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STRATEGIC LAND GROUP

HENTHORN ROAD, CLITHEROE

Desktop Archaeological Assessment

November 2012

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report sets out the archaeological and historical background of a site at Clitheroe, Lancashire (NGR SD 732 408), where development is proposed. It provides an evaluation of the significance of known and potential heritage assets within the proposed site boundary. Potential impacts through development to heritage assets are established, their significance assessed and appropriate mitigation measures for reducing these potential impacts are proposed where relevant.

1.2 In order to inform this assessment baseline data was obtained from the following:

- Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) consulted November 2012
- Lancashire County Council Record Office
- In house datasets of designations (English Heritage):
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Registered Battlefields
- The National Heritage List for England (English Heritage website)

1.3 In addition, a walkover survey of the site was undertaken in November 2012.

Definitions of Terms

1.4 For the purposes of this section, the term 'site' is used to refer to the application area. The term 'search area' relates to the wider area defined for the purposes of baseline information collection. For non-designated and designated heritage assets this has been set at 1km.

National and local planning policy and guidance

1.5 Statutory designations comprise scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, listed buildings and conservation areas. In addition to the national and local planning policy, presented below, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) provides protection for scheduled monuments. Likewise, applications affecting listed buildings and conservation areas are considered in respect to the Town and Country Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).

- 1.6 Non-statutory designations, comprising registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, are assessed under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource. These are non- statutory designations and comprise entries onto a Historic Environment or Sites and Monument Record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded as part of a desk based assessment or environmental impact assessment.

National Policy

- 1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines the role of the planning system as to promote and achieve sustainable development and involves ‘seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment’ (9).
- 1.8 Under the NPPF Plan making and decision taking is informed by 12 core planning principles including the requirement for the planning system to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations (17)
- 1.9 Where heritage assets are to be affected by development, local authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of the assets affected (including the contribution made to the significance of the asset by its setting); the level of detail being proportionate to the asset’s importance and which may include a field evaluation.
- 1.10 In determining applications, the NPPF stipulates that ‘great weight’ should be given to the assets conservation and that substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed Building should be exceptional whilst substantial harm to or loss of assets of highest significance most notably Scheduled Monuments, protected wrecks, battlefields and Grade I and II* Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional (132)
- 1.11 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (133). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset require public benefits including the securement of an optimum viable use (134). Impacts to the significance of non-designated assets will require a balanced judgement based on the level of significance and the scale of harm (135),

although non-designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (139).

- 1.12 The NPPF also requires developers to ‘record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost’ through archaeological excavations and reporting (141).

Local Policy

- 1.13 Saved relevant policy from the Ribble Valley Borough Council Local Plan comprises policy ENV14. This is quoted in full below:

In considering development proposals, the Borough Council will apply a presumption in favour of the preservation of ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains and their settings. The case for preservation of archaeological remains will be assessed having regard to the intrinsic importance of the remains which will be weighed against the need for the proposed development.

2 BASELINE INFORMATION

Geology and Topography of site

- 2.1 The 5.2 hectare site comprises pasture land to the south-west of Clitheroe. It is bound to the north-east by the urban fringe of Clitheroe, to the north-west by Henthorn Road and to the south by other areas of pasture land.
- 2.2 Solid geology comprises Clitheroe Limestone Formation and Hodder Mudstone Formation. Superficial geology comprises Devension Till (British Geological Survey 2012).

Archaeological Background

- 2.3 The Lancashire Historic Environment Record was consulted for entries within the search area (taken as an area of approximately 1km radius from the site boundary). Besides identifying heritage assets that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development this search boundary was expected to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area. Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by Wardell Armstrong's in-house databases (English Heritage 2012).
- 2.4 From these consultations it was established that there are 77 heritage assets recorded within the search area, as detailed in Appendix 1.

Statutory Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

- 2.5 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the boundary of the site. However Edisford Bridge, which is scheduled, is located 760m north-west of the site (reference 1005118).

Listed Buildings

- 2.6 There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary. However, there are 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the search area. The nearest of these to the site comprises Henthorn Farmhouse which is located 30m north of the site boundary (reference 1072385).

Conservation Areas

- 2.7 The site is not located within a Conservation Area. Clitheroe Conservation Area is located 920m north-east of the site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 2.8 The site is not located within a Registered Park and Garden. Clitheroe Castle, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden is located 920m north-east of the site.

Non Statutory Designated Heritage Assets

Registered Battlefields

- 2.9 The site is not located within a Registered Battlefield and there are no Registered Battlefields located within the search area.

Known Non Designated Heritage Assets

Non-Designated HER Entries

- 2.10 The Historic Environment Record (HER) does not record any non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary. The non-designated heritage assets recorded within the search area are discussed below (general historic background).

Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.11 No previous archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the boundary of the site.
- 2.12 In respect of previous desk based assessments, however, the land within the site boundary was included within a study of the Ribble Valley undertaken in 2007. This comprised an Aggregates Levy Sustainability funded project entitled *Aggregate Extraction and the Geoarchaeological Heritage of the Ribble Valley and Kirkham Moraine* (Oxford Archaeology North and University of Liverpool 2008). As part of this study the area in which the site is located was identified as having a medium to high potential for the presence of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 2.13 Historic Landscape Characterisation has identified the site as being within land which was enclosed in the post medieval period.

General Historical Background

Prehistoric (up to 43BC)

- 2.14 The HER does not record any evidence for prehistoric activity within the site boundary or within the search area. However, the floodplain of the River Ribble, currently located 300m west of the site, would have been a focus for activity during this period and the study undertaken by Oxford Archaeology and the University of Liverpool has identified the area of the site as having a medium to high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains (Oxford Archaeology North and University of Liverpool 2008).

Romano British (c.43BC to 410AD)

- 2.15 The HER does not record any evidence for Roman activity within the boundary of the site. However, within the search area the Roman road between Ilkley and Ribchester is recorded 900m south-east of the site boundary (references PRN15514-5). This was a main trans-Pennine route and linked the forts at Ribchester and Burwen Castle. Contemporary roadside activity is likely and the study undertaken by Oxford Archaeology and the University of Liverpool identified the area of the site as having a medium to high potential for roman archaeological remains (Oxford Archaeology North and University of Liverpool 2008). However the only evidence of this within the search area is the record of a Roman inhumation recorded 910m south-east of the site (reference PRN720).

