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Rooley Moor Road, Rochdale, Greater Manchester

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Line of the Road

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THE UNIVERSITY of MANCHESTER

Contents

Summary

The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Aaron & Partners Solicitors on behalf of clients to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the line of Rooley Moor Road in Rochdale, Greater Manchester, which runs from SD 8705 1596 to SD 8516 1878. The report examines the archaeological and historic evidence for the development of the road, identifies areas of archaeological potential, and assesses the significance of the remains. It concludes that the road existed as a highway before 1835, since the first direct reference to it was made in 1729 and that it can be regarded an ancient highway.

1. Introduction

1.1 The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Aaron & Partners Solicitors on behalf of clients to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the line of Rooley Moor Road in Rochdale, Greater Manchester, which runs from SD 8705 1596 to SD 8516 1878 (Fig 1; GMSMR 2305). The aim was to identify as far as possible the nature of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any remains.[1]

1.2 ***Archaeological Overview***

The study site lies within the ancient township of Spotland in the parish of Rochdale, a large upland landscape unit roughly 10kms north to south and 5kms east to west which rises to 474m AOD on Rooley Moor. It encompasses several valleys including the upper reaches of the Cheesden Valley, the Naden Valley, Prickshaw Brook Valley, Spodden Valley to the east and part of the southern side of the Irwell Valley around Bacup. This largely upland area is dominated by the blanket peats of the moorlands, by the industrial communities based upon coal mining and quarrying of Facit and Whitworth and by the textile mills of the Cheesden and Naden valleys.

1.3 ***Designated Sites***

1.4.1 No sites within the study area have statutory protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

1.4.2 There are no listed buildings within the study area and no part of the study area lies within a Conservation Area.

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1) The assessment was carried out by Dr Michael Nevell. Thanks to Dr Peter Arrowsmith of UMAU and Norman Redhead, Assistant County Archaeologist of GMAU for their assistance

2. Methodology Statement

2.1 The assessment consisted of a desk-top study and a site inspection of the road itself and sites with a 500m radius of the road alignment. The desk-based study consulted the following sources:

- Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit at the University of Manchester
- Printed and manuscript maps and plans
- Published and unpublished documentary sources
- Published and unpublished photographic sources
- Results of previous archaeological excavations and investigations

The following documentary archives were consulted:

- Local Studies Library, Rochdale.

2.2 The aim of the site inspection was to relate the findings of the desk-top study to the existing topography and land-use and to recover evidence not available from the desk-top sources. Access was restricted to public rights of way and no standing structures were entered.

3. The Archaeological Setting

3.1 Location

The study area focussed on the line of Rooley Moor Road as far north as the branch road to Ding Quarry. Rather than just looking at the line of the road a corridor 500m wide was studied in order to place the road in its landscape context (Fig 1).

3.2 Geology

The study area is dominated by the Carboniferous rocks of the Lower Coal Measures which are exposed for much of the length of Rooley Moor Road, from Catley Lane Head in the south to the site of the Moor Cock Inn in the north. North of the site of the Moor Cock Inn the study area is dominated by extensive blanket peat, except in the vicinity of Ding Quarry where Carboniferous Millstone Grit rocks are exposed.

3.3 Present Land-use

Trackways

The study area is dominated by the line of Rooley Moor Road, a major landscape feature roughly 5m wide and up to 1m high, that is for large stretches within the study area covered in stone setts and raised on an agger or terraced into hillsides. There are, however, other lesser trackways run off the line of Rooley Moor Road, the most prominent of these being Knacks Lane, Woodhouse Lane and the trackway leading to Ding Quarry.

Quarrying

There is extensive earthwork evidence for quarrying along the line of Rooley Moor Road. This evidence is concentrated in three main areas; around Catley Lane Head at the southern end of the study area; on the eastern slopes of Warm Slack Hill, in the middle of the study area and around Ding Quarry at the northern end of the study area.

3.4 Topography

OS mapping shows that the study area, and Rooley Moor Road, rises steeply from th its southern edge to the area around Ding Quarry along the northern edge. The road begins at Catley Lane Head at a height of 250m AOD. It then runs north-westwards across Whimsy Hill and Warm Slack Hill to Top of Pike where it reaches a height of 398m AOD. Thereafter the line of the road drops to 384m at Windy Hillock beo0fre rising again to Rooley Moor Brow where it reaches 400m. North of Moor Cock Hill it rises further to 440m AOD at Hamer Hill, a distance of 3.1km from Catley Lane Head. A branch road runs from the line of Rooley Moor Road at Hamer Hill westwards for c 770m to the site of Ding Quarry at a height of roughly 430m AOD.

4. Archaeological Background

4.1 Introduction

Discussion of the archaeological background to a redevelopment area provides the context within which planning conditions affecting the archaeological resource can be assessed. Such a discussion encompasses the *known* archaeological remains within a 1km radius of the site as recorded in variety of sources, from the County SMR and the National Monuments Record to records held at the Local Studies Library in Rochdale and any readily available work undertaken by local organisations, societies and individuals.

