

LEYLAND TEST TRACK REDEVELOPMENT SITE, LEYLAND, LANCASHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT



For: Barratt Developments PLC

CS Archaeology

June 2015

On behalf of: Barratt Developments PLC
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Frontispiece: view of the embanked speed track looking south-west

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This is an assessment of a c.53 Ha, tract of land, including and surrounding the former Leyland Test Track which lies c 1km north-west of the centre of Leyland, Lancashire.
- 1.2 During the 20th century Leyland became synonymous with Leyland trucks and the proposed development area (PDA) was selected in the late 1970s to become the test track, a part of Leyland Vehicles Technical Centre.
- 1.3 The central PDA has been extensively affected by large scale earth movements associated with the track construction and there are some potential islands of archaeological potential.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by Barratt Developments PLC in order to support a forthcoming planning application which will involve a development of the site for a residential estate.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is situated 1km north-west of Leyland's town centre marked by the church of St Andrews. The PDA is encircled by a series of roads: Long Meanygate to the north and west, Reiver Road, Titan Way and Paradise Lane to the east, and Dunkirk Lane to the south. The PDA is served from an access onto Aston Way, which connects to Titan Way, Comet Way and Reiver Road. Leyland lies 7kms south of Preston within the non-civil parish of Leyland (**Figures 1 & 2**).
- 2.3 The PDA represents an area of 54.33 hectares consisting of a series of sunken and flat roadways, borrow pits and large scale earthworks.
- 2.4 The PDA comprises of the former test track which has a generally flat topography, although the site contains numerous man-made features created by deposited spoil and re-distributed earth to a range of track gradients for vehicle testing access and drainage. Around the test track is an embankment with a concrete panelled fence along the top.
- 2.5 The archaeological study area has been offset from the PDA boundary, with a 0.5 km radius (**Figure 3**), and provides an archaeological and historical context for this assessment.
- 2.6 In terms of planning, South Ribble Borough Council provides archaeological advice through the Lancashire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 It is considered that the PDA could retain archaeological deposits and is worthy of further investigation and recording. This archaeological desk based assessment walkover survey is designed to better understand the PDA and potential impacts to potential below-ground archaeology. This work will form a basis to inform future archaeological management of the PDA, and to assess the need for further archaeological mitigation.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 sites of cultural heritage significance

- 4.1.1 Some heritage assets enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are noted in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012: Internet 7) and are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 NPPF 2012 (*Chp.12.126*) also notes that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment¹, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
 - opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- 4.1.3 (*Chp.12, 128*) 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.
- 4.1.4 (*Chp.12, 129*) Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or *minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal*.
- 4.1.5 (*Chp.12, 135*) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

¹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

4.1.6 (Chp.12, 141) Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.² However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.2 Relevant Policies adopted by the South Ribble Local Plan (2000) include:

4.2.1 ENV17 - ENVIRONMENT POLICY 17: DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important monuments and their settings. Planning permission for development which would have an adverse effect on their site or setting will not be granted. Other structures, features and sites of archaeological significance and their surroundings will be safeguarded from destruction or damage caused by new development and from unsympathetic designs of new proposals. When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and/or during development. If proposals are likely to disturb or destroy sites of known or possible archaeological significance or interest the local planning authority may request an archaeological evaluation prior to determining the application.

² Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Survey

5.1.1 This has placed the site within its study area and within its historic context, through a selection of historic maps, and with information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Place name evidence;
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre - and post-war Ordnance Survey maps up to the present day;
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- The Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER) for sites within the study area (**Figure 3**);
- Listed Building/Conservation Areas records from English Heritage's website (Internet Source 1) and South Ribble Borough Council's web site.

5.1.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for designated heritage assets, and aerial photographs³;
- LHER for archaeological sites, and events within the study area;
- County Council's Mario website for aerial photographs 1940 and 1960;
- Leyland Local Studies Library;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

NB The study area's collated archaeological constraints in this report are emboldened and form a unique number sequence **[1-36]**. Each number is contained within squared brackets.

5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the Magic website (Internet Source 1) for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and historic Parks, Gardens and Battlefields. There are no statutory archaeological sites (Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments) within the study area.

5.1.5 Lancashire Historic Environment Record (*LHER*)

The LHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated, and the information for this study, namely all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA, was consulted in May 2015. This revealed 10 archaeological sites **[1-10]** which form the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 1: **Figure 3**).

³ Cover searches from Historic England are temporarily delayed due to re-organisation
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- 5.1.6 *Chester Local Studies Library*
Tithe Map and a range of Ordnance Survey maps were examined
- 5.1.7 *Published and Documentary Sources*
This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context, including place and street name evidence.
- 5.1.8 *Geotechnical Information*
No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place in the future subject to planning approval.
- 5.1.9 *Archaeological Interventions*
Two building records have been undertaken by Nigel Morgan for 'Londonderry' barn [3] and 190 Long Meanygate Lane [7].

5.2 Gazetteer of Sites

- 5.2.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 36 sites of archaeological significance have been found within the study area (Figure 3). Nearly all of these sites lie outside the PDA. Two sites however do not, both are farmsteads and are located on, or just within, the PDA boundary, and were identified from the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. Site [1] 'Bennett's' (later Paradise Farm) farmstead and a cluster of three buildings, a probable farmstead, to the west of 'Paradise Lane' [34].
- 5.2.2 Of these 36 sites, none have statutory designations. NB the unnamed sites of buildings marked on the 1840 OS map have been grouped together under numbers [28] (6), [31] (5) [32] (4) & [33] (6) totaling 21 individual buildings.

Table 1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area, for full details see Appendix 1.

Site No.	LHER No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	PRN1475	Building, Site of Fleetwood Hall	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
2	PRN12751	Building, farmhouse	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
3	PRN25125/6	Building, combination barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
4	PRN23642	Building, cruck house	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
5	PRN5647	Building, house	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
6	PRN5648	Building, house	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
7	PRN35587	Building, barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
8	PRN36835	Building, railway station	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
9	PRN36837	Defence installation, gun battery	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
10	PRN7130	Building, school	Post Medieval	Grade II Listed

11	-	Building, farmstead 'Bennett's'	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
12	-	Building, house (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
13	-	Building, house (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
14	-	Building, house (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
15	-	Building, house and barn (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
16	-	Building, house and barn (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
17	-	Building, house and barn? (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
18	-	Building, house and barn? (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
19	-	Building, house and barn? (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
20	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
21	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
22	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
23	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
24	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
25	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
26	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
27	-	Building, farmstead (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
28	-	Buildings, farmsteads? (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
29	-	Buildings, farmstead? (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
30	-	Buildings, farmsteads? (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
31	-	Buildings, farmsteads hamlet of 'Holmes Lane End'	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
32	-	Buildings, farmstead? (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
33	-	Buildings, farmstead? (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
34	-	Buildings, farmstead? (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
35	-	Buildings, farmstead? (site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
36	-	Building, chapel	Post Medieval	Non-statutory

5.3 Walkover Survey

- 5.3.1 A walk over survey was undertaken on the 3 June 2015. The PDA consisted of a series of roadways marked by cuts and embanked areas, interspersed with relatively flat areas and large flooded borrow pits and ponds. Relict and truncated field boundaries are still extant and testify to the pre-modern agricultural land use of the PDA.
- 5.3.2 The PDA has been left unmanaged for a number of years leading to vegetational re-colonisation of the interior of the test track (**Plate 1**). The outer speed track was subject to a cut and fill earthwork procedure (**Plate 2**) and is accessed via the entrance and a bridge (**Plates 3-5**) and involved scale earthworks. The central area of the test track features a pair of road slopes and the extensive earthworks for this is indicated in **Plate 6**. Views from the top of the incline are limited but show the PDA to the northern (**Plate 8**) and the western PDA (**Plate 9**).

