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**WAINHOMES (NORTH WEST) LIMITED**

**LAND NORTH OF PRESTON OLD ROAD, CLIFTON, LANCASHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

**March 2017**

*your earth our world*



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**WAINHOMES (NORTH WEST) LIMITED**

**LAND NORTH OF PRESTON OLD ROAD, CLIFTON, LANCASHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Wainhomes (North West) Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for an area of land located on the north side of Preston Old Road, Clifton, Lancashire (centred on NGR SD 46268 30583). Outline Planning Permission has been granted for residential development of up to 74 dwellings and associated infrastructure (Application No. 15/0763). Condition 9 of the Planning Consent required the production of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment as part of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to construction work on site.

This assessment is based on a desk-based consultation of sources relating to the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs, and on a site walkover to assess the presence of features of archaeological interest, and of any areas of disturbance which may have impacted on potential below ground archaeological remains.

The archaeological desk-based assessment has revealed that there is currently no archaeological evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British or early medieval activity within the site boundary. An oval feature of unknown date and function, as identified from aerial photography, is present to the eastern side of the site. There may be some evidence for medieval activity in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks relating to ploughing, as identified from aerial photography and from the site visit. In the post medieval and modern periods, the site appears to have been agricultural in character. Within the site boundary, there is evidence for former field boundaries, ridge and furrow earthworks, and part of a former road.

The features identified within the site boundary would be regarded as being of local significance. None of these features are currently identified in the Lancashire HER, and therefore their future inclusion would ensure they are recorded within that database. With regards to the oval feature (Asset 35), part of which extends into the site, the heritage significance is currently unknown, however it is of potential archaeological interest. Whilst there is currently no indication that it may be of national significance, the possibility that it is of regional importance cannot be discounted.

The assessment concludes that a scheme of archaeological works is required, initially in the form of a trial trench evaluation to examine the below-ground remains associated with the oval feature, as per Paragraph 128 of the National Planning

Policy Framework; subsequent archaeological work may be required to record any remains encountered. The archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which would be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the planning condition.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong thanks Iain Fowler, Wainhomes (North West) Limited, who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong also thank Peter Iles, Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, and staff at Lancashire Archives.

The site visit and the documentary research was undertaken by Fiona Wooler.

The report was written by Fiona Wooler and the figures were produced by Helen Phillips. Martin Railton managed the project and edited the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Wainhomes (North West) Limited to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for an area of land located on the north side of Preston Old Road, Clifton, Lancashire (centred on NGR SD 46268 30583).
- 1.2 Outline Planning Permission has been granted for residential development of up to 74 dwellings and associated infrastructure (Application No. 15/0763). Condition 9 of the Planning Consent required the production of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment as part of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to construction work on site.
- 1.3 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is intended to identify and assess the presence, character and significance of above-ground and below-ground archaeological features to survive within the site boundary which would be impacted by the new development.
- 1.4 The term '*site*' is used throughout the report to refer to the development site as defined by a red line on Figure 2. The term '*study area*' refers to a 1km radius, centred on the development site, used to provide evidence for the archaeological and historical character of the site and its surrounding landscape.
- 1.5 **National Planning Policy**
- 1.5.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as '*heritage assets*'; '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*', the conservation of which can bring '*wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...*' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.126).
- 1.5.2 In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using

appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128).

- 1.5.3 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *“great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings and grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”* (DCLG 2012, Section 12.132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.
- 1.5.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to *“avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals”* (DCLG 2012, Section 12.129). *“Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments”* (DCLG 2012; Section 12.132).



## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

2.1.2 The data underlying the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was collated through a desk based study of documentary sources and through a site visit.

### **2.2 Documentary Sources**

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources used were derived from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Lancashire Archives, as well as from online sources including the Archaeology Data Service, the National Heritage List, PastScape and MARIO (Maps and Related Information Online).

### **2.3 Site Visit**

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 2017.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to assess if there was any evidence for features of archaeological/historic interest within the development site boundary, and to assess the character of the landscape of the site including any evidence for previous landscaping and levelling activities which may have had an impact on any potential burial archaeological remains.

### **2.4 Reporting**

2.4.1 Once approved by the client, a digital copy of the report will be deposited with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.4.2 Wardell Armstrong and Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service support the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by Wardell Armstrong as a part of this national scheme. This project has the unique identifier of wardella2-280013.

## 2.5 Glossary

2.5.1 The following heritage terms, as defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), are used throughout the report:

- *Archaeological Interest:* There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- *Heritage Asset:* A building, monument, site, place, area of defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- *Historic Environment Record (HER):* An information service, usually utilising a database, which provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- *Significance:* The value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

### **3 BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Site Location, Geology and Ground Conditions**

3.1.1 The site is located to the western side of the village of Clifton, on the north side of Preston Old Road and Blackpool Road (Figures 1 and 2). The site is currently part of one large field under pasture. Modern housing forms the eastern boundary of the site; a watercourse forms the western boundary, and Preston Old Road forms the south-western boundary. The site is generally flat, although there is a slight increase in ground level from south to north rising from around 12m above Ordnance Datum to approximately 15.5m above Ordnance Datum.

3.1.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises the Sherwood Sandstone Group, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods. The drift geology comprises Devensian Till; deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017).

3.1.3 Previous ground investigation has identified topsoil across the whole site varying in thickness of 0.3–0.5m bgl. Underlying the topsoil, natural strata comprises of sandy clays, with some very clayey sand in some areas. These natural strata have been proved to a maximum depth of 2.50m bgl (REFA 2015).

3.1.4 The northern boundary of the site is defined by overhead electricity lines, and there are buried waste water pipes, with associated manholes, to the southern part of the site.

#### **3.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation**

3.2.1 Information on Historic Landscape Characterisation has been obtained from the MARIO website. The site is characterised as 'Post Medieval Enclosure'.

#### **3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

3.3.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from primary and secondary sources consulted during the desk based research. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments within and around the development site. The locations of known heritage assets, as identified through the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) database, within the approximate 1km study area are illustrated in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 1. Only those of particular relevance to the current development site are referred to below.

- 3.3.2 **Place Name Evidence:** the place name 'Clifton' is believed to derive from the Old English language and means '*the tūn on or by the cliff*' (Sephton 1913, 166; Wyld and Oakes 1911, 95), i.e. 'the settlement on or by the cliff'.
- 3.3.3 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD70):** there are no HER entries relating to this period within the site boundary.
- 3.3.4 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area, the site of 'some tumuli on the line of the Roman road from Kirkham to Preston' which were observed in 1851. The HER identifies this location as being to the north of the site, close to St John the Evangelist Church at Lund (Asset 1).
- 3.3.5 **Romano-British Period (c.AD 70 to c. 400):** there are no HER entries relating to this period within the site boundary.
- 3.3.6 Within the search area, there are three HER entries for Roman roads, all seemingly located to the north of the site. The first road, Lund Church to New Hay Lane, is labelled on historical mapping as 'Danes Pad' (Asset 16); the other two roads relate to the route from Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde (Assets 17 and 18), with the line of Asset 18 noted to be 'reasonably clear from west of Ribchester to Woodland Farm to Kirkham via Fulwood'. A Roman fort is believed to have existed at Kirkham, located on the site of Mill Hill (where a former windmill now stands), although there was no evidence for this fort when it was described by Watkin in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Watkin 1883, 205).
- 3.3.7 A Roman altar is recorded as being in use as a font at St Johns Church, Lund since 1688, when the church was a chapel of ease for Kirkham. The original provenance of the altar, however, is not recorded (Asset 2).
- 3.3.8 **Post Roman and Early Medieval (AD c.400-1050):** there are no HER entries relating to this this period within the site boundary.
- 3.3.9 There are currently no entries in the HER which relate to this period within the search area, however the place name derives from the Old English language (see 3.3.2 above), suggesting that there was a settlement of some form at Clifton prior to its inclusion in Domesday Survey of 1086AD.
- 3.3.10 **Medieval (AD 1050-1550):** as noted above, a settlement at Clifton is recorded in Domesday Survey of 1086AD, when Clifton was assessed as two plough lands and Salwick as one plough land, and were under the ownership of Walter, son of Osbert (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 161).

