



## **Cottam Parkway Railway Station**

**Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Study**

**B2327FEF-JAC-EHR-00-RP-ENV-0001 | P03**

**2022/06/16**

**Lancashire County Council**



**Cottam Parkway**

Project No: B2327FEF  
Document Title: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Study  
Document No.: B2327FEF-JAC-EHR-00-RP-ENV-0001  
Revision: P03  
Document Status: For Issue  
Date: 2022/06/16  
Client Name: Lancashire County Council  
Project Manager: Katarzyna Skibinska  
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File Name: B2327FEF-JAC-EHR-00-RP-ENV-0001

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**Document history and status**

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Checked	Reviewed	Approved
P01.1	16/11/2020	Cottam Parkway Railway Station Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Study	CR	RM	RM	PH
P02	21/09/2021	Draft – for consultation	RM	CR	CR	PH
P03	15/06/2022	Final – for issue	RM	AC	AC	KS

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## Executive Summary

Lancashire County Council (LCC) has commissioned Jacobs UK Ltd to produce a cultural heritage desk-based study to identify cultural heritage assets that have the potential to be impacted by Cottam Parkway Railway Station Scheme (hereafter 'the Scheme'). The Scheme, which will serve the North West Preston Strategic Housing Location, comprises a new access road to the railway station connecting from Cottam Link Road with an access road bridge over the Lancaster Canal and a car park to serve the railway station.

A 300m study area was used to identify cultural heritage assets that have the potential to be physically impacted by the Scheme and non-designated cultural heritage assets that may experience significant impacts to their setting. Due to the higher sensitivity of designated cultural heritage assets, a wider, 1km study area was used to identify any cultural heritage assets that may experience impacts to their setting during the construction and or operation of the Scheme.

An assessment of the value of the cultural heritage assets has been undertaken using professional judgement and guidance contained within the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 104: Environmental Assessment and Monitoring and LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment.

A total of 69 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the study area and wider study area, comprising 37 archaeological remains, 27 historic buildings, and five historic landscape types.

Based on the known archaeological remains within the baseline, there is a low to moderate potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological remains within the construction area of the Scheme.

As a cultural heritage impact assessment will be included in Chapter 7 of the Environmental Statement (ES), an assessment of the impacts associated with the Scheme on the cultural heritage factor has not been included in this desk-based study.

## 1. Introduction

As identified in the glossary of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) 2021) the historic environment includes:

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

LA106 Cultural Heritage assessment of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (LA106) has been used to inform the study and assessment of the cultural heritage factor which has the potential to undergo impact as a result of the Scheme as it represents a set of best practice considerations and standardises practice to ensure a robust assessment.

According to LA106 Cultural heritage assessment of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (LA 106) the cultural heritage factor comprises:

- Historic monuments: 'architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features';
- Historic groups of buildings: 'groups of separate or connected buildings (recognised for their architecture, homogeneity or their place in the landscape)'; and
- Historic sites: 'material remains resulting from the works of humans or the combined works of nature and humans, and areas including archaeological sites' (Highways England *et al.*, 2020).

For the purposes of this cultural heritage desk-based study the above categories have been grouped into three categories as follows:

- Archaeological remains (which include 'historic monuments' and 'historic sites' from LA 106 as set out above): which are the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts;
- Historic buildings (which represents 'group of buildings' from LA 106 as set out above): these are architectural, designed or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as buildings, such as milestones or bridges; and
- Historic landscapes: this is the current landscape whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors. The historic landscape has been divided into historic landscape types (HLT) by the Lancashire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (Ede & Darlington, 2002; Historic England, 2018a) to facilitate assessment. HLT are historic landscape parcels with a common character such as land use or field pattern. For consistency, registered parks and gardens are also included under the heading of HLT.

When discussing the individual archaeological remains, historic buildings and HLTs these are referred to as 'assets', for the purposes of this desk-based study.

## **2. Background to the Scheme**

The Scheme is located at the western outskirts of the city of Preston, north of the A583 Blackpool Road at Lea. The Scheme is part of the Lancashire County Council Transforming Cities Fund bid, to increase productivity through improved infrastructure connections between urban centres and suburbs, and to encourage journeys made through low carbon, sustainable models (Lancashire County Council, 2019).

The Cottam Parkway Scheme includes the following development: a railway station building; access road from a new roundabout (connected via Preston Western Distributor Road's Cottam Link Road) including segregated cycle track and pedestrian footway, an access road bridge over the Lancaster Canal and bridge approach embankments; a 246 space lit car park; railway station platforms; and, a footbridge over the railway. This is referred to as 'the Scheme'

### **3. Aims and Objectives**

In order to inform the Environmental Statement, Lancashire County Council (the applicant) has commissioned Jacobs UK Ltd to produce a cultural heritage desk-based study to identify the cultural heritage assets that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme. The aims of this desk-based study are to:

- Create an historic environment baseline through the identification of all cultural heritage assets within the study areas considered for this study through consultation of desk-based sources (see Section 7 of this desk-based study);
- Present an assessment of the value of all cultural heritage assets considered as part of the historic environment baseline, along with detailed information to support the assessment of value (see Annex A of this desk-based study);
- Present an assessment of the setting of all cultural heritage assets and the contribution of this setting to the value of the cultural heritage assets (see Annex A of this desk-based study);
- Assess the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains (see Section 7.2 of this desk-based study); and,
- Where required, to propose further investigations which may be required to clarify and characterise the nature of any archaeological remains which may be present within the footprint of the Scheme (see Section 8 of this desk-based study).

## 4. Legislation and Planning Policy

### 4.1 Legislation

The relevant cultural heritage legislation for the Scheme is outlined below:

Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Section 66(1)).

#### 4.1.1 National Planning Policy

National planning policies for the conservation of this factor are set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (the NPPF). The NPPF confirms that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. On page 71 of the NPPF significance is defined as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'. This significance may be related to archaeological, architectural and artistic or historic elements, and may also derive from the setting of a heritage asset'. This desk-based study uses the term 'value' in place of the NPPF 'significance' in order to correspond to DMRB terminology.

Under paragraph 194, applicants for planning permission are required to provide a description of the significance of any affected heritage assets including the contribution of its setting, in sufficient detail to understand the potential impact of the proposal on them. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the cultural heritage asset. This information, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal, should be set out in the planning application.

The NPPF states *'In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: 'a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

*c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'* (MHCLG, 2021, para. 197, p. 56).'

Under paragraph 202, the NPPF confirms that where a proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum use (MHCLG, 2021, p. 57).

Under paragraph 203, the NPPF confirms that the impact of a proposal on the significance of non-designated heritage assets is to be taken into account in determining planning applications, with a balanced judgement with regards to the scale of any harm / loss, and the significance of the asset.

The NPPF goes on to confirm that where a cultural heritage asset will be wholly or partially lost, local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance the understanding of the significance of the heritage asset in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact (MHCLG, 2021, para. 205, p. 58). This evidence should then be made publicly accessible through deposition with the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) (MHCLG, 2021, para. 193, p. 56).



#### 4.1.2 Regional and Local Planning Policy

##### Central Lancashire Adopted Core Strategy (Central Lancashire Authorities, 2012) (the Core Strategy)

The Core Strategy was produced by Central Lancashire authorities in Preston, South Ribble and Chorley, with the assistance of Lancashire County council. The purpose of the document is to coordinate development within the region, to encourage sustainable, manageable growth, while protecting and enhancing Central Lancashire's character over the period from 2010 to 2026. The Core Strategy was adopted in July 2012 and is a part of an emerging development framework for Central Lancashire, supported by more specific local documents.

The objectives and policies outlined within the Core Strategy, relating to cultural heritage and the historic environment, are as follows;

Policy 16 – Heritage Assets: *'Protect and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings by:*

- a) Safeguarding heritage assets from inappropriate development that would cause harm to their significances.*
- b) Supporting development or other initiatives where the protect and enhance the local character, setting, management and historic significance of heritage assets, with particular support for initiatives that will improve any assets that are recognised as being in poor condition, or at risk.*
- c) Identifying and adopting a local list of heritage assets for each authority.'*

##### Preston Local Plan (Preston City Council, 2015)

The Preston Local Plan forms part of the statutory Development Plan for Preston. It identifies the scale of development and allocates sites to meet the development needs of Preston over a 15-year period in order to achieve the vision for growth as outlined in the Central Lancashire Core Strategy

The objectives and policies outlined within the local plan, relating to cultural heritage and the historic environment, are as follows;

Core Strategy Objective 16 (SO16): *'To protect, conserve and enhance Preston's places of architectural and archaeological value and the distinctive character of its landscape'*

Core Strategy Objective 17 (SO17): *'To maintain and improve the quality of Preston's built and natural environment assets so that it remains a place with 'room to breathe'.'*

Policy EN8 – Development and Heritage Assets:

*'A) Proposals affecting a heritage asset or its setting will be permitted where they:*

- i) accord with national policy on the historic environment and the relevant Historic England guidance;*
- ii) take full account of the information and guidance in the Council's Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and other relevant policy guidance on the historic environment;*
- iii) make a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness through high quality new design that responds to its context;*

- iv) act as a catalyst for the regeneration of the area in accordance with the Council's objectives for regeneration; v) are accompanied by a satisfactory Heritage Statement that fully explains the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset and;*
- v) sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself and the surrounding historic environment and where they have consideration for the following: (a) the scale, layout, and appearance to the heritage asset and its setting; (b) the proposed use of the heritage asset being appropriate in relation to its significance*

*B) Proposals involving the total or substantial loss of a heritage asset or the loss of the elements that contribute to its significance will be refused. Proposals will only be granted in exceptional circumstances where they can be clearly and convincingly justified in accordance with national planning guidance on heritage assets. In addition to the requirements of national policy applicants will be required as part of the justification to provide evidence that:*

- i) other potential owners or users of the site have been sought through appropriate marketing where the marketing includes the offer of the unrestricted freehold of the asset at a price that reflects the building's condition and;*
- ii) reasonable endeavours have been made to seek grant funding for the heritage asset's conversion and;*
- iii) efforts have been made to find charitable or public authorities willing to take on the heritage asset.*

*C) Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset is approved this will be subject to an appropriate condition or planning obligation to ensure that any loss will not occur until a contract is in place to carry out a replacement development that has been approved.'*

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1 Study Area

The guidance for defining a study area is set out in LA 106 as follows:

*'Where the need for further assessment has been established, the assessment shall define a study area according to the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the potential impacts of the project.'*

*Where a new road is proposed the study area shall include the footprint of the scheme plus any land outside that footprint which includes any heritage assets which could be physically affected.*

*The study area should include the setting of any designated or other cultural heritage asset in the footprint of the scheme or within the zone of visual influence or potentially affected by noise.*

*The study area used in the assessment shall be agreed with the Overseeing Organisation' (Highways England et al., 2020, p. 9).'*

Following this guidance, two study areas were utilised to establish the baseline:

- A 300m study area; and
- A 1km study area.

The 300m study area incorporates the footprint of the Site Boundary (Lancashire County Council, 2021) plus a 300m area extending in all directions from the Scheme. This 300m study area was used to identify cultural heritage assets that have the potential to be physically affected by the Scheme and non-designated cultural heritage assets that may experience significant impacts to their setting. This study area is considered to be sufficient to identify cultural heritage assets which are known to be situated within or extend within the footprint of the Scheme and to assess the potential for further unknown cultural heritage assets which may be present within the footprint of the Scheme. This will be referred to as 'the study area'

Due to the higher sensitivity of designated cultural heritage assets, a wider study area which extends from the 300m study area up to 1km in all directions from the Scheme, was used to identify any designated cultural heritage assets that may experience impacts to their setting during construction and operation of the Scheme. This will be referred to as 'the wider study area'.

### 5.2 Data Gathering

The following resources were consulted to inform the baseline:

- Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on designated cultural heritage assets, including World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields (Historic England, 2020);
- Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Record (Lancashire HER) search (obtained 21/10/2020) to provide research and spatial information on designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets, including data obtained from the National Mapping Project;
- Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (Ede & Darlington, 2002) for information on historic landscape types; and
- Online mapping sources including:
  - The National Library of Scotland's Map Images (National Library of Scotland, 2020); and

- Geological information from the British Geological Survey's online Geology of Britain Viewer (n.d.).
- Aerial photography and LiDAR from online sources including:
  - Britain from Above (2020);
  - Cambridge Air Photos (University of Cambridge, 2020);
  - National Collection of Aerial Photography (Historic Environment Scotland, 2020);
  - Google Earth Pro (Google, 2020); and
  - Lidar Finder (2020).
- Grey Literature Reports and assessments including:
  - Geophysical Survey Report of Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road (Magnitude Surveys (2018));
  - Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report (Oxford Archaeology North, 2019a);
  - Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road, Lancashire. Archaeological Topographic Survey, Historic Building Investigation, and Excavation Report (Oxford Archaeology North, 2019b);
  - Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road. Environmental Statement (Lancashire County Council, 2018); and
  - ALSF Aggregate Extraction and the Geoarchaeological Heritage of the Kirkham Moraine (Oxford Archaeology North, 2008).

A walkover survey of the study area conducted by a cultural heritage specialist on 19 April 2021 to validate the baseline cultural heritage assets identified from the sources listed above, and to identify any potential additional cultural heritage assets.

A geophysical survey of suitable and accessible parts of the site area was conducted in March 2021 to identify the presence of buried archaeological remains (Headland Archaeology, 2021). Anomalies interpreted as the traces of ten former brick-making clamp kilns and an infilled marl pit depicted on historic maps were identified.

### 5.3 Guidance and Research Frameworks

The following best practice standards and guidance for cultural heritage has been followed when producing this desk-based study:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (2021);
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020);
- Historic England's Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance (2008);
- Historic England's Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019); and
- Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2017a).

Regional Research Frameworks are documents which have been produced by each region as an initiative promoted by Historic England in collaboration with local authorities. The following regional research frameworks have been consulted when producing this desk-based study:

- The Council for British Archaeology North West Regional Research Update Project provides updated draft period updates and research questions (CBA, 2020); and
- The Archaeology of North West England archaeological research framework resource assessment (Brennand, 2006) and research agenda and strategy (Brennand, 2007).

#### 5.4 Numbering and Naming of Cultural Heritage Assets

All archaeological remains and historic buildings within the baseline have been provided with a unique 'asset number' from 1 through to 53. A number of assets that fall within the study area were identified during walkover survey and LiDAR survey of the Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road scheme (Oxford Archaeology North, 2019a) and these asset numbers have been maintained for ease of reference with the original report. The asset numbers used for these heritage assets which fall within the present study area range from 114 to 202 and are not wholly consecutive.

Where different assets have been given identical names by the Lancashire HER and / or by the NHLE, a number suffix has been added to differentiate between the assets. Otherwise asset names have not been altered from the original sources.

All HLTs have been provided with a unique asset number preceded by 'HLT' from HLT1 through to HLT5.

#### 5.5 Assessment of Value

An assessment of the value of cultural heritage assets within the baseline has been undertaken using professional judgement and guidance contained within LA 104 (Highways England *et al.*, 2019) and LA 106 (Highways England *et al.*, 2020). Some variation in the assessment of value within this report compared to previous assessments within the nearby area may be present due to changes in the DMRB guidance in the intervening period.

The NPPF, Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2019) and The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Historic England, 2017) have also been considered when assessing the value of cultural heritage assets.

The criteria used to guide assessment of the value (sensitivity) of cultural heritage assets is presented in Table 1. The value of all cultural heritage assets within the baseline is included in Annex A of this desk-based study.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing value (sensitivity) of cultural heritage assets

Value (sensitivity)	Criteria
Very High	<i>Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ designated assets of international importance</li> <li>▪ World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites)</li> <li>▪ designated assets of very high importance that can materially contribute to international research objectives</li> <li>▪ designated assets which are very rare and are irreplaceable</li> </ul>

Value (sensitivity)	Criteria
High	<i>High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>designated or non-designated assets of national importance</li> <li>scheduled monuments (including proposed sites and non-designated sites of schedulable quality)</li> <li>grade I, grade II* and grade II listed buildings</li> <li>historic landscapes of outstanding importance</li> <li>designated or non-designated assets of high importance that can materially contribute to national research objectives</li> <li>designated or non-designated assets which are rare and difficult to replace</li> </ul>
Medium	<i>Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution</i>
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>designated or non-designated assets of regional importance</li> <li>non-designated historic buildings that are of regional importance</li> <li>historic townscapes / built-up areas with important historic integrity</li> <li>conservation areas</li> <li>historic landscapes of special interest</li> <li>designated or non-designated assets of medium or high importance that can contribute to regional research objectives</li> <li>designated or non-designated assets which are not rare and difficult to replace</li> </ul>
Low	<i>Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale</i>
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non-designated assets of local importance</li> <li>locally listed buildings</li> <li>non-designated historic buildings and historic townscapes / built-up areas with limited historic integrity</li> <li>historic landscapes which are important to local groups</li> <li>non-designated assets that are compromised by poor preservation and / or poor survival of contextual associations and are thus of little importance</li> <li>non-designated assets that have little value that can contribute to local research objectives</li> <li>non-designated assets which are common</li> </ul>
Negligible	<i>Very low importance and rarity, local scale</i>
	<p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non-designated assets of local importance</li> </ul>

Value (sensitivity)	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ non-designated assets of very low importance with very little or no surviving archaeological interest</li><li>▪ historic buildings with no architectural or historical note</li><li>▪ historic landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</li><li>▪ non-designated assets which have been removed from the landscape and thus have no contextual associations</li><li>▪ non-designated assets which are very common</li></ul>
Unknown	the importance of the asset cannot be determined (for example unknown archaeological remains, or buildings with some (hidden) potential for historical significance)

## 5.6 Assumptions and Limitations

This desk-based study is based on information available at the time of writing. All third-party data used has been assumed to be correct and up to date.

## **6. Geological, Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **6.1 Topographic and Geological Background**

The bedrock geology of the area is entirely formed of Sherwood Sandstone group. This is a sedimentary bedrock dating to approximately 237 to 272 million years ago, the Triassic and Permian periods. This bedrock geology is of fluvial origin, and represent an area previously dominated by rivers.

The superficial geology of the area varies. The majority of the area comprises Devensian Till Diamicton, formed up to two million years ago during the Quaternary period and reflect a region dominated by either glacial or inter-glacial period conditions, as these sedimentary deposits are formed by the action of ice and meltwater. In the southern area of the wider study area are minor intrusions of Head deposits, comprising clay, silt, sand, and gravel, formed up to three million years ago in the quaternary period. These sedimentary deposits are formed by the movement of material down slopes. Also, in the south of the wider study area in the area now occupied by Savick Brook is an area of Tidal Flat deposits for silt, clay, and sand. Also formed up to three million years ago in the quaternary period, these deposits represent the shallow marine environment of a coast (British Geological Survey, n.d.)