- 5.3.3 The only extant building within the PDA is a former bus wash (**Plate 10**) towards the centre of the inner area. This features a steel frame and corrugated walls.
- 5.3.4 The road system also features sections of rumble strips e.g. **Plate 7** at the western side of the PDA, but the principal rumble track is triangular in plan and occupies the eastern half of the inner track area. Different surfaces are still evident from corrugated ripples (**Plate 11**) to actual cobbles (**Plate 12**). Plate 13 shows the wide straight braking section of trackway which features a sand de-acceleration area at the east end (**Plate 15**).
- 5.3.5 *Conclusion*, The test track has had a extensive impact to the PDAs archaeological resource. The series of large scale earth movements evident and hills and raised ground are testimony. The areas outside the test track boundary remain of archaeological potential and appear relatively unaffected.

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

6.2 Geology

- 6.2.1 The underlying geology is from the Mercia Mudstone Group overlain by boulder clay and Salop soil (LHER 2015).

6.3 Topography and Drainage

- 6.3.1 Moss Side, Leyland is situated on general a low hill (Moss Side) and the PDA straddles the 20m AOD contour line. To the north lies Leyland Moss and to the east Bretherton Moss. Drainage across the PDA flows eastwards into the River Lostock. The River Lostock is a tributary of the River Douglass and the confluence is to the west of the PDA and the River Douglass in turn flows into the River Ribble.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above

(Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant and non extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology that could be affected by the ground-works associated with the proposed redevelopment. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment can represent only a fraction of the PDA's potential archaeological resource.

7.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to the study area and PDA. The location of sites, taken from the above sources, are indicated in **Figure 3** using unique reference numbers, indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets **[1-36]**. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA (SD 516 228).

7.1.3 Up until the Medieval period little is known about the study area, The LHER reveals no sites within the PDA until the Post Medieval period.

7.2 The Medieval period (AD 1066 - 1530)

7.2.1 The PDA during the Medieval period probably provided access to the Moss land. A document of 1230 mentions the rights of common pasture in the wastes of Leyland. These so called 'turbarry' rights often belonged to monastic communities such as those at Penwortham and Whalley (Internet Source 3).

7.3 The Post-Medieval period (AD 1530-1900)

7.3.1 The low lying Mosses around Leyland were originally raised mires which had formed from post glacial lakes. Documents held by Lancashire archives shows that the mosses increased during the 17th and 18th centuries. And by 1869 most of the peat within the Mosses had been worked out (Internet Source 3). The PD formed part of Moss Side, and indicates potential for archaeology adjacent to these 'Moss' lands.

7.3.2 Within the study area land enclosure do not appear to have begun until the Later Post Medieval period, as evidenced by the large well organised field arrangements and scatter of small farmsteads which predominate the archaeological sites within the study area **[1-7, 11-5]**.

7.3.3 Midge Hall Station **[8]** was built in 1849 as part of the Liverpool, Ormskirk and Preston Railway. There was one school in the study area, Moss Side School (Charity) **[10]** which had been built by 1848. There was also a 'Methodist Chapel' **[36]** and this was built between 1848 and 1894.

7.4 The Modern period (AD 1900-2015)

7.4.1 Apart from the test track itself, the only other modern site was the World War II gun battery site **[9]**, which emphasises the strategic importance of Leyland during the WWII.

7.4.2 During the late 20th century the PDA was subject to extensive redevelopment following the acquisition of the site by Leyland Motors Ltd. Leyland Motors Ltd was a British vehicle manufacturer of lorries and buses.

- 7.4.3 It gave its name to British Leyland Motor Corporation which was formed when it merged with British Motor Holdings. It became British Leyland after effectively becoming nationalized before becoming the Rover Group in 1986.
- 7.4.4 Leyland Motors Ltd was founded in 1907 following the success of their motor steam wagons and were primarily manufacturers of commercial vehicles. The first premises were the North Works where petrol engines were being fitted into smaller lorries and buses. The Farrington Works developed after 1913 together with a power station and steel works and was used to develop heavy tenders, tankers and lorries for the forces. Leyland concentrated on lorries and buses until the 1960s when it bought Standard-Triumph in Coventry. In 1977 amid great optimism Leyland started work with 33 million to build the new Leyland Assembly Plant. In December 1977 a further investment of £22 million was laid out for a centralized research and development centre at Leyland. This was to be a dedicated operation away from the production sites and would include extensive test track and laboratory facilities and was called the Leyland Vehicles Technical Centre, and confidence in the future was high.



Aerial view of the test track from the south-west

- 7.4.5 The test track trialed Leyland's proto-types and vehicles on a series of different road surfaces. A major insight into the test track is provided by Mr M Smith, the test track's Manager in the early 1980s. 'In plan the track was in the form of a letter **P** - the banked oval had a neutral steer speed of 70 mph and was always run anti-clockwise so that the leg of the **P** was used as the braking straight. Sometimes it could take 2 laps to get up to the right speed. The inner circuit inside the **P** could be run in either direction - the signs could be changed to suit the test that was being undertaken. Usually it was run clockwise to avoid confusion. It was a world leader as a CV test track in the '80's' (Internet Source 4).
- 7.4.6 The Leyland –DAF plant opened in 1980 at a cost of 33 million to the east of the PDA and a test track.

7.5 Map Regression Analysis of the PDA (Figures 4-7)

- 7.5.1 The first detailed depiction of the study area come in the Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (**Figure 4**). Here we can see that access across Moss Side was served via a loop road, Dunkirk Lane to the south running into Long Meanygate to the west and

north of the PDA. There is one north-south road that crossed Moss Side, which later became known as Paradise Lane. NB Doll Lane bisects a number of enclosures and suggests that its construction post-dates the enclosures. 'Paradise Lane' appears to date to the layout of the enclosure system, which is consistent with a later Post Medieval date. Settlement correlates with this loop road around Moss Side with only a few isolated farms within the PDA, e.g. sites **[11 & 34]**. The overall regularity of the enclosures is a feature of the landscape across Moss Side. Narrower strip fields do occur but at the eastern side of the study area associated with New and Old 'Purgatory' Farms **[12 & 13]** and 'Heskeths' **[14]**.

- 7.5.2 By 1894 the PDA had changed little apart from small scale building extensions and the construction of a Methodist Chapel **[36]** just outside the north-west PDA boundary. The enclosure pattern with tree studded hedges and distribution of field ponds remains unaltered. However Paradise Farm (formerly Bennets) and Paradise Lane are now labeled.
- 7.5.3 During the early 20th century (**Figures 6 & 7**), apart from a subtle increase in the planting of orchards, very little change occurred within the PDA. Its enclosure pattern remained largely unaltered until the construction of the Leyland Test track during the late 1970s.
- 7.5.4 This saw the large scale remodeling of the PDA into a series of roadways banks and small hills and retained a few relict enclosure boundaries.

8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 8.1 *Known Archaeology:* The test track its self is of particular significance with a range of extant features some of which have been identified in the walkover survey.
- 8.2 There are two sites of significance within the PDA, **[11 & 34]**. Both are post medieval farmsteads. Site 34 lies on the PDA boundary but site [11], Paradise Farm is situated within the PDA in an area of archaeological potential and defined by the walk over survey (**Figure 9**). Today there is no sign of any of the associated buildings and it is presumed that they were demolished during the late 1970s.
- 8.3 Unknown archaeology remains a potential and the PDA could contain pre Post Medieval sites of unknown significance.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The PDA contains a number of areas of archaeological potential. However most of the PDA has been permanently impacted upon by the Test Track during the late 1970s. There are two known archaeological sites within the PDA. Both are post medieval buildings which were depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848.
- 9.2 There is a potential for unknown archaeology predating the post medieval enclosures.

10 IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 10.1 There will potentially be impacts to the two farmsteads [11 & 34]. The age of these sites are unknown though it is assumed that they date to the later Post Medieval period, they could be earlier. Therefore there is a need for further archaeological mitigation to establish the significance of these sites.
- 10.2 It is considered by CS Archaeology that there is a risk of impacting unknown archaeology within the PDA. The nature and form of this potential archaeology is unknown but could take the form of prehistoric/historic field systems and trackways.

