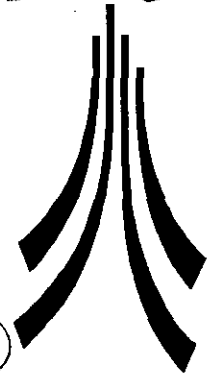


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**LANCASTER
UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT**



(Lytham St Anne's
Nearby with Plumpton)

September 1999

**M55 TO HEYHOUSES LINK ROAD
(CENTRAL SECTION)
LANCASHIRE**

Assessment Report

Commissioned by :

Lancashire County Council

M55 to Heyhouses Link Road - Central Section
Lancashire

Archaeological Assessment Report

Report no 1999-2000/ (006)/AUA 8922

Checked by Project Manager.	
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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	5
1.2 Project Design	5
2. TOPOGRAPHY	6
2.1 Location and Geology	6
3. METHODOLOGY	7
2.2 Desk-Based Study	7
2.3 Rapid Identification Survey	7
2.4 Gazetteer of Sites	7
2.5 Archive	7
4. RESULTS	9
4.1 Sites and Monuments Record and Aerial Photographs	9
4.2 Documentary and Cartographic Sources	9
4.3 Rapid Identification Survey	13
5. DISCUSSION	15
6. RECOMMENDATIONS	16
7. GAZETTEER OF SITES	17
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	25
8.1 Primary Sources	25
8.2 Published Cartographic Sources	26
8.3 Aerial Photographic Sources	26
8.4 Secondary Sources	26
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF	27

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN..... 33

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The documentary research was undertaken by Caron Newman of the Egerton Lea Consultancy and the rapid identification survey by Andrea Scott of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). The report was compiled by Caron Newman and Andrea Scott, and edited by Alan Lupton. The project was managed by Alan Lupton.

SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment, including a rapid identification survey, was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Lancashire County Council Highways Consultancy, as part of an environmental assessment of a proposed link road to be constructed from junction 4 of the M55 to Heyhouses Lane at the north-east edge of Lytham St Annes (NGR SD 347322 to SD 346288). The route crosses open country along the eastern edge of the built-up area of Blackpool and Lytham St Annes, and generally runs parallel and immediately adjacent to existing routes.

The objective of the project was to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the route and to place it within a broader context. The purpose of the desk-based survey was to collate existing archaeological and historical information in order to determine the significance of the archaeological resource. The rapid identification survey was to relate the material collated to the existing landscape, and to examine the road improvement proposals in terms of the archaeological evidence.

The desk-based study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Lancashire County Record Offices in Preston (PRO), as well as available secondary sources held in the local studies library at the Lancashire Record Office. The Lancashire County Museum Service was contacted for information on any relevant archives and/or finds, and Lancaster University Archaeological Unit's own research archive was consulted. Both published and unpublished sources were examined. The desk-based survey was undertaken between 15th and 20th August 1999. The rapid identification survey was undertaken on 26th August 1999.

The desk-based assessment of the M55 to Heyhouses link road identified a total of 36 sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the proposed route. The rapid walk-over survey of the route added no further evidence and demonstrated that sites identified in the northern and southern part of the route by the desk-based survey had been covered and/or destroyed by the development of a modern industrial estate and housing respectively. Previous fieldwork in the area undertaken as part of the North West Wetlands Survey has demonstrated that the higher ground to the east of the proposed route was the focus of prehistoric activity and, consequently, the moss edge near the proposed route could have been of some importance. However, fieldwalking, under suitable field conditions, of those sections of the route which have not been affected by modern development could reveal evidence for further flint scatters and/or isolated finds indicative of prehistoric activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A link road is proposed from junction 4 of the M55, on the outskirts of the Blackpool urban area, to Heyhouses Lane at the north-east edge of St Annes (NGR SD 347 322 - SD 346 288) (Fig 1). Part of the road is already in place and the next phase, the central section, is being planned in detail. The route crosses open country along the eastern edge of the built up area of Blackpool and Lytham St Annes, and generally runs parallel and immediately adjacent to existing routes to form an upgraded road for the link.
- 1.1.2 Lancashire County Council Highway Consultancy is currently carrying out an environmental assessment of the route, with a view to submitting a planning application and environmental statement in October. Until the completion of the fieldwork for the North West Wetlands Survey (NWWS) (Middleton *et al* 1995), the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contained few sites for the proposed road corridor, consisting largely of the courses of former streams and buildings which were extant in the area at the time of the survey of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps. The NWWS, undertaken on behalf of English Heritage by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), added a considerable number of sites for the area dating to earlier prehistory and the medieval period. An appraisal of the route by the SMR Officer of Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) suggested that there is evidence in the area for prehistoric occupation and the landscape is largely late medieval and post-medieval in its current layout. Consequently, the Development Control Officer (DCO) of LCAS recommended that a desk-based archaeological assessment and rapid identification survey was undertaken of the route to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development. A Project Brief (*Appendix 1*) for the assessment was provided by the DCO.

1.2 PROJECT DESIGN

- 1.2.1 A Project Design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Lancashire County Council Highways Consultancy for an archaeological assessment of the proposed central section of the link road. The Project Design provided for an archaeological assessment comprising a desk-based survey and a rapid identification survey, the results of which are presented in this written report.

2. TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The southern end of the study area lies in the modern civil parish of Lytham, whilst the northern end lies in Westby-with-Plumpton. The route crosses mostly open countryside, comprising flat, low-lying land, largely given over to agricultural use, which once formed part of Lytham and Marton mosses. At the extreme northern end, from the M55 junction to the crossroads between Cropper Road, School Road, Whitehill Road and Wild Lane, the route passes through a modern industrial estate, which had previously been an area of small enclosed fields with a plant nursery at the southern end (OS 1991). To the south of this crossroads, the route mainly follows the line of Wild Lane, which becomes North Houses Lane, and which diverts to the west of North Houses at its south end.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the whole of the Fylde is Triassic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones, between 13m and 36m below the modern surface (Middleton *et al* 1995, 27). Overlying the solid geology are substantial glacial deposits, mainly comprising boulder clay, intercut with poorly-drained soils in shallow valleys (Middleton *et al* 1995, 85). Most of the route lies within the area of Lytham Moss, which historically was divided into Marton Moss to the north and Lytham Moss to the south. The moss is bounded to the east by the Peel, Ballam, Lytham Park ridge, and to the north by a small rise in the land surface at Midgeland (Middleton *et al* 1995, 85). Little peat survives in the area of the former moss, and its extent is now largely marked by organic soils, however; there is remnant peat adjacent to Wild Lane (Middleton *et al* 1995, 86).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 DESK-BASED STUDY

3.1.1 Existing archaeological, listed building and aerial photographic information was obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and aerial photographic information in the County Council collection was also examined. Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the Lancashire County Record Offices in Preston (PRO), along with published antiquarian sources. A copy of the first edition (6 inches to one mile, Sheet 59, 1844) Ordnance Survey map was taken, and a tracing was made of the 1840 tithe map for Lytham (PRO DRB 1.128). There were two enclosure documents for Lytham, the first being an enclosure by agreement dating to 1608 (PRO DDCI 2162, 1608), but which had no accompanying map, and a second (PRO AE 1/5, 1767) which did not include the study area. A seventeenth century map of the Lytham area was available (PRO DDCI 1108), and a tracing was made. In addition, there were numerous other documents relating to Lytham, mainly contained in the Clifton collection (PRO DDCI), and the catalogues were scanned for any documents which were relevant to the study area. A list of the relevant documents is given at the end of this report.

3.2 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

3.2.1 A systematic surface inspection of the area along the route of the proposed link road was undertaken along North Houses Lane to the junction of Wild Lane and School Road. The study area consisted of fields of open pasture and agricultural planting of wheat and maize. Following instructions from the Lancashire County Council Highway Consultancy areas currently planted were examined from the roadside only. In areas of open pasture, the fields were walked on 30m transects to identify possible earthworks and sites identified by the desk-based survey.

