



Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Bowland Section

Proposed Bowland Section Environmental Statement Volume 4 Appendix 10.1: desk based survey

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1. Introduction

1.1 Preface

- 1) This appendix presents the results of a cultural heritage desk-based survey undertaken by Jacobs UK on behalf of United Utilities. Its purpose is to support Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage of the Environmental Statement for the Proposed Bowland Section.
- 2) Under the guidance provided by DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Cultural Heritage (Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government and The Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland 2007; hereafter referred to as HA208/07), cultural heritage has been considered under the following three sub-topics:
 - Archaeological Remains - the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts. Archaeological remains can encompass the remains of buildings, structures, earthworks and landscapes, human, animal or plant remains, or other organic material produced by or affected by human activities, and their settings (HA208/07, Annex 5, paragraph 5.1.1).
 - Historic Buildings - standing historical structures that are usually formally designed or have some architectural presence. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as 'buildings', such as milestones or bridges (HA208/07, Annex 6, paragraphs 6.1.2 and 6.1.3).
 - Historic Landscape - landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors (HA208/07, Annex 7, paragraph 7.1.2). The evidence of past human activities is a significant part of the historic landscape and may derive both from archaeological remains and historic buildings within it. To facilitate assessment, the historic landscape has been divided into Historic Landscape Types (HLTs) defined in HA208/07 as 'distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as ancient woodland or parliamentary enclosure' (Annex 7, paragraph 7.7.3).
- 3) A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, historic building or group of buildings, or an historic landscape which, together with its setting (where relevant), can be considered as a unit for assessment.

2. Legislative and policy framework

- 4) Relevant legislation for the historic environment is identified below.

2.1 Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)

- 5) Statutory protection is afforded to cultural heritage assets through designation. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended), archaeological sites and monuments of national importance are designated as Scheduled Monuments. The Act provides for the statutory protection of Scheduled Monuments. Consent must be given in writing by the Secretary of State for any works to these assets, in accordance with Section 1 of the Act.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 6) The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 details the statutory protection afforded to Listed Buildings. Section 66 states the special considerations affecting planning functions, including the consideration of planning permission for development affecting listed buildings or their settings by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) or the Secretary of State.
- 7) The Act also requires LPAs to designate areas of 'special architectural or historic interest' as Conservation Areas with the aim of preserving and enhancing their character and appearance. Historic England may need to be consulted with regard to proposed works within a Conservation Area and section 72(1) requires LPAs to pay particular attention to Conservation Areas in the planning process.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

- 8) The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2003) afford protection to hedgerows which are deemed important for their ecological and archaeological/historic significance in England and Wales.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (revised February 2019)

- 9) The Government published a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in July 2018, to replace the first NPPF from 2012, and later made minor modifications to the NPPF in February 2019. It sets out the Government's strategic overview of planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied and is therefore a material consideration in planning decisions (NPPF paragraph 2).
- 10) The policies below from the NPPF state the approach to be used by LPAs to determine planning applications in relation to cultural heritage and also Listed Building Consent applications. They apply to designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings and also to non-designated, but potentially significant, heritage assets such as buried archaeological remains and other historic structures. Policy relevant to this desk-based survey and Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage includes:

Section 16 – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

'189. 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. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into

account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

193. 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 (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

197. 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 directly or indirectly affect 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.

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

201. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

202. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.'

2.3 Local Policy

2.3.1 Lancaster Development Management DPD

Policy DM28: Development and Landscape Impact

11) This policy states: *'Development affecting Protected Landscapes:*

- *In determining planning applications the council will attach greatest weight to the protection of nationally important designated sites. The council will require proposals which are within, or would impact upon the setting of, designated landscapes to be appropriate to the landscape character type and designation*
- *Development proposals should, through their siting, scale, massing, materials and design seek to contribute positively to the conservation and enhancement of the protected landscape*
- *Consideration will be given to both the individual and cumulative impacts of a proposal. Proposals which would have a significant adverse effect upon the character of the landscape or which would harm the landscape quality, nature conservation interests, geodiversity interests or cultural heritage will not be permitted in accordance with paragraph 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework*

Development affecting Key Urban Landscapes

'Key Urban Landscapes are a local landscape designation identified on the Local Plan Policies Map. Identified areas will be conserved and important natural features safeguarded. Within these areas the council will only support development that preserves the open nature of the area and the character and appearance of its surroundings.'

Policy DM29: Protection of Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland

12) This policy states: *'Protection of Trees, Hedgerows and Woodland:*

- *The council will support the protection of trees and hedgerows which positively contribute, either as individual specimens or as part of a wider group, to the visual amenity and/or environmental value of the location. The council will also protect ancient trees and seek to increase the resilience of all woodlands to Climate Change, pests and diseases*
- *Development should positively incorporate existing trees and hedgerows within new development. Where this cannot be achieved the onus is on the applicant to justify the loss of trees as part of their Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA – further guidance as to the content of such an assessment is provided within the council's Planning Applications Validations Guide). Where the loss is adequately justified the council will seek replacement tree planting at the ratios adopted in the Council's Tree Policy adopted in 2010, or successor documents.'*

Policy DM30: Development affecting Listed Buildings

13) This policy states:

'The significance of a Designated Heritage Asset can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of a Listed Building or through development within its setting. Where a development proposal will lead to substantial harm or loss of significance consent will be refused.'

Demolition of Listed Buildings

'Proposals which involve the substantial harm to or total loss of significance of Listed Buildings, including demolition will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve overriding public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or that the following criteria as set out in Paragraph 133 of the National Planning Policy Framework will apply:

- *The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site and*

- *That no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation and*
- *That conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible and*
- *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'*

Extensions and Alterations to Listed Buildings

'Proposals which involve the alterations or extensions to Listed Buildings, including any partial demolitions, should be based on an accurate understanding of the significance of the asset.

Proposals which involve external and/or internal alterations to a Listed Building which would have an adverse impact on the special architectural or historic character of the building and/or their surroundings will not be permitted. The loss of historic fabric simply to accommodate new will not be permitted.

New extensions which dominate or distract from the Listed building in terms of siting, style, scale, massing, height or materials will not be supported by the council. Reversibility and minimal intervention will also be key considerations when assessing proposals.'

Changes of Use and Conversions of Listed Buildings

'Where planning permission may not normally be granted for the conversion of Listed Buildings to alternative uses, favourable consideration may be accorded to schemes which represent the most appropriate way of conserving the building and its architectural and historic significance and setting.'

Listed Buildings and Climate Change

'The council will support proposals which seek to reduce the carbon footprint of a Listed Building provided that it respects the historic fabric, character and setting of the building. Development involving the installation of renewable energy equipment on a Listed Building will be acceptable provided that the following criteria are met:

- *The energy efficiency of the Listed Building itself has first been appraised and suitable measures, which will not affect its character, have already been undertaken*
- *Locations other than on a Listed Building have been considered and dismissed as being impracticable*
- *There is no irreversible damage to the historic fabric*
- *The locations of the equipment on the Listed Building would not detract from its character or appearance, either when viewed in close proximity or from a distance and*
- *The impact is minimised through design, choice of material and colours.*

Equipment that is no longer needed for generating energy will be removed as soon as the operations cease.

Where appropriate, the council will make use of Design Panels in determining that proposals are of the highest design standards and mitigate any impacts on the surrounding historic environment.

Proposals which involve Listed Buildings should ensure that they comply with all relevant policies within this Development Management DPD.'

Policy DM31: Development affecting Conservation Areas

14) This policy states:

'Only development which preserves or enhances the character and appearance of the Conservation Areas will be permitted.

Outline applications for development within Conservation Areas will not be encouraged by the council.'

