25. MODERN MILITARY
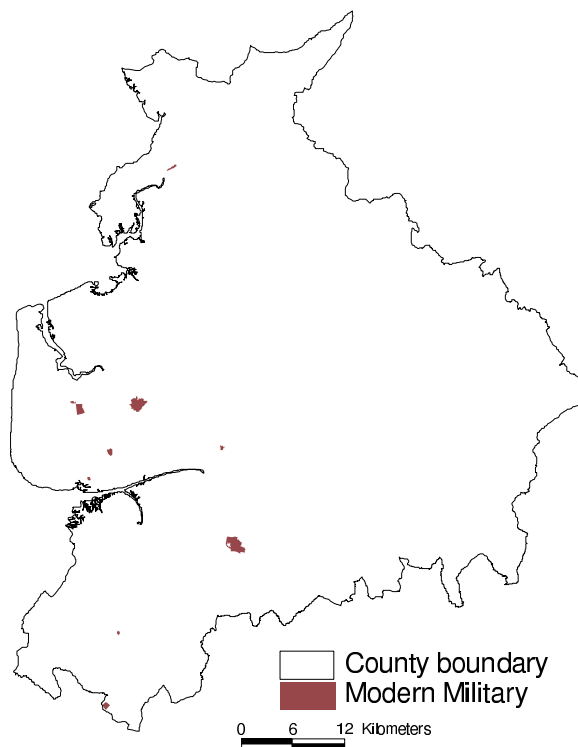
25.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

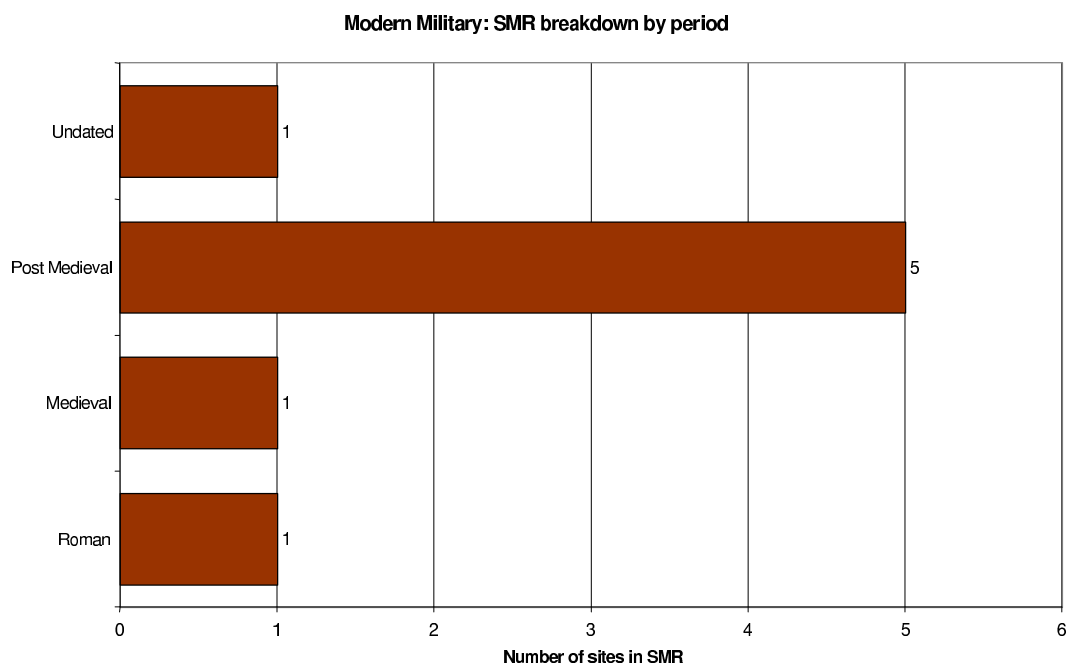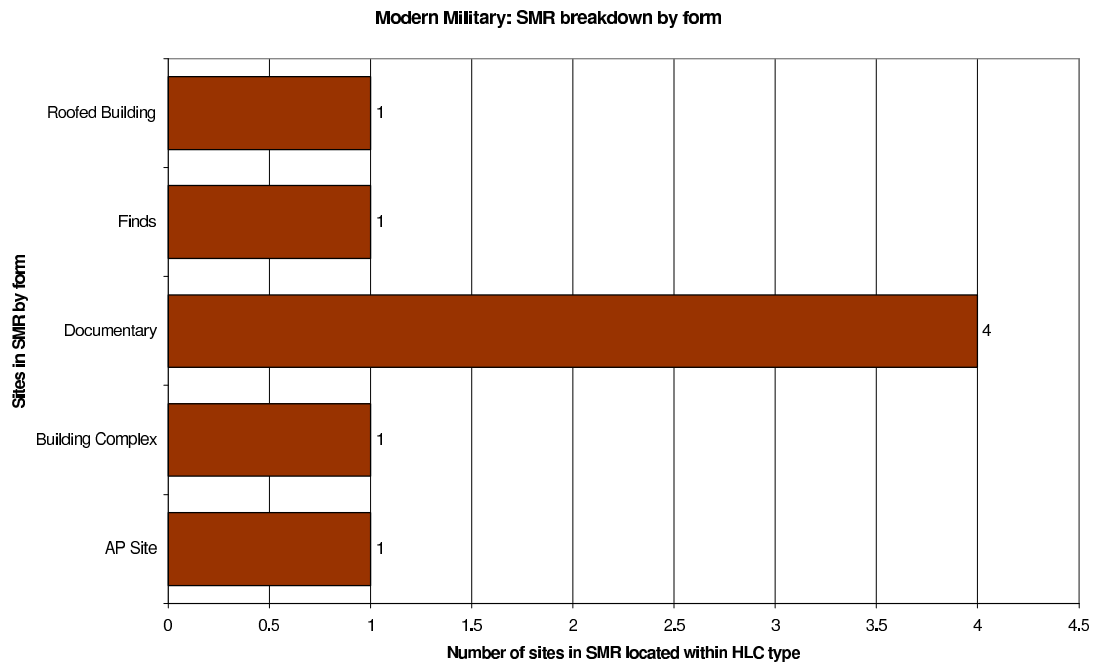25.1.1 <u>Historical and archaeological background and principal processes</u>: The **Modern Military** HLC type covers 719 hectares in Lancashire. Much of it is accounted for by HMS Inskip, a former airfield between Wharles and Inskip and the Royal Ordnance Factory at Chorley. Other sites are mainly camps and training grounds, both used and disused. All of the mapped type post-dates the O.S. mapping of the 1850s, with the majority tied into the events of WWII rather than earlier conflicts.

