

TECHNICAL APPENDIX A9.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



TECHNICAL APPENDIX 9.1

Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: 25

Gorpley Wind Farm

Kelda Water Services

Prepared By:

Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd
2F Swinegate Court East
3 Swinegate
York
YO1 8AJ

T. 01904 715 470
F. 01904 655 831

E. info@arcusrenewables.co.uk
W. www.arcusrenewables.co.uk

June 2012

Prepared by: J. Barnes	Reviewed by: H. Kwiatkowski	Approved by: M. Turner
------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------

DATA ENTRY FORM

Project Information			
Project title		Gorpley Wind Farm	
Description		An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd on behalf of Kelda Water of land near Gorpley Reservoir, Todmorden, West Yorkshire. The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment is to inform the Planning Authority for a proposed wind farm development, for which a planning application is to be submitted in 2012. The data collection exercise has identified a total of 65 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the development site. Of these 65 features 27 are situated within the archaeological core study area. Of the features which fall within the wider study area there are 22 Listed Buildings. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the wider study area. The review of the data collected and the current site conditions indicates that the archaeological core study area has low-moderate potential for further significant archaeological remains. It is likely that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon significant, previously undiscovered archaeological remains. For this reason it would be necessary to ensure that a full investigation of the Development footprint is undertaken, including consideration of each specific turbine and associated infrastructure location prior to construction.	
Report Type		Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Project start date	23/01/2012	Project end date	XX/03/2012
Contractor name		Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd	
Client		Kelda Water Services	
Site location information			
Council		Calderdale, West Yorkshire	
Parish		Todmorden	
Area		2.07 km ²	
Grid references		SD 90518 22607	
Project bibliography			
Type of publication		An unpublished document/manuscript	
Title		An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at the proposed Gorpley Wind Farm Development	
Author	J.Barnes	Date	March 2012

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd on behalf of Kelda Water of land near Gorpley Reservoir, Todmorden, West Yorkshire. The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment is to inform the Planning Authority for a proposed wind farm development, for which a planning application is to be submitted in 2012. The archaeological core study area is the development site, the boundary of which was defined by the scoping report issued in January 2012.

The archaeological core study area is located within the Calderdale district of West Yorkshire; however it is bordered by both Lancashire and Greater Manchester Counties. Through the centre of the archaeological core study area is Howroyd Clough which feeds into Gorpley Reservoir. To the north of Howroyd Clough the land is agricultural in nature largely covered by improved pasture. To the south of Howroyd Clough the character of the landscape changes to open moorland. To the very south of the archaeological core study area are V-shape cuts in the hillside, on current OS mapping this area is labelled as 'Wreck beds'. There are some areas of peat and evidence of mining situated across the archaeological core study area.

The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) does not hold any records of previous archaeological investigations which fall within the archaeological core or wider study areas. However it does record that the Central Pennines region currently falls into a research area for a PhD study looking at the aspects of Mesolithic lithic tool use and landscape.

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 65 features within the 1 km wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the development site. Of these 65 features 27 are situated within the archaeological core study area. Of the features which fall within the wider study area there are 22 Listed Buildings. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the wider study area.

The review of the data collected and the current site conditions indicates that the archaeological core study area has low-moderate potential for further archaeological remains.

It is likely that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon significant, previously undiscovered archaeological remains. For this reason it would be necessary to ensure that an investigation of the Development footprint is undertaken, including consideration of each specific turbine and associated infrastructure location prior to construction.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DATA ENTRY FORM	I
SUMMARY.....	II
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Development	1
1.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance.....	1
1.2.1 Legislation.....	1
1.2.2 Policy.....	1
1.2.3 Relevant Guidance	2
2 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES	2
2.1 Aims.....	2
2.2 Methodology.....	2
3 RESULTS.....	3
3.1 Archaeological Core Study Area description	3
3.2 Cartographic Analysis.....	4
3.3 Aerial Photography.....	4
3.4 Walkover Survey	4
3.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	4
4 BASELINE INTERPRETATION	5
4.1 Overview.....	5
4.1.1 The Prehistoric.....	5
4.1.2 The Roman – Medieval Periods.....	5
4.1.3 Post-medieval – Early modern	6
4.1.4 Unknown Date.....	7
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL	7
5.1 Overview.....	7
5.2 Archaeological Potential.....	7
TABLE 1.1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	8
5.3 Potential Impact from the Development	8
5.4 Potential Mitigation.....	8
6 CONCLUSION.....	9

7	SOURCES	9
	7.1 Bibliography	9
	7.2 Maps	10
	7.3 Historic Photos	10
8	COPYRIGHT	10
9	FIGURES	11
10	PLATES	12
11	APPENDIX I – ARCHIVE AND WALKOVER RESULTS	17
	11.1 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites and Buildings	17
	11.1.1 Archaeological Features	17
	11.1.2 Designated Features.....	22
12	APPENDIX II – LISTED BUILDING SUMMARIES.....	26

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: HERNMR feature locations

Figure3: Designated feature locations

Figure 4: Historic OS map 1848-49

Figure 5: Historic OS map 1894-95

Figure 6: Historic OS map 1912

Figure 7: Historic OS map 1956

Plates

Plate 1: General view of site facing east. Note improved grazing land to the north, moorland to the south and Gorpley reservoir to the east.

Plate 2: Detail of deep V shape cut through hillside (Site38).

Plate 3: Detail of Ridge and furrow (post-medieval) (Site19).

Plate 4: Detail of area of shale (Site 35).

Plate 5: Detail of reservoir features, including reservoir buildings to the west (Site 43).

Plate 6: Detail of Gorpley Reservoir dam (Site 43).

Plate 7: Detail of the original gateway to the filtration beds of Gorpley Reservoir.

Plate 8: Detail of track (Site ID 26).

Plate 9: Detail of stone outcrop and circular feature (Site 29 & 30)

Plate 10: Detail of circular mound, potentially a spoil heap from local mining (Site 32).

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken by Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd ('Arcus') on behalf of Kelda Water Services of land near Gorpley Reservoir, Todmorden, West Yorkshire. The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment is to inform the Planning Authority for a proposed wind farm development (herein referred to as 'the Development'), for which a planning application is to be submitted in 2012.

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology a study area was defined. The archaeological core study area is the development site, the boundary of which was defined by the scoping report issued in January 2012. The archaeological core study area, within which the Development is to be situated, is centred at NGR SD 90518 22607 approximately 2 km south-west of Todmorden (Figure 1). The archaeological core study area covers an area of approximately 2 km² and is shown in Figure 2. This archaeological core study area is predominantly improved upland pasture and unimproved moorland.

A wider study area, which includes the archaeological core study area and land within a 1 km radius (Figure 2), has been used to aid the assessment of potential unknown archaeology.

1.1 The Development

The Development would consist of up to seven wind turbines with a maximum height of 125 metres (m) to blade tip, with associated turbine foundations, crane hardstanding, access road, cabling and grid connection.

The wind turbines will be operational for up to 25 years and hence will not be considered a permanent feature within the landscape. At the end of the 25 years the site will be decommissioned. Once decommissioned all above ground equipment would be dismantled and removed. Alternatively, the Developer may apply for planning permission to extend the operational life of the Development.

During construction and operation, the Development may have direct or indirect impacts upon the archaeological features within the area. The effects of the Development will be fully assessed as a part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process¹ and where applicable mitigation measures identified and implemented. This report is an initial stage in the assessment process and will be used to inform the EIA.

1.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

1.2.1 Legislation

- Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983) and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments; and
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Works that affect the character and appearance of such structures require an approval from the Local Planning Authority via a procedure set out in the act.

1.2.2 Policy

- The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), Section 12, paragraphs 126-141 replaces former Planning Policy Statement 5. This document outlines the responsibilities of local authorities for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features

¹ The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011, [online], Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1824/made> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

of the built heritage when preparing local development frameworks and during the development control process.

- The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026 (May 2008) Planning Policy Statement ENV9: Historic Environment. This policy is in place to safeguard and enhance the historic environment, and ensure that historical context informs decisions about development and regeneration².
- The Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Adopted in 2006, amended in August 2009), policies BE 14 – 24³. These policies are in place to protect and enhance the architectural and historic features of the District for the benefit of future generations.

1.2.3 Relevant Guidance

- PPS5 Planning for the historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (PPS5 Practice Guide, March 2010) although 'under review' is still extant and provides guidance on the interpretation of cultural and archaeology policies; and
- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments provided by the Institute for Archaeologists⁴ advises that the aim of a desk-based assessment is to gain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the Development site boundary and that from this an appraisal can be made on the presence or absence of archaeology.

2 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

2.1 Aims

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology in the archaeological core and wider study areas;
- To establish the archaeological potential and significance of the archaeological core study area; and
- To assess the potential for the Development to harm archaeological resources, either directly or indirectly, within the archaeological core study area.

2.2 Methodology

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment (2012)⁵

The desk-based assessment comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of proposed development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource and potential mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in 2.1 above.

To inform this desk-based assessment an archive search was undertaken in order to identify records of known archaeological features which have the potential to be affected by the Development. This archive search also collected data falling within the wider study area, to inform the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the site.

² Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber (2008). *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026*. London: TSO. Available at <http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/corp-docs/forwardplanning/docs/rss/may08/rss.pdf> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

³ Calderdale Council (2009) *The Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Adopted in 2006 amended in 2009)*. Available at <http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/housing/planning/developmentplan/index.html> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

⁴ Institute for Archaeologists (2012) *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. IfA: University of Reading.

⁵ *Ibid*

The following sources were consulted in accordance with the best practice guidelines laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists⁶ (IfA).

- The National Monuments Record (NMR) including;
 - Aerial Photography Collection;
 - Archaeological Records;
 - Database of Listed buildings;
 - Database of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - Database of Registered Battlefields; and
 - Database of Scheduled Monuments
- The West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER);
- The Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER);
- The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER);
- The West Yorkshire Archives Service – Calderdale District, Halifax; and
- Cartographic Evidence

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of any recent fieldwork.

To accompany this consultation a site walkover has also been conducted to verify the written records, to assess the character of the site and to note any archaeological features not previously identified. Any previously unknown sites were recorded by use of digital photography and an appropriate scale.

