

Appendix 7.1

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## Archaeological and Built Heritage Desk-based Assessment



# Preesall Underground Gas Storage Facility

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Archaeological and Built Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

November 2011



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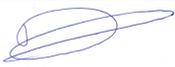
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# Preesall Underground Gas Storage Facility

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## Archaeological and Built Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited was commissioned by Halite Energy Group to produce an archaeological and built heritage desk-based assessment as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment carried out in advance of the construction of an underground gas storage facility and NTS Interconnector Pipeline. The Project has a complicated history which is explained fully in the Scoping Report submitted by Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited in November 2010. *Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report* (Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited, 2010).
- 1.1.2 The proposals for the Project are to create underground caverns in the salt body at Preesall. When created, the caverns will be used for the storage of natural gas which can be supplied to the gas NTS at periods of high demand. The Project includes the following key elements:
- Gas Storage Caverns
  - Water Washing Infrastructure
  - Gas Infrastructure
  - Road Infrastructure
- 1.1.3 A full description of each of these elements of the Project can be found in the aforementioned Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report.

## 1.2 Site Location and Land Use

- 1.2.1 The application site boundary for the on shore element of the Project stretches from the beach at Fleetwood in the west through Fleetwood, across the Wyre Estuary and from the eastern bank of the estuary across to Garstang in the east. There is also a section of the application site which extends into the Irish Sea from Fleetwood beach but this will be the subject of a separate marine archaeology assessment and therefore will not be considered in this assessment.
- 1.2.2 The area of the application site between the beach at Fleetwood and the western bank of the Wyre Estuary lies within the urban settlement of Fleetwood. The application site passes through areas of open ground including a former rifle range, a school playing field and an urban farm before crossing a duel carriageway and following the line of a disused railway line and passing through Fleetwood Docks and into the Wyre Estuary.
- 1.2.3 From the eastern bank of the Wyre Estuary the site passes through agricultural land. This section of the application site is under a mixture of pasture and arable cultivation. Generally this section of the application site is bounded by further open fields.

## 1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The topography of the application site is generally flat, especially through Fleetwood, around the Wyre Estuary and across Pilling Moss. There are some areas where the topography becomes more undulating. For example to the

south of the Gas Storage Facility where the electricity connector cable extends down towards Thornton Cleveleys the topography of this area slopes upwards from the estuary and then back down again towards Stalmine. Across the section of the application site occupied by the NTS Interconnector Pipeline the generally flat topography is interrupted by localised areas of undulating land, primarily around Preesall Park in the west and towards Garstang in the east.

1.3.2 The size of the application site means that its soils and geology are variable. At the far western end in Fleetwood the geology starts out as Marine alluvium, initially typical humic-alluvial gley soils of the downholland 2 type and becoming unripened gley soils as the application site approaches the Wyre Estuary.

1.3.3 From the eastern bank of the Wyre Estuary the geology reverts back to typical humic-alluvial gley soils of the downholland 2 type before the application site passes into an area characterised by reddish till and typical stagnogley soils of the salop type. The application site then passes through another patch of downholland 2 before entering Pilling Moss and then Nateby Moss which are raised peat bog characterised by earthy oligo-fibrous soils of the turbay moor type.

## 1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aim of this study is to assess the archaeological and built heritage resource within the study area through the collation of existing written, cartographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent quality and significance of the known or potential archaeological resource.

1.4.2 The specific aims of the assessment are to assess:

- The potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains across the site, the significance of such remains and the likely impact of the Project
- The impact that former intrusive activities have had on the archaeological remains
- The significance of the built heritage and the potential impact of the Project on it
- The need for further intrusive and non-intrusive investigative works, where necessary, to provide further information from which to make recommendations

1.4.3 The study was undertaken with regard to the '*Code of Conduct*' and '*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*' of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a; IfA 2008b).

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 The Study Area

2.1.1 The study area for archaeology has been defined as a 500m radius extending from the application site boundary and for built heritage the study area will encompass a 1km radius from the application site boundary. Given the size of the application site the study area has been split into three sections as described below.

#### Irish Sea

2.1.2 This section of the study area extends from the base of the sea wall on Fleetwood beach, westwards past the location of the outfall in the Irish Sea.

#### Fylde Peninsula (between Cleveleys and Fleetwood)

2.1.3 This section of the study area has been defined as the area including the sea wall and then extending eastwards to the western edge of the Wyre Estuary.

#### Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby

2.1.4 This section of the study area encompasses part of the Wyre Estuary extending from just south of Knott-End-on-Sea for a distance of approximately 2 km to Staynall to the south. From Preesall the study area runs eastwards to accommodate the line of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline which joins the NTS near Nateby approximately 12 km east of the gas storage facility.

### 2.2 Consultation

2.2.1 As part of the EIA process of which this assessment is part consultations were carried out with Douglas Moir and Peter Iles the County Archaeologist and Specialist Advisor – Archaeology at Lancashire County Council. Consultations were also carried out with Dr Jennie Stopford of English Heritage during this process.

### 2.3 Site Walkover Survey

2.3.1 An archaeological site walkover was undertaken between 6 and 10 December 2010. An assessment of the potential level of disturbance at the site was also carried out. All observations are based on this visit. All areas of the application site which were accessible at this time were walked over and visually inspected for evidence of archaeological activity and for signs of modern disturbance which had the potential to impact upon any possible buried archaeological remains Where it was not possible to access areas but the application site was visible from public highways then the survey was undertaken from there. Information on the topography and ground cover of the application site was also gathered during the site visit. The objectives of the site visit were to:

- Assess the current ground conditions

- Identify and evidence for the survival, or the potential for survival of buried archaeological remains within the application boundary
- Identify any above ground remains or earthworks
- Identify any areas where modern activities could have affected the potential for archaeology to survive
- Consider the potential impacts of the Project on the Conservation Area and Listed Buildings within the study area

## 2.4 Sources

- 2.4.1 A variety of sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment. Records of all known sites, find spots and buildings of archaeological/historical significance were obtained from the National Monuments Record (NMR) and the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) these have been identified within this report by a Primary Record Number (PRN) and represented on Figures 7.1 and 7.2 of Volume 2B. They are referred to in bold in the text and catalogued in Annex 1 where their original NMR or SMR reference number is also listed.
- 2.4.2 A search of the NMR was carried out for aerial photographs which feature the site. The search returned 256 vertical aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1997. A visit was made to the NMR in order to view these photographs.
- 2.4.3 A selection of historic maps were analysed in the production of this assessment. These included Yates map of 1786 and 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey editions. These were obtained from the Lancashire Record Office and Landmark Information Group.
- 2.4.4 A selection of published and unpublished sources was also consulted during this assessment. These included the 2004 desk-based assessment produced by Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit and the 2005 and 2009 Environmental Statements produced by Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited for earlier planning applications relating to this Project.

## 3 PLANNING POLICY

3.1.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with current legislation, national, regional and local plans and policies. Outlined below are those elements of current legislation, policy and guidance relevant to archaeology in the context of this assessment.

3.1.2 The relevant parliamentary act which provided the legislation framework for development and archaeology is the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This assessment also considered the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

3.1.3 National policy relating to the archaeological resource is outlined in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5) which was enacted on the 23 March 2010.

### Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.1.4 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 gives statutory protection to any structure building or work which is considered to be of particular historic or archaeological interest and regulates any activities which may affect such areas. Under the Act any work that is carried out on a Scheduled Ancient Monument must first obtain Scheduled Monument consent.

3.1.5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their setting are a material consideration in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5.

### Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

3.1.6 PPS5 sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. These policies should be read alongside other relevant statements of national planning policy. The policies in PPS5 are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant.

3.1.7 The Government's overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations.

3.1.8 Policy HE1: '*Heritage assets and climate change*' states that local authorities should identify opportunities to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change when making decisions relating to heritage assets (para HE1.1). The policy also states that where proposals that are promoted for the contribution to mitigating climate change have a potentially negative effect on heritage assets, local planning authorities (LPAs) should, prior to determination, help the applicant identify feasible solutions that deliver similar mitigation but with less harm to the significance of the heritage asset or its setting (para HE1.2). Where conflict between climate change objectives and the conservation of heritage assets is unavoidable, the PPS advises that the public benefit of mitigating the effects of climate change should be weighed against any harm to the significance of heritage assets (para HE1.3). It should be noted that English

Heritage has also produced guidance entitled *'Wind Energy and the Historic Environment'* (English Heritage, 2005).

- 3.1.9 Policy HE6: *'Information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets'* deals with the requirement for applicants to provide descriptions of the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal, along with a description of the contribution of the setting of the heritage asset to that significance. Where a proposal includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest the LPA should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation (para HE6.1). The policy also states that LPAs should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage assets affects cannot adequately be understood from the application and supporting documents (para HE6.3).
- 3.1.10 Policy HE7: *'Policy principles guiding the determination of applications for consent relating to all heritage assets'* deals with the factors LPAs must take into account when considering applications for developments. It stresses the need to consider the significance of the heritage assets that may be affected and its value for future generations. The policy states that this understanding should be used by the LPA to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage assets conservation and any aspect of the proposals (para HE7.3).
- 3.1.11 Policies HE8 and HE9 deal with the additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for consent relating to heritage assets. The policies state that the effects of a development proposal are a material consideration in determining planning applications. The policies indicate that there is a general presumption that any previously unidentified heritage assets will be identified during the pre-application stage (para HE8.1). The policies also state that there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the heritage asset is, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be (para HE9.1). The policy explains that significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting (para HE9.1). Where a proposal has a harmful impact on the significance of a designated asset which is less than substantial harm, the policy directs the LPA to consider the public benefit of the proposal (para HE9.4).
- 3.1.12 Policy HE10: *'Additional policy principles guiding the consideration of applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset'* states that when considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, LPAs should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset (para HE10.1). LPAs are also directed by the policy to identify opportunities for changes in the setting to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset and that these opportunities should be seen as a public benefit (para HE10.2).
- 3.1.13 Policy HE12: *'Policy principles guiding the recording of information relating to heritage assets'* recognises that a documentary record of a heritage asset is not as valuable as the retaining the heritage asset. However it does state that

where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage assets significance is justified, LPAs should require developers to record and advance understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate (para HE12.3). Developers are required by the policy to publish the information gained and deposit copies of the report with the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER). The policy also requires that an archive is generated and deposited with an appropriate depository (para HE 12.3).

## The North West of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

3.1.14 The Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RSS13) was published in 2003 and approved as The North West of England Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 in 2008. The RSS contains one policy that is relevant to this assessment. This policy is EM1(C): Historic Environment. The policy states that: *Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest, and in particular exploiting the regeneration potential of:*

- *the maritime heritage of the North West coast including docks and waterspaces, and coastal resorts and piers*
- *the Pennine textile mill-town heritage that exists in East Lancashire and Greater Manchester; and the textile mill-town heritage of East Cheshire*
- *Victorian and Edwardian commercial developments in Liverpool and Manchester city centres; the traditional architecture of rural villages and market towns of Cumbria, Cheshire and Lancashire*
- *the historic Cities of Carlisle, Chester and Lancaster;*
- *and the Lake District Cultural Landscape.*

## 4 SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

### 4.1 Irish Sea

4.1.1 The Irish Sea section extends from the base of the sea wall on Fleetwood beach out into the Irish Sea. As a result of this only a small portion of this section was included in the site visit.

4.1.2 Beyond the sea wall at Fleetwood there is a stretch of beach. The beach is pebbled from the sea wall down to what appeared to be the high water mark. Beyond that the beach is sand. To the north of the application boundary a small outfall, possibly a small stream was observed running down towards the sea. The beach is divided into sections by wooden groynes some of which are partially submerged under the sand. None of the World War II weapons pits recorded on the NMR to the south of the application site (144) were observed during the site visit. No other evidence of any archaeological activity was observed in this study area.

### 4.2 Fylde Peninsula (between Cleveleys and Fleetwood)

4.2.1 This section stretches between the sea wall at Fleetwood and the western edge of the Wyre Estuary. In this section the application site passes through the town of Fleetwood and is therefore within a primarily urban environment. From the sea wall heading east into Fleetwood the application site runs parallel to West Way until the junction with The Strand and Broadway. For this stretch it runs across an area of low lying rough grass and scrub which lies between West Way and Rossall School. This area was observed to be generally flat within the application site, however earthworks in the form of an earthen bank, probably associated with the areas use as a firing range during World War II (116), was observed to the south of the application site.

4.2.2 Once the application site has crossed the modern road junction of West Way, The Strand and Broadway it crosses a small area of hardstanding adjacent to an electrical sub-station and passes through the playing fields of the Nautical College of Fleetwood, crossing over the Blackpool and Fleetwood tramway as it does. It was not possible to enter the ground of the Nautical College during the site visit as access was denied, however this part of the site was observed from public highways and comprised flat playing fields covered in short grass. The tramway was located on an embankment raised up from the ground level of the playing fields.

4.2.3 Beyond the grounds of the Nautical College the application site crosses Amounderness Way and passes through part of Wyrefield Farm. Wyrefield Farm is a farm park open to the public and is known as Farmer Parrs [sic] Animal World. At the time of the site visit the fields through which the application site will travel was divided into a number of pens containing animals including sheep and goats. Two large electricity pylons were also located within this field. The field is crossed by a number of parallel grooves which are likely to be drainage channels. The date of these features is uncertain.

- 4.2.4 The application site then crosses Fleetwood Road and passes along the edge of a modern caravan park, beyond the edge of the caravan park the application site turns at a right angle and follows the line of a disused railway line until it enters Fleetwood Docks. Due to access issues it was not possible to walk the route of the application site for much of this stretch, however, wherever possible, the application site was viewed from public highways. Due to the presence of the disused railway line and the industrial setting of the dock it was considered unlikely that there was any potential for archaeological remains to be visible in this section of the application site.
- 4.2.5 Beyond Fleetwood docks the application site continues across the Wyre Estuary.

### 4.3 Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby

- 4.3.1 This section comprises the Gas Storage Facility, the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and the electricity cable.
- 4.3.2 The electricity cable will run from Park Farm Cottage to the east of Preesall Park in a generally southerly direction to Carters Farm near Staynall. At this point it turns at a right angle, crosses the Wyre Estuary and terminates a short distance from the opposite bank of the estuary in Thornton Cleveleys. The route of the electricity cable along the eastern side of the Wyre runs through open fields. It was not possible to walk through these fields during the site visit as access was denied. However, as the application site was adjacent to the road, it was possible to view it from there. The electricity cable runs through an undulation landscape of fields which, at the time of the site visit were all under pasture with the exception of three fields at the far southern end which were under crop. On the western side of the Wyre Estuary the electricity cable runs through a modern caravan park. No evidence of any archaeological activity was observed in this area during the site visit.
- 4.3.3 The Gas Storage Facility bounds the Wyre Estuary to the west and incorporates a large area of mudflats in its south western corner. This area was not walked over during the site visit as it was unsafe, but it was viewed from the Wyre Way path which runs through this area of the application site. This area was generally flat and boggy. No evidence of archaeological activity was observed.
- 4.3.4 The northern section of the Gas Storage Facility is occupied by a golf course which is separated from the mudflats to the south by a small sewage works. The topography of this area is undulating and the ground cover is short grass. The eastern half of the golf course is occupied by an area of woodland. There was clear evidence of landscaping activity associated with the construction of the golf course in this area. No evidence of any archaeological activity was observed.
- 4.3.5 The south eastern section of the Gas Storage Facility is occupied by two farms Cote Walls farm and Higher Lickow Farm. At the time of the site visit Higher Lickow Farm was derelict. The land is under a mixture of arable and pasture and also contains evidence of earlier activity associated with gas storage facilities. There are a number of brine wells in this area suggesting that any potential below ground archaeology will be at least partially truncated. There

was also a large area of subsidence on the southern edge of the application site which had truncated a large section of Agglebys Road which runs along the southern boundary of the application site. The topography of this area was generally undulating, becoming flatter towards the estuary.

- 4.3.6 Extending from the south eastern corner of the Gas Storage Facility is the area of the application site for the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline continues eastwards for 15km from this point. This section of the application site passes through open fields for its entire length, except for when it has to cross roads. This section of the application site was under a mixture of arable and pasture with a small number of fields having been subjected to heavy ploughing for potato planting. Generally the topography of this section of the application site was relatively flat with some localised undulations.
- 4.3.7 It was observed during the site visit that there was the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains to be present in this area of the site as it was all open farmland with little evidence for modern disturbance. The only significant evidence of modern disturbance observed during the site visit was a large man-made earthen bank located just to the north of the application site towards its eastern end.
- 4.3.8 A large part of this section of the application site passes through Pilling Moss. Pilling Moss is an extensive area of former wetland and observations of the many drainage ditches cut through this area revealed significant depths of peat. This indicates that this area may have a higher potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period.
- 4.3.9 The two main watercourses in this section of the application site are Ridgy Pool and Pilling Water which are streams which drain the area. It was observed during the site visit that while these two watercourses appear to follow their original course they have both been canalised. This probably occurred in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the wetlands were drained and improved for agricultural use.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1.1 The following section presents the baseline evidence for the archaeological and historical development of the study area. Significant archaeological and historical features lying beyond the study area have also been described, where they have been considered relevant to establish the site in its wider context. References in brackets refer to sites listed within Annex 1.

### 5.2 Irish Sea

5.2.1 The majority of the Irish Sea section lies within the Irish Sea. This area will be subject to a separate marine archaeology assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011) which will present the archaeological and historical background for this area.

5.2.2 The North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment indicates that during the Palaeolithic and earlier Mesolithic periods the coastline in this part of Lancashire would have been far to the west of the present coastline (Johnson 2009). As activity in the early prehistoric period would have focussed on the coastal zone and any areas of open water it is likely that any potential for activity dating to this period would be confined to the marine side of the Irish Sea section of the study area.

5.2.3 The Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) notes two assets within the study area in this section. There is one asset identified within the marine section of the study area. This was a terracotta vase netted by fishermen trawling in the area in 1949 (47). The vase was assessed by the secretary of the Fleetwood Historical Society at the time who suggested that it may have come from a submerged structure, thought to be a Roman fort. It is unclear whether the location recorded for the vase is the exact location it was recovered from, as the grid reference given on the HER is the corner of a grid square.

5.2.4 There is one asset recorded on the HER which is located on the onshore section of this study area. This asset dates to the Modern period and is a number of WWII weapons pits and a trench which were visible on aerial photographs (144). These features were not visible on aerial photographs of the area dating to 1993.

5.2.5 The archaeological potential of the Irish Sea section of the study area is considered to be **low**.

### 5.3 Fylde Peninsula (between Cleveleys and Fleetwood)

#### Prehistoric Period

5.3.1 The earliest human activity recorded along the North West coastal areas around the study area dates to the Palaeolithic period. Activity dating to this period has been recorded at High, Furlong, Blackpool, Dog Holes Cave and Warton (Peter Iles, *pers. comms.*). The coastline in the Palaeolithic period would have been far

to the west of the present day coastline so the recorded activity dating to this period would have been associated with inland activity.

- 5.3.2 There is a possible settlement of the Wyre peninsula, just south of Fleetwood. The site is located on a glacial drumlin called Burnhill. Archaeological investigations at the site have recorded a circular floor pierced with stakeholes. Roman pottery has also been found at the site. To the south of this site, another site known as "Castle Hill" has recently been investigated for early settlement. (Johnson, B. 2009).
- 5.3.3 The only archaeological activity dating to the Prehistoric period recorded within the site itself or within the wider study area within the Fylde Peninsula Study Area is the find in 1922 of an axe and a perforated stone axe hammer, both of which were ploughed up at Staynall over Wyre (7).
- 5.3.4 The archaeological potential within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area in the Prehistoric period is considered to be **low**.

### Roman Period

- 5.3.5 Fleetwood has been suggested as the possible location for Portus Setantiorum - The Seaport of the Setantii which is mentioned in Ptolemy's Geography published in the latter half of the second century. The work describes the British coastline and references Morecambe Bay (Moricambe Aestuarium), Portus Setantiorum and the rivers Ribble and Mersey (Belisama and Seteia).
- 5.3.6 Portus Setantiorum has never been positively identified, but it is thought to have been located on the Fylde near the mouth of the River Wyre near to the town of Fleetwood. However little evidence has been uncovered in Fleetwood for the Roman town. There are three possible explanations for this lack of corroborative archaeology. Either Portus Setantiorum lies buried beneath the modern town of Fleetwood, waiting to be discovered, or the ancient port does not lie at Fleetwood at all, but elsewhere, or, finally, Ptolemy's seaport lay to the north of the modern town and has since been lost to the sea.
- 5.3.7 Of these, the first is the least likely, as the town is very modern and was only laid out in 1836; if there were any substantial Roman buildings in the area, it is likely that they would have been recorded during the town's construction. The second option is also quite unlikely, given the supporting geographical evidence of Ptolemy and the existence of a Roman road in the area that would appear to be a road to nowhere if there were not some kind of activity here.
- 5.3.8 Therefore it appears most likely that Portus Setantiorum was built somewhere to the north of the modern town of Fleetwood, probably in the area of North Wharf, and has since succumbed to the eroding effects of the Irish Sea, the general rise in sea-level since the Roman period, and the nature of the River Wyre itself, which is prone to flooding every winter and spring ([www.roman-britain.org/places/portus\\_setantiorum.htm](http://www.roman-britain.org/places/portus_setantiorum.htm)).
- 5.3.9 Despite the lack of evidence for the Roman town at Fleetwood there have been some fairly significant finds recorded. At Rossall Point, approximately 2km to the north of the application site a large paved platform, possibly a landing stage,

has been recorded. In 1840 a large quantity of Roman coins was found near to the site of the landing stage. (Johnson, B. 2009. North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment. Archaeological Research Services). Another coin had been recorded in 1902, under the original pavilion, to the north of the application site. Little detail of this find is recorded except that the coins were very corroded.