Demolition of Buildings within Conservation Areas

'Proposals which involve the loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial loss or harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or that all the criteria which are set out within paragraph 133 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.

'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the Conservation Area, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

No loss will be permitted without taking all reasonable steps to ensure that the new development will immediately proceed after the loss has occurred.'

Development within Conservation Areas

'Development proposals for the re-use, alteration and extension of existing buildings or the creation of new buildings within Conservation Areas will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that:

- *Proposals respect the character of the surrounding built form and its wider setting, in terms of design, siting, scale, massing, height and the materials used and*
- *Proposals will not result in the loss or alteration of features which contribute to the special character of the building and area and*
- *Proposed uses are sympathetic and appropriate to the character of the existing building and will not result in any detrimental impact on the visual amenity and wider setting of the Conservation Area.*

All proposals that are located within a Conservation Area or its setting should give due consideration to all relevant policies within the Development Management DPD, in particular Policy DM35 which relates to the design of development.

Where appropriate, the council will make use of Design Panels in determining that proposals are of the highest design standards and mitigate any impacts on the surrounding historic environment.'

Policy DM32: The Setting of Designated Heritage Assets

15) This policy states:

'The council recognises the significance of setting to a heritage asset and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a designated heritage asset will not be supported by the council.

Development proposals that make a positive contribution to or better reveals the significance of the asset and its setting will be favourably considered.

The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset and its setting, the greater the benefits that would be required to justify any approval. Where appropriate, regard should be given to any approved characterisation assessment or appraisal of heritage assets.

Development proposals within the setting of designated heritage assets will be expected to include an assessment of the impact, which should include consideration of the following (non-exhaustive) list:

- *Proximity*
- *Position in relation to key views*
- *Prominence, dominance, conspicuousness*
- *Dimensions*
- *Scale*
- *Massing*
- *Visual permeability*

- *Materials*
- *Architectural style & design and*
- *Changes to roofscapes or skylines.'*

Policy DM33: Development Affecting Non-Designated Heritage Assets or their Settings

16) This policy states:

'Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention. Any loss of the whole or part of such an asset will require clear and convincing justification. No loss will be permitted without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated, where possible, in accordance with paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Any extensions or alterations should be designed sympathetically, without detracting from or competing with the heritage asset. Proposals should relate appropriately in terms of siting, style, scale, massing, height and materials.

Proposals within the setting of a non-designated heritage asset will be required to give due consideration to its significance and ensure that this is protected or enhanced where possible.

New buildings and any associated landscaping within the curtilage of a non-designated heritage asset, or in close proximity to, should ensure that the setting is not compromised. Positive settings should be protected, preserved and where possible enhanced by new development which assist in better revealing the significance of the asset.'

Policy DM34: Archaeological Features and Scheduled Monuments

17) This policy states:

'Development proposals which would have an adverse impact on nationally significant archaeological assets, whether scheduled or not, or their settings, will not be permitted.

In situations where it is considered that archaeological sites and monuments would be affected, applicants will be required to commission a desk-based assessment, or greater investigation in some cases, before a planning application can be determined to allow for an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made.

Where development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, the council will ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred option.

The council will seek the preservation of archaeological assets unless it is not justified (for example where the need for development outweighs the importance of the asset). In these circumstances, the development will not be permitted to commence until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of investigation and recording. However, the ability to record should not be a factor in deciding whether such a loss should be permitted.'

2.3.2 Wray with Botton Neighbourhood Plan (Lancaster)

Policy NE1 – Protection and enhancement of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

18) This policy states:

'New development should protect and enhance existing trees, woodland and hedgerows unless there are clear and demonstrable reasons why their removal would aid delivery of a better development overall, and should positively incorporate new trees, woodland and hedgerows where possible. Development that results in the removal of or damage to single trees, tree groups, woodland or species rich hedgerows will be required to provide replacement trees at an appropriate ratio and of appropriate species to conserve and enhance the special character of the area. The conservation of those hedgerows which mark historic

field patterns, particularly to the north and east of the village of Wray, are of particular importance to maintain wildlife habitats and habitat connectivity as well as for their contribution to the wider landscape in the Forest of Bowland AONB and the setting of the Wray Conservation Area.'

Policy NE2 – Historic Environment

19) This policy states:

'To supplement the relevant policies in the Local Plan which relate to the historic environment, all development in the Neighbourhood Plan area should seek to protect and enhance the unique heritage features and the wider historic character of its location. This should include built, natural and cultural heritage features and historic landscape character.

Where proposals lead to the loss of a designated or non-designated heritage asset, in accordance with national planning policy, surveys should be undertaken to record their historical interest and build the heritage evidence of the Forest of Bowland AONB.

Development proposals affecting designated or non-designated heritage assets, the latter of which may either be identified on the Council's Local List, the Historic Environment Record or that are discovered during the application proposals, will be supported provided that:

- *They conserve and enhance the significance of the asset. This may include schemes that specifically aim to (or include measures to) protect, restore or enhance historic assets or features*
- *They conserve and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the area through design, scale and materials used and*
- *They promote the enjoyment, understanding and interpretation of the assets as a means of maximising wider public benefits which reinforce the character of the village of Wray and sense of place within the Forest of Bowland AONB.*

Proposals which affect historic field patterns in the locality should seek to reinforce and reflect those patterns. The loss and fragmentation of these assets will be discouraged.'

2.3.3 Ribble Valley Core Strategy

Key Statement EN5: Heritage Assets

20) This policy states:

'There will be a presumption in favour of the conservation and enhancement of the significance of heritage assets and their settings. The Historic Environment and its Heritage Assets and their settings will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance for their heritage value; their important contribution to local character, distinctiveness and sense of place; and to wider social, cultural and environmental benefits.

This will be achieved through:

- *Recognising that the best way of ensuring the long-term protection of heritage assets is to ensure a viable use that optimises opportunities for sustaining and enhancing its significance*
- *Keeping Conservation Area Appraisals under review to ensure that any development proposals respect and safeguard the character, appearance and significance of the area*
- *Considering any development proposals which may impact on a heritage asset or their setting through seeking benefits that conserve and enhance their significance and avoids any substantial harm to the heritage asset*
- *Requiring all development proposals to make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness/sense of place*
- *The consideration of Article 4 Directions to restrict permitted development rights where the exercise of such rights would harm the historic environment.'*

Policy DME1: Protecting Trees and Woodland

- 21) This policy states: Hedgerows:

'The borough council will use the hedgerow regulations to protect hedgerows considered to be under threat and use planning conditions to protect and enhance hedgerows through the use of traditional management regimes and planting with appropriate hedgerow species mix.'

Policy DME2: Landscape and Townscape Protection

- 22) This policy states: *'Development proposals will be refused which significantly harm important landscape or landscape features including:*

- *Traditional stone walls*
- *Hedgerows and individual trees (other than in exceptional circumstances where satisfactory works of mitigation or enhancement would be achieved, including rebuilding, replanting and landscape management)*
- *Townscape elements such as the scale, form, and materials that contribute to the characteristic townscapes of the area.'*

Policy DME4: Protecting Heritage Assets

- 23) This policy states: *'In considering development proposals the council will make a presumption in favour of the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings.'*

Conservation Areas

'Proposals within, or affecting views into and out of, or affecting the setting of a conservation area will be required to conserve and where appropriate enhance its character and appearance and those elements which contribute towards its significance. This should include considerations as to whether it conserves and enhances the special architectural and historic character of the area as set out in the relevant conservation area appraisal. Development which makes a positive contribution and conserves and enhances the character, appearance and significance of the area in terms of its location, scale, size, design and materials and existing buildings, structures, trees and open spaces will be supported.

In the conservation areas there will be a presumption in favour of the conservation and enhancement of elements that make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the conservation area.'

