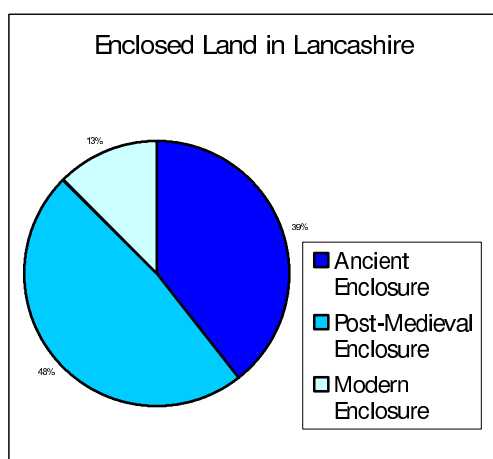


18. ENCLOSED LAND IN LANCASHIRE

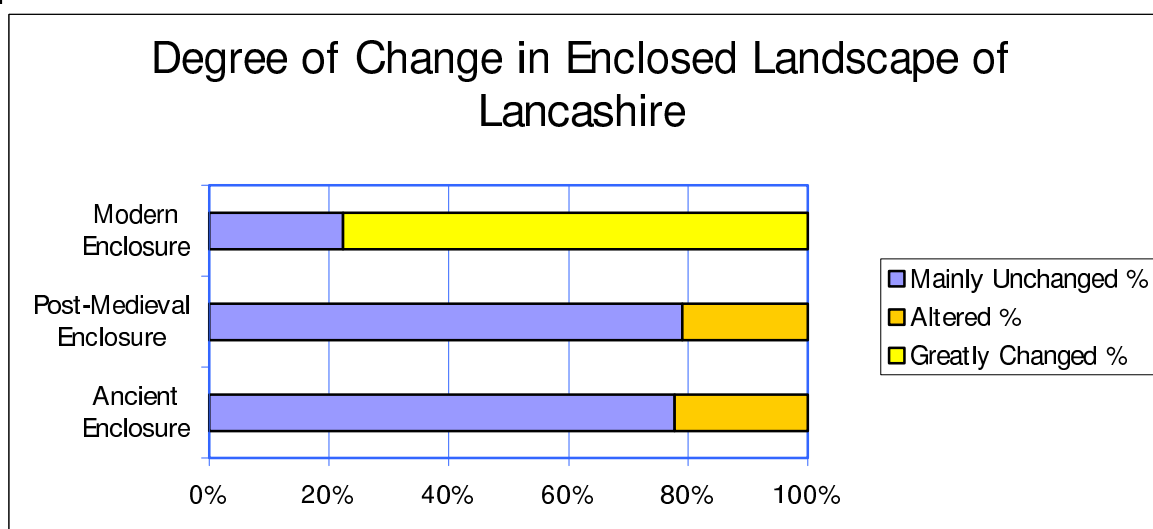
18.1 GENERAL

Enclosed land comprises the most extensive HLC type in the county. Its main use is for agriculture, a large proportion being for the pasturing of sheep and cattle. The type has a significant impact on aspects of the social and cultural life of the county, where both its form and maintenance are defining characteristics of the aesthetic appeal of the landscape, and is by turn a major influence upon matters such as tourism and planning.



Ancient Enclosure accounts for 39% of enclosed land in Lancashire, **Post-Medieval Enclosure** for 48% and **Modern Enclosure** for 13%. Both the **Ancient** and **Post-Medieval Enclosure** types have changed little in the last 150 years, especially when compared with the **Modern Enclosure** type. Most **Modern Enclosure** is an alteration of a previously enclosed landscape (greatly changed) with just 5,600 hectares newly enclosed since c.1850. The HLC mapping (see diagram below) suggests that most of the enclosed landscape has remained largely unchanged for at least 150 years, if not for considerably longer. However, the HLC process did not evaluate the continuing presence

of smaller landscape features, such as barns and trees, or the nature of boundary type, boundary size, hedgerows and routeways. Nor did it assess the intrusive features of modern life, such as pylons, new roads, street lighting or other elements leading to the suburbanisation of the countryside. These may have a significant impact upon the appearance and condition of the landscape and all play an important part in shaping the landscape visible from the ground. It is likely that there will be areas which will have a different 'feel' today to that of a couple of centuries ago, although the basic pattern of enclosure has remained the same.

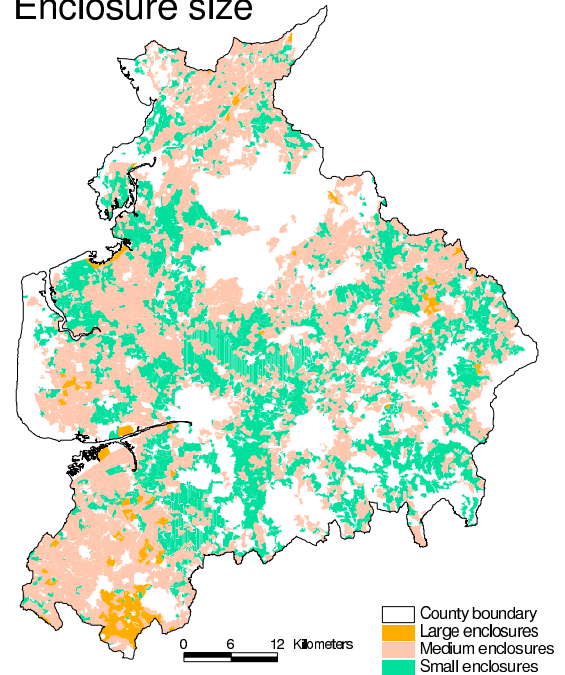


18.2 ENCLOSURE SIZE

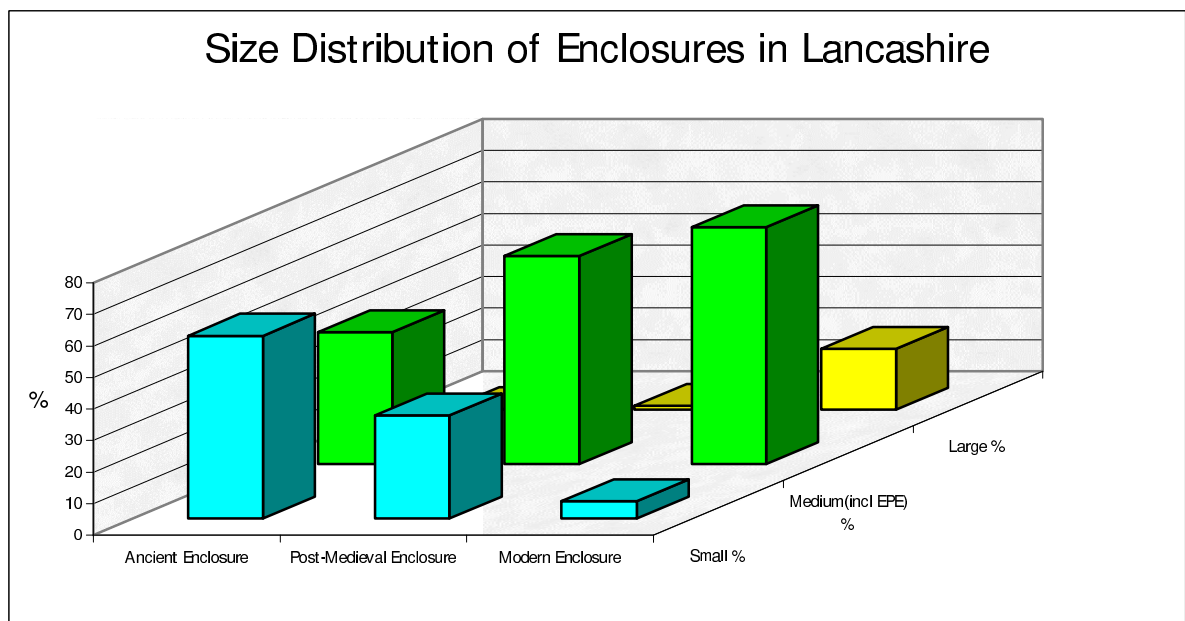
Of all the enclosure types **Ancient Enclosure** has the largest proportion of small fields, although perhaps there is not the difference in these amounts that may have been anticipated. Both **Post-Medieval** and **Modern Enclosure** types are dominated by medium-sized enclosures. Large enclosures are relatively rare in Lancashire, occurring mainly in the south-west of the county. They are mainly modern in date.

Average enclosure size across the whole county is approximately equally divided between small (less than 4 hectares) and medium-sized fields (4-16 hectares) with only a small percentage of large fields (over 16 hectares). Small enclosures are almost absent from West Lancashire south of the Ribble and north-east Lancashire. They predominate in the south-eastern quarter of the county, around the Ribble Valley and East Lancashire.

Lancashire
Enclosure size



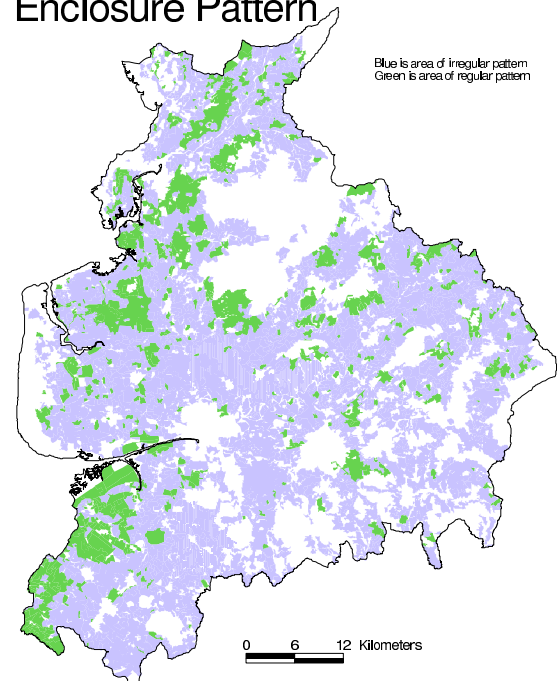
Size Distribution of Enclosures in Lancashire



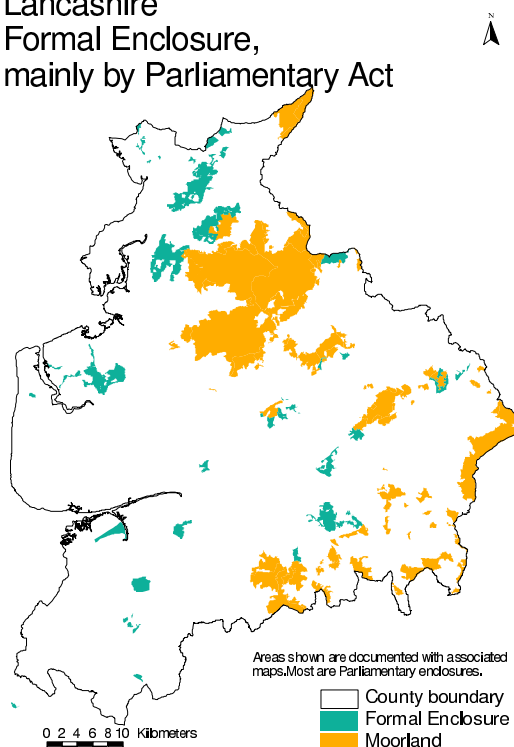
18.3 ENCLOSURE PATTERN

Most enclosure in Lancashire is irregular in layout. These patterns, coupled with their small size, point to enclosure by individual farmers for their own use or by agreement of small groups over a considerable period of time. It is typical *Ancient Countryside* as described by Oliver Rackham (Rackham 1999, 1-5), a countryside of hamlets and dispersed settlement, of irregular ancient woodland, of an intricate pattern of footpaths and routeways and of intricacy and diversity rather than uniformity and plan. There are a few areas exhibiting patterns more akin to that of enclosure by Parliamentary Act or other formal means: Rackham's *Planned Countryside*. These are found on the former mosslands of the Fylde and West Lancashire, and around the present day and former moorlands. The HLC-generated map of boundary shape shows a high correlation between wavy-edged enclosure and **Ancient Enclosure**. This is expected, as wavy edges are a defining attribute in identifying **Ancient Enclosure**.

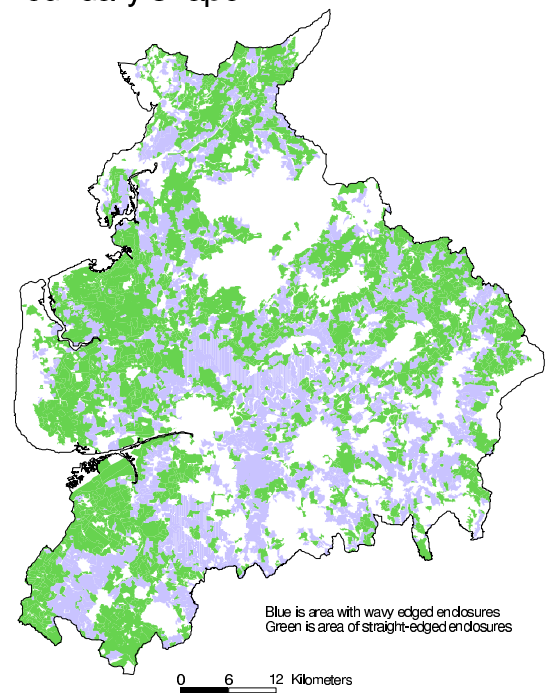
Lancashire Enclosure Pattern



Lancashire Formal Enclosure, mainly by Parliamentary Act



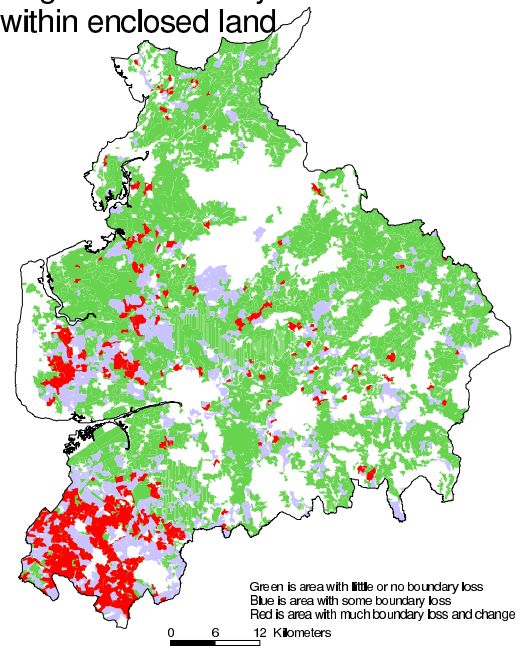
Lancashire Boundary shape



18.4 BOUNDARY LOSS

The HLC mapping illustrated that, since c.1850, the greatest degree of boundary loss within the county has occurred in West Lancashire. Here reasons for such change may be found in the impact of commercial rationalisation, prompted by the considerable local demand from Liverpool and neighbouring towns, and the high quality of the former mossland soils. There are other small areas of great boundary loss scattered through the rest of the county, most notably that of the southern Fylde, reflecting on a reduced scale the processes witnessed in West Lancashire.

