

RIB0019/ Sudell's Farm, Langho, UID 19

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

09 December 2019

Mott MacDonald Bentley
Carr Hall
Whalley Road
Wilpshire
Blackburn BB1 9NB
United Kingdom

mottmacbentley.co.uk

United Utilities Water Ltd.

RIB0019/ Sudell's Farm, Langho, UID 19

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

09 December 2019

Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
PO1	11/02/2019	V. Nash	R. Cameron	J. Williams	For Issue
PO2	09/12/2019	R. Cameron	M. Hopper	J. Williams	Update following client comments

Document reference: N/A

Information class: Standard

This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the above-captioned project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose.

We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties.

This document contains confidential information and proprietary intellectual property. It should not be shown to other parties without consent from us and from the party which commissioned it.

Contents

Executive summary	8
1 Introduction	9
1.1 Scope of Assessment	9
1.2 The Scheme	9
2 Methodology	10
2.1 Methodology	10
2.1.1 Desk-Based Research	10
2.1.2 Surveys	10
2.1.3 Assessment of potential impact	13
2.1.4 Assumptions and limitation	13
3 Legislation and policy	15
3.1 Legislation	15
3.1.1 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)	15
3.1.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	15
3.2 National Planning Policy	15
3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2018)	15
3.3 Local Planning Policy	15
3.3.1 Blackburn with Darwen Local Plan Part 2 (Adopted December 2015)	16
4 Baseline	17
4.1 Introduction	17
4.2 Scheme Location	17
4.3 Topography and Geology	17
4.3.1 Topography	17
4.3.2 Geology	17
4.3.3 BGS Borehole Records	18
4.4 Archaeological and Historical background	18
4.4.1 Prehistoric	18
4.4.2 Roman	18
4.4.3 Early Medieval	19
4.4.4 Medieval	19
4.4.5 Post Medieval	19
4.4.6 Modern	20
4.5 Heritage Assets	20
4.5.1 Designated Heritage Assets	20
4.5.2 Non-Designated Assets	21

4.5.3	Significance and Setting of Built Heritage Assets	21
4.6	Cartographic Evidence	21
5	Archaeological Potential	24
5.1	Archaeological events	24
5.2	Periods represented	24
5.2.1	Prehistoric	24
5.2.2	Roman	24
5.2.3	Medieval	24
5.2.4	Post-Medieval	24
5.3	Key Archaeological Areas	25
6	Impact Assessment	26
6.1	Assessment of Impact and Risk	26
6.1.1	Improvement Works	26
6.1.2	Temporary Works	26
6.2	Impact on Designated Assets	26
6.3	Impact on Non-Designated Assets	26
6.4	Impact on Unknown archaeological remains	27
7	Conclusions and Recommendations	28
7.1	Designated Assets	28
7.2	Non-Designated Assets	28
7.2.1	Archaeology	28
7.2.2	Built Heritage	28
7.3	Recommendations	28
8	References	29
8.1	Legislation and Guidance	29
8.2	Secondary sources	29
8.3	Cartographic sources	29
8.4	Web sources	29
	Appendices	31

Executive summary

The following archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been commissioned by United Utilities Water Ltd. to support a planning application for the construction of an underground offline storage tank and support infrastructure on land north of Sudell's Farm, Northcote Road, Langho, Blackburn (SD 70679 36146), hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'. The works are being undertaken as part of a larger scheme to improve water quality in the Ribble valley with the aim of reducing the number of discharges from the combined sewer overflow (CSO) into Bushburn Brook.

This report presents an archaeology and heritage assessment including a review of relevant planning policy. The DBA establishes the historic environment baseline as is currently understood within 1km of the proposed scheme location (Study Area) and has determined the risk of encountering archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed scheme, particularly in areas where no Historic Environment Record (HER) data is known. Finally, it has established the significance and contribution made by the setting of specific built heritage assets within or adjacent to the proposed scheme, including opportunities to enhance any of these. Figures depicting the study area are available in Appendix B, Figures B.2 and B.3.

Two Scheduled Monuments have been identified on the northern border of the Study Area and; four Listed Buildings have been identified within the Study Area. The assessment established that the Scheme lies a sufficient distance from these assets and would therefore not physically impact upon or affect how they are appreciated.

A further 48 Non- Designated heritage assets have also been identified within the Study Area. The assessment has identified two potential risks to these assets, which include: a physical risk to the Post-Medieval earthworks (SFB062 & SFB063) identified north of Sudell's Farm, which will be partially disturbed by the construction of the proposed access road; and Sudell's Farm (SFB048), where there would be a temporary setting issue during the construction works. This would be a short-term impact to the setting of the farm and will constitute less than substantial harm.

It is recommended that further consultation is sought with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) to discuss the potential impact of the Scheme upon Post-Medieval earthworks (SFB062 & SFB063) at Sudell's Farm and the potential need for further mitigation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope of Assessment

The following archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been commissioned by United Utilities Water Ltd. to support a planning application for construction of an underground offline storage tank and support infrastructure on land north of Sudell's Farm, Northcote Road, Langho, Blackburn (SD 70679 36146), hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'.

This report presents an archaeology and heritage assessment including a review of relevant planning policy. The DBA establishes the historic environment baseline as is currently understood within 1km of the proposed scheme location and has determined the risk of encountering archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed scheme, particularly in areas where no Historic Environment Record (HER) data is known. Finally, it has established the significance and the contribution made by the setting of specific built heritage assets within or adjacent to the proposed scheme including opportunities to enhance any of these.