### **6.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

Dates of all periods are taken from Historic England's Periods List (Historic England, n.d.).

#### **6.2.1 Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)**

The Palaeolithic period (1,000,000 – 10,000 BC) in the region appears to have been dominated by glacial conditions, which made the north of England mostly undesirable for habitation by humans and archaeological remains are therefore limited. Although still sparse, the evidence from Late Upper Palaeolithic period (11,000 – 8000 BC) does start to indicate the presence of human groups in the region (Brennand, 2006, p.23). The area is also of interest for late glacial and early Holocene studies which focus on changes in climate, relative sea level, and past vegetation (Myers & Stallibrass, 2019, p.1).

The Mesolithic period (10,000 – 4,000 BC) period saw the end of glaciation in England, and the movement of hunter-gatherer groups into the north of the country. In Lancashire, the presence of humans has been evidenced by flint scatters, and sites such as the Fylde peninsula, where recent works on the A585 bypass revealed Mesolithic remains preserved in peat. These remains included flora and fauna, as well as a range of stone tools typical of the period (Oxford Archaeology, 2020). In addition, the Anglezarke Moor site of Rushey Brow contained evidence for a Mesolithic working floor, thought to represent a temporary hunting camp (Portable Antiquities Scheme, n.d.; Ede & Darlington, 2002).

The Neolithic period (4,000 – 2,200 BC) in the UK is characterised by the spread of agriculture. Pollen analysis has provided evidence of extensive alteration of vegetation cover in the region, in line with the adoption of agriculture. In addition, more sophisticated stone tools including axes and arrowheads provide further evidence for occupation in Lancashire during this period (Ede & Darlington, 2002). As well as domestic sites, the Neolithic period in Lancashire is also represented by 'ritual' sites, such as the long barrow of Pikestones, and the round barrow called Round Loaf on Anglezarke Moor, and the assemblage of human crania deposited at Preston Dock during the period, which suggests a ceremonial importance of the Preston area during this period (Portable Antiquities Scheme, n.d.; Turner *et al.*, 2002).

During the Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC) in Lancashire, ritual sites were constructed with increasing frequency, as can be seen from the concentration of barrows at Burnley. These monuments appear in the early Bronze Age and appear to not only form ritual landscapes but territorial markers. In addition, further artefacts from the



Preston Dock deposits suggest a continuity of ritual activity through the Neolithic and Bronze age in the Preston Area. The use of these large monuments declines during the later years of the period. Settlements from this period at sites such as High Park and Portfield suggest multi-period use, with Bronze Age use continuing from the Neolithic period.

The Iron Age period (800 BC – AD 43) in the North West can be seen as a continuation and extension of the settlement trends which began in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods; i.e. there is continued intensification of land-use, increasing development, and a growth of conflict related artefacts (Nevell, 2019). This continuation means that there is a general lack of distinguishable remains which are directly attributable to the Iron Age within the archaeological record of Lancashire (Ede & Darlington, 2002, p.10).

### **6.2.2 Roman (AD 43 – 410)**

The Romans arrived in Britain in AD43 and began expanding their presence and influence through by pacifying the indigenous tribes. This was facilitated through the establishment of Romanised capital towns and the creation of a military road networks which linked a series of forts (Ede & Darlington, 2002, p.10).

The archaeological remains of the Roman period in the north west region are overwhelmingly weighted towards military sites (Brennand, 2006, p.59). It is possible that poor site visibility contributes to our inability to identify Roman period remains beyond the major military sites; though the number of rural sites has increased in the last decade (Philpott, 2017). The focus of the Roman period within the vicinity of the study area is to the west of the Scheme at Kirkham where a fort was situated, and to the east at Walton-le-Dale which was the site of a military supply depot.

### **6.2.3 Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)**

After the decline of the Roman Empire the settlement patterns of the local population is unclear and there appears to be a reduction in the population coupled with an increase in woodland regeneration which indicates a less intensive land use (Ede & Darlington, 2002, p.11). In the last decade however, a significant increase in the study of the early medieval period and a growing number of archaeological sites which have evidence of early medieval activity are able to provide a more nuanced understanding of this period and the potential for further sites to be found (CBA, 2019). Regardless, this period still retains a dearth of archaeological materials, with the majority of sites and monuments recorded from this period comprising stonework crosses or de-contextualized findspots, and relies heavily on place name evidence.

### **6.2.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)**

During the medieval period, large nucleated settlements were rare and occupation patterns tend more towards small hamlets and isolated farmsteads; however, this period also sees an increase in towns forming around markets, most of which were established outside of important churches or castles (Ede & Darlington, 2002, p.13-14). Preston was one such settlement which developed during this period as an important market town and administrative centre. Lea Town, which is within the study area for the Scheme is also noted within the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Lea' but no population is noted and it may be an area that paid no tax, so the extent and nature of the settlement is uncertain (Powell-Smith, n.d.).

### **6.2.5 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – 1901)**

The Post-medieval period in Lancashire, like much of England, sees a progression from being predominantly rural to a more industrialised landscape and large towns with well-developed infrastructure (Ede & Darlington, 2002, p.13-14). There is also an increase in well-established farmsteads and defined enclosures – 'by the 1750s most of Lancashire's common arable and meadow was enclosed' (Ede & Darlington, 2002, p.15) – and

the study area maintains much of this Post-medieval enclosure and a large number of Post-medieval rural buildings. The Post-medieval period incorporates what is often termed the 'Industrial' period between the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries where processes of manufacturing and production significantly increased productivity, which in turn had wide-ranging implications for infrastructure, agricultural practice, land management, and settlement patterns (Brennand, 2006, p.165).

#### **6.2.6 Modern (20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries) (AD 1901 – Present)**

The population increases, more intensive land use, and industrial innovation which is seen in the Post-medieval period continues into the Modern period. These pressures all result in visible modifications to the landscape through the introduction of large-scale farms, recreational areas such as golf courses and playing fields, and increased demand for residential areas and the necessary supporting infrastructure.

## 7. Baseline Conditions

### 7.1 Cultural Heritage Assets

A total of 69 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the study area and wider study area. This comprises 37 archaeological remains, 27 historic buildings, and five Historic Landscape Types (HLT).

There is a total of six Grade II listed buildings within the study area and wider study area. There are no further designated heritage assets within the study area or wider study area (i.e. no Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II\* listed buildings, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas).

A summary of the number of cultural heritage assets in each study area is provided in Table 2 whilst a breakdown of the cultural heritage assets and their assessed values is presented in Table 3.

The locations of all cultural heritage assets in the baseline are shown on Figures 1 and 2. Detailed information on all cultural heritage assets in the baseline can be found in Annex A: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer.

Table 2: Number of cultural heritage assets in each study area

Cultural Heritage Asset	Study Area (300m)	Wider Study Area (300m – 1km)	Total
Archaeological Remains	37 (all of which are non-designated)	0	37
Historic Buildings	25 (four of which are Grade II listed buildings)	Two (both of which are Grade II listed buildings)	27
Historic Landscape Types	Five (all of which are non-designated)	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>69</b>

Table 3: Cultural heritage asset totals and assessed values

Cultural Heritage Asset	Negligible Value	Low Value	Medium Value	High Value	Very High Value	Total
Archaeological Remains	12	23	2	0	0	37
Historic Buildings	0	15	6	6	0	27
Historic Landscape Types	1	2	2	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>

## 7.2 Archaeological Remains

A total of 37 archaeological remains have been recorded within the study area. All archaeological remains are non-designated, and none have been assessed to be of very high or high value. Of these, two relate to the Roman period, one to the medieval period, 23 to the Post-medieval period, and 11 are of uncertain date.

### 7.2.1 Roman Period

There are two archaeological remains which may date to the Roman period within the study area. These have been assessed to be of medium value. These comprise:

- 'Valentine House, Lea' (Asset 6) - earthworks, possibly traces of Roman road; and
- 'Roman Road 703 Ribchester - Poulton-le-Fylde' (Asset 14) – a Roman road which is postulated to run through the study area based on other sections which are reasonably clear and well documented. Previous archaeological investigations in relation to the Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road assessments have recorded an earthwork with a flattened top and sloped sides which may be identified as the embankment upon which a Roman road was laid (Oxford Archaeology North, 2019a & 2019b).

Archaeological remains associated with Roman roads have the potential to facilitate regional research into topics focused on Roman road development and, more broadly, on those topics which aim to study the patterns, distribution of, and interactions between various occupation sites such as urban centres, rural settlements, and military camps (for example, question R11 'How can we identify typologies and the development of military sites and Roman road systems?' and question R18 'What were the locations, density, chronology, economy and character of rural settlement sites and patterns' (Draft Roman Research Questions, 2019). Asset 6 and Asset 14 have therefore been assessed to be of regional importance and medium value.

### 7.2.2 Medieval Period

There is a single archaeological remain which dates to the medieval period within the study area. 'Lea, near Preston' (Asset 1) represents the findspot of a medieval crucifix figurine. As this heritage asset has been removed from the landscape and has no contextual associations it has been assessed to be of negligible value.

### 7.2.3 Post-medieval Period

There are 23 archaeological remains which date to the Post-medieval period within the study area. Of these, 18 have been assessed to be of low value and five to be of negligible value.

The 18 Post-medieval archaeological remains that have been assessed to be of low value comprise:

- 'Railway adj. to Cotty Brook P.H., Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 5) - the site of a removed signal box;
- 'Lea Road Station, Preston' (Asset 7) – a railway station opened in 1842 which is no longer extant;
- 'Lancaster Canal west of Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 16) – a turn bridge which was probably an original feature of the canal but is now no longer extant apart from some stonework on the canal edges;
- 'Malt Kiln, near Danes Pad Farm, Lea' (Asset 21) – a malt kiln which is no longer extant;
- 'North side of Lancaster Canal adj. Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 26) – a canal warehouse associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) which is no longer extant, though the yard is still present and in use by the Canals and Rivers Trust;
- 'Clock House Farm, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 31) – a farmhouse and attached barn which predates 1838, but which appears to have been replaced by the current farmhouse;

- 'Fiddler's Fold, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 32) – a building, likely a house or a cottage, which predates 1838 but is now the site of a modern residential development;
- 'Clock House, Lea' (Asset 36) – buildings, probably barns associated with 'Clock House, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 34) which are no longer extant. The site is now the location of a roundabout and pond; and
- The sites of 10 clamp kilns identified as geophysical anomalies (Assets 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51) which are not visible on the surface. These are believed to be the traces of small-scale brick production utilising locally dug clay.

All of these archaeological remains are common and most of them represent structures which are no longer extant above ground, but which may retain associated archaeological remains which, if present, would be of local importance. These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

The five Post-medieval archaeological remains that have been assessed to be of negligible value are all industrial pits (Marl Pits) sites comprising:

- 'Southwest of Quaker's Bridge, Darkinson Lane, Lea' (Asset 10);
- 'Southwest of Earl's Farm, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea' (Asset 28);
- 'Site of Marl Pit (IP1)' (Asset 45);
- 'Darkinson Lane, Lea (off) 3' (Asset 142); and
- 'Quaker Lodge (south of), Sidgreaves Lane, Lea ' (Asset 146).

Marl pits of this date are a very common archaeological type and have therefore been assessed to be of negligible value.

#### 7.2.4 Archaeological Remains of uncertain date

There are 11 archaeological remains of uncertain date within the study area. All of these archaeological remains were identified through surveys conducted for the Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road scheme (LiDAR, Aerial Imagery, Walkover Survey, or Geophysical Survey) and the exact nature of these remains has not yet been established.

There are five archaeological remains of uncertain date which have been assessed to be of low value. Assets 8, 9, 27 and 141 are areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. Ridge and furrow is the most characteristic feature of open-field systems may date from the medieval period, though it might also date to later (Historic England, 2018b). Of these four areas of ridge and furrow, two are in a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT 1) and two are in a Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT 2) indicating that either date may be possible. Ultimately though, areas of ridge and furrow are common in the area and are of local importance and have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

The other archaeological site of uncertain date which has been assessed to be of low value is 'Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 3' (Asset 201) which was recorded during the Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road walkover survey as 'several possible earthwork platforms and linear earth and brick banks' (Oxford Archaeology North, 2019a). No indication of potential date is given, apart from that one of the earthwork platforms may overlie, and therefore post-date, a relic field boundary (Asset 200). This heritage asset is of local importance and has therefore been assessed to be of low value.

There are six archaeological remains of uncertain date which have been assessed to be of negligible value. Five of these archaeological remains represent relic field boundaries which have the potential to date to the medieval or Post-medieval periods:

- 'Field Boundary 6a (PWD Geophysical Survey)' (Asset 18);
- 'Field Boundary 7a (PWD Geophysical Survey)' (Asset 19);
- 'Quaker Lodge (south of), Sidgreaves Lane, Lea' (Asset 143);
- 'Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 2' (Asset 200); and
- 'Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 4' (Asset 202).

There is also a group of four potential industrial pits ('Undetermined infilled pits (PWD Geophysical Survey)' (Asset 23)) which has the potential to be Post-medieval or modern.

All of these archaeological remains are very common in this area and have been assessed to be of negligible value.

### 7.2.5 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

A geophysical survey undertaken for the Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road covered the area of the Scheme north of the Lancaster Canal. The results of the geophysical survey in this area indicated that *'despite the potential for Medieval and Roman remains on the site... the results mostly show anomalies associated with the agricultural utilisation of the site'* (Magnitude Surveys, 2018, p.11). The Areas 9 and 10 are situated within the construction area of the Scheme. The results for these survey areas are summarised as follows: *'..former field boundaries have also been identified, including a broad spread of highly magnetic material in the location of a small former field which has been entirely removed. Ploughing trends and drains have been identified across the site. Features related to historic quarrying are present in the south of the site corresponding with "old clay pits" recorded on historic maps. Additional anomalies have been identified to the east which may also be related to the former quarrying activity.'* (Magnitude Surveys, 2018, p.11-12).

The Scheme is also within the study area of the ALSF Aggregate Extraction of the Kirkham Moraine due to its high potential for sand and gravel extraction. The archaeological assessment work comprised a desk-based assessment, aerial and LiDAR survey, and a field survey. It identified the general vicinity of the Scheme as an area of high potential for archaeological remains, particularly those dating to the Roman and Post-medieval periods (Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, p.76 & p.78). This report also indicated a high potential for prehistoric flints in this area as it is situated within a moraine ridge, which statistically contains higher concentrations of flint (Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, p.69). However, fieldwork in the areas covered by this assessment has produced variable results and the potential assigned is therefore not inherently reliable (LCC, 2016, p.441).

An assessment of the historic environment record suggests that there is the following potential for further unknown archaeological remains to be situated within the construction area of the Scheme:

- Although there are no known cultural heritage assets within the study area which date to the prehistoric period, there is a trend for prehistoric materials dating from the Neolithic period onwards to be present within the sands and gravels of the moraine ridge. There is a moderate potential for unknown archaeological remains dating to this period to be present within the study area in the form of isolated findspots;
- Although there is a general lack of cultural heritage assets within the study area which date to the Roman period, the presence of the Roman road which connects the military forts at Kirkham and Ribchester, may indicate a moderate potential for archaeological remains to be present;
- Medieval cultural heritage assets within the study area are limited to a crucifix figure findspot and two medieval crosses. There is a low potential for further unknown archaeological remains dated to the medieval period; and

- The presence, distribution and type of post-medieval heritage assets is well represented in the Historic Environment Record. However, there is a moderate potential for further archaeological remains dated to the Post-medieval period and associated with industry and farming activities to be present.

### **7.3 Historic Buildings**

A total of 27 historic buildings have been recorded within the study area; 25 of which are situated within the study area and two of which are within the wider study area. Six historic buildings are designated as Grade II listed buildings and 21 are non-designated. No historic buildings have been assessed to be of very high or negligible value.

The historic buildings within the study area can be divided in to six types:

- A wayside cross;
- Structures related to the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39);
- Structures related to the Preston and Wyre Railway (Asset 40, 52 and 53);
- Vernacular buildings such as barns, farmhouses, and houses;
- Public buildings; and
- Gateways recorded during walkover survey for Preston Western Distributor by Oxford Archaeology North (2019a).

#### **7.3.1 Wayside Cross**

Within the study area, there is one non-designated wayside cross: 'Clock House Farm, Lea' (Asset 35). This is a wayside cross which has been moved and restored at some date between 1920-29, and then moved again and placed on large built-up base in 2002. The only original element that remains is the medieval base stone. Although some examples of medieval wayside crosses are of listable quality and a high value, due to the loss of context through being moved repeatedly, this heritage asset has been assessed to be of medium value.

#### **7.3.2 Structures related to the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39)**

Within the study area and wider study area, there are seven historic buildings which relate to the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Of these, four are designated grade II listed buildings and are of high value and three are non-designated canal structures of medium value.

The four Grade II listed historic buildings of high value are all bridges:

- 'Canal Bridge Number 17 Valentine House Bridge' (Asset 11);
- 'Quaker's Bridge, (No.19), Darkinson Lane, Lea' (Asset 22);
- 'Canal bridge No.22, Lea Town, Newton with Clifton' (Asset 24); and
- 'Canal Bridge, (No.18), Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 25).

As designated heritage assets these buildings are of national importance and have therefore been assessed to be of High value.

The three non-designated canal structures of medium value comprise:

- 'Lancaster Canal' (Asset 39) – the canal itself. Designed by John Rennie the first section was opened in 1797 and the last section in 1816;

- 'Adjacent to the Lancaster Canal, Lea' (Asset 15) – a stone bridge carrying a farm track over a watercourse that is associated with a culvert adjacent to the canal and thus likely to be of the same date; and
- 'Lancaster Canal, Lea' (Asset 17) – a syphon pipe with a dry-stone lined channel.

As a part of the original construction of the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39), these heritage assets have implications for regional research objectives surrounding the construction of canal infrastructure (e.g. initiative 7.1: 'Routeway or route corridor studies looking at the technological and social archaeology of roads and canals especially, are urgently needed to investigate their impact as engines of change for both landscape and culture.' (Brennand, 2006, p.139)) and are therefore of regional importance.

### 7.3.3 Structures related to the Preston and Wyre Railway (Asset 40)

There are four historic buildings which relate to the Preston and Wyre Railway comprising the railway itself ('Preston and Wyre Railway' (Asset 40)) which was opened July 1840, two associated mileposts ('Railway line to west of Lea Road, near Cotty Brook P.H., Lea' (Asset 4) and 'Possible Railway Milepost' (Asset 52)) and a row of former rail worker's cottages ('Railway Cottages, Sidgreaves Lane' (Asset 53)).