11 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 11.1 A Geophysical Survey of the PDA is recommended for highlighted areas in **Figure 9**. Geophysical survey will be able to further evaluate the nature and extent of the archaeological potential and will also confirm the presence and extent of sites [11 & 34].
- 11.2 A photographic record of the test track in order to provide a permanently accessible record of an example of modern archaeology.

12 REFERENCES

12.1 Bibliographic

1996, '100 Years of Truck Building in Leyland, Commemorative Programme: The History of Truck Building in Leyland'

12.2 Cartographic

1848 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map
1911 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" map
1912 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6"
1931 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 6" map
1938 Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 6" map
1948 Ordnance Survey 5th Edition 6" map
2015 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Explorer

12.3 Internet Sources

1. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
2. <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org>.
3. http://south-ribble.co.uk/srmuseum/pages/heritage/01_mosses/01_mosses.htm
4. <http://www.theviewfromthenorth.org/leyland-test-track-2>

13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 13.1 Thank you to Barratt Development Ltd. for commissioning this report and to Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service for thier assistance in supplying the HER data.

PLATES

For feature locations see



Plate 1, 2: Test track entrance, looking south-west



Plate 2, 24: the outer speed track with embanked sides, crash bars and sectional concrete fence, looking north-west



Plate 3, 3: the outer speed track, looking north-west



Plate 4, 4: the outer speed, looking south-west



Plate 5, 5: view across the test track bridge, looking west



Plate 6, 7: inner road with the incline test areas to the left, looking north



Plate 7, 10: a section of rumble track (F) with staggered concrete strips, looking south south-east



Plate 8, 12: view from the top of the high incline, looking north



Plate 9, 14: view towards the western PDA boundary, looking west



Plate 10, 18: the only building (A) within the PDA, a former truck wash, looking north



Plate 11, 19: corrugated concrete surface to the inner 'rumble' track, looking south-east



Plate 12, 20: cobbled surface (D) to the inner 'rumble' track, looking north-east



Plate 13, 21: view across flat ground towards relict hedge lines with mature trees from the inner 'rumble' track, looking

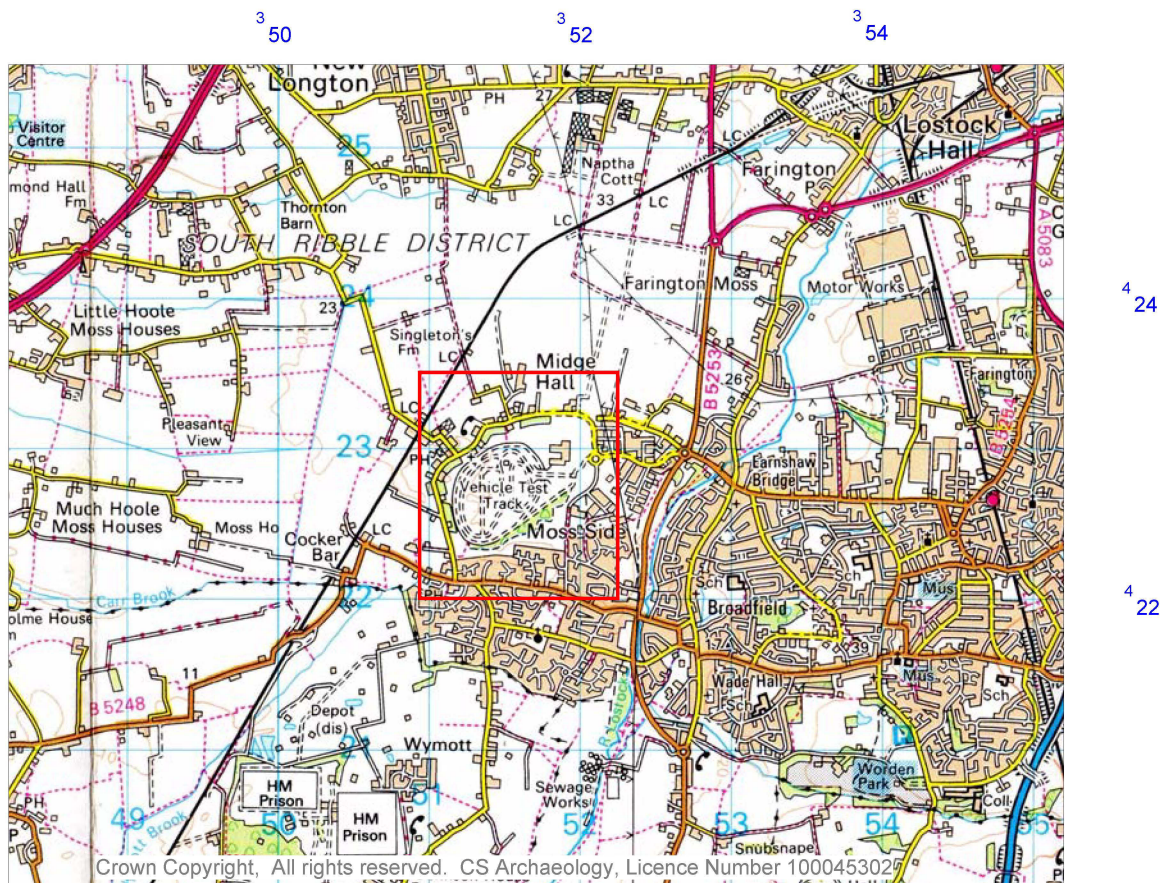
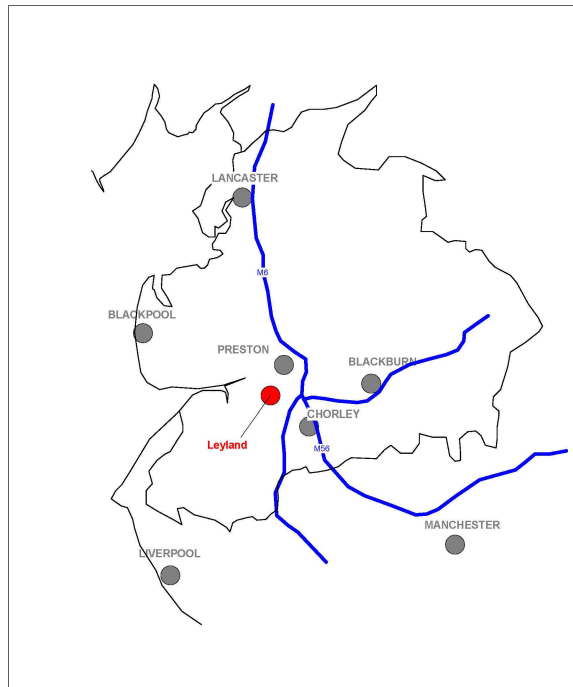


