



WYAS  
**Archaeological  
Services**

**March Haigh Reservoir,  
Marsden,  
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk-based  
Assessment

Report no. 3936  
March 2023

**Client:** Canal & River Trust



# **March Haigh Reservoir, Marsden, West Yorkshire**

## **Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

### *Summary*

*An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed route of a permanent access track to March Haigh Reservoir, near Marsden, West Yorkshire. The study area incorporated March Hill, one of the most significant sites of Mesolithic activity in the country. The line of a Roman road is also thought to cross the study area though its precise location is not well understood. The lack of development and intensive agriculture in the site's moorland setting will facilitate the survival of archaeological deposits.*

## Report Information

Client:	Canal & River Trust
Address:	Fearns Wharf, Neptune Street, Leeds
Postcode:	LS9 8PB
Report Type:	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
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County:	West Yorkshire
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Ver	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	MW	JR	JR	March 2023
2.0	MW	JR	JR	March 2023

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## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by the Canal & River Trust to carry out a desk-based prior to planned remediation works including the construction of a permanent access track to March Haigh Reservoir, close to Marsden, West Yorkshire.

The construction of the permanent track follows the line of a temporary access track granted planning approval and built in 1999 which was subsequently buried. For the current works, a 4m track has been specified to accommodate the necessary equipment; in contrast, the existing track is only 3m wide. It doesn't appear archaeological work was required or carried out during previous schemes. The access track is required for both routine safety inspections of the dam and to ensure that materials needed for the dam's upkeep and possible emergency repair can be transported. The requirement for easy access to reservoirs was highlighted during the emergency repairs carried out in 2019 at Toddbrook Reservoir when the dam was at risk of failing and flooding the town of Whaley Bridge (Woodcock 2022).

The study area is located within the Metropolitan area of Kirklees, outside the bounds of the Peak District National Park. The reservoir and its associated assets are not listed, but the proposed access track passes close to a listed barn and farmhouse at White Hull Farm.

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km zone around the proposed development area (PDA) has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189) and the client's brief.

### Site location and land use

The proposed development area (PDA, centred on SE 022129) lies east of March Haigh Reservoir, 3.5km west of Marsden, West Yorkshire, which itself lies around 6.5km south-west of the centre of Huddersfield (Fig. 1). The study area includes parts of the National Trust's Marsden Moor Estate and is entirely within the Metropolitan district of Kirklees, West Yorkshire.

The study area comprises all land within a 1km buffer of the PDA, the route of which includes an area around the reservoir dam and the route of the proposed access track, between the reservoir and the nearest road access at White Hull Farm (Fig. 2).

### Geology and soils

The bedrock geology across the site comprises the Lower Kinderscout Grit Group, described as sandstone a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2023). The overlying soils are described as slowly permeable, wet, very acid upland soils with a peaty surface (Soilscapes 2023).

## **Topography**

The majority of the study area covers unenclosed moorland, partly of the National Trust's Marsden Moor Estate. Some enclosed farmland and small areas of woodland are found to the east of the study area. March Hill, at 448m aOD, marks the highest point in the study area. Ground generally slopes down to the east, reaching approximately 212m aOD in the Colne Valley, at the eastern limit of the study area.

## **2 Information Sources**

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

### **Walkover survey**

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 21st February 2023 in order to identify any archaeological features visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations. A selection of photographs of this exercise are provided in Plates 1-9.

### **Archaeological archives and databases**

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was consulted in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (WYHER). Historic mapping, local studies resources and other relevant documentary sources were consulted.

### **Designated heritage assets**

English Heritage's National Heritage List for England Database were consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area. The area is covered by a SSSI, and further protected as a part of 'the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area'.

### **Published and unpublished sources**

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes, both national and local published research agenda, in particular, the West Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework - Palaeolithic & Mesolithic West Yorkshire (Spikins 2010), academic articles and general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

### **Aerial photographs**

Unfortunately the study area is not covered by publicly accessible LiDAR data or aerial photography.

### 3 Planning Background

#### National Legislation and Planning Policy

##### *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

Section 16 of the NPPF Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment sets out the Governments planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment. The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are:

“an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.”... and that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. Section 16, paragraph 189, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, likely to be affected by a development proposal have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment, and where necessary, a field evaluation, should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making. Section 16, paragraph 191, states that where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision. Section 16, paragraph 193 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that great weight should be given to a designated heritage assets' conservation, irrespective to the level of harm to its significance. Section 16, paragraph 194, of the NPPF adds that “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.” Section 16, paragraph 195, states that a local planning authority should refused consent to a proposed development which would lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless it can be demonstrated that substantial public benefits outweigh the loss. Section 16, paragraph 196 states that where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm of a designated heritage asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset(s). Paragraph 197 states that, 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 affect directly or indirectly 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.

## Local Planning Policies

The relevant statutory local plan comprises the Kirklees Local Plan (adopted February 2019) which sets out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the local authority. The Plan covers the period 2013 – 2031.

### *Policy LP35 - Historic environment*

1. Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) should preserve or enhance the significance of the asset. In cases likely to result in substantial harm or loss, development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposals would bring substantial public benefits that clearly outweigh the harm, or all of the following are met:

- a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
- b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
- c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of 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.

2. Proposals which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be permitted only where benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. In the case of developments affecting archaeological sites of less than national importance where development affecting such 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, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

3. Proposals should retain those elements of the historic environment which contribute to the distinct identity of the Kirklees area and ensure they are appropriately conserved, to the extent warranted by their significance, also having regard to the wider benefits of development. Consideration should be given to the need to:

- a. ensure that proposals maintain and reinforce local distinctiveness and conserve the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- b. ensure that proposals within Conservation Areas conserve those elements which contribute to their significance;
- c. secure a sustainable future for heritage assets at risk and those associated with the local textile industry, historic farm buildings, places of worship and civic and institutional buildings constructed on the back of the wealth created by the textile industry as expressions of local civic pride and identity;

- d. identify opportunities, including use of new technologies, to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change in ways that do not harm the significance of heritage assets and, where conflict is unavoidable, to balance the public benefit of climate change mitigation measures with the harm caused to the heritage assets' significance;
- e. accommodate innovative design where this does not prejudice the significance of heritage assets;
- f. preserve the setting of Castle Hill where appropriate and proposals which detrimentally impact on the setting of Castle Hill will not be permitted

#### 4 Assessment Criteria

An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km buffer around the PDA has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 189). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of high significance, in line with paragraph 194 of the NPPF. The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

<b>Significance</b>	<b>Type of Heritage Asset</b>
<b>High</b>	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
<b>Medium</b>	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
<b>Low</b>	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
<b>None</b>	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
<b>Unknown</b>	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
	Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 6. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this impact is discussed in Section 7.

## 5 Archaeological Baseline

Where heritage assets listed in the catalogue (Section 6) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold type.

### Study area

A total of 72 recorded heritage assets, ten listed buildings and 21 events have been identified within the study area. These are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 5 and are mapped on Figs 2-5.

### Designated heritage assets

The study area contains ten listed buildings, details of which are given in the catalogue below (Section 6, Fig. 4). The majority of the study area is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest by English Nature (South Pennine Moors and Dark Peak). The study area contains no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens.

### Archaeological background and heritage assets (Fig. 2)

#### *Prehistoric period*

It is thought that changing environmental conditions at the beginning of the post-glacial, or Flandrian, period resulted in intensive Mesolithic settlement in West Yorkshire (Keighley 1981). During the Mesolithic (c. 8000BC – 3000BC), the landscape of the moors would have been covered by scrubland, and open woodland of pine and birch trees, and oak later in the period. This landscape would have provided extensive animal and plant food resources; although the acidic nature of the blanket peat which covers the area has meant that there is no surviving evidence for their use (Spikins 2002).

March Hill is one of the most important Mesolithic sites in the country and comprises the bulk of HER records in the study area. It is important due to its intensity of occupation and its lack of disturbance by later human and biological activity, having been described as a ‘veritable ‘Pompeii’ within early prehistory’ (Spikins 2010, 5). Five larger areas of Mesolithic settlement and lithic working sites were recorded close to the top of the hill (**4, 5, 6, 22, 25**). A number of small areas and points were also recorded in the WYHER within these areas on the hill, including four settlement sites (**27, 29, 50, 51**), 21 lithic scatters (**14, 15, 26, 28, 30**,

**32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 63)** and fifteen individual lithic findspots (**31, 38, 39, 44, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 68, 71**).

A number of smaller areas of Mesolithic or broadly prehistoric activity were recorded elsewhere in the study area. They were sparser in their concentration but still significant in number. North of the reservoir, close to north-west corner of the PDA, two lithic scatters were recorded (**9, 16**). At a distance of at least 500m from the PDA, a group of areas and points were recorded. These include two lithic working sites (**12, 24**) and three lithic findspots (**52, 55, 67**). Around 550m to north of PDA a single findspot is recorded (**66**). Some 750m from the PDA, to the far east of the study area, microliths, scrapers and flakes were found in two locations (**69, 70**). Approximately 750m from the PDA, the northern edge of the study area is included in a large area surrounding Cupwith Hill (**23**). This is identified as important in containing paleoenvironmental evidence for activity in the Mesolithic period.

### *Roman period*

Evidence of Roman activity in the local area comprises a fort at Castleshaw, 3.57km to the south-west of the PDA, and a trans-Pennine Roman road which runs between Manchester and Adel or Tascaster.

The first fort at Castleshaw was a turf and timber auxiliary fort designed to hold an auxiliary unit of typically 500 non-legionary provincial recruits. The site was probably one in a chain of forts which ran along the roughly contemporary York to Chester road at this time. Other local forts were present at Castlefield in Manchester and Slack near Huddersfield. These forts are attributed to the Flavian period, when Britain was under the governorship of Cerialis and later Agricola at around AD 79. The construction and occupation of the fort was probably part of a plan by the governors to establish control in the northern parts of England. The occupation of the first phase of Castleshaw was short-lived, however. The fort was abandoned at around AD 90 when the defence of northern Britain was reorganised (Booth 2001). The construction of the second smaller fortlet at Castleshaw is attributed to around AD 105. The fort was again a defensive stage along the York to Chester road. It was perhaps part of a power consolidation scheme in northern Britain which coincided with an increase in the volume of traffic along this trans-Pennine route. Dating evidence from excavations suggests that the second phase lasted until around AD 120. It was at this time that troops were moved to the Scottish borders along the line of Hadrian's Wall (Booth 2001). To the south of the Roman fort grew a short lived extra-mural settlement. Pottery from the annex dates to the beginning of the 2nd century AD.

Roman finds in the study area include a Roman road which is projected to cross the study area from south-west to north-east (712, Margary 1973), which connect forts at Manchester, Castleshaw and Slack, continuing north-eastwards towards Adel or Tascaster. Within the study area, it comprises a section to the south-west of the reservoir (**2**), a section within the reservoir (**7**) and a continuation to the north-east (**8**). Around 1.35km to the south-west of the PDA, the road was visible on aerial photography and its location was proved through

excavation. The route of the road is unclear through much of the study area. No trace of an agger or evidence of paving material were observed during the walkover survey and 160m to the south-west of the reservoir dam no sign of it has been identified in excavation or aerial photography. Approximately 0.97km to the north-east of the PDA, however, areas of paving were recorded.

A Roman coin was also found at Lominot, close to March Hill, to the west of the study area **(54)**.

#### *Medieval period*

There is a general scarcity of archaeological evidence between the post-Roman and medieval periods in the study area. The village of Marsden is the closest known settlement of medieval date, lying beyond the south-eastern boundary of the study area. It is not recorded in the Domesday Book, but is mentioned in 12th-century documents, probably derived from the Old English *mercels* and *denu*, meaning ‘boundary valley’ (Mills 1998). The Colne Valley itself probably derived from a pre-English river name (Mills 1998).

The single recorded medieval find in the study comprise sherds from a 14th-century gritty ware jug, probably found on Warcock Hill, March Hill or Lominot **(72)**.

#### *Post-medieval and modern period*

The moorland around the PDA contains numerous reservoirs built to provide water for canals and the expanding industrial towns of the 18th and 19th centuries. Construction of March Haigh Reservoir itself is likely to have begun in 1832, as suggested by a date stone on the dam’s valve tunnel (Plate 1), probably reaching completion in 1840 or 1841 (Woodcock 2022). The reservoir and its associated structures are not recorded in the WYHER. The main structures include the dam (Plate 2), measuring approximately 20m high and 300m long, with primary and auxiliary spillways (Plate 3). Other structures include traces of the foundations of a ‘tool-shed’ (Plate 4) visible as traces of stone foundations at the base of the dam which is probably contemporary with the reservoir. Historic mapping suggests it was derelict by 1976 and was probably constructed along with the reservoir (Woodcock 2022). The foundations of the structure and are still visible. Around 270m east of the dam, a bridge of likely 19th-century date carries the public footpath over a small tributary of Haigh Clough (Plate 5). The bridge is likely to have been built to help with the movement of people and materials in the construction and maintenance of the reservoir, though an origin as an earlier packhorse bridge is possible.

Close Gate Bridge, Eastergate **(1)** is of 17th or 18th-century date and is a single span, stone-arched packhorse bridge over Haigh Clough and is grade II\* listed.

Six monuments relate to post-medieval farmhouses. Higher Green Owers **(17)** is the oldest farmhouse in the study area, dating to the 17th century and is grade II listed. Four are of 18th-century date, including Hopwood **(18)**, not listed, Near Troughs/Troaves Farmhouse **(19)**,

Grade II), White Hull Farmhouse and barn (**21**, Grade II) and Wards End (**20**, Grade II). Laverock Hall (**11**, not listed) is of 19th-century date.

Rows of stone posts between Waters Lane and Manchester Road (**53**) are of likely post-medieval date.