25.1.2 <u>Typical historical and archaeological components</u>: These include military test tracks, barrack blocks, ranges, stores, ammunition depots, perimeter fencing, defence installations, depots and storage areas, hangars, dispersal sites, service roads and evidence of earlier landscape features. Time depth is also evident within the military structures on the sites, particularly where they have been in existence since WWII. Historic components include abandoned ranges, military buildings, ammunition stores and pillboxes.

County boundary
Modern Military

0   6   12 Kilometers

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MM	Ha./site in MM	% of Type1 tot. in MM
Total SMR sites	13902	6	120	
Battlefield	5	1	719	20%
Cross	242	1	719	
Farmhouse	205	1	719	
Filling factory	1	1	719	100%
Inn	215	1	719	
Metal:gold coin	2	1	719	50%

Modern Military: SMR breakdown by form

Modern Military: SMR breakdown by period

25.1.3 <u>Similar types and distinguishing criteria</u>: The type was identified using present day O.S. mapping only. It is likely that sites have been missed, particularly older disused military sites and (if present) sensitive and therefore unmapped sites.

25.1.4 <u>Rarity</u>: **Modern Military** land covers 0.2% of Lancashire.

25.2   ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Include* and *promote* consideration of the historic dimension to military buildings and structures in the development process. Despite their relatively recent origins, the buildings and structures associated with the **Modern Military** HLC type have a significant story to tell concerning British and European history. English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme and the *Defence of Britain Project,* a national initiative administered by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA), have recorded, interpreted and evaluated the military constructions of the last century. Data from these initiatives has been added to the SMR and will form the basis for local decision-making, which may include provision for preservation and recording.

- *Preserve* earlier historic buildings and structures of significance in the HLC type. There is some potential for the preservation of earlier structures or remains within areas of military land, but in Lancashire these are mainly confined to historic buildings (for example, Buckshaw Hall and Worden Old Hall at ROF, Chorley). Development proposals or changes of landuse may require assessment in order that any subsequent damage may be mitigated.

- *Preserve* key examples of military buildings and structures, giving priority to those associated with Burscough Airfield and the Leeds/Liverpool canal stop line, WWI practise trenches at Blackpool, WWII decoy sites on the East Lancashire Moors and various individual sites including pillboxes, road blocks and anti-aircraft battery remains.

25.3   KEY SOURCES

Dobinson, C., Lake., J. and Schofield, A. J., 1997, 'Monuments of War: defining England's twentieth-century defence heritage', *Antiquity* **71.272**, 288-99

English Heritage, 1998, *Monuments of War. The evaluation, recording and management of twentieth-century military sites*

Lowry, B. (ed.), 1995, *Twentieth-century defences in Britain: an introductory guide* CBA practical handbooks in archaeology 12

26. ANCIENT & POST-MEDIEVAL INDUSTRY

26.1   GENERAL DESCRIPTION

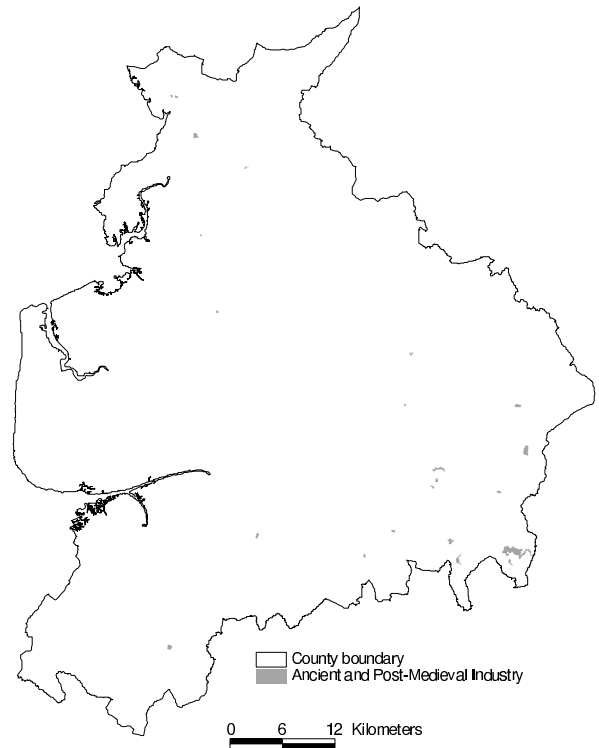26.1.1 <u>Historical and archaeological background and principal processes</u>: **Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry** covers 549 hectares of Lancashire. Of this 368 hectares (67%) comprise disused quarries. The bulk of the remainder (158 hectares or 29%) includes active quarries which were present on the 1st edition mapping, although understandably their extent was often considerably smaller than that of today. Most of the quarries lie in east Lancashire where sources of sandstone were particularly important for roofing, paving and building material. There are also limestone quarries in the Silverdale and Kellet areas of north Lancashire and near Clitheroe.

