

A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool Improvement Scheme

TR010035

6.7.1 Appendix 7.1: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009

**A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool
Improvement Scheme Improvement Scheme
Development Consent Order 201[]**

**APPENDIX 7.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Arcadis (UK) Consulting Ltd. The assessment provides a baseline of cultural heritage information, which has potential to experience impacts from the proposed A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool Improvement Scheme. The report is a key part of the assessment process for cultural heritage.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 The A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool Improvement Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. The proposed Improvement Scheme (hereafter referred to as “the Scheme”) is a double-carriageway road located between the Windy Harbour junction and the Skippool junction near Poulton-le-Fylde. The aim of the proposed Scheme is to alleviate a major bottle neck along the A585, between the 2 junctions.

1.2.2 Currently, the A585 is a single carriageway trunk road, providing the only viable access from junction 3 of the M55 into Fleetwood, and the associated urban areas. As a result, the A585 suffers from extreme congestion. The Government's 2014 Autumn Statement consequently identified the need for an improvement Scheme along the A585, to ameliorate the impact of traffic on the route between the 2 villages and remove the bottleneck.

1.2.3 It is proposed that the Scheme would provide a bypass for the village of Little Singleton, by following a route to the south of the existing A585 between Skippool and Little Singleton. Consequently, the Scheme would bypass 2 of the significant ‘pinch points’, to improve traffic flow and reduce congestion to commuters and local residents.

1.2.4 The purpose of this report is to inform the Scheme design and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with regard to Cultural Heritage constraints present within the draft order limits. This report presents the historic environment baseline that may be affected by the Scheme. The report assesses the potential for the area affected by the Scheme to contain cultural heritage assets and archaeological remains.

1.3 Scheme Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use

Scheme Location

1.3.1 The Scheme is located on the western edge of the village of Skippool approximately 2.6 miles inland from the west Lancashire coastline at Bispham, Blackpool (Figure 1). All engineering assumptions located within the draft order limits are considered within this assessment. The full Scheme description is available within Chapter 2: Description of the Scheme (document reference TR010035/APP/6.2) of the ES.

Scheme Geology

1.3.2 At the northern end of the Scheme, the solid geology is mudstone; a Singleton Mudstone Member formed approximately 242 to 252 million years ago during the Triassic Period. The Singleton Mudstone Member remains the prominent bedrock across the Scheme, with no variations in this geology.

1.3.3 The superficial deposit, at the northern end of the Scheme, at Skippool junction, is a combination of clay and silt Tidal Flat Deposit which formed 2 million years ago in the

Quaternary Period.

- 1.3.4 As the Scheme moves south towards the junction with Garstang Road East, there would be deviations in the superficial deposits. The varying superficial deposits experienced include a Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian Sand and Gravel formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period; Peat formed 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period; and a Till Devensian Diamicton formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 1.3.5 As the Scheme moves south of Garstang East Road, Till Devensian Diamicton becomes the dominant superficial geological resource. The presence of the sand and silt Glaciofluvial deposit becomes evident to the east of Lodge Lane as the Scheme moves towards the eastern most junction of Garstang New Road. A second return to the combined clay and silt Tidal flat deposit occurs as the Scheme moves to the eastern junction at Windy Harbour.
- 1.3.6 At the eastern end of the Scheme, the superficial deposit returns to a Devensian Till.

[Scheme Topography](#)

- 1.3.7 The current topography of the area of the Scheme is a low lying, gently undulating flat landscape that is dominated by a flood zone towards its western end.
- 1.3.8 At the Skippool Junction the topography sits at 6.5m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum), which is also found on the eastern side of Mains Dyke, within the recognised flood zone. The flood zone sits at a level of 4.5m AOD.
- 1.3.9 Where the Scheme crosses Garstang Road East, the topography rises slightly to a height of approximately 11m AOD. The land continues to gently rise as the Scheme further moves south, reaching 22m AOD, where the Scheme crosses under Lodge Lane, to the north of Singleton.
- 1.3.10 A height of 18m AOD is maintained as the Scheme passes through Singleton Park, prior to re-joining the A585 Garstang New Road at 6.5m AOD.
- 1.3.11 At Windy Harbour the topography falls to a height of 10m AOD.

[Scheme Land Use](#)

- 1.3.12 The overall land use within the footprint of the Scheme, where it does not coincide with the existing road network, is agricultural land in use as pasture, with limited arable farming practice. This reflects the nature of land management across the Lytham-Skipool Valley (Middleton *et al*, 1995).
- 1.3.13 The landscape and topography of the Scheme area is reflective of the southern Fylde area, with a dominant boulder clay, intercut by poorly drained soils in shallow valleys (Middleton *et al*, 1995). The main Lytham- Skipool Valley has numerous small embayment flowing streams that flow into the Main Dyke that runs along the floor of the valley (Middleton *et al*, 1995); it is this Main Dyke which mirrors the western boundary of the Scheme between the A585 Mains Lane and A586 Garstang Road.
- 1.3.14 One of the largest embayment flowing streams, is located to the west of the Scheme at Little Poulton, where a basin approximately 125 hectares in extent is connected to the Valley by a narrow channel (Middleton *et al*, 1995).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of this assessment are to:

- Establish the nature of designated heritage assets
- Establish the nature of non-designated heritage assets
- Assess the significance of heritage assets
- Assess the potential for any previously unrecorded below ground archaeological remains to survive at the site, which could be impacted by the Scheme
- Assess the need for and scope of any further archaeological investigations
- Propose proportionate and appropriate further work, as evaluation, to add to the baseline understanding of assets which may be impacted by the Scheme
- To aid in establishing the scope of the EIA

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Cultural Heritage assets have been assessed in line with best practice documents issued by Historic England, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), guidance set out in the DMRB, criteria established in the National Policy Statement for National Networks (Department for Transport, 2014) and advice from the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate).
- 2.1.2 The aim of this document is to assess the archaeological and heritage potential of the Scheme. As part of this, the known cultural heritage resource has been assessed. This approach considered the present character of these assets based on their chronological sequence and would allow management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.
- 2.1.3 All heritage assets are given unique identifying numbers (Project ID), are located using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and are displayed in bold following the receptor's name. For non-designated receptors this is a number whilst for designated receptors a prefix and number are used. For Listed Buildings the prefix of LB is used, whilst for Conservation Areas the prefix of CA is employed. The Project IDs are shown on Figures 2-4 and a full list is detailed in the Gazetteer (Chapter 11).
- 2.1.4 All measurements, identifying the location of a cultural heritage asset, to the draft order limits are given in metres (m).

2.2 Study Area

- 2.2.1 A study area has been established to ascertain the potential for the Scheme to impact known heritage assets in the local area, as well as establishing the potential for there to be currently unknown heritage assets within the Scheme footprint.
- 2.2.2 A study area of 1km has been established from the perimeter edges of the draft order limits (Figure 1). This study area relates to both designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 2.2.3 DMRB guidelines for a cultural heritage assessment of a proposed Scheme with an established preferred route option state that a study area of 200m, either side of the proposed application boundary should be applied (DMRB, 2007). It was deemed, that establishing a 200m study area for the Scheme would result in limited information to inform the baseline study. This limited information was deemed insufficient to accurately determine the archaeological potential for the Scheme. Consequently, a wider study area of 1km that encompasses both rural and urban areas was established.

2.3 Data Sources

- 2.3.1 A range of sources have been used to assess the archaeological potential of the study area in line with best practice guidance as outlined by Historic England, CIfA, relevant legislation, and guidance provided by other bodies.
- 2.3.2 Lancashire County Council (LCC) Historic Environment Record (HER), through consultation with Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS), was consulted for data entries within the 1km study area.
- 2.3.3 A search for designated heritage assets within the 1km study area was made through

Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE).

2.3.4 Conservation Areas were acquired through local authority websites and appropriate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plans.

2.3.5 The historic development of the site was assessed using Ordnance Survey mapping which was accessed through the National Library of Scotland website and Envirocheck Ltd, and earlier maps acquired through Lancashire Archives service.

2.3.6 The following sources were also consulted during the preparation of this assessment. A full list of references and historic mapping referred to in the document can be found in Section 10 (References).

- The Lancashire Archives service was consulted for pre-Ordnance Survey mapping and additional information through documentary sources
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) was consulted for information on designated assets within the study area
- The PastScape website, provided by Historic England, was also consulted for additional information on assets within the study area and the wider area
- Landmark Information Group® was consulted for historic Ordnance Survey mapping
- The British Geological Survey (BGS) website was consulted for information on the prevailing geological conditions within the vicinity of the Scheme
- The Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region was consulted for detail on the known archaeological resource of the area and approaches to this resource
- The Historic England Archive for aerial photographs and other material
- The Environment Agency website for opensource LiDAR data
- Review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme Online
- North West Wetlands Survey: The Wetlands of North Lancashire publication was reviewed.

2.3.7 The results of this research are split by archaeology, built heritage and historic landscape. The assessment includes an assessment of potential value and significance, as determined by Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (Historic England 2008/2018) (see Sections 4 to 7).

2.4 Walkover Survey

2.4.1 A cultural heritage field reconnaissance walkover survey was conducted on the 11 and 12 December 2017, and 4 and 5 April 2018. The aims of the visits were to:

- Assess and describe the current ground conditions within the application site
- Identify evidence and potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the application site
- Confirm the presence, location and condition of known above ground remains

- Identify any unknown above ground heritage assets not recorded elsewhere
- Identify any areas where previous modern activities may already have impacted upon known and potential heritage assets
- Consider the potential impacts of the Scheme upon built and buried heritage assets within the study area

2.4.2 Fields were accessed using appropriate access points, under arrangements with relevant land owners. The assessment included a visual inspection of ground conditions of each field, to consider the presence of any features which may be of archaeological potential.

2.4.3 A photographic and written record of the site visits was produced and is presented in Section 7 of this DBA. All heritage assets identified during the walkover survey are located using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and shown on Figure 4.

2.5 Aerial Photographic Analysis

2.5.1 A cover search was undertaken for aerial photographs at the Historic England Archive in Swindon. The search returned 20 specialist oblique images and 141 vertical images for a study area set at 500m either side of the draft order limits.

2.5.2 The images were analysed for evidence of archaeological features within the draft order limits. This analysis consisted of looking for crop marks and parch marks in areas undisturbed by industry or modern activity. Cropmark and soilmarks can indicate negative archaeological features or truncated foundations of structures.

2.5.3 The results of this analysis are set out in Section 6.6.

2.6 LiDAR Analysis

2.6.1 LiDAR data was acquired from the Environment Agency through their online portal.

2.6.2 The resolution of the data ranged from 25cm to 2m, however, the majority of the draft order limits is covered by the 25cm resolution data.

2.6.3 The data was processed through the following steps:

- Convert the ASCII files to raster
- Mosaic the individual rasters into a single DTM raster
- Convert the raster DTM to a hillshade model

2.6.4 Multiple direction hillshade models were created to aid interpretation.

2.6.5 The assessment of the LiDAR data focused upon identified anomalies within the surface which could be indicative of archaeological features.

2.6.6 These anomalies were then analysed alongside the HER and NHLE data, and the cartographic analysis to confirm if the features identified were previously unrecorded heritage assets.

2.6.7 The previously unrecorded heritage assets that were identified were subsequently digitised into shapefiles within ArcMAP software. These were also assigned Project IDs and are discussed further in Section 6.5.

2.7 Gazetteer

- 2.7.1 A gazetteer has been compiled, for all the assets identified from the data sources discussed above.
- 2.7.2 Within this gazetteer, each asset has been given a unique reference number. The gazetteer is in Section 11 and the location of all the assets are illustrated in Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4.

2.8 Assessment Criteria

- 2.8.1 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets seeks to identify how particular parts of a place and the different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values. This approach considers the present character within the draft order limits and within a 1km study area, based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

- 2.8.2 Significance (for heritage) is defined in the National Planning Policy Statement for National Networks (NN NPS) as:

“The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”

- 2.8.3 This assessment assesses the setting of both designated and non-designated heritage assets. It does not assess the setting of findspots as these assets have been removed from the location in which they were found. An assets setting can contribute to the assets significance. The extent to which the setting makes a contribution to the assets significance is individual to the assets and needs to be considered on a case by case basis.

- 2.8.4 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is provided by Historic England in the document Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (2008), in which significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- Evidential Value: Deriving from the potential of a place to yield information about past human activity
- Historical Value: Deriving from the past ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative
- Aesthetic Value: Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
- Communal Value: Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects

- 2.8.5 This assessment acknowledges the emerging revisions to Historic England’s Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of

Deleted: Framework (NPPF) Annex 2

the Historic Environment (January 2018, Draft). Fundamentally, the guidance is providing a change to terms, in order to make them more usable and in line with the wording of the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) and the [NN NPS](#). Consequently, this assessment utilises the revised assessment of the guidance principles:

- Archaeological Interest (Evidential or Research Value): when a heritage asset holds, or potentially may hold evidence of past human activity that could be revealed during investigation
- Architectural and Artistic Interest (Aesthetic Value): derived from a contemporary appreciation of the asset's aesthetics
- Historic Interest (Historical Value): an asset which has the ability to illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life

2.8.6 The assessment notes the equivalence of the values and interests (as shown in brackets above).

2.8.7 Despite the current draft status of the 2018 document, this assessment utilises the revised assessment of the guidance principles.

2.8.8 Assessment of significance considers how far heritage asset(s) contribute to an understanding of the historic environment through their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. These are professional judgements, but they have also been guided by legislation, national policies, acknowledged standards, criteria and priorities.

2.8.9 The assessment of cultural heritage assets and their significance has also been undertaken with reference to the methodology described in the DMRB Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage (HA 208/07). The DMRB provides guidance on the assessment and management of environmental effects. Within the manual, the cultural heritage resource is split relating to the assessment of the value of the resource.

2.8.10 The value of an asset is used to understand the level of any effect that a Scheme may have on a heritage asset. The DMRB provides the following tables to aid in the assessment of the value of heritage assets that are relevant to the current situation within the draft order limits. The criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets are outlined in Table 2-1, Table 2-2 and Table 2-3.

Table 2-1: Table Showing the Assessment Criteria for the Value of Archaeological Heritage Assets

Value (Sensitivity)	Factors
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites).</p> <p>Assets of acknowledged international importance.</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</p>

Value (Sensitivity)	Factors
High	Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

2.8.11 Finally, assessment of heritage assets has been made based on the consideration of the type of asset being considered. The baseline is presented by archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscape. This reflects the DMRB guidance for cultural heritage sub-topics.

Table 2-2: Table Showing the Assessment Criteria for the Value of Historic Building Assets

Value (Sensitivity)	Factors
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.

Value (Sensitivity)	Factors
Medium	<p>Grade II Listed Buildings.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historic associations.</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character.</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</p>
Low	<p>'Locally Listed' buildings.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality on their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture or other structures).</p>
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

Table 2-3: Table Showing the Assessment Criteria for the Value of Historic Landscape Assets

Value (Sensitivity)	Factors
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities.</p> <p>Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not.</p> <p>Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time depth or other critical factors.</p>
High	<p>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest.</p> <p>Non-designated landscapes of outstanding interest.</p> <p>Non-designated landscapes of high quality and significance, and of demonstrable national value.</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</p>

Value (Sensitivity)	Factors
Medium	<p>Designated special historic landscapes.</p> <p>Non-designated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.</p> <p>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time depth or critical factor(s).</p>
Low	<p>Robust non-designated historic landscapes.</p> <p>Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.</p> <p>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
Negligible	<p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.</p>

2.9 Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.9.1 Data from HERs and national datasets consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which were directly examined during the compilation of the DBA. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably correct.
- 2.9.2 Due to the dataset limitations identified above, it is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological assets could survive within any green field areas of the Scheme. Therefore, there is often an element of uncertainty over the nature, frequency and extent of the archaeological resource that may be expected to survive.
- 2.9.3 Assessment may also be limited by land access across the Scheme which would prevent some areas from being fully assessed within the cultural heritage walkover field reconnaissance survey. Any issues with land access would be set out within the results of the Section 5.

3 REGULATION AND POLICY

3.1 Legislation

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.1.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 applies special protection to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest, including the setting of these individual assets.
- 3.1.2 Section 66 (1) of the act states that “in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

3.2 National Policy

National Networks National Policy Statement

- 3.2.1 In December 2014, the National Road and Rail Networks: National Policy Statement for National Networks (NN NPS) was published. The NN NPS sets out the policy which would be used by the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State to decide on all major road and rail projects.
- 3.2.2 The Applicant would have regard to this, and the preparation of this report has been informed by the NN NPS.
- 3.2.3 The NN NPS states ‘Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.’ And ‘the Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by local authorities, including ‘local listing’, or through the nationally significant infrastructure project examination and decision making process) on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.’
- 3.2.4 The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

3.3 Local Policy

Fylde Borough Local Plan

- 3.3.1 The Fylde Local Plan to 2032 was adopted on the 22nd October 2018 and supersedes the previous local plan, as altered in October 2005. The relevant policies are located under chapter 13, Preserving and Enhancing the Natural, Historic and Built

Deleted: The Fylde Borough Local plan as altered in October 2005 is a relevant piece of local policy affecting the Scheme through setting out policy relating to the historic environment. The relevant policies are located under chapter 7, Environmental Protection and Conservation

Environment.

3.3.2 The relevant sections of the plan are detailed in Policy ENV5 Historic Environment. This section is paraphrased as appropriate and as follows:

3.3.3 Proposals for development should conserve, protect and, where appropriate, enhance the character, appearance, significance and historic value of Fylde's designated and undesignated heritage assets, in particular:

- The two planned model rural settlements of Singleton and Thisleton

3.3.4 Fylde's Listed Buildings and their settings will be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. A proposed development which results in any harm to or loss of the significance of a listed building and / or its setting will be refused and only be permitted where any harm is justified by the public benefits of the proposal. Proposals will only be granted in exceptional circumstances where they can be clearly justified in accordance with national planning guidance on heritage assets.

3.3.5 Proposals within or affecting the setting of any of the ten designated conservation areas in Fylde, listed below, or within any additional conservation areas designated during the lifetime of the Local Plan, should conserve or enhance those elements that make a positive contribution to their special character and appearance and setting. Proposals that better reveal the significance of these areas will also be supported.

3.3.6 Fylde has a number of assets of historic interest, which whilst not statutorily protected, make an important contribution to the distinctive character of the area. These include ... Singleton Hall. The Council recognises the importance of these assets and will therefore designate such assets through a Local List to strengthen the presumption in favour of their conservation.

3.3.7 Development which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of a locally important heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of the area, will only be permitted where robust evidence can demonstrate that the public benefits of the development would outweigh the harm based on a balanced judgement.

3.3.8 Where there is known or potential non-designated archaeology, developers will be expected to investigate the significance of any archaeology prior to the determination of an application for the site. Where this demonstrates that the significance is equivalent to that of designated archaeology, proposals which cause harm to or loss will not be supported.

3.3.9 Where proposals affect non-designated archaeology of local significance, this will be a material consideration when determining any planning applications for development.

3.3.10 Where it can be demonstrated that the substantial public benefits of any proposals outweigh the harm, the Council will need to consider the significance of remains and seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. Where this is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and / or during development. Proposals should also demonstrate how the public understanding and appreciation of such sites could be improved.

Wyre Adopted Local Plan

3.3.11 Wyre Council adopted their local plan 2011-2031 on 28th February 2019. The relevant

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Deleted: P1: Within the urban areas, environmental conditions will be maintained and improved through the development control process. Environmental improvement Schemes will be undertaken in the following locations: ¶

St Anne's Town Centre¶

Lytham Town Centre¶

Kirkham Town Centre ¶

Freckleton Town Centre ¶

Wesham Town Centre¶

Elswick Town Centre ¶

Designated Conservation Areas ¶

Council owned parks and gardens¶

Other environmentally important areas ¶

Policy EP2: Development will not be permitted upon open spaces, defined of the proposals map, which are considered to be essential to the setting, character or visual amenities of towns and villages. ¶

Policy EP3: New development within or affecting the setting of a designated conservation area will only be permitted where the character or appearance of the area, and its setting, are appropriately conserved or enhanced. Proposed development should be appropriately designed and should respect the quality of the total environment including the physical setting of the area; settlement form; townscape; the character of buildings and other structures; the character of open spaces; and any views into or out of the area. The introduction of new uses or buildings will not be permitted where these will be prejudicial to the character or appearance of the area. The demolition of buildings or other built elements will not be permitted where this will involve the loss of an historic or visually important element of townscape except where: ¶
The applicant is able to demonstrate convincing evidence that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain existing uses or find viable new uses, including charitable or community uses and these efforts have failed¶

The building is wholly beyond economic repair¶

Its demolition and redevelopment will produce such sustainable benefits for the community that these will decisively outweigh the loss resulting from the demolition¶

Where the principle of demolition is accepted by the council, consent to demolish will only be given after a Scheme of redevelopment or restoration has been agreed with the applicant and a contract for the carrying out of those works has been entered into¶

Policy EP4: Changes of use, external or internal alterations or additions to a listed building, where there will be an adverse effect on its architectural or historic character, or where the development will prejudice its setting will not be permitted. ¶

Policy EP5: The total or substantial demolition of a listed building will not be permitted, unless: ¶

It can be demonstrated by the applicant that every possible effort has been made to continue to present use¶

No suitable alternative use for the building including charitable or community use is practicable¶

The building is wholly beyond repair or its demolition and redevelopment will produce sustainable benefits for the community which will decisively outweigh the loss resulting from the demolition¶

A detailed Scheme for the redevelopment or reinstatement of the site has been agreed and a contract for the carrying out of those works has been entered into¶

Policy EP6: Development within a designated historic park or garden will not be permitted where this will prejudice its quality, character or appearance, development outside an historic park or garden which will harm its setting will not be permitted ¶

Policy EP7: The removal of local features of quality or

Deleted: local plan from 1991-2006 remains valid and appropriate for the impact of the Scheme

policies regarding the historic environment are detailed in CDMP5 Historic Environment and paraphrased below as appropriate.

3.3.12 The Council's overall objective in relation to the historic environment is for designated and non-designated heritage assets to be protected, conserved and where appropriate enhanced for their aesthetic and cultural value and their contribution to local distinctiveness and sense of place.

3.3.13 New development will be required to protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment, through high standards of design. Proposals for new development should identify and take advantage of opportunities to integrate with and promote the Borough's heritage assets.

3.3.14 Development with the potential to affect the significance of any designated or non-designated heritage asset, either directly or indirectly including its setting, will be required to sustain or enhance the significance of the asset where appropriate

3.3.15 Proposals which will cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset or harm to an undesignated heritage asset that is considered by the Council to have local significance will not be granted unless:

- In the case of a designated heritage asset, the public benefits of the proposed development or works where appropriate, clearly outweigh the loss of significance;
- In the case of a non-designated heritage asset, the benefits of the proposed development or works where appropriate, clearly outweigh the loss of significance having regard to the scale of harm or loss.

3.3.16 Where development affecting sites of known archaeological interest is acceptable in principle, preservation in-situ is the preferred solution. Where preservation in-situ is not justified or possible, the developer will be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains and to agree a timetable for the publication of findings before development commences.

3.3.17 Development affecting locally important archaeological remains and their settings will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the public benefit of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. The developer will be required to provide a programme of investigation and recording of the remains and a timetable for the publication of findings agreed.

3.4 **Guidance and Advice**

3.4.1 This desk-based assessment was undertaken with regard to all relevant industry guidance, principally the 'Code of Conduct', 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment desk-based assessment' and 'Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment' (CIFA, 2014).

3.4.2 Historic England's 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2017). Other guidance and advice notes issued by Historic England have also been considered.