Plate 14, 22: view down the straight, looking south-west



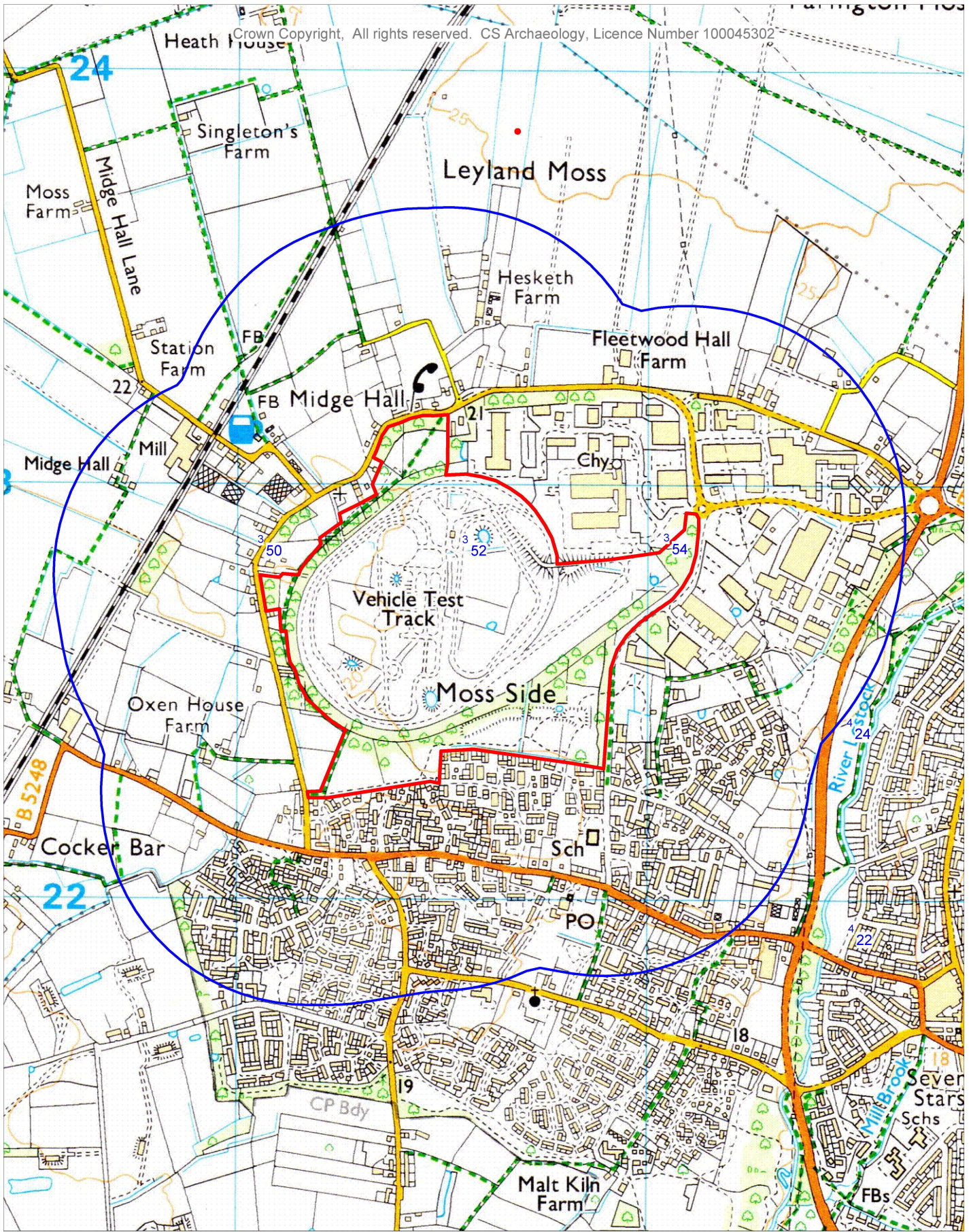
Plate 15, 23: soft fill deceleration area (E) at the end of the straight, looking north-east

FIGURES



see Figure 2

- Study Area Boundary
- Site Boundary

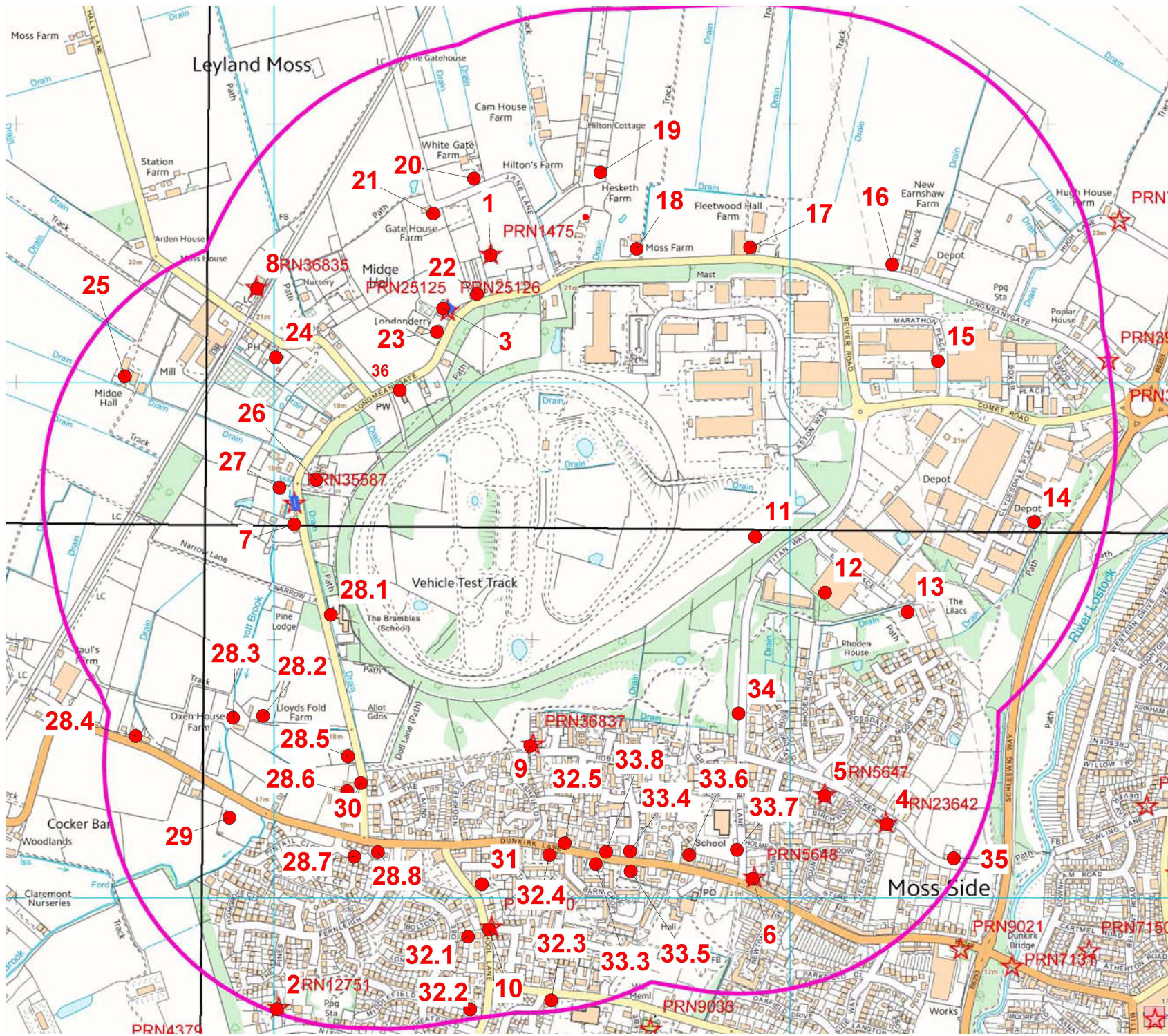


Leyland Test Track Redevelopment Site, Leyland, Lancashire: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 2: proposed development area (PDA) map