1.2 The Scheme

The works are being undertaken as part of a larger scheme to improve water quality in the Ribble valley with the aim of reducing the number of discharges from the combined sewer overflow (CSO) into Bushburn brook (See Appendix B, Figure B.1). The proposal for this application is to:

- Decommission the existing overflow pipe and CSO chamber.
- Construct a new access track from Old Langho Road.
- Construct a new powered screen chamber (made from reinforced concrete) and connecting pipes to the existing combined sewer. Under normal weather and flow conditions, flows will pass through this chamber and be screened before continuing in the sewer network as at present.
- Decommission the existing section of sewer between this powered screen chamber.
- Construct a new overflow pipe from the powered screen chamber and a new underground detention tank of approximately 130m³ capacity (made from glass reinforced plastic), which will temporarily store flows spilled over from the powered screen chamber in storm conditions.
- Install within this detention tank pumps and electrical support equipment and construct pressurised pipelines (material to be confirmed), to allow flows to be pumped out of the detention tank and back into the main sewer system when storm events have ended.
- Construct a new control kiosk adjacent to the location of the storage tank to house power supply equipment and electrical and mechanical control equipment for the pumps in the storage shaft.
- Construct an overflow pipe (material to be confirmed) from the underground storage tank that will allow discharge into Bushburn Brook in major storm conditions where storage tank capacity is inadequate. This overflow pipe will be designed to ensure spill frequency from the storage tank is in accordance with discharge consents agreed by the Environment Agency and United Utilities.

2 Methodology

2.1 Methodology

This archaeological DBA follows the guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (2017), the Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision taking in the Historic Environment (2015) and the Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017).

For the purpose of this assessment, a 1 km radius around the permanent and temporary works has been assessed, hereafter referred to as the 'Study Area'. This considered a wide enough area to take into account any impacts on Sudell's Farm including any impact on its setting.

2.1.1 Desk-Based Research

The following actions were taken to gather the baseline and establish the archaeological and built heritage potential:

- a search of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) dataset for designated heritage assets within the study area;
- a search of the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) database for non-designated assets within the study area;
- an examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- an inspection of the cartographic evidence for the use history of the site;
- an examination of geological data including historic borehole logs via the British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping;
- previous archaeological surveys and investigations within the study area; and
- an assessment of relevant published and unpublished historical sources.

2.1.2 Surveys

A site walkover was undertaken on a sunny, frosty morning on the 31st January 2019 to identify and understand the impacts of the Scheme on archaeological and built heritage assets, including the potential impacts on their setting. The site walkover also aimed to identify any other heritage assets not evidenced through previous research or listed on the Lancashire HER and identify whether there was a potential for unknown archaeological remains on site.

Photograph 1: Sudell's Farm, looking south-west



Photograph 2: View of the study area, showing Bushburn Brook (left) and proposed area of works (right), looking north-west



Photograph 3: Existing overflow pipe into the Bushburn Brook, within area of proposed, looking south-east



Photograph 4: Possible Marl Pit (SFB063), looking north-west.



Photograph 5: View of ridge and furrow and former field boundary ditch (SFB062) identified within the study area, looking east.



2.1.3 Assessment of potential impact

This assessment is based on the guidance contained in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning note 2: Managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment (Historic England, 2015).

Paragraph six of the guidance outlines the steps which should be taken to establish the potential impact of the scheme on the significance of heritage assets and where appropriate justify any harmful impacts and identify mitigation and enhancements. These steps are;

- Understand the significance;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on the significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2018);
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

2.1.4 Assumptions and limitation

The assessment is reliant on available data and is up-to-date at the time the assessment was undertaken. Records supplied by the Lancashire HER are from known historic environment features and it should be noted that, where no detailed assessment information is available, it does not mean that no assets are present.

The current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the site is based on data relevant to the assessment which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and unknown archaeological remains is difficult to predict without appropriate invasive investigation.

3 Legislation and policy

3.1 Legislation

3.1.1 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

This act sets out regulations for the development of land in England and Wales.

3.1.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

This act relates to the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological and historic interest.

3.2 National Planning Policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2018)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect in 2012 and was revised in 2018. This provides a policy framework for the management of the historic environment and assets pertinent to the historic environment.

Policy 189 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a scheme. This should include any contribution made by the 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. Where appropriate, developers will submit a DBA and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The impact of development on all heritage assets is a material consideration and the NPPF includes policies to guide the determination of applications relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets (Policies 193-198). When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, greater weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. 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 securing its optimum viable use. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be considered in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required with regard to the scale of any impact or loss against the significance of the heritage asset.

Where loss of heritage assets because of development is considered justified, the NPPF makes provision to allow for the recording and advancing of understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost (Policy 199). Such recording may range from pre-development detailed archaeological excavation of selected areas, followed by post-excavation analysis and publication of results, to archaeological monitoring and recording during construction work. The NPPF states that the results of any investigations should be made publicly available.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

The NPPF Policy requires local planning authorities to set out in their local plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. This should take into account the desirability of

sustaining and enhancing significant heritage assets, putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation in order to enhance the wider public benefit which having these resources can bring.

3.3.1 Ribble Valley Core Strategy (Adopted December 2014)

The Ribble Valley 'Core Strategy 2008 – 2028: A Local Plan for Ribble Valley' was adopted in December 2014. This document sets out the overall strategic direction for planning in the area, in line with national policies. Policy DME4 (Protecting Heritage Assets) of the local plan sets out the authority's heritage strategy. This includes:

Built Heritage Assets:

- Alterations or extensions to listed buildings or buildings of local heritage interest, or development proposals on sites within their setting which cause harm to the significance of the heritage asset will not be supported;
- Any proposals involving the demolition or loss of important historic fabric from listed buildings will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist.

Archaeology:

- Applications for development that would result in harm to the significance of a scheduled monument or nationally important archaeological sites will not be supported;
- Developers will be expected to investigate the significance of non-designated archaeology prior to determination of an application. where this demonstrates that the significance is equivalent to that of designated assets, proposals which cause harm to the significance of non-designated assets will not be supported;
- Where it can be demonstrated that that the substantial public benefits of any proposals outweigh the harm to or loss of the above, the council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of remains in situ as the preferred solution. where this is not justified developers will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording of the asset before or during excavation; and
- Proposals should also give adequate consideration of how the public understanding and appreciation of such sites could be improved.

