

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
Booths (Partnership) Ltd

The Teanlowe Centre  
Poulton-le-Fylde  
Lancashire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2951  
July 2012

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## 1. Summary

### The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at the Teanlowe Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Booths (Partnership) Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

### The archaeological resource

- 1.3 No archaeological resource has been identified which requires preservation *in situ*. There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings within the site, although there are a number of such buildings in the vicinity of it. The structures on site are of 19th- and 20th-century date. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the near vicinity of the site.
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the proposed development area, but the presence of activity in the surrounding vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 1.5 Poulton-le-Fylde has been a village or small town since the medieval period. The original extent of this settlement can still be clearly defined on 19th century maps, and includes much of the proposed development area. Archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval period have the potential to survive. These are likely to relate to outbuildings, rubbish disposal, industrial activities, and boundary features to the rear of street frontages.
- 1.6 Construction of the current shopping centre in the 1970 is likely to have removed archaeological deposits across most of the proposed development area. Isolated pockets of archaeological deposits may however survive in places.

### Impact assessment

- 1.7 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that may be present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

### Recommendations

- 1.8 No further archaeological works are recommended prior to planning consent.
- 1.9 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted during ground clearance operations, and during the excavation of foundations and service trenches where appropriate, in order to record any archaeological resource identified.

## 2. Project background

### Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located at the Teanlowe Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire (NGR centre: SD 3474 3937). It consists of two areas. The Teanlowe Centre and its associated car park to the north is roughly rectangular in plan and covers an area of approximately 1.7 ha. To the north is Tithebarn Street, to the south is Blackpool Old Road, to the west are Queensway and retail units and to the east are Market Place, Church Street and retail units. Hardhorn Road Car Park to the south is roughly square in plan and covers an area of approximately 0.6 ha. It is surrounded by residential properties to the south, residential and retail properties to the west, and leisure facilities and retail units to the north and east.

### Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 It is proposed to demolish and rebuild part of the existing shopping centre, make minor changes to the surviving part, and to reconfigure the design of external areas around the centre, including the car park. It is also proposed to build a new road through Hardhorn Road car park, to form part of a one-way system, with the remainder of the car park being reconfigured.

### Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

### Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for desk-based assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 500m of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are shown on Figure 1 and 2 and listed in the appendix.

### Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

### Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 9th July 2012. This report was prepared for the 19th July 2012.

### Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Andy Platell, with illustrations by Janine Watson. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.



## **OASIS**

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access** to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-130233**.

## **Acknowledgements**

- 2.9 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of staff of Lancashire Records Office in facilitating this scheme of works.

## **3. Landuse, topography and geology**

### **Landuse**

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the Teanlowe Centre comprised a shopping centre, with associated car parking to the north. Hardhorn Road Car Park was solely a car park.

### **Topography**

- 3.2 The proposed development area was almost level, dipping very slightly from north to south, with mean elevations ranging from approximately 13m to 15m OD.

### **Geology**

- 3.3 The bedrock geology of the area comprises Triassic strata of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, which are overlain by a superficial deposit of Devensian diamicton till. Borehole evidence indicates that this till is more than 6m deep.

## **4. Site walk-over survey**

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The Teanlowe Centre is a square block of two (in some places just one) storeys, constructed during the early 1970s (Figures 9 and 10). It consists of a north-south and an east-west mall, meeting in the north-west corner, where the main entrance is located. Secondary entrances are present at the southern and eastern ends of the two malls. Much of the space to the south and east of the malls is occupied by a supermarket. Smaller shop units are present to the north and west. The main service yard is to the south-east; smaller additional ones are present to the north and west. The car park for the centre lies to the north and directly outside the main entrance. An area of hard-standing for buses lies outside the southern one. The eastern entrance leads directly off Market Place. Hardhorn Road car park lies around 100m to the south of the shopping centre, separated from it by the properties along the south side of Blackpool Old Road.
- 4.3 Floor level dips slightly from north to south within the centre, respecting the natural slope of the ground outside, so that entrances are at ground level in both directions. There is a slight raised bank, around 0.5m high, in the ground to the south-west of the building, indicating some truncation of the natural surface here (Figure 11). This

is not present at the south-east corner, nor is there any similar indication of ground truncation elsewhere. The service yards are at ground level, with rear entrances to the shops also at this level (Figure 12). There is no indication that any of the shops ever had basements. The car parks to the north and south of the shopping centre are both level tarmac surfaces (Figures 13 and 14). Neither shows any indication of concealing earlier structures.

## 5. Geotechnical investigations

- 5.1 Four geotechnical boreholes were drilled over the site by the British Geological Survey (BGS) in 1968, as part of site investigation works prior to development of the existing shopping centre (Integra Consulting Engineers 2012).
- 5.2 These recorded up to 2.3m of made ground, consisting of a deposit of ash, stone, house-brick and clay, typically around 1m deep, overlying a deposit of brown/grey sandy clay containing soil, ash and organic inclusions. This made ground overlay glacial till that continued below the base of all the boreholes.
- 5.3 Geotechnical investigations have not so far been undertaken in relation to the current development proposals.

## 6. Historical and archaeological development

### Previous archaeological works

- 6.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area. An archaeological desk-based assessment has been conducted on the site of the existing Booths supermarket (HER 25219) and archaeological monitoring has been carried out during installation of a new drainage pipe at St Chad's Church (HER 25218).

### The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 6.2 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. However, there is evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory. The earliest find is that of an elk skeleton with barbed flint points of Palaeolithic date embedded in it at High Furlong to the south of Poulton (Middleton *et al.* 1995, 86-7). There have been many finds of late Neolithic date in the surrounding area, mainly in the form of flint tools such as perforated axe hammers. Bronze Age pottery has been found at Skippool Bridge (HER 1318) and Bronze Age metal weapons have also been found in the area, as well as many flint scatters and the remains of hide-covered boats (Middleton *et al.* 1995, 89-91). A resource relating to this exploitation may therefore survive within the proposed development area.

### The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 6.3 Five find-spots of Roman material have been recorded in the survey area. Two coins of Hadrian and a medal of Germanicus (HER 339) are recorded from a garden behind the Market Place (Thornber 1837) and a coin of Germanicus (HER 1930) is also recorded from a garden behind the Market Place (*ibid.*), although this could possibly be a duplication of the same find. A coin of Domitian (HER 1295) was found at Poulton Breck railway station and coins of Nerva (HER 352) were found at Skippool. A hipposandal, or Roman horseshoe (HER 340), has also been found in the Poulton area although the exact find spot is not known.

