



**Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Marl Hill
Section**

Environmental Statement

Volume 4

Appendix 10.1: Desk Based Survey

June 2021



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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 on behalf of United Utilities. Its purpose is to support Chapter 10 (Cultural Heritage) of the Environmental Statement (ES Report) for the Haweswater Aqueduct Resilience Programme - Proposed Marl Hill 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 Ribble Valley Core Strategy

Key Statement EN5: Heritage Assets

11) 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

12) 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

13) 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

14) 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.'*

2.3.2 Forest of Bowland AONB Management Plan 2019 – 2024

Objective 1.3 – Historic Environment

- 15) 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

- 16) 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 of the Bonstone and Bradupp Compounds undertaken during March and April 2021 respectively
 - National Library of Scotland for digital mapping.

3.2 Assessment Areas

- 17) 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 264 designated assets comprising 255 listed buildings, seven scheduled monuments and two registered parks and gardens 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)

- 18) 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: 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 HA 208/07 as presented in Tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of HA 208/07.

Table 10.1: Criteria to assess the value of archaeological remains, historic buildings & historic landscape types

Value	Criteria
Archaeological Remains	
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

Value	Criteria
Unknown	The importance of the site has not been ascertained.
Historic Buildings	
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	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	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	'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	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.
Historic Landscape Types	
Very High	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	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	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	Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

4. Baseline Conditions

4.1 Summary

- 19) From the sources identified above, a total of 36 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Marl Hill Section. Of these two are archaeological remains, 29 are historic buildings and there are five HLTs as summarised in the Total column of Table 10.2. Further information on each cultural heritage asset is detailed in the accompanying gazetteer (see Chapter 10 - Appendix 2) and these are shown on Figures RVBC-MH-FIG-010-001 and RVBC-MH-FIG-010-002.

Table 10.2: Summary of Cultural Heritage Asset Values within the Proposed Marl Hill Section Assessment Areas

Sub-topic	Unknown	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Total
Archaeological Remains	1	0	0	0	1 (1 x Scheduled Monument)	0	2
Historic Buildings	0	1	3	6 (5 x Grade II Listed Buildings, 1 x Conservation Area)	20 (1 X Grade II* Listed Building, 19 X Grade II Listed Buildings)	0	30
Historic Landscape Types	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total	1	1	8	6	21	0	37

4.1.1 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological Remains of Very High, Medium, Low and Negligible Value

- 20) There are no archaeological remains of very high, medium, low or negligible value within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Marl Hill Section.

Archaeological Remains of High Value

- 21) One archaeological remains of high value has been identified within the ZTV for the Proposed Marl Hill Section, Ashnott Lead Mine and Lime Kiln (Asset 4005) a Scheduled Monument.
- 22) Asset 4005 comprises the buried remains and upstanding earthworks of Ashnott Lead Mine and the upstanding remains of a lime kiln. The date when mining first started at Ashnott is unknown, however, there is documentary evidence indicating that mining operations were underway in the late 13th and late 16th centuries and also in the 18th and 19th centuries. A lease dated 1538 includes the rights to a lead mine at Ashnott and an estate map of 1591 depicts a mine in the parish of Slaidburn. The surface workings comprise a complex pattern of roughly-capped or infilled shafts, open cuts, adits, spoil heaps and dressing floors that extend over an area of c. 2.8ha. The underground workings are on four horizons the lower of which still contained in 1961 the wooden rails of a tramway. In consideration of its potential contribution to research agendas with regards to the technology of Medieval lead mining that is currently poorly understood (Newman and Newman, 2007), its rarity as an example in north west England of a multi-period lead mine and its designation this cultural heritage asset has been assessed to be of high value.

Archaeological Remains of Unknown Value

- 23) One site of archaeological remains of unknown value has been identified within the Proposed Marl Hill Section.
- 24) North of Brown Banks Wood (Asset 4003) is a square earthwork mound of unknown date and function identified from aerial photography. Considering this cultural heritage asset has not been subject to archaeological investigation and therefore, its unknown date and function, this cultural heritage asset is currently being assessed to be of unknown value.