Tunnel End Reservoir (**13**) began construction in 1798 and was designed to provide water to the Huddersfield Narrow Canal.

Hey Green Generator (**10**) dates to the 19th and early 20th century. The site includes Hey Green (corn) Mills, mill owner's house and associated water-power system and later hydro-electric plant.

The placename 'Lady Well' (**3**) is recorded in mid-19th-century mapping and suggests archaeological remains may be present.

A small weir is present on Haigh Clough, downstream of the reservoir. It was noted during the site walkover and its date and purpose are unknown and it is not recorded as a heritage asset by the WYHER (Plate 6).

Traces of the temporary access track to the reservoir are visible as a line of lighter vegetation (Plate 7) and a bridge which carried the track over a stream and is still extant (Plate 8).

### **Previous investigations** (Fig. 3)

A large portion of archaeological excavations in the study area concentrate on Mesolithic settlement around March Hill. These include five recorded excavations on March Hill between the 1920s and 1980s (**12**, **13**, **16**, **17**, **12**) and the large evaluation and excavation project by ASWYAS across March Hill and Lominot between 1991 and 1996 (**7**).

Another large landscape research project was the archaeological survey of Close Moss which encroaches into the north-western and south-western edges of the study area. The project investigated the paleoenvironmental potential of the landscape and identified nine flint scatters and post-medieval remains including boundary markers and small-scale quarries.

A trial trench excavation in 1975, on the Roman road which supposedly crosses the study area (**20**) found no trace of the road.

### *Building surveys*

Building surveys include recording visits at Close Gate Bridge (**3-6**) and Higher Green Owers (**14**) and a large community project on Iron Field Gates in the Colne Valley (**15**). Hopwood (**8**), Troughs/Troaves Farm (**9**) Wards End (**10**) White Hull Farm (**11**) were also visited by Colum Giles as part of the RCHME's Rural Houses Survey. Hey Green Generator, Marsden was subject to two field visits (**1**, **2**).

### **Historic Landscape Characterisation** (Fig. 5)

Six areas, including Close Moss and March Haigh (**2**), Buckstones Moss (**3**), Pule Hill (**4**), Firth Pule (**5**), Doe Holes (**12**) and Deanhead Moss (**13**) are listed as open peat moorland and

blanket bog, punctuated by narrow cloughs. It is believed the open character is the result of tree clearance carried out in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, aiding the establishment of peat. March Haigh Reservoir (1) is part of the same historic landscape, though inundated after the construction of the reservoir in the 19th century.

Tunnel End Reservoir (6) was built around 1798 to provide water to the Huddersfield Narrow Canal and is built on an area that is possibly an area of medieval vaccaries. North Marsden fields (10) and Nab End fields (11) are also probably associated with medieval vaccaries.

Garside Hey (7) is an area of enclosed moorland, depicted on the township plan of 1849 as being enclosed, most probably for the grazing of sheep, possibly in the medieval period or early post-medieval period. The 1st edition OS mapping shows small sandstone quarries throughout the area.

Other areas of moorland were enclosed in the 18th or 19th centuries, many of which contain small sandstone quarries. These include Garside Hey (8) and Netherwood Enclosures (9).

A large number of post-medieval farms and houses are recorded including Buckstones Lodge (14), Wards End and High Green Owers (15), White Hall, Marsden (16), Lower Owers Green (17), Piper Holes (18), Laverlock Hall (19), Bank Top (20), Blake Lea House and Blake Lea Cottage (21), Fair Hill Farm and Toraves Farm (24), Purril Clough (25), Owers Farm and Moorlands Farm (26) and a group of farms and cottages on Manchester Road (29).

Hey Green Hotel (22) incorporates large villa house (now hotel) of mid-19th-century date. The Hey Green Generator, a small private hydro-electric plant and reservoir, was built c. 1910. A former Inn known as Shepherd's Boy (28) dates to the mid-19th century.

Buildings at Hey Green (23) are referred to as 'Corn Mills', 'Hey Green House' and 'Hey Green Brewery' on historic mapping.

Little Nab End Quarry (27) is of at least mid-19th-century date.

### **Map regression**

The earliest mapping of the study area is the 1849 Tithe map of Marsden (Fig. 6). It shows the reservoir, the reservoir 'tool shed', the natural streams which cross the study area, houses including those at Higher Green Owers, Hopwood, a sheepfold on the southern side of Haigh Clough, Wards End and White Hull Farmhouse and a patchwork of small agricultural enclosures at the eastern end of the study area. A quarry is also depicted at Wards End. A series of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps are shown in Figs 7-9 which demonstrate continuity in the landscape. The only obvious additional detail close to the PDA is a quarry by White Hull Farmhouse.

## 6 Catalogue of Heritage Assets

Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the West Yorkshire HER and those identified as part of this assessment are provided below. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of monument and event records held by HER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

### *Monuments*

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Close Gate Bridge, Eastergate	Centred SE 0287 1209 (16m by 17m)	MWY48	High	This is a single span, stone, arched packhorse bridge across Haigh Clough, of probable 17th or 18th-century date. The bridge was built to carry 'Rapes Highway' across the Colne Beck and over the Pennines to Rochdale. This track was replaced in 1759 by John Metcalfe's Turnpike Road, while much of the heavy goods traffic eventually took the Huddersfield Narrow Canal. In most places, the road has now become a grass track, only on the east side of the bridge is it surfaced and still in use as a highway. The bridge is therefore the sole reminder of the route's former importance. The stone parapets are two feet high, topped with decorative iron railings and look late-eighteenth or nineteenth century. On the northeast side of the bridge is a small, walled 'garden' now neglected. This contains a sluice gate with stone bollards topped by finials, leading around the downstream side of the bridge to the river. A few yards upstream from the bridge is a weir.
2	Roman Road 712	Centred SE 0108 1224 (1020m by 1159m)	MWY1022	Medium	Probable line of Roman Road 712. Probable line of Roman Road 712. A section at SE 007 118 where a heavy gritstone agger over 10m wide and up to 0.46m thick carrying a road of over 6m of similar material, no ditches were apparent. Excavation at SE 015 127 produced no archaeological evidence for the presence of a Roman Road.
3	Lady Well	Centred SE 0280 1211 (51m by 54m)	MWY1403	Low	'Lady Well' is marked on the 1st edition OS map, sheet 259. The placename "Lady Well" contains the placename element "wella" which indicates the possible presence of archaeological remains.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
4	Lithic working sites and settlement at March Hill and Dan Clough Moss	Centred SE 0073 1300 (755m by 471m)	MWY2052	Medium	March Hill is one of the best-known Pennine Mesolithic sites. Much traversed by collectors; main one was Francis Buckley, but likely many flints found before and since. Many collections may not be fully documented. Cited grid ref. is central to c.30 hectares and it can be estimated that a grand total of at least c.18,138 flints came from the site and were found by a minimum of 15 collectors. Flints of Mesolithic period predominate but Neolithic and Bronze Age finds also made. The March Hill industry is dominated by small scalene triangle microliths; similar material is known from both upland and lowland locations in the Pennines, Cleveland Hills, N. Lincs. and the Durham and Cumberland coasts.
5	Lithic working sites and settlement sites, Lominot	Centred SE 0064 1247 (468m by 589m)	MWY2452	Medium	Lominot - a series of Mesolithic sites on high ground, located immediately south of the March Hill site. Sites located in erosion patches along edge of a scarp. Four separate sites identified, all excavated beginning in March, 1923/1924, by Francis Buckley.
6	Mesolithic settlement and lithic working sites, Dan Clough A	Centred SE 0071 1270 (189m by 138m)	MWY2490	Medium	Material included Flint and chert microlithic blade cores, unretouched blades and flakes, scrapers, graters, retouched flakes and microliths was recovered by Francis Buckley and E. Haigh and J. Turner during fieldwalking. According to Dr Preston the site was excavated in 1986 by Stephen Poole. Dr Preston recorded 719 lithics were discovered in the excavation, these included 14 micro scalene microliths, 1 graver, 4 blades/flakes and 700 pieces of debitage. Dr Preston records that a sealed hearth feature defined by burnt upright slabs, floored with stone and sealed by peat was discovered on this site. Dr Preston states the microliths at the site were dominated by scalene triangle forms.
7	Roman Road 712	Centred SE 0167 1294 (189m by 291m)	MWY2592	Medium	Possible line of Roman Road 712. In part destroyed by modern reservoir.
8	Roman Road 712	Centred SE 0336 1405 (3281m by 2105m)	MWY2593	Medium	Possible line of Roman Road 712. Evidence for course consists of scattered metalling at SE 026 135, SE 030 139, and a section across agger at SE 037 143. Fieldwork at two sites 50m apart at SE 037143 by D. Haig in 1975 found a level clay agger at one site, c. 3m wide with virtually no road metalling and two deep ditches was found. At the second site a slightly cambered clay and gravel agger c. 6m wide with virtually no road metalling and two deep ditches was found.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
9	Two lithic working sites at March Haigh Reservoir	Centred SE 0166 1309 (492m by 132m)	MWY2889	Medium	Flints comprised large knife, 3 scrapers, a microlith and 24 waste flints. 55 pieces of waste chert found nearby at March Haigh. Finds probably represent workshops of Mesolithic material, though some flints may be of later periods.
10	Hey Green Generator, Marsden	Centred SE 0317 1220 (207m by 96m)	MWY3066	Low	Hey Green (corn) Mills, mill owner's house and associated water-power system and later hydro-electric plant - 19th and early 20th century. The site is marked as House Kitchen Buildings Corn Mill on the 19th-century Tithe Award map, and Hey Green Mills is marked on the River Colne on the OS 1st edition 6" map. The site as surviving incorporates a semi-circular weir with two large ponds and associated sluices, which appear to have been constructed to supply water to the water-powered corn mill. The mill buildings were demolished prior to 1906; at some subsequent point (probably c. 1910). The penstock was modified to serve a small, crenelated building housing a turbine-driven hydroelectric plant.
11	Laverock Hall	Centred SE 0332 1265 (60m by 57m)	MWY3491	High	The site of former Laverock Hall, recorded on the 1st edition O.S. map of 1851, situated on the moorland of Garside Hey, to the north of Fair Hill Farm. A roadway, observed on air photographs extended north-west from Berry Greave to the hall. Only part of this road within the vicinity of the Berry Greave is now extant.
12	LITHIC WORKING SITE (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)	Centred SE 0189 1240 (261m by 148m)	MWY4062	Medium	Close Moss - flint sites: 1. SE 019 124 - small workshop site half a mile east of March Hill on ground crossed by old road running west from Stack End. 2. SE 0226 1230 - small west-facing site on erosion patch c.100 yds from where packhorse path crosses stream and on left of stream going to March Hill. 3. SE 026 121 (Stack End) - Buckley describes this as a new site in valley south of Stack End. He found 1 flint tool here.
13	Tunnel End Reservoir, Marsden	Centred SE 0374 1207 (463m by 232m)	MWY4538	Low	Canal reservoir providing water supply to Huddersfield Narrow Canal. Begun 1798 under the direction of Benjamin Outram.
14	Lithic scatter Wilmer Green Clough A	SE 0090 1230 (point)	MWY5359	Medium	13 Late Mesolithic microliths discovered by Littleborough Archaeological and Historical Society (LAHS) over 3 lithic collecting episodes between 1982 and 1984.
15	Lithic scatter March Hill ZA	SE 0110 1280 (point)	MWY5821	Medium	6 Mesolithic lithics recorded by Dr Paul Preston as part of his 2011/12 PhD thesis. Dr Preston records that the lithics included a blade/flake, 4 scrapers and 2 microliths.

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
16	Lithic scatter at Tom Clough	Centred SE 0130 1310 (39m by 40m)	MWY5822	Medium	15 Mesolithic lithics discovered by the Littleborough Archaeological and Historical Society (LAHS) during 3 flint collecting episodes between 1979 and 1981. The Littleborough archive contains two boxes (box 150 and 104) which contain 15 lithics from this grid reference.
17	Higher Green Owers	SE 0279 1301 (point)	MWY7863	Medium	Farmhouse and barn of 17th-century origin (with late-18th to early-19th century rebuilds).
18	Hopwood, Marsden	Centred SE 0249 1300 (265m by 357m)	MWY7864	Low	Two-storey stone house of the mid-late 18th-century, with linear plan of three cells.
19	Near Troughs/ Troaves Farmhouse	SE 0348 1235 (point)	MWY7876	Medium	Two storey former farmhouse built 1746 with later alterations, constructed from hammer dressed stone.
20	Wards End	Centred SE 0271 1286 (222m by 353m)	MWY7878	Medium	Two storey farmhouse built early to mid-18th-century. Pattern of small fields, intake, mapped on the 1st ed 6" series OS map with surviving field boundaries associated with this or other nearby farmhouses
21	White Hull Farmhouse, Marsden	SE 0261 1274 (point)	MWY7879	Medium	Farmhouse (two-storey) dated to 1761.
22	Area around March Hill (including Dan Clough Moss, Rape Hill, White Hassock)	Centred SE 0031 1284 (1570m by 1085m)	MWY8501	Medium	This area has been identified an important evidence from the paleoenvironmental record for conditions and activity in the Mesolithic period.
23	Cupwith Hill and surrounding area (Cupwith Hill Moss & Blackheath)	Centred SE 0343 1417 (2223m by 1103m)	MWY8502	Medium	This area has been identified as an important evidence from the palaeoenvironmental record for conditions and activity in the Mesolithic period.