The results of this work have informed the archaeological baseline and archaeological potential of both the archaeological core and wider study areas. This baseline has then been cross-referenced with the proposed Development scheme to assess the potential for the Development to harm archaeological resources situated within the Development footprint.

3 RESULTS

The results of the desk-based assessment are summarised below. Site number references correlate to the heritage tables found in Appendix I.

3.1 Archaeological Core Study Area description

The archaeological core study area (Plate 1) is located within the Calderdale district of West Yorkshire; however the site is bordered by both Lancashire and Greater Manchester Counties. Through the centre of the archaeological core study area is Howroyd Clough which feeds into Gorpley Reservoir. To the north of Howroyd Clough the land is agricultural in nature largely covered by improved pasture. To the south of Howroyd Clough the character of the landscape changes to open moorland. To the very south of the archaeological core study area are a V-shape cuts (Plate 2) in the hillside, on current OS mapping this area is labelled as 'Wreck beds'. There are some areas of peat and evidence of mining situated across the archaeological core study area.

The wider study area includes a total of 40 sites identified by the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), whilst a further 25 potential features were noted during the site walkover. A total of 27 potential sites and features are situated within the archaeological core study area. These records and features have been catalogued in Appendix I of this desk-based assessment and are referred to in the text by their Site ID number as found in Tables 1.2 and 1.3 in Appendix I. Site ID numbers have been given to non-designated sites as recorded on the HER and NMR whilst Site ID letters have been given to sites which have been nationally designated and are included upon English Heritage's national Heritage List.

⁶ *Ibid.*

3.2 Cartographic Analysis

Historic Mapping of the area reveals little change between the publication of the first edition OS map 1848-49 (Figure 4) and the present day. The 1848-49 OS map shows the archaeological core study area clearly labelled as Inchfield Moor with Howroyd Clough running from east to west. A small farmstead is situated to the north of the river, however the majority of nearby settlement is situated to the north of the archaeological core study area, within the valley.

The 1894-95 OS map (Figure 5) shows relatively little change from the 1848-49 map with the exception of an air shaft situated in the south-west corner of the archaeological core study area and the addition of a number of 'old tramways' to the south. To the north of the Howroyd Farmstead there also appears to be evidence of small scale sandstone quarrying.

The 1912 OS Map (Figure 6) shows that the air shaft noted on the 1894-95 OS map is still present however it is now described as 'old'. In addition to this 'old airshaft' there are a number of 'old day holes' within the south-western corner of the archaeological core study area. Day holes were worked by tunnelling horizontally into a shale hill side in order to obtain coal. These would often be worked by miners who worked in bell pits to gather coal for their own domestic use⁷. Also of note is a small quarry situated just north of Howroyd Clough, however the small sandstone quarry to the north of Howroyd Farmstead is no longer depicted. The biggest change to the archaeological core study area at this time however was the opening of Gorpley Reservoir by the Todmorden Corporation Water Works. This development not only included the creation of the reservoir by the damming of Howroyd Clough but also the construction of filter beds, a valve tower and a system of weirs designed to control water flow back into Howroyd Clough.

The 1957 OS map (Figure 7) shows relatively little change from the 1912 OS map, with the exception of the removal of Shepherds Tent which was previously situated in the north of the archaeological core study area and had been depicted on all previous maps.

3.3 Aerial Photography

The West Yorkshire HER held three aerial photos relating to the wider study area these showed the pronounced earthworks of a disused track. The date of this track is uncertain however the HER gives it an arbitrary post-medieval date. The track is seen to run from SD 9096 2340 to SD 9095 23330 (see Site ID 1).

3.4 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was conducted on the 16th of February 2012. The weather was fair changing to misty rain with visibility starting off good and gradually progressing to exceptionally poor. The sites of any known archaeological features were visited and information from the West Yorkshire HER and NMR was confirmed. A general walkover of the archaeological core study area was also conducted to assess the site for any potentially undiscovered archaeological features. Twenty-six additional features were noted during the site walkover, these have been catalogued in Table 1.2 in Appendix I.

3.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The West Yorkshire HER does not hold any records of previous archaeological investigations which fall into the archaeological core or wider study areas. However it does record that the Central Pennines region currently falls into a research area for a PhD study looking at the aspects of Mesolithic lithic tool use and landscape⁸.

In addition to this an archaeological desk-based assessment focussing upon Mesolithic sites was also undertaken, covering land within the proposed wind farm Development at Crook

⁷ Huddersfield Geology Group (2001) *Local Geology – Mining* – Webpage Available at www.huddersfieldgeology.freeola.org/pages/p20min1.htm [Accessed on 07/02/2012]

⁸ Preston, P.R (n.d) About Paul R Preston at University of Oxford. Available at <http://oxford.academia.edu/PaulRPreston> [Accessed on 22/03/2012].

Hill⁹. The study area for this desk based assessment covered an area approximately 2.7 km south of the archaeological core study area. The study has not yet been published and the Desk-Based Assessment Report is currently not held by the West Yorkshire, Lancashire or Greater Manchester HERs.

4 BASELINE INTERPRETATION

4.1 Overview

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 65 features within the wider study area, which extends up to 1 km from the development site. These features include 22 Listed Buildings. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the wider study area. Of the 65 features situated within the wider study area, 27 of them are located within the archaeological core study area, 26 of these are potential sites identified during the site walkover. The following section gives a brief description of the wider study area's archaeological and historical sites within the context of the area's background history, presented by period.

The following section refers to the NMR and HER features detailed in Tables 1.2 and 1.3, Appendix I and shown in Figures 2 and 3. The Site ID refers to the number given in Tables 1.2 and 1.3.

4.1.1 The Prehistoric

The HER and NMR hold numerous records relating to finds and features with a confirmed prehistoric date. The majority of these records relate to isolated findspots, usually pieces of worked flint. A number of these findspots (Sites 7, 10, 12, & 17) are believed to date to the Mesolithic period.

West Yorkshire and particularly the Central Pennines region is considered to have one of the highest integrity recorded artefact distributions in the country. The region also boasts the highest density of Mesolithic sites in the UK¹⁰ as well as one of the earliest recorded, upland Mesolithic sites¹¹. The region has recently been subject to an investigation into a study looking at the aspects of Mesolithic tool use and the landscape. Unfortunately the study is not yet available for consultation.

In addition to the isolated Mesolithic findspots there are a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age findspots, these include flint nodules, blades and scrapers (Site 2), arrowheads (Sites 3 & 18) and a large greenstone axe (Site 8), which was found c.1880.

The National Heritage List for England also records two standing stones (Site O) between Grange and Stones Farm. This has been designated a Grade II Listed Building and is thought to be of prehistoric date, although this has not been confirmed.

4.1.2 The Roman – Medieval Periods

There has been no positive identification of Roman through to medieval archaeology situated within the wider study area. It is of note however, that there are numerous footpaths and routes beyond the wider area which are marked by medieval crosses and way markers. It is therefore considered possible that there may be medieval pathways and tracks which run throughout the wider study area. It is thought that the densest concentration of medieval archaeological remains are likely to be situated within and around the main towns and villages

⁹ Preston, P.R. 2008 *An additional archaeological Assessment of Mesolithic sites within the proposed wind farm Development at Crook Hill, near Littleborough*. See Site ID 9 - HER number PRN 5886

¹⁰ Spikins, P. (2010) *Research Agenda: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic West Yorkshire*. West Yorkshire Joint Services p.3 Available at <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/archaeology/Palaeolithic-and-Mesolithic-Research-Agenda-for-West-Yorkshire.pdf> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

¹¹ Spikins, P. (2010) *Research Agenda: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic West Yorkshire*. West Yorkshire Joint Services p.3-4 Available at <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/archaeology/Palaeolithic-and-Mesolithic-Research-Agenda-for-West-Yorkshire.pdf> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

which surround the archaeological core study area today, as these are geographically the most habitable areas.

4.1.3 Post-medieval – Early modern

The HER and NMR returned numerous records relating to the post medieval and modern features and archaeological remains, throughout both the wider and archaeological core study areas.

It is worthy of note that within the archaeological core study area post-medieval and modern features can be roughly categorised into three groups which fall within three geographical locations.

Archaeological remains within the north of the site largely relate to post-medieval agricultural evidence and include access tracks (Site 1), current and former field boundaries, gateposts (sites 20-22 & 25) and areas of ridge and furrow (Site 26, Plate 3). The wider study area and beyond appears to have a strong history in pastoral farming. The hilly nature of the area although not ideal for arable farming is perfect for upland grazing and there are a number of small farmhouses, barns and associated farm buildings dotted throughout the surrounding countryside. A number of these are Grade II Listed Buildings (Sites B, F, I, J, L & P, see Figure 3).

Within the southern area of the core archaeological study area there are a number of remains largely associated with the exploitation of a coal seam which runs across the moorland at this point. Features include former evidence for mining and use of day holes, largely depicted on historic OS mapping (Figures 4-7). It was also noted during the walkover survey that large areas of shale has been exposed (Plate 4), with deep V-shaped cuts (Plate 2) having been formed through the hillside (Sites 33-39 & 41-42). It is possible that this shale was spoil removed during the mining process. The surrounding area also retains substantial evidence in relation to mining, including an extensive former coal mine on Todmorden Moor (Site 4).

Coal mining is just one part of the industrialisation which this area saw in the post-medieval period. This area had always had strong links with the textile production, however before the industrial revolution this had mainly been contained within small cottage industries often supplementing a largely agricultural income. Evidence for these small cottage industries can still be seen today as a number of the Laithe houses are now protected by a Grade II Listed Building Designation (Sites G & Q). Eventually larger scale textile mill industries (Sites 13 & 14) prevailed and encouraged the expansion of the town of Todmorden. These mills were originally constructed to run off the surrounding streams and rivers and later switched to steam power.

With the increase in industrial activity in Todmorden and the surrounding area, came an increase in wealth and public amenities. Increased wealth resulted in the establishment and rebuilding of churches (Site 16), an increase in the number of large houses and associated buildings, for example Todmorden Hall and Dobroyd Castle both situated just outside of the wider study area, as well as Stones House and its associated plunge bath (Site M), which was a fashionable commodity in the 18th century.