4.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon

There is extensive evidence for activity prior to the medieval period both within and close to the study area. This evidence is confined to the prehistoric period and comprises a series of flint find spots, although only one of these (Wymer 1977, 165; **Gazetteer Site No 14**) lies within the study area. Immediately beyond the study area there are Neolithic flints from Hunger Hill (Fishwick 1889, 4, & 311; SD 8654 1591; GMSMR 2443) and a stone head of possible Iron Age date from Knack's farm (SD 8730 1621; GMSMR 9061).

The study area lies within the Rossendale Uplands, an area noted for its Prehistoric remains, particularly from the Mesolithic period. At least 100 early Mesolithic sites are known from the central Pennines, and several hundred more from the later Mesolithic period (Barnes 1982, 21-38; Nevell 1992, 21-3; Pearson, Price, Tanner & Walker 1985, 105-8). These sites ranged from a single flint find as within the study area to major seasonal camps which survived as intense concentrations of flints. However, the distribution of these sites appears to coincide with those areas where the blanket peat deposits have eroded.

There are no Roman, Dark Age or Saxon sites from within the study or within the vicinity of the study area.

4.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval

During this period the study area lay with the manor and township of Spotland in the parish of Rochdale, a large upland landscape unit roughly 10kms north to south and 5kms east to west which rises to 474m AOD on Rooley Moor. It encompassed several valleys including the upper reaches of the Cheesden Valley, the Naden Valley, Prickshaw Brook Valley, Spodden Valley to the east and part of the southern side of the Irwell Valley around Bacup. It was first referred to around 1180 and is Old English for a small piece of land (Mills 1976, 135). This is somewhat ironic since the township covers 14,174 acres. During this period most of the manor of Spotland was owned by the monks of Whalley Abbey in the Ribble Valley to the north and after the Dissolution in the 1530s the manor was purchased by Holts of Gristlehurst in 1542 (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 206). The manor was so large, it was at some stage in this period divided into the hamlets of Catley Lane and Woodhouse Lane, whilst the Holt family of Stubley owned an estate of 197 acres at Naden which they claimed as a separate manor (Ibid, 206-7; Fishwick 1889, 78). The economy of the manor was dominated by the large tracks of upland grazing for cattle and

sheep and it is likely that vaccaries were located within the manor (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 207; Morris 1983, 17-9).

4.4 Industrial

By the 17th and 18th century land ownership within the old medieval manor had become fragmented with major land owning families residing at halls in Brandwood, Chadwick, Falinge, Healey, Naden, Oakenrod, Whitworth and Wolstenholme (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 207-12). The greatest changes in the landscape and character of the township occurred from the last third of the 18th century onwards with the arrival of industries such as coal mining and textile spinning both of which led to the growth of urban centres for the first time.

There were two major industries within and around the study area during the 19th and early 20th centuries; quarrying of the gritstone and coal mining. The earliest attested quarry is Ding (**site 13**) which first occurs on the map base in the period 1840-3. By the time the OS First Edition 6 Inchmap for the area was published in 1850 there were a further eight quarries along Rooley Moor and within the study area (**sites 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 15, 16,17**). The largest of these 19th century quarries were Ding (**13**) and Cat Stones (**6**), both of which had tramways running to them to facilitate the rapid movement of the quarried stone. Sometime during either the late 19th or early 20th century a further two small quarries were also dug within the study area (**sites 5 and 13**). By 1913 quarrying was in decline within the study area, with indications that Cat Stones quarry had already been abandoned and it was around this period that the quarry industry of Rossendale began its overall decline. The legacy of this industry are the abandoned spoil heaps, quarries and trackways.

Coal mining was never as extensive within the study area. The earliest recorded colliery was that on at the bottom of Hunger Hill (**2**), which along with Rooley Moor Colliery a few hundred metres to the north-west. There were also collieries to the south eats of the study area towards Broadley. The mine at the bottom of Hunger Hill is shown on maps of the late 19th and early 20th century but was abandoned by the mid-20th century.

However, the dominant feature of the landscape of the study area, indeed of this part of the Rossendale Uplands during this period was Rooley Moor Road (**1**). The history of Rooley Moor Road is not very well documented. Maxim suggests that Rooley Moor may have been used as a packhorse route between Rochdale and Whalley Abbey in the Ribble Valley from an early date, but there is no certain record of the route before the early 18th century (Maxim 1927, 45).

It is not named in the Rochdale manor survey of 1626, although that does not mean it did not exist by this date (Wadsworth 1918, 1). Nevertheless, the first definite reference to the course of Rooley Moor Road does not appear to occur until 1729, when the Lancashire Quarter Sessions record that 'the Court doth enlarge the time to the inhabitants of Catley Lane for the repair of the highway in Spotland from Spotland Bridge to Gorse Hill Leach 'till the Midsummer sessions (Wadsworth 1918, 54-5). This appears to have been the stretch of Rooley Moor Road from Spodden Brook, c 2km south-east of Catley Lane Head probably to the area known as 'Top of Leach' on the OS 1850 mao, or in other works the full length of the road through the study area. What is clear is that the local inhabitants were responsible for the upkeep of this route.