- 3.3.11 Up until at least the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Clifton appears to have been a compact linear village along the turnpike between Kirkham and Preston, with ‘back lanes’ both north and south of the main street. Both the Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 4) and the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Figure 5) give the impression of a well-ordered medieval village with ‘croft and toft’ plots running between the main street and the back lanes. The whole of the manor was the property of a single family (the Clifton’s) (Asset 13); the site of Clifton Hall may have been the location of the medieval manor house, possibly with a moat and pele tower, although the present property dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Asset 6). It has been suggested, from an examination of historical mapping and topography, that the medieval village of Clifton was originally only a short distance north of the River Ribble, with the Spring Tides possibly being as close as the southern back lane or the watercourse that runs east to west immediately south of Hall Fields Farm. Substantial reclamation of former salt marsh has, however, occurred since that time and the river bank is now more than 1.5km to the south (Asset 13).
- 3.3.12 The historical village of Clifton, therefore, was located to the south-east of the site, however the close proximity of the site to the settlement may have meant that the land may have been utilised for agricultural purposes. Earthwork remains of possible medieval ridge and furrow (indicative of ploughing) have been identified, and subsequently recorded, in the HER to the north-west (Asset 19) and north-east of the site (Asset 25). Broad ridge and furrow has also been identified within the site boundary from aerial photography (Asset 30, see 5.3.3 below).
- 3.3.13 **Post Medieval (AD 1550-1750):** late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century county mapping (for example Yates 1786 and Greenwood 1818, not reproduced here) shows Clifton as a linear settlement, possibly retaining its medieval form with back lanes to the north and south. The small scale of these maps does not allow for accurate assessment of the development site itself, but the possibly line of an earlier road to the west of Clifton may have been located within the southern part of the site.
- 3.3.14 The Tithe Map of 1840 was the earliest consulted source to show the site and surrounding landscape in detail. At this date, Clifton continues to be shown as a linear settlement, with Clifton Hall located to the east of the village. The site itself was on the periphery of the village, and consisted of several fields (the table below lists the information on each plot within the site boundary). Of note is the presence of a road which exited the village heading in a north-westerly direction; part of this appears to have crossed the southern part of the site (Figure 4).

| Plot No. | Landowner          | Occupier                   | Field Name     | State of Cultivation | Acreage (acre, rood, perch) |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 719      | Thomas Clifton Esq | William Eastham            | Bottoms        | Meadow               | 3a 0r 26p                   |
| 720      | Thomas Clifton Esq | John France                | Bottoms        | Pasture              | 2a 2r 0p                    |
| 721      | Thomas Clifton Esq | John Ward                  | Flatterscot    | Meadow               | 5a 3r 17p                   |
| 722      | Thomas Clifton Esq | William France             | Flatterscot    | Arable               | 5a 1r 2p                    |
| 723      | Thomas Clifton Esq | William Dugdale            | Flatters Court | Arable               | 4a 0r 4p                    |
| 724      | Thomas Clifton Esq | George and Robert Houghton | Bambrick       | Pasture              | 7a 1r 14p                   |
| 725      | Thomas Clifton Esq | James Eccleston            | Gills          | Pasture              | 1a 3r 10p                   |

3.3.15 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 shows Clifton in the same linear form, with properties lining the street frontage to each side, with 'crofts' behind each property extending to back lanes, although the lane to the north appears to have become redundant and incorporated into gardens. At this date, the site continued to be agricultural in character with part of a road shown to cross the southern area, and field boundaries present (Figure 5).

3.3.16 **Industrial and Modern (1900-present):** By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the course of the road heading west out of the village of Clifton had been altered by straightening the route, compared to the 'dog-leg' course it previously took. Part of the earlier route was located within the southern part of the site (Asset 34). The Ordnance Survey map of 1911 shows the site as fields, with a water course forming its western boundary; some earlier field boundaries shown on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) had been removed by this date (Figure 5).

3.3.17 The site was still agricultural in character by 1932; by this date the Clifton By Pass had been constructed (the modern Blackpool Road) (Figure 7).

3.3.18 The expansion of Clifton began with British Nuclear Fuels building homes for its employees in the 1940s and the Council building two estates. Three small developments of private housing and a 100-house estate have taken place since the 1970s (LFWI 1990).

### 3.4 Previous Archaeological Works

3.4.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the site boundary.

3.4.2 Information on previous archaeological work within the 1km study area was obtained from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. Of relevance to the present study site, is the identification and survey of ridge and furrow earthworks to the east of Clifton (to the north-east and east of Clifton Hall) (Entec UK Ltd 2008 and 2009).

### 3.5 Aerial Photographs

3.5.1 Aerial photography dating to the 1940s and 1960s is available to view on the MARIO website.

3.5.2 The 1940s aerial photography shows the site as fields, with former field boundaries still extant to the north-west and south-east sides of the site. When this photograph was taken, the houses on Clifton Green appear to have been under construction, and this appears to have included the excavation of a service pipe from the west side of the housing, across the southern end of the site, to the watercourse which currently forms the western boundary of the site. No further features of archaeological interest are visible on this photograph.

3.5.3 The 1960s aerial photography provides more information on potential archaeological features; these include the former course of a road which entered the village of Clifton from the west (prior to modification in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, compare Figures 5 and 6); broad ridge and furrow earthworks to the north-west side of the site; narrow ridge and furrow in the southern part of the site, and part of a possible large oval feature (?enclosure) orientated north to south, as well as the two field boundaries already noted on earlier photography (all these features have been plotted onto Figure 8).

## 4 SITE VISIT

- 4.1 The site was visited on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The site now consists of part of one large field, currently under pasture, although no animals were present (Plates 1 and 2). A small section of a former field boundary is still present to the south-east side of the site (Plate 2); this boundary was still extant in the 1960s as it is visible on an aerial photograph from that period. Two gate posts are present towards the southern part of the site (Plate 3); these appear to have been associated with the same field boundary which has since been removed.
- 4.2 The presence of services towards the southern part of the site was noted in the form of two manholes, and two culverts flowing into the watercourse to the west of the site (Plates 4 and 5). The excavation of the trenches of these services may have had an impact on any potential archaeological features within this part of the site.
- 4.3 There was evidence for the broad ridge and furrow earthworks to the western side of the site, orientated north to south (Plate 6). There was no clear evidence for the narrow ridge and furrow noted on aerial photography dating to the 1960s to the south of the site; for the oval feature noted on the same photograph, or for the section of former road which crossed the southern part of the site prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Figure 8).



