

# Appendix 13-1: Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment (ABDA)

## Calderdale Energy Park

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# Calderdale Energy Park

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

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Project management by David Lakin  
Document compiled by Talia Hunt & Ethan Ellis  
Graphics by Talia Hunt & Ethan Ellis

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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Calderdale Wind Farm Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Calderdale, West Yorkshire, centred on NGR 396608 433798. This study is intended to support a DCO application for a proposed wind farm on land at Walshaw Moor and in the surrounding area (the 'PEIR Boundary').

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential archaeological resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

This assessment has established that there is archaeological interest within the site. A number of non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Turbine Area, including Mesolithic lithic scatters, a Bronze Age stone circle, prehistoric findspots recorded by the public, and eight medieval and post-medieval former farmsteads. A total of 15 post-medieval and 19th century county and township boundary stones are also located on the north-eastern and north-western site boundaries.

The known archaeological resource and mapped peat deposits of the site indicates good potential for Palaeolithic and further Mesolithic archaeology. Such remains could be of regional or national significance. Based on previous discoveries within the site and wider study area, there is also considered to be good potential to encounter further Bronze Age remains, and possibly some of Neolithic date.

In addition to the main site, the assessment has also considered two associated elements of the proposed development: the Access Routes (Western Access Route and the Eastern Access Route) and Bradford West Cable Corridor.

The Western Access Route extends south from Keighley Road and Lancashire Moor Road, passing near Laneshaw Bridge and Wycoller. Within this area, archaeological records identify Mesolithic and Bronze Age flint scatters, medieval holdings at Barnside and Monkroyd, and post-medieval features such as quarries, wells, and farmsteads associated with the Emmott estate. The route crosses the Trawden Forest Conservation Area which contains a dense concentration of listed buildings, including Wycoller Hall and several 17th- and 18th-century farmhouses forming the historic core of the hamlet which lies approximately 1km south of the route.

The proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor runs east from Cullingworth toward Denholme and the Bradford West Substation, with a section branching from Hill House Edge Lane, to Cold Edge Road near Ovenden Moor. The landscape here is characterised by enclosed farmland, former quarries, and industrial remains dating from the 18th to 19th centuries. The surrounding area contains evidence for prehistoric activity, including recorded flint scatters and cairns indicating Mesolithic and Bronze Age occupation. The route also passes close to the known alignment of the Roman road (MWY525-MWY528) between Manchester and Ilkley and runs adjacent to the former Denholme Deer Park (MWY3588), first depicted on 18th-century maps and defined by surviving stretches of medieval boundary walling. Later industrial and agricultural heritage assets, such as the former Hewenden Mill, Denholme Mills, tramway routes, and 19th-century farmsteads, contribute to the historic rural-industrial character of the area.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any further buried heritage assets within the site and associated route corridors cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations will be required by the planning archaeologist for Calderdale Council.



The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

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# Calderdale Energy Park

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Calderdale Wind Farm Ltd (the client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Calderdale, West Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Turbine Area', **Figure 1**), centred on NGR 396608 433798.

1.1.2 The Project comprises development of a wind farm of 34 wind turbine generators with two extending a tip height of 150m and the remaining at 200m, along with supporting infrastructure on land on Walshaw Moor, in Calderdale, West Yorkshire. The proposal also includes the formation of a new Western Access Route, extending from Keighley Road (A6068) to Lancashire Moor Road, and then from Two Laws Road to provide access to the Turbine Area. In addition, a proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor will extend eastward from the eastern extent of the Turbine Area at Hebden Bridge Road, to the Bradford West Electrical Substation, with a section of the Access Route branching from Hill House Edge Lane to Cold Edge Road near Ovenden Moor.

#### 1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the project boundary and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF, MHCLG 2024): Annex 2, comprises:

*'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

1.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

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

#### 1.3 Aims

1.3.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Turbine Area, Western Access Route, and Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;



- assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;
- assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and
- make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.

1.3.2 The setting of designated heritage assets, and any non-physical harm which may result from the proposed development, is outside the scope of this assessment. This is considered in the associated Initial Settings Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2025).

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

### 2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 A designated heritage asset is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*'A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'*

2.2.2 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.3 The *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953* makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land (parks and gardens, and battlefields). This duty was given to the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (then English Heritage, now Historic England) under the *National Heritage Act 1983*.

2.2.4 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV); 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. The United Kingdom is a signatory of the *UNESCO Convention Concerning the*



*Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972.* England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system.

2.2.5 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

### **2.3 National Policy Statements**

*Overarching national Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*

2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out national policy for energy infrastructure and sets out the general policies for the submission and assessment of energy infrastructure applications.

2.3.2 Section 5.9 sets out the historic environment considerations pertinent to Energy Infrastructure development. It notes that:

*Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Listed Buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas and Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales only).*

2.3.3 It further notes that there are heritage assets that are not currently designated, but which have been demonstrated to be of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets of the highest significance. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

2.3.4 The applicant promoting a nationally significant energy scheme is required undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these along with how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied.

2.3.5 The assessment should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project.

2.3.6 Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

*National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)*

2.3.7 This National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure including onshore wind.

2.3.8 The NPS (2.12.87-89) notes that the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. This assessment should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets. In a few cases, field studies



may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling or substation foundations on archaeological assets. The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area. 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.

*National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)*

- 2.3.9 This National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary policy for decisions taken by the Secretary of State on applications it receives for electricity networks infrastructure (see Section 1.6 of this NPS).
- 2.3.10 The NPS notes (2.2.10) that applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to “have regard to ... geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest”
- 2.3.11 It is stated in the NPS (2.9.26) that the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context, designated heritage assets, including impacts on the setting of designated features and areas. As well as the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on archaeological and heritage assets must be considered.

## **2.4 National Planning Policy Framework**

- 2.4.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) was published in December 2024 (amended February 2025) and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
- 2.4.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*, sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 2.4.3 The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 2.4.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
  - requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
  - takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;



- places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and
- requires 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 impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.4.5 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.4.6 Further additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF is provided in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource<sup>1</sup>.

2.4.7 It is recognised that a consultation on updates to the NPPF was undertaken between December 2025 and March 2026, which included updates to policy related to heritage. Further details on this consultation draft will be provided in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment that will support the ES.

## 2.5 Local planning policy and guidance

### *The Turbine Area*

2.5.1 The Turbine Area is situated within the administrative boundaries of Calderdale Metropolitan District Council. On 22nd March 2023, the Council adopted the Calderdale Local Plan. This replaces the Replacement Calderdale Unitary Development Plan that was adopted in August 2006.

2.5.2 The Local Plan forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment for a period up to 2033, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features (HE1).

### *Western Access Route*

2.5.3 The Western Access Route extends from Keighley Road to Lancashire Moor Road, lying predominantly within the administrative area of Pendle Borough Council. The northern section of the second access route, extending from Two Laws Road, also falls within Pendle, while its southern extent lies within the Turbine Area boundary and the administrative boundary of Calderdale Council. The relevant local planning frameworks are the Pendle Local Plan Fourth Edition 2021-2040 (2025).

2.5.4 The Core Strategy sets out policies for sustainable growth, rural character, and protection of the borough's natural and historic environment. Policy ENV1 (*Protecting and Enhancing Our Natural and Historic Environments*) seeks to ensure that heritage assets are conserved and enhanced, and that development proposals demonstrate an understanding of their significance.

### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

2.5.5 The proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor extend from the Turbine Area, in the administrative area of Calderdale Council, into the administrative area

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>



of the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (via the village of Denholme). The Council is preparing the Bradford District Local Plan 2020-2038 which, until adoption, complements the existing adopted Local Plan documents for guidance on the historic environment and heritage. CBMDC planning policy highlights the importance of protecting the historic environment through its draft policy EN4 (Historic Environment) in the emerging local plan.

- 2.5.6 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020).

#### **3.2 Study Area**

- 3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 2 km radius of the Turbine Area boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Turbine Area.
- 3.2.2 The assessment also considers the Western Access Route, which consists of two points of entry extending from Keighley Road and Lancashire Moor Road, with a further connection extending from Two Laws Road, together providing access to the Turbine Area. In addition, a proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor extend eastward from the Turbine Area boundary at Hebden Bridge Road to the Bradford West Electrical Substation. Due to their linear nature, a 1 km radius study area was applied along each route to identify known and potential resource within their alignments.
- 3.2.3 The 2 km Turbine Area Study Area extends into the southern extent of the Two Laws Road access route and partially overlaps with the western extent of the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor. As a result, certain elements of the archaeological and heritage baseline are addressed within the wider Turbine Area Study Area and have been considered in the discussion of the route-specific sections where relevant.

#### **3.3 Sources**

- 3.3.1 Several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:
- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;
  - the West Yorkshire and Lancashire Historic Environment Records (HERs), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the counties;
  - relevant national, regional and thematic Research Frameworks (e.g., West Yorkshire Research Agendas (WYRA));



- LiDAR imagery, derived from the National LiDAR Programme 1 m resolution Digital Terrain Model made available through DEFRA's Data Services Platform (visualisations assessed include multi-directional hillshade modelling, openness positive and simple local relief modelling);
- Aerial photography available through Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer platform;
- national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;
- historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held online, particularly by National Library of Scotland; and
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Turbine Area were studied.

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in the references section of the report.

### **3.4 Site visit**

3.4.1 The Turbine Area was visited on 6 November 2024. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 Further visits were undertaken on 15–16 October and 22–23 October 2025. Weather conditions during these visits were generally wet, with intermittent rainfall and occasional clear intervals.

3.4.3 The aim of the Turbine Area visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Turbine Area and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The site visit also sought to ascertain if the Turbine Area contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

### **3.5 Significance**

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*

3.5.2 The interests as listed in the NPPF are further defined in Historic England's (2019) *Statements of Heritage Significance: analysing significance in heritage assets*. These are:

- Archaeological Interest: there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest: these are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the



way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture; and

- **Historic Interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

3.5.3 This study was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: historic environment good practice advice in planning note 2* (2015).

### **3.6 Assumptions and limitations**

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the HERs are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

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## **4 BASELINE RESOURCE**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Areas associated with the components of the Proposed Development, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report. The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

### **4.2 Site Description**

The Turbine Area

4.2.1 The Turbine Area is currently used a grouse moor and farmland, with a network of minor roads in the south, comprising circa 2,227 ha of the Walshaw Moor Estate. It is centred on the three Walsham Dean Reservoirs (Lower, Middle and Upper) and lies within the upper northern flanks of the Calder Valley in the south Pennines. The Turbine Area is located

approximately 3 km south-east from Trawden, approximately 3.5km to the north of Hebden Bridge and 7.2 km east of Burnley. The north-western Turbine Area boundary forms the county boundary with Lancashire.

- 4.2.2 The Turbine Area contains a series of glacial meltwater channels, likely formed from ice sheet advance and retreat. The Walshaw reservoirs too were constructed within a glacial meltwater channel. The channels drain southwards into Hebden Water, which in turn drains into the River Calder at Hebden Bridge.
- 4.2.3 The Turbine Area lies at elevations of up to 450 m aOD descending gently southwards to an approximately 390 m aOD in the upper reaches of the moorlands.
- 4.2.4 The Turbine Area is located within a region of elevated topography, in an undulating landscape characterised by upland areas of heath land/moors and valley bottoms where settlement centres are concentrated.



**Photo 1:** View south-east towards the Walsham Dean Reservoirs



**Photo 2:** View north towards Listed Buildings within the Turbine Area

#### *Western Access Route*

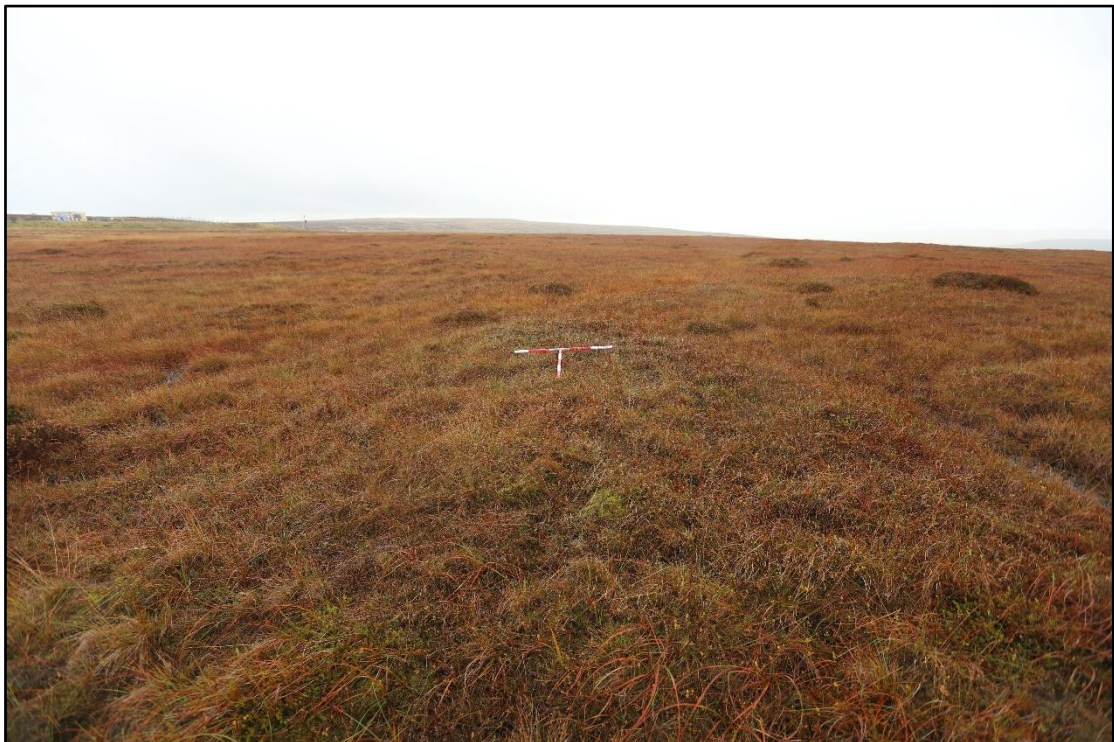
- 4.2.5 The Western Access Route comprises two proposed sections forming the principal approach to the Turbine Area. The northern section stems south of Keighley Road, extending across open rural landscape characterised by rough grazing land, heather moorland, and scattered boundary walls. The surrounding area retains a predominantly undeveloped character, with Wycoller hamlet situated to the south-west of the 1km study area. A small number of dispersed rural properties, including Conclose Farm to the north-east, are present alongside associated access tracks and field enclosures. The River Laneshaw flows irregularly east-west through the northern part of the study area, contributing to the gently undulating topography. Ground levels rise gradually from approximately 232 m aOD at the northern extent to around 269 m aOD further south.
- 4.2.6 The southern section continues from the higher moorland plateau towards the northern boundary of the Turbine Area, following stretches of existing track interspersed with areas of uneven ground and peat cover. The route begins near Watersheddes Reservoir, located to the east, at around 348.8 m aOD, and extends southward through dense moorland characterised by coarse vegetation and irregular ground. Barn Hill Clough runs in a north-south alignment to the east, accompanied by a network of smaller water channels draining from the moor. The surrounding landscape remains largely undeveloped, defined by long, open views and traces of historic field boundaries. Ground levels increase gradually, reaching approximately 452.7 m aOD towards the southern limit, with a short proposed access branch extending south-eastwards across similar terrain at around 440.4 m aOD.



**Photo 3:** View southeast from Wycoller Country Park car park towards Dove Stone Moor/Broadhead Moor



**Photo 4:** Wycoller Road looking south



**Photo 5:** The Turbine Area looking east towards Hebden Bridge Road



### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

- 4.2.7 The proposed cable route is located along the eastern extent of the Turbine Area, branching from Hebden Bridge Road and extending eastwards for approximately 9.9 km towards the Bradford West Electrical Substation. The route traverses south of Oxenhope, across predominantly rural landscape characterised by open agricultural land, rough pasture, and occasional moorland edges. Field systems are defined by stone boundary walls and hedgerows, interspersed with scattered farmsteads, minor access tracks, and small watercourses. The cable course extends through the northern extent of Denholme village before traversing across rural landscape towards the Substation. A second branch extends from Hill House Edge Lane to Cold Edge Road near Ovenden Moor and proposed groundworks are expected within the highway boundaries.
- 4.2.8 Ground levels vary from approximately 432m aOD at the western extent, adjacent to the Turbine Area, to around 265m aOD at the eastern extent near the substation, and 431m aOD at the southern branch at Cold Edge Road.

## **4.3 Designated heritage assets**

- 4.3.1 Designated heritage assets are depicted on **Figure 2-4**.

### *Turbine Area*

- 4.3.2 There are two Listed Buildings located within the Turbine Area:

NHLE reference	Name	Grade
NHLE: 1235132	Bridge at Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water	LBII
NHLE: 1265200	Holme Ends Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII

### *Turbine Area Study Area*

- 4.3.3 There are five Scheduled monuments within 2km of the Turbine Area.

NHLE reference	Name	Grade
NHLE: 1009116	Saucer barrow 90m east of Eil Clough	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1008916	Small stone circle on Delf Hill	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1009117	Ring cairn 25m east of Eil Clough	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1013830	Wayside cross known as Reaps Cross	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1009289	Wayside cross known as Abel Cross	Scheduled Monument

- 4.3.4 There are 80 Grade II Listed Buildings, which are largely located to the south of the Turbine Area in and near Hebden Bridge.



<b>NHLE Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>
NHLE: 1134028	10, West Shaw Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1134051	Shaw Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1134082	Lower Fold Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1134083	Cowshed And Pigsty Approximately 5 Metres to East of Laithehouse to North of Lower Fold Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1134106	Dunkirk Mill and Attached Mill House	LBII
NHLE: 1134110	Old Croft	LBII
NHLE: 1134111	Milepost Approximately 100 Metres to East of Junction with Hill House Edge Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1199707	Former Hawksbridge Baptist Church and Sunday School	LBII
NHLE: 1199862	Church Of St Mary the Virgin	LBII
NHLE: 1199874	The Old Vicarage	LBII
NHLE: 1199885	Milestone On West Corner of Junction with Hill House Edge Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1200058	Laithehouse To North of Lower Fold Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1200592	62-68, Shaw Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1225985	Everhill Shaw Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1226163	Popples Close Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1226167	Gibson's Mill Cottages	LBII
NHLE: 1226168	Gibson's Bridge	LBII
NHLE: 1226169	Gibson Mill	LBII
NHLE: 1226173	Reaps Cross	LBII
NHLE: 1226701	Valve Tower To South East Corner of Widdop Reservoir	LBII
NHLE: 1226820	Boothroyd Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1226822	Barn, 10 Metres to South of Bent Knoll	LBII
NHLE: 1226823	Barn 20 Metres to East of High Greenwood Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1226825	Widdop Gate	LBII
NHLE: 1226826	Barn 15 Metres East of Widdop Gate	LBII
NHLE: 1226833	Crimsworth Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII



NHLE: 1226844	Old Royd Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1226845	Bents Knoll	LBII
NHLE: 1226846	High Greenwood House	LBII
NHLE: 1226847	High Greenwood Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1226856	New High Laithe Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1226902	Old High Laithe Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1226980	Coppy Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1226986	Higher Crimsworth	LBII
NHLE: 1226994	Lower Crimsworth Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1226996	Barn 10 Metres to North of Grain	LBII
NHLE: 1226997	Cross Ends Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1226998	Grain	LBII
NHLE: 1226999	South Shields Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227000	Lower Small Shaw Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227001	Haworth Hall And Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227002	Barn 5 Metres to East of Gib Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1227005	New Delight	LBII
NHLE: 1227093	Upper Small Shaw Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227149	Bent Head Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227150	Near Bent Head Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227366	Over Wood Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1227389	Plumpton Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1227393	Purprice Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1227395	House 20 Metres to South South East Of Hill Top	LBII
NHLE: 1227396	Lane Head	LBII
NHLE: 1227617	Wheat Ing Bridge	LBII
NHLE: 1227643	White Hole	LBII
NHLE: 1235132	Bridge At Holme Ends Over Alcomden Water	LBII
NHLE: 1265200	Holme Ends Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII



NHLE: 1265201	Bridge at Blake Dean Over Graining Water	LBII
NHLE: 1265382	Lower Purprice	LBII
NHLE: 1265383	Field Head Barn Belonging to Owers	LBII
NHLE: 1265384	Wheat Ing	LBII
NHLE: 1265419	Bee Boles in Wall to East of Over Wood Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1265490	Stone Booth Farmhouse and Stone Booth Cottage	LBII
NHLE: 1265491	Milestone Opposite Junction with Crimsworth Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1265493	Lumb Bridge	LBII
NHLE: 1265510	Gib Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1265530	Horse Hey Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1265571	Guide Post at Junction with A6033	LBII
NHLE: 1265572	Middle Small Shaw	LBII
NHLE: 1265675	Mould Grain Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1265676	Coach House To 5 Metres to Rear of High Greenwood House Stable	LBII
NHLE: 1265678	Crimsworth Cottage and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1265997	Workhouse Green Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1266002	Egypt Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1266004	Gibson's Mill Cottages	LBII
NHLE: 1266068	Workhouse Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1313927	Brontë Footbridge	LBII
NHLE: 1313930	13, 15, 17 And 19, Hebden Bridge Road	LBII
NHLE: 1313940	70 And 72 Shaw Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1362048	Broad Bank House	LBII
NHLE: 1376006	New Edge Farmhouse, Attached Barn and Cottage	LBII
NHLE: 1376007	Lower Fold Farmhouse and Attached Barn	LBII

4.3.5 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Turbine Area Study Area.