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
24	Lithic working site, Willykay Clough A	Centred SE 0223 1227 (153m by 145m)	MWY10014	Medium	6 Mesolithic flints recorded as a Mesolithic workshop site.
25	Mesolithic Persistent Place # 2	Centred SE 0056 1265 (1019m by 1417m)	MWY10142	Medium	A 'Persistent Place' is a cluster of sites which were repeatedly visited by Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups often for a short duration for different tasks or purposes. Often but not exclusively 'Persistent Places' are located near prominent highly visible landmarks such as drainage systems, watersheds, lakes, crags or conical hills a range of which are located within this specific locality. This particular locality also represents activity in both the Early and Late Mesolithic periods.
26	Lithic scatter, March Hill ZB	SE 0072 1305 (point)	MWY10184	Medium	A Mesolithic artefact scatter on the summit of a conical hill. 6 lithics discovered in total. Also discovered on this hill were Neolithic and Bronze Age arrowheads.
27	Mesolithic occupation site, March Hill J - Buckley's Anvil Site/March Hill Top site	Centred SE 0080 1299 (200m by 200m)	MWY10185	Medium	Mesolithic occupation and lithic working site.
28	Lithic collection sites, March Hill C, Buckley's March Hill and other collectors	Centred SE 0073 1303 (200m by 200m)	MWY10186	Medium	Mesolithic lithics collected by Francis Buckley in the 1920s.
29	Mesolithic occupation site, March Hill E/Buckley's March Hill Site 2	Centred SE 0080 1289 (200m by 200m)	MWY10188	Medium	The site although not named as "March Hill Site 2" is mentioned in Francis Buckley's notebook 1 when he that on the 10th January 1923 that he discovered 63 pieces at March Hill and these "included 1 small knife and a double angle graver [dihedral burin] excavated with used fragments at 3 inch level".

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
30	Lithic scatter, March Hill U	Centred SE 0074 1282 (20m by 20m)	MWY10197	Medium	152 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered during field walking by Pat Stonehouse in 1988. The lithics included 5 micro-scalene microliths, 9 blades and flakes, 1 other, 136 pieces of debitage and 1 core.
31	Flint findspot, Clough North of Dan Clough A	SE 0082 1274 (point)	MWY10198	Medium	6 Mesolithic lithics.
32	Lithic scatter, March Hill Y	Centred SE 0072 1281 (20m by 20m)	MWY10199	Medium	214 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse in 1988 during fieldwalking. The lithics consisted of 4 micro-scalene microliths, 14 blades and flakes and 196 pieces of debitage.
33	Lithic scatter, March Hill V	SE 0073 1281 (point)	MWY10200	Medium	23 Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse in 1988.
34	Lithic scatter, March Hill G	Centred SE 0069 1279 (20m by 20m)	MWY10204	Medium	10 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse during field walking in 1988.
35	Lithic scatter, March Hill X	SE 0074 1280 (point)	MWY10205	Medium	9 Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse during field walking in 1988. The lithics included 1 blade, 1 core and 7 pieces of debitage.
36	Lithic scatter, March Hill Z	Centred SE 0075 1280 (20m by 20m)	MWY10206	Medium	27 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse in 1988 during field walking. The lithics included 1 micro-scalene microlith, 2 rod microliths and 24 pieces of debitage.
37	Lithic scatter, March Hill W	Centred SE 0074 1279 (20m by 20m)	MWY10207	Medium	43 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse in 1988 during field walking. The lithics included 2 rod microliths, 1 trapezoid microlith, 1 retouched blade, 38 pieces of debitage and 1 other.
38	Lithic findspot, March Hill I	SE 0073 1278 (point)	MWY10208	Medium	4 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse in 1988 during field walking. The lithics included 1 micro-scalene microlith, 1 scraper, 1 core and 1 piece of debitage.

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
39	Lithic findspot, Clough Dan Clough H	SE 0073 1271 (point)	MWY10209	Medium	6 Mesolithic lithics recorded by Dr. Paul Preston in the database of his 2011/12 PhD thesis. Neolithic and Bronze Age flint arrowheads found.
40	Lithic scatter, Dan Clough B	Centred SE 0071 1267 (20m by 20m)	MWY10210	Medium	This site, known as Site 65 was one of a number of former collectors pits cleaned and reopened as part of the project. This excavation produced 40 lithics with the site containing both Late and Early Mesolithic material. Lithics included 4 microliths, 17 flakes, 2 cores, 10 blades and 21 pieces of debitage. Dan Clough (March Hill) - flints retrieved from Site 65 during excavation for West Yorks. Mesolithic Project, summer, 1993. This was termed the hearth site because of the discovery of a hearth surrounded by large slabs with a pile of smaller rocks in the centre. Much oak charcoal, microliths, truncated blades, cores and waste was also found.
41	Lithic scatter, Dan Clough F	Centred SE 0084 1269 (21m by 20m)	MWY10211	Medium	23 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by K Teal during field walking at an unknown date (but pre-1988). The lithics consisted of 1 micro-scalene microlith, 1 blade/flake, 1 core and 20 pieces of debris.
42	Lithic scatter, Dan Clough D	Centred SE 0080 1269 (20m by 20m)	MWY10212	Medium	256 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by K Teale at an unknown date. The lithics included 6 micro-scalene microliths, 1 rod microlith, 5 microlith fragments, 4 cores and 240 fragments.
43	Lithic scatter, Dan Clough E	SE 0065 1273 (point)	MWY10213	Medium	5 Mesolithic lithics discovered by K Teale at an unknown date (but pre-1988) during field walking. The lithics consisted of 5 pieces of debitage.
44	Flint findspot, Clough North of Dan Clough B	SE 0074 1270 (point)	MWY10220	Medium	Dr Paul Preston records the finding of 6 Mesolithic lithics during an episode of flint collecting, however, there is no further information on the finder, date of collection or the current location of the lithics.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
45	Lithic scatter, Lominot H/Buckley's Lominot Site 1	Centred SE 0060 1265 (201m by 200m)	MWY10221	Medium	Excavation by Francis Buckley at Lominot Site 1 is only mentioned once in his notebook 2, where he records that while excavating at the site he found "2 pieces" and "1 piece" from the surface. However, in his drawing book no. 4 he describes Lominot site 1 as having two distinct areas firstly "a) a small tool site." with "fire remains well down in grey sand". he records that at this location there were "a few small flakes of some clear brown material [presumably flint] scattered about". Buckley also draws 3 microliths and a burin, as well as a scraper. He further continues to say that at b) which he describes as a "white flint site" were "about 30 flakes" and he draws a microburin (or as he refers to it a micrograver).
46	Lithic scatter, Lominot B	SE 0077 1260 (point)	MWY10222	Medium	557 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by K Teale (unknown date) and by Pat Stonehouse in 1988 during field walking episodes. Teale discovered 11 micro-scalene microliths, 11 microlith fragments, 1 microburin and 429 pieces of debris. Stonehouse discovered 3 micro-scalene microliths, 1 microburin and 100 pieces of debris. All were of yellow and red coloured flint.
47	Lithic scatter, Lominot C	Centred SE 0073 1257 (20m by 20m)	MWY10224	Medium	273 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by K Teale (unknown date) and Pat Stonehouse (1988) during flint collecting. Teale discovered 1 micro scalene microlith, 2 cores and 35 pieces of debitage and Stonehouse collected 3 microlith fragments and 231 pieces of debitage. All the lithics were coloured flint.
48	Lithic scatter, Lominot D	SE 0074 1256 (point)	MWY10225	Medium	12 Late Mesolithic microliths discovered by Pat Stonehouse during flint collecting in 1988. The lithics included 1 micro scalene microlith, 3 blades/flakes and 8 pieces of debris. All the lithics were coloured flint.
49	Lithic scatter, Lominot Y	SE 0076 1256 (point)	MWY10226	Medium	41 Mesolithic lithics discovered by Pat Stonehouse in 1988, presumably during lithic collecting. The lithics consisted of 41 pieces of debitage. All lithics were of coloured flint.
50	Mesolithic settlement site, Lominot I	SE 0075 1237 (point)	MWY10239	Medium	800 Early and Late Mesolithic lithics recovered during the excavation of Trench C as part of the West Yorkshire Mesolithic Project in 1991 to 1996. The project discovered the potential mixing of Late and Early Mesolithic lithics.
51	Mesolithic flint working and Settlement site, March Hill HB	Centred SE 0080 1310 (200m by 200m)	MWY10725	Medium	March Hill HB located on the summit of March Hill, Marsden. In total 395 lithics were discovered on the site.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
52	Stack End - Lithic findspot, F Buckley	Centred SE 0243 1220 (20m by 20m)	MWY10767	Medium	4 Late Mesolithic lithics discovered by Francis Buckley 10/07/1923.
53	Rows of Stone posts between Waters Lane and Manchester Road, Marsden	Centred SE 0305 1209 (85m by 128m)	MWY11796	Low	Posts lining the lane connecting Waters Road with Manchester Road, Marsden were reported to the HER in 2018. The posts are located along both sides of the lane with approximately 82 on the east side and 98 on the west side. Some are in a single line, some in two parallel lines. Each has a diamond-shaped hole at the top, These were reported as possible tenter stone or a fence line.
54	Roman coin found at Lominot	SE 0100 1250 (point)	MWY13326	Low	Denarius of Caracalla (A.D. 211-217). Found in 1957 at Lominot.
55	Flint findspot, Easter Bridge	SE 0289 1213 (point)	MWY14517	Medium	Three blades/flakes, two microliths found by Ted Darby and retained by him.
56	Flint findspot, Lominot, March Hill	SE 0069 1249 (point)	MWY14521	Medium	Two flint flakes derived from Test Pit ZJ during excavations in summer, 1993, for W. Yorks Mes. Project.
57	Flint findspot, Lominot, March Hill	SE 0070 1250 (point)	MWY14526	Medium	Lominot (March Hill) - flint chippings from north-east of area. Grid ref. attributed by SMR is very uncertain.
58	Flint findspot, Lominot	SE 0096 1238 (point)	MWY14532	Medium	Three flints comprising microlith, blade/flake and core; found together on south side of scar. Grid ref. cited by CBA appears to be only estimated.
59	Flint findspot, Dan Clough, March Hill	SE 0066 1269 (point)	MWY14535	Medium	Dan Clough (March Hill) - flints retrieved from test Pit ZG during excavation in summer 1993 by West Yorks Mesolithic Project. Finds comprised 6 blades, 10 debitage.
60	Flint findspot, Dan Clough, March Hill	SE 0071 1270 (point)	MWY14536	Medium	Dan Clough (March Hill) - flints retrieved from test pit AK during excavation in summer, 1993 for West Yorks Mesolithic Project. Flints comprised 3 blades, 3 flakes, 4 debitage.
61	Flint findspot, March Hill	SE 0100 1300 (point)	MWY14538	Medium	Dan Clough (March Hill) - flints retrieved from Site 253 during excavations, Summer 1993, for West Yorkshire Mesolithic project. An early site with a large volume of honey-coloured flint and also black chert microliths, including a large triangular microlith.

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
62	Flint findspot Wilmer Green Clough B	SE 0097 1236 (point)	MWY14668	Medium	5 Mesolithic blades/flakes.
63	Lithic scatter at March Hill	SE 0070 1310 (point)	MWY14895	Medium	A collection of lithics were recovered from the area around March Hill by Dennis Wilford Beasley in 1959. The finds all date to the late Mesolithic period and include one narrow blade scalene triangle and one narrow blade rod microlith. There are two flint scrapers from the site. The side scraper is manufactured from an unusual light-yellow flint.
64	Flint findspot, March Hill A	Centred SE 0062 1298 (69m by 39m)	MWY14930	Medium	Three late Mesolithic micro-scalene triangles discovered during fieldwalking survey as part of the West Yorkshire Mesolithic Project between 1993 and 1996.
65	Flint findspot, Dan Clough E	SE 0080 1273 (point)	MWY14943	Medium	Five lithics discovered by K Teale at an unknown date (presumably pre-1988). The lithics consisted of 5 pieces of debitage.
66	Flint findspot, Hard Head	SE 0230 1350 (point)	MWY15046	Medium	Four Mesolithic lithics discovered by the Littleborough Archaeological and Historical Society during 3 fieldwalking trips in 1974.
67	Flint findspot, Close Moss A/Buckley's Close Moss	SE 0220 1230 (point)	MWY15077	Medium	Two Mesolithic lithics discovered by Francis Buckley 15/12/1921. Buckley in his notebook #1 records the discovery of "2 pieces including 1 end scraper on a blade".
68	Microlith found by E V Darby/H Darby	SE 0070 1300 (point)	MWY15098	Medium	The single lithic from this location is an unclassified brown flint microlith of Mesolithic date.
69	Microliths, scraper and flake found by E V Darby/H Darby	Centred SE 0329 1320 (200m by 200m)	MWY15146	Medium	The lithics from this location include two microliths, one of which is Jacobi type 5, a narrow blade form and the other is unclassified by Rawson, however the form is narrow blade, and is a Late Mesolithic form. From this location a scraper and a flint flake was also found. The scraper which is of brown flint is described by Rawson as having a worked bulb (proximal end) and the flake merely as being of brown flint. Both the scraper and flake would comfortably fit into both Mesolithic and Neolithic contexts.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
70	3 Microliths and flake found by E V Darby/H Darby	Centred SE 0349 1310 (200m by 200m)	MWY15147	Medium	The finds from this location include an Early Mesolithic grey flint microlith, Jacobi type 1a (broad blade), a shouldered blade, a Late Mesolithic broken grey (speckled) flint microlithic, Jacobi type 5, a narrow blade form and an unclassified microlith. Also found at this location was a brown flint flake described as a "point" by Rawson.
71	Flint core south east of March Hill	SE 0080 1280 (point)	MWY2052	Medium	A surface find in 1974 of a large block of pale cream-grey flint with a pitted nodular skin on the south-east slope of March Hill. The block had been trimmed on three sides and has a well-prepared striking platform and exhibits developed blade scars on one face.
72	Sherds of medieval jug found at Marsden	Centred SE 0079 1249 (63m by 71m)	MWY15242	Low	Sherds of an unglazed jug are recorded as being found at Warcock Hill, March Hill and Lominot by Francis Buckley in 1923. The pottery sherds from these three sites were found to join. Varley suggests that it is most likely that sherds collected from one site became mixed with material from the other two sites, and if so, it is now not possible to know which site the jug sherds were actually recovered from. The jug is a gritty ware from the East Pennines which may have derived from kilns at Kirkheaton operating in the 14th century.

