



# **Fulwood Academy/Fulwood High School and Arts College, Black Bull Lane, Fulwood, Preston Lancashire**

## **Archaeological Desk- based Assessment**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

September 2009

**Bovis Land Lease**

Issue No: 2009-10/985

OA North Job No: L10178

NGR: SD 5270 3255

**Document Title:** FULWOOD ACADEMY/FULWOOD HIGH SCHOOL AND ARTS COLLEGE, BLACK BULL LANE, FULWOOD, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

**Document Type:** Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

**Client Name:** Bovis Land Lease

**Issue Number:** 2009-10/985  
**OA Job Number:** L10178  
**National Grid Reference:** SD 5270 3255


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## SUMMARY

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Fulwood High School and Arts College (NGR SD 5270 3255) is due to be replaced by Fulwood Academy, as part of Phase 4 of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) scheme. The proposed development area is located to the north of the city of Preston, on Black Bull Lane, Fulwood, Lancashire. The project is at the pre-planning stage and a desk-based assessment is therefore necessary to inform the planning process. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the work, which was carried out in August and September 2009.

The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the County Record Office in Preston, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, a site visit was carried out, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment.

There are no known prehistoric sites within the study area, or its environs, although finds of stone tools have been made towards the east side of Preston. In the Roman period, two Roman roads ran through Fulwood; an east/west aligned road ran *c* 700m to the south of the study area, and a north/south road ran from Lancaster to Walton-le-Dale. The route of this road is not certain, although parts of the current A6 road to the north of Fulwood follow its course. There was a junction between these two roads in the Fulwood area, possibly between a long established public house (on the A6 to the south-east of the study area) named Withy Trees and the Fulwood Barracks, further east.

In the post-Roman and medieval periods much of Fulwood was part of a Royal Forest and was settled only with a scattering of farmsteads. Although the study area appears to have been just outside of the northern boundary of the forest, it was probably also wooded, and with few settlements. However, the Singleton family held extensive lands in this area from the twelfth century onwards, and lived in the area of Ingol Head, to the west of the study area.

By the eighteenth century there were further farmsteads in the area, including along Black Bull Lane (which forms the south-eastern boundary of the proposed development area) as this was the main route to the north at this time and, subsequently, became a turnpike road. Parliamentary enclosure in the Fulwood area in the early nineteenth century saw, not only the enclosure of land, but also the improvement of existing roads, and the construction of some new ones. It was at this time that the current A6 was constructed in the eastern part of the study area, thereby taking a much more direct route north, rather than following Black Bull Lane. As a result of this, Black Bull Lane became very quiet and by the mid-late nineteenth century was becoming a desirable place to live. There was further expansion of housing into Fulwood in the early twentieth century and after the Second World War there was a need for further schools in the area. It was at this time that Fulwood High School was built.

In total, 16 sites were identified within the study area. Sites **01-02** were identified from the HER and the remaining 14 sites (Sites **03-16**) were identified during the map regression, consultation of aerial photographs and the site visit. All of the sites were

post-medieval or later and comprised a well (Site **01**), a Registered Historic Park (Site **02**), a railway line (Site **03**), four ponds (Sites **04-07**), and a hollow, which was a possible former pond (Site **15**), former field boundaries and footpaths (Sites **08-11** and **14**), a parish boundary (Site **12**), the site of a possible barn (Site **13**), and a former orchard (Site **16**).

Ten of the identified sites are located within the proposed development area (Sites **04-11**, **13** and **16**), all of which have been considered to have Low Local significance. Sites **08-10** and **16** were identified on the site visit, and therefore at least partially survive above ground. It is not known if any below ground remains of the ponds (Sites **04-07**) or the field boundary (Site **11**) survive. The possible site of the barn (Site **13**) was identified through field name evidence only and it is not certain if there was a barn in this area. Sites **07**, **11** and **13** are within the southern portion of the school grounds, which is already developed with school buildings and, therefore, it is unlikely that any substantial remains of these features survive.

As the significance of the sites within the proposed development area is considered to be low, the potential for previously unknown features to come to light during any ground works is also considered to be low, and so no further archaeological work is recommended.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Stephen Moore of Bovis Lend Lease for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER), the staff of the County Record Office in Preston for their assistance with this project, and the staff at the school for their assistance with the site visit.

Kathryn Blythe and Vicki Bullock undertook the desk-based assessment and wrote the report. Kathryn Blythe also undertook the site visit. The drawings were produced by Anne Stewardson. Emily Mercer managed the project, and also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Fulwood High School and Arts College (NGR SD 5270 3255) is due to be replaced by Fulwood Academy, as part of Phase 4 of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) scheme. The project is at the pre-planning stage and a desk-based assessment is therefore necessary to inform the planning process. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the work, which was carried out in August and September 2009.
- 1.1.2 The desk-based assessment comprised a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) in Preston, the County Record Office in Preston, and the archives and library held at OA North. In addition to this, a site visit was carried out on the site of the proposed development, in order to relate the landscape and surroundings to the results of the desk-based assessment. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment in the form of a short document, outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development. The significance criteria detailed in PPG 16 (DoE 1990) was employed during the assessment.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is located in Fulwood, to the north of the city of Preston. It is bounded to the south and east by Black Bull Lane, to the west by housing along Garstone Croft and Conway Drive, and to the north by housing along Barnsfold (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the region comprises Permo-Triassic New Red Sandstone overlaid by Pleistocene drift deposits of reddish-brown smooth, and virtually stoneless, boulder clay (Countryside Commission 1998). The soils of the surrounding area, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983), are predominantly of the Salop series, which is a typical stagnogley.



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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North for the archaeological assessment of the proposed development area. The desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

### 2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The aim of the desk-based assessment is not only to give consideration to the potential for archaeological remains on the development site, but also to put the site into its archaeological and historical context. All statutory and non-statutory sites within a 250m radius of the development site were identified and collated into a gazetteer (*Section 4*) and their location plotted on Figure 2. The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The study has focused on the proposed development area, although information from the immediate environs has been summarised in order to place the results of the assessment into context. The results were considered using the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).

- 2.2.2 **Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER):** the Historical Environment Record (known formerly as the Sites and Monuments Record), maintained by Lancashire County Council in Preston, holds records of archaeological sites within the county, and is held as both paper and digital information (database and GIS combined). A record, including grid reference and description, was obtained for the various sites within the defined area which were then added to a gazetteer (*Section 4*).

- 2.2.3 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LCRO):** the County Record Office in Preston was visited to consult historic maps of the study area, including the tithe map and relevant Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. A search was also made for any relevant historical documentation. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted, and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3*).

- 2.2.4 **Lancashire County Council Historic Towns Survey 2006;** as specified in the project design, the document was consulted online at [www.lancscc.gov.uk](http://www.lancscc.gov.uk) and any relevant material was included in the historical background (*Section 3*).

2.2.5 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

## 2.3 SITE VISIT

2.3.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> August 2009, to relate the existing topography and land use with the results of the desk-based assessment (Plates 1-8). The visit also allowed an understanding of areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, as well as areas of more recent disturbance that may affect the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.

### 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

#### 3.2 BACKGROUND

3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** from 6000 BC Mesolithic hunter-gatherer activity in the North West is increasingly evidenced from the pollen record. Direct evidence from Preston includes a mattock, fashioned from a red deer antler, uncovered on the bank of the river Ribble and dated to c 5400 BC (Hunt 2003, 15). A site discovered at Preston Dock in the nineteenth century also provides evidence of a long period of prehistoric activity, with radiocarbon dates ranging between c 3820 BC to AD 890. The dock finds were made 20 feet below the modern ground surface and include a Neolithic greenstone axe and Bronze Age spearhead, together with human skulls, and the bones of deer, cattle, horse and sheep. Two log-boats were also recovered from the vicinity (Fishwick 1900, 3ff; Hunt 2003, 16-7). A number of isolated find spots of prehistoric stone tools have been recorded towards the east side of Fulwood (OA North 2002), and a series of earthworks at Preston Golf Club, also on the east side of Fulwood, are suggestive of a possible ‘promontory fort’, although there has been no confirmed evidence of this (Welsh 1992). There are no known sites of prehistoric date within the study area.

- 3.2.2 **Romano-British Period:** the evidence for Roman occupation in Preston is relatively sparse, though there is evidence for considerable activity in the wider region.
- 3.2.3 Walton-le-Dale, to the south-east of Preston, was a significant industrial centre during the Romano-British period, and may have functioned as a part of a network of supply bases. The settlement was well-situated to exploit the navigable river Ribble and the overland road network (Philpott 2006, 70; 75), particularly that following the northern side of the River Ribble, running to the first century forts of Kirkham to the west, and Ribchester to the east, before continuing across the Pennines to York (*op cit*, 60; 87).
- 3.2.4 Although Preston is some distance from these sites, it was crossed by two Roman roads, the junction of which is in Fulwood, and therefore may indicate a possible focus for activity. The Ribchester to Kirkham road (Margary 703: 1957, 106-7) is confidently identified with the east/west line of Watling Street, at the point at which it enters the Fulwood district. Traces of the original *agger* (road foundation) are apparent along the route. The 1847 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map indicates the road *c* 700m to the south of the study area, and in the eastern part of Fulwood, its course is shown as a dashed line running beneath Fulwood Barracks and into the fields beyond, and it is therefore likely that, during the nineteenth century, the road was still visible as an earthwork.
- 3.2.5 The line of the road from Walton-le-Dale northwards to Lancaster is less certain (Margary 70d: 1957, 108). The straight course of the present A6 north of Fulwood, probably partially preserves that of the Roman road, but this is unconfirmed by modern excavation. A mid-eighteenth-century report records the finding of the road during development of Lower Bank Road 'about halfway between Withy Trees [the modern-day junction of the B6242 and the A6, *c* 700m to the south-east of the study area] and Fulwood Barracks', although the exact trajectory and location of the junction is unknown (Knight 1986; <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/historichighways/roman2.asp>).
- 3.2.6 Direct evidence of Roman occupation from Preston itself is limited. It includes part of a *mortarium* vessel found in a pit on New Hall Lane, in the east of Preston (Hunt 2003, 16) and coin finds, such as those recently discovered at the Ladywell Shrine, Fernyhalgh Lane, north-east of Preston (Fishwick 1900, 7-8; Hunt 2003, 18; OA North 2004). There are no known sites of Romano-British date within the study area.
- 3.2.7 **Early Medieval Period:** the immediate post-Roman period is not at all well represented within the area, which is typical for the majority of Lancashire (Newman 1996). Continuous occupation in Preston probably began in the early medieval period, with a grant of land given by St Wilfrid in the seventh century for the establishment of a monastery. Little is known of the community, but the place-name evidence of *Prestune* 'town of the priests' is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Other place-names in the vicinity of the town centre, such as Avenham, Fishwick and Ashton, all point to an Anglian

settlement established before the Norse settlement of the area during the ninth and tenth centuries (Hunt 1992,10).