It is not clear when the present heavily engineered route was built, but this must have been after the period when the maintenance of such routes rested exclusively on the shoulders of the local community. There is no evidence that this was a turnpike route, so it may be that the route was

rebuilt when the quarries were opened at the beginning of the 19th century. The current study, however, has so far failed to find any evidence to support this theory beyond the map sequence which indicates that by 1786 it was of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion on Yates' Map of Lancashire published in that year. Thereafter the road occurs on Greenwood's map of Lancashire, published in 1818 and Hennet's survey of Lancashire published in 1829. The first detailed record of the route is the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 Inch map of the area published in 1850 which shows the line as it is today. Thus, the early history of Rooley Moor Road remains somewhat obscure. However, there is no doubt that Rooley Moor Road was in existence as a highway well before the Highways Act of 1835, which enabled parishes to combine to form highway district authorities, and can be regarded as an Ancient Highway for the purposes of the Highways Act 1980.

5. Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites

The following gazetteer gives details of the sites identified by the desk-based assessment. GMSMR refers to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (Fig 1).

1) Rooley Moor Road
SD 8705 1596 to SD 8516 1878 18th Century
GMSMR 2305

Rooley Moor Road is a major landscape feature varying in width from 4.5m to 5.5m and up to 1m high. For large stretches within the study area it is paved in stone setts and either raised on an agger or terraced into hillsides. The road can be divided into eight structural sections (see Fig 5 for arras marked S1, S2 etc) defined by the road surface.

Section (1) runs from SD 8705 1596 to SD 8696 1608, for c150m. This was a length of cambered road 4.5m wide paved with stone setts, both square at 6" x 6" and rectangular at 10" x 6". There were kerb or edging stones to either side, 1.5m x 0.5m x 0.2m.

Section (2) ran from SD 8696 1608 to SD 8653 1662 for c 670m. This was a metalled trackway c 3m wide with a ditch to one side, sometimes on the western side and sometimes on the eastern side.

Section (3) ran from SD 8653 1662 to SD 8652 1674 for c140m. This was built in the same style as section (1) but was 4m wide.

Section (4) ran from SD 8652 1674 to SD 8642 1695 for c230m. This was built in the same style as section (2).

Section (5) ran from SD 8642 1695 to SD 8625 1719 for c280m. This was built in the same style as section (2) but with the remains of stone setts lying beneath some of the metalling whilst elsewhere the gritstone bedrock showed through the surface.

Section (6) ran from SD 8625 1719 to SD 8604 1761 for c470m. This was built in the same style as section (1), except it was slightly terraced into the hillside on its eastern length.

Section (7) ran from SD 8604 1761 to SD 8598 1772 for c130m. This was built in the same style as section (5).

Section (8) ran from SD 8598 1772 to edge of the study area at SD 8565 1873. This was built in the same style as section (1) except that it was slightly terraced into the hillside on its western length and at one point crosses a gully on a stone bridge (Gazetteer Site No 10). The trackway to Ding Quarry (Site No 11) also runs off the western side of this section of road.

The line of the road is shown on Yates map of Lancashire published in 1786, the OS 1844-8.

2) Coal Mine (site of)
centred SD 8671 1608 19th Century

Site of colliery with a trackway running to the colliery westwards from Rooley Moor Road. Shown on the OS 1844-8 map, on the OS 1895 map and on the OS 1913 map.

3) Clough Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8686 1625 19th Century

Large linear quarry running for c 200m and up to 40m wide. Shown on the OS 1844-8 as a smaller oval sandstone quarry accessed via a trackway running in the from the south-east. The course of Rooley Moor Road diverts slightly westwards to go around this feature suggesting either that the road is later than the quarry or that the alignment has been shifted.

4) Sandstone Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8665 1633 19th Century

Large linear quarry running for roughly 250m and up to 80m wide. First shown on the OS 1844-8 map as a much smaller oval quarry accessed by a trackway from Rooley Moor Road. Described on this map as a sandstone quarry.

5) Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8655 1650 20th Century

Disused quarry c 100m x 30m in area.

6) Cat Stones Quarry and trackway (disused)
centred SD 8663 1692 19th Century

Disused quarry 60m x 40m in area with a trackway giving access and running eastwards from Rooley Moor Road. First shown on the OS 1844 and OS 1844-8 maps at roughly its current size and described as a sandstone quarry. The OS 1895 shows a tramway running from the quarry south-eastwards to the Prickshaw Brook Valley at Boadley. The OS 1913 map does not show this tramway suggesting that the quarry may be dis-used by this date.

7) Pike Brow Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8640 1708 19th Century

Disused linear quarry running for roughly 150m and

up to 30m wide from the eastern side of Rooley Moor Road. Shown as a much smaller feature on the OS 1844-8 map, where it is described as a sandstone quarry.