Early Medieval (c.410 to 1066AD)

- 2.16 The HER does not record any early medieval activity within the boundary of the site or within the search area. However Anglo Saxon artefacts have been recorded within the wider Ribble Valley which during this period was located on the fringes of the Northumbrian Kingdom (to the north) and the Merican kingdom (to the south). At Billington (atleast 5km south of the site) the battle of Whalley took place in AD 798 between the Northumbrian King Aerdwulf and a rebel Wada (Best 1988).

Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)

- 2.17 The Domesday Book (1086) does not make reference to Clitheroe, however it appears that at the time of Domesday a castle was present approximately 1.1km north-east of the site (Farrow and Brownbill 1911). Later, in 1122 a church was constructed (Langshaw 1966). Therefore it is likely that a settlement was in existence at Clitheroe by the twelfth century. Indeed Clitheroe was first mentioned in name in 1103 (Cliderhow - meaning hill with loose stones or hill where thrushes gathered)

and a charter granted in 1263 referred to an earlier charter of 1177 (Ainsworth 2003). A road into the settlement from the west crossed the River Ribble at Eddisbury. An extant bridge dating to the fourteenth century and which was built after a former bridge had been carried away by floods is present 760m north-west of the site (references 1005118, 1072179 and 1072383).

- 2.18 A possible thirteenth century corn mill was located at Henthorn on the River Ribble 520m south-west of the site (reference PRN5606) and to its north, 480m south-west of the site, a possible medieval settlement may have existed (reference PRN2092).
- 2.19 The study undertaken by Oxford Archaeology and the University of Liverpool has identified the area of the site as having a medium to high potential for medieval archaeological remains (Oxford Archaeology North and University of Liverpool 2008).

Post medieval and Modern

- 2.20 The HER is dominated by entries relating to post medieval activity, with particular reference to features shown on nineteenth century maps including a number of mills as well as references to evidence for lime working which was probably one of the town's chief trades from the start of this period (Farrow and Brownbill 1911).
- 2.21 The earliest cartographic evidence studied as part of this assessment was Matthew Oddie's 1791 plan of the borough of Clitheroe, see Figure ST13131/003. This showed the site within an area of open moorland called 'Low Moor'. Henthorn Road was marked as 'Road to the Mill'. By the time of the production of the 1842 Tithe Map, however, the moorland had been enclosed. The land within the site boundary comprised one whole field called 'Field adjacent to Road' (plot 1324) and parts of three other fields called 'Low Moor Stable' (plot 1322) and 'Pasture Land Field' (plots 1326 and 1327). The owner of the majority of the site, plots 1324, 1326 and 1327, was Lord Ribblesdale. He leased the land to Mark Earnshaw who used the land for pasture. The owner of the western extremity of the site (plot 1322) was John Aspinall who leased it to Henry Leeming for arable purposes.
- 2.22 The first edition Ordnance Survey map showed no change within the boundary of the site, however by the time of the production of the 1932 Ordnance Survey map two north-east to south-west field boundaries had been constructed within the boundary of the site and a north-west to south-east boundary had been constructed

along part of the north-eastern boundary of the site. A structure was also shown on this map within the centre north of the site.

Site Visit

- 2.23 A walkover survey of the site was undertaken on the 5th November 2012.
- 2.24 The site was inspected to:
- establish the presence of above ground archaeology, whether or not previously recorded;
 - assess and validate data collected as part of the desk-based assessment;
 - assess the topography of the site and
 - to assess inter-visibility with heritage designations.
- 2.25 The site was observed as essentially comprising two areas of pasture either side of a brook which separated the western extremity of the site from the rest of the land within the site boundary. The larger area of pasture to the east of the brook had evidently once been enclosed within more than one parcel of land as remnants of the field boundaries survived. These included the remnant field boundaries of the western part of an enclosed parcel of land which was shown to extend to within the site boundary on the 1842 Tithe Map (plot 1326), see Figure ST13131/003. These comprised part of the former north-east to south-west boundary and part of the former north-west to south-east boundary.
- 2.26 The remnants of a further field boundary shown for the first time on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map were also present in the centre south of the site boundary.



Plate 1: Remnant north-east to south-west of field boundary of plot 1326 shown for the first time on the 1842 Tithe Map



Plate 2: Remnant north-west to south-east field boundary of plot 1326 shown for the first time on the 1842 Tithe Map

- 2.27 Field boundaries to the perimeter of the site comprised, on the whole, hedgerows. Of note was the hedgerow to the south of the site, the former boundary between an area of moorland and enclosed areas of land to the south of the site, see Figure ST13131/003. This boundary included, particularly in the east of the site, a bank, see Plate 4.



Plate 3: Remnant north-east to south-west field boundary shown for the first time on the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map



Plate 4: Southern boundary of the site; the former boundary between open moorland and enclosed areas present to the south of the site

2.28 Within the site boundary earthworks were observed either side of the brook which separated the western-most field from the remainder of the site, see Figure ST13131/002. It is not clear whether these were naturally occurring features (possibly as a result of fluvial activity) or whether they were archaeological in origin.

To the west of the brook these included a large roughly rectangular shaped earthwork with an obvious break of slope to the east and south, see Plates 5 and 6.



Plate 5: View off earthwork in western-most field (west of the brook) – showing break of slope on eastern side



Plate 6: View off earthwork in western-most field (west of the brook) – showing break of slope on southern side

- 2.29 To the east of the brook other potential earthworks were present. These included possible circular earthworks between 6 and 12m in diameter which were present along and to the east of the brook, see Plate 7 for an example.



Plate 7: Circular earthwork approximately 6m in diameter to west of brook bisecting the site

- 2.30 The area of undulating ground in which these possible circular earthworks were located included a hollow which is most likely to have resulted from past fluvial activity, see Plate 8. A potential linear feature extended from the hollow. This followed a north-east to south-west trajectory and was most likely an old stream bed or palaeochannel, see Plate 9.



