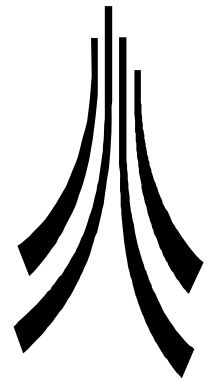


LANCASTER
UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT



July 1998

**PROPOSED CCGT POWER STATION
HILLHOUSE, FLEETWOOD, LANCASHIRE**

Archaeological Assessment

Commissioned by:

Hyder Environmental

Proposed CCGT Power Station at Hillhouse,
Fleetwood, Lancashire

Archaeological Assessment

Report no 1997-8/(100)/7824

Checked by Project Manager. Date
Passed for submission to client. Date

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July 1998

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the staff of the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, and to Peter Iles of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for SMR information. The documentary research was undertaken by Caron Newman of the Egerton Lea Consultancy. The report was compiled by Caron Newman and edited by Alan Lupton. The project was managed by Alan Lupton.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment was carried out as part of the approval process for the construction of a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station (centred on NGR SD 342 442) at Thornton, Lancashire. The work was carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) and was commissioned by Hyder Environmental acting on behalf of Fleetwood Power Ltd. The study area consists of a disused industrial site and an area of green belt and open land between Fleetwood and Thornton-Cleveleys. The assessment comprised a desk-based study, compiling data from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and the Lancashire Record Office in Preston.

The Sites and Monuments Record contained 22 sites located in the vicinity of the study area, including an isolated find of a Neolithic stone axe (SMR 1320), the site of a medieval grange (SMR 1308) and the site of an early post-medieval hall (SMR 1309). Most of the other SMR sites are listed buildings. Apart from the stone axe, there is no other known evidence for prehistoric activity on the peninsula of land between the Irish sea coast and the River Wyre.

Until the nineteenth century, the area was entirely rural, with scattered settlements of farms and small hamlets. Urban development only began following the foundation of Fleetwood from the 1830s. From the late nineteenth century, the success of Fleetwood as a port and resort led to its expansion, and to the industrial growth of neighbouring settlements such as Thornton, including the salt works at Burn Naze and the associated chemical works.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) in advance of the proposed construction of a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station (centred on NGR SD 342 442) on the site of a former ICI soda ash plant near Fleetwood, Lancashire. The work was commissioned by Hyder Environmental acting on behalf of Fleetwood Power Ltd.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the work was to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context. The purpose of the desk-top study was to collate all available information relating to the archaeology of the site and to determine the significance of the identified archaeological resource.
- 1.1.3 The assessment consisted of a search of existing records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston (LRO) as well as available secondary sources. Both published and unpublished sources were examined. The work was undertaken between the 17th and the 23rd July 1998.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work as a gazetteer in conjunction with a methodology statement, a brief text description of the desk-based results, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that the development proposals will have upon the archaeological resource, with recommendations for any further archaeological investigation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 SCOPE OF WORK

- 2.1.1 A Project Design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Hyder Environmental, acting on behalf of Fleetwood Power Ltd, in advance of the proposed construction of a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station (centred on NGR SD 342 442), with associated seawater supply and return pipelines.
- 2.1.2 The Project Design provided for an initial archaeological assessment involving a desk-top survey, the results of which are presented in this written report. The project design also provided for a field inspection. However, this was not carried out, as the site of the proposed power station is a derelict industrial site which had been totally occupied by an Ammonia Soda Works, and therefore would contain no surface indications of archaeological remains.

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological and listed building information was obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the LRO, along with published antiquarian sources. The availability of manuscript maps in the LRO was limited to the tithe map (LRO DRC 1/185) and the enclosure map (LRO AE 1/9), but the tithe map was fragile and could not be inspected. The enclosure map depicts the area to the immediate south of the proposed power station. However, it contains only an outline of the area with no details. There are a number of deeds in the LRO (DDO/11/1-100; DDL/858-861; DDHa/223-268; DDM/49/1-49; DDX/245/1-59; DDX/470/7-24; DDS/3/1-20; DP/125, 126) relating to Thornton, but none were of relevance to the study area. Copies of the first edition (6 inches to one mile, Sheet 43, 1844) and second edition (25 inches to one mile, Sheet 43.5, 1932) Ordnance Survey maps were taken. A list of the relevant documents is given at the end of this report.