8) Old Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8626 1715 19th Century
Disused quarry roughly 20m across at Top of Pike hill, on the western side of Rooley Moor Road. Described as an 'old quarry' on the OS 1844-8 map, which suggests that it might have been of some antiquity by this date.

9) Moor Cock Inn (site of)
centred SD 8589 1789 19th Century
This lay on the eastern side of Rooley Moor Road and was shown as a T-shaped building with the top of the T-shape aligned with the road. The current site is a flat area roughly 15m x 10m terraced into the hillside, set within a stone walled enclosure. A further two such rectangular enclosures lie opposite the site on the western side of the road. There are a few ruinous stone walls visible. Called Rowley House on Yates's map of 1786, Greenwood's map of 1818 and Hennet's map of 1829, which also shows the rectangular enclosure within which it lies, but named as Moor Cock Inn on the OS 1844 and 1844-8 maps.

10) Stone bridge, Rooley Moor Road
centred SD 8576 1717 19th Century
Single span gritstone bridge where Rooley Moor Road crosses a small stream. Roughly 5m wide and 4m long. Site shown on the OS 1844-8.

11) Track Way
SD 8570 1843 to SD 8503 1881 19th Century
Metalled (ie roughly cobbled) trackway c 5m wide and built on a shallow agger c 0.5m high. Runs from Rooley Moor at its eastern end on Hamer Hill, north-westwards to Ding Quarry. First shown on the OS 1844 and 1844-8 maps as running along its present course, although the eastern half of the alignment seems to be formed by a double trackway.

12) Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8556 1855 20th Century
Disused quarry c 60m x 30m in area with a trackway running in to it from the west.

13) Ding Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8615 1870 19th Century
Disused quarry complex roughly 600m x 400m across. First shown, as a much smaller area, on the OS 1844 and 1844-8 maps where it is described as 'Ding Delph' and 'Ding Quarry (sandstone)'. This map also shows the location of Ding House on the northern edge of the quarry, an L-shaped structure, although no sign of this site was noted during the current survey. The OS 1895 map shows a tramway leading from the quarry north-westwards across Cowpe Moss towards Newchurch in the upper Irwell Valley. Also shown on the OS 1913 map.

14) Mesolithic Flint (site of)
centred SD 8501 1859 19th Century
Site of a single Mesolithic flint blade or flake (Wymer 1977, 165).

15) Whimsey Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8692 1649 19th Century
Disused quarry c 40m x 15m. First shown on the OS 1844 and OS 1844-8 maps.

16) Sandstone Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8619 1775 19th Century
Disused sandstone quarry 30m across. First shown on OS 1844-8.

17) Sandstone Quarry (disused)
centred SD 8611 1775 19th Century
Disused sandstone quarry 20m across. First shown on OS 1844-8.

6. Areas of Archaeological Potential

6.1 General Considerations

Before considering the archaeological potential of the various parts of the study area it is first necessary to make two observations about the potential survival of archaeological deposits within the study area.

The first concerns the survival of blanket peat over the northern third of the study area. These peat deposits appear on visual inspection to be at least 0.5 to 1m deep, and in places probably even deeper. In many places across the central and southern Pennines and the Rossendale uplands blanket peats such as these mask buried land surfaces containing palaeo-environmental material from the Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods. These are only revealed when the peat is removed either through erosion or excavation activity. The area around Rooley Moor Road clearly has this potential.

The second observation involves the extent of the quarry activity along Rooley Moor Road and within the study area. There is extensive quarrying activity in the southern third of the study area around Cat Stones, Whimsey Hill and Catley Lane Head. In addition Ding Quarry, at the north-western edge of the study area, survives as a major landscape feature. This 18th, 19th and early 20th century quarrying activity appears to have removed peat deposits in these areas, and the upcast obscured earlier land surfaces.

In the following, for the purpose of assessing archaeological potential, the study area has been divided into separate areas, on the basis of previous archaeological work and the known or possible extent of past disturbance.

6.2 Area A: Rooley Moor Road

Rooley Moor Road is the dominant archaeological feature within the study area, running for 3.1km in this area. The road was a major communication route from Rochdale to Bacup and shows evidence for extensive engineering along this stretch, including extensive paved sections, aggers, terracing and a stone bridge. Parts of the road surface has been eroded down to bed-rock but most of the alignment survives as an engineered structure.

6.3 Area B: The Peat

Finds from within the study area and around this part of the Rossendale uplands indicate the presence of Mesolithic and early Neolithic material such as flints. It is therefore highly likely that such archaeological finds as well as palaeo-environmental deposits survive below the peat in this part of the study area with the consequent potential for disturbance.

6.4 Area A: The Quarries

The quarries form two distinct groups of archaeological sites in their own right. Firstly, Ding Quarry and its associated trackway leading to Rooley Moor Road, and the smaller quarries at Cat Stones, Whimsey Hill and Catley Lane Head. Quarrying was a major industry in the Rossendale Uplands throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries supplying building stone and foundation material to the major urban centres around Manchester to the south and the Ribble Valley to the north. Ding Quarry, at least, forms an outlier of an important group of more than 35 quarries in the upper Irwell valley between Rawtenstall and Bacup and may contain industrial archaeology remains worthy of future recording.