Plate 8: Hollow present to the east of the brook bisecting the site. Probable confluence of a former stream or palaeochannel



Plate 9: View from Henthorn Road of a linear feature which crossed the central part of the site. This followed a north-east to south-west alignment and may represent a possible former stream bed or palaeochannel. It culminated at the brook which bisected the site

Summary of Baseline

- 2.31 Consultation undertaken with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the review of information from English Heritage data sets has established that there are no designated heritage assets within the boundary of the site. However one Scheduled Monument, 16 Listed Buildings, one Registered Park and Garden and one Conservation Area are present within the search area. The settings of designated heritage assets are a material consideration.
- 2.32 With regards to potential buried remains the HER does not record any remains within the site boundary. However a study of the archaeological potential of the Ribble Valley undertaken in 2007 identified the area in which the site is located as having a medium to high potential for the presence of archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods (Oxford Archaeology and the Museum of Liverpool 2008). Indeed prehistoric activity dating from the Mesolithic period onwards is recorded within the wider Ribble Valley and the area was traversed by a Roman road which may have had associated roadside activity. The earliest known settlement within the vicinity of the site, however, is that of Clitheroe which was in existence to the north of the site in the twelfth century and a possible contemporary settlement which may have been located 520m south-west of the site (reference PRN5606).

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

- 3.1 Using the criteria set out in Appendix 2 the following impacts, their magnitude and their significance are predicted. These are split into construction (direct) and in-direct impacts which are described in Appendix 2.

Direct (construction) Impacts

- 3.2 Ground disturbance through development will have the potential to disturb buried archaeological remains. The significance of this impact is presented below.

Table 2: Potential Direct (construction) Impacts

Physical impact to as yet unknown heritage assets			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Earthworks of possible archaeological origin	Archaeological: Up to medium i.e. there is no evidence to suggest remains of high (national) significance	Proposed development would remove and/or truncate remains. Magnitude of impact = up to major	Most likely up to moderate adverse
Other unknown buried remains	Archaeological: Low to medium i.e. there is no evidence to suggest remains of high (national) significance	Proposed development would remove and/or truncate remains. Magnitude of impact = up to major	Most likely up to moderate adverse

In-Direct Impacts

- 3.3 There is a potential that the setting of designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site will be impacted upon.
- 3.4 Setting impacts are not restricted to inter-visibility and where appropriate other designations identified in Appendix 1 will also be presented below.

Table 3: Potential Operational Impacts

Impact to Grade II Listed Buildings			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Henthorn Farmhouse (1072385)	Historic and/or architectural: medium	The twentieth century expansion of Clitheroe has meant that the farmhouse is now located within the urban fringe to the town. As a consequence of this, whilst open countryside abuts the rear of the property modern residential development is present along the	Slight adverse

		road on which it is located. The immediate rural setting of the farmhouse has therefore essentially been removed and as a consequence the contribution that a rural setting makes to the significance of the building has been greatly reduced. Only on the wider approach to the building from the south can an appreciation of the rural setting of the building be understood. However it is not known that the land within the site boundary was contextually linked with the building. Magnitude of impact = up to low	
Primrose House (1072357)	Historic and/or architectural: medium	The rear elevation of the house, which is located 320m east of the site, holds views down Pendleton Brook. The site would be visible obliquely in these views, however it would be within the backdrop of an extant modern residential suburb and beyond an intervening railway line. Neither does the land within the site have any known contextual links to the House. There would therefore be no impact to any views or contextual associations that contribute to the significance of the building. Magnitude of impact = no impact	Neutral
Siddows Farmhouse (1163894)	Historic and/or architectural: medium	The farmhouse, present 480m south-west of the site, is located at the end of a driveway adjacent to a complex of associated buildings. These form the primary contextual setting of the farmhouse and this setting will not be impacted upon by the proposals. In addition an intervening area of woodland prevents inter-visibility with the land within the site boundary. There will therefore be no impact to any setting elements that contribute to the significance of the buildings. Magnitude of impact = no impact	Neutral
Lower Standen Farmhouse (1072091)	Historic and/or architectural: medium	The farmhouse, present 490m east of the site, is located on the eastern side of a farmyard. Intervening buildings located within this farmyard will prevent any inter-visibility with the land within the site boundary as will vegetation along the banks of Pendleton Brook. There will therefore be no impact to any setting elements that contribute to the significance of the building. Magnitude of impact = no impact	Neutral
Commercial	Historic and/or	These buildings are located at a distance of 890-970m	Neutral

Hotel (1072323), 78- 88 Whalley Road (1072324), 1-9 Little Moor (1072342), 11- 15 Little Moor (1072343), Little Moor House (1362198) and 90-110 Whalley Rd (1362229)	architectural: medium	east of the site within built up areas. The site is not inter-visible with the buildings and none of the buildings have any known contextual links to the land within the site boundary. There will therefore be no impact to any setting elements that contribute to the significance of the buildings. Magnitude of impact = no impact	
Edisford Bridge (1072179 and 1072383), Edisford Bridge Cottage (1072181), Roefield (1072384), stables to Roefield (1163883), Edisford Bridge Inn (1318215) and Eddisford Hall farmhouse (1362278)	Historic and/or architectural: medium	These buildings are located at a distance of 690-940m north-west of the site boundary. The site is not inter-visible with the buildings and none of the buildings have any known contextual links to the land within the site boundary. There will therefore be no impact to any setting elements that contribute to the significance of the buildings. Magnitude of impact = no impact	Neutral
Impact to Scheduled Monuments			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Edisford Bridge (1005118)	Architectural and/or historic: high	The setting of the bridge is its functional relationship with Edisford Road and the River Ribble which it facilitates access over. These physical relationships will not be affected and therefore the way the building is appreciated and understood will not be changed. Furthermore, the bridge is not inter-visible with the land within the site boundary Magnitude of impact = no change	Neutral
Impact to Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens			
Receptor	Interest and	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of

	Significance of Interest		Impact
Clitheroe Castle	Historic and/or architectural: medium	The Park is located 920m north-east of the site within urban Clitheroe. Due to the presence of intervening buildings the majority of the Park will not be inter-visible with the land within the site boundary. The possible exception to this would be views from the Park's principal building; the castle. However, any views would be within the backdrop to modern residential development and would therefore not infringe on any views which contribute to the significance of the Park. The contextual setting of the Castle comprises its physical location within Clitheroe which will be not be impacted upon. There would therefore be no impact to any views or contextual associations that contribute to the significance of the Park. Magnitude of impact = no impact	
Conservation Areas			
Receptor	Interest and Significance of Interest	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Impact
Clitheroe	Historic and/or architectural: medium	The Conservation Area, located 920m north-east of the site, comprises the historic core of the medieval town, the castle grounds and some later nineteenth century streets. There would be no physical impact to the Conservation Areas architectural and historic character. In addition views of the Conservation Areas principal buildings from within the Conservation Area would not be impacted upon and views from within the Conservation Area of the surrounding distant uplands will not be infringed upon. There will therefore be no impact to any setting elements that contribute to the significance of the buildings. Magnitude of impact = no impact	Neutral

Summary of Impacts

- 3.1 The proposed development has the potential to physically impact upon earthworks within the site boundary which may be archaeological in origin. If this impact is realised the significance of the impact would likely to be of up to moderate adverse significance. The significance of physical impact to other as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the site boundary would most likely be of up to moderate adverse significance. In respect of heritage designations development has

the potential to impact upon the setting of Grade II listed Henthorn Farmhouse (reference 1072385). This impact will slight adverse.