Listed Buildings and Other Buildings of Significant Heritage Interest

'Alterations or extensions to listed buildings or buildings of local heritage interest, or development proposals on sites within their setting which cause harm to the significance of the heritage asset will not be supported.

'Any proposals involving the demolition or loss of important historic fabric from listed buildings will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist.'

Registered historic parks and gardens of special historic interest and other gardens of significant heritage interest

'Proposals which cause harm to or loss of significance to registered parks, gardens or landscapes of special historic interest or other gardens of significant local heritage interest, including their setting, will not be supported.'

Scheduled monuments and other archaeological remains

'Applications for development that would result in harm to the significance of a scheduled monument or nationally important archaeological sites will not be supported.

Developers will be expected to investigate the significance of non-designated archaeology prior to determination of an application. Where this demonstrates that the significance is equivalent to that of

designated assets, proposals which cause harm to the significance of non-designated assets will not be supported.

Where it can be demonstrated that the substantial public benefits of any proposals outweigh the harm to or loss of the above, the council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of remains in situ as the preferred solution. Where this is not justified developers will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording of the asset before or during excavation.

Proposals should also give adequate consideration of how the public understanding and appreciation of such sites could be improved. In line with NPPF, Ribble Valley aims to seek positive improvements in the quality of the historic environment through the following:

- *Monitoring heritage assets at risk and*
 - *Supporting development/re-use proposals consistent with their conservation*
 - *Considering use of legal powers (building preservation notices, urgent works notices) to ensure the proper preservation of listed buildings and buildings within the conservation areas.*
- *Supporting redevelopment proposals which better reveal the significance of heritage assets or their settings*
- *Production of design guidance*
- *Keeping conservation area management guidance under review*
- *Use of legal enforcement powers to address unauthorised works where it is expedient to do so*
- *Assess the significance and opportunities for enhancement of non-designated heritage assets through the development management process.'*

2.3.4 Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2019 – 2024

Objective 1.3 – Historic Environment

- 24) The objective is: *'Support the conservation, restoration and management of the historic environment and wider cultural landscape.*

Actions

- *1.3A Work with statutory agencies to monitor, manage and conserve designated heritage assets; identifying any which become 'at risk' and develop management plans to remove assets from the 'Heritage at Risk' register (HAR).*
- *1.3B Develop and deliver landscape-scale projects and activity which celebrate, conserve and enhance the distinctive landscape, cultural heritage and special qualities of the AONB; including Pendle Hill Landscape Partnership and Ribble Life Together.*
- *1.3C Support community-based projects to conserve, enhance and restore historic environment features; and help increase access to- and understanding of the historic environment and wider cultural landscape.*
- *1.3D Develop and improve information to raise awareness and understanding of the historic environment and wider cultural landscape of the AONB, using print and digital media and appropriate on-site interpretation.'*

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Data Sources

- 25) The data used to determine the baseline conditions for this desk-based survey were accessed from the following sources:
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on the designated cultural heritage resource
 - Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on the non-designated cultural heritage resource including archaeological sites or monuments, non-designated historic buildings, historic landscape characterisation data and for information on locally listed buildings and Conservation Areas
 - Geophysical Survey undertaken September 2020
 - Field Survey
 - National Library of Scotland for digital mapping.

3.2 Assessment Areas

- 26) For this desk-based survey, a 200 m assessment area around each of the compound area boundaries was used for an HER and NHLE search for known non-designated and designated heritage assets. A further 242 designated assets comprising 234 listed buildings, one conservation area and seven scheduled monuments were assessed within a zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) to identify any settings impacts. Designated assets identified within the ZTV and assessed as having setting impacts are included in the baseline below. Designated assets identified within 50 m of Traffic Routes and assessed as having setting impacts are also included in the baseline below.

3.3 Assessment of Significance (Value)

- 27) This desk-based survey has been prepared based on the guidance contained in Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 'Cultural Heritage' (HA 208/07) of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB). Under the guidance provided by HA 208/07, Cultural Heritage is divided into three sub-topics as per Table 1.1: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes. For all three sub-topics, an assessment of the value of each heritage asset was undertaken on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown, based on professional judgment and guided by the criteria provided in HA208/07 as presented in Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of HA 208/07.

Table 1.1: Criteria to assess the value of archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape types

Value	Criteria
Archaeological Remains	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) ▪ Assets of acknowledged international importance ▪ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) ▪ Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance ▪ Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated and undesignated assets of local importance ▪ Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations

Value	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the site has not been ascertained.
Historic Buildings	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments with standing remains Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the category Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade II Listed Buildings Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to their 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).
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Locally Listed' Buildings 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).
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.
Historic Landscape Types	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 factors.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust undesignated historic landscapes Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups

Value	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

4. Baseline Conditions

4.1 Summary

- 28) From the sources identified above, a total of 118 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the assessment areas, traffic routes or ZTV for the Proposed Bowland Section. Of these 17 are archaeological remains, 96 are historic buildings and there are five HLTs as summarised in the Total column of Table 1.2. Further information on each cultural heritage asset is detailed in the accompanying gazetteer (Appendix 10.2) and these are shown on Figures 10.1 and 10.2.

Table 1.2: Summary of Cultural Heritage Asset Values within the Proposed Bowland Section Assessment Areas and ZTV

Sub-topic	Unknown	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Total
Archaeological Remains	0	10	5	2	0	0	17
Historic Buildings	0	0	7	63 (60 x Grade II Listed Buildings, 3 x Conservation Areas)	26 (3 x Grade II* Listed Building, 23 x Grade II Listed Buildings)	0	96
Historic Landscape Types	0	0	4	0	1 (1 x Designed Landscape)	0	5
Total	0	10	16	65	27	0	118

4.1.1 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological Remains of Very High and High Value

- 29) There are no archaeological remains of very high or high value within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Bowland Section.

Archaeological Remains of Medium Value

- 30) Two archaeological remains have been assessed to be of medium value within the assessment areas for the Proposed Bowland Section.
- 31) Roman Road 7c Ribchester to Tebay (Low Borrowbridge) (Asset 3018), is the known course of the Roman Road across the Forest of Bowland between Ribchester and Low Bentham recorded by Margary¹. North of this area the route is projected. In consideration of its potential contribution to research agendas concerning patterns of overland trade in the Roman period (Philpott and Brennand, 2007), but also in recognition of the unknown state of preservation of the cultural heritage asset, it is currently being assessed as being of medium value.
- 32) Near the Heaning, Newton (Asset 3026) is an earthwork site near to the route of the Roman road 7c from Ribchester to Tebay. A watching brief carried out in the 1980s recorded a surface that is thought to date to the Roman period, however, no dateable artefacts were recovered. The excavation did recover artefacts dating to the Medieval period and 19th century in separate contexts. In consideration of its location near to the route of the Roman Road and potential contribution to research agendas concerning

¹ Margary numbers are the numbering scheme for known and suspected Roman Roads developed by the historian Ivan Margary for his *Roman Roads of Britain* published in 1955.

upland land use in the Roman period (Philpott and Brennand, 2007) but also recognising the uncertainty of the date of the surface (without relative or absolute dating) this cultural heritage asset has been assessed as being of medium value.

