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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



**UNITED UTILITIES
MARTON MOSS 4, BLACKPOOL**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

June 2017

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UNITED UTILITIES

MARTON MOSS, BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

June 2017

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by United Utilities to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for Marton Moss, Blackpool (NGR: SD 3342 3220) in support of a planning application for a development of the site into an attenuation basin. The statement consists of a desk based consultation of sources relating to the area's town development and a site visit.

This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the impact on the heritage significance of upstanding heritage assets, but especially of the Marton Moss. More specifically, it considers the direct impacts on the Land at Marton Moss, the direct impacts and the indirect impacts on the setting of other upstanding and below ground heritage assets within a 500m radius of the proposed redevelopment.

It has been found that the impact on the heritage significance of the 7 heritage assets within the 500m radius search area at most would be limited. Although there will be a loss of the heritage asset of a former field boundary which runs east to west aligned through the site, this only causes limited impact on the heritage significance.

There are two grade II listed building to the north-west of the proposed development site, but there will be no to only very limited intervisibility.

Furthermore, there is a possibility of thus far unknown buried remains of prehistoric or Roman date, which may have remained undisturbed by later development until the 18th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong thanks United Utilities who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong are grateful to the staff of Lancashire Archives for their assistance.

The site visit and the documentary research was undertaken by Ariane Buschmann.

The report was written by Ariane Buschmann and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey and Helen Phillips. A palaeo-environmental interim assessment was written by Lynne Gardiner. Frank Giecco managed the project and edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong (WA) was commissioned by United Utilities to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for Marton Moss (SD 3342 3220), Blackpool, in support of a planning application for a proposed development of an attenuation basin (Figure 2), on the southern outskirts of Blackpool. The area has been an open pasture landscape probably since the medieval period, and has slowly been built up from the late 18th century.

1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment is designed to show the impact on the heritage significance of heritage assets, within a 500m radius of the proposed redevelopment area.

1.2.2 The Heritage Impact Assessment seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it both seeks to understand the significance of the assets before evaluating the impact of the development proposals upon them.

1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 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 in March 2012. This is supported by *National Planning Practice Guidance* (NPPG) which was published in March 2014.

1.3.2 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. With regard to designated heritage assets, “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’ (NPPF, para 132). Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation for such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.

1.3.3 The NPPF advises that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and within the setting of heritage assets in order to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those

elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably (NPPF, para 137).

1.4 Local Planning Policies

1.4.1 The *Blackpool Local Plan 2001/2016* was implemented in June 2006. The relevant policy LQ1 *Lifting the Quality of Design* sets out the plans to enhance and preserve the towns built environment and heritage assets.

1.4.2 All new development are to be of a high standard of design, bringing a positive contribution to the quality of its surrounding environment and enhance the historic environment.

1.4.3 *“All planning applications for large-scale developments or smaller developments occupying prominent and/or sensitive locations, such as gateways and activity nodes must be accompanied by an ‘Urban Design Statement’. Sensitive and prominent locations are considered to be those within or adjacent to Conservation Areas, those directly affecting the fabric or setting of a Listed Building, those sites occupying landmark or nodal locations with the Town Centre, and any site within the Resort Core or Resort Neighbourhoods with any elevation fronting onto the Promenade (Blackpool Council 2006, 56).”*

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The preparation of the Heritage Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance recommended by English Heritage and prepared by Bassetlaw District Council (2011). Note is also taken of the English Heritage guidance on understanding place (2010 and 2011) and on the setting of heritage assets (2012).

2.1.2 The data underlying the Heritage Impact Assessment was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on the heritage assets of the land at Marton Moss, and of the other upstanding assets within the 500m search radius, was assessed using a series of standard tables (see appendix 2).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources were used to provide the background to the historical character of Marton Moss. Much of the information in the Heritage Impact Assessment was derived from the Lancashire Record Office, Preston, and Lancashire Historic Environment Record at Lancaster as well as other secondary resources.

2.2.2 Historic England's guidance on historic area assessments, conservation areas and heritage asset setting was used to establish the compliance of the development scheme proposals with best practice planning guidance.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 6th June 2017. Access was unrestricted.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to:

- examine the impact on the site of Marton Moss of the development proposals for a development,
- consider the impact of the development proposals on the heritage significance of the heritage assets within a 0.5km radius.

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (appendix 2). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (2007). These tables first establish the

significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly they estimate the magnitude of impact and, taking the results of these two together, allow a calculation of impact on overall heritage significance.

2.4 Desk Based Assessment

2.4.1 For the purposes of this report, the term '*site*' is used to refer to the area within the proposed development site boundary (Figure 2) and the term '*study area*' is used for the wider 500m radius contextual area surrounding the site (Figure 3).