The mapping scale selected for the project precluded small areas of older industry. Consequently the evidence for rural textile milling and many smaller quarries still extant in the landscape are not included within the type. Instead these represent attributes of other HLC types, in particular **Settlement** and **Moorland**.

County boundary
Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry

0   6   12 Kilometers

Time depth can be visible in the active quarries where a chronology of quarry progress may be mapped within the landscape, particularly if that progress follows a specific seam of source material. In addition, older structures may be present within quarries, both in active and abandoned states.

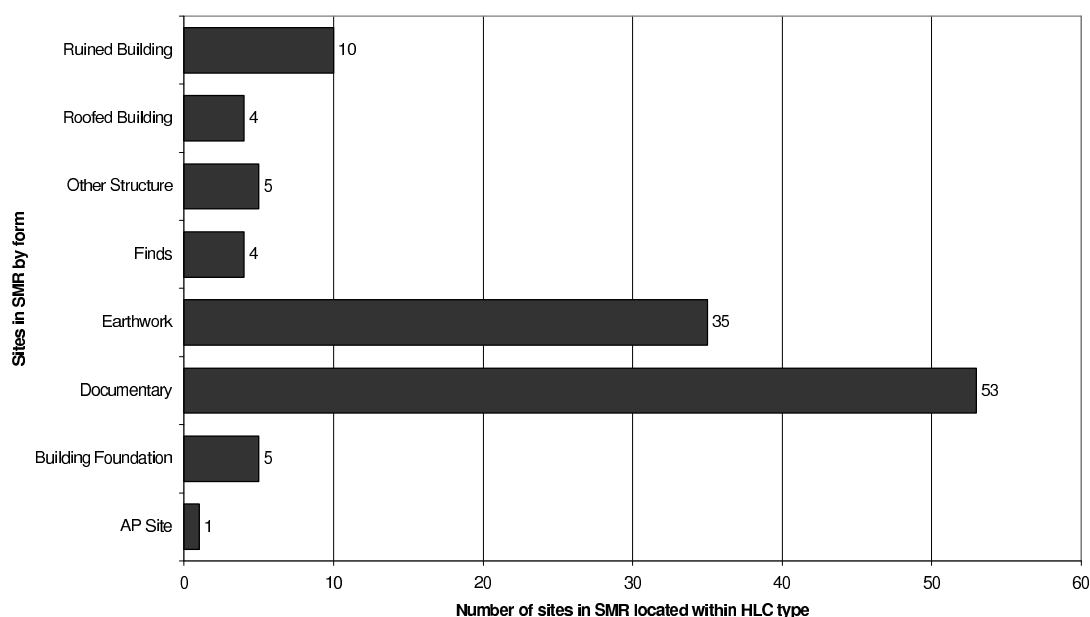26.1.2 <u>Typical historical and archaeological components</u>: There are likely to be structures and features associated with different phases and processes of the relevant industry, for example limekilns in the limestone hushings of Burnley and Colne, or abandoned tramways and railways in the stone quarries of
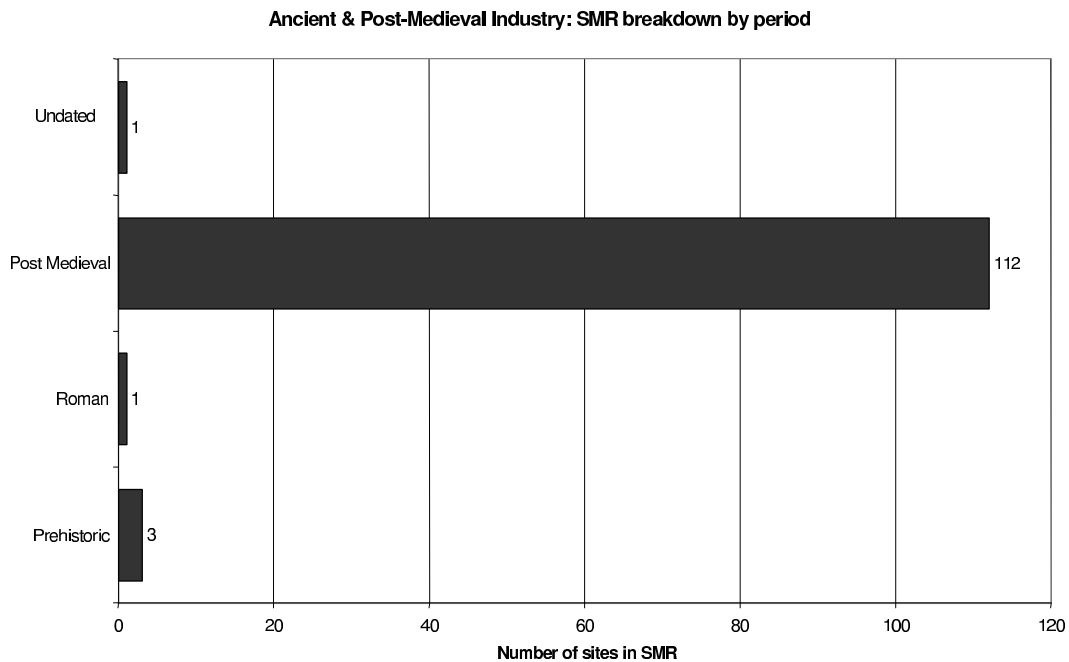
the Rossendale Valley. The features associated with this HLC type may abruptly interrupt older landscape elements such as previously existing tracks, banks and field systems. The rock faces today may be valuable geological sites and protected as such as SSSIs or RIGs.