2.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.3.1 The collated information on the site and its *immediate* environs has been presented in the form of a gazetteer in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:10,000 scale showing the locations of the sites, which are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic, documentary) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. Other sites within and around the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

3. TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The assessment area lies in the modern civil parish of Thornton, half way along a peninsula formed by the Irish Sea coast on the west and the River Wyre to the east. The peninsula is largely covered by housing and industrial development. To the north of the study area is the town of Fleetwood, to the south is the town and modern seaside resort of Thornton-Cleveleys. The area of the proposed power station lies on the site of a former ammonia soda works, which lay close to the west bank of the River Wyre. The associated pipelines will run across an area of green belt between Fleetwood and Thornton-Cleveleys, which comprises designated open space and farmland.
- 3.1.2 The underlying geology of the whole of the Fylde is Triassic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones, between 13m and 36m below the modern surface (Middleton *et al* 1995, 27). Overlying the solid geology are substantial glacial deposits, mainly comprising boulder clay. In the area around the Wyre estuary, including the assessment area, are a number of drumlins made up of sands, clays and gravels (Middleton *et al* 1995, 26, 28-9). Overlying the whole of the peninsula is Downholland silt.

4. RESULTS

4.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 In the medieval period, Thornton was a rural township lying in the parish of Poulton-le-Fylde, occupying most of the peninsula between the Irish Sea and the Wyre estuary. The earliest record is Domesday Book which states that, in 1066, it formed part of the possessions of Earl Tostig, and comprised the three manors of Thornton, Rossall and Burn (Porter 1876, 268). These estates were granted to Roger of Poitou, and then to Theobald Walter, later reverting to the Crown (Porter 1876, 268). By the fourteenth century, Thornton was divided amongst a number of landholders (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 231-2). One moiety, or portion, was bought by the Fleetwood family of Rossall in 1593, and this was later considered to be the only manor in Thornton (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 232).
- 4.1.2 Burn manor, the name of which is preserved in the site of Burn Hall (see *section 4.2*, below), was in the possession of the Heaton family until the fifteenth century, when it passed to the family of Westby of Mowbreck. This family retained the estate for over 300 years, eventually selling it to the Fleetwood family, and later to the Horrocks of Preston (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 234). Rossall appears not to have been a manor after the Conquest, but was granted to the abbey of Dieulacres in Staffordshire in 1216, when it became a grange, or monastic farm (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 235). Following the Dissolution of the monasteries, the Rossall estate reverted to the Crown, but was then sold to the Fleetwood family in 1553. Rossall Hall was later sold by the Fleetwoods to the founders of the public school, which still occupies the hall (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 236).
- 4.1.2 Thornton was, and remained until the twentieth century, a small dispersed settlement occupying slightly elevated ground overlooking the Wyre. Thornton Marsh, which lay in the centre of the peninsula, and the study area on the west bank of the River Wyre, was common pasture until 1806, when they were enclosed by Act of Parliament (LRO AE 1/9, 1806). The settlement pattern of small hamlets and individual farms was concentrated on slightly higher ground. These settlements included Thornton itself, Trunnah, Stannah, Pool Foot, Butts, Hillylaid and Holme, all of which can be found on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844. There were no settlements within the study area, which is shown as a series of enclosures in 1844, with one or two isolated buildings which were probably field barns. To serve the dispersed settlements, a church and parsonage were built on the edge of the enclosed Thornton Marsh in 1835 (Porter 1876, 271). In 1876, Thornton was still described as a limited cluster of dwellings (Porter 1876, 273), and by 1912 it was described as a village (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 232).
- 4.2.3 The main settlement of the parish was at Poulton-le-Fylde. Poulton had a market, the earliest known reference to which is in 1628 (Crosby 1994, 13). In 1754, Poulton was described as a neat little town built of brick, subsisting by trade and tillage (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 225). Although Poulton was mainly an agricultural community, it also served as the first port on the River Wyre. In 1722-3, Poulton was a member of the port of Chester and timber from America and flax and tallow from Russia were landed there (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226). There was also considerable trade in

flax with Ireland. Poulton continued to be of some importance into the nineteenth century, and was described as the metropolis of the Fylde in 1837 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 219).