4 Baseline

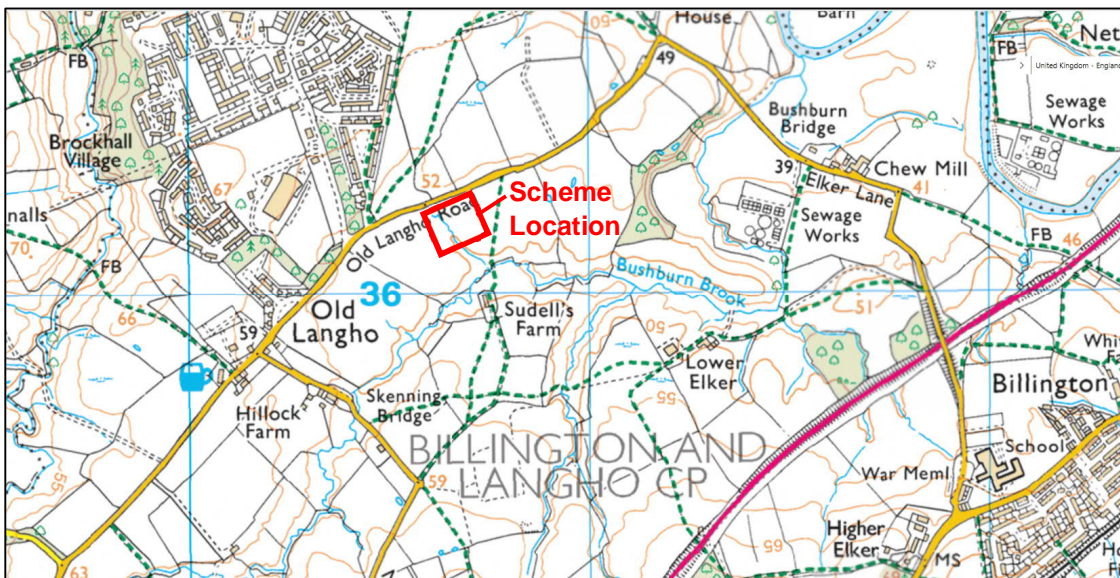
4.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out the baseline conditions for the Scheme in relation to the historic environment. The heritage assets identified have been assigned individual Mott MacDonald reference numbers prefixed by an abbreviation 'SFB' (Sudell's Farm, Blackburn) for ease of reading.

4.2 Scheme Location

The proposed Scheme is located on agricultural land to the north of Sudell's Farm, Langho, Blackburn, (NGR: SD 70679 36146). Old Langho Road forms the northern boundary of the scheme with Bushburn Brook to the south. A tributary of the Bushburn Brook runs through the centre of the scheme, (shown in Figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Location map of RIB0019 scheme (shown in red).



Source: Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2019).

4.3 Topography and Geology

4.3.1 Topography

The topography of the study area slopes gently to the north and east from the Bushburn Brook which lies at 50m above ordnance datum (AOD) towards the River Calder and Whalley at 41m AOD. To the south and west the land rises steeply towards Langho, creating prominent views of Billington Moor (see Photograph 5).

4.3.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the study area as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) is comprised of Clitheroe Limestone Formation and Hodder Mudstone Formation formed approximately 337 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The overlying drift geology is comprised of Till, Devensian – Diamicton deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

4.3.3 BGS Borehole Records

A series of boreholes (ref: SD73NW121 to 224 – Brockhall Village), located within the study area, at Brockhall Village, approximately 250m north-west of the proposed scheme, have been recorded on the BGS. A review of the boreholes indicate topsoil up to 0.5m in depth, overlying 1.9m deep layer of soft brown/grey mottled silty clay. Below this a light yellow/brown laminated clay with sand lenses, c.1.90m in depth was recorded, which overlay a 3.9m deep layer of firm dark grey silty clay. Beneath this a dark brown sandy clay with coarse gravel deposits was encountered. This information however reveals little about the archaeological potential of the Study Area.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical background

This section outlines assets noted on the Lancashire HER within 1km of the proposed scheme location (Study Area). A full list of all heritage assets identified is presented in a gazetteer in Appendix A, Tables A.1, A.2 and A.3; and illustrated in Appendix B, Figures B.2 and B.3. The historic narrative is provided chronologically as follows:

Table 1: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this assessment

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial / Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early Medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to modern
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age/ Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: Mott MacDonald

4.4.1 Prehistoric

Whilst no evidence of prehistoric activity has been found within the Study Area, two prehistoric assets are recorded on the Lancashire Historic Environment (HER) along the northern border of the Study Area. These are two Bronze Age Barrows, named Winkley Lowes A (SFB002) and Winkley Lowes B (SFB001), both are Scheduled Monuments, located c. 1.2km to the north of the Scheme in a bend of the River Ribble. Regional evidence suggests settlement during the Prehistoric period would have been concentrated on well-draining sands and gravel rather than boulder clay and usually closer to watercourses or rivers and these assets fit this pattern.

4.4.2 Roman

There is no evidence of Roman activity within the Scheme, however the Lancashire HER does record several Roman assets within the wider Study Area. These assets include the line of the former Roman Road known as Margary 72a (SFB013, SFB026 & SFB027), which ran between Ribchester and Ilkley. The road is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1848 and was aligned roughly north-east/south-west and ran approximately 440m to the north of the Scheme. Approximately 540m south-west of the Scheme a single Roman coin (SFB008) is recorded as being found at Langho Chapel in 1831.

4.4.3 Early Medieval

The parish of Billington and more specifically Billangho (now Langho), have long been associated with the Dark Age battle of Billingahoth, which occurred in April 798 AD¹. Simeon of Durham's account of the battle states that Wada fought against Eardwulf, King of Northumbria, at the place called 'Billingahoth' at 'Walalege'; when many had been slain Wada fled with his men and Eardwulf royally gained the victory². Billingahoth (hill of the Billings) may be identified with Billington Moor, near Whalley. The Lancashire HER records the battle (SFB011) as taking place at Bullasey Ford, across the River Ribble, near Stonyhurst, approximately 880m east of the Scheme.

4.4.4 Medieval

At the time of the Norman Conquest it is thought that Billington was comprised of two manors. Chew in the eastern part of the township, was the earliest estate which remained in the possession of the local family under the lords of Clitheroe, whilst the other passed into the demesne of the Honor of Clitheroe until granted in small freeholds including: Hacking; Brockhall; Braddyll in the northern and western part of the township; and Snodworth and Cunliffe in the southern part of the township³.