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in APMI	Ha./site in APMI	% of Type1 tot. in APMI
Total SMR sites	13902	117	5	
Building	150	27	20	18%
Quarry	776	20	27	3%
Building platform	40	14	39	35%
Sandstone quarry	258	7	78	3%
Extractive Pit	38	6	91	16%
Coal Workings	46	4	137	9%
Stone Working Site	29	3	182	10%
Blacksmiths workshop	122	2	274	2%
Crane	22	2	274	9%
Drift Mine	7	2	274	29%
Enclosure	66	2	274	3%
Limestone Quarry	44	2	274	5%
Adit	10	1	547	10%
Ceramic:urn	26	1	547	4%
Cotton Mill	394	1	547	
Dry Dock	1	1	547	100%
Earthwork	117	1	547	
Farmhouse	205	1	547	
Field Boundary	186	1	547	
House:domestic	534	1	547	

Ancient & Post-Medieval Industry: SMR breakdown by form

Ancient & Post-Medieval Industry: SMR breakdown by period

26.1.3 <u>Similar types and distinguishing criteria</u>: Identified from present day mapping in conjunction with the O.S. 1st edition six inch mapping.

26.1.4 <u>Rarity</u>: **Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry** covers 0.17% of Lancashire.

26.2   ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Conserve* and *enhance* the remains of Lancashire's early industrial landscape. The industrial heritage of Lancashire remains one of the county's defining characteristics, providing instantly recognisable local distinctiveness for those living both in and outside of the county. Such heritage, particularly when measured against its international contribution, has much to offer that is unique and special to the county. Whilst much of this character is present as individual buildings and structures within other HLC types (especially **Settlement** and **Moorland**) the concentration of surviving or relic industry in the industrial type indicates a significant resource that may be retained for economic and social benefit as well as in its own right.

- *Pursue* opportunities for heritage-led regeneration in areas through tourism and sustainable reuse of key industrial buildings and areas. The *Heritage Conservation in Lancashire* strategy document (LCC 1999) provisionally identifies the following priority industrial landscape areas: Lancashire's textile and related heritage, and the quarry heritage of the Rossendale valleys. To this may be added the landscape of limestone hushings at Burnley and Colne, copper and ironworking areas in Silverdale and the leadworking at Rimington and Anglezarke. .

- *Ensure* that the historic dimension of industrial landscapes is properly assessed during proposals for change. Industrial landscapes are vulnerable to change both through neglect and through programmes of land reclamation. Initiatives such as quarry reclamation schemes, derelict land programmes (for example the REMADE in Lancashire programme and the Small Sites programme, LCC 2002), contaminated land

strategies and environmental improvement projects may all coincide with areas of former industrial heritage. These should be informed by appropriate levels of information in order that decisions can be made to conserve important assets, record others and to ensure that the historic environment may act as a positive catalyst for change.

- *Increase* awareness of the historical basis and context for **Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry** landscapes in order to improve perception and appreciation. Priority will be given to establishing an inventory of textile working sites to match surveys already completed in Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and Cheshire, and within Pendle District, and to completing an audit of Rossendale quarry heritage.

26.3   KEY SOURCES

Alfrey, J., and Putnam, T., 1992, *The Industrial Heritage – Managing Resources and Uses*, London.

Ashmore, O., 1969, *The Industrial Archaeology of Lancashire*, Newton Abbot.

Ashmore, O., 1982, *The Industrial Archaeology of North West England*, Manchester.

Aspin, C., 1981, *The Cotton Industry*

Aspin, C., 1982, *The Woollen Industry*

Aspin, C., 1995, *Lancashire: The First Industrial Society*

Baines, E., 1835, *History of Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain*

Binney, M., Machin, F., and Powell, K., 1990*, Bright Future: The Re-use of Industrial Buildings*, London

English Heritage, various dates, Monuments Protection Programme Step 1-3 reports on industry

English Heritage, 1995, *Industrial Archaeology, a Policy Statement by English Heritage*, London

Nadin, J., 1997, *British Mining No. 58. The Coal Mines of East Lancashire*, Northern Mine Research Society

Nadin, J., 1999, *British Mining No. 64. Coal Mines around Accrington and Blackburn*, Northern Mine Research Society

Palmer, M., and Neaverson, P. (eds.), 1995, *Managing the Industrial Heritage: Its Identification, Recording and Management.* Leicester Archaeology Monographs **2**

Palmer, M., and Neaverson, P., 1998, *Industrial Archaeology, Principles and Practice*, London

Phillips, C. B., and Smith, J. H., 1994, *Lancashire and Cheshire from AD 1540*, Longmans