### Events

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
1	Field Visit: Hey Green Generator, Marsden	SE 0325 1218 (point)	EWY1413	Low	Small turbine house, probably <i>c.</i> 1910, apparently constructed to supply electricity to Hey Green [House], in the grounds of which it lies. On the site of (and using the water supply system of) Hey Green Mills, a corn mill demolished by 1906. The inspection revealed penstock and turbines still in place. The dynamo has been removed. Other evidence of machine placement were still visible. The building was mostly weather proof and incorporated some earlier fabric. Externally the building was crenelated to provide attractive (and functional) appearance from the house and road.
2	Field Visit: Hey Green Generator, Marsden	SE 0325 1218 (point)	EWY1414	Low	The building was extant in May 2013 and appeared in reasonable repair with some hydraulic fittings evident on the exterior. The doors are now open to the elements and remedial pointing is required. The site bears a circular blue plaque which carries the inscription 'Hey Green Generator. <i>c.</i> 1890. Water powered generator installed to provide the first electricity to light a house in the Colne Valley. Hey Green House and the generator were owned by Joseph Crowther, a prominent mill-owner'.

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Description</b>
3	Field Visit: Close Gate Bridge, Eastergate	SE 0287 1209 (point)	EWY158	Low	None recorded
4	Field Visit: Close Gate Bridge, Eastergate	SE 0287 1209 (point)	EWY159	Low	None recorded
5	Field Visit: Close Gate Bridge, Eastergate	SE 0287 1209 (point)	EWY160	Low	None recorded
6	Field Visit: Close Gate Bridge, Eastergate	SE 0287 1209 (point)	EWY161	Low	None recorded

7	West Yorkshire Mesolithic Project 1991, 1993-1996	SE 0093 1278 (point)	EWY1924	Medium	<p>In November 1991 an important flint scatter site in the Pennines was visited by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) in response to a report of damage to what is considered to be a major Mesolithic Site. English Heritage agreed to fund an evaluation. Field work for this evaluation was carried out by WYAS between August 30th and October 3rd 1993 as an immediate response to the threat posed to an important Mesolithic site through the work of 'collectors' and represented an extended evaluation of the status of the site. It aimed to assess the damage sustained by the site through erosion and the actions of collectors and to assess the nature of the evidence for Mesolithic activity. It was discovered that the extent of the recent damage was far worse than anticipated and was not merely the result of unusual erosive actions. The worst damage was clustered around the top of March Hill (SE 008 129) and March Hill Carr (SE 011 129). Natural erosion patches covered much of the flatter areas of the site with waterlogged soil on the gentler slopes. It was clear that the action of collectors had initiated erosion in some cases. Most of the sample pits excavated did not contain any lithic material. The test pits that did yield material tended to be located on south-facing slopes, with low slope angles and at locations with high visibility. Test pits around the reservoir demonstrated that there may be further undisturbed Mesolithic scatters in this area. The results of this evaluation prompted an application for further funding and a three year project was established. The project focused on a specific region of Marsden Moor based on the Mesolithic sites of March Hill (SE 008 129) and Lominot (SE 010 125). The two areas form an east-facing scarp and hill projecting into the Colne Valley and March Haigh reservoir, west of Marsden. The first season was completed in August 1994 had four aims, to assess damage to the site, to complete a largescale macro survey to identify the extent of the sites, to complete a small-scale micro survey to define the edges of lithic scatters and to take environmental samples. The field work component of the 1994 season was carried out by WYAS between 1st and 31st August. The evaluation in 1993 had identified areas that had been damaged by collectors, and the 1994 season demonstrated that further damage had taken place since 1993. The most significant area of damage occurred at March Hill Top (SE 008 129) where an area 2m by 3m had been removed. During the large-scale macro survey test pits were opened every 50m along the break of slope, with two lines of pits along the southern slope of March Hill Carr. Most of the pits produced finds, and some from the Lominot pits may be early Mesolithic. The exact dimensions of the test pits are not given. During the smaller-scale micro survey six 0.5m by 1m test pits were excavated on March Hill Carr (SE 011 129) and fourteen pits on March Hill Top. Nearby erosion edges where there had been collector activity were also cleaned. The erosion patch to the east of the excavation at March Hill Carr provided such a density of finds that the original 3m grid squares defined for cleaning were extended by a further 3 metre squares into the section exposing over 160 pieces of flint. On March Hill Carr the 3m by 4m excavation yielded over 900 flint finds over 5mm plus</p>
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ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
					<p>debitage. The most important finds were 2 hearths in the south-west corner of the excavation. The easternmost hearth was small (c. 40cm in diameter) although stone lined and containing some density of charcoal. The westernmost hearth was larger (c.70cm in diameter), stone lined, with a dense charcoal base, and was very solidly constructed with stones and packing material. The first season, August 1994 demonstrated that some lithic scatters showed unusually good preservation and were associated with features. The 1995 season, undertaken by WYAS, extended excavations at the two main 'sites' of March Hill (SE 008 129) and Lominot (SE 010 125). The first priority was to document the damage caused by collectors since the 1994 season. The damage was extensive, over 6 square metres was removed from the section of an existing pit and the backfill was removed from precisely the area of a hearth revealed during the 1994 excavation. Fortunately the hearth itself had been removed for micro-excavation during the previous excavation and represents the only known documentation of reuse of a British Mesolithic hearth. During the excavation itself two further hearths (dimensions not given) were recorded at March Hill Carr which gives an overall coverage of a hearth every 5m of excavated area. The first of these hearths was apparently much larger than the two hearths recorded in 1994 and consisted of a large pit containing several flattish stones overlaying charcoal, a small microlith was found within the hearth. Both hearths were situated in a large pit and consisted of a large volume of charcoal, which was overlaid by stones laid flat (this contrasts with the hearths from the 1994 excavation which consisted of stones which had been built up and inside which charcoal had been placed). In addition to the hearths, a small 'pit' with very steep sides had been dug out and presumably filled with wood which had been lit. Above the charcoal was a sandy lens within which an enormous number of small pieces of burnt flint was recovered. There is a possibility that this feature represents a location for pre-heating flint. If this was the case it would possibly be the only feature of its kind known. The 1995 season also showed that at March Hill Carr, activity spread well beyond the area previously excavated. The palynological assessment of sediment samples from exposed excavated trenches at March Hill (SE008 131) was reported on by ARCUS in 1993. Three distinct groups of pollen were found in each of the soil monoliths. The basal sample indicated open heath or scrub vegetation. The second group showed an increased presence of <i>Corylus</i> and a decline in tree pollen, reflecting the expansion of Hazel scrub and a reduction in woodland. The third group reflected a change to a <i>Calluna</i> dominated heath and an accompanying decline in <i>Corylus</i>, hazel scrub. This small set of samples indicated the potential for further pollen analysis at March Hill. March Hill, as one of the most important Mesolithic site in Britain has great potential for a fully integrated paleoenvironmental and archaeological study.</p>

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
8	Field Visit: Hopwood, Marsden	SE 0259 1308 (point)	EWY3073	Low	Visited by Colum Giles as part of the WYAS/RCHME rural houses survey
9	Field Visit: Near Troughs/Troaves Farm	SE 0348 1235 (point)	EWY3083	Low	In June 1981 Colum Giles visited Near Troughs (then Troaves Farm) as part of the RCHME's Rural Houses Survey.
10	Field Visit: Wards End	SE 0268 1304 (point)	EWY3086	Low	The house was visited as part of the RCHME's Rural Houses Survey.
11	Field Visit: White Hull Farm, Marsden	SE 0261 1274 (point)	EWY3087	Low	Colum Giles visited White Hall Farm as part of the RCHME Rural Houses Survey.
12	Excavation in 1986 at Mesolithic settlement and lithic working sites, Dan Clough A	SE 0070 1270 (point)	EWY4926	Medium	Unclear if this is the same site as that recorded as excavated in 1981 EWY7732. Dr Preston (2011/12) records a site excavated in 1986 by Stephen Poole. Dr Preston recorded 719 lithics were discovered in the excavation, these included 14 micro scalene microliths, 1 graver, 4 blades/flakes and 700 pieces of debitage. Dr Preston (2011/12) records that a sealed hearth feature defined by burnt upright slabs, floored with stone and sealed by peat was discovered on this site. Dr Preston states the microliths at the site were dominated by scalene triangle forms. According to Dr Paul Preston in his 2011/12 PhD Thesis a radiocarbon date was produced for this site (Presumably from Poole's excavation, 1986) using conventional C14 dating of 5750 +/- 70 years BC with min. Cal BC of 4452 and max. Cal BC of 4777 (7770 BP - Min Cal BP 6402 to Max Cal BP 6727) (Lab Ref. Gronigen-12278) which places occupation at the site in the Late Mesolithic.
13	Excavation in 1960 at Dan Clough A	SE 0070 1270 (point)	EWY4927	Medium	L Turner's notebook 1 describes the site as "a ridge of pond between Lominot and March Hill. Microliths etc." and Turner then describes excavation on the site and he describes that a "small excavation done here produced lots of waste cores some tools". Location is general.
14	Photographic building survey in 2000 at Higher Green Owlers	SE 0279 1301 (point)	EWY5585	Low	Description from PRN 10998 In 2000 Adrian Siswick undertook a photographic building record of the site.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
15	Archaeological Survey in 2005, Colne Valley Iron Field Gates Project	SE 0680 1320 (point)	EWY7056	Low	Archaeological Services (WYAS) was commissioned by the Colne Project to carry out a synthesis and analysis of information gathered by local volunteers during a data collection exercise of surveying iron field gates in an area between Slaithwaite and Marsden in 2005. Iron field gates are a common feature of the Colne Valley but little is known about their date of manufacture, appearing probably during the 18th and 19th century. Although not unique, the presence of such a large number in a relatively small area, together with their survival and continued use, has meant that these objects have become an integral and recognisable part of the valley's farming heritage.
16	Excavation and flint collection, 1923, at Lominot J/Buckley's Lominot Site 4	SE 0070 1250 (point)	EWY7508	Medium	In total Buckley excavated 522 lithics from this site. In Buckley's drawing book 9 Buckley draws a stratigraphic sketch of Lominot site 4, which shows a layer of "8 inches peat", beneath which is a layer (unnamed) of presumably sand at the base of which is "sandstones" on top of which were "brown flakes" and a "small cluster of fire cracked fragments and 1 fire cracked triangle". Dr Paul Preston records that Buckley collected 192 Late Mesolithic lithics through excavation in 1920s. Dr Preston records that a radiocarbon date Q-1189 recovered from charcoal from this site provided a Late Mesolithic date of 3660 +/- 120 years BC (5610 +/- BP).
17	Excavation in 1981 at Dan Clough	SE 0069 1270 (point)	EWY7732	Medium	In 1981 Stephen Pole excavated an small Late Mesolithic site near the head of Dan Clough. A hearth constructed from sandstone slabs and covered with charcoal was surrounded by a mass of flint waste and a few tools. 3 cores, 13 small irregular blocks, 56 primary flakes, 6 core trimmings, 64 flakes, 6 blades, 6 micro blades, 236 chippings, 7 utilised pieces, a graver, microliths, mainly 22 scalene triangles, 28 burn pieces. A total number of 595 pieces flint were accessioned to the Tolson Museum.
18	Excavation c. 1939 at Buckley's Anvile site/March top site	SE 0080 1300 (point)	EWY8275	Medium	In total 121 lithics were excavated on the site by Francis Buckley. The stratigraphy of the site has peat up to 6ft deep beneath which is a peaty clay, and this layer is found to contain some Bronze Age lithics. A peaty clay layer beneath the peat (which contained Neolithic flints) measured 6 inches. Beneath this layer is a layer of grey sand, 6 inches in width. The upper part of this layer contains flint and chert and lithics including patinated forms (suggesting it was once exposed to the environment). In the lower part of this layer there were examples of good quality flint. Beneath this layer was a layer of reddish yellow sand, which measured 1 foot in depth and contained some flints. On this site the table stone was in the grey sand under 2 1/2 ft peat (Buckley's drawing book 9).

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
19	Excavation(s) 1923-1927 and 1930 at Buckley's March Hill Site 2	SE 0079 1290 (point)	EWY8276	Medium	On the 10th January 1923 that he discovered 63 pieces at March Hill and these "included 1 small knife and a double angle graver [dihedral burin] excavated with used fragments at 3 inch level". It only becomes clear in Buckley's drawing book no. 9, that this reference is to March Hill Site 2 when Buckley draws a representative section of the site and writes "a double angle graver found here 10/1/23". The section labelled "March Hill Site 2" shows an upper layer (although not named presumably peat) beneath which is a layer of grey sand. The first referenced excavation work at "March Hill Site 2" is on the 11th December 1925, when Buckley's notebook no. 2 records that through excavation Buckley found 20 pieces "including 1 triangle (small) [a Late Mesolithic microlith form]" and on the surface Buckley records the discovery of "54 pieces including endscraper from Xtd [excavated] sites". This may suggest at least in the early stages that excavation took the form of excavated find spots. On 20th January 1926, while again excavating at "Site 2" Buckley discovered "53 pieces including 1 Angle graver [?burin] 1 core scraper and 1 rough scraper". Again on the 26th January 1927 Buckley's notebook 2 records that during excavation he discovered "52 pieces including 1 triangle and 1 borer". Finally on 3rd July 1930 Buckley's notebook no. 2 records that while excavating at Site 2 he discovered "64 pieces including 1 double angle graver".
20	Trial trench excavation in 1975, Roman Road 712	SE 0258 1351 (point)	EWY8277	Medium	Description from PRN 3508 Fieldwork carried out by D. Haigh in 1975 found no trace of the road at SE 025135, but there was an indication that later activity, field drains and possible walling may have destroyed the road in this section.