The Lancashire HER records three heritage assets of this period within the study area. These assets include: Hacking Hall (SFB004) approximately 800m to the north-west of the Scheme, was a manor house (possibly moated), which was pulled down in 1607 and replaced by the existing Hacking Hall; the site of a possible deserted medieval village (SFB029) is recorded approximately 550m to the south-west of the Scheme at Old Langho; and the site of a water-powered corn mill (SFB022), dating from the 13th Century is noted approximately 870m to the east of the Scheme. The mill is recorded as being a corn and fulling mill in 1686, a bobbin mill in 1843; and was demolished sometime between the OS maps of 1956 and 1967-8.

4.4.5 Post Medieval

During this period Billington remained a largely dispersed rural settlement with much of its economy reliant on farming. This is evident on Yates map of 1786 which depicts the study area as open agricultural land and small wooded areas, intersected by several unnamed roadways along which some piecemeal development was depicted along with several isolated farmsteads (all unnamed). By the 1848 Ordnance Survey map the Bolton, Blackburn and Hellifield line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company had been constructed to the south of the study area and a quarry and Brick and Tile Kiln were depicted to the south-east of the study area suggesting that the economy of Billington was diversifying.

The Lancashire HER records 33 heritage assets of this period within the study area. Assets which are still extant include:

- St Leonards Church (SFB003), also recorded as Langho Chapel, thought to have been constructed in 1557 and restored in 1879;
- Hacking Hall and Walled Garden (SFB004 & SFB041), recorded as being constructed in 1607, and thought to have replaced an earlier medieval manor house;
- Potters Ford House (SFB005) and associated Ford (SFB039), recorded as being extant by 1610;
- Hacking Hall Farm (SFB006), which contains a Cruck Barn recorded as dating to c.1600;
- Duxbury's (SFB018), the site of a pre-1848 Farm, however only the barn is still extant;
- Fogs (SFB023), thought to be a pre-1848 out barn;

¹ LUAU, 1994: 14.

² Lancashire HER, Monument Report: PRN1022

³

- Black Bull Inn (SFB044), a pre-1848 public house; Sudell's Farm (SFB048), a pre-1848 farmstead and
- Hillock Farm (SFB049), a pre-1848 farmstead.

Those assets recorded on the Lancashire HER, which are no longer extant include the sites of:

- Braddyll (SFB010) a dwelling house built during the late 17th Century;
- Braddyll Cottage (SFB014) thought to be a pre-1848 barn later converted into a dwelling;
- Old Smithy (SFB021) and Smithy (SFB043) both pre-1848 in date;
- Hacking Ferry (SFB037) a ferry of pre-1848 date; and
- Old Langho Road National School (SFB042), recorded as pre-1848.

Several pre-1848 farmsteads are also recorded, which include: Hargreave (SFB015), Pearsons (SFB016), Duxbury's (SFB018), North of Duxbury's (SFB030), Hacking Ferry Barn (SFB038), Boggart Walks (SFB045), Lower Elker (SFB046), Walls (SFB047) and Skening Bridge (SFB051).

In addition, there are several earthworks of post-medieval origin, identified in 20th Century aerial photographs, including: possible field boundaries (SFB032) and quarry ponds (SFB050).

Within the Scheme, the site walkover and historic map regression identified a further three heritage assets of probable Post-Medieval date, which are not recorded on the Lancashire HER. These assets include the remains of pre-1848 field boundary and ridge and furrow (SFB062), a possible quarry pond (SFB063) and the site of a former ford and footbridge (SFB064) between the Scheme and Sudell's Farm.

4.4.6 Modern

The Lancashire HER records only one asset of this date. This asset is the site of Brockhall Mental Hospital (SFB019), which lies approximately 730m to the north-west of the Scheme. Originally built as an 'inebriates' reformatory' from 1901-3, it had become an institution for 'mental defectives' by 1924. Now demolished and site redeveloped as Brockhall Village.

4.5 Heritage Assets

4.5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefield or Registered Parks and Gardens within 1km of the Scheme.

The Lancashire HER has identified two Scheduled Monuments on the northern border of the Study Area, these include:

- Winkley Lowe A (SFB002)
- Winkley Lowe B (SFB001)

The Lancashire HER has also identified four Listed Buildings within the Study Area, these include:

- St Leonards Church (SFB003), Grade I Listed Building
- Hacking Hall (SFB004), Grade I Listed Building
- Hacking Hall Farm Barn (SFB006), Grade II* Listed Building
- Potters Ford House (SFB005), Grade II Listed Building.

Full details of the designated assets are contained within, Appendix A, Table A.1 and Appendix B, Figure B.2.

4.5.2 Non-Designated Assets

A further 48 non-designated archaeological assets have also been identified within the Study Area. These include:

- 7 built heritage assets and;
- 41 archaeological assets

Full details of these assets are contained within Appendix A, Table A.1 and Appendix B, Figures B.2.

4.5.3 Significance and Setting of Built Heritage Assets

Key built heritage assets have been identified which have the greatest potential to be affected by the Scheme either due to their proximity to the Scheme, their influence on important views across the Scheme, and potential impact on them from the construction and operation of the Scheme.


Table 2: Key Built Heritage Assets: Significance and Setting

Unique ID No.	Name	Description	Setting
SFB048	Sudell's Farm	<p>Low Value Non-Designated</p> <p>This asset is located approximately 180m south of the Scheme and comprises a pre-1848 farm house and outbuildings. Despite conversion the house still has architectural value through its ability to contribute to the regional design of late 18th/early 19th Century farms. The continued use of the asset as farm positioned within the rural landscape contributes to its historic value.</p>	<p>The asset's setting is similarly characterised by agricultural fields. Key elements include the house, a yard, outbuildings and Ford across the Bushburn Brook. Despite the 19th Century industrialisation which occurred in the surrounding townships the setting of this asset continues to be rural.</p>

4.6 Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps have been consulted in order to identify historic features that may indicate the presence of archaeological deposits, the level of survival and areas of historic ground disturbance. The results are presented in Table 3. Large scale versions of the maps have not been produced for the appendices as enough detail is shown.