6.4 A possible Roman road, the 'Dane's Pad', was identified to the west of Poulton in the 19th century (Thorner 1837). This road, which was described as substantially built, supposedly ran from Fleetwood, which has long been postulated as the site of a Roman port (Howard-Davis and Buxton 2000, 3), in the direction of Kirkham. However recent archaeological work did not find any evidence for this road (Middleton *et al.* 1995, 99-100).

6.5 Although there is no direct evidence of Roman settlement at Poulton, the finds concentration suggests Roman activity in the area, and a resource relating to this may therefore survive within the proposed development area.

#### **The medieval period (5th century to 1540)**

6.6 The name Poulton is derived from the Old English words pull and ton, meaning the settlement by the pool, creek or stream, a reference to the River Wyre to the north (Mills 1976, 134). The -le-Fylde element was added in 1842 to distinguish Poulton from Poulton-le-Sands (Storey 2001, 64), which later became the resort of Morecambe.

6.7 Although the place name suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin, there is no direct documentary or archaeological evidence to support this (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2005, 14). However, the parish church is dedicated to St Chad, a seventh century Anglo-Saxon saint, although the church is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey for Poulton. This has led to suggestions that it lies on the site of a pre-Conquest religious centre.

6.8 Poulton is described as a vill of two plough-lands in the Domesday Book, and is likely to have comprised a few individual farms on areas of higher and drier ground. It had formed part of Earl Tostig's lordship of Amounderness but subsequently had been granted to Roger of Poitou (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226). In 1094 Roger gave the estate to the Abbey of St Martin of Sées, from where it became part of the daughter house of St Mary's Priory in Lancaster (Porter 1876, 187). After the Dissolution of the monasteries, the lands belonging to the Priory, including the settlement of Poulton, were taken back into the hands of the Crown before being leased out, initially to the Savoy Hospital in London and afterwards to the Hesketh family (Porter 1876, 192).

6.9 It is not known when the settlement became a nucleated village (Egerton Lea Consultancy 2005, 14). However, it is possible that this happened at the time of the grant to St Mary's Priory (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226; Porter 1876, 187), as the current street pattern indicates a planned layout with the church and market at the centre. The settlement was defined by seven streets – Tithebarn Street and Ball Street on the north, Chapel Street (formerly Bank Lane) to the east, Queen's Square (formerly Higher Green) and Blackpool Road to the south, and Church Street and Market Place to the west (Thorner 1837, 290). Building plots, or tofts, were laid out around these streets. The rear boundaries of the plots formed a well defined edge to the settlement, still observable on 19th century maps.

6.10 Poulton was never granted a market charter (Tupling 1936, 103) and the market appears to have been held by prescription only (Thorner 1837, 291). Its siting next to the church suggests an early origin (Tupling 1945-6, 2; Crosby 1998b, 49) although the first direct reference to the market is not until 1673 (Tupling 1936, 103). The

market probably developed in the medieval period as Poulton was the only settlement centre in the northwest quarter of the Fylde at this time.

### **The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)**

- 6.11 Poulton continued to flourish as a market in the post-medieval period. Cloth was one of the main commodities sold at Poulton fairs, and Poulton appears to have had a small-scale linen industry in the post-medieval period. Flax and hemp, which was used for making sailcloth, are mentioned in the tithes from the mid-16th and 17th centuries (Fishwick 1885, 41-43). Preston was the centre of a flax producing area, and linen, coarse cloth and rope were taken there to be sold.
- 6.12 By the mid-18th century Poulton was flourishing as a local market centre and small port and in 1754 it was described by Pococke as 'a neat little town built of brick, subsisting by tillage and trade' (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 25). During the 18th century, the population of the township grew from around 250 to over 750 (Locke 1968, 24).
- 6.13 Yates' map of Lancashire of 1789 (Figure 4) is the first map to show Poulton in any detail. It shows the town as a small nucleated settlement, little different to that shown on later, larger scale Ordnance Survey plans. The small port of Skippool lies around 2km to the north-east.
- 6.14 The industrial revolution, beginning in the late 18th century, brought major changes to the area. Large docks, able to handle the largest of new ships, were developed at Preston and Fleetwood. These reduced the importance of minor ports such as Skippool. In addition, the development of steam power encouraged the migration of textile manufacture to towns on the coalfields. Poulton, lying in an isolated position and far from the coalfield, missed out on these improvements and declined in importance. By 1825 it was being described as 'a small market town in which from its remote situation but little business is transacted' (Corry 1825, 244).
- 6.15 The tithe map of 1839 shows the town in detail. The town is still largely restricted to its medieval limits with houses being present along all the seven original roads. Around the proposed development area (Figure 5) there are properties along both sides of Blackpool Road, Market Square and the west side of Church Street (the church itself is present along the east side of this latter road). A line of properties is present along the north side of a minor lane heading westwards from the junction of Market Place and Church Street (this lane approximately follows the course of the east-west mall in the current shopping centre. It is not named on the tithe map or on early Ordnance Survey plans, but is called Burlington Avenue on Ordnance Survey plans from the 1930s onwards). A number of buildings and small enclosures are present behind all of these properties. The apportionment accompanying the map indicates that most of these are barns, coach houses or other outbuildings, while the enclosures are mainly gardens.
- 6.16 A railway was opened from Fleetwood to Preston in 1840, passing close to Poulton, with a station at The Breck around 500m north-east of the town. In 1846 a branch line was opened from Poulton to Blackpool. This left the Fleetwood line on a very tight curve and, following a fatal derailment, the lines were rebuilt in 1896 on a shallower curve, passing closer to the centre of Poulton, and the station was rebuilt on this new alignment.

- 6.17 The expansion of Blackpool as a tourist resort briefly benefited Poulton. From the end of the 18th century it supplied the developing resort with provisions and other services, and between 1840 and 1846 visitors had to alight at Poulton and continue by horse-drawn charabanc or omnibus (Storey 2001, 71). However, this benefit was short-lived due to the opening of the branch line and the development of service industries in Blackpool itself.
- 6.18 The first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1847 (Figure 6) shows few changes to the earlier tithe map, and confirms the accuracy of that plan. The Fleetwood railway and the branch line to Blackpool have been built, with a few buildings around The Breck station, but these are still separated from the town itself.
- 6.19 Towards the end of the century Poulton began to develop into a satellite suburb of Blackpool. Census returns show little change in the population through most of the second half of the century, but between 1891 and 1901 the population suddenly increased by 36%. This expansion has continued throughout the 20th century. The first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1892 (Figure 7) shows the beginning of these changes. Houses, mainly semi-detached villas, are now present all along the road from the railway station to the town centre but the town itself is little altered.