7. Significance of the Remains

7.1 Criteria of Significance

The study area contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, nor Listed Buildings and does not lie within a Conservation Area .

With regard to the other sites within the study area, although there are a wide number of methodologies for assessing archaeological significance, that with the greatest legal standing is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of PPG16 (*Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990)). In the following the known or possible remains in the study area are assessed using these criteria.

7.2 Period

Most of the sites identified within the study area belong to the 19th century. The exceptions are the site of the Moor Cock Inn, which is attested as early as 1786 and Rooley Moor Road itself which is at least 18th century and may be considerably older.

7.3 Rarity

None of the sites within the study area are rare, archaeologically, within the context of the archaeology of North west England. The line of Rooley Moor Road is, however, a striking example of late 18th or early 19th century road building.

7.4 Documentation

No archaeological excavations have been undertaken within the study area, and as far as can be ascertained none of the existing sites have been recorded. From the late 18th century the historical development of the study area can be traced reasonably well from the cartographic evidence. Further details, including more precise dating of the construction of Rooley Moor Road and the Moor Cock Inn within the study area, might be extrapolated from documentary sources but are unlikely to modify the outline given in this report.

7.5 Group Value

The study contains two groupings of sites, one lot associated with mineral extraction, and the second a series of route ways formed by Rooley Moor Road and the trackway to Ding Quarry.

7.6 Survival/Condition

Details are given in section 6 above. In summary, it is possible that the study area includes as yet unexcavated water-logged or anaerobic palaeo-environmental archaeological deposits beneath the peat deposits. Elsewhere within the study area extensive alterations to the ground levels through quarrying activity during the 19th and early 20th centuries will have damaged or removed any early

archaeological deposits existing on the rest of the site, although the quarries themselves contain industrial archaeology remains. Rooley Moor Road survives in a variety of states. Some sections remain well paved with stone setts, whilst others are only metalled and some of this metalling has been warn away either to reveal the natural bedrock beneath or leaving pot holes within the road surface.

7.7 Potential

Any palaeo-environmental deposits within the study area have the potential to provide both local and regional data on the past landscape use of this part of the Rossendale Uplands. The Industrial Period remains within the study have the potential to add to the existing body of information on the development of quarrying in the wider Rossendale area.

7.8 Significance

The study area contains Industrial remains, particularly those associated with mineral extraction, which can be considered to be of local significance. It is also likely that the blanket peats will contain palaeo-environmental deposits of at least regional significance, whilst masking prehistoric remains of local or regional significance. The surviving remains of Rooley Moor Road, as an important routeway from the Roch Valley to the Irwell Valley in Rossendale are of local significance. The assessment of that significance is based mainly on the criteria of period, rarity, documentation, and potential described above.

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Maps

Yates' map of Lancashire published in 1786

Greenwood's map of Lancashire published in 1818

Hennet's map of Lancashire published in 1829

Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inches to 1 Mile First Edition, Lancashire Sheet 80, surveyed 1844-8, published 1850.

OS 1844 First Edition One Inch Map, Sheet 21. Surveyed 1840-43, published 1844.

OS 1895 Second Edition One Inch Map, Sheet 76. Surveyed 1889-92, Published 1895.

OS 1913 Revision One Inch Map, Sheet 76, revised 1911.

Fig 1: Yates's Map of Lancashire published 1786 showing the line of Rooley Moor Road (arrowed). Note the site of Rooley House, later the Moor Cock Inn.