- 3.2.8 The area of land around Fulwood was in all probability forested and relatively uninhabited during the early medieval period, though small-scale settlement may have begun at this time. A key indicator is the name Fulwood, which derives from ‘foul wood’ meaning a boggy and marshy woodland area (Knight 1986). The woodland was presumably fairly substantial, extending in a band across the north of the town (Kenyon 1991, 68). There are no known sites of early medieval date within the study area.
- 3.2.9 **Later Medieval period:** after the Norman Conquest, William I gave the lands of Lancashire to Roger de Poitou, who built a castle at Lancaster (Knight 1986). Preston was granted Royal Borough status through a charter issued around 1100 by Roger. In 1102, he was stripped of his lands for his part in a rebellion by Robert Bellême against Henry I (Kenyon 1991). Henry I gave the Lancashire estates to Stephen, Count of Boulogne (later to be King Stephen) between 1114 and 1116 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 During this period, Fulwood formed part of the demesne Forest of Lancaster, the land forming the hunting preserve of the king and therefore protected by various forest laws. However, it should be noted that the study area was probably just to the north of the forest boundary, which appears to have been on the line of the brook that later formed the parish boundary between Fulwood to the south and Burscough to the north (Knight and Burscough 1998, 12). Cadley, to the south of the study area, first appears in print in the twelfth century as *Cadilegh Parkus*, at the western edge of the forest. This included areas that were enclosed for pasture and corn. This enclosed parkland was granted to the Singleton family, who were bailiffs of the Hundred of Amounderness. In 1171, the family are listed as the holders of extensive lands in Broughton and Little Singleton. In the thirteenth century the family were living in this area at ‘Singletons Head’ or ‘Thyncolheuld’, which gradually changed to ‘Ingolheved’ and finally Ingol Head, located to the south-west of the study area (*op cit*, 19).
- 3.2.11 The medieval settlement of Preston seems to have developed only gradually in the period. In the early fourteenth century the town was centred around the church of St John and the market, both situated towards the eastern end of the present town (OA North 2007). In the fourteenth century Preston suffered some decline, as it was subject to sporadic Scottish raids, and was razed in 1322. Several outbreaks of the bubonic plague were also recorded, in 1349-50, 1361 and 1369 (Hunt 2003, 31-2). Nevertheless, towards the end of the medieval period the town was thriving, as the textile trade in wool and linen had become established, and by 1720 cloth production was the largest industry in the locality (*op cit*, 49). There are no known sites of medieval date within the study area.
- 3.2.12 **Post-medieval and Industrial Period:** in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Preston emerged as a prosperous legal and administrative centre, attracting the residences of local aristocracy and professionals (Morgan 1990, 27). But it was also a focus for conflict; during the English Civil War, battles

were fought in and around the town. During the First Civil War, the Parliamentarians took Preston in February 1643, to be recaptured by the Cavaliers in June of that year (Hunt 2003, 35-6). A second confrontation took place in 1648 during the Second Civil War with the Battle of Preston. A hoard of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century silver coins found on Fulwood Moor in 1812 may be considered a reflection of the economic and political insecurity felt in the region in the period (Taylor 1966, 47-8).

- 3.2.13 Another conflict was fought around the Preston environs during the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. A Scottish force took the town in September, and proclaimed for 'James III' on 9<sup>th</sup> November. Following the intervention of an English army there was house-to-house fighting in the town before the Jacobites surrendered (Hunt 2003, 36-7).
- 3.2.14 During the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution brought dramatic change to Preston and, ultimately, Fulwood. The town became a centre for cotton production with 75 mills constructed in the vicinity by 1857. To meet the new demand for labour the population expanded from 10,000 in 1800, to 70,000 in 1850, and 110,000 in 1900 (Hunt 2003, 50). Such population trends necessitated unprecedented urban expansion in England's new industrial centres, with slum housing built to accommodate the workers and their families. Social deprivation and resentment against such conditions resulted in sporadic revolts amongst the workers. A Chartist movement was formed in Preston in the 1830s and organised strikes followed in 1838 (Hunt 1992, 184). In the Preston region, gatherings were frequently centred on the Fulwood Moor, with demands for increased wages and improved working conditions. The military and police were frequently employed to disperse such uprisings, which occasionally turned violent and forced the closure of mills (*ibid*). In 1842 twelve Chartist protestors were shot in Preston by the military that invoked the Riot Act (*ibid*). The following year, work was begun on the construction of Fulwood Barracks on the Moor: its siting is unlikely to have been coincidental (Douet 1998; OA North 2005).
- 3.2.15 An Enclosure Act for Fulwood and Cadley Moors was passed in 1811, part of the large-scale Parliamentary Enclosure Acts, which took place across Britain in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This caused the intake of all available lands around the peripheries of the medieval enclosures, which were visible as well-surveyed straight enclosure roads, and walls and hedges of uniform type that ignored the natural features of the landscape (Hodges 1991). Evidence for this enclosure in the Fulwood area can be seen on the historic maps of the time. Hennem's map of 1830 (Fig 4), and the first edition OS map of 1847 (Fig 6) show the enclosure of the former common lands around Fulwood Moor; which involved the laying of long straight field boundaries radiating off from newly surveyed roads. Watling Street Road was laid out on the line of the old Roman road (see *Section 3.2.4*), which may have still been visible as a track (Knight 1986). Black Bull Lane, a former turnpike road that forms the south-east boundary of the proposed development area, was improved at this time, as was Boys Lane, which linked the farm at Ingol Head to Black Bull Lane. A little later, in 1817 the Garstang Road (the current A6,

to the east of the study area) was constructed, and replaced Black Bull Lane as the main route to the north from Preston (Knight and Burscough 1998, 61-3).

- 3.2.16 Following the construction of the Garstang Road, Black Bull Lane became a quiet back lane, with a few farms and small holdings dispersed along it (Knight and Burscough 1998, 146-7). On the west side of Black Bull Lane were Broughton Cottage (built in the 1830s), Whittle Cottages, Scotts Farm and Ingol Head Farm, a little way to the west. On the east side of the lane were several farms with extensive orchards, including Crow Trees, Marstons, Dobsons and Dewhursts, some cottages and one or two smallholdings (*ibid*). Further development along Black Bull Lane took place in the mid-late nineteenth century when several locally important families chose to move to the area (*op cit*, 149).
- 3.2.17 In 1877 Edmund Robert Harris, a wealthy lawyer who had made his money in the railways, died and left £300,000 for the construction of public buildings in Preston, £100,000 of which was specifically for the founding of an orphanage in the town. A fourteen acre site at Crow Trees Farm, to the south of the proposed development area, was purchased by the trustees of the legacy for the construction of the Harris Orphanage. The orphanage catered for about 120 children and opened in 1888. A home for the blind, The Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and St Vincent's Home for Boys, were also founded in Fulwood in the late nineteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 137-8).
- 3.2.18 During the twentieth century Fulwood's reputation as a wealthy suburb increased. A growing demand for housing had led to further developments across the area and the inter-war period saw a huge increase in the housing built in Fulwood. The population in 1921 was *c* 6,500 but within thirty years this had doubled (Knight and Burscough 1998, 201).
- 3.2.19 Following a change in law that raised the school leaving age to fifteen, there was a desperate need for more secondary schools. Fulwood High School was constructed *c* 1950 in an area that was surrounded by fields, but has since been developed with housing. The school's long, low, classroom blocks with flat roofs and large expanses of windows are typical of many educational premises built in the post-war period (*op cit*, 210).
- 3.2.20 There are 16 sites of post-medieval to modern date within the study area, including a well (Site **01**), the Harris Park, on the site of the former orphanage, (Site **02**), the Lancaster and Preston railway (Site **03**), and 13 sites identified following consultation of the historic maps, aerial photographs and a visit to the site (*Sections 3.3, 3.4 and 3.7*). These include boundaries, footpaths, ponds, an orchard and the possible site of a barn (Sites **04-16**).

### 3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **Introduction:** a number of cartographic sources were examined at the Lancashire Record Office, together with some held at OA North's offices.
- 3.3.2 **William Yates' map, 1786 (Fig 3):** the small-scale of this county map does not allow a true representation of the area, but it does give some idea of the size

and extent of Fulwood and the nearby settlements at this time. Fulwood is shown as a settlement primarily on the eastern side of the main road north from Preston, that crosses the eastern edge of Cadley Moor. A windmill (Cadley corn mill) is marked in the south-eastern corner of the moor alongside a watermill. Immediately to the east of the study area, three properties are shown, possibly Broughton Cottage and the Black Bull Inn. Both 'Black Bull' and 'Ingoll' appear as place names in the vicinity of the study area.

- 3.3.3 **Hennet's map, 1830 (Fig 4):** the most obvious change to Fulwood on this map, is the altered route of the main road north (see *Section 3.2.15*). Instead of passing over Cadley Moor, a new section of road has been constructed from Withy Trees heading directly north to Broughton. A new road heading west from this over Cadley Moor is also depicted on this map. Settlement around the proposed development site has grown, with additional buildings shown on the northern side of Black Bull Lane. Ingol Head and Ingol Cottage are named on the map.
- 3.3.4 **Broughton Tithe Map, 1839 (DRB 1/28) (Fig 5) and Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 6" to 1 mile, 1847 (Fig 6):** the description of these maps have been combined as they are very similar in detail.
- 3.3.5 The fields within the proposed development area are on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment. The regular layout of these fields and those surrounding indicate that they are predominantly likely to date from the early nineteenth century enclosure of the area. The boundary (Site 12) between Broughton parish to the north and Fulwood parish to the south runs along the brook to the south of the proposed development area. Scotts Farm is depicted to the north of this brook, comprising buildings either side of a lane, which heads south-eastwards, across the brook and the old turnpike road, to Crow Trees Cottage and Crow Trees House. To the north of Scotts Farm, this lane becomes a footpath (Site 14), which led to Lightfoot House to the north-west of the study area, the line of which now forms the approximate western boundary of the school. Within the proposed development area are a west/east aligned field boundary (Site 09), towards its northern extent; a field boundary (Site 10), which also marked the line of an east/west footpath across its approximate centre; and a north/south aligned field boundary (Site 11) heading south from this. A north/south aligned field boundary (Site 08) also runs across the proposed development area, and is shown as a footpath by the time of the 1847 OS first edition. There are also four ponds marked within the proposed development area (Sites 04-07), and numerous others in the vicinity.
- 3.3.6 The tithe does not provide the names of farms, but its schedule does list field names, which can be useful for information as to the use or history of the area. The south-western field within the proposed development area is numbered 198 on the tithe map and the schedule records this as 'Barn Field' (Site 13). This barn was presumably associated with Scotts Farm, located to the immediate south of the field boundary. However, there is no indication of a building within this field on the maps.
- 3.3.7 The main change between the tithe map of 1839 and the 1847 OS first edition is the appearance of the Lancaster and Preston Junction railway (Site 03) on the first edition, which was opened in 1840. Also on the first edition, a building at Scotts Farm on the eastern side of the lane has been extended to the



north. To the north-east of the proposed development area, a smithy is marked at the Black Bull Inn, which stands further along the lane than where it was indicated at the time of Yates' map, the original inn having been demolished in c 1825-30 (Knight and Burscough 1998, 65). Other properties marked in the area are Broughton Cottage, to the east of the proposed development area, which is one of several properties on the north side of the old turnpike road; Broughton Bank and Slack, to the north-west, on the west side of the railway; Ingol Cottage, also on the west side of the railway; and Ingol Head, west of Scotts Farm, and also located on the opposite side of the railway.