**The modern period (1900 to present)**

- 6.20 The second edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1912 (Figure 8) shows the realigned railways and new station of 1896. There is much new development around the station and around The Green to the east of Poulton. The town centre itself is little altered, except for small-scale ribbon development along the roads leading out of the town.
- 6.21 Later Ordnance Survey editions (viewed online) show the modern development of the town. During the 1930s Blackpool New Road was built, bypassing Poulton to the south. Later development has largely been around this road and around Hardhorn Road to its south, so the historic centre is slightly offset from the geographical centre of the modern settlement. Land immediately west of the historic town centre remained as agricultural land until the 1960s.
- 6.22 By the time of the 1961 edition a car park had been built on land to the south of Burlington Avenue. An aerial photograph of around this time, viewed online at <http://www.historic-images.co.uk/lancashire/poulton-le-fylde> (not reproduced for copyright reasons), has this car park and its surroundings in the foreground. Houses or shops are present along the frontages to Blackpool Old Road, Market Place / Church Street and along the north side of Burlington Avenue. Smaller outbuildings and gardens are present behind them. Land to the west (at the extreme bottom of the photograph) is still farmland.
- 6.23 By the edition of 1967, Burlington Avenue had been demolished and the car park had been expanded across its former site. The library had been built to the west of the current proposed development area, but the shopping centre itself (partly built over the car park) and the current car park to the north are not present. They are first shown on the 1987 edition. The Hardhorn Road car park is also first shown on the 1987 edition, having been shown as fields on all earlier editions.

### **The buildings**

- 6.24 The buildings within the site are of late 20th century date and are not regarded as archaeologically significant. These are nine Grade 2 and one Grade 2\* (St Chad's Church) listed buildings within the town, and around 20 locally listed buildings (Appendix): these are fully appraised in the Heritage Statement for the development (Figueiredo 2012) and are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development.

### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets**

- 6.25 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area, or the near vicinity. The proposed development area lies within Poulton-le-Fylde conservation area.

## **7. The potential archaeological resource**

- 7.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the proposed development area, but the presence of activity in the surrounding vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 7.2 Poulton-le-Fylde has been a village or small town since the medieval period. The original extent of this settlement can still be clearly defined on 19th century maps, and includes much of the proposed development area. Archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval period have the potential to survive. These are likely to relate to outbuildings, rubbish disposal, industrial activities, and boundary features to the rear of street frontages.
- 7.3 Construction of the current shopping centre in the 1970 is likely to have removed archaeological deposits across most of the proposed development area. Isolated pockets of archaeological deposits may however survive in places.

## **8. Impact assessment**

- 8.1 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the archaeological resource through ground reduction and the construction of foundations and associated services.

## **9. Recommendations**

- 9.1 No further archaeological works are recommended prior to planning consent.
- 9.2 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted during ground clearance operations, and during the excavation of foundations and service trenches where appropriate, in order to record any archaeological resource identified.

## **10. Sources**

### **Cartographic sources**

Yates, 1786 Map of Lancashire  
Greenwood, 1818 Map of the Lancashire  
Hennet, 1829 Map of Lancashire  
1839 Tithe plan for Poulton-le-Fylde

1847 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6" sheet 51  
1892 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 25" sheet 51.5  
1898 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25" sheet 51.5

### **Other sources**

Corry, J, 1825 *The History of Lancashire*, 2, London  
Crosby, A, 1998b *A History of Lancashire*, London  
Egerton Lea Consultancy, 2005, *Poulton-le-Fylde, historic town assessment report*, unpublished report  
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Mills, D, 1976 *The Place Names of Lancashire*, London  
Porter, J, 1876 *History of the Fylde of Lancashire, Fleetwood and Blackpool*  
Storey, C, 2001 *Poulton-le-Fylde*, Stroud  
Thornber, W, 1837 *The History of Blackpool and Its Neighbourhood*, republ Blackpool and Fylde Hist Soc 1985, Nelson  
Tupling, GH, 1936 *An alphabetical list of the markets and fairs of Lancashire recorded before the year 1701*, Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 51, 86-110  
Tupling, GH, 1945-6 *Lancashire markets in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries*, Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 58, 1-34

### **Websites**

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/oldmap/index.asp#lancmaps>  
<http://www.historic-images.co.uk/lancashire/poulton-le-fylde>

### **Aerial photographs**

Undated (c. 1960) aerial photograph viewed online at <http://www.historic-images.co.uk/lancashire/poulton-le-fylde>

### **Geotechnical works**

Four boreholes drilled by BGS in 1968 (reported in Integra Consulting Engineers 2012).



## Appendix: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 500m from the site).

### Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number)

PRN	Description	Date
339	Findspot – 2 coins and a medal	Roman
1283	Market Cross	17th century
1284	Churchyard cross	Medieval
1285	Church of St Chad	Medieval
1930	Findspot - coin	Roman
5925	Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval
5928	School House	Post-medieval
21464	Railway milepost	19th century
21465	Crossing Keeper's Cottage, 82 Tithebarn Street	19th century
21466	Signal Box, west of 1 Tithebarn Gate, Tithebarn Street	19th century
21467	Football Ground, Chester Avenue & Rutland Avenue	19th century
21472	Sun Dial, grounds of St Chad's Church	19th century
21473	Public House, Nos.1-3 Market Place	19th century
21474	Hotel, adj. to 23 Market Place	19th century
21475	Post Office, 25-29 Market Place	19th century
21476	Bank, 23 Market Place	19th century
21477	Queen's Brewery, Stocks Court, Queen's Square	19th century
21478	Ship Inn, front of 2-4 Breck Road	19th century
21479	Police Station, 12-16 Market Place	19th century
21480	Vicarage	19th century
21482	Clay Pit, Station Road	19th century
21490	Smithy, rear of 33 Station Road	19th century
24050	Tithe Barn	Post Medieval
24051	Parkinson's Corn Mill, Chapel Street	19th century
24053	Wheatsheaf Public House, No.26 Hardhorn Road	19th century
24054	Auction Mart	1898
24056	Cottages on Ball Street, South Side	Late 18th century
24057	Houses on Church Street, East Side	Late 18th century
24060	Butlers' Farm	Post-medieval
24062	Moot Hall, now Cyclists' Rest PH, Church Street	Medieval / 18th century
24064	Market	Medieval
24065	Masonic Hall, Market Square	1898
25220	Cattle auction mart	1898
25221	Site of cottages and cow house	Post-medieval
25222	Site of house, Tithe Barn Street	Post-medieval
25223	Site of medieval settlement	Medieval
31060	St Chad's Church Hall	1925
36643	Findspot, gold ring	17th century

### Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
1283	Market Cross	II
1285	Church of St Chad	II*
10599	No.2, Market Place	II
10646	Fish Stones, Market Place	II
10647	Whipping post, Market Place	II
10648	Stocks, Market Place	II
10649	Nos.25-31 (odd), Market Place	II
10650	Nos.4,6 and 10, Queen Square	II
10651	No.1, Vicarage Road, savings bank	II
21468	Congregational Chapel	Local
21469	Plough Inn, 11 Church Street	Local
21470	The Old Town Hall PH, Church Street	Local



PRN	Description	Grade
21471	The Golden Ball PH, No.1 Ball Street	Local
24052	No.7, Queen's Square, public house/shop	Local
24055	Thatched House Public House, Ball Street	Local
24063	No.5 Ball Street, School	Local
24838	K6 Telephone kiosk, Market Place	II
31053	Railway Station	Local
31054	No.17, Breck Road	Local
31055	Nos.32-8, Breck Road	Local
31056	Nos.63-5, Breck Road	Local
31058	Nos.14-16, Hardhorn Road, Road	Local
31059	Nos.2,3 and 9, Queens Square	Local
31061	Nos.5, 11-19, Church Street	Local
31062	Air raid shelter, Rear of No.10, Tithebarn Street	Local

### Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	description
25118	Archaeological monitoring, St Chad's Church
25219	archaeological assessment, 9-11 Ball Street



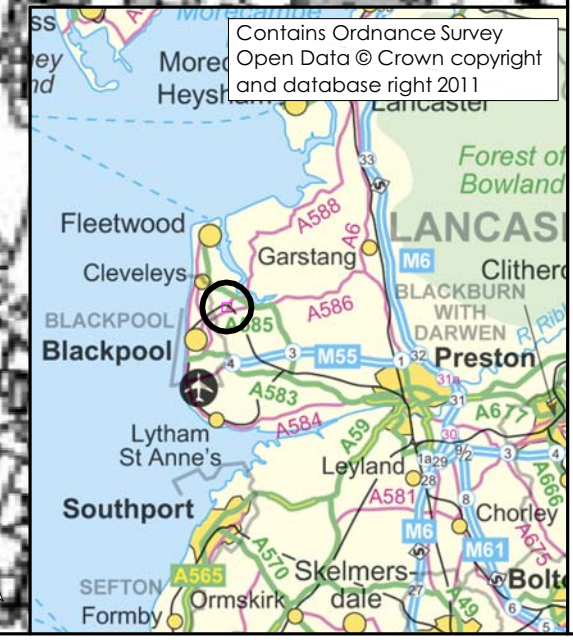
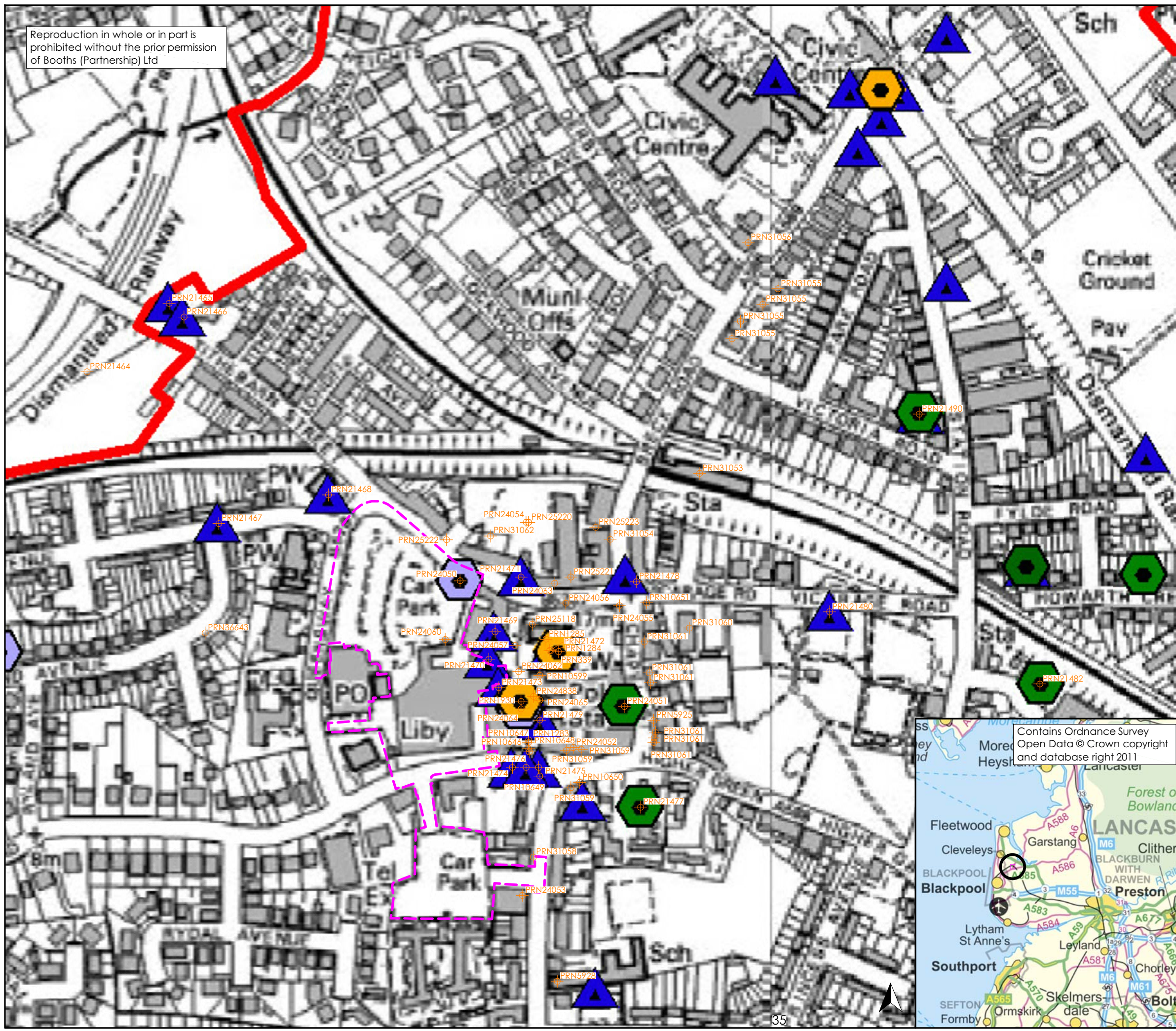
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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
Booths (Partnership) Ltd