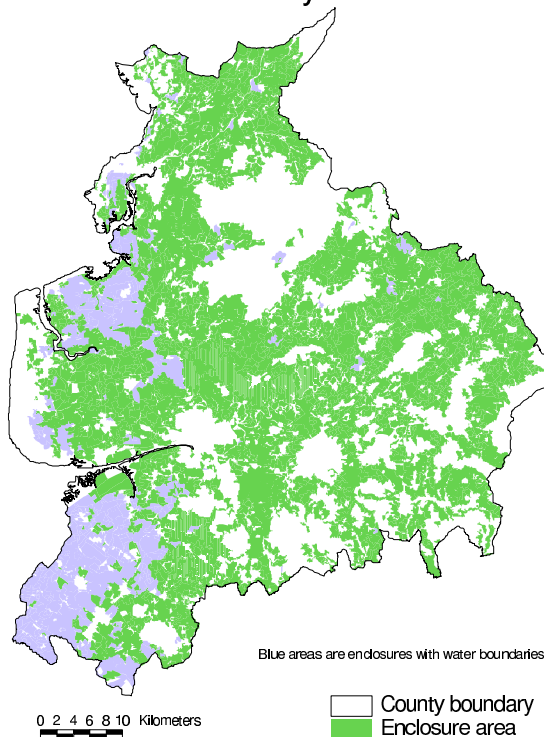
Lancashire
Degree of boundary loss
within enclosed land



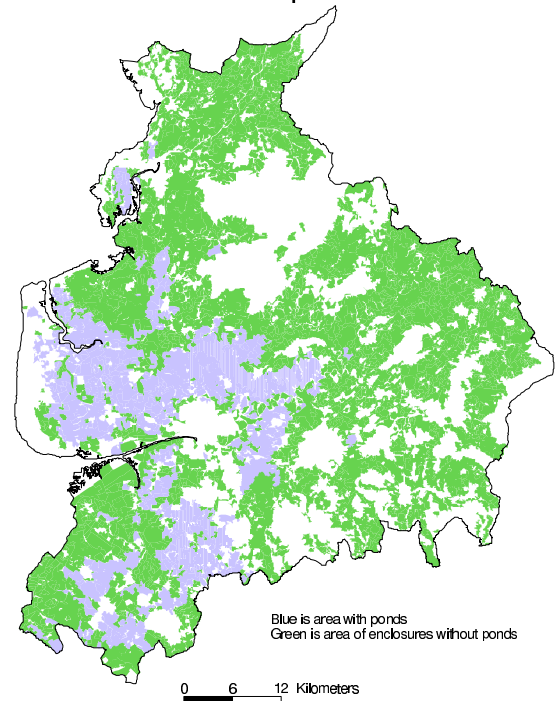
18.5 OTHER ENCLOSURE ATTRIBUTES

Enclosures containing a large number of ponds and those with water boundaries have contrasting coverage in the lower areas of the county. The enclosures with ponds show areas of marginally higher land where digging has taken place to extract mineral-rich marls, and other subsoil material, to mix with and improve acidic soil structures. Unlike in other parts of

Lancashire
Enclosure bounded by water



Lancashire
Enclosed land with ponds



the country, such as Staffordshire, where most marl pits are recorded in the middle of fields (for ease of distribution across a single field) these pits were distributed at the edge of fields, often in the corners. Their pattern often indicates the presence of former field

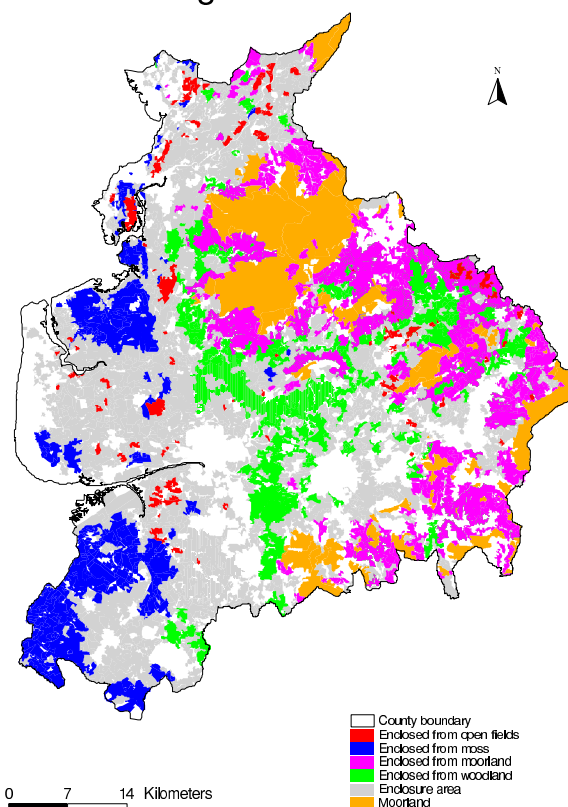
boundaries in the landscape. Apart from representing extractive sites, ponds were also dug to facilitate the watering of stock. Most of the water bounded enclosures show areas of former moss where drainage is necessary to maintain productive cultivation practices.

18.6 ENCLOSURE ORIGINS

Analysis of the HLC interpretation category which attempted to identify the origins of enclosure shows there to be a clear distinction between the west and east of the county. This is entirely influenced by topography with enclosure from mossland in the lowland west, and enclosure from moorland and woodland in the east on the fringes of the remaining high moorland. The main north-south transport corridor, occupied by the M6, Lancaster Canal, A6 turnpike and the course of a Roman road, marks the division between these topographical zones.

The area of mossland improvement and enclosure marks not only the location of peat soils but also areas where the peat has now been eroded away. Comparative analysis between the HLC interpretative areas and the detailed SMR point information has considerable potential for the prediction of site distribution, site survival, patterns of recovery and for the preparation of suitable management and research methodologies.

Lancashire Enclosure Origins



Brief analysis with the SMR shows that the assarted land category (created from HLC subsets 'enclosed from woodland' and wood/moor) contains almost 11% of all known medieval sites (excluding listed buildings). Post-medieval sites and those with no known date account for the majority of sites both within Lancashire, and in each enclosure subset. Known prehistoric sites account for 4% of Lancashire sites, Roman sites also 4% and medieval sites for 6%. As can be seen from the table there is a large percentage of prehistoric sites (almost 10%) within the 'enclosed from moss' subset relative to the value for the county as a whole.

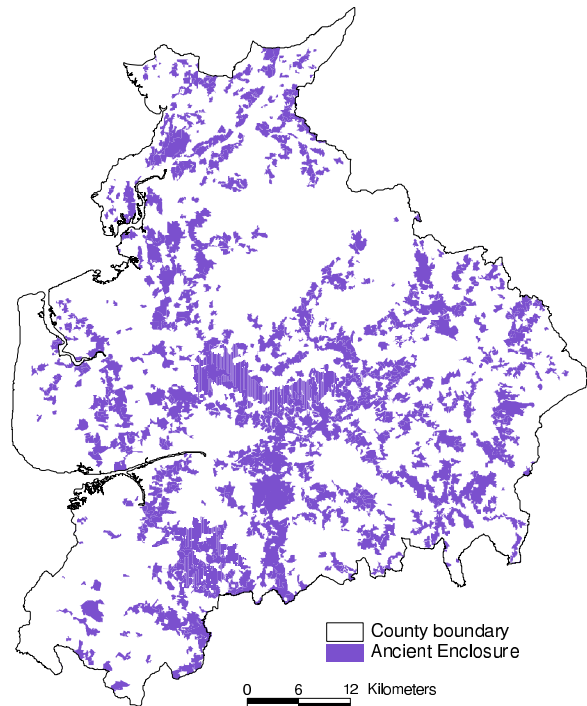
Enclosed from:	SMR sites by Period				
	Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval	Total Sites	% of SMR
Moorland	33 (3.4%)	27 (2.8%)	19 (1.9%)	974	7.8
Woodland	25 (2.5%)	39 (3.9%)	89 (8.9%)	1001	8
Moor/Wood	12 (2.1%)	19 (3.4%)	16 (2.8%)	565	4.5
Moss	40 (9.2%)	10 (2.3%)	19 (4.4%)	435	3.5

19. ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (PRE- AD1600)

19.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

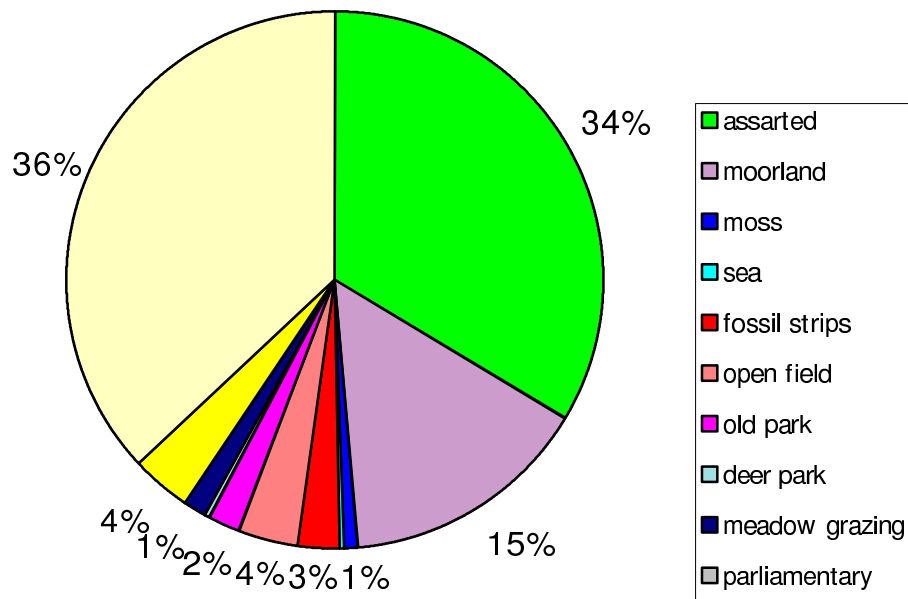
19.1.1 Historical and archaeological background and principal processes: The **Ancient Enclosure** HLC type includes land which has been enclosed prior to c. AD1600 and covers almost 25% of Lancashire (79,431 hectares). The type accounts for 39% of all enclosed land in the county. Approximately half of the type lies on stagnogley soils with much of the remainder on brown earths (in the north) and stagnopodzols (in the south). The type is characterised by an irregular enclosure pattern with sinuous or wavy-edged field boundaries and winding lanes or tracks connecting a dispersed settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads and small villages/hamlets. Fields are irregularly shaped, with the majority (58%) less than 3 hectares in area. The rest are of medium size (up to 16 hectares). Boundaries are varied and may comprise hedges, ditches or drystone walls or combinations thereof, dependent upon location.

Anciently enclosed land in general has been farmed for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Although the majority of the area covered by the type today is farmed as pasture it is likely that many of the enclosures were at one time used for arable cultivation. Much of the enclosed land included within the type was originally brought into agricultural production from moss, wood or moor. Soil type and topography as well as cultural factors are likely to be important aspects explaining the distribution of this historic landscape type in Lancashire.



The **Ancient Enclosure** HLC type is the result of enclosure of communal fields as well as enclosure of land by individual farmers for their own use. This latter origination was considerably more widespread than today's presence would suggest within the county, but has since been altered by later superimposition of straight-sided fields, parks and urbanisation. Examination of the 1st edition O.S. mapping shows what were apparently enclosed strip fields in areas which are now part of the urban environment, such as in Preston.

Origins of *Ancient Enclosure* in Lancashire



The HLC dataset was designed to be flexible, particularly in the area of the interrogation and interpretation fields; consequently some areas of land within the **Ancient Enclosure** type may be layered with several different interpretations. For instance an area could be identified as being assarted from former woodland *and* part of an old park, or reclaimed from moorland *and* a single farm. This results in the percentage of land with no interpretation being slightly underestimated whilst the interpreted categories will be slightly overestimated: in reality 41% of **Ancient Enclosure** was given no interpretation, or was assumed to originate as enclosure by agreement. Of the anciently enclosed land in Lancashire a third originated from the clearance of woodland (woodland assarts) and one seventh (15%) was reclaimed from moorland. Much of the land with the single farm interpretation probably derived from isolated farms established on the moorland fringes. Here identification of the subtype was purely based upon the visibility of discrete field systems that, it is acknowledged, may be lost in lower



locations due to a palimpsest of information and an increasing background noise of intensified activity. Seven percent of **Ancient Enclosure** type originated from the division of open fields, which remain in the landscape today either as fossil strip fields (with their boundaries usually formed by hedges; 3%), or as a distinctive pattern indicative of the enclosure of bundles of strips and other elements of the previously open field (4%). A small amount of land has been reclaimed from moss, representing the last vestiges (960 hectares) of a more widespread landscape that has been changed in more recent times. Most lies south of the Ribble (Banks, Freckleton, Croston, Scarisbrick, Halsall and Aughton) with a small amount to the north (Stalmine and Thurnham).

Just over a fifth of the **Ancient Enclosure** HLC type existing today has been substantially altered in recent times (since the 1st edition O.S.) resulting in loss of boundaries and the enlargement of enclosures. Many fields were very small on the 1st edition O.S. maps but have been consolidated and rationalised to a medium size. However, the underlying irregular pattern often still exists. In places where this has been altered beyond recognition the present day landscape has been characterised as **Modern Enclosure**.

There is considerable evidence for time depth in the present day landscape, mostly relating to the increased quantity and diversity of historic landscape attributes. Buildings dating from the seventeenth century to the present day, field boundaries of different construction, shape and form and a variety of regular and irregular routeways survive to produce a complexity of historic landscape character typical of that farmed from the medieval period onwards. The origins of such character might not be instantly recognised but it is appreciated for its diversity and seeming irregularity. This landscape also has the potential to contain much earlier evidence for time-depth, particularly of the Prehistoric and Roman periods; but further research into the earliest origins of Lancashire's field systems is necessary to understand local processes of continuity and survival.