- 3.3.8 **Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25" to 1 mile, 1893 (Fig 7):** several changes have taken place in the area of the proposed development by the time of this mapping. Pond Site **04** is not shown on this map, but the remaining ponds (Sites **05-07**) are extant. Site **06** comprises a group of three ponds and Site **07** is now shown as a long hollow, where it was previously depicted as a circular pond. The boundary (Site **12**) is marked as '3ft F.C.' presumably meaning three feet from the face of a coppice, as an adjacent wooded area is depicted on the map. The field boundaries (Site **09, 10** and **11**) are unchanged, as are the footpaths (Sites **08** and **14**). Broughton Cottage is now named St Mary's House, and the other properties in this area are named St Michael's House, Whittle's Cottages, and Ingol Head Farm, which has a number of outbuildings that were not shown on the OS 1847 map. The Harris Orphanage, to the south-east of the proposed development area has been constructed.
- 3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile, 1912 (Fig 8):** a few minor changes have taken place by the time of this mapping. Within the proposed development area a field boundary (Site **11**) has been removed, although the pond in this area (Site **07**) is still shown. The remaining ponds (Sites **04-06**) are all shown on this map, including Site **04**, which was not depicted on the OS 1893 map. In the study area, Smithfield and Lowdham houses have been constructed to the south of the Black Bull Inn. Whittle's Cottages and Ingol Head Farm are still marked on Black Bull Lane, whilst St Mary's House and St Michael's House are extant, but not labelled. Two new properties, Ingle Nook and Gresford House, are marked to the south of Ingol Head Farm. This is perhaps a reflection of the increase of building in the Edwardian period by the wealthy, keen to move from the increasingly crowded centre of Preston.
- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1931 and Ordnance Survey Revision of 1938 (Fig 9):** several features have disappeared from within the proposed development area, by the time of the OS 1931 map. Ponds (Sites **04** and **05**) are no longer depicted and the area of the three ponds, which comprise Site **06**, is distinctly smaller.
- 3.3.11 This mapping also shows the increase in housing development in the wider area. Both sides of Black Bull Lane are developed with a mixture of semi-detached and detached houses. Queens Drive has been constructed to the south of Ingol Head Farm joining Garstang Road.
- 3.3.12 On the OS Revision map of 1938 a single pond is shown in the position of Site **06** and pond Site **07** is no longer shown. Housing development has further increased between Queens Drive and Black Bull Lane, and a housing development has been constructed to the south of Scotts Farm.

- 3.3.13 **Ordnance Survey, 1956 (Fig 10):** the most obvious change evident on this map is the construction of the school within the proposed development site. The buildings comprise a single L-shaped building, and to the west a T-shaped building. The remains of pond Site **07** are also depicted adjacent to the L-shaped building. The east/west field boundary (Site **10**) has been removed in the area east of the footpath (Site **08**). There has been little other change either within the proposed development area, or in the surrounding area.
- 3.3.14 **Ordnance Survey 1965 and Ordnance Survey 1973 (Fig 11):** there is little difference between these maps and the 1956 OS map. The layout of the school buildings remained unchanged between 1956 and 1973, and there was no further housing development in the surrounding area.
- 3.3.15 **Ordnance Survey, 1989 (Fig 2):** developments since 1973 include further school buildings to north of the original structures. None of the ponds is extant and footpath (Site **08**) has been removed. The school is now bounded on all sides by housing, and there is a leisure centre to the south, which stands in the approximate location of Scotts Farm.

### 3.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 3.4.1 **1940s, 1960s and recent aerial photograph coverage (<http://www.mario.lancashire.gov.uk/>):** vertical black and white photographs from the 1940s and 1960s, that covered the whole of the study area, were consulted. The 1940s photographs showed that at this time Ingol Head Farm and Scotts Farm were present. The ponds (Sites **04**, **06** and **07**) were present, as were the field boundaries (Sites **09** and **10**). Former field boundaries within the proposed development site are marked by the presence of lines of individual trees. A circular feature (Site **15**), bisected by the railway (Site **03**), with only the eastern section visible, was also noted in the field to the west of the area later occupied by the school.
- 3.4.2 The 1960s photographs were sharper than the 1940s and, by this time, the school had been built and further housing development had encroached up to the boundary of the playing fields. Site **04** is still shown as a pond and Scotts Farm is still present (Knight and Burscough 1998). The circular feature (Site **15**) noted on the 1940s aerial photograph is still visible, and appears to be surrounded by a hollow, possibly a pond, or it may be related to the construction of the railway in the 1840s. No other features were noted on these, or the recent colour photographs of the proposed development area.

### 3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.5.1 The HER has no record of previous archaeological work having taken place within the study area, or within the immediate vicinity.

### 3.6 DESIGNATIONS

- 3.6.1 There is a single designated site within the study area that comprises the Harris Knowledge Park (Fig 2). This is a Grade II Registered Park or Garden (HER

DLA4560) including the grounds of the former Harris Orphanage laid out in 1885-8 under the supervision of George Rowbotham for the Harris Trustees. The orphanage was a 'village homes' type for 120 children built in the domestic style pioneered by Dr Barnado. The first child was admitted in November 1888. In 1940 the orphanage school was leased by Lancashire County Council, and after the Second World War the orphanage was renamed the Fulwood and Cadley County School (Harris Orphanage Department). It closed in 1982, and was leased to Preston Polytechnic, being bought for student accommodation in 1985. Preston Polytechnic, which became the University of Central Lancashire, converted the buildings to office space in 2001 (HER DLA4560).

### 3.7 SITE VISIT

- 3.7.1 A visual inspection of the site was undertaken on Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> August 2009 (Plates 1-8). The school comprises a number of long flat-roofed buildings (Plates 1 and 2), with a large sports field to its north (Plate 3). Car parks are located in front (on the east side) of the school, and there is a playground to the south-east (Plate 4), and tennis courts at the south-west extent. There was one further open area of ground in the western area of the school grounds, where the school had originally had an orchard (Site **16**). Some trees remain in this area (Plate 5), including two on a east/west alignment (Plate 6), which had formed the northern extent of the orchard. This northern boundary had utilised an east/west aligned field boundary (Site **10**) shown on the first edition OS map of 1847. Towards the northern end of the sports field, a field boundary was identified as a bank, creating a slight drop in ground level from north to south (Site **09**; Plate 7). Towards the north-western extent of the sports field, a mature tree was located on the line of the former north/south aligned footpath (Site **08**; Plate 8). No additional sites were added to the gazetteer as a result of the site visit.

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## 4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

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**Site number** 01  
**Site name** Well, 7 Kilworth Height, Fulwood  
**NGR** 352588 432298  
**HER No** 21864  
**Stat. Designation -**  
**Site type** Well  
**Period** Post-medieval/industrial  
**Sources** HER  
**Description** A well, constructed post-1847, and no longer extant.  
**Assessment** The site is outwith the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 02  
**Site name** Harris Knowledge Park, formerly Harris Orphanage, Fulwood  
**NGR** 353014 432284  
**HER No** 5011/DLA 4560  
**Stat. Designation** Grade II Registered Park or Garden  
**Site type** Park or garden  
**Period** Industrial  
**Sources** HER  
**Description** An early example of a charitable orphanage laid out in 1884-8 by Preston's Parks Superintendent George Rowbotham, with a group of 'village houses' around a 'village green'. A full description of the layout of the buildings and the development of the park is held at the HER in Preston.  
**Assessment** The site is outwith the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 03  
**Site name** Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway  
**NGR** 352331 432638  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation -**  
**Site type** Railway  
**Period** Nineteenth century  
**Sources** OS map, 1847  
**Description** The north/south railway line from Lancaster to Preston was 20miles (32k) long and opened in 1840. The line was merged into the London and North-Western Railway, which became the present day West Coast Main Line.  
**Assessment** The site is outwith the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 04  
**Site name** Pond, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352543 432763  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation -**  
**Site type** Pond (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** A pond shown on the tithe map of 1839, and last seen on the OS map for 1912.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 05  
**Site name** Pond, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352656 432742

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**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Pond (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** A pond shown on the tithe map of 1839, and last seen on the OS map for 1912.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 06  
**Site name** Pond, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352623 432580  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Pond (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** A pond shown on the tithe map of 1839. Two ponds were shown in this area on the 1847 OS map, three on the 1893 OS map and only one remained by the time of the OS map of 1938. This pond was last seen on the 1956 OS map.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 07  
**Site name** Pond, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352677 432499  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Pond (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** A pond shown on the tithe map of 1839, and last seen within a hollow on the 1893 OS map.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 08  
**Site name** Footpath, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352570 432648  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Footpath (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839; Site visit  
**Description** An approximate north/south aligned field boundary is shown on the tithe map of 1839, which is depicted as a footpath by the time of the 1847 OS first edition map. A mature tree located on the line of this former footpath was noted during the site visit.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 09  
**Site name** Field boundary, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352592 432733  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Field boundary (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839; Site visit

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**Description** An approximate east/west aligned field boundary is shown on the tithe map of 1839. The line of this boundary was identified during the site visit as a bank creating a slight drop in ground level from north to south.

**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 10  
**Site name** Field boundary, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352679 432571  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Field boundary (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839; Site visit  
**Description** An approximate east/west aligned field boundary is shown on the tithe map of 1839 and on OS mapping until 1938. The western end of this boundary was identified during the site visit as the northern boundary of the former school orchard (Site 16).  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 11  
**Site name** Field boundary, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352688 432483  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Field boundary (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** An approximate north/south aligned field boundary heading south from field boundary 10.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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**Site number** 12  
**Site name** Parish Boundary between Fulwood and Broughton  
**NGR** 352821 432365  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Parish boundary  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** The boundary between Broughton parish to the north and Fulwood parish to the south runs along a brook shown on the tithe map of 1839.  
**Assessment** The site is outwith the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 13  
**Site name** Barn Field, Broughton  
**NGR** 352651 432449  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Site of possible barn  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** Field 198 shown on the tithe map of 1839 is recorded in the accompanying schedule as 'Barn Field'. This barn was presumably associated with Scotts Farm, located to the immediate south of the field boundary. However, there is no indication of a building within this field on the maps.

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**Assessment** The site may be within the proposed development area, and could be affected, although the precise location of any former barn is not known, and much of 'Barn Field' is already developed.

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**Site number** 14  
**Site name** Footpath from Scoots Farm to Lightfoot House  
**NGR** 352547 432573  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Footpath (Site of)  
**Period** Post-medieval - Industrial  
**Sources** LCRO DRB 1/28 Broughton Tithe Map and Schedule, 1839  
**Description** A north/south aligned footpath, which is shown heading northwards from Scotts Farm to Lightfoot House on the tithe map of 1839, and is shown on the OS mapping up to 1956.  
**Assessment** The site is on the western boundary of the school and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 15  
**Site name** Circular feature, Broughton  
**NGR** 352404 432505  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Circular feature (Site of) - possible former pond  
**Period** ? Post-medieval  
**Sources** 1940s, 1960s and recent aerial photograph coverage (<http://www.mario.lancashire.gov.uk/>)  
**Description** A circular feature, bisected by the railway (Site 03) with only the eastern section visible, was noted on aerial photos of both the 1940s and 1960s in the field to the west of the area later occupied by the school. The feature appears to be surrounded by a hollow and could be a pond, or may be related to the construction of the railway in the 1840s.  
**Assessment** The site is outwith the proposed development area, and will not be affected.