As 19<sup>th</sup> century railway infrastructure, these heritage assets are common and have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

### 7.3.4 Vernacular buildings

There are nine historic buildings which can be considered vernacular structures (i.e. barns, farmhouses, and houses). Of these, two are designated and of high value, two are non-designated and of medium value, and five are non-designated and of low value.

The two designated high value vernacular buildings are all Grade II designated listed buildings and comprise:

- 'Leyland Bridge Farmhouse, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 2) – which dates to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century; and
- 'Clock House, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 34) – which dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

As Grade II listed buildings these heritage assets are of national importance and have therefore been assessed to be of high value.

The two non-designated vernacular buildings of medium value comprise:

- 'Yew Tree Cottage (Westleigh Cottage), Lea' (Asset 12) – which dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and was originally the main residence before the nearby mansion 'Westleigh House' (Asset 22) was built; and
- 'Danes Pad, Lea' (Asset 20) – which dates to the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Both of these historic buildings have good preservation of historic elements and have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

The five non-designated vernacular buildings of low value comprise:

- 'Leyland Bridge Barn, Lea Road, Lea, Preston' (Asset 3);
- 'Bridge House (formerly Lea Holme), Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 29);
- 'Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 1' (Asset 30);
- 'Earl's Farm, Sidgreaves Lane (off), Lea' (Asset 33); and
- 'Lane Ends Farm, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 38).



All of these historic buildings date to between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries but have undergone some modernization or redevelopment. Vernacular buildings of this date and in this condition are relatively common and are of local importance; they have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

### 7.3.5 Public buildings

There are two public buildings within the study area, both of which are non-designated and of low value. These comprise:

- 'Westleigh House, Lea' (Asset 13) – which was originally constructed in 1864 as a mansion house, but which was purchased by the county and amended for use as an emergency centre with a nuclear bunker in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; and
- 'Lea School, Lea Road, Lea' (Asset 37) – a school in this location was present on the 1838 tithe map and may have been founded as early as 1784. The building is now incorporated into a modern primary school site and 'retains at least shells of old school house and what may be master's accommodation'.

Both of these buildings date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and have undergone some modernization or redevelopment. Public buildings of this date and in this condition are relatively common and are of local importance; they have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

### 7.3.6 Gateways

There are four gateways that were recorded during walkover survey related to the Preston Western Distributor and East-West Link Road assessments (Oxford Archaeology North, 2019a):

- 'Bryers Farm (east of), Lea 1' (Asset 139);
- 'Bryers Farm (east of), Lea 2' (Asset 140);
- 'Darkinson Lane, Lea (off) 1' (Asset 144); and
- 'Darkinson Lane, Lea (off) 2' (Asset 145).

All of these gateways are of uncertain date, though they are likely to date to the Post-medieval or modern periods. They are of local importance and have been assessed to be of low value.

## 7.4 Historic Landscape Types

A total of five non-designated HLT been recorded within the study area. No Registered Parks and Gardens are situated within the study area or wider study area. No HLT have been assessed to be of very high or high value.

### 7.4.1 Medium value HLT

Within the study area, two HLT have been assessed to be of medium value. These comprise:

- Ancient Enclosure (HLT1) – despite being common in the region (this HLT accounts for 39% of enclosed land in Lancashire (LCC, 2017, p.92)), as a type with relatively deep time depth, this HLT has been assessed to be of medium value; and
- Modern Ornamental (HLT5) – within this study area, this HLT equates to the grounds for Westleigh House, Lea (Asset 13) which was previously a landscaped park but is now the location of the Westleigh Conference Centre and the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan) Sport Arena for UCLan's Cottam Campus. Despite the modernization of the historic park and garden, a survey of non-designated historic designed landscapes was undertaken in 2013 which categorised the historic landscape park as being of 'regional

importance' (Barker *et al.*, 2013, p.46) indicating that some of the more historic or aesthetic elements may be retained. On the basis of the survey results, this HLT has been assessed to be of medium value.

#### **7.4.2 Low value HLT**

Within the study area, two HLT have been assessed to be of low value. These comprise:

- Post-Medieval Enclosure (HLT2) – within this study area, this HLT is of Low value as it is a common type regionally (represented by 48% of enclosed land in Lancashire (LCC, 2017, p.92)); and
- Modern Settlement (HLT3) – within this study area, this HLT equates to Ashton-on-Ribble and Cottam. This HLT is of Low value due to the very limited time depth but in recognition of its communal value.

#### **7.4.3 Negligible value HLT**

Within the study area, one HLT has been assessed to be of negligible value: 'Modern Recreation' (HLT6). Within this study area, this HLT is a golf course and of negligible value due to its lack of time depth.

## 8. Conclusion

A total of 69 cultural heritage assets have been identified within the study area and wider study area. This comprises 37 archaeological remains, 27 historic buildings and five HLTs. Each of these assets have been assigned a value following guidance contained within the DMRB and using professional judgement. An assessment of the potential impacts on the cultural heritage assets will be provided in the Environmental Statement.

The archaeological remains recorded within the baseline primarily include heritage assets relating to Post-medieval agriculture and industry, though earthworks related to Roman roadways or potential Roman roadways are also present. No designated archaeological remains, or archaeological remains of very high or high value were identified in this desk-based study.

Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity have not identified significant archaeological remains; and there is a low to moderate potential of finding unknown archaeological remains related to the prehistoric through to the Post-medieval periods. These archaeological remains are most likely to be isolated prehistoric findspots, Roman remains associated with the roadways, or further Post-medieval or modern industrial and agricultural remains.

The historic buildings recorded within the baseline are primarily Post-medieval rural structures such as houses, farmhouses, cottages and barns and infrastructure related to the Lancaster Canal. There are also public buildings, structures associated with the Preston and Wyre Railway, a wayside cross, and gateposts. Six historic buildings are designated, all of which are Grade II listed, four of which are within the study area.

The historic landscape character of the study area is dominated by rural enclosures. Almost half of these enclosures are categorised as ancient (i.e. established prior to AD1600) and the other half are considered to be Post-medieval. The rest of the HLT are modern types, related to, recreation, settlement, and 'ornamental' grounds.

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## Annex A. Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

<b>Asset Number:</b>	1
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lea, near Preston
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49000 31000
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA2038
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset has been removed from the landscape and has no contextual associations
<b>Site Type:</b>	Findspot
<b>Period:</b>	Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset has been removed and has no further setting apart from that which was documented at the time of collection.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>A medieval crucifix figure was found in Lea prior to 1977. {4}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.</p> <p>{2}Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.</p> <p>{3}Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Edwards, B J N. 1977. A Medieval Crucifix Figure. Lancs Arch Bul Vol.3 No.3 p.31 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	2
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Leyland Bridge Farmhouse, Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49700 31140
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA17010

<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	1073513
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Value:</b>	High
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	All listed buildings are of national importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmhouse
<b>Period:</b>	17th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This historic building is immediately adjacent to the modern settlement of Preston to the east, but it is situated within an area of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2) which is bordered by vegetation. It is situated approximately 150m from the southeastern edge of the Proposed Scheme boundary on the opposite (southern) side of the railway line and is in close proximity to a modern golf course. It makes a small group with the 19th/20th century non-designated barn which has been converted for residential use (Asset 3).
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Farmhouse, now house, dated 1651 on porch, altered. Daubed render probably on brick, steeply pitched corrugated sheet roof with boxed eaves covering thatch, brick chimney. Gable to road. Three-bay baffle-entry plan (altered entry). One-and-a-half storeys; first floor band (covered by render); windows mostly C19 alterations in Jacobean style with hoodmoulds, diamond pattern leaded glazing in casements, former front door on south side in line with ridge chimney at junction of 2nd and 3rd bays, present entrance front on north side which has a gabled porch to the middle bay (modern datestone on porch lettered '1651') and a plain doorway to the 3rd bay. Roof has small dormer on north side, large one on south side. Interior - middle bay has inglenook with cambered bressummer, 2 cambered beams, all these with stopped chamfer and all apparently re-used cruck blades; similar re-used cruck blades in service end and as purlins. Grade 2. {1}</p> <p>This building dates from the mid- to late C17 and was originally a one and a half storeyed dwelling of three bays in length. It comprised a central housebody with a lobby entrance on the south. There was an unheated parlour to the west of the housebody and a service room to the east. It is possible that the attic level originally consisted of three rooms. It is likely that the building was originally of mud and stud construction. The roof construction is obscured by later alterations. The present covering is thatch. In the mid-C18 the building was encased in brick and a fireplace was inserted into the service room. At this time a staircase was built into the east end of the south side of the original parlour which was divided into two rooms. By this date the attic was subdivided into three rooms. In the late C19 a single storey lean-to</p>



	<p>was built onto the west gable and most of the fenestration was replaced. At this date a fireplace was inserted into the central attic bedroom and a porch added to the north front. This porch has a datestone of 1651 which appears to be a C19 fabrication. To the north of the house there is a two-storeyed brick barn dating to circa 1850. {2}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Index: DoNH. -. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 6-104</p> <p>{2} Digital archive: RCHME. 1992. Leyland Bridge Farmhouse, Lea and Cottam: Historic Building Report. PDF. [1]</p> <p>SD 43 SE LEA AND COTTAM LEA ROAD6/104</p> <p>Leyland Bridge Farmhouse IIFarmhouse, now house, dated 1651 on porch, altered. Daubed render probably on brick, steeply pitched corrugated sheet roof with boxed eaves covering thatch, brick chimney. Gable to road. Three-bay baffle-entry plan (altered entry). One-and-a-half storeys; 1st floor band (covered by render); windows mostly C19 alterations in Jacobean style with hoodmoulds, diamond-pattern leaded glazing in casements, former front door on south side in line with ridge chimney at junction of 2nd and 3rd bays, present entrance front on north side which has a gabled porch to the middle bay (modern datestone on porch lettered "1651") and a plain doorway to the 3rd bay. Roof has small dormer on north side, large one on south side.</p> <p>Interior: middle bay has inglenook with cambered bressummer, 2 cambered beams, all these with stopped chamfer and all apparently re-used cruck blades; similar re-used cruck blades in service end and as purlins.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SD4969731141 [2]</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1073513">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1073513</a></p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	3
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Leyland Bridge Barn, Lea Road, Lea, Preston
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49683 31152
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA19979
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated

<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building which has been converted, this heritage asset is common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Barn
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This historic building is immediately adjacent to the modern settlement of Preston to the east, but it is situated within an area of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2) which is bordered by vegetation. It is situated approximately 150m from the southeastern edge of the Proposed Scheme boundary on the opposite (southern) side of the railway line and is in close proximity to a modern golf course. It makes a small group with the 17th century designated farmhouse (Asset 2).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>MonUID MLA19979: Description</p> <p>Archaeological recording required prior to the conversion into a dwelling. Leyland Bridge Barn is a very well built and nearly original structure. Its general condition with almost perfectly true walls and very little signs of settlement indicate a date of construction much later than that suggested by its recording on the first ordinance survey map of 1844 - 5. This is most likely to be the second structure built on this site. The structure appears to be in general typical of barns built in this area around the late C19 or early C20 with the exception of the slightly unusual choice of internal brick archways as opposed to structural timber for the main roof supports. There appears to be less than average modifications to the original structure. {1}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1} Digital archive: Fazackerley, C. 2000. Leyland Bridge Barn, Lea Road: Archaeological Building Recording. PDF. [1]</p> <p>MonUID MLA23583 Description</p> <p>In March 2000 detailed planning permission (ref. 06/99/0884) was gained for the conversion of Leyland Bridge Barn and outbuilding from unused former farm buildings into a detached house and semi-detached garage. Although the structure is not listed as of special architectural or historical interest an archaeological recording of the site was one of the conditions of this planning permission.</p> <p>A building on the site of Leyland Bridge Barn has been recorded on maps dating from the first half of the 19th century although it is unlikely that the current structure has stood since this time. It is estimated from the materials and design of the current structure that whatever buildings were shown on earlier maps were replaced with the current structure in the second half of the 19th century at the earliest. The buildings are believed to have been part of a working farm based at the closely located Leyland Bridge Cottage dating from the 17th century. The barn however has not been in</p>

	<p>agricultural use for some considerable time measurable in decades. ... See full report. {1}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1} Digital archive: Fazackerley, C. 2000. Leyland Bridge Barn, Lea Road: Archaeological Building Recording. PDF. [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	4
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Railway line to west of Lea Road, near Cotty Brook P.H., Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49601 31264
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA22397
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a milepost, this heritage asset common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Milepost
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this heritage asset comprises the Preston and Wyre Railway (Asset 40) and the other heritage assets within the study area which relate to the railway infrastructure comprising a signal box (Asset 5, now removed), and the former Lea Road Station (Asset 7, no longer extant).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Post-1848. M.P (mile post) on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1895, marked 'Preston 3'. Still extant. {1}{2}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{2} Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>[1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	5
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Railway adj. to Cotty Brook P.H., Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49654 31268

<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA22398
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Signal Box
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this heritage asset comprises the Preston and Wyre Railway (Asset 40) and the other heritage assets within the study area which relate to the railway infrastructure comprising a milepost (Asset 4) and the former Lea Road Station (Asset 7, no longer extant).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Post-1848. Site of S.B. (Signal Box) on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1895. No longer extant. {1}{2}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{2}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>[1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	6
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Valentine House, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49900 31300
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA15208
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium

<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	It is possible that this heritage asset represents a Roman roadway which would have the potential to facilitate regional research into topics focused on road development (e.g. question R11: How can we identify typologies and the development of military sites and Roman road systems? (Philpott, 2017), and more broadly, on those which aim to study the patterns, distribution of, and interactions between various occupation sites such as urban centres, rural settlements, and military camps (e.g. question R18: What were the locations, density, chronology, economy and character of rural settlement sites and patterns (Philpott, 2017).
<b>Site Type:</b>	Road?; Embankment; Boundary Ditch; Ridge And Furrow; Quarry?
<b>Period:</b>	Roman
<b>Setting:</b>	This boundary bank and potential medieval or Roman road is situated within a broader framework of occupation and infrastructure so understanding how it interacts with other archaeological remains would provide a more complete contextual association for this heritage asset.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Broad boundary bank with side ditches, encroached by drains and ridge and furrow patterns, and small quarry pits, in two straight alignments with a slight change of direction. Probably formed a major boundary between medieval fields, but also suggests a road. Unfortunately both east and west continuations are too disturbed, but it is curious in relation to the Roman road and its alignment towards the Ribble floodplain between Freckleton and Clifton. {1}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Bibliographic reference: Welsh, T C. 1992. Recent finds on the west side of Preston, unpubl typescript and sketch plan. [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	7
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lea Road Station, Preston
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49600 31300
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA6252
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low

<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Railway Station
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this heritage asset comprises the Preston and Wyre Railway (Asset 40) and the other heritage assets within the study area which relate to the railway infrastructure comprising a signal box (Asset 5, now removed) and a milepost (Asset 4).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Lea Road station is marked on the OS first edition map, but not on the current sheet. {4}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.</p> <p>{2}Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.</p> <p>{3}Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{4}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	8
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Ridge and Furrow 1
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49311 31449
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Ridge and furrow is common in this area and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This area of ridge and furrow is situated in a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT 2)
<b>Description:</b>	Area of probable ridge and furrow identified by Jacobs through review of online LiDAR [1] and aerial imagery [2]

<b>References:</b>	[1] Lidarfinder (n.d). [Online] Available at: <a href="https://www.lidarfinder.com/">https://www.lidarfinder.com/</a> [Accessed 12/11/2020] [2] GoogleEarth (n.d.)
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<b>Asset Number:</b>	9
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Ridge and Furrow 2
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49005 31513
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Ridge and furrow is common in this area and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This area of ridge and furrow is situated in a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT 2)
<b>Description:</b>	Area of probable ridge and furrow identified by Jacobs through review of online LiDAR [1] and aerial imagery [2]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lidarfinder (n.d). [Online] Available at: <a href="https://www.lidarfinder.com/">https://www.lidarfinder.com/</a> [Accessed 12/11/2020] [2] GoogleEarth (n.d.)

<b>Asset Number:</b>	10
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Southwest of Quaker's Bridge, Darkinson Lane, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48975 31514
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA22311
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated

<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Marl Pits are very common locally and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Marl Pit
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This pit is situated in a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>An 'Old Clay Pit' is noted on the OS first edition 1:2,500 map, 1895. It is shown as a pond on the 1838 tithe map and the OS 1848 1:10,560 mapping and presumably originated as a marl pit.</p> <p>{1}{2}{3}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1})Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol.</p> <p>{2})Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{3})Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>[1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	11
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Canal Bridge, Number 17, Valentine House Bridge
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 50291 31529
<b>Study Area:</b>	1000
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	1361665
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Value:</b>	High
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	All listed buildings are of national importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal Bridge
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This canal bridge is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and is set within the surrounding HLTs (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types with some modern settlement and other modern types). It is also associated with other canal bridges within the study area (Asset 16, Asset 22, Asset 24, and Asset 25) and the other canal structures (a stone bridge (Asset 15), a culvert (Asset 17) and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).