- 5.3.10 Additionally a road, thought to be Roman, was visible in 1836 on the shore at Fleetwood. The road was found near 'The Abbots Walk' in a rabbit warren in Fleetwood. It was found with its pavement complete, on the very margin of the warren, during the excavation of foundations for a sea wall, opposite Mount Terrace, at some depth below the sand. In 1836 the road was visible at the shore margin of the warren at Fleetwood and could be traced along the Naze, below Bourne Hall towards Poulton, from whence it ran towards Staining.
- 5.3.11 No evidence for any Roman activity has been recorded, either within the application site or the study area therefore the archaeological potential for Roman activity within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area is considered to be **low**.

### Early Medieval Period

- 5.3.12 There is very little evidence for activity dating to the early medieval period in general in this area of Lancashire. What little there is mainly derived from place name evidence. Rossall is listed in the Domesday book, suggesting that it may have Early Medieval origins. The name Thornton in Thornton Cleveleys is of old English origin meaning tun (village/settlement) or enclosure of thorns. Suggesting that this settlement may also have Early Medieval origins.
- 5.3.13 No evidence for any Early Medieval activity has been recorded, either within the application site or the study area. The archaeological potential for Early Medieval activity within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area is considered to be **negligible**.

### Medieval Period

- 5.3.14 In the Medieval period there is more concrete evidence for activity within the study area. There is evidence for permanent settlements being established on the west bank of the Wyre Estuary in the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Following the Norman conquest, land grants led to the creation of two estates in the Fleetwood area. One was at Burn (or Bourne) Hall, although as is demonstrated above there is also evidence of Prehistoric and Roman activity in this area suggesting the Medieval estate may not have been the first activity in this area.
- 5.3.15 The second estate was at Rossall Grange which was a medieval monastic centre (**54**). Rossall Grange was held by the Abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire from 1216 until the dissolution when it became the property of Henry VIII. In 1583 the Fleetwood family bought the grange from the King and built Rossall Manor (Clarke, 1923. The Story of Blackpool). The site is now occupied by Rossall School. It has been suggested that the site of the original grange may now be lost to the sea (Clarke, 1923. The Story of Blackpool). However there is also evidence to suggest that there is a deserted medieval settlement in the vicinity Rossall School (**50**) although this is based upon a

solitary report from the Medieval Village Research Group in 1973 and is unaccompanied by any firm evidence.

- 5.3.16 Salt production is known to have been undertaken in coastal areas of Lancashire from the Medieval period until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is placename evidence that it may also have been occurring within the study area on the Wyre Estuary. The placename Saltcoat Hey is hand-written onto the LCAS version of the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping at what is now the modern settlement of Stanah **(60)**. This name may have been copied across from the earlier tithe mapping for the area. The name could refer to the production of salt from sea water and intertidal sand - sleetching - within a saltcote. The brine was often boiled with peat or turf cut for the purpose, the control of which is often mentioned in manorial and other legal documents. It is notable, however, that this site is both in the river estuary where the sea water would have been both muddy and diluted with fresh water, and is not close to an obvious source of either peat or turf.
- 5.3.17 The archaeological potential for Medieval activity within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area is considered to be **low**.

### Post-medieval Period

- 5.3.18 There is significantly more evidence for activity within the study area in the Post-medieval period. It was in that period that the historic planned town of Fleetwood was founded. In the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Sir Peter Hesketh-Fleetwood, MP for Preston decided that his family estate was suitable for a port terminal linking London and Scotland.
- 5.3.19 Sir Peter hired his friend the eminent architect Decimus Burton to design and supervise the construction of the town which, at its inception, was intended to have two principal purposes – the first as a flourishing holiday resort, comparable to resorts on England's south coast and the second as a seaport.
- 5.3.20 Unfortunately with the completion of the railway line between London and Scotland in the 1850s and the rise of Blackpool as a resort town meant that Fleetwood never fully realised the aims of its founder. However the development of the port facilities continued with pleasure steamers leaving for the Isle of Man, Scotland and Ireland and commercial cargo increasing with the arrival of the railway. In 1877 the Wyre Dock was constructed and the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw an important rise of the fishing industry. As the cargo port declined in the face of competition from Liverpool the town exploited its position as the only fishing port on the west coast of England and eventually became the third largest port in the country (Johnson, B. 2009. North West Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment. Archaeological Research Services). There are a number of features within the town of Fleetwood and at the docks which date to the post medieval period.
- 5.3.21 At Fleetwood docks there is evidence of its former importance as a cargo port with associated industrial activity. Some of the features associated with this activity are located within the study area. Wyre Dock is located in the heart of Fleetwood dock **(97)**. It is an enclosed dock constructed for commercial traffic between 1873 and 1877 and has an attached timber pond. The timber pond was

converted into a fish dock in 1906-08. The dock quickly became surrounded by industrial buildings built to support the fishing trade. Three fish packing sheds were constructed next to the dock soon after the completion of the docks in 1877 **(116)** and another fishpacking shed was constructed in 1911 after the opening of the fish dock **(118)**. In addition two grain warehouses were constructed soon after 1877 very close to the dock **(114 and 115)**. The decline in general cargo after World War II and the loss of the Fleetwood deep sea trawling fleet following the 'Cod War' of the 1970s led to the movement of shipping away from the enclosed dock to the riverside wharves long the Wyre Estuary to the north, where an intensive roll on/roll off service to and from Ireland came into operation in 1975. The Wyre Dock has recently been converted into a very fine yachting marina, and its surrounding dock buildings demolished to make way for new residential, leisure and retail developments, though the inshore fishing fleet still operates from the Fish Dock.

- 5.3.22 The Lancashire HER lists of a number of assets which demonstrate the level of industrial activity which was taking place around the docks in the Post-medieval period. They include two rope walks **(65 and 119)**, two travelling cranes **(66 and 68)** and two static cranes **(103 and 104)**, a timber yard **(70)** and the North Lancashire Steam Saw Mill **(67)** which is still extant. Close to the Wyre Dock is the site of a grain elevator **(98)**. On the outskirts of Fleetwood, adjacent to Copse Road, is a still extant reservoir which dates to between 1847 and 1892**(71)**. There is also a record of an engine shed between Copse Road and Maritime Street **(99)**. Between Denham Way and Henderson Road there was a steam laundry **(101)** A short distance to the north of the application boundary on the western bank of the River Wyre is the site of a fish meal works which was constructed between 1892 and 1914 **(117)**. There are works still extant at this location which may incorporate the original buildings. All of these features are located within the study area but there are also many more features associated with this industrial activity which fall outside of the study area.
- 5.3.23 On the A595 Amounderness Way, which is the road leading away from Fleetwood Docks, there is the site of a milepost dating to 1847 **(100)**. The milepost was marked "Preston 19". There was also a signal box on Amounderness Way in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century **(102)**.
- 5.3.24 Immediately to the south of the application site at the point where it runs parallel to West Way in Fleetwood is a firing range which was recorded on the 1891 OS map **(137)**. The firing range was extended in World War II. The firing range is visible as structures and earthworks on aerial photographs.
- 5.3.25 A short distance to the north of the firing range, within the application site itself evidence of drainage and a marl pit has been recorded on aerial photographs **(95)**. Marl is a mixture of clay and carbonate of lime, and a marl pit is the pit from which the marl is excavated. Marl is used as a fertilizer, among other things.
- 5.3.26 Close to the western bank of the Wyre, immediately adjacent to the application site is the site of a windmill which is shown on William Yates map of 1786 **(128)** and named as New Mill. The mill does not appear on the 1847 OS map of this area are there is no hillock or other landscape features in this location which

would make a suitable site for a windmill. It may be its poor location that led to the relatively short existence of the mill.

- 5.3.27 The archaeological potential for post-medieval activity within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area is considered to be **moderate**.

### Modern Period

- 5.3.28 To the south of the application site is the approximate location of a chemical works known to have been an important supplier of ammonium nitrate during World War I (**140**). The factory was owned by the United Alkali Company. Ammonium nitrate was used in vast quantities to mix with TNT to form the high explosive shell filling amatol.
- 5.3.29 There are a number of features within the study area which date to World War II. These include four pillboxes (**141, 143 and 145**) and a weapons pit (**146**). The weapons pit is located close to the firing range in Fleetwood and is likely to be associated with the use of the firing range during World War II.
- 5.3.30 During construction of flood defences along the River Wyre at Stanah in 2006 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of boreholes and inspection pits. No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief (**149**).
- 5.3.31 The archaeological potential for Modern activity within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area is considered to be **moderate**.

### Undated

- 5.3.32 An undated former watercourse is visible on aerial photographs running across three fields close to the application site where it passes by Fleetwood Farm (**159**). A number of possible kettleholes are also visible in the area.

## 5.4 Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby

### Prehistoric Period

- 5.4.1 There is evidence for prehistoric activity across the Preesall to Nateby section of the study area. This evidence consists of both spot finds and discoveries made in archaeological investigations and during construction. This section of the study area runs through Pilling Moss which is part of the Over Wyre Mosslands. Pilling Moss is an area of Pilling parish bounded by Pilling Water to the east, Ridgy Pool to the west and the Eskham-Skitham ridge to the south. To the west of Ridgy Pool is Stalmine Moss. The peats of Pilling and Stalmine Moss show consistent average depths around the 1.5m OD mark (Middleton et al. 1995).
- 5.4.2 There is evidence for very early prehistoric activity within Pilling Moss. Two finds of red deer dating to the Mesolithic period have been made within the Moss, one during clearing of Pilling Water and the other at Bone Hill (Middleton et al. 1995). A flint scatter, also dating to the Mesolithic, was recorded at Friars Hill in Stalmine Moss. Friars Hill is part of a broken line of small hills running

from Hale Nook to Nateby. These sand hills would have provided a permanently dry environment within a wider landscape that was still subject to marine inundations (Middleton et al. 1995).

- 5.4.3 One of the most important Prehistoric finds within the study area is the discovery of a Prehistoric trackway known as Kate's Pad in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (**30**). The find consisted of a wooden trackway, 'found under 12 feet of peat', crossing the mosses of Rawcliffe, Stalmine and Pilling. Early records describe it as formed of split oaks, hollowed by use, lying on cross-sleepers and pegged together. These records say that it ran from Haile's Hall in the direction of Pilling Hall and potentially terminated in a field called Penny Hales having been traced for 1.5 miles. The recorded location for Kate's Pad is to the south of the application site, close to Barn Hill Farm.
- 5.4.4 In 1950 the Pilling Historical Society traced about 70 yards of the trackway in two fields on Moss Cottage Farm. The section of the trackway that they uncovered consisted of split oak trees 17 feet in length and 8' - 15' wide, but with no evidence of cross sleepers as described in earlier records. Pollen analysis of samples taken in the 1960s dates this feature to between the Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. Two further small trenches were excavated in 1990 and 1991 to the north of the 1950 excavation area however no further parts of Kate's Pad were observed.
- 5.4.5 In 1906 workmen digging a well at Well House Farm uncovered the remains of a logboat or wooden canoe (**42 and 21**). In 1951 the Pilling Historical Society conducted a further excavation at the site where the canoe was found but it is unclear whether any further remains were found. The date of the canoe is unclear but it is likely that it was prehistoric. In *The Wetlands of North Lancashire* Middleton suggests that the depth that the canoe was found at indicates that it may pre-date peat formation in the Neolithic (Middleton et al. 1995).
- 5.4.6 There have been a number of instances of spot finds of prehistoric artefacts across the study area, particularly in the area of the moss. The Over Wyre Moss in general has long been noted for a concentration of polished stone axes of Neolithic date. The Neolithic finds are mainly concentrated in the northern part of Pilling Moss and appear to be associated with the discontinuous ridge that separates Pilling Moss from other mosses to the north east (Middleton et al 1995).
- 5.4.7 Two Neolithic axes, one stone and one flint and two perforated stone axe-hammers have been found at Bradshaw Lane to the south of the application site near Stakepool (**1a** and **1b**); close to this at Bradshaw Lane Farm at least four stone axes including a perforated stone axe along have been found (**14**). Another Neolithic stone axe found to the east of Bradshaw Lane at Bone Hill Farm (**8**). This one was recovered from a depth of approximately 'three feet down' in 1940 during the excavation of a trench for a water pipe. Four Neolithic stone polishers were found in the early to mid twentieth century close to Cogie Crossing Cottage to the north of the application site (**9**). Another polished stone axe and a stone axe were found in a field between Cogie Hill and Blacklane Head in 1957. Three further implements dating to the Neolithic have also been found in this location in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**4, 10 and 11**). Another Neolithic

polished stone axe was found at Blacklane Head Farm (**5 and 12**). Prior to 1887 a Neolithic stone axe was found in Pilling Moss to the west of Moss Side Farm (**6**). At Bowerscroft to the south of the application site some Neolithic flint flakes were found in the 1990s (**26**) and just to the west at Island Farm another group of flints was uncovered at roughly the same time (**27**). At Staffords Farm three palstaves and several thumb scrapers were found in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**39**). At Nateby, close to Nateby Hall, a flint flake and a number of Neolithic flint artefacts have been found (**28 and 29**). Close to the eastern end of the study area at The Bowers a broken stone hammer head of Neolithic or Bronze Age date has been found (**25**). A flint knife was found at Nateby in 1981 (**153**). The knife is undated and shows signs of modern re-use but is likely to originally date to the Prehistoric period.

- 5.4.8 This distinctive and relatively concentrated cluster of artefacts dating to the Neolithic period has traditionally been interpreted as indications that Pilling was an important focus for trading activity. However care should be taken with this interpretation due to the lack of information relating to monuments and settlements that may be associated with these chance finds (Middleton et al. 1995).
- 5.4.9 The study area has also been the location for a number of finds dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. At Stafford Farm were a stone quern and a grinding stone (**16**), and two bronze palstaves (**17 and 18**) have been recorded. A short distance to the east of Moss Side Farm there are two records of a late Bronze Age socketed axe being found prior to 1901 (**24 and 35**). It is unclear whether these two records relate to the same find or two different ones. Another Bronze Age palstave was found under the peat at Cumming Carr Farm (**38**). Yet another bronze palstave was found close to Skronky Farm in 1901 (**20**). A Late Bronze Age bronze hoard comprising two spearheads and five socketed axes was found at Cogie Hill Farm (**37**). They were contained in a rough box of oak which had been fastened with wooden pins. A bronze dagger and three other socketed axes have also been reportedly found in a box at Winmarleigh. These may represent part of the same hoard. In 2008 a metal detectorist found an incomplete copper alloy socketed spear head in a field toward the southern boundary of the gas storage facility (**32**). The spear head dates to the middle Bronze Age.
- 5.4.10 At Moss Side Farm a bronze dagger sheath dating to the early Iron Age was found during draining of the moss in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (**36**).
- 5.4.11 As well as the numerous spots find made in the area, Pilling Moss has also been found to contain evidence of occupation or industrial activity dating to the Bronze Age. At Bone Hill Farm items of Bronze Age date were found on or in a gravel and shell deposit, described as "an ancient sea beach...under and about Bone Hill", in the mid-19th century. Finds included: two arrowheads; a bronze spearhead; a dozen "shafts which were pointed and worked by a tool"; a decorated bronze flat axe, and a tanged spearhead. A "pavement of stones" has been suggested to represent the foundations of a hut. Also mentioned are a deposit of cockle shells and a great collection of deer bones and antler. In 1856, a circular ditch '18 inches wide, 20 inches deep and 12 feet in diameter' was found near the southern end of Bone Hill (**13 and 41**).

- 5.4.12 In the 1950s a possible Bronze Age hut circle was investigated by the Pilling Historical Society **(40)**. Also found during these investigations was charcoal indicating a localised fire and some stones showing signs of rubbing which may have been polishers.
- 5.4.13 In the 1970s while ploughing a farmer turned up two Bronze Age stone axes **(31)** on land owned by Bonds Farm at Scronkey. When B.J.N. Edwards, a local expert, came to photograph and draw this axe it was discovered that the field where the axes were found was adjacent to one in which many stones were found on the surface of the peat. Mr Edwards then field walked the field with the stones and recovered many fragments of pottery and flints, of prehistoric dates. Plough damage was suspected on a possible prehistoric site and so a partial excavation was undertaken by Mr Edwards and the Pilling Historical Society. The excavations uncovered 104 small stake holes and 15 possible postholes cut into a buried land surface. The excavations also uncovered a number of sherds of pottery, flint tools and a piece of amber bead.
- 5.4.14 A further excavation was undertaken at the site in 1979 in order to determine the date of the site, to explore an area where the peat surface had not been damaged by ploughing and to recover more data on the types and structures on the site. The finds produced by this dig were again flints, pottery sherds, another amber bead and portions of two wooden stakes. It is thought that the site dates to the Bronze Age and was in use either for occupation or some form of industry **(22 and 33)**.
- 5.4.15 In 1824 an unusual find was made at Pilling Moss close to Kentucky Farm. A female head with long auburn hair wrapped in a coarse yellow cloth and accompanied by some cylindrical jet beads and a round amber bead was found. It was found 'at a depth of six feet'. Contemporary accounts describe this as a ritual bog burial. There is a slight discrepancy between the NMR and the HER with regard to the exact location of this find. The NMR places it south of Kentucky Farm **(34)**, while the HER places it immediately to the east of the farm buildings at Kentucky Farm **(23)**. Given the date of the find and the nature of its discovery it must be assumed that both these locations are approximate.
- 5.4.16 The archaeological record shows that activity within the study area in the Prehistoric period was concentrated on areas of high ground within Pilling Moss such as the sand islands at places such as Bone Hill. It is also apparent that the study area and Pilling Moss in particular was a focus for activity in the prehistoric period and many important discoveries dating to this period have already been made there. Therefore the archaeological potential for the prehistoric period is considered to be **high**.

## Roman Period

- 5.4.17 There is significant evidence that there was a Roman settlement was once located at the northern end of the Fylde. There is a known Roman road which runs from the important fort and settlement at Ribchester westwards towards the coast, which unaccountably makes a sharp, sixty-degree turn to the north about three miles beyond the fort at Kirkham, and heads almost directly towards Fleetwood. Evidence for this road disappears beneath Foulton-le-Fylde and Thornton, but it is fairly certain that the road continued to the northern end of the

Fylde suggesting that this road had a northern terminus somewhere in this location.

- 5.4.18 Within the study area itself, on the eastern bank of the River Wyre another Roman coin hoard, named the Hackensall Hoard as it was found near to Hackensall Hall in 1926, has been recorded **(44)**. The coins were all in good condition and were found within the remains of a leather pouch. It is thought that the hoard was deposited around AD 273.
- 5.4.19 Further evidence of Roman activity in the study area can be seen in the spot find of a Roman coin dating from AD 260-268 to the east of Cote Walls Farm **(45)** and another coin dating to AD268-70 found to the south of Higher Lickow Farm **(46)**. Close to the settlement of Staynall a farmer excavating a dyke in 1923 reported finding a Roman quern **(48)**. A spot find of a spearhead thought to date to the Roman period was found to the south of West Boundary Farm **(43)**.
- 5.4.20 At the far eastern end of the study area a cobbled road of possible Roman date was observed in 1995 at Nateby Hall Farm **(49)**.
- 5.4.21 It is possible the further evidence of Roman activity in the area could have been masked by later marine or river sediments. This is indicated by finds of Roman date made at Broadfleet stream near Stakepool which were recovered from dredging of the bottom and sides of the stream. The finds were located on a layer of silt which is made up of a variety of marine silts and clays which have been deposited by periods of high sea level from 8000 BC onwards. Evidence has also been found within peat deposits further inland than Stakepool for marine incursions which could be of Roman or post-Roman date and could have masked Roman activity (Middleton et al. 1995).
- 5.4.22 The archaeological potential of this section of the study area in the Roman period is considered to be **low**.

### Early Medieval Period

- 5.4.23 Preesall, Stalmine and Thornton are all mentioned in the Domesday Book as part of the holdings of Earl Tosti in Armounderness Hundred indicating that these settlements are likely to have Early Medieval origins.
- 5.4.24 There is no record of any known activity dating to the Early Medieval period within the application site or the surrounding study area therefore the archaeological potential is considered to be **negligible**.

### Medieval Period

- 5.4.25 The Lancashire HER holds records of a number of examples of activity dating to the Medieval period both within the application site and the surrounding study area. There is also significant documentary evidence, mostly from the records of Cockersands Abbey which provide information on the utilisation of the mossland in the Medieval period (Middleton et al. 1995). A document from 1280 mentions Pilling Moss for the first time in a context which suggests moss reclamation and woodland clearance. The document refers to a certain person

having the right to take dead wood from the area and to make improvements to the land (Middleton et al. 1995).

- 5.4.26 There is a deed from Cockersands Abbey dating to 1320 which defines the boundary of the demesne of Pilling Hey. That boundary is same as the modern boundary of the parish of Pilling. The deed also suggests that drainage and boundary ditches were extremely important as markers within the landscape (Middleton et al. 1995). The presence of such ditches could indicate that some reclamation of the moss was being undertaken in the Medieval period but it was likely to have been small scale and the primary function of the ditches was most likely as boundary markers.
- 5.4.27 Within the gas storage facility section of the application site is the location of the site of Hackensall Tide Mill **(57)**. The earliest reference to the mill occurs in several grants of land to the monks of Cockersand Abbey made by Geoffrey de Hackensall between 1260 and 1268. The OS first edition 1:10,560 map shows clearly a boomerang shaped pool which is not shown on later editions. This map clearly labels the site as 'Site of Water Mill' with an adjacent floodgate. This indicated that the medieval mill is likely to have remained in use into the Post-medieval period.
- 5.4.28 There is vague documentary evidence that there may have been a chapel on the banks of the River Wyre in the Medieval period in the vicinity of Hackensall **(53)**. There is a record of Hereward, Abbot of Cockersand from 1216-35, who sent a monk to pray for the soul of King John and others in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The chapel is not mentioned again.
- 5.4.29 To the north of the gas storage facility is Parrox Hall **(52)**. The currently building is a listed building and dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This building is dealt with in more detail in the built heritage section below. However the current house has replaced an earlier Medieval hall which has been recorded as being present in 1479.
- 5.4.30 Analysis of aerial photographs around Nateby Hall has revealed two subrectangular enclosures **(51)**. The westernmost of the two probably delineated a former field. The subrectangular feature to the east appears to be a raised platform, slightly smaller than the feature to the west, possibly with some internal features. This does not relate to the present field boundaries at all, but might conceivably have been the former site of Nateby Hall's associated buildings, particularly if it was ever moated.
- 5.4.31 South of Height o the Hill Farm, outside the application site, a spot find of a Henry II short cross penny dated to 1217 – 1242 was made by a metal detectorist in 2005 **(55)**. Another spot find of a medieval artefact has been made by a metal detectorist within the study area in 2003. This find was a Medieval brooch in the shape of an equilateral triangle with two broad, flat sides connected with a narrow bar **(58)**.
- 5.4.32 The archaeological potential of this section of the study area in the Medieval period is considered to be **low**.