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 25) The potential for unknown archaeological remains within the assessment areas has been assessed to be low. This is in consideration of the largely rural and undeveloped nature of the assessment area but also recognising the paucity of known archaeological remains within the assessment areas.

4.1.2 Historic Buildings

Historic Buildings of Very High Value

- 26) There are no historic buildings of very high value within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Marl Hill Section.

Historic Buildings of High Value

- 27) There is one historic building of high value within the ZTV. Braddup House and Farm Building adjoining to the West (Asset 4009), a Grade II Listed Building, is a house that dates to 1787. It is of squared coursed sandstone construction with a slate roof. It is double-pile in plan with end stacks and comprises two storeys and three bays. The adjoining farm building is of one bay and has a ground floor window. In consideration of its historic interest as an 18th century house and farm building, its rarity and its listed status this historic building has been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Buildings of Medium Value

- 28) There are six historic buildings of medium value within the assessment areas or ZTV for the Proposed Marl Hill Section five of which are Grade II Listed Buildings and one is a Conservation Area.
- 29) Of these four (Assets 4000, 4007, NHLE ref: 1318160 and NHLE ref: 1362302) are associated with domestic settlement. Foulscals (Asset 4000), identified within the ZTV, is an early 17th century house. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof and is three unit in plan. It is of two storeys with later alterations. In consideration of its historic interest as an early 17th century house, its rarity but recognising its later alterations and its listed status this historic house has been assessed to be of medium value. Thornbers (Asset 4007) is a cruck-framed longhouse of likely 16th or early 17th century date. It comprises two storeys and three bays. It was clad in stone in the late 17th century and re-fenestrated in the late 18th/early 19th century. It has attached early to mid-19th century outbuildings that have been converted to domestic use. In consideration of its historic interest as a cruck-framed longhouse, its rarity and its listed status but also recognising the loss of original fabric in the intervening years this historic building has been assessed to be of medium value. Crow Trees Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1318160) dates to the late 17th century with subsequent alterations. It is of pebble dashed rubble construction with a steep slate roof. It comprises three storeys and is three bay in plan. In consideration of its historic interest as a late 17th century house, its rarity but also recognising its later alterations and its listed status this historic house has been assessed to be of medium value. Waddington Hall (NHLE ref: 1362303) possibly originally dates to the early 17th century and was rebuilt c. 1900. It is of sandstone rubble construction with a stone slate roof. The rear of the hall contains a wooden doorway with an ogee head that probably dates to the 17th century. In consideration of its historic interest as a possible early 17th century house but also recognising the loss of original fabric that will have occurred during its rebuilding and its listed status Waddington Hall has been assessed to be of medium value.

- 30) Farm Building, approximately 150 m South of Farmhouse, Storth (Asset 4002) is a sandstone farm building thought to date to the early 18th century. The building may have been built as stables for the large house named Storth that has now been demolished. The building survives in fair condition, retaining its original form and roof. However, several windows have been blocked up and the fabric of the building is decaying. Considering the condition of the farm building, the loss of its group association with Storth and its listed status, this historic building has also been assessed as being of medium value.
- 31) 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 its designation Waddington Conservation Area has been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Buildings of Low Value

- 32) There are three historic buildings of low value within the assessment areas for the Proposed Marl Hill Section all of which are undesignated.
- 33) Gibbs, Easington Road, Newton-in-Bowland (Asset 4001) is a stone constructed laithe house and combination barn thought to date to the late 18th or early 19th century as it is depicted on the first edition 1850 Ordnance Survey map. There is a workshop attached to the barn that is thought to have been a saw mill and it includes a metal shaft through to the barn which may have been used to power agricultural machinery. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of the vernacular architecture of the region and its good preservation but recognising it is not rare, it has been assessed as being of low value.
- 34) Higher Underhand, B6478, Newton in Bowland (Asset 4004) is a lime kiln shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850 and is annotated as 'old limekiln' on the second edition of 1908. The kiln provides evidence that lime calcining was undertaken in the 19th century in the area. In consideration of its historic interest as evidence of Post Medieval agricultural practice but given its poor condition and its lack of rarity this historic building has been assessed as being of low value.
- 35) Slaidburn Road, north of Thornbers, Waddington (Asset 4006) is a socket stone no longer in its original location (see Illustration 1 below). It now forms part of an ornate trio of drinking troughs and serves as a receptacle for a water spring. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a socket stone but also recognising that it is no longer in situ it has been assessed to be of low value.