<b>Description:</b>	<p>SD 53 SW LEA AND COTTAM VALENTINE'S LANE</p> <p>Cottam7/106 Canal Bridge No.17</p> <p>(Valentine House Bridge) II Accommodation bridge over Lancaster Canal, 1790.s. Engineer John Rennie.</p> <p>Squared sandstone. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets, pilastered ends.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SD5029131529 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	12
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Yew Tree Cottage (Westleigh Cottage), Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49419 31544
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA1391
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building of relative antiquity and good preservation of historic elements, this heritage asset is of medium rarity and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmhouse
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this heritage asset comprises the current HLT type at this location (Modern Ornamental), which are the grounds of Westleigh House (Asset 22), and the surrounding HLT types of Post-medieval enclosure and Modern settlement. It is associated with Westleigh House, Lea (Asset 22).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>The dwelling known as 'Westleigh Cottage` is a small, two storied, stucco faced structure. The west front has hood moulded windows and a porch with a Tudor type spandrel doorway over which is a datestone inscribed 1712. It was formerly called Singleton's Farm and was originally the main residence before the nearby mansion, West Leigh, was built. {4}</p> <p>The building is in good condition and in use as a residence. {5}</p>

	<p>Sources:</p> <p>{{1}} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.</p> <p>{{2}} Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.</p> <p>{{3}} Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{{4}} Personal communication: Harrison, M. 1957. Pers com; Harrison, M; 1957.</p> <p>{{5}} Personal communication: Geary, E, OSFI. 1957. Pers com; Geary, E, OSFI; 1957. [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	13
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Westleigh House, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49534 31545
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA27665
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building dating to the later Post Medieval period which has been amended for modern purposes, this heritage asset is relatively common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	House; Emergency Planning Centre; Nuclear Bunker
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this heritage asset comprises the current HLT type at this location (Modern Ornamental), which are the grounds of the house, and the surrounding HLT types of Post-medieval enclosure and Modern settlement. It is associated with Yew Tree Cottage (Westleigh Cottage), Lea (Asset 13).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Not shown on OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848, but is depicted on OS 1:2,500 sheet of 1895. {1}{2}</p> <p>The Lancashire County Council Emergency Centre in Lea Road, Preston was built in 1956. It is located partially in the basement but mostly under the rear garden of Westleigh House a former mill owners house on the western outskirts of the town. The county's emergency planning is still controlled from Westleigh House and</p>

	<p>the Emergency Centre below is still fully equipped and maintained and ready for use in the event of a major incident. [Update: The site was closed and put up for sale in 2007.] {3}</p> <p>Westleigh was a private residency from 1864 until 1956, it was built by Adam Leigh, a prominent mill owner and descendant of Sir Thomas Leigh, Knight and Lord Mayor of London and was owned by his descendents until 1956. {4}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{2}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{3}Webpage: Nick Catford. 2000. Subterranea Britannica, Cold War: Lancashire County Emergency Centre.</p> <p>{4}Digital archive: FWP. 2008. Concept for Proposed Refurbishment and Extension to Westleigh, Lea Road, Preston. PDF. p.3 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	14
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Roman Road 703 Ribchester - Poulton-le-Fylde
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49101 31554
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA26077
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	<p>As this heritage asset represents a well documented Roman roadway, any archaeological remains would have the potential to facilitate regional research into topics focused on road development (e.g. question R11: How can we identify typologies and the development of military sites and Roman road systems? (Philpott, 2017)) and more broadly, on those which aim to study the patterns, distribution of, and interactions between various occupation sites such as urban centres, rural settlements, and military camps (e.g. question R18: What were the locations, density, chronology, economy and character of rural settlement sites and patterns (Philpott, 2017)).</p>
<b>Site Type:</b>	Road
<b>Period:</b>	Roman

<b>Setting:</b>	This Roman road is situated within a broader framework of Roman occupation and infrastructure so understanding how it interacts with other archaeological remains would provide a more complete contextual association for this heritage asset.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description:</p> <p>Ribchester - Poulton Le Fylde Roman road. {1}{2}</p> <p>The line of this Roman road is reasonably clear from West of Ribchester at Woodland Farm to Kirkham via Fulwood. There is no trace through Kirkham and the line is hypothetical from Kirkham to Poulton. {3}</p> <p>Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Mr Wigglesworth to undertake an archaeological investigation at Dover Lodge Farm, Chain Lane, Staining, Blackpool, Lancashire (NGR: SD 35527 35825; Planning Reference 05/0683). This work was informed by an earlier OA North desk-based assessment and walkover survey and was undertaken in order to fulfil a Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS)-imposed planning condition that a further programme of archaeological investigation should be undertaken within the proposed development area. The programme, undertaken in March 2007, comprised a trial trench evaluation and a metal detecting survey as set out in an LCAS-approved OA North project design. Three potential sites of archaeological significance were targeted during the investigation targeted. The projected line of the Kirkham to Fleetwood Roman road (or Dane's Pad, as it is locally known) was examined by Evaluation Trench 1 and, in two locations, the metal detecting survey. Despite previous finds of Roman coins, the latter technique produced no archaeologically significant results. No structural evidence for the Roman Road was identified on the exact course marked on the Ordnance Survey map. However, it is possible that part of an agger may be preserved by a pebble and clay field boundary here, or, that the very stony topsoil here represents the ploughed-out remains of an agger that had once run across the underlying peat beds supported on a bed of lain timbers. Pit Carr, recorded on the 1838 tithe award was examined by Evaluation Trench 2, and no remains of archaeological significance were discovered. Positive results were found within Trench 3 in Kiln Field (also recorded on the 1838 tithe award). Here was located the heavily truncated remains of a probable kiln, possibly even the postmedieval feature that had lent its name to the field, along with a number of closely juxtaposed small pits, or postholes, of unknown date or function. Environmental sampling of the kiln and two of the pits recovered quantities of charcoal, bone and plant remains. This sampling indicated that oak was probably the major source of fuel used in the kiln, but that the pits had not been used for the disposal of kiln waste. Rather, their contents appeared more akin to domestic refuse. The only finds comprised fragments of possible ochre and chipped volcanic tuff that were recovered from one of the pits, though it is not particularly clear if these</p>

represent artefacts or naturally occurring objects. Although the archaeological findings in Trench 3 were of some significance, they will not be further affected by the development of the golf course, and it is difficult to justify further investigation at this juncture. However, their presence should be considered during the formulation of planning conditions for any further developments on the site. {4}

On-Site Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief in May 2009 during geotechnical trenching in advance of proposed development at land east of Roman Way, Preston, Lancashire. The watching brief was commissioned by Rigby & Partners in conjunction with Integrale Geotechnical Consultants to satisfy a condition attached to the planning permission for the development. The investigation comprised of the monitoring of the excavation of twelve small geotechnical test pits by mechanical excavator. The watching brief confirmed the alignment of a known and previously investigated Roman road located adjacent to the northern boundary of the development site. No other significant archaeological deposits were identified during the watching brief. Further archaeological mitigation may be required in advance of or during the development dependent upon the scale of the proposed groundworks. {5}

Excavation in Jan 1995 uncovered the line of the Roman road. {6}

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of Modus by Oxford Archaeology North (OAN). at a site off Longridge Road, Preston. Lancashire (SO 3574 4324). in June 2002. The site apparently lay along the projected line of the Roman road between the forts at Kirkham and Ribchester, previously identified on the Red Scar industrial estate, to the east. Five trenches were excavated, in various positions. to try and detect the Roman road and, in addition, to see if any ancillary deposits or features associated with the road could be found. Trench 2 was positioned directly across the projected alignment of the road. and Trenches 1 and 3 were placed in areas adjacent to this alignment. However, in none of the five trenches was there any indication of the Roman road surviving. The conclusion is that the railway and modern road systems may have contributed to the destruction of the Roman road and, in addition, the use of the land in the recent past as a playing field may have involved the full-scale stripping of a large area to produce a level surface. This would explain why there is such a disparity in the survival of the road in such a short distance, between the Red Scar site to the east and the present site off Longridge Road. The discovery of an east-west. linear ditch in Trench 4. which was sealed by what appeared to be an undisturbed subsoil, was of archaeological significance. The fact that it was sealed would indicate that the ditch could be of a relatively early date. The absence of finds and the nature of the fill could imply that the feature dates to a period before the post-medieval. although this can not be proved beyond doubt. A clinker-filled narrow trackway was detected in Trenches 1 and 2, originating in

the south-east part of the field and heading towards the railway to the north-east. The trackway is clearly of post-medieval date but predated some of the more recent field drainage. The construction of the trackway may have been related to the period when the railway was in use, as this seems to be the only place to which it leads. Three phases of field drainage systems were identified during the evaluation. The earliest being a stone construction, the second phase being Victorian and the most modern of very recent date. {7}

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground disturbance works in relation to the construction of a dwelling on land, formerly part of the grounds of St Maria Goretti R.C. School, Fulwood Row/Gammull Lane, Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire. The watching brief was carried out by Gifford and Partners on behalf of Roland Homes Ltd in accordance with the requirements of the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Officer (Development Control), Mr P McCrone. The watching brief monitored the works related to the excavation of foundation trenches over a period of two days and undertook a rapid survey of the excavated subsoil or artefacts of archaeological significance. Although sub-surface deposits included 19th and 20th demolition debris overlying loamy clay/sand-silts containing charcoal fragments, no archaeologically significant deposits or features cut into the 'natural' clays were observed and no significant artefacts were recovered from the site. {8}

Defence Estates proposed to upgrade existing accommodation at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, which comprised two modern pre-fabricated buildings in the north-east corner of the barracks, as part of project SLAM. The works involved the demolition of the existing buildings, and the construction of a new development on the site to provide junior ranks accommodation. The area of the proposed improvement works lies within the historic barracks, and adjacent to the line of a known Roman road; as a result the LCAS requested that a desk-based assessment be undertaken prior to the improvement works being carried out, and a permanent presence watching brief be maintained during all groundworks. The desk-based assessment was researched in August 2004, and involved visits to the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston, and the Queen's Lancashire Regimental Museum at Fulwood Barracks. Information was also gathered from the SMR held by LCAS. The watching brief was carried out over three weeks in September 2004. It comprised the excavation of 11 narrow trenches to locate services, six geological test pit and overburden stripping across the whole development area. The original barrack plans of c1842 show that in this north-east corner there were two large outbuildings, which functioned as litter sheds for horses, with smaller rooms attached. Additional outbuildings related to cooking, washing and lavatorial facilities. The watching brief revealed below-ground remains of the majority of the outbuildings depicted on the c1842 plan. The remains took the form of

substantial stone foundations. Drainage channels and cobbled surfaces were also exposed. Any further ground disturbance in this area has the potential to expose more of the original barrack buildings. Therefore, it is recommended that if any further ground disturbance should take place in the future an archaeological programme of work is undertaken. {9}

Report on an excavation carried out on the line of the M55 extension in 1972 or 3 for the Dane Pad Roman road by Manchester University's Archaeology Department. The remains of the road were uncovered 30m to the west of the line on the OS map. {10}

In July 2014 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology undertook geophysical surveys of land at Butts Road, Thornton Cleveleys, Lancashire. The survey was undertaken for Croft Goode Architects, to provide information in relation to the development of Poolfoot Farm Community Sports Complex for Fleetwood Town FC. The proposed development area comprised four fields of pasture situated northeast of the outskirts of Thornton Cleveleys. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SD 33835 43674 and measured approximately 14.9ha in total. It is believed that the southern part of the development area has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the projected line of a Roman road, which may pass through the western corner of the site. It is likely that the site was utilised as agricultural land during the medieval period and may have been associated with the nearby possible deserted medieval settlement of Burn. The objective of the geophysical surveys was to determine the presence/absence, nature and extent of potential archaeological features within the study area, and the presence/absence of any known modern features within the survey area, which may affect the results. The surveys detected two former field boundaries and two former ponds or marl pits. These are depicted on the Thornton Tithe Map of 1839, but were removed in the 20th century. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, or possible medieval or postmedieval date was also detected on the south side of the site. No evidence was detected for features associated with the projected course of the Roman road. The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the proposed development area has not been intensively utilised in the past, other than for agricultural purposes. {11}

This report contains the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken during late March/early April 2001 on the site of proposed development on land at the Roman Way Employment Area, Preston, Lancashire. The line of Roman road is known to run through the application site and, accordingly, prior to the commencement of the development, a sample excavation was deemed necessary by the Planning Archaeologist with Lancashire County Council. A single 50m long linear trench was excavated across the presumed line of the Roman road. Once the presence of the road - in a good state of repair - was established, the



excavation consisted of the manual cleaning, excavation and recording of the surviving metaling and associated ditch features. Two phases of surface metalling were identified together with associated ditch features. Further, several linear features, on a different alignment from the road, were noted; these were considered to represent agricultural activity of indeterminate, but possibly pre-Roman, date. {12}

Regarding the Danes Pad west of Kirkham all that needs to be explained now is Barri Jones' M55 excavation which supposedly recorded the road. This is probably the only piece of evidence now supporting the road. Working out where he excavated using the 30 metres west of OS dimension (rather than the erroneous grid reference) shows up a long removed hedge boundary - it is on the first edition 6 inch map but gone by the time of the first edition 25 inch map. Was that what he found? {13}

Archaeological watching brief in Feb 1995 during service trenching for a new building at Alston Planetarium, in order to record evidence of the Roman road from Ribchester to Kirkham. A purpose-built metalled surface. The dimensions of the surface and nature of the constituents conform to general standard structure of a Roman Road. OS map shows a Roman Road

Sources:

{1} Bibliographic reference: Margary, I D. 1957. Roman Roads in Britain, Vol.2. pp. 106-7

{2} Bibliographic reference: Graystone, P. 1996. Walking Roman Roads in the Fylde and the Ribble Valley. pp.55-68

{3} Personal communication: 2006. Survey of Roman Roads in Lancashire.

{4} Digital archive: Oxford Archaeology North. 2010. Dover Lodge Farm Golf Course, Chain Lane, Staining, Blackpool, Lancashire: Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey. PDF. Summary

{5} Digital archive: On Site Archaeology. 2009. Roman Way Industrial Estate, Preston, Lancashire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief. PDF. Summary

{6} Bibliographic reference: LUAU. 1995. Red Scar, Preston, Archaeological Evaluation.

{7} Digital archive: OAN. 2002. Longridge Road, Preston: Evaluation Report. PDF.

{8} Digital archive: Gifford. 2001. Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at St. Maria Goretti R.C. School, Fulwood Row/Gammull Lane Preston, Lancashire. PDF. Summary

{9} Digital archive: Oxford Archaeology North. 2004. Fulwood Barracks Junior Ranks Accommodation, Preston: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Watching Brief. PDF.

{10} Digital archive: Jones, G D B. 1975?. M55. Preston Northern By-pass. JPG.



{{11}} Digital archive: Wardell Armstrong Archaeology. 2014. Land at Butts Road, Thornton Cleveleys, Lancashire: Geophysical Survey. PDF. Summary

{{12}} Digital archive: Earthworks Archaeological Services. 2001. Proposed Development on Land at Roman Way Employment Area, Preston, Lancashire: An Archaeological Excavation. PDF. Summary

{{13}} Personal communication: Ratledge, D. 2014. Email: David Ratledge 05-OCT-2014.

{{14}} Digital archive: LUAU. 1995. Alston Planetarium, Longridge, Lancashire: Watching Brief. PDF.

3.3.15 Assets 73, 127, and 136 (Figs 15-17): lie within the corridor of the Lancaster Canal (Asset 74). The spoil mounds created from canal construction, Assets 127 and 136, are observable on both its north and south sides, as are east/west-aligned earthworks, representative of relict field boundaries (138). These boundaries are shown on the 1838 Lea Tithe Map and the 1848 OS map, and preserve elements of the field system that must have existed prior to the construction of the canal in the latter part of the previous century. These features all lie close to, or on the line of, the projected route of the Dane's Pad (Ribchester to Kirkham) Roman Road (Asset 73; OS 1848), making any identification of that, earlier, feature rather difficult. Nonetheless, linear earthwork 73a, 0.5m high, is faintly visible on the topographic data just to the north of the canal, spoil bank 136, and field boundary 138 (Fig 16, Sections 1 and 2). The earthwork appears to originate close to the point that the projected road crosses over to the north side of the canal, and, at that location, does not correlate with any field boundary on the historic mapping. As such, it might just represent an agger (the embankment upon which the Roman road was laid).

3.3.16 Earthwork 73a appears to be cut by small marl pit 134, and it is often the case that such features are excavated on field boundaries. Certainly, in this case, one could quite logically link elements of the field system shown on the historic mapping by tracing a putative field boundary along the course of earthwork 73a and through marl pit 134 to join up with that section of field boundary 138 that lies to the east of wooden canal bridge 78. However, although the marl pit is depicted on the 1848 OS map, it is absent from the 1838 Lea Tithe Map (which otherwise depicts such features quite accurately), suggesting that the pit is a later feature, and is thus unlikely to have referenced any extant field boundary when it was dug. In any case, if 73a does represent an agger, it is not inconceivable that it might also have been incorporated into the historic, pre-canal, field system. A possible continuation of the earthwork, again on the course of the projected Roman Road route, survives as earthwork 73b, which lies to the south-west, sandwiched between canal southern spoil bank 127 and another pre-canal relict field boundary. [2]

	Asset 73, Roman Road: traces of possible earthworks seen during walkover within plots 232 (north of canal) and 238 (south of the canal, where they are particularly well preserved). These consisted of raised earthworks with a flattish top and sloped sides
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Oxford Archaeology North (2019b). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road, Lancashire. Archaeological Topographic Survey, Historic Building Investigation, and Excavation Report.</p> <p>[3] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report.</p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	15
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Adjacent to the Lancaster Canal, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48865 31562
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36795
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a part of the original construction of the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39), this heritage asset has implications for regional research objectives surrounding the construction of canal infrastructure (e.g initiative 7.1: 'Routeway or route corridor studies looking at the technological and social archaeology of roads and canals especially, are urgently needed to investigate their impact as engines of change for both landscape and culture.' (Brennand, 2006, p.139)) and is therefore of regional importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Accommodation Bridge
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This stone bridge which runs adjacent to the Lancaster Canal is set within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2) and is associated with the canal itself (Asset 39) as well as the broader group of canal structures (canal bridges (Asset 11, Asset 16, Asset 22, Asset 24, and Asset 25), a culvert (Asset 17) and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).
<b>Description:</b>	Description

	<p>A well-built stone bridge takes a farm track over the water exiting from the culvert under the Lancaster Canal. The construction details are similar and it is probable that the bridge is also associated with the canal construction and thus of late C18th origin. {1}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>({1})Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	16
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lancaster Canal west of Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48720 31570
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36780
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a ruined structure this heritage asset is common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal Bridge; Swing Bridge
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This canal bridge is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and is set within the surrounding HLTs (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types with some modern settlement and other modern types). It is also associated with other canal bridges within the study area (Asset 11, Asset 22, Asset 24, and Asset 25) and the other canal structures (a stone bridge (Asset 15), a culvert (Asset 17) and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>A site annotated 'Turn Bridge' is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848 and the 1893 1:2,500 sheet. It also appears, but is unlabelled, on the 1838 Tithe Award plan but has since been lost. Field inspection showed that it was a swing bridge with the axis on the north bank of the canal, and that some stonework is still extant on either side of the canal at this point. The narrowing of the canal here would suggest that it was an original feature of the canal rather than a later addition. There was no obvious trackway associated with the bridge on the mapping, nor were any</p>

traces of such seen to the north, but directly to the south are a pair of concrete gateposts suggesting that this was a route accessed from the bridge. {1}{2}{3}{4}

#### Sources

{1})Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol.

{2})Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.

{3})Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.07.

{4})Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; lles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]

4.4.1 Although nothing remains of the actual bridge platform, several features associated with the staging and landing elements of structure are present in various states of preservation. The staging components lie on the north side of the canal and comprise an access ramp (Plate 4.5), set back from the bank, and, on the actual edge, a rectangular stone plinth upon which the bridge would have rested.

4.4.2 The access ramp is substantially earth covered, but appears to be constructed of sandstone. It measures approximately 6m long x 2.5m wide and, at its highest point on the southern end, is 0.5m high (Plate 4.6). That part is constructed using a substantial piece of masonry, measuring at least 1m x 0.3m x 0.5m high, and continuing below ground level (Plate 4.7).