RCHME, 1999, *Lancashire Textile Mills, Borough of Pendle*, unpublished RCHME survey reports

VCH Lancashire. The Victoria County History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of Lancashire, **2**, 1908

Wadsworth, A. P., and De Lacy Mann, J., 1965, *The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire 1600-1780*, Manchester University Press

27. MODERN INDUSTRY

27.1   GENERAL DESCRIPTION
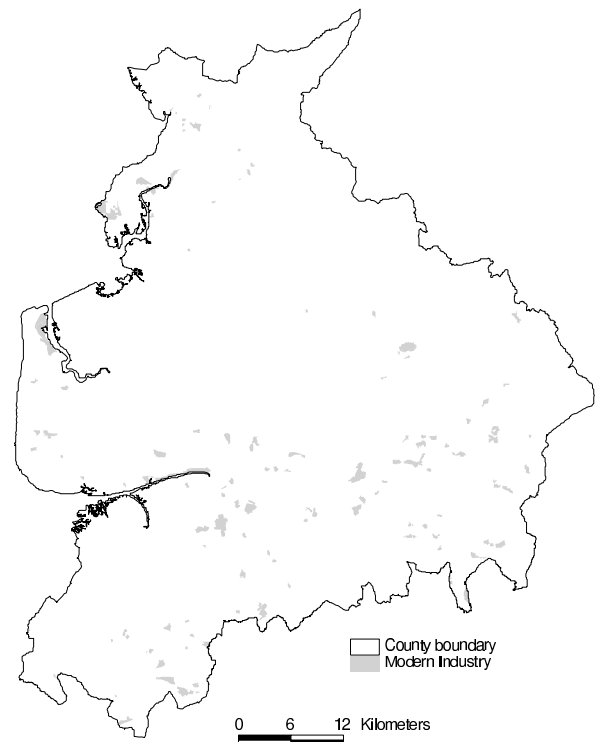
27.1.1   <u>Historical and archaeological background and principal processes</u>: The **Modern Industry** HLC type is mainly distributed in towns or on their perimeters. The type is subdivided with the largest category being *Other Works*, a class that includes many small sewage works (23,133 hectares but spread over 64 different sites). Next in size are *Industrial Estates* which extend over 1,000 hectares but in just 22 different sites. Other important industry sub-types are *Quarrying*, both inactive and active, *Docks* (Preston, Fleetwood and Heysham) and *Power Generation* sites.

As for **Ancient and Post-Medieval Industry** important industries based predominantly on small sites are not included within the type for the purposes of the project. This is particularly relevant to Lancashire's textile industry, which changed from a rural to an urban-based industry within the period of this HLC type. As with other types, where the area of industry is not extensive enough to warrant inclusion it either becomes an attribute within the **Modern Settlement** type, or a sub-division of it, such as *Mills and Housing* (see below).
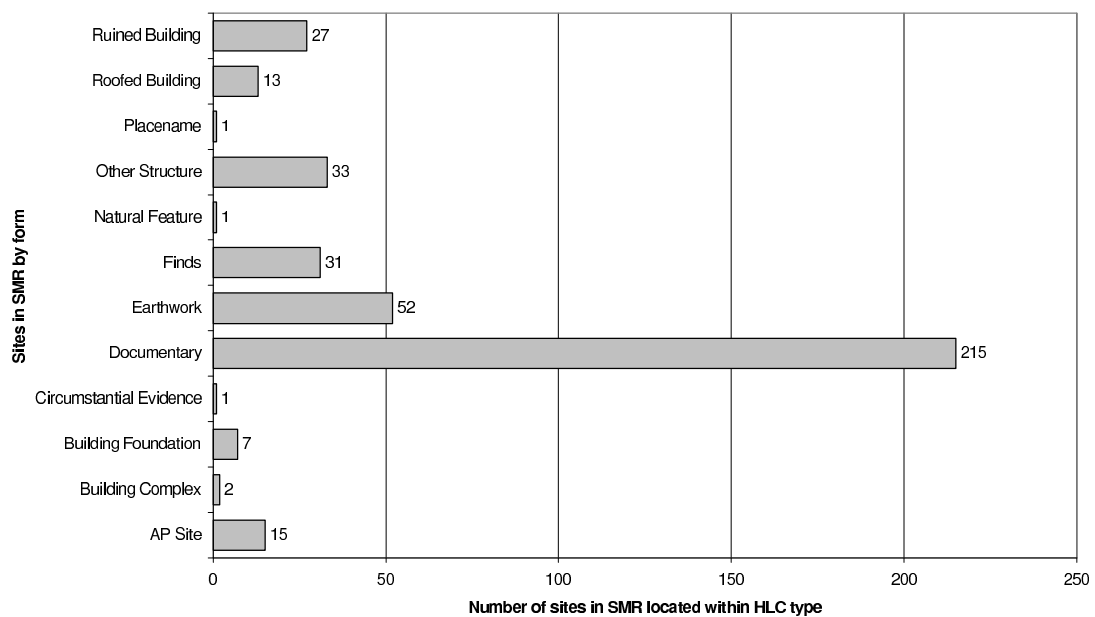
Many of the different industries represented by the **Modern Industry** type are inter-linked. As the Industrial Revolution progressed industries moved from rural to urban locations, or became the focus of new urban growth. Such growth led to an increased demand for stone, used for buildings and pavements, bricks, roofing and road construction materials, and other specialist craft goods (such as plaster, glass, tile and metalwork).
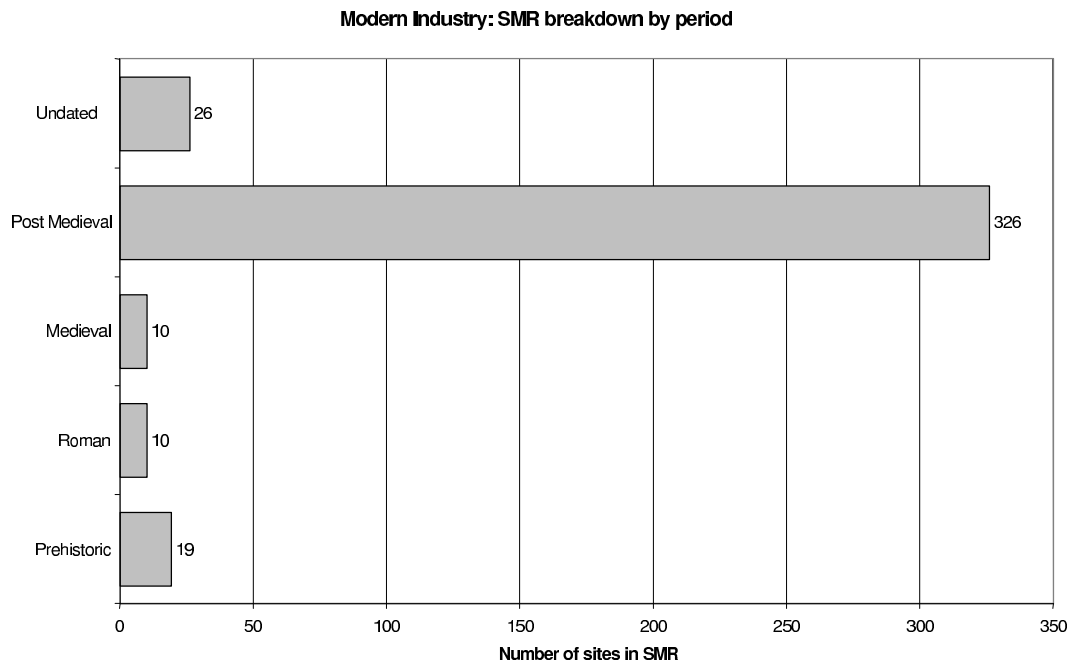
27.1.2   <u>Typical historical and archaeological components:</u> Includes extractive sites, processing plants and active or redundant structures of industry, such as textile mills, engine houses, weaving sheds, lodges, crane stands and transport infrastructure.