- 4.2.4 In the nineteenth century, the principal area of development was at the northern end of the peninsula, on land which had been almost entirely occupied by a rabbit warren. This was the town of Fleetwood, founded by Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood as a port (Hardwick 1857, 556). He built a railway line from Preston in 1835-40, at the same time starting work on the construction of the town (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 237). In 1839 Fleetwood was made a port and it was engaged in the Irish trade and imported cotton from America (Hardwick 1857, 556-7). Fleetwood is a planned town, based on a grid which follows the coastline, and was described as a small, “*well-built and pretty little town*” in 1857 (Hardwick 1857, 557). In 1845, Fleetwood was still a small settlement, but Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood had already provided for local government in a board of commissioners. The board was extended to become an Urban District Council but did not become a Borough Council until the twentieth century.
- 4.2.5 The Customs Act of 1846 states that the port of Fleetwood extended from Blackpool to the mouth of the Wyre (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 237). Although intended as a port from the beginning, for many years it was also a popular seaside resort. When this declined, the sea port continued to improve, and in 1878, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company opened a dock there (Ashmore 1982, 203). Fleetwood was the most important of the Lancashire fishing ports throughout the second half on the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, being the largest fishing port on the west coast of England (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 237). As well as steam and smack trawling, Fleetwood was important for prawning, and to a lesser extent for mussels and oysters (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 412). The fish trade was aided, in 1881, by the provision of an ice factory and cold storage; a grain elevator was built in 1882, and the port also supplied steam boat services to Belfast and the Isle of Man, and a ferry across the Wyre to Knott End.
- 4.2.6 The growth of such an important town soon had an effect on the surrounding countryside, particularly along the line of the railway. Principally, a salt works was opened at Burn Naze (Ashmore 1982, 225), to the immediate north of the study area, following the discovery of salt deposits at Preesall in the 1870s. The salt mines were not systematically worked until 1888, with the deposits brought over the Wyre from Preesall by pipes (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 354-5). Salt from the mines was also supplied to the chemical works which would have opened soon after. The chemical works, on the site of the proposed power station, are marked as the Ammonia Soda works on the Ordnance Survey map of 1932, and they were owned by the United Alkali Company (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 354-5), and later ICI (Ashmore 1982, 225).
- 4.2.7 In the twentieth century, much development relates to the importance of the area as seaside resort, particularly with the growth of Blackpool. Cleveleys, to the west of Thornton and south of Rossall School, is a twentieth century development, resulting from the extension of the tramway north from Blackpool. In 1906, it became the site for an exhibition of small houses to encourage a garden village (Parry 1983, 126), and it grew mainly from the 1920s onwards. Modern maps (OS 1973) show development

has spread out from Thornton, Cleveleys and Fleetwood to cover most of the peninsula, leaving only a small area of undeveloped land south of Fleetwood.

4.3 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

- 4.3.1 There are 26 known archaeological sites recorded on the Lancashire SMR in the vicinity of the assessment area, although none are actually within the area itself. These are listed in detail in the gazetteer (*section 7*).
- 4.3.2 There are five undated sites noted from aerial photographs in the area, three of which appear to be natural features such as former watercourses (SMR 3738; 3749; 3750). There is also an undated earthwork (SMR 3244) and cropmarks of old field boundaries and a possible road (SMR 4479). The only evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is the isolated find of a stone axe in the Wyre estuary (SMR 1320).
- 4.3.3 Close to the former salt works is the site of Burn Hall, a hall house which had contained fifteenth century elements (SMR 1309). In a nearby field are two standing stones of unknown date, but which may be boundary markers (SMR 8671). On the west coast of the peninsula is Rossall School, which lies on the site of a medieval grange (SMR 1308). The seawater supply and return pipelines lie to the south of the present buildings.
- 4.3.4 The remaining sites recorded on the SMR are listed buildings, dating to the seventeenth to early twentieth centuries. None lie within the proposed development area, and they mostly represent the remains of the farms and cottages of the dispersed settlements of Thornton in the post-medieval period.