Archaeological Remains of Low Value

- 33) Four archaeological remains have been assessed to be of low value within the assessment areas for the Proposed Bowland Section.
- 34) Lower House Farm, off Park House Lane (Asset 3004) comprises the earthwork of a building platform thought to represent the site of a rectangular Post Medieval building measuring 4.5 m by 10 m identified during a walkover survey. This cultural heritage asset has the potential to contribute to research agendas regarding the creation and abandonment of farms and cottages (Newman and McNeil, 2007). However, the state of preservation of the below-ground remains is unknown from the walkover survey, therefore this cultural heritage asset is currently being assessed as being of low value.
- 35) South-east of Lower Houses (1) (Asset 3011) is a Medieval lynchet adjacent to an area of ridge and furrow earthworks (Asset 3012). Considering their potential contribution to research agendas regarding the use of resources, such as land suitable for arable cultivation within the vicinity of dispersed settlements (Newman and Newman, 2007) but also considering the frequency of Medieval lynchets and ridge and furrow within the region, these cultural heritage assets have also been assessed as being of low value.
- 36) Town Field, Newton in Bowland (Asset 3033) is a group of long, thin, curving field boundaries thought to represent the Medieval, open field system associated with the village (Illustration 1). The fields are well preserved and can contribute to research agendas regarding land use patterns around Medieval villages (Newman and Newman, 2007). However, as only a relatively small area of the village's Medieval hinterland has been preserved this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of low value.

Illustration 1: View of Town Field, Newton in Bowland (Asset 3033)



- 37) Townfield, Newton (Asset 3035) is a lime kiln recorded on the first edition 1851 Ordnance Survey map (Illustration 2). The condition of the lime kiln is unknown, and it is currently being assessed as being of low value.

Illustration 2: View of Townfield, Newton (Asset 3035)



Archaeological Remains of Negligible Value

- 38) Ten archaeological remains have been assessed to be of negligible value within the assessment areas for the Proposed Bowland Section.
- 39) Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane (Asset 3003) is a Post Medieval field boundary. This cultural heritage asset can contribute towards research agendas regarding pre 18th century enclosure (Newman and McNeil, 2007). However, given the frequency of Post Medieval field boundaries within the region Asset 3026 has been assessed as being of negligible value.
- 40) South-east of Lower Houses (3) (Asset 3013) is a Post Medieval quarry represented by a sub-rectangular depression measuring 25 m by 15 m by 1.5 m. Townfield, Newton (Asset 3019) and Townfield, Newton (1) (Asset 3029) are limestone quarries recorded on the first edition six-inch 1851 Ordnance Survey map. These assets provide information about past extraction activity, however, in consideration of the lack of archaeological interest associated with these cultural heritage assets they have been assessed as being of negligible value.
- 41) Summer House Gill, south-east of Lower Houses (Asset 3014) is an earthwork mound of modern date measuring 20 m by 3 m, recorded during a walkover survey. Given the modern date of the feature it has been assessed as being of negligible value.
- 42) Carriage Road, Heaning (Asset 3030), Causeway- Easington (Asset 3031) and Off Hallgate Hill, Newton (Asset 3032) are examples of transport routes recorded through documentary evidence or aerial photographs. These cultural heritage assets could contribute to research objectives exploring domestic trading patterns following the improvement in transport facilities in the Post Medieval period (Newman and McNeil, 2007). However, as they have not been subject to archaeological investigation and their condition is unknown, they are currently being assessed as being of negligible value.
- 43) Newton Bridge, Newton (Asset 3036) is the site of a system of Medieval flax retting (processing) ponds. The ponds are thought to have gone out of use by 1591 as Saxton's map shows the precursor to the

modern road into the village running through the site. In consideration of its poor condition this cultural heritage asset has been assessed as being of negligible value.

- 44) Newton (Asset 3037) is a Post Medieval enclosure identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The feature has the potential to contribute to research regarding past land division and potentially pre-18th century enclosure (Newman and McNeil, 2007), however, as this cultural heritage asset has not been subject to archaeological investigation and its condition is unknown it is currently being assessed as being of negligible value.

Archaeological Remains of Unknown Value

- 45) During the geophysical survey undertaken in September 2020 several anomalies classified as 'Undetermined' were identified as potential archaeological remains (see Appendix 10.3). As these anomalies have not been subject to archaeological investigation and their condition is unknown they are currently being assessed to be of unknown value.

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 46) In consideration of the known sites around the Lower Houses and Newton-in-Bowland dating from the Medieval Period to the 19th century and those particularly associated with early Post Medieval industry and agriculture are indicative of substantial activity during this period. Consequently, the potential for unknown archaeological remains, predominately those relating to Post Medieval industry and agriculture, has been assessed as medium.

4.1.2 Historic Buildings

Historic Buildings of High Value

- 47) There are six historic buildings of high value within the assessment areas for the Proposed Bowland Section of which one is a Grade II* Listed Building and five are Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 48) Newton Hall (Asset 3025), a Grade II* Listed Building, dates to the 18th century (Illustration 3). It is of Limestone rubble construction with sandstone dressings and a slate roof and is located within the nucleated village of Newton's Conservation Area. The structure was built as a house and is currently in use as a private dwelling but was used as an inn during the early 19th century, when it was known as the Parkers Arms. The name 'Parkers Arms' is now used by the public house to the west of the hall (Asset 3028), a building originally used as the stables for the hall. Throughout most of its history the hall belonged to the Parker family, although it was passed between different branches of the family and at times stood vacant. Historic mapping shows that the plan of the building has changed several times over the centuries. The HER record for this historic building records it as being in a "derelict state" in 1962 and having "various building defects" in 2017, indicating that substantial parts of the original fabric have been lost. The building retains its group value with its garden wall to the south (Asset 3027) and Asset 3028 and in consideration of this and its potential contribution to the research of elite residences within their social context (Newman and McNeil, 2007) and its listed status, this historic building has been assessed as being of high value.
- 49) Lowlands Farmhouse and Barns adjoining to North and South (Asset 3021), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the early 18th century and contains 17th century remains. It is of slobbered limestone rubble construction with sandstone dressings and a slate roof. Its central doorway has moulded door jambs that continue upwards to make the shape of a lintel that has 'W I S 1678' inscribed on its face together with a decorative motif and 'R' and 'S' inscribed at the sides. To the left is an agricultural building of the same construction with a first floor pitching hole. To the right is a barn with a wide opening with segmental arch of punched voussoirs. It has a central door with a lintel inscribed 'EWS 1671 RS'. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of an 18th century farmhouse and associated buildings, its listed status but also recognising the loss of original fabric that has occurred in the intervening years this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 50) Crag House (Asset 3023), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the late 18th century with reused 17th century dressings. It is of two storey slobbered rubble construction with a slate roof. The main door has

a plain stone surround. At the far right of the building there is a second door with plain reveals. The north gable facing the road has chamfered quoins and a chimney cap with coping and weathered offset. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of an 18th century domestic dwelling and its listed status Crag House has been assessed to be of high value.

- 51) East View (Asset 3024), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the late 18th century (Illustration 4). It is of three storey pebble dashed rubble construction with sandstone dressings and a slate roof. The central door has an architrave with pulvinated frieze and cornice. To the right of the building is a door with a plain stone surround. The chimneys have caps with copings and weathered offsets. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of the vernacular architecture of the 18th century and its listed status East View has been assessed to be of high value.
- 52) Newton Bridge (Asset 3034), a Grade II Listed Building, probably dates to the late 18th century it was subsequently widened at the south-west side. It is of sandstone ashlar construction and comprises two segmental arches and a triangular cutwater. It has a solid parapet with weathered coping and a string course. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of an 18th century bridge and its listed status Newton Bridge has been assessed to be of high value.
- 53) Long Stripes Farmhouse (Asset 3039), a Grade II Listed Building, possible dates to the late 18th century and incorporates an earlier 18th century doorcase. It is of two storey three bay scored render construction with a stone/slate roof. The door in bay one has plain reveals. The door between the second and third bay has a large sandstone doorcase that is said to have belonged to the demolished Storth Hall. It has Tuscan pilasters, a broken pediment and a triglyph frieze with guttae. The metopes have two carved roses and a central stag's head. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of an 18th century farmhouse and its listed status Long Stripes Farmhouse has been assessed to be of high value.