- 19.1.2 Typical historical and archaeological components: The principal archaeological components of **Ancient Enclosure** are the boundaries that define the enclosed land, the predominantly dispersed settlement pattern and the pattern of roads and trackways that connect them. Hedges (typically mixed in nature compared with the single species, usually quickset hawthorn, increasingly found in **Post-Medieval Enclosure** and, particularly, **Modern Enclosure**), walls, banks (and mixtures thereof) and drainage ditches typify the boundaries of small to medium irregular fields, most of which appear to derive from the enclosure of individually farmed holdings. Occasionally the remains of early ridge and furrow survive, indicating a past use as part of an arable regime. The settlement pattern is focused upon the individual farms and hamlets which, alongside churches, tend to be the oldest buildings (generally 16th century and later), although they are seldom the first on each site. Buildings tend to be predominantly brick- or stone-built, but some may retain the timber framing of earlier periods. Building types are varied and include farms (438 listed examples), domestic houses (244 listed) and barns (98 listed). In places modern infill and augmentation has expanded the original hamlet to create commuter villages (such as Woodplumpton or Grimsargh). Connecting the farms and hamlets both to their fields and to other resources, such as woodland, mossland and nearby market towns, are a network of roads and tracks. Occasionally, on higher ground these have eroded down into the subsoil to create holloways, whereas on the lower, wetter ground they have been placed upon low causeways. Most are hedged and tarmaced, but some survive as farm tracks, green lanes and footpaths. Many are irregular in form and are complemented by an extensive network of irregular footpaths and bridleways. The type is characterised by a large variety of archaeological features (visible and hidden) from all periods, including medieval moats (27,

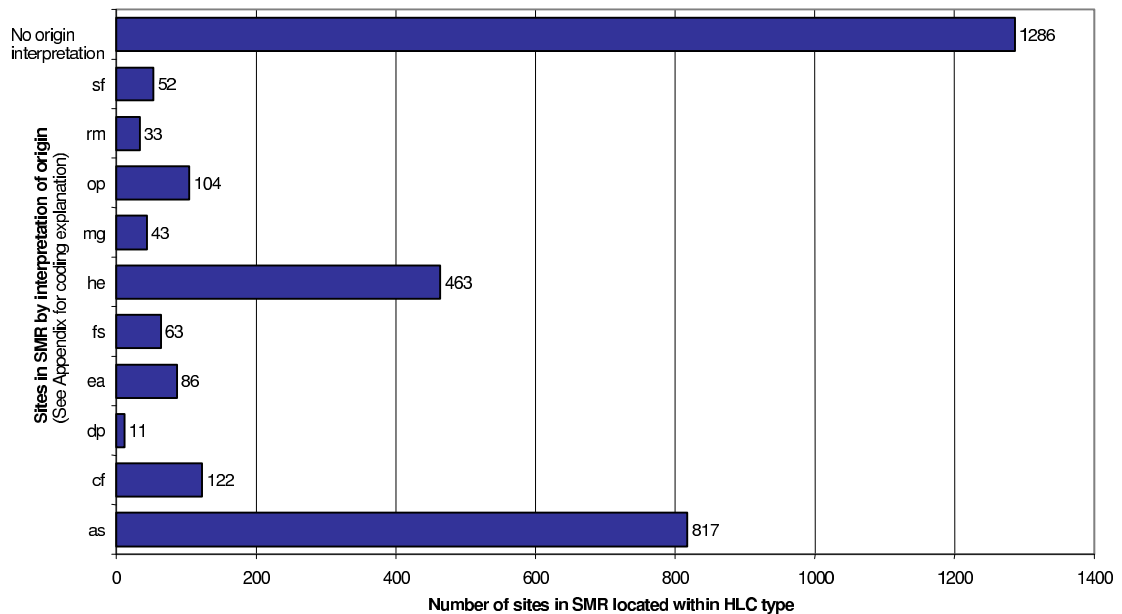
or 87% of those registered on the SMR), deserted medieval settlements (28, or 55%), deer-parks (40%), quarries, limekilns and crosses.

See Section 4.2 for an explanation of the tables set out below.

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type 1 in AE	Ha./site in AE	% of Type1 in AE
Total SMR sites	13902	3080	26	22%
Quarry	776	179	444	23%
House:domestic	534	144	552	27%
Colliery	277	90	883	32%
Cross	242	78	1018	32%
Sandstone Quarry	258	77	1032	30%
Farmhouse	205	66	1204	32%
Ridge and Furrow	192	65	1222	34%
Field Boundary	186	63	1261	34%
Road	179	53	1499	30%
Lime Kiln	194	51	1557	26%
Pond	112	43	1847	38%
Cotton Mill	394	41	1937	10%
Mill	367	39	2037	11%
Earthwork	117	36	2206	31%
Chapel	250	33	2407	13%
School	306	33	2407	11%
Blacksmiths workshop	122	28	2837	23%
DMV	51	28	2837	55%
Inn	215	28	2837	13%
Gravel Pit	89	27	2942	30%

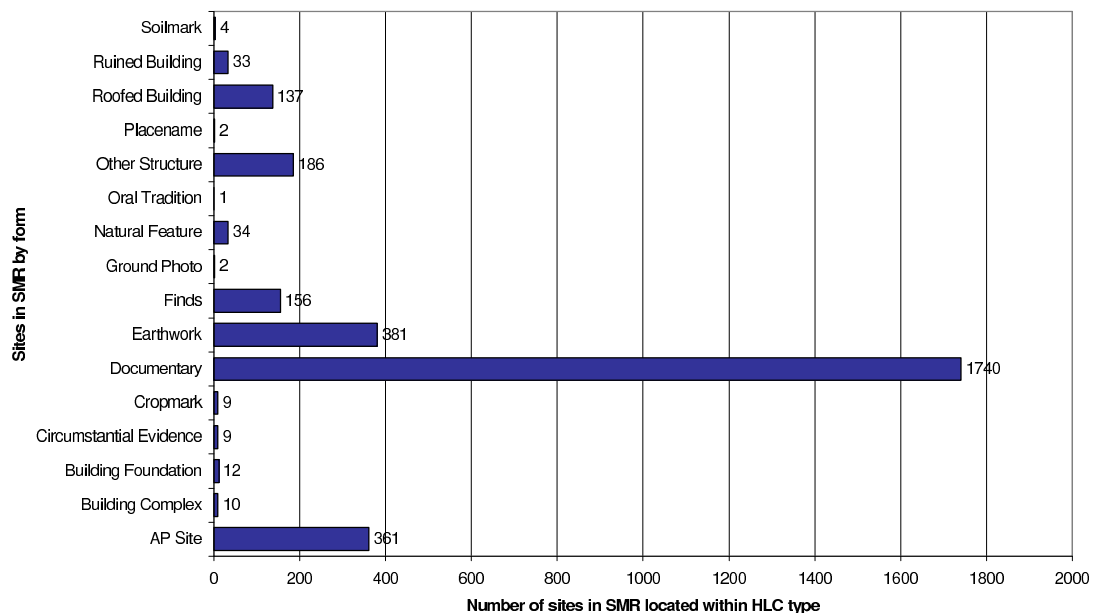
TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type 1 in AE	Ha./site in AE	% of Type1 in AE
Moat	31	27	2942	87%
DMV	51	28	2837	55%
Marl Pit	22	11	7221	50%
Field System	41	19	4181	46%
Placename	23	10	7943	43%
Deer park	25	10	7943	40%
Extractive Pit	38	15	5295	39%
Pond	112	43	1847	38%
Limestone Quarry	44	16	4964	36%
Pit	68	24	3310	35%
Sand Pit	64	22	3611	34%
Field Boundary	186	63	1261	34%
Ridge and Furrow	192	65	1222	34%
Pound	33	11	7221	33%
Canal	73	24	3310	33%
Colliery	277	90	883	32%
Cross	242	78	1018	32%
Farmhouse	205	66	1204	32%
Enclosure	66	21	3782	32%
Tithe Barn	32	10	7943	31%
Farmstead	137	43	2246	31%

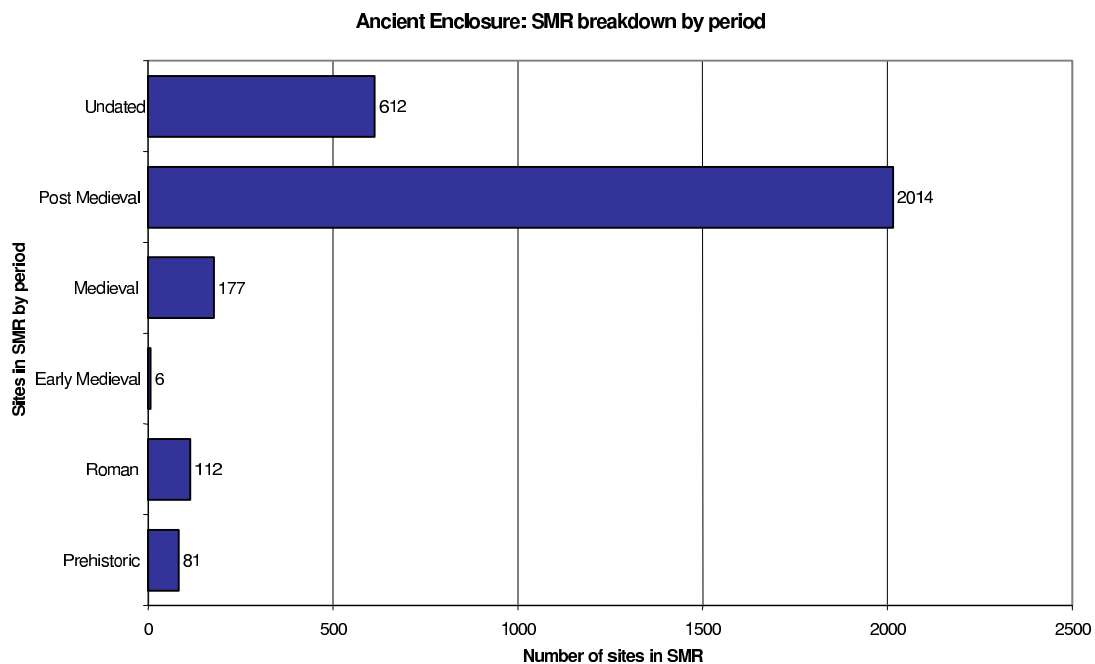
Ancient Enclosure: SMR breakdown by interpretation of origin



See the Appendix for an explanation of the coding given above.

Ancient Enclosure: SMR breakdown by form





19.1.3 Similar types and distinguishing criteria: The type has been characterised predominantly by an irregular pattern of wavy-edged fields identified on the 1st edition O.S. mapping and surviving today. The **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type can be similar to this but has a more regular appearance even if still overall an irregular pattern. Also the field edges and routeways tend to be straighter in the latter type. Where it survives, the type is often found in association with place names denoting a medieval or earlier date and with settlement that is recognisably ancient in form. There is also a greater coincidence between the type and pre-AD1600 sites registered upon the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, compared with the other enclosure categories.

19.1.4 Rarity: **Ancient Enclosure** covers 24% of Lancashire.

19.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

Strategies for conserving or enhancing the **Enclosure** types will vary according to the historic processes of land use, land management and land gain within each chronological type (i.e. within **Ancient Enclosure**, **Post-Medieval Enclosure** and **Modern Enclosure**). Consequently the measures for enhancement and safeguarding recommended in this section are first described generally, where they apply across the chronological type, and then specifically where they apply to a subtype (for example to enclosed land brought into agricultural production from upland moor or from lowland moss).

- *Encourage* the retention of smaller, irregular fields and the maintenance of the boundaries and associated structures (walls, hedges, ditches, gateposts and stone stiles) that define them.

- *Encourage* the retention of areas of surviving ridge and furrow through the maintenance of an appropriate pastoral regime.
- Further information and surveys are required to understand this HLC type, its origins and development. In particular assessments are needed to quantify and qualify historic farm buildings, surviving boundaries and historic routeways and particular patterns of interrelationship of these elements to each other. This information can then be used to guide future management proposals and appropriate conservation measures and to target scarce resources.
- The importance of this HLC type as the remnant of a much more extensive and commonplace landscape in the Lancashire area should be borne in mind when planning for new development and in determining planning applications.
- Enclosed from former common field with/without fossil strips. *Retain* and, where appropriate *restore* common field boundaries. The presence of former common field, reflected in the boundary pattern of today, is rare in Lancashire, both in historical terms and in terms of survival, and priority should be given to its retention. Within the subtype the highest degree of protection should be accorded to key enclosure boundaries, usually hedged, reflecting the separate common fields. These form the original boundaries, probably present during the medieval period, and are associated with other key features for retention such as historic trackways and footpaths, pinfolds, ancient farmsteads and barns. A further objective is the retention of characteristic reversed-S field boundaries that represent the later subdivision of individual common fields, usually in the late medieval or early post-medieval periods.
- Enclosed from former common field with/without fossil strips. *Conserve* areas of ridge and furrow, giving priority to those areas that are extensive, unfragmented and which correspond with the key features outlined above.
- Enclosed from lowland moss. *Retain* the characteristic pattern of early lowland moss enclosure. This historic landscape subtype is rare since the scale of ancient enclosure from mossland was originally limited and because later reorganisation has often destroyed or masked evidence for it. The subtype retains important evidence for medieval drainage and settlement, the first serious attempts to bring the wetland landscape into arable and more formal pastoral production, and is a precursor to the massive reclamation schemes that characterise the post-medieval period.
- Enclosed from lowland moss. *Manage* and *highlight* evidence for time depth within the landscape. The subtype will contain important relic landscape features, both buried and visible, relating to earlier landuses and environments. The location of early mossland reclamation, on the fringes of the former mossland extent, often corresponds with those areas most accessible to earlier populations. Consequently these will contain evidence for mossland fringe activities, including those related to ritual use, to processing and to accessing the resource. In addition, these fringe areas also correspond with zones where climatic and hydrological change is at its most dynamic (for example the effects of sea incursion or regression, or mossland shrinkage) – and hence the potential for buried land surfaces is high.
- Enclosed from the coastal fringe. *Conserve* the distinctive historic landscape features and field patterns of land formerly either sea, sand dunes, mudflats or saltmarsh. Key attributes for retention include the time depth evident in the progressive extension of boundaries into the sea, such as sea walls and defences, and relic landscape features

such as defensive structures (e.g. WWII pillboxes) and those associated with former landuse (such as rabbit warrens).

- Enclosed from former woodland. *Conserve and enhance* the historic pattern of irregular field boundaries, former woodbanks, pockets of ancient woodland (as individual stands, as hedgerow trees or in field corners), wide and varied hedgerows, dispersed non-nucleated settlements and the intimate networks of footpaths and tracks which typify the haphazard and often piecemeal process of woodland clearance by small groups and individuals. Priority boundaries include those that still adjoin ancient woodland and those that can recognisably be associated with an individual farmstead or clearance event.
- Enclosed from former parkland (deer park or ornamental). *Conserve and enhance* parkland boundaries and key relic parkland features that provide time depth within the modern landscape. Former park boundaries, often typified by a substantial bank and ditch with either a hedge or, less commonly, a wall on top, are priority features for conservation and enhancement within the subtype. Further prioritisation should be based upon those boundaries which are substantial in extent or nearly complete and which retain an obvious focus. Former parkland features, whether functional (deer-leaps, icehouses, lodges), semi-natural (woodland shelterbelts, planted avenues, specimen trees, lakes) and/or ornamental (follies, eye-catchers), particularly where they add group value by association with one another and with former boundaries' should be enhanced.
- Enclosed from upland moor. *Conserve* the distinctive pattern of early enclosure of upland moor as typified by the presence of small irregular intakes, bounded by stone walling, stock funnels, and isolated farmsteads or hamlets. Priority should be given to those features according to rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where stabilisation or restoration is not feasible the base courses and foundation stones of enclosure walls and buildings should be maintained as evidence of former activity.
- Enclosed from former vaccary areas. *Preserve* vaccary boundaries. Vaccary landscapes are nationally rare, with one of the highest concentrations being located within Lancashire. The highest priority for preservation and enhancement should be afforded to those features characteristic of former vaccaries including the vaccary boundaries (both the vaccary extent where it exists and, more commonly, the 'infield' vaccary areas), buildings associated with the management of the vaccary and features associated with the movement of cattle both within (stock funnels) and outside of (droveways) the discrete vaccary area.
- Enclosed from former vaccary areas. *Enhance* public appreciation of the role and function of vaccaries and their contribution to the present-day Lancashire landscape.
- Meadow grazing. *Conserve and enhance* features associated with meadow grazing, in particular property divisions which reflect the different courses of river, marker stones and other boundary markers reflecting the division of grazing rights, and any evidence for water meadows. Areas of meadow grazing also correspond with areas of alluvial cover and may contain buried land surfaces of high archaeological potential, evidence for riverside activity (such as mills and leats), bridges and crossing points.