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Deleted: <#>ENV9 Conservation Areas: Development in and adjoining conservation areas as defined on the proposals map will only be permitted where: ¶
<#>A: Proposals respect the existing character and setting of the area together with views into or out of the area, and ¶
<#>B: New buildings are sited so as to retain existing building lines and open spaces, and ¶
<#>C: The density, scale, proportions, height and fenestration accord with their surroundings, and ¶
<#>D: The use and application of building materials respect local traditional materials, techniques and design characters, and ¶
<#>E: The scale proportion and height of advertising material and the use of materials, including colour, is appropriate, and ¶
<#>F: Where acceptable the nature and degree of any illumination should have no detrimental impact upon the visual character of the conservation area, and ¶
<#>G: Landscaping is designed as an integral part of the Scheme where appropriate. ¶
<#>Except in those circumstances where it can be clearly shown that demonstrable harm will not be caused to the character of the conservation area, and the basis of its designation will not be undermined, and in respect of listed buildings is consistent with policy env11, development proposals in conservation areas will not be permitted where they include: ¶
<#>H: The demolition of listed buildings or those buildings which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the conservation area, or ¶
<#>I: The amalgamation of adjacent plots if this results in the development of larger buildings out of scale with their surrounding; or ¶
<#>J: The refurbishment of adjoining buildings to create a single larger space user where this will adversely affect the character of the conservation area. ¶
<#>ENV10 Listed Buildings: Proposals for the repair, alteration, extension (internal or external) or change of use of a listed building will be permitted provided that: ¶
<#>A: Any changes are entirely in keeping with the character, proportion, detailing and materials of the existing building; and ¶
<#>B: The proposal preserves the physical fabric of the building, and ¶
<#>C: The proposal does not adversely affect the building's setting or its reasons for listing, and ¶
<#>D: Any change of use is necessary to ensure the future of the building. ¶
<#>ENV11 Demolition of Listed Buildings: Proposals to demolish, or partly demolish, a listed building will only be permitted in those circumstances where: ¶
<#>A: The council is satisfied that every possible effort has been made to continue the present use, and ¶
<#>B: The structure of the whole or part of the listed building is in such poor condition that it can no longer be retained, and ¶
<#>C: No suitable alternative use for the building is practicable, and ¶
<#>D: A detailed Scheme for the future of the site has been approved by the council ¶
<#>ENV12 Archaeology: Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest (...

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1.1 The following presents the known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. All heritage assets within the 1km study area are listed in the gazetteer and the assets discussed are illustrated in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3.

4.1.2 This section is split up by cultural heritage sub topics (archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes), as per guidance in the DMRB (Highways England, 2007). In turn, each sub topic is divided by designated and non-designated heritage assets, and subsequently by archaeological period.

4.2 Designated Archaeological Remains

4.2.1 There are no designated archaeological remains within the draft order limits, or within the 1km study area.

4.3 Non-designated Archaeological Remains

4.3.1 There are 27 known non-designated archaeological remains recorded within the draft order limits. A further 96 non-designated archaeological remains are located within the 1km study area.

Prehistoric Period (10,000BC- 43AD)

4.3.2 There is a total of 9 prehistoric assets which comprise 7 find spots (8, 61, 123, 126, 143, 145, 159) and 2 flint scatters (156, 157). 2 (145, 159) are located within the draft order limits and 7 within the 1km study area.

4.3.3 The prehistoric period within the lowlands of the north west, as represented by the Scheme's location, is generally hampered by poor preservation and site visibility. Sites located within uplands typically provide better preservation, despite offering little in dateable material (Brennand, 2007).

4.3.4 Beyond the Scheme, evidence from the mesolithic period was identified in peat deposits at Solway Moss (Cumbria) (Brennand, 2007). There are known peat deposits (196) within the draft order limits which are located either side of Garstang Road. These could hold previously unrecorded archaeological remains dating to the early prehistoric period. However, the date of the Peat deposits (196) are not confirmed and are therefore discussed with heritage assets of unknown date.

4.3.5 Of the 2 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the draft order limits the first is some bronze age pottery which was discovered to the north-west of Skippool Bridge (145). This asset is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest. However, satellite imagery, through google earth, of the location of asset 145 has shown that the site of the asset has been heavily disturbed and any associated features to the pottery findspot may have been removed.

4.3.6 The remaining asset within the draft order limits is a finds scatter dating to the prehistoric period was found in association with medieval pottery (159). This is located immediately to the south west of Little Singleton on a south west facing slope. Although the asset would not be physically impacted by the Scheme, as it has already been removed, this location has the potential to hold evidence for further activity dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods.

4.3.7 All find spots are considered to have **negligible** value, as they have been removed

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from their archaeological context. However, their **archaeological** interest, to provide potential further evidence for human activity, is of **low** value. The value of this potential is carried through for the remainder of find spots within this DBA.

- 4.3.8 The remaining 8 non-designated assets that date to the prehistoric period are within the 1km study area.
- 4.3.9 Fragments of bronze age pottery (8) are recorded to have been discovered approximately 40m to the north west of Skippool Bridge. This pottery was identified during excavations around a sewage outfall in 1928. The find is of **negligible** value and has **archaeological** interest. The potential for further human activity associated to the find has a **low** value.
- 4.3.10 Two flint scatters (156 and 157) were identified 300m apart, to the south west of Little Singleton. The assets lie on the edge of the Lytham-Skipool Valley, 547m (157) and 867m (156) south of the draft order limits, respectively. Asset 156 was identified through heavy ploughing, while 157 is located on a western field margin of the Lytham-Skipool Valley, just above the organic soils of the valley floor. Both assets are of low value due to the density of finds as a scatter and are a likely indication of a site of human activity. Both assets (156 and 157) have **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.11 The find spot of a single crudely worked piece of flint (61), found in association with 24 unworked pebbles, was recorded during a fieldwalking survey 300m to the south of the draft order limits. This asset is of **negligible** value and has **archaeological** interest. The potential for further human activity associated with the find has a **low** value.
- 4.3.12 Part of a blade of a small bronze flat axe (143) was found in the early 1980s at Little Singleton 70m to the west of the draft order limits. This is a **low** value asset of **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.13 A bronze flat axe (126) was found 150m to the south of the draft order limits and to the south west of Little Singleton in the early 1980s. It is of **negligible** value and **archaeological** interest. The potential for further human activity associated to the find has **low** value.
- 4.3.14 A late neolithic stone axe (123) was recorded 455m to the east of the draft order limits at Windy Harbour. It measures 5.75 inches long and was found on the southern edge of Garstang Road. It is of **negligible** value and has **archaeological** interest. The potential for the presence of further human activity associated to the find has **low** value.

Roman Period (43AD-410)

- 4.3.15 There are 8 non-designated archaeological remains that date to the roman period within the 1km study area. Of these 8 assets, 1 is a roman road (139); 5 are find spots (5, 90, 91, 108, 195); and 2 settlement sites (112 and 193).
- 4.3.16 Within the draft order limits, is the projected route of a possible roman road (139) from Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde which crosses the draft order limits and extends into the 1km study area. It enters the study area to the south east of Poulton-le-Fylde and crosses Garstang Road East in a north south alignment. The projected line of the road continues to move north across the study area and enters the draft order limits on its western edge, at the point of the proposed Skippool junction redevelopment. The

Deleted: <#>A single crudely worked lump of flint which was found in association with an unworked flint (158), recorded 300m south of the draft order limits and 320m to the north east of scatter 157. This asset is of **negligible** value and **archaeological** interest. The potential for further human activity associated with the find has **low** value. ¶

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asset's existence or location has not been confirmed through archaeological recording and remains speculative. This asset's setting, should it exist, is informed by its location within Poulton-Le-Fylde and the landscapes through which it travels. Its setting has been altered due to the recent development around it, however, it still informs its significance. This asset, if present, is of **low** value and has **archaeological** and **historic** interest.

4.3.17 The remaining **7 Romano-British** non-designated archaeological remains are located within the 1km study area.

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4.3.18 **Four** of these assets are find spots. Located 750m to the south west of the draft order limits is the find spot of a Domitian coin (**5**); **49m south of the drafter order limits was a bronze coin of Nerva dating to 96 to 98 AD (108)**; 130m to the west of the draft order limits a silver denarius of Hadrian dating from 119-122AD (**91**) was found; and a nummus of Constantus II (**90**) was discovered 940m to the south of the draft order limits. These assets all individually have **negligible** value and **archaeological** interest. The potential for further human activity associated with these finds is of **low** value.

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4.3.19 A review of portable antiquities Scheme data identified the discovery of copper alloy coin (**195**), discovered in September 2017. The find of an extremely worn nummus of the House of Constantine (306-361) is catalogued with identifier Lancum-9C3AB3. No spatial data is available for the find and therefore its location is not illustrated in the figures, but it is listed as coming from Poulton-le-Fylde. Due to the uncertainty of the data, this asset is a potential duplication of asset **90** provided in HER data from LAAS. However, asset **195** remains in the assessment to provide clarity of the archaeological potential for Roman remains to be located within the draft order limits. The find is of **archaeological** interest and has **negligible** value.

4.3.20 Excavations in 2008-2009, to the north of Garstang Road East identified the remains of 5 phases of occupation activity which relate to the roman, medieval and post-medieval periods (**ELA2408**). The primary remains comprised an enclosed settlement (**112**), dating to the Romano-British period. This enclosure was defined by at least 2 rectilinear ditched enclosures that surrounded 2 roundhouses. Up to 4 rectilinear structures were also identified within and adjacent to the enclosures. Further ditches extended beyond the excavated area and may represent further inhabited enclosures, working areas or parts of field systems.

4.3.21 The study and assessment of the fields to the east of the roman settlement (**112**), could yield further information, to enhance current understanding of the settlement activity. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by the nearby contemporary heritage assets such as the potential roman road to the east of Skippool (**139**) with which it may have had a historical and functional association. Its setting, therefore, extends to the draft order limits. The North West Archaeological Research Framework (Brennand, 2007) aims to place rural roman sites within their landscape context, through an investigation of their field systems and boundaries, the local land use, topography and the exploitation of other resources (Brennand, 2007).

4.3.22 Unpublished archaeological excavations (Wardell Armstrong, 2018) to the west of the enclosed settlement (**112**) have been supplied by the archaeological advisor to LCC. Archaeological mitigation in the form of trial trenching and an area of open excavation was completed in October and November 2017 in support of planning development

2/2015/00298/DIS1.

4.3.23 The excavations located a potential continuation of the known Romano-British settlement site (112) to the west and appeared to locate the enclosure's eastern extent.

4.3.24 Evidence collected from the area of trial trenching, while limited, provided further settlement evidence (193) of the Romano-British period. However, due to the limitations of the trial trenching exercise and the distance from the open area excavation, the excavations could not ascertain a direct connection between the 2 areas (Wardell Armstrong, 2018). Consequently, it was considered that there may be 2 (112/193) Romano-British enclosure settlements located 240m west of the draft order limits.

4.3.25 Additional information gained through consultation with LAAS has noted that two iron producing furnaces and an associated enclosure have been identified as part of the Romano-British settlement (112/193). Due to the limitations of geophysical surveys at the site and reflective of Lancashire as a whole, the excavated Romano-British settlement (112/193) is more extensive than initially thought (Isles, 2018).

4.3.26 This provides further archaeological evidence for the location of significant Romano-British settlement activity located on the western edge of the draft order limits to the north of Garstang Road East.

4.3.27 Potential for further activity associated with this settlement to be present within the 1km study area is identified and has the potential to contribute to the research agenda. Further archaeological investigations, within the draft order limits, would need to be considered to establish the full extent of this settlement area. Therefore, the setting of both assets (112/193) extend to within the draft order limits. This asset is therefore of **medium** value and **archaeological** interest due to its potential to contribute to regional framework objectives.

4.3.28 The extensive Roman activity within the site and study area may help contribute to the currently unidentified location of Portus Setantiorum; translated as the Seaport of the Setantii (tribe) (Roman Britain, 2016). This settlement was noted in Ptolemy's' description of Britain's north west coastline in the second century (Roman Britain, 2016). The settlement of Portus has never been positively identified but it is thought to be located on the Fylde, near the mouth of the River Wyre (Roman Britain, 2016). Any archaeological investigations within the draft order limits has the potential to contribute to the debate of the location of the town through the presence or absence of any archaeological remains. Portus Setantiorum, through its historic reference is of **archaeological** and **historic** interest and has an **unknown** value.

Early Medieval Period (410-1066)

4.3.29 There are no recorded non-designated archaeological remains within the draft order limits or the 1km study area, that date to the early medieval period.

4.3.30 Place name evidence indicates that the name Skippool denotes 'ship stream' which indicates the importance of the harbour at this time (Cameron 1961).

4.3.31 The early medieval period is under-represented within the British archaeological record. This is reflected in the north west of England, where the greatest challenge in attempting to interpret the early medieval period is the lack of evidence (Brennand,

2006).

- 4.3.32 Consequently, should archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period be identified within the draft order limits, they would be of at least **medium** value. This is due to the asset's potential to meet regional research objectives, for establishing methodologies for the excavation of sites where potential early medieval activity is present (Brennand, 2007).

Medieval Period (1066-1540)

- 4.3.33 There are 21 known non-designated archaeological remains dating to the medieval period. Of the 21 assets dating to this period, 1 is a trackway (**100**); 1 is a port (**89**); 1 is a moated site (**9**); 1 is settlement activity (**112**); 1 is a ditch (**197**); 8 are historic field management systems (**50, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 62, 155**); and 7 are find spots (**85, 87, 88, 93, 94, 98, 102, 194**).
- 4.3.34 Two of these are located within the draft order limits and are related to historic field management and are both earlier field boundaries.
- 4.3.35 To the south of Garstang Road historic field boundaries (**62**) were identified on aerial photography from 1988. A historic field system is also recorded at Little Singleton (**59**). This is a row of former field boundaries that form strip fields which are visible on aerial photography from 1963 and 1988. The settings of these assets are informed by each other and the agricultural landscape within which they are situated. Their settings inform their significance. Both assets (**59** and **62**) are of **low** value and have **historic** interest as former field management systems.
- 4.3.36 The remaining 19 known non-designated archaeological remains that date to the medieval period are located within the 1km study area.
- 4.3.37 Located on the River Wyre, approximately 400m north east of the junction of Skippool Road and Mains Lane, is a 17th Century port (**89**). Skippool was known for good anchorage in the 17th century and records refer to grain vessels being unloaded in the area circa 1873. Little remains of the port in the present day. Its setting is informed by its location adjacent to the River Wyre and the nearby settlements of Skippool and Poulton-le-Fylde with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting therefore extends to the draft order limits. It is of low value and has archaeological interest for previous human activity and the potential for artefactual evidence to yield information of previous trade and communication links to the area.
- 4.3.38 There is the potential for a customs house to also be located within the study area and associated with the trade activity supported by the location of the River Wyre. The customs house is likely contemporary to the dock and warehouse (**146**), with archival references alluding to the customs house's operation in the early 18th century. Porter (1846) notes this potential asset; "in the year 1708 customs were established at Poulton in connection with Wardleys and Skippool" (Porter, 1846, 141). Historic mapping fails to provide the location of a custom's house in Poulton. However, this evidence provides further detail to the extensive historic trade activity in the wider study area of the Scheme. The potential customs house has potential **historic** interest, but its value and location are **unknown**.
- 4.3.39 The 1km study area includes the settlements of Poulton-le-Fylde and Singleton. Both are listed in the 1086 Domesday book. Poulton-le-Fylde is simply listed as Poulton meaning a "Pool farm/settlement" (University of Nottingham, 2018). It is recorded as

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being worth 2 carucates in the Domesday book. Singleton, meaning the Shingle Farm or settlement (Nottingham University, 2018), is also listed in the Domesday book, and has a higher value to Poulton, at 6 carucates.

- 4.3.40 Further potential settlement activity (**112**) is illustrated approximately 600m west of the draft order limits. A continuation of the activity at the site, from the roman period and into the medieval period, identified through excavations (**ELA2408**), presents the potential for further medieval activity to be located within the draft order limits. This is dependent on the, yet to be established, extent of this settlement activity (**112**).
- 4.3.41 Excavations to the rear of number 21 Little Poulton Lane excavated ditches which formed 2 phases of activity (Oxford Archaeology, 2018). The second of these phases comprised a series of small enclosures. Dating of 1 of the ditches was achieved through the recovery of Medieval pottery (**197**). Excavations were located 326m west of the draft order limits. This asset is of **low** value and has **archaeological** interest as evidence for Medieval activity within the study area.
- 4.3.42 Several of the non-designated assets relate to historic farming practice and field management within the study area. These were mapped throughout the region through the county-based Historic Landscape Characterisation (Brennand, 2006), (see Section 6.4).
- 4.3.43 Four areas of ridge and furrow are recorded (**155**, **50**, **56**, **55**) within the 1km study area. These are located 290m to the west of the draft order limits on the eastern edge of Poulton-Le-Fylde (**155**); 955m south of the draft order limits at Singleton (**50**); on the southern edge of the draft order limits at Singleton Hall (**56**); and 230m to the south of the draft order limits at Singleton Hall (**55**). All areas of ridge and furrow (**155**, **50**, **56**, **55**) are of low value and have historic interest. The settings of these heritage assets are informed by their location within agricultural land and the nearby contemporary agricultural land. Whilst the settings of assets **155** and **50** do not extend to the draft order limits, the proximity of **56** and **55** indicates that they are likely to extend to it.
- 4.3.44 The potential route of a former trackway (**100**) between Knowle Wood and Mallard Hall, Singleton was previously identified as a faint hollow on aerial photography. This trackway is located 440m south of the draft order limits, to the north west of Singleton. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within open land, it is unlikely to extend to the draft order limits. It is of **low** value and has **archaeological** interest as evidence for previous human activity.
- 4.3.45 Also related to agricultural practices are 2 field systems. These are located 480m south of the draft order limits (**53**) and 80m to the south of the draft order limits at Singleton (**58**). The setting of these heritage assets is informed by their location within agricultural land. Whilst the setting of **53** does not extend to the draft order limits, the setting of **58** does extend to the draft order limits due to its proximity. Both assets are **low** value and have **historic** interest.
- 4.3.46 There are 7 find spots within the 1km study area that date to the medieval period. Artefacts recovered include a silver hammered short cross penny of Henry III (**94**), located 300m north of the draft order limits. Two other silver hammered pennies discovered include 1 of Edward IV (**87**), located 620m north west of the draft order limits and a half-groat of Henry VI (**88**), also located 620m north west of the draft order limits.

- 4.3.47 The other 4 find spots include a circular seal with legends of Lombardic lettering (**85**), identified 40m east of the draft order limits; 2 silver hammered pennies of Edward I, retrieved from an area 70m west of the draft order limits (**93**) and 765m south east of the draft order limits (**98**); and a silver hammered short cross penny of John I (**102**), located 850m south of the draft order limits.
- 4.3.48 All the above find spots (**94, 87, 88, 85, 93, 98, 102**), have been removed from their original location and are therefore considered to be of negligible value. The potential for further human activity to be found, associated with the individual find spots of **low** value.
- 4.3.49 Located 600m north east of the draft order limits, is the moat (**9**) at Larbreck Hall, Garstang Road. This surrounds a 20th century farmhouse and modern outbuildings, which have no evidence of earlier structures. The moat is between 1.5 and 2m deep with a width of up to 12m in places. The area is heavily waterlogged and boggy. Part of the southern side of the moat has been infilled, the north side is also threatened by the encroachment of a caravan site. The setting of this asset is informed by its isolated location overlooking the River Wyre and its association with Larbreck Hall. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. This asset (**9**) is of **low** value and has **archaeological** interest for previous human activity.
- 4.3.50 Portable antiquities Scheme data has provided information on a silver groat of Edward III findspot (**194**). The asset is listed with identifier Lancum-4BB5A4 and was discovered in July 2017 via metal detecting. A rough spatial reference of the find locates the find within the study area, on the eastern edge of Poulton-le-Fylde (there is insufficient information provided to illustrate its location on the figures). The find provides further information on Medieval activity within the study area but has **negligible** value.

Post-Medieval (1540- 1901) and Modern (1901 - present) Periods

- 4.3.51 There are 69 non-designated archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period. 19 of these assets are located within the draft order limits and the remaining 50 assets are located within the 1km study area.
- 4.3.52 Of the 69 non-designated post-medieval archaeological remains 16 are clay pits (**18, 21, 24, 25, 35, 36, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 169**), 10 are find spots (**14, 86, 92, 96, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114**); 1 is a site of a former dock and warehouse (**146**); 1 a drainage ditch (Main Dyke) (**140**); 1 a potential harbour (**4**), 1 is an enclosure site (**51**); 2 are potential kiln sites (**52, 128**); 1 is a trackway (**77**); 1 is a former mill site (**12**); 12 are agricultural assets (**74, 75, 78, 80, 99, 103, 142, 147, 162, 163, 164, 165**); 2 are railways (**137, 138**); and 21 are non-extant structures (**1, 7, 17, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 37, 41, 46, 47, 48, 63, 120, 121, 129, 130, 133, 141, 148**).
- 4.3.53 The Scheme is located within 3 local parishes. The western most parish is Poulton-le-Fylde. This parish has greatly reduced in size over time and previously encompassed Bispham. Poulton was a place of importance within this district, however the growth of Blackpool and the formation of Fleetwood meant that its importance has reduced (British History Online, 2017). The parish's foundations lie as a quiet agricultural community, and prior to the reformation a large proportion of the land was held by religious houses. The dissolution of the monasteries made little change in the parish, however, it did see the rise of the important Fleetwood family of Rossall (British History Online, 2017).

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4.3.54 Most of the Scheme is located within the parish of Singleton. At the time of Edward the Confessor, Earl Godwin held the manor of Singleton. In 1566 it was one of the manors conveyed by Henry, Earl of Arundel. It continued in the Arundel family until 1730 when the Earl of Scarborough sold it to the Duke of Richmond with whose descendants it has remained (British History Online, 2017).

4.3.55 The western most edge of the Scheme is in the parish of Little Eccleston with Larbeck. The parish encompasses the Windy Harbour junction areas of the draft order limits that are to the east of this. This parish held a population of only 188 by the end of the post-medieval period (British History Online, 2017). Historically, land in this parish has been held by the Molyneux and Blundell families (British History Online, 2017). Today, the parish comprises approximately 140 permanent dwellings, with an electorate of around 350 (Little Eccleston with Larbeck Parish Council, 2018).

4.3.56 There are 19 non-designated archaeological remains (12, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 103, 107, 109, 110, 113, 140, 142, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169) dating to the post-medieval period, located within the draft order limits.

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4.3.57 Four find spots are in the western end of the draft order limits at Skippool. These include a hammered silver coin of James I (107); a modern white metal thimble (109), believed to date as early as 1850; a hammered silver coin of Mary Tudor (110); and an Elizabethan hammered sixpence (113). The four findspots are registered through PAS (Portable Antiquities Scheme) and were located through metal detecting. The recovery location of these four assets, as shown on Figure 3, is doubtful and they are considered as an arbitrary representation for these assets and not their exact find spot. Due to this, all 4 assets (107, 109, 110, 113) have negligible value. Their potential to yield further, associated human activity is of low value.

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4.3.58 A drainage ditch (140), known as Main Dyke, is located across the study area and the draft order limits. This asset leaves the River Wyre to the north of the Skippool junction and crosses the draft order limits at Mains Lane, before continuing south across the study area, where the draft order limit shadows the ditch on the draft order limit's western edge. The ditch continues south, as the draft order limits head east towards Little Singleton.

4.3.59 The ditch (140) was constructed in 1731 to help reduce flooding experienced in the Lytham-Skipool Valley due to the presence of extensive peat deposits. Consequently, during the construction of the drain, large quantities of oak and yew were found, which were believed to have been cut down a significant time prior to construction. The setting of this asset is informed by its location on the outskirts of the settlements of Skippool and Poulton-le-Fylde, and its association with Main Dyke. Its setting informs its significance. The asset is of low value and historic interest as evidence for land management within the Post Medieval period.