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**Site number** 16  
**Site name** Orchard, Fulwood High School  
**NGR** 352616 432489  
**HER No** -  
**Stat. Designation** -  
**Site type** Orchard (Site of)  
**Period** Modern  
**Sources** Site visit  
**Description** An orchard which, according to information from the school, was planted as part of the school grounds and therefore dates from the late 1950s or later. Only a few trees now remain in this area, including two on a west/east alignment, which had formed the northern extent of the orchard. This northern boundary had utilised an east/west aligned field boundary (Site 10) shown on the first edition OS map.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area, and may be affected.

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## 5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Sixteen sites have been identified within the study area, 10 of which are within the proposed development area (Sites **04-11**, **13** and **16**). Sites **01-02** were identified from the HER, one of which was a Registered Historic Park (Site **02**). The remaining 14 sites (Sites **03-16**) were identified during the map regression and site visit.

Period	No of Sites	Site Type
Prehistoric	0	
Romano-British	0	
Medieval	0	
Post-medieval / Industrial Period	15	Ponds ( <b>04-07</b> ), field boundaries and footpaths ( <b>08-11</b> and <b>14</b> ), the site of a possible barn ( <b>13</b> ), a well ( <b>01</b> ), a park ( <b>02</b> ), a parish boundary ( <b>12</b> ) and a circular feature ( <b>15</b> )
Modern	1	School orchard ( <b>16</b> )

Table 2: Number of sites by period

### 5.2 CRITERIA

5.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 4*, above) were each considered using the criteria, and those likely to be impacted by the proposed development are discussed below.

5.2.2 **Period:** the sites all date to the post-medieval period and later and none are considered to be significant due to period.

5.2.3 **Rarity:** the majority of the sites in the gazetteer are considered to be commonplace (e.g. the post-medieval/industrial period agricultural features (Sites **04-11** and **13-14**) and the well (Site **01**)), and none are considered to be significant due to rarity.

5.2.4 **Documentation:** the majority of the sites have been identified on cartographic sources, and are unlikely to be further documented. As part of the desk-based assessment a search was made in the archives of the LCRO for documents related to the nearby farms (Scotts Farm, Crow Trees) and the Black Bull Inn, but nothing of relevance to the proposed development area was identified. It is likely that documentary research would provide further information on the Harris Orphanage, located within the Registered Park (Site **02**). However, this site is outwith the proposed development area, and therefore further research



would be unlikely to provide any additional information beneficial to the proposed development area.

- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** some of the sites can be grouped into ponds (Sites **04-07**), and footpaths and field boundaries (Sites **08-11** and **14**). These two groups, along with the possible site of a barn (Site **13**) can also be grouped as a representation of the post-medieval/industrial period agricultural use of the proposed development area. However, the significance of the sites is not increased by this grouping.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** with the exception of the park and the railway (Sites **02** and **03**) the gazetteer sites are generally either no longer extant (Sites **04-07**, **11** and **13**), and/or may have been built over by modern housing developments (eg. Sites **01**, **12**, **14** and **15**). Within the proposed development area are Sites **04-11**, **13** and **16**. Sites **08-10** and **16** were identified on the site visit and, therefore, at least partially survive above ground. It is not known if any below ground remains of the ponds (Sites **04-07**) or the field boundary (Site **11**) survive. The possible site of the barn (Site **13**) was identified through field name evidence only and, therefore, it is not certain if, when and where, there was a barn within this field.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** any below ground remains pertaining to Sites **04-11**, **13** and **16** are vulnerable as they lie within the proposed development area. The Historic Park (Site **02**) will not be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed development.
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** the gazetteer sites are not particularly diverse in nature, most are of the post-medieval/industrial period and relate to the agricultural use of the area.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** there is low potential for any sites pre-dating the post-medieval period. The sites within the proposed development area (Sites **04-11**, **13** and **16**) are all of Low Local significance. Therefore, whilst there is some potential for identifying below ground remains of these sites, their potential for adding to the archaeological record is low.

### 5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Table 3 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites) Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Negative Impact
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough value or interest for cultural appreciation  Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local value or interest for cultural appreciation  Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

- 5.3.2 One of the sites in the study area is a Registered Historic Park (Site **02**), which automatically means it is of regional significance. The railway (Site **03**), still in use as part of the west coast main line, has also been considered to have regional significance. Site **01** is recorded in the HER, but as it is now built over by housing it has been considered to have Local/Borough significance. The remaining sites (Sites **04-16**), have been considered to be of Low Local significance.
- 5.3.3 The above conclusions are based on the current state of knowledge and the subsequent discovery of additional features or evidence relating to these sites could alter their assessed levels of significance.

## 6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 IMPACT

6.1.1 In its Planning Policy Guidance *Note 16*, the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains are a continually diminishing resource and ‘*should be seen as finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases, highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed*’. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, and assess the potential impact of redevelopment, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be enacted upon. Assessment of impact has been achieved by the following method:

- assessing any potential impact and the significance of the effects arising from proposed development;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse archaeological impacts.

6.1.2 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity or importance of the site to the magnitude of change or potential scale of impact during the future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale, of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 4, below.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 4: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

6.1.3 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 4) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 3) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 5, below.

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
<b>National</b>	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Slight
<b>Regional/County</b>	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
<b>Local/Borough</b>	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
<b>Local (low)</b>	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 5: Impact Significance Matrix

6.1.4 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact of the proposed development scheme. Sites **04-11, 13** and **16** are vulnerable as they lie within the proposed development area. However, Sites **07, 11** and **13** are within the southern portion of the school grounds, which is already developed with school buildings. It is therefore unlikely that below ground remains of these features are extant. Sites **04-06** and **08-09** were all located in the area now occupied by the school sports field and therefore are more likely to have survived, indeed Sites **08-10** were identified on the site visit. Site **16** was an orchard, planted once the site had become a school. The orchard has now been almost totally removed.

## 6.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 Following on from the above considerations, the significance of effects has been determined based on an assumption that there will be earth-moving works associated with the development, and the present condition of the archaeological assets/sites. The results are summarised in Table 6, below, in the absence of mitigation.

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
<b>01</b>	No impact	Local/Borough	Negligible	Neutral
<b>02</b>	No impact	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
<b>03</b>	No impact	Regional/County	Negligible	Neutral
<b>04</b>	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
<b>05</b>	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral

Site Number	Nature of Impact	Significance	Scale of Impact	Impact Significance
06	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
07	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
08	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
09	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
10	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
11	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
12	No impact	Local (low)	Negligible	Neutral
13	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral
14	No impact	Local (low)	Negligible	Neutral
15	No impact	Local (low)	Negligible	Neutral
16	Possible disturbance of below ground remains	Local (low)	Slight	Minor/Neutral

Table 6: Assessment of the impact significance on each site during development

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

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### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In terms of the requirement for further archaeological investigation and mitigation, it is necessary to consider only those sites that will be affected by the proposed development. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of national importance may require preservation *in situ*, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo preservation by record, where high local or regional significance can be demonstrated.

### 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 There are 10 sites within the proposed development area, which may be affected (Sites **04-11**, **13** and **16**). All of these sites have been considered to have Low Local significance, and their potential for adding to the archaeological record is low. The possible exception to this would be any remains of a former barn (Site **13**) in the south-west portion of the proposed development. However, this site has been identified by field name evidence only and, therefore, it is not known if there was ever a barn in this area. 'Barn Field' is in the area now occupied by the school buildings and tennis courts, and, therefore, it would seem unlikely that any below ground remains of the barn survive. The potential for previously unknown features to come to light during any ground works across the proposed development area is also considered to be low. There are no sites in the immediate area that would suggest activity prior to the post-medieval period. On the basis of this information, there are no recommendations for further archaeological work.

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<http://www.mario.lancashire.gov.uk/> - for aerial photographs



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## 9. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 9.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites

Figure 3: Extract from Yates' map of 1786

Figure 4: Extract from Hennes' map of 1830

Figure 5: Extract from Broughton Tithe Map of 1839

Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 6" to 1 mile map, 1847

Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, First Edition, 25" to 1 mile map, 1893

Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile map, 1912

Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile map, 1938

Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 map, 1956

Figure 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 map, 1973

### 9.2 PLATES

Plate 1: Front of the school, looking west

Plate 2: General view of the school, looking south from the sports field

Plate 3: Sports field, looking north

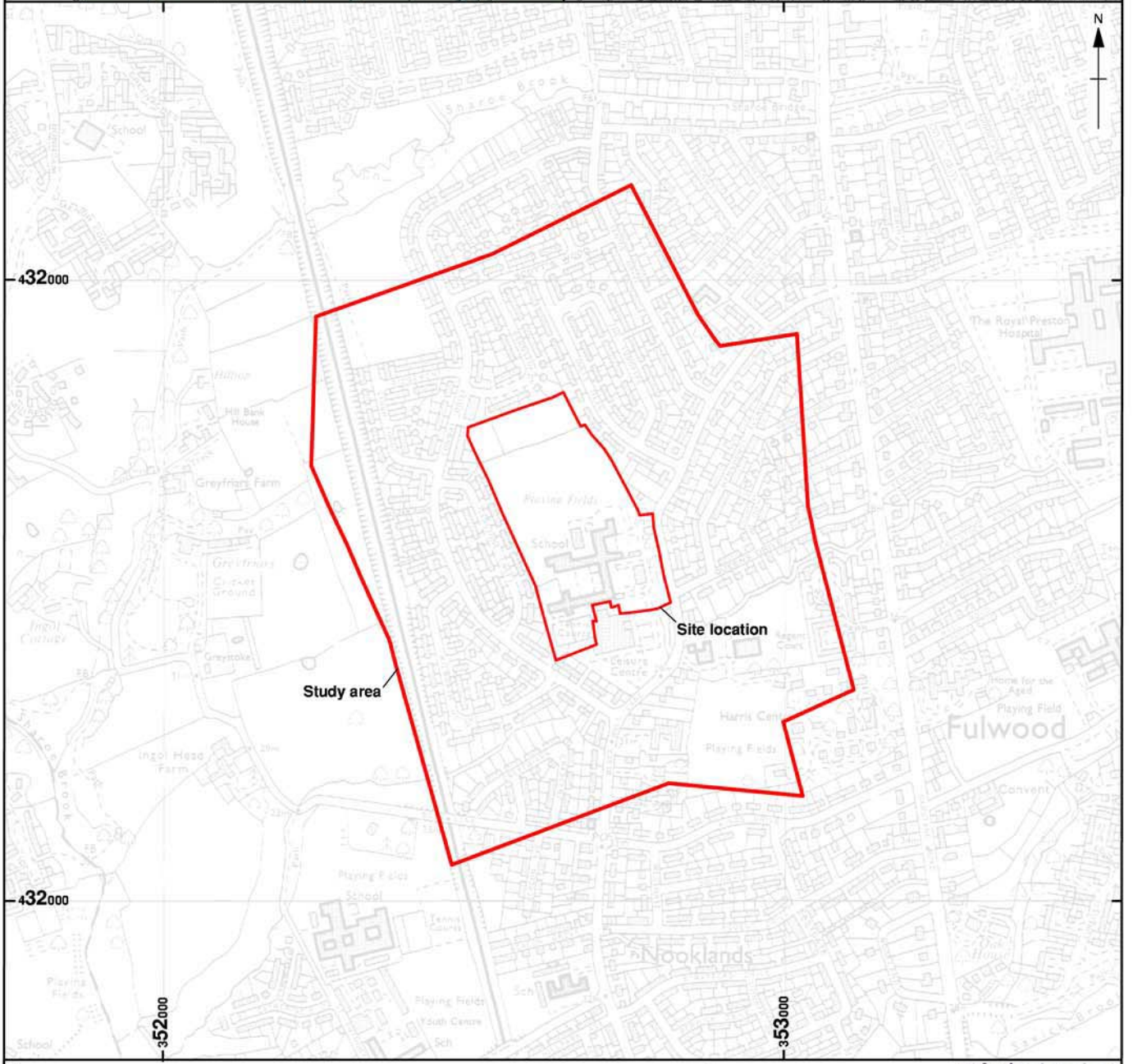
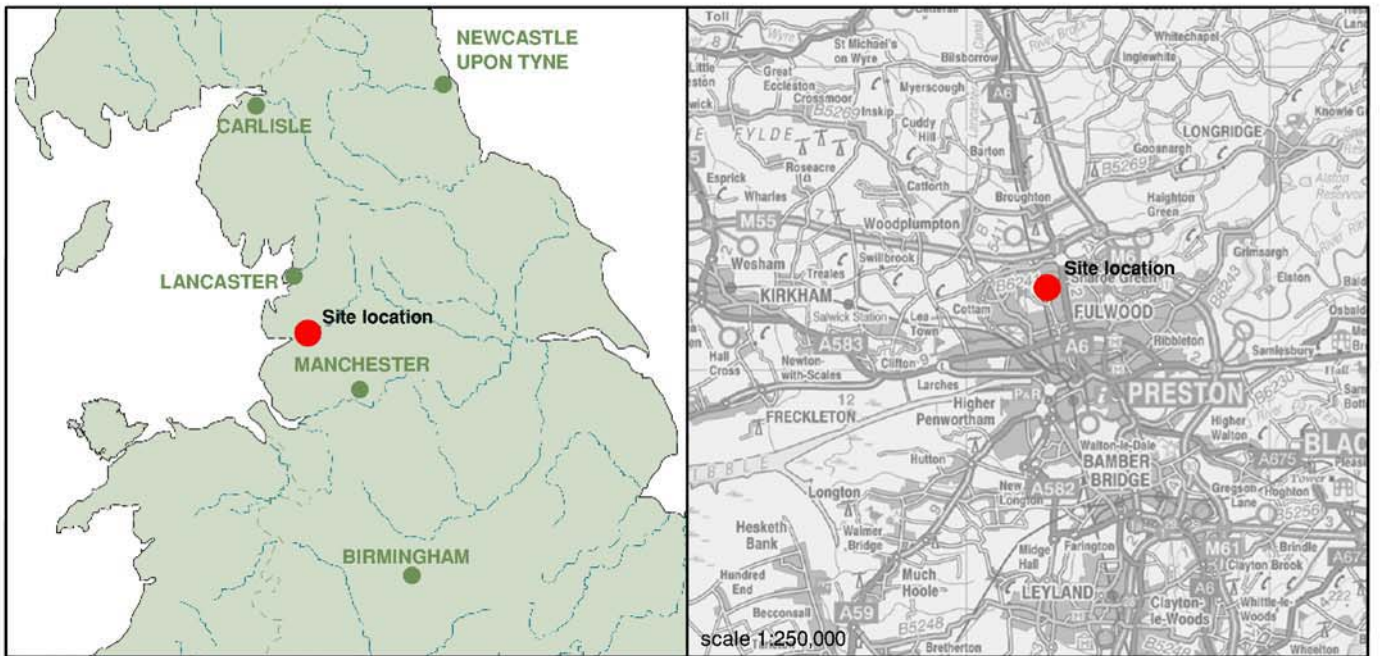
Plate 4: Playground at the south-east end of the school, looking north-west

Plate 5: Former orchard area (Site **16**), looking south-east

Plate 6: Trees in the former orchard area (Site **16**), looking south-west

Plate 7: Former field boundary (Site **09**), looking west

Plate 8: Tree on the line of a former footpath (Site **08**), looking west



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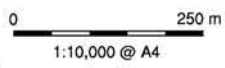


Figure 1: Site location

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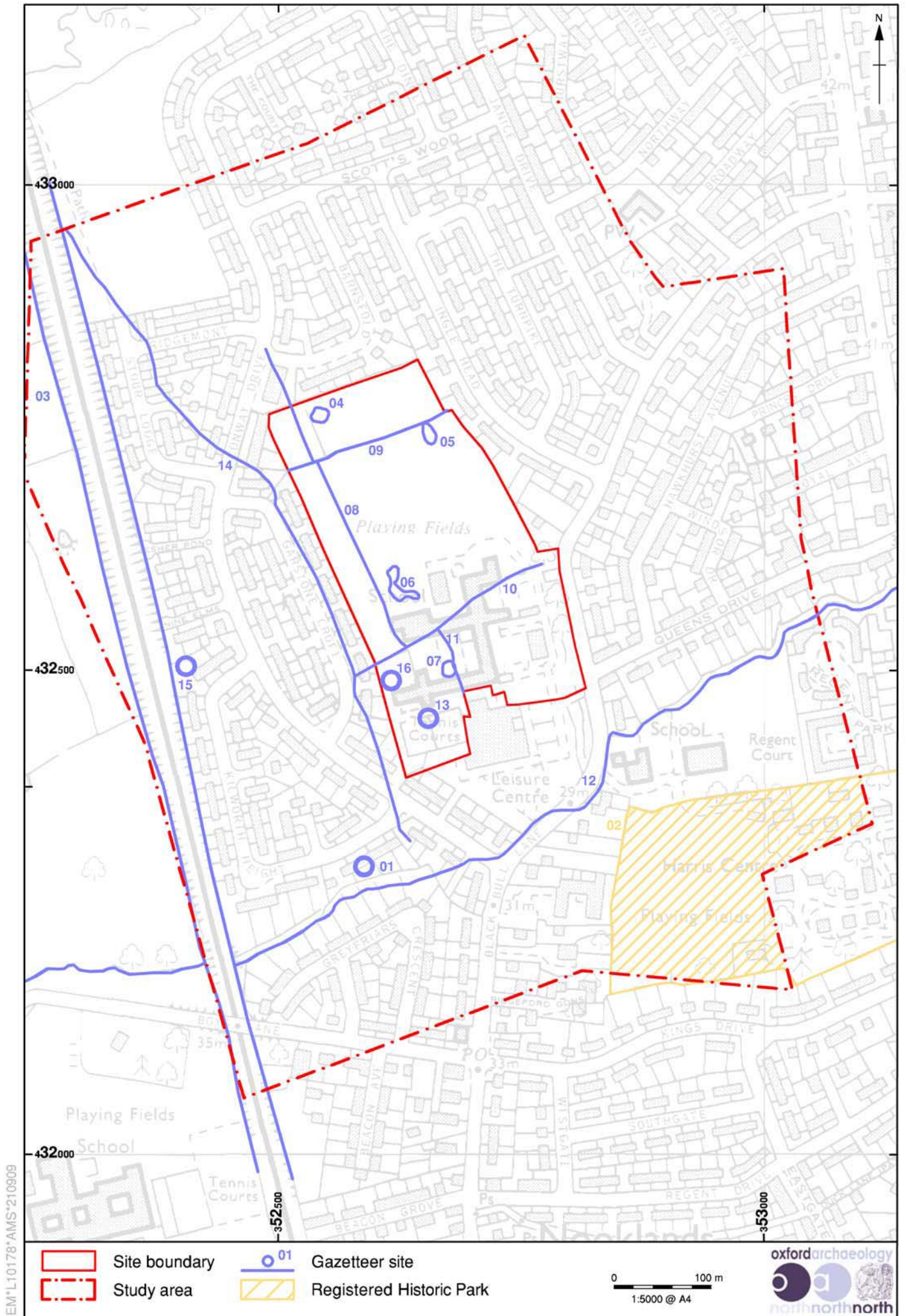
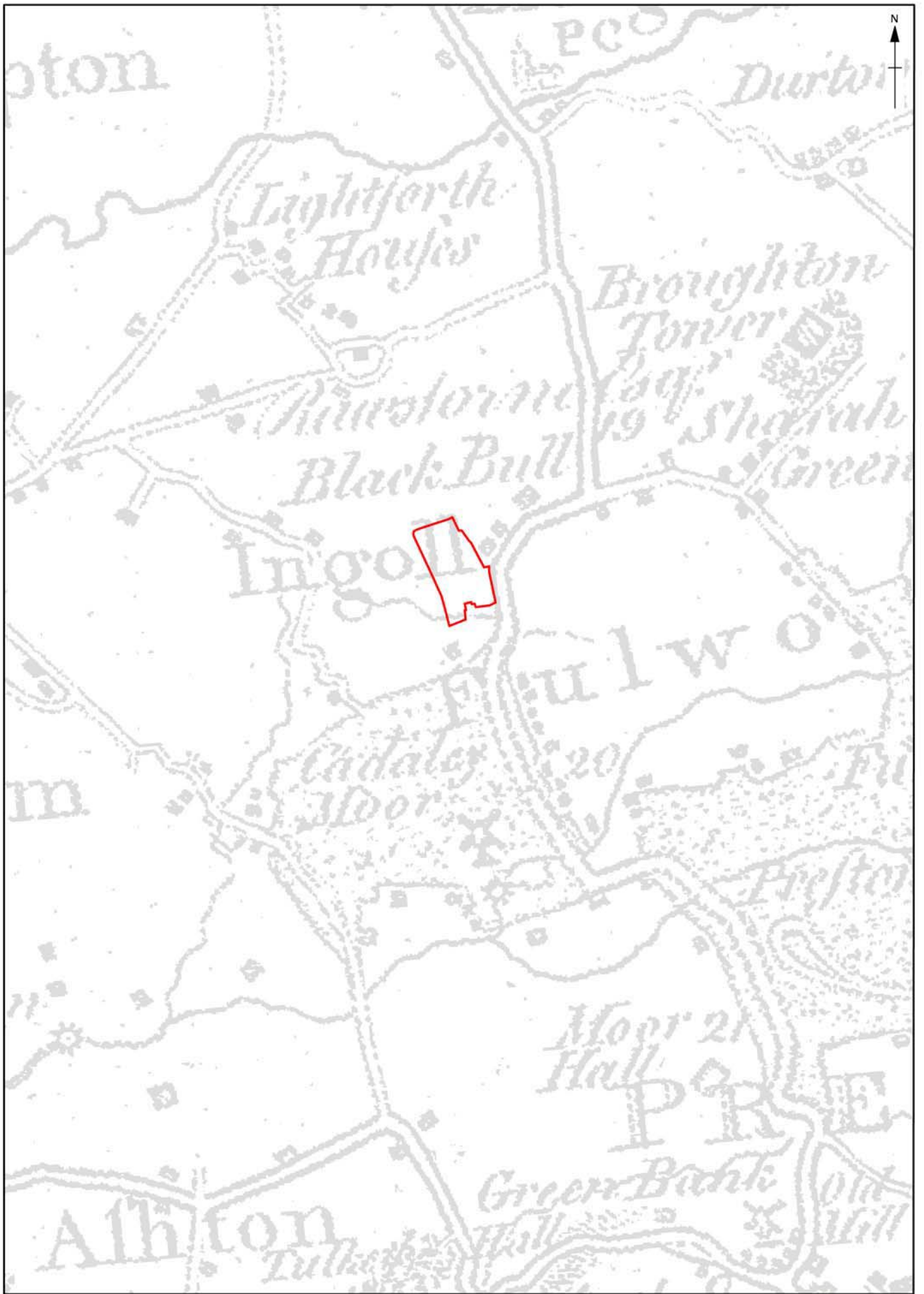