### Western Access Route

4.3.6 Within a 1 km radius of the access route extending from Keighley Road and Lancashire Moor Road, there are twelve Grade II Listed Buildings and five Grade II\* Listed Buildings, together with four Scheduled Monuments<sup>2</sup>, the majority of which are located in proximity to Lancashire Moor Road. The area also includes the Trawden Conservation Area through which the access route passes and which encompasses the historic hamlet of Wycoller and its associated listed structures. There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields within the 1 km buffer zone.

NHLE reference	Name	Grade
NHLE: 1005098	Wycoller Packhorse Bridge	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1003130	Wycoller Hall	Scheduled Monument
NHLE:1005103	The Hall Bridge, Wycoller	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1009495	Hanging stone or Water Sheddles Cross	Scheduled Monument
NHLE: 1073327	Pierson's Farmhouse	LB II*
NHLE: 1243828	Pack Horse Bridge	LB II*
NHLE: 1243829	Clapper Bridge	LB II*
NHLE: 1073331	Remains of Wycoller Hall, including boundary wall to river	LB II*
NHLE: 1243830	Bank House Bridge	LB II*
NHLE: 1243307	Emmott Hall Cottage	LBII
NHLE: 1313972	Hanging stone or Water Sheddles Cross	LBII
NHLE: 1361761	Remains of Vaccary Walls	LBII
NHLE: 1243716	Lowlands Farmhouse, Wycoller Road	LBII
NHLE: 1073329	Barn at Lowlands Farm, Wycoller Road	LBII
NHLE: 1272695	Thistleholme, Wycoller Road	LBII
NHLE 1243707	Laitre Hills Cottage, Wycoller Road	LBII
NHLE: 1243711	Wycoller House	LBII

<sup>2</sup> Note that Wycoller Hall, Hanging Stone and the Packhorse Bridge are both scheduled and listed



NHLE: 1073328	Wycoller Cottage	LBII
NHLE: 1361728	House adjoining Wycoller Farm	LBII
NHLE: 1073330	Cottage east of Wycoller House	LBII
NHLE: 1073332	Barn south east of Wycoller Hall	LBII

#### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

4.3.7 Within a 1 km radius of the proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, there are 32 Grade II Listed Buildings, primarily comprising former farmhouses, agricultural buildings, and associated barns that reflect the area's rural economy and dispersed settlement character. There are no Scheduled Monuments, nor Registered Parks and Gardens within this buffer. Five Conservation Areas, Wilsden, Oxenhope Lower Town, Oxenhope Upper Town, Leeming, and Bradford lie within the 1 km study area, located north of the proposed cable route. The cable corridor does not pass directly through these conservation areas, but their boundaries fall within its wider setting.

<b>NHLE Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>
NHLE: 1132945	Number 1 and Adjoining Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1132946	Peat Dykes Farmhouse and Integral Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1132993	Mustard Pot Farmhouse and Adjoining Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1133005	Low Stream Head Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1133173	Dean Lane Farmhouse and Adjoining Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1133185	8-12, Egypt Road	LBII
NHLE: 1133281	High Stream Head	LBII
NHLE: 1133613	Laburnum Cottage	LBII
NHLE: 1133614	Denholme United Reformed Church	LBII
NHLE: 1133615	Spring Row	LBII
NHLE: 1133616	Middle White Shaw Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1133617	Upper Laithe Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1133738	Numbers 1 To 9 (Odd) And Barn Adjoining Number 1	LBII
NHLE: 1134085	Outbuilding To North-West Of Far Isle Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1134113	6 And 10 Hill House Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1134132	Bank Nook	LBII
NHLE: 1199339	Field Head House	LBII



NHLE: 1199348	Upper Laithe Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1199507	Hewenden Viaduct	LBII
NHLE: 1199516	Whinney Hill Foot Farmhouse Cottage and Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1199824	22-36, Hebden Bridge Road	LBII
NHLE: 1200112	Far Isle Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1208464	Barn To West of Low Stream Head Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1210071	The Former Duke of York Public House	LBII
NHLE: 1283435	Sand Beds Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1313932	12 and 14, Hill House Lane	LBII
NHLE: 1314152	First and Second World War Memorial, approximately 100 Metres South-East of Bandstand	LBII
NHLE: 1314155	Milepost Opposite Number 2 Sunny Dale	LBII
NHLE: 1314175	Buck Park Farmhouse	LBII
NHLE: 1314333	High Stream Head Farmhouse and Adjoining Barn	LBII
NHLE: 1314343	Barn/Stable Block at Gazeby Hall	LBII
NHLE: 1314490	Upper Pikeley Farmhouse	LBII

4.3.8 The potential non-physical development effects upon designated heritage assets are not considered in this assessment. These assets are discussed further only insofar as they inform the understanding of the historic development and archaeological potential of the Turbine Area.

#### 4.4 Previous studies (Figures 5-7 (A13.1.5 – A13.1.7))

##### *Turbine Area*

4.4.1 No records of any previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the Turbine Area have been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

##### *Turbine Area Study Area*

4.4.2 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Turbine Area Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 5-7**.

4.4.3 The majority of archaeological investigations within the Study Area are largely composed of non-invasive surveys such as walkover and building surveys. However, a number of Mesolithic to Bronze Age features were recorded during excavations immediately south of the Turbine Area (EWY88048; Shepherd *et al.* 2015). Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.6**.

### *Western Access Route*

- 4.4.4 Archaeological work within the 2 km study area of the Western Access Route includes dendrochronological analysis, building recording, and evaluation at Wycoller Hall (ELA2441; ELA1205), and a watching brief along the Coldwell and Trawden Raw Water Transfer Pipeline (ELA1222). The investigations confirmed that Wycoller Hall originated in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, with subsequent remodelling during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and that the adjacent barn incorporated timbers felled between the early 16<sup>th</sup> and mid-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. The pipeline works identified only post-medieval agricultural features such as boundary walls and drains, indicating limited disturbance beyond historic land management. Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.6**.

### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

- 4.4.5 Archaeological investigations within a 2 km radius of the proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor include a series of excavations and surveys confirming evidence of prehistoric activity in the surrounding area. Works at Castle Stead, Wilsden (EWY4806; EWY4807; EWY945; EWY4808) recorded a bank-and-ditch enclosure interpreted as prehistoric in date. Further investigations have identified features of medieval and later origin, including boundary earthworks associated with Denholme Deer Park recorded during a woodland survey at Hewenden Reservoir (EWY7917). Building and site surveys at Hewenden Mill, Wilsden (EWY1600), and Denholme Railway Station (EWY2765) documented industrial and post-medieval structures, while a desk-based assessment at Manywells Brow, Cullingworth (EWY9070) noted quarry disturbance but identified potential for surviving prehistoric and post-medieval remains. Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.6**.

## **4.5 Geoarchaeology**

- 4.5.1 The solid geology underlying the assessment area is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS GeolIndex) as the Millstone Grit Group. This is a coarse-grained sandstone that formed between 331 to 319 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.
- 4.5.2 BGS mapping indicates that the Quaternary deposits overlying bedrock within the Turbine Area predominantly comprise Peat, with a small area of Alluvium associated with Hebden Beck located towards the south of the Turbine Area close to Holme Ends (**Figures 8-9**). These deposits are anticipated to be of Holocene date. Given the steep topographic relief within the Study Area, slope deposits of Pleistocene and/or Holocene date may also be present within the Turbine Area.
- 4.5.3 Although not mapped by the BGS, it is possible that colluvium and head deposits may be encountered on slopes or at the base of slopes in parts of the Turbine Area.
- 4.5.4 A Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment, conducted in 2025, (**Appendix 4**) indicates that the mapped peat deposits are likely to comprise upland blanket peat formed during the Holocene, with localised valley mires and depressions also preserving organic material. Peat thickness varies between 1.5 and 3 m on slopes and plateaus, exceeding 5 m in places. These deposits have high geoarchaeological potential due to their capacity to preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence, such as pollen, plant macrofossils, and insects, providing valuable data on postglacial environments and early Mesolithic woodland management. Associated minerogenic alluvium, head, and colluvial deposits are assigned low to moderate geoarchaeological potential, as they may mask or overlie earlier buried soils or archaeological deposits.

- 4.5.5 Further details on the lithostratigraphic context, potential for palaeoenvironmental preservation, and recommended evaluation strategy are presented in **Appendix 4** (Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Wessex Archaeology 2025).

## 4.6 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.6.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical development of the Turbine Area, the Western Access Route, and the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor and their respective Study Areas, and has been compiled from the sources listed at paragraph 3.3.1 above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Turbine Area and its associated routes is assessed through consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, together with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.6.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, HERs and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 2-4 & 8-14**.

### *Turbine Area and Study Area: Archaeological and Historical Background*

#### Palaeolithic (970,000–9500 BC) and Mesolithic (8500–4000 BC)

- 4.6.3 Human activity throughout the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods was characterised by small bands of hunter-gatherers moving through the landscape and exploiting resources seasonally. Riverine regions would have been particularly favourable to the hunter-gatherer communities of these periods, due to the abundance of natural resources.
- 4.6.4 No Palaeolithic findspots are known in the Study Area, but there is evidence of finds that are undiagnostic to a particular chronology that could fit in with surrounding periods such as the Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic (blades, scrapers, piercers etc). Spikins (2010) has suggested that a potential Upper Palaeolithic findspot could be located at Midgeley Moor approximately 3km south-east of the Turbine Area. No Lower or Middle Palaeolithic finds are located within this region, the closest diagnostic artefact being a Lower-Middle Palaeolithic handaxe from Wakefield (TERPS 25077).
- 4.6.5 The upland Pennines were largely forested during the early Mesolithic, and blanket peat formation is known to have occurred on three separate occasions; c. 9000, 6.5-7000 and 5500 years ago. The Upland Moorland of the southern Pennines is a well-known area for Mesolithic archaeology, particularly the early Mesolithic (Conneller 2020; Spikins 2010). Windy Hill, approximately 12km south of the Turbine Area represents one of the earliest occupations of the region, at the onset of the Holocene.
- 4.6.6 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Lithic Artefact database (PaMELA; Wessex Archaeology and Jacobi 2014) shows a number of Mesolithic findspots within a 1 km radius of the Turbine Area.<sup>3</sup> Topographic data indicates that the findspots are largely in upland areas, and comparisons with BGS mapping suggest that their distribution reflects surface visibility rather than true absence, as artefacts are unlikely to be identified where they are concealed beneath peat deposits. The lithics generally consist of tools including microburins, microliths, piercers, scrapers and blades. These represent a range of activities relating to the preparation and practice of hunting, including retooling and the processing of hides and

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<sup>3</sup> These findspots are duplicated by HER data points and are therefore not illustrated. PaMELA reference numbers are included in the Gazetteer (**Appendix 3**)

meat which are all suggestive of typical mobile settlement practices relating to Mesolithic communities.

- 4.6.7 Within the Turbine Area a total of five Mesolithic flint scatters (MWY3434, MWY2887-8, MWY2925, MWY2955) and one isolated findspot (MWY14411) have been recorded. The Portable Antiquities Scheme also records (not illustrated) three Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint finds towards the centre of the Turbine Area. This evidence indicates a strong possibility for further finds of this date to survive within the Turbine Area.

#### Neolithic (4000–2400 BC), Bronze Age (2400–700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 4.6.8 The Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, the establishment of farming and settled communities. Forest clearance occurred for the first time in history to create open land for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Each age was marked by a steady incline of population resulting in further pressures on the available resources and intensification of woodland clearance.
- 4.6.9 In the Pennine area, lithic finds of Neolithic date occur in particular concentration along the valley sides (WYRA). No Neolithic remains are recorded within the Turbine Area. In the Study Area, evidence of the Neolithic period includes a Cup marked rock at Ridge Rough (MWY12968) located 250m south of the Turbine Area, findspots of a flint axe (MWY13559) and scraper (MWY14962). Great concentrations of Neolithic findspots are recorded in the Study Area by The Portable Antiquities Scheme (not illustrated), focused on reservoirs to the south of the Turbine Area.
- 4.6.10 Across the country, higher elevations were often the location of ritual monuments during the Bronze Age. Between 1.6-1.7km to the west of the Turbine Area lie a saucer barrow (NHLE: 1009116), a ring cairn (NHLE: 1009117) and a small stone circle (NHLE: 1008916).
- 4.6.11 A Bronze Age stone circle (MWY21) was discovered in 1902 within the Turbine Area, ahead of construction of the Walshaw Dean reservoirs. Seven stones were visible, with an internal diameter of c.9.5-9.7m. The circle is now covered by the reservoir, but it can still be seen when the water level is low at the west side of the middle reservoir. In the north of the Turbine Area, a findspot of a Bronze Age flint blade is also recorded (MWY14008).
- 4.6.12 In West Yorkshire, Iron Age remains are underrepresented, with earlier Iron Age occupation being difficult to identify and characterise (WYRA). The Scheduled Burwains Camp prehistoric, defended settlement (NHLE: 1013814), 2.5km north-west of the Turbine Area, is suggested to be of Iron Age date. No other remains of this date are recorded in the Study Area.
- 4.6.13 There is good potential for Neolithic and particularly Bronze Age remains to survive within the Turbine Area.

#### Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.6.14 The dates at which Roman forces stopped their northwards advance and established bases at Chesterfield, Templeborough and Rossington Bridge may have been c. AD 55- 65. The extent and nature of Roman contacts with native populations north of the Rivers Trent, Don and Humber is unknown but would have taken place over the following 15-20 years (WYAAS 2009).
- 4.6.15 Dateable objects from the Romano-British period including coins, brooches and finewares, are rare in West Yorkshire and northern England, particularly in rural areas, and Roman-style villas developed late (WYAAS 2009). However, three Romano-British farmsteads lie

between 2.8 and 3.2km west of the Turbine Area, each a Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1009487, 1009488, 1009497). Two findspots of Roman coins are recorded within the Study Area, to the north and south of the Turbine Area (MWY14900, MWY13325). These and the farmsteads indicate that the region surrounding the Turbine Area was in active use during this period.

- 4.6.16 There is low potential to encounter Romano-British remains within the Turbine Area.

Saxon (AD 410–1066) and Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 4.6.17 In the centuries following the end of Roman rule, Britain fragmented into a number of small kingdoms, and between the retreat of the Roman legions and the arrival of the Normans, very little historical information survives. In West Yorkshire, Roman settlements and forts were resettled, and in the immediate post-Roman period, the whole county is understood to have been part of the kingdom of Elmet meaning 'elm forest'. Elmet was annexed by King Edwin of Northumbria in 617 (WYRA).
- 4.6.18 No archaeological evidence of the Saxon period is recorded within the Study Area. However, the site of a reputed Saxon cross (MLA1827) is recorded approximately 300m west of the Turbine Area. There is no surviving evidence.
- 4.6.19 In the absence of archaeological evidence, place-name studies offer some insight into the Saxon character of the study area. Heptonstall is derived from the Old English for '*rosehip/dog-rose farmstead*' or alternatively, '*River Hebden farmstead*'. Haworth derived from the Old English for '*hedge enclosure*' (Key to English Placenames).
- 4.6.20 The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded a small number of settlements in the wider landscape to the south of the Turbine Area; Cruttonstall lay just to the south of modern-day Hebden Bridge, and Wadsworth just to the north (in the Old Town area). Both settlements, each comprising a single household, are recorded in a single entry, and described as partially waste at the time (opendomesday.org). This suggests that the area was sparsely settled in this period, and that the Turbine Area itself unlikely to have been used in an archaeologically visible way.
- 4.6.21 In the medieval period, West Yorkshire was dominated by 'dispersed' settlements, usually small clusters of farms rather than single homesteads, scattered throughout the countryside. Many of these were in place by the 12th century, increasing in number until the 14th century (West Yorkshire Research Agenda).
- 4.6.22 Within the Study Area, the majority of evidence is related to agricultural activity, however other medieval industries, such as bloomery sites (MYW4564, MYW4569, MWY14547) and charcoal production (MWY20081) are represented.
- 4.6.23 Within the Turbine Area, two medieval farmsteads are recorded in the central/ southern part of the Turbine Area: Alcomden (MWY3422) and Upper and Lower Good Greave (MWY3434). Evidence for the farmsteads include standing ruins of the later, 17<sup>th</sup> century, buildings, earthworks and evidence of the associated field systems. Abandonment of both farms is presumed to be c.1900, due to industrialisation and clearance following construction of the reservoirs.
- 4.6.24 A boundary stone, of possible medieval date (MWY2432) lies within the Turbine Area, adjacent to the eastern Turbine Area boundary.

#### Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500–present day)

- 4.6.25 The pattern of settlement in the Study Area established in the medieval period continued into the post-medieval period. A phase of moorland intake occurred during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, when unenclosed upland was divided into small, cultivated closes. Documentary evidence from the 1567 deed for the Withins estate records the sale of “16 acres of land and the edifices thereon built” to George Bentley, demonstrating active upland cultivation and enclosure at an early date (Wood & Brears 2016, 10–16). Beyond the Turbine Area, the surrounding landscape followed similar characteristics, with scattered farmsteads located near watercourses and extensive areas of enclosed agricultural land between them. Although many of these settlements had medieval origins, the most substantial period of expansion occurred in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, driven by population growth and the availability of industrial employment in nearby settlements. Much of the surviving historic building stock in the wider landscape derives from this period, concentrated within settlement cores rather than in the more exposed uplands.
- 4.6.26 The north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the Turbine Area follow Township and County divisions. As a result, fifteen boundary stones of post-medieval or 19<sup>th</sup> century date lie within the Turbine Area, with additional examples recorded throughout the surrounding moorland. These boundary markers belong to a wider upland landscape of small, enclosed intakes supporting a mixed agricultural economy of cattle, sheep, limited cereal cultivation, principally oats, and domestic worsted production, a pattern widely attested across the South Pennines between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Wood & Brears 2016, 10).