2.4.2 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with professional guidelines (CifA 2014) and local curatorial requirements. A further search of online resources was undertaken in order to identify any designated sites such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas, around the proposed development area. This was done in order to help assess the possible impact of the proposed development on archaeologically sensitive areas. The principal sources of information were historical maps and secondary sources.

2.4.3 **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER):** the HER, maintained by Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service, was consulted in April 2017 in order to obtain information regarding known designated heritage assets (for example listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas), and non-designated heritage assets, i.e. sites of historic or archaeological interest which are not designated.

2.4.4 Full details of all these assets are included in Appendix 1 and their locations are represented by asset numbers in Figure 3.

2.4.5 **Lancashire Record Office, Preston:** early cartographic sources were consulted at the archive centre at Preston, and a search was undertaken for any other relevant documentary or cartographic information.

2.4.6 **Wardell Armstrong:** various publications and unpublished reports on excavations and other work in the region are held within the Wardell Armstrong library and these were examined.

2.4.7 **Websites:** various websites were checked for information relevant to the site's assessment, including Google Earth™, the British Geological Survey, and the Archaeological Data Service. These are listed, as appropriate, in the bibliography.

2.5 Reporting

2.5.1 A final bound copy of the report will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office,

Preston, where viewing will be made available on request.

2.5.2 WA 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 WA, as a part of this national scheme, under site code wardella2-286979.

2.6 Glossary

2.6.1 The following standard terms for compiling a Heritage Impact Assessment are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record – an information service, usually utilising a database that provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location, Geology

3.1.1 Blackpool is a seaside resort and unitary authority area in Lancashire. It is situated 17 miles from Preston to the west. The proposed development site is located to the south of Blackpool on the outskirts of the urban area, within the area of Marton Moss. The site lies to the south of Progress Way, partially bound by Ecclesgate Road and Laundry Road to the north, and St Nicholas Road to the south, within a residential area and is centred at OS grid reference SD 3342 3220. It is accessible via two paths from Midgeland Road in the east and via a path from Ecclesgate Road in the west. It is an open space surrounded by residential buildings.

3.1.2 The bedrock geology consists of Mudstone of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 217 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The superficial deposit consists of clay and silt of the Tidal Flat Deposits. They formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by shorelines (BGS accessed: 22nd May 2017).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 Blackpool is a harbour town and unitary authority which greatly developed in the post-medieval period. It stands on a ridge of low clay cliffs. The site is located within an area known as Marton Moss.

3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** Some prehistoric settlement is known for the wider area of Marton Moss. Archaeological evidence comes not only from the dry areas of the moss, but also the former wetland. Finds include a late Bronze Age socketed axe with a wooden haft (Asset 6), which was found possibly in the early 19th century to the south-east of the site, as well as animal skin coracles, flint scatter, hammers and spears (Hardie 2009, 12). Previous geo-archaeological examination to the north of the site revealed evidence for Mesolithic activity at this site in the form of large areas of burnt reeds, as well as a possible fire setting (O'Meara 2016, 1).

3.2.3 **Romano-British:** There is a low level of Roman activity known within the wider area of Blackpool. This includes a Roman road, also referred to as Dane's Pad, discovered in 1850 at Marton Mere (Hardie 2009, 12). It leads toward the Roman fort at Kirkham. Beside this, the greater part of finds consists of spot finds of Roman coins.

3.2.4 **Medieval:** The medieval Blackpool was separated into two manorial holdings, with

Bisham to the north and Layton to the south. Settlements concentrated in the higher situated areas, avoiding the wetland. Following the Norman Conquest, the land of Marton Manor was divided into the two moieties of Great and Little Marton. The settlement consisted of scattered farmsteads (Hardie 2009, 13).

3.2.5 **Post-medieval – Modern:** In the period between the 16th and the 19th century, the development of Blackpool concentrated along the edges of the mossland. Enclosure began already in the 17th century, following the reclamation of the wetland. The development around Marton Moss was limited by the extensive wetland. The focus here laid on a few farmsteads at the dryer areas (Hardie 2009, 15).

3.2.6 The town was part of the Layton-with Warbreck township. However, Blackpool was made a municipal borough in 1876 (Vision of Britain), with its development into a beach resort. The pier was built in 1863. By the 1870's, Blackpool mainly consisted of residential houses built as an irregular terrace about two miles long. It had a post office, a telegraph, a police station, hotels, a newsroom, a library, an athenæum, a theatre, three churches, five dissenting chapels, and a Roman-Catholic chapel. The church of the chapelry was built in 1821, and has been enlarged twice. The ruin of a mansion, which once was the seat of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, stood at the west end of the town (Vision of Britain).

3.2.7 There are two grade II listed building in the wider proximity of the site. These are the buildings of of 1 and 2 Fishers Lane (Asset 4), a late 18th century pair of cottages, and the structures associated with Blowing Sands and attached walls to the north at Common Road (Asset 5), a pair of cottages dating to the late 18th century with a mid-19th century workshop. Further heritage assets within the search radius date from the Victorian era, such as the no longer extant Moss House (Asset 2) and the still extant barn at Moss House Road (Asset 1), which is currently recommended for inclusion in listing.