## Post-medieval Period

- 5.4.33 There are a number of shipwrecks dating to the post-medieval period in the Wyre Estuary which have been recorded on aerial photographs. These wrecks are still extant on the 1993 vertical APs. (**77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 138**). Four of these wrecks, **77, 81, 82** and **138** are recorded as being located very close to the application site. There is also a UKHO report of two wrecks in the Wyre Estuary close to the application site which also date to the post-medieval period. One lies to the north of the gas storage area (**121**). The second lies a short distance to the south of **121** close to the western edge of the application boundary where it outlines the gas storage area (**126**).
- 5.4.34 Close to the eastern bank of the River Wyre is Hackensall Hall (**62**). The present building dates to 1656 but supersedes a much older building. Traces of a moat can be seen a short distance away from the house. Close to the hall and possibly associated with it, an L shaped bank has been recorded from aerial photographs (**59**). Also close to the hall some ridge and furrow is visible on aerial photographs (**83**). This may also be associated with the post-medieval occupation of the hall.
- 5.4.35 To the south of the Hackensall Hall is the site of a bloomery furnace dating to at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century and excavated in the 1960s (**63**). The bloomery furnace' was situated at the foot of the 25ft high boulder clay cliffs'. A second furnace, situated a few yards south near where Hackensall Lane descends the cliffs to the beach, was washed away in 1962. The bloomery furnace consisted of a kiln and a fore-hearth or working area in front of the kiln. The first edition OS six inch map, surveyed in 1844, marks the site as a limekiln. This must represent either a re-use of the furnace in the first half of the last century, or a guess at the function of a structure resembling a limekiln and having a pile of limestone near its mouth.
- 5.4.36 On the eastern bank of the River Wyre towards the northern end of the gas storage area of the application site is the location of a landmark tower (**122**). The tower was present on the 1848 OS map but had been removed by 1891.
- 5.4.37 The site of a saltworks built by Fleetwood Salt Co in 1902 is recorded to the north of Higher Lickow Farm, close to the proposed gas storage facility (**69**). The salt works closed in approximately 1925. The salt works, named 'Preesall Salt Mine' is linked by a railway to a 'pumping station' - presumably operating the numerous brine wells in this area which are also shown, along with a quay in the River Wyre called Preesall Jetty, and to the branch railway that ran to Knott End. The salt works has since been demolished although some earthworks still remain on the site, as have the majority of the buildings on the pumping station site. Most of the routes of the railway can still be seen. To the north of the saltworks the route of a mineral railway has been recorded on aerial photographs (**139**) along with a low circular mound, a small circular depression and several minor earthwork features. It is possible that this railway line is linked to the one associated with the saltworks.
- 5.4.38 The area around the gas storage facility has been used for brine extraction since approximately the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and evidence of this early activity can be seen on aerial photographs. Just to the north of Little Height o the Hill a

probable sinkhole resulting from brine extraction can be seen on aerial photographs (**73 and 86**). This feature is visible as a square banked C shaped enclosure following the same alignment as the field boundaries.

- 5.4.39 Further evidence of industrial activity in the study area can be seen in the form of the Garstang and Knott End Railway (**75a and b**). The railway was authorised in 1864 and opened from Garstang to Pilling in 1870. It then ran out of capital and went into disuse. With the appointment of a receiver, it was revived in 1875, but only ran as far as Garstang. In 1898 a further section of the railway between Pilling and Knott End was granted authorisation. The new company also ran into financial difficulties and the line wasn't completed until 1908 (**76**). Passenger services were withdrawn in 1930, the line closed in 1965 and the track was dismantled. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline part of the application site follows the route of the old railway line for the stretch between Nateby and Garstang. The point where Station Road crossed the application site is the location of Nateby Station (**61**). The station, originally called Winmarleigh Station, was renamed in 1902.
- 5.4.40 Another activity that was commonplace in this area of Lancashire in the Post-medieval period was clay extraction. Clay is a component of marl, and there is evidence of marl extraction elsewhere in the study area as detailed above. The marl would have been used to fertilize the fields within the moss as they were being improved for use as agricultural land. Pennyholes field is located immediately to the south west of New Hall Farms and was thought to have been the site of a former pit village (**90**). However it is now known that the area was used for clay extraction in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Clay was excavated by means of small pits or trenches of varying length, but around c.1-1.5m wide. These are still common in the area, particularly on the moss edge south of Pilling village. They are often visible on aerial photographs associated with earlier stream channel features. Clay digging was undertaken in fields which were too irregular for cultivation. It is said that the particular shape of the clay extraction pits, sometimes referred to, is derived from the fact that they resulted in the excavation of as much clay as could be removed by a man for a penny (Middleton 1995). This is reflected in the name Pennyholes field. It has also been suggested that the digging of pits for clay extraction could be one explanation for the so called "Pilling Graves" which have been recorded in this area. Clay pits have also been recorded at Elm Farm (**106**) and Bowers House (**107**).
- 5.4.41 There is a gravel pit recorded on the first edition OS map on Killcrash Lane near Bowerscroft (**108**). Another gravel pit is recorded to the south west of Nateby Hall, off Nateby Hall Lane (**109**). Although this is marked as a 'gravel pit' on the 1847 OS map, by the time of the 1893 OS map it is called an 'old clay pit'. A short distance away from the gravel pit on the first edition OS map a clay pit is also marked (**110**). A nearby lime kiln is shown on the 1893 mapping on the south side of the canal at Nateby Hall Bridge (**111**). It was not marked on the 1847 mapping, and was presumably supplied with limestone and fuel by barge from the adjacent canal. The presence of all these features suggests some small scale industry was being undertaken around Nateby Hall in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.4.42 The OS 1:2,500 mapping of 1893 shows a site labelled 'Brick Works' adjacent to the north side of the railway just west of Nateby Station **(112)**. It is not shown on the earlier 1847 map which shows a small rectangular structure, annotated 'kiln' and a large rectangular lowered area - presumably the source of the clay.
- 5.4.43 The land around the application site within Pilling Moss has also been used for peat cutting. Evidence of this can be seen on aerial photographs **(91)** where short stretches of straight and perpendicular lines can be seen around West Boundary Farm. Evidence of peat cutting is also visible on aerial photographs south of Pear Tree Grove near Pilling **(92)**. Here the aerial photographs show a pattern of lines made up from pits and short trenches. However it also must be considered that both of these examples of peat cutting could also be the remains left by clay extraction.
- 5.4.44 In the same area as **90, 91** and **92** further there is further aerial photograph evidence for old field boundaries, watercourses and the same short rows of slots as seen at the clay extraction and peat cutting sites **(157** and **158)**. Whilst these remains are undated it is likely that they are associated with the same pattern of activity that was happening here in the Post-medieval period that has been detected at **90-92**.
- 5.4.45 The other major asset within the study area which relates to industrial activity in the area is the Lancaster Canal which passes through the eastern end of the study area **(64)**. The canal was built 1792-1819 and stretched from Kendal to Wigan. It was partly leased to the Leeds & Liverpool Canal. There are thirteen bridges on the Cabus to Winmarleigh section of the canal, which is the one closest to the application site, including Nateby Hall Bridge. The now disused Knott End-on-Sea branch line of the Lancaster and Preston Railway also ran underneath the canal within the study area. Just beyond the eastern end of the application site on the Lancaster Canal is a milestone marked Lancaster 12, Garstang 1 **(113)**.
- 5.4.46 There are a number of farmsteads dating to the post-medieval period located either within the application site or the surrounding study area. Many of these farms are recorded on the HER, including Cote Walls Farm **(129)** Height o the Hill Farm **(131)**, Little Height o the Hill Farm **(132)**, Carters farm **(136)**, and Burrows Farm. Burrows farm is originally shown on Yates 1786 map at a site to the north of the current farm buildings **(133)** but it appears from cartographic evidence that this farmstead was demolished around 1914 and a farmstead, originally named New Barn on the 1857 OS map at the current site of the farm buildings was renamed Burrows Farm **(134)**. Also included on the HER is a farmstead named as Breckholes on Hennets map of 1829 **(72)** which has since been demolished. Yates map of 1786 shows a small cottage or farmstead on Agglebys Lane **(130)**. The farmstead is named on the 1847 OS map as Agglebys and a well is also shown to the north west. The way the site is shown as a long thin plot may suggest a 'squatter' settlement. Neither the well nor the 1847 buildings are shown on the modern (2009) mapping, although the site name is retained. It is possible that this farmstead may have been destroyed by a brine well which collapsed in the last few years and also removed a large portion of Agglebys Lane.

- 5.4.47 As well as the multiple farmsteads in the study area which date to the Post-medieval period there has also been evidence of Post-medieval agricultural activity recorded across the study area. To the south east of Cote Walls Farm field boundaries and a potential hollow way visible as earthworks on aerial photographs have been recorded **(87)**. To the north of Heys Farm a post-medieval bank has been recorded on aerial photographs **(88)**. At Heys farm itself field boundaries and ridge and furrow are visible on aerial photographs **(89)**. There is further ridge and furrow to the south of Corcas Lane **(84)**. This has also been identified on aerial photographs. In the area around Burned House Lane aerial photograph analysis has identified a system of field boundaries and drainage **(94)** and further to the east at head Dyke Farm there is more evidence for old field boundaries and drainage, once again visible on aerial photographs **(93)**.
- 5.4.48 Close to Burrows Farm to the east of the application site aerial photographs show the remains of building platform which possibly dates to the Post-medieval period **(56 and 85)**. Around the platform a number of cropmarks are also visible. Most of the cropmarks are linear and enclose rectangular areas, relating to the present boundaries and are presumably former field boundaries. A circular cropmark also visible on the photographs is probably a former pond.
- 5.4.49 South of Bowers House there are more cropmarks which display evidence of agricultural activity **(96)**. These show possible field boundaries and some ridge and furrow.
- 5.4.50 At Black Hill Farm, Pilling there are two fields which on the tithe map of the area are marked as 'First Dyhouse Lot' and 'Second Dyehouse Lot' **(127)**. This suggests that these fields were the site of a dyehouse or dyehouses in the 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier and indicated another small scale industry which was in operation in the area in the Post-medieval period.
- 5.4.51 At Bowers House close to the eastern end of the application site there is a record of a Pheasantry which is shown on the first edition OS map **(105)**.
- 5.4.52 In 2002 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Gibstick Farm near Pilling **(120)**. The watching brief recorded two parallel ditches orientated north west/south east across the north east corner of the area covered by the watching brief. These appeared to represent a road to Gibstick Hall thought to be from the eighteenth century to perhaps the mid nineteenth century.
- 5.4.53 There have also been a few spot finds dating to the Post-medieval period made across the study area. A spot find of a James I shilling dated to between 1606 and 1607 is recorded on the HER just to the south of the application site at Height o the Hill Farm **(123)**. A sheet metal crotal bell was found close to Nateby Hall **(135)**. Crotal bells were used on horse drawn vehicles to warn other horse drawn vehicles that they were approaching, especially on country roads. Also found by a metal detectorist in 2005 was a cast decorative lead knob possibly used as a decorative fitting, stopper or cap, dated 1600-1900 **(124)**. This was found near to Staynall. On Pilling Moss a metal detectorist in 2006 found a large cast copper alloy seal matrix **(125)**. Normally a seal matrix was destroyed on the death of its owner to prevent any possible misuse.

- 5.4.54 The archaeological potential of this section of the study area in the Post-medieval period is considered to be **high**.

### Modern Period

- 5.4.55 As well as the number of Post-medieval wrecks recorded in the River Wyre detailed above there is also a wreck of a wooden, engine-driven fishing vessel on the western bank of the Wyre close to Stanah (**147**). There is also a UKHO record of a wreck dating to the modern period located in the middle of the Wyre (**148**). The UKHO record dates to pre 2002 and states that the wreck should be removed as soon as possible. Therefore it is unlikely that this wreck is still present
- 5.4.56 The Lancashire Canal was obviously still considered an important trade route into the 20<sup>th</sup> century as there is record of a line of eight Second World War anti-tank cubes with five lengths of railway line running in a westerly direction from the edge of the Lancaster Canal to the bottom of the canal bank near to Nateby Hall. Iron stakes driven into the cube nearest the canal suggests that wires may have been stretched across the canal itself as a barrier (**142**).
- 5.4.57 The archaeological potential of this section of the study area in the modern period is considered to be **low**.

### Undated

- 5.4.58 There are number of undated features within the study area. Many of these are features which have been identified from aerial photographs and include a number of watercourses such as the one south of the gas storage facility named as Grange Pool on OS maps (**150 and 151**). Another watercourse can be seen on aerial photographs to the east of Heys Farm (**152**) and several short lengths of former watercourses are visible in Pilling Moss near to Burned House Lane (**161**). Also on Pilling Moss aerial photographs of the area around Head Dyke farm shows a number of intensively pack former watercourses which have now been heavily drained (**160**). Further to the east within Pilling Moss, close to Bradshaw Lane Farm further evidence of former watercourses and drainage channels have been identified on aerial photographs (**166**). Three former watercourses have also been identified at Cogie Hill Cottages near Nateby (**162**). The most western of the three appeared to have flowed into Pilling Water. More water courses are visible to the east of Elm Farm (**163 and 164**). A number of kettleholes, both water filled and dry and visible in this area.
- 5.4.59 Close to the southern end of the electricity connection cable on the northern bank of the Wyre some undated cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs (**170**). They appear to be former trackways. A short distance to the north of these trackways at Robinsons Farm, a clay platform has been identified (**171**). It has been suggested that this platform could indicate a settlement that pre-dates the existing farmstead.
- 5.4.60 A possible earthwork platform has also been identified on aerial photographs at Cogie Hill Farm (**154**). Further earthworks in the form of a possible subrectangular feature have been identified at Nicky Tom Wood (**169**) and a possible enclosure at Bowers Wood (**167**). Close by at Alderwood more

cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs (**168**) but these are most likely to be natural features.

- 5.4.61 To the north of the application site, close to Cumming Carr aerial photograph analysis has detected the presence of some undated earthworks (**155**). These consist of low, rectilinear earthworks suggesting the foundations of a large farmstead or hall. The main building is apparently at the southern end of a large enclosed courtyard. To the west of the main building is a straight length of bank which may form a large, roughly square enclosure connected with the main site.
- 5.4.62 Also close to Cumming Carr at least nine circular features are visible on aerial photographs (**156**). While these remains are undated they have been interpreted as a possible settlement site.
- 5.4.63 At the far eastern end of the study area at least two subrectangular features, possibly building platforms, and two wide banks can be seen on aerial photographs (**165**). The banks are overlain by cultivation ridges, but the subrectangular features are either contemporary or later than the cultivation. To the south there are linear features, not overlain by ridge and furrow. There is a depression to the north west of the northern subrectangular feature, against the edge of the ridge and furrow.
- 5.4.64 At Black Lane Head there is a record of a find of a cockle or mussel shell (**172**). This find is undated so of little value but it does indicated some form of human activity in this area.

## 6 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

6.1.1 The following presents an analysis of the available cartographic information from Yates 1786 map to the 2001 1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale (Ordnance Survey) OS map. Analysis of the maps has been split into the tree study areas. Copies of the OS maps analysed for this report have been included and can be viewed in Annex 3.

### 6.2 Irish Sea

6.2.1 The only feature marked on Yates 1786 map within this section of the study area is a windmill on the coast.

6.2.2 Greenwood's 1818 map shows two sand banks off the coast of Fleetwood labelled Shell Wharf and Oyster Ground.

6.2.3 The 1848 map shows the study area with a very straight coastline along the east of the study area. The study area has a shingle coast line with no sea defences present. The shingle is concentrated along the east of the study area becoming more dispersed out to sea (to the west).

6.2.4 The 1892 and 1894 map shows the introduction of sea defences along the coast in the form of groynes angled west to east against the coastline. A structure (possibly a wall) runs parallel to Rossall School for a short distance, to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. Shingle is shown along the line of the groynes. Shingle bars are also shown in segments out to as far as the outer limit of the shingle shown on the 1848 map. A particularly thick section of shingle is present in the area of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. There are also several segments of shingle bar shown away from the sea defences in this location.

6.2.5 Little change has occurred in the study area by the 1913 and 1914 map. The low water mark of ordinary tides is labelled on this map for the first time and it coincides with the line showing the outer limit of the shingle on the 1892 and 1894 maps.

6.2.6 The low tide mark has altered slightly by the time of the 1932 map, this occurs mainly to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. The area around the NTS Interconnector Pipeline shows little change. A sewage pipe is marked to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline, coming out of the area around Rossall School into the sea. Apart from this little has changed. The shingle bars are very similar to before.

6.2.7 The 1955 OS map shows the low tide mark to have changed, although only slightly. The low tide mark has moved to the east, closer to the coast. Sand is now marked on the map as well as shingle. The sand is located in the areas previously represented by less dense shingle. The shingle spits have reduced in number and size. Only a few shingle bars remain. This could be due to the low water mark moving closer to land.

- 6.2.8 There is only a small segment of the 1967 OS map of the area. This shows the southern part of the study area. More groynes are present in this area. The amount of sea defences looks similar to that of today.
- 6.2.9 The low water mark has changed once again by the 1973 OS map. Generally there are fewer shingle bars and a narrower width of shingle along the high tide mark (coastline). There is notably less shingle in the area of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and shingle bars have also gone in this area.
- 6.2.10 The outer shingle bars have almost completely gone by the 1983 OS map, with only a few small ones remaining. By the 2001 OS map there is a slight change in the low water line and the edge of the sand has also slightly changed. There appears to be a small stream shown in the area where the pipeline would be located.

### 6.3 Fylde Peninsula (between Cleveleys and Fleetwood)

- 6.3.1 Yate's map of 1786 shows that the only settlement at Fleetwood at this time is Rossall Hall. The Hall is marked on the map as Rossall and Clevelas House. The map also shows a windmill in the approximate location of what is now Fleetwood docks.
- 6.3.2 The only settlement activity at Fleetwood on Greenwood's 1818 map is a very small hamlet to the north of Rossall Hall. There are also two very small hamlets labelled Rossall and Town End to the south of Rossall Hall. The two mills which are shown on Yates map are no longer marked.
- 6.3.3 The 1848 map shows the study area to consist of mainly large open fields with a couple of small woodlands and a small amount of development. One of the woodlands is in the location of Broadwater woodland (located to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline). Rossall School is present in its current location but is called Rossall Hall and is smaller than it is today. Fleetwood is present as a small town to the north east of the map at the mouth of the River Wyre. The only other buildings present with the study area are Flake Fleet House (located just to the north of the location of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline), Larkholm House and Rossall Hall Farm (located to the east of Rossall Hall and the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline).
- 6.3.4 By the 1891 to 1985 maps the study area still consists mainly of large open fields. However there have been some changes. Fleetwood town is substantially more developed, although it is still confined to the same small area it was previously situated in. The Preston and Wyre railway line appears by this time running north-south across the study area, to Fleetwood. 'Wyre Dock' appears on the map for the first time; it is located to the south of Fleetwood and is in its current position. 'Timbed Pond' also appears by this time, located to the south of the Wyre Dock and in the location of the current 'Fish Dock'. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline runs to the immediate south of the Fish Dock. Rossall Hall has changed to Rossall School (its current name) and has been more developed. Rossall Hall Farm has changed to 'Fleetwood Farm'. A Rifle Range runs east to west to the north of Rossall School, it is located roughly on the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.

- 6.3.5 By the 1914 map the study area has developed slightly more, although it is still predominantly large open fields. The Blackpool and Fleetwood tram road appears for the first time going north-east to south across the study area. The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses the route of the tram road. A sewage pumping station appears for the first time on the coast in the north part of the study area.
- 6.3.6 The 1930 to 1933 maps show yet more development of the area, although large open fields are still dominant. Houses with plots of land appear along the route of the tram road and roads. A new road called 'Broadway' crosses the study area north to south. This new road has smaller roads coming off of it to the east and the west. Cinderella club house appears just to the north of the Rifle Range and the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
- 6.3.7 The 1955 OS map shows Fleetwood expanding in this area. The development spreads down from Fleetwood in the north-east southwards, between the road and tramroad. The Cinderella Club House is now 'Rossall Hospital'.
- 6.3.8 By the 1973 OS map development dominates the area with few open fields left. The north-west part of the study area along the coast remains undeveloped. Open fields also remain in the south-east corner of the study area (along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline).
- 6.3.9 By the 1983 OS map the study area has a similar layout and amount of development as it does today. The north area along the coast has been developed. The area where Fleetwood farm is located has been developed into houses. However Fleetwood farm still exists but has been moved to the east and south of its original location. A new road appears going north to south across the study area. The 2001 OS map shows little change.

## 6.4 Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby

- 6.4.1 On Yates 1786 map the Wyre Estuary is named Wyre Water. Preesall is shown to be a reasonably sized nucleated settlement at this time and Pilling is shown as a small dispersed settlement. Garstang, at the far eastern end of the application site, is shown as a small dispersed settlement at this time. Also marked on the map are Hackensall Hall, Stalmine, Nateby, Nateby Hall, Bowers House and the farmsteads at Height o the Hill and Bone Hill. The layout of the roads to the south of Preesall Park is close to the modern day layout and the roads between Preesall and Pilling also reflect their modern day layout. Killcrash Lane is also marked. Pilling Moss is shown on the map as is Pilling Water, but it is labelled Cranivless Dyke.
- 6.4.2 By the time of Greenwoods 1818 map Preesall is marked as Preesall-cum-Hackensall. The farmsteads of Height O the Hill, Staynall Farm and Burrows Farm are also shown. The maps also displays evidence of drainage activity on Pilling Moss.
- 6.4.3 Hennets map of 1828 shows a number of the farmsteads which are located within the study area including Cold Row Farm, Hackensall Farm and Agglegby. There are also significantly more drains shown within Pilling Moss.