Figure 2: Gazetteer of sites



 Approximate site location

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approx. 1:20,000 @ A4



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Figure 3: Extract from Yates' map of 1786



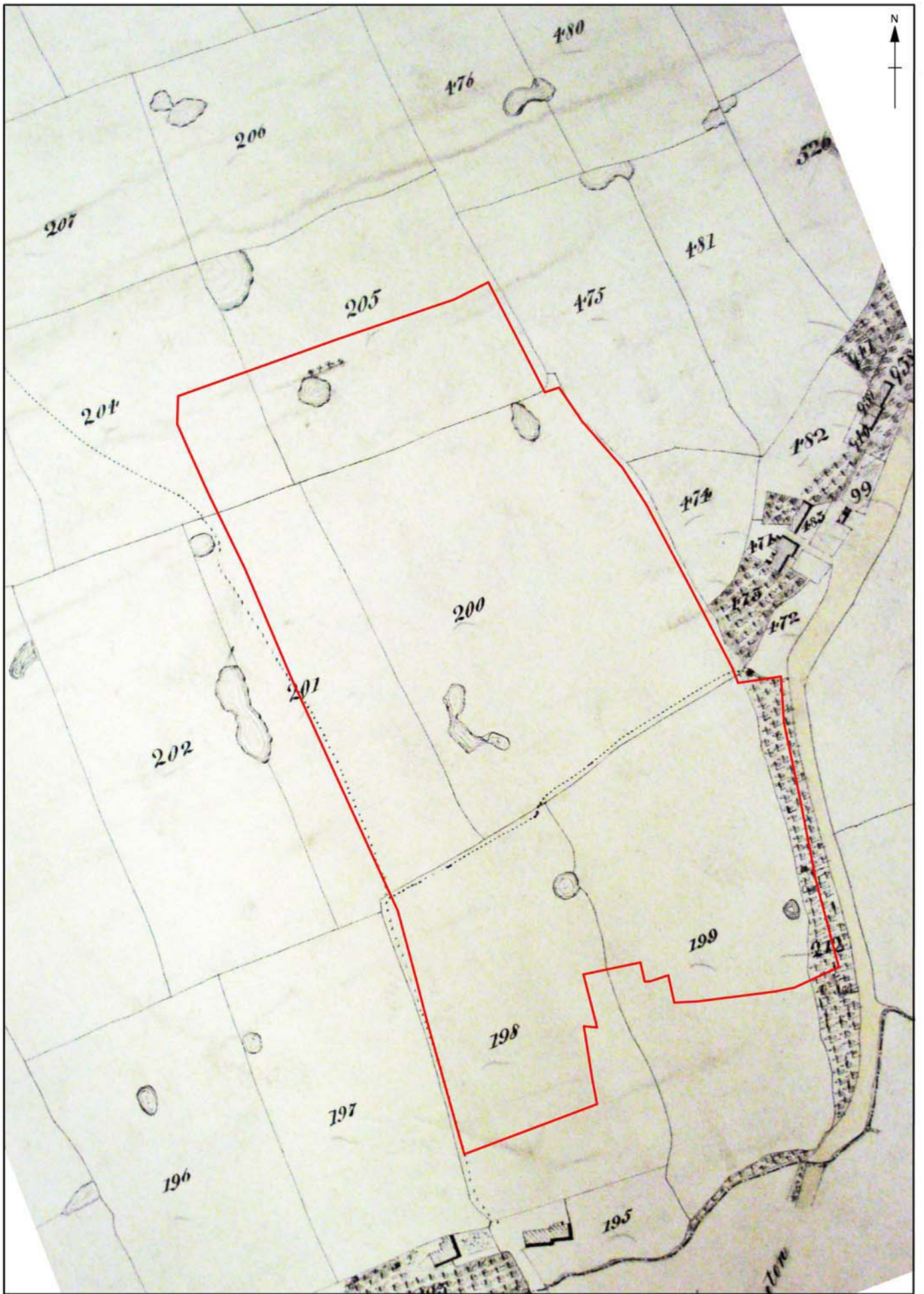
Approximate site location


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approx. 1:20,000 @ A4



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Figure 4: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830



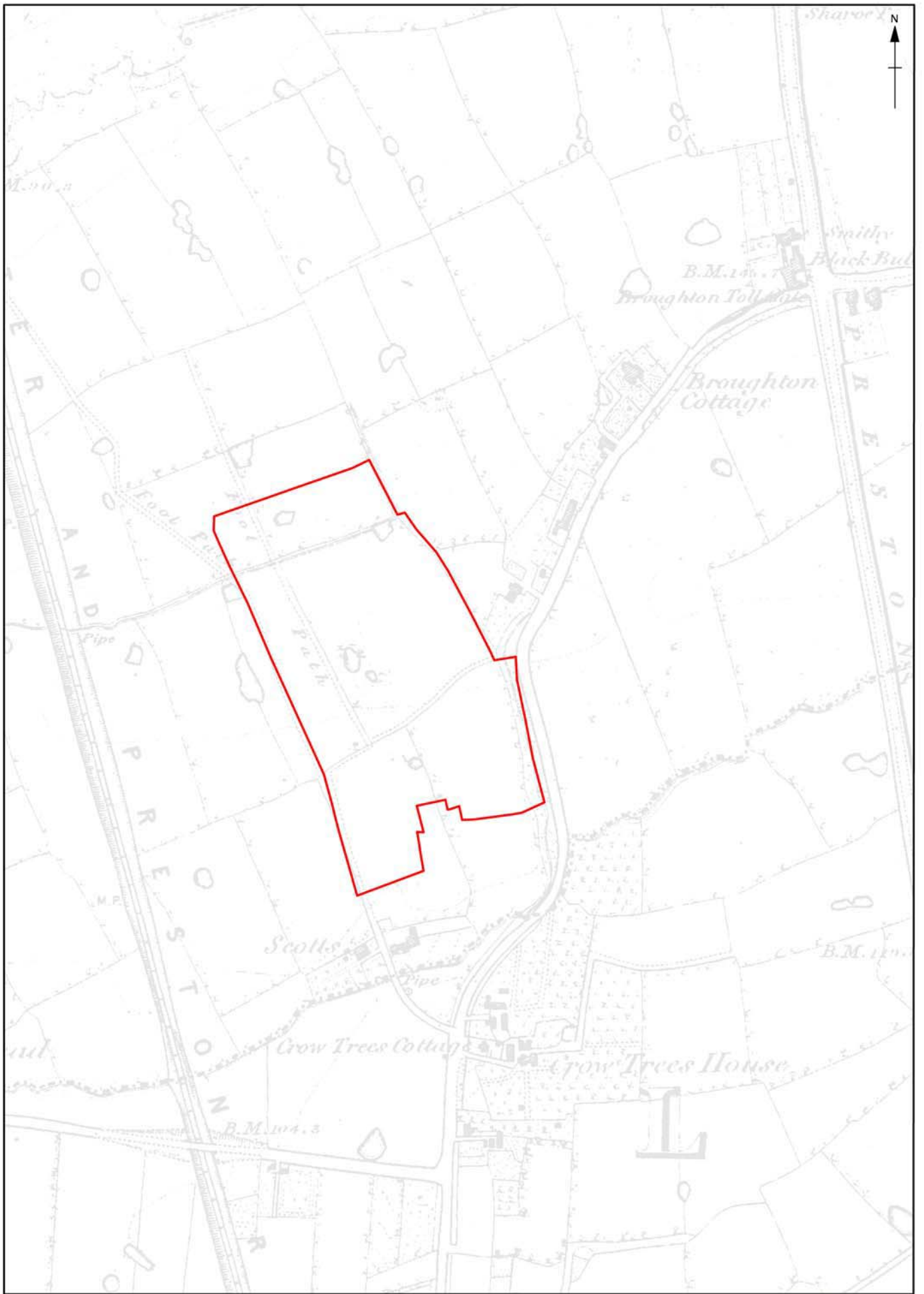
 Approximate site location

0 50 m  
1:2500 @ A4

oxfordarchaeology  
northnorthnorth

Figure 5: Extract from Broughton Tithe Map of 1839

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Site location

0 100 m  
1:5000 @ A4



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Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition, 6" to 1 mile map, 1847