MITIGATION

- 3.2 It has been established with the Planning Officer for Archaeology that no further work is required at the pre-determination stage (Moir, D 2012, pers.comm.,19 Nov).

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Baseline information was gathered from the Historic Environment Record held by Lancashire County Council, the Lancashire County Record Office and English Heritage data sets.
- 4.2 It has been established that no statutory designations will be physically impacted upon by the proposals. However Grade II listed Henthorn Farmhouse may experience setting impacts. These will be of slight adverse significance.
- 4.3 In respect of buried archaeological remains it has been established that whilst the Historic Environment Record does not record any remains within the site boundary there is a potential for buried remains which if present could date from the prehistoric period onwards. Earthworks present in the west of the site may relate to archaeological remains, if they are not fluvial in nature. However there is no indication that potential remains would not be able to be mitigated through fieldwork undertaken as a condition to planning consent. As a consequence it has been agreed with Planning Officer for Archaeology that no further work is required at the pre-determination stage.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Ribble Borough Council. (2006) *Clitheroe Conservation Area Appraisal*

Cartographic Sources

- Matthew Oddie's Plan of the Borough of Clitheroe 1781
- Clitheroe Tithe Map 1842
- Ordnance Survey Maps 1884, 1912, 1932

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Reference	Description	Distance from Site
1005118	Eadsford (or Edisford) Bridge. Fourteenth century	760m north-west

Grade II Listed Buildings

Reference	Description	Distance from Site
1072091	Lower Standen Farmhouse	490m east
1072179 and 1072383	Edisford Bridge	760m north-west
1072181	"Edisford Bridge Cottage	940m north-west
1072323	Commercial Hotel (Including Stable Block To Rear)	970m east
1072324	78-88, Whalley Road	950m east
1072342	1-9, Little Moor	950m east
1072343	11-15, Little Moor	920m east
1072357	Primrose House	320m east
1072384	Roefield	730m north-west
1072385	Henthorn Farmhouse	30m north
1163883	Former Stables To Roefield	690m north-west
1163894	Siddows Farmhouse	480m south-west
1318215	Edisford Bridge Inn	920m north-west
1362198	Little Moor House	890m east
1362229	90-110, Whalley Road	900m east
1362278	Edisford Hall Farmhouse And 2 Cottages Adjoining To North	860m north-west

Registered Parks and Gardens

Name	Distance from Site
Clitheroe Castle	920m north-east

Conservation Areas

Name	Distance from Site
Clitheroe	920m north-east

Non-Designated HER Entries

Reference	Description	Distance from Site
PRN10087	Lime kiln	880m south-west
PRN13628	St Pauls Church. Post 1847	650m north
PRN13629	Vicarage	690m north

PRN13630	Quarry or pit shown on 1886 map	260m north-west
PRN13631	Weir on Pendleton Brook	160m south
PRN13632	Viaduct. Post 1847	60m south
PRN13633	Filter beds shown on 1886 map	170m south
PRN13634	Footbridge shown on 1886 map	80m south-east
PRN13635	Bridge shown on 1886 map	100m south-east
PRN13636	Signal box shown on 1886 map	315m east
PRN13637	Footbridge shown on 1886 map	410m east
PRN13638	Footbridge shown on 1886 map	620m north-east
PRN13639	Site of cotton mill. Built 1861	820m north-east
PRN13640	Wharf, probably coal yard, shown on 1886 map	830m east
PRN13641	Signal box	920m north-east
PRN13667	St James's Vicarage	830m east
PRN13668	Stone yard shown on 1886 map	890m east
PRN13669	Possible Tenter Field shown on 1886 map	740m east
PRN13670	Site of cotton mill. Built 1861-3	450m east
PRN13671	Site of cotton mill shown on 1886 map	400m east
PRN13672	Mill pond or reservoir. Pre 1847	530m east
PRN13673	Mill pond shown on 1847 map	570m east
PRN13674	Bridge shown on 1847 map	645m east
PRN13675	Mill pond	940m east
PRN15388	Re-used tracery. Medieval	850m north-west
PRN15396	Site of cotton mill (location uncertain). Pre 1824	220m north-west
PRN15514	Ribchester to Ilkley Roman road fifth section	900m south-east
PRN15515	Ribchester to Ilkley Roman road sixth section	900m south-east
PRN1584	Part of Ribchester to Elslack Roman road	900m south-east
PRN19175	Turnpike milestone. Pre 1847	620m east
PRN19227	Flour mill. Pre1886	830m east
PRN20623	Site of post office. Pre 1847	900m north
PRN20624	School shown on 1886 map	870m north
PRN20625	Public house. Pre 1847	920m north-east
PRN20627	Railway. Post 1847	700m north-east
PRN20628	Public house. Pre 1843	890m east
PRN20629	Site of bowling green. Post 1847	950m east
PRN2092	Possible deserted medieval village. No visible remains	480m south-west
PRN2093	Industrial settlement. Nineteenth century	920m north
PRN21899	Site of gate house. Pre 1847	640m east
PRN21900	Sundial shown on 1886 map	730m north-west