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 There is very little evidence for any prehistoric activity in the area. However, this may be, in part, an effect of the large-scale development on the peninsula in the late nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century, which has prevented modern archaeological survey. Recent work elsewhere on the Fylde, through the North West Wetland Survey, has revealed many previously unknown prehistoric sites, both findspots and settlement sites (Middleton *et al* 1995, 199). In particular, the glacial drumlins which occur across this part of the peninsula create favourable locations for prehistoric settlement, which tend to show a marked preference for such well-drained sites (Middleton *et al* 1995, 29).
- 5.1.2 From the medieval period onwards, the area was entirely rural, comprising scattered settlements on higher land, with large areas of marsh between. Given the low-lying and wet nature of much of this area, it is likely that farms shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844 were sited close to, or on the same locations as earlier, medieval settlement. Therefore, the proposed development is unlikely to affect medieval or later settlement remains. Rossall School, on the site of the medieval monastic grange, lies fairly close to the proposed route of the seawater supply and return pipes, and there is some potential for medieval activity in this area.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 This assessment has highlighted a slight potential for prehistoric activity in the area, and for the possible remains of medieval settlement close to Rossall School. Any sub-surface remains would be destroyed by the construction of the proposed power station and pipelines, as would any other sites not detectable by documentary study or surface inspection.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 Current policy dictates that wherever possible identified sites of archaeological importance are preserved *in-situ* as embodied in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the Department of Environment Planning Policy Guidance note 16. The present preliminary assessment, being restricted in its scope, was able to establish areas of archaeological potential but other sites not detectable by documentary study or surface inspection may exist. Since the chemical works have been cleared, and as a consequence of ground contamination, no archaeological investigation of the late-nineteenth century ammonia soda works is recommended. However, it is recommended that a walkover survey is undertaken of the proposed route of the pipeline, which largely crosses open fields, in order to identify any surface indications for archaeological sites and/or activity, together with an archaeological watching brief during easement clearance and pipe trenching to identify any sub-surface remains not evident from the walkover survey.

7. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number 01
Site name Broadway, Fleetwood
NGR SD 3164 4543
Site type Earthwork
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3244
Description
Undated earthwork not on aerial photographs.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 02
Site name Rossall Lane (south)
NGR SD 3230 4510
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3738
Description
Watercourse noted on aerial photographs.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 03
Site name Wood Cock Wood
NGR SD 3300 4480
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3749
Description
Watercourse noted on aerial photographs
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 04
Site name Marsh Farm
NGR SD 3305 4207
Site type Watercourse
Period Unknown
Source SMR 3750
Description
Watercourse noted on aerial photographs.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 05
Site name Stanah
NGR SD 3529 4247
Site type Road
Period Unknown
Source SMR 4479

Description

Old field boundaries and crop marks noted on aerial photographs representing a possible building and roads.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 06
Site name Wardley's Ferry
NGR SD 3600 4200
Site type Stone axe
Period Neolithic
Source SMR 1320

Description

An isolated find of a Neolithic stone axe.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 07
Site name Rossall
NGR SD 3154 4478
Site type Grange
Period Medieval; thirteenth century
Source SMR 1308

Description

Rossall School on the site of a medieval grange.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 08
Site name Burn Hall, Thornton
NGR SD 3335 4478
Site type Site of building
Period Fifteenth century
Source SMR 1309

Description

Site of medieval hall.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 09
Site name Burn Hall
NGR SD 3260 4380 & SD 3210 4280
Site type Standing stones
Period Unknown
Source SMR 8671

Description

Two isolated standing stones in a field west of the site of Burn Hall. Possibly boundary markers.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 10
Site name Raikes farmhouse
NGR SD 3500 4230
Site type Building