scale 1:25000

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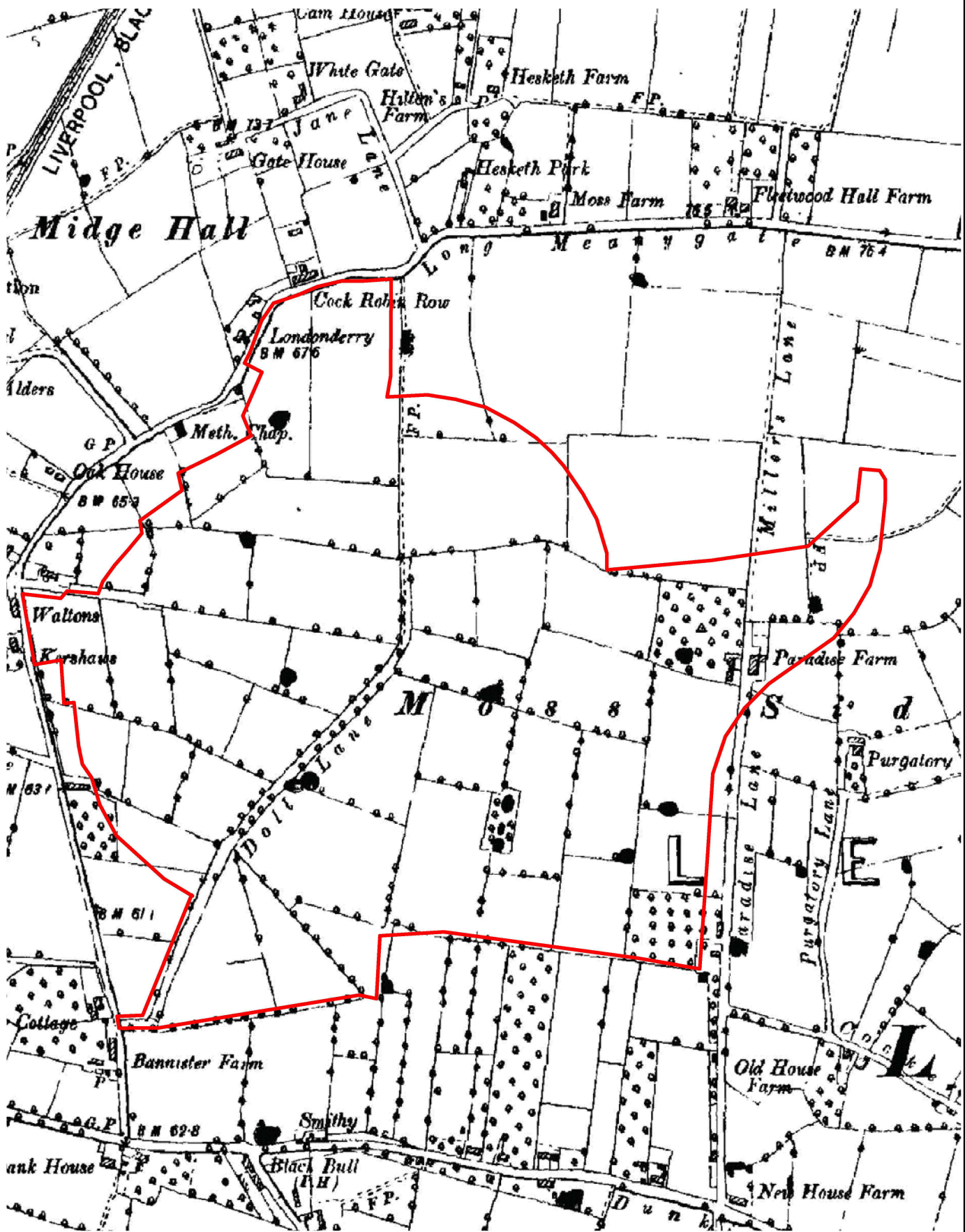


Figure 3: The Study Area with Sites of Archaeological Significance

scale 1:1000

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— PDA boundary

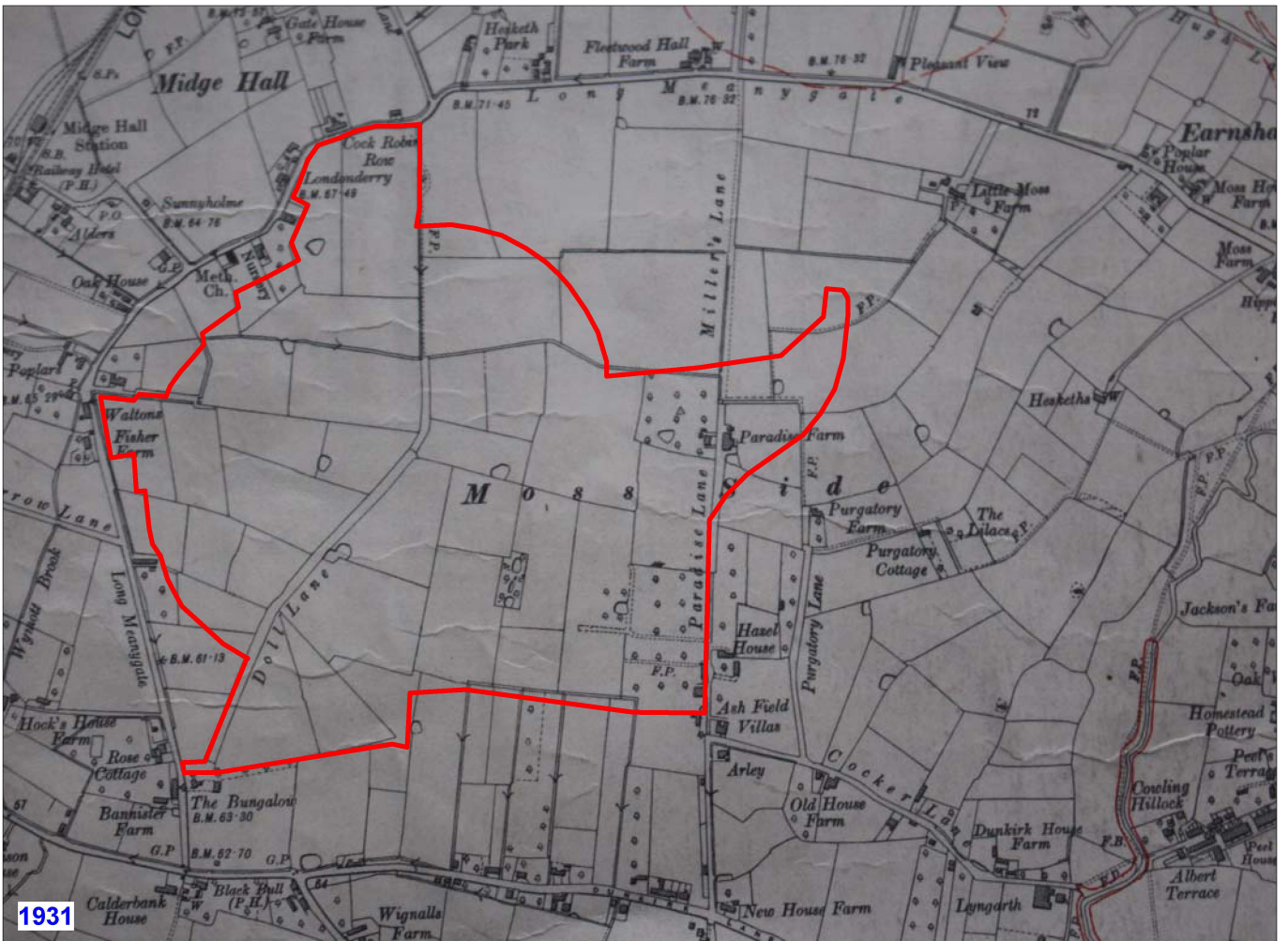
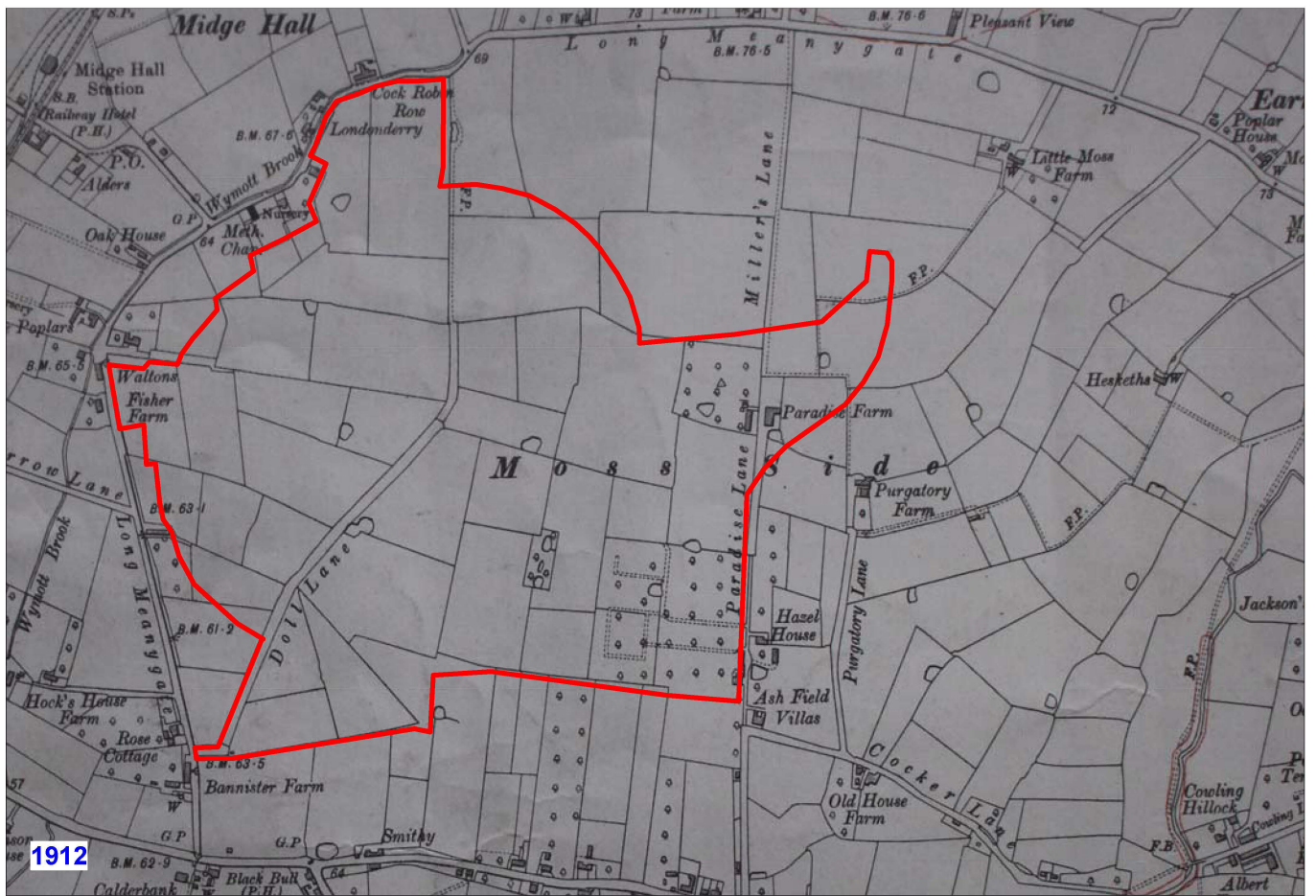