In addition to this the town of Todmorden grew considerably and now had a town hall, numerous shops and a hospital. The most noticeable post-medieval – early modern improvement to the town of Todmorden was the improvement in water supply. In 1897-98 the Todmorden Corporation Water Act authorised the construction of several reservoirs (Archive reference number CMT26/22) including Gorpley Reservoir (Site 43). Gorpley reservoir was completed in 1905 and still stands today with its associated buildings and infrastructure (Plates 5-7). It has changed little from its opening in 1905 which is documented through pictures held by the Todmorden History Website¹² (see Bibliography for photo references).

¹² Todmorden History Society (nd.) *Todmorden History Website*. Available at www.todmordenhistory.co.uk [Accessed on 28/06/2012]

4.1.4 Unknown Date

In addition to those features for which a date has been confirmed, there are also a large number of features which have yet to have been dated. These included a number of features noted during the site walkover, for which a function and date could not be established from cursory investigation. Amongst these features were possible post-medieval/modern agricultural features including a trackway (Site 19, Plate 8), a possible pit and spoil heap (Sites 23 & 24). To the south-west of the reservoir unknown features take the shape of stone spreads or stone outcrops (Sites 28-31, Plate 9). A further circular cropmark was also noted at Site 31 and a possible rectangular cropmark was also noted further to the east (Site 40). A large circular mound (Site 32, Plate 10) was interpreted as potentially a spoil heap associated with mining activity. It is considered that all these sites would require further investigation to establish the true nature and date of these features.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Overview

The following section summarises the potential for further sub surface archaeological remains within the archaeological core study area, outlines the potential threat from the development to these remains, and suggests appropriate further work as well as potential mitigation strategies.

The review of the data collected and the current site conditions indicates that the archaeological core study area has low-moderate potential for further archaeological remains.

5.2 Archaeological Potential

The desk-based assessment has revealed that although the archaeological core study area holds no record of known examples of prehistoric archaeology on-site, it is considered that there is moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological remains throughout this region, particularly in relation to Mesolithic remains. It is noted within the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Research Agenda for West Yorkshire¹³ that identification of early prehistoric sites can cause particular problems. The absence of large monuments and structures as well as the fragile and small nature of assemblages means that Mesolithic evidence can often be overlooked and easily destroyed. Preservation of these remains is also considered likely to be higher in areas of peat. It is therefore considered that the walkover survey would be unlikely to identify these types of assemblages and that if present these archaeological remains would be limited to those areas situated on unimproved moorland and peat, where mining has not been undertaken. In conclusion based on the low return of known prehistoric sites from the surrounding area, the fragility of these archaeological remains and the ground disturbance which has occurred in certain areas of the site, the potential for the Development footprint to encounter significant prehistoric archaeological remains is low-moderate but limited to undisturbed areas of the site. If encountered it is considered that these remains could be of regional or national importance.

No archaeological sites of a Roman through to medieval date have been recorded within the 1 km study area. It is considered that there is potential for medieval archaeological remains to be present within the wider study area, however it is thought that these remains are likely to be focussed around established towns and settlement. As such, the archaeological core study area is considered to have negligible-low potential to encounter undiscovered subsurface Roman through to medieval archaeological remains.

There are a high number of post-medieval through to early modern sites identified within the study area. However as most sites of post-medieval through to modern date were likely identified during the walkover survey, the potential to encounter further modern resources is considered low. If any further post-medieval through to early modern archaeological remains

¹³ Spikins, P. (2010) *Research Agenda: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic West Yorkshire*. West Yorkshire Joint Services. Available at <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/archaeology/Palaeolithic-and-Mesolithic-Research-Agenda-for-West-Yorkshire.pdf> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

are encountered these are considered likely to relate to agriculture, mining or to the Gorpley Reservoir and would be of local significance.

In summary, there is a low potential for prehistoric and post-medieval to early modern archaeological remains to be encountered and a negligible-low potential for Roman through medieval remains to exist within the Development footprint. As such, it is considered that there is low potential for direct impacts to occur during construction. A summary of the archaeological potential can be found in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Archaeological Potential

Period	Visibility within 1 km study area	Presence or Absence of sites within 1 km study area	Likelihood of further Discoveries within the Development
Prehistoric	Limited-certain site types visible, others only revealed by archaeological fieldwork	Present but in Limited Numbers	moderate
Roman	Absent	Absent	Negligible - Low
Early Medieval – Medieval	Absent	Absent	Negligible - Low
Post-Medieval	Good-remains still present and good cartographic coverage	Present	Low
Modern	Good-remains still present and good cartographic coverage	Present	Low

5.3 Potential Impact from the Development

Potential impacts from the development fall into two categories, direct and indirect impacts.

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried or otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction or decommissioning of a site. Direct effects are limited to the Development footprint (yet to be finalised) where associated earthmoving and excavation occur and not to the full extent of the core archaeological study area. Excavations for the turbine foundations are anticipated to reach a depth between 2-4 m with bedrock encountered at depths below 3 m. Excavation depths for cable runs and access tracks are anticipated to reach c. 500-750 mm. It is therefore unlikely that any archaeology situated at a depth of more than 1 metre has the potential to receive a direct impact, other than at the turbine locations.

The Development has the potential to cause indirect effects, primarily visual, upon the settings of nationally important cultural heritage assets within and beyond the study areas of this desk-based assessment. Due to the height and visibility of the turbines it is considered that these indirect effects have the potential to be significant (i.e., they may have the potential to so alter the settings of some cultural heritage assets that the significance of those assets is changed or harmed). These effects will be assessed and reported in full within the Environmental Statement (ES).

5.4 Potential Mitigation

There are two archaeological features noted by the HER and the NMR situated within the archaeological core study area, a further 25 possible archaeological features identified during the site walkover. It is considered that preservation *in situ* is the preferred method of mitigation for known archaeological remains. However where this is not possible, or where there is a likelihood of encountering locally important unknown subsurface archaeological

remains a programme of archaeological works leading to preservation by record is considered appropriate.

Due to there being low-moderate potential for further unknown significant archaeological remains within the archaeological core study area it is proposed that the following steps are undertaken to reduce the potential impact.

- Avoidance of known or potential archaeological features and sites.
- Consultation with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service in order to establish appropriate mitigation for potential on-site archaeology.
- A programme of test-pitting targeted within the Development footprint to contribute to the known archaeological record.
- Dependent upon the results of the test-pitting investigation a programme of further intrusive investigation or an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during construction. Followed by:
- Post-excavation and reporting, as appropriate to the results of the trial trenching.

This programme of archaeological work can be agreed in advance by means of the approval of Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) by the Local Planning Authority. Implementation of any agreed scheme of works can be secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

6 CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment has revealed that there is a low-moderate potential for further archaeological remains within the archaeological core study area. This is based on the limited return of prehistoric through to medieval HER and NMR records for the area. The walkover survey did however identify some areas of the site with moderate potential, where further investigation of possible features would be needed to confirm their nature and date.

Potential is considered low-moderate and not moderate however, due to the low return of records and features identified during the site walkover which are directly related to the archaeological core study area and date prior to the post-medieval period. The walkover survey, aerial photography and cartographic analysis suggests that there is potential for sites to have been damaged by post-medieval and modern agricultural and mining activity and therefore to not be immediately apparent.

In conclusion it is likely that any work undertaken on this site would have low potential to have a direct impact upon potentially significant, previously undiscovered archaeological remains. For this reason it would be necessary to ensure that investigation is made of the site, including consideration of each specific turbine and associated infrastructure location prior to construction. The potential for previously undiscovered archaeology should be considered low-moderate and therefore investigated and appropriate mitigation suggested within the Environmental Impact Assessment, prior to instigation of the scheme.

There is also the potential for indirect impacts to affect sites both in the proposed development site and the wider area. This should be fully investigated fully in the EIA, taking into account the way in which the proposed development will affect the setting of significant sites.

7 SOURCES

7.1 Bibliography

Archaeology Data Service, <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

British Geological Survey (2012) Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [Accessed on 28/06/2012]

Calderdale Council (2009) *The Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Adopted in 2006 amended in 2009)*. Available at

<http://www.calderdale.gov.uk/housing/planning/developmentplan/index.html> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

English Heritage. 2012. National Heritage List for England. Available at <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/results.aspx>

Government Office for Yorkshire and The Humber (2008). *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy to 2026*. London: TSO. Available at <http://www.eastriding.gov.uk/corp-docs/forwardplanning/docs/rss/may08/rss.pdf> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

Heritage Gateway Partners, 2006. Heritage Gateway – Search Facility. Available at http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx

Huddersfield Geology Group (2001) Local Geology – Mining – Webpage Available at www.huddersfieldgeology.freeola.org/pages/p20min1.htm [Accessed on 07/02/2012]

IfA, 2012. Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments, Institute for Archaeologists

MAGIC website, www.magic.gov.uk

Preston, P.R (n.d) About Paul R Preston at University of Oxford. Available at <http://oxford.academia.edu/PaulRPreston> [Accessed on 22/03/2012].

Spikins, P. (2010) Research Agenda: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic West Yorkshire. West Yorkshire Joint Services Available at <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/documents/archaeology/Palaeolithic-and-Mesolithic-Research-Agenda-for-West-Yorkshire.pdf> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011, [online], Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1824/made> [Accessed on 29/06/2012]

7.2 Maps

- 1848-1849 Ordnance Survey Map - Pre WWII Lancashire and Furness 1:10560
- 1894-1895 Ordnance Survey Map - Pre WWII Lancashire and Furness 1:10560
- 1912 Ordnance Survey Map - Pre WWII Lancashire and Furness 1:10560
- 1956 Ordnance Survey Map - Post WWII Lancashire and Furness 1:10560

7.3 Historic Photos

The following photos are available to view on the Todmorden History website (www.todmordenhistory.co.uk).

- View of the filter beds at Gorpley
<http://www.todmordenhistory.co.uk/Pictures/Pictod/photo93.html>
- View of the filter beds at Gorpley
<http://www.todmordenhistory.co.uk/Pictures/Pictod/photo94.html>
- View of the filter beds and infrastructure beyond at Gorpley
<http://www.todmordenhistory.co.uk/Pictures/Pictod/photo95.html>
- View of Gorpley Reservoir
<http://www.todmordenhistory.co.uk/Pictures/Pictod/photo96.html>
- View of the filter beds at Gorpley, possibly taken at the opening ceremony
<http://www.todmordenhistory.co.uk/Pictures/Pictod/photo97.html>

8 COPYRIGHT

Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd. shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design/specification.