Table 3: Historic map regression

Map	Date	Description
	Yates Map of 1786	<p>Yates map depicts the study area as open agricultural land intersected by the Bushburn and Dinkley Brooks and several unnamed roadways. The map shows some piecemeal development along these routeways within Langho and Dinkley, along with several isolated farmsteads (all unnamed). Hacking Hall (SFB004), Brock Hall & Dinkley Hall are named on the maps along with Langho Chapel and Potters Ford.</p>

Map	Date	Description
	<p>OS 1848 1:10,560</p>	<p>Map shows study area in greater detail and is the first to depict Sudell's Farm. Field boundaries, footpaths, wells, springs and other landscape features are shown in detail and the line of the former Roman Road (Margary 72a), running north of the Scheme is depicted. Buildings and farmsteads are all named on this map and various crossing points along the Bushburn and Dinkley Brooks are labelled as Ford or Foot Bridge and the Hacking Ferry crossing at the confluence of the Rivers Ribble and Calder is shown. South of the study area the Bolton, Blackburn and Hellifield Railway Line is depicted along with Langho Station.</p>
	<p>OS 1895 1:10,560</p>	<p>By the end of the 19th Century the study area appears largely unaltered.</p>
	<p>OS 1913 1: 10,560</p>	<p>The map depicts very little change to the study area during this period with the exception of the Brockhall Mental Institution which had been constructed to the north-west of the Scheme.</p>
	<p>OS 1933 1:10,560</p>	<p>The map shows very little change to the study area.</p>

Map	Date	Description
Map image not available	OS 1955-6 1:2500	Whilst much of the study area appears relatively unaltered on this map, the north-western extent of the study area centred around Brockhall Institution has become the focus of residential development, which continued to expand throughout the late 20 th Century.

Source: Lancashire County Council and National Library of Scotland

5 Archaeological Potential

5.1 Archaeological events

The Lancashire HER also records that 9 archaeological events have taken place within the Study Area, which include 6 non-intrusive investigations including: a desk-based assessment at Brockhall Village (SFB055), a desk-based assessment and field survey as part of the ALSF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley project (SFB057 & SFB058), and three building surveys at Bradhills (SFB053), Hacking Hall Farm (SFB054) and St Leonards Church (SFB061).

Three intrusive investigations are also recorded which include an archaeological watching brief at St Leonards Church (SFB056), an archaeological evaluation at Brockhall village (SFB060) and core sampling survey as part of the ALSF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley project.

Details of all events within the Study Area are contained within Appendix A, Table A.3 and Appendix B, Figure B.3.

5.2 Periods represented

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are often difficult to predict, and the results of the three previous archaeological investigations are limited in the information they provide about the wider Study Area. Where redevelopment has been minimal or cleared areas have been retained as open spaces there is a higher potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive.

5.2.1 Prehistoric

Regional research has indicated prehistoric settlement tended to favour more well-draining sands and gravels near to floodplains and rivers which could be easily exploited for resources. Two prehistoric sites which fit this pattern have been identified north of the Study Area (SFB001 & SFB002), however no prehistoric remains are recorded within 1km of the Scheme. Therefore, the potential for unknown remains dating from this period to be present within the Scheme is assessed as **low** based on the evidence available.

5.2.2 Roman

The only assets of Roman date to be recorded within the Study Area are the line of the former Roman Road between Ribchester and Ilkley (SFB013, SFB026 & SFB027) and a single Roman coin (SFB008) found at Langho Chapel. Both assets are over 400m outside of the Scheme and based on this distance and the evidence available the potential for unknown remains dating to this period being present within the Scheme is assessed as being **low**.

5.2.3 Medieval

Little evidence about the material culture and life of the medieval population has been documented within the Study Area and the Lancashire HER lists only three heritage assets of this period including; the site of a former manor house at Hacking Hall (SFB004), a possible deserted medieval village (SFB029) at Old Langho; and the site of Chew Mill (SFB022) a water-powered corn mill dating from the 13th Century. All of these assets lie over 500m outside of the Scheme and based on this the potential for unrecorded medieval remains is considered **low**.

5.2.4 Post-Medieval

There is a **low** potential for unrecorded post-medieval remains to be present within the Scheme as generally these survive as upstanding buildings and any demolished buildings/features have

been historically mapped and recorded on the Lancashire HER or identified as earthworks during the site walkover.

5.3 Key Archaeological Areas

Key archaeological assets have been identified which have the greatest potential to be affected by the scheme either due to their proximity to the scheme, their influence on important views across the scheme, nature of their heritage value, and potential impact on them from the construction and operation of the Scheme.

To ensure proportionate assessment this report will only assess the impact to these key assets, which are outlined in the table below.

Table 3: Key identified Archaeological Areas

Unique ID No.	Period represented	Name	Identified features	Significance
SFB062	Post-Medieval	Earthworks, Sudell's Farm	Remains of boundary ditch and ridge and furrow adjacent to Bushburn Brook on south side of Old Langho Road	Assets are of local importance. They provide evidence of historic field boundaries and farming practices.
SFB063	Post Medieval	Earthworks, Sudell's Farm	Remains of possible quarry pond at Sudell's Farm	Assets are of local importance. Asset provides evidence of post-medieval quarry activity
SFB064	Post-Medieval	Footbridge and Ford, Sudell's Farm	Site of ford and footbridge noted on 1895 OS map. Does not appear on subsequent maps. Modern concrete footbridge occupies site today.	Assets are of local importance. They provide evidence of historic crossing points across the Bushburn Brook.

6 Impact Assessment

6.1 Assessment of Impact and Risk

The following impact assessment is based on a review of the NHLE data from Historic England, data from the Lancashire HER provided by the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) and the results of a walkover survey conducted on 31st January 2019.

The current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the Scheme is based on data relevant to the assessment which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and unknown archaeological remains is difficult to predict without appropriate invasive investigation.

The walkover survey was restricted to external visual inspection from publicly accessible areas, which limits the ability to assess the effects of visual intrusion and interruption of views from within property boundaries or interiors of historic buildings.

6.1.1 Improvement Works

The current planning application will cover the permanent intervention works which will include a new powered screen chamber and connecting pipes to the existing combined sewer; the construction of a new overflow pipe from the powered screen chamber; a new underground detention tank of approximately 130m³ capacity, within which will be pumps and electrical support equipment; a new overflow pipe from the underground storage tank that will discharge into the Bushburn Brook; a new electricity control kiosk, and permanent access road.