**Plate 1:** View looking north from Preston Old Road showing the southern part of the site





**Plate 2:** View looking west showing the remnant of a former field boundary as a line of trees within the site boundary



**Plate 3:** View looking south showing surviving gate posts within the site boundary



**Plate 4:** View looking west showing one of the two manholes within the site boundary



**Plate 5:** View looking north-east showing the two concrete culverts present in the south-western part of the site



**Plate 6:** View looking north-east from the western side of the site showing the earthworks for broad ridge and furrow within the site boundary

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

5.1.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has revealed that there is currently no archaeological evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, post-Roman and early medieval activity within the site boundary. It has been noted, however, that an oval feature, as identified from aerial photography, is present to the eastern side of the site, with the western boundary of this feature within the site boundary (Asset 35); the function, date and form of this feature has not been investigated archaeologically, and therefore it is not known to what period it relates.

5.1.2 There may be some evidence for medieval activity in the form of earthworks relating to ploughing (broad ridge and furrow, Asset 30), as identified from aerial photography and from the site visit. The site appears to have been located on the edge of the linear medieval village, and therefore appears to have been utilised for agricultural purposes to support that settlement.

5.1.3 In the post medieval and modern periods, the site appears to have been agricultural in character, with part of a former road present in the southern area (Asset 34). Possible post medieval ridge and furrow (Asset 31) has been observed from aerial photography, and cartographic sources and the site visit have indicated the former presence of field boundaries (Assets 32 and 33), with a section still extant as well as two surviving gate posts (see Plate 3). It was noted during the site visit that there are modern services to the southern part of the site, and therefore it is recognised that groundworks associated with these services may have had an impact on any potential buried archaeological remains in this area.

### **5.2 Heritage Significance**

5.2.1 The features identified within the site boundary, i.e. the broad ridge and furrow (Asset 30), the narrow ridge and furrow (Asset 31), the two former field boundaries (Assets 32 and 33), and the former road (Asset 34), would be regarded as being of local significance. None of these features are currently identified in the Lancashire HER, and therefore their future inclusion would ensure they are recorded within that database.

5.2.2 With regards to the oval feature (Asset 35), part of which extends into the site, the heritage significance is currently unknown, as the character, form and date has not been investigated, however it is of potential archaeological interest. Whilst there is

currently no indication that it may be of national significance, the possibility that it is of regional importance cannot be discounted.

### 5.3 Requirement for further Archaeological Work

5.3.1 The archaeological assessment concludes that a scheme of archaeological works is required, initially in the form of a trial trench evaluation to examine the below-ground remains associated with the oval feature which has been identified from aerial photography towards the eastern side of the site, as per Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework; subsequent archaeological work may be required to record any remains encountered. The archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which would be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the planning condition.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Maps

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*First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1848, 6" to 1 mile scale, Lancashire Sheet 60*

*Ordnance Survey Map 1911, 25" to 1 miles scale, Lancashire Sheet 60.11*

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British Geological Survey (BGS):

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - Accessed 17<sup>th</sup> March 2017

MARIO (Maps and Related Information Online):

<http://mario.lancashire.gov.uk/agsmario/> - Accessed 17<sup>th</sup> March 2017

**APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER**



*Heritage Assets within the approximate 1km search radius (study area, see Figure 3):*

| <b>Asset No.</b> | <b>Source</b>  | <b>Site Name</b>  | <b>Brief Description</b>  | <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Period</b>  |
|------------------|----------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1                | HER<br>PRN68   | Barrows, near<br>Salwick                                    | There were some tumuli on the line of the Roman road from Kirkham to Preston  | 346220, 431419        | Prehistoric<br>(Bronze Age,<br>2500BC to<br>701BC)                     |
| 2                | HER<br>PRN357  | Roman Altar, St<br>John's Church, Lund                      | A Roman altar dedicated to The Mothers (Godesses) is in use as a font in Lund Church. The altar appears to have been put into the church, then a chapel of ease of Kirkham, in 1688   | 346314, 431397        | Roman (43AD to<br>409AD)   |
| 3                | HER<br>PRN1388 | Lund Cross,<br>Newton with<br>Clifton                       | A modern memorial cross erected in 1913, and incorporating the socket stone of a wayside cross originally situated on the opposite side of the road. It was previously called Lund Cross. It bears a plaque 'The base stone was removed from the North West corner and the cross erected to the glory of God and in memory of Edmund Bailey, J.P., Clifton Hall, July 1913' | 346493, 431274        | Medieval<br>(1066AD to<br>1539AD)<br>Early 20 <sup>th</sup><br>century |
| 4                | HER<br>PRN1389 | St John's Church,<br>site of Medieval<br>Oratory and Chapel | Lund was the site of an oratory in 1349. The chapel is mentioned in 1515 and is not heard of again until it was rebuilt under the commonwealth. Sometime after 1732 the chapel became ruinous and was replaced by the present church of St John in 1825   | 346320, 431396        | Medieval<br>(1349AD)<br>Post Medieval                                  |
| 5                | HER<br>PRN1394 | Newton C of E<br>School (former<br>Bluecoat School)         | Founded 1707, shown as Bluecoat School on OS 1848; rebuilt in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Now demolished   | 345220, 430830        | Post Medieval<br>(1907AD to<br>1899AD)                                 |
| 6                | HER<br>PRN1395 | Clifton Hall  | House, 1832-33 attributed to George Webster for the Clifton family. On site of 'ancient hall', pre 1684, burnt down 1745. Possibly on a medieval site, where a moat and pele tower have been suggested to have existed<br><br><i>Grade II Listed Building</i>   | 346980, 430370        | ?Medieval<br>Post Medieval   |