4.3.60 Following communication as the archaeological advisor to LCC, the location of a former mill site (12) has been revised to within the draft order limits, east of Mains Dyke. The mill has been identified within Lancashire HER as a corn mill but catalogued with an uncertain date and location (January 2018). However, analysis of historic mapping from 1840 shows a mill-like building adjacent to the eastern edge of Skippool Bridge. A watermill symbol is in the same place on the earlier 1786 William Yate map of the area. The building appears to have been demolished by the 1844 six-inch OS map. Consequently, the mill's (12) site has been revised and a post-medieval date

given as there is no indication to believe the mill site could predate this to the medieval period.

- 4.3.61 The location provided on Figure 3 of this report represents the revised location for the former mill site. The site, within the draft order limits, has been redeveloped with residential buildings, but there is the potential for archaeological remains to still be present. The asset (12) is low value and has historic and archaeological interest for early industrial activity within the area.
- 4.3.62 Two areas of ridge and furrow are located within the draft order limits; located to the north of Mains Road (103) and within the Singleton Estate (142). The setting of these assets is informed by their location within agricultural land, it informs their significance. Both assets are of **low** value and have **historic** interest as evidence of past farming practices and areas of agriculture.
- 4.3.63 Several former areas of quarrying are represented by clay pits within the draft order limits. Most of these assets (65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71) are located to the south of Garstang Road and to the west of Little Singleton. Further potential clay pits (169) were identified during the walkover survey, within the same area of the draft order limits. The settings of these heritage assets are informed by each other and the open farmland within which they are situated. Their settings inform their significance. All clay pits are of **low** value and have **archaeological** interest as evidence for historic industrial activity.
- 4.3.64 Four other agricultural assets (162, 163, 164, 165) were identified within the draft order limits during the walkover survey and are assessed in Section 7.
- 4.3.65 The remaining 50 non-designated post-medieval archaeological remains (1, 4, 7, 14, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 41, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 63, 64, 67, 68, 72, 75, 77, 78, 80, 86, 92, 96, 99, 111, 114, 120, 121, 128, 129, 130, 133, 137, 138, 141, 146, 147, 148) are located within the 1km study area.
- 4.3.66 Two railways are located within the 1km study area. The Preston and Wyre railway (138) was opened in 1840 to link Preston with a deep harbour at Fleetwood. The railway crosses the western part of the study area through Poulton-le-Fylde and into Thornton. The Poulton and Blackpool Branch Railway (137) opened in 1846 and was the first railway to reach Blackpool. The railway enters the study area to the south west and moves through Poulton-le-Fylde to connect into the earlier Preston and Wyre railway line (138). Sections of both lines remain in use today. However, stretches of the earlier line (138) to the north of Poulton are present either in an overgrown state or as an earthwork. The settings of these assets are informed by each other, the settlement of Poulton and the surrounding area which they served. Their settings therefore extend to the draft order limits and inform their significance. They have **medium** value due to the regional significance of the train lines as a means of promoting trade and the foundations of the prominent historic tourism industry to Blackpool and the Fylde coast. It is this connection to the regions tourism industry, that gives both assets **historic** interest.
- 4.3.67 Former Tarngate Farmhouse (1) in Thornton is an early 18th century farmhouse with an attached service end and 19th century alterations. The farmhouse was in a semi-derelict condition and sits on the north western edge of the 1km study area, 988m from the draft order limits. The property was formerly grade II listed but demolished with listing consent in 1984 and rebuilt. Consequently, the property was delisted in 2012. The setting of its remains is informed by its location on the edge of the

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settlement of Thornton within agricultural land. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. It is of **negligible** value as it has not retained any of its historic features and the site has been redeveloped.

- 4.3.68 A non-extant milestone (**32**) marking 15 miles to Preston is recorded 450m to the west of the draft order limits. This was first shown to be associated with the Poulton Railway on 1892 OS mapping. The setting of this asset is informed by its location adjacent to the Preston and Wyre railway line (**138**) with which it had a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The site has since been redeveloped by the Poulton-le-Fylde golf course and the asset is therefore of **negligible** value.
- 4.3.69 The potential site of a former dock and warehouse (**146**) of a circa 1800 date is located at the western edge of the draft order limits at Skippool. 18th Century Poulton was known to have 2 ports. This dock possibly formed part of the wider port operations and would have supported the merchants from Poulton in their trade of mahogany and flax with Baltic ports (Wyre Council 2008). It is currently occupied by residential housing which front onto Breck Road. Its setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance and has the potential to extend to the draft order limits. No further information is known of this asset; therefore, its value is **unknown**.
- 4.3.70 A well (**30**) is recorded on mapping from 1892 and located 800m to the south west of the draft order limits. Its setting is informed by the settlement of Poulton which it served, it informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. Although this well is no longer extant there is the potential for associated remains to survive below ground. Therefore, this asset is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.71 A non-extant building is recorded on the site of 79 Breck Road (**31**), Poulton-le-Fylde. This was illustrated on the 1839 tithe map and was noted as a public house on OS mapping from 1847. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within Poulton le Fylde and the surrounding contemporary settlement. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The building is of **negligible** value as the site has since been redeveloped.
- 4.3.72 The post-medieval period within rural areas of the north west are categorised as islands of settled and agriculturally developed land set in vast areas of unenclosed agriculturally undeveloped land, lacking in permanent settlements (Brennand, 2006).
- 4.3.73 Three areas of ridge and furrow have also been identified. These assets are located 800m to the north of the draft order limits at Thornton (**147**); on the edge of the draft order limits at Garstang Road (**75**); and 600m south of the draft order limits at Windy Harbour (**80**). Associated remains of asset 75 are likely to extend within the draft order limits. The settings of these assets are informed by their location within agricultural land. Their settings inform their significance, the settings of **147** and **80** do not extend to the draft order limits, however, due to the proximity of **75** to the draft order limits its setting does extend into it. All 3 assets are **low** value and have **historic** interest.
- 4.3.74 Breck House (**41**), labelled as Breck Hall on mapping from 1684, is located at Chandlers Ford. This asset is situated 785m to the south west of the draft order limits. Breck House was a workhouse for the poor of Poulton-le-Fylde. It was present on OS mapping at the end of the 19th century, the property has since been demolished and the site redeveloped into a small residential mews estate. The setting of this asset is

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informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde but does not extend to the draft order limits. This asset is, therefore, of **negligible** value as it has lost all historic features through demolition and has subsequently been redeveloped.

- 4.3.75 A signal box (**28**), that post-dates 1847 is recorded to have been located between 64 and 74 Breck Road. The asset is located 770m west of the draft order limits. Its setting is informed by its location within Poulton Le Fylde and its close association with the Preston and Wyre Railway. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. This is no longer extant and is, therefore, of **negligible** value.
- 4.3.76 A blacksmith workshop (**25**) is recorded on 1892 OS mapping to the rear of the present 33 Station Road, and 815m south west of the draft order limits. The workshop has since been lost. Its setting is informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde with which it had a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. It is of **low** value and has **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.77 The dismantled Poulton Railway Station (**129**) was situated on the junction of Breck Road and Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde prior to its dismantlement in the 1960s. This location is on the eastern edge of the Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area (**CA1**) and currently under redevelopment. Archaeological excavations (**ELA2619**) were conducted at this location in 2007. These identified 3 broad periods of occupation that relate to the 19th century railway station and the 20th century goods yard (**148**) and more modern activity. The settings of these assets are informed by each other and the settlement of Poulton with which they have a functional and historical association. Their settings inform their significance but do not extend to the draft order limits. Both assets are located 690m west of the draft order limits. Due to the redevelopment of the site and previous archaeological investigations, the railway station (**129**) and 20th century goods yard (**148**) have **negligible** value.
- 4.3.78 Gas works (**26**) located opposite 9-17 Station Road are visible on OS mapping from 1892m, 730m south west of the draft order limits. It is thought the gas works were initially constructed to support the lighting of the town in 1851. The site was taken over by the council in 1903 and is no longer extant. Its setting is informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde, with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. It is of **low** value and has **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.79 A Blacksmith workshop (**46**) on Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde is shown on the 2nd edition OS map of 1912, 730m south west of the draft order limits. The workshop is no longer extant and images on Google Earth show the area under development. Its setting is informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde, with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. This asset is therefore of **negligible** value as it has lost all its historic features through redevelopment on the site.
- 4.3.80 During an earlier walkover survey, the remains of 2 structures were identified around Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, on the eastern edge of the Conservation Area (**CA2**). This area is 770m south of the draft order limits. These remains were thought to relate to a building that contained 3 individual residential dwellings (**47**), recorded on an 1839 tithe map. Historic mapping also identified the former Seed and Bulb Warehouse site (**48**) first identified on OS mapping from 1912. Both structures have since been

demolished and the site redeveloped. The setting of these assets are informed by their location within Poulton-le-Fylde. Their settings inform their significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The assets (**47** and **48**) have **negligible** value.

- 4.3.81 Former brickworks (**17**) are noted on OS mapping from 1892, 670m south of the draft order limits. The brickworks located at 1-7 Howarth Crescent, to the rear of 1-7 Fylde Road have since been redeveloped into residential properties. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. It is of **negligible** value as it has not retained any of its historic features and the site has been redeveloped.
- 4.3.82 Six find spots are located within the 1km study area. A 4lb cast lead alloy cylindrical weight used as a ship's plumb or sounding weight (**114**) is located 550m to the south west of the draft order limits, with a second cast lead-alloy trade weight (**111**) retrieved from an area 140m south of the draft order limits. A third cast lead alloy artefact, of a cannonball or projectile of Civil War date (**96**) was located on the southern edge of the draft order limits at Skippool.
- 4.3.83 The remaining 3 find spots included a silver hammered Elizabethan shilling (**92**), located 80m west of the draft order limits; a second Elizabethan coin of a sixpence fragment (**86**), identified 200m north of the draft order limits (**92**); and an unidentified work stone (**14**), located in Pilling, 430m east of the draft order limits.
- 4.3.84 The individual find spots are each of **negligible** value. However, their **archaeological** interest for further associated remains to be present holds potential, which has a **low** value.
- 4.3.85 Nine clay pits are located within the 1km study area. Five are in Poulton; **18**, located 975m west of the draft order limits; **24**, 395m south of the draft order limits; **25**, located 860m south west of the draft order limits; and **21**, located 730m south west of the draft order limits. One clay pit (**35**), is located on the edge of the draft order limits at Mains Lane.
- 4.3.86 Another 3 clay pits are located at Little Poulton; **36**, located 120m south of the draft order limits; **64**, located on the southern edge of the draft order limits; and **72**, located 203m south of the draft order limits. The eighth clay pit (**67**) is located 93m south of the draft order limits, on the northern edge of Garstang Road.
- 4.3.87 The settings of these assets are informed by each other and the landscape within which they sit. Asset **67** is located within the draft order limits and would therefore experience a direct impact from the proposed Scheme. Due to the distance between the draft order limits and assets **18**, **24**, **25** and **21** their settings are not considered to extend to the draft order limits. Whilst **35**, **36**, **64**, **72** are situated closer to the draft order limits, their settings are difficult to define due to their buried nature, however there would be no significant impacts to them. All the clay pits are individually considered to have a **low** value. They have **archaeological** interest and group **historic** interest for the presence of quarrying and industrial activity within and surrounding the draft order limits.
- 4.3.88 Located 40m to the north of the draft order limits is the site of a lime kiln (**128**). This is depicted on first edition OS mapping, but no further information is known about the asset. This location has seen some development, but there is a potential for remains relating to the kiln to still exist. The setting of this asset is informed by its location on

the outskirts of Skippool and its proximity to the River Wyre. Its setting informs its significance however it would not be significantly impacted by the Scheme. It therefore has **low** value and is of **archaeological** interest.

- 4.3.89 Skippool Bridge (7) is located over the Skippon stream ([as referenced in Lancashire HER ref: MLA1317](#)) at its confluence with the River Wyre. This asset is 40m north of the draft order limits. In 1702, the bridge was found to be very ruinous and in need of repair. No trace of the bridge is present, and the name Skippool Bridge has been reassigned to a new site. The setting of this asset is informed by its location across the River Wyre and the nearby settlement of Skippool. Its setting informs its significance however it would not be significantly impacted by the Scheme. This former bridge is of **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 4.3.90 Little Poulton Hall (130) is located 440m to the west of the draft order limits. Archaeological excavations at the site dated the Hall to the 17th Century. However, it first appeared on OS mapping dating to 1847. This hall has since been demolished and the site redeveloped for modern residential dwellings. The setting of this asset is informed by its location on the outskirts of Little Poulton with views to the open farmland to the north-east. Its setting informs its significance however it would not be significantly impacted by the Scheme. This asset is, therefore, of **negligible** value.
- 4.3.91 The Shard Bridge (141) was built in 1864 and is situated across the River Wyre. It is a former river crossing bridge and accompanying Toll House. This asset is located approximately 340m to the east of the draft order limits. It has since been demolished and was replaced by a new bridge in 1996. The modern bridge is located approximately 70m downstream to the former bridge and on a different alignment. There is therefore the potential for archaeological remains associated with this asset to be located on the banks of the River Wyre. The setting of this asset is informed by its location across the River Wyre and the surrounding settlement. Its setting informs its significance however it would not be significantly impacted by the Scheme. Consequently, this asset is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.92 A signal box (37) related to the railway line to Little Poulton is recorded 820m to the south of the draft order limits. This is post-dated to 1847 but is no longer extant. This asset's setting is informed by its close association with the Preston and Wyre railway. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. It is of **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 4.3.93 A long narrow building (63) is shown on OS mapping from 1930, alongside the newly constructed Garstang Road. The asset is 90m west of the draft order limits. The building is no longer extant. The area appears to have been redeveloped with 3 new residential dwellings. The setting of this asset is informed by its location on the edge of Poulton. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The asset therefore has **negligible** value.
- 4.3.94 Two field systems have been identified 910m (99) and 920m (74) to the south of the draft order limits at Singleton. Their settings are informed by their location within agricultural land. They inform their significance but do not extend to the draft order limits. Both assets have **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 4.3.95 A trackway (77) is recorded 430m south of the draft order limits at Singleton. This is visible on LiDAR and on OS mapping. Its setting is informed by its location on the edge of Singleton and within open farmland. Its setting informs its significance but

does not extend to the draft order limits. It is **low** value and has **archaeological** interest.

- 4.3.96 Tithe mapping from 1839 lists a small field as Kiln Croft, located 200m north west of the Singleton Conservation Area (**CA2**). The field is 470m south of the draft order limits. This place name could be indicative of the remains of a kiln (**52**) in this undeveloped rural area. This asset's setting is informed by its location within open farmland and on the outskirts of Singleton. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset has **low** value and **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.97 A small enclosure (**51**) is recorded 950m to the south of the draft order limits, within Singleton Conservation Area (**CA2**). This was illustrated on the 1839 tithe map but is no longer marked on modern mapping. Its setting is informed by its location within Singleton and informs its significance. Its setting does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset has **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 4.3.98 Buildings were depicted along Church Road (**120**) on 1847 OS mapping. These were located 830m to the south west of the draft order limits, on the north-eastern corner of the Singleton Conservation Area (**CA2**). OS mapping from 1893 illustrates that the properties had disappeared to make way for a formal garden, which is now part of the Singleton Hall estate. The buildings (**120**) have **low** value, as the potential for artefactual and foundation remains exists. Their setting is informed by their location within Singleton which informs their significance. Their setting does not extend to within the draft order limits. They have **archaeological** interest for previous human occupation on the site.
- 4.3.99 900m south west of the draft order limits, a former school house (**121**) is recorded. This building was first recorded on 1847 OS mapping but was not recorded on 1893 OS mapping. The site has not been redeveloped and remains open farm land to the north of the Church of St Anne (**LB3**). Its setting is informed by its location on the edge of Singleton and the nearby Church of St Anne. Its setting informs its significance, but it does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset has **low** value and **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.100 Situated 90m to the north-west of the draft order limits is a potential harbour (**4**). This is 100m in length and composed of tightly packed fist-sized stones between dry stone facings. The HER record argues that the size of the harbour suggests significant activity. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location on the River Wyre and the nearby settlement of Little Singleton. Its setting informs its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. This asset is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest.
- 4.3.101 Bankfield House (**133**) is located 200m to the south west of Old Bankfield House (**134**), and 150m to the north of the draft order limits at Garstang New Road. The house was first recorded on 1847 OS mapping along with a small fish pond to the west of the property. The property was destroyed by a fire in 1963 and subsequently replaced by Bankfield Manor. Bankfield House (**133**) therefore is of **negligible** value as the property has been destroyed, and the site redeveloped. The setting of these heritage assets are informed by each other and their relatively isolated location surrounding by open farmland. Their setting informs their significance and extends to within the draft order limits.

4.3.102 A former field boundary (**78**) is located 305m south of the draft order limits at Windy Harbour. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within open farmland. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. This asset is **low** value.

Modern Period (1901-Present)

4.3.103 There is 1 non-designated archaeological remains dating to the modern period. This asset is located within the 1 kilometre study area.

4.3.104 An air raid shelter (**125**) is located to the north of the church of St John (**LB10**) and 445m to the west of the draft order limits. Each shelter measures 9m by 5m with the longer side orientated northeast-southwest. The shelters would have been used to protect residents of Breck Road and the associated school located at the current catholic club (**33**) during second world war bombing. Work to demolish the air raid shelters began on 29th June 2017. This asset's setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset (**125**) is **low** value and has **historic** interest.

Unknown Date

4.3.105 There are 15 non-designated archaeological remains of unknown date within the study area.

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4.3.106 The 15 non-designated archaeological remains comprise 4 former watercourses (**115**, **116**, **117**, **118**); 2 jetties (**2,3**); 2 find spots (**11**, **54**); 2 enclosures (**57**, **60**); a cropmark site (**101**); known areas of archaeological rich peat deposits (**196**) and 3 field management systems (**76**, **79**, **97**).

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4.3.107 There are 3 non-designated archaeological remains located within the draft order limits. Two assets located are former watercourses. One is located to the north of Garstang Road (**118**) and a second at Windy Harbour (**116**). The settings of these heritage assets are informed by their location within agricultural land. Their setting informs their significance. Both assets are **low** value.

4.3.108 The third asset of unknown date within the draft order limits is an area of peat deposit (**196**). The peat is located either side of Garstang Road East and has a high potential for evidence of past human activity to be identifiable within the deposit. Evidence for the deposits was recovered during a geoarchaeological assessment of boreholes within the draft order limits. This asset is of **medium** value for its archaeological significance and is of **archaeological** interest.

4.3.109 The remaining 13 assets (**2**, **3**, **11**, **12**, **54**, **57**, **60**, **76**, **79**, **97**, **115**, **117**, **101**) are located within the 1km study area.

4.3.110 Two find spots of undated artefacts are located within the 1km study area. Animal bones and antler (**11**) were discovered in 1928, 300m to the north of the draft order limits. Secondly a field named "Brooch Meadow" on tithe mapping from 1839 is thought to relate to the discovery of a brooch (**54**) approximately 260m south of the draft order limits near Singleton. Both assets have **negligible** value and **archaeological** interest for the potential of further human activity to be present. This potential is considered to be of **low** value.

4.3.111 Two jetties (**2,3**) are located on the southern bank of the River Wyre. They both lie at

least 230m to the north of the draft order limits. Both jetties are traces of the former structures. It is thought that they supported the landing of coal to support gas works within the 1km study area. The setting of these assets are informed by each other, their location on the River Wyre and the surrounding land which they served. Their setting informs their significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The jetties are low value and have historic and archaeological interest.

4.3.112 Ridge and furrow (76) is shown on LiDAR, 110m north east of the draft order limits. This is in the rear garden of a residential property that fronts Mains Lane. The ambiguity of the date of this asset is based on the settlement area it is in, which is not a Medieval village or hamlet. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within agricultural land. Its setting informs its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. The asset is **low** value and has **historic** interest.

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4.3.113 Two assets are former watercourses, identified on geological maps and detailed in the HER. These assets are located on the southern edge of the 1km study area to the west of Singleton (115) and on the southern edge Poulton industrial estate, 570m from the draft order limits (117). The settings of these assets are informed by their location on the outskirts of Poulton. Their settings inform their significance but do not extend to within the draft order limits. Both are of **low** value.

4.3.114 Two enclosures of unknown date are located within the 1km study area. A large sub-rectangular feature (57) is present as a dark crop mark, on aerial photography from 1963, with potential smaller circular and sub-rectangular features within it. 1839 tithe mapping suggests there was a mill located nearby through the field named as the mill field and croft. The site of the mill lies 100m to the north of the draft order limits at Little Singleton. The field is now used as modern paddocks; as a result, the cropmarks do not show on modern google earth imagery. Its setting is informed by its location within agricultural land on the outskirts of Little Singleton. Its setting informs its significance and extends to within the draft order limits however its setting does not extend to within the draft order limits.

4.3.115 The second enclosure is a pair of conjoined circular features (60) showing as dark crop marks on aerial photography from 1988. Short linear features are associated with them. The features are located 130m south of the draft order limits at Little Singleton. Modern google earth imagery depicts faint dark marks in the area of the HER data for the circular enclosure; it is unclear if these are the same features. This assets setting is informed by its location within open farmland, its setting contributes to its significance and has the potential to extend to within the draft order limits but it does not extend to within the draft order limits. Both enclosures (57, 60) are **low** value and have **archaeological** interest.

4.3.116 An area of former field boundaries and stream course (97) are located 100m north east of the draft order limits at Windy Harbour. The former field boundaries were identified through aerial photography. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within open farmland. Its setting contributes to its significance and has the potential to extend to within the draft order limits however its setting does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset is **low** value.

4.3.117 A 3-sided bank (79) is located 450m south east of the draft order limits at Windy Harbour. The bank is visible on LiDAR with an internal width of 45m and a maximum external width of 75m. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within open

agricultural land. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset is **low** value and **archaeological** interest.

4.3.118 Located 480m to the south of the draft order limits is a cropmark site (**101**). However, the HER card has been lost for this record, therefore no further information is available. Its setting is informed by the agricultural landscape within which it is situated. It is of **unknown** value and **archaeological** interest.

4.4 Archaeological Events

4.4.1 There are 15 known previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area.

4.4.2 Of the 15 previous archaeological events, 6 (**ELA1771**, **ELA2408**, **ELA2409**, **ELA2413**, **ELA1379**, **ELA1380**, **ELA1122**) are located within the draft order limits.

4.4.3 Trial-trenching (**ELA1771**) conducted by Oxford Archaeology North in May 2008 established the absence of any significant archaeological features (Oxford Archaeology North, 2008). Located on land adjacent to Mains Lane, the trial trenching area incorporates some of the draft order limits, to the east of the Skippool junction. The only archaeological features located during the excavation of 5 trenches, related to an earthwork forming the southern part of the Main Dyke, constructed during the 18th century. This is representative of the flooding issues experienced within the wider landscape during the Post-Medieval period.

4.4.4 A watching brief (**ELA2408**) was proceeded by a phase of strip, map and sample (**ELA2409**) within the draft order limits, to the east of Skippool junction, and across the 1km study area. This was in advance to the construction of the Wyre Estuary Pipeline. The excavations identified 5 distinct phases of human activity at the site:

- Phase 1: possible pre-enclosed settlement phase
- Phase 2: earlier part of the Romano-British period
- Phase 3: later part of the Romano-British period
- Phase 4: medieval period
- Phase 5: post-medieval period

4.4.5 The earliest evidence came from peat deposits up to 2.4m deep. These deposits had very good potential for preservation of anthropogenic remains with 2 struck flints recovered, likely dating to the mesolithic period.

4.4.6 The earliest recognisable features from the excavations were excavated ditches, although it was unsure whether they related to enclosure boundaries or general drainage ditches.

4.4.7 Phase 2 represented the remains of an enclosed settlement, accessed by a western side trackway. Multi-cellular enclosure complexes defined the settlement area with 4 rectilinear compartments defining the enclosure. Several roundhouses were excavated within the respective enclosures and artefactual evidence indicative of domestic as well as possible industrial and agricultural activity were recovered.