The storage tank and pipes associated with it will be constructed below the ground surface. It is anticipated that once construction has finished, the control kiosk, pressure relief column, associated bollards and fencing as well as the access road will be the only infrastructure visible in the field.

6.1.2 Temporary Works

In order to construct the permanent infrastructure, some temporary works will be required, which will be removed once the works are complete and the site reinstated to its original condition. These temporary works include:

- Compound with site cabins, materials laydown area, and plant and spoil storage areas its original condition.

6.2 Impact on Designated Assets

There will be no physical or setting impacts to the designated heritage assets recorded within the 1km study area. Those which are recorded lie over 500m outside of the Scheme and as such the setting of these assets will not be affected.

6.3 Impact on Non-Designated Assets

Two non-designated heritage assets of Post-Medieval date have the potential to be physically impacted by the Scheme. These assets were identified during the site walk over and historic map regression and include the remains of a former field boundary and ridge and furrow (SFB062) and the remains of a possible quarry pool/ extraction pit (SFB063). These assets are in the location of the proposed access road and compound. It is anticipated that groundworks would be minimal here and only a small section of these assets would be subject to damage.

The setting of Sudell's Farm (SFB048) would also be temporarily impacted during the construction works from increases in noise and traffic movement. This would be a short term impact to the setting of the farm and will constitute less than substantial harm.

The control kiosk, pressure relief column, bollards, fencing and access road will remain as permanent infrastructure following construction. The scale, simplistic design and location behind the tree line along the Bushburn Brook will mean limited inter-visibility and are therefore considered to be causing less than substantial harm resulting in a permanent minimal change.

6.4 Impact on Unknown archaeological remains

There will be a low potential for unknown archaeological remains within the permanent and temporary works. Historically the area has remained as open agricultural fields based on cartographic evidence and agricultural activity associated with ploughing may have disturbed and or destroyed any archaeological remains which may have been present.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

This archaeological DBA has been carried out to support a planning application for construction of a new powered screen chamber, underground detention tank, electricity control kiosk, and permanent access road at Sudell's Farm, Langho, Blackburn (SD 70679 36146). The works are being undertaken as part of a larger scheme to improve water quality in the Ribble valley with the aim of reducing the number of discharges from the combined sewer overflow (CSO) into Bushburn Brook.

This assessment has been carried out to identify potential heritage risks associated with the Scheme. The assessment has incorporated a review of designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments and listed buildings) and non-designated heritage assets (other built heritage assets, archaeological remains) within the study area. Figures showing the study area can be seen in Appendix B, Figures B.2 and B.3.

7.1 Designated Assets

Within the Study Area and its immediate vicinity, two Scheduled Monuments; and four Listed Buildings have been identified. The assessment has established that the Scheme lies a sufficient distance away from these assets and would therefore not physically impact upon or affect how these assets are appreciated.

7.2 Non-Designated Assets

7.2.1 Archaeology

41 non-designated archaeological assets have also been identified within the Study Area. The assets which have the potential to be affected by the Scheme are discussed in Chapter 5, Table 3 and include the remains of post medieval ridge and furrow and field boundaries (SFB062) and possible quarry pool/extraction pit (SFB063), where there would be a moderate risk of physical impact upon these assets caused by the construction of the accessed road.

7.2.2 Built Heritage

A further seven non-designated built heritage assets have been identified within the Study Area. The assets which may be affected by the Scheme are discussed in Chapter 4, Table 3 and include Sudell's Farm (SFB048), where there would be a temporary setting issue during the construction works. This would be a short term impact to the setting of the farm and will constitute less than substantial harm.

7.3 Recommendations

It is recommended that further consultation is sought with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) to discuss the potential impact of the Scheme upon Post-Medieval earthworks (SFB062 & SFB063) at Sudell's Farm and the potential need for further mitigation.

8 References

8.1 Legislation and Guidance

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2017, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment (2015)

Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2018

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Ribble Valley Borough Council 2014, Core Strategy 2008 – 2028; A Local Plan for Ribble Valley, Adoption Version

8.2 Secondary sources

LUAU. 1994, *Brockhall Village Billington: Desk Based Archaeological Assessment*. Lancashire University Archaeological Unit, Unpublished Report.

Morgan, N. 2006, *Braddills, Brockhall Village, Old Langho, Billington: An Archaeological and Historical Record*. Unpublished Report.

UMAU. 2008, *Brockhall Village, Old Langho, Lancashire: An Archaeological Evaluation*. University of Manchester Archaeological Unit. Unpublished Report.

8.3 Cartographic sources

1786 Yates Map of Lancashire

1848 (1:10,560) Ordnance survey Map

1895 (1:10,560) Ordnance survey Map

1913 (1:10,560) Ordnance survey Map

1933 (1:10,560) Ordnance survey Map

1955-6 (1:10,560) Ordnance survey Map

Maps available at:

Lancashire County Council: <http://www3.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/oldmap/> (accessed 01/02/2019) and National Library of Scotland (NLS). 2018, Ordnance Survey Maps: <https://maps.nls.uk/os/> (accessed 01/02/2019)

8.4 Web sources

British Geological Survey (BGS). 2018, Geology of Britain Viewer: www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.htm (accessed 01/02/2019)

Ekwall, E. 1922, *Place Names of Lancashire*, University of Manchester University Press:
<https://archive.org/details/placenamesofilanc00ekwauoft/page/n5> (accessed 05/02/2019)

Farrer. W, & Brownbill. J, 1911, *A History of the County of Lancaster, Volume 6, Victoria County History* - www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol6/pp325-334 (accessed 05/02/19)