The Teanlowe Centre  
Poulton-le-Fylde  
Lancashire  
  
archaeological desk-based assessment  
report 2951

Figure 1: Site location and Historic Environment Record











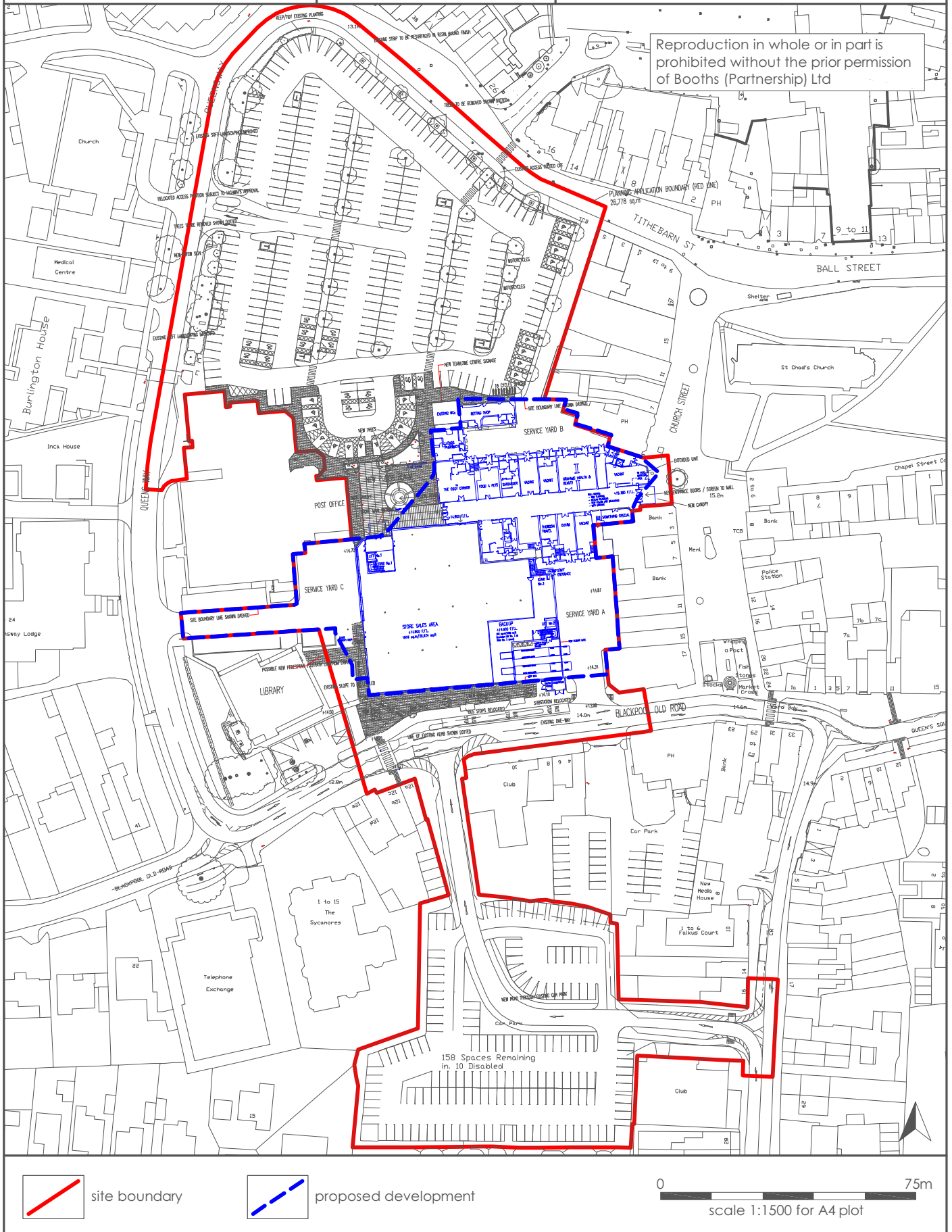
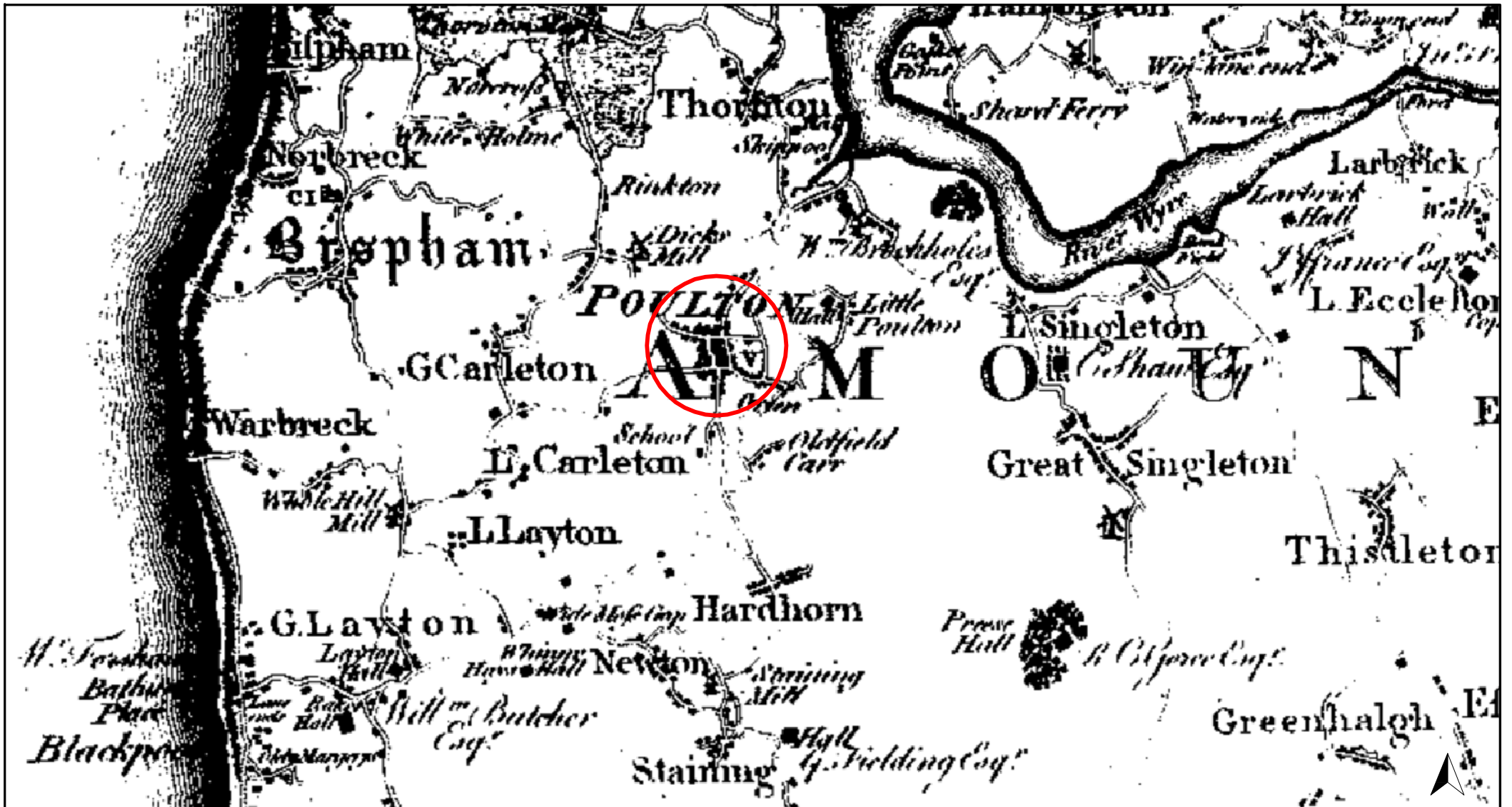
-  study area
-  site boundary
-  HER site
-  prehistoric site
-  roman site
-  medieval site
-  post-medieval site
-  industrial-era site