4.4.8 Phase 3 is representative of a second phase of activity to the enclosed settlement. This is represented by a change in the form and possible function of the entranceway.

4.4.9 Phase 4 was represented by the use of ridge and furrow cultivation strategies, evident

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in the medieval period. The cultivation was on a different alignment and cut into the remains of the enclosure settlement representative of phases 2 and 3.

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4.4.10 Phase 5 was identified during the initial archaeological watching brief of the site. This recorded ditches, postholes, patches of cobbled surfaces and possible wall foundations near Mains Lane. Few stratified artefacts were recovered. It is believed the majority of what relates to this phase relates to post-medieval agricultural activity.

4.4.11 An archaeological desk-based assessment (**ELA2413**) was conducted for a development of land on Garstang Road East. The desk-based assessment considered evidence obtained through the evaluations from **ELA2409**, within the western part of the proposed development site; consequently, clipping the western end of the draft order limits. The roman and medieval activity excavated within the application site constitutes a high potential for further archaeological remains to be present elsewhere within the site (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, May 2014). The desk-based assessment was followed by a geophysical survey (**ELA2425**) and archaeological evaluation (**ELA2598**), both located within the 1km study area.

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4.4.12 The Kirkham Moraine project in Lancashire took the form of a desk-based assessment (**ELA1379**) and a field survey (**ELA1380**). The project focused on the study of the aggregate and archaeological potential of an area centred on the Kirkham Moraine. The survey area covers a large area of the draft order limits and 1km study, with a prominent focus in the south west are of the study area and continuing across a large area of Lancashire. The project concluded that there was considerable potential for buried archaeology within the survey area; particularly for the prehistoric period on the sand islands. Further investigation work was recommended.

4.4.13 The final event within the draft order limits is located to the east of Little Singleton and to the north of Garstang Road. This was an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey, conducted by Oxford Archaeology North prior to a sewer pipe construction (**ELA1122**). The accompanying walkover established the presence of ten assets, namely former field systems and numerous clay/marl pits. Proposed mitigation suggested a watching brief (Oxford Archaeology, October 2005). During the archaeological walkover survey that was conducted by Arcadis in December 2017 areas of modern disturbance were noted at this location within the draft order limits.

4.4.14 The remaining 9 archaeological events (**ELA1114**, **ELA2619**, **ELA664**, **ELA1982**, **ELA2711**, **ELA2598**, **ELA2425**, **ELA351**, **ELA936**) are located within the 1 kilometre study area.

4.4.15 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (**ELA1114**), prior to the development of the dismantled railway, at Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde. This is located 870m south west of the draft order limits. Nine sites were identified that had archaeological potential for the roman and medieval periods. The primary consideration to the potential was through a culmination of roman and medieval find spots close to the draft order limits, and the undisturbed nature of most of the site. A watching brief was the only proposed mitigation (Oxford Archaeology North, August 2005).

4.4.16 Excavations at Poulton Station, Breck Road (**ELA2619**) were carried out in 2015. These were located 700m west of the draft order limits. The excavation observed numerous features attributed to the former railway (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2015).

4.4.17 In total, 3 phases of activity were excavated:

- Phase 1: 19th century railway station and environs
- Phase 2: 20th century goods yard
- Phase 3: modern activity

4.4.18 On the northern edge of the draft order limits and 300m east of the current Skippool Junction, an archaeological watching brief was carried out. This was conducted by Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit during the construction of a wastewater pumping station in October 1995 (**ELA644**).

4.4.19 An estuarine silt deposit revealed an arc of wooden stakes spaced at 2m intervals. Radiocarbon dating placed them in the Victorian period, and they are believed to have formed a revetment to the banks of the Main Dyke. However, this is contested due to the lack of horizontal members. An alternative theory was that the stakes acted as a series of mooring posts, despite no rope marks having been detected. A series of modern domestic and industrial landfill deposits were also located during the excavation.

4.4.20 In July 2011, a watching brief (**ELA1982**) was carried following the permission to demolish an existing dwelling and associated works at 34 Little Poulton Lane was granted. This site is located 460m west of the draft order limits. Consultation with Lancashire archaeological advisory service following the watching brief recommended that strip, map and sampling should be undertaken.

4.4.21 The targeted excavations aimed to record any archaeological features associated with Little Poulton Hall which was recorded on first edition OS mapping. The first archaeological (post-medieval) horizon encountered was at a depth of 0.30m, under a deposit of topsoil associated with the landscaping of the site (Baldwin, 2011). The excavations revealed evidence for what was believed to be a Lancashire Combination Barn, comprising a shippin (cattle shed) and winnowing (agricultural practice of separating grain from chaff) area. An extension to the property, illustrated on OS mapping from 1912 was also identified. It was concluded that all remains excavated were associated with structures identified through historic mapping (Baldwin, 2011).

4.4.22 Land to the north of 21 Little Poulton Lane was evaluated through archaeological trial trenching (**ELA2711**). This was undertaken approximately 300m west of the draft order limits, on the eastern edge of Little Poulton. The archaeological evaluation consisted of 5 trenches. The features identified comprise a cobbled surface, a large deposit of modern building waste and 3 linear features of indeterminate date (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, 2015).

4.4.23 Following the desk-based assessment (**ELA2413**), 2 further archaeological events (**ELA2425** and **ELA2598**) occurred, within 1km study area. Both events occurred within 300m east of the draft order limits, on land to the north of Garstang Road East.

4.4.24 A geophysical survey (**ELA2425**), was conducted over an area of 10 hectares and detected ridge and furrow of possible medieval or post-medieval date and a series of former field boundaries. A series of anomalies were also detected in the north-eastern area of the geophysical survey area. It is thought that these may represent soil-filled enclosure ditches or field boundaries (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, June 2014).

4.4.25 The archaeological evaluation (**ELA2598**) consisted of 14 trenches. Archaeological

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remains were identified in the form of ditches, ring gullies and a pond. It is believed that 1-ring gully appeared to form part of a roundhouse and subsequently associated with the Romano-British settlement located to the west. A second ditch appeared to form the continuation of an enclosure ditch, also likely associated with the near-by Romano-British settlement (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, October 2014).

- 4.4.26 Building recording (**ELA351**) was carried out at Worsicks Farm, Singleton which is located on the southern edge of the 1km study area. Four buildings were recorded, of which 1 dated to around 1800, while the other 3 were mid to late 19th century structures. The later buildings were single storey ranges, formed around a courtyard, and acted as loose boxes, shippens ([cattle shed](#)) and cart sheds.
- 4.4.27 The final event is an archaeological watching brief (**ELA936**), undertaken as part of a planning condition for a multi-use games area to the south of Singleton Church of England primary school. This site is located on the southern edge of the 1km study area. The site was considered to have prehistoric potential and to be the site of an unidentified building, outlined on historic mapping from 1847.
- 4.4.28 No archaeological deposits were identified during the excavations. However, it was concluded that the position of the building appears to underlie an area of soft landscaping to the north of the games areas. Any further intrusive works in the area are considered to require archaeological investigations.

5 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

5.1 Designated Historic Buildings

- 5.1.1 There are no designated historic buildings located within the draft order limits. There are, however, 10 listed buildings and 2 Conservation Areas located within the 1km study area. All 10 of the listed buildings are grade II listed and date to the post-medieval period and are presented on Figure 1.

Post Medieval Period (1540-1901)

- 5.1.2 Three listed buildings are located on the outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde (**LB4**, **LB5**, **LB10**). However non-of the designated historic buildings are located within the Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area (**CA1**).
- 5.1.3 The core of Poulton-le-Fylde is a Conservation Area (**CA1**), designated in 1979. This Conservation Area is located 630m to the south-west of the draft order limits. Characteristically, Poulton-le-Fylde is an urban area, with views generally limited to street scenes and clusters of buildings (Plate 1). The town has developed from a background in agriculture, and has been swallowed through urban sprawl, with a commercial nucleus, surrounded predominantly by residential streets (Wyre Council, 2008). The primary characterisation of the residential properties is terraced housing, mainly of Victorian origin (Wyre Council, 2008).
- 5.1.4 It is of **historic** interest due to its potential to provide information relating to the historic development of settlement within this area. Its setting does not extend to within the Scheme. Due to its designation, this asset (**CA1**) is of **medium** value.

Plate 1: General View of Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area (CA1), looking north



- 5.1.5 Located on the north eastern outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde, 470m west of the draft order limits, is the Former Chapel of St John and the Attached Priest's House (**LB10**). This dates to 1813 and is constructed of brick with a rendered slate roof. There is a rectangular range under 1 hipped roof at both ends. The chapel occupies the northern two-thirds of the range and is 1 storey and 3 bays. The entrance at the northern end is now concealed by a brick porch. Though the chapel has been altered, it remains to be in the form of a pre-Emancipation chapel.
- 5.1.6 This asset is of **medium** value due to its grade II listing. It has **historic** interest as it provides information on the development of the area surrounding Poulton-le-Fylde. It also has **communal** value for the local Catholic community who use it as a place of worship. The setting is informed by the asset's location on the outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde with which it has a functional and historical association. It is also informed by the surrounding churchyard and the open land to the north east of the asset (Plate 2). Due to intervening urban development, the asset's setting does not extend to within the draft order limits.

Plate 2: View towards the Former Chapel of St John and the Attached Priest's House (LB10), looking south



- 5.1.7 The Manor (**LB5**) was originally a house that was constructed in 1895. The house is located 370m to the south of the draft order limits, on the eastern perimeter of Poulton-le-Fylde. It was later used as a Rediffusion Training School and nursing home. It is constructed of Accrington brick with pebble dashing and applied timbering in the gables, with an eclectic Vernacular Revival style. It has red tile rooves that are steeply pitched and gabled with a central belvedere. It is rectangular in plan with 2 bays x 3 bays. The east elevation is the principal façade and is asymmetrical with 2 flanking roof gables. The first floor is jettied over the bay window on the right and has a large segmental arched window. The re-entrance between the first-floor bays is bridged by a large decorative balcony.

- 5.1.8 This asset is of **medium** value due to its grade II listing. It has **historic** interest as it provides information on the development of settlement in the Poulton-le-Fylde area. Its setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde (Plate 3). The setting of this asset informs its significance however, it is likely that it has been altered with more recent development within the area. Its setting does not extend to the draft order limits within the draft order limits.

Plate 3: View towards The Manor (LB5), looking north



- 5.1.9 End Cottage Old Farm (**LB4**) is located on the outskirts of Poulton and 470m to the south of the draft order limits. This is a farmhouse which dates to 1723, which has been converted to a house and cottage. It is constructed of whitewashed brick with a slate roof and was originally of a 3-unit baffle-entry plan. The rear wall contains a 3-light stair window with wooden mullions.
- 5.1.10 This asset is of **medium** value due to its grade II listing. It has historic interest due to its potential to inform historic settlement growth and agricultural practice within the area of Poulton-le-Fylde. The setting of this asset is informed by its location on the outskirts of Poulton-le-Fylde. Its setting informs its significance; however, it has been greatly altered due to the more recent residential development which was built around the farmhouse (Plate 4) and subsequent loss of associated farmland. Its setting does not extend to within the draft order limits.

Plate 4: View to End Cottage Old Farm (LB4), looking north-east



5.1.11 Mains Hall (**LB1**) is situated to the north east of Skippool, and 470m north east of the draft order limits at Shard Road. It is a manor house which is now a hotel. The building is believed to date to the late sixteenth century but was remodelled in the seventeenth and altered in the eighteenth centuries. It is constructed of white rendered brick and has a slate roof. It is now of a very irregular plan which consists of a 2-room hall range that is flanked by short projecting gabled bays with a large extension to the centre and various out shuts and additions. It was formerly 3 storeys but was reduced to 2 in the eighteenth century. In the front there is a central doorway, 4 windows on the ground floor and 5 on the first. The rear wall has traces of 3 labels to former brick mullion windows, and 2-light brick mullion window in the apex have 2 ¼ round moulded beams with large cyma stops.

5.1.12 This asset is of **medium** value due to its grade II listing. It has **historic** value as it provides information on the development of settlement within the region of Poulton-le-Fylde. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its relatively isolated location, surrounded by open views, grassland and formal gardens. It is also informed by the nearby dovecote (**LB9**) which it likely has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits.

- 5.1.13 The Dovecote (**LB9**) is located c.150m to the north of Mains Hall (**LB1**) and dates to the eighteenth Century. It is a tall octagonal roofless structure that is made of handmade brick. A doorway is located on the eastern side with a gauged segmental brick head. The setting of this asset is informed by its location overlooking the River Wyre and the nearby Mains Hall (**LB1**). Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. This asset is of **medium** value and historic interest due to its potential to provide information on the evolution of settlement within the area.
- 5.1.14 Located to the east of Little Singleton and 60m to the south of the draft order limits surrounded in woodland, is the Ice House at Singleton Hall (**LB8**). This is believed to have been constructed in the 1870s and is constructed of red brick. The structure is covered by an earthen mound and has an exposed northern entrance. The entrance has steps which lead down to an outer door that has a rectangular opening and is below a segmental brick arch. Ice houses are relatively common in England and were used to store ice and for the preservation of food (Country Life, 2010). Its entrance and therefore its primary aspect, to the north, is in the direction of the Scheme. As well as its functional use as an ice house it is also a parkland feature within the landscaped park around Singleton Hall. This asset is of medium value due to its grade II listing.

Plate 5: View towards the Ice House at Singleton Hall (LB8), looking south from within the draft order limits



5.1.15 Access was refused for the Ice House therefore, our assessment of the asset's significance and setting, and what contribution its setting makes to its heritage significance, is based on the available evidence. The historic interest of the asset, due to its association with Singleton Hall (38) and for its ability to inform on the development of the gardens within Singleton Park (151), is the largest contributor to its significance. The functional and historical association with the nearby Singleton Hall (38) is key to interpreting the asset. Archaeological interest is also potentially important as the current condition of the asset is unknown. It is believed that the asset's setting contributes to its significance and is informed by its relatively isolated location within woodland (Plate 5). This isolation increases the sensitivity of the assets setting (i.e. the capacity of the setting to accommodate change without harm to the assets significance). There are no views identified that would contribute to understanding the significance of the asset. During the walkover survey, with no leaf coverage on trees, the asset was not visible from adjacent fields within the draft order limits, due to dense vegetation surrounding Singleton Hall. The asset also has a wider setting, as a parkland feature within the designed landscape of Singleton Park (151). The contribution the assets setting makes to the significance of the asset is considered

to be less than its historic interest but still forms an important element in enabling our appreciation of the asset.

5.1.16 Three grade II listed buildings (**LB2**, **LB3**, **LB7**) are located within Singleton Conservation Area (**CA2**), on the southern edge of the 1km study area.

5.1.17 The Former Engine House (**LB2**) at the junction of Church Road, Weeton Road and Station Road dates to the late nineteenth century (Plate 6). This is located 995m to the south east of the draft order limits. It is of brick plinth construction with pargeted plaster panels, red tiled roof with cockscombridge, and pierced bargeboards at the gables. There is a louvred bellcote, with a red tiled pyramidal roof close to the rear gable. The building is a single cell with a gable to the road and red painted double doors with strap hinges. The lintel has a metal plate lettered 'Fire Engine' which is now painted black. There is also decorative black and white panelling on each side of the doors and on the gable. The gutter on the south side is embossed with lion heads and supported on curly brackets. The building is no longer functional as a fire engine house and has been adapted internally for a small power station, while keeping the external features.

Plate 6: View of the Former Engine House (LB2) looking north east

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- 5.1.18 This asset is of medium value due to its grade II listed status. It has historic interest due to its ability to provide information relating to the settlement activity in Singleton. The asset's setting is informed by its location on the junction of Church Road within the village of Singleton, with which it would have had a functional and historical association. It is also informed by the open grassland which is to the north of the asset. Its setting informs its significance and does not extend to within the draft order limits.
- 5.1.19 The Church of St Anne (**LB3**) is situated 870m to the south west of the draft order limits. A church has been located on the site since 1358, when the Henry Duke of Lancaster granted the custody of the Chapel of "St Mary" to John de Est Witton, a hermit. The church was dedicated to St Anne in 1650, and since that point, the church has gone through several builds and repairs (Singleton Church, 2018).
- 5.1.20 The current church was built in 1861 by E.G. Paley, under a £4000 beneficiary from the Lord of the Manor, Alderman Thomas Miller of Preston (Singleton Church, 2018). The church is constructed of sandstone rubble with a slate roof. The nave has a north east steeple with a south transept and is in an early English style; work was undertaken recently to "recapture how the church might have looked in days gone by" (Singleton Church, 2018). The tower is of 3 stages; the third stage is set back with 2-light belfry louvres, and a broach spire with small 2-light lucranes. There are mostly plate traceried 2-light windows on the nave and chancel. The nave also has a tripartite west window and a 2-light traceried centre and the chancel has a 3-light traceried east window with wheel tracery in the head.

- 5.1.21 This asset is of **medium** value due to its grade II listing. It is of **historic** interest due to its potential to provide evidence for the evolution of settlement and ecclesiastical activity within Singleton. It is also of **communal** value for the local Christian community who have used it as a place of worship for several centuries. Its setting is informed by its location within the village of Singleton and its associated lychgate (**LB7**) with which it has a functional and historical association.
- 5.1.22 Its setting is also informed by the surrounding churchyard and woodland which informs its significance (Plate 7). The setting of the Church does not extend to within the draft order limits.

Plate 7: View of the Church of St Anne (LB3) and the Lychgate to the Church of St Anne (LB7), looking north-east

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- 5.1.23 The lychgate to the Church of St Anne (**LB7**) is located 855m to the south west of the draft order limits. It dates to 1879 and has a wide hipped roof of red tiles which is carried on an open timber frame. It is mounted on a stone base with a stout post in the centre of the sill. This is supported by St Andrew's cross bracing. This asset is of medium value due to its grade II listing. It has historic interest due to its association with the Church of St Anne (**LB3**). The setting of this asset is informed by its location within the village of Singleton and the Church of St Anne (**LB3**) (Plate 7). Its setting informs its significance and does not extend to within the draft order limits.
- 5.1.24 At the time of writing a Conservation Area appraisal was not available for Singleton

(CA2). Singleton Conservation Area is located 775m to the south west of the draft order limits. This conservation area is characterised as a post medieval settlement, remodelled as an “estate village” in the late nineteenth century by Preston cotton magnate Thomas Miller, of Horrocks-Miller (Visit Lancashire, 2018). The settlement is focused along the 3 primary roads that run through this area. The asset has **historic** interest due to the buildings that are located within it, and their potential to provide information on the historic development of this settlement. It is of **medium** value. The setting of the conservation area is informed by the buildings within it, and the immediate surrounding rural area. Its setting extends to the draft order limits.

- 5.1.25 Located on the northern side of the River Wyre and 865m to the north of the draft order limits is Liscoe (LB6). This is a house which dates to the early to mid-seventeenth century but has been subsequently enlarged and altered. It is 2 storeys and constructed of rendered brick with a slate roof. It was originally a 2-cell house. On the west façade there is a 2-bay addition which has windows with plain reveals. Two projecting wings are located on the eastern side. The northern wing is believed to date to the nineteenth century whilst the southern is considered to be original. This asset is of **medium** value. It has **historic** interest as it informs the understanding of historic settlement and farming activity within this region. The setting of this asset is informed by its isolated location surrounded by agricultural land; which in turn informs its significance. However, its setting does not extend to within the draft order limits.

5.2 Non-Designated Historic Buildings

- 5.2.1 There are no non-designated historic buildings located within the draft order limits, or the 1km study area which are known to date to or before the medieval period.

Post-Medieval Period (1540-1901)

- 5.2.2 A distinctive feature of the built environment within the north west, is the number of new towns that appeared during the post-medieval period (Brennand, 2006). As detailed in the appraisal of the Poulton-le-Fylde conservation area (CA1), the immediate western boundary of the draft order limits saw urban sprawl swallow a landscape historically dominated by agricultural activity (Wyre Council, 2008).
- 5.2.3 This is reflected in the 30 non-designated historic buildings (6, 10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 29, 33, 34, 38, 40, 43, 73, 81, 82, 83, 84, 95, 104, 105, 106, 119, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136) of post-medieval date that are located within the 1km study area.
- 5.2.4 The locally listed Poulton-le-Fylde Railway Station (81) was opened in 1896 on the Poulton and Blackpool Railway (137) and sits on the southern edge of the 1km study area. The railway retains many elements of its original layout, including the street level booking hall, waiting room and canopy. The station, prior to the construction of the railway line between Poulton-le-Fylde and Blackpool helped Poulton-le-Fylde to bask in the 18th century tourism success of Blackpool (Wyre Council, 2008). The subsequent expansion of the railway to Blackpool, meant that Poulton-le-Fylde began to decline and returned to its economic foundations in agriculture (Wyre Council, 2008). This loss of holiday traffic through the train station resulted in the station's platform being truncated to two-thirds its original size. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within Poulton and the railways which it served. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The station has **low** value and has **historic** interest, with a utility value for the communities of Poulton-le-Fylde.

- 5.2.5 Numbers 32 to 38 Breck Road (**82**), 63 to 65, relabelled 69 to 71 Breck Road (**83**), and 71 (McKee Centre) Breck Road (**84**) are all locally listed properties first shown on later 19th century OS mapping. They are located approximately 900m from the draft order limits. The houses located at 63 to 65/ 69-71 Breck Road (**83**) appear to be modern builds. The properties contribute to each other's setting and significance. Their settings are informed by each other and the settlement of Poulton. Their setting contributes to their significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The properties are **low** value and have **historic** interest, through their ability to inform 19th century settlement developments.
- 5.2.6 The Royal Oak Inn (**27**), at the junction of Breck Road and the A588 in the Poulton-le-Fylde conservation area (**CA1**), is a former public house. The asset is located 750m south west of the draft order limits. The property was constructed in the 19th Century and first present on 1847 OS mapping. The property is at risk, after fire damage which has left the property abandoned. This asset's setting is informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The property is **low** value.
- 5.2.7 Number 80 Breck Road (**29**) is a presumed residential property shown on 1847 OS mapping. The property was renamed Breck Lodge in 1892 mapping and is located 800m south west of the draft order limits. A building is currently located on the same site, but it is not currently known as to what extent the property has retained any original features. This asset's setting is informed by its location within Poulton-le-Fylde. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The property is **low** value.
- 5.2.8 Castle Works (**95**), located on Station Road 930m west of the draft order limits was built in the 20th century. A former woollen mill, noted on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1932, it is listed as a knit-wear factory occupied by B Windsor and Sons Ltd in a 1939 directory. The mill remains extant. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within Poulton, it contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. It has **low** value and **historic** interest for Poulton's industrial past.
- 5.2.9 The Poulton-le-Fylde Catholic Club (**33**) is located next to the Church of St John (**LB10**), 505m west of the draft order limits. The building is labelled as a school on 1892 OS mapping. A new Roman Catholic school has been built close to the club building. This asset's setting is informed by its location within Poulton Le Fylde. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The Catholic Club is **low** value and has **group** value with the Church of St John (**LB10**) and modern school as a focal point for the Catholic community in Poulton-le-Fylde.
- 5.2.10 Located in the churchyard of St John's church, Breck Road is the 19th Century Breck Cross (**6**). The cross is located 460m west of the draft order limits. The current cross is a replacement of the original. It has an inscription that details the cross' initial erection in 1813 and its re-erection in 1905. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within the church yard of St John's Church on Breck Road with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The cross has **communal** value to the Catholic congregation of the church of St John and is of **low** value.
- 5.2.11 198-200 Breck Road, Skippool (**34**) is a former public house called Brockholes Arms on 1892 OS mapping. The building is 2 residential properties. Its setting is informed

by its location on the outskirts of Skippool and adjacent to Mains Lane. Its setting informs its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. The asset is **low** value and has **historic** interest for the retention of original building features.