3.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

3.3.1 The collated information on the proposed route and its immediate environs has been presented in the form of a gazetteer (*Section 7*) in conjunction with an annotated map showing the locations of the sites (Fig 2). A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic, documentary) with published references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. Other sites within and around the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

3.4 ARCHIVE

3.4.1 A full archive of the desk-top study and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines

(*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991). The archive will be deposited with the County Record Office and a copy of the report sent to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

4. RESULTS

4.1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 4.1.1 There are 16 known archaeological sites recorded on the Lancashire SMR in the vicinity of the assessment area, and these are listed in detail in the gazetteer (*Section 7*). Ten of the sites are relict watercourses noted on aerial photographs (SMR 2800, 3161, 3697, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3724, 3730, 3731, 9167 - gazetteer sites nos 1-10 respectively), some of which are extensive and lie across the proposed route of the road. There is also one earthwork site (SMR 3900 - gazetteer site no 19) noted from an aerial photograph, which is a curvilinear bank that was probably part of an enclosure, and also the remains of former field boundaries and ploughed-out ridge and furrow.
- 4.1.2 The remaining five sites were recorded from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844. These are a boundary stone (SMR 6400 - gazetteer site no 25), not shown on modern maps, three houses at Piper's Height (SMR 6408 - gazetteer site no 26), of which one is not shown on modern maps, North Houses and pump (SMR 6422 - gazetteer site no 27), South Houses (SMR 6423 - gazetteer site no 28), not shown on modern maps, and Hey Houses and Fancy Lodge (SMR 6424 - gazetteer site no 29). None of the sites lie on the proposed road route, although North Houses lies adjacent to it.
- 4.1.3 Both black and white (runs 8, 9 and 10, 1963) and colour (run 3488 1988) aerial photographs, contained in the County Council collection, were examined. No new archaeological sites were noted, and the watercourses recorded in the SMR were the only features visible.

4.2 DOCUMENTARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 4.2.1 Evidence for settlement from previous archaeological work in the area is derived from LUAU's assessment of the Norcross to M55 link road (LUAU 1994), which overlaps this survey area at its southern end, and the North West Wetlands Survey (Middleton *et al* 1995). The Norcross to M55 link road survey identified four sites which come within the scope of this present survey: three sites of ridge and furrow and a disused trackway (gazetteer nos 20, 22, 23 and 24). Fieldwork during the North West Wetlands Survey (NWWS) identified ten sites on or near to the survey area. These comprised one natural watercourse, already recorded on the SMR (gazetteer no 10), one site of ridge and furrow (gazetteer no 21), a watercourse and two ditched enclosures of unknown date (gazetteer no 11), and seven findspots of flint artefacts (gazetteer nos 12-18). The findspots ranged from three single flints of unknown date (gazetteer nos 12, 13 and 18), an early prehistoric flint scatter (gazetteer no 14), and three late Neolithic or early Bronze Age flint scatters (gazetteer nos 15-17). On the ridge of higher ground slightly further to the east of the route of the proposed road the NWWS found flints, including isolated finds and/or clusters, in all of the fields surveyed in the Peel and Ballam areas. One area in particular, at Peel Hall Farm,

revealed a spread of flint dating to the late Neolithic/Bronze Age over an area of c 12ha and a concentration of material of similar date over an area of c 100m x 50m (LA40 and LA41 respectively, Middleton *et al* 1995, 91). The late Neolithic/Bronze Age sees the earliest evidence for monumental activity in a lowland context in the North West, and it has been suggested that the finer pieces from site LA41 may relate to funerary cairns that have since been destroyed (Middleton *et al* 1995, 205). Other barrows sited at the edge of wetlands are known from North Lancashire, including Whitprick Moss, Arnside Moss and Warton Moss (*ibid*). The level of activity here may suggest that the moss edge in the vicinity of the study area was of some significance in the prehistoric period.

- 4.2.2 The assessment area lies in the modern civil parishes of Lytham St Annes and Westby-with-Plumpton, but was situated within the historical townships of Lytham, also a parish, and Marton within the parish of Poulton-le-Fylde (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 213, 219). The name of Lytham is Anglo-Saxon in origin and appears to derive from the Old English *hlith* meaning at or on the slopes (Ekwall 1922, 155; Wyld 1911, 184-5), perhaps referring to the sand dunes (Mills 1991, 219) along the coast. The name Marton also has Old English origins, from *mere* meaning pool and *tun* meaning farmstead (Mills 1991, 225), and it was named after Marton Mere, which has been reduced in size to such an extent that the settlements of Great and Little Marton now stand some way from it (Ekwall 1922, 156).
- 4.2.3 The manor of Marton in the eleventh formed part of Earl Tostig's estate, being part of the Preston fee (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 240). Before 1189, when it was granted to John Count of Mortain, it was divided into two moieties, Great and Little Marton; the study area lies partly within the latter. The first recorded holder of Little Marton was Hervey Walter, lord of Weeton, in whose family it remained until it passed to the Earls of Derby (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 241). Around 1600 it was acquired by Molyneux of Sefton, and sold in 1606 to Cuthbert Clifton at the same time as the Lytham estate (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 241-2).
- 4.2.4 The manor of Lytham was part of Tostig's lordship of Amounderness in 1066, but by the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Roger of Poitou and was assessed as two carucates or ploughlands (Fishwick 1907, 2). The land reverted to the Crown in 1102, and was then granted in thegnage to Richard FitzRoger, the lord of Woodplumpton (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 214). Some time in the reign of Richard I (1189-99), Richard FitzRoger granted the manor of Lytham to the Benedictine priory at Durham, to found a cell there (Fishwick 1907, 2). The grant contains details of the bounds of the Lytham estate as follows:

from the ditch on the west side of the burial yard of Kilgrimol, above which I have erected a cross, over towards the east along the Cursidmere over the great moss and the stream unto Balhom, which said stream runs towards the Swinebrigg (Sluice Bridge), again from Balhom in a straight line over the moss (which the lord John Count of Mortain divided between himself and me) unto the north side of Estholm-ker (Hestham carr) following east unto the margin of the water which comes from Birholm (Birks) and separates Estholm-ker and Brining-ker following that division of water between us south unto

the ford (Farrer and Brownbill give middle point) between Estholm and Couburgh, thence returning towards the west, and fetching a compass south over the moss into the pool beyond Swartesalte where it falls upon the sea shore (Fishwick 1907, 3).

Many of the names given in the grant are still extant, for example, *Balhom* (Ballam), *Birchholm* (Birks) and *Estholm-ker* (Hestham carr), and the boundaries of the estate can be traced. This boundary would have crossed North Houses Lane somewhere between the radar station shown on modern maps and Heyhouses to the south. It is clear from the grant that this area would have been part of the great moss in the twelfth century, and that any settlement lay to the east on the slight ridge where Peel, Ballam and Birks are situated, or to the south at *Swartesaltes* (possible Saltcotes).