4.4.3 The bridge mounting lies on a D-shaped projection on the northern edge of the canal and comprises a large, rectangular slab of sandstone measuring approximately 3m in length x 0.75m wide (Plate 4.8). The overall depth is unknown as it continues below the current water level. Between the plinth and the ramp is a collection of fragmentary masonry, which may possibly still be in situ, and may represent the continuation of the access ramp (Plate 4.9).

4.4.4 Features on the southern bank consist of large stones that would have formed part of the receiving structure for the bridge (Plate 4.10). These are built into a D-shaped projection, and comprise a lower slab, similar to that observed on the northern bank, and a curved upper slab with metal fittings (Plates 4.11-12).

4.4.5 Discussion: The term 'Turn Bridge' does not appear regularly in the canal literature consulted for this project. 'Turnover bridge' does, but clearly Bridge 20 was not such an installation. The latter are built as robust permanent-positioned structures to permit the towing horses to cross the canal when the position of the towpath changes from one side to the other (Yorke 2003, 76). The cartographic sources suggest that the towpath either side of Bridge 20 has always lain on the south side of the canal. Rather, bridge 21 was likely to have been a swinging structure that turned on a pivot. Described as 'swing bridges' there are number of such structures extant on the Lancaster Canal (for example, Swing Bridge 120 at Bolton-le-Sands, and Swing Bridge 37 at Woodplumpton). These extant features suggest that the span of

	<p>Bridge 21 was likely to have comprised a simple flat, probably wooden platform with side railings. Typical of swing bridges (Yorke 2003, 78) the examples at Bolton-le-Sands and Woodplumpton are a single span affair, with a platform that pivoted from one side of the canal. In the case of Bridge 21, it is clear that the bridge pivoted from the north side of the canal and connected to a D-shaped projection on the south side. Again, this tallies with the normal configuration of such structures, where the bridge was housed and operated from the bank opposite to that occupied by the towpath.</p> <p>4.4.6 Certainly at the ground surface, the structural remains relating to the footings for the bridge are very sparse indeed, particularly when compared to the extant examples, and even to the 1960s aerial photography (LCC 2019, Mario.com). The juxtaposition of the remaining masonry indicates that there are traces of the staging platform along the northern edge of the canal, and, a few metres to the north, the mounting block that would have marked the entry point to the bridge once it had been levered across the canal. The slight mound adjoining the northern side of the mounting block would suggest that slightly more extensive remains of that structure may survive below the ground surface. [2]</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] Oxford Archaeology North (2019b). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road, Lancashire. Archaeological Topographic Survey, Historic Building Investigation, and Excavation Report.</p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	17
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lancaster Canal, Lea 1
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48843 31580
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36793
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a part of the original construction of the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39), this heritage asset has implications for regional research objectives surrounding the construction of canal infrastructure (e.g initiative 7.1: 'Routeway or route corridor studies looking at the technological and social archaeology of roads and canals

	especially, are urgently needed to investigate their impact as engines of change for both landscape and culture.' (Brennand, 2006, p.139)) and is therefore of regional importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Culvert
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This Culvert is set within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2) and is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) as well as the broader group of canal structures (canal bridges (Asset 11, Asset 16, Asset 22, Asset 24, and Asset 25), a stone bridge (Asset 15), and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>There is a stone-built culvert under the Lancaster Canal, a little to the west of Quaker's Bridge. The arched tunnel under the canal exits into a well-built stone structure with battered walls. Some stone walling alongside the downstream channel has, however, collapsed into the watercourse. It seems probable that this was an original feature of the canal. {1}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>({1})Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	18
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Field Boundary 6a (PWD Geophysical Survey)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48613 31585
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Field boundaries are very common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This field boundary is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	Agricultural/ Ferrous spread - To the south of the site, in Areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, anomalies associated with agricultural activity

	<p>have been identified. The 1847 OS County Series map shows the anomalies running along the south of the survey areas, [2a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a], represent east-west aligned former field boundaries. Through the centre of Area 1, [1a] and along the eastern boundary, [1b], and the western boundary of Area 2, [2b], a spread of ferrous of material has been detected. This follows the route of former field boundaries present on the second edition OS map (Figure 12), this indicates that these boundaries were backfilled with mixed metallic debris. Earlier maps show these former boundaries once formed a small, fully enclosed, field in this location which has now been entirely removed. [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Magnitude Surveys (2018). Geophysical Survey Report of Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road.

<b>Asset Number:</b>	19
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Field Boundary 7a (PWD Geophysical Survey)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48748 31588
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Field boundaries are very common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This field boundary is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Agricultural/Ferrous spread - To the south of the site, in Areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, anomalies associated with agricultural activity have been identified. The 1847 OS County Series map shows the anomalies running along the south of the survey areas, [2a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a], represent east-west aligned former field boundaries. Through the centre of Area 1, [1a] and along the eastern boundary, [1b], and the western boundary of Area 2, [2b], a spread of ferrous of material has been detected. This follows the route of former field boundaries present on the second edition OS map (Figure 12), this indicates that these boundaries were backfilled with mixed metallic debris. Earlier maps show these former</p>

	boundaries once formed a small, fully enclosed, field in this location which has now been entirely removed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Magnitude Surveys (2018). Geophysical Survey Report of Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road.

<b>Asset Number:</b>	20
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Danes Pad, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49342 31592
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA1390
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building of relative antiquity and good preservation of historic elements, this heritage asset is of medium rarity and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmhouse
<b>Period:</b>	17th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2) but is within relatively close proximity to both Cottam and Preston.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>The northern part of the farmhouse called Danes Pad is of handmade brick and includes hood moulded windows suggestive of a late 17th or early 18th century date. {4}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.</p> <p>{2} Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.</p> <p>{3} Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{4} Personal communication: Geary, E, OSFI. 1957. Pers com; Geary, E, OSFI; 1957 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	21
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<b>Asset Name:</b>	Malt Kiln, near Danes Pad Farm, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49367 31601
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA6628
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Malt Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2) in close proximity to Danes Pad, Lea (Asset 20)
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>This Malt Kiln, near to Danes Pad Farmhouse is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, sheet 60, but not on the current sheet.</p> <p>{3}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Map: OS. 1978. OS geol surv Liverpool Bay 1:250,000.</p> <p>{2}Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{3}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	22
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker's Bridge, (No.19), Darkinson Lane, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49064 31632
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA13471
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	1165066
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Value:</b>	High

<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	All listed buildings are of national importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal Bridge
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This canal bridge is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and is set within the surrounding HLTs (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types with some modern settlement and other modern types). It is also associated with other canal bridges within the study area (Asset 11, Asset 16, Asset 24, and Asset 25) and the other canal structures (a stone bridge (Asset 15), a culvert (Asset 17) and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Public road bridge over Lancaster Canal, 1790's. Engineer John Rennie. Squared sandstone. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets, pilastered ends. Grade 2. {1}</p> <p>Public road bridge over the Lancaster Canal, 1790's. A typical Rennie design with string course at the base of the parapet and semi-elliptical arch, battered walls, etc. It is very narrow, being less than 1 'modern carriageway' wide. The stone steps on the western side descending to the towpath do not appear original and may be a later addition or have been rebuilt. {2}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Index: DCMS. -. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 6-100</p> <p>{2} Personal communication: Iles, P D. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Mar 2015. 21 Mar 2015 [1]</p> <p>SD 43 SE LEA AND COTTAM DARKINSON LANE6/100 Canal Bridge No.19</p> <p>(Quaker' Bridge) II Public road bridge over Lancaster Canal, 1790 s. Engineer John Rennie.</p> <p>Squared sandstone. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets, pilastered ends.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SD4906531630 [2]</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1165066">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1165066</a></p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	23
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Undetermined infilled pits (PWD Geophysical Survey)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48806 31642
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a

<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Industrial pits of this type are very common locally and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Pit
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	These pits are situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1).
<b>Description:</b>	Four very strong, discrete responses in Area 8, [8a], are suggestive of infilled pits or similar; however, another type of modern origin is also possible. These have been classified as 'Undetermined' but could potentially reflect industrial activity. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Magnitude Surveys (2018). Geophysical Survey Report of Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road.

<b>Asset Number:</b>	24
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Canal bridge No.22, Lea Town, Newton with Clifton
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 47860 31660
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA18322
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	1164105
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Value:</b>	High
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	All listed buildings are of national importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal Bridge
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This canal bridge is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and is set within the surrounding HLTs (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types with some modern settlement and other modern types). It is also associated with other canal bridges within the study area (Asset 11, Asset 16, Asset 22, and Asset 25) and the other canal structures (a stone bridge (Asset 15), a culvert (Asset 17) and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).

<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Public road bridge over Lancaster Canal, c.1797, Engineer John Rennie. Large sandstone blocks. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets with rounded coping, pilastered ends. Forms group with Bridge No.23 at SD 476 318 (q.v.). Grade 2. {1}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) Index: DCMS. -. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 10/44 [1]</p> <p>NEWTON WITH CLIFTON</p> <p>SD 43 SE</p> <p>SD 478 316</p> <p>Canal Bridge (No.22)</p> <p>10/44</p> <p>- II</p> <p>GV Public road bridge over Lancaster Canal, c.1797, Engineer John Rennie. Large sandstone blocks. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets with rounded coping, pilastered ends. Forms group with Bridge No.23 at SD 476 318 (q.v.).</p> <p>Listing NGR: SD4786031662 [2]</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164105">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1164105</a></p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	25
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Canal Bridge, (No.18), Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49349 31687
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA13470
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	1073512
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Value:</b>	High
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	All listed buildings are of national importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal Bridge
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This canal bridge is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and is set within the surrounding HLTs (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types with some modern settlement and other modern

	types). It is also associated with other canal bridges within the study area (Asset 20, Asset 26, Asset 29, Asset 40, Asset 42, Asset 43, and Asset 51) and the other canal structures (possible workers cottage (Asset 23), Canal Milepost (Asset 24), Syphon (Asset 28), Culvert (Asset 31), and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 45)).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Public road bridge over the Lancaster Canal, 1790's. Engineer John Rennie, squared sandstone. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets, pilastered ends. Grade 2. {1}</p> <p>Public road bridge over the Lancaster Canal, 1790's. A typical Rennie design with string course at the base of the parapet and semi-elliptical arch, battered walls, etc. It is 1 1/2 'modern carriageways' wide, and seems to retain its original steps down to the canal towpath on the western side. {2}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Index: DCMS. -. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 6-103</p> <p>{2} Personal communication: lles, P D. 2015. Pers com; lles, P D; Mar 2015. 21 Mar 2015 [1]</p> <p>SD 43 SE LEA AND COTTAM LEA ROAD6/103 Canal Bridge No.18 II</p> <p>Public road bridge over Lancaster Canal, 1790 s. Engineer John Rennie.</p> <p>Squared sandstone. Elliptical arch with triple keystones, bands, parapets, pilastered ends.</p> <p>Listing NGR: SD4935031687 [2]</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1073512">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1073512</a></p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	26
<b>Asset Name:</b>	North side of Lancaster Canal adj. Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49310 31690
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36779
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low

<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal Warehouse; Canal Wharf
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This canal yard is associated with the Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) and is set within the surrounding Ancient Enclosure HLT (HLT1), though it is near to the modern settlement of Cottam to the north and east. As it is associated with the canal company, this heritage asset is therefore contextualised by its association with the Canal itself and the related infrastructure of canal bridges (Asset 11, Asset 16, Asset 22, Asset 24, and Asset 25), and other canal structures (a stone bridge (Asset 15) and a culvert (Asset 17)).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>This site is shown on the Tithe Award plan of 1838 as well as the 1848 OS 1:10,560 and 1893 1:2,500 mapping. The building has since been lost but the area is still in use as a canal yard and the stone edging to the wharf remains. In the Tithe Award schedule the plot is named 'Warehouse and Lane', and was owned and occupied by James Threlfall who lived at Danes Pad to the south (PRN1390). {1}{2}{3}{4}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}) Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. Plot 445</p> <p>{2}) Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{3}) Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{4}) Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	27
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Ridge and Furrow 3
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49069 31700
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Ridge and furrow is common in this area and of local importance

<b>Site Type:</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This area of ridge and furrow is situated within a parcel Ancient Enclosure (HLT 1)
<b>Description:</b>	Area of probable ridge and furrow identified by Jacobs through review of online LiDAR [1] and aerial imagery [2]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lidarfinder (n.d). [Online] Available at: <a href="https://www.lidarfinder.com/">https://www.lidarfinder.com/</a> [Accessed 12/11/2020] [2] GoogleEarth (n.d.)

<b>Asset Number:</b>	28
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Southwest of Earl's Farm, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48659 31722
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA22312
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Marl Pits are very common locally and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Marl Pit
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	These pits are situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Several 'Old Clay Pits' are noted on the OS first edition 1:2,500 map, 1895. They are shown as ponds on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping and presumably originated as marl pits. {1}{2}</p> <p>These ponds are not shown on the LCC traced copy of the 1838 tithe map, where the field is called 'Horse Pasture' and occupied as part of the adjacent Earl's Farm (owner Richard Harrison, occupier Peter Bibby). {3}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{2}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{3}Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. [1]</p>

<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record
<b>Asset Number:</b>	29
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Bridge House (formerly Lea Holme), Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49300 31755
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36786
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building dating to the later Post Medieval period, this heritage asset is of medium rarity and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	House
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1) but is within relatively close proximity to both Cottam and Preston.
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>This site is recorded on the tithe award of 1838 as 'Cottage and garden' owned by James Noblett and occupied by Thomas Clemmy, the only property noted for these two individuals on this tithe apportionment. It was small with a tithe of only 7d payable and was presumably a small residential cottage with a kitchen garden. A similar-sized building is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848, and on the 1893 1:2,500 sheet it is called 'Lea Holme'. The present structure appears to be of two builds, the smaller and lower southern part probably being older and having what appear to be brick hood-moulds over the windows. The taller northern part has bay windows on two floors and appears later. Both parts are covered with white- painted render and have slate roofs. {1}{2}{3}{4}</p> <p><b>Sources</b></p> <p>{1} Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. Plot 449</p> <p>{2} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{3} Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p>



	{4}Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	30
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 1
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49000 31810
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA6627
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building which has been converted, this heritage asset is common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmstead
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated on the edge of the Modern Settlement (HLT3) of Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Quaker Lodge is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, sheet 60 and as two blocks with a small building behind on the 1893 1:2,500 sheet. It is still shown on the current OS mapping, but appears to have been considerably extended. {3}{4}</p> <p>The site is shown on the 1838 tithe map, where it was owned by Richard Harrison and occupied by Henry Crane. The farm's titheable area was 43 acres and 12 perches, with a value of 5-2s-2d (to tithe-holder) and 1-4s-6d (to vicar). {5}</p> <p>The whole of the main block now appears to have been converted into one dwelling, with upper-storey windows placed high up under the eaves or under small dormers giving an 'Arts and Crafts' feel. Behind are extensive modern extensions and stables. Walls are rendered and it has a slate roof or graded courses, as well as an added roof sheltering the main door, its outer end supported on ionic pillars. Glazing is modern. {6}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Map: OS. 1978. OS geol surv Liverpool Bay 1:250,000.</p>

	<p>{2}Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{3}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{4}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{5}Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol.</p> <p>{6}Personal communication: Iles, P D. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Mar 2015. 21 mar 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	31
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Clock House Farm, Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49180 31820
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36778
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmstead?; Farmstead
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated on the edge of the Modern Settlement (HLT3) of Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>A building is shown on the 1838 tithe award plan and the OS 1848 1:10,560 mapping to the south of Clock House. The tithe award shows that in 1838 the site was owned by John Smith and occupied by John Taylor as part of a holding of a little over 32 acres. It appears to have included barns on the north side of Lea Road that had vanished before 1848 (see PRN39352) as well as Clock House (PRN 17048) and the surrounding garden. {1}{2}</p> <p>Whilst a building is also present on the same site on the 1893 1:2,500 mapping, its orientation, size and shape would suggest that it is a new structure rather than a rebuilding of the earlier one. {3}{4}</p> <p>Sources</p>

	<p>{1}Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol.</p> <p>{2}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{3}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{4}Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Apr 2015. 10 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	32
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Fiddler's Fold, Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49300 31840
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36777
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	House
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated on the edge of the Modern Settlement (HLT3) of Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Fiddlers Fold is named on the OS 1893 1:2,500 mapping, but buildings are marked on the same site on the 1838 tithe award plan and the 1848 1:10,560 map. The site has since been cleared and a modern development erected here.</p> <p>In the 1838 tithe award the site was named 'buildings and gardens', being owned and occupied by James Threlfall. It was probably not the main dwelling of the holding, which appears to have been Danes Pad (PRN1390) some 250m to the south. The holding totalled 10 acres, 1 rod and 25 poles at this time.</p> <p>{1}{2}{3}{4}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. {2}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p>

	<p>{{3}}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{{4}}Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; lles, P D; Apr 2015. 10 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	33
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Earl's Farm, Sidgreaves Lane (off), Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48750 31840
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36785
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a Post Medieval farmstead that is still extant, this heritage asset is common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmstead
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1) but is within relatively close proximity Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Earl's Farm is shown but not named on the tithe award for Lea. It was owned by Richard Harrison and occupied by Peter Bibby, the holding extending to 46 acres, 3 rods and 38 perches. The tithe payable was 5-13s-1d. The site is also shown on the 1848 1:10,560 and 1893 1:2,500 OS maps, and it is still extant.</p> <p>{{1}}{{2}}{{3}}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{{1}} Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. Plot 290</p> <p>{{2}}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{{3}}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	34
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Clock House, Lea Road, Lea

<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49210 31840
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA17011
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	1165091
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Grade II Listed Building
<b>Value:</b>	High
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	All listed buildings are of national importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	House
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated on the edge of the Modern Settlement (HLT3) of Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>House, early C19. Colour-washed brick with rusticated quoins, slate roof. Double-depth three-bay plan. Two storeys, symmetrical; central panelled door, semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars, stone doorcase of engaged Tuscan columns with an open pediment; two 16-pane sashed windows on each floor and a 9-pane sash above the door, all with stone sills and splayed stone heads. Small modern brick chimney at the gables. (Formerly known as Lea Lodge). Grade 2. {1}</p> <p>The building is shown on the 1838 tithe plan, the 1848 OS 1:10,560 mapping and the 1893 1:2,500 sheet, being named 'Lea Lodge' on the OS maps. In the tithe schedule the site is named 'Gardens and Clockhouse' and was owned by John Smith and occupied by John Taylor. Buildings, probably barns, shown immediately to the north on the tithe map do not appear on the OS 1848 or later mapping. {2}{3}{4}</p> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <p>{1} Index: DoNH. -. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. 6-105</p> <p>{2} Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol.</p> <p>{3} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{4} Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>[1]</p> <p>SD 43 SE LEA AND COTTAM LEA ROAD6/105 Clock House IIHouse, early C19.</p> <p>Colour-washed brick with rusticated quoins, slate roof. double-depth 3-bay plan. Two storeys, symmetrical; central panelled door, semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars, stone doorcase</p>