- 5.2.12 A signal box (**19**) is located near to 26 Fylde Road and 860m to the west of the draft order limits. The signal box is shown on 1892 OS mapping adjacent to the LYR/LNWR joint Preston and Wyre railway (**138**). This asset's setting is informed by its location within Poulton and its association with the Preston and Wyre Railway with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to the draft order limits. The signal box is **low** in value and has **historic** interest.
- 5.2.13 Located to the west of Sheringham Lodge, on Garstang Road East is a milepost (**20**) marking 14 miles to Preston, initially used for the LYR/LNWR joint Preston and Wyre railway (**138**). The setting of this asset is informed by its location within Little Poulton and its association with the Preston and Wyre Railway. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The milepost has **low** value and has **historic** interest.
- 5.2.14 The cemetery lodge (**22**) at 40 Moorland Road was first shown on 1892 OS mapping. The lodge is located at the cemetery on Moorland Road which was opened in 1883 following the closure of a nearby churchyard. The cemetery (**40**), active today, is located approximately 700m south west of the draft order limits. The lodge is constructed of red brick and has a stone plaque adorning the chimney stack and inscribed with a date of 1884. An associated mortuary chapel (**23**) is no longer extant. The settings of these assets are informed by each other and the settlement of Poulton-le-Fylde with which it has a functional and historical association. Their settings inform their significance but do not extend to the draft order limits. All 3 assets (**22**, **23**, **40**) are **low** value and have **group** value through their association with the collective operations of the cemetery practice at Moorland Road.
- 5.2.15 The commemorative monument at Number 2 Poolside Cottage (**43**) Skippool Creek, marks the location of a submarine mine located in 1941. Located 360m north west of the draft order limits, the monument is **low** value and has **historic** interest for historic naval operations on the River Wyre. Its setting is informed by its location adjacent to the River Wyre with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits.
- 5.2.16 Singleton Lodge (**132**), Lodge Lane, is located 60m south of the draft order limits in Little Singleton. The property is shown on first edition OS mapping as comprising an L-shaped building with a substantial range of buildings to its west, all enclosing a yard space. The current lodge is used as accommodation for tourism to the north west and the Fylde coast. The property has seen an additional L-shaped range constructed to the north of the original Lodge, creating a fully enclosed central yard space with access points to the east and west. Its setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of parkland and the nearby adjacent contemporary assets. Its setting contributes to its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. Singleton Lodge (**132**) is **low** value and has **historic** interest.
- 5.2.17 A grotto (**104**), constructed of Pulhamite rock and a dropping well is located within Singleton Park, 100m south of the draft order limits. The rock work was installed in 1875. Pulhamite rock is a Victorian invention, where substantial large stones are made using a mixture of rubble and cement, modelled to simulate the texture and colour of natural stone (Doddingtong Place Gardens, 2018). The Victorian company of James

Pulham and Son of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire are credited with designing and installing a lot of Pulhamite rock features within the 19th and 20th centuries (Banister, 20017). A cave and dropping well, still extant but overgrown, at Singleton Hall, are detailed in the online Pulham Legacy Gazetteer; it is accompanied by fountains installed on the Seafront Promenade Gardens at Blackpool (Pulham Legacy, 2018). Its setting is informed by its location adjacent to Singleton Hall and its location within parkland as a parkland feature and has an association with other park related features. Its setting contributes to its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. The asset has **low** value and historic interest as evidence of popular Victorian landscaping.

5.2.18 Singleton Hall (**38**), Lodge Lane is a country house located 175m south of the application site. Competed in 1873 for Thomas Harrocks Miller, the site originally formed part of the farmland to the nearby Singleton Lodge. The property has been substantially extended to the west, the stable block partially demolished and a house built within the former walled garden. The property is not listed but is associated with the Ice House (**LB8**). This asset's setting is informed by its parkland location and the nearby Ice House. Its location within the park and its setting contributes to its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. Singleton Hall is **low** value and has **historic** interest, as well as **group** value with the other properties located on the Singleton estate and park.

5.2.19 The **Fylde Local Plan**, as adopted in October 2018, notes the intention to add Singleton Hall (**38**) to the local list as a locally listed building. At the time of this assessment (May 2019), this has not been actioned. However, the assessment of Singleton Hall would not change as a result of its addition as a locally listed building.

5.2.20 Worsicks Farm (**119**), Weeton Road Singleton, is a farmhouse first shown on OS mapping from 1847. The farm is located 950m south west of the draft order limits. The farm evolved in the later part of the 19th century, to the current farm layout seen in the present day. Following a programme to convert the property to residential use in 2000, it was determined that parts of the farm building material dated to c.1800, with the majority of the farmhouse and farm dating to the later 19th century. This asset's setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of Singleton and the farmland which it is surrounded by. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The farm located on the southern edge of the study area has **low** value and **historic** interest.

5.2.21 Four historic farm buildings (**15**) were subject to archaeological building recording prior to their conversion to residential properties in August 2000. Located at Worsicks Farm (**119**) in the Singleton Conservation Area (**CA2**), 970m south west of the draft order limits, the properties were determined to date to the 19th century. Each building was constructed of different building materials and has multi-functional purposes. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within Singleton surrounded by agricultural land with which it has a historical and functional association. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. Dependent on maintaining their historic characteristics, the buildings are all **low** in value and has **historic** interest.

5.2.22 Singleton Church of England primary school (**106**) is first shown on OS mapping from 1893. Located in the Singleton Conservation Area (**CA2**), it is 970m south of the draft order limits. The school has replaced a school closer to the church (**LB3**), located

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approximately 150m along Church Road, to the north of the school. This asset's setting is informed by its location within Singleton with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The school building (**106**) is **low** value and has **group** value with the church of St Anne (**LB3**) as focal points for people of the Christian faith in Singleton.

- 5.2.23 Grange Farm (**131**), on Church Road is located to the north west of Singleton (**CA2**) and 540m south of the draft order limits. The farm has significantly expanded since its first location on OS mapping from 1847. The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The farm has **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 5.2.24 The farmstead at Singleton Grange (**73**) was formerly known as Singleton Grange Hall. It was first shown on mapping from 1848 and has been significantly expanded. The current farmstead is located 346m south west of the draft order limits. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. It has **low** value and has **historic** interest.
- 5.2.25 A brick retort house of circa 1880 date survives with some outbuildings at Pool Foot Farm (**13**), Singleton. The property produced gas for Singleton Hall and is located 165m north of the draft order limits. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its rural location on the edge of Little Singleton. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. It is of **low** value.
- 5.2.26 Old Bankfield House (**134**), Pool Foot Lane is first shown on first edition OS mapping. The house is located approximately 40m from the draft order limits, to the north of the A585 Garstang Road. The setting of this asset is informed by its relatively rural location and the gardens within which it is situated. Its setting contributes to its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. The house has **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 5.2.27 A milestone in Singleton (**105**), marking distances to several close by Lancashire settlements including Blackpool and Lancaster is located within 40m to the east of the draft order limits. This asset's setting is informed by the road on which it is situated. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset is **low** value and has **historic** interest.
- 5.2.28 Located 700m to the north of the draft order limits, Windy Harbour House (**136**) is first shown on the first edition OS mapping. Modern mapping shows the house as supporting the operations for the Windy Harbour Holiday Park. This asset's setting is informed by its rural location adjacent to the River Wyre. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The house (**136**) has **low** value and **historic** interest.
- 5.2.29 Pointer House (**135**) is located at the eastern edge of the draft order limits, 32m from the draft order limits. The house is first shown on first edition OS mapping with an associated well to the north. An associated building is shown to the south east and an orchard to the south. Modern aerial images show the retention of buildings to the southeast of the house, with likely phases of redevelopment, however, the orchard has been lost. Pointer House (**135**) appears to be a farmstead and has **low** value and

historic interest. This asset's setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of farmland. Its setting contributes to its significance and extends to within the draft order limits.

- 5.2.30 The Old Castle (**10**) at Little Eccleston with Larbreck is located on the eastern edge of the draft order limits. It is first shown on OS mapping from 1847. Currently used as a farmstead, there is the potential for some original buildings to survive in the present farmstead. The name may have been transferred from the moated site at Larbreck Hall (**9**). Its setting is informed by its location on the edge of agricultural land. Its setting informs its significance and extends to within the draft order limits. The asset (**10**) is **low** in value and has **historic** interest.

Modern (1901-present)

- 5.2.31 There are no non-designated historic buildings within the draft order limits or the 1km study area, which dates to the modern period.

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6 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

6.1 Designated Historic Landscapes

- 6.1.1 There are no designated Historic Landscapes of any archaeological period, located within the draft order limits or 1km study area.

6.2 Non-Designated Historic Landscapes

- 6.2.1 There are no non-designated Historic Landscapes within the draft order limits or 1km study area, which date to or before the medieval period.

Post-Medieval (1540-1901)

- 6.2.2 There are 3 non-designated historic landscapes (**151**, **152**, **153**) dating to the post-medieval period. The draft order limits cross the northern part of Singleton Park (151). The remaining two historic landscapes (152, 153) are both assets are located within the 1km study area.

6.2.3 Singleton Park (151) is the wider estate of Singleton Hall (38). The estate houses enclosed gardens and was suggested for inclusion in Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens but remains unregistered. The draft order limits crosses the northern extent of the parkland, an area between Singleton Lodge and the existing A585. This area is now agricultural farm land and whilst it does retain some relic elements of parkland such as isolated mature trees it does not reflect the character shown elsewhere within the parkland to the south. The Scheme truncates this northern edge of former parkland to the north of Singleton Lodge (132). The park is low value and has historic interest. The park forms the setting for all assets located within its perimeters. The setting of this asset itself is informed by its rural location and the contemporary assets within it. This setting contributes to its significance. The contribution that the northern fields, within the draft order limits, make to the assets significance is reduced due to their current use.

- 6.2.4 19th century gardens (**153**) are present at The Manor (**LB5**), located 300m to the west of the draft order limits, on the eastern edge of Poulton-le-Fylde. The gardens inform the immediate setting of the listed property. This asset's setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of Poulton and the associated listed building. Its setting contributes to its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset is of **low** value and **historic** value.

6.2.5 Bankfield House (133), now Bankfield Manor, on Pool Foot Lane, Little Singleton is located on the northern edge of the draft order limits. The house is noted as having early 19th century gardens (152). Google Earth imagery details a dense tree line, shielding Bankfield Manor from the A585. A pond is also evident to the north of the Manor House. The area of the gardens, as detailed by the HER, are located within the draft order limits and would therefore experience a direct impact. The gardens are low value and have historic interest.

6.2.6 There are 14 historic hedges within the draft order limits (200-213) which form aspects of the historic landscape within the Scheme. These hedges have been identified as historic field boundaries through either the 1838 Manes Estate Plan (200, 201, 202); 1839 Tithe Map (203, 204, 205, 206, 207) or 1831 Bankfield Estate Plan (208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213). The 14 assets contribute to maintaining the overall historic landscape character of the Scheme through continual division of the agricultural land. All 14 assets are low value and have historic interest.

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Deleted: <#> Singleton Park (151) is the wider estate of Singleton Hall (38). The estate houses enclosed gardens and was recommended for inclusion in Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens but remains unregistered. The draft order limits crosses the northern extent of the parkland, an area between Singleton Lodge and the existing A585. This area is now agricultural farm land and whilst it does retain some relic elements of parkland such as isolated mature trees it does not reflect the character shown elsewhere within the parkland to the south. The Scheme truncates this northern edge of former parkland to the north of Singleton Lodge (132). The park is low value and has historic interest. The park forms the setting for all assets located within its perimeters. The setting of this asset itself is informed by its rural location and the contemporary assets within it. This setting contributes to its significance. The contribution that the northern fields, within the draft order limits, make to the assets significance is reduced due to their current use. ¶

Modern (1901-present)

6.2.7 There are no non-designated historic landscapes dating to the modern period, within the draft order limits. There is 1 non-designated historic landscape (**150**) dating to the Modern period within the 1km study area.

6.2.8 Extensive informal gardens (**150**), of lawns with trees and ornamental shrubs are located at Ashley Hall (formerly Arthfield House), Skippool Road. The gardens are located 400m north of the draft order limits, adjacent to the western edge of Skippool Road. This asset's setting is informed by its location on the outskirts of Thornton. Its setting informs its significance but does not extend to within the draft order limits. The asset is **low** value and holds **communal** value for the residents of Ashley House who have actively maintain and use the gardens.

6.3 Cartographic Analysis

6.3.1 This cartographic analysis details the historic development of the land within the draft order limits as depicted on cartographic sources.

6.3.2 The 1610 map provides the location of Singleton to the south of the River Wyre, through the note of the place name. To the west of Singleton is a watercourse, labelled as Skippon flu. It is possible that the construction of Main Dyke (**140**) in 1731 followed some, if not all, of the route of Skippon Flu as depicted in 1610. Poulton is present to the west of Skippon flu and is spelt Poton.

6.3.3 This information is reflected in Yates's 1786 map. This map provides the first detail of Skippool Mill (**12**) to the east of Skippool Bridge.

6.3.4 The Bankfield Estate map of 1831 records the land to the south and south east of Bankfield House to be comprised of a mixture of arable, meadow and pasture land. A high number of pits are also illustrated which implies localised quarrying.

6.3.5 The 1839 Singleton Tithe map illustrates a road that roughly follows the line of Mains Lane from west to east until Little Singleton. To the west of Singleton Lodge, Lodge Lane is also extant. Moving eastwards from Little Singleton, the current course of the A585 is not extant and the road that is illustrated is the current course of Pool Foot Lane. A number of additional roads are also not marked, however, there is activity along their course. For example, within the current location of the Shard Road there is a minor road, however, this does not follow the current course of the road and appears to serve the properties that are located along it. A cluster of buildings are located within the current location of Mains Hall. Small scale settlement is evident at Little Singleton and the settlement at Singleton is established along the primary road network within this area.

6.3.6 The 1839 Tithe Map illustrates several pits particularly to the north of Mains Lane and to the south of Pool Foot Lane. Beyond this, the land use across the draft order limits is primarily characterised by a mixture of arable and pasture. The land to the south of Mains Lane at the western end of the draft order limits is occupied by fields of irregular shape, the majority of which are recorded to have been under arable. To the south of what is now Garstang Road are further irregular fields which are predominantly recorded to have been pasture, however, there is also arable land. Situated to the east of Lodge Lane is Singleton Lodge which is surrounded by pasture land. To the north-east of this are further areas of pasture with some arable. Further east, the arable land increases and at the easternmost boundary of the draft order limits there

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are areas of pasture.

6.3.7 The OS 6-inch maps of 1847 and 1848 illustrate the western most edge of the draft order limits at Skippool to be predominantly occupied by agricultural and marsh land. There is limited settlement recorded at Skippool as only dispersed settlement is marked within the area. Industrial activity is illustrated to the west of Skippool bridge with a lime kiln (128) (Figure 4). To the south of this, the land is described as liable to flooding. Continuing south-eastwards a number of infrastructural features relating to flood prevention are marked within the area such as a floodgate and 2 pumps along Mains Lane. Several buildings are also dispersed along Mains Lane. To the north of Mains Lane is Mains Hall (LB1) with its formal gardens and fishpond. The majority of the land to the south of Mains Lane is occupied by irregular shaped fields which extend to Main Dyke. Several wooden bridges are marked along the course of this Dyke. To the east are woodland and Pool Foot which partially run along the course of the modern A586. Little Singleton is illustrated as a very small settlement comprising a limited number of buildings and woodland. To the south, Singleton Lodge and its formal gardens are illustrated. Located to the north-east of this is Little Singleton which has a defaced pond which was removed following the survey in 1844 but before the map was published in 1847. To the north-east is Bankfield House which is a substantial house with formal 19th century gardens (152) and a fish pond. Old Bankfield is located to the east of this and is alongside Bankfield Bridge. The current Windy Harbour Road is marked on this map but it is not named. At the northern end of this road is Windy Harbour house.

6.3.8 The OS 6-inch maps of 1895 depict little change in the region of Skippool. However, a salt Marsh and a rectilinear enclosure (187) is now recorded at Skippool Marsh which is to the west of Skippool Bridge. This is a potential salt pan. The woodland recorded to the north of Main Dyke is now labelled as Carr Wood. A vicarage is now recorded at Singleton Lodge alongside Singleton Park which is a substantial parkland that covers the area to the north of Great Singleton up to the east of Little Singleton. Windy Harbour house is no longer recorded at the northern end of the unlabelled Windy Harbour Road.

6.3.9 The 1911-1912 OS mapping of 1:2,500 scale depicts Manor House Farm at the western most end of the draft order limits and along Mains Lane. This house has an area of woodland to the west of it.

6.3.10 Two milestones (198, 199) are depicted on the northern edge of Mains Lane on the 1911-1912 OS map. One milestone (198) notes the distance to Poulton-le-Fylde (1 ¼ miles) to the west and Great Eccleston (4 3/4). Due to road widening at this location, the milestone appears to have been lost and it was not observed during the walkover survey. The second milestone (199) again shows the distance to Poulton-le-Fylde and Great Eccleston (2 ¼ and 3 3/4 respectively). The second milestone is visible on google earth within a hedgerow.

6.3.11 Both milestones (198 and 199) remain in place in the 1930 OS map but are now detailed as showing directions to Garstang rather than Great Eccleston. Both milestones are low value and have historic interest.

6.3.12 An overall reduction in the number of field boundaries is illustrated on the 1913 OS 6-inch map. A number of pits are also recorded to the south of Mains Lane, one of which is labelled as 'Old Clay Pit' (35). The formal gardens surrounding Mains Hall have reduced in size. To the south of Garstang Road East, a covered aqueduct (167) is

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illustrated along a section of Main Dyke. Windy Harbour House which was illustrated on the 1847/58 map but not the 1890/91 map is now illustrated.

6.3.13 The 1930-1933 OS mapping illustrates the establishment of a Sewage Disposal works at the north-western end of the draft order limits and to the north of Skippool Bridge.

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6.3.14 Settlement growth is illustrated on the OS 6-inch map of 1945-47. This growth has occurred at Skippool and along Mains Road in particular. This growth includes further settlement expansion that was noteworthy in close proximity to the junction at Little Singleton.

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6.3.15 Although outside the study area, to the west of Main Dyke and to the south of Blackpool New Road a cemetery is recorded on the 1955-56 1:10,560 mapping.

6.3.16 The 1960-1961 1:1250 OS map no longer illustrates Sewage Disposal works at the north-western end of the site. Instead this area is now labelled as Water Works.

6.3.17 Several changes are illustrated on the OS 1:2,500 plan of 1961-1968. These include the establishment of several nurseries to the north of Carr Wood which is just outside the study area. Chicken farming is also illustrated to have been established to varying degrees within the study area. A cluster of poultry **sheds** is illustrated to the south of what was previously referred to as 'Blackpool New Road' this is now listed as 'Garstang Road'. These buildings are also to the west of Main Dyke. A further 2 poultry **sheds** are illustrated to the west of a known area of ridge and furrow (56) which is to the west of Singleton Park and within the site. Many of the disused clay pits which were illustrated on earlier mapping are now illustrated to be ponds, particularly those to the south of Garstang Road.

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6.3.18 Little significant change is illustrated within this area on the OS 1:2500 mapping of the 1990s. However, the poultry **sheds** to the south of Garstang Road are now labelled as disused.

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6.4 Historic Landscape Character

6.4.1 The historic landscape character of the Scheme is highly varied and **is** discussed from west to east. The western most boundary of the draft order limits is characterised by post-medieval enclosure which **comprises** a variety of field forms that range in size from 4 to 16 hectares. The majority of the fields are of an irregular layout which reflects the piecemeal private enclosure of the land which took place between 1600 and 1850. The typical historical and archaeological components of this enclosure are the boundaries that define them. These comprise water-filled ditches, quickset hedges, stone walls and fences.

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6.4.2 Moving eastwards Skippool is characterised as modern settlement which consists of settlement expansion which dates to post 1850.

6.4.3 The bulk of the draft order limits to the south of Mains Lane and to the north of Garstang Road is characterised as ancient enclosure. This is defined by an irregular enclosure pattern with sinuous or wavy edged field boundaries. This enclosure is believed to have been established prior to 1600. Within landscapes of this type the survival of ridge and furrow is noted within some areas.

6.4.4 To the south of Garstang Road and to the west of Little Singleton the area is characterised by a combination of post-medieval and modern enclosure. The modern enclosure landscape type which is closest to Little Singleton is characterised by straight sided enclosures that are of medium size with a few small and large fields.

This landscape type relates to land which has been improved or drained for agrarian use.

- 6.4.5 Little Singleton is characterised as ancient and post-medieval settlement. These settlements were generally established by 1850. The archaeological components of this character area comprise a range of buildings, open space, road systems and public rights of way. The majority of the extant buildings are post-medieval or modern in date. The building plots may however be of Medieval date or earlier. These areas are classed as having the potential to contain rich sub-surface remains if they were to be disturbed by new development.
- 6.4.6 Located to the east of Lodge Lane, the land is predominantly characterised by ancient enclosure. The southern half of Singleton Park falls into the ancient and post-medieval ornamental character area. This area is defined by later eighteenth and nineteenth Century designed landscapes that had been created to look 'natural' with lakes, stands of trees and vistas. These areas also have parks that can be traced back to the medieval period including a small number of deer parks. These areas principally comprise a historic focus which in this case would have been Singleton Hall around which the park was designed. The historic landscape characterisation highlights the need to protect the unlisted buildings within these landscapes as a loss of these structures would damage the coherency of these parkland areas.
- 6.4.7 The eastern most boundary of the Scheme is characterised as post-medieval enclosure.
- 6.4.8 The historic landscape character of the Scheme has a **low** value and is of historic interest, for its time-depth contribution to the understanding of the development of the Scheme's landscape as an historic, archaeological asset.

6.5 LiDAR

- 6.5.1 Analysis of publicly accessible Environment Agency LiDAR data has been made to establish the presence of further landscape features which may influence understanding of the historic landscape. These features may include ridge and furrow, quarrying, former field boundaries, or other archaeological activity. In addition, the LiDAR was used in conjunction with historic mapping to establish areas of modern disturbance in the landscape which may have affected the archaeological potential of some areas.
- 6.5.2 The LiDAR analysis confirmed the presence and nature of 10 known heritage assets (**103, 65, 75, 69, 68, 36, 70, 71, 64, 59**). The majority of these are clay pits but several areas of ridge and furrow were also confirmed.
- 6.5.3 Eleven additional heritage assets were also identified (Figure 4). These comprise several areas of ridge and furrow and former field boundaries (**176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 185**), quarry scoops (**181, 186**) and a hollow (**184**). These previously unknown heritage assets reflect the overall picture of the known heritage record. This is a region that has been intensively farmed and quarried during the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 6.5.4 Ten of the additional heritage assets identified through LiDAR are located within the draft order limits with asset 183 identified 70m north of the draft order limits.
- 6.5.5 A series of former field boundaries are located to the west of Breck Road (**182**). This asset is of **archaeological** interest for previous agricultural activity within this area. It

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is of **low** value.

6.5.6 Located to the south of Mains Lane is a quarry scoop (**186**). This asset is located partially within the draft order limits and is of archaeological interest for quarrying within this area. It is of **low** value. To the south of this is an area of ridge and furrow (**176**) which is oriented east to west. Located to the south east is an additional area of ridge and furrow that is oriented from north to south (**177**). This heritage asset is of archaeological interest for earlier agricultural activity within this area and is of low value. To the south of this is an additional area of ridge and furrow, however this is oriented east to west (**178**). These assets are of **archaeological** interest for their potential to provide information relating to the industrial and agricultural activity within this area. These assets are of **low** value.

6.5.7 A former field boundary (**183**) is located to the north of the draft order limits and is adjacent to a concentration of ridge and furrow (**162**) which was identified during the archaeological walkover survey. This asset is of **archaeological** interest due to its potential to provide information relating to the earlier agricultural regimes within this area. This is a **low** value asset.