## 6.5 1848 OS maps

- 6.5.1 The 1848 map shows little development in the study area. There is a small amount of development around Preesall located in the north-west part of the study area, Preesall Park near to the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and Stalmine to the south-west of the study area.
- 6.5.2 The development around Preesall is minimal compared to that of today. Stalmine also has little development compare to that of today. The south-western part of the study area near to the river Wyre mainly consists of open fields and marsh land much as it is today. The fields change to small medieval type strip fields further away from the river Wyre, towards Stalmine. The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses these fields until it reaches higher Lickow Farm. Agglebys is located to the south of Higher Lickow Farm. Further east the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline passes Park Cottage and Fern Hill House. All these buildings are still present today.
- 6.5.3 The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline then crosses below Preesall Park, which is a small development much as it is today. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline then crosses Church Bridge which is marked on the map in this area. Beyond this the NTS Interconnector Pipeline would run immediately to the north of Quick Wood, which is also still present today.
- 6.5.4 Running east the NTS Interconnector Pipeline would cross fields, including many narrow medieval strip fields. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline would cross Preesall Moss Lane then, soon after, another lane to the east. A structure is marked on this lane immediately to the north of the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline would then cross White Lane as it progresses eastwards. Some of the fields to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline between Preesall Moss lane and White Lane are rough pasture and many of the fields are tree lined.
- 6.5.5 As the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline progresses east it passes through a large area of rough pasture labelled Pilling Moss with Stalmine Moss labelled to the south.
- 6.5.6 Further east Lancaster Road runs north to south across the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. As the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline continues east it crosses a stream, Ridgy Pool, and then Bradshaw Lane. All of these landscape features are present in these locations today. The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline runs through small medieval strip fields in the area around Lancaster road.
- 6.5.7 Further east the NTS Interconnector Pipeline runs through another large open area of rough pasture. This area is also labelled Pilling Moss. Just to the east of the area of rough pasture the NTS Interconnector Pipeline runs through large open fields. A small group of buildings labelled Bone Hill is located just to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and Bone Hill Lane runs north-west to south-east across the path of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in this location. Two small groups of buildings are also present to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in this area: one is Rushy Slack and the other Kentucky.

- 6.5.8 Further east the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses Pilling Water which runs north-west to south east across the study area (in a similar direction to Bone Hill Lane). It meanders in places, especially to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline, and appears to be straighter to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
- 6.5.9 Just to the east of Pilling Water the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses another lane which is running north to south across the study area. Further east along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline is a small group of buildings labelled Black Lane Head. Black Lane Head is located, just to the north of the lane and the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
- 6.5.10 The NTS Interconnector Pipeline passes through medium and large open fields in this area; some are shown as rough pasture and labelled 'moss'. Helm Farm is located just to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in this area. The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses a lane running north to south linking Helm farm to some development to the south.

## 6.6 1891-1895 OS maps

- 6.6.1 There is little change in the western part of the study area by the time of the 1891 and 1895 maps. Fern Hill House has changes to Fern Hill Farm, which is its current name and some Salt works have appeared to the north of the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline (south-west of Preesall).
- 6.6.2 The south-western part of the study area mainly consists of fields, much like today. The development at Stalmine still only consists of only a small group of houses.
- 6.6.3 To the east of Stalmine the study area mainly consists of medieval strip field. The rough pasture field that was present to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in the area around Preesall Moss Lane has gone by 1891. Several of the field boundaries have also gone in this area which creates some larger fields. The trees which previously lined many of the fields have gone. The structure situated immediately to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in this area is now labelled Hackensall barn (as it is today), as it is today. Wellhouse Farm and Carter's Farm appear to the south of the pipeline in this area.
- 6.6.4 The large area of rough pasture which the NTS Interconnector Pipeline passes through around Pilling Moss has also gone by 1891. Head Dyke wood appears to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. This area has been subject to some development by 1891. Head Dyke Farm and house and Moss Cottage appear to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and some other cottages and farms also appear in the general area.
- 6.6.5 Several of the field boundaries have gone from the medieval strip fields around Lancaster Road creating some larger fields.
- 6.6.6 Further east the large open area of rough pasture labelled Pilling Moss has been enclosed and now consists of large and medium sized fields. Some of which are still rough pasture. The area is still labelled Pilling Moss.

- 6.6.7 The Garstang and King End Railway has been constructed by the 1895 OS map. It runs to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline the Pilling Moss area. Little else has changed in this area apart from Bone Hill which is now labelled Bone Hill Farm, Rushy Slack is now labelled Rushy Slack Farm and Kentucky is now labelled Kentucky Farm.
- 6.6.8 Further east along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline the areas labelled moss around Black Lane Head and Helm Farm have gone. The Line of the Garstang and King End Railway converges with the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in this area and for distances the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline follows that of the railway directly. The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline then roughly follows the route of the railway until the end of the study area.
- 6.6.9 Just to the east of Black Lane Head the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses the location of a signal box (associated with the railway). Just to the south of the signal box a small wood has appeared. The NTS Interconnector Pipeline then crosses Wimmareigh Station, which is located just to the south of Helm Farm. A structure labelled Signal Port is located just to the north of this and the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. Further east again the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses Bowers House Bridge which appears to be associated with the Railway line.

## 6.7 1913 to 1914 OS map

- 6.7.1 By the 1913 to 1914 maps the Salt Works to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in the west of the study area are now labelled Preesall Salt Mines and have developed further with a road leading up to them and a pumping station located to the east of them. Preesall has become more developed by this time.
- 6.7.2 Barn Cottage appears to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in the Pilling Moss area.
- 6.7.3 Further east the Civil Parish boundary is shown to run along Pilling water where the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crosses it. The Garstang and Knott end Railway is now just labelled the Knott End Railway.
- 6.7.4 Further east the signal box which the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crossed is no longer present. The small wood to the south of the signal box is now labelled Black Wood (as it is today). To the east of this Wimmareigh Station is no longer present, and just to the north of this the structure that was previously labelled Signal Port is now labelled Nateby Station. The Knott End Railway is shown to run along embankments in places.
- 6.7.5 Little else has changed in the study area.

## 6.8 1930 and 1933 OS map

- 6.8.1 Little has changed by the 1930 and 1933 maps. Preesall is again more developed; houses with plots of land have spread along the road linking

Preesall to Preesall Park. Stalmine has also become more developed with rows of houses with plots of land, similar to that developing around Preesall.

6.8.2 Some more of the fields around Preesall Moss Lane have gone by 1930-33. A prehistoric canoe found in 1906 is labelled on the map by Well House Farm. It has not appeared on any maps previously.

6.8.3 In the area around Pilling Moss, Barn Hill Cottage has changed to Barn Hill Farm. Willow Dene appears south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline (North of Barn Hill Farm).

## 6.9 1955 OS map

6.9.1 Little has changed along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline by 1955.

6.9.2 In the west of the study area Preesall Salt Mines have gone by the 1955 OS map. None of the Salt Mines associated structures appear to remain and a large pit appears to be where the Salt Mines once were. The area to the south-west of the Salt Mines is labelled with Bore Holes. Several more large pits are located to the north of where the Salt Mines were located and to the west of Preesall.

6.9.3 Further east in the Pilling Moss area near Bone Hill Farm there are several archaeological find spots which appear on the map by 1955. These include a Stone quern and two Bronze Palastives found north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and a Neolithic stone axe found to the south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline by Rushy Slack Farm.

The Knott End Railway is no longer labelled as such although it is still present.

## 6.10 1968-1971 OS map

6.10.1 By the 1970 OS map Preesall has become more developed. Drains start to be marked on the maps, some of which run along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. One such drain is shown on the map going across the western part of study area from east to west.

6.10.2 By 1970 the area around Pilling Moss has seen some development in the form of the Bankfield development which appears south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline near to Willow Dene.

6.10.3 By 1968 the Knott End Railway is labelled as a dismantled Railway. Some drains run along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in the area around Pilling Moss. A small structure appears immediately to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline around Bone Hill Farm. It is labelled 'Ppg Sta'.

6.10.4 Further east Helm Farm has changed to Elm farm (its current name). Nateby station just to the south of this, immediately north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline is now labelled Station House. A coal yard has appeared immediately to the south of this on the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.

6.10.5 Little else has changed in the study area at this time.

## 6.11 1992-2001 OS map

- 6.11.1 By the 1992 OS map the area around Preesall is yet more developed, especially the area to the north of Preesall. Stalmine has also developed further with a similar layout to today.
- 6.11.2 More field boundaries have been removed in the areas around Preesall Moss Lane. The prehistoric canoe is no longer marked on the map by Willow House Farm. The field layout is as it is today by the 2001 map. Some of the medieval strip fields remain in their original form in the area between Preesall Park and Preesall Moss Lane.
- 6.11.3 Some of the fields in the area further east have gradually increased in size since 1848. This has been due to the removal of field boundaries. It should be noted that although the fields have increased in size in this area some of the original field boundaries do remain, resulting in large strips of fields. By 1992 the area around Pilling Moss has seen some more development in the form of dispersed houses and nurseries. The route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline remains predominately fields. By 2001 Willow Dene has gone. There are no longer any medieval strip fields in the area around Lancaster road by the time of the 2001 OS map because so many of the field boundaries have been removed.
- 6.11.4 The archaeological find spots are no longer shown on the map by 1993.
- 6.11.5 The Knott End Railway is still labelled dismantled railway in 1993 although it is only present in small areas. It appears to have completely gone in places with only embankments remaining in other places. The structure previously labelled Station House, located just to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline and south of Elm Farm is labelled Overlea in the 1993 OS map. The lane that links Elm farm to development in the south is labelled Station Lane for the first time on the 1993 OS map.
- 6.11.6 The 2001 OS shows that part of Pilling Water to be within a cutting. This is not the part that crosses the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline but further north.
- 6.11.7 The Coal Yard that was present on the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline in the area south of Elm Farm is no longer marked on the 2001 OS map. The embankments associated with the dismantled railway are still present but not as extensive.
- 6.11.8 Little else has changes along the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. The 2001 OS map shows little change to the 1992 and 1993 maps.

## 7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 7.1.1 The following presents a description of the information gained about the site during the study of aerial photographs. The object of this exercise was to gain information on the location and nature of any archaeological features or areas of modern disturbance within the site in order to inform the archaeological potential of the site.
- 7.1.2 A number of archaeological features are recorded on the HER as being present at the site or within the study area and shown on aerial photographs. These have been discussed in the Archaeological and Historical Background section above and recorded in Annex 1 they will not be referred to here. All aerial photographs viewed as part of this exercise have been catalogued and have been assigned an AP number, by which they will be referred to in the text. The catalogue of aerial photographs is presented in Annex 3. A number of the aerial photographs within the catalogue did not reveal any new archaeological features or evidence of modern disturbance. These photographs will not be discussed any further in this section.
- 7.1.3 **AP3** covers the eastern bank of the River Wyre around the gas storage area and the area immediately to the south of the gas storage area. This aerial photograph shows that many of the fields around the Poplars caravan park contained ridge and furrow. The field boundaries visible in this photograph are also different to the modern OS map.
- 7.1.4 **AP6** and **AP7** cover the northern section of the gas storage area and the area to the north of the application boundary. A number of small earthworks and some ridge and furrow are visible on the photograph located to the south of Hackensall Hall Farm.
- 7.1.5 **AP9** shows the area around Head Dyke House and a number of irregular drainage channels are visible on the photograph in the fields to the south of Head Dyke House.
- 7.1.6 **AP10** covers the area around Cogie Hill Farm. A long linear feature is visible on the photograph starting to the north of the application site and curving southwards to meet Island Lane at Cogie Hill Farm. The feature crossed the road at Cogie Crossing Cottage and intersects with the application site to the north of Black Lane Head. There are also some possible crop marks around Bone Hill Farm visible on this photograph.
- 7.1.7 **AP11** shows the area around Elm Farm and the eastern end of the application site. The remains of the disused railway line is visible as a linear feature following the line of the application site. The railway line is also visible on **AP12** which covers the eastern end of the application site and Garstang.
- 7.1.8 **AP14** shows the Fleetwood coastline and the area around Rossall School. This photograph shows some possible parchmarks on the area that is now St Georges Memorial Fields and some possible ridge and furrow at Wyrefield Farm.

- 7.1.9 **AP16** covers the area to the west of Skronkey and evidence of former watercourses is visible in the fields shown in the photograph.
- 7.1.10 **AP23** shows the area covered by the gas storage facility. In the fields close to what is now the sewage farm there is evidence of cropmarks. There are also cropmarks visible to the north of the sewage works on **AP196**.
- 7.1.11 **AP30** covers the area around Bone Hill Farm where a number of irregular shaped cropmarks are visible.
- 7.1.12 **AP35** covers the area around Rossall School where a number of earthworks are visible.
- 7.1.13 **AP36** covers the area around Rossall School and St Georges Memorial Fields. A track is visible in the photograph leading from the school to the field.
- 7.1.14 **AP37** also covers the area around St Georges Memorial Field and displays evidence of some activity, possibly a topsoil strip, at the time of the photograph.
- 7.1.15 **AP53** covers the area around Bradshaw Lane where lots of former watercourses are visible. **AP181** also covers this area and a possible square enclosure is visible on that photograph.
- 7.1.16 **AP63** shows the area to the north of Corcas Lane. At the time this photograph was taken Grange Pool was uncanalised.
- 7.1.17 **AP71** covers the area around Burrows Lane and shows a linear feature, probably a track, running from the application site to Burrows Lane and cutting across all the field boundaries in this area.
- 7.1.18 **AP107** shows the area around the gas storage facility. A number of crop marks are visible in this area however it is likely that they represent geological features.
- 7.1.19 **AP108** covers the southern portion of the gas storage facility where some ridge and furrow is visible.
- 7.1.20 **AP109** shows the area around Fern Hill Farm where an oval-shaped feature is visible to the north of the farm.
- 7.1.21 **AP112** covers the area around Hackensall Barn. An H-shaped crop mark is visible on the photograph in the vicinity of the barn.
- 7.1.22 **AP113** shows the area of Fleetwood around West Way. The photograph was taken prior to the development of this part of Fleetwood and a number of crop marks are visible to the south of the hospital.
- 7.1.23 **AP127** covers the area around Corcas Lane and a number of brine well are visible on this photograph.
- 7.1.24 **AP138 and 139** covers the gas storage facility and further evidence of brine working is visible on the photographs.

- 7.1.25 **AP141** shows the area around Moss Lane and the caravan park. A number of irregular shaped crop marks are visible on the photograph at this location.
- 7.1.26 **AP145** shows the area around the eastern end of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. A sub-squared shaped depression is visible on the photograph towards the eastern end of the site.
- 7.1.27 **AP146** shows the area to the north of Staynall and to the east of Burrows Marsh. A circular depression is visible on the photograph in a field adjacent to Back Lane.
- 7.1.28 **AP153** covers the area south of Stakepool. A possible rectangular enclosure is visible on this photograph.
- 7.1.29 **AP157** shows the area around Elm Farm. The disused railway line which partially follows the route of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline is visible on this photograph and also on **AP158**.
- 7.1.30 **AP159** shows the area around New Lane Wood where a number of former watercourses are visible.
- 7.1.31 **AP167** shows the area between Head Dyke Farm and Staffords Farm. A rectangular shaped enclosure is visible on the photograph.
- 7.1.32 **AP173** covers the area around Pilling Water and the disused railway line is visible.
- 7.1.33 **AP183** shows the area around Bone Hill Farm where a circular shaped feature is visible.
- 7.1.34 **AP190** shows the river Wyre, the north eastern corner of Fleetwood and the eastern bank of the River Wyre. Lots of earthworks are visible in the fields adjacent to Hackensall Brow.
- 7.1.35 **AP193** shows the River Wyre where a possible shipwreck is visible.
- 7.1.36 **AP212** covers the area to the south of the gas storage facility. The photograph shows evidence of tracks running between Corcas Lane and Height O the Hill.

## 8 LiDAR

- 8.1.1 The following presents a description of the information gained regarding the archaeological potential of the application site from an analysis of readily available Lidar data. Analysis of the data has been carried out using the English Heritage publication *The Light Fantastic. Using airborne lidar in archaeological survey* (English Heritage 2010) as a guide.
- 8.1.2 The only LiDAR data which was readily available for the study area during the production of this report was a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and a Digital Surface Model (DSM) of an area 1350m by 1250m between the River Wyre and Stalmine, south of the Gas Storage Facility. The LiDAR data was supplied at a resolution of 2m. At this resolution it is unlikely that any archaeological features will be detectable in the data unless they are very large. Therefore it is conceivable that there are archaeological features within the area covered by the LiDAR data that have not been identified. Most of the area covered by the LiDAR data falls outside of the application boundary
- 8.1.3 In order to examine the data for archaeological features the area was divided up into squares 100m by 100m. Each square was then examined in detail for any evidence of archaeological features which may have been present. The entire area was also examined as whole in order to detect any trends which may have indicated the presence of archaeological features.
- 8.1.4 No new archaeological features were detected on the Lidar data. Some possible palaeochannels and former watercourses were visible but these had all been previously documented either on the Lancashire HER or on aerial photographs.

## 9 BUILT HERITAGE

- 9.1.1 There are a number of Listed, Locally Listed and non-listed buildings within the study area. All of these buildings have been catalogued within Annex 2 and are presented on Figure 7.2 of Volume 2B. However as the majority of the Project will comprise of underground caverns and pipelines this section will only contain a detailed assessment of those built heritage assets which are in the vicinity of the various above ground structures proposed as part of the Project. For a full list of the built heritage assets within the study area please refer to Annex 2.

### 9.2 Irish Sea

- 9.2.1 There are no built heritage assets within the Irish Sea section of the study area.

### 9.3 Fylde Peninsula (between Cleveleys and Fleetwood)

#### Listed Buildings

#### **BH2 The Gazebo at Rossall School (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.1 This building dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was built by either Richard Fleetwood who died in 1709 or his son Edward Fleetwood who died in 1757. The Gazebo was built in the grounds of Rossall Hall which until 1931 stood on the site of Rossall School dining hall. The gazebo was axially placed opposite the front door of the Hall and is now located within the school grounds

- 9.3.2 The Gazebo is constructed of red brick with ashlar dressings and has the Achievement of Arms of Fleetwood over the door. The roof is flat and is stone-paved.

#### **BH3 Wall leading south from Gazebo at Rossall School (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.3 This asset dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and together with a corresponding wall on the north side of the Gazebo forms part of a symmetrical composition with the Gazebo. The wall is constructed of red brick with ashlar coping and brick buttresses.

- 9.3.4 The wall is now located within the grounds of Rossall School and this is what informs its setting.

#### **BH4 Rossall School Library (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.5 A former chapel designed by Architect J E Gregan of Manchester and dating to 1850. The building is constructed from hammer dressed stone with ashlar dressing and a pitched slate roof. It has gabled porch and a bell-cote at its west end. The Library is located within the grounds of Rossall School.

- 9.3.6 The setting of the library is informed by its location within the grounds of Rossall School and its relationship with the other school buildings.

### **BH5, 7 and 8 North, East and West Range of Quadrangle at Rossall School (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.7 Constructed in 1853 by Architect E G Paley and altered in 1897 by the same firm. The Big School is single storied with two storey gables at each end and turrets to the east. The rest of the school is two storied with one three storied gabled projection. For the East Range as far south at the gatehouse the design of the north range is continued. The Gatehouse is three storied with octagonal turrets. The West Range is similar to the North Range.
- 9.3.8 The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the grounds of Rossall School and their relationship with the other school buildings.

### **BH6 Rossall School Chapel (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.9 Constructed in 1861 by Architect E G Paley of hammer dressed stone with a slate pitched roof, the bell tower has a conical roof. The stalls and pews inside the chapel date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The chapel is located in the grounds of Rossall School and this location and its relationship with the other school buildings informs its setting.

### **BH9 Block north of Sanatorium at Rossall School (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.10 Constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from red brick with a slate pitched roof. The school block north of the Sanatorium is located within the Rossall school grounds and its setting is informed by this location.

### **BH10 Nos. 26 and 28, Dock Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.11 Two mid 19<sup>th</sup> century houses which were allegedly designed by Decimus Burton. Constructed from ashlar with pitched slate roofs the houses are three storeys high with modern ground floors. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH11 Fleetwood Museum and Public Library (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.12 Constructed in 1863 from red brick with ashlar dressings. This former museum and public library is two stories high with a pitched modern tile roof and a balcony on the first floor. The legend "Public Hall Library and Reading Room" appears over the door. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

### **BH12 Nos. 40-46, 48-54, 58-62 (evens) Dock Street (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.13 These buildings were constructed between 1836-1841 under the supervision of Decimus Burton and are rendered. No details were documented for the roof material or design. No's 40-46 are in use as The Victoria public house and No's 52-54 have contemporary shopfronts. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH13 Pennine View, Dock Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.14 Pennine View was built between 1841-1845 and is constructed from hammer dressed stone with ashlar dressing. It has a modern roof. The building was formerly the Crown Hotel. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

### **BH14 Nos. 114-120, 124,126 Dock Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.15 Constructed between 1836-1841 under the supervision of Decimus Burton. The buildings are ashlar but Nos 116-124 are rendered. LMR Sports and Social Club (No. 126) has cast iron railings to rear, with urn and spear finials. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH15 Fleetwood Working Men's Club (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.16 Fleetwood Working Men's Club is situated on the east side of Kemp Street and was constructed between 1841 and 1845 of Ashlar. It has a pitched slate roof. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

### **BH16 Presbytery to Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.17 Situated on the east side of Kemp Street, the church of St. Mary was constructed in 1878 from rock faced stone. It exhibits a pitched slate roof. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location and its relationship with the Church of St Mary.