9 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: HERNMR feature locations

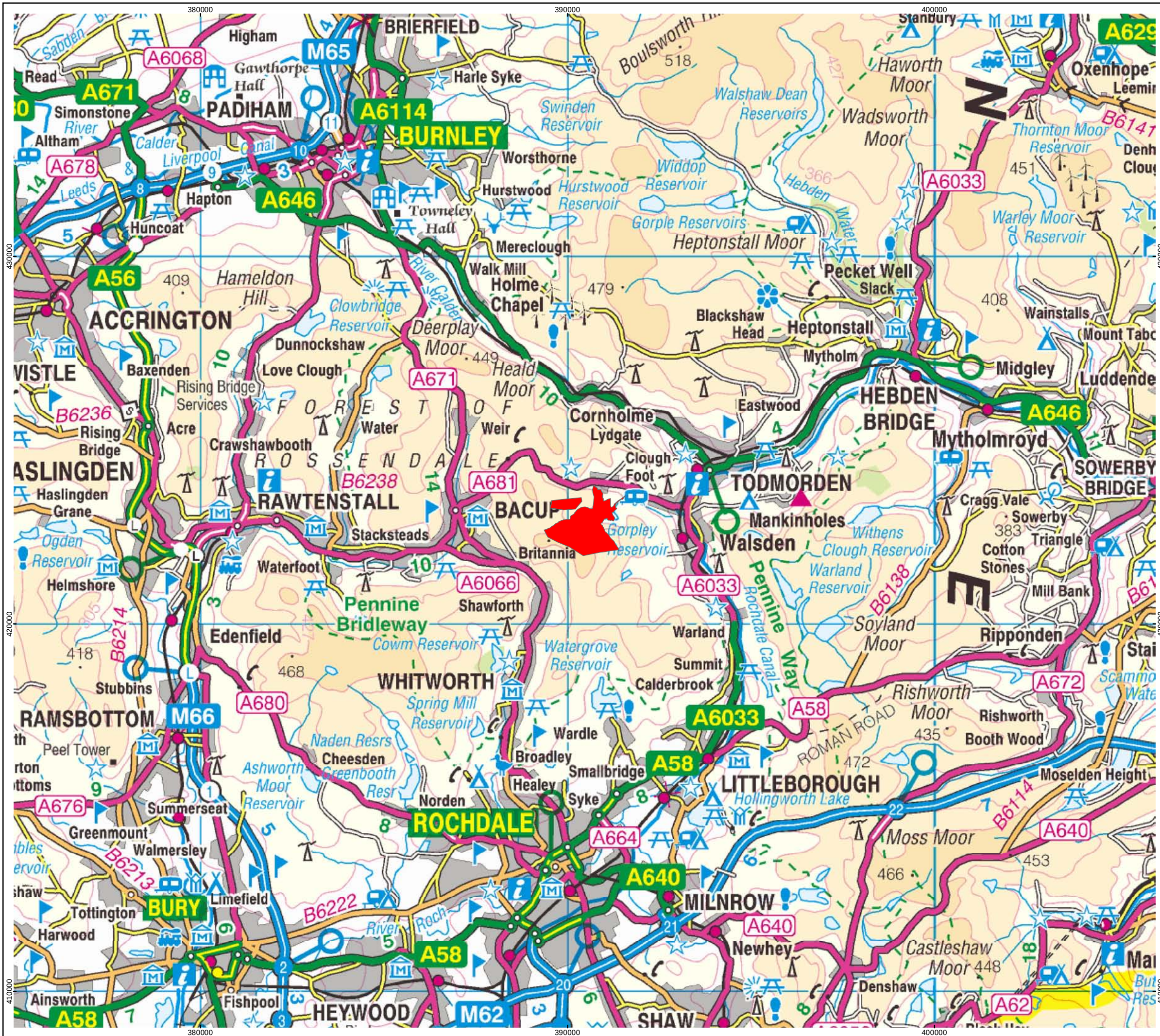
Figure 3: Designated feature locations

Figure 4: Historic OS map 1848-49

Figure 5: Historic OS map 1894-95

Figure 6: Historic OS map 1912

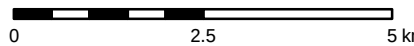
Figure 7: Historic OS map 1956



Key

 Archaeological Core Study Area

1:100,000 Scale @ A3

 0 2.5 5 km

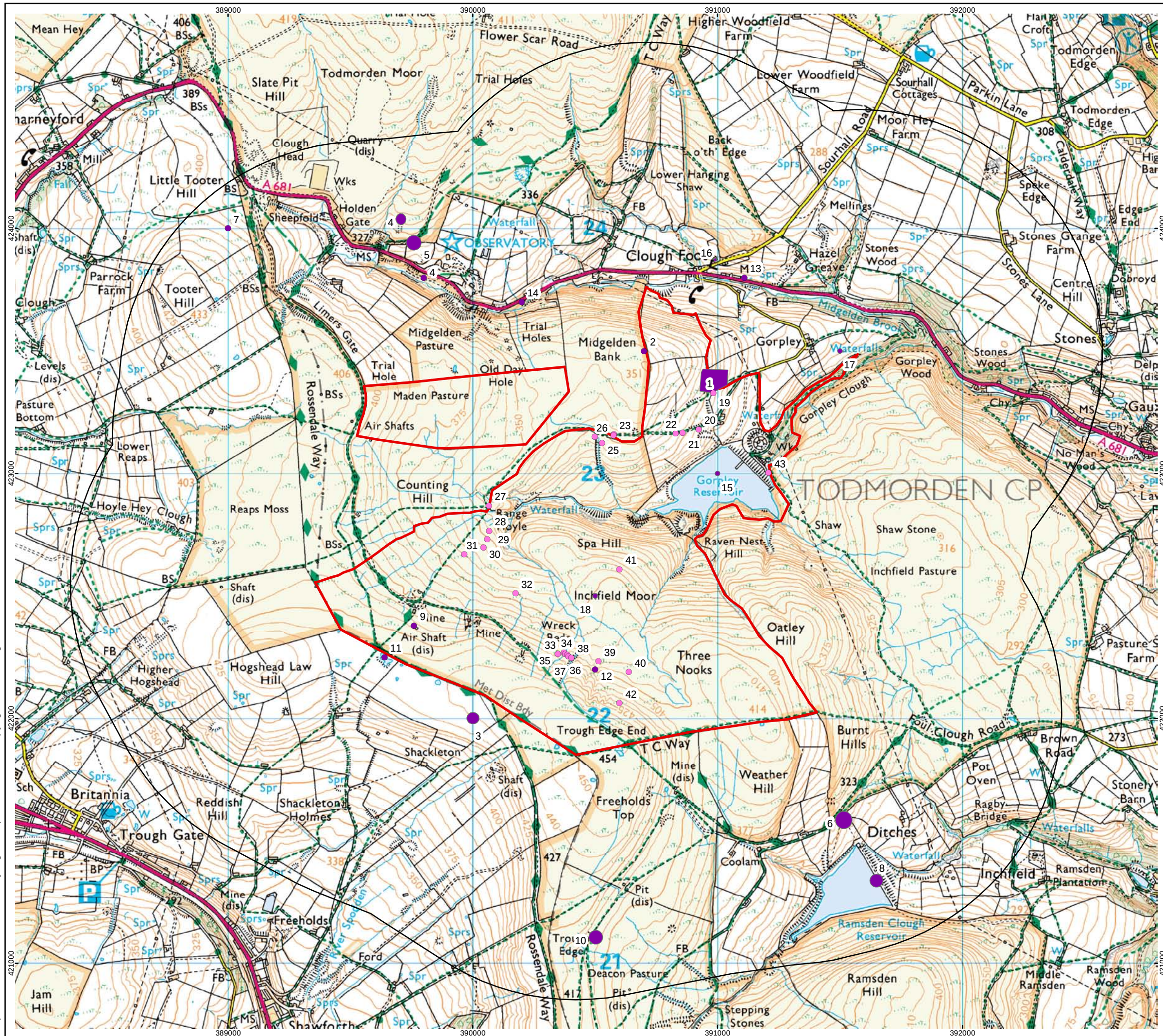
Produced: JB
Reviewed: CRD
Approved: MT

Ref: 702/CH/001
Date: 27/01/2012

Revision: A

Site Location
Figure 1

Gorpley Wind Farm
Archaeological DBA



- Key
- Archaeological Core Study Area
 - Wider Study Area
 - HER/NMR Record
 - Features identified during walkover

1:15,000 Scale @ A3
0 250 500 m

Produced: JB
Reviewed: CRD
Approved: MT
Ref: 702/CH/002
Date: 20/02/2012
Revision: A