6.5.8 To the east of Little Singleton and within Singleton Park is a series of former field boundaries (**179**). These field boundaries are rectilinear in shape and form. Located 55m to the north east of this is a concentration of ridge and furrow (**180**) which is oriented north to south. A potential hollow (**184**) and a likely related quarry scoop (**181**) is situated adjacent to this area of ridge and furrow. These assets are all of **archaeological** interest due to their potential to provide information surrounding earlier industrial and agricultural activity within this area. They are all of **low** value.

6.5.9 At the draft order limits' easternmost boundary there is a concentration of ridge and furrow at Pointer House (**185**). This asset is of **archaeological** interest due to its potential to provide information relating to medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity. This is a **low** value asset.

6.6 Aerial Photography Analysis

6.6.1 Aerial photographic analysis was undertaken on aerial photographs held within the Historic England Archive. Both oblique and vertical aerial photographs were assessed.

6.6.2 Whilst attempts were made to consult the physical prints of the aerial photographs on 23 March 2018, due to an admin error at the archive not all of these were available, therefore photocopies of the prints had to be consulted at a later date.

6.6.3 The aerial photograph analysis enabled the confirmation and assessment of the current condition and extent of 3 known heritage assets (**68**, **62**, **187**).

6.6.4 To the west of Skippool Bridge, a rectilinear enclosure (**187**) which was identified from OS mapping dating to 1895 was also visible on aerial photography dating to 1990. The group of former field boundaries to the south of Garstang Road (**62**) were visible on aerial photography dating to 1955. To the east of this and also to the south of Garstang Road a clay pit recorded within the HER (**68**) was confirmed by aerial photography dating to 1990.

6.6.5 An additional 3 heritage assets were identified during the aerial photographic analysis (**189**, **190**, **191**) (Figure 4) that are located within the draft order limits.

6.6.6 At the western end of the draft order limits and to the south of Mains Lane, a former

building (**189**) was identified from RAF aerial photography dating to 1952. This building is adjacent to a structure that was identified during archaeological walkover survey (**160**). This asset is of **low** value and **historic** interest for the development of settlement within this area. Its setting is informed by its location on Mains Lane and the adjacent structures with which it likely has a functional and historical relationship. Its setting informs its significance.

- 6.6.7 To the north of Garstang Road East and adjacent to Mains Dyke a possible rectilinear enclosure (**190**) was visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1966. This is located adjacent to known deposits of peat. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within agricultural land, adjacent to Mains Dyke. Its setting informs its significance. It is a **low** value asset with archaeological interest of the evolution of land use within this area.
- 6.6.8 A former pond was visible to the north of Singleton Park (**191**) on aerial photography dating to 1966. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within agricultural land to the north of Singleton Park which it may have had a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance. It is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest for the evolution of land use within this area.

7 CULTURAL HERITAGE WALKOVER SURVEY

7.1 Background

- 7.1.1 A cultural heritage field reconnaissance walkover was conducted on the 11 and 12 December 2017, and 4 and 5 April 2018. The survey was conducted on a field by field basis within the draft order limits.
- 7.1.2 Access was successfully taken on circa 80% of the land within the draft order limits. Three additional fields on the western half of the draft order limits were observed from the public highway or public rights of way.
- 7.1.3 A settings assessment was also undertaken on all designated heritage assets with 1 kilometre of the draft order limits. While the Scheme does not pose a physical threat to any designated heritage assets, an assessment was made of potential changes to the setting of these assets.

7.2 Results

- 7.2.1 This section presents the results and observations of the cultural heritage field reconnaissance walkover.

Topography, Land Use and Land Character

- 7.2.2 The overriding land use within the draft order limits is pasture. One area of arable was present at the southern edge of the A585 Garstang Road and adjacent to the western edge of the public footpath to Asha Blue Farm.
- 7.2.3 The topography within the draft order limits is predominately flat, due to its location on the Fylde Coastal plain (Plate 8). There are gentle undulations across the draft order limits, with a gentle dip to the south, as it moves from the A585 to A586. The A586 sits on a raised platform to the fields within the draft order limits, on its' northern and southern edges.

Plate 8: General Photograph Illustrating the General Character of the Landscape within the Scheme, looking east



- 7.2.4 The overall character of the land within the draft order limits is agricultural. On the western edge of the draft order limits is the settlement of Poulton-le-Fylde. The eastern edge of the draft order limits is more sparsely settled with Singleton to the south and residential properties to the north of the junction of the A585, A586 and Lodge Lane. The heavy presence of traffic, a constant along the A585 and A586, during the survey, adds to the immediate urban encroachment to the area.

Known Heritage Assets

- 7.2.5 Assets **66** and **65**, 2 clay pits, were visible to the south of Garstang Road as depressions. The former field boundary (**62**) off Garstang Road was also visible during the walkover.
- 7.2.6 No further known heritage assets were confirmed within the draft order limits during the walkover survey.

Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets

- 7.2.7 Several previously unrecorded heritage assets were identified within the draft order limits during the walkover survey (Figure 4).
- 7.2.8 To the north of Mains Lane and to the west of Shard Road a former quarry pit (**166**)

and a loom weight (**192**) were identified.

7.2.9 The former quarry pit (**166**) was identified to the north of a mapped pit. The setting of this asset is informed by its location within agricultural land and the nearby quarry pits with which it potentially has a functional and historical association. Its setting contributes to its significance. It is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest for quarrying within this area.

7.2.10 The loom weight or possible fishing net weight (**192**) was identified within plough soil to the edge of a former quarry pit (Plate 9). Its setting is informed by its location adjacent to the River Wyre with which it likely had a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance. This is a **low** value asset of **archaeological** interest for evidence of trade along the River Wyre.

Plate 9: Photograph of Loom Weight (192) Discovered within a Ploughed Field



7.2.11 Located on the southern edge of the A585 Mains Lane, where the Scheme would leave the existing road network to travel south, is a derelict structure (**160**) (Plate 10). Likely a former barn to support local farming activity, the structure is rectangular in size and approximately 13m in length, and 8m in width. The structure has no roof and is constructed of red brick, large stone and concrete blocks, with several phases of construction evident. It is probably post-medieval in date. Its setting is informed by its location on the edge of farmland adjacent to Mains Lane and the nearby buildings with which it has a functional and historical association. Its setting informs its significance.

This asset is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest for the development of land settlement within this area.

Plate 10: Derelict Building Identified During the Archaeological Walkover Survey (160), looking north



7.2.12 An embankment (**161**) was identified on the edge of the draft order limits (Plate 11). The embankment was large and relatively rectangular, with an approximate length of 30m and approximate 7m width. It is in the rear garden of a property that fronts onto Mains Lane. The function of this asset is unknown, however, its setting is informed by its location on the edge of agricultural land and adjacent to Mains Lane. It is of **unknown** value and potential **archaeological** interest.

7.2.13 Several areas of ridge and furrow (**162, 163, 165, 175**) and a former field boundary (**174**) were identified on land between the A585 Mains Lane and Garstang Road. Asset **165** is considerably ploughed out by modern farming use. Asset **162** is associated with a former water channel (**164**) and small embankment (**171**), representative of historic field management in the area. The settings of all these assets are informed by each other and the agricultural land within which they are situated. Their settings inform their significance. The setting of the embankment (**171**) would not be significantly impacted by the Scheme. They are all **low** value and have **archaeological** interest for the agricultural land use within this region.

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Plate 11: Possible Embankment (161) looking south-east



7.2.14 Several assets were identified to the south of Garstang Road. An embankment (167) (Plate 12) was located on the western edge of the field and likely created from excess material to create drainage channels on the edge of the fields. The setting of this heritage asset is informed by its location within agricultural land and adjacent to Main Dyke. Its setting informs its significance. It is of **low** value and **archaeological** interest.

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Plate 12: Embankment (167) Identified During Archaeological Walkover, looking north



7.2.15 Located on the southern edge of the same field were 4 potential quarry pits (**169**) (Plate 13) an addition to the clay pits (**65, 66, 69, 70**) identified in the same area by HER. The settings of these heritage assets are informed by each other which informs their significance. This is a **low** value heritage asset that is of **archaeological** interest for the historic land use within this area.

Plate 13: Possible Clay Pit Identified During Archaeological Walkover (169), looking north east



7.2.16 To the north of Singleton Hall 2 further assets were identified. An earthwork platform (**168**) (Plate 14) was present to the north-west of the hall. This platform may relate to the relict field boundaries that were identified during the LiDAR analysis (**179**). A small hexagonal red brick structure was identified to the north east (**170**), modern Ordnance Survey mapping suggests this is a sewage tank. Only the platform earthwork (**168**) is located within the draft order limits. The settings of these assets are all informed by each other and the land within which they sit. Their settings contribute to their significance and extend to within the draft order limits. They are of **low** value and **archaeological** interest for the evolution of land use within this region.

Plate 14: Earthwork Platform (orange arrow shows location) (168) Identified During Archaeological Walkover Survey, looking west

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Modern Disturbance

- 7.2.17 Across the draft order limits several areas of modern disturbance were identified, these are primarily associated with land management. They comprise additional areas of post and wire fencing that were used to form additional land divisions. Additionally, some post and wire fencing had been abandoned or destroyed, resulting in trip hazards. This was particularly evident to the south of Mains Lane and to the south of Garstang Road.
- 7.2.18 Secondly, to the south of Garstang Road, event data (**ELA1122**) notes the desk-based assessment and walkover survey that was conducted as part of the Singleton First Time Sewage works. These pipeline works have had a significant impact to the area to the south of Garstang Road as several drainage and water channels were present. Ventilation shafts were also noted within this area and these are likely to relate to these works.

7.3 Summary

- 7.3.1 The walkover survey located 12 previously unknown heritage assets within the draft order limits (**160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 174, 175, 192**) and 3 outside of it (**162, 170, 171**). Three known heritage assets were also confirmed (**62, 65, 66**).

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 This assessment has presented the baseline of the 12 designated and 118 known non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. A further 33 assets have been identified through a walkover survey, LiDAR, aerial photographic and cartographic analysis within the draft order limits.
- 8.1.2 There are no designated heritage assets located within the draft order limits. The Ice House (**LB8**) at Singleton Hall is the closest designated asset to the Scheme and there is the potential for its setting to be impacted by the Scheme. The Scheme would change how you understand the feature within the former parkland.
- 8.1.3 Fifty-one non-designated heritage assets, including those identified through this assessment, are located within the draft order limits.
- 8.1.4 The established baseline of built heritage assets is located outside of the draft order limits and would not be physically impacted by the proposals. The baseline conditions and the predominantly agricultural nature of the land use across the draft order limits indicates that there is the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be present.
- 8.1.5 There is a **medium** to **low** potential for prehistoric remains to be located within the Scheme. This potential is focused primarily to the south of Garstang Road, where several prehistoric find spots (**126**, **158**), a flint scatter (**157**), and an undated circular enclosure (**60**) have suggested the presence of early human activity close to the Scheme. Furthermore, potential areas of peat within the Scheme to the south of Garstang Road highlights the potential survival of early organic archaeological deposits. This potential is also likely in areas of peat to the north of Garstang Road, particularly following the identification of a Romano-British enclosed settlement (**112/193**) immediately to the west. There is, however, the potential for post-medieval activity such as quarrying and modern drainage to have impacted below ground archaeological remains. However, their full impact on earlier archaeological deposits are not known.
- 8.1.6 There is also considered to be a **medium** potential for roman remains to be located within the Scheme. This potential is primarily thought to be to the north of Garstang Road and may represent an extension and or association to the phased roman settlement activity (**112/193**) identified in excavations (**ELA2408/ELA2409**) to the west of the Main Dyke. An area of known peat in this area of the Scheme reflects the conditions in which the known roman settlement activity was excavated.
- 8.1.7 The potential for previously unrecorded roman archaeology to be identified within the Scheme is also supported by the projected line of Ribchester roman road (**139**) to the west and the recovery of roman coins and artefacts (5, 90, 91, 108, 144, 195) from the wider study area.
- 8.1.8 There is **negligible** potential for previously unrecorded early medieval archaeological remains to be located within the Scheme. There is no known early medieval activity within the draft order limits or the 1km study area, although archaeological remains of early medieval date are relatively scarce nationwide. Should further investigations of the Scheme locate such archaeological remains, these would be at least of medium value due to their potential to contribute to regional and national research objectives.
- 8.1.9 There is a **medium** potential for both medieval and post-medieval remains to be

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located within the Scheme. Baseline conditions have illustrated an extensive agricultural resource from both periods and some post-medieval industrial evidence within the draft order limits.

- 8.1.10 There is a **negligible** potential for modern remains to be located within the Scheme. Baseline conditions have presented no evidence for modern activity within the draft order limits, other than that of land use.
- 8.1.11 The overall archaeological potential of the Scheme is considered to be medium, for currently unknown archaeological remains to be present.
- 8.1.12 It is recommended that further archaeological investigation is undertaken within the draft order limits to develop a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential within the Scheme. These works should comprise:
- An archaeological assessment of the results of ground investigation (GI) works.
 - Geophysical survey within the draft order limits to help inform our understanding of the potential location, and survival of archaeological remains within the Scheme. Geophysical surveys (**ELA2425**) have shown success within the local geology of the Scheme and would therefore provide an additional baseline understanding of the Scheme's archaeological environment.
- 8.1.13 It is proposed that the results of the archaeological investigations would inform the EIA and enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be created.

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Historic Maps

John Speed's map of Lancashire 1610

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Yates map of 1786

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Bankfield Estate Map of 1831

Singleton Tithe Map of 1839

Ordnance Survey 6-Inch map of 1847-48

Ordnance Survey 6 -Inch map of 1895

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1911-1912

Ordnance Survey 6-Inch map of 1913

Ordnance Survey 6-Inch map of 1930

Ordnance Survey 6-Inch map of 1945-47

Ordnance Survey 1: 10,560 map of 1955-56

Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map of 1960-61

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1961-68

National Grid 1:2,500 map of 1990s

Aerial photographs

All Aerial Photographs are held in the Historic England Archives, Swindon. Those used to identify assets are quoted with their Historic England reference:

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10 GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

10.1.1 Abbreviations and definitions used through this document.

Term	Meaning/Definition
Desk-based Assessment (DBA)	An assessment of both the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area. A study is carried out on available sources such as SMRs, Map Evidence, Documentary Sources Aerial Photographs. The study would provide a background for a decision to be reached on the potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national context within the review area.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A report, submitted in support of the Development Consent Order. It provides an overview of baseline data, assessed in the DBA, followed by an analysis of impact to individual assets that would occur by the Scheme. Mitigatory measures are subsequently proposed to reduce impact from the Scheme, on individual assets.
Planning Inspectorate	The Planning Inspectorate is the individual(s) whom examine applications for Development Consent Orders from within the relevant governmental department, the application falls within. Consequently, the Planning Inspectorate would make recommendations to the relevant Secretary of State, regarding the application, and it is the Secretary of State who makes the final decision.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A report detailing the impact a Scheme would have on a range of environmental assets, including cultural heritage.
Scheme	The proposed A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool Improvement Scheme.
Draft order limits	The red line boundary.
Heritage asset (asset)	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Non-designated asset	A heritage asset which has no statutory protection. These assets are considered as locally important, but do not warrant a national importance to be designated under legislation.
Designated asset	A heritage asset which is protected under legislation such as the Ancient Monuments Act 1979 or the Planning Act 1990. These are nationally important assets which are protected under law.
Listed building	Building or structure listed by the Secretary of State as being of 'special architectural or historic interest'.
Scheduled Monument	'Scheduled monument' means any monument which is for the time being included in the schedule [compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media, and Sport]. This is a designated asset which is protected by the 1979 Act.

Term	Meaning/Definition
Significance (Heritage Significance)	The importance a heritage asset is deemed to have. Importance can be seen on an international, national, regional or local level. An asset's importance is based on its ability to represent a group's identity, or its historic interest, based on its rarity and survival.
Investigation	A type of field research by which archaeologists search for archaeological sites/remains and collect information about the location, distribution and organization of past human cultures across a large area. These can take the form of remote sensing such as geophysics or walkover survey (non-intrusive); or trial trenching or boreholes/test pits (intrusive). Investigations form a key element of pre-application assessment and post-application mitigation.
Mitigation	Measures taken to reduce the impact of the Scheme on any identified heritage assets. The primary archaeological methods of archaeological mitigation are either preservation in situ or preservation by record. Design assumptions can also be considered as measures taken to avoid the location of an asset, through the re-routing of the main carriageway.
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Study area	The spatial area within which environmental effects are assessed i.e. extending a distance from the project footprint in which significant environmental effects could occur (this may vary between the topic areas).
Context	The circumstances that form the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood.
Historic England	The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England', more commonly known as Historic England, established in 1984 by the National Heritage Act 1983. Historic England is the Government's adviser on the historic environment in England.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	Namely Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA 208/07. This section defines cultural heritage, the regulatory and policy background, and draws out the relationships between cultural heritage and other topic areas considered.
National Networks National Policy Statement (NN NPS)	Sets out the need for development of road, rail and strategic rail freight interchange projects on the national networks.
<u>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</u>	<u>It sets out what the government expects of local authorities when considering proposed new developments. The overall aim is to ensure the planning system allows land to be used for new developments.</u>

Term	Meaning/Definition
Archaeological Potential (potential)	The potential for places, structures, or landscapes to hold information regarding previously unknown archaeological or historic knowledge which would enhance the understanding of a place and its development.
Character	Is formed by elements of a heritage asset or landscape which contribute to its importance or value. Character can also refer to the overall appearance of a place or structure as perceived by those who visit and enjoy it – alteration to this appearance has the potential to detract from enjoyment of a heritage asset.
Value (Heritage value)	An aspect of worth or importance, here attached by people to qualities of places. This worth can be assessed on several key criteria set out by Historic England.
Cultural Heritage	A group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.
Importance (Heritage importance)	An aspect of worth or value of a heritage asset. This is usually in regard to the assets ability to contribute to our understanding of the past and society the asset dates to. Importance can be considered on a local, national and international level, depending on what level objectives, the asset contributes to.
Archaeological remains (buried assets)	Are the artefacts or physical evidence of past human activity which have been recovered or discovered as part of archaeological investigation.
Above ground remains (built assets)	Heritage assets that remain extant and have a visible, physical presence within the modern landscape. These are standing remains, but do not have to be habitable.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)	An organisation for archaeologists in the United Kingdom that promotes professional standards and ethics for conserving, managing, understanding, and promoting heritage.
Historic Environment Record (HER)	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Morphology	The study of forms of things, with a particular focus to the form of the landscape.
Tithe map	A tithe was a tax, equivalent to one tenth of all agricultural produce to be paid annually to support the local church and clergy. Subsequent mapping and accompanied tithe apportionments, provide details of land ownership, worth, and usage.

Term	Meaning/Definition
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	A search engine for all designated heritage assets within England. The list is added to and maintained by Historic England.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	The survey maps all variations of bedrock and superficial deposit geologies across Britain, on a single interactive map tool.
Pastscape	An online search engine, run and maintained by Historic England, which provides details for over 420,000 records held by the National Record of the Historic Environment.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)	The time-depth study of the modern landscape, in relation to the visible impression left by historic features. The study aims to provide sweeping labels, of wide areas of land, based on the historic impact, still present today, in that area.
Archaeology	The scientific study of past human life and change through analysis of material remains that humans have left behind (from the Greek root 'archaeo', meaning ancient and logos, meaning study).
Geophysical survey	Technology such as fluxgate gradiometer (for magnetometry) and resistance meter (for resistivity) are scanned over the ground surface and pick up interferences in either the earth's magnetic field (magnetometry) or the effect demonstrated on the passing of energy into the ground (resistivity). The interference or anomalies can be manmade or natural in origin. Their interpretation can give indications into the archaeological potential for a site. If the ground is not susceptible to these anomalies i.e. the machine cannot detect the difference between archaeological features and back ground geology, the results may indicate no archaeology present when in fact there are archaeological features, but they just cannot be distinguished from the background geology.
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)	An accompanying document to the National Planning Policy Framework to aid interpretation and implementation of government policy.
Local Plan	Strategy, at a regional district council level, which sets out the authority's proposed strategy when considering new development proposals within the boundary of the relevant local authority.
Walkover survey	A survey undertaken on foot to assess the heritage potential or an area, assets within and set area, the settings of assets with potential to be impacted by a proposal and identify previously unknown heritage. Usually this would be field by field and would be constrained by a previously established study area.
Site visit	Visit to a specific asset or area of proposed works which has a more limited scope for assessment than a walkover survey. Site visits may also include visits to monitor works being performed by subcontractors.

Term	Meaning/Definition
Feature (heritage feature)	Can be an element of a historic asset or landscape which contributes to its overall heritage value or importance. This can also refer to archaeological components of a site, monument, or landscape which are often below ground or appear as earthworks. These can include ditches, pits, agricultural workings such as ridge and furrow, trackways, and building remains.
Impact	The marked effect or influence, caused by the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another.
Aerial images or photographs	Photographs taken from the air and used to identify archaeological sites either by low light for upstanding monuments or by differential crop growth on sites within arable fields.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	A vertical data point, used by ordnance surveys as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps. The datum used is usually the mean sea level.