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Figure 5: the 6" ordnance survey map of 1894

not to scale

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Figure 6: early 20th century
 historic maps

scale 1:25000

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Figure 7: Mid 20th century Historic Maps of the PDA

not to scale

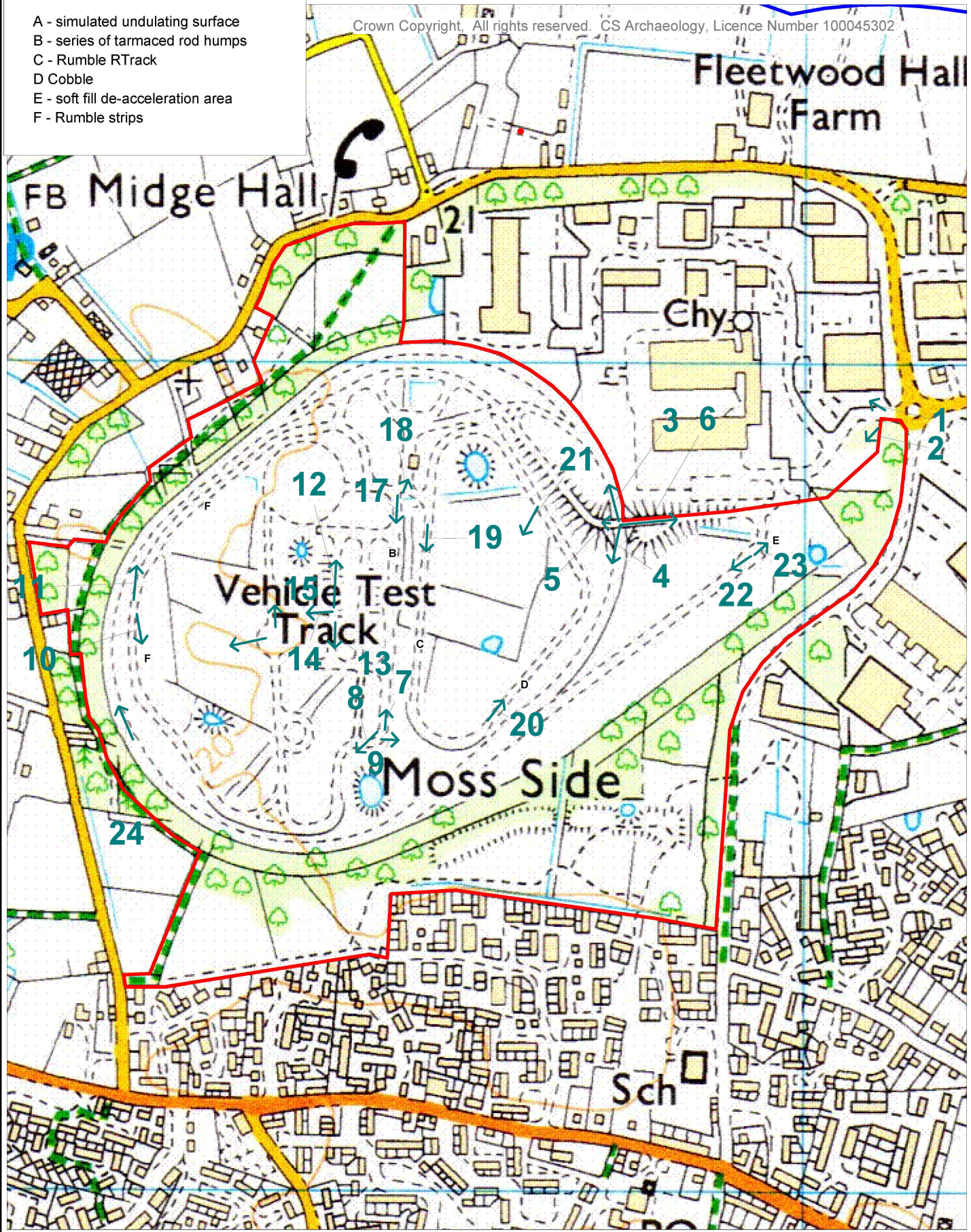
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- photo. position and no.
- Site Boundary



- A - simulated undulating surface
- B - series of tarmaced rod humps
- C - Rumble RTrack
- D Cobble
- E - soft fill de-acceleration area
- F - Rumble strips