- 4.2.5 The moss is mentioned in documents throughout the medieval period, for example in 1246, when the Abbot conveyed 24 acres of marsh in Edericholm, close to the cultivated lands of the abbey, to John Saveur of Lytham (Fishwick 1907, 66). The great moss is mentioned again in 1271, when there was an agreement on boundaries. It was described as lying between Laton and Lytham, extending from *Mizzylund* to the stream called *Swinebrigg* (Fishwick 1907, 5-6). *Mizzylund*, now Midgeland, comes from a dialect word, *mizzy*, meaning swamp (Fishwick 1907, 5). Finally, in 1327, all the wastes of Estholmker, to the east of the survey area, were conveyed to John de Bredekyrke and his wife, Alice (Fishwick 1907, 66).
- 4.2.6 In 1522, the Prior of Durham leased the manor and estate of Lytham to Thomas Dannett (Fishwick 1907, 9), and the lease was renewed in 1539 for a term of 80 years (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 215). A dispute between the Prior of Lytham and Thomas and Margaret Butler, who held lands in Marton, arose in 1530, concerning the seizure of the waste lands, including mosses (Middleton *et al* 1995, 100). The documents concerning the dispute shed some light on the use of the mosses, as it describes how riotous persons had 'cast down all the ditches', indicating that the ditches were extremely important and suggesting that some reclamation was being undertaken (Middleton *et al* 1995, 100). A plan of the disputed area survives, and of which there is a copy dated to 1700 (PRO DDC1 685 - reproduced as Fig 53 in Middleton *et al* 1995). The plan shows the moss as featureless, with only Myggelond (Midgeland) marked. There is a track which crosses the moss from Hey House to a place called Stonysyk Pole. This latter place, stonysyk meaning a stony stream and pole meaning pool, cannot be located on modern maps, but lies somewhere to the south of Great and Little Marton, which would place it near to the northern end of the survey area. This track follows the line approximately of Wild Lane and North Houses Lane, although there is no evidence to believe that the two modern roads are the same. However, North Houses Lane was in existence by 1786, when it appears to have given access to the moss from Heyhouses (Harley 1968).
- 4.2.7 From Thomas Dannett, the estate passed back to the Crown, and in 1555 it was conveyed 'for ever' to Sir Thomas Holcroft, knight, from whom it was sold to Sir Richard Molyneux, who also owned the manor of Marton (Fishwick 1907, 10). Molyneux sold the estate, with Marton, to Cuthbert Clifton of Westby in 1606, in whose family both estates remained (Fishwick 1907, 10). Although the dispute of 1531 indicates that some reclamation was being undertaken, confirmed by a 1597/8

lease which mentions 10 acres lately enclosed from the moss (PRO DDCI 2139), it is not until the seventeenth century onwards that reclamation was carried out on any scale. The Clifton family enclosed part of Lytham Moss by agreement in 1608 (PRO DDCI 2162, 1608), although this seems to relate mostly to the area around Estholmker, and again in 1767 (PRO AE 1/5, 1767), when Hawes was enclosed (the area between St Annes and Blackpool south shore). A series of leases shows that the Clifton family and their tenants were enclosing the moss piecemeal: in 1614 (PRO DDCI 2160), 1617/8 (PRO DDCI 2213), 1630 (PRO DDCI 2223), 1634 (PRO DDCI 1683), 1657 (PRO DDCI 1726), 1664 (PRO DDCI 1746), 1708/9 (PRO DDCI 1838), 1715 (PRO DDCI 1842), 1717 (PRO DDCI 1853), 1761 (PRO DDCI 1991), 1776 (PRO DDCI 2045) and 1788 (PRO DDCI 2056). Unenclosed moss is also referred to, and it was evidently important for cutting turves. In 1597/8, a lease includes a clause for the tenant's service in the delving of turves and the provision of a number of cartloads (PRO DDCI 2139). A description of the moss in a survey of 1773 divides it into dales, presumably for allocating common grazing (Field 1972, 269), but also for allocating areas for cutting turves.

- 4.2.8 The enclosure of the moss was, therefore, mostly piecemeal, but some areas were evidently left open until quite late. Antiquarian maps, even though many are on very large scales, provide an indication of how the area of moss was shrinking through enclosure and reclamation. In 1577 (Saxton), 1610 (Speed) and 1684 (Blauwe), maps show the entire area between Marton and Lytham as moss, though by 1764, Kitchen does not consider the moss to be significant enough to depict, even though Pilling Moss, to the north, and Marton Mere are both shown. By 1786, Yates shows Lytham Moss to have shrunk (Harley 1968), with the western half and the land to the north of Heyhouses having been drained and presumably enclosed. By 1818 (Greenwood) the entire moss had been enclosed, although some fields were not drained, and even on the tithe map (PRO DRB 1/128) and the Ordnance Survey map of 1844 they are marked as bog. Examination of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844 provides some information on the possible sequence of enclosure around the survey area. The land at the northern end, between the M55 junction and the crossroads, is made up of small, slightly irregular fields, an indication that they may have been earlier, perhaps ancient, enclosures as they are on the slight ridge above the moss. To the west of these fields, the Ordnance Survey map shows a series of five lanes running north-south into the moss. These lanes are not straight or parallel, and some of the fields are fairly irregular, indicating piecemeal enclosure into the moss, probably pre-dating 1786, as the fields appear to correlate with the moss edge shown on Yates' map of that date (Middleton *et al* 1995, 102). The fields to the west of the survey area are small and quite irregular, suggesting that they were also part of the early reclamation process. This area is marked by the meandering Moss Edge Lane to the west, by Division Lane to the south, and by a lane to the east. The southern part of the survey area, however, shows late enclosure, with rectilinear fields arranged between straight lanes. Wild Lane and North Houses Lane are shown. Comparison between the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map and the modern Pathfinder map shows that there has been some minor alteration in the road layout, particularly at the north end of Wild Lane where it now joins Cropper Road. Fields have also been consolidated, and many of the nineteenth-century fields boundaries and minor lanes have disappeared.

4.2.9 The main area of former mosslands, that is south of Cropper Road down to the northern edge of Heyhouses, is still open agricultural land, and there is no evidence to suggest that it was ever settled. The tithe map of 1840 (PRO DRB 1/128) shows buildings around the edge of the enclosed mosses, on what would have been slightly higher land to the south and east. Within the survey area, there are buildings marked at its southern end, just to the east of the modern settlement of North Houses. There are five buildings which lie within the survey area, four of which (gazetteer nos 30-33) are described as 'site of buildings' with gardens, and which therefore presumably refer to domestic structures. The fifth site (gazetteer no 34) is situated in a field marked as Barn Croft, and presumably at least one of the two buildings shown in that field is a barn. At the northern end of the survey area, the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844 shows two sets of buildings, which are still shown on modern maps as Dugdale's Farm (gazetteer no 35) and Peel Hill Farm (gazetteer no 36). Peel was an estate within Little Marton that was held by the Clifton family from the Earls of Derby as early as 1522 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 242) and, in William Clifton's will of 1537, he desired his trustees to obtain a grant of the Peel for his son. The name Peel suggests a defended structure, like a towerhouse (Dixon 1979, 240), although there is no other evidence to support this than the two sixteenth-century documents. However, it is certain that it does refer to a structure of some antiquity. There are now two places whose names contain the element 'peel'; Peel Hill Farm, which lies at the far northern end of the survey route, and Peel Hall Farm to the south, which is situated in a hamlet called Peel. It would seem more likely that the documents are referring to the southerly settlement, and it is this site that is marked as Peel in 1786 (Harley 1968).

4.3 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

- 4.3.1 The rapid identification survey aspect of this project was restricted to the route from the junction of Wild Lane/School Lane to the end of North Houses Lane, as the areas of possible archaeological importance identified by the desk-based survey at the northern extent of the proposed link road near to junction 4 of the M55 have been obscured by the development of a large industrial estate and consequently could not be examined.
- 4.3.2 The proposed link road route follows an existing single track road aligned approximately north-south towards Lytham St Annes. All of the fields within the study area were designated a letter coding (Sites A-P) to avoid confusion with the identified sites noted in the gazetteer (Fig 3). All of the fields under study were dedicated to agricultural use with the exception of Field A, which was currently under development, and Field E, which is the location of the Radar Station for the nearby Blackpool Airport.
- 4.3.3 Of the remaining fields, C and L contained crops of maize to a height of around 1.5m and access onto Fields F, G, J, M and O was denied as these fields were currently being harvested for wheat. However, examination of these fields from the roadside revealed no obvious archaeological features, although Field G had a large ditch approximately 3m wide x 5m deep running east-west along the northern edge of the field and a smaller ditch running north-south parallel with the existing road.