Figure 3: Proposed development





**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES**  
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of  
**Booths  
(Partnership) Ltd**

The Teanlowe Centre  
Poulton-le-Fylde  
Lancashire

archaeological desk-based assessment  
report 2951

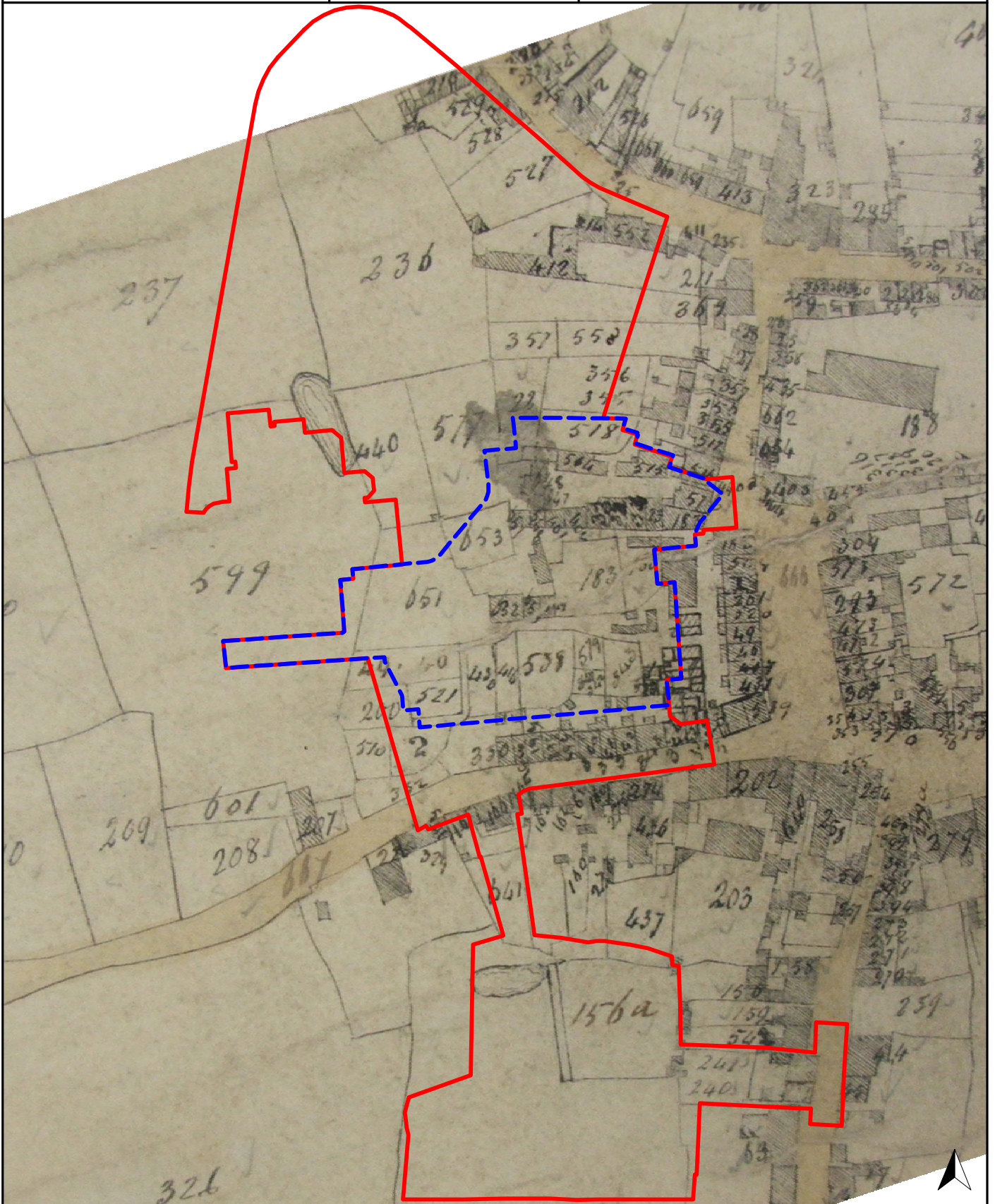
Figure 4: Extract from Yates' Map of  
Lancashire, 1786