11 GAZETTEERS

Listed Buildings

Project ID	List Entry	Name	Grade	Easting	Northing
LB1	1071996	Mains Hall	II	337019	440516
LB2	1071997	Former Fire Engine House at Corner Of Church Road	II	338212	438235
LB3	1072038	Church of St Anne	II	338504	438372
LB4	1072403	End Cottage, Old Farm	II	335787	439580
LB5	1072409	The Manor	II	335457	439900
LB6	1073076	Liscoe	II	338330	440764
LB7	1164197	Lychgate To Church of St Anne	II	338486	438397
LB8	1350349	Ice House at Singleton Hall	II	337953	439144
LB9	1362384	Dovecote in Field, Circa 150 Metres North Of Mains Hall	II	337120	440580
LB10	1362189	Former Chapel of St John And Attached Priest's House	II	335309	440017

Conservation Areas

Project ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Area
CA1	Poulton-Le-Fylde	338242	438241	207433
CA2	Singleton	334887	439564	294494

Non-designated Archaeological Assets

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
1	MLA10642	Tarngate Farmhouse, Thornton	334580	441370	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse
2	MLA12828	Mains Hall, Singleton	337400	440300	Unknown	Jetty
3	MLA12829	River Wyre near Pool Foot Farm	338000	439700	Unknown	Fish Trap?/Jetty
4	MLA12830	River Wyre, near Bankfield Farm, Singleton	338300	439900	Post-Medieval	Harbour?
5	MLA1295	Roman artefacts found at Poulton Breck Railway Station goods shed	335090	439890	Roman	Findspot
7	MLA1317	Skippool Bridge	335786	440622	Post-Medieval	Bridge
8	MLA1318	30 yards north west of Skippool Bridge, Poulton-le-Fylde	335780	440622	Prehistoric	Findspot
9	MLA1319	Larbreck Hall, Garstang Road	339767	440346	Medieval	Moat

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
11	MLA1627	Skippool Marsh	335810	441050	Unknown	Findspot
12**	MLA18763	Skippool Mill, Singleton	335783	440565	Post-Medieval	Corn Mill
14	MLA19213	Pilling	340000	440000	Post-Medieval	Findspot
17	MLA21440	1-7 Howarth Crescent & rear of 1-7 Fylde Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335206	439508	Post-Medieval	Brickworks
18	MLA21442	17-35 Howarth Crescent, Poulton-le-Fylde	335300	439502	Post-Medieval	Clay Pit
21	MLA21445	134-134a Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335603	439375	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
23	MLA21447	Cemetery, Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335387	439816	Post-Medieval	Mortuary Chapel
24	MLA21448	Rear of Redroofs, The Spinney, Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335488	439830	Post-Medieval	Clay Pit
25	MLA21449	Rear of 33 Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335120	439631	Post-Medieval	Blacksmiths Workshop
26	MLA21450	Opposite 9-17 Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335141	439737	Post-Medieval	Gas Works
28	MLA21452	Between 64 & 74 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335103	439889	Post-Medieval	Signal Box
30	MLA21454	Well, Breck Road	335005	439901	Post-Medieval	Well
31	MLA21455	Front of 79 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335068	439897	Post-Medieval	Hotel
32	MLA21456	Golf Course, east of Hadleigh Road, Arundel Drive, Poulton-le-Fylde	334736	440548	Post-Medieval	Milepost

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
35	MLA21459	Between 169 & 179 Mains Lane, Skippool, Poulton-le-Fylde	336136	440336	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
36	MLA21460	North of Cemetery, Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	336341	439532	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
37	MLA21605	Railway line to south of Little Poulton	336075	438498	Post-Medieval	Signal Box
41	MLA23864	Chandlers Ford	335140	439998	Post-Medieval	House (site of)
46	MLA26233	Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335159	439703	Post-Medieval	Blacksmiths Workshop
47	MLA26234	Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335141	439737	Post-Medieval	Building (remains of)
48	MLA26235	Former Seed and Bulb Warehouse site, Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335179	439682	Post-Medieval	Warehouse (remains of)
50	MLA26273	South of Singleton Village	338050	438100	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
51	MLA26274	Millers Arms, Singleton	338250	438230	Post-Medieval	Pound (Enclosure)
52	MLA26275	Kiln, near Mount Farm	337700	438450	Post-Medieval	Possible site of Kiln
53	MLA26276	Northwest of Singleton	337790	438490	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field System
54	MLA26277	Southwest of Lodge Lane, Singleton	337700	438690	Unknown	Findspot
55	MLA26278	Singleton Park	337810	438910	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
56	MLA26279	Near Singleton Lodge	337730	439120	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
57	MLA26280	Five Lane Ends, Little Singleton.	337710	439310	Unknown	Enclosure

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
58	MLA26281	Off Lodge Lane, Singleton	337600	438860	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field System
59	MLA26282	Little Singleton	337480	439130	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field System
60	MLA26283	Near Long Wood, Little Singleton	337170	438990	Unknown	Circular Enclosure
61	MLA26284	Long Wood, Singleton	336800	438850	Prehistoric	Findspot
62	MLA26285	Off Garstang Road, Singleton	336990	439320	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
63	MLA26286	Building near Main Dyke Bridge	336490	439320	Post-Medieval	Building (site of)
64	MLA26287	East of Lodge Lane, Little Singleton	337430	438970	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
65	MLA26288	Off Garstang Road, Little Singleton	336980	439390	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
66	MLA26289	Main Dyke Bridge, Singleton	336600	439340	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
67	MLA26290	Off Garstang Road, Singleton	337110	439470	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
68	MLA26291	South of Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337230	439350	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
69	MLA26292	South of Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337280	439290	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
70	MLA26293	South of Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337350	439190	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
71	MLA26294	West of Lodge Lane, Little Singleton	337380	439050	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
72	MLA26295	Off Lodge Lane, Singleton	337700	438770	Post-Medieval	Clay pit
74	MLA27536	Carr Lane, Singleton	337027	438125	Post-Medieval	Field System
75	MLA27539	Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337035	439381	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
76	MLA27540	Greenways Nursery, Little Singleton	336749	439735	Unknown	Ridge and Furrow
77	MLA27545	Knowle Hill Wood, Singleton	337338	438517	Post-Medieval	Trackway
78	MLA27547	Kirkham i't h' Fields Farm, Singleton	339818	439160	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
79	MLA27548	Fisher's Slack Wood, Singleton	339359	439065	Unknown	Bank
80	MLA27549	Fisher's Slack Cottage, Singleton	339781	438837	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
85	MLA28100	LANCASHIRE SINGLETON (known as)	337637	438990	Medieval	Findspot
86	MLA29165	Singleton	338350	439650	Post-Medieval	Findspot
87	MLA29495	Thornton Cleveleys (known as)	335600	441300	Medieval	Findspot
88	MLA29496	Thornton Cleveleys (known as)	335600	441300	Medieval	Findspot
89	MLA30111	Skippool, Thornton Cleveleys	335786	440879	Medieval	Port
90	MLA30737	Singleton (known as)	337800	438000	Roman	Findspot
91	MLA30793	Skippool, Fleetwood	335790	440190	Roman	Findspot
92	MLA30794	Skippool, Fleetwood	335810	440210	Post-Medieval	Findspot
93	MLA30795	Skippool, Fleetwood	335810	440210	Medieval	Findspot
94	MLA30852	Skippool, Fleetwood	335110	440910	Medieval	Findspot
96	MLA32261	Skippool, Thornton	335500	440500	Post-Medieval	Findspot
97	MLA3232	Bankfield area, Singleton	338720	439880	Unknown	Field Boundary
98	MLA32594	Singleton	338018	438295	Medieval	Findspot
99	MLA3312	Carr Lane, Singleton	337100	438090	Post-Medieval	Field System
100	MLA3313	Between Knowle Wood and Mallard Hall, Singleton	337550	438450	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Trackway

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
101	MLA3314	Kirkham i' th' Fields, Singleton	339770	438950	Unknown	Cropmark Site
102	MLA33187	Singleton (known as)	338500	438500	Medieval	Findspot
103	MLA33248	North of Mains Lane, Singleton	336300	440500	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
107	MLA34736	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot
108	MLA352	Skippool, near Poulton-le-Fylde	335306	440511	Roman	Findspot
109	MLA35684	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval to Modern	Findspot
110	MLA35690	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot
111	MLA35734	Skippool (known as)	335410	440330	Post-Medieval	Findspot
112/193	MLA35943	Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	335936	439293	Roman	Settlement
113	MLA36220	Skippool (known as)	335460	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot
114	MLA36483	Skippool (known as)	335256	439901	Post-Medieval to Modern	Findspot
115	MLA3706	Carr Wood, Singleton	336400	438200	Unknown	Watercourse
116	MLA3707	Carr Wood, Poulton-le-Fylde	339600	439500	Unknown	Watercourse
117	MLA3708	Greenacres (South), Poulton-le-Fylde	336150	438800	Unknown	Watercourse
118	MLA3709	Old Bankfield (South), Singleton	338800	439600	Unknown	Watercourse
120	MLA37356	Church Road, Singleton	338463	438419	Post-Medieval	Farmstead (remains of)
121	MLA37357	School House, Church Road, Singleton	338512	438437	Post-Medieval	House (remains of)
123	MLA375	Garstang area	340000	440000	Prehistoric	Findspot
125	MLA37573	Land off Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335330	440058	Modern	Air Raid Shelter

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
126	MLA4716	Little Singleton	337000	439000	Prehistoric	Findspot
127	MLA51	Skippool Marsh, Singleton	335750	440970	Prehistoric	Findspot
128	MLA5731	Skippool Marsh	335499	440692	Post-Medieval	Lime Kiln
129	MLA5922	Poulton Station, junction of Breck Road and Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335090	439868	Post-Medieval to Modern	Railway Station
130	MLA5932	Little Poulton Hall, Poulton	335781	439692	Post-Medieval	House (remains of)
133	MLA5940	Bankfield House, Pool Foot Lane, Little Singleton	338519	439602	Post-Medieval to Modern	Country House (remains of)
139*	MLA26077	Roman Road 703 Ribchester - Poulton-le-Fylde	349101_ (representative)	431554_ (representative)	Roman	Road_ (Linear)
140*	MLA33600	The Main Dyke, Marton Mere to Skippool	336998_ (representative)	437052_ (representative)	Post-Medieval	Drainage Ditch (Linear)
141	MLA5732	Shard Bridge, Hambleton	336914	441052	Post-Medieval	Toll House and Bridge
142	Pastscape	Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow	338200	439400	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
143	Pastscape	Bronze Age Find, Little Singleton	337500	439500	Prehistoric	Findspot
144	Pastscape	Roman Coins findspot	335499	440499	Roman	Findspot
145	Pastscape	Bronze Age Pottery	335739	440589	Prehistoric	Findspot
146	Pastscape	Possible site of c.1800 dock and warehouse	335499	440499	Post-Medieval	Dock/Warehouse
147	Pastscape	Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Little Ecclestone and Larbreck	339700	439500	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
148	Pastscape	Poulton le Fylde Goods Shed	335121	439842	Post-Medieval	Railway Station
155	NWWS GAZ	Field of Ridge and Furrow	335870	439820	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
156	NWWS GAZ	Flint Scatter	336550	438280	Prehistoric	Findspot

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
157	NWWS GAZ	Flint Scatter located at west end of field on margin	336600	438600	Prehistoric	Findspot
159	NWWS GAZ	Flints and Medieval pot sherd on the edge of small valley	337390	439250	Prehistoric	Findspot
160**	N/A	Derelict farming structure identified during Walkover Survey	335873	440470	Post-Medieval?	Structure
161**	N/A	Embankment identified during Walkover Survey	335916	440328	Unknown	Earthwork
162**	N/A	Ridge and Furrow identified during the walkover survey	336296	439990	Unknown	Ridge and Furrow
163**	N/A	Ridge and furrow identified during walkover survey	336276	439885	Unknown	Ridge and Furrow
164**	N/A	Former water channel identified during walkover survey	336249	439972	Unknown	Water Channel
165**	N/A	Ploughed out ridge and furrow identified during the walkover survey	336650	439633	Unknown	Ridge and furrow
166**	N/A	Potential quarry pit identified during the archaeological walkover survey	336412	440664	Unknown	Pit
167**	N/A	Embankment identified during walkover survey	336587	439249	Unknown	Embankment
168**	N/A	Platform identified during walkover survey	337794	439170	Unknown	Earthwork
169**	N/A	Potential quarrying activity identified during walkover survey	336819	439239	Unknown	Pit

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
170**	N/A	Built Structure identified during walkover survey (possible sewage tank)	337956	439165	Unknown	Structure
171**	N/A	Embankment identified during walkover survey	336254	440023	Unknown	Earthwork
174**	N/A	Former field boundary identified during walkover survey	336397	439782	Unknown	Field Boundary
175**	N/A	Area of ploughed out ridge and furrow	336352	439864	Unknown	Ridge and Furrow
176**	N/A	Ridge and Furrow to the south of Mains Lane, identified through LiDAR analysis	335835	440391	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
177**	N/A	Ridge and Furrow, identified through LiDAR analysis	335869	440202	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
178**	N/A	Ridge and Furrow, to the north of Main Dyke, identified through LiDAR analysis	335914	440091	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
179**	N/A	Former field boundaries to the north of Singleton Lodge, identified through LiDAR analysis	337697	439168	Unknown	Field Boundary
180**	N/A	Former field boundaries, ridge and furrow, Singleton Park, identified through LiDAR analysis	337986	439286	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Field Boundary, Ridge and Furrow
181**	N/A	Quarry scoop, Singleton Park, identified through LiDAR analysis	338042	439280	Unknown	Quarry Scoop

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
182**	N/A	Potential former field boundary, to the south of the A585 at Poulton Le Fylde	335343	440532	Unknown	Field Boundary
183**	N/A	Potential former field boundary, to the north of Main Dyke, identified through LiDAR analysis	336288	440028	Unknown	Field Boundary
184**	N/A	Possible hollow	338034	439305	Unknown	Hollow
185**	N/A	Ridge and Furrow, Pointer House, identified through LiDAR analysis	339607	439564	Medieval/ Post Medieval	Ridge and Furrow
186**	N/A	Quarry scoop	335834	440400	Unknown	Quarry Scoop
187**	N/A	Rectilinear enclosure	335551	440618	Post Medieval	Enclosure/ Salt Pan
189**	N/A	Former structure	335862	440467	Post-Medieval/ Modern	Structure
190**	N/A	Possible recta-linear enclosure	336544	439599	Unknown	Enclosure
191**	N/A	Former pond	338340	439404	Unknown	Pond
192**	N/A	Find spot of a loom <u>or net</u> weight	336410	440764	Unknown	Find Spot
194***	<u>PAS</u>	Silver groat of Edward III	<u>Recovered from Breck Parish- no precise grid reference provided</u>	-	Medieval	Find Spot
195***	<u>PAS</u>	Copper alloy coin	<u>Recovered from Poulton-le-Fylde Parish No grid reference provided-</u>	-	Roman	Find Spot

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
196**	N/A	Peat deposits	336654	439445	Unknown	Archaeological deposits
197**	N/A	Medieval Ditch	335873	439631	Medieval	Archaeological Feature.

*Linear Assets have been given a representative grid reference for their central point, as provided within Lancashire HER.

** Assets identified through additional fieldwork (walkover, aerial photographs, LiDAR, cartographic analysis) have been provided with representative grid references for their approximate location, as mapped on figures 3 and 4 of this report.

***Additional assets identified through PAS (Portable Antiquities Scheme) and poorly catalogued. No grid reference is provided.

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Non-designated Historic Buildings

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
6	MLA1316	Breck Cross, Church of St John, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335315	440038	Post-Medieval	Cross
10	MLA1617	Old Castle, Little Eccleston with Larbreck	339650	439780	Post-Medieval	House
13	MLA19205	Pool Foot Farm, Singleton	338091	439632	Post-Medieval	Gas Works
15	MLA19977	Worsicks Farm, Weeton Road, Singleton	338185	438182	Post-Medieval	Farm
19	MLA21443	Near 26 Fylde Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335302	439599	Post-Medieval	Signal Box
20	MLA21444	West of Sheringham Lodge, Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	335584	439179	Post-Medieval	Milepost
22	MLA21446	The Lodge, 40 Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335355	439772	Post-Medieval	Cemetery Lodge
27	MLA21451	Royal Oak Inn, 64 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335071	439845	Post-Medieval	Inn
29	MLA21453	No.80, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335141	439936	Post-Medieval	House
33	MLA21457	Poulton-le-Fylde Catholic Club, opp. 131-135 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335265	440074	Post-Medieval	School
34	MLA21458	198-200 Breck Road, Skippool, Poulton-le-Fylde	335634	440553	Pot-Medieval	Public House
38	MLA22292	Singleton Hall, Lodge Lane, Singleton	338019	439019	Post-Medieval	Country House
40	MLA23852	Cemetery, Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335378	439803	Post-Medieval	Cemetery
43	MLA25383	No.2, Poolside Cottage, Skippool Creek, Poulton-le-Fylde	335710	441020	Post-Medieval	Commemorative Monument

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Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
73	MLA27188	Singleton Grange, Church Road, Singleton	338683	438834	Post-Medieval	Farmstead
81	MLA27838	Poulton-le-Fylde Station, Breck Road, Poulton	334944	439583	Post-Medieval	Railway Station
82	MLA27840	Nos 32-8, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	334970	439692	Post-Medieval	House
83	MLA27841	Nos.63-5 or 69-71 Breck Road, Poulton	334983	439769	Post-Medieval	House
84	MLA27842	No.73, (Mckee Centre) Breck Road, Poulton	334988	439786	Post-Medieval	House
95	MLA31286	Castle Works, Poulton-le-Fylde	335175	439643	Post-Medieval	Woollen Mil
104	MLA33485	Singleton Park	337939	439088	Post-Medieval	Grotto
105	MLA33903	Pool Foot Lane, Singleton	338704	439764	Post-Medieval	Milestone
106	MLA34555	Singleton C of E Primary School, Church Road, Singleton	338307	438315	Post-Medieval	School
119	MLA37259	Worsicks Farm, Weeton Road, Singleton	338189	438214	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse
131	MLA5938	Grange Farm, Church Road, Singleton	338630	438835	Post-Medieval	Farmstead
132	MLA5939	Singleton Lodge, Lodge Lane, Singleton	337749	439061	Post-Medieval	Farmstead
134	MLA5941	Old Bankfield, Pool Foot Lane, Little Singleton	338596	439789	Post-Medieval	House
135	MLA5942	Pointer House, Fleetwood Road, Little Singleton	339449	439478	Post-Medieval	Farmstead/House
136	MLA5954	Windyharbour House, Singleton	338896	440273	Post-Medieval	House
137*	Pastscape	POULTON AND BLACKPOOL BRANCH RAILWAY	332217 (representative)	438069 (representative)	Post-Medieval	Railway (Linear)

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
138*	Pastscape	PRESTON AND WYRE RAILWAY	337698 (representative)	434563 (representative)	Post-Medieval	Railway (Linear)
198**	N/A	Milestone identified 1911 OS map	335952	440449	Modern	(Former?) Structure
199**	N/A	Milestone identified 1911 OS map	337252	439729	Modern	Structure

Non-designated historic landscapes

Project ID	MonUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Record Type
150	MLA34388	Ashley Hall (formerly Arthfield House) Skippool Road, Little Thornton	335290	441147	Modern	Gardens
151	MLA34414	Singleton Park	338122	438919	Post-Medieval	Estate and Gardens
152	MLA37023	Bankfield House, Pool Font Lane, Little Singleton	338491	439647	Post-Medieval	Gardens
153	MLA37232	Alexandra Nursing Home (formerly The Manor), Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335451	439940	Post-Medieval	Garden
200**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	335972	440098	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
201**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	336059	440181	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
202**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	336284	439815	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
203**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	336520	439651	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
204**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	336910	439508	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
205**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	337004	439543	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
206**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	337077	439209	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
207**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	337198	439191	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
208**	N/A	Historic field boundary (hedgerow)	337644	439116	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary

<u>209**</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Historic field boundary (hedgerow)</u>	<u>338394</u>	<u>439330</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	<u>Field Boundary</u>
<u>210**</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Historic field boundary (hedgerow)</u>	<u>338401</u>	<u>439329</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	<u>Field Boundary</u>
<u>211**</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Historic field boundary (hedgerow)</u>	<u>338717</u>	<u>439428</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	<u>Field Boundary</u>
<u>212**</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Historic field boundary (hedgerow)</u>	<u>338911</u>	<u>439475</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	<u>Field Boundary</u>
<u>213**</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>Historic field boundary (hedgerow)</u>	<u>338890</u>	<u>439443</u>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	<u>Field Boundary</u>

** Assets identified through additional fieldwork (walkover, aerial photographs, LiDAR, cartographic analysis) have been provided with representative grid references for their approximate location, as mapped on figures 3 and 4 of this report.

Archaeological Events (not illustrated)

EVUID	Name	Easting	Northing	Event Type
ELA1114	Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335198	439719	Desk-Based Assessment
ELA1122	Singleton First Time Sewage, Fylde, Lancashire	337283	439007	Desk-BASED Assessment
ELA1379	ALSF Aggregate Extraction of the Kirkham Moraine	343882	434967	Desk-Based Assessment
ELA1380	ALSF Aggregate Extraction of the Kirkham Moraine	343882	434967	Field Survey
ELA1771	Mains Lane, Skippool, Poulton-le-Fylde	335744	440602	Trial-Trenching
ELA1982	Little Poulton Hall (No.34 Little Poulton Lane), Poulton-le-Fylde	335783	439686	Watching Brief and Strip and record.
ELA2408	Wyre Estuary Pipeline, Poulton-le-Fylde	335938	439317	Strip, Map and Sample
ELA2409	Wyre Estuary Pipeline, Poulton-le-Fylde	335846	439973	Watching Brief
ELA2413	Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	336106	439572	Desk-Based Assessment
ELA2425	Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	336109	439415	Geophysical Survey
ELA2598	Land on Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	336109	439415	Evaluation
ELA2619	Poulton Station, junction of Breck Road and Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335090	439873	Excavation
ELA2711	Land north of 21 Little Poulton Lane, Poulton-le-Fylde	335883	439671	Evaluation
ELA351	Worsicks Farm, The Village, Lancashire	338186	438183	Building Survey
ELA644	Mains Lane Pumping Station, Poulton-le-Fylde	335740	440637	Watching Brief
ELA936	Playing fields site, Singleton C.E Primary School, Singleton	338333	438273	Watching Brief

12 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

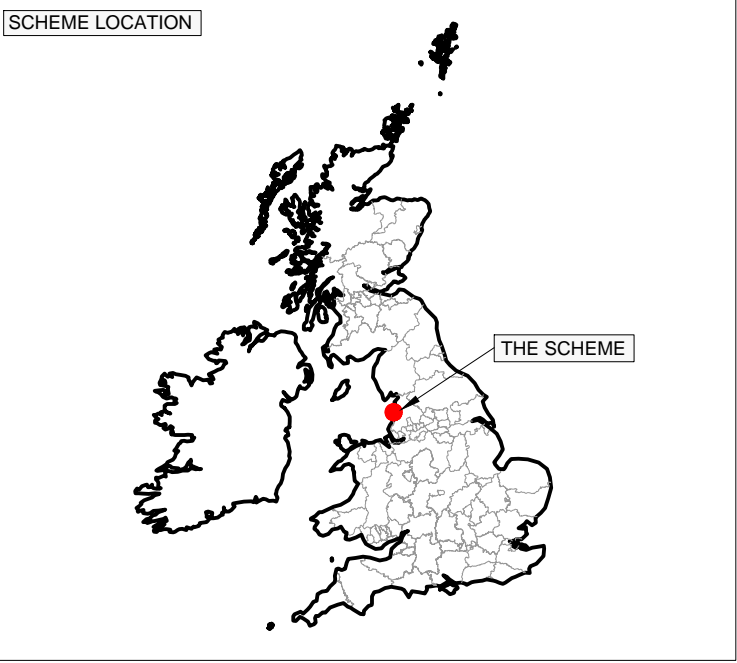
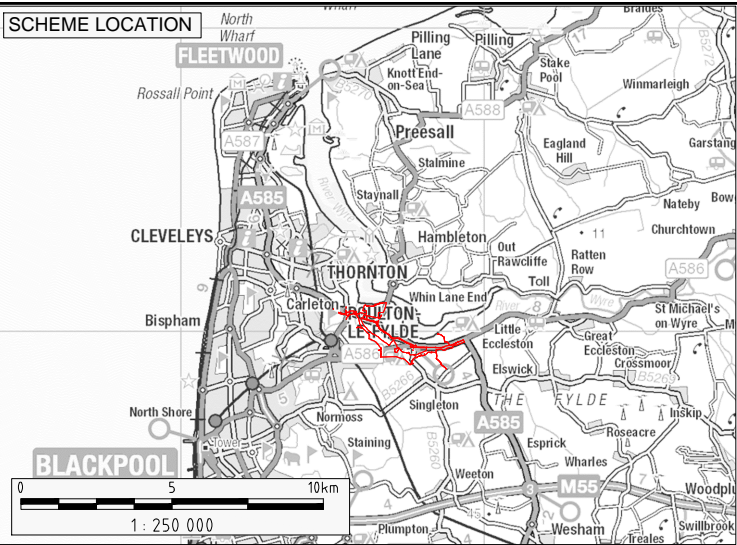
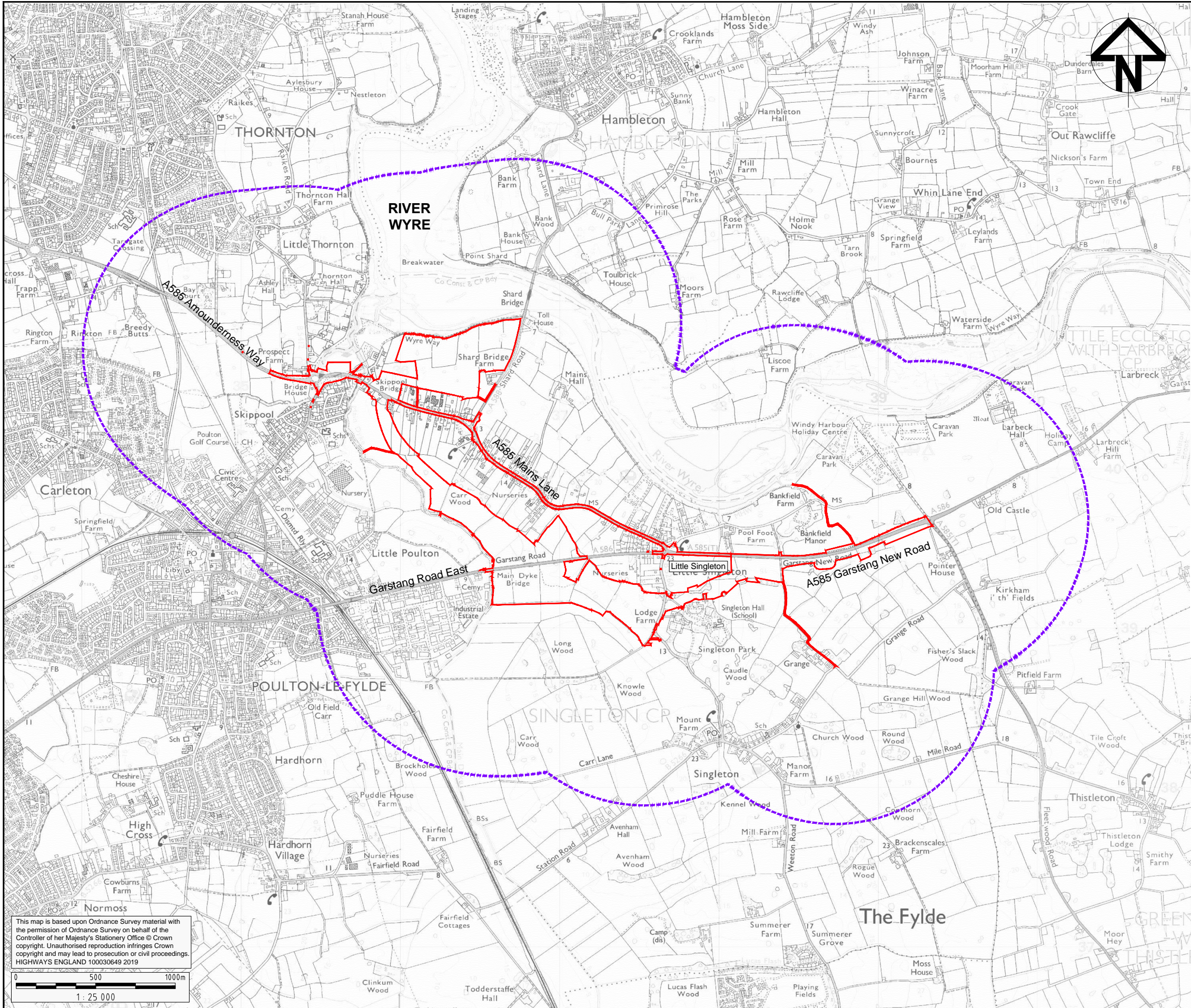
Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