- 4.3.4 **Field B:** this field was mostly open pasture with a small area to the south dedicated to vegetable allotments. The field contained a small area of copse in the centre containing mature trees of elder, hawthorn and sycamore. A drainage channel (marked on the 1970 OS map) runs south-east from the wood to the junction with Moss Hall Lane. Two small buildings (also on the 1970 OS map) were also noted in this field to the south-east of the copse. Both of these were single storey structures of red brick with flat roofs. The larger of the two was divided into four cells with windows to the north and south and a central doorway to the north. The smaller building was located immediately to the south-east of this building and comprised a single room only. This field contained SMR 3697 (gazetteer no 03), although the evidence of this watercourse was not visible on the ground.
- 4.3.5 **Field D:** this was a featureless field located to the west of the existing road, planted with a crop of cabbage(?). No obvious archaeological features were identified in this field.
- 4.3.6 **Fields E:** the majority of Field E was fenced off for use by the Radar Station. However, observation from the road revealed two ponds and at least four artificial banks situated in close proximity to the existing buildings. The northern unfenced part of the field had been ploughed and was largely overgrown with weeds making the actual ground surface difficult to see.
- 4.3.7 **Field H:** this was an area of pasture defined to the south and west by a large ditch approximately 3m wide x 5m deep, which continues across Wild Lane and divides Fields G and I. The ditch is currently devoid of water and the only feature identified within the section of the bank was a ceramic land drain. The field itself was divided by a central land drain that extended east-west across the field and emptied into the large ditch. From this, a series of newly-laid drainage channels, visible as small 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep banks of silt clay on the ground surface arranged in a herringbone fashion, was observed running from the central ditch. Earlier drainage channels were visible as grassed over rises within the field. No other archaeological features were identified.
- 4.3.8 **Field K:** this was located to the north of Division Lane. This field was recently harvested for hay which was still within the fields awaiting baling. This restricted the visibility of the ground surface, but no obvious archaeological features were identified.
- 4.3.9 **Fields N/P:** these lie to the north of Field K, the nature of the land changing from the low lying plains seen within the other fields to sloping pasture running west-east. Both fields are surrounded on all sides with mature hawthorn hedging with a small ditch to the west side of the eastern limits of the two fields. To the south of Field N a small copse divides Fields N and K. No archaeological features were identified within these areas.

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Work by the NWSWS revealed evidence around the survey area for prehistoric activity in the form of flint scatters, dating from the early prehistoric period through to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Some of these flint scatters lie close to the proposed route, for example gazetteer nos 15, 16 and 18. However, the majority of the flints tended to be recovered from the areas around the edge of the former moss, on low rises of boulder clay or sand, with particular concentrations on the higher ground to east of the proposed route around the Peel and Ballam areas. The range and quality of some of the recovered flints from site LA41 to the south of Peel Hall Farm has led to the suggestion that this area may have been the focus of late Neolithic/Bronze Age funerary activity which has since been largely destroyed (Middleton *et al* 1995, 205). The area between this activity and the moss may also have been of some significance. The small area of surviving peat, which lies on either side of Wild Lane, has the potential to provide palaeoenvironmental information, as well as possibly containing archaeological evidence. Bronze Age finds have been recovered from Marton Moss and other peat deposits elsewhere in the Fylde (Middleton *et al* 1995, 90), suggestive of increased use of wetland areas at this time. The Late Bronze Age skull found recently at Briarfield Nurseries, Poulton-le-Fylde highlights the increased concomitant use of wetland areas for ritual purposes (Wells and Hodgkinson forthcoming).
- 5.2 There is no evidence for any Roman or post-Roman activity in the area, and most of the survey area would have remained moss until the later post-medieval period. The track which was shown crossing the moss on a map of the early sixteenth century (PRO DDCI 685) may be followed by the modern roads, but was unlikely to have been substantially built. The main potential for archaeological remains as revealed by the desk-based assessment lies at the northern and southern ends of the route, on either side of the moss where land was probably enclosed and reclaimed at an early date. At the northern end, ridge and furrow has been recorded (gazetteer nos 20-24) in the fields to the immediate south and west of Dugdale's Farm, and through which the proposed route passes. The tithe map of 1840 (PRO DRB 1/128) and the OS 1st edition map of 1844 also show buildings (gazetteer nos 27-36) at both the northern and the southern ends of the survey area which were in existence in the first part of the nineteenth century, and which may be affected by the proposed route.
- 5.3 No archaeological features were observed during the course of the rapid walk-over survey of available fields along the route of the proposed link road. The survey demonstrated that those sites identified by the desk-based assessment at the northern and southern ends of the route had been covered and/or destroyed by the development of a modern industrial estate and residential dwellings respectively.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The desk-based assessment of the M55 to Heyhouses link road identified a total of 36 sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity of the proposed route. A rapid walk-over survey of the route added no further evidence and demonstrated that sites identified in the northern and southern part of the route by the desk-based survey had been covered and/or destroyed by the development of a modern industrial estate and housing respectively. The vast majority of the remaining identified sites would not be affected significantly by the construction of the road but the location of the flint scatter at gazetteer site no 15 and the isolated flint found at gazetteer site no 18 suggest that some remains of prehistoric activity could be destroyed by the construction of the road. The NWWS has demonstrated that the area of higher ground to the east of the proposed route was the focus of prehistoric activity but fieldwalking, under suitable field conditions, of those sections of the route which have not been affected by modern development could reveal evidence for further flint scatters and/or isolated finds.

7. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number 01 *PRN 2800*
Site name Lytham St. Annes
NGR SD 35100 30800 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 2800
Description
 A series of meandering soil marks on aerial photographs which are certainly old stream beds
Assessment
 The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 02 *PRN 3161*
Site name Lytham Moss
NGR SD 353 301 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3161
Description
 Aerial photographs show a series of former watercourses in an area of drainage
Assessment
 The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 03 *PRN 3697*
Site name Lytham Moss
NGR SD 34750 29750 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3697
Description
 Aerial photographs show a series of former watercourses in an area of drainage
Assessment
 The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 04 *PRN 3714*
Site name Cropper Farm
NGR SD 34900 32900 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3714
Description
 A former watercourse
Assessment
 The site lies to the north of the assessment area

Site number 05 *PRN 3715*
Site name Holy Bank
NGR SD 34400 32000 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3715
Description
 Former watercourses, all interconnecting in an area of heavy drainage
Assessment
 The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 06
Site name Wild Lane
NGR SD 34900 31650 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3716

PRN 3716

Description

A short length of former watercourse in an area of drainage

Assessment

The site lies to the immediate east of the assessment area, and possibly within the proposed route corridor

Site number 07
Site name Hollywood Nurseries (North)
NGR SD 35050 32870 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3724

PRN 3724

Description

A short length of former watercourse, situated in an area of drainage

Assessment

The site lies to the immediate north of the assessment area, and possibly within the proposed route corridor

Site number 08
Site name Electricity Sub-station (West)
NGR SD 35300 32150 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3730

PRN 3730

Description

A length of former watercourse, remaining within one field only, but ending approximately at a drain. Aligned approximately north - south

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 09
Site name West Moss Lane
NGR SD 35100 30600 ac
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3731

PRN 3731

Description

Watercourses which extend for approximately 1km north to south in an area of heavy drainage. The watercourses remain as three separate features but may originally have been linked

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 10
Site name Longview Animal Home
NGR SD 344 312 ac
Site type Watercourses
Period Unknown
Source SMR 9167; NWWS LA359