	<p>of engaged Tuscan columns with an open pediment; two 16-pane sashed windows on each floor and a 9-pane sash above the door, all with stone sills and splayed stone heads. Small modern brick chimney at the gables. (Formerly known as Lea Lodge).</p> <p>Listing NGR: SD4920931851 [2]</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[2] <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1165091">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1165091</a></p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	35
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Clock House Farm, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49263 31882
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA1386
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	The medieval date of the base stone indicates that this heritage asset is of relative antiquity and rarity and therefore of regional importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Wayside Cross; Wayside Cross
<b>Period:</b>	Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated near to a roundabout junction within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>A modern Latin cross, 1.2m high is socketed into an old base stone, which measures 0.45m square, and is 0.25m high. The socket is approximately 0.25m by 0.2m and the cross is cemented into it. On a stone plaque beside the cross is inscribed - 'To the Glory of God, and in memory of the pioneer of restoration of roadside crosses, Thomas Harrison Myres, of Lea Lodge, and of Catherine May, his wife. The base of the cross originally stood 20 yds west of this spot and was removed here and dedicated July 8th 1929'. The cross now stands on the east side of the road on the pavement close to the wall. The socket stone of the original wayside cross was moved to the present published position on July 8th 1929 and restored with a modern shaft as a memorial. {4}</p> <p>Fiddlers Fold, Lea Road or Myres Cross, SD 493319. This cross has, at the time of writing [2002] been temporarily moved for road</p>

	<p>works. A stone tablet next to the cross carries the inscription: 'To the glory of God and in memory of the pioneer of the restoration of wayside crosses, Thomas Harrison Myres of Lea Lodge and of Catherine Mary his wife. The base of the cross originally stood 20 yds west of this spot and was removed here and rededicated July 1928'. [Note the difference in names and dates from authority {4}. The accompanying photograph (credited to the Lund Historical Society) shows a medium-sized stone Latin cross with all elements tapering out slightly from the junction.] {5}</p> <p>The original site of the cross as suggested above is not noted on either the 1848 1:10,560 or the 1893 1:2,500 OS mapping, first appearing on the 1932 1:2,500 sheet where both 'Cross (site of)' and 'Cross (Rems of)' are marked at SD 4924531850 and SD 4925731861 respectively. {6}{7}{8}</p> <p>The cross has since been moved again and placed on a large built-up conical stone base, with two new stone plaques. One records the move in 2002, the other is said to be a replacement for the original plaque noted above, but now makes the date of restoration 1920. {9}</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Cartographic material: -. 1975. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 solid 1:50,000.</p> <p>{2} Cartographic material: -. 1971. OS geol surv Preston sheet 75 drift 1:63,360.</p> <p>{3} Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{4} Personal communication: Phillips, A S, OSFI. 1957. Pers com; Phillips, A S, OSFI; 1957.</p> <p>{5} Bibliographic reference: Hilton, J A (ed). 2002. The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire, Vol.2: Amounderness Hundred. p.35</p> <p>{6} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{7} Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{8} Map: OS. 1932. OS third edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{9} Personal communication: Iles, P D. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Mar 2015. 21 Mar 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	36
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Clock House, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49241 31883
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36796

<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	If present, archaeological remains associated with the demolished structure would be of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Barn
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated under a roundabout junction within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2).
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>The 1838 tithe map shows buildings on the north side of the road opposite Clock House (PRN17048). They are not named as such, but the adjacent fields are 'Barn Meadow' and 'Croft at Barn End'. They belonged to the holding which included Clock House and Clock House Farm (PRN39334). The buildings are not shown on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping or later maps, and the site is now occupied by a roundabout and a landscape pond. {1}{2}{3}</p> <p><b>Sources</b></p> <p>{1} Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. Plot 452</p> <p>{2} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{3} Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; lles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	37
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lea School, Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49020 31920
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA6626
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low



<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building dating to the later Post Medieval period which has been amended for modern purposes, this heritage asset is relatively common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Free School; School; Teachers House?
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated on the edge of the Modern Settlement (HLT3) of Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>Lea Free School is shown on the OS first edition map, sheet 60. There is a school shown in the same place on the current sheet, named as 'Lea Endowed C of E Primary School'. {3}</p> <p>The school was extant in 1838, when it is shown on the tithe award. At that date the trustees were Thomas Walmsley, James Threlfall and John Smith. The buildings were accompanied by an adjacent field -Whinney Field -in use as a meadow, with an area of 2 acres, 2 rods and 24 perches and a titheable value of 0-6s-3d. At least the shell of the school building appears to survive, with a large brick and slate block in the same position as that on the early maps. The north gable has an external bell under a small shelter roof. On the east side are attached structures of an apparently similar date to the main building and which appear clearly on the 1893 1:2,500 mapping. These may well represent schoolmaster's accommodation. {4}{5}{6}</p> <p>A school was founded in Lea in 1784 by Samuel Neeld. It is not known if it was this site or another. {7}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1}Map: OS. 1978. OS geol surv Liverpool Bay 1:250,000.</p> <p>{2}Map: OS. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.</p> <p>{3}Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{4}Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol.</p> <p>{5}Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{6}Personal communication: Iles, P D. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Mar 2015. 21 Mar 2015</p> <p>{7}Bibliographic reference: Farrer, W, Brownbill, J. 1912. VCH Lancashire Vol.7. p.137 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	38
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lane Ends Farm, Lea Road, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48995 31960
<b>Study Area:</b>	300

<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA36784
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As an undesignated historic building dating to the later Post Medieval period, this heritage asset is of medium rarity and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Farmstead; Barn
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This heritage asset is situated on the edge of the Modern Settlement (HLT3) of Cottam.
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>This site appears on the tithe award plan and the OS maps of 1848 and 1893, although it may not originally have been a farmstead. The plot which is labelled 'Lane Ends Farm' on the 1893 mapping is not named on the 1848 map, although it does hold a single rectangle of building. The 1838 tithe award plan shows a structure in the same place, but the plot is noted as a meadow named 'Brick Barn Field' and no 'house' or 'buildings and garden' are noted in the holding owned by William and Richard Bradley and occupied by George Woods. The holding had an area of 25 acres, 2 rods and 0 perches. {1}{2}{3} {4}</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>{1} Cartographic material: Tithe Commissioners. 1838. Tithe Award for Lea, Ashton Cottam and Ingol. Plot 322</p> <p>{2} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{3} Map: OS. 1895. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.08.</p> <p>{4} Personal communication: LCAS. 2015. Pers com; Iles, P D; Apr 2015. 13 Apr 2015 [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	39
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Lancaster Canal
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 47654 61174
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA10337

<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a Post Medieval canal, this heritage asset has implications for regional research objectives surrounding the construction of canal infrastructure (e.g initiative 7.1: 'Routeway or route corridor studies looking at the technological and social archaeology of roads and canals especially, are urgently needed to investigate their impact as engines of change for both landscape and culture.' (Brennand, 2006, p.139)) and is therefore of regional importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Canal
<b>Period:</b>	18th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	The Lancaster Canal (Asset 39) is set within the surrounding HLTs (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types with some modern settlement and other modern types). It is contextualised by its connectivity to various urban centres and industrial sites and through the related infrastructure of Canal bridges within the study area (Asset 11, Asset 16, Asset 22, Asset 24, and Asset 25) and the other canal structures (a stone bridge (Asset 15), a culvert (Asset 17) and Canal warehouse and wharf (Asset 26)).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description:</p> <p>The Lancaster Canal began at Kendal and the South end terminated in Preston in a basin adjoining Corporation street. There is no connection between the canal in Preston and the river Ribble or Preston docks. A branch leaves the main line of the canal at Hodge Hill near Galgate and runs in a westerly direction to Glasson Dock on the estuary of the river Lune. The Lancaster Canal (south end) extended from Walton Summit to Wigan Top Lock on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. This portion of the Lancaster Canal and the Walton Summit Branch are now generally accepted as part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. A tramroad formerly ran from Walton Summit to the termination of the Lancaster canal (north end) of Preston, a distance of about 5 miles forming a connection between the south and north ends. It was abandoned in 1857. Rennie's aqueduct over the Lune was completed in 1797 at a cost of £48,000 It is 600 feet long and consists of five arches of 75 feet span each. The mortar (pozzotana earth) used in its construction was brought from Italy. There are 8 locks at Tewitfield. The canal falls from Kendal {1}</p> <p>There were six acts of parliament between 1792 and 1819 which established the Lancaster Canal. Brindley surveyed part of the canal in 1772. Whitworth soon after completed the survey. In 1791 John Rennie (1761-1821) was appointed engineer. The Lancaster Canal commences 144 feet 9 inches above the sea near</p>

Kirkby Kendal. The canal locks down a fall of 75 feet at Tewitfield. Here a branch was intended to run off the westward to the lime rocks at Warton Crag (but was never constructed). The Glasson Branch locks down 51 feet to a basin and tidal lock into the sea via the Lune estuary at Glasson Dock. The rest of the canal is at one level for the 41 miles from Tewitfield to Preston and it is sometimes known as the 'Lancaster Level'. The canal was to have been conducted by an aqueduct over the Ribble at Preston, but this was never constructed and a tramway was substituted at an early stage. The tramway connecting the north and south ends crosses the Ribble on a wooden bridge and rises 222 feet from north to south. {2}

The Lancaster Canal was intended by the first act of 1792 to run from Kendal to West Houghton, later acts varied this route. The canal was completed over a period of sixteen years with a tram road across the Ribble to link the northern and southern section. This canal served an agricultural as well as an industrial area though it was an important route for coal from the Wigan district. The eight locks at Tewitfield are within a single 3/4 mile stretch which falls 76 feet. The flight of 7 locks on the Glasson Branch are within 1 3/4 miles. The standard bridges on the Lancaster Canal were designed by John Rennie with the walls curved inwards in plan between buttress piers at each end and battered to give added strength and a protecting string course below the parapet. The wooden swing bridges on the canal were also built by Rennie, swinging on ball bearings on a circular race between the stone foundation and the timber of the bridge. Rennie's aqueduct over the Wyre at Garstang illustrates some of the general principles of construction. Its walls are curved sharply inwards in plan between buttresses of each end, and are strongly battered outwards to resist the pressure of the water in the channel. The Lancaster Canal tramroad, opened in 1803, was built by John Rennie and William Cartwright to connect the northern and southern sections of the Lancaster canal and could formerly be seen for much of its length of approximately five miles from Walton Summit to the canal basin in Preston. The tramway replaced the aqueduct over the Ribble, which was originally planned and for which Rennie did the drawings, but which was never carried out for reasons of expense. The tramroad tracks formerly ran round the two arms of the isolated canal basin at Walton Summit from where an incline about 600 yards long with a fall of 70 feet ran to Summit Farm. The track was a plateway with cast iron rails of 'L' section with the flange on the inside and had a gauge of 4 feet 1 inch. The tramway embankment at Preston is a prominent feature, some 1,200 yards long and tree lined. It runs from the Penwortham Mill to the river Ribble, which was crossed by an old wooden bridge now much altered and in use as a footbridge. At the Avenham brow incline wagons were hauled up by a stationary steam engine which remained until about 1868. Elsewhere the trains of eight or nine wagons were drawn by horses until operation ceased in about 1860. At Barton the Newsham Swing Bridge at SD 504362 is a

good example of a wooden swing bridge with two wooden posts on the south side to support iron tension rods. Ellet Grange Bridge at SD 483537 is a standard Rennie bridge, but has a pierced parapet with balusters to suit the setting. Conder Aqueduct at SD 478552 has a low segmental arch with a curved retaining wall above buttresses and wing walls each side. At Garstang there are good examples of accommodation bridges at SD 487452 and SD 489450, and the Wyre Aqueduct is at SD 491448. In Lancaster itself there is a graving dock at SD 483621.

At Preston the site of the former canal basin is occupied by an extension to Harris Technical College (SD 535294). Water Lane Aqueduct (SD 528302) is demolished but abutments remain each side. At Whittle-le-Woods, Moss Lane Bridge is a good specimen. Whittle Tunnels (SD 528302) were originally a single tunnel, 259 yards long, but 150 yards in the middle were opened out in 1836 to form two short tunnels following collapses. {3}

1995 - The Preston basin is now occupied by buildings belonging to the University of Central Lancashire, railway sidings and the Preston inner ring road, compare OS first edition 1:2500 and 1:1056 maps of Preston with the current sheets. {4}{5}{6} The locks at Tewitfield have been converted to weirs and the canal is no longer navigable north of the locks as the level has been lowered and the canal culverted under the M6 and other new roads. The canal is dry from Sellet Hall Bridge (SD 520854) to Kendal, but most of its course can still be seen. The tunnel at Hincaster (SD 511851) and the horse track above it are still maintained though essentially dry. The final section into Kendal from about SD 520910 and the Kendal Basin (SD 520927) have been filled in and partially built over. {6}

Historic Engineering Work. HEW 395. [brief description] {7}

An extension opened in 2002, the Millennium Link, utilises the Savick Brook to form a new section of canal from a junction at Ingol (SD 5090931258) to a tidal lock (SD 4810530175) allowing access to a further tidal section linking to the River Ribble estuary (SD 4812728795) and thus access to the river, sea, and the tidal Tarleton Lock into the Douglas Navigation (a distance of something over 12km along the tidal sections of the rivers Ribble and Douglas).

Sources:

Map: OS. 1849. OS 1:1,056 mapping Preston Sheet 16.

Map: OS. 1849. OS 1:1,056 mapping Preston Sheet 11.

Bibliographic reference: Rennison, R W. 1996. Civil Engineering Heritage, Northern England, 2nd ed.. HEW 395, pp.206-8

{1} Bibliographic reference: De Salis, H R. 1907. Canals and Navigable Rivers of England and Wales. pp.18,197,200-205,208-214

	<p>{2} Bibliographic reference: Priestly, J. 1831. Historical Account of Navigable Rivers, Canals and Railways Throughout Great Britain. pp.405-408</p> <p>{3} Bibliographic reference: Ashmore, O. 1969. The Industrial Archaeology of Lancashire. pp.167, 171, 173-4, 181-21, 243, 267, 279, 300</p> <p>{4} Map: OS. 1893. OS first edition Lancs 1:2,500 sheet 60.10.</p> <p>{6} Personal communication: Iles, P D. 1995. Pers com; Iles, P D; 1995.</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	40
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Preston and Wyre Railway
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48439 31390
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA10609
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	As a Post Medieval railway, this heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Railway
<b>Period:</b>	19th Century
<b>Setting:</b>	At this section of the railway line, this heritage asset is set amongst the HLT which make up the study area (i.e. predominantly rural enclosure types but also modern settlement and other modern types). There are a number of associated heritage assets within the study area which relate to the railway infrastructure comprising a signal box (Asset 5, now removed), a milepost (Asset 4), and the former Lea Road Station (Asset 7, no longer extant).
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Description</p> <p>The Act for the Preston and Wyre Railway was given 3rd July 1835. The line from Preston to Fleetwood was opened 16th July 1840. The Lytham Branch was opened 16th February 1846. The Blackpool Branch (Poulton to Blackpool) was opened 29th April 1846. On first March 1847 the railway was leased to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. In 1849 the railway was again leased only this time jointly to the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North Western Railways. 13th January 1851 to Burn</p>

Naze - Fleetwood deviation was opened. first July 1871 the Blackpool and Lytham railway was absorbed. On the first July 1874 the direct line Kirkham to Wray Green and the connection to Blackpool and Lytham railway at Lytham opened. 15th July 1883 the extension to the new Fleetwood Station was opened. On 7th August 1888 the railway was finally absorbed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the London and North Western Railways. The Poulton deviation was opened July 1899 and the Kirkham to Blackpool line was opened April 1903. {2}

The next stage from Preston of the west coast route was not north but westwards to Fleetwood, where passengers took a steamer to Ardrossan for Glasgow. The Preston and Wyre railway was worked by the North Union from its opening in 1840. With the completion of the Scottish section of the west coast main line in 1848 the Ardrossan steamers became obsolete {3}

The Preston and Wyre Railways station at Maudland Road was used until recently (written 1969) as a goods station. {4}

Blackpool North Station (SD 306359) - original terminus of Poulton - Blackpool branch of Preston and Wyre Railway, opened 1846 as single line doubled 1865. Station rebuilt 1896-98 when Blackpool was developing rapidly as a major seaside resort, with nearly 10,000 feet of platform face. Kirkham and Wesham Station (SD 420327) - late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings; yellow and blue brick booking office in Poulton Road, yellow brick and timber stairways to island platform with three single storey yellow and red brick waiting rooms and offices. Wide bridge over tracks at west : single blue brick arch with two steel girder spans on north, one on south. To the west of the station is the junction with the Lytham branch, opened 1846 (same year as branch from Poulton to Blackpool). Lytham dock (SD 383280) - built 1840-42 by Ribble Navigation company in agreement with Thomas Clifton of Lytham Hall. It is situated at the north of the Main Drain from Lytham Moss, for vessels waiting to go out to sea or up river to Preston and comprises a timber wharf on the west branch line from the Preston and Wyre railway 1846, with cranes and a turntable. Tracks of railway survive. Now the site of Lytham motive power museum with locomotives, model railways and road vehicles. Poulton Station (SD 350396) - The original Preston and Wyre Station on Line to Fleetwood opened 1840 was north east of the town near the A588 and later became a goods station. With the increase in traffic in the later 19th century a deviation to the west was made at Poulton and a new connection to the Blackpool branch allowing direct Blackpool-Fleetwood traffic. The new Poulton Station on the present site was opened in 1890. The Preston and Wyre Railway was linked in 1850 with the Preston and Longridge Railway at Maudland Road, Preston, by the mile long Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction Railway. {5}

Road Station SD 49583130; watchhouse SD 43453265; viaduct SD 42783268; viaduct SD 42563266; Kirkham Station SD 41953265; junction with Lytham branch SD 39983320; watchhouse SD



	<p>37773450; Poulton-le-Fylde Station SD 35103990 (on current sheet as goods station); junction with Blackpool branch SD 35003900; viaduct SD 33904485 - SD 33854760; railway passenger terminus SD 33854770; railway goods terminus (Fleetwood) SD 34134810. Lytham Branch: Wrea Green Station SD 39633182; Brown Moss Side Station SD 37923026; branch to Lytham dock SD 38172828 - 38272802; Lytham Station SD 37032730 Lytham Station SD 37032730; Blackpool Branch: Blackpool Station SD 30953658; {1}</p> <p>The line still exists and passes through the following parishes Preston, Lea, Newton with Clifton, Treals, Roseacre and Wharles, Medlar with Wesham, Kirkham, Westby with Plumpton, Lytham St Annes, Weeton with Preese, Blackpool, Staining, Poulton-le-Fylde, Thornton, Fleetwood.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>{1} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 38.</p> <p>{2} Bibliographic reference: Greville, M D. 1954. Chronological list of the Railways of Lancashire, 1828-1939. pp.196,197</p> <p>{3} Bibliographic reference: Joy, D. 1975. Railways in Lancashire. p.70</p> <p>{4} Bibliographic reference: Ashmore, O. 1969. The Industrial Archaeology of Lancashire. p.198</p> <p>{5} Bibliographic reference: Ashmore, O. 1982. The Industrial Archaeology of North West England. pp189</p> <p>{6} Map: OS. 1847. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 43.</p> <p>{7} Cartographic material: -. 1847. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 5.</p> <p>{8} Map: OS. 1847. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 51.</p> <p>{9} Map: OS. 1847. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 59.</p> <p>{10} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 60.</p> <p>{11} Map: OS. 1849. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 61.</p> <p>{12} Map: OS. 1848. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 67. [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Lancashire Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset Number:</b>	41
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 1 (K4)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434887 343154
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a



<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	42
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 2 (K2)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434888 343149
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	43
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<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 3 (K3)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434887 343145
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	44
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 4 (K1)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434900 343156
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.