PRN24358	Row of early nineteenth century houses	690m east
PRN24379	Chapel. 1882	880m north
PRN26223	Combination barn	930m north-west
PRN28000	Cropmark linear feature	790m west
PRN28080	Post medieval ridge and furrow	630m south
PRN28105	Cropmark palaeochannels some of which may be man made	870m south-west
PRN28232	Chimmney. Pre 1847	940m north
PRN3175	Cropmark field boundaries	625m east
PRN31875	Medieval spindle whorl or lead wight	960m east
PRN33647	Unknown undated find spot	820m east
PRN33655	Coin hoard (exact location unknown). 27 coins ranging from Edward III to Henry VI	650m west
PRN5606	Corn mill. Possibly thirteenth century	520m south-west
PRN5607	Site of Henthorn house and well. Pre 1848	430m south-west
PRN5608	Site of church. Pre 1847	680m north
PRN5609	Primrose mill. Built 1787	410m east
PRN720	Inhumation. Roman	910m south-east

APPENDIX 2
Impact Assessment Methodology

The determination of impacts on heritage assets follows the standard procedures applied to all Environmental Impact Assessments. This entails:

1. The identification of the receptor
2. An assessment of the receptor's importance (heritage significance)
3. The identification of the nature and magnitude of impact on the receptor
4. The identification of the significance of the impact

1: Identification of the receptor

Heritage assets comprise designated and non-designated elements of the historic environment and can be a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape 'positively identified as having a degree of significance' and are valued components of the historic environment. The value of a heritage asset is the level of archaeological interest it holds; the interest can be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. A heritage asset can hold one or more of these interests.

Baseline studies to establish the presence of heritage assets are undertaken following the methodologies outlined in the main text i.e. through consultation with HERs/SMRs, map regression exercises, site walkover surveys etc.

2: Assessment of the receptor's heritage significance

NPPF defines the Significance of Heritage Assets as

the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, historic, Artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting

This definition is amplified in the accompanying English Heritage Practice Guide (2010) where Significance is

'...used as a catch-all term to sum-up the qualities that make an otherwise ordinary place a heritage asset. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest.' (para 12)

In determining the level of significance for heritage assets, the Practice Guide forwards the principles employed for the designation of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings as providing heritage assets are presented in as basic criteria (*Principles of Selection for Scheduled Monuments* and *Principles for Selection for Listed Buildings* (DCMS 2010)).

Further guidance on the determination of the heritage significance of a heritage asset can be found in:

- English Heritage Monument Class Descriptions
- English Heritage Principles of Selection for Designation (2007)
- Regional Archaeological Research Frameworks
- Professional judgement

The designation of an asset as a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park or Garden, Historic Battlefield, Historic Wreck or Conservation Area indicates a level of heritage significance. However within the NPPF it is recognised that the absence of a designated status does not necessarily mean that a heritage asset is not of national importance. It is stated that should it be demonstrated that a non-designated asset is equivalent in significance to a scheduled monument it should be treated subject to the policies for a designated asset.

In ascribing levels of Heritage Significance to heritage assets, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (2007) have been used.

Table1: Establishing the ‘significance’ (‘importance’) of the heritage asset

Importance/ Significance	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Very High	• World Heritage Sites • Other sites of acknowledged international importance • Sites that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives	• World Heritage Sites • Other buildings of recognized international importance	• World Heritage Sites • Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not • Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	• Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Undesignated sites of schedulable quality and importance • Sites that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives	• Scheduled Ancient Monuments with standing remains • All Grade I and all Grade II* Listed Buildings (Scotland Category A) • Some Grade II listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in their listing	• Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest • Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest • Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value • Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting

Importance/ Significance	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
		- grade - Conservation Areas containing very important buildings - Undesignated structures of clear national importance	considerable coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s)
Medium	Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives	- Some Grade II Listed Buildings (Scotland Category B) - Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations - Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character - Historic townscape or built up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)	- Designated special historic landscapes - Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value - Averagely well preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time depth or other critical factor(s)
Low	- undesigned assets of local importance - Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations - Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives	- Locally listed buildings (Scotland Category C) - Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association - Historic townscape or built up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)	- Robust undesigned historic landscapes - Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups - Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations
Negligible*	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest	Buildings of no architectural or historical note	Landscapes with little or no significant historic interest

Adapted from Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (2007)

3: Identification of the magnitude of impact

The magnitude of impact is measured from the condition that would prevail in a 'do nothing' scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of the receptor (DMRB 2007).

The worst magnitude of impact would be complete physical removal of the heritage asset. In some instances it is possible to discuss percentage loss when establishing the magnitude of impact. However complex receptors will require a much more sophisticated approach (DMRB 2007).

Heritage assets are susceptible to numerous forms of development and non development impacts both during the construction process and as a consequence of the operational life of the proposed development. These can be either direct (physical) impacts or indirect (non-physical) impacts. Some but not all of potential impacts are listed below:

Direct impacts

- Direct impacts on heritage assets can include one or more of the following. Note this is not an exhaustive list.
- Excavations for demolition, drainage, foundations, borrow pits and decontamination
- Ground investigations (trial pits and boreholes)
- Topsoil removal
- Piling
- Removal of trees and vegetation
- Compaction
- Landscape planting and fencing
- Earth mounding
- Demolition of buildings
- Repairs to and alteration of buildings

Indirect Impacts

- Indirect impacts on heritage assets are those that:
- Alter the setting of heritage assets
- Contaminate buried remains
- Dry out or waterlog buried remains
- Disturb buildings or buried remains through vibration
- Cause damage to structures through pollution

In ascribing the magnitude of impact, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (2007) has been used and tailored in respect of setting impacts with regards to English Heritages publication The Setting of Heritage Assets (2011).

The magnitude of impacts through development upon heritage features as stated by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Volume II, Section 3, Part 2) (2007) can be categorized as follows:

- Major
- Moderate

- Minor
- Negligible
- No Change

These are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Major	• Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered	• Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered	• Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: • Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components • Extreme visual effects • Major change to noise or change to sound quality • Major changes to use or access
	• <i>Substantial or moderate changes to setting where setting elements affected make a high contribution to the significance of the asset</i>		
Medium	• Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified	• Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified	• Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: • Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components • Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape • Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality • Considerable changes to use or access
	• <i>Slight changes to the setting where setting elements affected make a high contribution to the significance of the asset</i> • <i>Substantial or moderate changes to setting where setting elements affected make a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset</i>		
Low	• Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered	• Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different	• Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: • Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components • Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape • Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality • Slight changes to use or access
	• <i>Slight changes to setting where setting elements affected make a moderate contribution to the significance of the asset</i> • <i>Substantial, moderate or minor changes to setting where setting elements make a slight contribution to the significance of the asset</i>		
Negligible	• Very minor changes to archaeological materials	• Slight changes to historic buildings elements	• Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: • Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components • Virtually unchanged visual effects

			• Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality • Very slight changes to use or access
	• Any change to setting elements when setting elements make a negligible contribution to the significance of the asset		
No change	No change		

Adapted from Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (2007)

4: Identification of the significance of impact

The significance of an impact is devised by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, see Table 3. Please note that these can be adverse or beneficial which should be stated as appropriate.