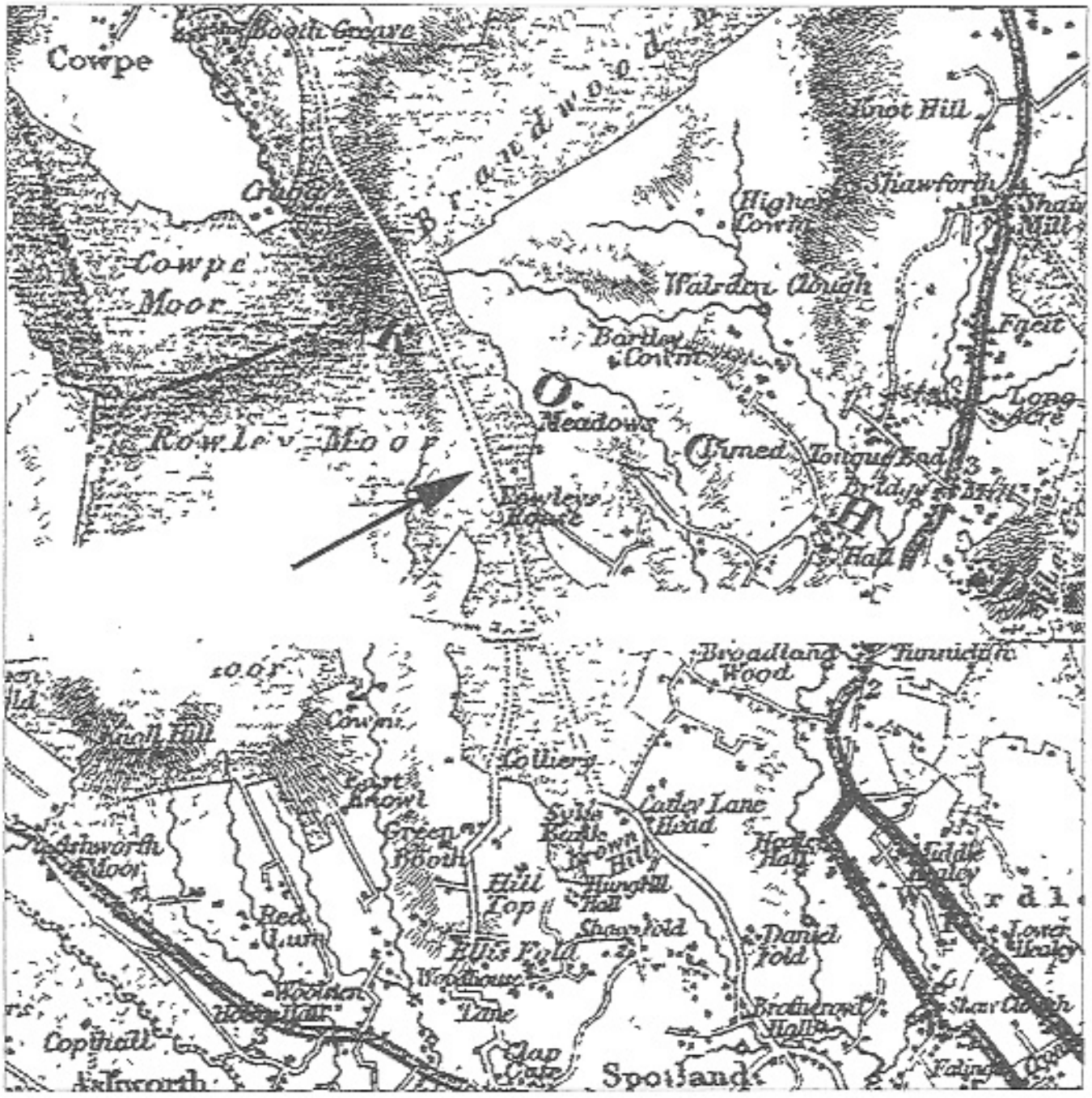

Fig 2: Greenwood's map of Lancashire published in 1818 showing the line of Rooley Moor Road (arrowed) and the site of Rowley House, later the Moor Cock Inn. The blank areas represent sections of the map which have been damaged.