**Photo 6:** Oxenhope Stoop, Boundary Stone (MWY2353) North extent of Turbine Area with “H” carved on the west elevation

- 4.6.27 The Turbine Area and the landscape to the south and east of Haworth hold a close association with the literary works of the Brontë sisters. The farmhouse of Top Withens (MWY7472), located approximately 430 m north of the Site, is widely accepted as the inspiration for the setting of *Wuthering Heights*. Top Withens formed one of three related upland farmsteads, Lower, Middle and Top Withens, developed from early moorland intakes

and recorded in documentary sources from at least 1567. These long-established enclosed farm units provide important historical context for understanding later agricultural development across the wider moorland.

- 4.6.28 The Turbine Area contains the remains of several post medieval upland farmsteads. HER data indicates that Higher Baiting (MWY10263), New House (MWY10264) and Holme Ends South (MWY5818) have been fully levelled, while Lower Baiting (MWY10254) survives only as a robbed and fragmentary earthwork. Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead (MWY10265) retain low, ruinous but standing wall fabric, whereas Holme Ends North (MWY5819; NHLE 1265200) remains in use and is Grade II listed.
- 4.6.29 A further site, Lower Lathe, lies between Holme House and New House along the historic east–west track but is not recorded in the HER despite being depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping and surviving as a substantial roofless stone-built structure. The site visit concluded the building to be built of stone blocks with voids in the west internal elevation where former division stalls were likely located, a brick built wall within in internal south room, indicating later 20<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century use, a stone arched threshold to the south and a wide projecting access to the north, with divisional rooms within the building. To the north of the building, stone boundary stones and remains of a brick-built feature (function unknown) built from frogged brick with the print “ENFIELD DEERPLAY”, suggesting 20<sup>th</sup> century adaptation and use of the area.



**Photo 7:** Derelict building illustrated as “Lower Lathe” on the 1851 OS Map looking northwest

- 4.6.30 Although located outside the Site boundary, the Withins farmsteads (MWY7472, MWY5791, MWY3455) provide essential comparative evidence for upland agricultural development in the region. Documentary sources record arable closes at Middle Withins by 1591, showing that cereal production formed a component of the agricultural regime from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Oats appear as the principal crop. The Bentley family, associated with the 1567

deed, were noted as clothiers, and domestic spinning and worsted manufacture formed an important aspect of household income throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Inventories listing looms, reels and spinning wheels illustrate the resilience of a mixed economy combining agriculture with domestic textile production. In contrast, the farmsteads recorded within the Turbine Area generally reflect later phases of upland expansion, with HER evidence indicating 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century establishment. When viewed alongside the earlier Withins farms, these sites illustrate a phased sequence of upland agricultural occupation, beginning with early enclosed moorland intakes and expanding into higher, more marginal ground by the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 4.6.31 The earliest cartographic source depicting the Turbine Area is the 1775 map (**Figure 15**), which illustrates the area largely as unenclosed moorland. A road linking Heptonstall to the south and Haworth to the north-east crossed the eastern extent of the Study Area, with the place-name 'Top of the Stairs' recorded at a high point on the route. Two settlements are shown in the southern central region: Alcomden and a larger farm labelled Grove, the latter likely representing Good Greave. Several later-recorded upland farmsteads do not appear on the 1775 survey, though this reflects the limited level of detail contained within the map rather than the absence of these settlements. Documentary and archaeological evidence confirm that a number of upland intakes and farmsteads were already established by this period.



**Photo 8:** Derelict building illustrated as "Lower Lathe" on the 1851 OS Map looking south



**Photo 9:** Location of the former Higher Baiting Farmhouse (MWY10263) looking west



**Photo 10:** Location of the former Lower Baiting Farmstead (MWY10254) looking north

4.6.32 By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1851 (**Figure 16; reissued Hills edition 1894**), the Turbine Area is depicted in far greater detail. Alcomden is shown alongside The Holmes and the Baiting Houses, with enclosed fields present encompassing the farmsteads. The natural landscape is identified by numerous named features, including

moorland tracts and watercourses such as Pisser Clough. The annotation 'Mere Stones' appears near the centre of the Site, though it does not correspond to any known surviving feature. In this survey Walshaw Dean is shown prior to its transformation by reservoir construction. The 1851 map also depicts Lower Lathe as a square stone-built structure on the same route linking Holme House, Holme Tops and New House, confirming its 19<sup>th</sup> century origin despite its absence from the HER.

- 4.6.33 The Walshaw Reservoirs at the centre of the Turbine Area were constructed by Halifax Corporation Water Works in 1902. The creation of the reservoirs corresponds with the widespread decline and abandonment of the upland farmsteads identified both in the HER and during the site visits. At Higher Baiting Farmstead (MWY10263), the surviving remains comprise dispersed stone spreads, shaped masonry fragments, concrete remnants, some red brick debris, and drainage elements such as riveted steel tubes, with only a low stone boundary wall surviving in part. At Lower Baiting Farmstead (MWY10254), only shallow foundations and a pair of decorated threshold stones remain visible, along with standing gate stones. At New House (MWY10264), the building has fully disappeared, with only three surviving gateposts retaining circular hinge voids and associated wall debris. Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead (MWY10265) retain low standing walls with rubble-core construction and sporadic stones. Alcomden Farmstead (MWY3422) survives as partly standing wall fabric up to over 2 m in height, with purpose-built ventilation openings, a gatepost with circular fitting void, internal divisions and a stone-built platform over a small watercourse, likely representing a simple crossing structure related to the farmyard. Upper and Lower Good Greave (MWY3434; MWY10261), depicted on the 1851 map as a substantial separate farmstead cluster, now survive only as rubble heaps and collapsed masonry, although at Upper Good Greave some wall sections still stand above 2 m, incorporating large quoins, identifiable rooms, stone thresholds, nearby gate stones, and associated stone boundary walls. Cascade Farmstead (MWY10270), shown in 1851 as two parallel rectangular buildings, retains standing wall fabric with stone-slate roofing remnants, blocked windows, brick infill repairs and dated lintels marked 1830 and 1800 bearing the initials T.S., alongside a benchmark on the east elevation.
- 4.6.34 The combined HER data, map evidence and site-visit observations demonstrate that the upland farmsteads across the Turbine Area represent a sequence of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural landscape which rapidly declined at the end of the century, with most sites abandoned or dismantled prior to the construction of the Walshaw Reservoirs. Many structures were subsequently robbed or collapsed, and all now survive only as ruinous remains, rubble spreads or isolated thresholds and wall lines, marking the final phase of upland agricultural occupation before the area's transformation in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Undated

- 4.6.35 Despite being interpreted as a natural feature, Shackleton Knoll (MWY3452) is recorded within the Turbine Area as an undated feature, due to its superficial appearance as an enclosure.



**Photo 11:** Former location of New House Farmstead (MWY10264) looking west



**Photo 12:** Location of the former Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead (MWY10265) looking north



**Photo 13:** Location of the former Alcomden Farmstead (MWY3422) looking northeast



**Photo 14:** Location of the former Lower Good Greave (MWY10261) looking northwest



**Photo 15:** Location of the former Upper Good Greave (MWY3434) looking southeast



**Photo 16:** Location of the former Cascade Farmstead (MWY10270), west building, looking north



**Photo 17:** Location of the former Cascade Farmstead (MWY10270), east building, looking north

### *Western Access Route: Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 4.6.36 This section summarises the archaeological and historical resource within the 1 km buffer of the proposed Western Access Route, extending south from Keighley Road and Lancashire Moor Road, and the second extending from Two Laws Road to provide access to the Turbine Area.

#### Prehistoric (Pre-AD 43)

There is evidence for prehistoric activity within and adjacent to the 1 km study area. A number of lithic sites and findspots are recorded in the vicinity of the proposed route, including a flint findspot at Withins Height (MWY14411) and a lithic scatter identified on Burnt Hill and Withins Height (MWY2955), both attributed to Mesolithic activity. A further Bronze Age flint blade was recovered from Burnt Hill (MWY14008), and an abundance of prehistoric scatter find spots concentrated north of Two Laws Road (**Figure 11**). Collectively, these finds indicate repeated early prehistoric use of the upland landscape from transient occupation. A standing stone (MLA1891) situated to the south of the River Laneshaw, now incorporated within a field boundary wall, may also represent a prehistoric marker or monument, suggesting long-term activity within the wider area.

#### Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.6.37 No confirmed Romano-British sites, structures or deposits are recorded within the 1km Study Area. However, a single Roman coin (MWY14900), a bronze sestertius of Maximus I was recovered from Top Withens.

#### Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 4.6.38 There are no known early medieval sites or finds within the 1 km buffer of the proposed route. The absence of recorded evidence may reflect limited settlement in this upland area prior to the later medieval agricultural expansion.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066-1500)*

- 4.6.39 Barnside, Laneshaw Bridge (MLA1166) is recorded as the possible site of a Cluniac grange belonging to the Priory of St John at Pontefract. Documentary evidence confirms that the property was later held by the Townley family before passing to the Braddylls and subsequently returning to Townley ownership. The present building is modern, with no surviving medieval fabric, but the site retains interest for its documented and potential archaeological remains in association with the medieval priory estate.
- 4.6.40 A second site, Monkroyd, Laneshaw Bridge (MLA1168), is *possibly* of medieval origin. Documentary evidence records that in 1323–1324, Adam Procter of Colne granted a messuage called *Monkroyd* in Barnside to his son Richard and wife Joan (Farrer 1911, p547). The location may correspond with the later farmstead, which by the 17th century formed part of the Barnside estate. The present building is modern, with no visible early fabric, but the site retains potential historical interest for its possible association with a recorded medieval holding.
- 4.6.41 These two records suggest that the landscape around Laneshaw Bridge was occupied and cultivated by the later medieval period, forming part of the settled agricultural hinterland of Colne. During this time, the wider Forest of Trawden was divided into a series of vaccaries managed under monastic and manorial ownership. The surviving drystone walls that mark these former boundaries reflect structured pastoral management established in the later medieval period.

### Post-Medieval to Modern (AD 1500–Present)

- 4.6.42 The post-medieval and modern periods are well represented within the study area, reflecting the gradual evolution of the Laneshawbridge and Wycoller landscape from a dispersed agricultural community into a settled and partially industrialised rural area. The pattern of development was shaped by agriculture, estate management, local quarrying, and rural industries during the 17th to 19th centuries.
- 4.6.43 Agricultural expansion is reflected in the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks at Monkroyd Farm (MLA32738), visible on aerial photography, and in the field name 'Kiln Croft' (MLA32743), recorded on the 1842 Tithe Map (not reproduced), which suggests the former presence of a kiln of uncertain function. The surrounding landscape preserves extensive vaccary walls (NHLE 1361761), built of large irregular stone slabs that defined medieval and post-medieval cattle enclosures, illustrating long-term continuity of pastoral land use in the area.
- 4.6.44 A group of sandstone quarries (MLA25696, MLA25698-MLA25670, MLA25702–MLA25706, MLA25710-MLA25715) of 18th–19th-century date are recorded along Keighley Road, Monk Edge, Knarrs Hill, and near Monkroyd. These are shown on the 1848 First Edition Ordnance Survey map and represent small-scale extraction. Quarrying would have most likely supplied local building stone for farms, bridges, and other vernacular structures in the vicinity.
- 4.6.45 The Emmott family estate formed a key element in the shaping of this landscape. The early 18th-century Emmott Hall (MLA37097), with its associated parkland and ancillary structures such as Emmott Hall Cottage (NHLE 1243307, demonstrates the shift from dispersed agricultural holdings to a managed estate landscape. Features linked to the wider estate include the Winking Well (MLA3597), situated south of Keighley Road and east of School Lane, illustrated on the 1960 OS map (not reproduced) and possibly of earlier origin, and a second Winking Well (MLA25594) north of Emmott Hall, both recorded on 19th-century mapping as established water sources or boundary markers within the estate environs.
- 4.6.46 At the southern extent of the buffer zone, the hamlet of Wycoller developed as a focal point of agricultural and small-scale industrial activity. The now-ruined Wycoller Hall (NHLE 1003130; NHLE 1073331) originated in the late 16th century and, together with associated dwellings and farm buildings within the hamlet, forms the nucleus of a well-preserved historic settlement. The surrounding 17th to 19th-century listed buildings, including cottages, farmhouses, and barns, reflect the continuity of occupation and agricultural development focused around Wycoller Hall and the surrounding hamlet. Wycoller Hall also holds wider cultural associations, having long been linked with the Brontës *Jane Eyre*, owing to its architectural characteristics and its proximity to Haworth (Pollard & McBride 1988, 102).
- 4.6.47 Historic bridges span Wycoller Beck, including the Packhorse Bridge (NHLE 1243828) and Clapper Bridge (NHLE 1243829), both Grade II\* listed and Scheduled Monuments, and the Hall Bridge (NHLE 1005103). Collectively, these illustrate long-standing transport routes through the hamlet, though they are of limited direct archaeological relevance to the proposed works.
- 4.6.48 Archaeological investigations within the Wycoller area, including trial trenching and building recording at Wycoller Hall (ELA1205) and dendrochronological analysis of the barn south-east of the hall (ELA2441), have confirmed the survival of substantial below-ground and standing remains dating from the 16th to 17th centuries and later phases of modification. A watching brief along the Coldwell and Trawden Raw water transfer pipeline (ELA1222) to the north and west of Wycoller identified mainly post-medieval agricultural features,

indicating that, beyond the core of the hamlet, surviving remains are largely associated with field boundaries and drainage.

- 4.6.49 Surrounding dwellings and agricultural buildings, such as Pierson's Farmhouse (NHLE 1073327), Lowlands Farmhouse (NHLE 1243716) and Laithe Hills Cottage (NHLE 1243707), demonstrate the continued use of local materials and the persistence of small-scale agrarian landholding during the 17th to 19th centuries (**Figure 18 & 19**).
- 4.6.50 The wider upland landscape contains surviving markers of religious and administrative boundaries, notably the Hanging Stone or Watersheddles Cross (NHLE 1009495; NHLE 1313972), a large millstone-grit boundary stone first mentioned in 14th-century documents. Its survival reflects continuity of land division from the medieval into the post-medieval period and its importance as a parish or estate marker.
- 4.6.51 A series of seventeen pre-1848 boundary stones and mounds (MLA29890) run north and north-west from Dove Stones Moor. Ten of the stones fall within the boundary of the access route between Two Laws Road and the Turbine Area.

*Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor: Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 4.6.52 This section summarises the archaeological and historical resource within the 1 km buffer of the proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor, extending from the east extent of the Turbine Area at Hebden Bridge Road, and extending in an irregular alignment eastward towards Bradford West Electrical Substation with a section of the Eastern Access Route branching from Hill House Edge Lane to Cold Edge Road near Ovenden Moor.

Palaeolithic (970,000–9500 BC) and Mesolithic (8500–4000 BC)

- 4.6.53 There is a significant concentration of prehistoric activity recorded within and adjacent to the cable route corridor, particularly to the west extent of the 1km study area, located south of Oxenhope and west of Denholme, where the alignment extends eastward from the Turbine Area boundary. Recorded evidence includes, but is not limited to, a Mesolithic flint site (MWY2390), a lithic-working site (MWY2389), and a group of cairn features (MWY5134, MWY4135, MWY3545) interpreted as possible funerary or ritual monuments. Further evidence is located on the southern Access and Cable Route that extends along Cold Edge Road which comprised Lithic scatter remains (MWY13804), (MWY2921). Collectively, these remains indicate that the upland ridge was a focus of early prehistoric activity, likely associated with tool manufacture, transient occupation, and ceremonial use of the landscape.

Neolithic (4000–2400 BC), Bronze Age (2400–700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 4.6.54 Later prehistoric activity is represented by further lithic scatters found to the west of site, but also to the east of site, within the vicinity Denholme. Two lithic findspots discovered at Manywells Heights: a flint axehead (MWY13589) found in 1952, and a barbed and tanged arrowhead (MWY14428) recovered in 1925 near Hallas Rough Park. These finds indicate transient activity or seasonal use of the landscape during the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.
- 4.6.55 An enclosure identified from aerial photography (MWY6516), located east of Halifax Road at the southern edge of Cullingworth, has been interpreted as of Iron Age date. The feature, visible as a cropmark until its destruction by ploughing, likely represents a former enclosed settlement.

- 4.6.56 The nearby Castle Stead, Wilsden (MWY1533) provides further evidence of prehistoric occupation. Excavations revealed a sub-circular earthwork enclosure bounded by a bank and ditch, interpreted as of prehistoric date and possibly continuing in use into the Romano-British period. Finds recovered from the site included flints, hearths, and sherds of Upper Heaton ware, indicating activity extending into the later prehistoric or early Roman era.
- 4.6.57 Together, these records demonstrate that the area was used for small-scale settlement and agricultural activity from the later prehistoric period onwards.

#### Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.6.58 The primary evidence for Roman activity is the line of Roman Road RR720a (MWY525–MWY528), which follows an irregular north–south alignment extending from north of Halifax Road and Manywells Beck. Fieldwork undertaken by Bradford Grammar School in 1982 recorded measurable remains of the road, while subsequent investigations in 1984 identified further traces between Manywells Height and Ogden Reservoir (MWY528). South of this area, evidence in the form of stone scatters (MWY527) was noted just north of Halifax Road. The route then continues across agricultural land (MWY256) before aligning with the present Keighley Road (MWY255) on the northern outskirts of Denholme. The route is believed to have formed part of the Roman road linking *Mancunium* (Manchester) and *Olicana* (Ilkley) (Stuart 1971, p. 75). Sections of the road near Denholme are recorded as having been partially destroyed (MWY525), although it may survive elsewhere, potentially with minor deviations from its previously assumed alignment where the course has not yet been confirmed archaeologically.

#### Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 4.6.59 No evidence of early medieval activity has been identified within the 1 km buffer of the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor. The absence of recorded finds or features likely reflects the limited level of archaeological investigation in this area rather than a genuine lack of early medieval activity.

#### Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 4.6.60 The Denholme Deer Park depicted on Jefferys' map of 1775 (not reproduced) (MWY3588), is represented by surviving earthworks and walling (MWY12897) marking the medieval boundary, which continued to influence later land division. The HLC indicated early medieval agricultural activity in the area which possibly extended from the medieval period.

#### Post-Medieval (AD 1540–1901)

- 4.6.61 The post-medieval landscape within the 1 km buffer of the proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor is defined by dispersed farmsteads, enclosed fields, and boundary features associated with agricultural development and improvement. Historic farm complexes recorded on the HER, including Bucks Park Farmhouse (MWY9302), Middle White Shaw (MWY9336), and Upper Laithe Farm, Thornton (MWY9344), date from the 18th and 19th centuries and illustrate the pattern of organised pastoral farming established following enclosure.
- 4.6.62 Township boundaries are additionally represented by boundary stones recorded on both early Ordnance Survey mapping and the modern 1:10,000 map (MWY2438), showing the persistence of historic boundary lines through later landscape development.
- 4.6.63 Industrial activity developed alongside agricultural improvement. Hewenden Mill (MWY4248), constructed in 1792, is an important example of 18th-century textile production in the area, later converted to domestic use. Small-scale extractive and manufacturing

industries are also recorded, including bell pits, trackways, and brickworks west of Denholme (MWY3484), established by the early 20th century and possibly earlier.