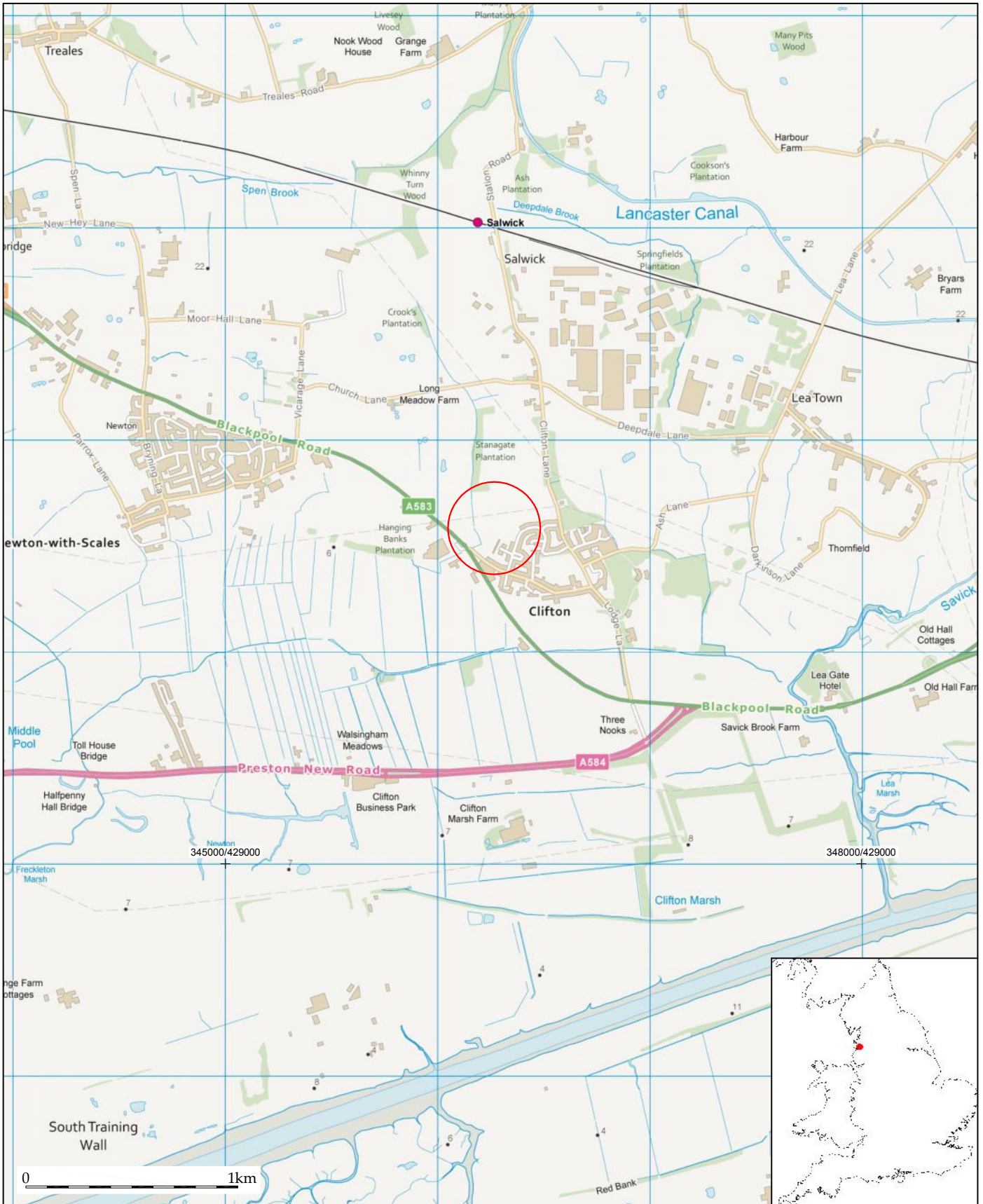
| <b>Asset No.</b> | <b>Source</b>   | <b>Site Name</b>                                   | <b>Brief Description</b>   | <b>Grid Reference</b>        | <b>Period</b>                               |
|------------------|-----------------|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| 7                | HER<br>PRN1397  | The Windmill Inn<br>(formerly Clifton<br>Windmill) | Windmill, probably late 18 <sup>th</sup> century; ceased working in 1923. Shown on modern mapping as The Windmill Inn and as a Public House since c.1981<br><br><i>Grade II Listed Building</i>  | 346456, 431249               | Post Medieval                               |
| 8                | HER<br>PRN3903  | Earthworks,<br>Hanging Banks<br>Plantation         | Earthwork remains of a deserted medieval settlement and field system, as identified by aerial photography. Earthworks include ridge and furrow, including wide cultivation ridges, with the headlands between furlongs visible, and house platforms  | 345419, 430681               | Medieval<br>(1066AD to<br>1539AD)           |
| 9                | HER<br>PRN6257  | Clifton Lane Smithy                                | A Smithy is shown on the OS map of 1848, not annotated on 1893 mapping   | 346682, 430418               | Post Medieval<br>(pre 1848AD)               |
| 10               | HER<br>PRN6258  | Ice House, Clifton<br>Hall                         | Ice house to Clifton Hall, shown on 1848 OS map, but not shown on 1893 mapping   | 346900, 430337               | Post Medieval<br>(pre 1848AD)               |
| 11               | HER<br>PRN6259  | Site of Former<br>Clifton Lodge                    | Possible lodge or dower house to Clifton Hall, shown on 1848 OS map. Replaced by a new building 50m to the east by 1893  | 346836, 430317               | Post Medieval<br>(pre 1848AD)               |
| 12               | HER<br>PRN6260  | Lodge, Newton<br>with Clifton                      | A gate lodge to Clifton Hall, first shown on OS 1893 mapping. Probably 1863 to designs by Garlick, Park and Sykes  | 346854, 430184               | Post Medieval<br>(19 <sup>th</sup> century) |
| 13               | HER<br>PRN6631  | Clifton Village                                    | Extant at the time of Domesday Survey (1086AD). Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps suggest a medieval settlement with back lanes both north and south of main street. Road pattern substantially altered between 1848 and 1894, probably as part of 'improvements' to the Clifton family estate | Centred on<br>346580, 430285 | Medieval<br>(1066AD to<br>1539AD)           |
| 14               | HER<br>PRN6632  | Gravel Pit near<br>Scales                          | Shown on OS map of 1848, no longer extant  | 345400, 430580               | Post Medieval<br>(pre 1848AD)               |
| 15               | HER<br>PRN11879 | Church of St John<br>the Evangelist,<br>Lund       | Archaeological evaluation by LUAU within the churchyard in advance of proposed construction of a meeting room extension to the north of the church tower. Evaluation took the form of a hand excavated test pit, and a cobbled surface and pit/ditch was revealed                                | 346307, 431402               | Post Medieval                               |

| <b>Asset No.</b> | <b>Source</b>   | <b>Site Name</b>                              | <b>Brief Description</b>  | <b>Grid Reference</b>        | <b>Period</b>                               |
|------------------|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| 16               | HER<br>PRN12905 | Roman Road, Lund Church to New Hay Lane       | Possible section of Roman road running slightly north of the First Edition OS mapped line, where it is labelled 'Danes Pad'   | Centred on<br>346470, 431420 | Roman<br>(43AD to 409AD)                    |
| 17               | HER<br>PRN15526 | Ribchester to Poulto-le-Fylde Roman Road      | Eighth section of Roman road  | Centred on<br>346480, 431410 | Roman<br>(43AD to 409AD)                    |
| 18               | HER<br>PRN26142 | Roman Road 703 Ribchester to Poulton le Fylde | The line of this Roman road is reasonably clear from west of Ribchester at Woodland Farm to Kirkham via Fulwood. There is no trace through Kirkham and the line is hypothetical from Kirkham to Poulton   | Centred on<br>350120, 435974 | Roman<br>(43AD to 409AD)                    |
| 19               | HER<br>PRN30491 | Earthworks, north of Church Lane              | Earthwork remains of medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow and a field boundary. During a watching brief in 1991 topsoil removal revealed the pattern of the ridge and furrow in the subsoil; it measured approximately 10m from ridge to ridge and 0.4m in depth | Centred on<br>345620, 431310 | Medieval<br>Post Medieval                   |
| 20               | HER<br>PRN32627 | Findspot                                      | Sixpence of Elizabeth I (1561) found during metal detecting. Exact findspot location not given; grid reference is general location  | 345000, 430000               | Post Medieval<br>(16 <sup>th</sup> century) |
| 21               | HER<br>PRN32628 | Findspot                                      | Penny of Richard I (1189-1199AD) or John I (1199-1216AD) dating to 1194-1204/5AD. Found by metal detector. Exact findspot location not given; grid reference is general location  | 345000, 430000               | Medieval<br>(1194-1205AD)                   |
| 22               | HER<br>PRN32629 | Findspot                                      | Findspot of a cut farthing of short cross penny, dating to c.1180-1208/9AD. Found by metal detector. Exact findspot location not given; grid reference is general location  | 345000, 430000               | Medieval<br>(1180-1210AD)                   |
| 23               | HER<br>PRN32928 | Findspot                                      | Findspot of a cast lead-alloy token dating to the post medieval period. Found by metal detector. Exact findspot location not given; grid reference is general location  | 347000, 431000               | Post Medieval                               |
| 24               | HER<br>PRN32929 | Findspot                                      | Findspot of a small cast lead-alloy bottle dating from c.1700-1900AD. Found by metal detector. Exact findspot location not given; grid reference is general location  | 347000, 431000               | Post Medieval                               |