3.3 **Map Regression**

3.3.1 On the 1847 first edition OS map (Figure 4), surveyed in 1844, the site is shown as an open field landscape bound by an unnamed road, now Midgeland Road, to the east. A road branching off eastwards from Moss Edge Lane in the west reaches up to the site. The road is now known as Ecclesgate Road. An east to west aligned boundary wall divides the site (Asset 3).

3.3.2 On the following edition from 1891 (Figure 5), there is little change to the area. The unnamed road, now Ecclesgate Road, has been extended with a footpath to reach

towards Midgeland Road to the east of the site. By 1911 (Figure 6), first development occurred to the north and east of the site. No significant change occurred by 1930.

3.3.3 The wider area surrounding the site begins to be built up by 1938 (Figure 7). The east to west aligned field boundary disappeared. A new, north to south aligned boundary has been inserted. The area of Greater Marton Moss was dominated by nurseries, although none of the glasshouses in closer proximity of the site have been named. By 1964 (Figure 8), there are several glasshouses abutting the site associated with nurseries, such as the Goldenray Nursery to the east, Klondyke and Scott's Farm Nurseries to the south, and Burnlea and Glenroy Nurseries to the north.

3.4 **Setting of Heritage Assets**

3.4.1 There are five non-designated assets and two designated heritage assets within the 500m search radius. These are a Bronze Age axe found in the early 19th century, two grade II listed, late 18th century cottages, two further extant buildings of possible 18th century origin and the documentary evidence of a structure. The former field boundary (Asset 3) is located centrally within the site.

3.5 **The Character of the Redevelopment**

3.5.1 The redevelopment will broadly comprise of a development of the currently undeveloped site into a large attenuation basin. The surrounding environs consist of modern residential development to the north and south. Abutting the site to the east is a stable. As such, the proposed plans produces a development that does not impact on the historic and modern character of its surroundings.

4 SITE VISIT

- 4.1.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 6th June 2017. The site is partially enclosed by several residential properties, at the southern outskirts of Blackpool. The site was accessible via a path from Midgeland Road.
- 4.1.2 At the time of the site visit, the area of fields was enclosed by fencing and some shrub. The site comprises several pasture fields, surrounded by residential properties, a stable, and shrubbery.
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were visible within the proposed development site.
- 4.1.4 There are upstanding, designated and non-designated heritage assets within the 500m study area, but they were not within a clear visual envelope of the site.



Plate 1: View of site to the south



Plate 2: View of site to the south-west



Plate 3: View of site to the south-east



Plate 4: View of site from Midgeland Road



Plate 5: Nicholas Street towards site



Plate 6: View of site from Midgeland Road towards north-west

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance (see Appendix 1)

5.1.1 The land at Marton Moss has remained largely undeveloped since at least the medieval period to the early 20th century. The wider area of Marton Moss was dominated by numerous glasshouse structures associated with nurseries. No archaeological features are visible within the proposed development area.

5.1.2 Of the heritage assets within a 0.5km radius, one is located within the site. This is the by 1938 removed field boundary of Asset 3, which situated in the centre of the proposed development site. It is of local significance only. The remaining six heritage assets lie outside the development area (see Appendix 2). Two heritage assets are of district or county (higher) significance. These are the two grade II listed buildings at Fishers Lane and Common Edge Road (Asset 4 and 5). Three heritage assets are of local significance only. One heritage asset, the Bronze Age axe found in the 19th century (Asset 6), is of negligible significance. There is no intervisibility with the still standing heritage assets of the Barn on Moss House and the grade II listed buildings.

5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets

5.2.1 The magnitude of impact on any surviving below ground remains associated with the field boundary (Asset 3) is likely to be a loss (Appendix 1, Table 2).

5.2.2 The magnitude of impact of the redevelopment proposals on the six heritage assets within the search radius is no change. There is no intervisibility with the upstanding heritage assets.

5.3 Heritage Statement

5.3.1 A loss magnitude of impact on a heritage asset of local significance as with regard to the below ground remains of the boundary wall produces a limited impact on heritage significance that may require mitigation.

5.3.2 The current known heritage resource indicates a moderate activity in the wider surrounding area, mostly dating from the late 18th to 20th century. As the area remained undeveloped probably from the medieval period through to the late 18th century, the possibility of remains dating from the 11th to 17th centuries is remote. There is a possibility of thus far unknown buried remains of prehistoric or Roman date that would not have been disturbed by later development until the late 18th century.