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MI	Ha./site in MI	% of Type1 tot. in MI
Total SMR sites	13902	398	13	3%
Mill	367	24	210	7%
Quarry	776	19	266	2%
Building	150	18	281	12%
Stone Working Site	29	17	297	59%
Cotton Mill	394	15	337	4%
Crane	22	15	337	68%
Extractive Pit	38	12	421	32%
Sandstone Quarry	258	10	505	4%
Colliery	277	9	561	3%
Inn	215	9	561	4%
Structure	20	9	561	45%
Building platform	40	8	631	20%
House:domestic	534	6	842	1%
Tramway	28	6	842	21%
Bridge	89	5	1010	6%
Chapel	250	5	1010	2%
Cross	242	5	1010	2%
Railings	5	5	1010	100%
Brickworks	24	4	1262	17%
Limestone Quarry	44	4	1262	9%

Modern Industry: SMR breakdown by form

Sites in SMR by form	Number of sites in SMR located within HLC type
Ruined Building	27
Roofed Building	13
Placename	1
Other Structure	33
Natural Feature	1
Finds	31
Earthwork	52
Documentary	215
Circumstantial Evidence	1
Building Foundation	7
Building Complex	2
AP Site	15

Modern Industry: SMR breakdown by period

A horizontal bar chart titled "Modern Industry: SMR breakdown by period". The y-axis lists periods and the x-axis shows "Number of sites in SMR" ranging from 0 to 350.

- Undated: 26
- Post Medieval: 326
- Medieval: 10
- Roman: 10
- Prehistoric: 19

27.1.3 <u>Similar types and distinguishing criteria</u>: Identified from present-day mapping. Areas of the type could have been missed if they appear similar to the **Settlement** HLC types.

27.1.4 <u>Rarity</u>: **Modern Industry** covers 1.5% of Lancashire.

27.2 ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Conserve* and *enhance* key elements of Lancashire's later industrial landscape. Throughout the latter half of the 19th and the early 20th century industry in Lancashire continued to make a substantial contribution towards the present-day landscape. As for **Ancient Industry** much of this character is present as individual buildings and structures within other HLC types (especially **Settlement** and **Moorland**). The concentration of surviving or relic industry in the industrial type indicates a significant resource that may be retained for economic and social benefit as well as in its own right.

- *Pursue* opportunities for heritage-led regeneration in areas through tourism and sustainable reuse of key industrial buildings and areas. The *Heritage Conservation in Lancashire* strategy document (LCC 1999) provisionally identifies the following priority industrial landscape areas: Lancashire's textile and related heritage and the quarry heritage of the Rossendale valleys. To this may be added the docks at Heysham and Fleetwood, stone quarrying adjacent to other East Lancashire towns, and the leadworking at Rimington and Anglezarke.