PRN 9167

Description

Relict watercourses shown on aerial photographs, noted on the SMR and in the NWWS

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 11
Site name Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 351 3080 ac
Site type Watercourses; two enclosures
Period Unknown
Source NWS LA365

PRN 2800?
(SITE NO 1)

Description

Relict watercourses and two ditched enclosures shown on aerial photographs and recorded during the NWS, appear to be the same as the natural watercourses recorded in the SMR (gazetteer no 1)

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 12
Site name Westby-with-Plumpton
NGR SD 3445 3151
Site type Flint core
Period Unknown
Source NWS LA35

PRN 20183

Description

Small, light grey pebble with systematic removal of small flakes from a platform created by the removal of the end of the pebble

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 13
Site name Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 3435 3038
Site type Flint flake
Period Unknown
Source NWS LA36

PRN 20184

Description

Small flake fragment

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 14
Site name Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 3394 2997
Site type Flint scatter
Period Early prehistoric
Source NWS LA37

PRN 20185

Description

Small scatter of flints located on landward side of coastal dune on southern edge of Lytham Moss

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 15
Site name Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 3480 3250
Site type Flint scatter
Period Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
Source NWS LA51

PRN 20186

Description

Located on the western edge of Peel, on a low rise of gravelly boulder clay standing proud of the peat

Assessment

The site lies very close to or on the route of the proposed road

Site number 16
Site name Westby-with-Plumpton
NGR SD 3501 3165
Site type Flint scatter
Period Late Neolithic
Source NWS LA52
Description
 Diffuse flint scatter on eastern edge of a finger of boulder clay extending from Peel
Assessment
 The site lies to the east of the assessment area

PRN 20187

Site number 17
Site name Westby-with-Plumpton
NGR SD 3526 3219
Site type Flint scatter
Period Late Neolithic
Source NWS LA73
Description
 Diffuse scatter of lithic material on the edge of Peel 'island' on the northern side
Assessment
 The site lies to the east of the assessment area

PRN 20188

Site number 18
Site name Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 3440 2970
Site type Waste flint flake
Period Unknown
Source NWS LA106
Description
 Isolated flint found on the edge of a slight rise of sand on the southern edge of Lytham Moss
Assessment
 The site lies to the immediate west of the assessment area

PRN 23581

Site number 19
Site name West Blackpool
NGR SD 34800 33300
Site type Earthwork ridge and furrow
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3900
Description
 Aerial photograph of East Blackpool showing a curvilinear earthwork, possibly the corner of a large enclosure, apparently remaining as a shallow ditch. There are the remains of low banks, probably former field boundaries, and ploughed-out ridge and furrow, which at SD 350333 butts against a bank
Assessment
 The site lies to the north of the assessment area

PRN 3900

Site number 20
Site name Dugdale's Farm
NGR SD 3524 3298
Site type Earthwork ridge and furrow
Period Post-medieval?
Source LUAU 1994
Description
 Broad, low 5-6m wide ridge and furrow aligned north-east to south-west was evident in the eastern two-thirds of the field. It was interrupted by, and perhaps pre-dates, a shallow gully (boundary). Beyond the gully the ridge and furrow was poorly defined

PRN 20189

Assessment

The site lies within the assessment area, to the immediate south of the proposed route

Site number 21
Site name Westby-with-Plumpton
NGR SD 3531 3288
Site type Ridge and furrow
Period Medieval
Source NWS LA81

PRN 20190

Description

Two fields of ridge and furrow on low flat area below Peel Hill on north edge of Lytham Moss

Assessment

The site lies within the assessment area, to the immediate south of the proposed route

Site number 22
Site name Dugdale's Farm
NGR SD 3529 3294
Site type Trackway
Period Post-medieval?
Source LUAU 1994; OS 1844

PRN 20191

Description

A disused trackway, partly overgrown with trees, aligned north-east to south-west. A trackway is shown in this position on the OS 1st edition map of 1844

Assessment

The site lies within the assessment area, to the immediate south of the proposed route

Site number 23
Site name Dugdale's Farm
NGR SD 3534 3286
Site type Earthwork ridge and furrow
Period Post-medieval?
Source LUAU 1994

PRN 20192

Description

Well-defined ridge and furrow, with ridges 3m wide. It was post-dated by a wide gully or ditch (now disused). This former boundary was shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1844

Assessment

The site lies within the assessment area, to the immediate north of the proposed route

Site number 24
Site name Dugdale's Farm
NGR SD 3543 3305
Site type Earthwork ridge and furrow
Period Post-medieval
Source LUAU 1994

PRN 20193

Description

Ridge and furrow, ridges 3m wide, aligned east-west. To the south-west it respects a former field boundary and the former line of a trackway (gazetteer no 13)

Assessment

The site lies within the assessment area, at the northern end of the proposed route, at its junction with the M55

Site number 25
Site name Boundary Stone, Division Lane
NGR SD 34400 31370
Site type Boundary stone
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 6400

PRN 6400

Description

This boundary stone at the eastern end of Division Lane is shown on the OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map sheet 59. It is not shown on the current sheet, but the present boundary between Blackpool and Lytham follows Division Lane which is shown there

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 26
Site name Pipers Height, Underhill Farm, Carrbridge House
NGR SD 35550 32710; SD 35880 32700
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 6408

PRN 6408

Description

Pipers Height is shown on both the OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map sheet 59 and the current sheet. Underhill Farm is shown as "Under the Hill" on the first edition map, and as Underhill Farm on the current sheet. Carrbridge House is shown on the 1st edition sheet, where Carr Bridge Brook goes under the road. On the present sheet it is not shown, and the brook appears to go underground near there and join the main drain south of the bridge

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the assessment area

Site number 27
Site name North Houses and pump, Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 34550 29400
Site type House:domestic and pump
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 6422

PRN 6422

Description

On the OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map sheet 59, two houses and a pump are shown on this site. On the current sheet a building nearby is called North Houses Farm and there are other buildings in the area. The area appears to have been drained and had the name North Houses given to it

Assessment

The site lies to the immediate east of the assessment area

Site number 28
Site name South houses, Lytham St Annes
NGR SD 34550 28690
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 6423

PRN 6423

Description

Two or three houses are shown on the OS 1st edition 1:10,560 map sheet 59, but not on the current sheet. The area is built up and there is not even a nominal trace of them

Assessment

The site lies to the south of the assessment area

Site number 29
Site name Hey Houses and Fancy Lodge, Lytham
NGR SD 34350 29370
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 6424

PRN 6424

Description

A row of houses along Hey Houses Lane, and a separate one called Fancy Lodge, are shown on the OS 1st edition map, sheet 59. On the present sheet there is no mention of Fancy Lodge and the name Hey Houses appears to have been given to the area which has been extended

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the assessment area

Site number 30
Site name North Houses
NGR SD 3465 2890
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1840
Source PRO DRB 1/128 tithe map

PRN 20194

Description

Site of building, garden, etc shown on the tithe map

Assessment

The site lies at the southern end of the assessment area, at its junction with Hey Houses Lane

Site number 31
Site name North Houses
NGR SD 3460 2895
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1840
Source PRO DRB 1/128 tithe map

PRN 20195

Description

Site of building, garden, etc shown on the tithe map

Assessment

The site lies at the southern end of the assessment area, at its junction with Hey Houses Lane

Site number 32
Site name North Houses
NGR SD 3475 2895
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1840
Source PRO DRB 1/128 tithe map

PRN 20196

Description

Site of building, garden, etc shown on the tithe map

Assessment

The site lies at the southern end of the assessment area, to the west of its junction with Hey Houses Lane

Site number 33
Site name North Houses
NGR SD 3468 2935
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1840
Source PRO DRB 1/128 tithe map

PRN 20197

Description

Site of building, garden, etc shown on the tithe map

Assessment

The site lies at the southern end of the assessment area, to the immediate east of the proposed route, but possibly within its corridor