### **BH17 No 3 Kemp Street (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.18 No. 3 is located on the south side of Kemp Street. Constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from red brick with a hipped slate roof. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

### **BH18 Nos 23-27 (odd) Lord Street (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.19 Located on the south side of Lord Street and constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings are rendered (stucco). No details were documented for the roof material or design. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

### **BH19 No 29 Lord Street (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.20 Located on the south side of Lord Street, No. 29 was constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Asset is built of ashlar and has a slate mansard roof.

### **BH20 Nos 45-47 (odd) Lord Street (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.21 No. 45-47 are located on the south side of Lord Street and were constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century from ashlar. They were re-fronted in a 1920s neo-classical manner from a similar stone. No details were documented for the roof material or design. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

**BH21 Roman Catholic Church of St Mary, Lord Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.22 The Church of St Mary was constructed in 1866 and opened by Bishop Goss on the 24 November 1867. The architect was Edward Welby Pugin and the builder was T A Drummond of Fleetwood. The church is constructed of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and has a steep pitched slate roof and stained glass windows. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location it also has a relationship with BH16: the Presbytery which helps to inform its historical significance.

**BH22 St Peters Church, Lord Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.23 St Peters Church is marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map and was constructed in 1840. The church was designed by the architect Decimus Burton and is constructed of rock-faced with ashlar dressings. The church was originally begun without a tower, but when funds for the construction ran out in 1840 Mrs Hesketh of Tulketh agreed to contribute between £300 and £500 only if a tower and spire were added.
- 9.3.24 The church was built by Decimus Burton as an integral component of the new town of Fleetwood, laid out by Burton for Sir Peter Hesketh-Fleetwood. It is this that informs its setting.

**BH23 Nos. 32, Lord Street and 31, St Peter's Place, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.25 Two mid 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings constructed from stuccoed brick. Both buildings are 3 storeys and have modern shop fronts on their ground floor. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

**BH24 Prince Arthur Hotel, Lord Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.26 This mid 19<sup>th</sup> century building is shown on early OS maps as a hotel. It is now a public house. The building is constructed from red brick with a pitched slate roof. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

**BH25, 26, 27 Nos. 51-97 (west side) and Nos 2-40, 50-96 (east side) Mount Street (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.27 Buildings erected between 1836 and 1841 under the supervision of Decimus Burton. Constructed from red bricks, some of which are rendered. The roofs are constructed from slate and pitched. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

**BH28 No. 32 North Albert Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.28 A mid 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick house with a pitched slate roof. The setting of this building is informed by its urban location.

### **BH29 Upper Lighthouse, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.29 A lighthouse is marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map in Pharos Place. The lighthouse opened in 1840 and was almost certainly designed by Decimus Burton who designed most of Fleetwood planned town. The lighthouse cost £1770 to build and is constructed of ashlar and red sandstone. It is square in plan. The lighthouse were first lit on 1 December 1840, it was originally powered by gas but now is powered by electricity. The lighthouse is 104ft above the half-tide level. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH30 Nos. 1-9 (odd), Pharos Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.30 This terrace of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings was constructed shortly after 1845. They are constructed of red brick with a pitched slate roof. The significance of these buildings is based on their position forming a circus around the Upper Lighthouse.

### **BH31 Nos. 3-5, Queen's Terrace, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.31 A row of house built between 1836 and 1839 and almost certainly part of the planned town of Fleetwood. They are built of red brick with hipped slate roofs. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH32 The Customs House Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.32 This former Customs House, later the Town Hall and now occupied by Fleetwood museum was the first building constructed as part of the planned town of Fleetwood it dates to 1836. As with the majority of the buildings in Fleetwood which date to this period it was designed by the architect Decimus Burton. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH33 No. 8 Queen's Terrace, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.33 A house built between 1836 and 1839 and forming part of the planned town of Fleetwood. Built of red brick with a hipped slate roof. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH34 Nos.16-29 Queen's Terrace, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.34 A row of houses built between 1836 and 1839 and forming part of the planned town of Fleetwood. Built of ashlar with a hipped slate roof. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH 35 No. 15 St Peter's Place, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.35 A house, built between 1841 and 1845 but not shown on Decimus Burton's plan so might not be part of the planned town of Fleetwood. It is built of red brick with ashlar dressings. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location with the urban environment of Fleetwood.

### **BH36 No. 3, Warren Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.36 A house built between 1836 and 1841. It is shown as completed on Decimus Burton's plan of Fleetwood dated 1841, and was therefore built at least under his supervision, and probably to his design. The walls of the house are rendered and it has a hipped slate roof. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH50 Hotel, 1-12 Kemp Street, Fleetwood (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.37 This hotel is shown as completed on Decimus Burton's plan of 1841, and therefore was built at least under his supervision, and probably to his design. The 3-bay central part was built as the offices of the Preston and Wyre Railway. The building has three storeys. The setting of these buildings is informed by their location within the urban environment of Fleetwood and their relationship with the other buildings which were part of the planned town.

### **BH51 First World War Memorial (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.3.38 A First World War Memorial in Fleetwood Memorial park. The memorial dates to 1927 with Second World War and later additions. The memorial is constructed from sandstone on a flagstone base. It consists of a tall cylindrical sandstone plinth, with a chamfered base, on an octagonal step, with adjacent circular sandstone flower planters. It stands upon a rectangular flagstone base of three steps, with square flower planters at each corner. The cylindrical plinth carries a sculptured Romanesque figure of a young man representing Liberty, standing against an altar, upon which is an urn, with his right arm raised holding a pole with an eternal flame at the top. He carries a wreath in his left hand, and he wears a laurel garland on his head.
- 9.3.39 An inscription around the top of the plinth reads: "For freedom loving Britons, the beloved ones died for us".
- 9.3.40 An unknown figure is carved in low relief on the west face, beneath which is inscribed: "To the memory of the men of Fleetwood who gave their lives for the country 1914-1918 and in grateful remembrance of those who shared its danger". The other faces of the circular plinth are inscribed with the names of the fallen.
- 9.3.41 The octagonal lower base is inscribed: "1939-1945 to the memory of those who continues the fight got freedom and the Christian way of life".
- 9.3.42 Slate tablets affixed to the plinth immediately beneath the inscription, and to the four circular flower planters placed at the corners of the plinth's base step, are inscribed with the names of the fallen.

- 9.3.43 A slate tablet affixed to the south face beneath the World War II dedication is inscribed: "To the memory of those who gave their lives in the service of the country post 1945". It is inscribed with one name.
- 9.3.44 The setting of this building is informed by its location within Fleetwood Memorial park and the wider environment of the town of Fleetwood.

### Non-listed Buildings

#### **BH52 Victorian Post-box (Locally Listed)**

- 9.3.45 A Victorian era post-box located within the grounds of Rossall School.

#### **BH53 World War Two pillbox (Locally Listed)**

- 9.3.46 Concrete type 24 World War II pillbox, with remains of short brick built external 'wings' to the main entrance facing away from the road. Constructed in the period 1940 to 1941 as part of the Lancashire coastal crust defences. It is located in a small wood, to the east of the A585 road, on the south side of the junction of B5409 Rossall Lane and B5268 Fleetwood Road South. The setting of this pillbox is informed by its relationship with the other elements of the Lancashire coastal crust defences in this area. However given its location within a wood it is unlikely that it would have had a visual relationship with the rest of the defences.

#### **BH62 Blackpool to Fleetwood Tramway (Undesignated)**

- 9.3.47 The tramway opened in 1885 as a two mile stretch on Blackpool promenade, and was the first to be powered by electricity via an underground cable. In 1898 it was extended from Blackpool North railway station to the ferry terminal at Fleetwood, it was powered by overhead cables.
- 9.3.48 The setting of the tramway within the study area is informed by the surrounding urban environment of Fleetwood. The application site crosses the tramway at St Georges Memorial Field, Fleetwood.

#### **BH63 Fleetwood Farm (Undesignated)**

- 9.3.49 Fleetwood Farm was a two-storey farmhouse of brick, cement-covered with a modern roof, chimneys, windows and doors. Over the front entrance in the south side were the initials and date 'B.F.H. 1709' referring to the Bold-Fleetwood-Hesketh family. There were outbuildings to the north west, probably of contemporary date, built of cobblestones with brick dressings. The farm was named as Rossall Hall Farm on the 1847 OS map of Fleetwood but had been renamed Fleetwood Farm by the time of the 1891 OS map. The farm has now been demolished and replaced with a housing estate.

### Conservation Areas

- 9.3.50 Fleetwood is a historic planned town which was conceived in the early nineteenth century and named after its founder, Sir Peter Hesketh-Fleetwood. The architect Decimus Burton was commissioned to design and supervise the construction of the town which, at its inception, was intended to have two

principal purposes – the first as a flourishing holiday resort, comparable to resorts on England’s south coast and the second as a seaport that would serve those travelling to and from the north of the country.

- 9.3.51 With its origins as a nineteenth century purpose-built, architect-designed, new town, Fleetwood is unique in Lancashire and unusual amongst other post-medieval towns in England. For much of the nineteenth century the town was known as Fleetwood-on-Wyre, in reference to its position at the mouth of the River Wyre. Indeed this was the name used by Decimus Burton on his original plan, but it has now fallen out of fashion (Paul Butler Associates, 2008).
- 9.3.52 Decimus Burton was an advocate of classical Greek revival architecture and his design for Fleetwood embraced these ideals. He produced a remarkable geometrical plan, which featured formal squares and crescents, radial roads and strict geometric relationships that ensured symmetry of design and embodied some of the utopian ideas proposed by Renaissance architects in the sixteenth century (Paul Butler Associates, 2008).
- 9.3.53 Central to Burton’s plan was Tup Hill, the most northerly of a chain of sand hills which stretched the length of the Fylde coast, which became known within the new town as The Mount. From this focal point, Burton envisaged that the streets of the town would radiate out like the spokes of a wheel and tradition has it that these streets were marked out by a man leading a horse-drawn plough. Running away from the centre of the Mount is London Street, a straight, wide road that formed the spine to the proposed town. At exactly 40° to either side of this line two streets were planned which would have formed a triangular frame to the central area of the town. However, only the eastern one, Victoria Street, was built. (Paul Butler Associates, 2008).
- 9.3.54 Fleetwood Conservation Area encompasses the majority of the town centre. It incorporates the entire original planned town and also a section of later nineteenth and early twentieth century development, including an extensive area of gridiron terraced housing, much of which survives intact. The scale and diversity of the Fleetwood Conservation Area ensures that it can be divided neatly into 5 distinct sub or character areas: The Mount, Pharos, Commercial Core, Burton and Milton. Each character area reflects the layout, form and use of different historical development periods and contains buildings, structures and features that are united by a common history.
- 9.3.55 The Mount Character Area occupies the northwestern section of the Fleetwood Conservation Area and is enclosed by The Esplanade to the north, by the rear of properties on Mount Road to the south and east and by the junction of Abbott’s Walk and Milton Street to the west. It is dominated by the Mount, the most northerly of a chain of sand hills which stretch the length of the Fylde coastline. Formerly known as Tup Hill, the Mount was landscaped in the 1830s and became the focal point of Burton’s grand design. The special interest of The Mount Character Area is derived from its seaside architecture and its collection of fine, predominantly red brick, mid to late nineteenth century residential and community buildings, which encircle the base of a landscaped sand hill. At the time of Fleetwood’s creation, the sea reached a level substantially higher than it does at present and the northern side of the Mount was immediately adjacent to the shoreline. Following a natural reduction in sea

level, large tracts of land were reclaimed and developed with amenities typical of a seaside resort, including an entertainment venue, ornamental gardens and bowling greens. Although this reclaimed area falls beyond the boundary, the seaside architecture ensures that it contributes significantly to the setting and the special character of the Conservation Area. The large number of Grade II Listed Buildings within the character area also contribute to its significance and setting. The special interest provided by the character area's Listed Buildings is further enhanced by the numerous unlisted, yet historically and/or architecturally interesting, buildings and features within its boundaries.

- 9.3.56 The Pharos Character Area occupies the northeastern section of the Fleetwood Conservation Area and is enclosed by the sea, the docklands and the mouth of the Wyre Estuary to the north and east, by Victoria Street to the south and by the rear of properties on the eastern side of North Albert Street and by the rear of the North Euston Hotel to the west. The special interest of the character area is derived from its collection of fine, imposing and predominantly ashlar sandstone, mid-nineteenth century, classical style buildings and lighthouses, which form the most extensive surviving part of Burton's planned coastal town. There are a number of Grade II Buildings and features, including the Upper and Lower Lighthouse, within the Character Area that contribute positively towards the special architectural and historic character of the area. There are also a number of non-listed buildings which contribute toward the historical character of the area.
- 9.3.57 The Commercial Core Character Area occupies the southern section of the Fleetwood Conservation Area and can be considered to be the commercial core of the town. The area is enclosed to the west by the rear of properties on the northern side of Lord Street and by the rear of properties on the western side of Pharos Place, by Victoria Street and the rear of properties on the northern side of Adelaide Street to the north, by Mount Street and Styan Street to the south and by the western side of Dock Street to the east. The special interest of the character area is derived from its collection of mid to late nineteenth retail, residential and ecclesiastical buildings that form the commercial heart of the town. There are a number of Listed and non-listed buildings within the character area which contribute towards its historical significance.
- 9.3.58 The Burton Character Area occupies the central section of the Fleetwood Conservation Area and is enclosed by the Mount Character Area and The Esplanade to the north and northwest, by the Pharos Character Area and North Albert Street to the east and northeast, by the Commercial Core Character Area and the rear of properties on the northern side of Lord Street to the south and southeast and by Poulton Street and the Milton Character Area to the west and southwest. This sub area is the largest within the Fleetwood Conservation Area and is dominated by residential development.
- 9.3.59 A number of buildings within this area were constructed under Decimus Burton's supervision, and probably to his design, while the remainder were constructed on building plots left undeveloped following the bankruptcy of Hesketh-Fleetwood and the cessation of Burton's services. The special interest of the Burton Character Area is derived from its collection of predominantly red brick mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings

(both Listed and non-listed) set within Decimus Burton's classically influenced geometrical town plan.

- 9.3.60 The Milton Character Area occupies the western section of the Fleetwood Conservation Area and is enclosed by the Mount Character Area and the rear of properties on the northern side of Abbott's Walk to the north, by Burton Character Area and Poulton Street and Promenade Road to the east, by the Commercial Core Character Area and Lofthouse Way and Lord Street to the south and to the west by the boundary of the Conservation Area, which is formed by the rear of properties on the eastern side of Carr Road and by the rear of properties on the western side of Elm Street.
- 9.3.61 This character area is dominated by residential development and is located beyond the urban boundary intended by the town's founder. The area represents a departure from Burton's radiating streets pattern and the introduction of a more uniform gridiron planned form
- 9.3.62 The special interest of the character area is derived from its collection of predominantly red brick late nineteenth century and early twentieth residential and community buildings constructed beyond the western boundary of Burton's original planned town.

## 9.4 Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby

### Listed Buildings

#### **BH1 Parrox Hall, Preesall (Grade II\* Listed)**

- 9.4.1 A house existed at the site of this building in 1479. The present building dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and is L-shaped in plan and has an Elizabethan chimney at the West end and two 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions which form the south wings. Most of the mullioned and transomed windows have been modernized, but some of the originals remain. The arched coach entrance in the East side probably originally led into a courtyard. The Hall is of two storeys throughout. The walls are plaster-covered. The roof is of stone slates.
- 9.4.2 The setting of the hall is informed by its rural location and the estate which surround it.

#### **BH37 Moss Lane Canal Bridge (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.3 A bridge over the Lancaster Canal opened in 1797. The bridge was built by the engineer John Rennie and is constructed from large sandstone blocks. The bridge has a single elliptical arch with a stepped keystone. The setting of the bridge is informed by its relationship with the canal.

#### **BH38 and 39 Bowers House and gatepiers (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.4 Bowers House in Little Nateby was built about 1627 by Richard Green. The house preserves a good deal of its original appearance although it has experienced some modernisation in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 9.4.5 The oldest part of Bowers House is the principal block with two narrow wings at either end of the main front, which faces south west, and a third short wider wing on the north east side. The walls are constructed of long narrow bricks. The roof is of stone slates and chimneys are original, partly restored. Modern wood sash windows are inserted into the original stone surrounds, with brick hood-moulds above. A two-storey building has been added to the north west end, and partly blocks an old window on the first floor of the main block. There are later outbuildings of rough-fashioned stone on the north side, and there is a modern brick addition to the north east corner.
- 9.4.6 South of Bowers house is a pair of 18<sup>th</sup> century gate piers, built from sandstone ashlar. Each has a ball finial with carved decoration to its lower half, below a moulded band.
- 9.4.7 The house is set in a rural location surrounded by farmland and estate land such as paddocks and farm buildings. Immediately to the south of the house is mature woodland which shields the house from the wider landscape.

#### **BH40 Cathouse Canal Bridge (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.8 A bridge over the Lancaster Canal opened in 1797. The bridge was built by the engineer John Rennie and like Moss Lane Bridge it is constructed from large sandstone blocks. The bridge has the same form as Moss Lane Bridge as well with a single elliptical arch and a stepped keystone. The setting of the bridge is informed by its relationship with the canal.

#### **BH41 Bell's Farmhouse (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.9 This farmhouse dates to c.1700. It has pebble dashed walls with a thatched roof under corrugated iron. The setting of the farmhouse is informed by its position with agricultural land.

#### **BH42 Crawley's Cross (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.10 Crawley's Cross is an 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary stone, possibly incorporating the base of monastic cross which dates to the medieval period. The cross is in the form of a plain Latin cross with rounded angles, 16ins high 12ins wide, cut out of a stone pillar about 4 foot high. This once formed an important landmark but now stands in a ditch at the junction of two drainage channels. The cross was mentioned in 1320 in the Cockersand Chartulary where it is described as a means of denoting the boundaries of adjacent monastic estates.
- 9.4.11 The pillar bears the letters C.W.P. representing names of the three parishes meeting here, upon three of its sides. The marker stands at the junction of the present parishes of Pilling, Cockerham and Winmarleigh, and of the former hundreds of Lonsdale and Amounderness. This boundary stone is also in the 9th list for the district of Wyre in the parishes of Pilling and Winmarleigh.
- 9.4.12 The setting of this asset is wholly informed by its location at the boundary of the three parishes.

#### **BH43 Preesall Mill, Park Lane, Preesall (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.13 Preesall Mill is a tower corn mill dated 1839 which replaced an earlier mill. The mill ceased working around 1925. When it was working the mill had four patent sails. It is now a truncated tower used as a house. The mill is constructed of rendered brick and is circular in plan, with battered wall. The setting of the mill is informed by the generally flat landscape in this area which would allow the windmill to harvest wind.

#### **BH44 Hackensall Hall, Preesall (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.14 Hackensall Hall, which is a moated manor house dated 1656 with an extension dating to 1873, superseded a much older house which went back at least to King John. There are still traces of a moat to be seen a little distance away from the house. The house is presently sub-divided into two private residences.
- 9.4.15 The walls are pebble-dashed. Chimneys, doors and most windows are modern, but some mullioned and transomed windows are original. The datestone, (1656) is on the west front. The roof is constructed from slate.
- 9.4.16 The setting of Hackensall Hall is informed by its rural location and its position close to the Wyre Estuary. The setting of the hall can also be understood through its relationship with the nearby Hackensall Hall Farm.

#### **BH45 Peach Wall, Stalmine with Staynall (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.17 An early 19<sup>th</sup> century heated kitchen garden wall. The wall is constructed of red brick with squared stone foundation and sandstone dressings. This heated fruit wall is associated with Stalmine Hall, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century house apparently built for the Bourne family who have a memorial in the adjacent church which mentions the hall. The wall was heated by small fireplaces sending heated air and smoke up into serpentine flues, a method used from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, and superseded by the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century by hollow walls heated by hot water pipes. The 1890 Ordnance Survey map shows a glass house against the inner elevation of the south-west side of the wall, which is no longer present. More recently a mobile home residential site has been established partially within the walled garden.
- 9.4.18 The setting of this asset is informed by its location with Stalmine Hall.

#### **BH46 Town End Farmhouse, Stalmine (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.19 This farmhouse dates to 1694 with later additions and alterations. Constructed from brick with a corrugated asbestos roof over thatch. Above the door is a plaque inscribed 'EWA 1694'.
- 9.4.20 The setting of this farmhouse is informed by its location on the edge of Stalmine and its close proximity to agricultural land.

#### **BH47 Danson's Farmhouse, Staynall (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.21 This farmhouse, dated 1709, was originally constructed from cobbles with walls later raised in brick and with brick chimneys. There is a plaque over the door inscribed 'TBA 1709'.
- 9.4.22 Inside the house at the rear of the hearth, now inaccessible behind a later cupboard, there is said to be a spice cupboard door inscribed 'TBA 1710'.
- 9.4.23 The setting of this farmhouse is informed by its location close to agricultural land.

#### **BH48 St James Church, Stalmine (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.24 The church dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century but there are records of a chapel in this location dating back to 1200 and a graveyard at the chapel was consecrated in 1220. The chapel was rebuilt in 1806 and called St James but there is a sundial in the churchyard dated 1690. The church has an elongated cruciform plan and is constructed of rendered and dashed rubble stone with tooled ashlar dressings, coped gables and a Westmorland slate roof.
- 9.4.25 The setting of this asset is informed by its location within the settlement of Stalmine which would provide the parish for the church.

#### **BH49 Rakes Farmhouse (Grade II Listed)**

- 9.4.26 A farmhouse, dated 1692, with a rear extension dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Probably constructed from brick, now pebble- dashed, with stone cornice gutter and graded slate roof.
- 9.4.27 The setting of this building is informed by its location close to agricultural land, however this has been compromised somewhat by the expansion of Thornton Cleveleys.