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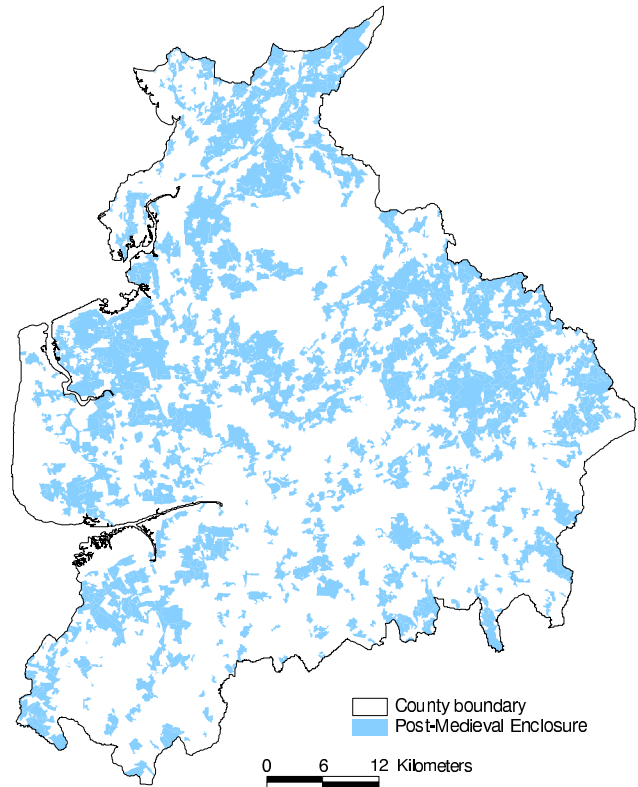
20. POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (AD1600 - 1850)

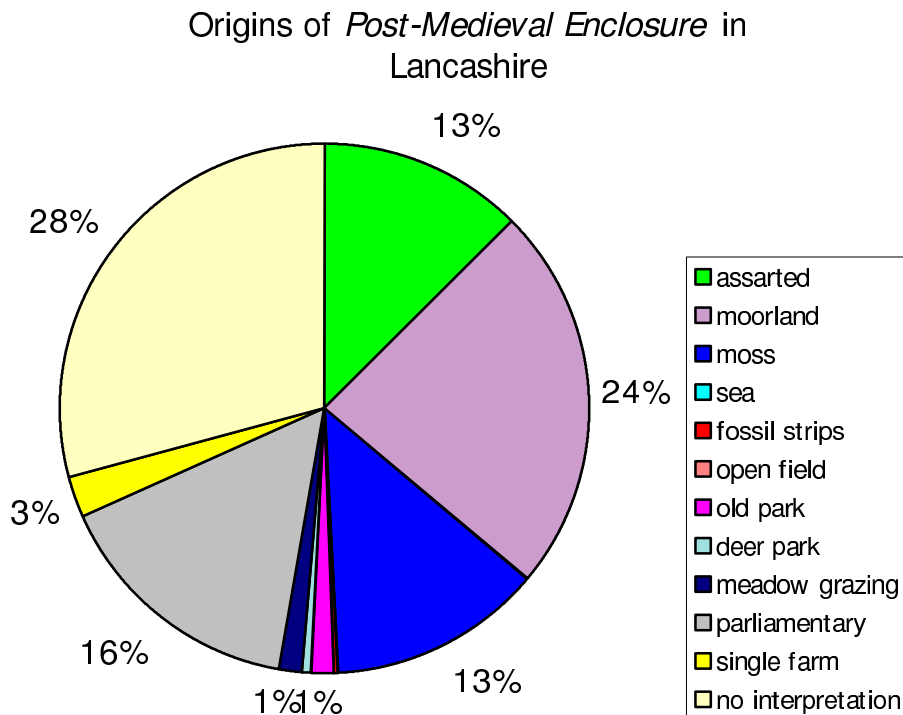
20.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

20.1.1 Historical and archaeological background and principal processes: The **Post-Medieval Enclosure** HLC type covers 30% of Lancashire (96,953 hectares) and accounts for 48% of all enclosed land in the county. The distribution of the type coincides with that of non-typical stagnogley and stagnohumic gley soils and much of the earthy peat soils. It is rarely found on typical gley-podzols or typical stagnogley soils.

The **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type comprises a variety of field forms. Size tends to be medium (4 to 16 hectares) but with a significant percentage of small enclosures. Two thirds of the type has an irregular layout with one third showing a more regular, planned pattern. This is a reflection of the piecemeal private enclosure of land in Lancashire in the period between AD1600 and 1850, rather than the widespread planned enclosure more prevalent in other parts of England such as the Midlands. 19,388 hectares (16%) of **Post-Medieval Enclosure** is interpreted as definitely (9%) or possibly enclosed by Parliamentary Act or some other sort of formal agreement, resulting in a regular, straight-edged enclosure pattern. There is very little wavy-edged enclosure (3,506 hectares or 4%), most enclosures being bounded by straight edges. Water-filled ditches bound one fifth of enclosed land in the type. These mainly occur in south-west Lancashire and the Fylde (the areas of reclaimed moss) with outliers around the Bowland fringes and in the Silverdale and north Lancashire areas.

In the Fylde and south-west Lancashire today the type is mostly retained as arable farmland, occasionally intensively farmed for market gardening. Much of the remainder is down to pasture.





The **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type may include land which was previously enclosed but was later remodelled as well as that associated with the agricultural exploitation of new areas that marked the agricultural ‘revolution’ and *Age of Improvement* of the 17th to early 19th centuries. The variation in pattern between the irregularly laid out enclosures and those with a regular pattern relates to date of enclosure, to the type of terrain and to the organisational resources available. The irregular pattern (two-thirds of the type) may have occurred early in the period as individuals or small groups enclosed land for their own use. More regular layouts may date from some time later with some straight-edged regular patterns laid out with the use of surveyors’ levels once they were available.

In Lancashire 13% of the type is on areas that were formerly mossland. This is a significant increase over the earlier period (over 16,000 hectares compared with less than 1,000 hectares recorded in **Ancient Enclosure**). Some of this later enclosure type on former mossland probably obscures earlier drainage and enclosure, but much will truly reflect the massive increase in activity between the 17th and 19th centuries as technological advances made large-scale drainage feasible and economically viable. The presence of long, thin, straight-sided enclosures in former mossland areas (1,784 hectares) indicates moss ‘dales’ or ‘doles’ – strips of moss allotted to commoners to cut peat prior to drainage – and tends to relate to the later drainage of mosses (18th to early 19th century) with its regular pattern. Where the type originates from reclaimed mossland it broadly coincides with the ‘fen peat’ identified in the Landscape Assessment. Of the reclaimed



mossland within the type 52% was judged to have been reclaimed between AD1600 and 1850 (HLC date category 3), whilst a more specific reclamation period dating between AD1750 and 1850 (HLC date category 6) could be ascribed to the remaining 48%. These date categories were assigned on the general assumption that later enclosures tended to have a more regular layout and larger fields with straighter routeways. A large proportion of this type on reclaimed mossland exhibits an enclosure pattern that is different to that on the 1st edition O.S. maps but where the skeleton of the old pattern is still discernible today. 70% of the type has water boundaries, most of which lie on the 'seasonally wet' soils (rather than the 'freely draining' soils) identified in the Landscape Assessment.

In other non-mossland areas long, thin strips (1,638 hectares) may relate to the enclosure of former open fields where the boundaries of the individual strips were straightened, or enclosure of former open common grazing land.

The percentage of land cleared from woodland during the post-medieval period is significantly less than in the earlier enclosure type (13% assarted as opposed to 34%). However, it is likely that this figure is an over-representation because much apparent 'woodland' enclosure occurred on land which had already been cleared and enclosed by AD1600 and simply represents a later reorganisation and straightening of boundaries of the earlier landscape.

The reverse is true of moorland where approximately twice the area of land was enclosed from the former upland moors in this period than in the earlier period (over 29,000 hectares as opposed to almost 13,000 hectares interpreted as reclaimed moorland in the **Ancient Enclosure** type). Some of this enclosure from moorland can be associated with single farmsteads established on the usually poorer soils and under harsher environmental conditions.

Some of the **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type (21%) has been changed since the 1st edition O.S. mapping resulting in loss of boundaries and the establishment of larger fields. However, these enlarged fields are generally only of medium size today and the underlying original pattern can still be discerned.

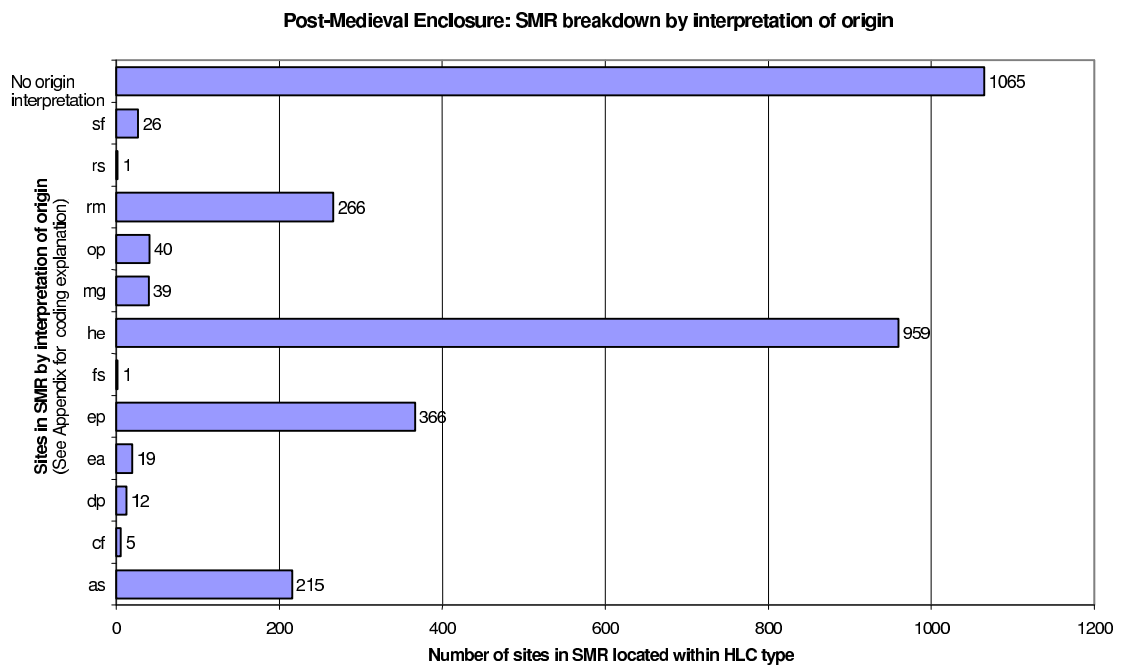
Time depth is present within the present day landscape but is of diminishing variety compared with the earlier **Ancient Enclosure** HLC type, particularly where it is located in new areas of agricultural 'improvement'. The earliest buildings tend to date to the late 16th century, but these are infrequent and the predominant building type characteristic of the period is the brick- or stone-built farm (211 listed examples), domestic house (146) or barn (38). Many of these structures have been converted to residential use with a decreasing number used for their original purpose. Within the former mossland areas technological innovation, which marked the progressive drainage of the mossland, is also evident within the construction of the roads that traverse them, and time depth is particularly visible in the variety of bridges, causeways and engineering solutions adopted here. Within upland areas or those bordering them, the more common building material is stone. Where there is a close mosaic of this type with the **Ancient Enclosure** type (i.e. areas of rationalisation rather than colonisation) there is likely to be a wider variety of building ages and manifestations of time depth visible, for instance in the form of boundaries and routeways as well as buildings.

- 20.1.2 Typical historical and archaeological components: As with **Ancient Enclosure** the typical historical and archaeological components of the **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type are the boundaries which define the fields, the ditches used to drain them, the roads and tracks

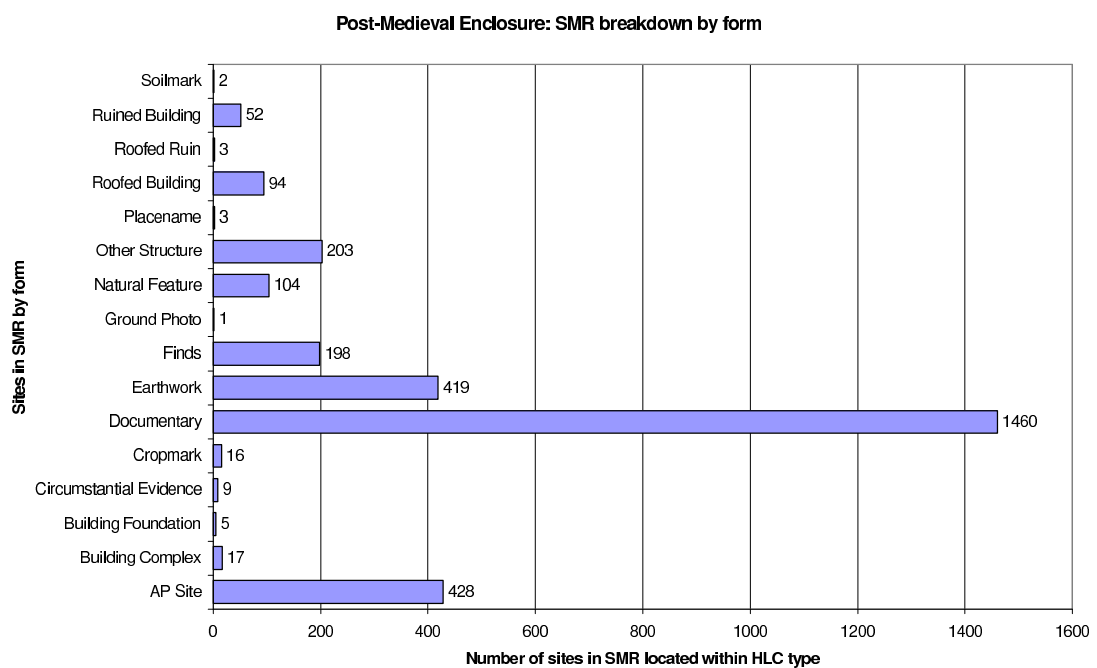
which traverse them and the buildings of those living and working within the area. Boundaries include water-filled ditches, quickset hedges, stone walls and fences.