Illustration 3: View of Newton Hall (Asset 3025)



Historic Buildings of Medium Value

- 54) There are a total of nine historic buildings of medium value within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Bowland Section all of which are designated.

- 55) Of these one is associated with domestic settlement. Thwaite Moss (Asset 3000), a Grade II Listed Building identified within the ZTV, is a house dating to the 17th century with later additions. It is of slobbered rubble construction and has a slate roof. It is of two storeys. The earliest part of the structure faces to the north east and comprises two bays. It has north west facing additions of the 18th and 19th centuries. In consideration of its historic interest as a 17th century house and its rarity, but recognising its later additions and its listed status, this historic house has been assessed to be of medium value.

Illustration 4: View of East View (Asset 3024)



- 56) Five (Assets 3001, 3002 and 3015, - 3017) are associated with agriculture. Higher Stock Bridge Farmhouse (Asset 3001), a Grade II Listed Building identified within the ZTV, is a house dating to the early 19th century. It is of rendered rubble construction with a slate roof and comprises two storeys and two bays. Hole House Farmhouse (Asset 3002), a Grade II Listed Building identified within the ZTV, dates to 1794. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a slate roof and comprises two storeys and two bays. Its windows have plain stone surrounds with flat-faced mullions, and it has shaped stone gutter brackets. Leyland Farmhouse (Asset 3015), a Grade II Listed Building identified within the ZTV, dates to 1756. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof and its windows have stone surrounds with a slight chamfer and flat-faced mullions. It is of two storeys with two original bays. Its façade is partially covered by a single storey glass conservatory. Foss Bank Farmhouse and Farm Buildings adjoining to West (Asset 3016), a Grade II Listed Building identified within the ZTV, dates to the middle of the 18th century it has an attached 17th century house now in use as a barn. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. The Southern Farm Building at Scale Farm (Asset 3017), a Grade II Listed Building identified within the ZTV, comprises a farm store and barn that was formerly a farmhouse and barn that dates to the middle of the 18th century. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof and is of two storeys. There is masonry evidence that the barns walls have been raised, likely in the early 19th century. This former house contains a beef loft a small compartment recessed into the ceiling for the drying of beef and hams. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of their types, rarity and listed status these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 57) Newton Conservation Area (Asset 3020), identified within the ZTV, includes the Medieval core of the village north of the River Hodder. It is one of the few nucleated villages within the region and takes a Y shape along roads surrounding a green (Illustration 5). The conservation area has a mid-19th century appearance and contains 17 Listed Buildings, which are predominantly stone-built and comprise the most significant buildings within the village. Several important groups of trees frame the important views in and out of the village, forming a contrast to the open, stone walled meadows to the south that reinforce the rural aspect of the village. Considering its historic character, rarity as a nucleated settlement within a landscape of dispersed settlement and its designation, Newton Conservation Area has been assessed as being of medium value.

Illustration 5: View of Newton Conservation Area (Asset 3020)



- 58) Wall, gate piers and gates South of Newton Hall (Asset 3027), a Grade II Listed Building, comprises a stone wall, gate piers and iron gate to the front garden of Newton Hall (Illustration 6). The structures lie within Newton Conservation Area. They are thought to date to the late 18th century. By the autumn of 2019 a pineapple finial had been lost from the western gate pier and horizontal railings had been added to the top of the walls. This historic building has group value with Newton Hall (Asset 3025) and the nearby Parker's Arms (Asset 3028). In consideration of its potential contribution to research on elite residences within their social context (Newman and McNeil, 2007) its group value with Assets 3002 and 3028 and its listed status, but also recognising the loss and alteration to the original fabric of this historic building it has been assessed as being of medium value.

Illustration 6: View of Wall, Gatepiers and Gates South of Newton Hall (Asset 3027)



- 59) Parkers Arms, Newton in Bowland (Asset 3028), a Grade II Listed Building, is a mid-to-late 18th century building (Illustration 7) formerly used as the stables for the nearby Newton Hall (Asset 3025). The building is marked as a public house from the 1908 OS map onwards. The interior of the building has been altered, two modern extensions have been added to the north and south and modern fittings have been added to the primary elevation of the building, including flood lights, modern signage and a security alarm. In consideration of its group value with Assets 3025 and 3027, its position as a focal building within the Newton Conservation Area and its listed status but also in recognition of the alterations and additions to the building, this cultural heritage asset has been assessed as being of medium value.

Illustration 7: View of Parkers Arms (Asset 3028)



Illustration 8: View of Newton Bridge (Asset: 3034)



Historic Buildings of Low Value

- 60) There are seven historic buildings of low value within the assessment areas for the Proposed Bowland Section.
- 61) Hog holes, field east of Lower Houses (Asset 3009) and south-east of Lower Houses (Asset 3010) are gaps left in field boundary walls to allow the movement of young animals between pastures. The Post Medieval features were recorded during a walkover survey. The assets lie within an area characterised as ancient enclosure (HLT8), defined by Lancashire County Council as pre-1600 enclosure. Considering the good condition of the assets and their potential to contribute to research regarding pre-18th century enclosure (Newman and McNeil, 2007) but recognising their limited research contribution these hog holes have been assessed to be of low value.
- 62) Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (Asset 3005), Lower House Cottage, Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (Asset 3006), Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (1) (Asset 3007) and Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (2) (Asset 3008) comprise Post Medieval stone constructed buildings with stone slate or hardrow tiled roofs including a barn, farmhouse, combination barn and house respectively (Illustrations 9, 10 and 11). These historic buildings illustrate the history of agricultural infrastructure in the region, with all of the buildings except the combination barn dated to the 17th century. These historic buildings have been subject to alterations in the subsequent centuries. In consideration of their historic interest as illustrative of the history of agricultural infrastructure in the region but considering their fair to poor condition as a result of later changes and loss of original fabric, these historic buildings have been assessed as being of low value.

Illustration 9: View of Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (Asset 3006)



Illustration 10: View of Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (1) (Asset 3007)



Illustration 11: View of Lower Houses Farm, off Park House Lane, Wray with Botton (2) (Asset 3008)



- 63) Newton United Reformed Church, Newton in Bowland (Asset 3022) is a dissenters' chapel original built in 1696, much altered and enlarged and potentially rebuilt during the 19th century (Illustration 12). Any surviving original fabric from the chapel has the potential to contribute to studies regarding the buildings and spaces used by early dissenting congregations (Newman and McNeil, 2007). In consideration of its research potential but recognising the substantial later changes to the church this historic building has been assessed as being of low value.

Illustration 12: View of Newton United Reformed Church, Newton in Bowland (Asset 3022)



4.1.3 Historic Landscape Types

Historic Landscape Types of Very High, Medium or Unknown Value

- 64) There are no historic landscape types of very high, medium or unknown value within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Bowland Section.

Historic Landscape Types of High Value

- 65) Knowlmore Manor, Newton (formerly Hodder Bank) (HLT60) is a landscaped park dating to the early 19th century, originally belonging to the Peel family who occupied a house to the west called Hodder Bank, later rebuilt as Knowlmore Manor. The park is listed by Lancashire County Council as an unregistered historic designed landscape. The main wooded areas survive, although some of the original estate infrastructure such as bridges across the River Hodder are no longer extant, nevertheless, the Grade II Listed Giddy Bridge (NHLE 1318203) survives to the south of the south-west of the assessment area. This cultural heritage asset has the potential to contribute to research agendas regarding appraisals of non-designated designed landscapes across the region and the way in which estates contributed to the use of technology and innovation (Newman and McNeil, 2007). While recognising the loss of original infrastructure this historic landscape type has been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Landscape Types of Low Value

- 66) Four HLTs of low value have been identified within the assessment areas for the Proposed Bowland Section.
- 67) Ancient and Post Medieval Settlement (HLT7) comprises primarily rural settlement established before 1850. This type reflects the trend for rural settlements in the region to have been largely established by 1850, in contrast to urban areas which generally undergo later establishment and development.