5.4 Palaeo-environmental Interim Assessment

- 5.4.1 A series of geotechnical boreholes have been taken in the vicinity of Moss House Road on two neighbouring sites, to the north of the proposed development site. In 2015 peat layers were observed (c. 400cm) and were further investigated with a series of radiocarbon dates taken. Mesolithic dates were returned from samples of material thought to represent human agency (O'Meara 2016). A further five boreholes were undertaken in March 2017 using a windowless sampler by EGS for JN Bentley Ltd. These concur with O'Meara's previous findings whereby peat was thought to exist at c.400cm.
- 5.4.2 Three boreholes were undertaken in March 2017 for the proposed development site (Figure 2). Two failed to find evidence for peat within the site. Borehole 2 found peat at a depth of 1.2m. There is no clear correlation with the previous peat encountered, as there is a clear difference of the depth at both locations.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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22nd May 2017

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	World Heritage Site (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s138).
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets.	Scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact.
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (NPPF s132).	Avoid negative impact.
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument (NPPF s138).	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act (NPPF s139).	Avoid negative impact.
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets.	Grade II Listed Buildings (NPPF s132).	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate.
District or County (Higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets.	Conservation area (NPPF s127), Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NPPF s132).	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate.
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB.	Any extant heritage assets (NPPF s115).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG).	Limit negative impact and mitigate.
Local	Non-designated heritage assets.	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB.	Mitigate.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets.	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value.	No action.

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	Major change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Major change to noise or change to sound quality Major changes to use or access
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified 	Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality Considerable changes to use or access
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed 	Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it 	Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Dark Green	Red	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary
 Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc
 Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc
 Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation
 Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The following table lists all the heritage assets as recorded in the Historic Environment Record, on the National Heritage List and noted from historic mapping within a 0.5km radius of the proposed development area.

Site No.	HER NR	Site Name	Description	Grid Ref	Heritage Significance and impact
1	PRN33446	Moss House Road, Blackpool	Recommended for inclusion in Local List. Barn on Moss House Road NGR SD32975 32524. Late 18th or 19th century barn with ornate windows and reused stone finishing within a brick structure.	332980,432516	Local/No impact
2	PRN6401	Moss House, Moss House Road, Marton	Moss House is shown on the OS first edition map sheet 59 and the 1893 1:2,500 sheet (Lancs 59.01), although a road running north from the farm had been lost by the latter date. The site appears to have been redeveloped for housing since that time. Documentary Evidence	333333,432591	Local/No impact
3		Boundary wall	An east to west aligned boundary, in existence by 1844, disappeared by 1938.	333415,432185	Local/Loss
4	1205761	1 and 2, Fishers Lane	Grade II Listed, Pair of single-storey cottages, date uncertain but probably late 18 th century	332919,432192	District or County (Higher)/ Very limited impact
5	1205755	Blowing Sands and attached wall to north attached wall to the north, Common Edge Road	Grade II Listed, Pair of cottages, now one, probably late 18 th century, with adjoining mid-19 th century workshop	332779,432301	District or County (Higher)/ No impact
6	39365	Bronze Axe	A Late Bronze Age socketed bronze axe with a wooden haft was found pre-1837 near Midgeland. It was lying on the peat about one yard from the surface of the ground	333890,431860	Negligible/ No impact
7	1566675	Midgeland Farm	Local history describes Midgeland Farm as the site of a 16 th century farm. current farm is of linear plan and is first depicted on the Great Marton tithe map of 1839	333962,431936	Local/ No impact