21	Archaeological Survey in 2014 of Close Moss, Marsden	Centred SE 0207 1108 (4534m by 6120m)	EWY8441	Low	<p>In January 2014 Archaeological Research Services was commissioned by Moor for the Future Partnership to undertake an archaeological survey and assessment of the landscape palaeoenvironmental potential at Close Moss. The survey area covered a total area of 374 hectares, split into three areas; the Northern Survey Area measuring 143 hectares and Southern Survey Area 1 and Southern Survey Area 2 measuring 231 hectares combined. All three survey areas comprise open moorland and access land and are part of the South Pennine Moors designated SSSI. The work was undertaken prior to peat restoration works which was understood to include work to areas of both bare and hagged peat and the blocking of 20th century grips using machine cut peat plugs. The archaeological survey and assessment of landscape paleoenvironmental potential was designed to augment a pre-intervention record of archaeological remains in the area and to inform the moorland restoration process, highlighting where any necessary damage to archaeological features either through the cutting of peat plugs, re-profiling of bags, or through access with tracked excavators, could be avoided. A walkover survey identified a further 49 archaeological assets within the survey area, these included 9 flint scatters and post-medieval remains including boundary markers, small scale quarries and leats. In addition to identifying archaeological remains within the survey area, the condition of the peat was also assessed and samples taken. The Northern Survey Area was found to contain many gullies with eroded peat profiles, as well as numerous large areas of bare peat on the ground surface. In contrast, the two southern survey areas were in better condition, with fewer gullies and eroded peat profiles, and thicker vegetation. The results of the survey are considered in relation to proposed peat restoration works involving the spreading of heather brash over areas of bare peat, and the cutting back of drip hags and blocking of gullies with plastic barriers. The heather brash works are low-impact and are not considered to have an impact on any of the archaeological remains identified in the survey area. Those areas where the restoration works require cutting into the peat may benefit from further archaeological works, once it is agreed which areas will be targeted and the exact nature of the works. The work comprised a controlled walk over GPS survey in order to define and record the extent, size, and location of features across the survey area. Controlled paleoenvironmental samples were taken from targeted areas of the peat for potential species identification and C14 dating. West Yorkshire HER records were consulted via Heritage Gateway, and National Trust records which resulted in 36 known archaeological remains within the survey areas, comprising mostly Mesolithic find spots. Several new lithic scatters were recorded along with some post-medieval structures and these have been all added to the HER. Several quarries and boundary markers were also noted but individual HER records for these have not been created.</p>
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*Listed Buildings*

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	List Entry Details
1	Whitelea Farmhouse	SE 03275 11935	1275474	II	Medium	1769 (datestone) with later alterations. Farmhouse. Coursed narrow, hammer dressed stone with large quoins in millstone grit. Pitched blue slate roof, with tiled ridge. Rendered brick chimney. 2 storeys. East elevation has: Ground floor; Door has deep millstone grit lintel with inscription IB 1769, stone jambs with large tie-stones. One 2-light double chamfered stone mullioned window (mullion removed). First floor; Later windows with stone surrounds and modern casements. North gable: Lower ground level; One 3-light recessed chamfered stone mullioned window (2 lights blocked). Stone carved face over doorway. West elevation has: Ground floor; One 4-light double chamfered stone mullioned window (2 mullions removed); one 5-light double chamfered stone mullioned window (2 mullions removed). First floor; Two 4-light chamfered stone mullioned windows (2 mullions removed from each).
2	Near Troughs, Waters Road	SE 03484 12359	1224825	II	Medium	- II 1746 (datestone) with modern alterations. Former farmhouse. Hammer dressed stone. Quoins. Pitched stone slate roof (grey slate to north pitch). Coped gables on moulded footstones. 2 storeys. South elevation has: Ground floor; Entrance with deep millstone grit lintel and quoins with chamfered reveals. Lintel has carved inscription: AS MS 17 46 Later entrance with stone surround. One large modern bow window. One 3-light stone mullioned window (double chamfered) (mullions removed). First floor; One 6-light stone mullioned window (chamfered and recessed) with king mullion. One 4-light stone mullioned window (chamfered and recessed). One 3-light stone mullioned window (chamfered and recessed). Eastern part of building (possibly former barn): Ground floor; Former large doorway with lintel and quoins, now blocked with modern 3-light window. Small doorway with deep lintel and quoins. Later single light. First floor; One 3-light stone mullioned window (chamfered and recessed). One modern 3-light window. West gable has: One 2-light stone mullioned window (1 light blocked). East gable has: Entrance with deep lintel and quoins (millstones grit). North elevation has: Extension to ground floor and modern windows.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	List Entry Details
3	Fair Hill Farmhouse And Adjoining Barn	SE 03411 12389	1224824	II	Medium	Late C18. Barn later. Farmhouse and barn in one range. Hammer dressed stone. Quoins. Pitched stone slate roof. Coped gables. Moulded footstones. 2 stacks with water tabling. 3 storeys. South elevation has: Ground floor; One 4-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (only central mullion remaining). One 2-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (with mullion removed). First floor; One 4-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (only central mullion remaining). One 2-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (mullion removed). Second floor; One 5-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (one mullion removed). One 2-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (one mullion removed). Barn: Large doorway with semi-circular arched head and quoins. A smaller doorway to left has large quoins. East gable to the house has a lean-to extension in keeping. North elevation has more recent out buildings.
4	Bridge And Weir At Hey Green	SE 03114 12210	1224822	II	Medium	Bridge built in 1839 by John Dowse. Bridge: Single span arched bridge of rock faced stone with vermiculated dressings. Bridge parapet of large, vermiculated stone blocks, continue to large vermiculated stone gate posts forming entrance to Hey Green Estate. Set into parapet is iron plaque with words "PRIVATE ROAD" in good Roman capitals. Parapet is surmounted by iron railings. Weir: Curved weir of rubble with large course of headers. Drop approximately 10 feet. Culvert to north side is controlled by hand operated paddle.
5	Close Gate Bridge	SE 02874 12100	1276561	II*	High	C17 or C18. Single span stone arched packhorse bridge over Haigh Clough. Slightly projecting string course forms base to parapet of coursed rubble. Semi-circular copings. Internal width of bridge approximately 4'6". The walking surface of the bridge is of rough stone setts. The bridge is on the main pack-horse route from the Colne Valley over Close Moss towards Rochdale. Similar to Mellor Bridge in Marsden. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	List Entry Details
6	Bank Top	SE 02844 12413	1278225	II	Medium	Mid C19. Farmhouse and outbuildings. Hammer dressed stone with some rock-faced dressings. Pitched stone slate roof to barn. Pitched slate roof to rest. Coped gables on moulded footstones. Two and one-storey. Buildings from courtyard with opening at east side and barn forming west side. Two storey house is at south east corner. House: North gable: Ground floor: doorway with fanlight. Two single lights with semi-circular arched head, pronounced voussoirs and sill supported on small brackets. First floor: three single lights as above. Attic: small Venetian style window. East elevation: each floor has two pairs of single lights as above. South elevation is similar to north. Barn: East elevation: symmetrical facade. Large central doorway with quoins and semi-circular arched head (rock-faced). Two small doors with similar detailing. Two single lights with semi-circular arched head (rock-faced). At high level are two single lights (as ground floor) and central semi-circular light with similar detailing. West elevation: similar to east (most openings blocked or part blocked). South elevation: one single light with rock-faced semi-circular head. Four ventilation slits above and three slits in gable apex. North, south and east wings. North-east corner two-storey. Various openings with semi-circular rock-faced heads. Several larger window and door openings with elliptical heads, mainly supported by cast iron lintels. Several openings blocked.
7	White Hull	SE 02617 12740	1231226	II	Medium	1761 (datestone). Farmhouse. Coursed rubble (painted). Quoins. Plinth. Pitched stone slate roof. Two gable stacks (ashlar) with plinth and strings. Moulded footstones. Two storeys. South East elevation: Ground floor: entrance in modern porch with stone surround and deep lintel with chamfered reveals. I M D M Lintel has inscription: 1 7 6 1 Initials refer to Whitehead and Midwood families. Two 4-light stone mullioned windows (chamfered and recessed). First floor: two 3-light stone mullioned windows as above; one 2-light stone mullioned windows as above. North West elevation: two-storey lean-to extension with catslide roof; one 2-light stone mullioned window. North East gable: Ground floor: small lean-to extension. First floor: one 2-light stone mullioned window.
8	Barn To North White Hull	SE 02601 12773	1231227	II	Medium	Mid C18 with later (1855) addition. Earlier part of coursed rubble with quoins and rough millstone grit footstone. Hammer dressed stone to later part. Pitched stone slate roof (old part lower). South East elevation, later part: large central doorway with lintel with inscription: Rebuilt 1855. To south is small doorway with large stone surrounds and tie-stones with carved lintel (reset) with inscription: 1670 IWITRWISSW 5674 Date refers to Julian calendar. Early building has doorway with shaped lintel.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref.	List Entry No.	Grade	Significance	List Entry Details
9	Higher Green Owlery, Blake Lee Lane	SE 02791 13014	1278235	II	Medium	C17 origin. Late C18 to early C19 rebuild. Farmhouse and barn. Hammer dressed stone. Quoins. Pitched stone slate roof. Moulded footstones to barn. Three ashlar stacks. Two storeys. South elevation: Ground floor: later lean-to stone porch; two 3-light stone mullioned windows; one 4-light stone mullioned window. First floor: one 6-light stone mullioned window; one 5-light stone mullioned window; one 3-light stone mullioned window. East elevation: Ground floor: later lean-to extension. Within extension is original doorway (possibly re-set) with quoins and Tudor arched lintel (chamfered reveals). On lintel is inscription: IAS 1670. Later single light window. First floor: one 2-light stone mullioned window and one later window. North elevation: First floor: one 6-light stone mullioned window; one 3-light stone mullioned window. To north east are four stone brewery vats. Barn: South elevation: modern garage door, lintel above from former small door has inscription: I M Q M 17 7 6 North elevation: doorway above with quoins and deep lintel and later light. Large doorway with stone surround and tie-stones with deep lintel on rounded corbels. Later single light. East gable: small vent - gable apex with semi- circular false arch. West gable: single opening - gable apex (blocked). The remains of buildings to the east are from C19 brewery. Four stone cisterns remain and large cellars extend under north part of house. The house was situated on the former packhorse road from Scammonden to the Colne Valley.
10	Wards End, Blake Lee Lane	SE 02680 13043	1231019	II	Medium	Early to mid C18. Farmhouse. Coursed millstone grit stone with quoins. Stone slate roof with moulded footstones. Modern brick chimney to east elevation. Two storeys. South elevation: Ground floor: concrete faced plinth. One 5-light stone mullioned window (double chamfered) (all mullions removed); one 4-light stone mullioned window (double chamfered) (2 mullions removed). First floor: two 4-light stone mullioned windows (double chamfered) (2 mullions removed from each). East elevation: one doorway (blocked); one 2-light stone mullioned window (chamfered) (blocked). External modern brick chimney. North elevation: outshut extension at eastern end back to earth with catslide roof. One 2-light stone mullioned window (double chamfered) (mullion removed). West elevation: First floor: one 2-light stone mullioned window (recessed) (mullion removed).