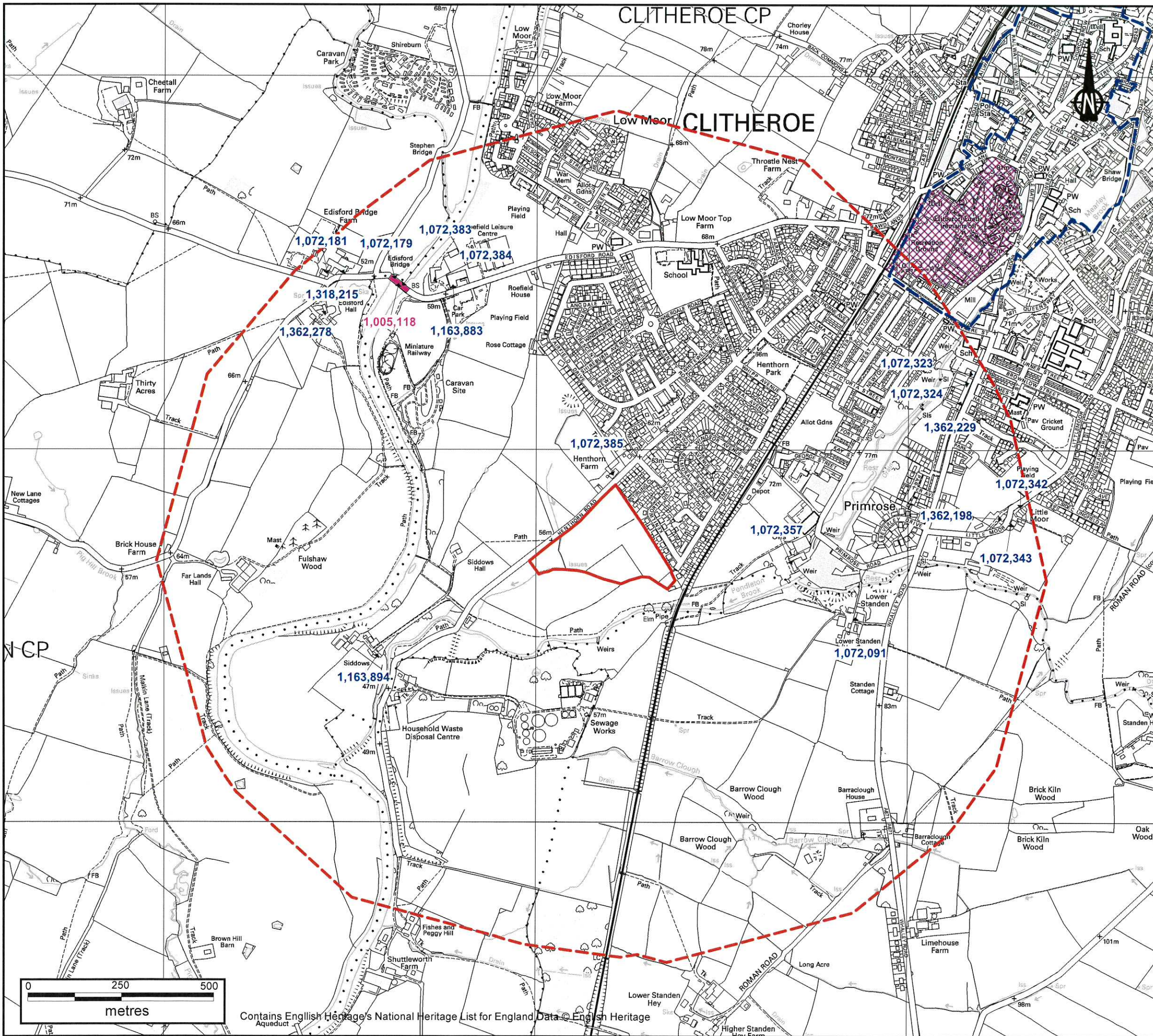
Table 3: Establishing the significance of impact

Magnitude of impact	Importance of Heritage Asset				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
Low	Moderate/Large	Moderate/ Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight
Medium	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight
Major	Very Large	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight/ Moderate	Slight

Adapted from Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume II, Section 3, Part 2 (2007)

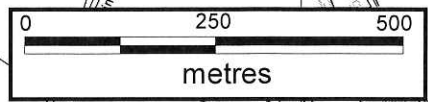
FIGURES

FIGURE 1
Designated Heritage Assets



- KEY
- Site Boundary
 - Search Area
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Conservation Area