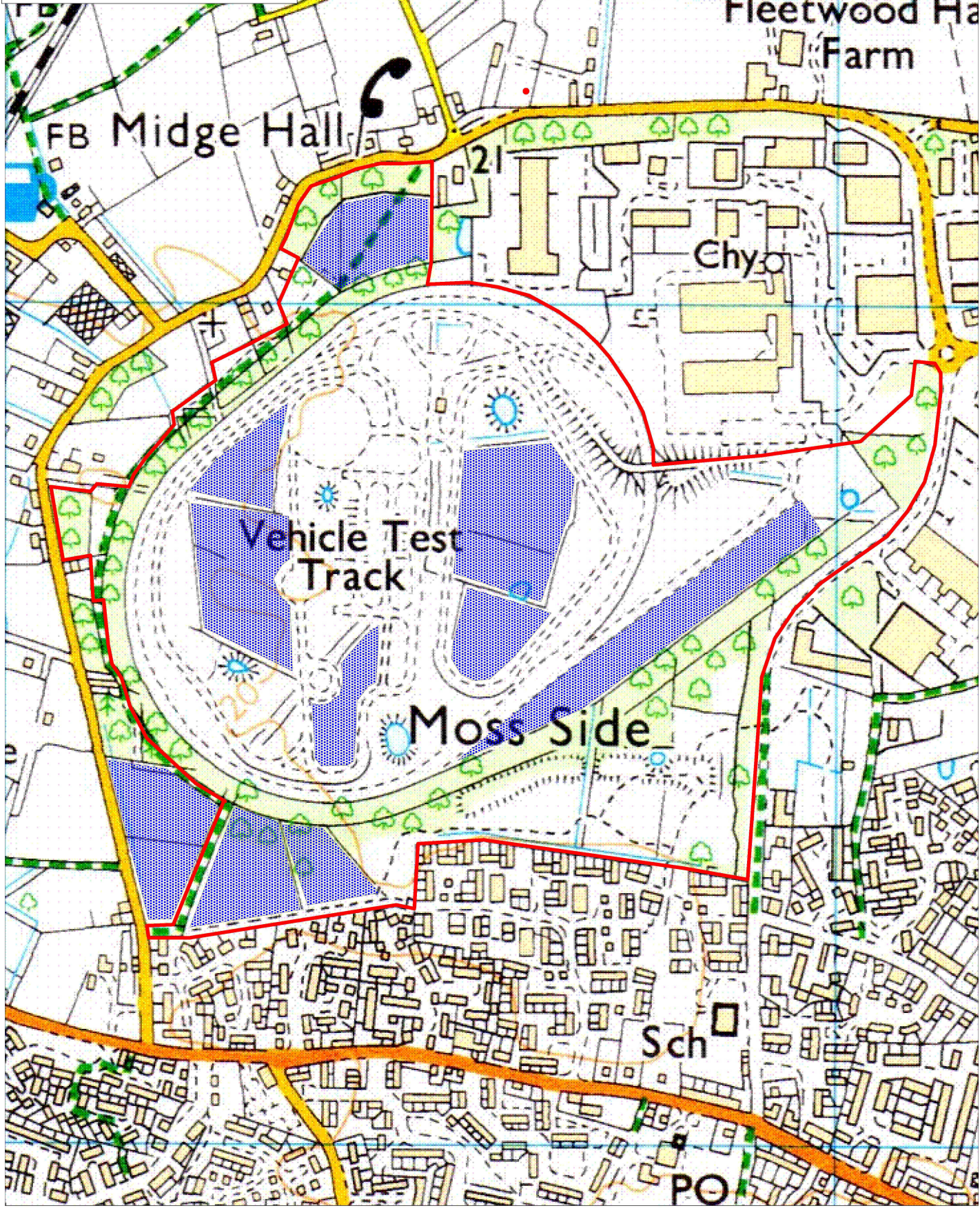
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-  photo. position and no.
-  Site Boundary
-  Areas of Archaeological Potential
Totalling 9 Ha.



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Leyland Test Track Redevelopment
Site, Leyland, Lancashire: An
Archaeological Desk Based
Assessment

Figure 9: the PDA with
Areas of Archaeological Potential

scale 1:6250

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Site No.	1
Site Type	Building, Site of Fleetwood Hall, Leyland
Period	Post Medieval pre 17th Century (1680 AD)
NGR	SD 5142 2325
Description	A mansion called Fleetwood Hall was in existence in this township (Leyland) in 1680 but it has now disappeared. Fleetwood Hall Farm, at SD 51942325, is a modern farmhouse displaying no traces of antiquity. Outbuildings to the west are contemporary. Possible reference to Fleetwood Hall at SD 59932844 (SD 52 NE 10)[see LHER PRN6478] which was in existence in the late C17, although not in the township of Leyland.
Status	non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN1475
Site No.	2
Site Type	Building, farmhouse
Period	Later Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51008 21789
Description	Farmhouse, now house. Dated 1719 on lintel, altered, recently renovated. Handmade brick with some stone quoins at ground floor, stone plinth, stone slate roof. Double-depth 2-bay plan with projecting porch. Two and a half storeys, symmetrical, with gable chimneys, bands on 2 levels; 2½-storey gabled porch has rusticated stone surround to segmental-headed outer doorway, large lintel with shouldered panel lettered in relief N , R I 1719 a vertical rectangular window on each floor above, the lower with gauged brick head; 2 other windows on each floor, all like these except that at ground floor to left which has been altered, all with altered glazing, and those to the attic in gabled ½-dormers. Right gable wall has a tall narrow firewindow with gauged brick head and a 2-course band over it, and a doorway to the rear bay (this being a gable-end baffle-entry); rear has 6 simple rectangular windows, those in the centre being stairlights, all with similarly altered glazing. Interior: front and rear rooms of 2nd bay each have an inglenook with stone heck and stopped-moulded bressumers; ovolo-moulded beams on both floors; full-height closed-string staircase with panelled rectangular newels, turned balusters; smoke hoods at 1st floor over the inglenook; plank doors with moulded surrounds attached. Grade 2.
Status	non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN12751
Site No.	3
Site Type	Building, combination barn
Period	Late C18 or early C19
NGR	SD 51337 23141
Description	Londonderry Farm was created on land reclaimed and enclosed from Leyland Moss at the end of the C18 or the beginning of the C19. Unlike many other farm buildings of the period, in which the house and barn were built under one roof, at this farm the barn was built about twenty metres north of the house. It was designed as a 'combination' or 'Lancashire barn' of minimal size, with a two-bay threshing barn and a deeper lofted shippon at its south end. The walls are of standard 3 inch red brick in English Garden

Wall bond, the roof of blue slate. The interior of the barn has a stone flagged threshing floor and a fine pegged oak roof truss with a fishbone strutted kingpost. (NB HER records also note PRN 25126 is a related barn possible record duplication)

Status non-statutory
 Source LHER Ref. PRN25125/6

Site No. 4
 Site Type Building, cruck house No.10, Cocker Lane, Leyland
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SD 52186 22147
 Description Modernisation in the 1970's destroyed many of the original features although what appears to be the remains of an early fire hood is built in. One interesting feature is the existence of two central crucks side by side of different heights. {1} The property was originally constructed from wattle and daub, and had a thatched roof. I was told that the gamekeeper from the Farington estate lived at the cottage and that is why the name is "The Pheasantries". Has been inhabited by: Mrs Hilda Chatfield, who lived there and rented the cottage during the Second World War. The owners were Mr and Mrs Moss: they owned the land that our house was built on, which they sold to my father and mother. Mr and Mrs Robert Moss, and their daughter, Alice. (Alice was crippled, due to a fall when still a child.) I remember my mother telling me that during air raids she and all the neighbours used to go to "The Pheasantries" to shelter. She said that as it had survived all those years, then the bombing wouldn't make any difference. Mr and Mrs Vincent Teale, and their two sons. Mrs Angela Teale died, I think in 2003, and the property was put up for auction. The estate agents dealing with this were Reeds Rains, and I think that Mr and Mrs Teale's eldest son, Vincent, lives somewhere near Manchester. It was during the time that Mr and Mrs Teale lived at the Pheasantries that alterations to the bungalow were made, and I remember that my mother went to have a look and found that the cottage had been constructed of wattle and daub. I seem to remember that there was no back door whilst Mr and Mrs Moss and Alice lived there. The cottage was acquired by a builder [in 2003/4/5]. Planning permission to develop the site (with access from Cocker Lane) was refused by S.R.B.Council. We understand from those living locally, however, that the builder is now hoping to gain access to the site from the estate road to the rear of the property.

Status non-statutory
 Source LHER Ref. PRN23642

Site No. 5
 Site Type Building, House
 Period Post Medieval pre-C19th
 NGR SD 5206 2220
 Description Marked 'Old House' on OS first edition 1:10,560 map. Site currently occupied by a building with a different footprint, named 'The Barn'.