*Historic Landscape Characterisation*

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	March Haigh Reservoir	March Haigh Reservoir	HWY3537	Reservoir built between 1794 and 1811 to serve the Huddersfield Narrow Canal, built on an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with a very open character, punctuated by narrow cloughs. The reservoir retains the open character of the moorland. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area). Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The land is not depicted on the 1849 Township plan, which suggests that it was not part of any enclosure award and was open moorland for some time prior to the construction for the reservoir.
2	Close Moss and March Haigh	Centred SE 0262 1185 (4815m by 4486m)	HWY3538	This is an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with a very open character. It is punctuated by narrow cloughs. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area). Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The land is not depicted on the 1849 Township plan, which suggests that it was not part of any enclosure award and has been open moorland for some time.
3	Buckstones Moss	Centred SE 0075 1321 (2580m by 1895m)	HWY3566	This is an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with a very open character. It is punctuated by narrow cloughs. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area). Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The land is not depicted on the 1849 Township plan, which suggests that it was not part of any enclosure award and has been open moorland for some time.
4	Pule Hill	Centred SE 0355 1093 (1447m by 1711m)	HWY3570	This is an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with a very open character. It is punctuated by narrow cloughs. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area). Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The 1st epoch OS mapping shows small sandstone quarries throughout the area. The land is depicted on the 1849 Township plan as being unenclosed, which suggests that it was not part of any enclosure award and has been open moorland for some time.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Description
5	Firth Pule	Centred SE 0347 1158 (931m by 704m)	HWY3571	This is an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with an open character, which is enclosed by fragments of a dry-stone wall, forming its eastern, western and southern boundaries. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area. Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The 1st epoch OS mapping shows small sandstone quarries throughout the area. The land is depicted on the 1849 Township plan as being enclosed, most probably as upland grazing for animals.
6	Tunnel End Reservoir	Centred SE 0371 1207 (651m by 251m)	HWY3575	Reservoir built around 1798 to provide water to the Huddersfield Narrow Canal. Built on an area that is possibly an area of medieval vaccaries. Here the term vaccary as been assumed as being that as defined by Muir (2004, 265), with the term referring to the farm and its surrounding landscape of fields. There is no evidence on early mapping of the vaccary taking over an earlier deer park. The reservoir is now heavily silted, but retains its dam wall and is still clearly a reservoir.
7	Garside Hey	Centred SE 0281 1313 (805m by 859m)	HWY3578	Area of enclosed moorland, depicted on the township plan of 1849 as being enclosed, most probably for the grazing of sheep. The field pattern suggests piecemeal enclosure of the land, possibly in the medieval period or early post-medieval period. Although the field boundaries do not seem to be well maintained, there is still an enclosed character to the area. However, the earlier, pre-enclosed character is still very apparent, in part due to the apparent lack of maintenance of the field boundaries. The 1st epoch OS mapping shows small sandstone quarries throughout the area.
8	Garside Hey	Centred SE 0298 1327 (749m by 873m)	HWY3579	Area of late 19th century planned enclosure of moorland. Although the field boundaries do not seem to be well maintained, there is still an enclosed character to the area. However, the earlier, pre-enclosed character is still very apparent, in part due to the apparent lack of maintenance of the field boundaries. The 1st epoch OS mapping shows small sandstone quarries throughout the area.
9	Netherwood Enclosures	Centred SE 0419 1270 (2222m by 1098m)	HWY3582	Area of late 18th/early 19th century planned enclosure of moorland, indicated by the depiction of the area as being rough grazing on the 1st epoch OS. Isolated farmsteads, which are most probably contemporary with the enclosure, are scattered evenly throughout the area.
10	North Marsden fields	Centred SE 0395 1218 (3174m by 2111m)	HWY3585	Area of probably medieval piecemeal enclosure, possibly associated with the medieval vaccaries that the HER records as being located within the Marsden area. Here the term vaccary as been assumed as being that as defined by Muir, with the term referring to the farm and its surrounding landscape of fields. There is no evidence on early mapping of the vaccary taking over an earlier deer park. The field boundaries are mainly walls, but there are occasional hedgerows.

ID No.	Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Description
11	Nab End feilds	Centred SE 0299 1152 (190m by 784m)	HWY3689	Area of probably medieval piecemeal enclosure, possibly associated with the medieval vaccaries that the HER records as being located within the Marsden area. Here the term vaccary as been assumed as being that as defined by Muir, with the tern referring to the farm and its surrounding landscape of fields. There is no evidence on early mapping of the vaccary taking over an earlier deer park. The field boundaries are mainly walls, but there are occasional hedgerows.
12	Doe Holes	Centred SE 0237 1474 (1855m by 1451m)	HWY3716	This is an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with a very open character. It is punctuated by narrow cloughs. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area. Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The land is not depicted on the 1849 Township plan, which suggests that it was not part of any enclosure award and has been open moorland for some time.
13	Deanhead Moss	Centred SE 0251 1449 (1667m by 1731m)	HWY3718	This is an area of peat moorland and blanket bog with a very open character. It is punctuated by narrow cloughs. The origins of the open character are uncertain, but it is believed that tree clearance carried out by Mesolithic and Neolithic people aided the establishment of peat (a number of Mesolithic stone tools have been recorded in this area). Human activity and climatic deterioration in the Late Bronze Age then made it difficult for trees to re-establish themselves. Grazing and deliberate clearance through burning maintains this landscape. The land is not depicted on the 1849 Township plan, which suggests that it was not part of any enclosure award, and has been open moorland for some time.
14	Buckstones Lodge, Marsden	Centred SE 0107 1371 (99m by 103m)	HWY46386	Buckstones house was depicted and named on current mapping. Cottage or detached houses. Appears partially extant though heavily modernised. Built onto moorland. No associated enclosure obvious.
15	Wards End and High Green Owers, Marsden	Centred SE 0270 1304 (222m by 90m)	HWY46387	Small group of houses/farms. Two area grade II listed: 'C17 origin. Late C18 to early C19 rebuild. Farmhouse and barn'; 'Early to mid C18. Farmhouse'. The remaining is the subject of a WYAAS record: 'Two-storey stone house of the mid-late 18th-century, with linear plan of three cells. The house is built of watershot masonry, with no quoins. The windows have recessed splayed mullions. The house is now roofless and derelict'. Piecemeal moorland intake farms.
16	White Hall, Marsden	Centred SE 0258 1276 (111m by 144m)	HWY46388	White Hull was depicted and named in c. 1854. Farm complex. House and barn are grade II listed: ' White Hull, 1761 (date stone). Farmhouse. Coursed rubble (painted). Quoins. Plinth'; 'Mid C18 with later (1855) addition'. Farmhouse demonstrates plinth and chamfered mullions, features which may relate to an earlier building or phase (17th century?).

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>
17	Lower Owers Green, Marsden	Centred SE 0287 1264 (54m by 92m)	HWY46389	Lower Owers Green was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Laithe house farm or similar. Area extended to include the site of a pre <i>c.</i> 1854 cottage named Park. 19th century building footprints appear extant on current mapping.
18	Piper Holes (site of), Marsden	Centred SE 0300 1260 (49m by 60m)	HWY46390	Piper Holes was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Laithe house farm or similar. Lost after 1948.
19	Laverlock Hall (site of), Marsden	Centred SE 0332 1265 (31m by 28m)	HWY46391	Laverlock Hall was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Rectangular range with extensions/outshuts. Probably a farm. Date unclear situated at the outside edge of piecemeal intakes. Demolished after 1908.
20	Bank Top, Marsden	Centred SE 0283 1242 (80m by 98m)	HWY46392	Bank Top grade II listed farm: 'Mid C19. Farmhouse and outbuildings. Hammer dressed stone with some rock-faced dressings. Pitched stone slate roof to barn'.
21	Blake Lea House and Blake Lea Cottage,	Centred SE 0297 1228 (76m by 141m)	HWY46393	Blake Lea was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Laithe house farm or similar with detached cottage? 19th century building footprints appear extant on current mapping.
22	Hey Green Hotel, Marsden	Centred SE 0311 1231 (308m by 292m)	HWY46394	Hey Green was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Large villa house set in private parkland. Bridge and formal entrance to the estate is grade II listed to 1839 which may provide a date to the estate. Also of interest is the Hey Green Generator, a small private hydro-electric plant and reservoir built <i>c.</i> 1910. House now reused as a hotel. Previously fields.
23	Hey Green, Marsden	Centred SE 0332 1218 (144m by 89m)	HWY46398	Hey Green Corn Mills was depicted here in <i>c.</i> 1854. Later 19th century mapping names Hey Green House and Hey Green Brewery. 19th century building footprints appear extant, though converted to cottages. Linear range with what appears to be four two storey wagon arches in a row with inset walls, doors and windows. Cottages to either end have vernacular features. Later 19th century mapping names Hey Green House and Hey Green Brewery.
24	Fair Hill Farm and Toraves Farm, Marsden	Centred SE 0345 1235 (109m by 100m)	HWY46402	Two farms, both grade II listed: '1746 (date stone) with modern alterations. Former farmhouse'; 'Late C18. Barn later. Farmhouse and barn in one range'. Area extended to cover the site of Far Troughs a third farm, depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854.

<b>ID No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grid Ref</b>	<b>HER Ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>
25	Purril Clough, Marsden	Centred SE 0358 1226 (36m by 36m)	HWY46403	Purl was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Small farm of pair of cottages? 19th century building footprints appear extant on current mapping.
26	Owlers Farm and Moorlands Farm, Marsden	Centred SE 0296 1163 (58m by 179m)	HWY46445	Pair of farms, both formerly named Owlers and both present in <i>c.</i> 1854. Probably laithe house farms or similar.
27	Little Nab End Quarry, Marsden	Centred SE 0307 1175 (191m by 242m)	HWY46446	Little Nab End Quarry, pre <i>c.</i> 1854. Enlarged during the 19th century. Extant but inactive. Previously moorland.
28	Shepherd's Boy (former Inn), Marsden	Centred SE 0293 1186 (65m by 63m)	HWY46447	The Shepherd's Boy Inn was depicted and named in <i>c.</i> 1854. Range with irregular linear plan, now reduced. Now a dwelling. Conversion date unclear (postwar?)
29	Farms and cottages on Manchester Road, Marsden	Centred SE 0335 1191 (194m by 81m)	HWY46448	Area developed in <i>c.</i> 1854 with three distinct building ranges which includes two or more farms. 19th century building footprints appear extant on current mapping. One house in group is grade II listed: 'Whitelea Farmhouse. 1769 (date stone) with later alterations.

## 7 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Recorded heritage assets

#### *Direct impacts*

The proposed access track is located along the route of the previously constructed temporary access track. Much of the ground here therefore has already been disturbed although the new track is planned to be wider than the temporary track. Excavation of undisturbed ground would be required, albeit to a limited extent.

The area around March Hill, to the west of the study area, contains some of the most important evidence of Mesolithic settlement in the country, producing evidence of flint working and evidence of settlement such as hearths. Though not as intensely investigated, there is evidence that Mesolithic activity extends eastwards throughout the study area, albeit in much lower concentrations. One recorded lithic working area overlaps slightly with the PDA but it is unclear if flints were found within the PDA itself.

Peat depths along the proposed access track route have been modelled (Canal & River Trust 2022b). They generally measure less than 0.25m but increase to 1.02m in depth at the centre of the PDA. *In-situ* prehistoric material is likely to lie close to the base of the peat. As such, the likelihood of disturbing these remains is dictated by the depth of peat deposits and both the depth and area of excavations. It is possible that prehistoric material was disturbed during the construction of the temporary track and may still lie within the PDA in backfilled material. Disturbed and redeposited lithics, for example, may be found in material disturbed by the temporary access track. The PDA lies in an area of **High** potential for prehistoric archaeological remains. These remains are most likely to be in the form of lithic finds of Mesolithic date, either in scatters or individual finds. Finds of this period are of high significance in adding to our understanding of activity of this period in the region.

A Roman road is projected to cross the western end of the PDA, though there is no clear evidence of its route here and no trace of its construction was found in a nearby excavation. There is still, however, potential that the route of the road will cross the PDA or that scatters of Roman material will be deposited nearby from road traffic. On this basis, the presence of previously unknown archaeological deposits of Roman date within the PDA is **Moderate**.

Finds of post-medieval date are possible, particularly to the east of the PDA, around post-medieval farm buildings and associated small enclosures. The PDA partially overlaps with a recorded monument (part of an enclosed field associated with Hopwood Farmhouse). The proposed track may impact drystone walls associated with nearby enclosures. There is also the possibility of finding material associated with construction of the reservoir. Workers may have been housed in temporary accommodation nearby and works may disturb areas of the reservoir construction itself. The presence of previously unknown archaeological deposits of medieval date and post-medieval within the PDA is **High**.

The potential for finds of all other periods can be considered **Low**.

### *Impact on setting*

The PDA lies in a rural moorland setting characterised by dispersed upland farms, post-medieval enclosures and trans-Pennine roads. Reservoirs also form a large part of the character of the uplands along with their associated infrastructure, including access tracks.

The proposed permanent access track involves some impact on the setting of two listed buildings at White Hull, from which the access track will be visible (Plate 9). Lesser impacts are noted at Higher Green Owers and Wards End due to their distance from the proposed development. The impacts are considered low in the longer term. Access tracks are almost always required and associated with reservoirs and they fit with the character of the surrounding landscape. Any slight impact is vastly outweighed by the public benefits in allowing reliable inspection and maintenance of the dam and safety of downstream settlements.

### **Impact on Historic Landscape**

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is an interpretation of landscape change, showing how it has been influenced by both natural and human activities. The PDA lies in an area largely undesignated in the HLC data, with just one area around White Hull farm and the reservoir found within the PDA. The construction of the access track will not impact on the reservoir, and the character of the area around White Hull would be altered minimally.

### **Potential sub-surface remains**

There have been a large number of archaeological investigations in the study area, concentrated around the top of March Hill to the west. They demonstrate the significance of Mesolithic settlement in the area. It is thought that Mesolithic settlement was concentrated on the uplands and is much less likely to be found within the PDA, though stray lithic finds of the period are possible. Excavation failed to locate the Roman road which is thought to cross the study area and its location remains unknown in the vicinity of the PDA. Post-medieval material is likely to be disturbed by the proposed works, either related to nearby agriculture or structures or features associated with the reservoir itself.

### **Recommendations for further mitigation**

There is a potential for significant evidence of earlier prehistoric and Roman periods, based on the distance to known assets. The WYAAS (West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service) was contacted to agree an outline proposal for mitigation. A watching brief is recommended to mitigate damage to archaeological remains by groundworks associated with the construction of the access track.

In some areas of the PDA the peat is shallower (Canal & River Trust, 2022b) and may be exposed by groundworks. In such areas the peat and any underlying mineral soil, if exposed, should be stripped separately. During the watching brief, the base of the peat and surface of any minerals should be thoroughly inspected as this is the most likely location earlier prehistoric materials to be preserved. The recommendation for initial evaluation by auguring

in the research agenda (Spikins 2010) is not suitable here. This is due to previous disturbance along the route of the track and, also, unless there is a very high concentration of flints, the proposed scheme is unlikely to be modified. The proposed route is on a line of previous disturbance whilst alternative routes for the track would cross entirely undisturbed ground.

The Roman road is presumed to run on the line of the dam, based on the WYHER data, as such it will probably have been removed by the construction of the dam. The watching brief should monitor any stripping of the base of the dam but if it can be confirmed that this area has been disturbed by the dam's construction, further monitoring can be terminated following consultation with WYAAS.

It is also recommended that any drystone walls that are to be disturbed by development within the PDA are photographed and recorded though this should be avoided where possible.