- 4.6.64 Coal extraction and transport infrastructure expanded throughout the 19th century, evidenced by a tramway route (MWY5007) used for coal haulage between Denholme Beck and Cripple Croft Plantation. Wheel Race Cottages and coal pits (MWY5120) further reflect the industrial diversification of the landscape during this period.
- 4.6.65 Additional rural and semi-industrial heritage includes Carr House Farm Barn (MWY8426), a 19th-century agricultural building of possible earlier origin, and Denholme Mills (MWY9307), now demolished, which once formed part of the area's 19th-century textile economy. The Denholme Railway Station (MWY7230), also now demolished, provided a key transport connection facilitating movement of materials and goods associated with these industries.

#### Modern (1901–Present)

- 4.6.66 The 20th century saw continued quarrying at Manywells Heights alongside gradual urban expansion and the construction of modern dwellings across parts of the study area.
- 4.6.67 Despite this development, significant areas of open landscape and pasture remain, particularly along sections of the proposed cable route where ground disturbance has been limited (**Figure 21 & 22**).

#### *LiDAR Imagery*

- 4.6.68 LiDAR imagery of the Turbine Area (**Figure 17**) does not suggest the presence of any potential archaeological remains beyond former field boundaries that align with those seen on historic mapping and previously recorded remains of medieval agricultural practices. However, this does not necessarily preclude the presence of buried remains within the Turbine Area.
- 4.6.69 LiDAR imagery for the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor (**Figure 20**) does not reveal any firm or traceable linear feature that can be confidently associated with the HER-recorded Roman road (720a; MWY525–MWY528) intersecting this part of the Proposed Development, however, a subtle topographical linear, aligned northeast-southwest, is visible at the Denholme Deer Park (MWY12897) which may, or may not be, be the remains of the boundary embankment. The absence of visible earthworks does not, however, rule out the possibility of survival. The LiDAR data does show slight linear undulations, low breaks of slope and subdued earthworks characteristic of former agricultural activity. These include fragmentary boundary alignments and isolated traces of ridge-and-furrow consistent with historic field use.
- 4.6.70 For the Proposed Western Access Route (**Figure 23**), LiDAR imagery indicates a landscape characterised by long-established agricultural use. Subtle topographic expressions are visible in places, one of which may correspond to the line of the vaccary wall recorded as NHLE: 1361761. LiDAR also shows areas of historic mining disturbance in the wider corridor, including zones associated with MLA25601, MLA25586 and MLA25587. Additional earthworks visible along the route include probable former field boundaries, traces of pasture division at the northern extent of the study area, and faint ridge-and-furrow cultivation. No other features of archaeological interest are identifiable from the LiDAR alone, although the absence of visible earthworks does not preclude the presence of archaeological remains below ground. Several of the earthwork forms correspond with



features already listed within the HER, indicating that elements of the recorded historic landscape remain visible within the proposed access corridor.

#### 4.7 Historic Landscape Character (Figure 24)

##### *The Turbine Area*

- 4.7.1 The Historic Landscape Character of the Turbine Area is defined by the HER as six separate character areas: moorland at Widdop Moor (HWY18779) Wadsworth Moor (HWY18780-2), Walshaw Dean Reservoir (HWY18781), Midgley Moor (HWY18783) with small areas of post-medieval enclosure fields (HWY19530, HWY19532) and plantation woodland (HWY19531) at Alcomden.

##### *The Western Access Route*

- 4.7.2 The Western Access Route intersects a Historic Landscape Character unit: Laneshaw Reservoir (HNY4830). This is classified as Water: Reservoir, dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The reservoir does not appear on the OS First Edition, where the area is shown as fields and limekilns known as Tongue, but it is present on the OS Second Edition, indicating its creation in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The section of the access route extending from Two Laws Road intersects HLC comprising of the Trawden Forest which reflects long period of settlement characterised as ancient and post-medieval enclosure.

##### *The Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

- 4.7.3 The proposed cable route passes through upland enclosure dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, including the enclosed field units at Denholme Edge (HWY18774), Low Shaw Clough (HWY18777), Old Allen Moor (HWY19442), Harrop Edge (HWY18997), New Holland (HWY18996), Pudding Hill (HWY32655), Denholme Beck (HWY19141) and Wood Nook (HWY19134). It also intersects farmsteads and dispersed settlement dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, represented by Middle White Shaw Farm (HWY18929), Buck Park Farmhouse (HWY19438), Meal Bridge Farm (HWY32669), Harrop Lane (HWY32510), Little Moor Top Farm (HWY32581) and Low Fold (HWY19455). Areas of woodland dating from the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century are crossed along the route, including Cripple Croft Plantation (HWY19436), Plantation woodland, Pudding Hill (HWY32630) and the semi-natural Buck Park Wood and Park Wood (HWY19147), the latter retaining its historic association with the former Denholme deer park. Industrial land is represented only by Derelict Land, Denholme Edge (HWY19479), the former site of the Denholme Fire Clay Works.

## 5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL, POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 Previous Impacts and Survival

#### *Turbine Area*

- 5.1.1 It is anticipated that, as the Turbine Area has remained largely undeveloped, any disturbance to buried archaeological remains that may be present would be largely restricted to truncation caused by agricultural activity. Localised, higher areas of impact are anticipated to have been experienced within the footprint of drainage channels, or field boundaries where represented by ditches and hedgerows.
- 5.1.2 Damp, peaty areas of the Turbine Area have the potential to preserve organic material in anaerobic conditions that would not usually survive. Peat deposits are recorded across much of the Turbine Area, typically within hollows and poorly drained ground. Peat probing data indicates thicknesses generally varying between 1.5m and 3m in the valley slopes and plateaus, with up to 5m recorded in places. The peat is of Holocene data and comprises upland blanket peat formed on plateaus and valley slopes during periods of high rainfall in

the Holocene. It has high geoarchaeological potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains, including pollen, plant macrofossils, and insect material, which may provide valuable data on past landscape, climate, and human activity. Further discussion of the character and significance of these deposits is presented in the Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 4).

- 5.1.3 Construction of the Walsham Dean reservoirs at the turn of the 20th century has resulted in significant impact in this area of the Turbine Area. Any potential archaeological features within the footprint of the reservoirs are likely to have been removed. Aside from construction of the reservoirs themselves, the ground immediately surrounding them is likely to have been subject to impacts as a result of the construction activity, although this may have only impacted upper soil horizons. Any archaeological remains here are anticipated to have been truncated but may not have been removed entirely. However, it is noted that the Bronze Age stone circle (MWY21), recorded as being submerged by the reservoir, is still visible when water levels are low at the west side of the middle reservoir. This demonstrates that some archaeological features within the reservoir footprint survive beneath the water and periodically reappear.
- 5.1.4 The construction, and in some instances demolition, of the post-medieval farmsteads within the Turbine Area is likely to have resulted in high sub-surface impact that would have truncated any earlier remains, although the post-medieval foundations themselves would be of some archaeological interest.
- 5.1.5 Overall, there is good potential for archaeological remains to have survived undisturbed within the Turbine Area.

#### *Western Access Route*

- 5.1.6 The landscape within the proposed Western Access Route has been subject to sustained agricultural use and minor settlement expansion associated with Trawden Conservation Area. Historic mapping and aerial imagery indicate that ground disturbance has primarily resulted from field enclosure, trackway formation, and small-scale building development. Localised truncation may have occurred along existing lanes and drainage channels, though undisturbed ground is likely to survive between boundaries.
- 5.1.7 Archaeological survival along the route is therefore assessed as good, particularly across areas of permanent pasture and undisturbed ground.

#### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

- 5.1.8 The proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor crosses a landscape of known prehistoric activity, evident from the findspots located to the west extent of site, additionally, the route crosses farmland, historic field enclosures, and areas affected by past quarrying and industrial activity of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Quarry extraction at Manywells Heights and development associated with Hewenden Mill and the former Denholme Railway Station have caused localised disturbance.
- 5.1.9 Later urban expansion within Denholme and modern road construction, particularly along Halifax Road, have altered or overlain sections of the Roman Road (720a; MWY525–MWY528). Beyond these developed areas, enclosed fields and pasture retain potential for buried archaeological remains, especially near Castle Stead and the boundary of the former Denholme Deer Park.



5.1.10 Overall, archaeological survival along the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor is variable, ranging from low in urbanised or quarried areas to good in undisturbed farmland.

## 5.2 Archaeological Potential and Significance

### *Turbine Area*

5.2.1 Due to the lack of previous investigation, the archaeological potential of the Turbine Area is not particularly well understood at present. There is no *current* indication that any potential features within the Turbine Area would be of highest significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments). As such, it is considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Turbine Area is unlikely to require preservation in situ.

### Known Archaeological Resource

5.2.2 A total of 36 known archaeological features are recorded within the Turbine Area boundaries (see **Table 1**). These comprise a mixture of features and findspots, including 15 boundary stones, prehistoric remains, and areas denoting the extent of medieval and post-medieval farmsteads. These remains are considered ‘non-designated heritage assets’. A proportion of these records were identifiable during the walkover survey; however, several could not be located and may no longer be extant, may be obscured by vegetation, or may have been removed since their original recording. Several HER-recorded locations were visited during the site walkover conducted in October 2025, including MWY2888, MWY266331, MWY14008, MWY14411, MWY295, and MWY2925; however, none displayed any visible archaeological remains.

**Table 1** Recorded features/finds within the Turbine Area

Reference	Name of asset	Period	Reference	Name of asset	Period
MWY14411	Flint findspot at Withins Height	Mesolithic	MWY2354	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY2887	Lithic scatters, Stairs Hill C	Mesolithic	MWY2355	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY2888	Lithic scatters, Lower Cock Hill B	Mesolithic	MWY2356	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY2925	Mesolithic lithic scatter found at Tang Brink Edge	Mesolithic	MWY2357	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY2955	Lithic scatter found on Burnt Hill and Withens Height	Mesolithic	MWY2358	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY14827	Flint finds; on Wadsworth and Midgley Moors	Mesolithic	MWY2368	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY14008	Bronze Age flint blade found on Burnt Hill	Bronze Age	MWY2369	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY21	Stone Circle, Walshaw Dean Reservoir	Bronze Age	MWY2370	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY14486	Flint findspot at Walshaw Dean	Prehistoric	MWY2371	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval
MWY3422	Alcomden Farmstead	Medieval	MWY2432	Township Boundary stone, Yeoman Stoup	Post-medieval
MWY3434	Upper and Lower Good Greave	Medieval	MWY2431	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval



Reference	Name of asset	Period	Reference	Name of asset	Period
MWY10254	Lower Baiting Farmstead	Post-medieval	MWY3453	Drainage ditches, High Rakes, Wadsworth	Post-medieval
MWY10261	Upper Good Greave Farmstead	Post-medieval	MWY3468	Field boundaries and earthworks at Thurrish, Lane Head and White Hole	Post-medieval
MWY10263	Higher Baiting Farmstead	Post-medieval	MWY10270	Cascade farmstead	19th Century
MWY10264	New House Farmstead	Post-medieval	MLA6063	Crow Hill - Jackson's Ridge - Warcop Hill, Yorks and Lancs Boundary (x2 boundary stones)	19th Century
MWY10265	Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead	Post-medieval	MWY3452	Shackleton Knoll, Wadsworth Moor	Undated
MWY2352	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval	MWY6517	Circular Enclosure overlooking Alcomden Water	Undated
MWY2353	Oxenhope Stoop, boundary stone	Post-medieval			

- 5.2.3 It should be noted that prehistoric findspots and lithic scatters (many of which were discovered before modern archaeological practices) do not necessarily continue to exist within the Turbine Area; rather the data denotes the original location of the remains. Further investigation would be required to determine the extent of the scatters. A great number of chance finds of prehistoric flint within the Turbine Area, recorded by the British Museum's Portable Antiquities Scheme, also suggests that further artefacts of a similar nature will be encountered.
- 5.2.4 It is uncertain whether the Bronze Age stone circle (MWY21), visible within one of the reservoirs, is indeed in its original position. Its submerged position leaves limited scope for further investigation.
- 5.2.5 Two (originally) medieval, and five post-medieval non-designated farmsteads are recorded within the Turbine Area. Three of the latter have been levelled. The remains of these buildings and the associated outbuildings will hold local archaeological interest that would help in answering questions relating to farming practices and working conditions, particularly those of medieval original. However, post-medieval farmsteads are a common feature across the South Pennines, and as such are very unlikely to be of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets. Any buried remains of the field systems associated with the former farmsteads would be of negligible archaeological interest.
- 5.2.6 A total of 15 Township and County boundary stones lie directly on the Turbine Area boundaries (with a further 2 immediately beyond)(MWY2352-MWY2358, MWY2368-MWY2371, MWY2431-MWY2342). These features have little potential to provide further archaeological information and will remain in situ.

### Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.7 Whilst the variety and date of the archaeological remains within Turbine Area is good indication of the archaeological resource, the lack of archaeological investigation within the Turbine Area means that the extent and distribution of such remains is uncertain.
- 5.2.8 Peat deposits are of high geoarchaeological potential, preserving a range of palaeo-environmental remains (e.g. pollen, plant macrofossils, insects) that may provide important data on past landscape, environment and land-use. In this context they may also overlie and mask, as well as contain, prehistoric archaeology, as well as waterlogged archaeology and evidence of early Mesolithic woodland management (Tallis 1991). Head and colluvium superficial deposits are of generally low direct geoarchaeological potential, but they may mask deposits of higher potential (e.g. buried soils or peat) or archaeology. Further detail on the character, distribution, and geoarchaeological significance of these deposits is provided in the Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Appendix 4).
- 5.2.9 Palaeolithic evidence in the wider region highlights the potential for peat deposits to mask archaeology of high significance. Any discoveries of Palaeolithic date would be of national significance (Spikins 2010).
- 5.2.10 Mesolithic remains are abundant within the Study Area, and further examples are anticipated to survive within the Turbine Area. More substantial assemblages, particularly undisturbed lithic scatters, could be regionally significant.
- 5.2.11 The archaeological resource of the Study Area suggests good potential for further Bronze Age remains to be encountered within the Turbine Area. Low, dry areas of the Turbine Area would have greater potential for settlement remains, whilst upland areas may have been used for funerary activities, or less archaeologically visible activities such as seasonal pasture. The significance of any Neolithic or Bronze Age remains would be associated with their potential evidential value, based on their ability to contribute to understanding of prehistoric activity in the area, as per the research aims of the West Yorkshire Research Agenda.
- 5.2.12 The land use of the Turbine Area during the Romano-British period is uncertain. With very little evidence of this period recorded in the vicinity of the Turbine Area, there is considered to be low potential for buried archaeological remains of this date to be encountered. Any Romano-British features or artefacts encountered within the Turbine Area may contribute to understanding the form, function and distribution of rural settlement types in the region during this period. Given their paucity, *in situ* remains of this date would likely be of regional interest. Isolated findspots would be of local interest.
- 5.2.13 Lying beyond the historic settlements, the Turbine Area is likely to have formed their agricultural hinterland during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any further remains present from these periods would most likely be agricultural in nature, and there is moderate/good potential for such features to be encountered within the Turbine Area. Due to their common feature type, agricultural remains would be of negligible archaeological significance.

### *Western Access Route*

- 5.2.14 The proposed Western Access Route extends between Keighley Road and Lancashire Moor Road, with a secondary section linking southwards from Two Laws Road toward the Turbine Area. The archaeological potential along the route varies, reflecting the transition from the historically developed Wycoller landscape in the north to more open and less disturbed ground to the south.

### Known Archaeological Resource

- 5.2.15 The southern section, extending from Two Laws Road toward the Turbine Area, contains several prehistoric findspots including flint scatters and lithic material identified at Withins Height, Burnt Hill and north a concentrated area of finds north of Two Laws Road.
- 5.2.16 The northern section, extending from Keighley Road to Lancashire Moor Road, crosses the Trawden Raw Water Transfer Pipeline area and lies within proximity to Trawden Conservation Area. This part of the route encompasses a concentration of later historic features, including medieval and post-medieval farmsteads at Barnside and Monkroyd, numerous 19th-century sandstone quarries, wells, and township boundary stones. Collectively these reflect the development of a long-established rural and industrial landscape associated with Wycoller and Laneshaw Bridge.
- 5.2.17 Archaeological work undertaken within the Trawden Conservation Area has provided further understanding of this historic setting. Investigations at Wycoller Hall recorded successive architectural phases from the late 16th century onwards, with dendrochronological dating supporting the hall's long occupation and continued adaptation. These works contribute to understanding the evolution of the surrounding agricultural holdings and historic settlement pattern along the northern access route.

### Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.18 The northern section, encompassing Wycoller and Laneshaw Bridge, is anticipated to retain sub-surface remains associated with former agricultural and quarrying activity. Such features would be of local archaeological interest, primarily reflecting post-medieval and 19th-century land use and estate management. The potential for Romano-British or early medieval remains is low.
- 5.2.19 Overall, the archaeological potential of the Western Access Route is assessed as moderate to high. The southern portion has higher potential for prehistoric remains of regional significance, while the northern portion is dominated by well-documented post-medieval and later industrial development of local interest.

### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*

- 5.2.20 A number of heritage assets are recorded within the 1 km radius of the proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor. These records, drawn from the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, demonstrate activity spanning the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods and illustrate long-term human occupation and land use between Cullingworth, Denholme, and Manywells Heights.

### Known Archaeological Resources

- 5.2.21 The prehistoric record is notably dense within and adjacent to the proposed route. Lithic scatters and findspots and cairn features interpreted as funerary or ritual monuments demonstrate repeated activity from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Their distribution strongly suggests that further related deposits survive within undisturbed ground. The prehistoric sites are of high archaeological significance, capable of contributing to an understanding of early landscape exploitation, settlement organisation, and ritual practice within the area.
- 5.2.22 The line of Roman Road 720a (MWY525–MWY528) is recorded as extending through the central part of the study area, following a broad north–south course that aligns intermittently with Keighley Road. Excavated sections and surface traces have confirmed the presence of stone foundations in several locations, indicating partial preservation beneath later



agricultural and road deposits. The route is of regional significance, representing a surviving element of the Roman transport network that linked the major settlements of Manchester (Mancunium) and Ilkley (Olicana).

- 5.2.23 The medieval and post-medieval periods are represented by remains associated with Denholme Deer Park (MWY3588), whose boundaries survive as earthworks and walling, and by dispersed farmsteads established following enclosure. These assets reflect the gradual formalisation of agricultural land use and estate management from the medieval into the post-medieval period and retain local to regional significance for their evidential value and continuity of use.
- 5.2.24 Later industrial activity is well represented within the study area, including the remains of Hewenden Mill, Denholme Mills, and associated features such as tramways, coal pits, and the Denholme Railway Station. Brickworks and quarries west of Denholme illustrate extractive industries that reshaped parts of the landscape during the 19th and early 20th centuries. These remains are generally of local significance, though they provide important context for the economic and social development of the area during the industrial period.

#### Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.25 While the recorded heritage assets provide a broad indication of the archaeological resource, the full extent and distribution of buried remains within the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor remain uncertain. The known density of prehistoric and Roman sites within the surrounding landscape, coupled with the survival of enclosed pasture and undeveloped farmland along much of the proposed alignment, suggests that further subsurface archaeological deposits are likely to be present.
- 5.2.26 Undisturbed areas close to the known lithic scatters and cairn groups are of particular archaeological potential. These locations may preserve intact deposits relating to prehistoric tool production, settlement, or funerary activity, the discovery of which would be of high significance for regional research frameworks. The potential also exists for previously unrecorded sections of the Roman road or associated roadside activity to survive within unbuilt areas, which would be of regional significance.
- 5.2.27 Beyond these principal periods of activity, further archaeological remains may relate to medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices, including boundary ditches, field systems, and drainage features. Such remains would generally be of local significance, though in combination they could enhance understanding of historical land division and agricultural development in the area.
- 5.2.28 In summary, the archaeological potential along the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor is assessed as high, with a varied and multi-period record indicating substantial potential for the survival of buried prehistoric, Roman, and later remains. The prehistoric lithic sites and cairn groups represent the most sensitive elements of the archaeological resource and would warrant preservation by record should they be affected by groundworks.