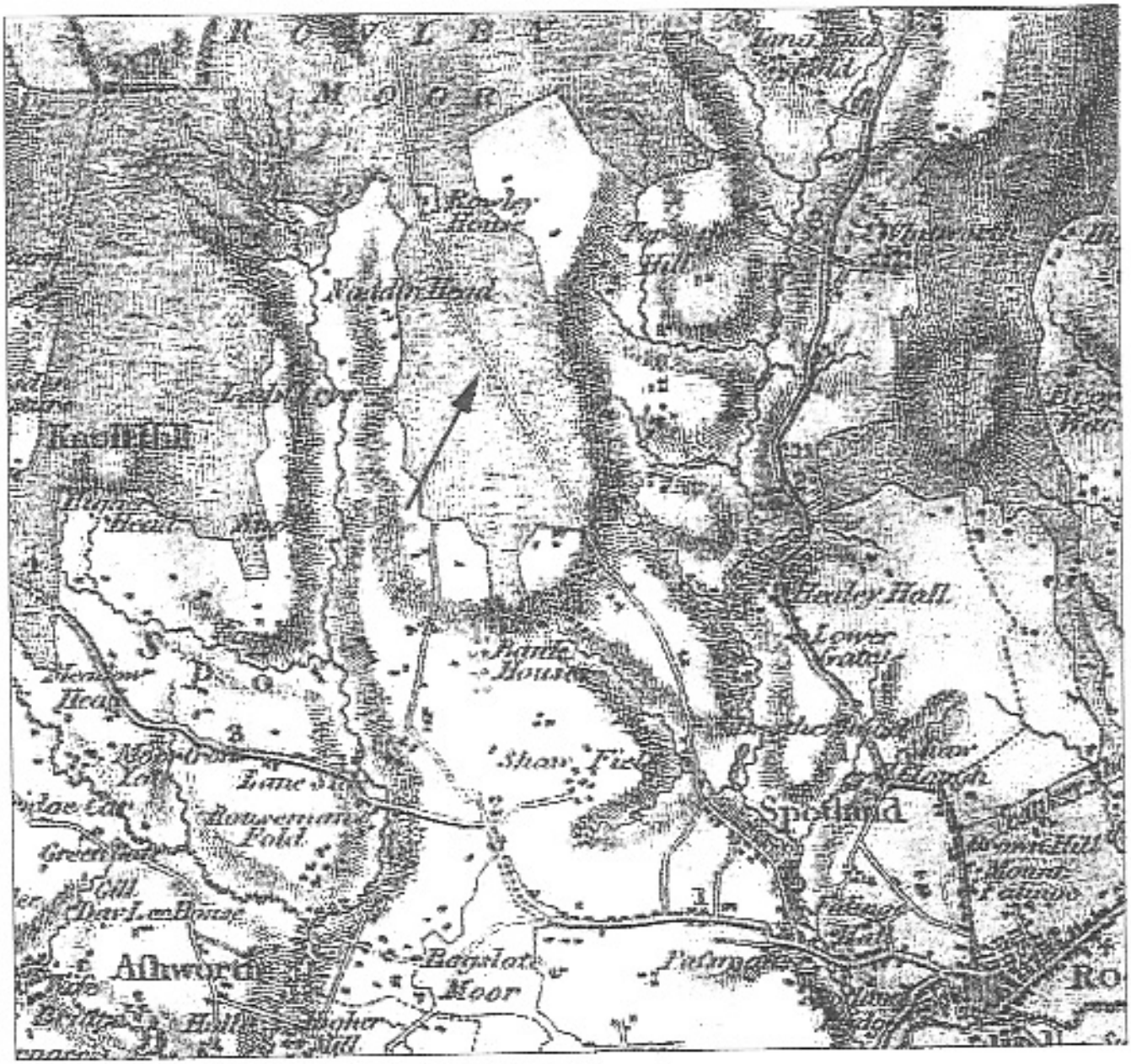

Fig 3: Hennet's map of Lancashire published in 1829 showing the line of Rooley Moor Road (arrowed) and the site of Rowley House, later the Moor Cock Inn.