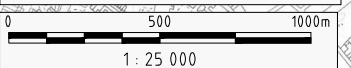
Figure 4: Heritage Assets identified through LiDAR, Historic Mapping, Aerial Photography, and Walkover Survey

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KEY:
— Draft Order Limits
— 1km Study Area

Rev	Status	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Chkd	Apprv'd
1	S8	MAY19	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB
0	S8	OCT18	DBA SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB

highways
england

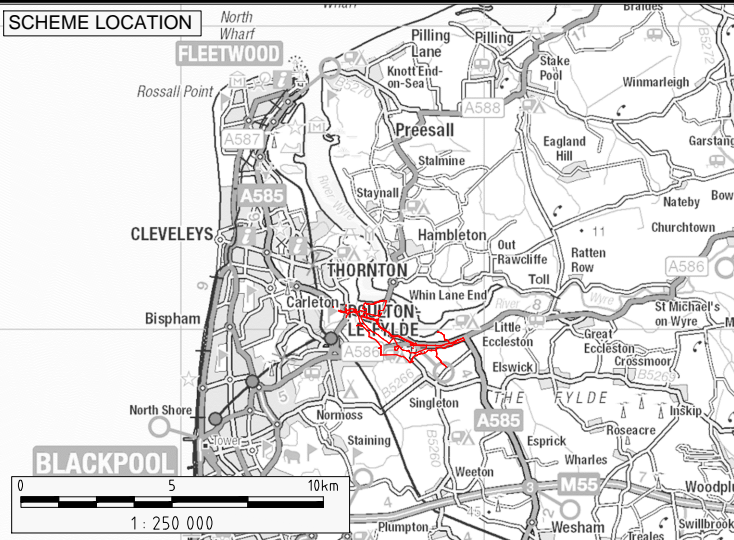
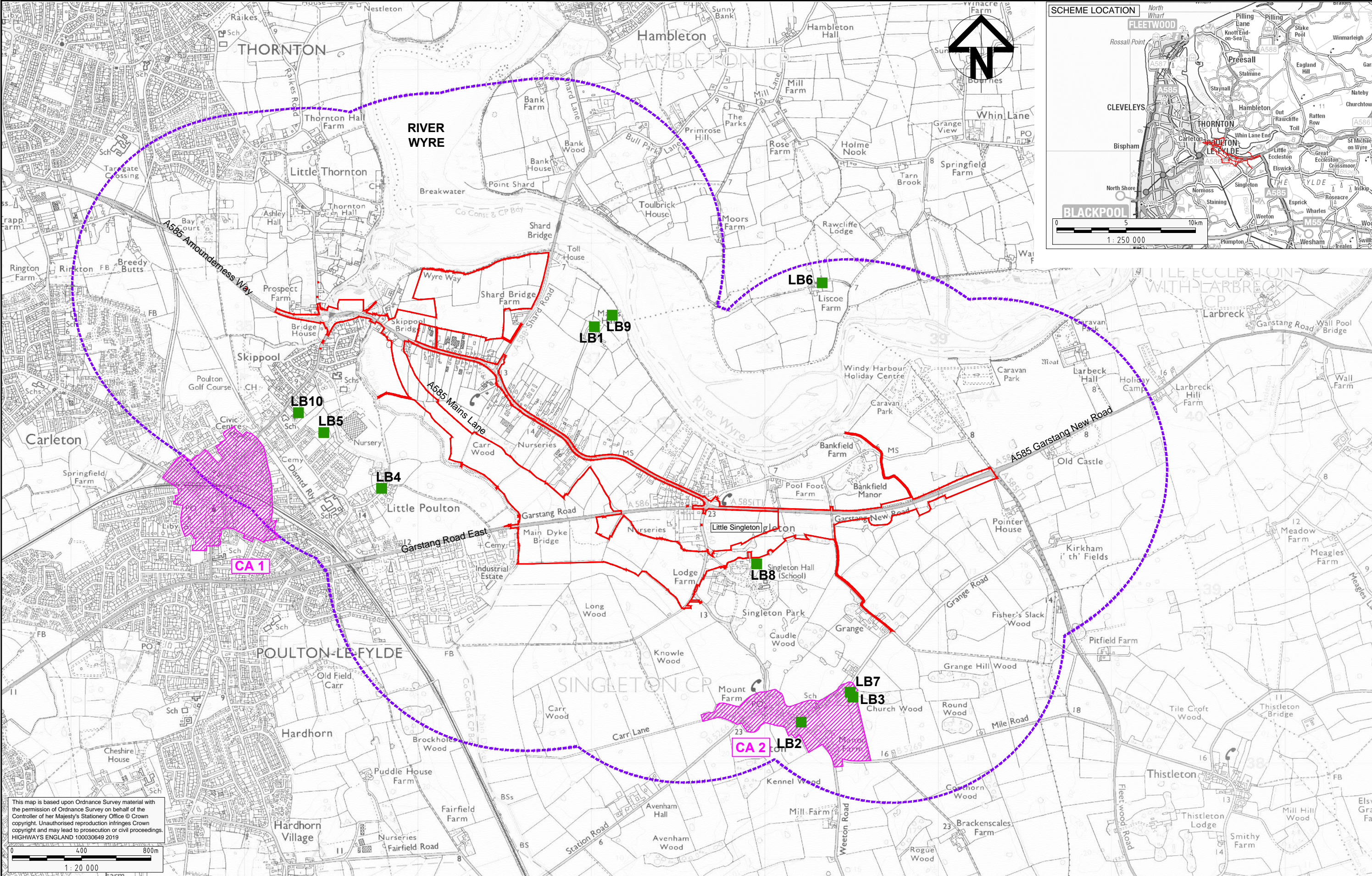
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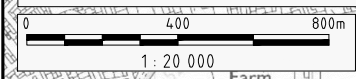
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WA3 6GA

Client	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
Project	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
Drawing Title	CULTURAL HERITAGE: LOCATION MAP

Status	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	Revision	1
Scale	1:25 000 @ A3	Date	MAY19
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	D.EVANS		
Approved By	K.BURROWS		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 1	
Drawing number	HE548643-ARC-EHR-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LH-4031		



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0	S8	OCT18	DBA SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB

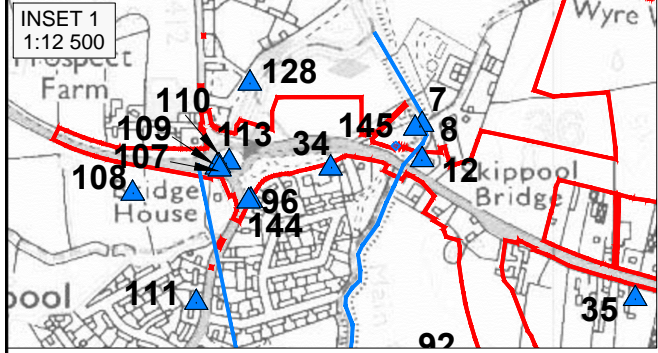
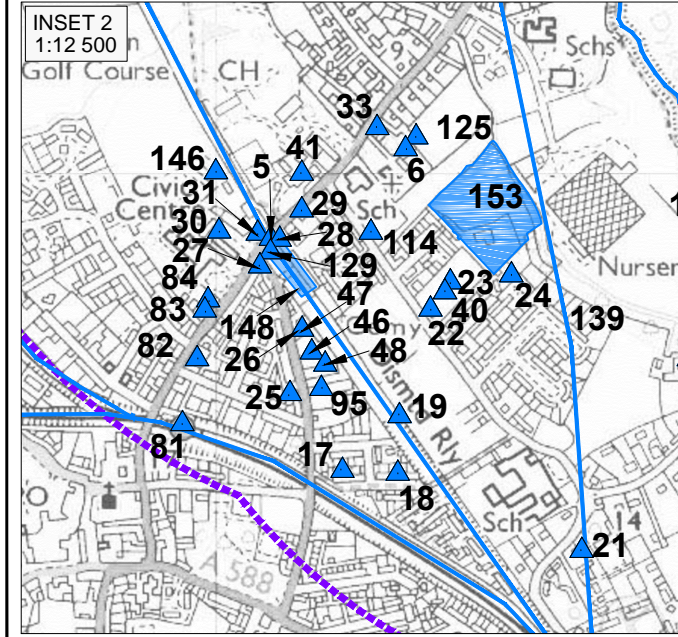
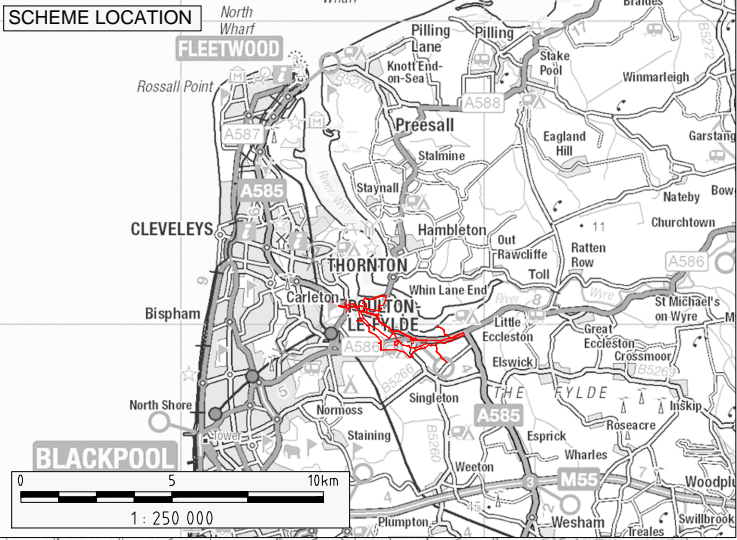
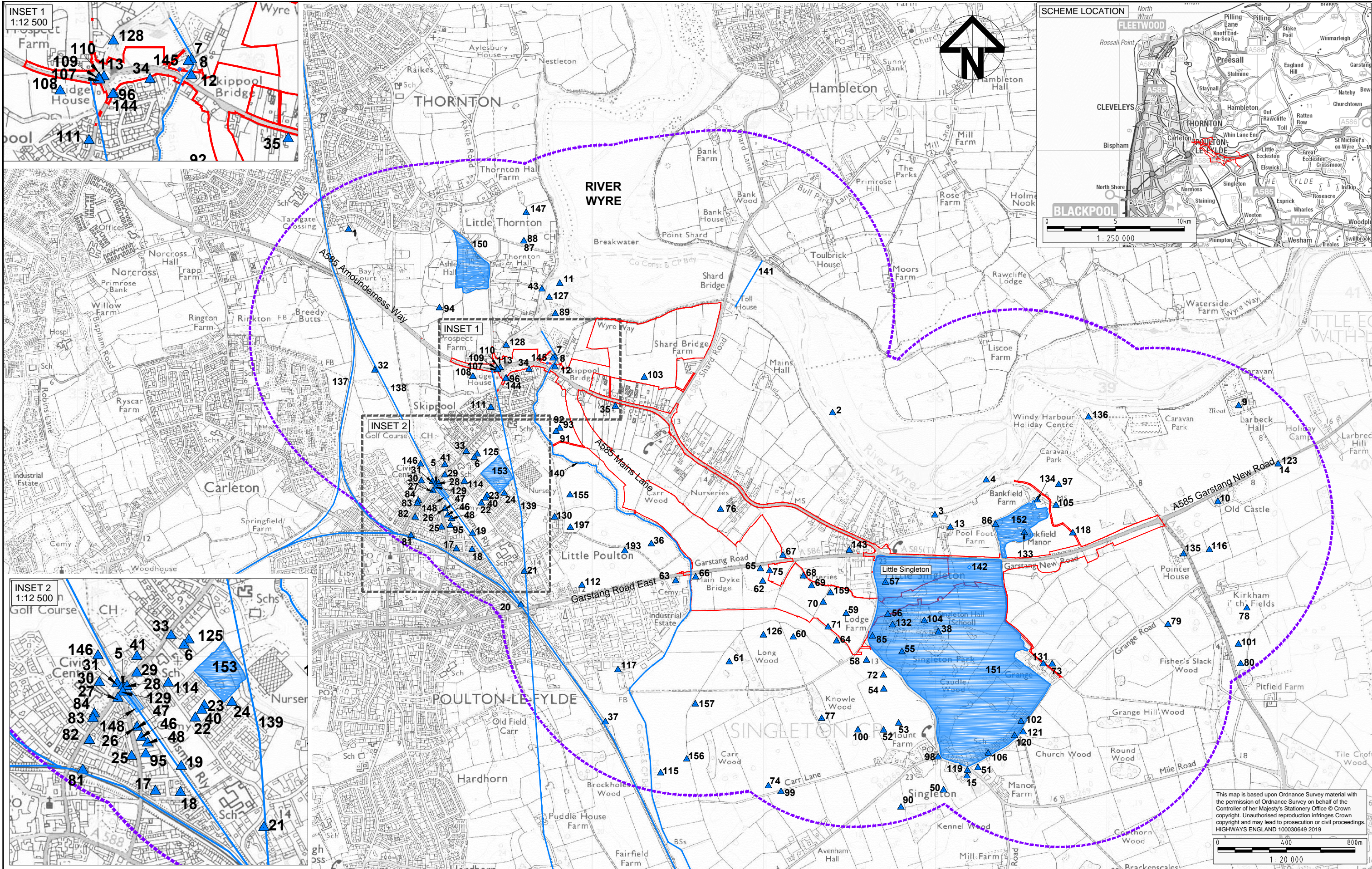
KEY:	
	Draft Order Limits
	1km Study Area
	Conservation Area
	Grade II Listed Building

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Client	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
Project	A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME
Drawing Title	CULTURAL HERITAGE: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Status	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	Revision	1
Scale	1:20 000 @ A3	Date	MAY19
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	D.EVANS		
Approved By	K.BURROWS		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 2	
Drawing number	HE548643-ARC-EHR-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LH-4032		



Rev	Status	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Appr'd
1	S8	MAY19	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB
0	S8	OCT18	DBA SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB

KEY:	
	Draft Order Limits
	1km Study Area
	Non-Designated Linear Heritage Asset
	Non-Designated Heritage Asset Area
	Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point

Client
highways
england

Designer
ARCADIS

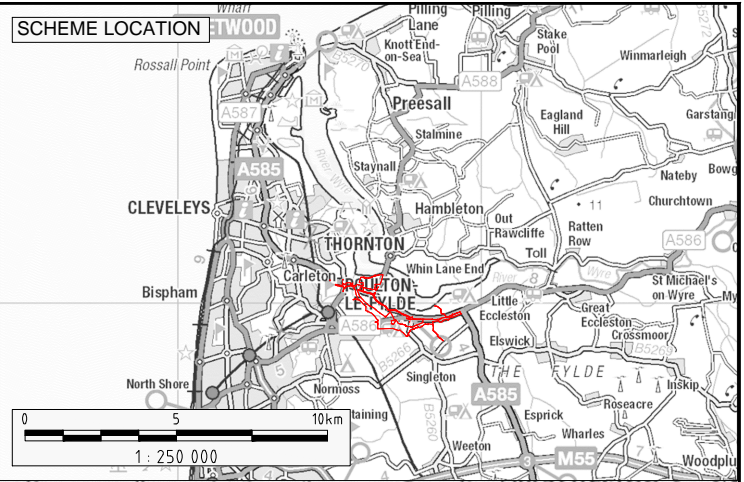
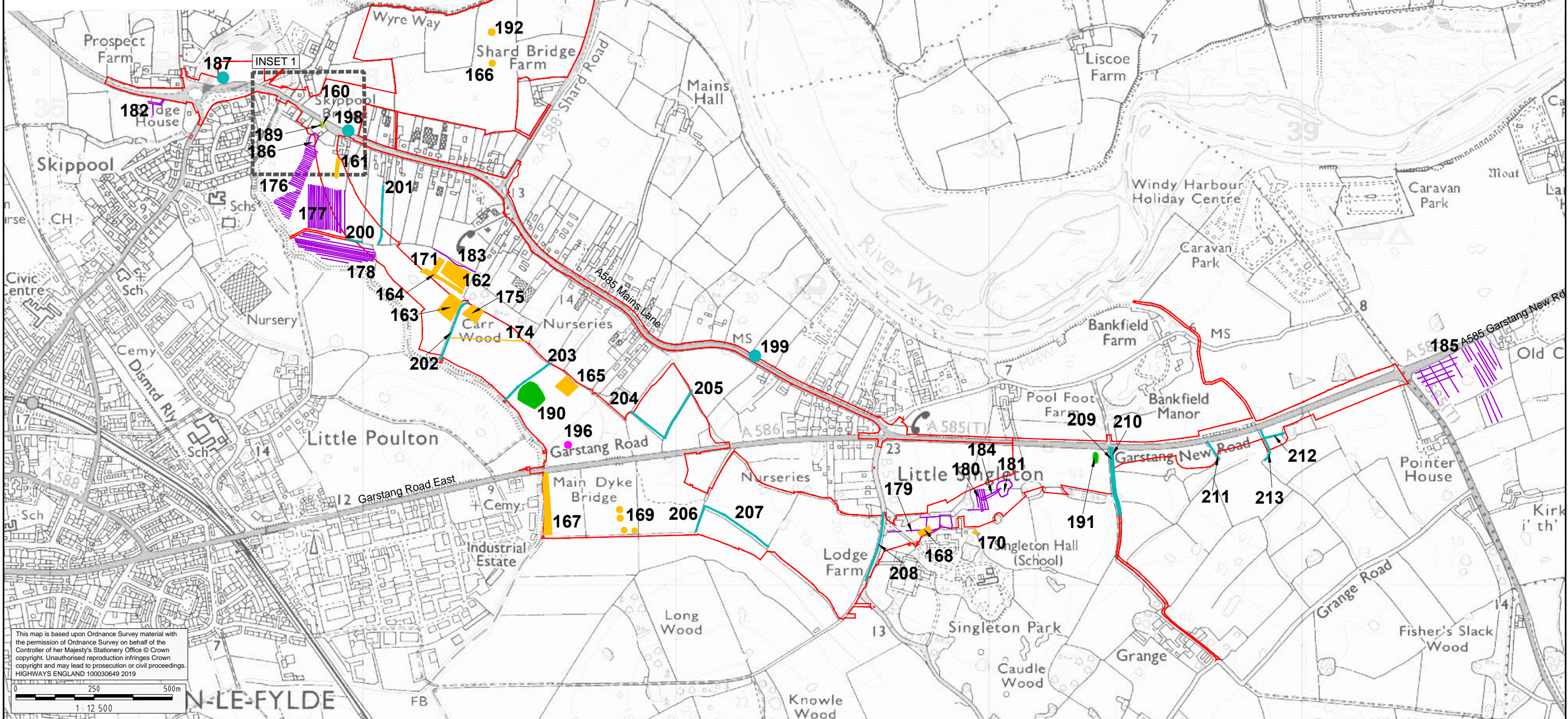
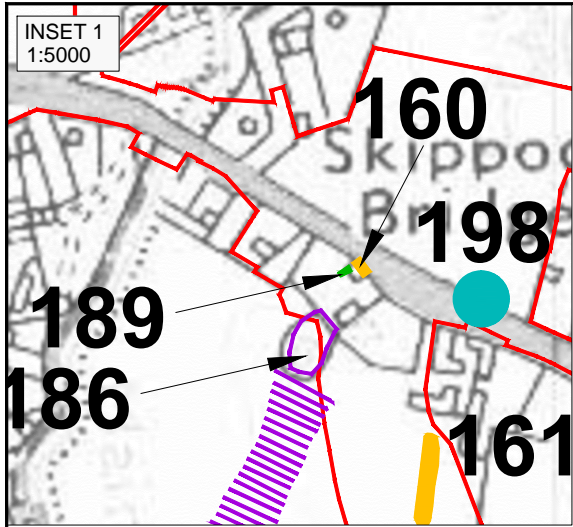
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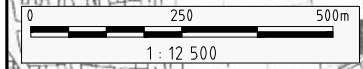
Project
A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Drawing Title
CULTURAL HERITAGE:
NON DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Status	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	Revision	1
Scale	1:20 000 @ A3	Date	MAY19
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	D.EVANS		
Approved By	K.BURROWS		
PINS No.	UA009921	TR010035	FIGURE 3
Drawing number	HE548643-ARC-EHR-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LH-4033		





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1	S8	MAY19	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB
0	S8	OCT18	DBA SUBMISSION	JN	DE	KB


KEY:


 Draft Order Limits

 A.P Assets

 Receptors identified through Walkover Survey

 Historic Mapping Assets

 Peat Deposit

 LiDAR Assets

Client:

Designer:

Registered office: Arcadis House, 34 York Way, London, N1 9AB

Coordinating office: 5th Floor, 401 Faraday Street, Birchwood, Warrington, WA3 6GA

Project: A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Drawing Title: CULTURAL HERITAGE: HERITAGE ASSETS IDENTIFIED THROUGH LIDAR, HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND WALKOVER SURVEY

Status	S8 - DEADLINE 2 SUBMISSION	Revision	1
Scale	1:12,500 @ A3	Date	MAY19
Drawn By	J.NORMAN		
Checked By	D.EVANS		
Approved By	K.BURROWS		
PINS No.	TR010035	FIGURE 4	
Drawing number	HE548643-ARC-EHR-SZ_ZZ_000-DR-LH-4034		