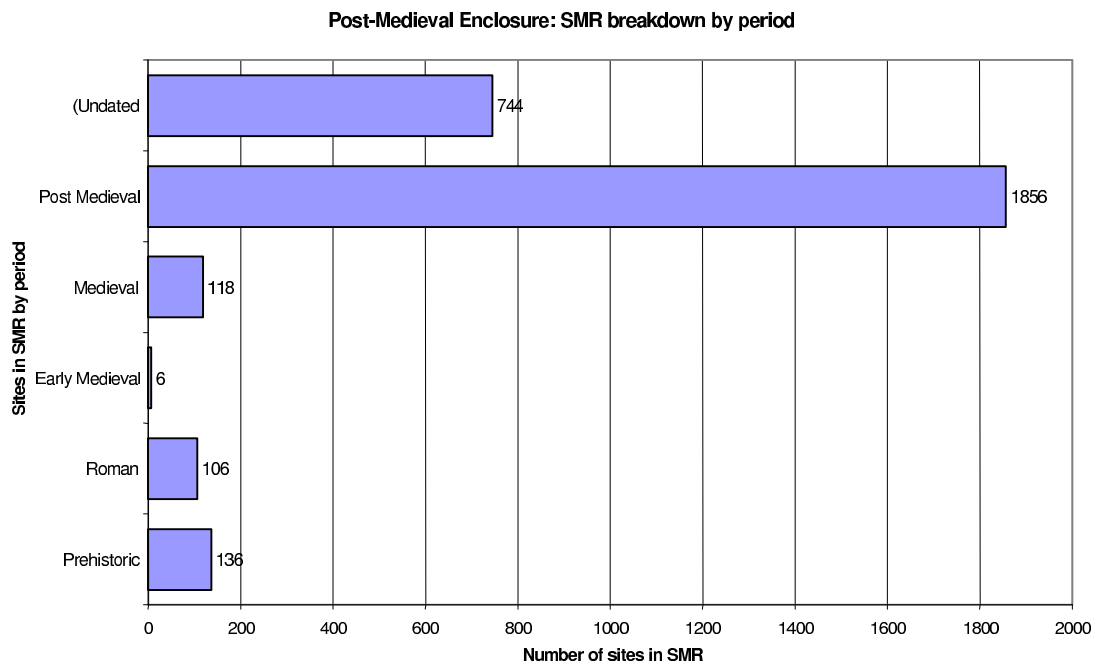
TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type 1 in PME	Ha./site in PME	% of Type1 in PME
Total SMR sites	13902	3014	32	22%
Quarry	776	202	478	26%
House:domestic	534	122	792	23%
Sandstone Quarry	258	86	1123	33%
Field Boundary	186	71	1360	38%
Ridge and Furrow	192	71	1360	37%
Colliery	277	67	1442	24%
Farmhouse	205	67	1442	33%
Lime Kiln	194	67	1442	35%
Watercourse	106	57	1695	54%
Road	179	50	1932	28%
Cross	242	47	2055	19%
Earthwork	117	44	2195	38%
Farmstead	137	43	2246	31%
Gravel Pit	89	27	3578	30%
Boundary Stone	117	26	3715	22%
School	306	25	3864	8%
Canal	73	24	4025	33%
Chapel	250	24	4025	10%
Building	150	23	4200	15%
Trackway	95	23	4200	24%

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type 1 in PME	Ha./site in PME	% of Type1 in PME
Mine shaft	26	22	4391	85%
Hollow	32	21	4600	66%
Watercourse	106	57	1695	54%
Standing stone	37	18	5366	49%
Earthwork,linear	27	12	8049	44%
Settlement	30	12	8049	40%
Field Boundary	186	71	1360	38%
Stone:axe hammer,perforated	29	11	8781	38%
Earthwork	117	44	2195	38%
Ridge and Furrow	192	71	1360	37%
Lime Kiln	194	67	1442	35%
Sandstone Quarry	258	86	1123	33%
Canal	73	24	4025	33%
Farmhouse	205	67	1442	33%
Moat	31	10	9659	32%
Stone:axe	31	10	9659	32%
Farmstead	137	43	2246	31%
Bank	48	15	6440	31%
Milestone	68	21	4600	31%
Gravel Pit	89	27	3578	30%



See the Appendix for an explanation of the coding given above.





Attributes of the former mossland areas include drainage ditches, causeways, windmills and bridges. There is a possibility of well-preserved archaeological deposits existing under the ground surface where the **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type covers peaty or former wetland soils.

Some of the main ditches are potentially related to an earlier enclosure period, being left in place as they were too large to contemplate changing and because they functioned effectively.

20.1.3 Similar types and distinguishing criteria: The straighter field boundaries, roads and tracks and generally more regular appearance of the landscape distinguish this type from the **Ancient Enclosure** HLC type. It is distinguished from the **Modern Enclosure** HLC type by its presence on the 1st edition O.S. maps. There is also a greater coincidence between the type and prehistoric sites registered upon the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, compared with the other enclosure categories. This is a result of the new enclosure of mossland and moorland leading to the discovery of new prehistoric sites.

20.1.4 Rarity: **Post-Medieval Enclosure** covers 30% of Lancashire.



20.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

Strategies for conserving or enhancing the **Enclosure** types will vary according to the historic processes of landuse, land management and land gain within each chronological type (i.e. within **Ancient Enclosure**, **Post-Medieval Enclosure** and **Modern Enclosure**). Consequently the measures for enhancement and safeguarding recommended in this section are first described generally, where they apply across the chronological type, and then specifically where they apply to a subtype (for example to enclosed land brought into agricultural production from upland moor or from lowland moss).

- *Conserve* the character of the **Post-Medieval Enclosure** type giving priority to enclosures from lowland moss and upland moor. The type is broadly characterised by three processes of agricultural improvement: the drainage and enclosure of the mosslands of West Lancashire and the Fylde, the enclosure of upland moor on Bowland and the South Pennines and the more general improvement and reorganisation of much of the earlier ancient landscape. Whilst the latter is important it is the former two processes that provide the most significant contribution of the period to the landscape character of the county – consequently, it is the attributes and timedepth provided by these that should be afforded the greatest priority for conservation and enhancement. In addition, opportunities should be sought for the enhancement and interpretation of post-medieval reclaimed landscapes.
- Enclosed from lowland moss. *Retain* the characteristic pattern and features of lowland moss enclosure. By c.1850 most of the lowland moss of the Fylde and northern West Lancashire had been drained and enclosed – this landscape is predominantly defined by its historic character (i.e. lowland Lancashire remains an 18th-19th century reclaimed landscape). A significant proportion of post-medieval enclosed mossland has been lost either to urban expansion (especially Blackpool) or later agricultural rationalisation. The remaining extent of the subtype relates an important story of post-medieval agricultural improvement within the county (and nationally) and mirrors social and technological changes taking place within both the countryside and adjacent burgeoning industrial towns. Key attributes of the type include brick-built farmsteads, cattlesheds (the Fylde still has the greatest concentration of dairy farms in the country), raised mossland roads, bridges, windmills, and evidence of pumping technology.
- Enclosed from lowland moss. *Manage* and *highlight* evidence for timedepth within the landscape. The subtype will contain important relic landscape features, both buried and visible, relating to earlier landuses and environments. The subtype will also contain evidence for earlier, usually medieval, attempts at mossland drainage.
- Enclosed from the coastal fringe. *Conserve* the distinctive historic landscape features and field patterns of land formerly either sea, sand dunes, mudflats or saltmarsh. Key attributes for retention include the time depth evident in the progressive extension of boundaries into the sea, such as sea walls and defences, and relic landscape features such as defensive structures (e.g. WWII pillboxes) and those associated with former landuse (such as rabbit warrens).
- Enclosed from upland moor. *Conserve* the distinctive pattern of post-medieval enclosure of upland moor as typified by subdivision of common upland grazing land and by the continuing presence of regular and irregular intakes, bounded by stone walling with stock funnels. Further attributes relating to the subtype include new (17th-19th century) isolated stone-built farmsteads, improved and new roads (sometimes, but not always, identified as turnpike or toll roads), attributes related to the emergence of the dual economy

(purpose-built loomshops, the subdivision of early farmsteads into weaving cottages, and packhorse trails) and the increasing quantity of industrial features (particularly quarries, limekilns and mills). Priority should be given to those features according to rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where stabilisation or restoration is not feasible the base courses and foundation stones at least of enclosure walls and buildings should be maintained as evidence of former activity.

- Land enclosed by Parliamentary Act: Enclosure through Parliamentary Act is rare in Lancashire and primarily confined to areas of poor quality common grazing land, or to the last vestiges of lowland moss and upland moor ('waste'). Key features of such areas include regular drystone walls or quickset hedges and wide enclosure roads, and occasionally some Napoleonic ridge and furrow. Where stabilisation or restoration is not feasible the base courses and foundation stones at least of enclosure walls should be maintained as evidence of former activity.

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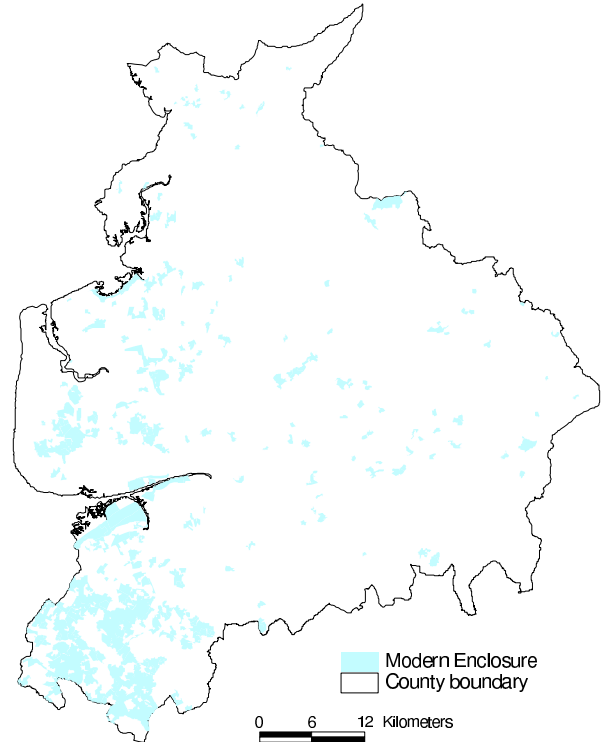
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21. MODERN ENCLOSURE (AFTER AD1850)

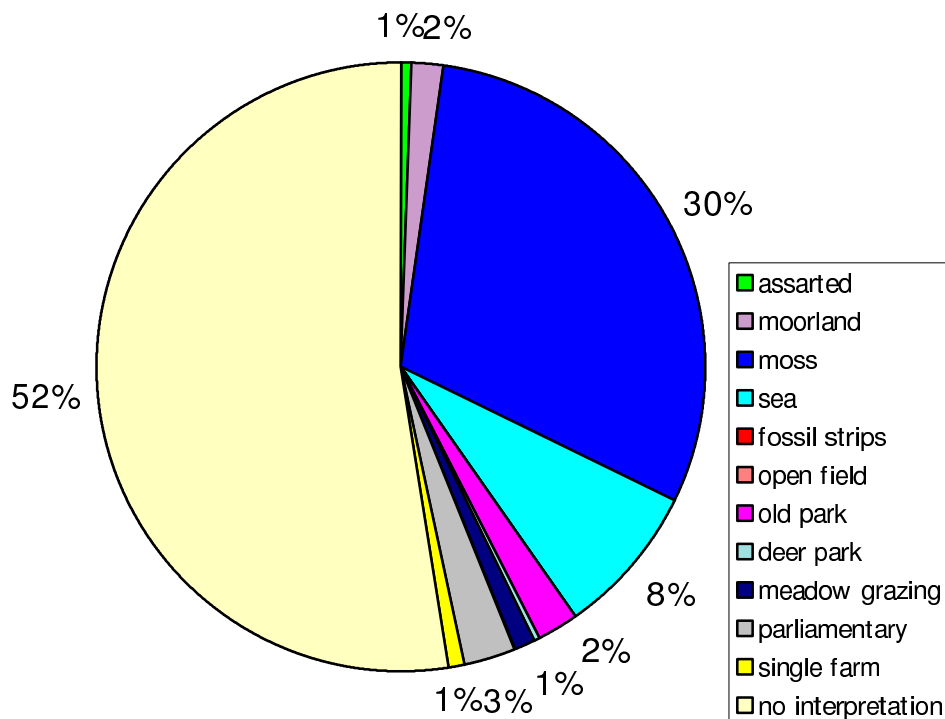
21.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

21.1.1 Historical and archaeological background and principal processes:

The **Modern Enclosure** type covers some 25,521 hectares or 8% of Lancashire. It almost entirely corresponds with the typical gley podzols and the calcareous alluvial gley soils in south-west Lancashire, and is found on a variety of soils in other parts of the county. The type is characterised by straight-sided enclosures of medium size with few small fields and some much larger fields. Interestingly, it is generally characterised by an irregular pattern of enclosures with only 34% having a regular layout (the majority of the remaining regular fields falling within the **Post Medieval Enclosure** type). However, most of the type represents an alteration of the landscape already enclosed by c.1850, rather than new reclamation and improvement of moss, saltmarsh or moor, and hence has often been constrained by the broad irregular framework of those earlier enclosure systems. The irregular pattern, which is prevalent, suggests that some earlier features still exist. One fifth (5,504 hectares) is land newly enclosed since the O.S. mapping of the mid-19th century. Most of this HLC type lies in south-west Lancashire with a scattering across the rest of the county.



About one half of the **Modern Enclosure** type (over 11,000 hectares) extends over areas which were previously **Ancient Enclosure** but which have been so altered in the last 150 years that any underlying pattern from before AD1600 has been largely destroyed. Here, only the larger historic features that were either of use, or were more problematical to remove, remain in the landscape.

Origins of *Modern Enclosure* in Lancashire

The figure above illustrates that an interpretation was not provided for much of the **Modern Enclosure** type, the reason being that in many instances the type simply resulted from the reorganisation of an earlier enclosed landscape. Where a more detailed interpretation was made it generally indicated an origin as either former mossland or saltmarsh and sea. Indeed, it is only during this phase of enclosure that a significant amount of land has been reclaimed from the sea, particularly around the Ribble estuary and near Pilling. There is little new enclosure from moorland, or Parliamentary type enclosure.



Evidence for time depth in the present day landscape is limited. An impression of the former mossland is identifiable within the flat, treeless expanse of large fields, water-filled boundaries and dark peat-rich soils. 'Improvement' and the wholesale restructuring of previously farmed areas on the higher ground (i.e. areas of former **Ancient Enclosure** type) may be discerned in the broad irregularity of the type and in the retention of some ancient boundaries and buildings. In the latter areas relic components of previous landuses or methods of working may also be present.