HER/NMR Feature Locations
Figure 2

Gorpley Wind Farm
Archaeological DBA



Key

-  Listed Building
-  Archaeological Core Study Area
-  Wider Study Area

1:15,000 Scale @ A3

 0 250 500 m



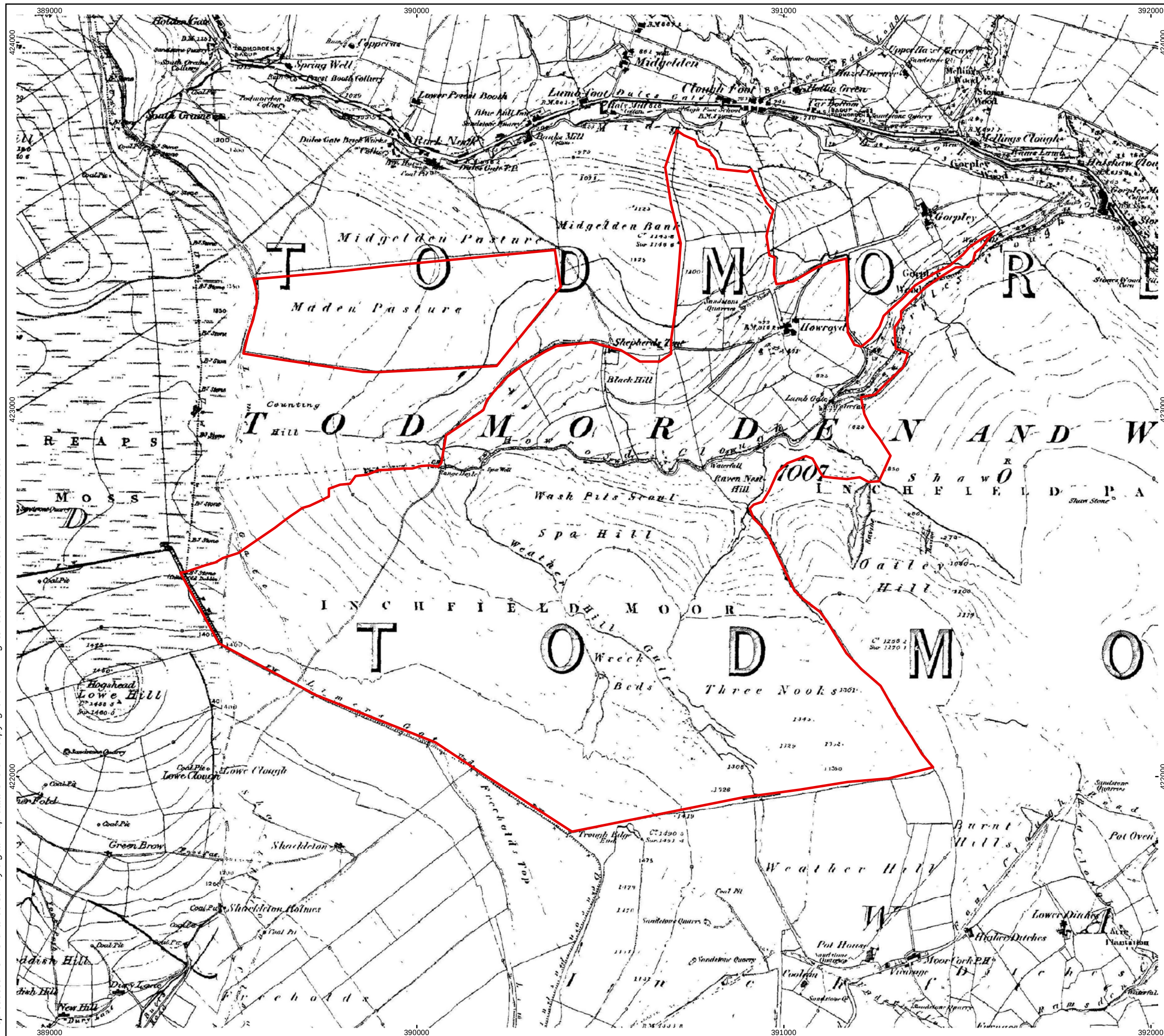
Produced: JB
Reviewed: CRD
Approved: MT

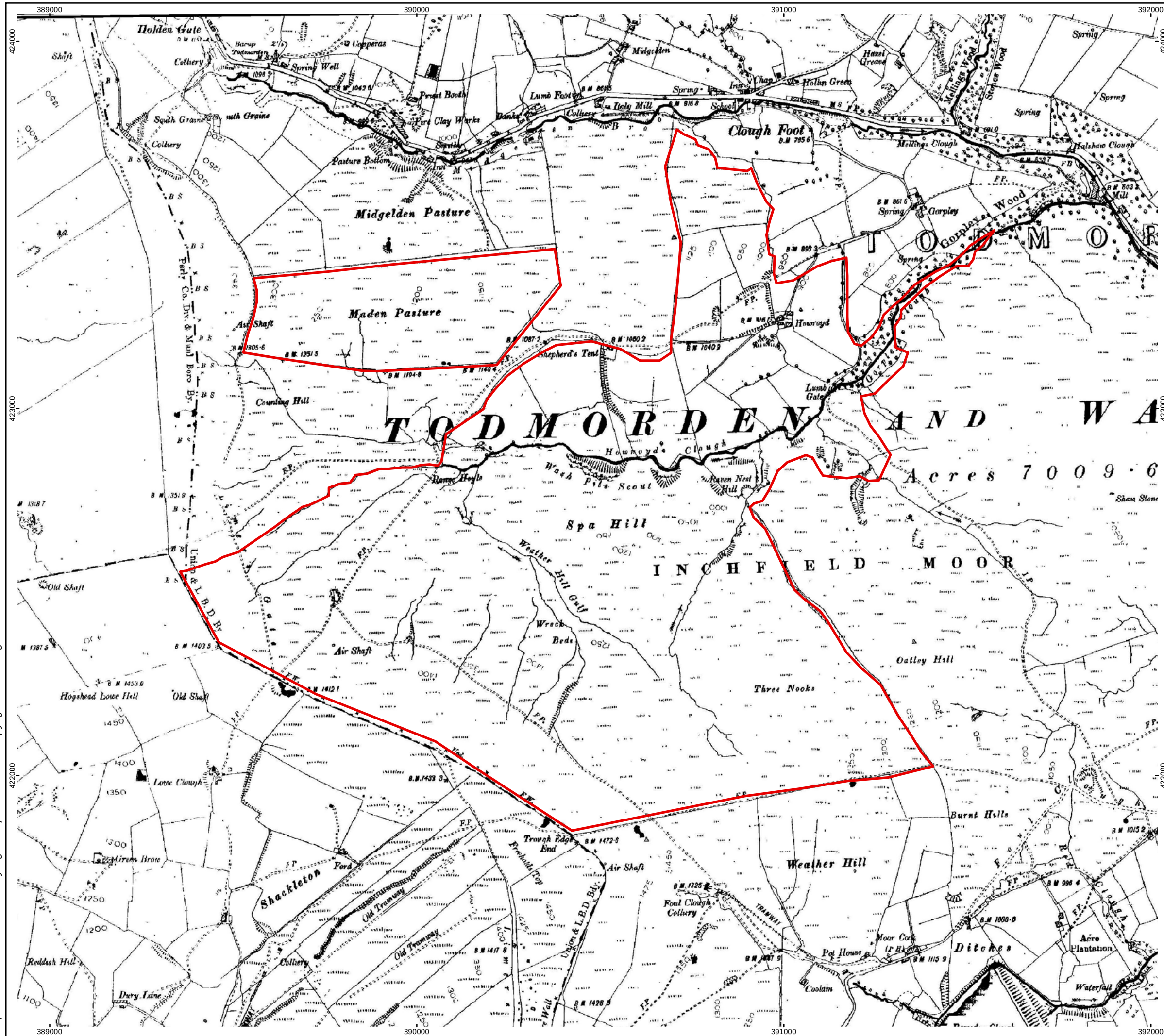
Ref: 702/CH/003
Date: 27/01/2012

Revision: A

Designated Feature Locations
Figure 3

Gorpley Wind Farm
Archaeological DBA





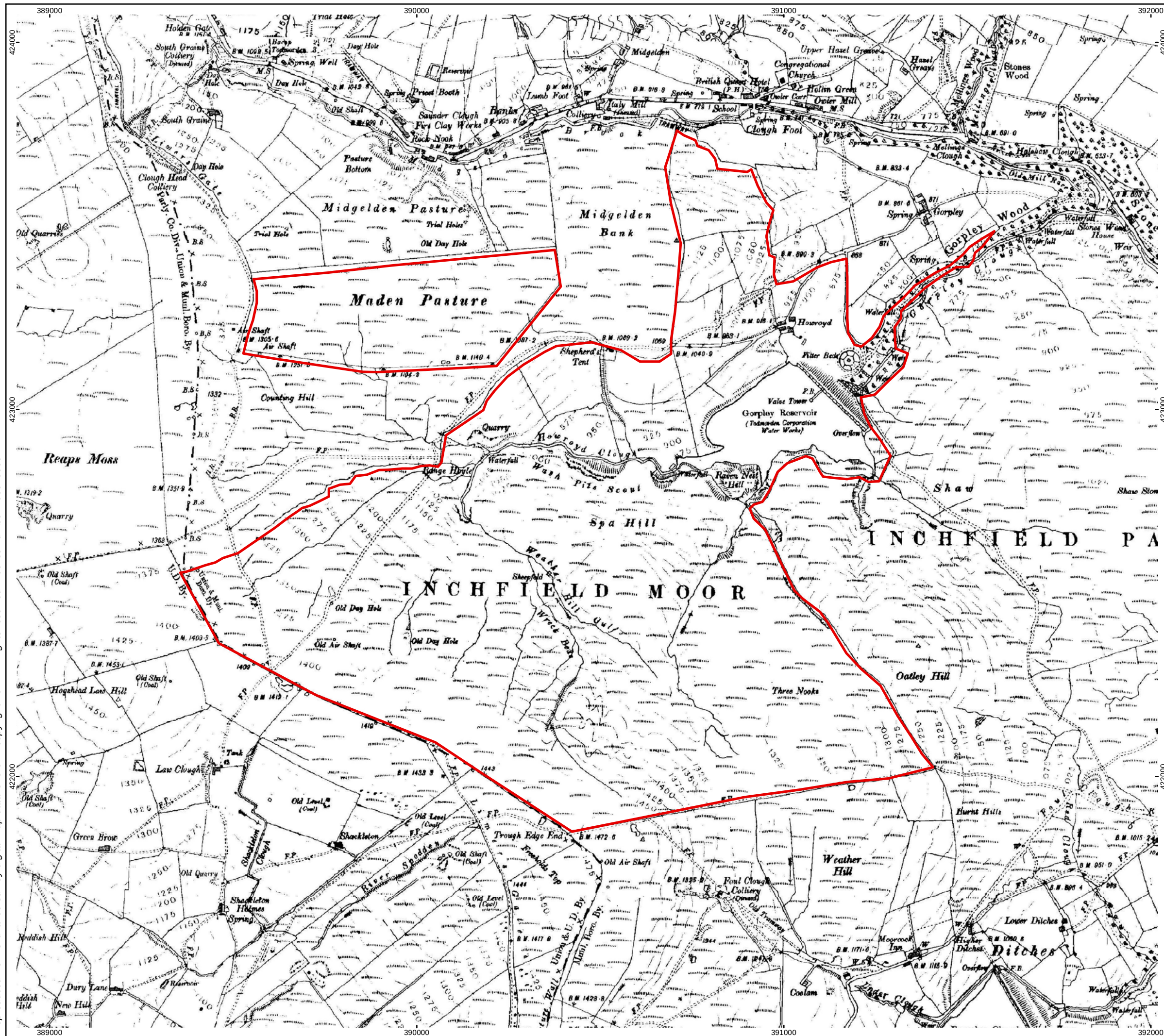
Key
 Archaeological Core Study Area

1:10,000 Scale @ A3
 0 250 500 m


Produced: JB
Reviewed: CRD
Approved: MT
Ref: 702/CH/005
Date: 27/01/2012
Revision: A