## **8 Conclusion**

Evidence of activity from the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods are recorded in the study area in an area dominated by open moorland. The study area incorporates a well-studied area of Mesolithic activity around March Hill, representing one of the most important Mesolithic sites in the country. One recorded lithic working area overlaps with the western end of the PDA. It is possible the PDA contains further evidence of prehistoric activity, most likely in the form of lithic scatters or individual finds.

A Roman road crosses the study area, possibly crossing the western end of the PDA, though its precise course here is unknown. It is possible that the road itself and associated Roman material from road traffic may be present.

Post-medieval remains, in particular drystone walls, are likely to be impacted by the proposed access track.

The lack of development and intensive agriculture may facilitate the survival of earlier archaeological material, particularly of prehistoric and Roman periods. This archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is a high potential for archaeological remains within the PDA based on the known heritage assets in the study area.

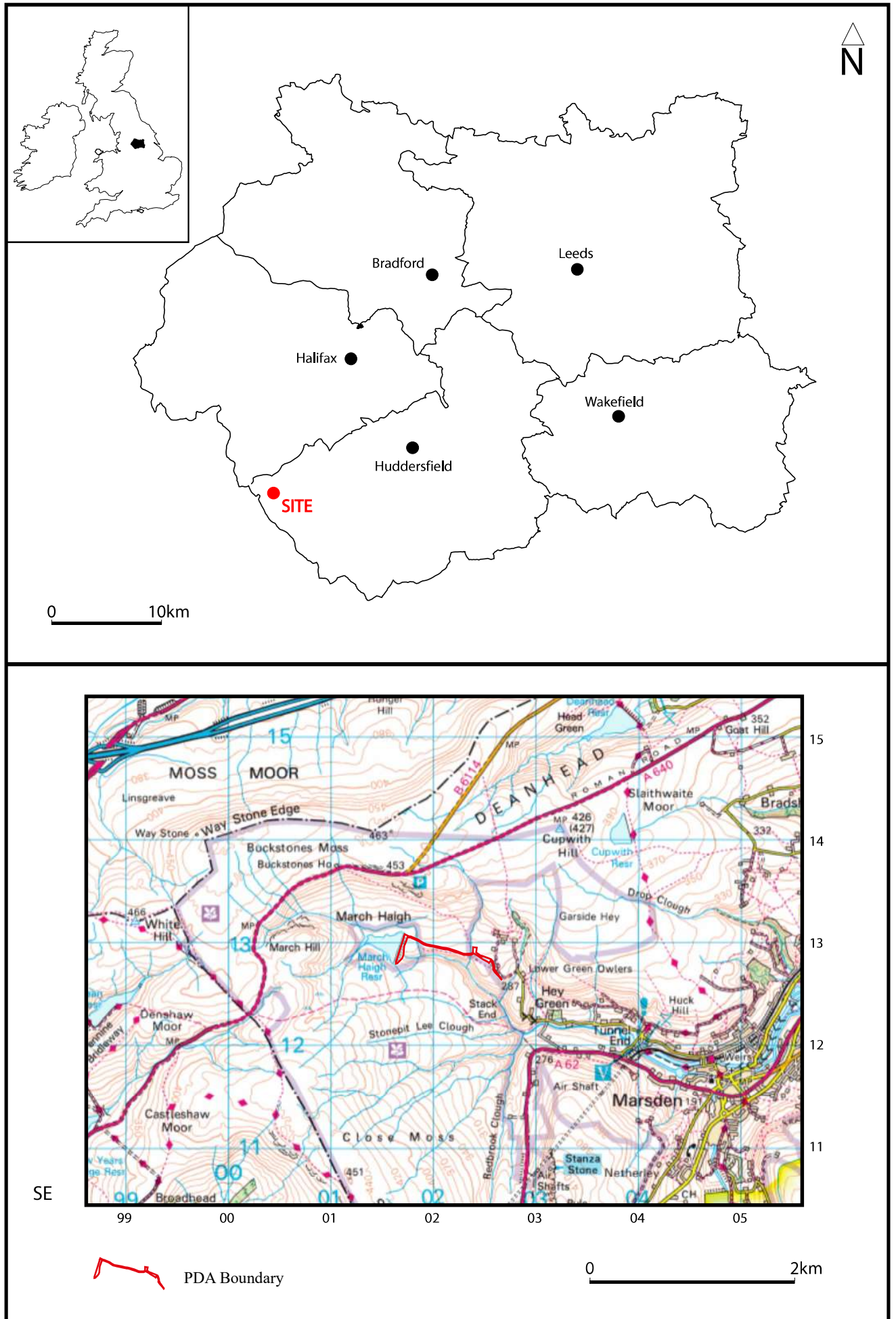
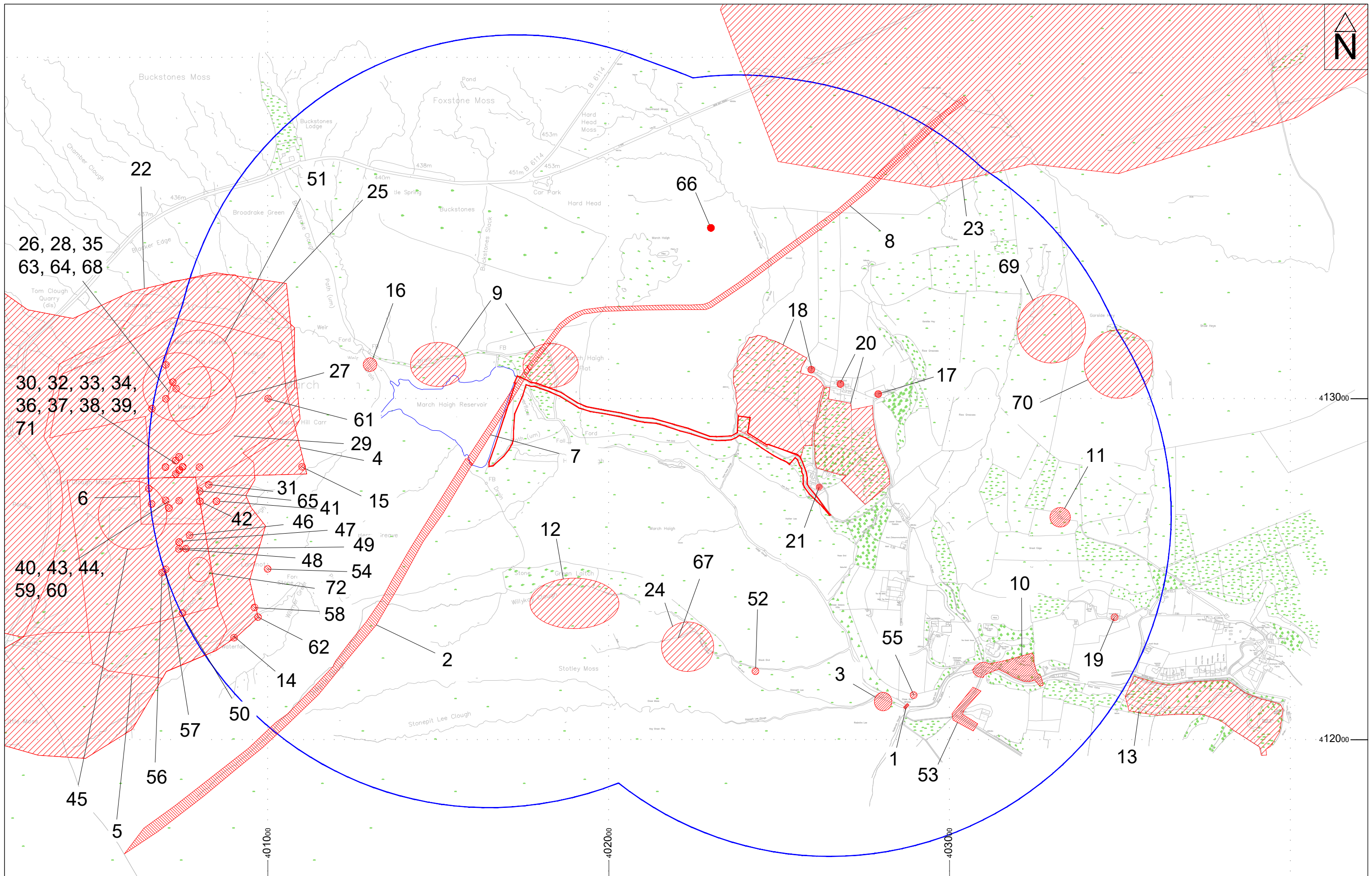


Fig. 1. Site location

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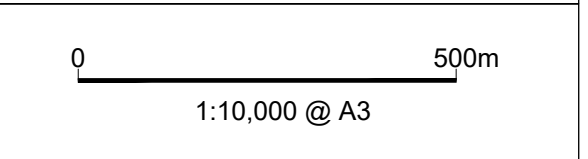
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Project No. XI64  
 Fig. 2.  
 Site plan showing the PDA, the study area boundary and monuments

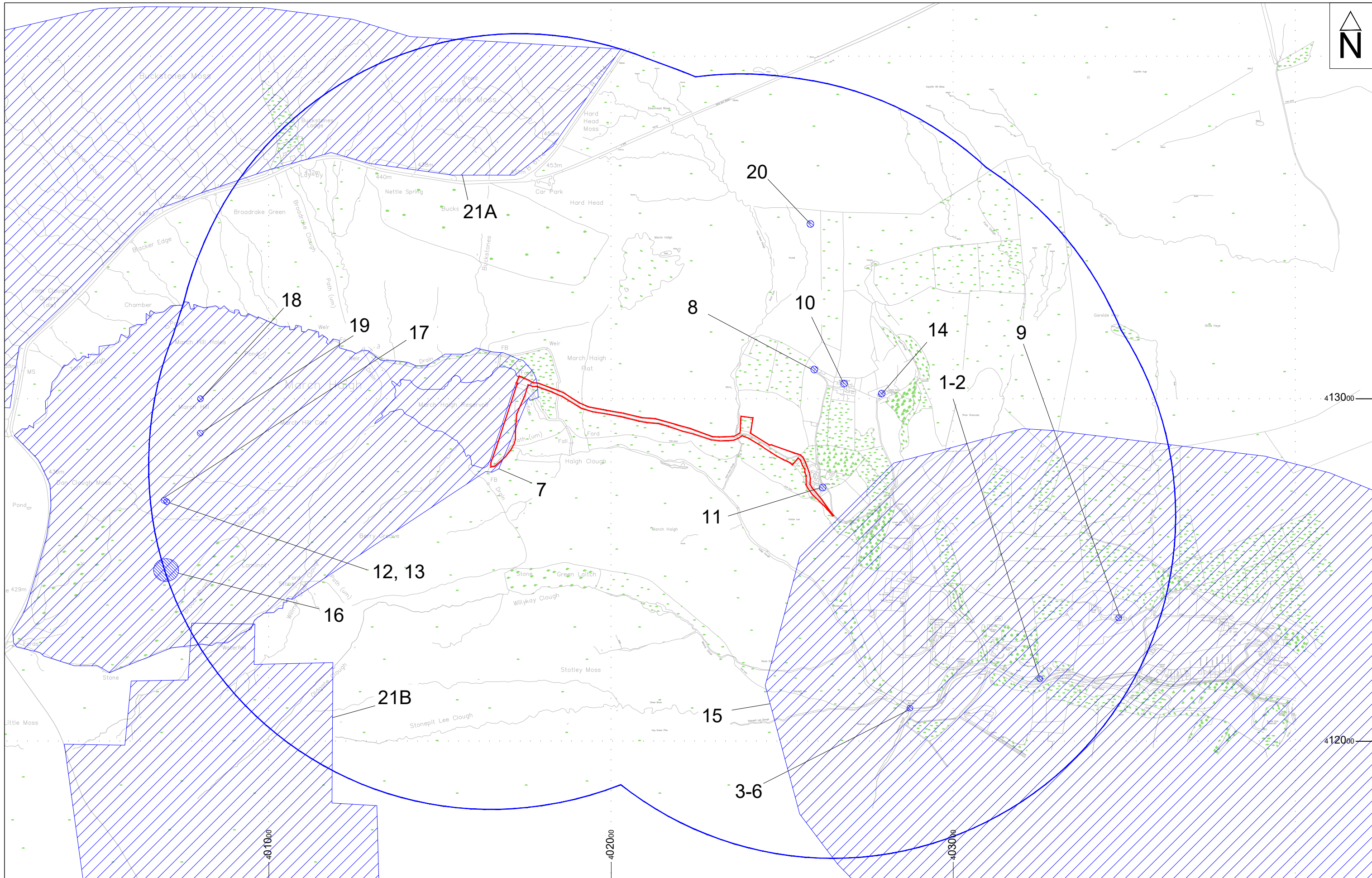
	PDA BOUNDARY
	STUDY AREA
	MONUMENT (POLYGON)