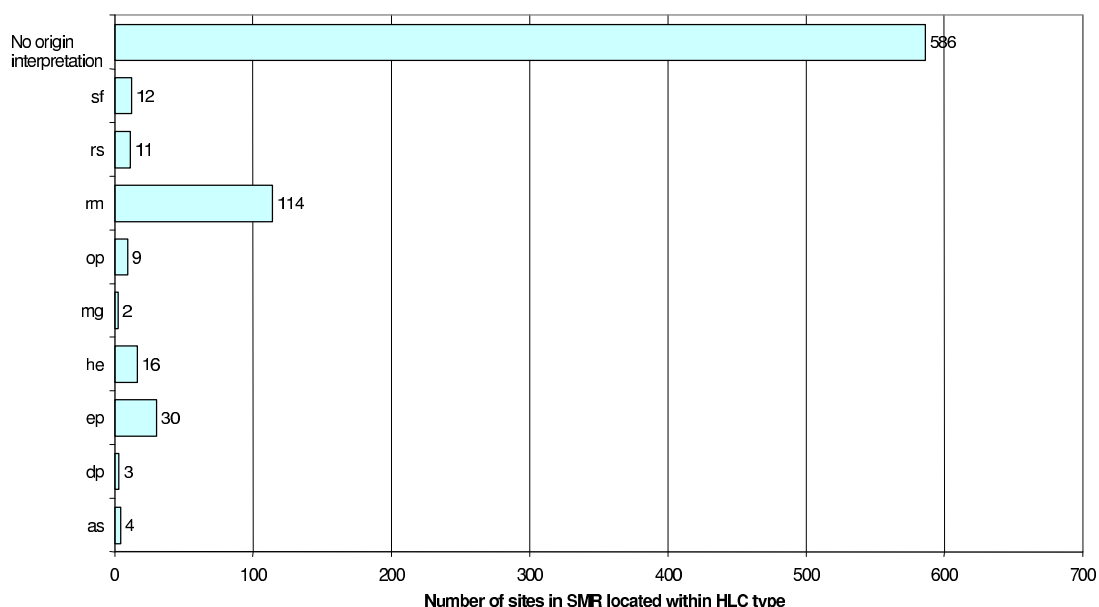
21.1.2 Typical historical and archaeological components: In Lancashire the **Modern Enclosure** type corresponds with land which had been improved or drained for agrarian use within the timespan of the two earlier enclosure HLC types (i.e. **Ancient Enclosure** and **Post-**

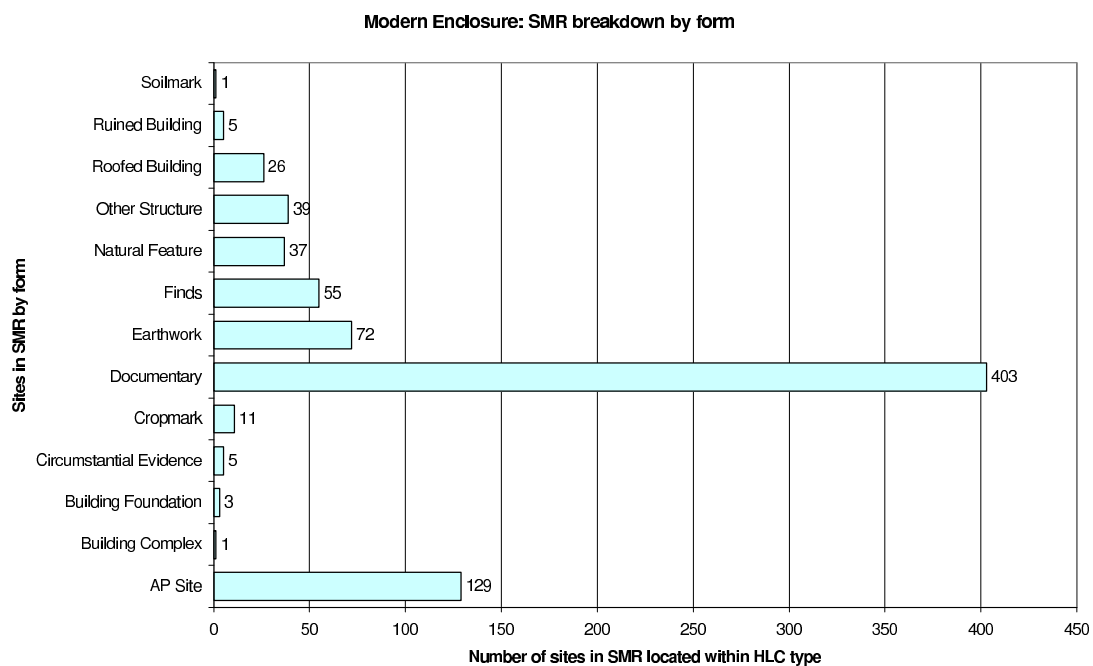
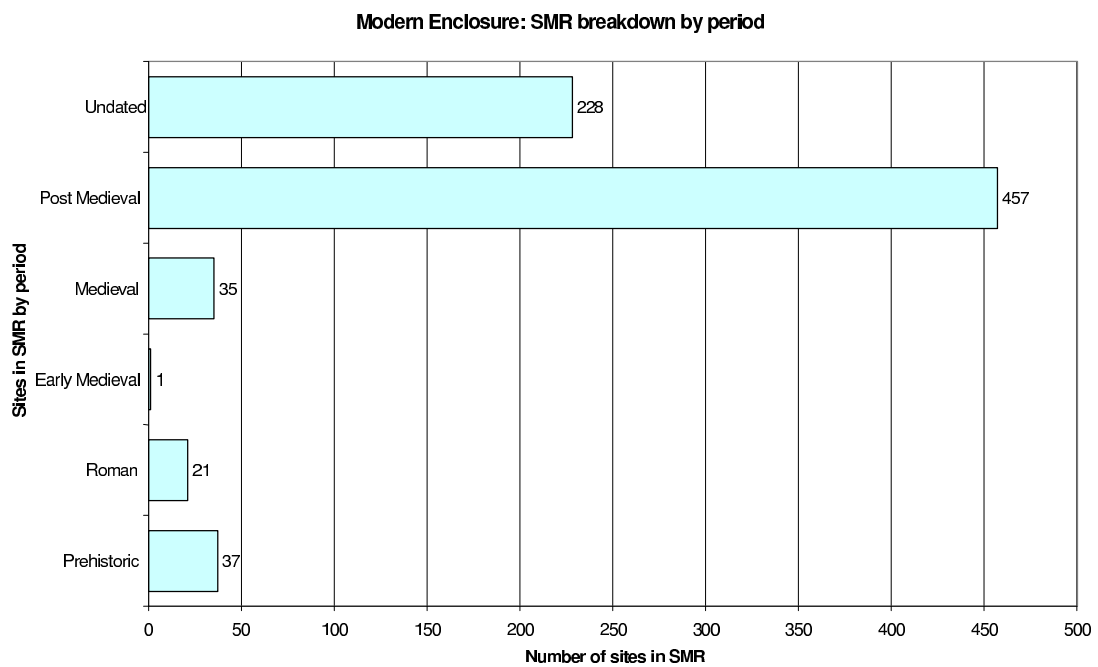
Medieval Enclosure or with the last reclamation of mosslands (particularly of Martin Mere in West Lancashire) and reclamation from the sea. Its identification rests upon the complete reorganisation of those farmed landscapes after c.1850. As such the archaeological components of the type include new field boundaries (mainly fences and quickset hedges), drainage ditches, buildings and roads. The thin scatter of 19th and 20th century buildings is evenly split between older farms and more recent commuter or service residencies. The earlier farmed landscapes tend to be considerably denuded of relic components, such as walls, ditches and banks, due to the intensity of later change and landuse.

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type 1 in ME	Ha./site in ME	% of Type1 in ME
Total SMR sites	13902	787	32	6%
Quarry	776	31	823	4%
Pond	112	22	1160	20%
Watercourse	106	22	1160	21%
House:domestic	534	19	1343	4%
Colliery	277	16	1595	6%
Cross	242	15	1701	6%
Field Boundary	186	14	1823	8%
Gravel Pit	89	13	1963	15%
Earthwork	117	10	2552	9%
Lime Kiln	194	10	2552	5%
Ridge and Furrow	192	10	2552	5%
Trackway	95	9	2836	9%
Blacksmiths workshop	122	8	3190	7%
Boundary Stone	117	8	3190	7%
Farmhouse	205	8	3190	4%
Moat	31	8	3190	26%
Cropmark	29	7	3646	24%
Hall	102	7	3646	7%
Kiln	28	7	3646	25%
Sandstone Quarry	258	7	3646	3%

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type 1 in ME	Ha./site in ME	% of Type1 in ME
Watercourse	106	22	1160	21%
Pond	112	22	1160	20%
Gravel Pit	89	13	1963	15%

Modern Enclosure: SMR breakdown by interpretation of origin





21.1.3 Similar types and distinguishing criteria: **Modern Enclosure** is distinguished from the other enclosure types by its presence as a new or very different enclosed landscape.

21.1.4 Rarity: **Modern Enclosure** covers 8% of Lancashire.

21.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

Strategies for conserving or enhancing the **Enclosure** types will vary according to the historic processes of land use, land management and land gain within each chronological type (i.e. within **Ancient Enclosure**, **Post-Medieval Enclosure** and **Modern Enclosure**).

Consequently the measures for enhancement and safeguarding recommended in this section are first described generally, where they apply across the chronological type, and then specifically where they apply to a subtype (for example to enclosed land brought into agricultural production from upland moor or from lowland moss).

- The **Modern Enclosure** type is broadly characterised by the final drainage and enclosure of the mosslands of West Lancashire and the Fylde and the more general improvement and reorganisation of much of the earlier ancient landscape. Priorities within the subtype lie with the former.
- Enclosed from lowland moss. *Conserve* the characteristic pattern of lowland moss enclosure where it contributes a more recent dimension to a sequence of historic enclosure. Priority should be given to the retention of the characteristic pattern of lowland moss enclosure and associated features where it complements the earlier phases of mossland improvement (rather than where it is superimposed over the former). Key attributes of the type include brick-built farmsteads, cattlesheds, raised mossland roads, bridges and evidence of pumping technology.
- Enclosed from lowland moss. *Manage* and *highlight* evidence for timedepth within the landscape. The subtype will contain important relic landscape features, both buried and visible, relating to earlier landuses and environments. The subtype will also contain evidence for earlier, usually medieval, attempts at mossland drainage.

21.3 KEY SOURCES

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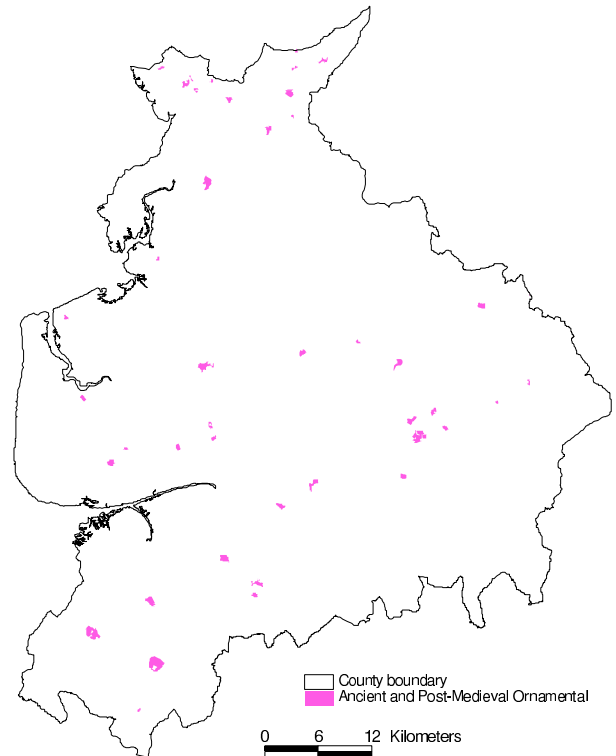
VCH Lancashire. *The Victoria County History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of Lancashire*, 8 vols, 1906-1914

22. ANCIENT & POST-MEDIEVAL ORNAMENTAL

22.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

22.1.1 Historical and archaeological background and principal processes: The **Ancient & Post-Medieval Ornamental** HLC type includes mainly later 18th and 19th century designed landscapes, created to look 'natural' with lakes, stands of trees and particular vistas. Within them there may be follies, ha-has and other architectural curios. However, there are several parks with origins that extend back to the medieval period such as Waddow Hall and Hornby Park.

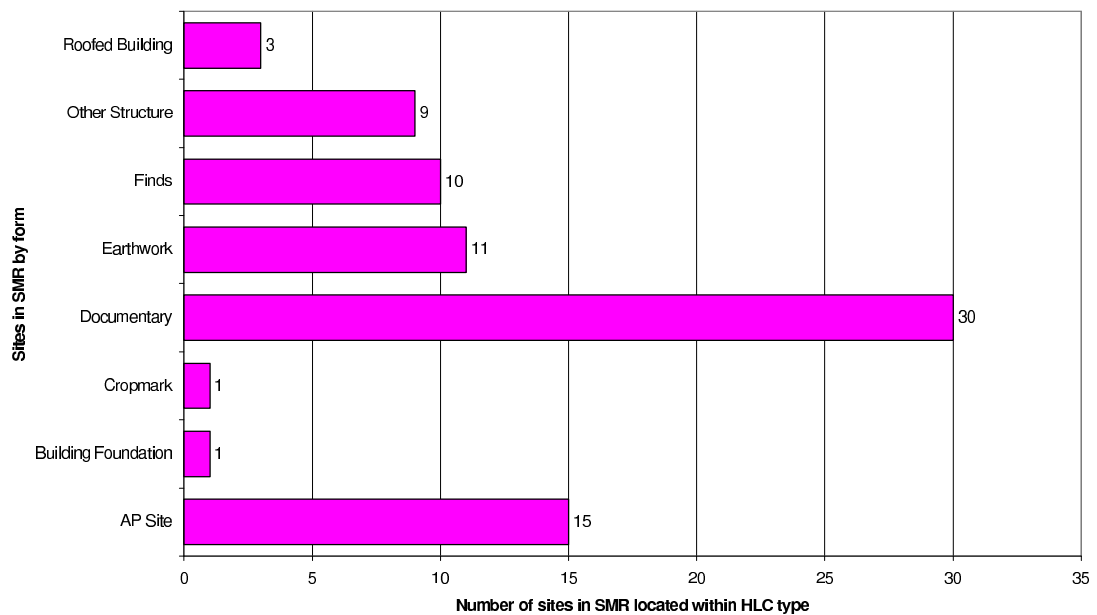
Many parkland landscapes will display evidence for different phases of development, perhaps including disused structures such as icehouses and summerhouses as well as indications of pre-parkland features, especially those associated with former agricultural activity.