approximate location of proposed  
development area


not to scale



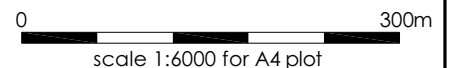
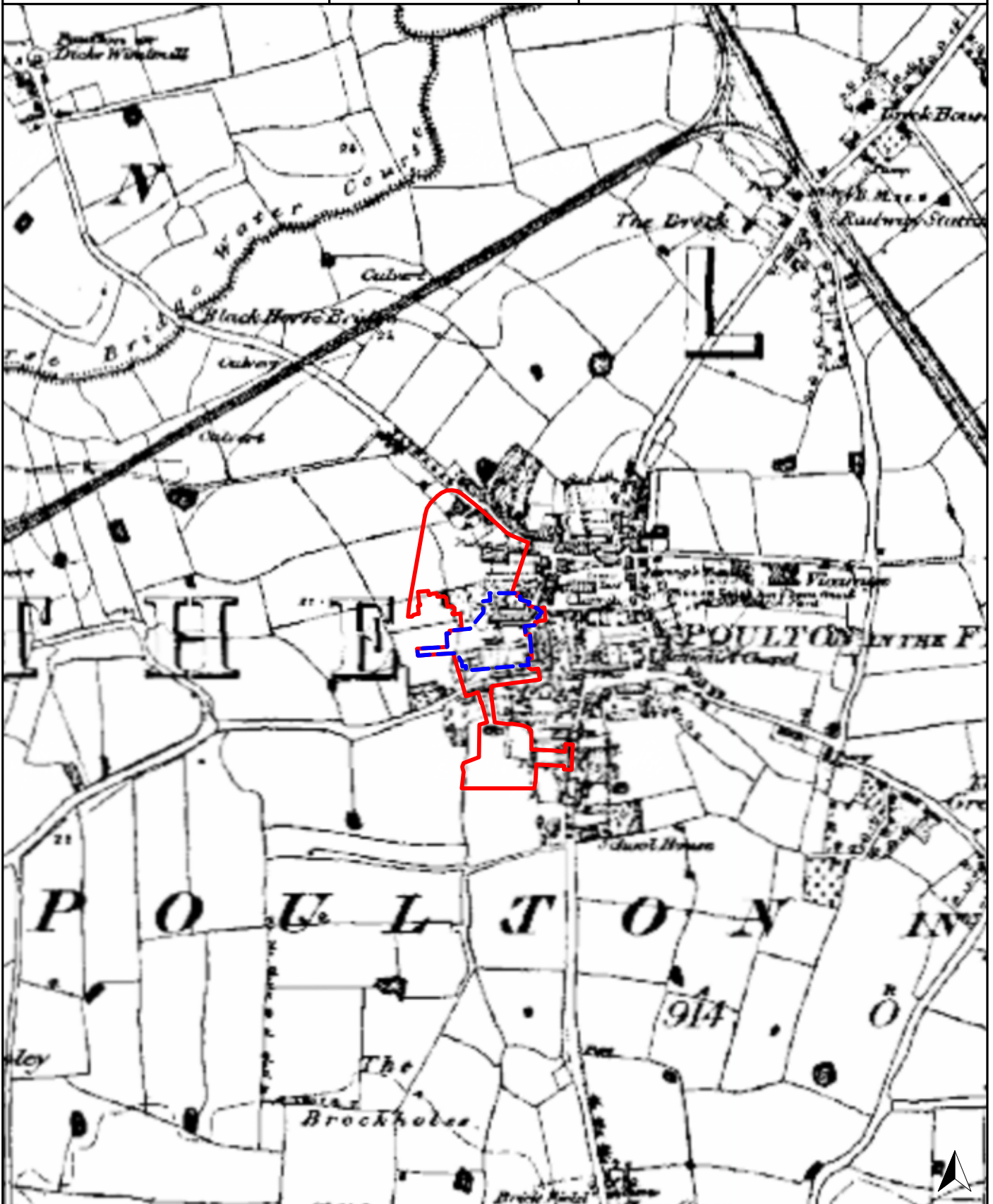


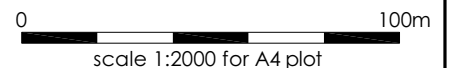
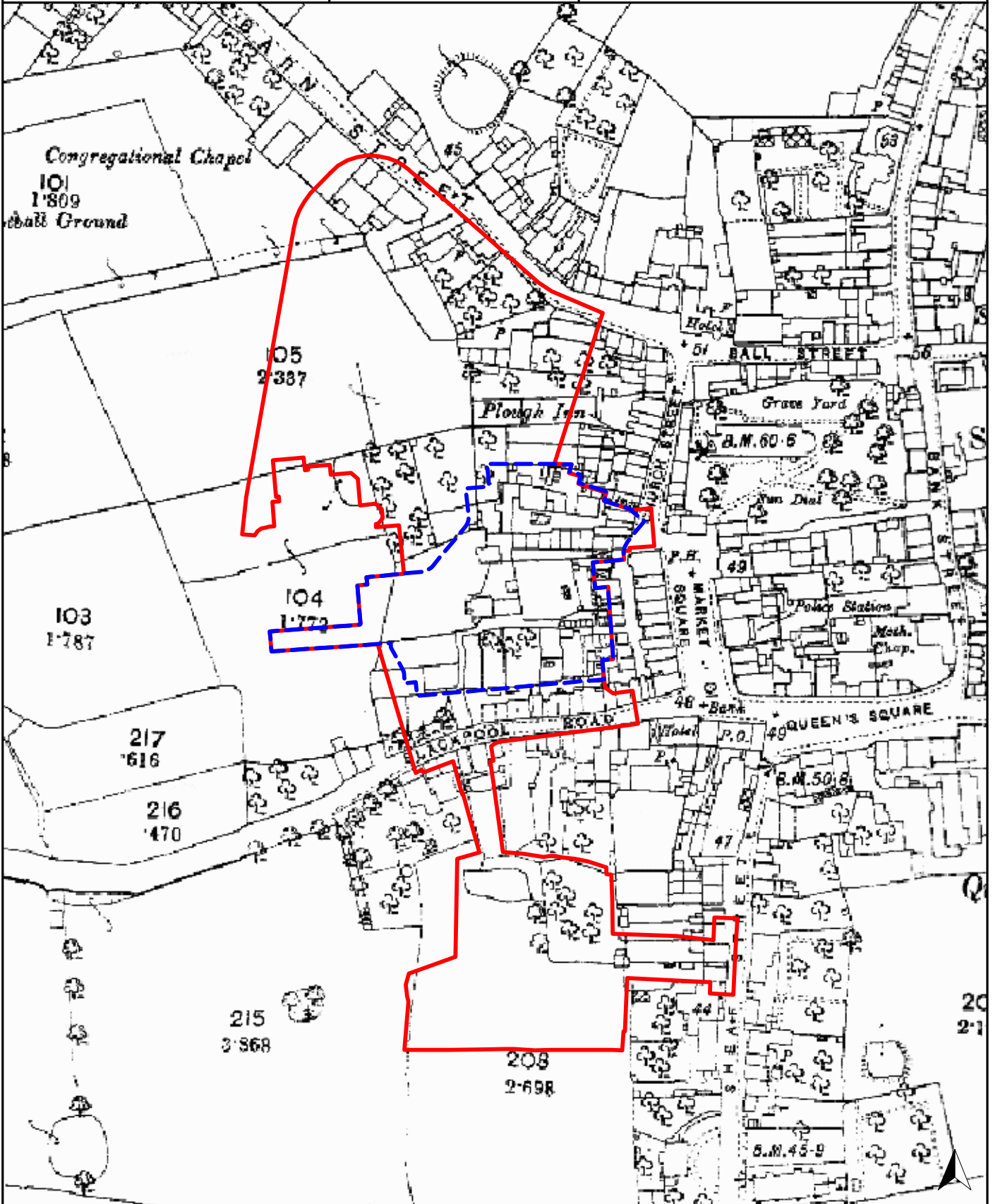
 approximate location of site boundary