Status non-statutory
 Source LHER Ref. PRN5647

Site No.	6
Site Type	Building, house
Period	Post Medieval (pre-1848)
NGR	SD 51931 22042
Description	Marked 'New House' on OS first edition 1:10,560 map. Probably still extant - current building on the site is named 'New House Farm'. {4}
Status	non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN5648
Site No.	7
Site Type	Building, Barn at No.190 <i>Long Meanygate</i> , Leyland
Period	Post Medieval (pre-1848)
NGR	SD 51040 22768
Description	The barn fronting the road adjacent to the house known as 190 Longmeanygate, Leyland, appears to be depicted, at least in some form, upon the first edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1844 as part of a farm labelled 'Kershaws'. Later maps reveal evidence of development to the building which, when cross-referenced with physical characteristics that remain visible on site, confirm that the barn has been extended and altered during its life. The original intended purpose of the barn, which is likely to date from the early part of nineteenth century, was that of combined cattle housing and (feed) storage, thus matching countless similar buildings scattered liberally across the region which are commonly referred to as 'Lancashire' barns (or derivatives of). Built of brick beneath a gabled roof and with wooden lofts (removed in places), the extending barn is no longer used for agricultural purposes and appears to have most recently provided a mix of storage and garage space. Recent plans, though, have proposed conversion of the building into a dwelling(s), and conditional planning consent has recently been passed for this work. One of the conditions relating to planning is that the building be recorded in its existing form so as to preserve a permanent account of its pre-conversion form. This requirement recognises the rapid loss of our historic agricultural buildings due mainly to conversion or dilapidation. This document represents 'the record', offering written, drawn and photographic depictions of the building along with a brief summary as to evidence of past development and usage.
Status	non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN35587
Site No.	8
Site Type	Building, Railway Station
Period	Post Medieval, C19 th
NGR	SD 50965 23185
Description	Midge Hall Station, on the Liverpool, Ormskirk and Preston Railway, opened in 1849 and closed in 1961, still extant.
Status	non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN36835
Site No.	9
Site Type	Defence installation, gun battery
Period	Modern, 1940s AD
NGR	SD 5150 2230
Description	Site of Second World War heavy anti aircraft battery at Dunkirk Lane. It was listed as unarmed in 1942. A battery of four guns and command post can be seen on the RAF 1940s aerial photographs held by LCC and the 1963 (Run 4a, frame 1795) coverage. On the earlier photography a black blob at the NGR quoted may mask a gun-laying radar, and the domestic camp

Status	site is also visible to the south. From the visible components it would appear to be a 3.7 ins or 4.5 ins gun battery. The site had clearly been abandoned by 1963 although the battery structures are still visible; the domestic site however appears to have been converted to industrial uses. The whole site now forms part of a residential estate. non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN36837
Site No.	10
Site Type	Building, school
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51422 21946
Description	Moss Side Charity School is shown on the OS first edition map. On the current sheet a school is shown in the same place, though it is not named.
Status	non-statutory
Source	LHER Ref. PRN7130
Site No.	11
Site Type	Building, farmstead ' <i>Bennett's</i> '
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51934 22585
Description	depicted as two opposing rectangular buildings labelled ' <i>Bennett's</i> ' and positioned either side of a north-south road which bisected Moss Side. There is an associated orchard to the west.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	12
Site Type	Building, house (site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 52069 22497
Description	single building labelled ' <i>New Purgatory</i> ' at the north end of an associated orchard.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	13
Site Type	Building, house (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 52229 22456
Description	'L' shaped building range, labelled ' <i>Old Purgatory</i> ' in plan set with an associated orchard to the south
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	14
Site Type	Building, house (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 52474 22544
Description	Multiple series of rectangular buildings, labelled ' <i>Heskeths</i> ' set with an associated orchard to the south
Status	non-statutory

Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 15

Site Type Building, house and barn (Site of)

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD 52288 22772

Description 'L' shaped in plan '*Little Moss*' probably consists of a house and barn with an associated orchard to the east.

Status non-statutory

Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 16

Site Type Building, house and barn (Site of)

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD 52199 22907

Description 'L' shaped in plan '*White Houses*' was depicted just north of Long Manygate Lane and was associated with a narrow enclosure to the north.

Status non-statutory

Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 17

Site Type Building, house and barn? (Site of)

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD 51924 22960

Description cluster of three rectangular buildings north of '*Long Meanygate*' Lane and was associated with a large orchard associated to the northeast.

Status non-statutory

Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848.

Site No. 18

Site Type Building, house and barn? (Site of)

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD 51704 22982

Description 'H' shaped building in plan (with no name), north of '*Long Meanygate*' Lane and was associated with a large orchard associated to the west.

Status non-statutory

Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 19

Site Type Building, house and barn? (Site of)

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD 51634 23088

Description farmstead (with no name) on the edge of Leyland Moss, associated with orchards north and south of the access lane.

Status non-statutory

Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 19

Site Type Building, farmstead (site of)

Period Post Medieval

NGR SD 51388 23108

Description	In plan an 'L' shaped farmstead (with no name) on the edge of Leyland Moss, north of 'Sod Hall Meanygates Lane'. With associated orchard to the north-west
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	20
Site Type	Building, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51309 23071
Description	In plan a rectangular farmhouse, 'Gate House' south of 'Sod Hall Meanygates Lane'. With associated enclosure to the south and orchard to the north-west
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	21
Site Type	Building, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51309 23071
Description	Group of 3 buildings south of 'Sod Hall Meanygates Lane'
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	22
Site Type	Building, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51396 22956
Description	Single 'L' shaped building on the north side of 'Long Meanygates' no name.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	23
Site Type	Building, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51316 22918
Description	Single building (SE facing), called 'Londonderry' with a surrounding orchard.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	24
Site Type	Building, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51004 22920
Description	twin building range called 'Alders' south of lane with associated enclosure (hatched) to west.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	25
Site Type	Building, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 50711 22928

Description Cluster of 4 rectangular buildings and a pond, called 'Midge Hall' with associated (hatched) enclosure to west.
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 26
 Site Type Building, farmstead (site of)
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SD 51082 22753
 Description Single building with rear offshuts, north of east-west lane adjacent to .
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 27
 Site Type Building, farmstead (site of)
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SD 51011 22751
 Description Single 'L' shaped building north of Kershaws [7] within its orchard.
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 28.1-6
 Site Type Buildings, farmsteads? (site of)
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR various
 Description Single buildings with no names.
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 29
 Site Type Buildings, farmstead? (site of)
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SD 50914 22336
 Description Single building range 'Harrison House' .
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 30
 Site Type Buildings, farmsteads (site of)
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SD 51169 22352
 Description Single north-south building range name 'White House' forms a small hamlet of three farmsteads [28.5, 28.6].
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No. 31 (5)
 Site Type Buildings, farmsteads hamlet of 'Holmes Lane End' (site of)
 Period Post Medieval
 NGR SD 351404 22195
 Description Single north-south building range name 'White House' forms a small hamlet of 5 buildings.
 Status non-statutory
 Source Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Site No.	32.1-2
Site Type	Buildings, farmsteads (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51404 22195
Description	3 Single buildings associated with 'School' and 'Slaters' Lane.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	33.1-6
Site Type	Buildings (6), farmsteads (Sites of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	various
Description	Single building associated/close to 'Dunkirk Lane'.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	34
Site Type	Buildings (3), farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51901 22360
Description	Three buildings to the west of north-south unnamed lane later labelled as 'Paradise Lane'.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	35
Site Type	Buildings, farmstead (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 52319 22127
Description	single building north of Dunkirk Lane.
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1848
Site No.	36
Site Type	Building, chapel
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SD 51248 22849
Description	single building east of Long Meanygate Lane
Status	non-statutory
Source	Ordnance Survey map of 1894