur on assets already damaged by construction works.
11.10 References

11-3 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
11-4 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
11-6 *From East to West Making Rossendale the Best*, Rossendale Borough Council, adopted in 2011
11-7 English Heritage (2005), “Wind Energy and the Historic Environment”
11-11 National Planning Policy Guidance (2014)
11-13 Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council (2012) *Conservation Area Appraisal: Prickshaw and Broadley Fold*