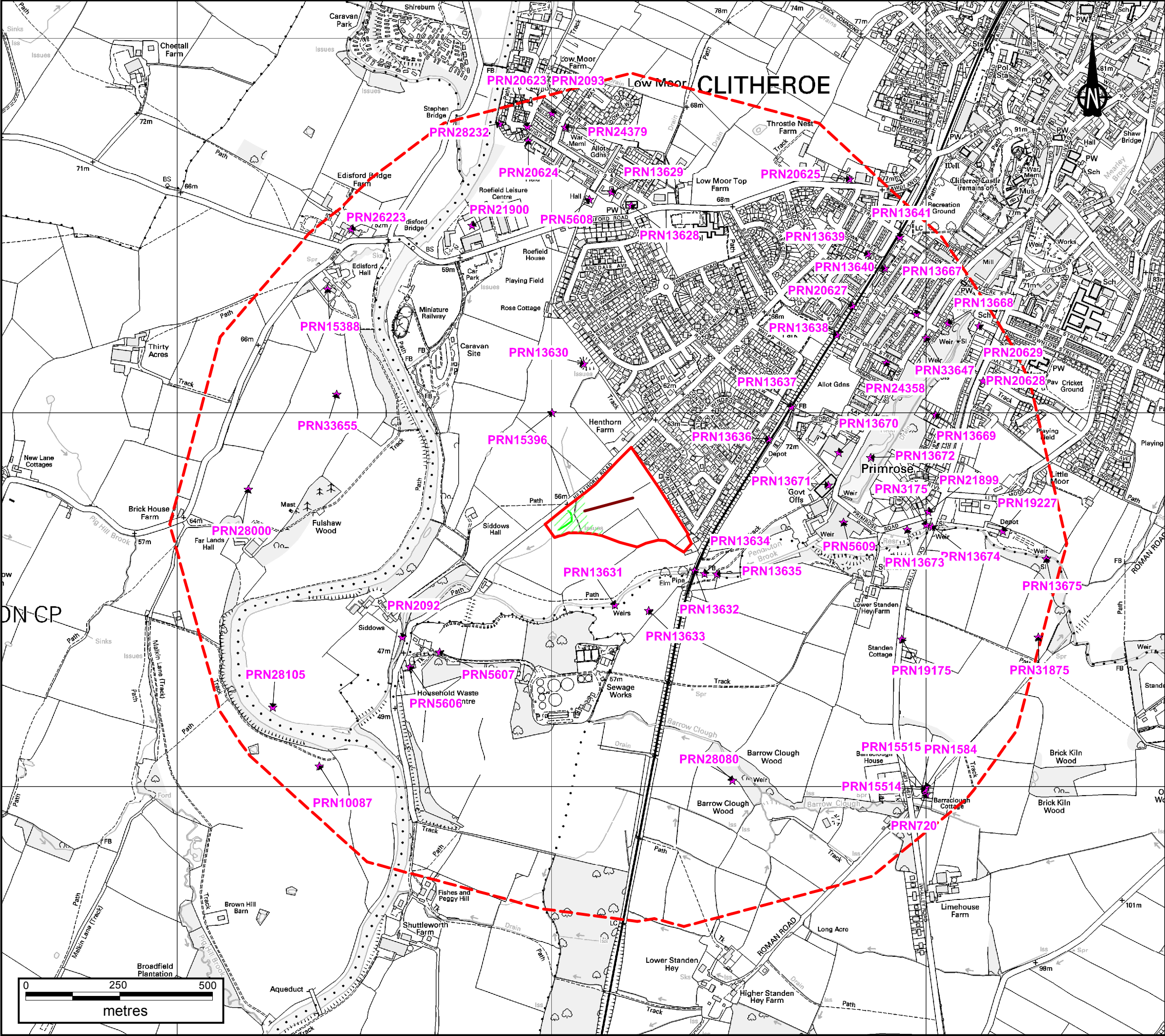
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD
CLIENT	Strategic Land Group				
PROJECT	Henthorn Road, Clitheroe Desktop Archaeological Assessment				
DRAWING TITLE	Designated Heritage Assets				
DRG No	ST13131/001	SCALE	1:10,000 @ A3	DATE	Nov 2012
DRAWN BY	CLD	CHECKED BY	DFH	APPROVED BY	DFH
☒ STOKES-ON-TRENT (HEAD OFFICE)	TEL 0845 111 7777	☐ CARDIFF	TEL 029 2039 3465		
☐ NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	TEL 0191 232 0943	☐ LEIGH	TEL 01942 260101		
☐ WEST BROMWICH	TEL 0121 580 0609	☐ SHEFFIELD	TEL 0114 245 6244		
☐ LONDON	TEL 020 7267 2672	☐ EDINBURGH	TEL 0131 555 3311		



Contains English Heritage's National Heritage List for England Data © English Heritage



FIGURE 2
Non-Designated Heritage Assets



KEY

Site Boundary

Search Area

Non-Designated HER Entry

Area of Potential Earthworks Observed During Walk Over Survey

Potential Former Streambed/Palaeochannel Observed During Walk Over Survey

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APP'D
CLIENT					
Stategic Land Group					
PROJECT					
Henthorn Road, Clitheroe Desktop Archaeological Assessment					
DRAWING TITLE					
Non-Designated Heritage Assets					
DRG No	SCALE	DATE			
ST13131/002	1:10,000 @ A3	Nov 2012			
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY			
CLD	DFH	DFH			
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NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	TEL 0191 232 0943	LEIGH	TEL 01942 280101		
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FIGURE 3
Historic Mapping