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






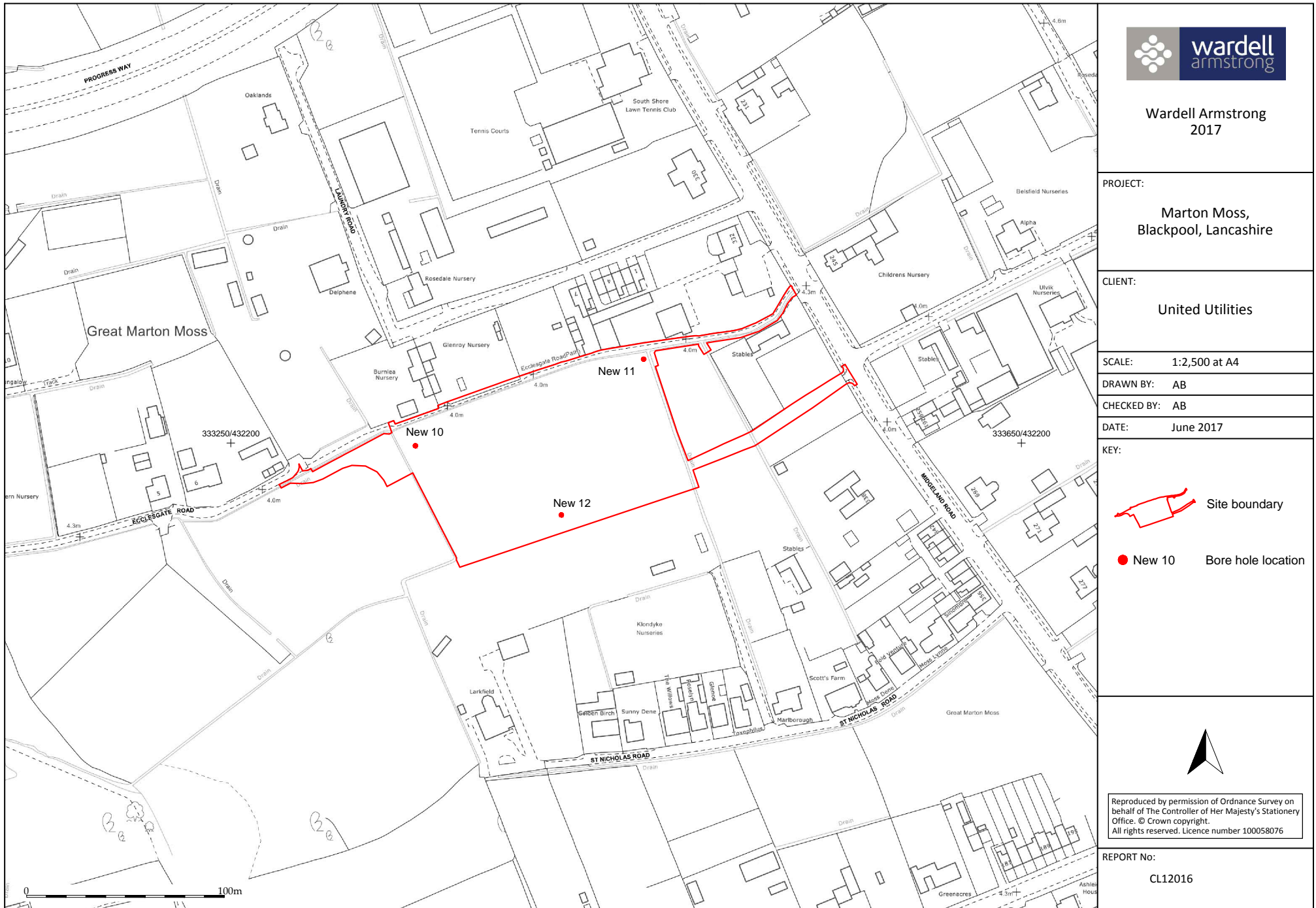
 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: Marton Moss, Blackpool, Lancashire</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076</p>
	<p>CLIENT: United Utilities</p>		
	<p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p>		
	<p>DRAWN BY: AB</p>		
	<p>CHECKED BY: AB</p>		
	<p>DATE: June 2017</p>		
<p>REPORT No: CL12016</p>			

Figure 1: Site location.



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CLIENT:
United Utilities



SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

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CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: June 2017

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  New 10 Bore hole location



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Figure 2: Detailed site location.



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2017

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CLIENT:
United Utilities

SCALE: 1:10,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: June 2017

- KEY:
-  Site boundary
 -  500m radius
 -  Heritage assets



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Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the study area.