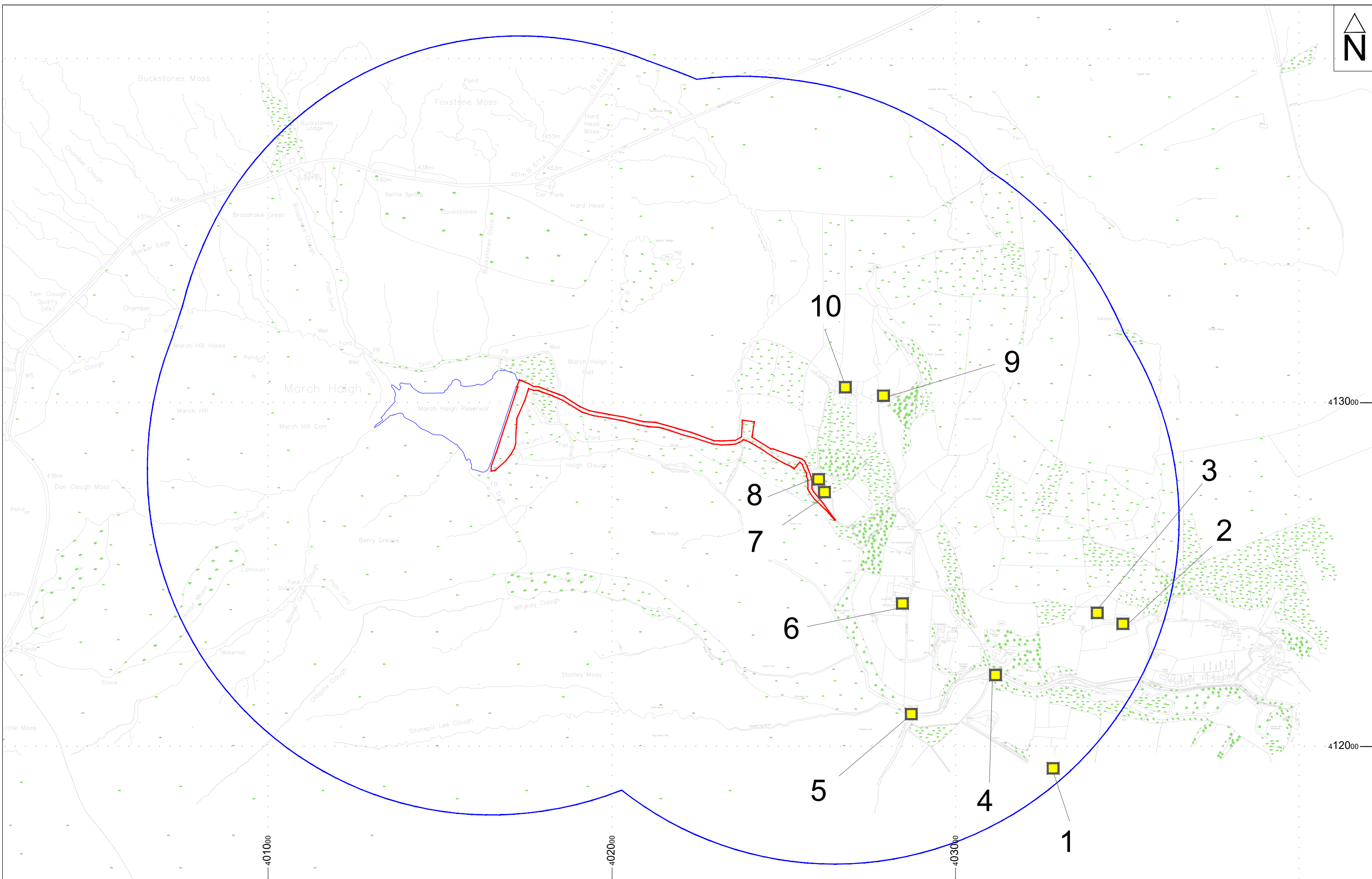
	MONUMENT (POINT)
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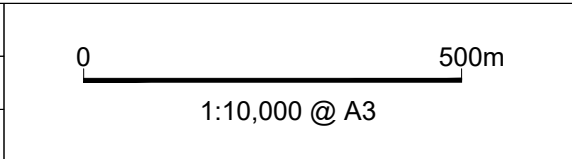


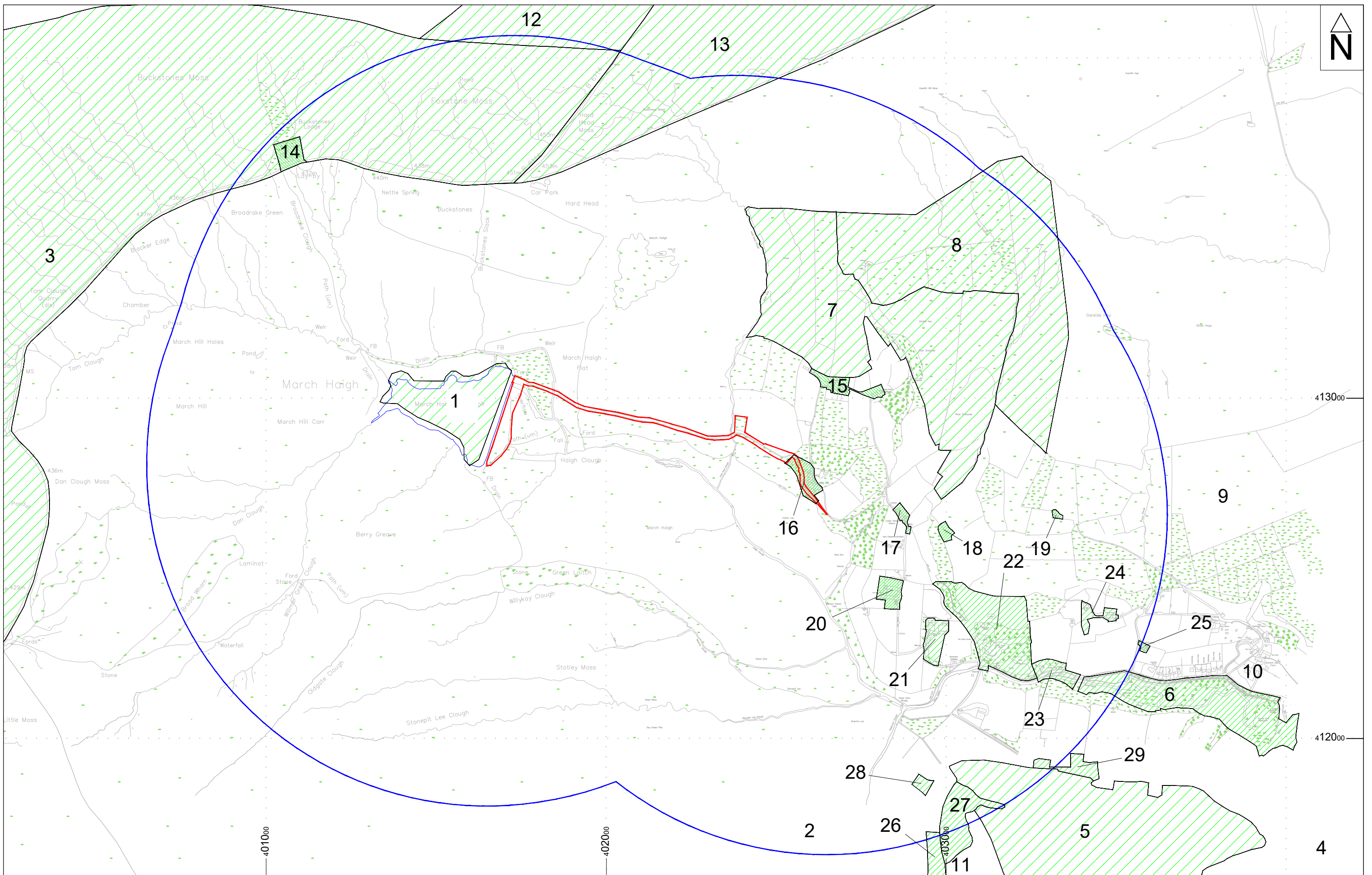


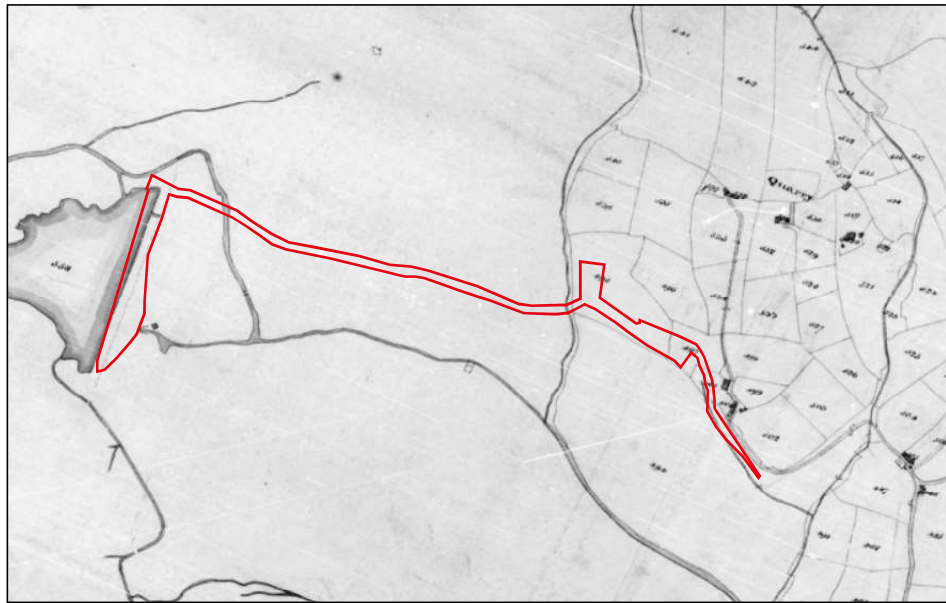

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Project No. XI64  
 Fig. 4.  
 Site plan showing the PDA, the study area boundary and listed buildings

	PDA BOUNDARY
	STUDY AREA
	LISTED BUILDING







*Fig. 6. An extract from the 1849 tithe map of Marsden showing the approximate location of the PDA (not to scale)*



*Fig. 7. An extract from the 1854 6-inch OS map showing the approximate location of the PDA (not to scale)*

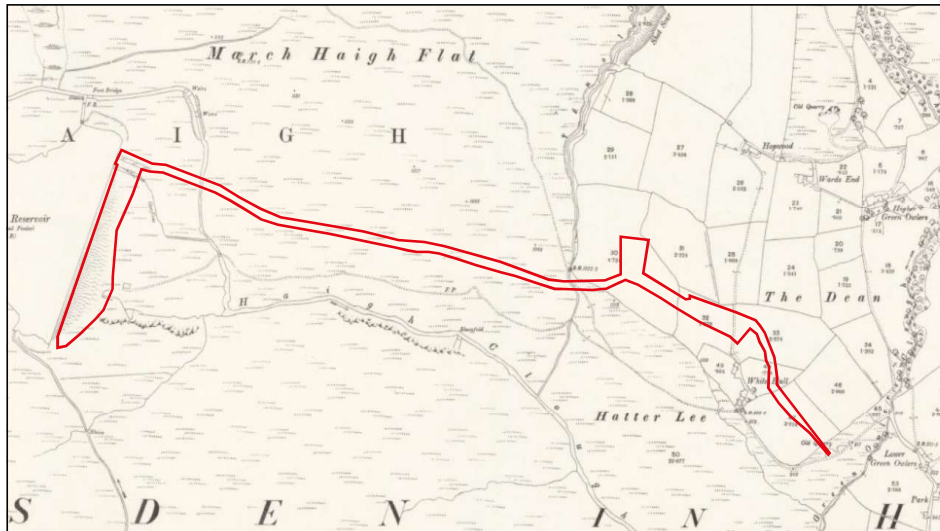


Fig. 8. An extract from the 1892 25-inch OS map showing the approximate location of the PDA (not to scale)

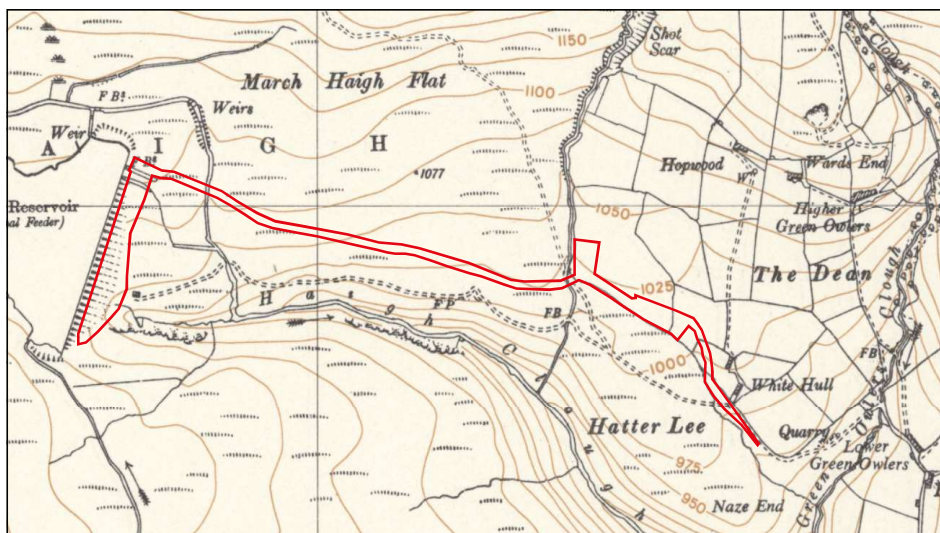


Fig. 9. An extract from the 1956 6-inch OS map showing the approximate location of the PDA (not to scale)



*Plate 1. The Draw-off Culvert/Valve Tunnel at the base of the dam, looking south-west*



*Plate 2. March Haigh Reservoir dam, looking north*



*Plate 3. The auxiliary spillway, looking west towards March Hill*



*Plate 4. The remains of the 'toolshed' at the base of the dam, looking south-east*



*Plate 5. The 19th-century bridge close to the reservoir dam, looking east*



*Plate 6. View over Haigh Clough and a weir of unknown date, looking south-east towards Pule Hill*



*Plate 7. View from the reservoir dam, looking east along the proposed route of the access track*



*Plate 8. Temporary access track bridge built in the 1990s, looking north-west*



*Plate 9. View looking east along the proposed route of the access track, towards White Hull farmhouse and barn*

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