- *Ensure* that the historic dimension of industrial landscapes is properly assessed during proposals for change. Industrial landscapes are vulnerable to change both through neglect and through programmes of land reclamation. Initiatives such as quarry reclamation schemes, derelict land programmes (for example the REMADE in Lancashire programme and the Small Sites programme, LCC 2002), contaminated land strategies and environmental improvement projects may all coincide with areas of

former industrial heritage. These should be informed by appropriate levels of information in order that decisions can be made to conserve important assets, record others and to ensure that the historic environment may act as a positive catalyst for change.

- *Increase* awareness of the historical basis and context for **Modern Industry** landscapes in order to improve perception and appreciation. Priority will be given to establishing an inventory of textile working sites to match surveys already completed in Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and Cheshire, and within Pendle District, and to completing an audit of Rossendale quarry heritage.

27.3   KEY SOURCES

Alfrey, J., and Putnam, T., 1992, *The Industrial Heritage – Managing Resources and Uses*, London

Ashmore, O., 1969, *The Industrial Archaeology of Lancashire*, Newton Abbot

Ashmore, O., 1982, *The Industrial Archaeology of North West England*, Manchester

Aspin, C., 1981, *The Cotton Industry*

Binney, M., Machin, F., and Powell, K., 1990*, Bright Future: The Re-use of Industrial Buildings*, London

English Heritage, various dates, Monuments Protection Programme Step 1-3 reports on industry

English Heritage, 1995, *Industrial Archaeology, a Policy Statement by English Heritage*, London

Nadin, J., 1997, *British Mining No. 58. The Coal Mines of East Lancashire*, Northern Mine Research Society

Nadin, J., 1999, *British Mining No. 64. Coal Mines around Accrington and Blackburn*, Northern Mine Research Society

Palmer, M., and Neaverson, P. (eds.), 1995, *Managing the Industrial Heritage: Its Identification, Recording and Management*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs **2**

Palmer, M., and Neaverson, P., 1998, *Industrial Archaeology, Principles and Practice*, London

Phillips, C. B., and Smith, J. H., 1994, *Lancashire and Cheshire from AD 1540*, Longmans
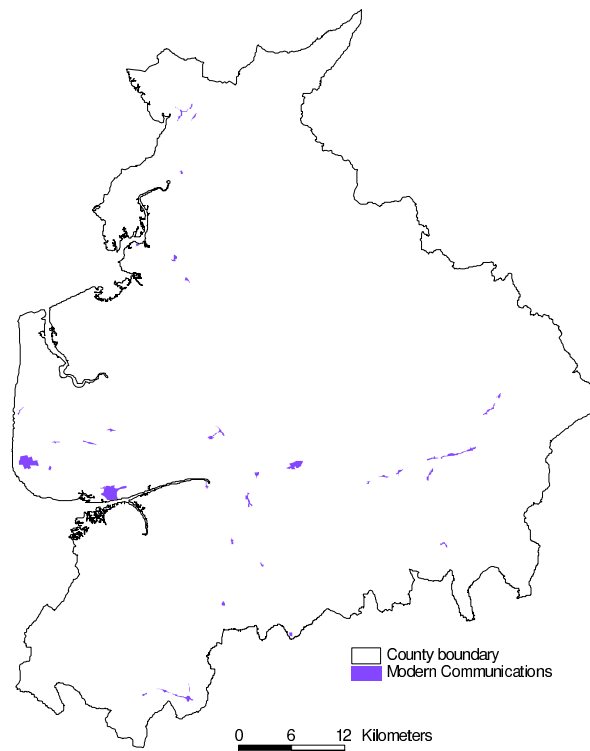
RCHME, 1999, *Lancashire Textile Mills, Borough of Pendle*, unpublished RCHME survey reports

VCH Lancashire. The Victoria County History of the Counties of England: A History of the County of Lancashire, **2**, 1908

28. MODERN COMMUNICATIONS

28.1   GENERAL DESCRIPTION

28.1.1 <u>Historical and archaeological background and principal processes:</u> The **Modern Communications** HLC type mainly comprises motorway junctions, cuttings and service areas and three airfields – Blackpool Airport, Samlesbury Aerodrome and Warton Aerodrome, near Freckleton. Also included are some railway and large road features with one area associated with the Lancaster Canal (the basin at Glasson) and one telecommunications station (on Lytham Moss). Long linear features such as the motorways, railways and canal are not included in the project for most of their length although the M65, with its many junctions, shows up well through a distribution of very large junctions, cuttings and embankments. Also included, and of historical note, are parts of the Preston Bypass (now M6), the first length of motorway to be built in Britain (opened 1958) and the Carnforth railway station and yard complex.
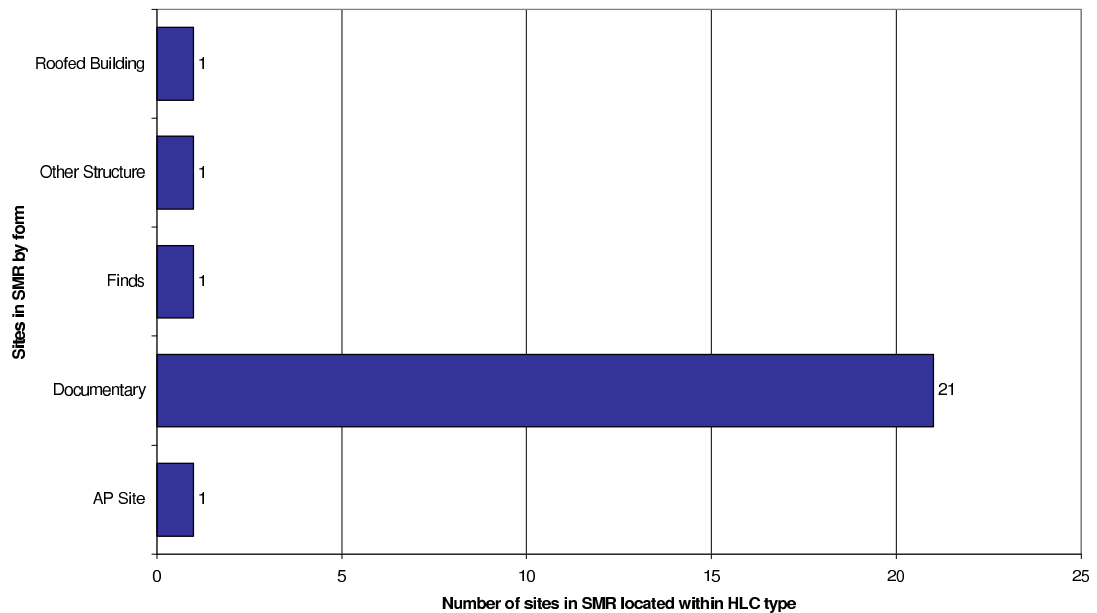
County boundary
Modern Communications