## **6 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation the historic environment resource.



## 6.2 Development proposals

6.2.1 Finalised development proposals were unavailable at the time of writing. The current Proposed Development will comprise the construction of 34 wind turbine generators with two extending a tip height of 150m and the remaining at 200m. Associated access tracks and hardstanding will be constructed. In addition, four borrow pits are proposed within the Site to support construction activities, with a fifth borrow pit positioned outside the Site boundary to the north, west of Watersheddles Reservoir. Three construction compounds are proposed, two within the Site and one to the north near Watersheddles Reservoir. A temporary onsite concrete batching plant is also proposed within the Turbine Area, south of the reservoir, in proximity to the former New House Farmstead (MWY10264). These elements of the Proposed Development have the potential to affect currently unknown archaeological remains (**Figure 8**). While no HER-recorded assets lie directly within their footprints, the borrow pits, construction compounds and the temporary batching plant, particularly the latter given its closeness to the former New House Farmstead, may intersect buried structural remains or features associated with historic agricultural activity.

## 6.3 Statement of potential impact

### *Turbine Area*

#### Designated heritage assets

6.3.1 Two Listed Buildings, comprising an early 19th century farmhouse and associated bridge, lie within the redline boundary. No direct physical impact is anticipated. Indirect effects on significance as a result of changes within the setting of the assets will be dealt with in the Initial Setting Assessment (Appendix 13-2 Setting Assessment Baseline)

#### Archaeological remains

6.3.2 With regards to unknown sub-surface archaeological remains, the implementation of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- preliminary site investigation works such as geotechnical pitting;
- construction activities such as setting up a construction compounds, batching plant, temporary access tracks and plant movement within the Turbine Area;
- topsoil stripping and excavation of borrow pits;
- excavation of new foundations for the turbines and ancillary buildings, and of service/ducting/cable trenches;
- installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
- establishment of internal access tracks;
- establishment of hardstanding associated with each turbine;
- removal of vegetation; and
- landscaping and environmental enhancement works, including supplementary planting



- 6.3.3 The elements of the development proposals likely to have the greatest impact on below ground archaeology (should any such remains be present within the Turbine Area) would be associated with the main construction areas, i.e. foundations for the turbines and any associated buildings. New trackways have the potential for similar levels of impact where the road base extends beyond the topsoil. The extraction of material from borrow pits, along with ground-loading pressures generated by construction compounds and the batching plant, also carry potential to impact any surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- 6.3.4 The potential for areas of hardstanding to impact any sub-surface remains would be dependent on the depth of the hardstanding but is likely only to impact the upper soil horizons.
- 6.3.5 All but four of the proposed turbine locations avoid known archaeological assets within the Turbine Area. Turbines 3, 15, 16 and 18 lie within the Upper and Lower Good Greave (MWY3434) medieval landscape. They are however located away from the building remains but intersect associated boundary walls depicted on the 1851 OS Map and viewed during the site walkover in October 2025.

**Table 2** Archaeological assets affected by proposed design

Archaeological Asset	HER Reference	Impacted By
Upper and Lower Good Greave (landscape)	MWY3434	T04, 15, 16 and T18

- 6.3.6 Due to the nature of the development proposals, it may be possible to modify the exact location of the turbines and access in order to enable the preservation *in situ* of archaeological features within the Turbine Area, should the presence of any remains that would merit this consideration be confirmed.
- 6.3.7 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation. In the first instance, this could comprise geophysical survey.

Non-designated built/standing heritage

- 6.3.8 No physical impact is anticipated on the ruinous farmsteads, or county/township boundary stones which lie on or within the Turbine Area boundary.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.9 Although development of the Turbine Area would alter its character, this would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource, as the moorland would still be understood as such.

Western Access Route

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3.10 The Western Access Route extends through the Trawden Forest Conservation Area and passes within proximity to a number of designated heritage assets located inside the 1km study area. In total, the conservation Area contains seventeen listed buildings (twelve Grade



II and five Grade II\*) and four Scheduled Monuments. The route passes through an area of high heritage sensitivity but does not directly affect any designated assets. No physical impact to listed buildings or scheduled monuments is anticipated.

#### Archaeological remains

- 6.3.11 With regards to unknown sub-surface archaeological remains, the implementation of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:
- preliminary site investigation works such as geotechnical pitting;
  - construction activities such as setting up a construction compounds, temporary access tracks, and plant movement;
  - topsoil stripping;
  - installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;
  - Removal of historic boundary walls;
  - removal of vegetation; and
  - grading requiring excavation.
- 6.3.12 The route primarily crosses historic agricultural land, including areas of medieval and post-medieval enclosure and surviving drystone boundary walls. Several of these walls will be affected by the construction or widening of the proposed access route, and their removal will directly impact surviving elements of the historic agricultural landscape.
- 6.3.13 Although the dominant character of the route is agricultural, prehistoric activity is evidenced within the wider area, including confirmed lithic material found within the 1 km study area. No prehistoric features are recorded on the route itself, but undisturbed ground retains the potential for further finds or truncated features.
- 6.3.14 The HER record for Kiln Croft also suggests the possibility of past small-scale industrial or craft activity in that vicinity, although no visible remains or confirmed deposits are present. Ground disturbance in this area may still encounter related buried material.
- 6.3.15 The likelihood of encountering significant archaeology is considered low to moderate, reflecting long-term agricultural use and limited recorded finds. Ground disturbance, including the removal of boundary walls, would permanently affect any buried remains if present.

#### Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.16 The Western Access Route lies within a long-established agricultural landscape characterised by enclosed fields, boundary walls, and scattered vernacular buildings. While construction will introduce temporary ground disturbance, it will not fundamentally alter the historic pattern or legibility of the Conservation Area landscape.

#### *Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor*



### Designated heritage assets

- 6.3.17 It is not anticipated that any direct impacts on designated assets will result from the construction of the proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor .
- 6.3.18 The route does not pass through any Conservation Areas; however, five Conservation Areas, Wilsden, Oxenhope Lower Town, Oxenhope Upper Town, Leeming, and Bradford are located within the 1 km study area, situated to the northern extent.
- 6.3.19 The proposed cable route lies within a largely rural landscape and does not pass in close proximity to any designated heritage assets. The nearest listed buildings (NHLE: 1133616, 1314175) are sufficiently distant that no physical impact will occur.
- 6.3.20 Indirect effects on significance as a result of changes within the setting of heritage assets within the relevant study areas will be dealt with in the Initial Setting Assessment (Appendix 13-2 Setting Assessment Baseline).

### Archaeological remains

- 6.3.21 With regards to unknown sub-surface archaeological remains, the implementation of the Proposed Development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:
- preliminary site investigation works such as geotechnical pitting and trial trenching;
  - excavation for underground cable trenches and jointing bays;
  - installation of underground cabling and associated ducting;
  - temporary widening, grading, or resurfacing of existing access tracks; and
  - formation of temporary construction compounds and haul roads for movement of plant along the route
- 6.3.22 The proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor crosses mixed agricultural and semi-developed terrain extending eastward towards the Bradford West Electrical Substation. Cable installation will require ground disturbance through trenching, service laying, and associated temporary works. This presents potential for direct impacts to buried archaeological deposits, particularly where the route traverses areas of historic agricultural enclosure or passes close to known heritage assets.
- 6.3.23 Evidence for early human activity is recorded within and around the cable corridor. Concentrations of prehistoric lithic scatters, flint working sites, and cairn features (MWY2389, MWY2390, MWY3545, MWY4135, and MWY5134) indicate Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity. These finds suggest that the landscape was exploited for tool production and seasonal occupation long before later settlement developed, demonstrating long-term continuity of human use across the area.
- 6.3.24 The route also intersects the recorded line of Roman Road 720a (MWY525–MWY528). Confirmed sections have been identified between Manywells Height and Ogden Reservoir through archaeological observation in 1982 and 1984, while elsewhere the alignment remains conjectural, broadly following the modern Keighley Road. Surface evidence such as stone scatters (MWY527) recorded north of Halifax Road supports the continuation of the road's course. The road is interpreted as part of the Roman route linking Mancunium

(Manchester) and Olicana (Ilkley). Sections of the Roman road may survive below the present ground surface and would be of regional significance if encountered.

- 6.3.25 To the east lies the historic Denholme Park (MWY3588), depicted on Jefferys' map of 1775 and later Ordnance Survey editions. The park formed part of the Denholme Deer Park, the boundary of which (MWY12897) survives as low banks and irregular drystone walling marking the former medieval park pale. Elsewhere, buried features relating to medieval or post-medieval field systems, boundaries, or drainage are likely to be of low to moderate significance.
- 6.3.26 The cable route is designed to be installed below ground, and no direct or setting impact on designated heritage assets is anticipated. However, there remains potential for localised disturbance to below-ground archaeological deposits, particularly where the route passes through undeveloped agricultural land, near the recorded deer park boundary, or across areas of prehistoric and Roman activity. Any remains encountered would contribute valuable evidence for understanding the long-term evolution of the Denholme landscape from prehistory through to the post-medieval period.

#### Historic landscape character

- 6.3.27 The landscape along the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor is characterised by enclosed pastures, dispersed farmsteads, and surviving historic boundary features. Urban expansion at Denholme and the approach to Bradford West has introduced areas of modern housing and infrastructure, truncating parts of the former agricultural landscape. Nonetheless, significant areas of pasture and undeveloped land remain, retaining moderate archaeological potential for features relating to earlier field systems, transport infrastructure, and rural settlement activity. Once the cable construction is complete and ground reinstated, no change to the historic landscape character and its aesthetic qualities is anticipated.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 The Turbine Area**

- 7.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential archaeological resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding archaeological constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 7.1.2 This assessment has established that there is considerable archaeological interest within the Turbine Area. A number of non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Turbine Area, including Mesolithic lithic scatters, a Bronze Age stone circle, a vast number of prehistoric findspots recorded by the public, and eight medieval and post-medieval former farmsteads. A total of 15 post-medieval and 19th century county and township boundary stones are also located on the north-eastern and north-western Turbine Area boundaries.
- 7.1.3 The known archaeological resource and mapped geology of the Turbine Area indicate good potential for Palaeolithic and further Mesolithic archaeology. Such remains could be of regional or national significance.
- 7.1.4 Based on previous discoveries within the Turbine Area and wider Study Area, there is also considered to be good potential to encounter further Bronze Age remains, and possibly some of Neolithic date. Peat deposits within the Turbine Area have the potential to preserve organic prehistoric remains.



7.1.5 Due to a lack of development, the potential for archaeological remains to have survived relatively undisturbed within the Turbine Area is high. However, the presence, location and significance of any further buried heritage assets within the Turbine Area cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such, it is likely that additional archaeological investigations will be required by the planning archaeologist for Calderdale Council.

7.1.6 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

## **7.2 Western Access Route**

7.2.1 The Western Access Route passes through the Trawden Conservation Area, which contains four Scheduled Monuments and several Grade II Listed Buildings. The proposed works include the re-use of existing trackways and the construction of new sections to form a complete access route through predominantly undeveloped pasture.

7.2.2 Groundworks for track formation and improvement will disturb previously unworked areas and may expose buried archaeological remains. There is potential for features associated with historic agriculture and for traces of small-scale industrial activity recorded near Kiln Croft.

7.2.3 Although much of the route follows existing alignments, parts extending into open ground may retain good survival of subsurface archaeology. Overall, the archaeological potential is moderate, reflecting the agricultural character of the landscape and its proximity to known historic assets.

7.2.4 Due to the limited extent of modern development along the Western Access Route, the potential for archaeological remains to have survived with limited disturbance is considered moderate to high. This includes the survival of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features, such as drystone boundary walls and former field divisions, several of which will be directly impacted by the proposed access corridor. Prehistoric activity is also evidenced within the wider landscape, and although no features are recorded along the route itself, undisturbed ground retains the potential for further isolated finds.

7.2.5 The presence, location and significance of any further buried heritage assets along the Western Access Route cannot be confirmed on the basis of the available information. It is therefore likely that additional archaeological investigation or monitoring will be required by the planning archaeologist.

7.2.6 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological remains or standing boundary features resulting from construction works would be permanent and irreversible. This potential impact may be reduced through the implementation of a proportionate scheme of archaeological mitigation, to be agreed with the statutory authorities in accordance with national and local planning policy.

## **7.3 Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor**

7.3.1 The proposed Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor traverse an area containing several known heritage assets, including sections of the Roman Road



(MWY720a) and the Denholme Deer Park (MWY12897). The wider 1 km study area also includes a series of Mesolithic and later prehistoric sites recorded to the south of Oxenhope and west of Denholme, comprising a Mesolithic flint site (MWY2390), a lithic-working site (MWY2389), and cairn features interpreted as possible funerary or ritual monuments (MWY5134, MWY4135, MWY3545). Within a 1 km radius, there are 35 Grade II Listed Buildings and five Conservation Areas (Wilsden, Oxenhope Lower Town, Oxenhope Upper Town, Leeming and Bradford). None of these designated assets, or conservation areas, will be directly affected by the proposed underground works.

- 7.3.2 The route passes through a mixed landscape of agricultural and developed ground around Denholme, where post-medieval urban growth, road construction, and quarrying have locally reduced the survival of earlier archaeological deposits. Nonetheless, unbuilt sections retain potential for surviving remains, particularly where the alignment coincides with the known and conjectured course of the Roman Road, the earthwork and wall remains of Denholme Deer Park, and areas where prehistoric activity has been identified through lithic scatters and cairn groups.
- 7.3.3 Excavation for the trench may disturb any surviving buried archaeology. The archaeological potential is assessed as high, reflecting the recorded presence of prehistoric lithic sites of regional significance alongside Roman and medieval features within proximity to the route, and the likelihood of additional unrecorded remains.
- 7.3.4 Any adverse impact to archaeological features arising from construction works associated with the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor would be permanent and irreversible. These potential effects may be reduced through an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation, to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and statutory authorities in accordance with national and local policy.



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[raf 541 117 rp 3061 - Aerial Photo | Historic England](#)

[raf 541 117 rp 3059 - Aerial Photo | Historic England](#)

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Terminology

#### Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

<b>Archaeological interest</b>	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
<b>Conservation (for heritage policy)</b>	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
<b>Designated heritage asset</b>	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
<b>Heritage asset</b>	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
<b>Historic environment</b>	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
<b>Historic environment record</b>	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
<b>Setting of a heritage asset</b>	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
<b>Significance (for heritage policy)</b>	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

#### Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	970,000–10,000 BC	<b>Romano-British</b>	AD 43–410
<b>Mesolithic</b>	10,000–4000 BC	<b>Saxon</b>	AD 410–1066
<b>Neolithic</b>	4000–2400 BC	<b>Medieval</b>	AD 1066–1500
<b>Bronze Age</b>	2400–700 BC	<b>Post-medieval</b>	AD 1500–1800
<b>Iron Age</b>	700 BC–AD 43	<b>19th century</b>	AD 1800–1899
		<b>Modern</b>	1900–present day



## Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

### Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
<b>Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance</b>	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
<b>Listed Buildings</b>	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
<b>Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields</b>	<i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953</i> <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
<b>Protected Wreck Sites</b>	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



## National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

<b>NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</b>	
<b>Para. 207</b>	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.
<b>Para. 208</b>	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.
<b>Para. 210</b>	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.
<b>Para. 212</b>	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.
<b>Para. 213</b>	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 <sup>75</sup> .  <sup>75</sup> Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
<b>Para. 214</b>	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.
<b>Para. 215</b>	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.



<b>NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</b>	
<b>Para. 216</b>	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.
<b>Para. 218</b>	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 <sup>76</sup> . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.  <sup>76</sup> Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
<b>Para. 219</b>	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
<b>Para. 220</b>	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 214 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 215, 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.
<b>Para. 221</b>	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.



## Local Planning Policy

Calderdale Local Plan (March 2023)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy HE1	Historic Environment	<p>I. Development proposals should conserve, and where appropriate, enhance, the historic environment especially those elements which make a particularly important contribution to the identity, sense of place and local distinctiveness of Calderdale. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Calderdale's textile/industrial heritage and landscapes</li> <li>b. Yeoman Houses of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries</li> <li>c. Nonconformist chapels and graveyards</li> <li>d. Historic farmsteads and barns, and</li> <li>e. Civic buildings</li> </ol> <p>II. Applications for development which are likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or not), including its setting, will be required to include an appropriate understanding of the significance of the assets affected. Where it is necessary to understand the impact of the proposals upon the heritage asset, this should also be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment or, in the case of archaeological remains, an appropriate archaeological assessment.</p> <p>III. Development proposals will be expected to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or a Class II archaeological site) will only be permitted where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm to or the total loss of the significance of the most important designated heritage assets will only be permitted in wholly exceptional circumstances where there is a clearly defined significant public benefit which outweighs the harm.</p> <p>IV. Proposals affecting a Class III archaeological site should conserve those elements which contribute to its significance in line with the importance of the remains. In those cases where development affecting any archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage will be ensured through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified or achievable, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for the archaeological site's satisfactory recording, analysis, reporting, interpretation and deposition of the resultant archive with an appropriate museum or archive service.</p> <p>V. Proposals affecting a conservation area or its setting should preserve or enhance those elements that contribute to its significance particularly those buildings, spaces or structures making a positive contribution to its character. Regard should be given to conservation area character appraisals where one exists.</p> <p>VI. Support will be given to development proposals which will help to provide a sustainable future for a heritage asset at risk, providing that other elements of this policy are complied with.</p> <p>VII. Proposals that are within or likely to affect the setting of a locally important historic park and garden will be expected to: ensure that development does not detract from the enjoyment, layout, design, character, appearance or setting of the park or garden, key views out from the park, or prejudice its future restoration.</p>
Pendle Local Plan (2025)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope



<b>Policy SP11</b>	Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1. The historic environment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, must be conserved and, where possible, enhanced in a manner appropriate to its significance (Policy DM18).</li><li>• 2. Proposals affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an understanding of the site's context and heritage significance.</li><li>• 3. Proposals should explore opportunities to aid the promotion, understanding and interpretation of heritage assets as a means of reinforcing local distinctiveness maximising wider public benefits.</li><li>• 4. Recognising the positive contribution that heritage assets and the historic environment can make to supporting sustainable communities and promoting economic vitality, viable uses, which are consistent with the conservation and enhancement of a heritage asset, will be supported.</li><li>• 5. Development proposals should seek to retain features that help to establish the Borough's identity. Those making a positive contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of Pendle include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Buildings constructed of natural sandstone and stone slates of traditional local vernacular.</li><li>(b) Regular urban street pattern with distant views of the open countryside.</li><li>(c) Cobbled streets and stone paving – i.e. natural stone setts and flags.</li><li>(d) Textile mills and their associated infrastructure including north-light weaving sheds, engine houses, chimneys, mill lodges, leats and channelled watercourses.</li><li>(e) Traditional shop frontages (Policy DM16)</li><li>(f) Pre-industrial farming heritage of the 16th-18th centuries: including houses, barns and weavers' cottages.</li><li>(g) The Leeds and Liverpool Canal corridor (Policy DM19), which is an important non-designated heritage asset and an integral part of the green infrastructure network.<sup>36</sup></li><li>(h) Non-designated heritage assets (Policy DM18), particularly those reflecting the borough's industrial legacy, which could be under threat from loss.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>DM18</b>	Heritage Assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Council will support proposals which conserve, and where appropriate, enhance Pendle's historic environment in accordance with Policy SP11 and paragraph 196 of the NPPF.</li><li>2. Proposals that affect a heritage asset, or its setting, should be designed so that they conserve the historic environment, by:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Sustaining and enhancing the significance of the heritage asset.</li><li>(b) Considering elements of built form, in particular scale, materials, and architectural detail.</li><li>(c) Making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</li></ul></li><li>3. Proposals affecting any part of the historic environment should be informed by an understanding of the site's context and heritage significance.</li></ol>