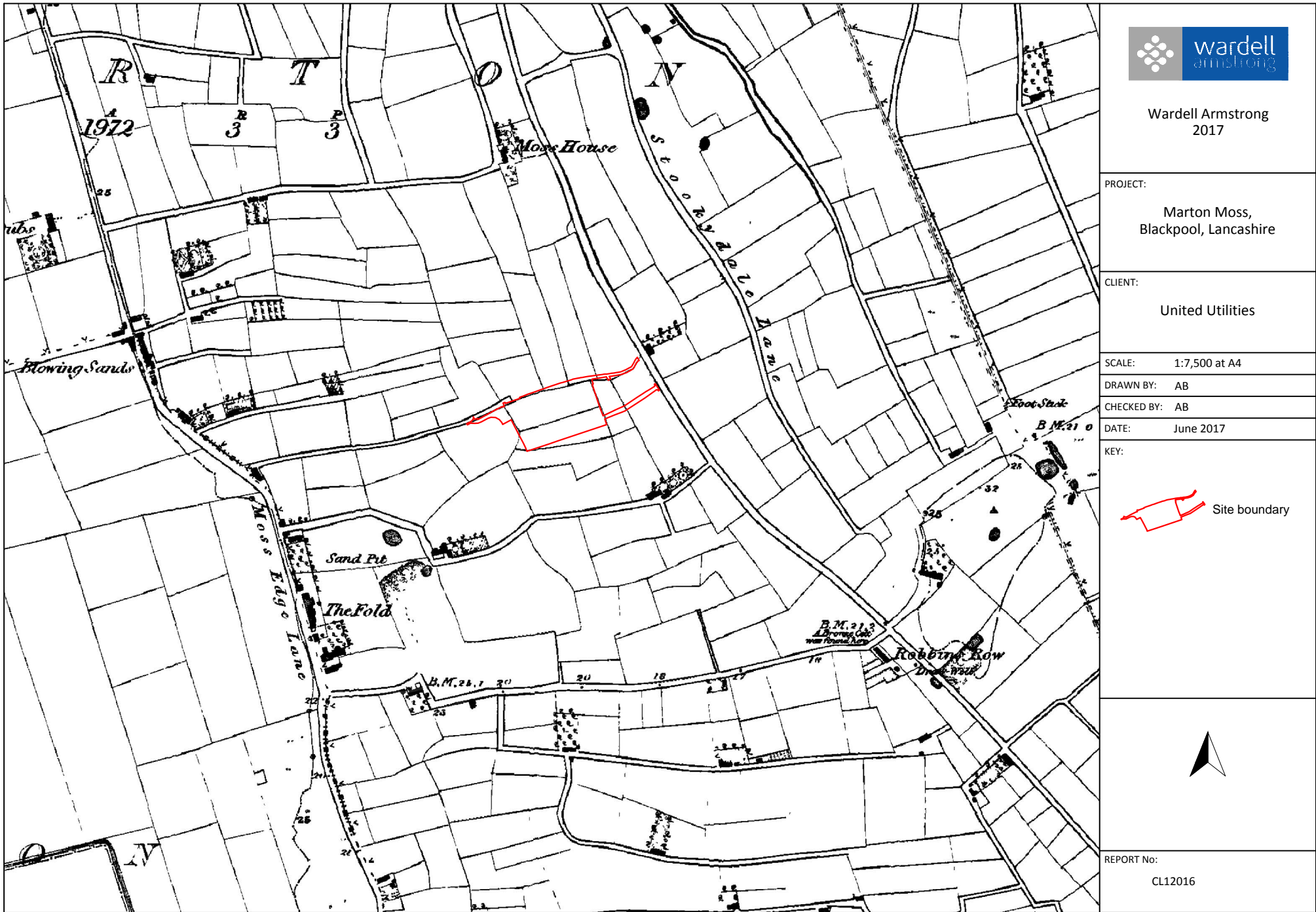


Figure 4: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1847 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).