Appendices

A. Gazetteer

B. Figures

Appendix A: Gazetteer

Table A.1: Gazetteer of Designated Assets

Table A.2: Gazetteer of Non-designated Heritage Assets

Table A.3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events

Table A.1: Gazetteer of Designated Assets

MM Number	Name	Designation	Description	Period	UID Number	HER Number
SFB001	Winkley Lowes B, Hurst Green	Scheduled Monument	Large barrow in a bend of the River Ribble	Bronze Age	1008909	PRN179
SFB002	Winkley Lowes A, Hurst Green	Scheduled Monument	Large Bronze Age barrow with intured cremation in a bend of the River Ribble	Bronze Age	1008908	PRN180
SFB003	St, Leonards Church, Old Langho	Listed Building I	Church said to be 1557, re-using dressings of c. 1500 (from Whalley Abbey). Restored 1879	Tudor – Victorian	1362341	PRN716
SFB004	Hacking Hall, Billington	Listed Building I	Manor House, replaced by early 17th Century hall. Possibly originally moated	Medieval & 17 th century	1072065	PRN721
SFB005	Potter Ford House, off Pashmire Brow, Billington	Listed Building II	House, 1610 with later alterations	17 th Century	1362340	PRN6105
SFB006	Hacking Hall Farm Barn, Billington	Listed building II*	Cruck barn, c. 1600	17 th Century	1072064	PRN17642

Source: Lancashire HER

Table A.2: Gazetteer of Non-designated Heritage Assets

MM Number	Name	Site Type	Description	Period	HER Number
SFB007	Brockhall Wood, Brockhall Village, Billington	Monument	Site of Tumulus destroyed in 1836; date uncertain.	Bronze Age or Anglo-Saxon	PRN149
SFB008	Langho Chapel	Find Spot	Roman Coin found in 1831	Roman	PRN183
SFB009	Castle Holme, Whalley	Monument	Possible sub-rectangular feature shown on the LIDAR and OS 1:10,560 map of 1848, perhaps a moat?	Medieval	PRN715
SFB010	Braddyll, Northeast corner of Brockhall Village, Langho	Monument	Site of Medieval manor house? Built as a dwelling in the late 17th or early 18th centuries. Modernised before 1848, derelict by 1877 and converted into a shippon in the late 19th century. Two storey, single depth, three bay plan. Now demolished.	17th to 18th Century	PRN1012
SFB011	Bullasey Ford, Whalley	Monument	Traditional site of Dark Age battle of Billingahoth, 798 AD	Early Medieval	PRN1022
SFB012	Near Hacking Hall, Billington	Monument	Aerial photographic site	Undated	PRN1581
SFB013	Near Brockhall Hospital, Old Langho	Monument	Aerial photographic site faintly showing line of Roman road	Roman	PRN1583
SFB014	Braddyll Cottage, northeast corner of Brockhall Village, Billington	Monument	Described as a pre-1844 barn, but prior to demolition appears to have been converted to a house	Pre-Victorian	PRN2566
SFB015	Howgreave, Crow Road, Brockhall Village, Billington	Monument	House, later barn, now demolished	Pre-Victorian	PRN3376

SFB016	Pearson's Farmhouse, later renamed Brookside Cottage, Brockhall Village site, Langho	Monument	Site of farmhouse and barn, pre-1847; no longer extant	Pre-Victorian	PRN3377
SFB017	Brockhall Village, east of Langho Wood, Langho	Monument	Two linear earthworks identified during site assessment	Undated	PRN3378
SFB018	Duxbury's, off Old Langho Road, Billington	Monument	Farmhouse and barn shown on first edition mapping of 1847. Only the barn is still extant	Pre-Victorian	PRN3380
SFB019	Brockhall Mental Hospital, Billington and Langho	Monument	Originally built as an inebriates reformatory 1901-3. It had become an institution for mental defectives by 1924. Now demolished and site redeveloped as Brockhall Village	20th Century	PRN3381
SFB020	Hacking Boat House, south-east of Jumbles, in a loop of the River Ribble	Monument	House or farmstead, pre-1894, replacing buildings of pre-1848 on a site to the north	Pre-Victorian	PRN6104
SFB021	Near Bushburn Bridge, Pashmire Brow, Billington	Monument	Old Smithy' and well noted on OS 1848 map	Pre-Victorian	PRN6106
SFB022	Chew Mill, Elker Lane, Billington	Monument	Site of a water-powered corn mill from the 13th century; recorded as a corn and fulling mill in 1686 and recorded as a bobbin mill in 1843; shown on 1956 OS mapping, but not on 1967-8 mapping.	Medieval	PRN6107
SFB023	Foggs, near Great Wood, Dinkley	Monument	Now apparently an out barn, but probably originally a farmstead and well, pre-1847	Pre-Victorian	PRN6235
SFB024	Great Wood, Dinkley	Monument	Well, pre-1847, no longer visible	Pre-Victorian	PRN6236
SFB025	Wooden foot bridge over Dinkley Brook, Dinkley	Monument	Footbridge, pre-1847	Pre-Victorian	PRN6238
SFB026	Ribchester to Ilkley Roman Road (Margary 72a)	Monument	Third section of Roman road between Ribchester to Ilkley	Roman	PRN15512
SFB027	Ribchester to Ilkley Roman Road (Margary 72a)	Monument	Fourth section - Dinkley Brook to River Calder	Roman	PRN15513
SFB028	Ribchester to Ilkley Roman Road (Margary 72a)	Monument	Fifth section - River Calder to A671	Roman	PRN15514
SFB029	Old Langho	Monument	Possible deserted Medieval Village reported. No further information	Medieval	PRN18796
SFB030	North of Duxbury's, Langho Old Road (off), Billington	Monument	Site of building, possibly a barn reported as pre-1848, but not indicated on OS mapping of that date	Pre-Victorian	PRN23750
SFB031	Roman Road 72a Ribchester to Ilkley	Monument	The line of the Roman road is certain between Ribchester and Lidgett Flatt Farm. From this farm to Gill Hall the course is considered probable and from Gill Hall to Eller Gill Lane the line is possible.	Roman	PRN26145
SFB032	North of Old Langho Road and west of Potter Fold Farm, Brockhall, Billington	Monument	Disused Post-medieval field boundaries noted	Post-Medieval	PRN28158
SFB033	East of Brockhall Village, Langho	Monument	Small oval feature shows clearly on RAF oblique air photo	Undated	PRN28161
SFB034	North part of Brockhall Village, Langho	Monument	Two small oval features shown on LiDAR	Undated	PRN28162
SFB035	Northwest of Talbot House, Billington	Monument	A circular mound with central depression is shown on the LiDAR, possible barrow	Undated	PRN28163
SFB036	North of Talbot House, Billington	Monument	Disused field boundaries shown on OS 1848 first edition 1:10,560 mapping	Undated	PRN28164
SFB037	Hacking Ferry, River Ribble, Billington to Aighton Bailey and Chaigley	Monument	Ferry shown on OS 1848 1:10,560 mapping and 1894 1:2500 sheet	Pre-Victorian	PRN28257