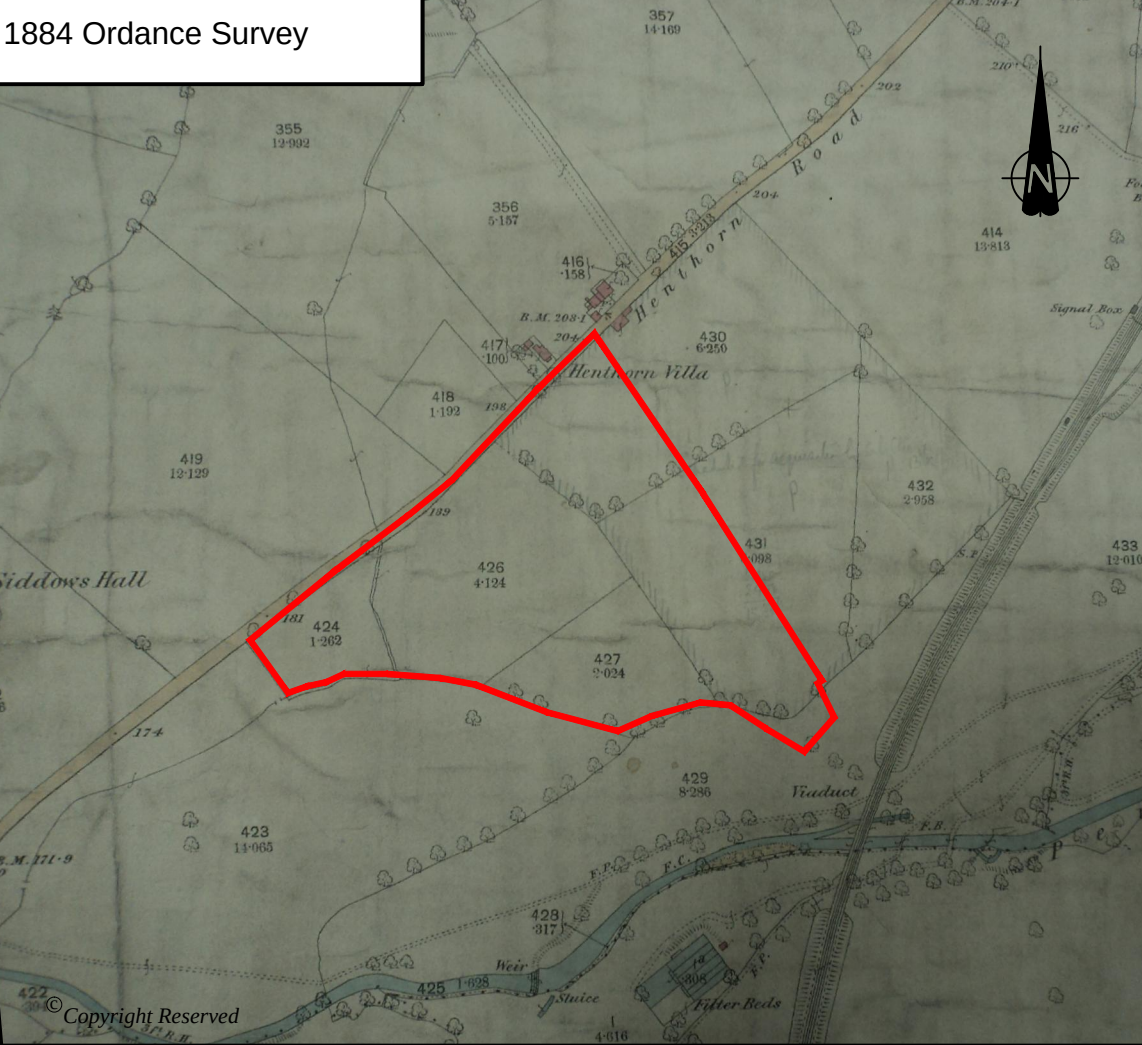
Matthew Oddie's 1781 Map



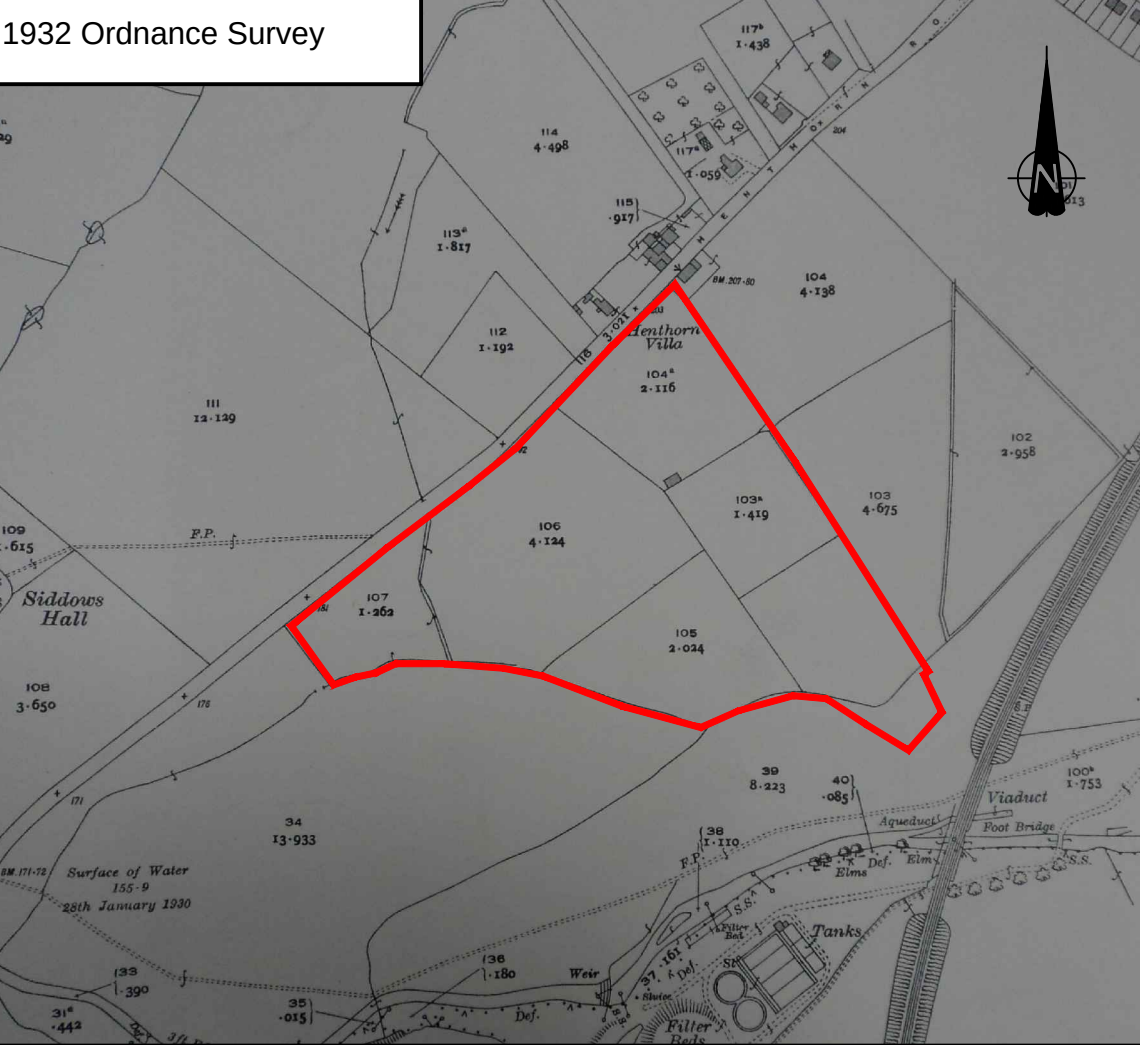
1842 Tithe Map



1884 Ordnance Survey



1932 Ordnance Survey



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Key

Site Boundary

A	First Issue	08/11/12	CLD	DFH	DFH

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
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CLIENT	Strategic Land Group				
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PROJECT	Hentorn Road, Clitheroe Desktop Archaeological Assessment				
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DRAWING TITLE	Historic Maps				
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DRG No.	ST13131-003	SCALE	NTS	DATE	06/11/12
DRAWN BY	CLD	CHECKED BY	DFH	APPROVED BY	DFH

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