Historic OS map 1894-95
Figure 5

Gorpley Wind Farm
Archaeological DBA



Key

 Archaeological Core Study Area

1:10,000 Scale @ A3

 0 250 500 m



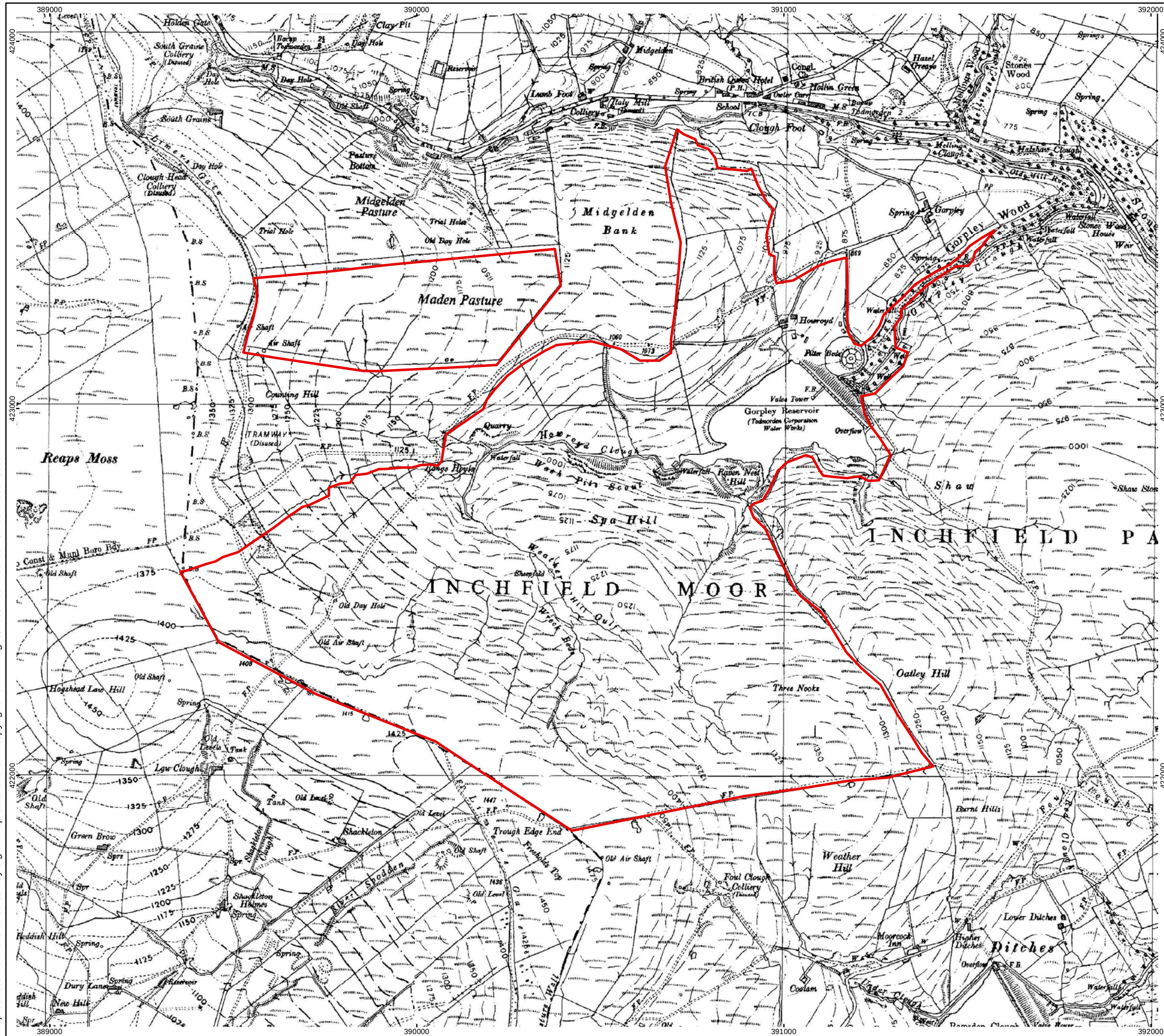
Produced: JB
Reviewed: CRD
Approved: MT

Ref: 702/CH/006
Date: 27/01/2012

Revision: A

Historic OS map 1912
Figure 6

Gorphey Wind Farm
Archaeological DBA



Key

Archaeological Core Study Area

1:10,000 Scale @ A3

0 250 500 m

Produced: JB
Reviewed: CRD
Approved: MT

Ref: 702/CH/007
Date: 27/01/2012

Revision: A

Historic OS map 1956
Figure 7

Gorpley Wind Farm
Archaeological DBA

10 PLATES



Plate 1: General view of site facing east. Note improved grazing land to the north, moorland to the south and Gorpley reservoir to the east.



Plate 2: Detail of deep V shape cut through hillside (Site38).



Plate 3: Detail of Ridge and furrow (post-medieval) (Site19).



Plate 4: Detail of area of shale (Site 35).



Plate 5: Detail of reservoir features, including reservoir buildings to the west (Site 43).



Plate 6: Detail of Gorpley Reservoir dam (Site 43).



Plate 7: Detail of the original gateway to the filtration beds of Gorpley Reservoir.



Plate 8: Detail of track (Site ID 26).



Plate 9: Detail of stone outcrop and circular feature (Site 29 & 30)



Plate 10: Detail of circular mound, potentially a spoil heap from local mining (Site 32).

11 APPENDIX I – ARCHIVE AND WALKOVER RESULTS

11.1 Catalogue of Archaeological Sites and Buildings

11.1.1 Archaeological Features

The following catalogue summarises the records for the study area as held by the NMR and the West Yorkshire HER. Twenty-five additional sites were identified during the walkover survey. The Site ID number relates to the sites location in Figure 2.

Table 1.2: Archaeological Features within the Wider Study Area

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	HER / NMR Number	NGR:
1		Track, Linear Bank	Post-Medieval/ Uncertain	A former track visible on aerial photography as linear banks. The track can be seen to run from SD 9096 2340 to SD 9095 2330. TO the east of this track there is a possible enclosure (although it is noted that this may be a natural feature).	PRN 4698	SD 909 233
2		Findspot Flints	Pre-historic	A flint nodule and several flint flakes, blades and scrappers. The exact find spot location is unknown.	PRN 5365	SD907 235
3		Findspots Flints	Neolithic Early Bronze Age	One leaf- shaped and three barbed and tanged arrowheads found on Inchfield Moor. The NGR given is the centre point of Inchfield Moor.	PRN 78	SD 905 225
4		Mine	Victorian/Industrial	An extensive former coal mining area on Todmorden Moor. Only surface traces of buildings and associated infrastructure remains.	PRN 4890	SD 898 238 – SD 899 252
5		Spoil Heap	Medieval or Post-medieval	Possible site of furnace, destroyed by coal working.	PRN 6487	SD 8980 2397
6		Spoil Heap	Medieval or Post-medieval	Bloomery Slag Spoil considered not to be situated at the furnace site as this was destroyed during the building of a reservoir in the mid 19 th century.	PRN 6478	SD 9152 2158

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	HER/NMR Number	NGR:
7	Mesolithic site on Todmorden Moor	Findspot	Mesolithic	1 piece of worked flint, 1 chert flake and 1 chert pebble. The exact location of this findspot is unknown.	PRN 4095	SD 89 24
8	Ramsden Clough	Findspot	Neolithic	A large greenstone axe found c. 1880 during the construction of Ramsden Clough Reservoir.	PRN 39	SD 916 213
9	Inchfield, Whitworth	Ventilation Shaft	Early 20 th century	An air shaft shown on the ordnance survey map of 1910.	Lancashire PRN 10406	SD 89760 22380
10		Artefact	Mesolithic	Site identified by PR Preston as a significant Mesolithic site warranting further attention.	PRN 5886	SD 905 211
11	Hogshead Law Hill	Monument	Early 20 th century	A pond and possible quarry noted on the 1910 and current OS mapping	Lancashire PRN 8579	SD 89640 22250
12		Findspot	Mesolithic	A Mesolithic flint blade and microlith found on Hades Hill	NMR 902263	SD 90500 22200
13	Owler Carr Mill	Building	Post-Medieval	A mid-late 19 th century textile mill	NMR 943960	SD 91110 23800
14	Italy Mill	Building	Post-Medieval	A late 18 th century – early 19 th century textile mill	NMR 943957	SD 90200 23700
15		Enclosure	Undated	An undated square, earthwork enclosure	NMR 924997	SD 91000 22999

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	HER/NMR Number	NGR:
16	Independent Chapel	Building	1854	An Independent Chapel situated at Clough Foot built in 1854	NMR 1320887	SD 90990 23872
17		Findspot	Mesolithic	Flint blades found at Gorpley	NMR 902260	SD 91500 23500
18		Findspot	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Flint arrowheads	NMR 46118	SD 90499 22499
19		Trackway	Unknown	A trackway identified during the site walkover. The track consists of a wider earthwork bank running from south east to north west.	N/A	SD 90983 23328
20		Building	Post- Medieval	A large stone gate post. No associated field boundary noted on site or in current or historic OS mapping.	N/A	SD 90923 23180
21		Building	Post- Medieval	The footing of a stone wall. Visible upon the surface was approximately 4 and a half metres of wall, 2 stones thick 7 stones long.	N/A	SD 90857 23166
22		Boundary	Post-Medieval	A now destroyed drystone wall, running from north to south	N/A	SD 90830 23163
23			Unknown	An oblong pit alongside the farm access track. Approximately 10 m wide.	N/A	SD 90576 23159