<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	45
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Marl Pit (IP1)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434901 343147
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of less than local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Marl Pit
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	Magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of an infilled marl pit shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	46
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 5 (K10)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434909 343141
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site

<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	47
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 6 (K5)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434933 343134
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	48
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 7 (K6)

<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434939 343131
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	49
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 8 (K7)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434948 343135
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.

<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	50
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 9 (K8)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434950 343135
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	51
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Site of Clamp Kiln 10 (K9)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434950 343133
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Site

<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Brickworks; Brick Kiln
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This site has no surface remains, and its setting does not contribute to its value.
<b>Description:</b>	A series of strongly-magnetic anomalies interpreted as the below ground remains of a brick clamp or kiln were detected during the geophysical survey conducted of the site area. No surface remains were observed. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Headland Archaeology 2021

<b>Asset Number:</b>	52
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Possible Railway Milestone
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434944 343130
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	This type of asset is very common and its function well understood. Its value has been assessed to be Negligible.
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Milestone
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with and proximity to the dismantled Preston and Wyre Railway (Asset 40) immediately to its south. However, the value of this asset is vested in its physical remains rather than its setting.
<b>Description:</b>	Possible railway milestone observed during walkover survey. Located north of the railway line. No text was visible. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Walkover Survey

<b>Asset Number:</b>	53
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<b>Asset Name:</b>	Railway Cottages, Sidgreaves Lane
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 434908 343133
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	This type of asset is common at a local level and its value has been assessed to be Low.
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is common and of local importance.
<b>Site Type:</b>	Cottages
<b>Period:</b>	Post-medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	The setting of this asset is defined by its proximity to the railway a short distance to the south.
<b>Description:</b>	A row of brick built former railway cottages north of the former Preston and Wyre railway and west of Sidgreaves Lane. They are of red brick construction with pitched slate roofs and decorative timber barge boards. The terrace has T-shape in plan with a larger house placed at right angles to the east end of the row. The eastern cottage features a prominent early 20th century cast iron sign indicating safe weight limits for motor vehicles crossing the nearby bridge. The sign was placed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in 1903. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Walkover Survey

<b>Asset Number:</b>	139
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Bryers Farm (east of), Lea 1
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48619 31821
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low



<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	These gateposts have limited historic value and are of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Gateway
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	These gateposts are situated within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2)
<b>Description:</b>	Stone gatepost, approximately 1.5m high x 0.4m wide x 0.4m thick [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	140
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Bryers Farm (east of), Lea 2
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48613 31832
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	These gateposts have limited historic value and are of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Gateway
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	These gateposts are situated within a parcel of Post-medieval Enclosure (HLT2)
<b>Description:</b>	Stone gatepost, approximately 1.5m high x 0.4m wide x 0.4m thick [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	141
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Bryers Farm (east of), Lea 3

<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48562 31710
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Ridge and furrow is common in this area and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Ridge and Furrow
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This area of ridge and furrow is situated within a parcel Ancient Enclosure (HLT 1)
<b>Description:</b>	Ridge and furrow, approximately 4m wide ridge to ridge and roughly on a north-south alignment. Only really visible in south part of field up to the canal. Visible on LiDAR [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	142
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Darkinson Lane, Lea (off) 3
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49037 31674
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Marl Pits are very common locally and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Pond / Marl Pit
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This pit is situated in a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1).

<b>Description:</b>	Possible marl pit on the east side of Sidgreaves road boundary. Visible on LiDAR [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	143
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker Lodge (south of), Sidgreaves Lane, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 38932 31652
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Field boundaries are very common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This field boundary is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	Relict field boundary running on an east/west alignment in field just north of canal. Visible on OS first edition map of 1848 1:10,560 as boundary but appears to have gone out of use by the OS second edition map of 1895 1:10,560. Visible on LiDAR [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	144
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Darkinson Lane, Lea (off) 1
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49044 31671
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a

<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	These gateposts have limited historic value and are of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Gateway
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	These gateposts are situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	Pair of stone gatepost, approximately 1.5m high. Entrance into field on west side of Darkinson Lane. One appears to have purposely chiselled patterns of diagonal lines on main body and consecutive carved arched lines on the head of post. [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	145
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Darkinson Lane, Lea (off) 2
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 49053 31669
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Building
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	These gateposts have limited historic value and are of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Gateway
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	These gateposts are situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	Pair of stone gatepost, approximately 1.5m high. Entrance into field on east side of Darkinson Lane. Same style of design as Asset 144 [1]

<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report
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<b>Asset Number:</b>	146
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker Lodge (south of), Sidgreaves Lane, Lea
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48932 31750
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Marl Pits are very common locally and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Pond / Marl Pit
<b>Period:</b>	Post Medieval
<b>Setting:</b>	This pit is situated in a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1).
<b>Description:</b>	Possible marl/clay pit, now infilled as only small depression survives. Visible on OS first edition map of 1848 1:10,560, OS second edition map of 1895 1:10,560 and LiDAR [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	200
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 2
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48876 31825
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible

<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Field boundaries are very common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This field boundary is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	Relict field boundary, evident as ditch 1m wide x 0.2m deep. Traces of possible ridge and furrow may be evident but not clear on LiDAR. Boundary appears to be part of original boundary of wooded area to E on OS first edition map of 1848 1:10,560 which was reduced by OS second edition map of 1895 1:10,560 [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	201
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 3
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48908 31818
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This heritage asset is of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Earthwork/Structure
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	In a parcel Ancient Enclosure (HLT 1)
<b>Description:</b>	Several possible earthwork platforms and linear earth and brick banks. Single raised earthwork platform, approximately 11m x 11m, visible in south-west corner of Asset 200. Platform does appear to overlay the boundaries of Asset 200 so possibly later. Two oval-linear banks are also visible within field (plot no 208) and appear to contain handmade red bricks [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	202
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Quaker Lodge, Sidgreaves Lane, Lea 4
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SD 48887 31797
<b>Study Area:</b>	300
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	Field boundaries are very common and of local importance
<b>Site Type:</b>	Field Boundary/Drainage?
<b>Period:</b>	Uncertain
<b>Setting:</b>	This field boundary is situated within a parcel of Ancient Enclosure (HLT1)
<b>Description:</b>	Possible drainage gully/relict field boundary visible as earthwork during Walkover Survey 2018 and LiDAR [1]
<b>References:</b>	[1] Oxford Archaeology North (2019a). Preston Western Distributor and East/West Link Road. Archaeological Walkover and LiDAR Survey: Draft Report

<b>Asset Number:</b>	HLT1
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Ancient Enclosure
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Study Area:</b>	300m
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This HLT is of Medium value due to its relative time depth despite being common in the region (HLT accounts for 39% of enclosed land in Lancashire (LCC, 2017, p.92))
<b>Site Type:</b>	n/a

<b>Period:</b>	Pre-1600
<b>Assessment of Setting:</b>	This HLT makes up a large portion of the study area (4 parcels of this type are included), and is set within an area dominated by rural enclosure HLTs. The study area also incorporates smaller areas of ancient to modern settlement and modern settlement related types for recreation, ornamental grounds, and industry.
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The type is characterised by an irregular enclosure pattern with sinuous or wavy edged field boundaries and winding lanes or tracks connecting a dispersed settlement pattern. It was established prior to c AD1600.</p> <p><b>Typical historical and archaeological components:</b></p> <p>The principal archaeological components of Ancient Enclosure are the boundaries that define the enclosed land, the predominantly dispersed settlement pattern and the pattern of roads and trackways that connect them. Hedges (typically mixed in nature compared with the single species, usually quickset hawthorn, increasingly found in Post-Medieval Enclosure and, particularly, Modern Enclosure), walls, banks (and mixtures thereof) and drainage ditches typify the boundaries of small to medium irregular fields, most of which appear to derive from the enclosure of individually farmed holdings. Occasionally the remains of early ridge and furrow survive, indicating a past use as part of an arable regime. The settlement pattern is focused upon the individual farms and hamlets which, alongside churches, tend to be the oldest buildings (generally 16th century and later), although they are seldom the first on each site. Buildings tend to be predominantly brick- or stone-built, but some may retain the timber framing of earlier periods. Building types are varied and include farms (438 listed examples), domestic houses (244 listed) and barns (98 listed). In places modern infill and augmentation has expanded the original hamlet to create commuter villages (such as Woodplumpton or Grimsargh). Connecting the farms and hamlets both to their fields and to other resources, such as woodland, mossland and nearby market towns, are a network of roads and tracks. Occasionally, on higher ground these have eroded down into the subsoil to create holloways, whereas on the lower, wetter ground they have been placed upon low causeways. Most are hedged and tarmaced, but some survive as farm tracks, green lanes and footpaths. Many are irregular in form and are complemented by an extensive network of irregular footpaths and bridleways. The type is characterised by a large variety of archaeological features (visible and hidden) from all periods, including medieval moats (27, or 87% of those registered on the SMR), deserted medieval settlements (28, or 55%), deer-parks (40%), quarries, limekilns and crosses.</p> <p><b>Enhancing and safeguarding the type:</b></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the retention of smaller, irregular fields and the maintenance of the boundaries and associated structures (walls, hedges, ditches, gateposts and stone stiles) that define them.</li> <li>• Encourage the retention of areas of surviving ridge and furrow through the maintenance of an appropriate pastoral regime.</li> <li>• Further information and surveys are required to understand this HLC type, its origins and development. In particular assessments are needed to quantify and qualify historic farm buildings, surviving boundaries and historic routeways and particular patterns of interrelationship of these elements to each other. This information can then be used to guide future management proposals and appropriate conservation measures and to target scarce resources.</li> <li>• The importance of this HLC type as the remnant of a much more extensive and commonplace landscape in the Lancashire area should be borne in mind when planning for new development and in determining planning applications. [1]</li> </ul>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Ede, J., & Darlington, J. (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme. Available online at <a href="https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm">https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm</a> [accessed 09/11/2020]

<b>Asset Number:</b>	HLT2
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Post-Medieval Enclosure
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Study Area:</b>	300m
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This HLT is of Low value as it is a common type regionally (represented by 48% of enclosed land in Lancashire (LCC, 2017, p.92))
<b>Site Type:</b>	n/a
<b>Period:</b>	Post-Medieval
<b>Assessment of Setting:</b>	This HLT dominates the study area (6 parcels of this type are included), and is set within an area dominated by rural enclosure HLTs. The study area also incorporates smaller areas of ancient to

	modern settlement and modern settlement related types for recreation, ornamental grounds, and industry.
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>This type comprises a variety of field forms, size tends to be medium (4 to 16 hectares) but with a significant percentage of small enclosures. Two thirds of the type has an irregular layout while the remainder has a more planned pattern. This is a reflection of the piecemeal private enclosure of land in Lancashire in the period between AD 1600 – 1850 rather than the widespread planned enclosure much more prevalent in other parts of England such as the Midlands. This type may include land which was previously enclosed and later re-modelled as well as that associated with the agricultural exploitation of new areas that marked the agricultural ‘revolution’ of the 17th to early 19th centuries.</p> <p><b>Typical historical and archaeological components:</b></p> <p>As with Ancient Enclosure the typical historical and archaeological components of the Post-Medieval Enclosure type are the boundaries which define the fields, the ditches used to drain them, the roads and tracks which traverse them and the buildings of those living and working within the area. Boundaries include water-filled ditches, quickset hedges, stone walls and fences.</p> <p>Attributes of the former mossland areas include drainage ditches, causeways, windmills and bridges. There is a possibility of well-preserved archaeological deposits existing under the ground surface where the Post-Medieval Enclosure type covers peaty or former wetland soils.</p> <p>Some of the main ditches are potentially related to an earlier enclosure period, being left in place as they were too large to contemplate changing and because they functioned effectively.</p> <p><b>Enhancing and safeguarding the type:</b></p> <p>Conserve the character of the Post-Medieval Enclosure type giving priority to enclosures from lowland moss and upland moor. The type is broadly characterised by three processes of agricultural improvement: the drainage and enclosure of the mosslands of West Lancashire and the Fylde, the enclosure of upland moor on Bowland and the South Pennines and the more general improvement and reorganisation of much of the earlier ancient landscape. Whilst the latter is important it is the former two processes that provide the most significant contribution of the period to the landscape character of the county – consequently, it is the attributes and timedepth provided by these that should be afforded the greatest priority for conservation and enhancement. In addition, opportunities should be sought for the enhancement and interpretation of post-medieval reclaimed landscapes. [1]</p>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Ede, J., & Darlington, J. (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme. Available online at

[https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire\\_hlc\\_2017/downloads.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm) [accessed 09/11/2020]

<b>Asset Number:</b>	HLT3
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Modern Settlement
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Study Area:</b>	300m
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Low
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This HLT is of Low value due to the very limited time depth but in recognition of its communal significance
<b>Site Type:</b>	n/a
<b>Period:</b>	Modern
<b>Assessment of Setting:</b>	This HLT makes up a small portion of the study area (2 parcels of this type are included), and is set within an area dominated by rural enclosure HLTs. The study area also incorporates smaller areas of ancient settlement and modern settlement related types for recreation, ornamental grounds, and industry.
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>This is mainly an expansion of previously existing settlements occurring post c AD1850, so often the Ancient and Post Medieval Settlement type is found at its core. Even where the earlier settlement type has not been mapped it is likely that expansion has taken place about a pre 1850 hamlet or small village.</p> <p><b>Typical historical and archaeological components:</b></p> <p>The type contains 18% (747) of Lancashire's listed buildings. The majority of these are farmhouses and domestic houses (many earlier than the type), but also included are several structures associated with the textile industry, the railways and canals. Other buildings number schools, inns and a large variety of miscellaneous structures. There is considerable variation across the county of the coherence of the historic fabric of the urban areas. Nelson for instance still retains much of its late 19th-early 20th century pattern and fabric whereas Blackburn's centre has lost much of this and is now a large, modern shopping area and municipal centre. However, a significant buried archaeological resource is likely to exist under these modern buildings relating</p>

both to the industrial and pre-industrial past. Extant boundaries and roads may also reflect an earlier landscape.

Enhancing and safeguarding the type:

- Guidance on the historic urban environment has been broken down into three interrelated parts. These comprise historic buildings and structures, below-ground archaeological deposits and the general historic character of settlements. More detail on each of these components of the historic environment will be included in the strategy resulting from the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey, carried out by Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy in partnership with English Heritage and the Lancashire local authorities. This guidance provides a strategic framework within which that advice is nested.

- Historic buildings and structures. As with the Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement HLC type, a good proportion of the key historic buildings and structures located within the Modern Settlement HLC type may be listed and therefore afforded additional protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Such buildings and structures should be viewed as assets and potential catalysts for heritage-led regeneration. Proposals that affect listed structures should be accompanied by an appropriately detailed assessment of the impact of those proposals upon the historic interest of the structure. The presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings is reiterated through their designation and their position within Lancashire's hierarchy of designations (draft Joint Structure Plan 2002, Policy 21). However, whilst a significant number of structures are listed, there is still likely to be an under-representation of those related to the industrial period given the absence of a thematic review of textile mills and related industries. In addition, unlike the Ancient & Post-Medieval type, there are fewer conservation areas. Consideration should also be given to identifying locally important historic structures and buildings (through the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey, Local Lists or Town Strategies) in order that individual sites of local significance can be properly assessed as a part of proposals for change.

- Below-ground archaeological deposits. The Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement type will, in the majority of cases, contain the most significant below-ground archaeological deposits of the urban types (and many others). Such significance is often a result of the concentration of human activity, increased evidence for time depth, evidence for higher levels of specialisation (resulting from a centralised hierarchical function), greater varieties of activities and a greater range of social types, roles and functions. Evidence within the type will take the form of both an earlier urban activity and its rural predecessor. Given that the historic core of most settlements still corresponds with the modern core, it is also a type within which there is a rapid rate of development (in terms of turn-over and demand), often on a large scale. Such

dynamism, through modern commercial, industrial or service activities, has the potential for significant detrimental impact upon below-ground archaeological remains. Recommendations for mitigation can be broken down into three management areas defined by the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey:

- Scheduled monument. This included any monument that is included in the Schedule as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister who are advised by English Heritage. The Lancashire Archaeology and Heritage Service will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled monuments are of national importance, and the PPG16 (DoE 1990) presumption is in favour of preservation in situ.

- Areas of archaeological potential. This includes areas of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990) or PPG15 (DoE & DNH 1994), using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site and recommendations made as a result.

- Areas of archaeological destruction. Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations required.

- Maintaining Urban Character. The towns of Lancashire are a unique, distinct and irreplaceable asset representing the investment of centuries of skills and resources. The need for change within towns is both desirable and necessary – indeed the diverse character of the urban historic environment is the product of such change in the past. Government policies and approaches to national and regional regeneration, and the brownfield agenda, will ensure increased pressure for change within urban areas. But such change should take place in the context of the historic environment in order to maintain historic character, to protect the best of the past and to afford the opportunity for heritage-led regeneration.

- In order to maintain and enhance the distinctive historic character of Lancashire's towns, development and other proposals for change should have due regard to the historic dimension of:

- local distinctiveness,
- the layout and scale of buildings and designed spaces,
- the quality and character of the built fabric, and
- historic patterns and attributes of the landscape.