### **Non-listed Buildings**

#### **BH54 Nateby Hall (Undesignated)**

- 9.4.28 Nateby Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, is a building of no architectural interest, the greater part having been destroyed by fire about 1870 and the remainder modernised. The oldest part of Nateby Hall, constructed prior to 1870, is L-shaped, constituting the south east and south west sides of the present block. The walls are built of long, narrow bricks. The windows, many blocked up, were of stone with mullions, but nearly all mullions have been removed, and wooden sash windows have been inserted. Probably after the fire, the roof was lowered and the chimneys restored. On the south west face, half a stone window remains beneath the eaves. The principal front, facing south east, is Georgian, but the original windows, blocked up, can be traced here and there. All the walls are covered with pebble dash, which has fallen away in many places, revealing the original brick walls.

- 9.4.29 Later additions were made on the north side to convert the L-shaped house into a square one. A modern single storey addition has been made to the north east side. The outbuildings are of no great age.

**BH55 Cobblestone Barn at Robinson's Farm, Staynall Lane, Staynall (Undesignated)**

- 9.4.30 An 18<sup>th</sup> century combination barn of cobble construction. The original building was made from local sandstone. The lintels are of a type of red sandstone. The roof is of corrugated asbestos and some tongue and groove boarding. A building survey was carried out on the barn prior to conversion. The barn was thought to be from the period between 1790 until 1840, with an earlier structure on the site.

- 9.4.31 The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land and its relationship with the adjacent Hilltop Barn.

**BH56 Hilltop Barn at Robinson's Farm, Staynall Lane, Staynall (Undesignated)**

- 9.4.32 A barn dated to c.1700, now converted to residential use and called Hilltop Barn. The barn has a rare long narrow plan, measuring 21m by 5m. Possibly initially cruck-framed and of uncertain original purpose, the building may have been used as a warehouse or an ancillary building to a windmill. The building was originally partitioned 6m from the north end and the floor level in this part was lower, this section was also lofted. The larger part appears not to have been lofted. In the later 19th century it was converted into a shippon and had further changes made in the mid-20th century when it continued in use as a shippon.

- 9.4.33 The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land and its relationship with the adjacent Cobblestone Barn.

**BH57 Grange Farm Barn (Undesignated)**

- 9.4.34 The barn at Grange Farm is, unusually for its location, a bank barn: built against a slope to provide a threshing barn on the first floor and accommodation for livestock, along with storage, on the ground floor. This form is usually associated with the Lake District and other upland areas, and its presence here, on the lowland Fylde peninsula, is a significant departure.

- 9.4.35 The building dates principally from the early 18th century. It is a large, high-quality structure of handmade brick, originally with a thatch roof, and with fine roof trusses. The size and quality of the barn would have made it one of the most substantial of its type in the Fylde at the time it was built: this was then a marginal agricultural area dominated by modest farms of sub-medieval timber-frame construction. In the 19th century, the barn experienced some alteration, with the provision of a new ceiling throughout most of the ground floor, the building (or rebuilding) of the cheeks of the wagon entrance and finally the addition of a single-storey lean-to on its western side. In 2004 planning permission was granted to convert the barn to domestic use.

9.4.36 The setting of the barn is informed by its location surrounded by farm buildings and agricultural land.

**BH58 Cote Walls Farm, Clods Carr Lane, Preesall (Undesignated)**

9.4.37 Cote Walls Farm is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping (where it is named Coat Walls), as well as on the modern (2009) mapping. A pump is marked within the farmstead in 1847. The farm is also named on Hennet's map of 1829.

9.4.38 The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land.

**BH59 Height O the Hill Farm, Stalmine (Undesignated)**

9.4.39 This farmstead is shown on William Yates' map of 1786, where it is named Height o' th' Hill, on Hennet's map of 1829, on the 1847 OS 1:10,560 mapping and the modern mapping. The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land.

**BH60 Little Height O the Hill Farm, Stalmine (Undesignated)**

9.4.40 This farmstead is shown, but is unnamed, on William Yates' map of 1786 and Hennet's map of 1829. It is called Farther Height o' th' Hill on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping and a draw well is shown nearby. It is named Little Height o' th' Hill on the modern maps. The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land.

**BH61 Burrows Farm (Undesignated)**

9.4.41 The current farmstead of Burrows Farms appears on pre 1847 maps as New Barn, but was later re-named Burrows. The setting of this asset is informed by its rural location surrounded by agricultural land.

**BH64 Nateby House Farm (Undesignated)**

9.4.42 Nateby House Farm dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is situated on the western side of Nateby Crossing Lane, near Garstang, Lancashire. Generally comprising a large detached farmhouse with a collection of adjacent farm buildings set around a central yard and entrance track, the farmstead includes a large, much extended barn originating from the first half of the nineteenth century and providing space for variety of agricultural uses including storage and the housing of animals (cattle, horses and pigs). The building is no longer used for agricultural purposes on account of changes in farming activity: as a result plans have been passed recently for its conversion into a pair of dwelling houses. The historic significance of the barn is that it represents a good example of vernacular architecture.

# 10 CONCLUSIONS

## 10.1 Archaeology

- 10.1.1 This assessment has demonstrated that the study area contains evidence of a wide range of archaeological activity dating to a number of different periods. The Irish Sea section of the study area has the lowest potential for terrestrial archaeology, mainly due to the majority of this section being located within the Irish Sea. A marine archaeology assessment produced as part of the Project (Wessex Archaeology 2011) will contain a more comprehensive assessment of the archaeological potential of this section.
- 10.1.2 The Fylde Peninsula section of the study area has been assessed as having a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods although the presence of a possible Prehistoric settlement at Burnhill, the find of a prehistoric stone axe and hammer at Staynall over Wyre and the possible location of the Roman settlement of Portus Setantiorum at Fleetwood suggests that there may still be potential for archaeological remains dating to these period to present.
- 10.1.3 As with the majority of this area of Lancashire there is little evidence for any archaeological activity dating to the Early Medieval period and the potential within the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area is anticipated to be negligible.
- 10.1.4 In the Medieval period the archaeological record in this section of the study area shows that there was a much greater level of activity. There is a record of a medieval settlement at Rossall and a medieval monastic centre at Rossall Grange. Remains from both of these have the potential to spread into the study area. It is also in the Medieval period that salt production appears to have begun in this part of Lancashire, again there is potential for remains associated with this activity to be present in the study area.
- 10.1.5 The Post-medieval period is when the Fylde Peninsula begins to see intensive development, it is at this time when the planned town of Fleetwood is constructed and the Wyre dock becomes a focus for the fishing industry.
- 10.1.6 It is also in this period when the area between Rossall School and West Way in Fleetwood is first developed into a firing range. The firing range was extended in World War II and used as a training area. The application site has the potential to impact on features associated with the firing range.
- 10.1.7 During the second world war the Fylde Peninsula also saw the development of coastal defences and a number of pillboxes and a weapons pit are located in this section of the study area.
- 10.1.8 The Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby section of the study area is the section with the highest overall potential for archaeological activity. This is because it through Pilling Moss which has a high potential for remains dating to the Prehistoric period. A number of finds dating to the Prehistoric period have been made across Pilling Moss leading to its interpretation as a possible

important trading location. However there are also areas of known occupation within Pilling Moss such as the finds made at Bone Hill. Other key features dating to the Prehistoric period within the study area include a wooden trackway known as Kates Pad, the womans head found at Kentucky Farm and the find of a wooden boat at Wellhouse Farm. All of this suggests that there is a high potential for archaeological remains in this area.

- 10.1.9 There is also evidence for Roman activity within the Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby section of the study area. However this evidence is based on a small number of spot finds and one possible Roman road. Therefore it is considered that the potential for the Project to impact upon remains of Roman date is low.
- 10.1.10 The potential for Early medieval remains is considered to be even lower than for the Roman period. Despite the presence of a number of settlements in the area with potential Early Medieval period no remains dating to this period have been recorded within the study area.
- 10.1.11 The gas storage facility is the area of the Preesall to Nateby section of the study area which has the highest potential for remains dating to the medieval period. There are records of a tide mill within the application site in this area and also a possible medieval chapel in the vicinity of Hackensall. However the NTS Interconnector Pipeline also has the potential to encounter remains dating to this period as aerial photographs have picked up evidence of possible enclosures in the vicinity of Nateby Hall. There are also a number of undated features recorded across this section of the study area, some of which may date to the Medieval period. Others are likely to be Post-medieval.
- 10.1.12 There are a number of shipwrecks dating to the Post-medieval period in the Wyre Estuary. Some of these are located close to the area where the brine outfall pipe crosses the Wyre. However as the method employed to cross the river will involve drilling underneath the river bed it is unlikely that these shipwrecks will be affected.
- 10.1.13 In the gas storage facility there are a number of records of archaeological activity dating to the Post-medieval period. Some of these remains are centred around Hackensall Hall and are associated with the Hall. Others related to various instances of industrial activity such as saltworks, brine extraction and the arrival of the railway and canal to this part of Lancashire.
- 10.1.14 Other evidence of activity in the Preesall to Nateby section of the study area relates to agricultural activity. It was in the Post-medieval period that improvement of Pilling Moss began in earnest and this is visible in the form of a number of clay pits which appear at this time and also evidence of peat cutting. There are also a number of farmsteads and associated evidence of agricultural activity such as field boundaries spread across this section of the study area which date to this period. As a result it is considered that the Project has a high potential of encountering remains dating to the post-medieval period in this section of the study area.

## 10.2 Built Heritage

- 10.2.1 The study area as a whole contains a large number of listed-buildings along with some locally-listed and non-listed buildings of some heritage interest. Given the size of the study area this is not unexpected but it is not anticipated that many of these buildings will experience any negative effects as a result of the Project.
- 10.2.2 Most of the listed buildings within Fleetwood are associated with Decimus Burtons planned town and many have already experienced modern development to a certain degree.
- 10.2.3 Outside of Fleetwood the built heritage assets tend to be located in fairly rural locations and as such could experience some effects on their setting from the above ground structures associated with the Project.
- 10.2.4 One of the farmsteads with the gas storage facility, Lickow Farm, is currently derelict but it is understood that there are plans to refurbish these buildings as part of the Project. This has the potential to have a positive effect on the farmstead.

# 11 RECOMMENDATIONS

## 11.1 Archaeology

- 11.1.1 Full recommendations for appropriate mitigation of the part of the Irish Sea section of the study area which is located within the Irish Sea are contained in the marine archaeology assessment (Wessex Archaeology. 2011). For the terrestrial part of this section it is not recommended that any form of archaeological investigations is required.
- 11.1.2 For the Fylde Peninsula section of the study area a lot of the application site is located along the line of a former railway line. In these areas it is not recommended that any archaeological investigations are required. However there are some areas within this section of the study area where archaeological investigations are recommended. The proposed brine outfall pipeline runs through a former rifle range adjacent to West Way (137) a former marl pit has also been detected here on aerial photographs (95) and the application site at this point is very close to the possible location of the former medieval settlement of Rossall. This area is currently being subject to geophysical survey (Archaeological Services WYAS forthcoming) and it is recommended that the area is also subjected to trial trench evaluation.
- 11.1.3 The Wyre Estuary and Preesall to Nateby section of the study area has been demonstrated to have the potential to contain archaeological remains dating to a number of periods. It is also currently the focus of a geophysical survey. It is recommended that a trial trench evaluation is also carried out in those parts of the study area that are likely to be impacted by the Project and have been shown to contain archaeological remains, either through the documentary research in this DBA or through the results of the geophysical survey. It is recommended that a Written Scheme of Investigation is produced which will outline the trenching scheme.
- 11.1.4 It is also recommended that provisions are made to carry out archaeological excavations on any areas within the study area that are identified by the trial trench evaluation as having archaeological remains present. This would represent a separate stage of archaeological fieldwork covered by a separate Written Scheme of Investigation and appropriate allowances should be made for this in any construction programme. The Written Scheme of Investigation should outline the location, scope and methodology for any archaeological excavation that is carried out and should be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (archaeology) at Lancashire County Council Prior to any work being carried out.

## 11.2 Built Heritage

- 11.2.1 It is not considered likely that the Project will directly impact upon any built heritage structures within the study area. It is known that one undesignated farmstead Lickow Farm is intended to be refurbished as part of the development and it is recommended that this refurbishment is carried out in a sympathetic manner. It is anticipated that some of the above ground structures associated with the Project are likely to have a small impact on the setting some of the built heritage structures within the study area. It is recommended that where this is

likely to be the case consideration is given to providing screening where appropriate. However this may not always be an appropriate action given the generally flat and open nature of the landscape across much of the study area. In cases where screening is not appropriate it is recommended that efforts are made to blend above ground structures into the surrounding landscape as far as possible through careful choice of building material and finishes.

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Annex A

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# Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets



Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
1a and 1b	40886	341630, 446000/ 341390, 446310	Prehistoric	2 Neolithic axes, one stone, one flint. A perforated stone axe hammer was also found in the vicinity.
2	VOID			
3	VOID			
4	40904	344480, 446450/ 344520, 446400	Prehistoric	Neolithic partly polished stone axe and a stone axe were found in a field between Gogie Hill and Black lane Head.
5	40910	344000, 446000	Prehistoric	Neolithic Polished stone axe found at Black lane Head Farm.
6	40915	340000, 446000	Prehistoric	Neolithic stone axe found on Pilling Moss prior to 1887.
7	PRN53	336000, 443000	Prehistoric	stone axe and stone axe hammer found during ploughing in 1922
8	PRN77/4089 7	343950, 446200	Prehistoric	small Neolithic handaxe found in 1940 during excavation for a water pipe
9	PRN78/ 40899	344660, 446870	Prehistoric	Four stone polishers and a stone axe found prior to 1943
10	PRN79	344500, 446400	Prehistoric	Two perfect Neolithic implements were found in a field between Gogie Hill and Black Lane Head prior to 1953.
11	PRN80	344400, 446400	Prehistoric	Neolithic adze found in a field between Gogie Hill and Black Lane Head prior to 1953.
12	PRN81	344700, 446200	Prehistoric	Polished stone axe found, pre-1953.
13	PRN358	343500, 446300	Prehistoric	Bronze Age finds including arrowheads, an axe and spearhead were found in the mid-C19, along with a possible hut circle
14	PRN364	341390, 446310	Prehistoric	Several perforated axe hammers found prior to 1958

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
15	VOID			
16	PRN368	342180, 446670	Prehistoric	Stone quern found pre-1953
17	PRN369	342190, 446710	Prehistoric	Bronze Pal stave found south West of Staffords Farm prior to 1953
18	PRN370	342190, 446710	Prehistoric	Bronze palstave found in a field South of Cumming Carr Farm prior to 1953
19	VOID			
20	PRN372	341000, 447000	Prehistoric	Bronze Age looped palstave found in 1901.
21	PRN1307	338700, 445780	Prehistoric	Dugout canoe found at Wellhouse Farm in 1906
22	PRN1565	341900, 446880	Prehistoric	Excavation of a Bronze Age occupation site at Bond's farm, Scronkey, Pilling
23	PRN1876	344200, 446200	Prehistoric	Female head with jet beads - a prehistoric bog burial - found in 1824 at Kentucky Farm
24	PRN 33350	341000, 446000	Prehistoric	Bronze socketed axe found at Pilling Moss, pre-1901
25	PRN 26098	347000, 445400	Prehistoric	A broken stone hammer-head thought to be of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date, was found at the Bowers in 1984
26	PRN 26104	346700, 445300	Prehistoric	Neolithic flint flakes were recovered at The Bowers in the 1990s
27	PRN 26107	346029, 445653	Prehistoric	Flint objects said to be of early prehistoric date were recovered at Island Farm in the 1990s
28	PRN 26108	347100, 446000	Prehistoric	Unretouched waste flake of unknown date, recovered at Nateby Hall in the 1990s

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
29	PRN 26109	347140, 446129	Prehistoric	A number of flint artefacts of Neolithic date were recovered at Nateby Hall
30	PRN84	340880, 446230	Prehistoric	Kate's Pad, Out Rawcliffe. Neolithic or Bronze Age Trackway or trackways. Wooden trackway found under 12ft of peat.
31	PRN2022	341700, 447100	Prehistoric	Two Bronze Age stone axe found 1977 and 1978. Both from a field adjacent to that which a Bronze Age 'settlement' has been located and excavated (PRN 1565)
32	PRN32912	336000, 446000	Prehistoric	Incomplete cast cu-alloy socketed side-looped spearhead dating to the Middle Bronze Age.
33	40924	341900, 446800	Prehistoric	Bronze Age settlement site at Pilling Moss where a round house has been excavated.
34	40923	344000, 446000	Prehistoric	U burial and jet beads. Female head wrapped in a coarse cloth found in Pilling Moss in 1824. Ritual prehistoric bog burial.
35	40921	341000, 446000	Prehistoric	Late Bronze Age bronze socketed axe found at Pilling Moss.
36	40916	340000, 446000	Prehistoric	1st AD Bronze dagger sheath found 1859
37	40898/ PRN371	344200, 446860	Prehistoric	Late Bronze Age bronze hoard found in Winmarleigh.
38	40894	342840, 446560	Prehistoric	Bronze Age palstave found in a field south of Cumming Carr Farm. Lay under the peat.
39	40891	342190, 446700	Prehistoric	3 Bronze Age palstaves, several thumb scrapers.
40	40887/ PRN367	341590, 446230	Prehistoric	Bronze Age hut circle, charcoal and polisher found.
41	40873	343490, 446490	Prehistoric	Items of Bronze Age date found on or in a gravel and shell

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				deposit.
42	39393	338590, 445750	Prehistoric	An ancient wooden canoe was found at Wellhouse Farm in 1906, when digging a well. In 1951 the area around the well was excavated and found no further fragments.
43	40879	340000, 446000	Roman	Socketed spearhead (found pre 1926).
44	PRN345/ 39399	334760, 447770	Roman	Roman coin hoard found in 1926, deposited around AD273. 325 coins, all AE.
45	PRN32814	336000, 447000	Roman	Late Roman radiate of Postumus dating from AD 260-268.
46	PRN32913/P RN32914	336000, 446000	Roman	Very worn late Roman radiate of Tetricus I, AD 271-4 and Roman radiate Victorinus, dating from AD268-70. Possibly part of the coin hoard found in 1934.
47	PRN348	330000, 445000	Roman	Red terracotta vase netted in 1949 by fishermen. May have come from a submerged structure believed to be a Roman Fort.
48	PRN351	336000, 444000	Roman	Milepost on the A585 Amounderness Way, nr. Maritime Street, Fleetwood
49	PRN 26101	347000, 446000	Roman	A cobbled road of possible Roman date was observed in 1995 at Nateby Hall Farm
50	PRN18799	331300, 449000	Medieval	Possible site of Deserted medieval village at Rossall
51	PRN3856	347200, 446300	Medieval	Earthwork remains of sub-rectangular enclosures, possibly the remains of a deserted Medieval settlement or the earlier site of Nateby Hall.
52	39388	336010, 447830	Medieval	A medieval house was replaced by the present 16th century grade II* listed house, Parrox Hall (BH47)

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
53	39410	334000, 447000	Medieval	Herewar, Abbot of Cockersand from 1216-35, undertook to find a monk to celebrate in the chapel at Hackensall. The chapel is not mentioned again.
54	39453	331540, 444780	Medieval	Rossall Hall was from the C13 a grange of Dieulacres abbey. The remains of the old Rossall Grange have been covered by the encroaching sea the present Rossall school (BH1-8) is now built near the site.
55	PRN 31966	336000, 445000	Medieval	Henry III short cross penny. Class VIIa, dated 1217-1242 found by metal detectorist in 2005
56	PRN4481	336090, 444200	Post-medieval	Earthwork remains of a possible post medieval building platform seen on aerial photographs
57	PRN15022	335110, 446590	medieval	Site of medieval tide mill, mentioned in 1260. Site noted on 1847 mapping
58	PRN 31626	337000, 445000	Medieval	Broach found by a metal detectorist in 2003 at Yew Tree Farm
59	PRN3242/ 1483605	334860, 447770	Medieval/ post-medieval	AP site; 'L' shaped bank. Also shows Hackensall Hall and the Roman coin (PRN345). Bank may be associated with Hackensall Hall.
60	PRN 31456	335410, 442990	Medieval/ post-medieval	Place name, perhaps indicating salt production site
61	PRN 33357	345876, 446060	Post-medieval	Site of a railway station on the Garstang and Knott End Railway, opened in 1870, closed to passengers in 1930 and entirely in 1950. Originally called Winmarleigh Station, it was renamed in 1902

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
62	39400	334830, 447630	Post-medieval	Hackensall Hall, dated 1656, superseded a much older house. There are still traces of a moat to be seen a little distance from the house. The present house is a grade II 19th century house.
63	PRN5454/ 39420	334620, 447580	Post-medieval	1963 excavation of an C18 bloomery furnace; shown on 1st edition OS map, 1848, as a lime kiln, indicating reuse or cartographic interpretation?
64	PRN5568/ PRN10349/ 1036041	348000, 447070	Post-medieval	Lancaster Canal. There are 13 bridges on this section of the Lancaster Canal.
65	PRN20822	333136, 447301	Post-medieval	Rope Walk on 1st edition 1:2,500 map, post-1848. No longer extant.
66	PRN20823	333095, 447130	Post-medieval	Travelling Crane on 1st edition 1:2,500 map. Post-1848. No longer extant.
67	PRN20824	333116, 447129	Post-medieval	North Lancashire Steam Saw Mills on 1st edition 1:2,500 map. Post 1848. Still extant.
68	PRN20825	333149, 447111	Post-medieval	Travelling Crane on 1st edition 1:2,500 map. Post-1848. No longer extant.
69	PRN19207	336014, 446665	Post-medieval	Salt works, pumping station, railway and quay. Opened in 1902 closed 1925. Salt works been demolishes, some earthworks still remain and buildings and some routes of railway.
70	PRN20829	333356, 447093	Post-medieval	Timber Yard (Dock Avenue) on 1st edition 1:2,500 map. Post 1848. No longer extant.
71	PRN21187	332721, 446438	Post-medieval	Reservoir on 1st edition 1:2,500 map. Post 1847. Still extant.