Considering its historic interest as testament to past settlement patterns across the region, but recognising it is not rare, this HLT has been assessed as being of low value.

- 68) Ancient Enclosure (HLT8) is characterised by its irregular enclosure pattern with curvilinear field boundaries and meandering lanes or tracks between sites of dispersed settlement. This type dates to before c. AD1600 and is indicative of the system of Medieval ploughing then in use. As a common HLT but in consideration of its historic interest reflecting the agricultural landscape in the Medieval period this type has been assessed as being of low value.
- 69) Moorland (HLT9) is a primarily unenclosed landscape type, with large enclosures and fewer smaller enclosures of relatively recent date. This type reflects the historical practice of communal grazing of livestock on unimproved ground. Whilst this type provides information about historic agricultural practices, it is not rare and therefore it has been assessed as being of low value.
- 70) Post-Medieval Enclosure (HLT10) is enclosure often the result of piecemeal private enclosure in Lancashire, rather than the parliamentary enclosure that is more widespread in other regions, leading to an irregular field pattern. The field pattern may have been rearranged in some areas during the agricultural revolution of the 17th to early 19th centuries. This type reflects regional agricultural practices and land division. Considering its historic interest reflecting regional agricultural practices and land division HLTX has been assessed as being of low value.

4.1.4 Traffic Routes

- 71) There are a total of 74 historic buildings within 50 m of the Traffic Routes of which two are Grade II* Listed Buildings, 70 are Grade II Listed Buildings and there are two Conservation Areas.
- 72) The Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE ref: 1157613), a Grade II* Listed Building, has a west tower that dates to the 15th century, the remainder being heavily restored in 1876-1878 by R Norman Shaw. It is of squared rubble construction with stone dressings and a slate roof. It contains several stained glass windows by Heaton, Butler and Bayne and a stone cruciform carving in south aisle window that probably dates to the 13th century. In consideration of its historic interest as a fine example of a medieval church, its stained glass windows, its rarity and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 73) The Church of St Helen (NHLE ref: 1163679), a Grade II* Listed Building, dates to c. 1500 although its nave and chancel were rebuilt in 1894. It is of squared sandstone construction with a stone slate roof. The building comprises a west tower, nave with clerestory, lower chancel, north and south aisles with short transepts, and a south porch. The south side of the chancel contains a 17th century wall monument to Christopher Wilkinson. Its early 16th century octagonal sandstone font has a base with decorative motifs and a bowl with shields carved with the instruments of the Passion. In consideration of its historic interest as a medieval church, its rarity and its listed status the Church of St Helen has been assessed to be of high value.
- 74) The Stocks (NHLE ref: 1072160), a Grade II Listed Building, is of uncertain date. It is of sandstone and wooden construction and comprises 2 end piers that are square in plan with rounded tops that are grooved to take two wooden boards which have four holes. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of public punishment, rarity and listed status The Stocks has been assessed to be of high value.
- 75) The Three Milestones (NHLE ref: 1072161), a Grade II Listed Building, is a Public House that dates to the late 18th century. It is of slobbered rubble construction of two storeys and with a stone slate roof. The main part of its façade is two bays with end stacks and a central door. It contains a moulded shouldered fireplace with a moulded cornice mantel. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a late 18th century Public House, its rarity and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 76) West Bradford Bridge (NHLE ref: 1072162), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to c. 1800. It is of sandstone ashlar construction. It comprises a single segmental arch with furrowed band. It has a solid parapet with a rounded top that is ramped where it meets pilaster strips at the outer ends and in the centre. In

consideration of its historic interest as good example of a 19th century bridge and its listed status West Bradford Bridge has been assessed to be of high value.

- 77) The Alleys (NHLE ref: 1072356), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. It is of roughly dressed stone construction of two storeys with a slate roof. It has a modillion eaves cornice and has rusticated quoins. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a late 18th or early 19th century house, rarity and its listed status The Alleys has been assessed to be of high value.
- 78) The Wall West of Waddington Hall containing 2 Gateways and 2 pairs of Gate Piers with Gates (NHLE ref: 1163629), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to 1900. It is of sandstone rubble construction with ashlar details. It has a roughly embattled top. At the north end is a gateway with a moulded surround and segmental head. To the south is a pair of gate piers. Further south is a gateway with moulded surround and segmental head. Above the arch is an inscription: 'I WILL RAISE UP HIS RUINS AND I WILL BUILD IT AS IN THE DAYS OF OLD. 798. WADA DVX. 1900 JOHN WADDINGTON'. Above the inscription is a carved crest comprising an arm holding a spear and an axe. All the gateways and gate piers have wrought iron gates. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a boundary wall, its association with Waddington Hall (NHLE ref: 1362302) and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 79) The Post Office and House adjoining to South (NHLE ref: 1163638), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the late 18th century. It is of pebble dashed rubble construction and is three storeys with two bays and has a slate roof with end stacks. It has a paired central doorway with plain stone surrounds. In consideration of its historic interest as a late 18th century shop and house, its rarity and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 80) Thornbers (NHLE ref: 1163647), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the late 18th century. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. It is two storeys and has three bays. The windows have plain stone surrounds and square mullions. The door also has plain stone surrounds. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a late 18th century house, its rarity and its listed status Thornbers has been assessed to be of high value.
- 81) Waddington Hospital Gateway (NHLE ref: 1163649), a Grade II Listed Building, is assumed to date to 1700 but probably dates to the mid-to-late 18th century. It is of sandstone ashlar construction. The central doorway has chamfered rustication to the jambs and a flat lintel incised with false voussoirs and with a projecting false keystone. Above is a plaque with bolection moulded border: 'This Hospital was built and endow'd in the year 1700 by Robert Parker of Marley Hall in the County of York Second Son of Edward Parker of Browsholme Esq. for the Reception of poor Widows, To be chosen According to the Deed of Endowment'. The Hospital itself was rebuilt in the late 19th century. In consideration of its historic interest as an ornate hospital gateway, its rarity and its listed status Waddington Hospital Gateway has been assessed to be of high value.
- 82) The Tomb of Robert Parker in St Helen's Churchyard, approximately 1 Metre East of Chancel (NHLE ref: 1163690), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the 18th century. It comprises a sandstone Chest tomb. The sides have carved panels with moulded base and cornice. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of an 18th century funerary monument, its rarity and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 83) Lane Side (NHLE ref: 1163699), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the 18th century. It is of squared sandstone construction with a stone slate roof. It has a symmetrical composition of two storeys and two bays, with chamfered quoins. Its door has a surround of chamfered rustication, the lintel being carved with false voussoirs, projecting progressively towards the centre. Above is a cornice and above that a large plaque. The plaque has carved decoration and is inscribed: 'ITN 1752'. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a mid-18th century house, rarity and its listed status Lane Side has been assessed to be of high value.
- 84) Crown Inn Chambers and Numbers 3 to 7 (Odd) (NHLE ref: 1164312), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the 18th century. A former Public House it is rendered of two storeys with a slate roof. Nos 3 and 5 are three storey C18 rough cast cottages. No 7 has the same eaves level but is of two storeys only and