Period 1692
Source SMR 10644; listed Grade II
Description
Late seventeenth century farmhouse, listed Grade II.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 11
Site name 39 Crabtree Road, Thornton Cleveleys
NGR SD 3380 4330
Site type House
Period pre-eighteenth century
Source SMR 10640; listed Grade II
Description
Pair of cottages, listed Grade II.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 12
Site name Trunnah farmhouse
NGR SD 3390 4290
Site type Building
Period 1769
Source SMR 10641; listed Grade II
Description
Eighteenth century farmhouse, now a house listed Grade II.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 13
Site name Marsh Mill, Thornton
NGR SD 3356 4255
Site type Windmill
Period 1794
Source SMR 2861; listed Grade II
Description
Windmill, listed Grade II.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 14
Site name Calf Heys, Thornton
NGR SD 3285 4284
Site type House
Period Eighteenth century
Source SMR 5727; listed Grade II
Description
House, formerly the parsonage to Christ Church, listed Grade II.
Assessment
The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 15
Site name Marsh farmhouse
NGR SD 3300 4210
Site type Farmhouse
Period 1803
Source SMR 10642; listed Grade II

Description

A farmhouse listed Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 16
Site name Christ Church
NGR SD 3291 4284
Site type Church
Period 1835
Source SMR 5726; Porter 1876, 271

Description

Thornton church.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 17
Site name Victoria Road East
NGR SD 3397 4215
Site type Chapel
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 5728

Description

Chapel shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 18
Site name Station Road
NGR SD 3442 4203
Site type School
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 5729

Description

School shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 19
Site name Four Lane Ends
NGR SD 3512 4230
Site type Well
Period Pre-1844
Source SMR 5731

Description

Well shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1844.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 20
Site name Preston and Wyre railway
NGR SD 3650 2750
Site type Railway
Period 1835-40
Source SMR 10610

Description

Railway built to the new town of Fleetwood.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 21
Site name Greenside, Cleveleys
NGR SD 3160 4410
Site type House
Period 1901
Source SMR 10638

Description

House, listed Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 22
Site name York Cottage, Cleveleys
NGR SD 3160 4400
Site type House
Period 1901
Source SMR 10639

Description

House, listed Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 23
Site name Burn Naze
NGR centred on SD 3338 4450
Site type Salt works
Period 1888
Source Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 354-5

Description

Salt works for the salt mines at Preesall.

Assessment

The site lies to the immediate west of the assessment area.

Site number 24
Site name Trunnah
NGR centred on SD 3342 4420
Site type Chemical works
Period Late nineteenth century
Source Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 354-5; OS 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile, 1932

Description

Ammonia Soda works marked on the 2nd edition OS map, and supplied by the Burn Naze salt works.

Assessment

The site lies within the assessment area, on the site of the proposed power station.

Site number 25
Site name Fleetwood Farm

NGR SD 3185 4508
Site type Farmhouse
Period 1709
Source SMR 1303

Description

Post-medieval two storey farmhouse.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

Site number 26
Site name Carr Gate, Thornton
NGR SD 3132 4373
Site type Stackyard
Period Post-medieval, pre-1844
Source SMR 5960

Description

Stackyard shown on 1st edition 1:10560 map but not on current sheets.

Assessment

The site lies outside the assessment area.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

- AE 1/9 1806 Enclosure plan and award for Thornton-le-Fylde. Plan 1, the allotments on Thornton Marsh; Plan 2, Hillylaid Pool, Holmes Pool, Horse Bridge Water and Dicks Hill embankment, scale 40 chains to 1 inch
- DRB 1/185 Tithe map and apportionment for Thornton-le-Fylde, fragile and not available

The following collections all contain material on Thornton-le-Fylde, but nothing of direct relevance to the assessment area.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| DDHa/223-268, 1720-1914 | Title deeds, Hamer & Park, Poulton-le-Fylde |
| DDL/858-861, 1754-1829 | Title deeds, Finch, Johnson & Lynn, Preston |
| DDM/49/1-49, 1295-1461 | Title deeds, Molyneux, Earls of Sefton |
| DDO/11/1-100, 1672-1843 | Title deeds, Clarke, Oglethorpe, Lancaster |
| DDS/3/1-20, 1629-1798 | Deeds, R Cunliffe Shaw, Esq |
| DDX/245/1-59, 1664-1901 | Deeds, H Bateson, Esq |
| DDX/470/7-24, 1721-38 | Deeds, R Addie, Esq |

8.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- | | |
|----------|---|
| OS, 1844 | 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 43, 1st edn, Southampton |
| OS, 1932 | 25": 1 mile map, Sheet 43.5, 2nd edn, Southampton |
| OS, 1970 | 1:10,560, Sheet SD 34SE, Southampton |
| OS, 1973 | 1:10,000, Sheet SD 34SW, Southampton |
| OS, 1973 | 1:10,000, Sheet SD 34NW, Southampton |