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
72	PRN31162	335474, 446507	Post-medieval	Small farmstead, shown on 1829 mapping. Now demolished.
73	PRN33343	335740, 445310	Post-medieval	Supposed site of an enclosure, probable sinkhole from brine extraction. Seen on AP.
74	VOID			
75	40925	334700, 448500 - 341340, 447730	Post-medieval	Garstang branch Railway, authorised in 1864, opened from Garstang to Pilling in 1870. Line closed in 1965, track dismantled. (1372652 for later extension)
76	137265	341000, 447000	Post-medieval	The later extension to the Garstang and Knott End Railway.
77	909256	334040, 446720	Post-medieval	Wreck site visible as a structure on air photographs. Still extant in the 1993 OS vertical photography.
78	909257	334490, 447150	Post-medieval	Wreck visible as a structure on air photographs. No surface features visible on latest 1993 OS vertical photograph.
79	1483444	334590, 447810	Post-medieval	Wreck visible as a structure on air photographs. No surface features visible on latest 1993 OS vertical photograph.
80	1483507	334060, 447240	Post-medieval	Wreck visible as a structure on air photographs. No surface features visible on latest 1993 OS vertical photograph.
81	1483590	334040, 446710	Post-medieval	Wreck site visible as a structure on air photographs. Still extant in the 1993 OS vertical photography.
82	1483595	333970, 446810	Post-medieval	Wreck site visible as a structure on air photographs. Still extant in the 1993 OS vertical photography.
83	1483449	334700, 447700	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow and narrow ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on air photographs. Most is extant on the latest 1993 OS vertical photograph.

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
84	1483993	335600, 445500	Post-medieval	Narrow ridge and furrow visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs in the parish of Stalmine-with Staynall. Elements are still extant on the 1990 OS vertical photograph.
85	1483538	336080, 444190	Post-medieval	Remains of a platform visible as earthworks on air photographs. Part of the monument appears to still be extant on the latest 1988 OS vertical photograph.
86	1483997	335740, 445310	Post-medieval	Enclosure is visible on air photographs. Feature defined by a square banked 'C' shaped enclosure following the same alignment as post medieval field boundaries, with which it appears to be associated.
87	1484003	335299, 446700	Post-medieval	Field boundaries and potential hollow way visible as earthworks on air photographs. Boundaries defined by banks. None extant on latest 1990 OS vertical photograph.
88	1484066	335310, 447710	Post-medieval	Probable post-medieval bank, visible as an earthwork on air photographs. Feature still extant on the latest 1990 OS vertical photograph.
89	1484010	335300, 447400	Post-medieval	Field boundaries visible as earthworks on air photographs. Defined as ditches in an east to west orientation. Narrow ridge and furrow overlay the field boundaries (1483989). Features still extant on the latest 1990 OS vertical photography.
90	PRN2523	341100, 446900	Post-medieval	Pennyholes Field, alleged pit village, now known to be clay pits C19th
91	PRN3010	339950, 446630	Post-medieval	Possible peat cuttings seen on aerial photograph
92	PRN3011	340250, 446750	Post-	A pattern of lines, made up mainly it would appear, from pits and very short trenches on aerial photographs, possible peat

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			medieval	cutting
93	PRN3238	339300, 446520	Post-medieval	Aerial photographs showing drainage and/or old field boundaries.
94	PRN3239	337500, 446400	Post-medieval	aerial photos show old field boundaries and drainage
95	PRN3244	331640, 445430	Post-medieval	Aerial photograph site shows drainage and an old marl pit
96	PRN4427	347200, 445900	Post-medieval	Aerial photograph showing field boundaries and ridge and furrow
97	PRN20833	333488, 447185	Post-medieval	Wyre Dock, an enclosed dock, 1873-77 with attached timber pond converted to Fish Dock in 1906-08
98	PRN20834	333716, 447116	Post-medieval	Grain Elevator on Herring Arm Road, Fleetwood. On first edition 1:2,500 map
99	PRN21188	332742, 446537	Post-medieval	Engine Shed between Copse Road & Maritime Street, Fleetwood on first edition 1:2,500 map
100	PRN21189	332802, 446380	Post-medieval	Milepost on the A585 Amounderness Way, nr. Maritime Street, Fleetwood
101	PRN21190	332849, 446798	Post-medieval	Steam Laundry on Copse Road, between Denham Way and Henderson Road, Fleetwood on first edition 1:2,500 map
102	PRN21191	333079, 446903	Post-medieval	Signal Box on Amounderness Way, north of junction with Denham Way, Fleetwood on first edition 1:2,500 map
103	PRN 21192	333285, 446949	Post-medieval	Crane on west side of dock, Dock Avenue, Fleetwood on first edition 1:2,500 map

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
104	PRN 21194	333526, 446904	Post-medieval	Crane, east side of dock, Herring Arm Way, Fleetwood on first edition 1:2,500 map
105	PRN 22220	346977, 445448	Post-medieval	Pheasantry at Bowers House, Bowers Lane near Nateby on first edition 1:2,500 map
106	PRN 22221	346407, 446014	Post-medieval	Clay Pit at Elm Farm on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1893
107	PRN 22222	346618, 445760	Post-medieval	Old Clay Pits at Bowers House on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1893. An earlier pond was also probably a clay or marl pit.
108	PRN 22224	346707, 445432	Post-medieval	Gravel Pit at Killcrash Lane, north-east of Hoole Farm, W of Bowers House, nr Nateby on first edition 1:2,500 map
109	PRN 22225	346976, 446108	Post-medieval	Gravel Pit south-west of Nateby Hall, off Nateby Hall Lane, Garstang shown on 1847 mapping. Noted as 'Old Clay Pit' in 1893
110	PRN 22227	347356, 445936	Post-medieval	Old Clay Pit south of Nateby Hall, off Nateby Hall Lane, Garstang on first edition 1:2,500 map
111	PRN 22228	347436, 446095	Post-medieval	A lime kiln is shown on the 1893 mapping on the south side of the canal at Nateby Hall Bridge.
112	PRN 22231	348184, 445723	Post-medieval	Brick Works off Nateby Crossing Lane, Nateby on first edition 1:2,500 map
113	PRN 22234	348030, 445543	Post-medieval	Milestone on Lancaster Canal opposite Bridge House Marina and Caravan park, Nateby Crossing
114	PRN 24425	333527, 447278	Post-medieval	Grain Warehouse, Post-1877 west of Wyre Dock, Fleetwood
115	PRN 24426	333473, 447204	Post-medieval	Grain Warehouse, completed in 1877 west of Wyre Dock, Fleetwood

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
116	PRN 24427	333572, 447257	Post-medieval	Fish Packing Sheds, post-1877 west of Wyre Dock
117	PRN 24432	333836, 446752	Post-medieval	Fish meal works near model airfield, Fleetwood, pre-1914
118	PRN 24434	333337, 447036	Post-medieval	Fish Packing Shed west of southern dock, Fleetwood, 1911
119	PRN 24436	332911, 446864	Post-medieval	Rope walk, Denham Way Fleetwood, pre-1914
120	PRN 25229, PRN 25230	344790, 446820	Post-medieval	As part of a watching brief in February 2002, OAN found two ditches related to an earlier track or road which led to Gibstick Hall. The feature is shown on the OS first edition 1847 1:10,560 map.
121	PRN 26927	334570, 447800	Post-medieval	UKHO reports a stranded wreck lying NE/SW in the River Wyre
122	PRN5455	334620, 447170	Post-medieval	Landmark tower shown on OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848
123	PRN 31967	336000, 445000	Post-medieval	James I shilling, dated 1606-7 found by metal detectorist in 2005
124	PRN 32234	337000, 445000	Post-medieval	Cast decorative lead knob possibly used as a decorative fitting, stopper or cap, dated 1600-1900 found by metal detectorist in 2005
125	PRN 32333	342000, 446000	Post-medieval	Large cast cu-alloy seal matrix found by metal detectorist in 2006
126	PRN 26931	334480, 447160	Post-medieval	UKHO report a stranded vessel lying E/W in the River Wyre near Hackensall brow

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
127	PRN 27078	344020, 445950	Post-medieval	Site of dyehouse or dyehouses at Black Hill Farm, Pilling indicated by names on 1845 tithe map
128	PRN 31098	332646, 445292	Post-medieval	New Mill, off Amounderness Way, Fleetwood Site of windmill shown on 1786 map, but not on 1847 sheet
129	PRN 31161	335407, 446783	Post-medieval	Cote-Walls Farm. Farmstead, pre-1829, and associated pump
130	PRN 31163	335940, 445980	Post-medieval	Cottages or small farmstead on Agglebys Lane, pre-1786
131	PRN 31164	336070, 445190	Post-medieval	Farmstead at Height o the Hill, pre-1786
132	PRN 31165	335910, 445170	Post-medieval	Farmstead at Little Height o' the' Hill, pre-1786
133	PRN 31166,	335600, 444680	Post-medieval	Farmstead at Burrows farm, pre-1786
134	PRN 31167	335680, 444240	Post-medieval	Farm site named 'New Barn' in 1847, but has been considerably enlarged and renamed. LMFAU suggest that the original Burrows (PRN 31166) was relocated here c.1914
135	PRN 31637	347000, 446000	Post-medieval	Sheet metal crotal bell found by metal detectorist in 2003
136	PRN 31168	335780, 444080	Post-medieval	Farmstead at Carters Farm, pre-1847
137	1483532	331400, 445300	Post-medieval and Modern	Firing range visible as structures and earthworks on air photographs. Firing range to the north may have been added during WWII (1483537). Still partly extant on the 1993 OS vertical photography.

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
138	PRN 26932	334040, 446710	Post-medieval or modern	A post medieval or 20th century wreck is visible as a structure on air photographs, in the River Wyre south of Fleetwood Dock
139	PRN3241	335880, 447260	Post-medieval/Undated	AP shows the course of an old mineral railway. Also shows some undated features; a low circular mound, small circular depression and several minor earthwork features
140	1075562	333000, 446000	Modern	Chemical works at Fleetwood. Important supplier of ammonium nitrate during WWI. Exact location unknown.
141	1427226	333020, 445039	Modern	Standard type World War II reinforced concrete pillbox. Constructed 1940 to 1941. Observed during a field visit in 1996.
142	1427352, PRN31354	347407, 446118	Modern	Line of 8 WWII anti-tank cubes with 5 lengths of railway line.
143	1483513	333220, 446540	Modern	WWII pillbox visible as a structure on air photographs. No surface features are visible on the latest 1993 OS vertical photography.
144	1483519	331200, 445200	Modern	number of WWII weapons pits and a trench visible as earthworks on air photographs
145	1483570	332730, 446330	Modern	2 WWII pillboxes visible as structures on air photographs. The northern most is still extant on the latest 1993 OS vertical photograph.
146	1483622	331550, 445100	Modern	WWII weapons pit is visible as an earthwork. Feature appears to be no longer extant on the latest 1993 OS vertical photograph.
147	1526131	335050, 443770	Modern	1975 Wreck of an English wooden fishing vessel which stands on the south side of the Rover Wyre. She was an

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
				engine driven vessel.
148	PRN 26930	334217, 447211	Modern	UKHO record of a wreck of the "Our Golden Promise" in the River Wyre that dries at 2.4m. Record states 'to be removed ASAP'
149	PRN 26155	335339, 443206	Modern	Watching brief on boreholes and inspection pits for flood defence improvements. No archaeological features were uncovered
150	PRN3746	336300, 445800	undated	Watercourses seen on AP
151	PRN3747	335600, 445800	undated	Watercourse seen on AP, pre-1848
152	PRN3748	335750, 447250	undated	Watercourse seen on AP.
153	887065	346000, 445000	undated	Flint knife at Nateby in 1981.
154	PRN2764	344420, 446910	undated	Possible earthwork platform viewed on aerial photographs at Cogie Hill Cottage
155	PRN3012	342950, 446740	Undated	Earthworks seen on aerial photographs, possibly a farmstead site
156	PRN3016	342700, 446570	undated	Circular cropmarks, possibly a settlement
157	PRN3235	341000, 447100	undated	Aerial photography site showing old field boundaries and drainage, old stream courses and some rows of slots
158	PRN3237	340050, 446800	undated	Aerial photograph site, showing earthworks and watercourses, including some 'Pilling Graves'.
159	PRN3738	332300, 445100	Undated	Watercourse seen on aerial photographs at Rossall Lane South
160	PRN3744	339200, 446400	undated	Watercourse seen on aerial photograph at Pilling Moss

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
161	PRN3745	337600, 446500	undated	APs show several short lengths of former watercourses, in an area approximately 1km North to South by 0.5km East to West at Burned House Lane. There are some water filled holes in the area, which is now largely drained
162	PRN3793	344200, 446700	undated	Aerial photograph shows three former watercourses, all aligned approximately north to south. The one furthest east is a little dubious. The western watercourse apparently flowed into Pilling Water. A Bronze Age hoard was found just to the north and Neolithic implements to the south
163	PRN3801	346200, 446100	undated	Former watercourses, in an area which is now lightly drained
164	PRN3802	346200, 446100	undated	Former watercourses, in an area which is now lightly drained. A possible kettlehole, water-filled, is situated in the middle of the complex. Two smaller, dry, possible kettleholes lie to the west. There are several water- filled kettleholes in the area.
165	PRN3911, 3912	348144, 445407	undated	At least two sub rectangular features, possibly building platforms, and two wide banks can be seen on aerial photographs, possible settlement site
166	PRN4394	341900, 446400	undated	Aerial photograph showing drainage or watercourses
167	PRN4428	346700, 445700	undated	A possible enclosure and cropmarks seen on aerial photography
168	PRN4429	346000, 445800	undated	Cropmarks seen on aerial photography, site type uncertain
169	PRN4430	345500, 445700	undated	An aerial photograph showing cropmarks, possibly three sides of a sub rectangular feature, a field perhaps? Some other possible field boundaries can be seen

Hyder No.	HER/NMR no.	Grid Reference	Period	Description
170	PRN4480	336010, 443700	undated	aerial photography showing linear cropmarks which do not appear to enclose areas and may be former trackways
171	PRN16491	336092, 443858	undated	A clay platform at Robinson's Farm, Staynall, is reported by R Watson. He suggests that it may indicate the site of a settlement pre-dating the existing farmstead
172	PRN 26099	345000, 446300	undated	Cockle or mussel shells of an unknown date were found at Black Lane Head

Annex B

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# Gazetteer of Built Heritage Assets



Hyder No.	Grid reference	Period	HER number	Designation	Description
1	336017, 447843	post-medieval	PRN1306	Grade II*	Parrox Hall.
2	331390, 444847	post-medieval	PRN16542	Grade II	The Gazebo at Rossall School.
3	331390, 444832	post-medieval	PRN16541	Grade II	Wall leading south from the Gazebo at Rossall School.
4	331408, 444946	post-medieval	PRN16543	Grade II	Broadway, Rossall School Library. 1850. Former chapel. Hammer-dressed stone, ashlar dressing.
5	331408, 444946	post-medieval	PRN16544	Grade II	North range of quadrangle at Rossall School.
6	331408, 444946	post-medieval	PRN16545	Grade II	Rossall School Chapel.
7	331408, 444946	post-medieval	PRN16546	Grade II	East range of quadrangle at Rossall School.
8	331408, 444946	post-medieval	PRN16547	Grade II	West range of quadrangle at Rossall School.
9	331557, 444998	post-medieval	PRN16548	Grade II	Block north of Sanatorium at Rossall School.
10	334026, 447936	post-medieval	PRN16549	Grade II	Nos. 26-28 Dock Street
11	334015, 447934	post-medieval	PRN16550	Grade II	Fleetwood Museum and Public Library.
12	333995, 447916	post-	PRN16551	Grade II	Nos 40-46 (even) (Victoria Public House).

Hyder No.	Grid reference	Period	HER number	Designation	Description
		medieval			Nos 48-54 (even). Nos 58-62 (even) Dock Street.
13	333833, 447811	post-medieval	PRN16552	Grade II	Former Crown Hotel, Dock Street,
14	333797, 447780	post-medieval	PRN16553	Grade II	Nos 114-120 (even), No 124 (Club Sylvana), No 126 (LMR sports and Social Club). 1836-41 Dock Street
15	333765, 447801	post-medieval	PRN16556	Grade II	Fleetwood Working Men's Club.
16	333731, 447848	post-medieval	PRN16557	Grade II	Presbytery to Roman Catholic Church of St Mary.
17	333980, 448160	post-medieval	PRN16558	Grade II	No. 3 Kemp Street
18	333815, 447941	post-medieval	PRN16559	Grade II	Nos 23-27 (odd) Lord Street
19	333811, 447939	post-medieval	PRN16560	Grade II	No 29 Lord Street
20	333762, 447901	post-medieval	PRN16561	Grade II	Nos 45 and 47 Lord Street
21	333736, 447872	post-medieval	PRN16562	Grade II	Roman Catholic Church of St Mary.
22	333809, 448008	post-medieval	PRN5439	Grade II	Parish Church of St Peter. 1
23	333769, 447950	post-medieval	PRN16563	Grade II	No. 32 Lord Street and 31, St Peter's Place.
24	333725, 447916	post-	PRN16564	Grade II	Prince Arthur Hotel

Hyder No.	Grid reference	Period	HER number	Designation	Description
		medieval			
25	333460, 447839	post-medieval	PRN16568	Grade II	Nos 51-97 (odd) Mount Street
26	333564, 447737	post-medieval	PRN16569	Grade II	Nos 2- 40(even) Mount Street
27	333471, 447870	post-medieval	PRN16570	Grade II	Nos 50-96 (even) Mount Street
28	333885, 448135	post-medieval	PRN16571	Grade II	No. 32 North Albert Street
29	333937, 448289	post-medieval	PRN5447	Grade II	Upper Lighthouse.
30	333930, 448261	post-medieval	PRN16572	Grade II	Nos 1-9 (odd) Pharos Street
31	334061, 448056	post-medieval	PRN16573	Grade II	Nos 3-5 (consec) Queen's Terrace.
32	334049, 448088	post-medieval	PRN5449	Grade II	No 7 Queen's Terrace. Originally the Customs' House.
33	334046, 448113	post-medieval	PRN16574	Grade II	No. 8 Queen's Terrace.
34	333992, 448281	post-medieval	PRN16575	Grade II	Nos 16-20 (consec), Nos 21-23 (consec), Nos 24-29 (consec) Queens Terrace
35	333744, 447974	post-medieval	PRN16576	Grade II	No 15 St Peter's Place
36	333766, 447896	post-medieval	PRN16577	Grade II	No 34 Warren Street

Hyder No.	Grid reference	Period	HER number	Designation	Description
37	348674, 445178	post-medieval		Grade II	Moss Lane, Canal Bridge (No. 63).
38	347031, 445435	post-medieval	PRN380	Grade II	Bowers House, Bowers Lane
39	347024, 445417	post-medieval	PRN16800	Grade II	Pair of gatepiers south of Bowers House.
40	348290, 445355	post-medieval	PRN16803	Grade II	Cathouse Bridge (No.64) Nateby Crossing Lane.
41	341151, 447444	post-medieval	PRN16578	Grade II	Bell's Farmhouse.
42	343326, 447232	post-medieval	PRN363	Grade II	Crawley's Cross
43	336787, 446691	post-medieval	PRN3532	Grade II	Preesall Mill.
44	334875, 447615	post-medieval	PRN1302	Grade II	Hackensall Hall and Hall Farmhouse. 1
45	337453, 445582	post-medieval	PRN34129	Grade II	Heated garden wall, known as Peach Wall.
46	337102, 445152	post-medieval	PRN16629	Grade II	Town End Farmhouse.
47	336140, 443936	post-medieval	PRN16630	Grade II	Danson's Farmhouse.
48	337468, 445518	post-medieval	PRN2226	Grade II	Stalmine. St James' Church, Stalmine.
49	335056, 442387	post-	PRN10644	Grade II	Raikes Farmhouse.

Hyder No.	Grid reference	Period	HER number	Designation	Description
		medieval			
50	333782, 447770	post-medieval	PRN20854	Grade II	Hotel, 1-12 Kemp Street, Fleetwood
51	32893 47480	modern	PRN35130	Grade II	Fleetwood Memorial Park, First World War Memorial
52	331501, 444913	post-medieval	PRN 31052	Local Listed Building	Locally listed Victorian post-box
53	333020, 445040	Modern	PRN 31046	Local Listed Building	Type 24 WWII pillbox Southeast side of Fleetwood Road
54	347220, 446240	post-medieval	PRN381/40864	Undesignated	Nateby Hall.
55	336108, 443877	post-medieval	PRN20018, PRN25111	Undesignated	Barn at Robinsons Farm, Staynall Lane, Staynall
56	336063, 443834	post-medieval	PRN26254	Undesignated	Hilltop Barn, Robinson's Farm, Staynall Lane.
57	336421, 445383	post-medieval	PRN30994	Undesignated	Grange Farm Barn, Stalmine.
58	335407, 446783	post-medieval	PRN31161	Undesignated	Cote Walls Farm, Clods Carr Lane, Preesall.
59	336070, 445190	post-medieval	PRN31164	Undesignated	Height o'the Hill, Stalmine.
60	335910, 445170	post-medieval	PRN31165	Undesignated	Little Height o'the Hill, Stalmine.
61	335680, 444240	post-medieval	PRN31167	Undesignated	Burrow's Farm, Burrows Lane, Staynall.

Hyder No.	Grid reference	Period	HER number	Designation	Description
62	332181, 440060	post-medieval	PRN30779	Undesignated	Blackpool to Fleetwood Tramway.
63	331860, 445090	post-medieval	PRN1303/39404	Undesignated	Fleetwood Farm.
64	348248, 446358	post-medieval	PRN310018	Undesignated	Nateby House Farm, Nateby Crossing Lane.