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	HER / NMR Number	NGR:
24			Unknown	A spoil heap possibly formed by spoil removed from Site 23. Situated on the opposite side of the access track from Site 23.	N/A	SD 90575 23156
25			Post- Medieval	A gate post, no longer associated with a physical field boundary.	N/A	SD 90528 23125
26			Post- Medieval	An area of post-medieval ridge and furrow.	N/A	SD 90499 23150
27			Unknown	A collection of stones approximately 1 m in diameter 0.25 m in height.	N/A	SD 90066 22869
28			Unknown	A spread of stones	N/A	SD 90067 22766
29			Unknown	A stone outcrop within which a series of circular features were perceived (Site 30).	N/A	SD 90059 22733
30			Unknown	Circular feature identified in stone outcrop (Site 29)	N/A	SD 90044 22697
31			Unknown	Circular feature identifiable as a green crop mark	N/A	SD 89965 22670

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	HER / NMR Number	NGR:
32			Unknown	A large circular mound. Identified during the site walkover	N/A	SD 90175 22511
33			Post- Medieval	Exposed shale, potentially a result of coal mining	N/A	SD 90348 22263
34			Post- Medieval	Large areas of shale	N/A	SD 90373 22270
35			Post- Medieval	Exposed shale, possibly a result of coal mining	N/A	SD 90379 22264
36			Post- Medieval	A large V shape section cut through the hillside. Possibly a result of coal mining. The sides of the cut are covered by a layer of shale.	N/A	SD 90387 22259
37			Post- Medieval	A large V shape section cut through the hillside. Possibly a result of coal mining. The sides of the cut are covered by a layer of shale.	N/A	SD 90391 22254
38			Post- Medieval	A large v shape section cut through the hillside. Possibly a result of coal mining. The sides of the cut are covered by a layer of shale.	N/A	SD 90404 22248
39			Post- Medieval	Large areas of shale	N/A	SD 90514 22233

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	HER / NMR Number	NGR:
40			Unknown	A possible rectangular enclosure seen as a green cropmark	N/A	SD 90638 22190
41			Post- Medieval	Exposed shale, possibly a result of coal mining (NGR not accurate)	N/A	SD 90600 22609
42			Post- Medieval	A large V shape section cut through the hillside. Possibly a result of coal mining. The sides of the cut are covered by a layer of shale. (NGR not accurate)	N/A	SD 90600 22063
43			Post- Medieval	Gorpley Reservoir, including a dam, filtration beds, associated buildings and a man made waterfall, leading to the reservoir.	N/A	SD 91208 23003

11.1.2 Designated Features

The following Catalogue summarises the records held by the NMR for designated features situated within the wider study area.

Table 1.3: Designated features within the wider study area.

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	National Heritage List Entry Number	NGR
A	Ragby Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	An early 18 th century bridge consisting of a single span. The bridge formerly carried the Walsden Highway, an ancient packhorse route which formed part of the Ramsden Long Causeway which ran from Rochdale and Wardle to Walsden and Todmorden.	1067577	SD 92193 21565

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	National Heritage List Entry Number	NGR
B	House to north west of Friths Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	An early 17 th century house with a 19 th century addition. 1 ½ storeys in height and constructed in hammer dressed stone.	1133776	SD 92518 23372
C	Milestone next to Owler Mill	Grade II Listed Building	An 18 th century single stone milestone. The stone reads to TODMORDEN 2 MILES with a hand pointing to the right and BACUP 3 ¾ MILES with a hand pointing to the left.	1133778	SD 91102 23789
D	North Midgelden	Grade II Listed Building	Late 18 th century house, formerly 2 single cell cottages. Constructed Hammer-dressed stone.	1133779	SD 90594 24014
E	Congregational Sunday School	Grade II Listed Building	Dated to 1829 a Single storey, dressed stone, school building. A stone plaque reads this School was built by Public Subscription A.D 1829 for Children of all Religious Denominations.	1133781	SD 90890 23808
F	Barn at Lower Ditches	Grade II Listed Building	A mid 18 th century barn. Constructed in thin coursed rubble with a stone slate roof.	1134583	SD 91761 21614
G	Friths Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Late 18 th century Laithe House with 19 th century alterations.	1185357	SD 92546 23332
H	Stones Wood House	Grade II Listed Building	An early 19 th century house. Constructed in ashlar with a stone slate roof. The building consists of 2 storeys and has a symmetrical 3-bay facade.	1185380	SD 91938 23503
I	South Midgeldon	Grade II Listed Building	A late 17 th century former farm building, now a house. Constructed in hammer-dressed stone with a stone slate roof.	1185394	SD 90549 23925

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	National Heritage List Entry Number	NGR
J	Barn to the north east of Middle Midgeldon	Grade II Listed Building	A mid 18 th century barn constructed in Hammer-dressed stone. A segmental arched cart entrance is positioned on either side.	1185399	SD 90575 23963
K	Milestone at NGR SD 896239	Grade II Listed Building	An early 19 th century stone milestone. Reads "TO TODMORDEN 3 MLS TO BACUP 2 ¼ MLS".	1185405	SD 89605 23923
L	Moor Hey farmhouse and Attached Barn	Grade II Listed Building	A mid 18 th century 2 cell house with a 19 th century addition.	1230556	SD 91630 34390
M	Plunge Bath to south of Stones House in Ground	Grade II Listed Building	A mid 18 th century plunge bath with retaining walls to a depth of several feet.	1230903	SD 92558 23558
N	Two Standing Stones to north and south of Lane between Stones Grange Farm and Stones Farm	Grade II Listed Building	2 standing stones, thought to be prehistoric in date although this has not been determined.	1230971	SD 92520 23590
O	Independent Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	An Independent Chapel dated to 1854. The interior has all its original fittings.	1231167	SD 90994 23874
P	Field Barn for Lower Hanging Shaw at Higher Hanging Shaw	Grade II Listed Building	Early 18 th century barn. The rear has a square headed cart entry.	1278429	SD 90210 24601
Q	Lower Hanging Shaw	Grade II Listed Building	An 18 th century laithe house.	1278553	SD 90685 24218
R	Fern Cottage and Attached Factory	Grade II Listed Building	2 back to back early 18 th century houses and attached factory. From the 19 th century the factory was used for the production of artificial flowers until c. 1928.	1299663	SD 92049 23342

Site ID Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	National Heritage List Entry Number	NGR
S	Melling Clough	Grade II Listed Building	Row of 4 cottages dated to 1837.	1299692	SD 91504 23715
T	Halshaw Clough	Grade II Listed Building	A row of early 19 th century cottages. 2-storeys in height constructed in watershot masonry with a stone slate roof.	1314081	SD 89832 23800
U	Middle Midgelden	Grade II Listed Building	An early 18 th century hammer dressed stone House.	1314082	SD 92546 23332
V	Barn to North of North Midgelden Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	A late 18 th century barn built in watershot masonry.	1314083	SD 90602 24029

12 APPENDIX II – LISTED BUILDING SUMMARIES

The following information is taken from English Heritage's National Heritage List.

Name: RAGBY BRIDGE

List entry Number: 1067577

Location: RAGBY BRIDGE, RAMSDEN LANE

Grade: II

Accommodation bridge. Probably early C18. Rubble brought to course with roughly dressed grit-stone voussoirs. Single-span packhorse bridge over the Ramsden Clough. Arch springs from boulder plinth with stone setted foot-bed under arch. Slightly swept abutments; formerly had low single-stone parapet recorded in 1966, now missing; dislodged before 1988, reported to have been washed away in a flash flood in 1983. The bridge carried an ancient packhorse route called 'The Walsden Highway' being part of the 'Ramsden Long Causeway', which was the highway from Rochdale and Wardle to Walsden and Todmorden prior to the construction of the Steanor Bottom Turnpike Road through the Walsden valley in 1764. See Steanor Bottom Toll House, Rochdale Road, item no. 8/258. A good example of a small packhorse bridge set in a typical rural moorland setting. It was the only bridged river crossing in Walsden prior to the building of the Rochdale Canal in 1800, when New Bridge was constructed in the valley bottom. J. Crowther, Walsden: A century of Change, 1780-1880, Todmorden Antiquarian Society, p.4. S. Hogg, 1991, Naze Road and Ramsden Long Causeway via Ragby Bridge to Rochdale boundary, South Pennine Packhorse Trails Information Sheet.

Listing NGR: SD9219321565

Name: HOUSE TO NORTH WEST OF FRITHS FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1133776

Location: HOUSE TO NORTH WEST OF FRITHS FARMHOUSE, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

House. (unoccupied). Early C17 2-cell house with added single-storey cell C19. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 1½ storeys. West front, has to 1st cell quoins, chamfered mullioned window of 3 lights (lacking a mullion) with small light over with chamfered surround. 2nd cell larger than 1st has double chamfered mullioned window of 4 lights (blocked, lacking 2 mullions), with 2-light window over (blocked) and 2-light double chamfered mullioned fire- window. Left hand return wall has 2-light chamfered window with arched heads on ground. Timbers built into wall may indicate earlier building. East front reads: quoins, original door entry with heavy lintel and composite jambs with 'wuzzing stick' holes, (now blocked) doorway broken in with pitching hole over. Semi-circular arched light with original 2-light chamfered mullioned window with arched one piece lintel, with sunken spandrels. Over is single light opposite one on west front. Interior reveals original plan formed baffle entry against heck with post on stylobat still surviving. Spine beams rest on renewed bressumer; this former housebody now forms a stable. Stone stairs in the northern room which has fireplace with stone shelf (early C19). Spine beams are re-used timbers with ½ lap joints. No stacks to ridge.

Listing NGR: SD9251823372

Name: NORTH MIDGELDEN

List entry Number: 1133779

Location: NORTH MIDGELDEN, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

House, originally 2 single-cell cottages. Late C18. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 1½ storeys. South front, paired doorways with tie-stones. To left, 4-light flat faced mullioned window (lacking 2 mullions). To right (at lower level), 3-light window (lacking a mullion). 1st floor blind, eaves 8 courses above ground floor window. Attic light to gables which have stacks. Interior of left cell has spine beams with deep curve to western end. It would appear these were formerly a pair of cruck blades, removed and re-used when the attic floor was inserted.

Listing NGR: SD9059424014

Name: CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

List entry Number: 1133781

Location: CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

School. 1829. Dressed stone, stone slate roof. Single storey, 7 bays of sash windows (glazing altered) united by tie-stones, projecting sills. Stone gutter brackets. Gable entry between 2 windows. Over doorway is recessed stone plaque which reads:- 'this school was built by public subscription a.d.1829 for children of all religious denominations.' Single stack to west gable.