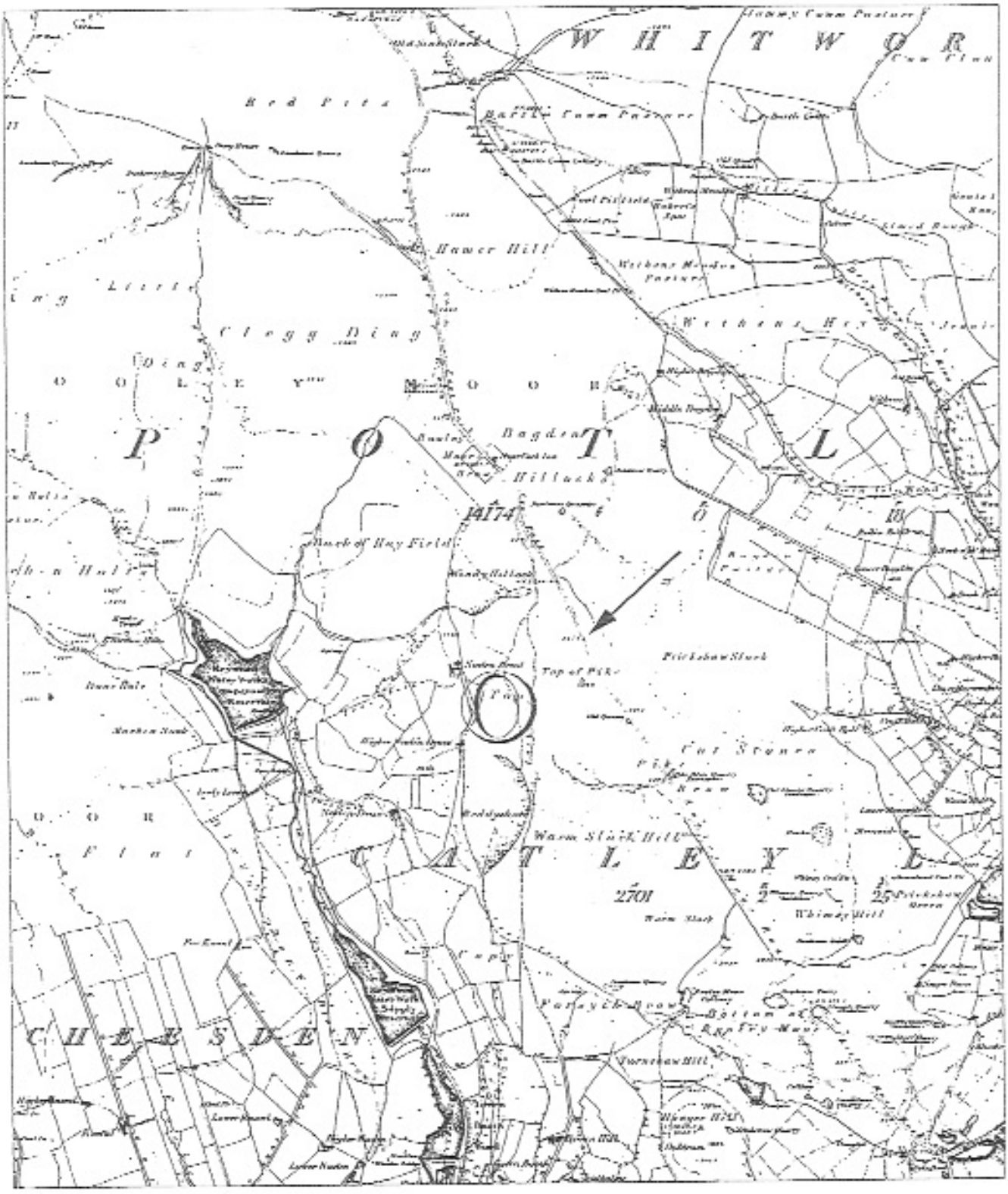

Fig 4: The line of Rooley Moor Road (arrowed) as recorded on the Ordnance Survey 6 Inch to 1 Mile First Edition for Lancashire, Sheet 80, surveyed 1844-8, published in 1850.

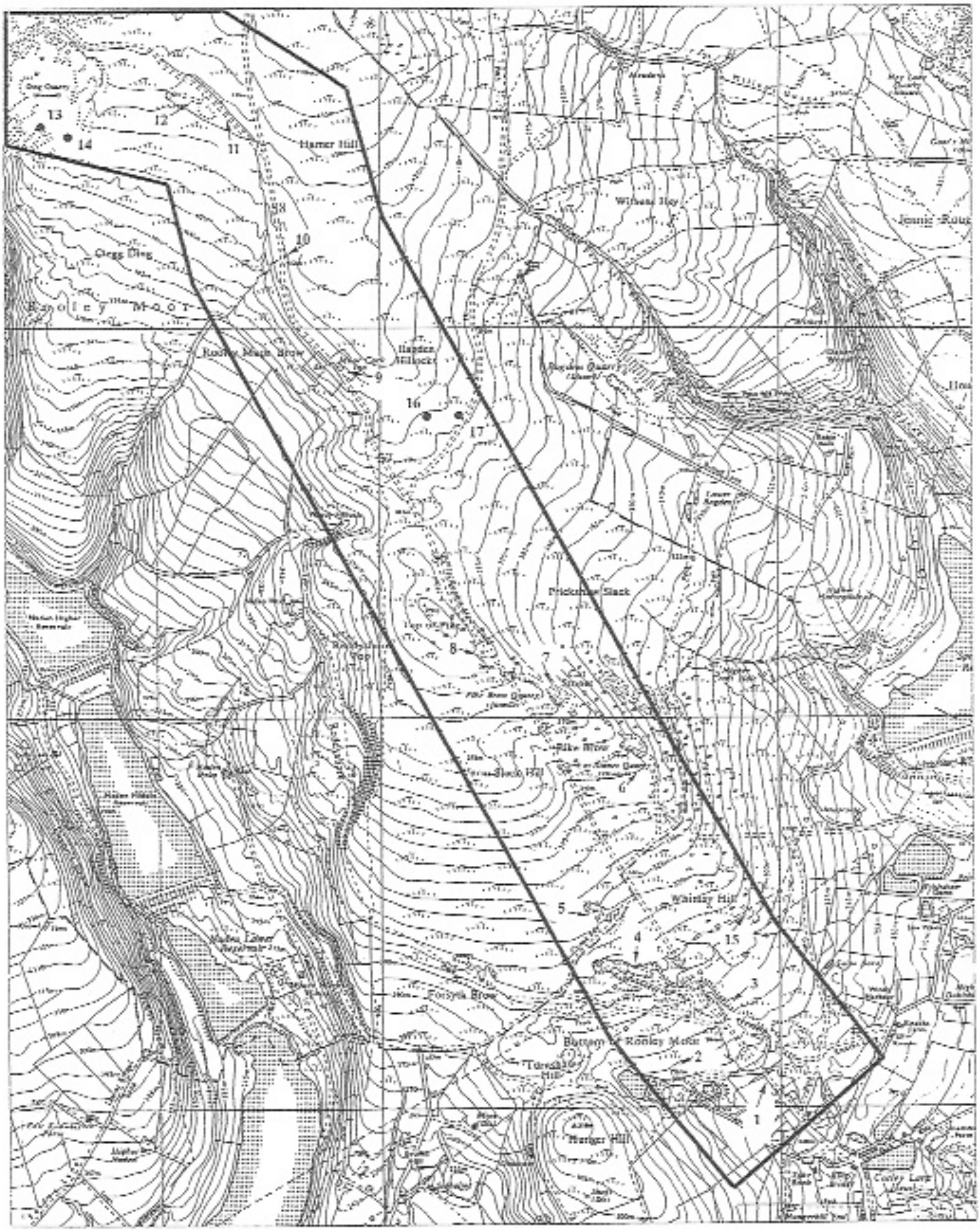

Fig 5: The study area (outlined) showing the sites listed in the gazetteer (section 5). Source: 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Series (Sheet SD 81 NE) published 1981.