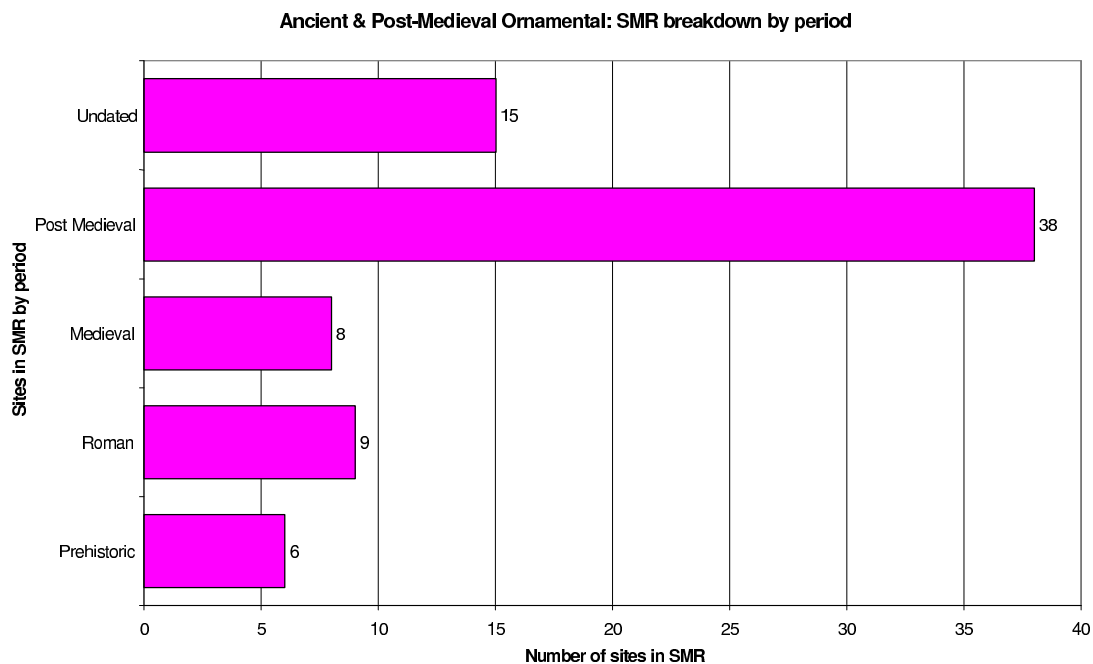


22.1.2 Typical historical and archaeological components: The archaeological components of the **Ancient & Post-Medieval Ornamental** HLC type include a historic focus, usually the principal house or its successor, around which the park was designed. Where such buildings survive and are 19th century or earlier, they tend to be listed Grade II or above. There are 77 listed buildings within the type (2% of the total of 4,050 registered for the county), these being mainly 18th and 19th century buildings including the large houses themselves, lodges and stables. Associated with the main building may be ancillary structures concerned with the maintenance of the household and the running of the estate. These can include gardens, stables, barns, estate-workers' cottages, small reservoirs and icehouses. Beyond the house, components may include a well-defined parkland boundary, the hard landscaping of pathways, buildings and formal planting arrangements. These may be complemented by tree planting, both of specimen trees and of screening belts, and/or by 'informal' and 'exotic' plant collections. Earlier archaeological components from phases of activity pre-dating the park's establishment may also be present. These are most likely to comprise the ditches, hedges, walls and banks of former field systems, deserted settlement sites, fishponds, tracks and roads.

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in APMO	Ha./site in APMO	% of Type1 tot. in APMO
Total SMR sites	13902	80	21	
House:domestic	534	5	329	
Hall	102	4	411	4%
Moat	31	4	411	13%
Icehouse	11	3	548	27%
Park	20	3	548	15%
Quarry	776	3	548	
Building	150	2	822	1%
Deer park	25	2	822	8%
Fishpond	6	2	822	33%
Marl Pit?	5	2	822	40%
Metal:coinhoard	28	2	822	7%
Ridge and Furrow	192	2	822	1%
Road	179	2	822	1%
Stone:axe,polished	31	2	822	6%
Stone:worked stone	24	2	822	8%
Barn	104	1	1644	
Barrow	31	1	1644	3%
Bridge	89	1	1644	1%
Ceramic:um	26	1	1644	4%
Colliery	277	1	1644	

Ancient & Post-Medieval Ornamental: SMR breakdown by form





22.1.3 Similar types and distinguishing criteria: This HLC type was identified using present day mapping and may include areas with individual trees scattered within enclosures which are in agricultural use today. Similar landscapes include town parks, but many of these were too small to separately identify within the built-up area, and were subsequently included within the two **Settlement** HLC types. Other parks have been included within the **Recreation** HLC type, reflecting their present day use in the landscape (such as Lever Park and Stanley Park in Blackpool). Where woodlands have been included within the HLC **Woodland** types an interpretation of ornamental woodland has been included where these are thought to be, or have been, associated with landscaped parkland.

22.1.4 Rarity: The **Ancient & Post-Medieval Ornamental** HLC type covers 0.5% of Lancashire.

22.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Conserve* Registered Parks and Gardens. Some ornamental land is included in English Heritage's 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' and, although such listing provides no statutory protection, it affords them special consideration within the planning process. The effect of development that may result in substantive change to such landscapes is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- *Protect* unlisted buildings and structures related to ornamental land. The principal buildings within the parks, and other related structures, are often Listed Buildings and occasionally lie within conservation areas, and as such benefit from the additional protection provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, many of the lesser buildings and features are often left in disrepair or demolished, several appearing on both the national and local Buildings at Risk Registers (such as Bath Lodge, Ormskirk or Extwistle Hall and attached garden wall,

Briercliffe). This can seriously affect the coherence of the surviving elements of the ornamental landscape – grant aid is available and owners should be encouraged to explore opportunities for repair, maintenance and enhancement. Grant giving bodies include the Heritage Lottery Fund (Public Parks Initiative) and English Heritage (Grants for the Repair and Conservation of Historic Buildings, Monuments, Parks and Gardens).

- *Encourage* public access, appreciation and understanding of ornamental landscapes and their component features through events such as the Civic Trust's Heritage Open Days. Ornamental landscapes have, by design, considerable potential for public enjoyment for their heritage interest or simply as recreational areas.
- *Avoid* loss of integrity by division into multiple ownership, or through inappropriate changes of use.
- Where ornamental landscapes are in multiple ownership *encourage* management regimes that foster joint-working whilst protecting the key ornamental attributes, such as parkland trees through Tree Preservation Orders or parkland structures through listing or scheduling.
- *Encourage* the planting of new parkland and ornamental trees to replace those mature specimens that are integral to the historic landscape design.
- *Conserve* relict archaeological remains. Preservation of earlier archaeological remains within areas of ornamental land is usually good given the low intensity of most parkland uses. Development proposals or changes of land use may require assessment in order that any consequent damage may be mitigated.
- *Promote* early consultation and the provision of supporting information for development proposals. Many ornamental landscapes are the subject of proposals for conversion to golf courses. Guidance recommends early consultation and the provision of sufficient information to assess the impact of proposals upon the historic interest of the landscape as prerequisites for successful and appropriate schemes (English Heritage: *Golf Course Proposals in Historic Landscapes*).

22.3 KEY SOURCES

Bennis, E., and Dyke, J., 1998, *Historic Designed Landscapes of Lancashire*. Report prepared for English Heritage and Lancashire County Council by the School of Landscape, Manchester Metropolitan University.

Dingwall, C., Goodchild, P., and Roberts, J., 1995, *Researching a Garden's History: A Guide to Documentary and Published Sources*, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York

Dingwall, C., and Lambert, D., 1997, *Historic Parks and Gardens in the Planning System – A Handbook*. Garden History Society

English Heritage, 1988, *The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest: An Introduction*. Information leaflet

English Heritage, undated, *Planning and the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*. Information leaflet

English Heritage, undated, *Golf Course Proposals in Historic Landscapes*. Information leaflet

Lambert, D., and Shacklock, V., 1995, 'Historic Gardens: a review of legislation, policy guidance and significant court and appeal decisions', in *Journal of Planning and Environmental Law*, 563-73

Shacklock, V., and Roberts, J. (eds.), 1994, *Planning for the Protection of Historic Gardens*, RTPI

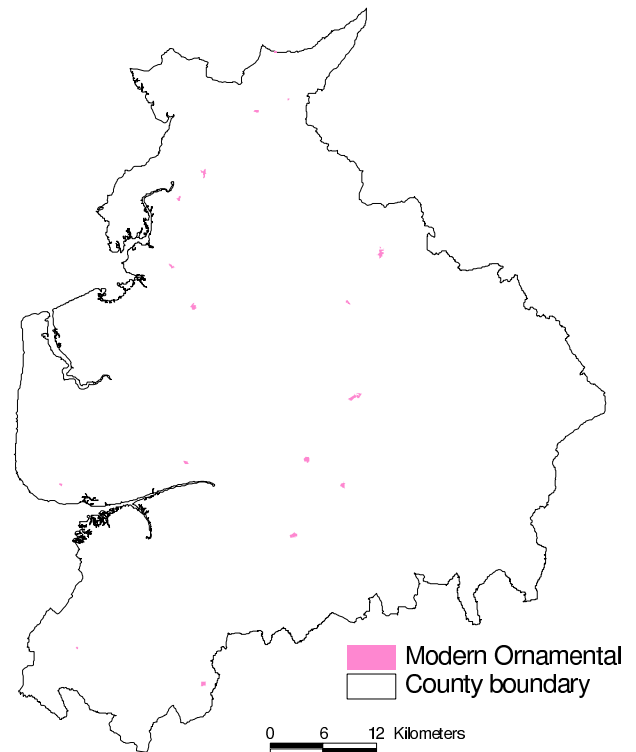
23. MODERN ORNAMENTAL

23.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

23.1.1 Historical and archaeological background and principal processes:

The **Modern Ornamental** HLC type covers just 349 hectares. There are 18 areas of landscapes identified, many of which are relatively small-scale, being between 10 and 20 hectares in size. The largest is part of Stonyhurst Park. This was once a larger area of parkland but, in common with many other ornamental parks in Lancashire, the remainder is now used as a golf course.

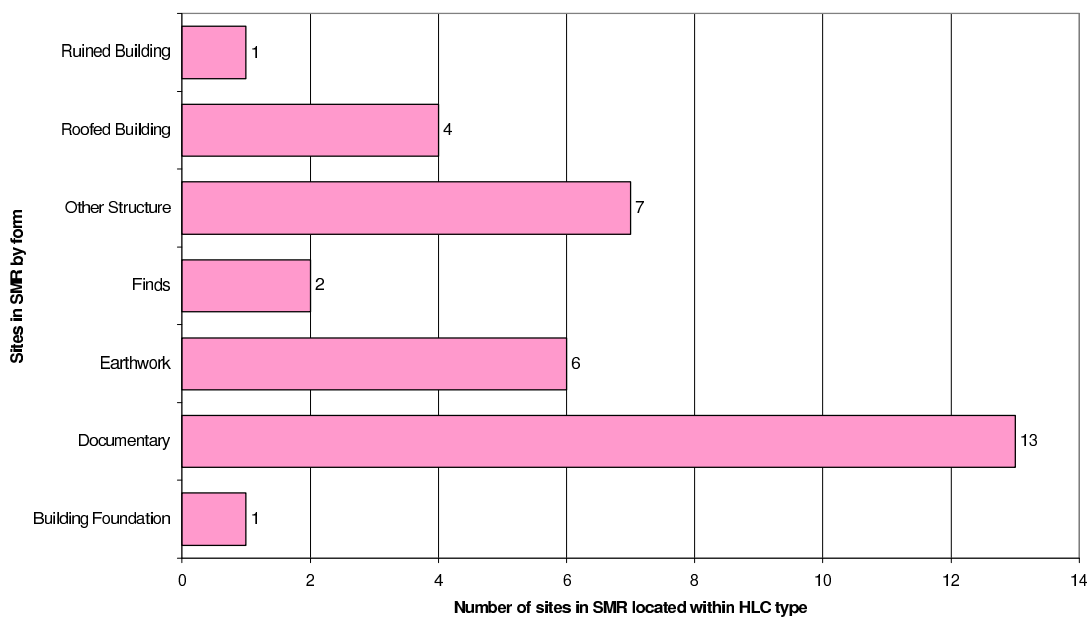
Many of the ornamental landscapes included within the type originated as expressions of the new wealth created by Lancashire's booming industries after c.1850. In addition they reflect the associated increase in professional people, such as lawyers, doctors and magistrates, that the growing towns attracted. The new professional classes preferred to live outside the town centres and set up residences in more rural and suburban areas. The county also contains many fine examples of small 'villas' and other houses with associated ornamental grounds that are not included within the type, these being too small in scale to map as part of the project.

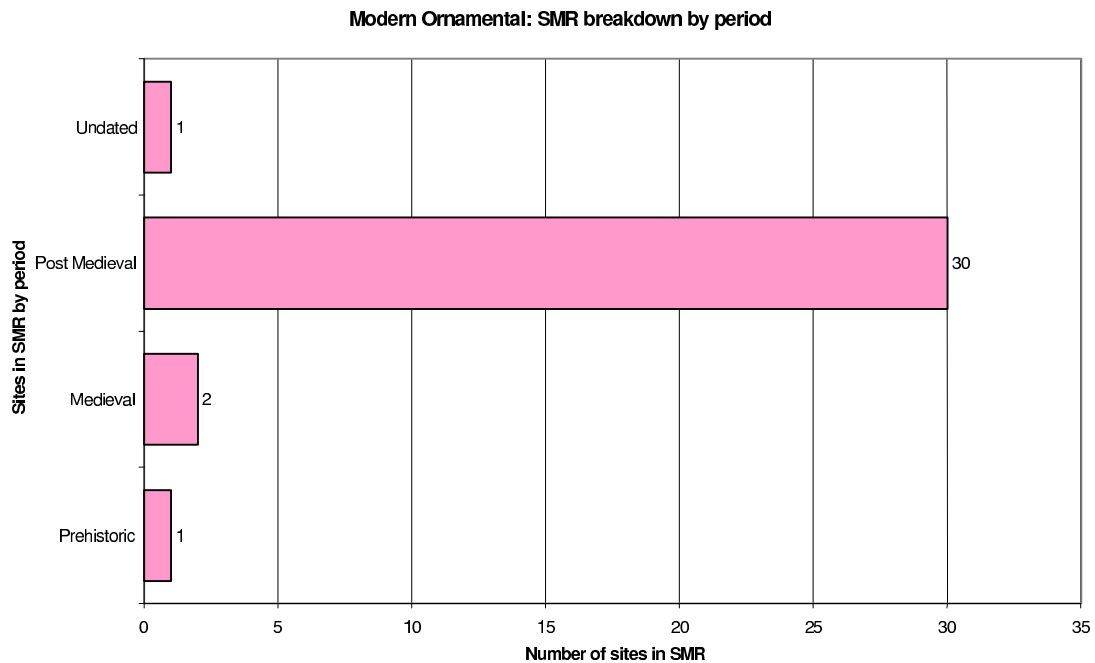


23.1.2 Typical historical and archaeological components: As for **Ancient and Post-Medieval Ornamental** there is usually a principal house and associated structures. There may also be planted woodland and other landscape features, but the quantity of follies, eyecatchers and parkland oddments is significantly less than within the earlier type (and certain structures, such as icehouses, feature not at all). Instead the emphasis rests upon either the plant collections close to the house, or upon the exaggeration of principal features (the main building, gatehouse or entrance), marking the often newly-acquired status of the owner. The pre-ornamental phase of land use is likely to be represented by boundaries, routeways and other earthworks as well as older trees. There are 19 listed buildings within this HLC type (0.5% of the total in Lancashire).

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MO	Ha./site in MO	% of Type1 tot. in MO
Total SMR sites	13902	34	10	
Park	20	3	116	15%
Quarry	776	3	116	
Building	150	2	175	1%
House:domestic	534	2	175	
Lime Kiln	194	2	175	1%
Bank	48	1	349	2%
Barn	104	1	349	
Bridge	89	1	349	1%
Ceramic:coarseware	45	1	349	2%
Ceramic:um	26	1	349	4%
Ditch	17	1	349	6%
Farmhouse	205	1	349	
Field Boundary	186	1	349	
Gallows	2	1	349	50%
Garden	5	1	349	20%
Hall	102	1	349	
Hollow way	33	1	349	3%
Lime Kiln?	2	1	349	50%
Lodge	23	1	349	4%
Pond	112	1	349	

Modem Ornamental: SMR breakdown by form





23.1.3 Similar types and distinguishing criteria: As for **Ancient and Post-Medieval Ornamental** land within urban areas **Modern Ornamental** has usually been included within either a **Settlement** or **Recreation** HLC type when this is a principal use. Ornamental land included within **Recreation** often, but not always, lacks a principal house or building.