SFB038	Hacking Barn Ferry, River Calder, Billington to Little Morton	Monument	Ferry shown on OS 1848 1:10,560 mapping	Pre-Victorian	PRN28258
SFB039	Potters Ford, River Calder, Billingham to Whalley	Monument	Ford and stepping stones shown on OS 1848 1:10,560 mapping	Pre-Victorian	PRN28263
SFB040	Old Langho (known as)	Find Spot	A vessel body sherd of purple glazed Cistercian type ware. The glaze has been applied internally and externally. The vessels	Tudor	PRN38219
SFB041	Hacking Hall, Billington	Monument	1607 walled garden	17th Century	PRN39760
SFB042	Old Langho Road, Langho	Monument	Site of National School, pre -1847	Pre-Victorian	PRN40078
SFB043	Smithy, Old Langho Road, Langho	Monument	Site of Smithy, pre-1847. Replaced by probable barn before 1893. Barn since converted to house	Pre-Victorian	PRN40079
SFB044	Black Bull Inn, Old Langho Road, Old Langho	Monument	Public House shown on OS mapping of 1847 and 1893, still extant	Pre-Victorian	PRN40080
SFB045	Boggart Walks (site of), west of Lower Elker, Langho	Monument	Site of farmstead shown on OS 1848 mapping. Lost before 1893	Pre-Victorian	PRN40467
SFB046	Lower Elker, Elker Lane (off), Langho	Monument	Farmstead, pre-1848. A building (barn?) lost before 1893	Pre-Victorian	PRN40468
SFB047	Site of 'Walls', west of Lower Elker, Elker Lane (off), Langho	Monument	Walls' shown on OS 1848 mapping, possibly the remains of a small farmstead or out barn site, or a fold or sheep wash	Pre-Victorian	PRN40469
SFB048	Sudell's Farm, Northcote Road (off), Langho	Monument	Farmstead, pre-1848, still extant	Pre-Victorian	PRN40470
SFB049	Hillock Farm (Leeming House), Northcote Road, Old Langho	Monument	Farmstead, pre-1848, still extant	Pre-Victorian	PRN40472
SFB050	East of Northcote Road, Old Langho	Monument	Small complex of ponds shown on OS 1848 mapping, possibly remains of a former quarry or extractive pits. Lost before 1893	Pre-Victorian	PRN40473
SFB051	East of Skenning Bridge, Northcote Road, Old Langho	Monument	Building, possibly a small farmstead or out barn, pre-1848. Lost before 1893	Pre-Victorian	PRN40474
SFB052	Foot Bridge over Dinkley Brook, Brockhall Village, Langho	Monument	Footbridge, pre-1847	Pre-Victorian	PRN40475
SFB062	Earthworks, Sudell's Farm, Langho	Monument	Remains of boundary ditch and ridge and furrow adjacent to Bushburn Brook on south side of Old Langho Road.	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Not Listed
SFB063	Earthworks, Sudell's Farm, Langho	Monument	Remains of a possible quarry pond adjacent to Bushburn Brook.	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Not Listed
SFB064	Ford and Footbridge, Sudell's Farm, Langho	Monument	Site of ford and footbridge noted on 1895 OS map. Does not appear on subsequent maps. Modern concrete footbridge occupies site today.	Pre-Victorian	Not Listed

Source: Lancashire HER and walkover survey

Table A.3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events

MM Number	Name	HER Number	Type	Date	Summary Description
SFB053	Bradhills, Brockhall Village, Old Langho, Billington	ELA1034	Building Survey	2006	Building Survey undertaken by Nigel Morgan for MD Projects (NW) Ltd, prior to alteration.
SFB054	Hacking Hall Farm Barn, Billington	ELA1756	Building Survey	1977	RCHME building survey by E Mercer and C Giles.
SFB055	Brockhall Village, Billington	ELA494	Desk-based archaeological assessment	1994	Desk-based archaeological assessment by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, based around the site of the former Brockhall Mental Hospital. This assessment was carried out in response to a proposal to redevelop the site as Brockhall Village; a multi-user employment, residential and recreational complex. The plans also included options for new access roads to the site.
SFB056	St Leonard's Church, Old Langho, near Whalley	ELA508	Watching Brief	1997	Archaeological watching brief (Neil, N R J) at St Leonard's Church, Old Langho, near Whalley, during structural repairs to the north elevation of the church and repairs to a window and flooring. Foundation stones noted during the operation were considered to be contemporary with the present structure, rather than providing evidence of earlier building phase.
SFB057	ALSF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley	ELA1375	Desk-based archaeological assessment & Aerial/LIDAR Survey	2006	Oxford Archaeology North undertook a desk-based survey of the aggregate and archaeological potential of the Lower Ribble Valley.
SFB058	ALSF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley	ELA1376	Field Survey	2006	Oxford Archaeology North undertook a field survey of the aggregate and archaeological potential of the Lower Ribble Valley.

SFB059	ALSF Aggregate Extraction in the Lower Ribble Valley	ELA1377	Core Sampling	2006	Oxford Archaeology North undertook core sampling of the aggregate and archaeological potential of the Lower Ribble Valley.
SFB060	Brockhall Village, Old Langho	ELA1399	Archaeological Evaluation	2007	University of Manchester Archaeology Unit (UMAU) undertook an archaeological investigation comprising the excavation of 16 test pits, which revealed the footings of Braddyll Cottage
SFB061	St Leonard's Church, Old Langho	ELA1746	Photographic Survey	2002	English Heritage photographed the window glass in 2002

Source: Lancashire HER

Appendix B: Figures

Figure B.1: RIB0019, Section 168, Land Notice Plan

Figure B.2: RIB0019/ Ribble Batch (Sudell's Farm) UID, Heritage Assets

Figure B.3: RIB0019/ Ribble Batch (Sudell's Farm) UID, Archaeological Events