| <b>Asset No.</b> | <b>Source</b>                           | <b>Site Name</b>                            | <b>Brief Description</b>   | <b>Grid Reference</b>        | <b>Period</b>                               |
|------------------|---|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| 25               | HER<br>PRN31389                         | Earthworks, Ash Lane                        | Earthwork remains of medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow and marl pits   | 347156, 430567               | Medieval<br>Post Medieval                   |
| 26               | HER<br>PRN37300                         | Milestone, Blackpool Road                   | Milestone, first shown on OS map of 1911   | 346225, 430436               | Post Medieval                               |
| 27               | HER<br>PRN37722                         | Clifton Hall Parkland                       | 19 <sup>th</sup> century parkland  | Centred on<br>347157, 430278 | Post Medieval<br>(19 <sup>th</sup> century) |
| 28               | HER<br>PRN39474                         | The Coach House and Stables at Clifton Hall | Coach house and stables, probably built at the same time as Clifton Hall, demolished in 2012   | 346929, 430375               | Post Medieval<br>(1840-2012AD)              |
| 29               | HER<br>PRN39854                         | Clifton Grange Farm                         | Farmstead, pre-1840 but possibly pre-1786. 19 <sup>th</sup> century farm buildings and 1930s barn recorded in 2015   | 345434, 430918               | Post Medieval                               |
| 30               | Aerial Photograph (1960s)<br>Site Visit | Ridge and Furrow                            | Broad ridge and furrow earthworks visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1960s, and observed during the site visit in March 2017. Orientated north to south                                      | 346216, 430599               | ?Medieval                                   |
| 31               | Aerial Photograph (1960s)               | Ridge and Furrow                            | Narrow ridge and furrow earthworks, orientated north to south, visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1960s. Not visible at the time of a site visit in March 2017                               | 346227, 430511               | ?Post Medieval                              |
| 32               | Aerial Photograph (1960s)               | Former Field Boundary                       | Field boundary, or line of a watercourse, orientated north to south, visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1960s. Defines the eastern side of the broad ridge and furrow noted above (Asset 30) | 346248, 430651               | ?Medieval<br>?Post Medieval                 |

| <b>Asset No.</b> | <b>Source</b>  | <b>Site Name</b>                  | <b>Brief Description</b>  | <b>Grid Reference</b>        | <b>Period</b> |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------|
| 33               | Historical Mapping<br>Aerial Photographs (1960s)<br>Site Visit | Former Field Boundary             | A field boundary shown on historical mapping (see Figure 5 for example), and only now partly surviving, orientated roughly east to west, as noted in March 2017   | 346318, 430554               | Post Medieval |
| 34               | Historical Mapping<br>Aerial Photographs                       | Former Road                       | Section of former road shown on historical mapping until 1912, by which date the course of the road had been altered into the village of Clifton  | 346230, 430553               | Post Medieval |
| 35               | Aerial Photographs (1960s)                                     | Oval Feature, possible enclosure? | A large oval feature, orientated north to south, visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1960s, at which date the bottom part had been built upon by housing. A track shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 appears to have defined its eastern side – possible the track was laid out to respect an earlier feature? The south-eastern part of this feature has been built on by housing; possible section of western part of this feature visible during a site visit in March 2017 | Centred on<br>346371, 430694 | Unknown       |

## **APPENDIX 2: FIGURES**






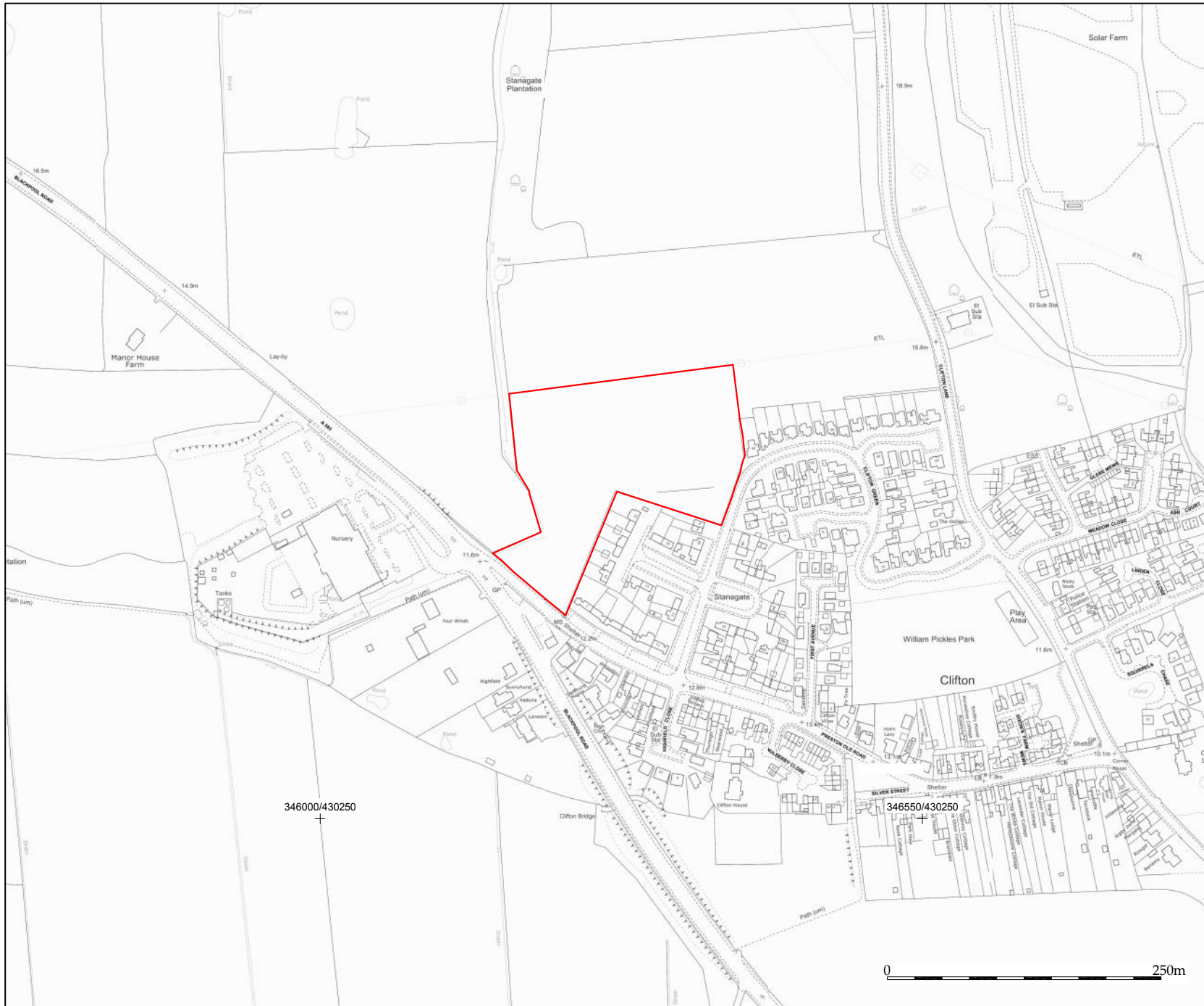
|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong<br/>2017</p> | <p><b>PROJECT:</b> Land north of Preston Old Road, Clifton, Lancashire</p> <p><b>CLIENT:</b> Wainhomes (North West) Limited</p> <p><b>SCALE:</b> 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> HP</p> <p><b>CHECKED BY:</b> AB</p> <p><b>DATE:</b> March 2017</p> <p><b>REPORT No:</b> LE13925</p> | <p><b>KEY:</b></p> <p> Site location</p> |  <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076</p> |
|---|---|--|---|

Figure 1: Site location.