Site number 34
Site name North Houses
NGR SD 3481 2900
Site type Agricultural buildings
Period Pre-1840
Source PRO DRB 1/128 tithe map

PRN 20198

Description

Two buildings marked on the tithe map in a field called Barn Croft

Assessment

The site lies at the southern end of the assessment area, to the immediate east of the proposed route

Site number 35
Site name Dugdale's Farm
NGR SD 3535 3315
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1844
Source OS 1844

PRN 20199

Description

Buildings shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1844, and still marked on modern maps as Dugdale's Farm

Assessment

The site lies to the immediate north of the assessment area, but possibly within its corridor

Site number 36
Site name Peel Hill Farm
NGR SD 3550 3315
Site type House:domestic
Period Pre-1844
Source OS 1844

PRN 20200

Description

Buildings shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1844, and still marked on modern maps as Peel Hill Farm

Assessment

The site lies at the north-east end of the assessment area, possibly within the route corridor

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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|-------------------------------|--|
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| DDCI 520, 1773 | A survey of Marton Moss 1773 |
| DDCI 685, 1700 | A copy of a plan of Lytham Moss, dated 1532 |
| DDCI 1108, 17 th C | A Plan of Lytham |
| DDCI 1683, 1634 | Lease to William Crockawe of the Heyhouses in Lytham |
| DDCI 1726, 1657 | Lease to William Bamber of Lytham, land to be inclosed from the Common Marsh |
| DDCI 1746, 1664 | Lease to Ellin Crookall of land lately improved from the north-west corner of the moss |
| DDCI 1838, 1708/9 | Lease to Jennet Norcross of 12 falls taken out of waste |
| DDCI 1842, 1715 | Lease to James Walmesley of moss |
| DDCI 1853, 1717 | Lease to James Webster of moss-edge tenement |
| DDCI 1991, 1761 | Lease to John Crookall of share lately enclosed on Lytham town marsh |
| DDCI 2045, 1776 | Lease to Robert Platt of closes newly enclosed from the wild moss |
| DDCI 2056, 1788 | Lease to James Hampson of parcel of newly enclosed land |
| DDCI 2139, 1597/8 | Lease to Ellyne Rodgerley of Lytham and George Rodgerley of Lytham, the hall, demesne and Lythame Millne |
| DDCI 2160, 1614 | Lease to a number of tenants of parcels of commons or waste lately improved from the Middop Marshe, Pryors Pitts, Stocks and Dales |
| DDCI 2162, 1607/8 | Agreement between Cuthbert Clifton of Westbye and 30 inhabitants of Lytham to enclose parts of the moss |
| DDCI 2213, 1617/8 | Lease to Richard Greyves of Lytham of flatt land improved from Lytham Hawes also another flatt on Lytham Mosse near th Hey Houses |
| DDCI 2223, 1630 | Lease to Catherine Saltas of Lytham of flatt land improved from Lytham Hawes also another flatt on Lytham Mosse near th Hey Houses |
| DRB 1.128, 1840 | Tithe map and schedule of Lytham |

8.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- OS, 1844 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 59, 1st edn, Southampton
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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Location: M55 - Heyhouses Link Road, Marton - Lytham St Annes.

Proposal: Link Road from M55 Junction 4 to Heyhouses Lane, St Annes.

1. Summary

2.

A link road from junction 4 of the M55, on the outskirts of the Blackpool urban area, to Heyhouses Lane at the north east edge of St Annes is being constructed. Part of the road is already in place and the next phase, the central section is being planned in detail. The route crosses open country along the eastern edge of the built up area of Blackpool and Lytham St Annes. The proposed route generally runs parallel and immediately adjacent to existing routes to form an upgraded road for the link. An appraisal of the route by the Sites and Monuments Records Officer of the Lancashire County Archaeology Service suggests that there is evidence in the area for prehistoric occupation and the landscape in the area is largely late medieval and post medieval in its current layout.

There are therefore potential for **archaeological remains to be affected by the proposed road improvements but little is known of their extent, function or state of preservation** It has, therefore, been recommended that an **archaeological desktop assessment and a rapid identification survey should be carried out prior to determination of the application so that the archaeology of the site can be better considered.**

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 NGR: SD 347 322 - SD 346 288

The proposed route of the link road parallels existing road lines from School Road/Whitehill Road south along Wild Lane and North Houses Lane. At the edge of St Annes the route diverges from North Houses Lane, curving east to run behind properties fronting onto the Lane and joining Heyhouses Lane

Current Land Use and Vegetation Cover: The site is largely in agricultural use.

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Known Constraints: None Known.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Lancashire County Council Highway Consultancy is currently carrying out an environmental assessment of the route, with a view to submitting a planning application and environmental statement in October

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The SMR, until the North West Wetlands Survey was completed and a gazetteer of sites produced, contained few sites for the road corridor but a number of entries exist for the general area, several of which relate to the courses of former streams prior to the area being drained and to buildings which were extant in the area at the time of the survey of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps. PRNS 2800, 3697, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3724, 3730, 3731, 3900, 6400, 6408, 6422, 6423, 6424. The North West Wetland Survey added a considerable number of sites dating to earlier prehistory and the medieval period (NWWS LA 35, 36, 37, 51, 52, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 81, 106, 107, 110, 359, 364, 365).

- 4.2 Further details of these sites can be obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, quoting the PRNs and reference numbers.

5. Works required

- 5.1 The proposed development would damage or destroy archaeological remains which may be present on the site. It has therefore been recommended that a desktop archaeological assessment, followed by a rapid identification walkover survey should take place to record the presence, attempt to interpret the function and assess the state of preservation of any archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.2 Existing written and other sources will be consulted, including, as appropriate: published material, finds, archive/unpublished reports, early maps and documents, historic photographs, topographical views and engravings. Sources for these may include, as appropriate:

- Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

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- Local Studies Libraries
 - Lancashire County Record Office. In particular the Tithe map and other early maps will be examined both for depicted evidence and significant field and place-name evidence.
 - The National Monuments Record.
 - Any other appropriate source of local information
- 5.3 Existing museum archives will be consulted. These may include, as appropriate:
- The Museum of Lancashire.
- and any other appropriate museum.
- 5.4 If appropriate, aerial photographs will be examined for indications of archaeological remains. These may include those held by Lancashire County Council, accessible through the Sites and Monuments Record; The Lancashire Record Office; and the National Monuments Record.
- 5.5 A detailed search for material relating to the history of the site is not required except where such information may indicate the potential for archaeological remains.
- 6. Visual Inspection (Rapid Identification Survey)**
- 6.1 The visual inspection will be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced person.
- 6.2 All areas of the site will be examined as far as is practicable and safe. The immediate surroundings of the site will be assessed for features that may continue into the site.
- 6.3 Features that will be noted shall include:
- Earthworks.
 - Ruined buildings and other structures.

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- Patterns in vegetation that may indicate the presence of archaeological remains.
 - Scatters of material that may indicate the presence of archaeological remains.
 - Artefacts lying on the surface of the ground, or elsewhere. These should not be collected (but see section 12.5 below).
 - Exposures of deposits in river banks, field ditches, quarries, peat-cuttings, geotechnical test-pits etc.
- 6.4 A written record of any features noted will be made together with sketch plans and, if appropriate, photographs..
- 6.5 If finds are noticed they should be recorded and left in position, unless this would endanger their survival or later retrieval, or unless a more detailed examination is required of individual pieces. If finds are recovered they will be treated in an appropriate manner.

7. Reporting Requirements

- 7.1 The assessment and visual inspection shall result in the production of a report comprising a written description of the sources consulted for the assessment, a written description of the methodology employed for the inspection, significant features identified and an interpretation of their significance, together with sketch plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate.
- 7.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeological Officer and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the assessment unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer).