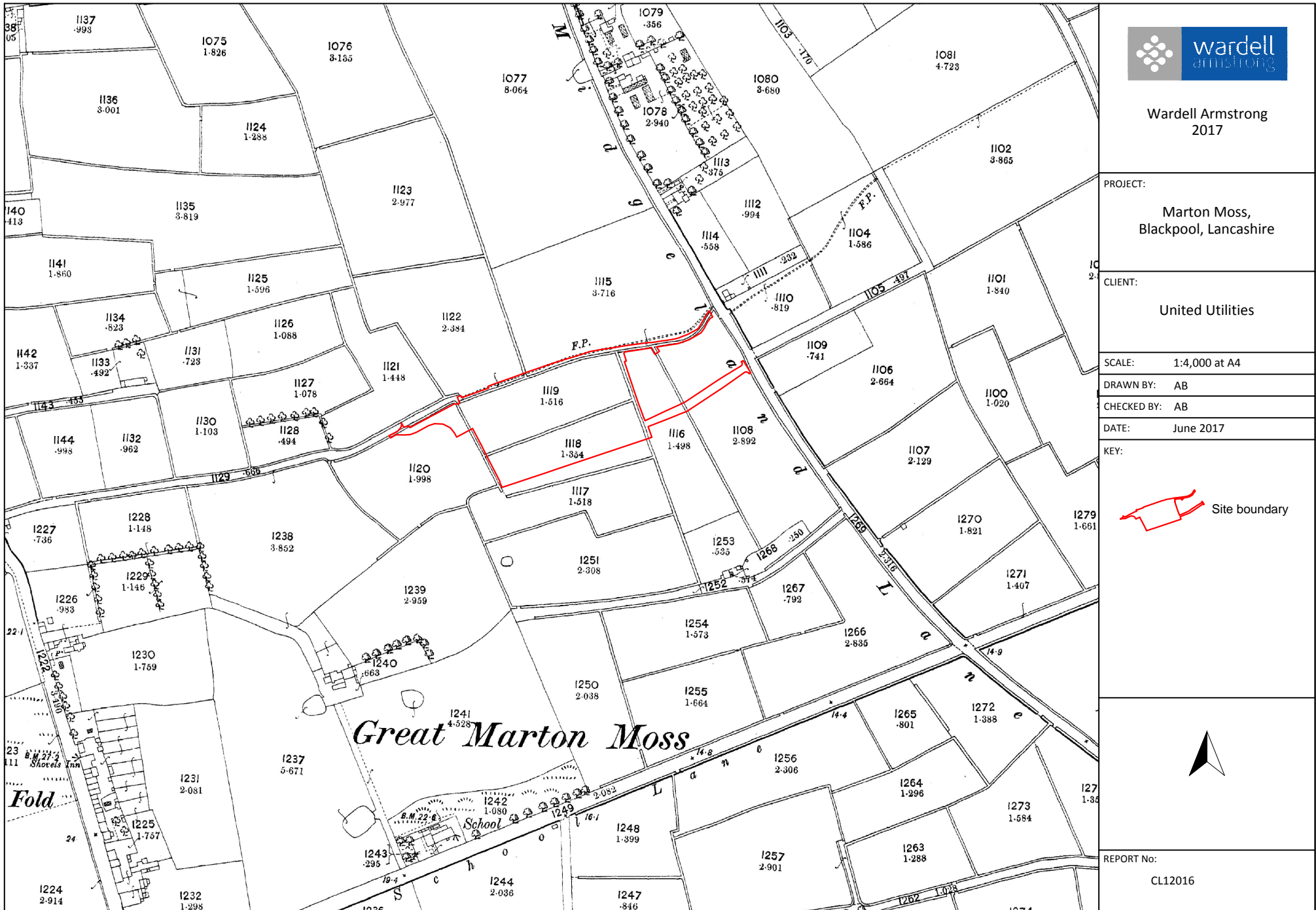
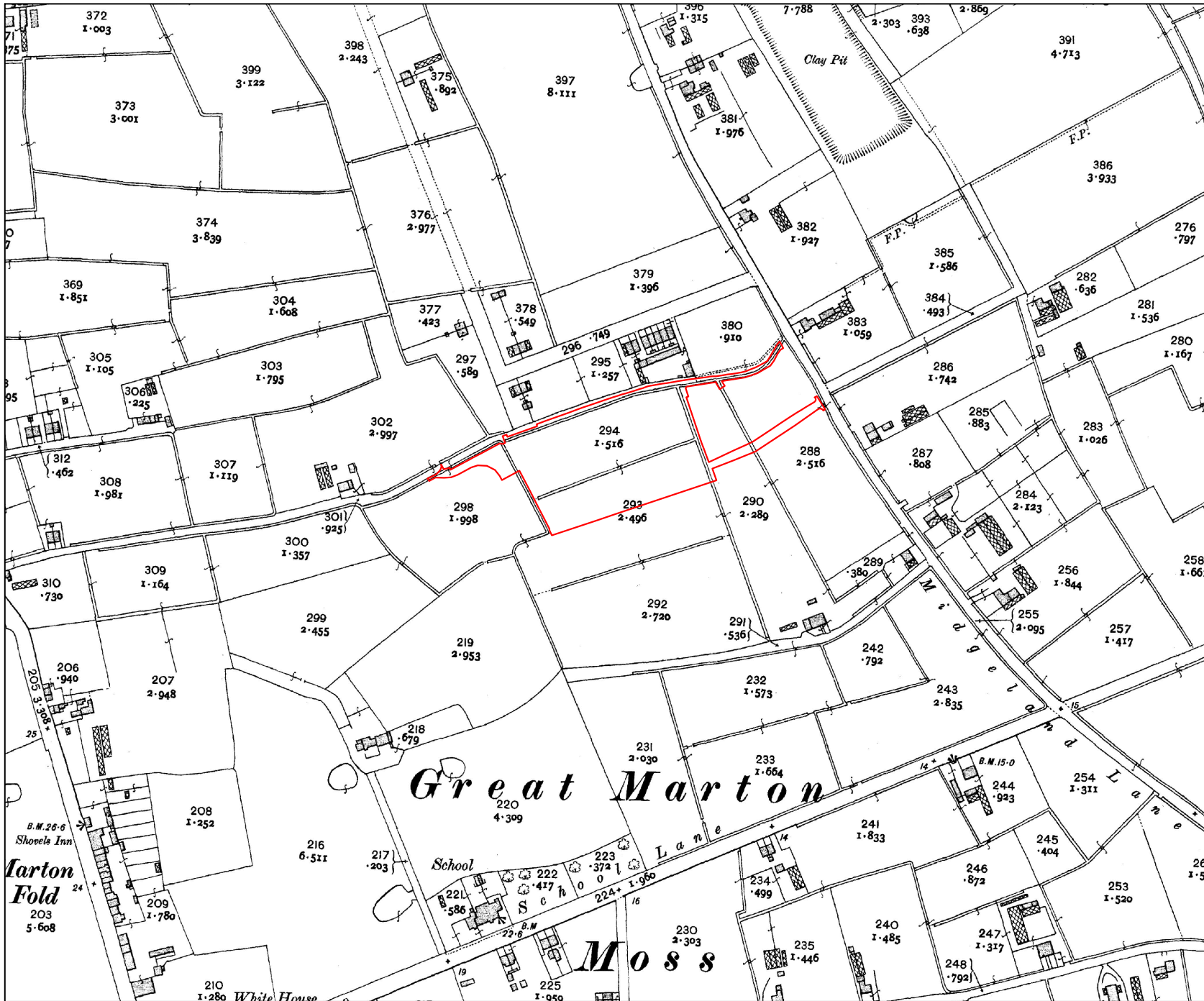


Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1893 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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Blackpool, Lancashire


CLIENT:
United Utilities

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DATE: June 2017

KEY:
 Site boundary



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



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CLIENT:
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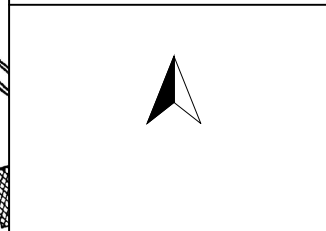
SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

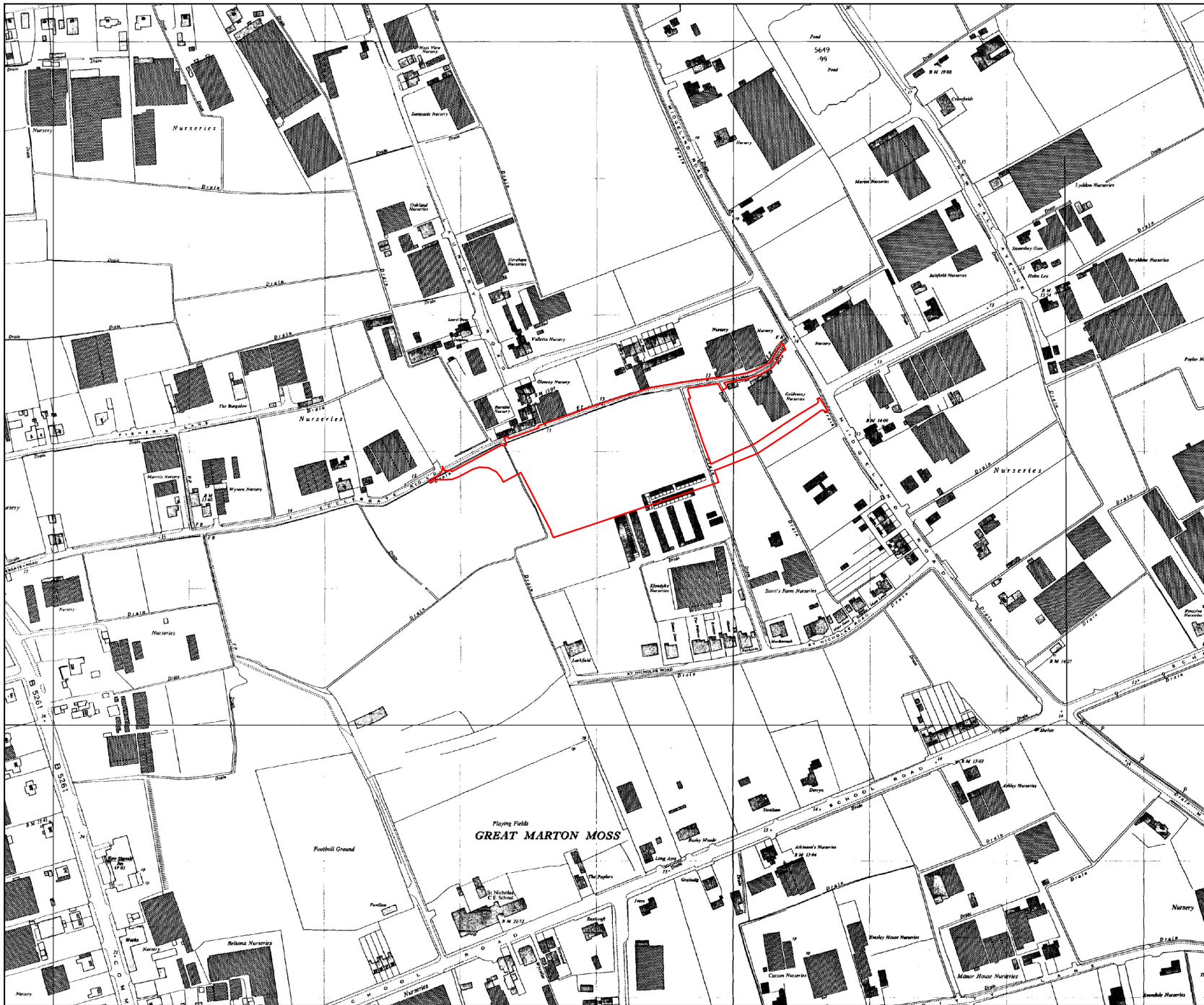
DATE: June 2017

KEY:
 Site boundary



REPORT No:
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Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1938 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	AB
DATE:	June 2017
KEY:	 Site boundary
	
REPORT No:	CL12016

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1964 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

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