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Land north of Preston Old Road,  
Clifton, Lancashire


CLIENT:  
Wainhomes  
(North West)  
Limited

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: HP

DATE: March 2017

KEY:  
 Site boundary

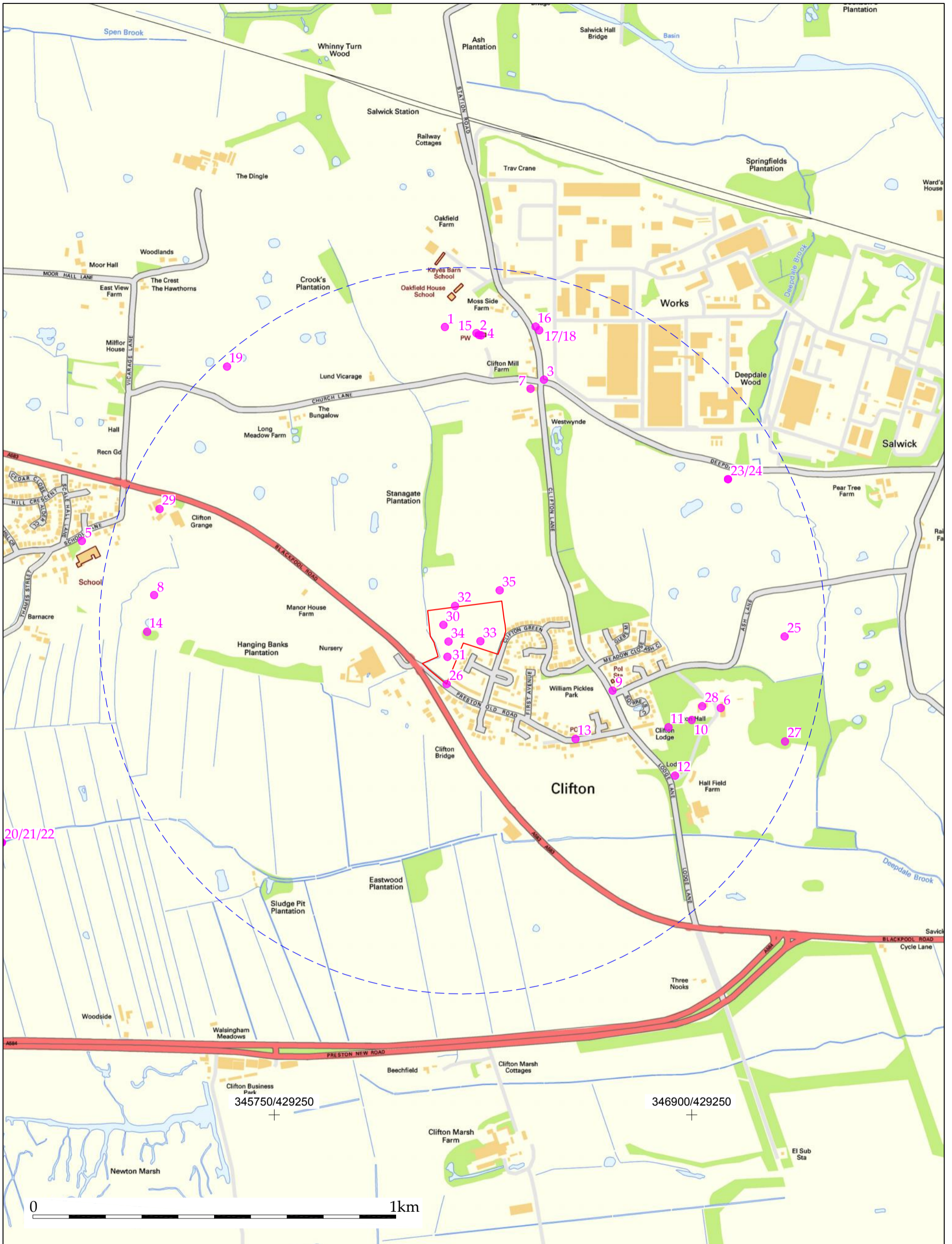


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LE13925

Figure 2: Detailed site location.










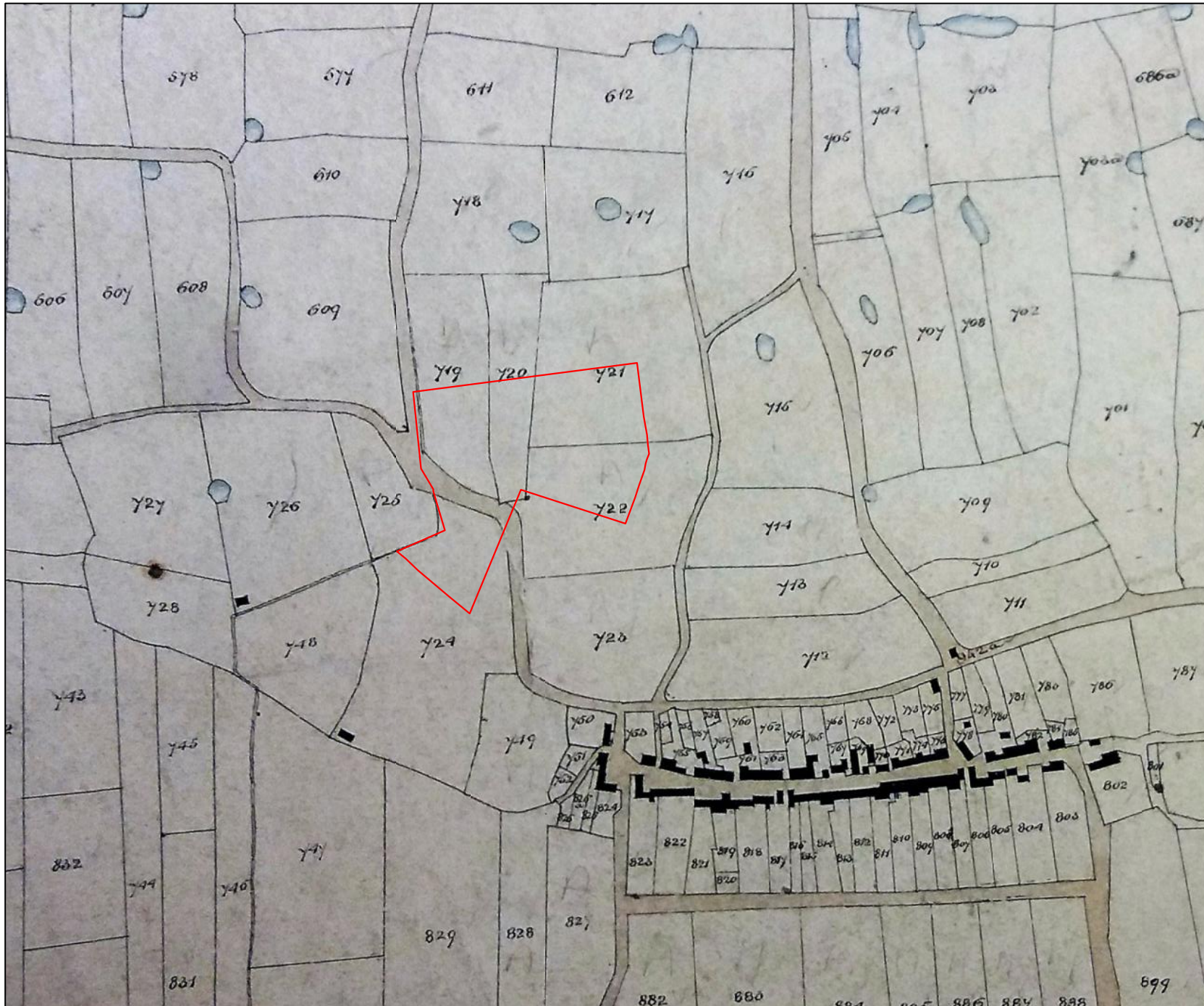
|   |             |  |   |   |
|---|-------------|--|---|---|
|  <p>Wardell Armstrong<br/>2017</p> | PROJECT:    | Land north of Preston Old Road, Clifton, Lancashire  | <b>KEY:</b><br> Site boundary<br> 1km radius<br> Heritage assets |  |
|   | CLIENT:     | Wainhomes (North West) Limited   |   |   |
|   | SCALE:      | 1:10,000 at A3   |   |   |
|   | DRAWN BY:   | HP   |   |   |
|   | CHECKED BY: | AB   |   |   |
|   | DATE:       | March 2017   |   |   |
| REPORT No:  | LE13925     | <small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076.</small> |   |   |

Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 1km search area.



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Land north of Preston Old Road,  
Clifton, Lancashire


CLIENT:  
Wainhomes  
(North West)  
Limited

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: March 2017

KEY:  
 Site boundary



REPORT No:  
LE13925

Figure 4: Extract from Clifton with Salwick Tithe Map, 1840.



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Land north of Preston Old Road,  
Clifton, Lancashire

CLIENT:  
Wainhomes  
(North West)  
Limited

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

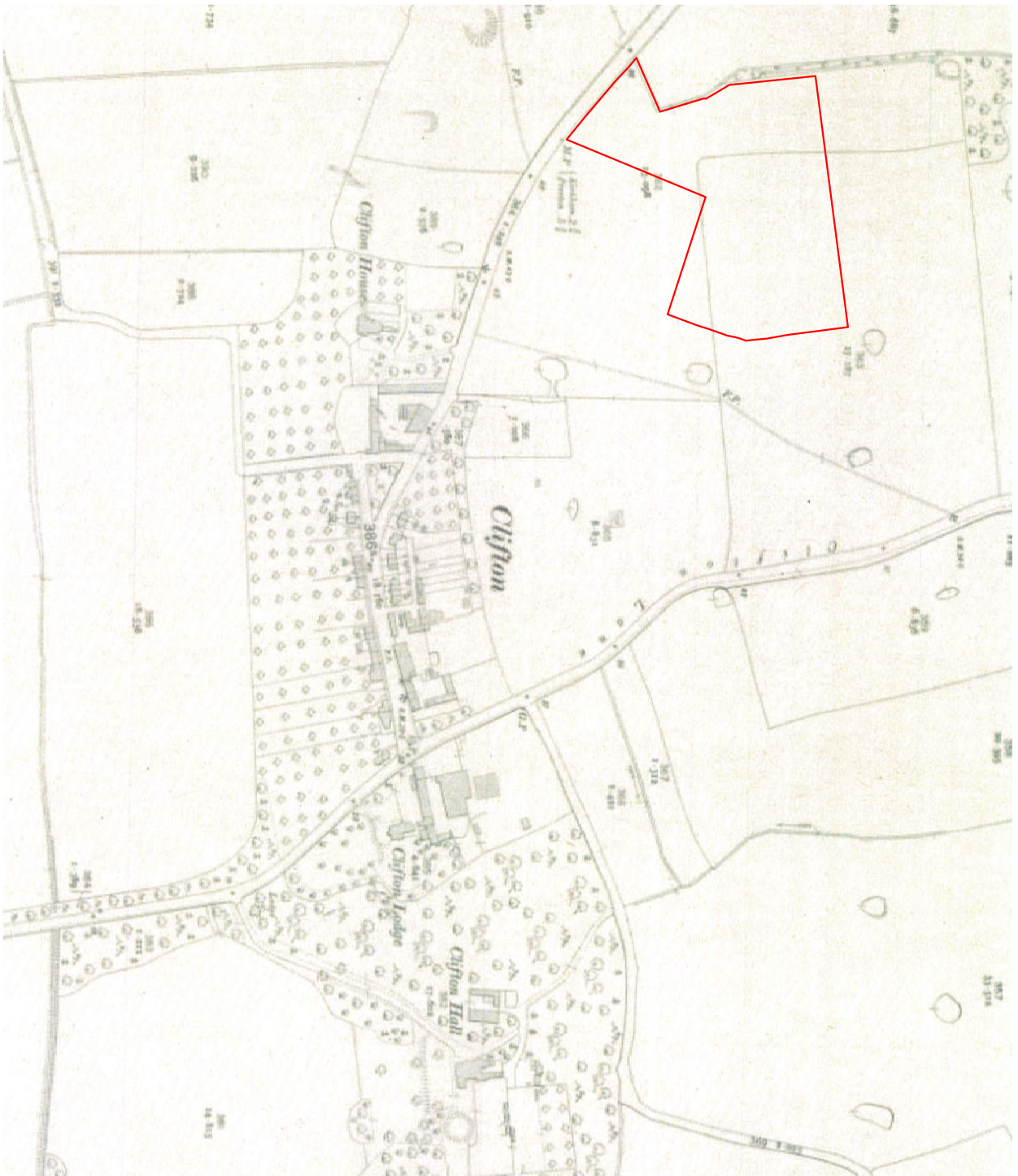
DATE: March 2017

KEY:  
 Site boundary



REPORT No:  
LE13925

Figure 5: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1848 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Land north of Preston Old Road,  
Clifton, Lancashire

CLIENT:  
Wainhomes  
(North West)  
Limited

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: March 2017

KEY:

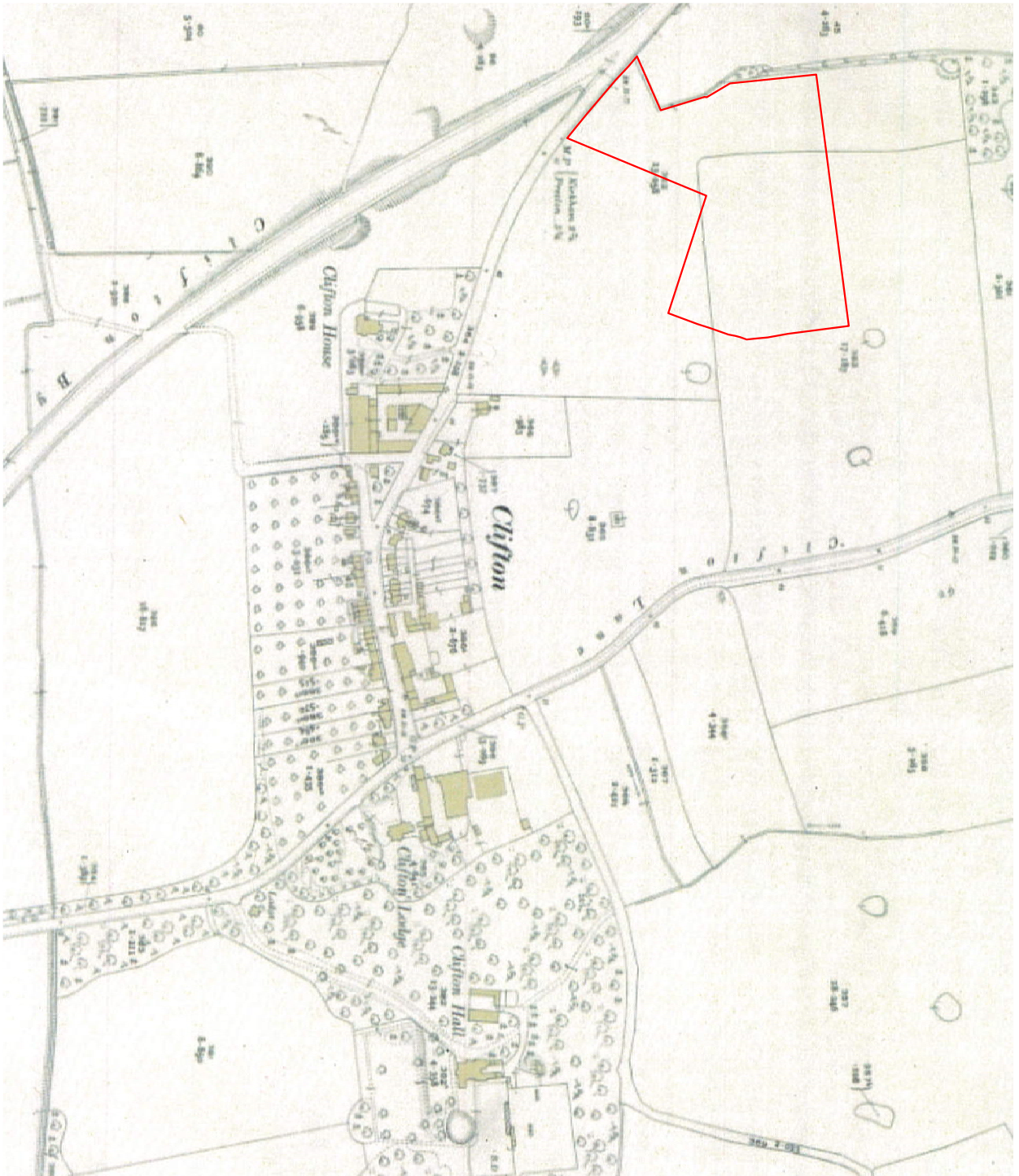


Site boundary



REPORT NO:  
LE13925

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1911 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Land north of Preston Old Road,  
Clifton, Lancashire

CLIENT:  
Wainhomes  
(North West)  
Limited

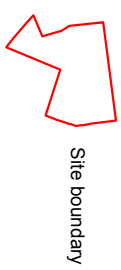
SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: March 2017

KEY:



REPORT NO:  
LE13925

Figure 7 : Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1932 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong  
2017

PROJECT:  
Land north of Preston Old Road,  
Clifton, Lancashire






CLIENT:  
Wainhomes  
(North West)  
Limited

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: MDR

DATE: March 2017

- KEY:
-  Outline of proposed development area
  -  Former field boundary
  -  Ridge and furrow
  -  Former road
  -  Possible enclosure



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REPORT No:  
LE13925

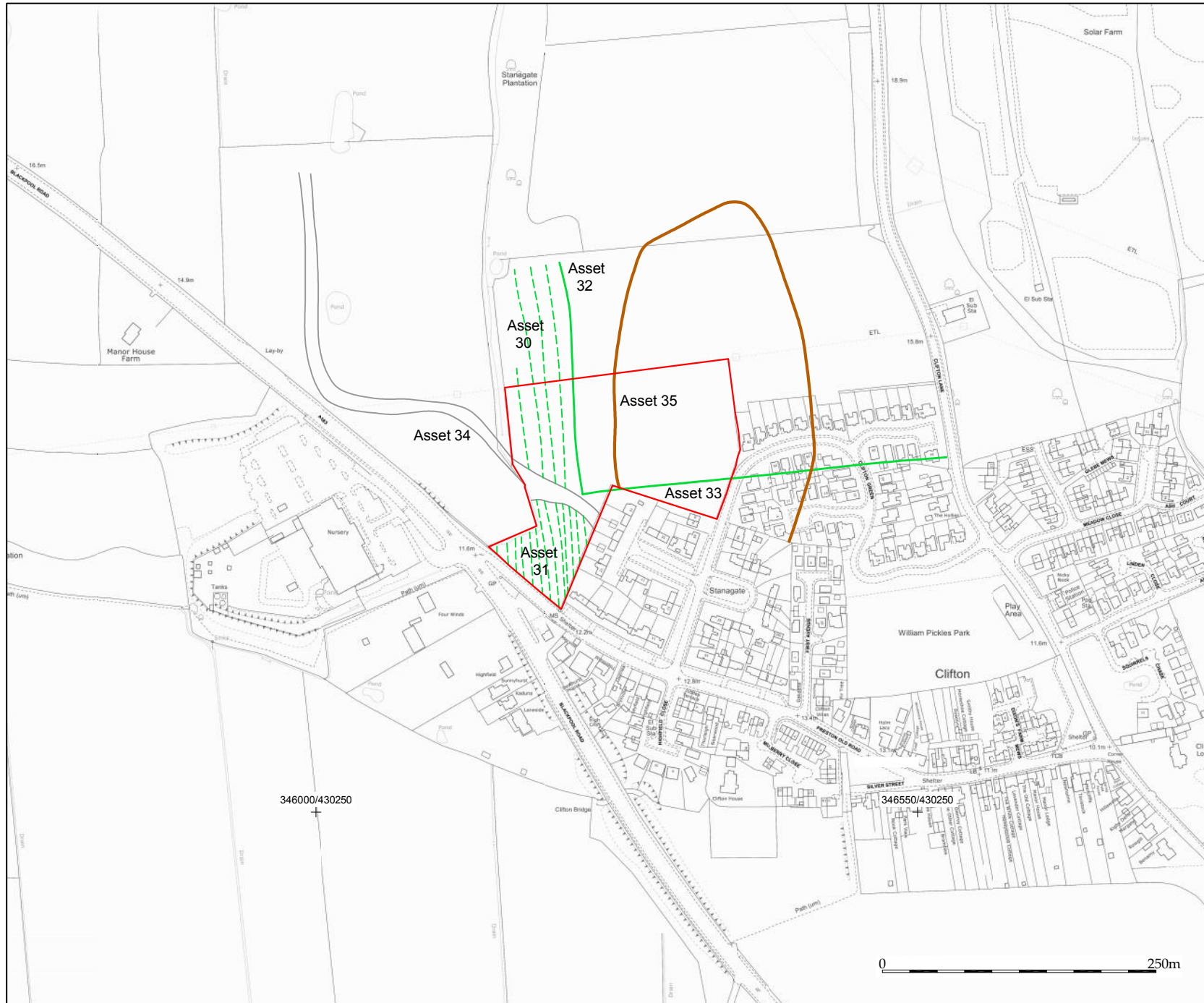


Figure 8: Site Plan showing potential Archaeological Features (Assets 30-35) identified from Aerial Photography within the Site Boundary.

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