Listing NGR: SD9089023808

Name: BARN AT LOWER DITCHES

List entry Number: 1134583

Location: BARN AT LOWER DITCHES, FOUL CLOUGH ROAD

Grade: II

Barn. Mid C18. Thin coursed rubble, stone slate roof. Aisle to east, projecting porch to west. Quoins to angles and to opposed cart entries, square headed forming portal in aisle which continues to form 2 tall stone pointed Gothic arches, thin stone voussoirs and 3 bays. Return walls have square headed pitching hole to apex. Isolated moorland location near ruined early C18 farmhouse. This barn belongs to a group which have pointed stone arches instead of timber trusses. (q.v. White Slack, White Slack Gate).

Listing NGR: SD9176121614

Name: FRITHS FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1185357

Location: FRITHS FARMHOUSE, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

Laithe house. Late C18 with C19 alteration to south facade. Watershot masonry, stone slate roof. Quoins. 2 storeys. Rear preserves original fenestration of 2 bays of 3-light flat faced mullioned windows to each floor and doorway with monolithic jambs. Semi-circular arched cart entry with Venetian window over. 2-light flat faced mullioned window next to doorway to mistal. Similar arrangement to front but windows altered to 2-light sashes. 3 well-dressed stacks to ridge.

Listing NGR: SD9254623332

Name: STONES WOOD HOUSE

List entry Number: 1185380

Location: STONES WOOD HOUSE, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

House. Early C19. Ashlar, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3-bay front. Raised quoins, plinth. Moulded projecting cornice acts as stone gutter. cable stacks. Segmental arched doorway, has pilasters and entablature with shallow panels, moulded pediment. Sashed windows of 16 panes with plain surrounds with tie-stone and projecting sill. Right hand return wall has 2 similar windows and centrally placed semi-circular arched attic light with impost and keystone retaining original glazing.

Listing NGR: SD9193823503

Name: SOUTH MIDGELDON

List entry Number: 1185394

Location: SOUTH MIDGELDON, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

House now forming farmbuilding. Late C17. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. Quoins. 2-cell house. South front has altered double chamfered mullioned windows of 4 and 6 lights, with chamfered mullioned windows of 4, 4 and 3 lights with square reveals to heads and sills to 1st floor. Gable stacks reduced to ridge. Rear has basket headed arched doorway with composite jambs with simple chamfer protected by stone hood on moulded corbels. Attached at right angles is early C18 range with flat faced mullioned double framed windows in square reveals of 7 lights with 9 lights over. The 2 windows are joined at left hand end by tall cross-window possibly lighting stair. Chamfered doorway to right hand end.

Listing NGR: SD9054923925

Name: BARN TO NORTH EAST OF MIDDLE MIDGELDON

List entry Number: 1185399

Location: BARN TO NORTH EAST OF MIDDLE MIDGELDON, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

Barn. Mid C18. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. Segmental arched cart entry buttressed to either side. Inner porch within portal. Mistal doorway to right has composite jambs. Quoins, gutter brackets. Listed for group value.

Listing NGR: SD9057523963

Name: MILESTONE AT NGR SD 896239

List entry Number: 1185405

Location: MILESTONE AT NGR SD 896239, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

Single arch headed stone. Early C19. Divided into 2 horizontal divisions. Reads: To Todmorden 3 mls to Bacup 2¼ mls. Top hand points to right, bottom hand to left.

Listing NGR: SD8960523923

Name: PLUNGE BATH TO SOUTH OF STONES HOUSE IN GROUND

List entry Number: 1230903

Location: PLUNGE BATH TO SOUTH OF STONES HOUSE IN GROUND, STONES LANE

Grade: II

Plunge bath. Mid C18. Rectangular plan. Dressed stone retaining walls to a depth of several feet. Steps down into well. An unusually early example.

Listing NGR: SD9255823558

Name: TWO STANDING STONES TO NORTH AND SOUTH OF LANE BETWEEN STONES GRANGE FARN AND STONES FARM AT NGR SD 92522359 AND NGR 92252380

List entry Number: 1230971

Location: TWO STANDING STONES TO NORTH AND SOUTH OF LANE BETWEEN STONES GRANGE FARN AND STONES FARM AT NGR SD 92522359 AND NGR 92252380, STONES LANE

Grade: II

2 standing stones of indeterminate date, but possibly prehistoric. Rough hewn, square in section. That to north is approximately 12' in height that to south is smaller and more pointed. These stones undoubtedly gave the area its name. Nearby there is Stones house (q.v.). The earliest record is in the time of Henry III (1216 - 1272) for a Henry de Stones.

Listing NGR: SD9252023590

Name: INDEPENDENT CHAPEL

List entry Number: 1231167

Location: INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, CLOUGH FOOT

Grade: II

Independent Chapel. 1854. Ashlar with hipped slate roof. Plinth and raised quoins plus bracketed eaves. Entrance front has central round headed doorway, with double panel doors and a fanlight above a plaque inscribed CLOUGH FOOT INDEPENDENT CHAPEL 1854. Either side are tall round headed windows with margin light glazing. The side fronts have 3 round headed windows with margin light glazing to each floor. Interior has all its original fittings. Gallery with panelled fronts supported on iron columns, box pews and high panelled pulpit.

Listing NGR: SD9099423874

Name: FIELD BARN FOR LOWER HANGING SHAW AT HIGHER HANGING SHAW

List entry Number: 1278429

Location: FIELD BARN FOR LOWER HANGING SHAW AT HIGHER HANGING SHAW, SOUTHALL ROAD

Grade: II

Barn. Early C18. Rubble brought to course, stone slate roof. South front has quoins, segmental arched cart entry with composite jambs with stop chamfered surround. Inserted C19 doorway to right end with monolithic jambs. Moulded kneelers to right hand gable only. Rear has square headed cart entry formed by large monolithic lintel with tie-stones. Original mistal doorway to left end has composite jambs and heavy lintel formed by large quoin. An early date for a field barn in this region.

Listing NGR: SD9081024601

Name: LOWER HANGING SHAW

List entry Number: 1278553

Location: LOWER HANGING SHAW, SOURHALL ROAD

Grade: II

Laithe house. Late C18 with added 2 bays on to barn and single cell onto house c.1840. Watershot masonry, stone slate roof. Double-pile on plan under single-span roof. House has flat faced mullioned windows of 4 lights to each floor (lacking 2 mullions), quoins. Original gable entry with composite jambs and chamfered surround obscured by later extension which has doorway with monolithic jambs and 2-light broad flat faced mullioned window with same over. 2 stacks to ridge. To left hand end is barn with semi-circular arched cart entry set between buttresses c.1955, (stone from cellar at Higher Hanging Shaw). Interior of barn has 2 tall stone pointed arches and re-used beam with 2 half-lap joints. This house appears on a plan of 1808. A full set of deeds exists, the first dated 1585, possibly for a cruck framed structure.

Listing NGR: SD9068524218

Name: FERN COTTAGE AND ATTACHED FACTORY FERN HOUSE

List entry Number: 1299663

Location: FERN COTTAGE AND ATTACHED FACTORY, BACUP ROAD
FERN HOUSE, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

2 Houses (back to back), and attached factory used from the C19 for the production of artificial flowers till c.1928. Early C18. Watershot masonry, slate roof. 2½ storeys. East front of 3 bays. Symmetrical. Quoins. Outer bays have chamfered mullioned stepped window of 5 lights to each floor each lacking 2 mullions). Over is gabled attic light. Central bay has 2 doorways with monolithic jambs protected by glass storm porch c.1980. 2 stacks to outer bays to ridge. Attached to right hand is bay used as a factory. This has chamfered taking-in door to 1st floor with tie-stones. Rises slightly higher than house. Rear has similar disposition of stepped windows only with plain stone surrounds and flush faced mullions.

Listing NGR: SD9204923342

Name: MELLING CLOUGH

List entry Number: 1299692

Location

MELLING CLOUGH, 252-258, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

Row of 4 cottages. 1837. Watershot masonry, stone slate roof. Vernacular Revival. Quoins. 2 storeys and 4 bays. Each bay has doorway with tie-stones and chamfered surround (that to No. 254 reduced to window forming one dwelling with No. 252), and double chamfered mullioned window of 3 lights with same over. Moulded gutter brackets. 3 stacks to ridge. Attached to No. 252 is 2-storey single cell extension (rendered) with flat roof c.1983. Set over former doorway to No. 254 is date tablet with the numbers set in the spandrels of a quatrefoil. These buildings strongly resemble Nos. 6 to 36 (even) Square Road (q.v.) which date from 1795 and 1809. They could therefore be regarded as a remarkable vernacular survival despite their approximation to the Tudor Revival of their time.

Listing NGR: SD9150423715

Name: HALSHAW CLOUGH

List entry Number: 1314081

Location: HALSHAW CLOUGH, 232-238, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

Row of 4 cottages. Early C19. Watershot masonry, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 4 bays. Each bay has doorway with tie-stone to right. Left hand jamb forms side of 3-light flat faced mullioned window, with 3-light window over. 4 stacks to ridge. Nos. 236 and 238 have open wooden gabled porches, mid. C20.

Listing NGR: SD8983223800

Name: MIDDLE MIDGELDEN

List entry Number: 1314082

Location: MIDDLE MIDGELDEN, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

House. Early C18. Hammer-dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 3-cell plan of 3 bays.

Chamfered mullioned windows of 6 lights to each bay with same over only with flat faced mullions. Doorway between 2nd and 3rd bays has square headed lintel, composite jambs with chamfered surround. 2 stacks to gables reduced in size.

Listing NGR: SD9254623332

Name: BARN TO NORTH OF NORTH MIDGELDEN FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1314083

Location: BARN TO NORTH OF NORTH MIDGELDEN FARMHOUSE, BACUP ROAD

Grade: II

Barn. Late C18. Watershot masonry, stone slate roof. South front has quoins, semi-circular arched cart entry and doorway at lower level to right hand end with tie-stone and slightly chamfered surround. Same disposition to rear. Interior of 3 bays formed by 2 tall pointed stone arches of similar character to nearby Lower Hanging Shaw (q.v.).

Listing NGR: SD9060224029