- In order to do so proposals should acknowledge and respect the following broad principles:

- Lancashire has a diverse and locally distinct range of townscapes. These are all a product of the past and vary because of different local styles, industries, personalities and materials.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Townscape is important: it gives people and places an identity and a significance. It gives localities their distinctive character and marks their individuality. It enhances quality of life and provides a sense of belonging.</li> <li>- Change is inevitable and desirable, but needs to be managed in order to preserve that which is valued.</li> <li>- Proposals for change on a townscape scale should include an assessment of the existing (historic) character of an area and its surrounds, and an assessment of the impact of proposals upon such character. A strategic framework for this assessment will be in place through the county-wide historic towns survey carried out by Lancashire County Council in partnership with English Heritage and the Lancashire local authorities (the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey). More detailed local studies, such as Conservation Area Appraisals, town studies or area masterplanning, may also already be in place.</li> <li>- Where there exists a high quality historic townscape, then consideration should be weighted towards heritage-led regeneration and renewal by refurbishment and restoration.</li> <li>- Where the heritage-led regeneration option is not taken, and renewal takes place through either major site redevelopment or housing clearance, then proposals should contribute positively to the character of urban landscape, and enhance local distinctiveness.</li> <li>- Neither approach precludes new design or innovation; indeed both encourage innovation within a regionally and locally sympathetic framework.</li> <li>• More specific strategic guidance within the Modern Settlement HLC type relates to the preservation and enhancement of key attributes of local historic distinctiveness, in particular the street pattern, principal townscape vistas and buildings and use of materials. Here priority should be given to retaining the separate character of pre-urban farmsteads, hamlets and villages within the modern extent, and to retaining and enhancing character in areas of Lancashire's industrial urban heritage, particularly that related to the textile industry [1]</li> </ul>
<b>References:</b>	[1] Ede, J., & Darlington, J. (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme. Available online at <a href="https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm">https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm</a> [accessed 09/11/2020]

<b>Asset Number:</b>	HLT4
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Modern Recreation
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Study Area:</b>	300m

<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Negligible
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This HLT is of Negligible value due to its lack of time depth
<b>Site Type:</b>	n/a
<b>Period:</b>	Modern
<b>Assessment of Setting:</b>	This HLT makes up a small portion of the study area (1 parcel of this type is included), and is set within an area dominated by rural enclosure HLTs. The study area also incorporates smaller areas of ancient to modern settlement and other modern settlement related types for ornamental grounds and industry.
<b>Description:</b>	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>Most modern recreation land is directly associated with urban areas. It includes larger playing fields, parks, caravan parks and golf course amongst others all created post c AD 1850. Most playing fields and parks are too small to be mapped by this project and are treated as attributes of other HLC types.</p> <p><b>Typical historical and archaeological components:</b></p> <p>Historic attributes specific to the type include sports grounds and stadia, historic golf course buildings (usually the clubhouse, which may be listed and often represents a conversion of a former country house) and, potentially, common land (often retained in an urban context as informal open space). Much Modern Recreation extends over areas of prior agricultural use and may therefore contain significant time depth in terms of the retention of earlier landscape features or buried archaeology. Golf courses may potentially retain boundaries and landscape features associated either with earlier agrarian regimes, such as ridge and furrow, or with the rabbit warrens which once dotted the coastal hinterland, or with landscape parks. Landscaping for golf courses may have disturbed or removed some of this information whilst drainage may have degraded it.</p> <p><b>Enhancing and safeguarding the type:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve characteristic buildings and structures associated with historic sports and other recreational activities. Recreational land may contain historic structures in its own right – consideration should be given to the conservation and enhancement of buildings and structures related to sporting activities (clubhouses, bathhouses and pools, walks and drives).</li> <li>• Assess the impact of development proposals on relict archaeological remains. There is considerable potential for the</li> </ul>

	<p>preservation of earlier archaeological remains within areas of recreational land, particularly given the low intensity of most subsequent recreational uses. Development proposals or changes of land use may require assessment in order that any consequent damage may be mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the impact of development proposals upon surrounding areas and on the intrinsic historic character of open spaces. Recreational land represents significant areas of public or semi-public open space, often adjacent to or within towns and villages. One result of such a location is increased development pressure, which is heightened by the twin policies of enhanced Greenbelt legislation and the brownfield agenda. Consideration of development proposals within recreational areas will need to pay attention to the potential for below-ground archaeology (above), to the effect of new development upon the historic character of the adjacent areas, and to the merits of the intrinsic character of the area as an historic area of open space. [1]</li> </ul>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Ede, J., &amp; Darlington, J. (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme. Available online at <a href="https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm">https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm</a> [accessed 09/11/2020]</p>

<b>Asset Number:</b>	HLT5
<b>Asset Name:</b>	Modern Ornamental (Westleigh House, Lea)
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Study Area:</b>	300m
<b>Historic Environment Record Reference:</b>	MLA37106
<b>National Heritage List for England Reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Asset Type:</b>	Historic Landscape
<b>Designation:</b>	Non-designated
<b>Value:</b>	Medium
<b>Value Reasoning:</b>	This HLT is of Low value due to its lack of time depth, though some more historic elements may still be retained
<b>Site Type:</b>	n/a
<b>Period:</b>	Modern
<b>Assessment of Setting:</b>	This HLT makes up a small portion of the study area (1 parcel of this type is included), and is set within an area dominated by rural enclosure HLTs. The study area also incorporates smaller areas of ancient to modern settlement and other modern settlement related types for recreation and industry.



**Description:****Definition:**

Within the county there are 18 areas of landscapes identified as Modern Ornamental (created post AD1850), many of which are small scale and measure between 10 and 20 hectares. The largest is Stonyhurst Park, which was once larger but reduced to accommodate a golf course.

**Typical historical and archaeological components:**

As for Ancient and Post-Medieval Ornamental there is usually a principal house and associated structures. There may also be planted woodland and other landscape features, but the quantity of follies, eyecatchers and parkland oddments is significantly less than within the earlier type (and certain structures, such as icehouses, feature not at all). Instead the emphasis rests upon either the plant collections close to the house, or upon the exaggeration of principal features (the main building, gatehouse or entrance), marking the often newly-acquired status of the owner. The pre-ornamental phase of land use is likely to be represented by boundaries, routeways and other earthworks as well as older trees. There are 19 listed buildings within this HLC type (0.5% of the total in Lancashire).

**Enhancing and safeguarding the type:**

- Conserve Registered Parks and Gardens. Some ornamental land is included in English Heritage's 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' and, although such listing provides no statutory protection, it affords them special consideration within the planning process. The effect of development that may result in substantive change to such landscapes is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- Protect unlisted buildings and structures related to ornamental land. The principal buildings within the parks, and other related structures, are often Listed Buildings and occasionally lie within conservation areas, and as such benefit from the additional protection provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, many of the lesser buildings and features are often left in disrepair or demolished, several appearing on both the national and local Buildings at Risk Registers. This can seriously affect the coherence of the surviving elements of the ornamental landscape – grant aid is available and owners should be encouraged to explore opportunities for repair, maintenance and enhancement. Grant giving bodies include the Heritage Lottery Fund (Public Parks Initiative) and English Heritage (Grants for the Repair and Conservation of Historic Buildings, Monuments, Parks and Gardens).
- Encourage public access, appreciation and understanding of ornamental landscapes and their component features through events such as the Civic Trust's Heritage Open Days. Ornamental landscapes have, by design, considerable potential for public

	<p>enjoyment for their heritage interest or simply as recreational areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid loss of integrity by division into multiple ownership, or through inappropriate changes of use.</li> <li>• Where ornamental landscapes are in multiple ownership encourage management regimes that foster joint-working whilst protecting the key ornamental attributes, such as parkland trees through Tree Preservation Orders or parkland structures through listing or scheduling.</li> <li>• Encourage the planting of new parkland and ornamental trees to replace those mature specimens that are integral to the historic landscape design.</li> <li>• Conserve relict archaeological remains. Preservation of earlier archaeological remains within areas of ornamental land is usually good given the low intensity of most parkland uses. Development proposals or changes of landuse may require assessment in order that any consequent damage may be mitigated.</li> <li>• Promote early consultation and the provision of supporting information for development proposals. Many ornamental landscapes are the subject of proposals for conversion to golf courses. Guidance recommends early consultation and the provision of sufficient information to assess the impact of proposals upon the historic interest of the landscape as prerequisites for successful and appropriate schemes (English Heritage: Golf Course Proposals in Historic Landscapes). [1]</li> </ul>
<b>References:</b>	<p>[1] Ede, J., &amp; Darlington, J. (2002) Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme. Available online at <a href="https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm">https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm</a> [accessed 09/11/2020]</p>

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**Figure 1. Cultural Heritage Assets: Historic Buildings and Archaeological Remains**

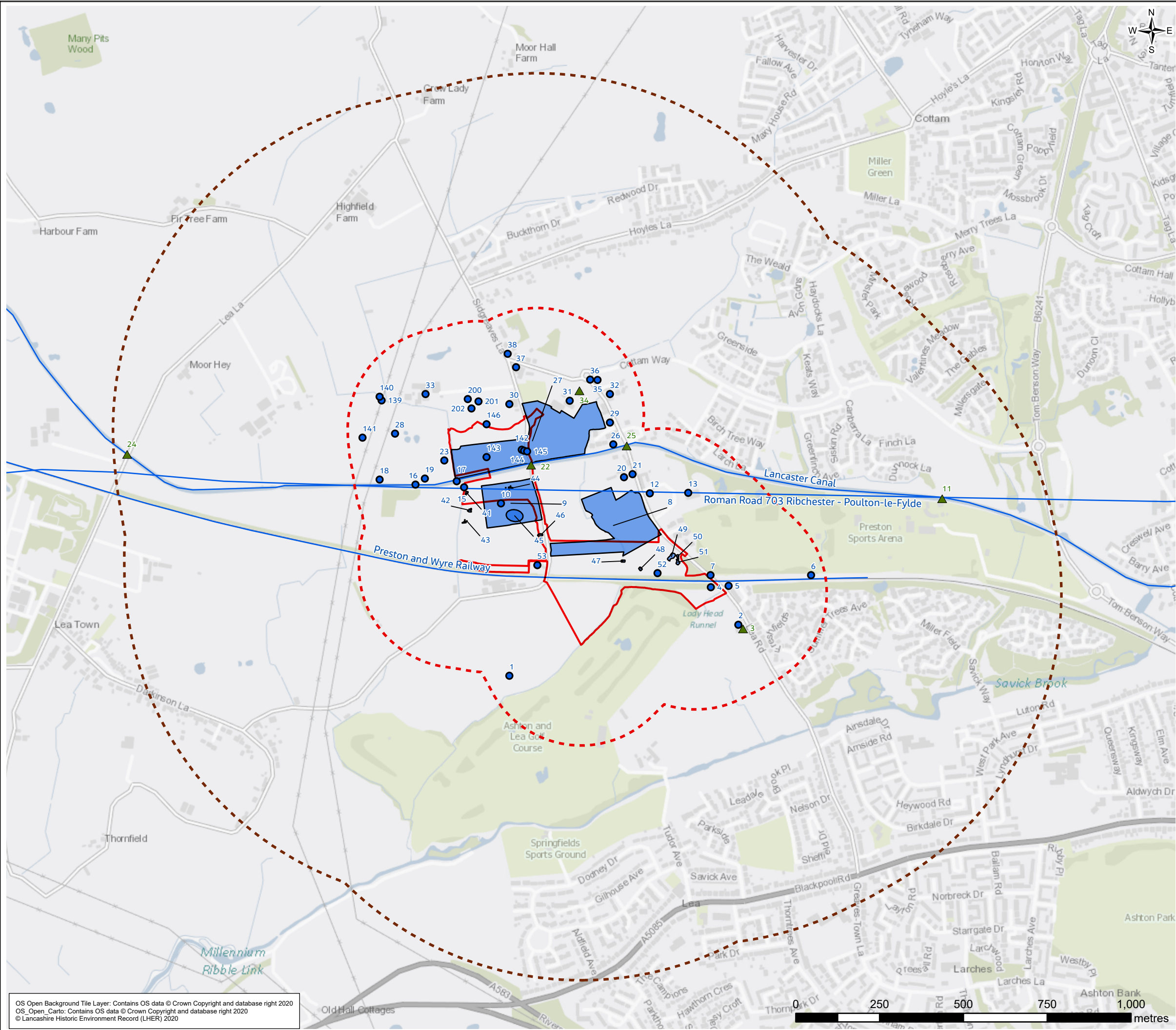
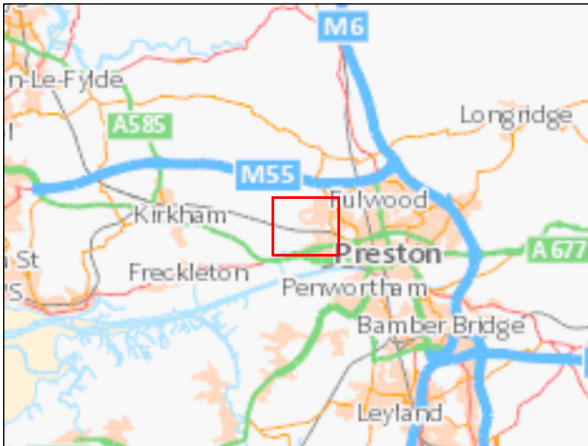


FIGURE 1

- Legend
- Site Boundary
  - 300m Study Area
  - 1km Study Area
  - Grade II Listed Building
  - Non-Designated Cultural Heritage Assets



P03	June 2022	Final Issue	RW	CR	RM	PH
P02	Sep 2021	Update of study area	MS	CR	RM	PH
P01	Mar 2021	Initial Issue	RW	CR	RM	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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**Lancashire**  
County Council

Project  
COTTAM PARKWAY RAILWAY STATION

Drawing Title  
CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Drawing Status  
FINAL

Scale @ A3	1:11,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2327FEF	

Drawing No.  
B2327FEF-JAC-EHR-00-DR-ENV-0002

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## **Figure 2. Cultural Heritage Assets: Historic Landscape Types**



FIGURE 2

Legend

Site Boundary

300m Study Area

1km Study Area

Historic Landscape Type

HLT 1 - Ancient Enclosure

HLT 2 - Post-Medieval Enclosure

HLT 5 - Modern Settlement

HLT 6 - Modern Recreation

HLT 7 - Modern Ornamental (Westleigh House)



P03	June 2022	Final Issue	RW	CR	RM	PH
P02	Sep 2021	Update of study area	MS	CR	RM	PH
P01	Mar 2021	Initial Issue	RW	CR	RM	PH
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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Client

Lancashire

County Council

Project

COTTAM PARKWAY RAILWAY STATION

Drawing Title

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS:  
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Drawing Status

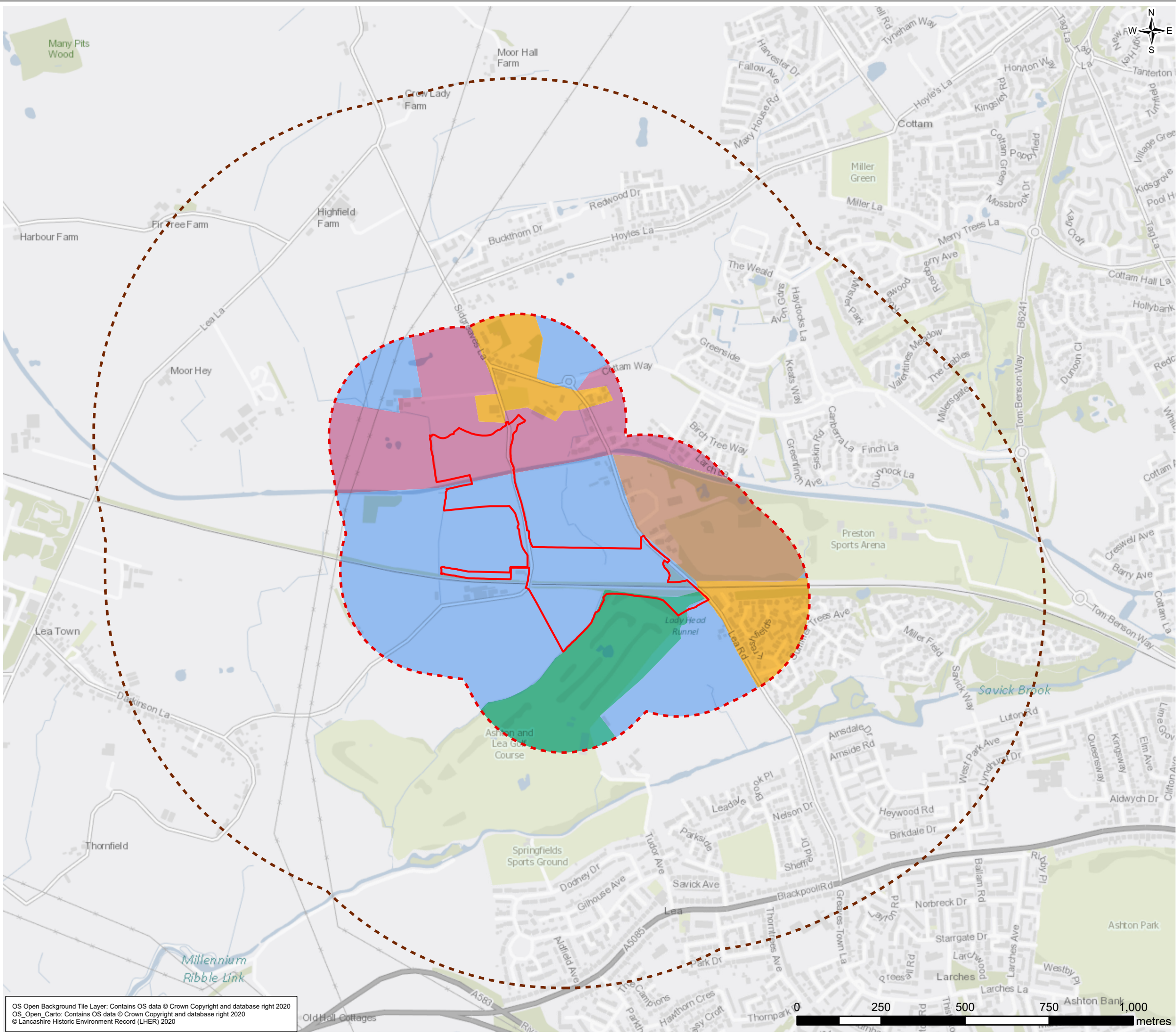
FINAL

Scale @ A3	1:11,000	DO NOT SCALE
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