		<p>4. Proposals which may affect a heritage asset or its setting, must be accompanied by a heritage statement. The information provided in this statement should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset and the nature of the works proposed, but as a minimum must:</p> <p>(a) Explain how the proposal has considered the significance of any designated, non-designated heritage assets, or archaeological site, including any contribution made by their setting.</p> <p>(b) Evaluate any effect that the proposal would have on the significance of a heritage asset, and support the proposal by:</p> <p>i. Providing clear justification for any harm that would be caused.</p> <p>ii. Explaining how the mitigation of any harm has been fully considered.</p> <p>iii. Identifying any public benefits that would arise.</p> <p>(c) Demonstrate that the proposal has been informed by all available evidence, including the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the site. Where relevant, the Council's published Conservation Area Character Appraisals, should be referenced as should the Historic Town Survey Reports and Historic Landscape Character Reports and the Lancashire Landscape Character Assessment. Where the HER identifies the potential for the site to include assets of archaeological interest, the heritage statement should include a desk based archaeological assessment of the site and, where necessary, the results of an on-site survey.</p> <p>5. Recognising the positive contribution that the heritage assets and the historic environment can make to supporting sustainable communities and promoting economic vitality, viable uses that are consistent with the conservation and enhancement of a heritage asset will be supported.</p> <p>6. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of and/or damage to a heritage asset; to help justify a development proposal, the deteriorated state of that asset will be disregarded when determining applications.</p> <p>7. When assessing proposals, the weight given to any harm or loss of significance, to a designated heritage asset will be assessed against the public benefits of the proposal (NPPF paragraphs 207-208). A balanced judgement will be taken for proposals which affect non-designated heritage assets having regard to the scale of harm, or loss, and significance of the asset.</p> <p>8. Where following a balanced judgement it is accepted that harm to the significance heritage asset has been justified, appropriate provision must be made for the investigation, understanding and recording of the asset by a suitably qualified individual or organisation; and for the dissemination and archiving of the record.</p>
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Bradford Council		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy EN4	Historic Environment	<p>The Council, through planning and development decisions, will work with partners to proactively preserve, protect and enhance the character, appearance, archaeological and historic value and significance of the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>This will be achieved through the following mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Ensure the protection, management and enhancement of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Saltaire World Heritage Site through the implementation of the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan and associated documents.</li><li>B. Require development proposals within the boundary of Saltaire World Heritage Site Saltaire or within its Buffer Zone to demonstrate that they will conserve those elements which contribute towards its OUV, including its setting and key views.</li><li>C. Require that all proposals for development conserve and where appropriate, enhance the heritage significance and setting of Bradford's heritage assets, especially those elements which contribute to the distinctive character of the District, specifically:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The nationally important prehistoric rock art of Bradford's upland areas.</li><li>2. The nationally important industrial heritage relating to the textile industry, particularly the mills, chimneys, commercial buildings, public buildings, and associated housing and settlements, the legacy of public parks, gardens, landscapes and cemeteries.</li><li>3. The pre-industrial townscape and distinctive architectural styles and palette of materials of the District's towns and villages, the Victorian townscape of the expanded towns such as Bradford, Ilkley and Keighley.</li><li>4. The spatial qualities, building form, plot sizes, open spaces, trees and identified significant views of the urban areas, semi-rural villages and suburban developments, including at Heaton Estates, Devonshire Park and Middleton.</li><li>5. The heritage assets associated with transport including historic bridges, and the structures and character of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.</li><li>6. The literary and other associations of Haworth and conservation areas of Thornton with the Brontë family.</li></ul></li><li>D. Where possible the original use of a listed building should be retained or continued. Where this is no longer viable or appropriate or where without an alternative use the listed building will be seriously at risk, the Council will grant permission for an alternative use if it can be demonstrated that:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The alternative use is compatible with and will preserve the character of the building and its setting.</li><li>2. No other reasonable alternative exists which would safeguard the character of the building and its setting.</li></ul></li><li>E. The alteration, extension or substantial demolition of a listed building will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the proposal:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Would not have any adverse effect upon the special architectural or historic interest of the building or its setting.</li><li>2. Is appropriate in terms of design, scale, detailing and materials.</li><li>3. Would minimise the loss of historic fabric of the building.</li><li>4. Or if there is harm to the special interest of the building, that this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.</li></ul></li><li>F. Require proposals to protect or enhance the heritage significance and setting of locally identified non designated heritage assets, including buildings, archaeological sites and parks, landscapes and gardens of local interest.</li></ul>



		<p>G. Require proposals to respect and reinforce the distinctive character of the part of the District within which they are located. Account must be taken of guidance adopted by the Council, particularly Conservation Area Appraisals and Reviews, the Homes and Neighbourhoods Design Guide SPD, the Shopfront Design and Security Guides and other guidance documents.</p> <p>H. Encourage heritage-led regeneration initiatives especially in those areas where the historic environment has been identified as being most at risk or where it can help to facilitate the re-use or adaptation of heritage assets.</p>
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## Appendix 3: Gazetteer

### Archaeological Remains within the Turbine Area

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY2887	Lithic scatters, Staris Hill C	Mesolithic	400200	433300
MWY2888	Lithic scatters, Lower Cock Hill B	Mesolithic	401000	433000
MWY2925	Mesolithic lithic scatter found at Tang Brink Edge	Mesolithic	396100	435100
MWY2955	Lithic scatter found on Burnt Hill and Withens Height	Mesolithic	397200	435200
MWY14411	Flint findspot at Withins Height	Mesolithic	397700	434800
MWY14827	Flint finds; on Wadsworth and Midgley Moors	Mesolithic	396000	433019
MWY21	Stone Circle, Walshaw Dean Reservoir	Bronze Age	396480	433553
MWY14008	Bronze Age flint blade found on Burnt Hill	Bronze Age	397500	435200
MWY14486	Flint findspot at Walshaw Dean	Prehistoric	396000	432972
MWY3422	Alcomden Farmstead	Medieval	395600	432650
MWY3434	Upper and Lower Good Greave	Medieval	394900	433600
MWY10254	Lower Baiting Farmstead	Post-medieval	395545	432807
MWY10261	Upper Good Greave Farmstead	Post-medieval	394934	433977
MWY10263	Higher Baiting Farmstead	Post-medieval	395320	432920
MWY10264	New House Farmstead	Post-medieval	395430	432390
MWY10265	Holme House and Holme Tops Farmstead	Post-medieval	395707	432485
MWY2352	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval	398090	434770
MWY2353	Oxenhope Stoop, boundary stone	Post-medieval	399460	434530
MWY2354	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	392990	434560
MWY2355	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	392570	434260
MWY2356	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	392330	434080
MWY2357	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	392250	434010
MWY2358	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval	391833	433727
MWY2368	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	393733	435107
MWY2369	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	394065	435323
MWY2370	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	394327	435603
MWY2371	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	394840	435950



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY2431	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval	400369	433704
MWY2432	Township Boundary stone, Yeoman Stoup	Post-medieval	400967	433315
MWY3452	Shackleton Knoll, Wadsworth Moor	Post-medieval	398400	431700
MWY3453	Drainage ditches, High Rakes, Wadsworth	Post-medieval	397000	433000
MWY3468	Field boundaries and earthworks at Thurrish, Lane Head and White Hole	Post-medieval	399600	432598
MWY10270	Cascade farmstead	19th Century	395976	433546
MLA6063	Crow Hill - Jackson's Ridge - Warcop Hill, Yorks and Lancs Boundary	19th Century	394503	394503
MLA6063	Crow Hill - Jackson's Ridge - Warcop Hill, Yorks and Lancs Boundary	19th Century	393721	393721
MWY6517	Circular Enclosure overlooking Alcomden Water	Undated	395400	432700

#### PaMELA Results within the Turbine Area Study Area

PaMELA ID	HER No.	Easting	Northing	Name	County	Type	Chronology
13280	MLA34238	392200	434800	Robin Hood's House	Lancashire	Piercer	-
13280		392200	434800	Robin Hood's House	Lancashire	Microlith	Mesolithic
13280		392200	434800	Robin Hood's House	Lancashire	Microburin	Mesolithic
13280		392200	434800	Robin Hood's House	Lancashire	Scraper	-
13282	/	391000	433400	Site 18	Lancashire	-	-
13282		391000	433400	Site 18	Lancashire	Microburin	Mesolithic
13364	MLA1943	390800	433700	Extwistle Moor	Lancashire	Debitage	-
13382	MLA1974	392900	435500	Boulsworth Moor	Lancashire	Blade or flake	-
13382		392900	435500	Boulsworth Moor	Lancashire	-	-
13382		392900	435500	Boulsworth Moor	Lancashire	Piercer	-
13382		392900	435500	Boulsworth Moor	Lancashire	Scraper	-
13383	MLA34613	392900	435500	Lad's Law, Boulsworth	Lancashire	Microlith	Mesolithic
13384	MLA1974	393000	435000	Boulsworth Moor	Lancashire	-	-



13384	MLA1974	393000	435000	Boulsworth Moor	Lancashire	Blade or flake	-
13385	MLA1959	394100	435800	Boulsworth Hill	Lancashire	Blade	-
13385		394100	435800	Boulsworth Hill	Lancashire	Flake	-
13385		394100	435800	Boulsworth Hill	Lancashire	Blade	-
13387		393000	435000	Boulsworth Hill	Lancashire	Scraper	-
13387		393000	435000	Boulsworth Hill	Lancashire	Microlith	Mesolithic
13387		393000	435000	Boulsworth Hill	Lancashire	Blade or flake	-
15634		398000	436000	Stanbury Moor	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Mesolithic
15644		MWY14411	397800	434800	Far Withens	West Yorkshire	Blade or flake
15644	397800		434800	Far Withens	West Yorkshire	-	-
15644	397800		434800	Far Withens	West Yorkshire	-	-
15644	397800		434800	Far Withens	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Mesolithic
15834	MWY15043	401200	432400	Top of Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Mesolithic
15835	MWY10298	401000	432200	Cock Hill, Leading Grooves Edge	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Early Mesolithic
15835		401000	432200	Cock Hill, Leading Grooves Edge	West Yorkshire	-	-
15850	MWY2540	401600	433300	Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Mesolithic
15850		401600	433300	Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Chip	-
15850		401600	433300	Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	-	-
15850		401600	433300	Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Blade or flake	-
15851	MWY10296	401500	433100	Round Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Micro	-
15851		401500	433100	Round Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	-	-
15851	MWY10296	401500	433100	Round Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Microburin	Mesolithic



15851		401500	433100	Round Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Early Mesolithic
15851		401500	433100	Round Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Blade	-
15851		401500	433100	Round Little Cock Hill	West Yorkshire	Scraper	-
15871	MWY10294	401200	433100	Stake Hill	West Yorkshire	Blade or flake	-
15871		401200	433100	Stake Hill	West Yorkshire	Microlith	Mesolithic



## Archaeological Remains within the Western Access Route

HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA30759	Wycoller (known as)	Worked chert or possibly a type of shale possibly a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic arrowhead, found in 2009.	Mesolithic	393200	439050
MLA34087	Height Laithe area (area known as)	Mesolithic worked translucent grey/brown flint blade. An attempt has been made to remove 12mm of the dorsal ridge at the distal end with three removals. One large flake has removed most of the proximal end, leaving a point that could be used as a graver	Mesolithic	393827	439377
MLA34088	Height Laithe area (area known as)	Mid Mesolithic to late Neolithic worked translucent milky flint. Probably a microlith but possibly a waste flake. Dates to between c.6500-2900 BC. The length is 18mm, width 7.5mm, thickness 1mm, and the weight is 0.15g.	Mesolithic	393827	439377
MLA34089	Height Laithe area (area known as)	White flint debitage. Probably Mesolithic (c.8300-3500 BC) in date but could date to anytime between c.8300-800 BC. The length is 15mm, width 14mm, thickness 8mm, and the weight is 1.42g.	Mesolithic	393827	439377
MLA34688	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, fine, translucent grey flint with some cortex, two facets, low bulb of percussion. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 18.7mm, Width 15.1mm, Thickness 3.7mm, Mass 1.25g.	Mesolithic	394621	439495
MLA35703	Wycoller (known as)	Mid to late Mesolithic black chert fine drill or borer. Dating to between c.7000-4001 BC.	Mesolithic	393172	439235
MLA35704	Wycoller (known as)	Mid to late Mesolithic chert fine chisel or gouge. Dating to between c.7000-4001 BC.	Mesolithic	393172	439235
MLA35705	Wycoller (known as)	Mid to late Mesolithic microlith drill or borer. The white stone is hard to identify and is probably a white flint or quartz; dated c.7000-4001.	Mesolithic	393172	439235
MLA35708	Wycoller (known as)	Mesolithic white flint microlith barb. It has broken in antiquity and only the tip has been recovered. The barb would probably have comprised part of composite fish spear or javelin.	Mesolithic	393172	439235
MLA35709	Wycoller (known as)	Mesolithic honey flint microlith barb. There are removals to the entire surface. The barb would probably have comprised part of composite fish spear or javelin. Dating to between c7000 and c4001 BC. The length is 13mm, width 5mm, and the thickness 2.5mm.	Mesolithic	393172	439235
MLA35710	Wycoller (known as)	Part of a heat effected Mesolithic core. The stone has been so heavily heat effected that it is hard to identify but is either chert or milky quartz. There have been at least two phases of heating with removals prior to each burning. Dating to between c	Mesolithic	393172	439235
MLA34687	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey opaque chert. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Length 53.5mm, Width 33.2mm, Thickness 4.7mm, Mass 9.55g.	Neolithic	394627	439489
MLA35706	Wycoller (known as)	Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age worked white quartz or quartzite scraper. Its overall plan is D shaped, with the straight edge being the working edge.	Neolithic	393172	439235
MLA35707	Wycoller (known as)	Early Bronze Age worked mid grey/green chert. The chert is not one of the usual local types and appears to the same is the glassy mid grey/green chert of the North Lakes. Dating to between c2350 and c1601 BC. The length is 10mm, width 10mm, and the t	Bronze Age	393172	439235
MLA35711	Wycoller (known as)	Mid to late Bronze Age mottled mid to late grey chert chisel. or possibly a gouge.	Bronze Age	393172	439235



HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA34615	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Oblate hammerstone made from quartzite the surface of which is dark brown.	Prehistoric	395571	438739
MLA34616	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core, irregular shaped, producing broad blades, not heavily used. Heavy white patina. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 55.0mm, Width 34.0mm, Thickness 15.9mm, Mass 30.261g.	Prehistoric	395867	439145
MLA34617	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core, irregular shaped piece of poor, opaque grey flint, some faces showing original, natural fractures. At one point three narrow blades have been removed two terminating in hinge fractures. Length 53.7mm, Width 26.8mm, Thickness 16.8mm, Mass 16.51g. Ch	Prehistoric	395687	438781
MLA34618	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, two facets, Length 17.3mm, Width 8.7mm, Thickness 2.1mm, Mass 0.41g.	Prehistoric	395687	438780
MLA34619	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Chip, translucent grey flint, Length 9.1mm, Width 7.5mm, Thickness 0.9mm, Mass 0.07g.	Prehistoric	395616	438778
MLA34620	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Mesolithic/Neolithic flint blades, translucent grey flint.	Prehistoric	395577	438772
MLA34621	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Microlith fragment, form unknown, abrupt retouch down one side, translucent grey flint, narrow blade industry. Late Mesolithic. Length 11.2mm, Width 5.7mm, Thickness 1.2mm, Mass 0.11mm.	Prehistoric	395587	438794
MLA34622	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent grey flint. some cortex. Not dated, Mesolithic-Bronze Age. Length 17.8mm, Width 13.4mm, Thickness 3.3mm, Mass 0.90mm.	Prehistoric	395583	438978
MLA34623	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent grey flint. Not dated, Mesolithic-Bronze Age. Length 21.5mm, Width 9.2mm, Thickness 4.4mm, Mass 0.66mm.	Prehistoric	395582	438769
MLA34624	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, opaque dark brown chert, four facets. Not dated, Mesolithic-Bronze Age. Length 17.0mm, Width 14.1mm, Thickness 4.6mm, Mass 1.34mm.	Prehistoric	395582	438735
MLA34625	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, opaque dark brown chert, not dated, Mesolithic-Bronze Age. Length 17.1mm, Width 8.5mm, Thickness 2.2mm, Mass 0.30mm.	Prehistoric	395676	438895
MLA34626	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent brown flint, slightly curved along length, some cobble cortex, not dated, Mesolithic-Bronze Age. Length 23.0mm, Width 10.7mm, Thickness 3.7mm, Mass 0.83mm.	Prehistoric	395628	438704
MLA34627	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Scraper, hollow made from a translucent grey flint with a carefully flaked, abrupt retouch forming a 7.0mm wide, hollow scraper. Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 21.7mm, Width 15.1mm, Thickness 4.8mm	Prehistoric	395583	438793
MLA34628	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flint flake, translucent brown flint, some cortex, single facet. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 18.4mm, Width 14.6mm, Thickness 5.0mm.	Prehistoric	395579	438787
MLA34629	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flint flake, opaque grey flint/chert, four facets. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 24.7mm, Width 12.1mm, Thickness 4.1mm	Prehistoric	395575	438783
MLA34630	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Two flint flakes: Early Bronze Age.	Prehistoric	395682	438722
MLA34631	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Chip, translucent grey flint, not datable: Early Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 18.1mm, Width 10.2mm, Thickness 3.4mm, Mass 0.61g.	Prehistoric	395639	438787
MLA34632	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, cream translucent flint, three facets, triangular section, curved along length. Late Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic. Length 34.8mm,	Prehistoric	395636	438707
MLA34633	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core, conical, single platform from which broad blades were struck, some traces of platform preparation. Banded brown flint, some patination on one side. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Platform 26.3 x 18.7mm, Height 30.8mm, Mass 17.05g.	Prehistoric	395630	438728



HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA34634	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent light brown flint, well defined conchoidal fracture suggesting hard hammer. Traces of low angle long flaking. Early Bronze Age. Length 29.2mm, Width 26.0mm, Thickness 10.8mm, Mass 7.96g.	Prehistoric	395629	438694
MLA34635	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core rejuvenation flake translucent grey flint, some cortex, one surviving platform, some traces of platform preparation, large bulb of percussion (hard hammer) Later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age, Platform 31.8 x 24.3mm, Height 8.4mm (reducing), Mass 6.03g	Prehistoric	395601	438763
MLA34636	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, possible core rejuvenation, three facets, some thick cortex, opaque grey flint. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Length 31.5mm, Width 17.4, Thickness 4.4mm, Mass 3.30g.	Prehistoric	395581	438718
MLA34637	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent grey flint, three facets. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Length 14.9mm, Width 9.0, Thickness 2.9mm, Mass 0.39g.	Prehistoric	395574	438792
MLA34638	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent grey flint, some cortex. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Length 23.1mm, Width 18.7, Thickness 3.9mm, Mass 1.45g.	Prehistoric	395582	438785
MLA34639	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, two facets, slightly curved along length. Late Upper Palaeolithic/Early Neolithic, Length 30.3mm, Width 11.0, Thickness 3.6mm, Mass 1.16g.	Prehistoric	395577	438736
MLA34640	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint.	Prehistoric	395568	438740
MLA34641	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, two facets. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 26.1mm, Width 9.9mm, Thickness 2.4mm, Mass 0.52g.	Prehistoric	395572	438748
MLA34642	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Microlith, black chert, truncated but with abrupt retouch down one side. It is not possible to determine what type of microlith point is represented but it is of the broad, Early Mesolithic type. Length 16.2mm, Width 9.1mm, Thickness 2.2mm, Mass 0.41g.	Prehistoric	395560	438800
MLA34644	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, opaque grey flint, two facets, curved along length. Late Upper Palaeolithic- Early Mesolithic. Length 24.6mm, Width 10.9mm, Thickness 3.3mm, Mass 0.96g.	Prehistoric	395782	439046
MLA34645	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, three facets, platform preparation. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 24.8mm, Width 10.2mm, Thickness 4.0mm, Mass 1.05g.	Prehistoric	395585	438810
MLA34646	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent white flint, three facets, some cortex. Late Mesolithic. Length 13.9mm, Width 5.6mm, Thickness 1.9mm, Mass 0.15g.	Prehistoric	395575	438796
MLA34647	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, four facets, some cortex. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 20.3mm, Width 12.3mm, Thickness 3.3mm, Mass 1.01g.	Prehistoric	395569	438790
MLA34648	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent brown flint, three facets, some cortex and possible retouch. Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic Length 23.8mm, Width 9.7mm, Thickness 4.4mm, Mass 1.12g.	Prehistoric	395628	438693
MLA34649	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, truncated, white, opaque flint, two facets, Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 16.6mm, Width 10.2mm, Thickness 3.0mm, Mass 0.42g.	Prehistoric	395589	438784
MLA34650	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, truncated, grey opaque flint, appears trapezoid but lateral retouch absent, Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 11.1mm, Width 10.5mm, Thickness 3.4mm, Mass 0.40g.	Prehistoric	395587	438780
MLA34651	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Microlith geometric point, scalene triangle Jacobi Group B 7b, abrupt retouch on two faces, distal end may be truncated, translucent white flint, Late Mesolithic. Length 10.9mm, Width 3.8mm, Thickness 1.0mm, Mass 0.03g.	Prehistoric	395580	438775
MLA34652	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Three flint flakes, probably Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.	Prehistoric	395580	438769



HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA34653	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Chip, opaque brown flint, one side bears signs of dressing and some cortex, other face has a prominent bulb of percussion. Early Bronze Age. Length 15.5, Width 12.6mm, Thickness 3.3mm, Mass 0.59g.	Prehistoric	395577	438746
MLA34654	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, opaque grey flint (debitage), three facets, some preparation of striking platform. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 27.3, Width 14.5mm, Thickness 3.8mm, Mass 9.72g.	Prehistoric	395569	438740
MLA34655	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core rejuvenation flake, struck obliquely to remove platform. opaque grey flint. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Height 16.3mm, Platform 32.0 x 21.2mm, Mass 9.72g.	Prehistoric	395563	438754
MLA34656	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, opaque grey flint/chert, three facets, some cortex. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 28.1mm, Width 11.1mm, Thickness 4.8mm, Mass 1.67g.	Prehistoric	395559	438753
MLA34657	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, one facet, large area of cortex, primary core reduction. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 42.5mm, Width 11.7mm, Thickness 8.1mm, Mass 2.63g.	Prehistoric	395559	438752
MLA34658	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, truncated, translucent grey flint, three facets, Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 18.2mm, Width 9.5mm, Thickness 2.6mm, Mass 0.61g.	Prehistoric	395662	438898
MLA34659	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, two facets, slightly curved along length. Upper Palaeolithic - Early Neolithic. Length 29.8mm, Width 12.2mm, Thickness 5.5mm, Mass 1.65g.	Prehistoric	395593	438708
MLA34660	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Scraper, side, white opaque flint/chert, irregular flake with rough, semi-abrupt retouch along one edge. Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age. Some cortex. Length 23.5mm, Width 18.1mm, Thickness 4.5mm, Mass 2.28g.	Prehistoric	395866	439148
MLA34661	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent grey flint but most of fragment consists of white cortex suggesting that this piece is a product of primary core dressing. Length 21.6mm, Width 21.5mm, Thickness 5.8mm, Mass 1.82g.	Prehistoric	395646	438861
MLA34662	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, brown, translucent flint, two facets, curved along length, some cortex, traces of platform dressing. Upper Palaeolithic. Length 35.3mm, Width 10.8mm, Thickness 5.3mm, Mass 2.0g.	Prehistoric	395589	438823
MLA34663	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, brown, translucent flint, two facets, curved along length, some cortex. Upper Palaeolithic. Length 35.4mm, Width 8.5mm, Thickness 3.9mm, Mass 1.37g.	Prehistoric	395582	438811
MLA34664	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey translucent flint, two facets, some cortex. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 17.1mm, Width 21.1mm, Thickness 4.5mm, Mass 2.04g.	Prehistoric	395581	438808
MLA34665	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, white translucent flint, four facets. narrow blade, slightly curved, Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 18.24mm, Width 9.3mm, Thickness 3.8mm, Mass 0.62g.	Prehistoric	395579	438812
MLA34670	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey translucent flint, four facets. narrow blade, Late Mesolithic. Length 26.4mm, Width 12.9mm, Thickness 3.5mm, Mass 1.23g.	Prehistoric	395560	438795
MLA34671	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, grey translucent flint, four facets. Late Mesolithic. Length 19.5mm, Width 8.6mm, Thickness 2.0mm, Mass 0.50g.	Prehistoric	395576	438730
MLA34672	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Dressing flake removed from a core, battering marks suggest that the core had been used as a hammer stone. Opaque light brown flint. Late Neolithic-Bronze Age. Length 23.0mm, Width 21.9mm, Thickness 6.0mm, Mass 3.61g.	Prehistoric	395575	438743
MLA34673	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Dressing flake from what appears to have been a core for narrow blades, Late Mesolithic. Light brown translucent flint. Some surviving cortex. Late Mesolithic. Length 23.0mm, Width 17.7mm, Thickness 5.1mm, Mass 2.82g.	Prehistoric	395572	438742



HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA34674	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Rejuvenation flake from what appears to have been a two platform, cylindrical core, one platform being oblique to the other (Clark A1). Light brown translucent flint. Narrow blades have been removed. Some surviving cortex. Late Mesolithic.	Prehistoric	395571	438740
MLA34675	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey translucent flint, not readily datable. Length 19.2mm, Width 12.1mm, Thickness 4.5mm, Mass 0.66g.	Prehistoric	395576	438737
MLA34676	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, grey opaque flint/chert, four facets, low bulb of percussion, curved along length. Upper Palaeolithic. Length 36.3mm, Width 14.1mm, Thickness 4.4mm, Mass 2.89g.	Prehistoric	395579	438810
MLA34677	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core, prismatic, Clark Type A1, blades removed from all around a single striking platform. some traces of platform preparation. Opaque brown flint/chert. Relatively broad blades removed, date range Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic.	Prehistoric	395697	438961
MLA34678	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Primary core dressing flakes, black chert, high bulb of percussion, Early Bronze Age.	Prehistoric	395695	438961
MLA34679	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, black chert, three facets, low bulb of percussion, Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 28.3mm, Width 13.6mm, Thickness 4.4mm, Mass 1.62g	Prehistoric	395576	438765
MLA34680	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade/core dressing flake, white opaque flint/chert, come truncated facets with stepped fractures, Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 31.6mm, Width 18.1mm, Thickness 5.6mm, Mass 2.68g.	Prehistoric	395637	438844
MLA34681	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Microlith rod, Jacobi Group B6a, grey opaque flint, abrupt retouch down both sides, trapezoid section. Late Mesolithic. Length 16.6mm, Width 3.8mm, Thickness 2.3mm, Mass 0.21g.	Prehistoric	395628	438757
MLA34682	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey chert, Not datable, but the poor material suggests that it is late. Length 8.4mm, Width 13.4mm, Thickness 2.0mm, Mass 0.27g	Prehistoric	395614	438781
MLA34683	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade fragment, translucent grey flint, two facets, Late Mesolithic. Length 13.2mm, Width 6.0mm, Thickness 1.6mm, Mass 0.12g.	Prehistoric	395614	438781
MLA34684	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, translucent grey flint with some cortex, three facets, bulb of percussion well defined. Early Bronze Age. Length 18.1mm, Width 9.1mm, Thickness 2.2mm, Mass 0.45g.	Prehistoric	395609	438772
MLA34685	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade fragment, light brown translucent flint, two facets, triangular section. Late Mesolithic. Length 12.6mm, Width 6.5mm, Thickness 3.3mm, Mass 0.26g.	Prehistoric	395593	438735
MLA34686	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake/core dressing fragment, grey opaque chert. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Length 21.9mm, Width 22.9mm, Thickness 9.7mm, Mass 4.95g.	Prehistoric	395567	438809
MLA34689	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Core, fine, translucent grey flint showing signs of extensive use, narrow blades being removed from two opposed platforms. Evidence for the dressing of the platform before the removal of blades. Some retouch suggesting secondary use as a scraper. Late M	Prehistoric	396522	439355
MLA34690	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey translucent flint, some cortex, well defined conchoidal fracture, Probably Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 21.3mm, Width 16.2mm, Thickness 4.4mm, Mass 1.26g.	Prehistoric	396516	439352
MLA34691	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, triangular sectioned, black chert, two facets, slightly curved down length, Upper Palaeolithic? Length 24.6mm, Width 11.4mm, Thickness 5.9mm, Mass 1.45g.	Prehistoric	396516	439352
MLA34693	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey flint with some cortex, strong bulb of percussion. Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 23.0mm, Width 18.4mm, Thickness 5.5mm, Mass 1.77g.	Prehistoric	395608	438715
MLA34694	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, white chert, opaque, two, facets, one end broken, other bears a hinge fracture, low bulb of percussion. Mesolithic. Length 21.0mm, Width 8.4mm, Thickness 3.8mm, Mass 0.92g.	Prehistoric	395589	438800



HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA34695	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey chert, four facets, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age? Length 10.5mm, Width 10.9mm, Thickness 3.4mm, Mass 0.33g.	Prehistoric	395589	438800
MLA34696	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey chert, medium bulb of percussion, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 16.0mm, Width 10.5mm, Thickness 2.5mm, Mass 0.47g.	Prehistoric	395589	438800
MLA34697	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, banded grey chert, three facets, low bulb of percussion, partly backed with abrupt retouch, Upper Palaeolithic. Length 39.7mm, Width 12.6mm, Thickness 3.0mm, Mass 2.97g.	Prehistoric	395587	438790
MLA34698	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, white opaque flint, two facets, narrow, low bulb of percussion, Late Mesolithic. Length 17.7mm Width 7.9mm, Thickness 3.0mm, Mass 0.32g.	Prehistoric	395587	438790
MLA34699	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Group of six flint flakes from one spot, probably Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.	Prehistoric	395582	438783
MLA34700	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, translucent grey flint, five facets, ventral surface poorly struck. Struck from a core used to produce narrow blades, Late Mesolithic. Length 28.1mm, Width 14.2mm, Thickness 6.8mm, Mass 2.84g.	Prehistoric	395633	438694
MLA34701	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, light brown translucent flint, some cortex, retouched at one end to form a small 'nosed' scraper, a Neolithic type. (nb the area of retouch is at the top left of the right hand view). Length 19.7mm, Width 18.1mm, Thickness 3.4mm, Mass 1.08g.	Prehistoric	395633	438694
MLA34702	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, grey translucent flint, three facets, distal end truncated, striking platform prepared, low bulb of percussion: Mesolithic. Length 20.7mm, Width 12.3mm, Thickness 3.5mm, Mass 0.83g.	Prehistoric	395583	438782
MLA34703	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey opaque flint/chert, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 27.4mm, Width 12.5mm, Thickness 3.1mm, Mass 0.62g.	Prehistoric	395869	439148
MLA34704	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey opaque flint/chert, well defined bulb of percussion suggesting a late date, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 16.3mm, Width 10.0mm, Thickness 2.5mm, Mass 0.31g.	Prehistoric	395630	438705
MLA34705	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, light brown translucent flint, back edge very battered, Upper Palaeolithic? Length 18.0mm, Width 9.1mm, Thickness 2.4mm, Mass 0.51g.	Prehistoric	395630	438705
MLA34706	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Blade, light brown translucent flint, slightly curved along length, some traces of platform dressing. Upper Palaeolithic. Length 29.9mm, Width 8.6mm, Thickness 2.6mm, Mass 0.61g.	Prehistoric	395585	438842
MLA34707	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, pale grey opaque flint, two facets. Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. Length 24.5mm, Width 22.7mm, Thickness 3.4mm, Mass 1.72g	Prehistoric	395869	439148
MLA34708	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, pale grey translucent flint, low angle, long, scaled retouch on one side. Flake irregular. Early Bronze Age. Length 19.3mm, Width 12.9mm, Thickness 2.3mm, Mass 0.58g.	Prehistoric	395581	438814
MLA34709	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Microlith point, scalene triangle, Jacobi Group B7a, grey translucent flint, abrupt retouch on two angled sides. Late Mesolithic. Length 11.5mm, Width 4.0mm, Thickness 1.4mm, Mass 0.06g	Prehistoric	395579	438787
MLA34710	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, brown opaque flint, two facets, some cortex. 'Blade-like flake': Early Neolithic. Length 25.7mm, Width 14.1mm, Thickness 9.2mm, Mass 2.81g.	Prehistoric	395560	438789
MLA34711	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, dark grey, opaque chert, three facets. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 21.7mm, Width 13.6mm, Thickness 2.3mm, Mass 0.91g.	Prehistoric	395556	438790
MLA34712	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, dark grey, opaque chert, four facets. Mesolithic, early. Length 22.2mm, Width 14.9mm, Thickness 5.9mm, Mass 1.90g	Prehistoric	395674	438930



HER No.	Name	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA34713	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, pale grey, translucent flint, three facets. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 23.0mm, Width 14.0mm, Thickness 3.3mm, Mass 0.87g.	Prehistoric	395674	438930
MLA34714	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, pale grey, translucent flint, traces of cortex. Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Length 12.6mm, Width 10.5mm, Thickness 3.9mm, Mass 0.37g.	Prehistoric	395594	438745
MLA34715	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, pale grey, translucent flint, traces of cortex. Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Length 17.4mm, Width 11.7mm, Thickness 5.0mm, Mass 0.67g.	Prehistoric	395591	438771
MLA34716	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey, translucent flint, traces of cortex. Neolithic/Bronze Age. Length 22.4mm, Width 12.1mm, Thickness 9.3mm, Mass 1.53g	Prehistoric	395584	438722
MLA34717	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, light brown, translucent flint, three facets on dorsal face, prominent bulb of percussion on ventral: hard hammer (Bronze Age). Traces of cortex/cobble exterior. Length 42.7mm, Width 25.3mm, Thickness 5.9mm, Mass 6.97g.	Prehistoric	395607	438726
MLA34718	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, cream coloured, opaque flint. Early Neolithic. Length 15.3mm, Width 10.6mm, Thickness 3.8mm, Mass 0.59g.	Prehistoric	395581	438720
MLA34719	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Two flakes, grey flint, Early Neolithic.	Prehistoric	395571	438740
MLA34720	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Scraper, semi-circular, banded light brown opaque flint, semi-abrupt retouch around end and one side, soft hammer struck. Neolithic. Length 25.8mm, Width 29.0mm, Thickness 9.0mm, Mass 9.09g	Prehistoric	395566	438764
MLA34721	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Microolith point, scalene triangle, Jacobi Group B7a, opaque grey flint, some areas of quartz, abrupt retouch on three sides, slightly curved along length. Late Mesolithic. Length 14.8mm, Width 3.9mm, Thickness 4.8mm, Mass 0.14g.	Prehistoric	395567	438772
MLA34722	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey opaque flint, four facets, poor flint, broken. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 23.6mm, Width 18.0mm, Thickness 4.8mm, Mass 1.80g.	Prehistoric	395672	438869
MLA34723	Laneshaw Bridge (known as)	Flake, grey translucent flint, some cortex. Early Mesolithic/Early Neolithic. Length 18.4mm, Width 6.8mm, Thickness 1.8mm, Mass 0.32g.	Prehistoric	395577	438789

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY2887	Lithic scatters, Staris Hill C	Mesolithic	400200	433300
MWY2888	Lithic scatters, Lower Cock Hill B	Mesolithic	401000	433000
MWY2925	Mesolithic lithic scatter found at Tang Brink Edge	Mesolithic	396100	435100
MWY2955	Lithic scatter found on Burnt Hill and Withens Height	Mesolithic	397200	435200
MWY14411	Flint findspot at Withins Height	Mesolithic	397700	434800
MWY14827	Flint finds; on Wadsworth and Midgley Moors	Mesolithic	396000	433019
MWY21	Stone Circle, Walshaw Dean Reservoir	Bronze Age	396480	433553
MWY14008	Bronze Age flint blade found on Burnt Hill	Bronze Age	397500	435200
MWY14486	Flint findspot at Walshaw Dean	Prehistoric	396000	432972



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY13873	Flint blade found near Alcomden Stones	Prehistoric	397400	435700
MWY13984	Flints found near Withens	Mesolithic	398300	435300
MWY13986	Flints found near Withens	Mesolithic	398300	435300
MWY14411	Flint findspot at Withins Height	Mesolithic	397700	434800
MWY14415	Microlith findspot, Stanbury Moor A	Mesolithic	398000	436000
MWY14416	Lithic scatter on Round Hill/Withens Height	Mesolithic	398000	435000
MWY14487	Flint findspot	Mesolithic	396300	435800
MWY15138	3 Microliths found by Crowther at Withins, Stanbury Moor	Mesolithic	398400	435600
MWY2955	Lithic scatter found on Burnt Hill and Withens Height	Mesolithic	397200	435200
MWY4029	Lithic working site near Withins	Mesolithic	398100	435300
MWY14008	Bronze Age flint blade found on Burnt Hill	Bronze Age	397500	435200
MWY14900	Roman Coin, Top Withens	Romano-British	398150	435350
MLA1166	Barnside, Laneshaw Bridge	Medieval	393260	441540
MLA1168	Monkroyd, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393340	441260
MLA32738	Monkroyd Farm, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393734	441417
MLA32743	Monkroyd Farm, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393500	441242
MLA32744	Monkroyd, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393568	441130
MLA25579	Sandstone Quarry, Keighley Road, nr. Monkroyd	19th Century	394400	441759
MLA25586	Sandstone quarry, Monk Edge, off Keighley Road, Nr Monkroyd	19th Century	394037	441993
MLA25587	Sandstone quarry	19th Century	394156	441770
MLA25588	Sandstone quarry, Knarrs Hill, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	392899	441539
MLA25589	Sandstone quarries, Knarrs Hill, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	393127	441905
MLA25590	Sandstone quarry, Knarrs Hill, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	393120	441627
MLA25591	Sandstone quarry, Knarrs Hill, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	393312	441772
MLA25592	Sandstone quarry, Knarrs Hill, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	393565	441658
MLA25593	Well, south of 'Brookfield', Keighley Road, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	392946	440864
MLA25594	Winking Well, N of Emmott Hall, off School Lane, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	392858	440691
MLA25596	Sandstone quarry, Keighley Road, Monkroyd	19th Century	393472	441173
MLA25597	Sandstone quarry, off Keighley Road, nr. Monkroyd	19th Century	393723	441229