8.3 SECONDARY SOURCES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Ashmore, O, 1982 | <i>The Industrial Archaeology of North-West England</i> , Manchester |
| Crosby, A, 1994 | The towns of medieval Lancashire: an overview, <i>CNWRs Regional Bull</i> , 8 , 7-18 |
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- Middleton, R, Wells, C and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey **3**, Lancaster Imprints 4, Lancaster
- Parry, K 1983 *The Resorts of the Lancashire Coast*, Newton Abbott
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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

June 1998

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

FLEETWOOD POWER PROJECT HILLHOUSE FLEETWOOD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Ms Jacqui Critchley, of Hyder Environmental, for an archaeological desk top assessment in advance of the development of land at Hillhouse, Fleetwood, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Fleetwood Power Ltd Ltd propose to construct and operate a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station on the ICI Hillhouse site at Fleetwood, Lancashire. The project also involves the construction of cooling water intake and discharge pipelines which will cross the Fleetwood peninsula. As part of the application to secure approval for construction of the power station it is proposed to undertake an archaeological desk-based study of the 27.5ha site to assess the archaeological implications of its construction.
- 1.2 The site is situated 1.5km south of the coastal town of Fleetwood. The towns of Thornton Cleveleys and Poulton-le-Fylde lie to the east and south respectively of the development area.
- 1.3 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of the assessment and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 17 years. Evaluations and assessment have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 ***Desk Top Survey***
To accrue an organised body of data sufficient to appraise the likelihood that important archaeological deposits survive on the site.
- 2.3 ***Site Visit***
A site visit will be undertaken in order to relate research findings to the existing landscape and proposals.
- 2.4 ***Assessment Report***
A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will inform the client of the archaeological and historical importance of the area and will advise on the requirements for further evaluation or recording measures as necessary.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.
- 3.2 **DESK TOP SURVEY**
- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material.
- 3.2.2 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** This work will include an appraisal of the appropriate sections of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record; particularly the results of any previous assessments and evaluations undertaken in the area. In addition, relevant published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources held in the Lancashire Record Office will be consulted, as will any relevant museum catalogues. Any photographic material lodged in either location will also be studied.
- 3.2.4 **Physical Environment:** A rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. Any borehole or ground investigation data in the hands of the client will be incorporated into the analysis.
- 3.3 **SITE VISIT**
Following discussion with the client to arrange access a site visit will be undertaken in order to relate research findings to the existing landscape and proposals.
- 3.4 **ASSESSMENT REPORT**
- 3.4.1 **Archive:** The results of Stages 3.2.2 - 3.2.4 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files (as appropriate), and, following agreement with the client, a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.
- 3.4.3 **Collation of data:** The data will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area.
- 3.4.4 **Assessment Report:** A report will be submitted following the completion of the assessment. It will summarise the results of the assessment, describing the history of the area, and will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated. Recommendations about the type, scale and location of any future archaeological work deemed necessary to record archaeological deposits suspected on the site will be made as appropriate following the results of the assessment.

- 3.4.5 The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, together with appropriate illustrations and photographs, including a map and gazetteer of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, their location, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.
- 3.4.6 One bound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client and, following agreement with the client, a further copy for the Lancashire SMR.
- 3.4.7 **Confidentiality:** The assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work will comprise:

- 4.1 **Desk Top Study**
A three day period is required to collate all the available data.
- 4.2 **Site Visit**
A one day period is required to complete this element
- 4.3 **Prepare Assessment Report**
A one day period would be required to complete this element.
- 4.4 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. A weeks notice would be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task and a period of 5 working days will be sufficient to complete the task.

5. STAFFING PROPOSALS

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

- 5.1 Collation of the necessary data, the site visit and the writing of the assessment report will be undertaken by **Jo Bell, MA** (LUAU Project Supervisor). Jo is an experienced

field archaeologist who has undertaken supervision of numerous desk top assessments.

- 5.2 The project will be under the management of **Alan Lupton, PhD** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

ILLUSTRATIONS