Annex C

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# Catalogue of Aerial Photographs



Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP1	RAF/106G/UK/625	3008	SD 334 463	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Wyre Dock and the River Wyre. The site of the waste water treatment works to the south of the site is mud flats. The east and west banks of the Wyre are the same as the present day. The railway line which the site is located on at this point is visible
AP2	RAF/106G/UK/625	3009	SD 334 456	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows same area as 3008 with slightly more showing to the south. Neither Jameson Road or the caravan park which the application site passes through are present
AP3	RAF/106G/UK/625	3059	SD 348 437	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows the eastern bank of the Wyre is unchanged. Some archaeological features visible
AP4	RAF/106G/UK/625	3060	SD 349 443	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Some brine wells visible south of Corcas Lane but not the north Agglebys Road and farm are present
AP5	RAF/106G/UK/625	3061	SD 350 450	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area overlapping with 3061 and also the area just to the north by Cote Walls Farm.
AP6	RAF/106G/UK/625	3062	SD 350 456	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows similar area to 3061 and area just to north around Hackensall Hall Farm
AP7	RAF/106G/UK/625	3063	SD 351 463	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3062

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP8	RAF/106G/UK/625	3064	SD 352 469	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3062
AP9	RAF/106G/UK/625	3086	SD 389 463	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Head Dyke House
AP10	RAF/106G/UK/625	3165	SD 435 465	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Cogie Hill Farm
AP11	RAF/106G/UK/625	3242	SD 462 460	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Elm Farm and eastern end of site.
AP12	RAF/106G/UK/625	3291	SD 479 454	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows eastern end of site and Garstang
AP13	RAF/106G/UK/625	4023	SD 301 452	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows offshore area by Fleetwood
AP14	RAF/106G/UK/625	4044	SD 311 454	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Fleetwood coastline and Rossall School
AP15	RAF/106G/UK/625	4096	SD 368 457	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	shows area to the east of Woodside Park
AP16	RAF/106G/UK/625	4177	SD 395 461	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area to the west of Skronkey

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP17	RAF/106G/UK/625	4200	SD 416 464	10 AUG 1945	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Skronkey
AP18	RAF/58/C/15	5190	SD 473 454	26 APR 1949	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Lancaster Canal
AP19	RAF/58/C/15	5191	SD 471 457	26 APR 1949	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5190
AP20	RAF/58/C/15	5192	SD 468 459	26 APR 1949	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5190
AP21	RAF/541/518	3199	SD 353 442	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Staynall and the River Wyre
AP22	RAF/541/518	3139	SD 333 466	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Wyre Dock and the eastern side of Fleetwood
AP23	RAF/541/518	3141	SD 347 465	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows gas storage area around sewage farm (which is not present)
AP24	RAF/541/518	3142	SD 354 464	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3141
AP25	RAF/541/518	3143	SD 360 463	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3141

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP26	RAF/541/518	3144	SD 367 463	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Preesall and Preesall Park
AP27	RAF/541/518	3145	SD 374 462	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3144
AP28	RAF/541/518	3146	SD 381 462	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	same as 3144
AP29	RAF/541/518	3147	SD 388 461	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Head Dyke House
AP30	RAF/541/518	3154	SD 433 459	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Bone Hill Farm
AP31	RAF/541/518	3157	SD 453 456	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3142
AP32	RAF/541/518	3158	SD 459 456	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3157 and also shows area slightly to the north
AP33	RAF/541/518	3159	SD 465 455	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3158 and also shows area slightly to the north
AP34	RAF/541/518	3160	SD 472 454	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3159

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP35	RAF/541/518	4135	SD 304 451	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Rossall School
AP36	RAF/541/518	4136	SD 311 450	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area from Rossall School to King George's field
AP37	RAF/541/518	4137	SD 318 450	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around King George's field
AP38	RAF/541/518	4138	SD 325 449	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area from King George's field to bank of the Wyre
AP39	RAF/541/518	4139	SD 332 448	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 4138
AP40	RAF/541/518	4140	SD 339 448	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 4138
AP41	RAF/541/518	4141	SD 346 447	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 4138
AP42	RAF/541/518	4142	SD 353 447	14 MAY 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3060
AP43	RAF/541/561	4233	SD 337 468	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Centred on Wyre dock and shows eastern side of Fleetwood

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP44	RAF/541/561	4234	SD 345 468	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo overexposed no detail visible
AP45	RAF/541/561	4235	SD 353 469	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo overexposed no detail visible
AP46	RAF/541/561	4236	SD 361 469	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo overexposed no detail visible
AP47	RAF/541/561	4237	SD 369 469	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3144
AP48	RAF/541/561	4238	SD 377 469	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3147 and 3140
AP49	RAF/541/561	4239	SD 385 469	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	same as 3147
AP50	RAF/541/561	4248	SD 457 468	05 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo overexposed no detail visible
AP51	RAF/541/547	3030	SD 389 459	01 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Head Dyke House and Old Toms Lane
AP52	RAF/541/547	3064	SD 437 465	01 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Pilling Water, Bone Hill Farm, Rusty Slack Farm, and Kentucky Farm

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP53	RAF/541/547	4030	SD 408 462	01 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Bradshaw Lane
AP54	RAF/541/547	4063	SD 456 460	01 JUN 1950	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 3157
AP55	RAF/58/890	5281	SD 314 457	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area of Fleetwood around West Way
AP56	RAF/58/890	5357	SD 327 463	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows eastern side of Fleetwood and the River Wyre
AP57	RAF/58/890	5358	SD 328 461	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5357
AP58	RAF/58/890	5359	SD 330 458	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5357
AP59	RAF/58/890	5392	SD 351 430	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Stanah
AP60	RAF/58/890	5406	SD 331 462	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5357
AP61	RAF/58/890	5407	SD 330 465	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5357. Some ships are visible in Wyre Dock

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP62	RAF/58/890	5421	SD 324 458	09 JUN 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Fleetwood, centred on the cricket ground
AP63	RAF/540/761	5440	SD 353 456	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area to the north of Corcas lane
AP64	RAF/540/761	5441	SD 352 458	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 5440
AP65	RAF/540/761	5442	SD 351 461	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 5440
AP66	RAF/540/761	5443	SD 350 463	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 5440
AP67	RAF/540/761	5444	SD 348 466	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows northern portion of the gas storage area
AP68	RAF/540/761	5445	SD 347 468	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 5444
AP69	RAF/540/761	5446	SD 346 471	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 5444
AP70	RAF/540/761	5468	SD 353 444	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Burrows Marsh on the east bank of the Wyre

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP71	RAF/540/761	5469	SD 354 441	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Burrows Lane
AP72	RAF/540/761	5470	SD 355 439	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5469
AP73	RAF/540/761	5471	SD 356 436	27 MAY 1952	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5469
AP74	RAF/540/1492	228	SD 353 436	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP75	RAF/540/1492	243	SD 469 458	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail
AP76	RAF/540/1492	244	SD 463 458	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows eastern end of site and Pilling Water
AP77	RAF/540/1492	245	SD 456 459	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail
AP78	RAF/540/1492	246	SD 449 459	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP79	RAF/540/1492	247	SD 442 460	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail
AP80	RAF/540/1492	248	SD 436 461	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail
AP81	RAF/540/1492	249	SD 429 461	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail
AP82	RAF/540/1492	250	SD 422 462	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Appears to show eastern end of site and Pilling Water but photo is underexposed and too dark to display detail
AP83	RAF/540/1492	251	SD 416 462	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP84	RAF/540/1492	252	SD 409 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP85	RAF/540/1492	253	SD 402 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP86	RAF/540/1492	254	SD 395 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP87	RAF/540/1492	255	SD 388 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP88	RAF/540/1492	256	SD 381 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP89	RAF/540/1492	257	SD 374 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP90	RAF/540/1492	258	SD 368 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo under exposed. No detail visible
AP91	RAF/540/1492	259	SD 361 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo under exposed. No detail visible
AP92	RAF/540/1492	260	SD 354 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows gas storage area
AP93	RAF/540/1492	261	SD 347 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows River Wyre but underexposed and too dark to make out detail
AP94	RAF/540/1492	262	SD 340 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Wyre Dock and the eastern side of Fleetwood

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP95	RAF/540/1492	263	SD 333 463	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Wyre Dock and the eastern side of Fleetwood
AP96	RAF/540/1492	228	SD 354 453	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Ground obscured by cloud cover
AP97	RAF/540/1492	229	SD 347 454	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Photo shows River Wyre
AP98	RAF/540/1492	233	SD 318 456	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows shoreline at Fleetwood and Rossall School
AP99	RAF/540/1492	234	SD 311 456	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 233
AP100	RAF/540/1492	235	SD 304 457	07 DEC 1954	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Fleetwood Beach and Irish Sea
AP101	RAF/540/1552	331	SD 350 449	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows the eastern bank of the Wyre and the Heads caravan park
AP102	RAF/540/1552	370	SD 340 473	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows eastern side of Fleetwood and area around Wyre dock
AP103	RAF/540/1552	371	SD 346 473	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 370

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP104	RAF/540/1552	372	SD 352 473	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	As 370
AP105	RAF/540/1552	331	SD 350 431	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows the eastern bank of the Wyre and The Heads caravan park
AP106	RAF/540/1552	370	SD 341 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows western bank of the Wyre and Wyre Dock
AP107	RAF/540/1552	371	SD 347 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows gas storage area to north of Burrows Marsh
AP108	RAF/540/1552	372	SD 354 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	shows southern portion of gas storage area
AP109	RAF/540/1552	373	SD 360 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Fern Hill Farm
AP110	RAF/540/1552	374	SD 366 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Moss House Lane
AP111	RAF/540/1552	375	SD 373 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 374
AP112	RAF/540/1552	376	SD 379 454	14 MAR 1955	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Hackensall barn

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP113	RAF/542/170	14	SD 312 453	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area of Fleetwood around West Way
AP114	RAF/542/170	45	SD 333 461	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area around Jameson Road in Fleetwood
AP115	RAF/542/170	46	SD 333 463	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 45
AP116	RAF/542/170	47	SD 334 466	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 45 and 46
AP117	RAF/542/170	47	SD 343 466	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows the River Wyre at the point where the brine outfall crosses it
AP118	RAF/542/170	48	SD 343 468	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows River Wyre to the north of where the brine outfall crosses it
AP119	RAF/542/170	49	SD 343 471	18 APR 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 48
AP120	RAF/540/1688	5	SD 321 451	22 JUL 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Rossall land and Broadway area of Fleetwood
AP121	RAF/540/1688	6	SD 321 454	22 JUL 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 5

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP122	RAF/540/1688	8	SD 330 460	22 JUL 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows eastern edge of Fleetwood around the docks
AP123	RAF/540/1688	9	SD 330 464	22 JUL 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 8
AP124	RAF/540/1688	10	SD 330 467	22 JUL 1955	5000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 8 and 9
AP125	RAF/58/5159	55	SD 348 467	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Arm Hill and the golf course at the northern end of the gas storage area.
AP126	RAF/58/5159	56	SD 348 461	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 55
AP127	RAF/58/5159	57	SD 348 455	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows brine wells around Corcas Lane to the south of the gas storage area
AP128	RAF/58/5159	58	SD 348 449	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 57
AP129	RAF/58/5159	59	SD 348 443	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 57

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP130	RAF/58/5159	40	SD 314 456	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows Fleetwood around the NTS Interconnector Pipeline, the beginning of the connection along Broadway and the Strand is visible.
AP131	RAF/58/5159	56	SD 327 460	04 JUN 1962	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Fleetwood caravan park to the west of the Wyre and south of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline. The Waste Water Treatment works not present in this photo.
AP132	RAF/58/5305	53	SD 326 456	13 JUL 1962	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 56
AP133	RAF/58/5305	54	SD 326 465	13 JUL 1962	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 56
AP134	RAF/58/5305	51	SD 348 437	13 JUL 1962	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area of Wyre between Staynall and Stanah (the electric cable crossing area).
AP135	RAF/58/5305	52	SD 348 446	13 JUL 1962	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 51
AP136	RAF/58/5590	23	SD 350 436	07 JAN 1963	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows development of Stanah
AP137	RAF/58/5590	24	SD 349 444	07 JAN 1963	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 23
AP138	RAF/58/5590	25	SD 348 452	07 JAN 1963	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows southern part of the gas storage area

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP139	RAF/58/5590	26	SD 348 460	07 JAN 1963	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Same as 25
AP140	RAF/58/5590	27	SD 347 469	07 JAN 1963	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows gas storage area
AP141	RAF/58/5590	36	SD 382 461	07 JAN 1963	10000	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	Shows area of NTS Interconnector Pipeline route around Woodside Park
AP142	MAL/68057	189	SD 335 464	16 AUG 1968	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows Wyre Dock and power station to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
AP143	MAL/70056	51	SD 344 465	16 JUL 1970	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows River Wyre to the north of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crossing.
AP144	MAL/70062	95	SD 488 456	11 AUG 1970	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows development of Garstang. This is to the east of the termination point of the pipeline however the Railway seen in this area continues into the NTS Interconnector Pipeline area.
AP145	MAL/70062	108	SD 473 458	11 AUG 1970	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows far east end of NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
AP146	OS/86002	8	SD 358 448	01 MAR 1986	14000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area of the electricity cable to the north of Staynall and east of Burrow's Marsh

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP147	OS/86002	9	SD 364 452	01 MAR 1986	14000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 8
AP148	OS/86002	10	SD 369 455	01 MAR 1986	14000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 8
AP149	OS/86002	11	SD 374 459	01 MAR 1986	14000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 8
AP150	OS/86002	12	SD 379 462	01 MAR 1986	14000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 8
AP151	OS/86002	13	SD 385 466	01 MAR 1986	14000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Woodside Park and New Lane Wood
AP152	OS/66029	42	SD 390 464	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	
AP153	OS/66029	79	SD 410 465	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area south of Stake Pool
AP154	OS/66029	80	SD 410 461	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 79
AP155	OS/66029	193	SD 433 467	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows open fields around Garstang
AP156	OS/66029	194	SD 433 462	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 193
AP157	OS/66030	34	SD 458 461	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Elm Farm, including the disused railway line.
AP158	OS/66030	43	SD 468 458	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows east end of NTS Interconnector Pipeline, including the disused railway line.

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP159	OS/66030	90	SD 398 468	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around New Lane Wood
AP160	OS/66030	91	SD 398 461	29 APR 1966	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 90
AP161	OS/88014	1	SD 348 433	18 MAR 1988	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows development of Stanah
AP162	OS/88071	49	SD 380 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Moss House Lane and Squires's Gate Farm.
AP163	OS/88071	50	SD 386 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Woodside Park and Burned House Lane.
AP164	OS/88071	51	SD 392 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Caravan Park and West Boundary Farm
AP165	OS/88071	52	SD 399 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Caravan Park and Head Dyke Farm
AP166	OS/88071	53	SD 405 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between West Boundary Farm and Bradshaw Lane.
AP167	OS/88071	54	SD 411 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Head Dyke Farm and Stafford's Farm
AP168	OS/88071	55	SD 417 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 54
AP169	OS/88071	56	SD 424 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Stafford's Farm and Bone Hill Farm.
AP170	OS/88071	57	SD 430 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 56

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP171	OS/88071	58	SD 436 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 50
AP172	OS/88071	59	SD 442 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area along the straight part of Pilling Water (middle part of NTS Interconnector Pipeline)
AP173	OS/88071	60	SD 449 468	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows dis-used railway line in the general Pilling Water area.
AP174	OS/88071	61	SD 455 469	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area around Elm Farm.
AP175	OS/88071	80	SD 472 456	14 MAY 1988	8000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows eastern end of NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
AP176	OS/79047	122	SD 383 461	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Old Tom's Lane and Burned House Lane.
AP177	OS/79047	123	SD 390 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 122
AP178	OS/79047	124	SD 397 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 122
AP179	OS/79047	125	SD 403 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 122
AP180	OS/79047	126	SD 410 459	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Bradshaw Lane Farm
AP181	OS/79047	127	SD 417 459	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Bradshaw Lane.
AP182	OS/79047	128	SD 424 459	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area to the north of Top Plantation.

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP183	OS/79047	129	SD 431 459	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Bone Hill Lane.
AP184	OS/79047	130	SD 438 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 129
AP185	OS/79047	131	SD 446 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Pilling Water at the eastern end of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
AP186	OS/79047	132	SD 452 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Elm Farm at the eastern end of the pipeline.
AP187	OS/79047	133	SD 459 460	18 JUN 1979	7800	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 132.
AP188	OS/83108	5	SD 364 452	14 JUN 1983	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area around Stalmine to the south-east of the gas storage area.
AP189	OS/83108	6	SD 357 452	14 JUN 1983	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area of Burrows Marsh to the south of the gas storage area.
AP190	OS/89122	9	SD 349 478	24 MAY 1989	9880	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area of the Wyre from the north-east corner of Fleetwood to the Sewage Works.
AP191	OS/89122	10	SD 341 476	24 MAY 1989	9880	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the north-east corner of Fleetwood.
AP192	OS/89122	11	SD 333 472	24 MAY 1989	9880	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 10.
AP193	OS/89432	606	SD 351 472	17 SEP 1989	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area of the Wyre to the north-east of Fleetwood.

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP194	OS/89432	607	SD 343 469	17 SEP 1989	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the Wyre along the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crossing.
AP195	OS/89432	608	SD 335 466	17 SEP 1989	10000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the Wyre to the east of the Wyre Dock.
AP196	OS/90061	56	SD 352 470	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area to the north of the Sewage works in the gas storage area.
AP197	OS/90061	57	SD 348 470	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 56.
AP198	OS/90061	82	SD 358 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Agglebys Road within the Southern part of the gas storage area.
AP199	OS/90061	83	SD 354 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 82.
AP200	OS/90061	84	SD 350 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Arm Hill in the western part of the gas storage A area.
AP201	OS/90061	85	SD 347 461	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 84
AP202	OS/90061	86	SD 343 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the Wyre along the NTS Interconnector Pipeline crossing.
AP203	OS/90061	87	SD 340 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 86
AP204	OS/90061	88	SD 336 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 86

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP205	OS/90061	89	SD 332 462	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 86
AP206	OS/90061	98	SD 309 455	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area of Fleetwood coast (the far western part of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline).
AP207	OS/90061	99	SD 314 455	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 98
AP208	OS/90061	100	SD 318 455	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the development of Fleetwood.
AP209	OS/90061	101	SD 322 455	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 100
AP210	OS/90061	102	SD 326 455	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 100
AP211	OS/90061	110	SD 358 456	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Agglebys Road within the Southern part of the gas storage area.
AP212	OS/90061	111	SD 362 456	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area to the south of the Gas Storage Area between Corcas Lane and Height 'o' th' Hill
AP213	OS/90061	112	SD 365 455	12 APR 1990	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around High Gate Lane around the electricity cable connection (to the south of the gas storage area).
AP214	OS/90062	156	SD 419 468	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area between Bradshaw Lane and Carr Bridge (Carr bridge crosses Pilling Water).

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP215	OS/90062	157	SD 413 468	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 156
AP216	OS/90062	158	SD 406 469	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 156
AP217	OS/90062	159	SD 400 469	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around New Lane Wood.
AP218	OS/90062	166	SD 357 468	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around High Lickow farm within the east part of the gas storage area.
AP219	OS/90062	167	SD 351 468	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around the golf course within the Northern part of the gas storage area.
AP220	OS/90062	168	SD 345 469	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 167.
AP221	OS/90062	169	SD 339 468	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the Wyre around the Wyre dock.
AP222	OS/90062	172	SD 320 454	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows Fleetwood at the western end of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline.
AP223	OS/90062	173	SD 326 454	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area of Fleetwood to the east of the Nautical School.
AP224	OS/90062	174	SD 332 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 173.
AP225	OS/90062	175	SD 338 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the Wyre

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP226	OS/90062	176	SD 345 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 175
AP227	OS/90062	177	SD 351 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 175.
AP228	OS/90062	178	SD 357 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Agglebys Road within the Southern part of the gas storage area.
AP229	OS/90062	179	SD 363 456	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around Height 'o' th' Hill along the electric cable route to the south of the gas storage area.
AP230	OS/90062	180	SD 369 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the development at Stalmine to the south-east of the gas storage area.
AP231	OS/90062	181	SD 376 455	12 APR 1990	7500	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 180
AP232	OS/92250	36	SD 344 462	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area from the west side of the Wyre to the Sewage Works.
AP233	OS/92250	37	SD 337 462	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the west bank of the Wyre around where the Waste Water Treatment Works are (although they are not present in this picture).
AP234	OS/92250	81	SD 327 456	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area around the caravan park on the western side of the Wyre
AP235	OS/92250	82	SD 327 460	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 81

Hyder No.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre Point	Date	Scale 1:	Film Details (in inches)	Description
AP236	OS/92250	89	SD 321 458	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area of Fleetwood around King George's Memorial Fields.
AP237	OS/92250	135	SD 314 452	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area of Fleetwood around Rossall Scholl (western end of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline).
AP238	OS/92250	143	SD 325 458	10 JUL 1992	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows Fleetwood
AP239	OS/93079	42	SD 346 473	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around the golf course within the Northern part of the gas storage area.
AP240	OS/93079	43	SD 345 469	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 42
AP241	OS/93079	44	SD 345 465	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 42
AP242	OS/93079	45	SD 346 461	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 42
AP243	OS/93079	86	SD 337 469	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around the Wyre Dock
AP244	OS/93079	99	SD 330 466	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows area around the Wyre Dock
AP245	OS/93079	100	SD 330 461	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Same as 99
AP246	OS/93079	137	SD 322 453	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area of Fleetwood around the Nautical School

<b>Hyder No.</b>	<b>Sortie number</b>	<b>Frame number</b>	<b>Centre Point</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale 1:</b>	<b>Film Details (in inches)</b>	<b>Description</b>
AP247	OS/93079	156	SD 314 455	05 APR 1993	5000	Black and White 9 x 9	Shows the area of Fleetwood around Rossall School (western end of the NTS Interconnector Pipeline).