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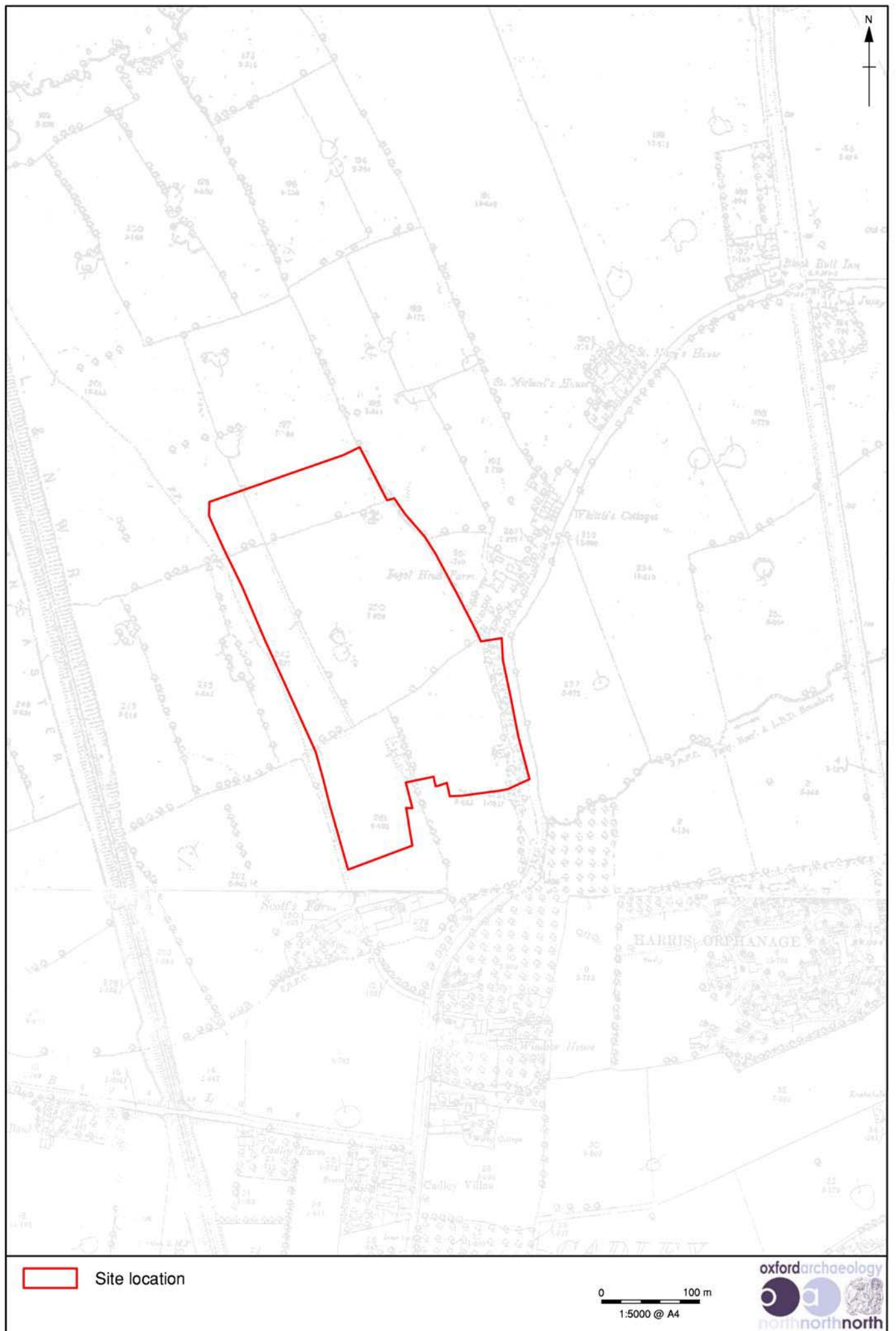
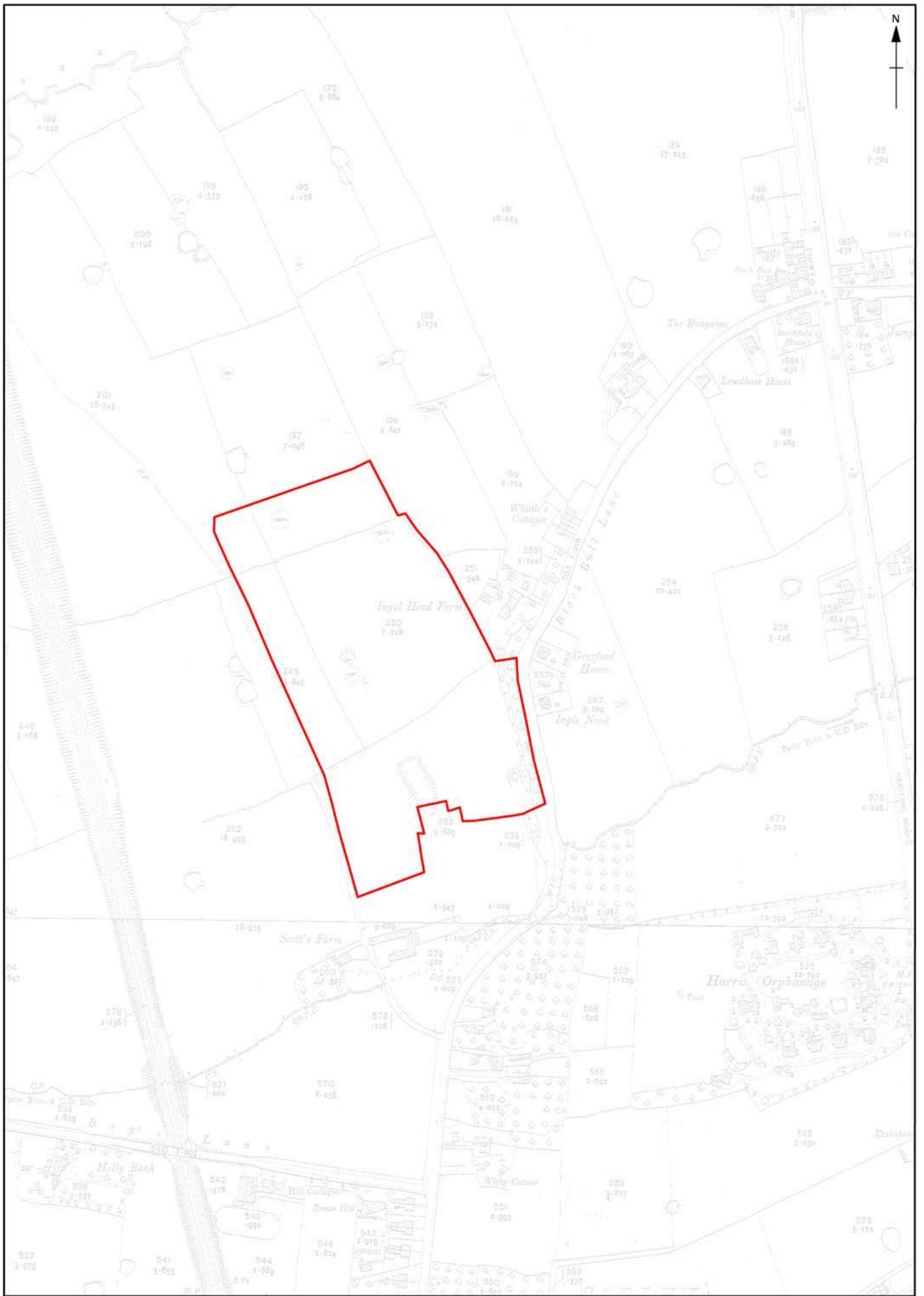


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition, 25" to 1 mile map, 1893





 Site location

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1:5000 @ A4



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Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile map, 1912

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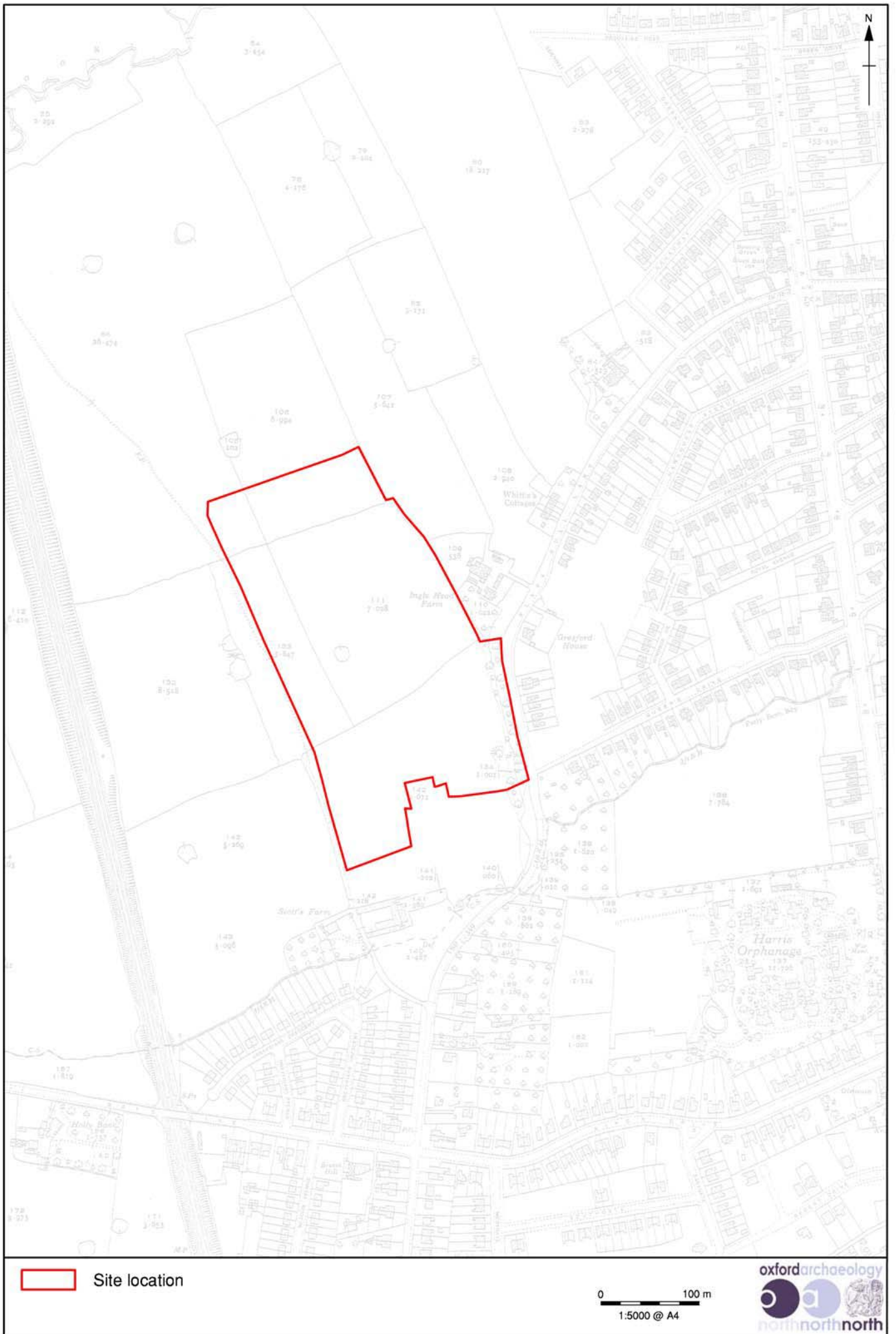
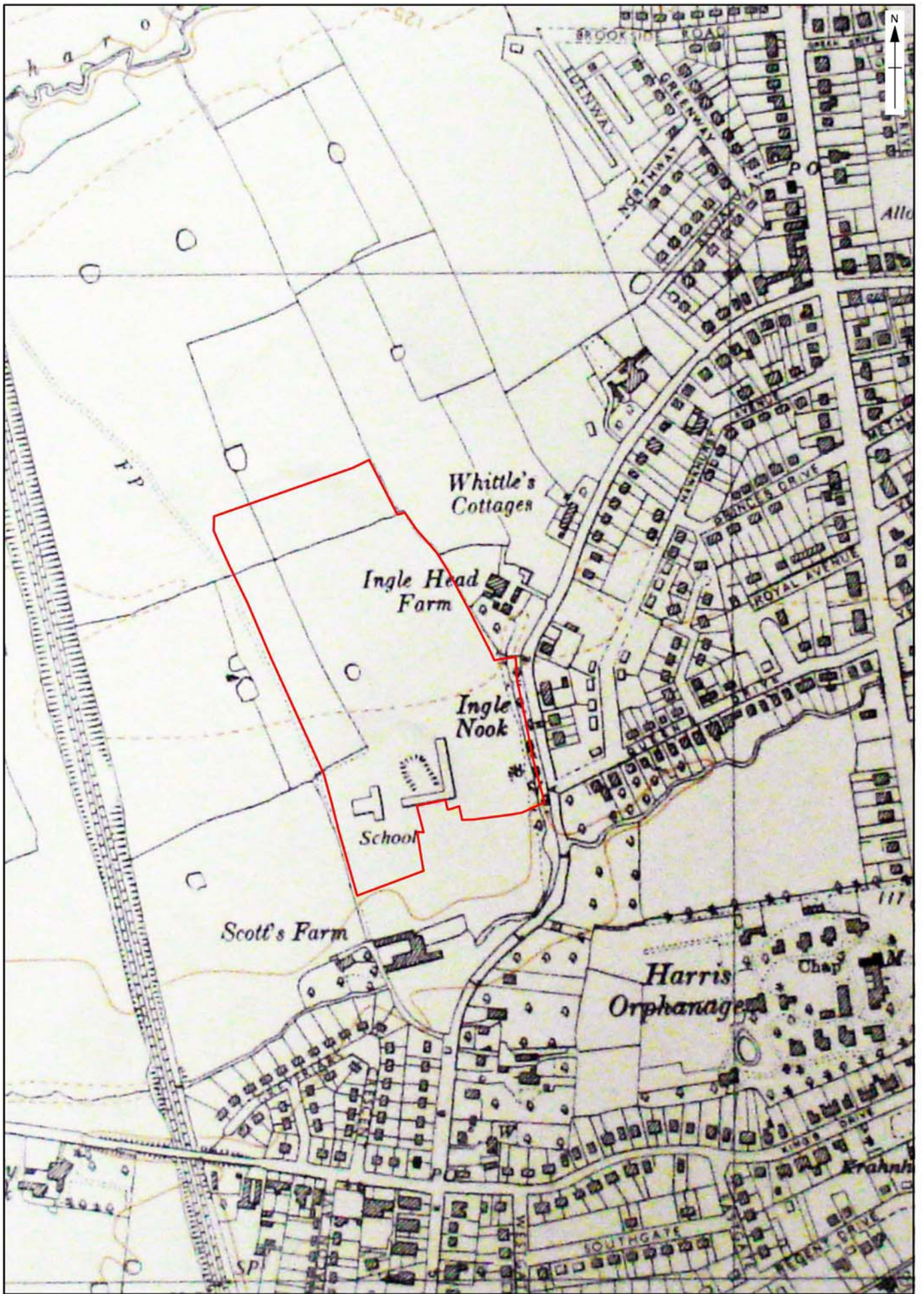