8 Archive

- 8.1 The assessment and visual inspection will result in an archive of notes, plans, photographs and marked copies of documents as appropriate. The archive will be deposited with the Lancashire
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Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

- 8.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

9 Further Information

- 9.1 Details of the development can be obtained from Mr Len Poxon, Principal Engineer, Lancashire County Council Highway Consultancy, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PR1 8RD, Tel 01772 264549
- 9.2 **Any queries concerning the content of the brief should be addressed to Lancashire County Archaeology service, Lancashire County Council, Environment Department, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston. PR1 8RD Tel 01772 261734, Fax 01772 264201, e-mail planning@planning.lancscc.gov.uk**

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APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

June 1999

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

**M55 TO HEYHOUSES LINK ROAD - CENTRAL SECTION
LANCASHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Mr L Poxon, of Lancashire County Council, for an archaeological desk top assessment and rapid identification survey in advance of the proposed M55 to Heyhouses Link Road, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A link road is being constructed from junction 4 of the M55, on the outskirts of the Blackpool urban area, to Heyhouses Lane at the north-east edge of St Annes (NGR SD 347 322 - SD 346 288). Part of the road is already in place and the next phase, the central section, is being planned in detail. The route crosses open country along the eastern edge of the built up area of Blackpool and Lytham St Annes, and generally runs parallel and immediately adjacent to existing routes to form an upgraded road for the link.
- 1.2 Lancashire County Council Highway Consultancy is currently carrying out an environmental assessment of the route, with a view to submitting a planning application and environmental statement in October. Until the completion of the fieldwork for the North West Wetlands Survey, the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contained few sites for the proposed road corridor, consisting largely of the courses of former streams and buildings which were extant in the area at the time of the survey of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 maps. The North West Wetlands Survey, undertaken on behalf of English Heritage by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), added a considerable number of sites for the area dating to earlier prehistory and the medieval period. An appraisal of the route by the SMR Officer of Lancashire County Archaeological service (LCAS) suggests that there is evidence in the area for prehistoric occupation and the landscape in the area is largely late medieval and post-medieval in its current layout. Consequently, the Development Control Officer (DCO) of LCAS has recommended that a desk-based archaeological assessment and rapid identification survey is undertaken of the route to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
- 1.3 The proposed route of the link road parallels existing road lines from School Road/Whitehill Road south along Wild Lane and North Houses Lane. At the edge of St Annes the route diverges from North Houses Lane, curving east to run behind properties fronting onto the Lane and joining Heyhouses Lane. The site of the proposed route is largely given over to agricultural use.
- 1.4 LUAU has considerable experience of the assessment and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 17 years. Evaluations and assessment have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. The Unit has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 27, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.
- 1.5 LUAU has particular experience of the area of the proposed road corridor through its work on the English-Heritage funded North West Wetlands Survey (Middleton *et al* 1995), the assessment of the Norcross to M55 link (LUAU 1994) and the evaluation and watching brief work carried out at the Briarfield Nurseries site near Poulton-le-Fylde (LUAU 1998).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 *Desk Top Survey*

To accrue an organised body of data sufficient to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits survive on the site.

2.3 *Rapid Identification Survey*

A rapid identification survey will be undertaken in order to relate research findings to the existing landscape and proposals.

2.4 *Assessment Report*

A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will inform the client of the archaeological and historical importance of the area and will advise on the requirements for further evaluation or recording measures as necessary.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 **DESK TOP SURVEY**

3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.

3.2.2 ***Documentary and Cartographic Material:*** This work will assess the full range of potential sources of information relating to the area affected by the proposed development. It will include an appraisal of the data in the Lancashire Sites and Monument Record, appropriate sections of County histories, early maps (printed and manuscript), and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular attention will be paid to field and place names recorded on early cartographic sources relating to estate and parish boundaries, field boundaries, woodlands and routes, as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity and transformation of the historic landscape. Available published and unpublished documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. Organisations/Institutions to be consulted will include the Lancashire Record Office, Blackpool Local Studies Library and The National Monuments Record. In addition, the Museum of Lancashire will be approached to see if they hold any relevant museum archives pertaining to the proposed road corridor, and LUAU's extensive archives from the North West Wetlands Survey will also be consulted for pertinent background information.

3.2.3 **Aerial Photography:** Any relevant photographic material held by Lancashire Sites and Monument Record and the County Record Office will also be studied. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area no longer visible at ground level. Aerial photographs held by the National Monuments Record will also be consulted if they can be made available in the time framework of the project.

3.2.4 **Physical Environment:** A rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. This will not only set the archaeological features in context, but also serves to provide predictive data that will increase the efficiency of the field visit. Any engineering and/or borehole data relating to the site will also be examined.

3.3 RAPID IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

3.3.1 Following discussion with the client to arrange access a rapid identification survey will be undertaken in order to relate research findings to the existing landscape and proposals. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any previously unrecorded sites. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and, where recognisable, period and/or function and would not normally exceed c50 words. Full metric dimensions of identified sites will be recorded and an estimate of the present condition, importance, and vulnerability of the sites made.

3.3.2 The rapid identification survey will be undertaken examining, as far as is practicable and safe, all areas of the site and its immediate vicinity. Features that will be noted will include all earthworks, ruined buildings and other structures, crop marks, scatters of material that may indicate the presence of archaeological remains, and individual isolated artefacts. In addition, exposures of deposits in river banks, field ditches, quarries, peat-cuttings etc will be inspected. In particular, any sand/boulder clay rises will be noted as these have proved to be the focal points of early prehistoric settlement.

3.3.3 If isolated finds or scatters of material are noted they will be recorded but the finds will be left in position, unless this would endanger their survival or later retrieval, or unless a more detailed examination is required of individual pieces. If finds are recovered they will be treated according to current IFA guidelines.

3.4 ASSESSMENT REPORT

3.4.1 **Archive:** The results of Stages 3.2.2 - 3.2.4 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate), and, following agreement with the client, a synthesis (in the form of the

index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

- 3.4.3 **Collation of data:** The data will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area.
- 3.4.4 **Assessment Report:** A report will be submitted following the completion of the assessment. It will summarise the results of the assessment, describing the history of the area, and will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated. Recommendations about the type, scale and location of any future archaeological work deemed necessary to record archaeological deposits suspected on the site will be made as appropriate following the results of the assessment.
- 3.4.5 The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, together with appropriate illustrations and photographs, including a map and gazetteer of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, their location, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.
- 3.4.6 One bound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client and a further copy for the Lancashire SMR.
- 3.4.7 **Confidentiality:** The assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work will comprise:

- 4.1 **Desk Top Study**
A two day period is required to collate all the available data.
- 4.2 **Rapid Identification Survey**
A one day period is required to complete this element
- 4.3 **Prepare Assessment Report**
A two day period would be required to complete this element.

- 4.4 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. Two weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task and a period of five working days will be sufficient to complete the task.

5. STAFFING PROPOSALS

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

- 5.1 Collation of the necessary data, the site visit and the writing of the assessment report will be undertaken by **Jo Bell, MA AIFA** (LUAU Project Supervisor). Jo is an experienced field archaeologist who has undertaken supervision of numerous desk top assessments.
- 5.2 The project will be under the management of **Alan Lupton, PhD MIFA** (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

LUAU 1994, Norcross to M55 Link, Lancashire Archaeological Assessment. Unpubl rep

LUAU 1998, Briarfield Nurseries, Poulton-le-Fylde, Archaeological Assessment. Unpubl rep

Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, Lancaster Imprints 4, Lancaster



Figure 1: Location Map

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

M55 TO HEYSHOUSES
LINK ROAD
LANCASHIRE

DRAWING No:

2

0 250 500 750
metres



Based on the O.S. 1:25000 with the permission of the controller of O.S.M.S.