Illustration 1: View of Socket Stone, Slaidburn Road, north of Thornbers, Waddington (Asset 4006)

Historic Buildings of Negligible Value

- 36) Burbles Hill, Bashall Eaves (Asset 4008) is a Post Medieval farmstead shown on the six-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1914 (see Illustration 2 below). Aerial imagery (© Google Maps, 2020) shows the farm house survives to its wall head and that no internal divisions survive. In consideration of the poor condition of the farmstead it has been assessed as being of negligible value.



Illustration 2: View of Burbles Hill, Bashall Eaves (Asset 4008)

4.1.3 Historic Landscape Types

Historic Landscape Types of Very High, High, Medium, Negligible or Unknown Value

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

Historic Landscape Types of Low Value

- 38) Five HLTs of low value have been identified within the assessment areas for the Proposed Marl Hill Section.
- 39) 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 type 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.
- 40) 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.
- 41) 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.
- 42) Ancient and Post Medieval Wood (HLT11) comprises larger areas of Ancient Woodland identified by Natural England as well as plantations noted on the OS First Edition 1850 map, some in association with

parkland. As a common landscape type but reflecting its historic interest as evidence of woodland that was intensively managed for the long-term production of timber to supply rural crafts and industries or as recreational areas associated with parkland it has been assessed to be of low value.

- 43) Reverted Moorland (HLT12) is a landscape type that has previously been enclosed but has reverted to moorland vegetation. The areas are often drystone walled and formed a short-lived farm intake between the 17th and 19th centuries, however, place name evidence suggests that some intakes may date to the Medieval period or earlier. Considering its historic interest reflecting Medieval and Post Medieval agricultural practice this type has been assessed to be of low value.

4.1.4 Traffic Routes

- 44) There are a total of 22 historic buildings within 50m of the traffic routes of which one is a Grade II* Listed Building, 20 are Grade II Listed Buildings and one is a Conservation Area.
- 45) The Church of St Helen (NHLE ref: 1163679), a Grade II* Listed Building, dates to c. 1500 with the Nave and Chancel rebuilt in 1894. It is of squared sandstone construction with a slate roof. It has a three stage west tower that has angle buttresses, an embattled parapet with string course, gargoyles and corner pinnacles. It contains an early 16th century sandstone font with a decorated base and bowl with shields carved with the instruments of the passion. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a Medieval church and its listed status the Church of St Helen has been assessed to be of high value.
- 46) Of the 20 remaining historic buildings all of which are Grade II Listed, eight are associated with domestic settlement.
- 47) Two of these date to the 17th century. 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 late roof. Its door has a plain stone surround with moulded impost and cornice. 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 rare examples of 17th century domestic dwellings and their listed status but also in recognition of the loss of original fabric that has occurred in the intervening years these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 48) Four of these date to the 18th century. Thornbers (Asset 4007) is described in paragraph 29 above. Laneside (NHLE ref: 1163699) dates to 1752. It is of squared sandstone construction with a stone slate roof. Its door has a surround of chamfered rustication the lintel is carved with false voussoirs that project progressively towards the centre. Above is a cornice and large plaque. The plaque is inscribed 'ITN 1752'. Lower West Clough Farmhouse (NHLE ref: 1318111) dates to late 18th century. It is of watershot limestone construction with sandstone dressings and a stone slate roof. Its door is flanked by Tuscan pilasters supporting a moulded pediment. Ivy Cottage (NHLE ref: 1362303) dates to the early 18th century. It is of pebble dashed rubble construction with a stone slate roof. It has an open stone porch with monolithic sides and has a moulded segmented head carried on moulded brackets. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 18th century domestic dwellings and their listed status these historic buildings have been assessed to be of high value.
- 49) Two domestic dwellings date to the 19th century. The Alleys (NHLE ref: 1072356) dates to the early 19th century. It is of two storey roughly dressed stone construction with a slate roof. It has a central doorway with a pediment on pilasters and semi-circular fanlight with radiating bars. Oaks Bar (NHLE ref: 1362342) dates to the early to mid-19th century and is a former Toll House. It is of single storey squared sandstone construction with a slate roof. Its windows have plain stone surrounds with round heads. Its door has a plain stone surround. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 19th century domestic dwellings and their listed status they have been assessed to be of high value.
- 50) Three historic buildings are associated with commerce. Two of these are Public Houses. The Three Milestones (NHLE ref: 1072161) dates to the late 18th century. It is of two storey slobbered rubble construction with a stone slate roof. Its windows are tripartite with plain stone surrounds and square mullions. The door also has plain stone surround. The Crown Inn Chambers and Numbers 3 to 7 (Odd) (NHLE ref: 1164312) also dates to the 18th century. The former Public House is of two storeys and is