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 25" to 1 mile map, 1938



 Site location

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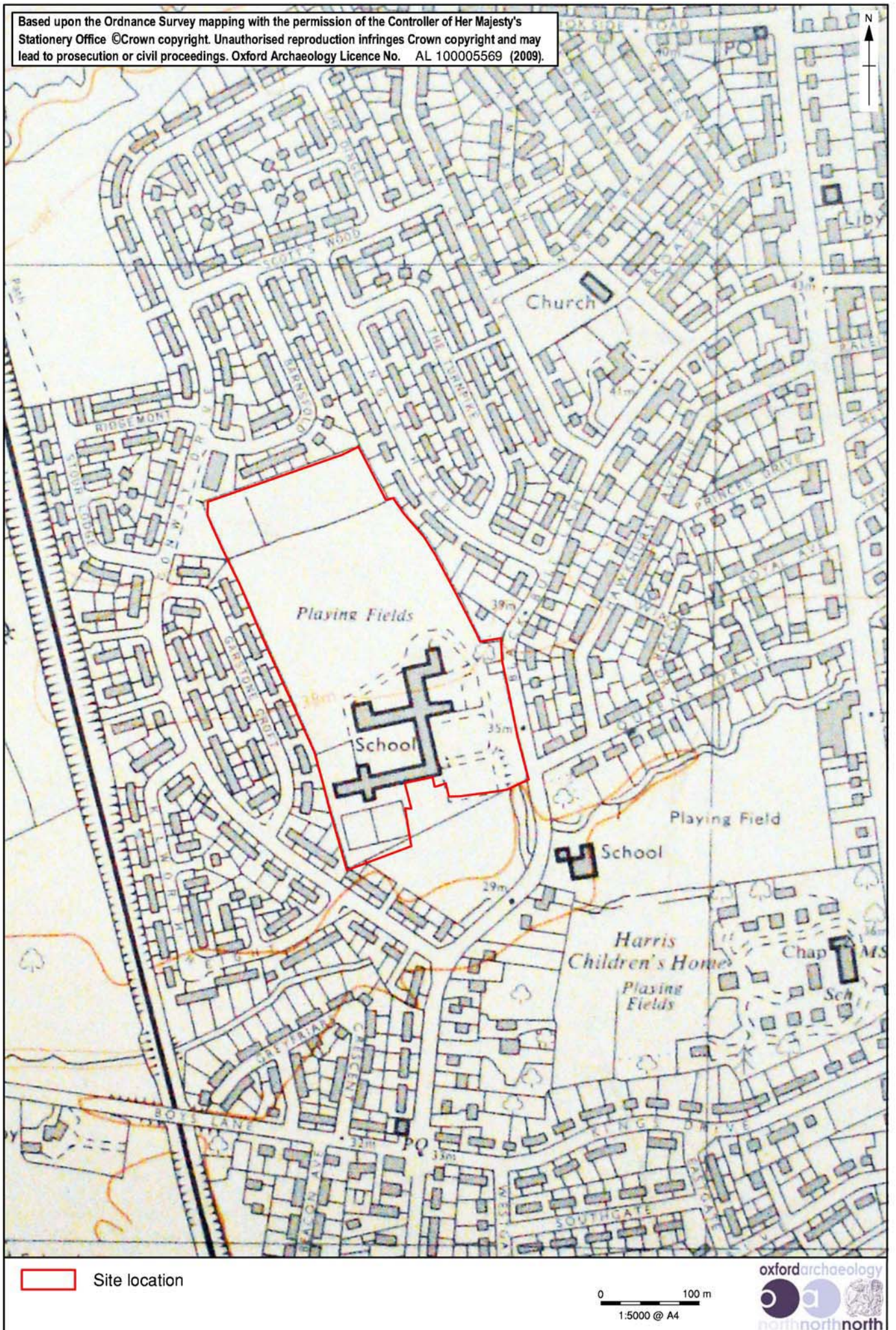
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Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 map, 1956

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Figure 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560 map, 1973



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Plate 5: Former orchard area (Site 16), looking south-east



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Plate 7: Former field boundary (Site 09), looking west





Plate 8: Tree on the line of a former footpath (Site 08), looking west

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Bovis Lend Lease (hereafter the 'client') has commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a school site located to the north of the city of Preston, on Black Bull Lane, Lancashire. The site is currently the Fulwood High School and Arts College (NGR SD 5270 3255), which is proposed for replacement as Fulwood Academy, as part of Phase 4 of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF).

1.1.2 The project is currently at the pre-planning stage and a Heritage Statement is necessary to inform the planning application process. Information regarding the archaeological potential and any subsequent risk or impact by the development is required. Consequently, a detailed archaeological desk-based assessment will be carried out, initially to identify the known archaeological resource.

#### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has extensive experience of desk-based assessments, as well as the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods in this area, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 30 years. These have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) **registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct (1994).

### 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area within its broader context in line with PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The nature of the known archaeological resource needs to be identified in the initial phase of investigation. This will subsequently provide the information to allow any necessary evaluation strategy to be formulated at a later stage. The assessment aims to evaluate this known archaeological resource and any potential for further archaeological deposits that may be impacted by the proposed development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 **Desk-based assessment and Site Visit:** to provide a desk-based assessment and visit the site to observe and identify the archaeological potential (in accordance with the IfA standards (1999a)).

2.3 **Report:** a report will be produced for the client within six to eight weeks, unless an alternative report submission deadline is agreed with the client at the time of commission. An archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2 (1991)).

### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.2 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording, prior to further intrusive investigation in the form of trenching. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.

3.1.3 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project. The

archaeological potential of the proposed development area will be assessed in accordance to the impact of the development and the sensitivity of the sites identified. The results will be analysed using the set of criteria used to assess the national importance of an ancient monument (DoE 1990). This aids in the presentation of the significance or otherwise of the site, and assessment during the planning process.

- 3.1.4 The assessment will encompass the site and a 0.25km radius to set it within its archaeological and historical context.
- 3.1.5 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation of the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as the County Records Office in Preston. The Lancashire Historic Towns Survey document produced for Preston will also be consulted, together with any other relevant additional material at the local studies library, museums, OA North research archive or other such archives.
- 3.1.6 A review of all known and available resources of information relating to the site of the proposed development and the surrounding area will be undertaken. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include;
- published and unpublished documentary sources
  - data held in local and national archaeological databases
  - printed and manuscript maps
  - place and field-name evidence
  - evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
  - aerial and other photographic/illustrative evidence
- 3.1.7 **Lancashire HER:** the HER is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials for consultation.
- 3.1.8 **County Record Office, Preston:** the office holds the main source of primary documentation, both maps and documents, for the site and its surrounding area.
- 3.1.9 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken to:
- to aid investigation of the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This provides one method of highlighting areas of potential archaeological interest,
  - locate areas where any recent developments on site, of which there is no longer any evidence, may have impeded or disturbed below-ground archaeological remains.
- 3.1.10 Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps through to present mapping where possible.
- 3.1.11 **Client data:** data such as geological and soil surveys, geotechnical or borehole data, landuse surveys, and any other environmental information would be consulted where available.
- 3.1.12 **Site visit:** the site will be visited in order to visually relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment or areas of disturbance.
- 3.1.13 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client for the purposes of the site visit.
- 3.2 REPORT**
- 3.2.1 One bound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client together with a digital copy on CD. The report will include;
- a site location plan related to the national grid
  - a front cover to include the NGR

- a concise, non-technical summary of the results
- the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken
- description of the methodology, including the sources consulted
- a summary of the historical background of the study area
- an interpretation of the results and their significance
- a gazetteer of sites of all known or presumed archaeological or historical sites and features. These will be identified from research within the study area. The gazetteer will include a written detailed entry of site: site name and type, NGR, HER number and statutory designation where applicable, period and sources, together with method of site identification and current visible condition
- appropriate plans showing the location and position of sites located
- a paper sequence of all known available historic and recent maps
- a statement, where appropriate, of the archaeological implications of the proposed development
- monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
- a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted
- an index to the project archive

3.2.2 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

### 3.3 ARCHIVE

3.3.1 As part of the archiving phase of the project, a copy of the report will be submitted to the HER for reference purposes as a pdf. This will be undertaken once the client has agreed that the document can be made publicly accessible at the HER, and is anticipated to be within six months of completion of the work. The online OASIS form will also be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>.

## 4. OTHER MATTERS

### 4.1 WORK TIMETABLE

4.1.1 **Desk-based assessment:** approximately six days will be required for this element, including the site visit.

4.1.2 **Report:** reports are normally issued within six to eight weeks following commencement of the research. Should the report require further review for the purposes of the planning process, a variation to the costing may be required, which will be agreed in consultation with the client at the outset of such a review.

### 4.2 STAFFING

4.2.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA (Hons) MSc AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

4.2.2 The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by **Kathryn Blythe** (OA North project officer) who is experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.

### 4.3 INSURANCE

4.3.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

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