- has modillions at the eaves. In consideration of its historic interest as a former 18th century Public House and cottages, rarity and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 85) The School South West of Church of St Mary (NHLE ref: 1164570), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to 1845. It is of snecked sandstone rubble construction is single storey and has a roof with fish scale slates. In consideration of its historic interest as a 19th century educational establishment and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.
- 86) Lower West Clough Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1318111), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the late 18th century. It is of watershot limestone construction with sandstone dressings and slate roof. It has a symmetrical composition of two storeys and three bays. Its door is flanked by Tuscan pilasters supporting a moulded pediment. The windows are of three lights with square mullions and plain stone surrounds, except for the central 1st floor window which is of one light with plain stone surround. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of an 18th century farmhouse, its rarity and its listed status Lower West Clough Farmhouse has been assessed to be of high value.
- 87) St Mary's Well (NHLE ref: 1362227), a Grade II Listed Building, is of unknown date. It comprises a rectangular walled pool with outer stonework in coursed stone, and inner in uncoursed stone with stone-capping and has a flagged floor. Together with the wells in Wellgate and Parsons Lane was the only water supply for the town of Waddington until 1852. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of public water supply, comparative rarity and its listed status St Mary's Well has been assessed to be of high value.
- 88) Ivy Cottage (NHLE ref: 1362303), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to the early 18th century. It is of pebble dashed rubble construction is two storeys and two bays and has a stone slate roof. The door has a stone surround with ovolo moulding. It has an open stone porch with monolithic sides and a moulded segmental head carried on moulded brackets. In consideration of its historic interest as an early 18th century cottage, its rarity and its listed status Ivy Cottage has been assessed to be of high value.
- 89) Waddington Bridge (NHLE ref: 1362304), a Grade II Listed Building, probably dates to the early 19th century. It is of sandstone ashlar construction. It comprises a single segmental arch with string and solid parapet with weathered coping. At the eastern end the parapets terminate with round piers. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of 19th century transport infrastructure and its listed status Waddington Bridge has been assessed to be of high value.
- 90) Oaks Bar (NHLE ref: 1362342), a Grade II Listed Building, is a Toll House that dates to the early-to-mid 19th century. It is single storey of squared sandstone construction with a slate roof. The windows have plain stone surrounds with round heads. The door has plain stone surrounds. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of 19th century transport infrastructure and its listed status Oaks Bar has been assessed to be of high value.
- 91) Waddington War Memorial (NHLE ref: 1431780), a Grade II Listed Building, dates to 1919. It is an intricately carved wheel-headed cross and commemorates the dead of WWI and WWII. In consideration of its historic interest as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the 20th century and its listed status Waddington War Memorial has been assessed to be of high value.
- 92) Of the remaining 54 historic buildings, a total of 33, all Grade II Listed Buildings, are associated with domestic settlement of which 14 date to the 17th century.
- 93) Of these five are Cottages. Bridge Inn Cottage (NHLE ref: 1164901) dates to 1642 and has been altered. It is of sandstone rubble construction and is of two storeys with a slate roof. Its door has a moulded surround with a triangular head the lintel is inscribed 'CN 1642'. Walnut Cottage (NHLE ref: 1071565) dates to 1673. It is of sandstone rubble construction of two storeys with a slate roof. Its front wall was rebuilt probably in the late 19th century. Its door has a re-set chamfered stone surround and shaped lintel bearing the inscription 'RMM 1673'. Dale End Cottage (NHLE ref: 1165432) dates to 1691 and comprises a row of houses that was originally a house and farm buildings. It is of sandstone rubble construction of two storeys and has a tile roof. Its door has a moulded surround with a shaped lintel inscribed '1691 IS'. The Old Post Cottage (NHLE ref: 1362475) dates to 1692. It is of pebble dashed rubble construction of two storeys with a slate roof. Its door has a chamfered surround with a

battlemented lintel that is inscribed 'IWM 1692'. It is currently in use as a tearoom. Hope Cottage (NHLE ref: 1362606) dates to the late 17th century and has been altered. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with a slate roof. The rear has a stair outshot of slight projection. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 17th century cottages, their rarity and listed status but also recognising the loss of original fabric that has occurred in the intervening years these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 94) Five are houses. 71 and 72, Main Street (NHLE ref: 1071562) comprises two houses. Number 72 dates to 1694 with 20th century alterations. It is of two storey and attic sandstone rubble construction with stone slate roof. It is of three bays and has rebated and chamfered windows and its door has a moulded surround and a lintel inscribed 'TWM 1694'. Number 71 adjoins at the left and dates to 1704 with 20th century alterations and is included for group value only. Above Beck and Barn adjoining to West (NHLE ref: 1071586) dates to the 17th century with later alterations and later barn. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with stone slate roof. It has a wide single storey gabled porch. The barn's entrance has a segmental arch with tooling of an early 19th century type. Roeburnside (NHLE ref: 1071568) dates to the late 17th century with later alterations. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with a tile roof. It has windows with plain reveals and the door also has plain reveals. 73 Main Street (NHLE ref: 1165265) also dates to the late 17th century with later alterations. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with a slate roof. Its door has chamfered surrounds with a battlemented lintel. Waddington Hall (NHLE ref: 1362302) possibly dates to the early 17th century but was rebuilt c. 1900. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. It is H-shaped in plan. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 17th century houses, rarity and their listed status but also in recognition of the loss of original fabric that will have occurred during alterations they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 95) Four are farmhouses. Home Farm Cottage Home Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1165280) comprises two houses dating to 1686 altered with mid-18th century additions. They are of two storey rendered rubble construction with a tile roof. Home Farmhouse has three bays the central of which contains the door that has a moulded surround with a battlemented lintel inscribed 'GSA 1686'. Home Farm Cottage has two bays and its door has rendered reveals. Barn North of Hoskin's Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1362605) comprises a left-hand part that was originally a house dating to the mid-17th century with the remainder probably dating to the later-18th century. It is of two storeys sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. The left-hand part of its façade collapsed c. 1980 and was rebuilt without windows. There is a blocked doorway with moulded surround, triangular head and lintel inscribed '165? I:RW'. Beck Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1317478) probably dates to the mid-17th century and has been altered. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. The door has plain reveals. Crow Trees Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1318160) dates to the late 17th century with later alterations. It is of pebble dashed rubble construction with a steep slate roof. Its door has a plain stone surround with moulded imposts and cornice. It has a stone gutter, gable copings and end stacks. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 17th century farmhouses, their rarity and listed status but also recognising the loss of original fabric that has occurred in the intervening years these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 96) Thirteen date to the 18th century. Of these five are houses (NHLE ref: 1071561, 1165302, 1165446, 1362546 and 1362604), four are cottages (NHLE ref: 1071564, 1071566, 1071646 and 1071784), two are farmhouses (NHLE ref: 1071574 and 1165157) and two are houses and associated barns (NHLE ref: 1317444 and 1362477). In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of their types and their listed status but also recognising their lack of rarity they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 97) Nine date to the 19th century and comprise five houses (NHLE ref: 1071558, 1165333, 1317334, 1362601 and 1362602), a farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1071588), a vicarage (NHLE ref: 1071569), a rectory (NHLE ref: 1317696) and a lodge (NHLE ref: 1164502). In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of their types and their listed status but also recognising their lack of rarity they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 98) Six historic buildings are associated with commerce. Three of these are Inns. Tatham Bridge Inn (NHLE ref: 1071581) dates to 1744. It is of two storey scored render construction with a stone slate roof. Its