DRAWN BY: A.Scott

DATE: August 1999

KEY

- SMR Sites
- 06 Gazetteer Number
- Proposed Link Road Route

TITLE:

Sites identified by
Desk-based Assessment

COMMISSIONED BY:

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
HIGHWAYS CONSULTANCY

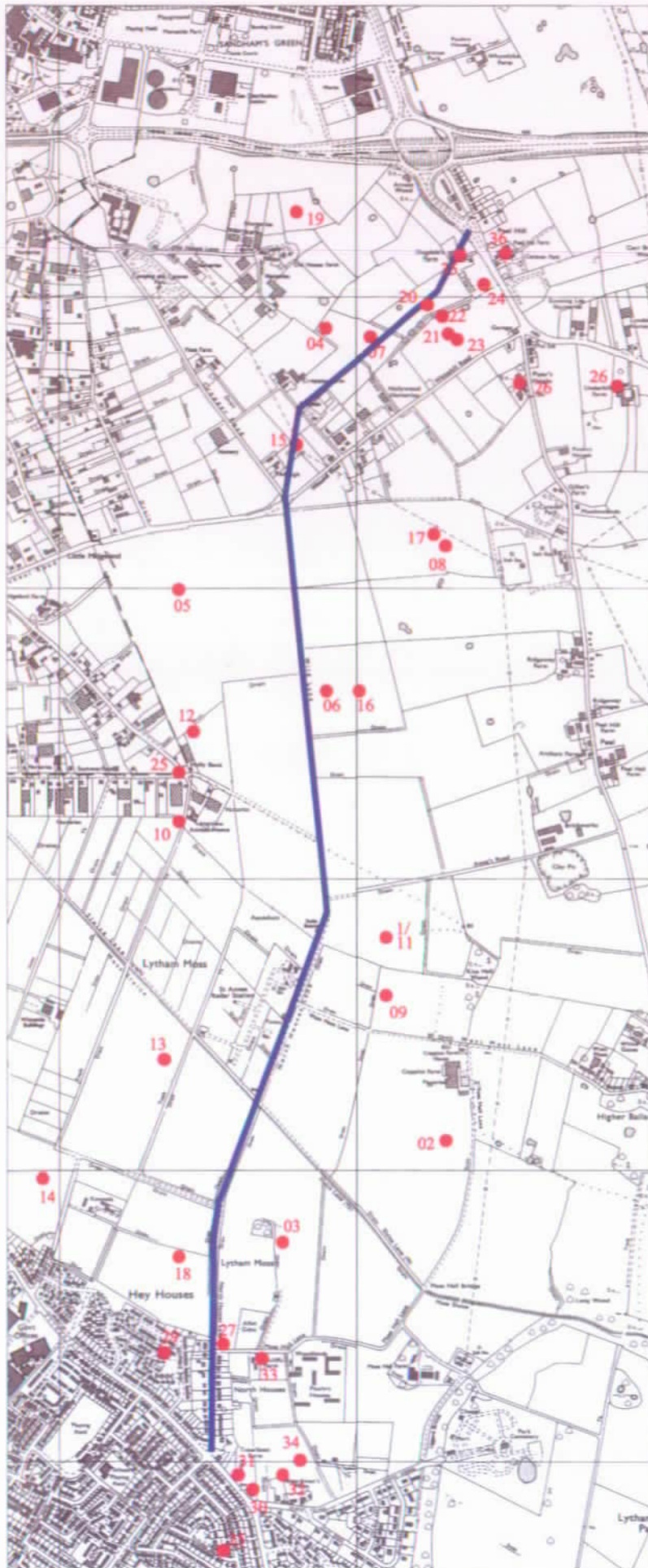
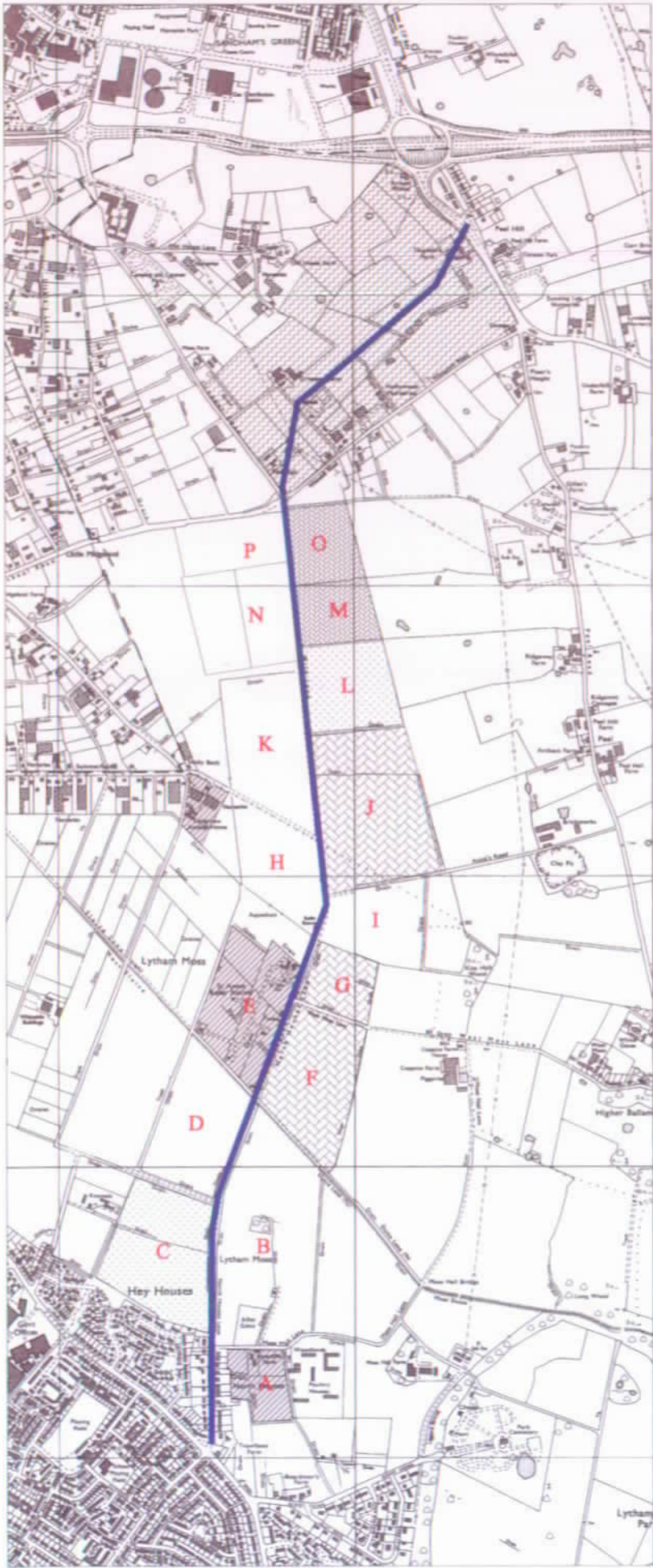


Figure 2 : Sites Identified By Desk-Based Assessment



**LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**



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MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

**M55 TO HEYHOUSES
LINK ROAD
LANCASHIRE**

DRAWING No:






3



DRAWN BY: A.Scott

DATE: August 1999

KEY

-  Maize Fields
(not systematically walked)
-  Wheat Fields
(not systematically walked)
-  Fenced Off Areas
(not systematically walked)
-  Developing Industrial Estate
(not systematically walked)
-  Proposed Link Road Route
- A** Field Numbers

TITLE:

Area of Rapid Identification Survey

COMMISSIONED BY:

**LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
HIGHWAYS CONSULTANCY**

Figure 3 : Area of Rapid Identification Survey