23.1.4 Rarity: The **Modern Ornamental** HLC type covers 0.1% of Lancashire.

23.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Conserve* Registered Parks and Gardens. Some ornamental land is included in English Heritage's 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' and, although such listing provides no statutory protection, it affords them special consideration within the planning process. The effect of development that may result in substantive change to such landscapes is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- *Protect* unlisted buildings and structures related to ornamental land. The principal buildings within the parks, and other related structures, are often Listed Buildings and occasionally lie within conservation areas, and as such benefit from the additional protection provided by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, many of the lesser buildings and features are often left in disrepair or demolished, several appearing on both the national and local Buildings at Risk Registers. This can seriously affect the coherence of the surviving elements of the ornamental landscape – grant aid is available and owners should be encouraged to explore opportunities for repair, maintenance and enhancement. Grant giving bodies include the Heritage Lottery Fund (Public Parks Initiative) and English Heritage (Grants for the Repair and Conservation of Historic Buildings, Monuments, Parks and Gardens).
- *Encourage* public access, appreciation and understanding of ornamental landscapes and their component features through events such as the Civic Trust's Heritage Open Days. Ornamental landscapes have, by design, considerable potential for public enjoyment for their heritage interest or simply as recreational areas.

- *Avoid* loss of integrity by division into multiple ownership, or through inappropriate changes of use.
- Where ornamental landscapes are in multiple ownership *encourage* management regimes that foster joint-working whilst protecting the key ornamental attributes, such as parkland trees through Tree Preservation Orders or parkland structures through listing or scheduling.
- *Encourage* the planting of new parkland and ornamental trees to replace those mature specimens that are integral to the historic landscape design.
- *Conserve* relict archaeological remains. Preservation of earlier archaeological remains within areas of ornamental land is usually good given the low intensity of most parkland uses. Development proposals or changes of land use may require assessment in order that any consequent damage may be mitigated.
- *Promote* early consultation and the provision of supporting information for development proposals. Many ornamental landscapes are the subject of proposals for conversion to golf courses. Guidance recommends early consultation and the provision of sufficient information to assess the impact of proposals upon the historic interest of the landscape as prerequisites for successful and appropriate schemes (English Heritage: *Golf Course Proposals in Historic Landscapes*).

23.3 KEY SOURCES

Bennis, E., and Dyke, J., 1998, *Historic Designed Landscapes of Lancashire*. Report prepared for English Heritage and Lancashire County Council by the School of Landscape, Manchester Metropolitan University.

Dingwall, C., Goodchild, P., and Roberts, J., 1995, *Researching a Garden's History: A Guide to Documentary and Published Sources*, Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York

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Lambert, D., and Shacklock, V., 1995, 'Historic Gardens: a review of legislation, policy guidance and significant court and appeal decisions', in *Journal of Planning and Environmental Law*, 563-73

Shacklock, V., and Roberts, J. (eds.), 1994, *Planning for the Protection of Historic Gardens*, RTPI

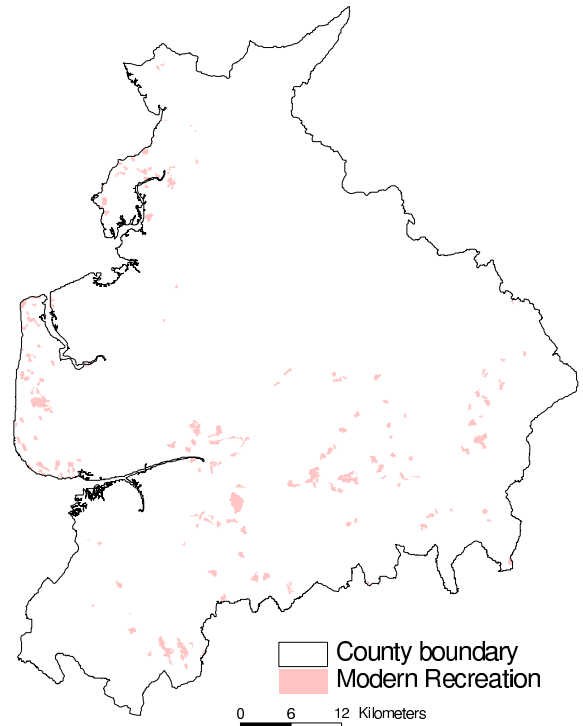
24. MODERN RECREATION

24.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

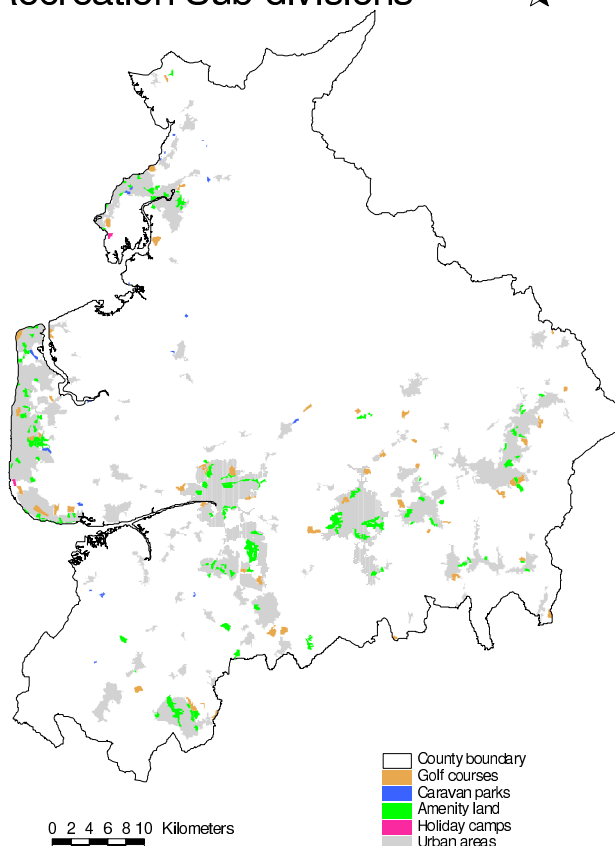
24.1.1 Historical and archaeological background and principal processes:

The **Modern Recreation** HLC type includes golf courses (52 covering nearly 2,000 hectares), larger playing fields and parks and other amenity land (101 in over 3,000 hectares), caravan parks (204 hectares) and holiday camps (44 hectares). Several golf courses are on land that used to be part of landscaped parks. Most recreation land is directly associated with urban areas.

All these recreational facilities post-date the 1st edition O.S. mapping. The earlier golf courses date from the end of the 19th century, a period of great expansion of interest in golf. Favoured



Lancashire Recreation Sub-divisions

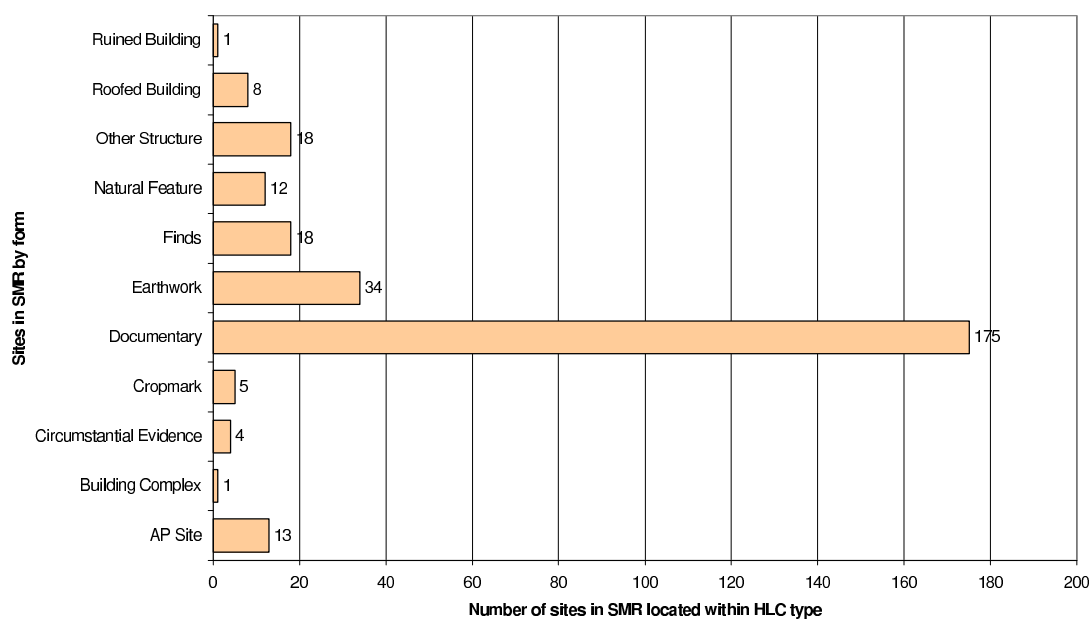


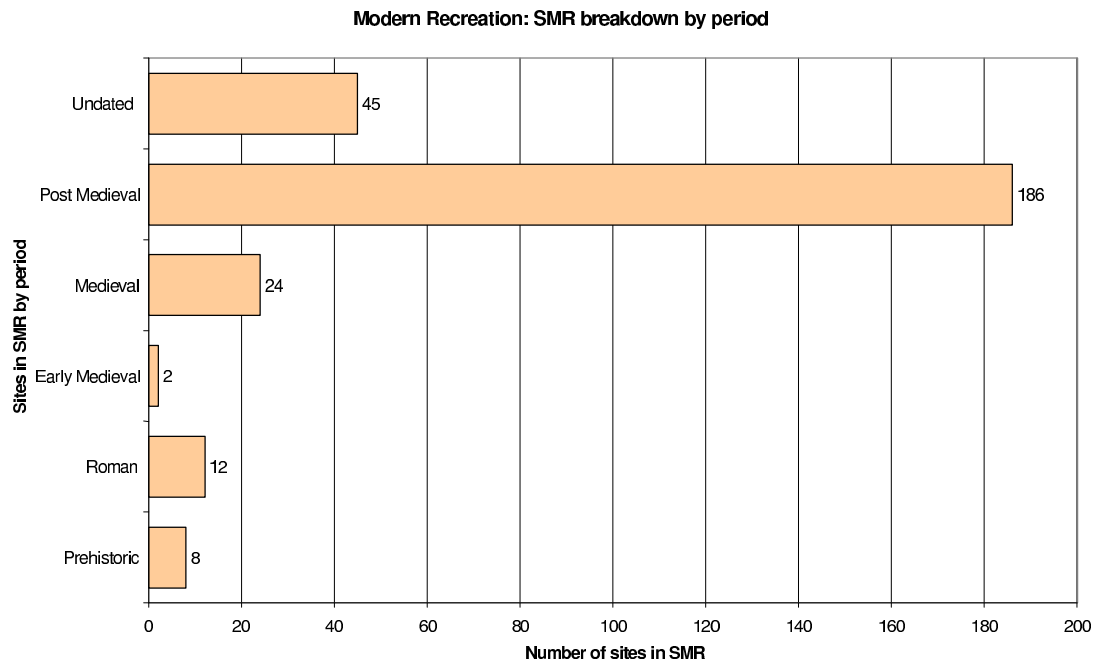
locations include either areas adjacent to or within towns (their original location reflecting the urban limit at the period of construction) or by the burgeoning seaside resorts (links courses, so named for their resemblance to a chain, progressing outward and returning back down a narrow strip of coastline). Most playing fields and parks are too small to be mapped for this project, the exception being Stanley Park and the Zoological Gardens in Blackpool and a substantial surrounding area of informal recreational use. Within Blackpool and Morecambe there are a variety of other recreational spaces that are important to the development of these towns as seaside resorts. However, the scale of such areas dictates that they too lie outside the scope of the survey.

24.1.2 **Typical historical and archaeological components:** Historic attributes specific to the type include sports grounds and stadia, historic golf course buildings (usually the clubhouse, which may be listed and often represents a conversion of a former country house) and, potentially, common land (often retained in an urban context as informal open space). Much **Modern Recreation** extends over areas of prior agricultural use and may therefore contain significant time depth in terms of the retention of earlier landscape features or buried archaeology. Golf courses may potentially retain boundaries and landscape features associated either with earlier agrarian regimes, such as ridge and furrow, or with the rabbit warrens which once dotted the coastal hinterland, or with landscape parks. Landscaping for golf courses may have disturbed or removed some of this information whilst drainage may have degraded it.

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MR	Ha./site in MR	% of Type1 tot. in MR
Total SMR sites	13902	289	18	2%
Quarry	776	16	334	2%
Peat	34	12	446	35%
House:domestic	534	10	535	2%
Stone	18	7	764	39%
Sand Pit	64	6	891	9%
Barn	104	5	1069	5%
Cropmark	29	5	1069	17%
Cross	242	5	1069	2%
Farm	8	5	1069	63%
Spring	25	5	1069	20%
Colliery	277	4	1337	1%
Earthwork	117	4	1337	3%
Enclosure,rectilinear	18	4	1337	22%
Motte and bailey?	4	4	1337	100%
Park	20	4	1337	20%
Reservoir	87	4	1337	5%
Church	97	3	1782	3%
Embankment	8	3	1782	38%
Farmstead	137	3	1782	2%
Gravel Pit	89	3	1782	3%

Modern Recreation: SMR breakdown by form





24.1.3 Similar types and distinguishing criteria: This type has been identified using O.S. mapping and the rural land use survey of 1991. Boundaries were checked when necessary using aerial photographs from the late 1980s/early 1990s. The **Ornamental** HLC types may possess a recreational use but are distinguished by the retention of a parkland landscape; **Settlement** types will also include areas of recreation but at a scale unmapped by the project.

24.1.4 Rarity: The **Modern Recreation** HLC type covers 1.6% of Lancashire.

24.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Conserve* characteristic buildings and structures associated with historic sports and other recreational activities. Recreational land may contain historic structures in its own right – consideration should be given to the conservation and enhancement of buildings and structures related to sporting activities (clubhouses, bathhouses and pools, walks and drives).
- *Assess* the impact of development proposals on relict archaeological remains. There is considerable potential for the preservation of earlier archaeological remains within areas of recreational land, particularly given the low intensity of most subsequent recreational uses. Development proposals or changes of landuse may require assessment in order that any consequent damage may be mitigated.
- *Assess* the impact of development proposals upon surrounding areas and on the intrinsic historic character of open spaces. Recreational land represents significant areas of public or semi-public open space, often adjacent to or within towns and villages. One result of such a location is increased development pressure, which is heightened by the twin policies of enhanced Greenbelt legislation and the brownfield

agenda. Consideration of development proposals within recreational areas will need to pay attention to the potential for below-ground archaeology (above), to the effect of new development upon the historic character of the adjacent areas, and to the merits of the intrinsic character of the area as an historic area of open space.

24.3 KEY SOURCES

Darvill, T., 1987, *Ancient Monuments in the Countryside*, English Heritage, London