door has a plain stone surround with a flagstone forming a hood above which is a plaque inscribed 'WCA 1744'. New Inn (NHLE ref: 1071559) dates to 1775. It is of two storey watershot sandstone construction with a slate roof. Its door has a plain stone surround and a hood on brackets above which is a plaque inscribed 'F. C. SMITH 1775'. The Punch Bowl Inn (NHLE ref: 1131621) dates to the early 18th century with 19th and 20th century alterations. It is of two storey squared rubble construction with painted stone dressings and a slate roof. The Post Office and House adjoining to South East (NHLE ref: 1071567) dates to 1746 with later alterations. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with slate roof. The Post Office part is two bays with flush chamfered mullioned windows. Holme View (NHLE ref: 1362603) dates to 1656 with later alterations. It is of two storey sandstone rubble construction with tile roof. Its door has a chamfered surround with a battlemented lintel inscribed '1656 RP'. Fish Stones (NHLE ref: 1071783) comprise a set of stone steps of unknown date said to have been used for the display and sale of fish. They are semi-circular in plan and there are three steps with flagged tops and rubble bases. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of their types and their listed status but also recognising that they are well understood types or unknown date these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 99) Four historic buildings are associated with communication. Of these three are bridges. Wennington Bridge (NHLE ref: 1071645) dates to the early 19th century. It is of furrowed sandstone ashlar construction with rock-faced abutments. It comprises three segmental arches the central one is wider and it has rounded cutwaters. It has a solid parapet with coping. The soffits of the arches have masons' marks. Church Bridge (NHLE ref: 1131620) probably dates to the mid-18th century with later mid to late 19th century alterations. It is of squared rubble construction with ashlar voussoirs and is two span. It has an angular cutwater on the downstream side. Wray Bridge (NHLE ref: 1165326) dates to c. 1800 with parapets that were renewed after a flood in 1967. It is of sandstone ashlar construction and comprises a single segmental arch flanked by attached piers. The Pound on North-East side of Wennington Bridge (NHLE ref: 1165281) dates to the 19th century. It comprises a sandstone rubble wall with weathered coping built against the bridge abutment forming a quadrilateral in plan with a gate on the northern side. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 19th century communication infrastructure and their listed status but also recognising they are well known types and are not rare they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 100) Three historic buildings are associated with agriculture and are barns. Birks Holm Barn (NHLE ref: 1165062) dates to 1691. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a roof of both slate and stone slate. It has two doors both of which have chamfered surrounds and one of which has a shaped lintel inscribed '1691 WET'. The Barn to Right of Punch Bowl Inn (NHLE ref: 1131622) dates to 1708. It is of limewashed rubble construction with stone dressings and stone slate roof. The Barn North East of Park House Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1317455) dates to the late 18th century. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a tile roof. Its right hand gable has a re-set doorway with moulded surround and a lintel inscribed '1683 GBI' above which is a sandstone sundial plaque whose moulded surrounds has flanking pilasters and is inscribed 'G? 1777'. In consideration of their historic interest as surviving examples of 17th and 18th century barns and their listed status but also recognising they are not rare they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 101) Two historic buildings are associated with religious practice. The Friends Meeting House (NHLE ref: 1071560) dates to the late-17th century. A former Quaker meeting house, it is now in use as a Methodist church hall. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. Its interior retains no original features. The Church of St Chad (NHLE ref: 1071678) dates to 1815 although it was heavily restored in 1904 and incorporates remains dating to the 13th century and AD 1602. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a slate roof. It comprises an undivided nave and chancel under a continuous roof and a north aisle, north porch and vestry added in 1904. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 17th and 18th century religious buildings and their listed status but also recognising the loss of original fabric in both buildings they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 102) One historic building is associated with civic administration. The Boundary Stone (NHLE ref: 1362565) dates to the early 19th century. It is of sandstone and is roughly rectangular in form with a flat top. Its face is inscribed 'H L' possibly the 'Hundred of Lonsdale'. In consideration of its historic interest as a 19th

century boundary stone and its listed status but also recognising it is not rare it has been assessed to be of medium value.

- 103) Wray Conservation Area was designated in 1973. Wray is a rural village and, from the edges of the conservation area, there are good views looking out to the landscape beyond. Of particular note are the views from Hornby Road north westward to the elevated site of Hornby Castle. From the ends of Wennington Road and School Lane, in the conservation area, there are similar views across open countryside, confirming the village's rural location. From a highpoint along The Spout, there are good views looking back (east) over the rooftops of the village. A similar view can be gained from the top of School Lane (outside the conservation area). Internal views are restricted to oblique views across and along the streets, with occasional glimpses of backland building or countryside between houses and at road junctions. Wray House attractively closes the view northwards along Main Street, its formal Georgian frontage slightly at odds with the otherwise modest vernacular architecture of the rest of the village. Waddington Conservation Area was designated in 1974. Unlike most of its neighbours, Waddington does not have extensive views of the surrounding hills and fells. Instead the village looks in upon itself, being set within the banks of the narrow valley cut by the Waddington Brook. Waddington is primarily a residential village, but with several thriving businesses, consisting of three pubs serving food, a cafe located in the Assembly Rooms, a bed and breakfast establishment in Regent Street, a Post Office and village store, and an architectural practice (at West End Lodge). In addition, there is a working dairy and beef farm within the conservation area at Carter Fold Farm. In consideration of their designations Wray Conservation Area and Waddington Conservation Area have been assessed to be of medium value.

4.1.5 Map Regression

- 104) The first edition 1885-1900 Ordnance Survey map records few field boundaries within both the Lower Houses Compound and the Newton-in-Bowland Compound areas. Within the Lower Houses Compound Area only the north-east to south-west field boundaries north and south of the compound area are depicted. The area of the Newton-in-Bowland compound only depicts field boundaries that are marked by a stream or dyke, with boundaries depicted leading to the River Hodder. The quarry (Asset 3019) to the east of the Newton-in-Bowland Compound area is depicted and annotated 'Quarry'. The map also depicts a number of footpaths, tracks and roads around the area of the Lower Houses compound that are no longer extant.
- 105) The Ordnance Survey 1888-1913 map depicts two additional curved field boundaries within the centre field and westernmost field of the area proposed for the Lower Houses Compound. The field boundaries depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1888-1913 map for the area of the Newton-in-Bowland Compound match those that are extant, although the quarry (Asset 3019) is not annotated and is only marked by hachures.
- 106) The 1937-1961 Ordnance Survey map depicts the route of the original Haweswater aqueduct with a dashed line, annotated 'Hodder Aqueduct' running broadly east-west, north of the River Hodder and south of the unnamed road running west from the village of Newton. No change is depicted in the area of the Lower Houses Compound.
- 107) The 1949-1969 Ordnance Survey map depicts the field boundaries in the same layout as on earlier Ordnance Survey maps in the area of the Lower Houses Compound, however, the route of the Haweswater aqueduct is depicted in a broadly north-south alignment from the westernmost field proposed for the compound. The aqueduct is annotated as 'Aqueduct (under construction)'. The aqueduct is also shown on this map in the area of the Newton-in-Bowland Compound, annotated as 'Hodder Aqueduct (Fylde Wr [sic] Board).

5. References

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Cartographic

Lower Houses Compound

- Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile, Sheet 59 – Lancaster, Published 1898
- Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Lancashire XXXII, Published 1895
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Lancashire XXXII, Published 1895
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Lancashire XXXII.2, Published 1913
- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, 34/66 - A, Published 1948
- Ordnance Survey 1:10560, SD66NW – A, Published 1956

Newton in Bowland Compound

- Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile, Sheet 68 – Clitheroe, Published 1898
- Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXIV.NE, Published 1910
- Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXV.NW, Published 1910
- Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXIV.SE, Published 1911
- Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXV.SW, Published 1910
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXV.9, Published 1908
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXV.5, Published 1908
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXIV.12, Published 1908
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXIV.8, Published 1908
- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, 34/65 - A, Published 1948
- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, SD65 - C, Published 1955
- Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD65SE – A, Published 1956
- Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Lancashire LXXI.16, Published 1911
- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, SD72 - B, Published 1954
- Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, SD82 - B, Published 1954
- Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD72SE – A, Published 1965
- Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD82SW – A, Published 1968