 approximate location of proposed development

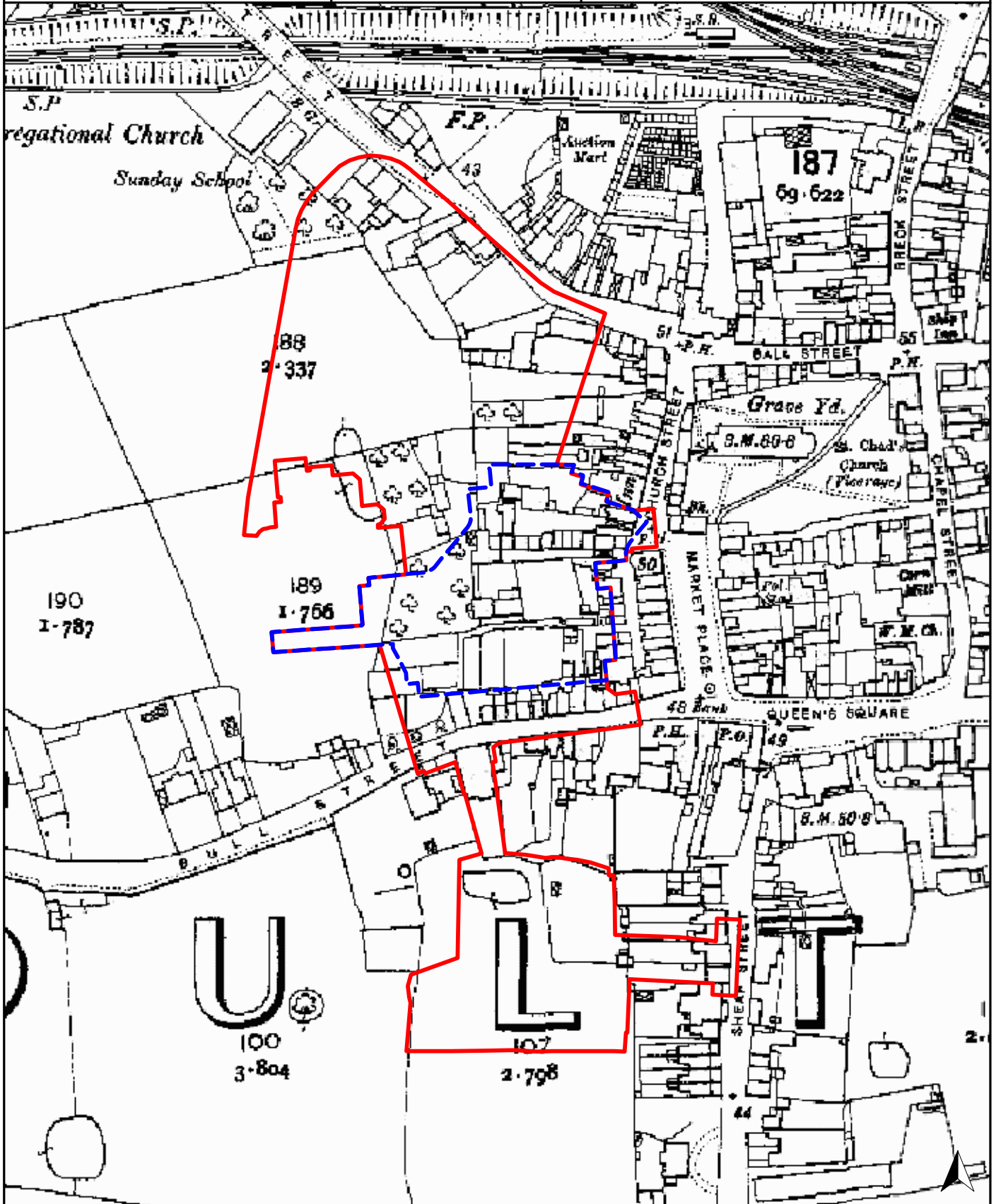
0  75m  
scale 1:1500 for A4 plot











 site boundary

 proposed development

0 100m  
scale 1:2000 for A4 plot



Figure 9: Teanlowe Centre, main entrance looking southeast



Figure 10: Teanlowe Centre, south entrance





Figure 11: Raised bank south-west of Teanlowe Centre



Figure 12: Service yard to east of Teanlowe Centre



Figure 13: Main car park to north of Teanlowe Centre



Figure 14: Hardhorn Road car park