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA25598	Sandstone quarry, adjacent to Keighley Road, nr. Monkroyd	19th Century	393663	441140
MLA25599	Sandstone quarry, off Keighley Road, nr. Monkroyd	19th Century	393753	441256
MLA25600	Sandstone quarries, adjacent to Keighley Road, nr. Monkroyd	19th Century	393979	441368
MLA25601	Sandstone quarries, Monk Edge, north of Keighley Road, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	393931	441610
MLA3597	Winking Well, Laneshaw Bridge	Undated	392900	440600
MLA1891	South of the River Laneshaw	Undated	393200	440800
MLA1163	The Emmot Hall Cross, Laneshaw Bridge	Medieval	392770	440430
MLA17488	Remains of Vaccary Walls, Wycoller	Medieval	393404	439293
MLA32749	Far Laith, Laneshaw Bridge	Medieval	393276	440438
MLA3653	Hullown or Hallown Well, Laneshaw, also known as Saint's Well	Medieval	393202	440680
MLA1143	The Packhorse Bridge, Wycoller	Post-medieval	393235	439248
MLA1165	Emmott Hall, School Lane, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	392820	440500
MLA17483	Wycoller House, Wycoller Road, Wycoller	Post-medieval	393195	439255
MLA17484	Wycoller Cottage, Wycoller Road, Wycoller	Post-medieval	393205	439245
MLA17486	Lowlands Farm, Wycoller Road, Trawden	Post-medieval	393138	439438
MLA17487	Barn southeast of Wycoller Hall, Wycoller Road	Post-medieval	393295	439170
MLA17491	Lowlands Farm, Wycoller Road, Trawden	Post-medieval	393155	439422
MLA18738	Emmott Hall Cottage, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	392917	440565
MLA2119	Laithe Hills Cottage, Wycoller	Post-medieval	393159	439371
MLA2120	Thistleholme, aka Dene Cottage, Wycoller	Post-medieval	393171	439418
MLA2121	Piersons or Pearsons Farmhouse, aka Wycoller Farm, Trawden	Post-medieval	393186	439271
MLA2342	Wycoller Hall, Trawden	Post-medieval	393264	439213
MLA32733	Corn Close, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	394189	441067
MLA32745	Hullown Beck, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393986	440780
MLA32746	Hullown Beck, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393652	440695
MLA32747	Robert Laith, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393383	440613
MLA32748	S of Robert Laith, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393887	440330
MLA32800	Oak House Farm, Trawden	Post-medieval	392623	439690
MLA32801	Far Laith, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	392960	440192



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA32802	Far Laith, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393388	440294
MLA32803	Corn Close, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	394503	441168
MLA32804	Hullown Beck, Laneshaw Bridge	Post-medieval	393819	440724
MLA17481	Wycoller Farm, Wycoller Road, Trawden	19th Century	393178	439278
MLA17485	Chapel Cottage	19th Century	393221	439272
MLA25595	Well, nr. Robert Laithe, off School Lane, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	393313	440603
MLA29886	Emmott Moor, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	394488	439741
MLA29886	Emmott Moor, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	394661	439673
MLA33058	Corn Close Bent Moor, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	394490	440820
MLA33059	Corn Close Bent Moor, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	394054	441029
MLA33060	Corn Close Bent Moor, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	394667	440539
MLA5653	Corn Close, Bent Moor, Colne	19th Century	394290	440250
MLA5654	Corn Close Bent Moor	19th Century	394230	440360
MLA9149	North of Smithy Clough, Wycoller	19th Century	393846	438932
MLA1144	The Hall Bridge or Weavers Bridge, Wycoller	Undated	393238	439200
MLA1145	Bank House Bridge, Wycoller	Undated	393591	438906
MLA1893	Herders Common, Wycoller	Undated	394000	439200
MLA1894	Herders Common, Wycoller	Undated	394000	439300
MLA24649	The Aisled Barn, Wycoller	Undated	393295	439170
MLA32805	Robert Laith, Laneshaw Bridge	Undated	393330	440484
MLA3580	Herders Common Cross, Trawden	Undated	394200	439300
MLA3582	Watersheddes Cross or Hanging Stone, Laneshaw Bridge and Keighley	Medieval	397124	438276
MLA3583	Boulsworth Hill Cross, Trawden	Medieval	394400	436300
MLA29886	Emmott Moor, Laneshaw Bridge	19th Century	396349	439374
MLA29889	Broad Head Moor, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394375	436122
MLA29889	Broad Head Moor, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394181	436526
MLA29889	Broad Head Moor, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394412	436041
MLA29889	Broad Head Moor, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394340	436197
MLA29889	Broad Head Moor, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394293	436302



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MLA29889	Broad Head Moor, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394230	436438
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395441	438201
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395739	438126
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395636	438152
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395078	438325
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395692	437958
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395678	437879
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395761	437225
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395769	437324
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395745	436981
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395736	437830
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395762	436834
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395777	437744
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	394889	438405
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395785	436498
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395206	438260
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395791	437660
MLA29890	Dove Stones and Sandy Hill Moors, Trawden Forest	19th Century	395793	437635
MLA29892	Barn Hill, Watersheddles, Trawden	19th Century	396005	438226
MLA3572	Fair Well, Watersheddles, nr. Wycoller	19th Century	396510	439076
MLA3573	Robin Hood's Well, Coombe Hill, Emmott Moor, Laneshawbridge	19th Century	395192	438897
MLA6063	Crow Hill - Jackson's Ridge - Warcop Hill, Yorks and Lancs Boundary	19th Century	394503	435806
MLA6067	Near Watersheddles Clough, Trawden	19th Century	396340	438310
MLA9151	Watersheddles Reservoir, Trawden	19th Century	397000	437800
MLA1151	Combe Hill Cross, Wycoller	Undated	395587	438609
MLA1898	Kiln Hill, Laneshaw Bridge	Undated	397100	438500
MLA2853	Smithy Clough Scar, Dove Stones Moor, Trawden	Undated	395125	438422
MLA3577	New Coombe Hill Cross, Trawden	Undated	395100	438800
MLA9150	Wolf Stones Slack, Laneshaw Bridge	Undated	396500	439300



<b>HER No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
MWY13050	Boundary stone at Crow Hill	Post-medieval	397013	437020
MWY2352	Township Boundary stone	Post-medieval	398090	434770
MWY2370	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	394327	435603
MWY2371	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	394840	435950
MWY3455	Withins, farmstead	Post-medieval	398250	435525
MWY5791	Lower Withens	Post-medieval	398422	435814
MWY7472	Top Withens	Post-medieval	398130	435390



### Archaeological Remains within the Eastern Access Route and Bradford West Cable Corridor

HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY1533	Castle Stead, Wilsden	Palaeolithic	406750	435370
MWY13589	Flint axehead found at Manywells Heights	Neolithic	406510	435730
MWY14428	Flint arrowhead found near Manywells Heights	Bronze Age	406448	435562
MWY6516	Enclosure (cropmark)	Iron Age	406540	435510
MWY525	Roman Road 720a	Romano-British	406796 407134	434715 434192
MWY526	Roman Road 720a	Romano-British	406750 406532 406064	434750 434969 435347
MWY527	Roman Road 720a	Romano-British	406049	435612
MWY528	Roman Road 720a	Romano-British	406060	435650
MWY10052	Lithic scatter at Hollin Hill B	Mesolithic	403600	431800
MWY10082	Lithic scatter, Nab Hill I	Mesolithic	403500	432500
MWY10083	Lithic scatter, Nab Hill G	Mesolithic	403300	432800
MWY10084	Lithic scatter, Nab Hill F	Mesolithic	403300	432600
MWY10085	Flint findspot, Nab Hill E	Mesolithic	403500	432500
MWY10088	Lithic scatter, Great Clough E	Mesolithic	403900	432900
MWY10290	Mesolithic microliths, Nab Hill A	Mesolithic	403410	432600
MWY10291	Lithic scatter, Hollin Hill A	Mesolithic	403500	432000
MWY10292	Lithic collection site, Cold Edge Quarry A	Mesolithic	403600	431650
MWY10307	Lithic scatter at Thornton Moor B	Mesolithic	404900	432800
MWY10518	Lithic scatter, Cold Edge B	Mesolithic	403745	431517
MWY10591	Lithic scatter, Nab Hill B	Mesolithic	403400	432600
MWY11335	Denholme Copperas Works	19th century	406004	435084
MWY11991	Wadsworth Mill, Oakworth	19th century	403420	434500



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY13904	Flint found at Little House Delph	Mesolithic	404400	432800
MWY13931	Lithic findspot at Fly Deph	Mesolithic	403200	431300
MWY13982	Flints found on Black Moor	Mesolithic	405100	435000
MWY14076	Lithic findspot at Thornton Moor	Mesolithic	404900	432400
MWY14435	Flints at Hallas Rough Park	Mesolithic	405700	435300
MWY14452	Lithic findspot at Ogden Clough	Prehistoric	404900	432400
MWY14453	Microlith found by S Crowther on Skirden Head, Ovenden Moor, Ovenden	Mesolithic	404200	431300
MWY14455	Microlith found by S Crowther near Head of Ogden Ghyll (Clough) Ogden Moor	Mesolithic	404300	431800
MWY14457	Microlith found by S Crowther on Ovenden Moor between Skirden Beck and Ogden Beck	Mesolithic	404200	431600
MWY14491	Lithic findspot at Cold Edge (Hollin Hill)/Cold Edge D	Mesolithic	403600	431200
MWY14505	Lithic findspot at Deephouse Delph	Prehistoric	404500	432800
MWY14776	Flint finds Cold Edge C, Ovenden Moor	Mesolithic	404200	431100
MWY14903	Lithic findspot, Hollin Hill E	Mesolithic	403430	432200
MWY14904	Lithic findspot, Hollin Hill E	Mesolithic	403730	431900
MWY14910	Flint findspot, Nab Hill H	Mesolithic	403500	432800
MWY14969	Lithic findspot at Hambleton Top B	Mesolithic	404660	432920
MWY14970	Lithic findspot at Hambleton Top E	Mesolithic	404600	432800
MWY15187	Microlith found by Samuel Crowther on Ovenden Moor	Mesolithic	404500	431500
MWY15203	Flint findspot at Nab Hill	Mesolithic	403400	432600
MWY1928	Dole/Spring Head Farm medieval settlement	Medieval	405240	434600
MWY2046	Lithic working site at Hambleton Top A	Mesolithic	404670	432920
MWY2389	Mesolithic lithic working site, Lithic scatter, Nab Hill C	Mesolithic	403900	432800
MWY2434	Boundary stone	Medieval	403300	432100



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY2541	Lithic scatter at Thornton Moor, above Ogden Clough	Mesolithic	404800	432900
MWY2843	Mesolithic site at Fly, Warley	Mesolithic	403400	431700
MWY2868	Mesolithic occupation, lithic working sites(s), Nab Hill G	Mesolithic	403400	432600
MWY2921	Lithic scatters, Hollin Hill C	Mesolithic	403600	431700
MWY3440	Post medieval farming landscape, Haworth	Post-Medieval	403900	433400
MWY3441	High Fold farmstead, Haworth	Post-Medieval	404213	433376
MWY3442	Far Fold Farmstead, Haworth	Post-Medieval	404021	433494
MWY3443	Shady Bank, Haworth	Post-Medieval	403782	433138
MWY3444	Wildgreave Head	Post-Medieval	403240	433590
MWY3445	Paddock End, farmstead	Post-Medieval	404527	433381
MWY3446	Woodcock Hall	Post-Medieval	403260	432190
MWY3448	Post medieval field system, Haworth, Thornton	Post-Medieval	405000	433000
MWY3484	Bell pits and trackways near Spring Head Farm	Post-Medieval	405600	434500
MWY3588	Denholme Park	Medieval	406000	433000
MWY3603	Withens, Vaccary site	Medieval	404100	430700
MWY3652	Knoll Farmstead	Medieval	403620	431250
MWY4066	Flint collection sites, Nab Hill J	Prehistoric	403400	432700
MWY4992	Three possible round barrows at Thornton Moor	Bronze Age	404840	433200
MWY5023	Nab Hill stone quarries	19th century	403400	432500
MWY5024	Old Fly Delph Quarry	19th century	403600	431600
MWY5783	Nab farmstead	Post-Medieval	403379	432895
MWY5784	Knoll Bottom Farmstead	Post-Medieval	404414	433524
MWY5785	The Heys	Post-Medieval	404514	433438
MWY5786	White Shaw Farmstead	Post-Medieval	404659	433547
MWY5787	Hey Bottom	Post-Medieval	404700	433700



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY5788	Moorside	Post-Medieval	404800	433600
MWY5790	Solomons Temple farmstead	Post-Medieval	404845	433472
MWY6189	Cup marked rock Ovenden Moor	Bronze Age	404727	431470
MWY6224	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxenhope	19th century	403013	434649
MWY6227	Whinney Hill Foot, Haworth	Post-Medieval	404567	434422
MWY6228	Outhouse (Cottage) at Whinney Hill Foot, Oxenhope	19th century	404582	434412
MWY6232	Barn at Middle Lower Isle Farm, Leeming	19th century	403680	434110
MWY8309	Mesolithic Persistent Place, Wareley/Ovenden/Haworth	Mesolithic	403570	432050
MWY8902	Denholme Pottery	Post-Medieval	406050	435140
MWY9339	Sand Beds Farm, Thornton	Post-Medieval	405777	435109
MWY9340	Spring Row, Long Causeway, Thornton	19th century	406166	433767
MWY20188	The Old Vicarage	19th century	403080	434647
MWY20221	Second World War Local Defence Volunteer look out post	Modern	404061	430961
MWY2433	Township Boundary stone	19th Century	401361	432225
MWY3545	Possible Funerary Cairn, Little Cock Hill	Bronze Age	401561	433152
MWY5135	Possible Funerary Cairn, Little Cock Hill	Bronze Age	401565	433146
MWY10050	Mesolithic settlement site, and lithic scatter Nab Water A, Gilks Sites 1 and 3	Mesolithic	403030	432490
MWY10293	Lithic scatter, Lord's Allotment	Mesolithic	401300	433350
MWY10294	Lithic finds, Lower Cock Hill A	Mesolithic	401200	433100
MWY10295	Lithic scatter, Great Grough Hole Clough A	Mesolithic	401500	433180
MWY10296	Lithic scatter, Little Cock Hill A	Mesolithic	401500	433110
MWY10297	Lithic scatter, Stake Hill A	Mesolithic	402200	432800
MWY10298	Lithic findspot, Leaning Grooves Edge A	Mesolithic	401000	432200
MWY14075	Lithic scatter, Little Cock Hill B	Mesolithic	401600	433200
MWY14407	Microlith found south of Leeshaw Reservoir	Mesolithic	401000	434000



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY14504	Flint findspot, Oxenhope Moor A	Mesolithic	402630	433040
MWY14916	Flint findspot, Nab Water C, Gilks Site 4	Mesolithic	402800	432800
MWY14959	Lithic find Stake Hill C	Mesolithic	401900	433400
MWY14960	Lithic find, Stake Hill E	Mesolithic	401900	432900
MWY14961	Flint findspot, Stake Hill B	Mesolithic	402300	433400
MWY14968	Lithic find, Stake Hill B	Mesolithic	402300	433400
MWY15043	Flint findspot, Leaning Grooves Edge B	Mesolithic	401200	432400
MWY2045	Mesolithic occupation site, flint collection area, Nab Water F	Mesolithic	403030	432490
MWY2390	Mesolithic flint sites at Stake Hill, Oxenhope Moor	Mesolithic	402500	433100
MWY2540	Lithic working site, Little Cock Hill C	Mesolithic	401600	433300
MWY2870	Lithic working site, Little Cock Hill E	Mesolithic	401600	433170
MWY2871	Lithic working site, Stake Hill H	Mesolithic	401980	433200
MWY2872	Lithic working site, Stake Hill I	Mesolithic	402370	433180
MWY2873	Lithic working site, Oxenhope Moor A	Mesolithic	402630	433040
MWY2874	Lithic working site, Stake Hill J	Mesolithic	401950	432900
MWY2878	Lithic scatter, Lords Allotment B	Mesolithic	401100	433200
MWY2888	Lithic scatters, Lower Cock Hill B	Mesolithic	401000	433000
MWY2958	Lithic scatter, Nab Water B, Gilks site 2	Mesolithic	403020	432490
MWY3594	Lithic scatter, Cock Hill A	Mesolithic	401300	432900
MWY9331	Lithic scatter, Stake Hill G	Mesolithic	402060	433190
MWY9332	Lithic scatter, Stake Hill F	Mesolithic	401960	433070
MWY9333	Lithic scatter, Little Cock Hill F	Mesolithic	401700	433200
MWY13936	Lithic find, Cock Hill	Mesolithic	401248	432873
MWY4648	Gee radio beacon station	Modern	401180	432800
MWY14962	Flint Scraper, Nab Rough	Neolithic	403050	432550



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY2432	Township Boundary stone, Yeoman Stoup	Post-medieval	400967	433315
MWY3447	Low Fold Farmhouse	Post-medieval	401496	434578
MWY3449	Bentley Allotment	Post-medieval	402100	432400
MWY5782	Hill House and Rough Top	Post-medieval	402950	433747
MWY5789	Farmstead at Nab Water	Post-medieval	402934	432742
MWY5134	Cairn, near Winny Stones	Prehistoric	401268	431942
MWY3141	Natural mound, possible windmill mound	Medieval	406205	435281
MWY12897	Park pale, parish boundary Denholm	Medieval	407336	435377
MWY3141	Natural mound, possible windmill mound	Medieval	406745	435224
MWY2438	Township boundary stone	Post-medieval	408037	434772
MWY4248	Hewenden Mill, Wilsden	Post-medieval	407743	436053
MWY8426	Carr House Farm Barn	Post-medieval	407180	434670
MWY9302	Bucks Park Farmhouse, Thornton	Post-medieval	407165	434905
MWY9309	Field Head House, Thornton	Post-medieval	406311	435154
MWY9316	Hollin Park, Farmhouse and barn, Thornton	Post-medieval	407571	434641
MWY9317	Laburnum Cottage, Thornton	Post-medieval	406427	435205
MWY9336	Middle White Shaw, Thornton	Post-medieval	406334	434500
MWY9344	Upper Laithe Farm, Thornton	Post-medieval	406676	434560
MWY9975	Wall, near Heath Cottage, Keighley Road, Wilsden	Post-medieval	406372	435393
MWY1097	St Matthew's, Wilsden	19th Century	409060	435620
MWY11406	Railway shed at Wilsden	19th Century	407608	435351
MWY11838	Barn west of Low Steam Head Farmhouse	19th Century	408940	434491
MWY12110	Lingbob Mill, Wilsden	19th Century	409500	435700
MWY12111	Prospect Mill, Wilsden	19th Century	409390	435700
MWY2430	Township boundary stone at Heath Cottage Nursery	19th Century	406402	435311



HER No.	Name	Period	Easting	Northing
MWY3539	Toll House Keighley Road	19th Century	406380	435330
MWY5007	Tramway cutting and embankment	19th Century	407154	434400
MWY5120	Wheel Race Cottages and coal pits	19th Century	407580	434460
MWY5142	Hewenden Reservoir	19th Century	407380	435600
MWY7230	Denholme Railway Station	19th Century	407431	433845
MWY9307	Denholme Mills (demolished), Thornton	19th Century	406724	433735
MWY9315	Sunday School to Denholme United Reformed Church (demolished), Thornton	19th Century	406982	434418
MWY9351	White Shaw including East House and Estate Features, Thornton	19th Century	406416	434068
MWY4105	World War One RFC/RAF landing site	Modern	406500	435500
MWY9310	War Memorial, Foster Park, Thornton	Modern	407228	433904



## Appendix 4: Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