rendered with stone rusticated quoins and a slate roof. Numbers 3 and 5 are three storey rough cast cottages and No.7 is of two storeys. The Post Office and House adjoining to South (NHLE ref: 1163638) dates to the late 18th century. It is of two storey pebbled dashed rubble construction with a slate roof. The Post Office has a large shop window at the first floor. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of historic buildings associated with commerce and their listed status they have been assessed to be of high value.

- 51) Two historic buildings are associated with communication and both are bridges. West Bradford Bridge (NHLE ref: 1072162) dates to c. 1800. It is of sandstone ashlar construction and comprises a single segmented arch with furrowed band. Its solid parapet has a rounded top. Waddington Bridge (NHLE ref: 1362304) dates to the early 19th century. It too is of sandstone ashlar construction. It comprises a single segmental arch with string and has a solid parapet with weathered cooping. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of 19th century bridges and their listed status they have been assessed to be of high value.
- 52) Two historic buildings are associated with commemoration. The Tomb of Robert Parker in St Helen's Churchyard, approximately 1 metre east of chancel (NHLE ref: 1163690) dates to 1718. It is a Chest tomb of sandstone construction. Its sides have carved panels with moulded base and cornice. Waddington War Memorial (NHLE ref: 1431780) dates to 1919. The memorial comprises a large stone Celtic cross c. 1.8m tall decorated with intricate carved interlace patterns. It is inscribed with the names of the local fallen from both World Wars. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of commemorative monuments and their listed status they have been assessed to be of high value.
- 53) Two historic buildings are associated with boundaries. The Wall West of Waddington Hall containing 2 Gateways and 2 pairs of Gate Piers with Gates (NHLE ref: 1163629) date to 1900. It is of sandstone rubble construction with ashlar details and has a roughly embattled top. Waddington Hospital Gateway (NHLE ref: 1163649) is assumed to date to 1700 but is probably of mid to late 18th century date. It is of sandstone ashlar construction and has a moulded open pediment that is supported on projection quoins. In consideration of their historic interest as good examples of decorated boundaries and their listed status they have been assessed to be of high value.
- 54) One historic building is associated with education. The School South West of Church of St Mary (NHLE ref: 1164570) dates to 1845. It is of single storey snecked sandstone rubble construction with a roof of fishscale slates. The windows are double chamfered and its gables are copped with kneelers and apex crosses. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of a 19th century school and its listed status it has been assessed to be of high value.
- 55) One historic building is associated with public water supply. Saint Mary's Well (NHLE ref; 1362227) is undated but was built prior to the mid-19th century. It comprises a rectangular walled pool with outer coursed stonework and inner in uncoursed stone with stone capping and a flagged floor. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of public water supply prior to piped provision and its listed status Saint Mary's Well has been assessed to be of high value.
- 56) Finally one historic building is associated with punishment. The Stocks (NHLE ref: 1072160) is of unknown date and is of sandstone and wood construction. The end piers are of square plan with rounded tops and are grooved to take two boards with four holes. In consideration of its historic interest as a good example of public punishment and its listed status it has been assessed to be of high value.
- 57) Waddington Conservation Area is described in Paragraph 31.

4.1.5 Map Regression

- 58) The 1885-1900 Ordnance Survey Map for the Bonstone Compound area depicts the existing track leading towards two plantations and a group of three unnamed buildings. The track and plantations are extant. However, the three unnamed buildings have now been replaced by one larger structure. Field boundaries are not depicted, however, one NE-SW orientated existing field boundary is depicted as a footpath on the map.
- 59) The Ordnance Survey 1885-1900 map shows fewer field boundaries within the Braddup Compound area than are currently extant. The track that currently leads westward from the B6478 does not appear on

the map, however, the buildings on the opposite side of the B6478, labelled Booker's are shown. To the north of the proposed compound area a building is shown that corresponds with Thornbers (Asset 4007), although it is not named. A second unnamed building is shown the south-west of Thornbers, but it no longer appears to be extant. The T-plan plantation to the north of the existing track is shown. Further west, the woodland that currently bisects the trackway is shown, although it appears smaller than it currently stands, with a path or route marked through it on the 19th century map. A barn or field shelter is shown to the west of the wood, in an area where several streams run broadly southwards, downslope. The field shelter is likely to be associated with the farm to the north-west called Burbles Hill. The farm lies beyond the area for the proposed compound and no longer has any standing structures.

- 60) The 1888-1913 Ordnance Survey maps shows Thornbers and Booker's, both labelled. The field boundaries match those that are extant, and the T-shaped plantation is named T Plantation. A section of Freeholds lane is depicted running north-south between the extant Freeholds Lane and Cross Lane, which is also labelled. The north-south section of the lane is no longer extant; however its route is followed by a field boundary. The path through the woodland is named Whinny Lane and the field shelter to the west of the woodland is shown. Similar to earlier Ordnance Survey maps, Burbles Hill (Asset 4008) lies to the north-west of the field shelter.
- 61) The 1892-1914 Ordnance Survey map shows no change to the Bonstone Compound Area and no changes are recorded for the Braddup Compound Area.
- 62) The 1931-1961 Ordnance Survey map is the first map to show the existing trackway at the Braddup Compound area, that runs parallel to Freeholds Lane and Cross Lane. The trackway on the map does not extend as far west as the woodland as it does currently, however it is indicated as running as far as the north-south section of Freeholds Lane, the part of Freeholds Lane now represented by a field boundary.
- 63) The 1937-1961 Ordnance Survey Map depicts the same field boundaries as previous map editions for the Braddup Compound area, however, the east end of the track, meeting the current Slaidburn Road B6478 is annotated as 'Blue Gates' the name does not appear to be tied to a specific feature. The area proposed for the Braddup compound records an unnamed building within the compound area, the building is not depicted on earlier map editions or on modern mapping.
- 64) The 1949-1969 Ordnance Survey map only shows one change from earlier editions for the Braddup Compound area, a building west of the Whinny Lane woodland, on the perimeter of the proposed compound area. The building is no longer extant.

5. References

Newman, C. and Newman, R. (2007). *The Medieval Period Research Agenda in An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region*

Cartographic

Bonstone Compound

Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile, Sheet 68 – Clitheroe, Published 1898

Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXV.SW, Published 1910

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Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXV.13, Published 1908

Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, SD64 - B, Published 1954

Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, SD74 - B, Published 1954

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD64NE – A, Published 1956

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD74NW – A, Published 1955

Braddup Compound

Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile, Sheet 68 – Clitheroe, Published 1898

Ordnance Survey, Six-inch to the mile, Lancashire XLVII.NW, Published 1914

Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXXXII.5, Published 1908

Ordnance Survey, 25 inch to the mile, Yorkshire CLXXXII.6, Published 1908

Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, SD74 - B, Published 1954

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD74NW – A, Published 1955

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000, SD74SW – A, Published 1955