0   6   12 Kilometers

28.1.2 <u>Typical historical and archaeological components:</u> The scale of development associated with the construction of major communications infrastructure has ensured that most components relating to earlier phases
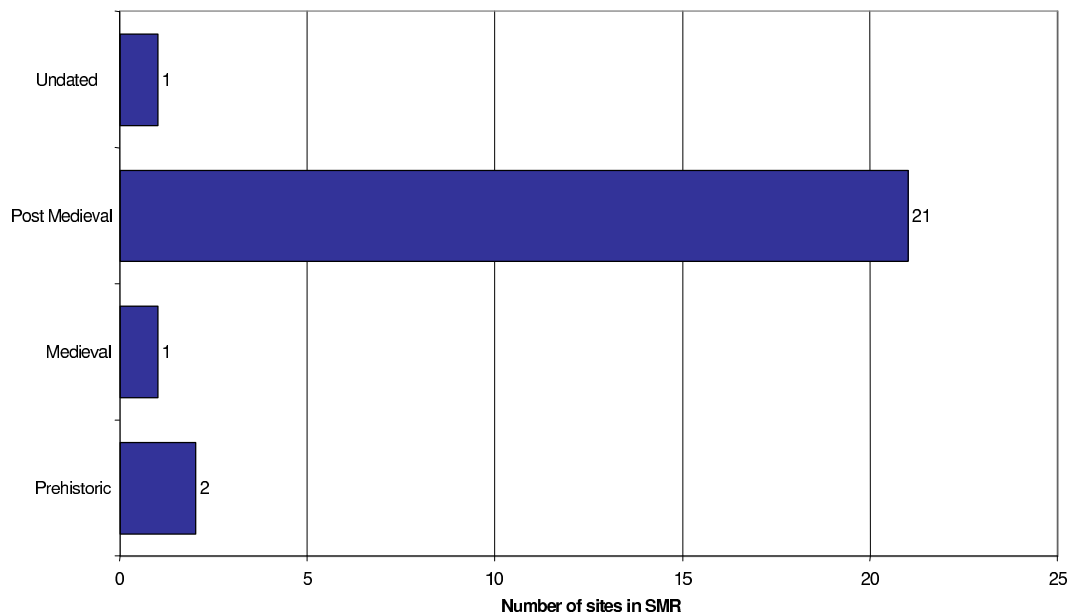
TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MC	Ha./site in MC	% of Type1 tot. in MC
Total SMR sites	13902	25	46	
Colliery	277	3	385	1%
Blacksmiths workshop	122	1	1155	
Boat	6	1	1155	17%
Canal Basin	7	1	1155	14%
Cotton Mill	394	1	1155	
Engine Shed	6	1	1155	17%
Goods Clearing House	1	1	1155	100%
Gravel Pit	89	1	1155	1%
House:domestic	534	1	1155	
Lime Kiln	194	1	1155	
Mansion	33	1	1155	3%
Mill	367	1	1155	
Pillbox	10	1	1155	10%
Post Mill	4	1	1155	25%
Railway Turntable	2	1	1155	50%
Road Bridge	6	1	1155	17%
Sand Pit	64	1	1155	2%
Signal Box	15	1	1155	7%
SMV?	1	1	1155	100%
Stocks	13	1	1155	8%

of activity are likely to have been destroyed. Of most intrinsic interest are the features associated either with canals (locks, bridges, workshops, basins, quaysides, overflow leats and reservoirs, pillboxes, limekilns and coke ovens) or with railways (goods and fuel storage sheds, station buildings, bridges, sidings, coaling and coking towers, turntables), some of which may be listed.

Modern Communications: SMR breakdown by form

Sites in SMR by form	Number of sites in SMR located within HLC type
Roofed Building	1
Other Structure	1
Finds	1
Documentary	21
AP Site	1

Modern Communications: SMR breakdown by period

	Number of sites in SMR
Undated	1
Post Medieval	21
Medieval	1
Prehistoric	2

28.1.3 <u>Similar types and distinguishing criteria</u>: There are no similar types.

28.1.4 <u>Rarity</u>: The **Modern Communications** HLC type covers 0.35% of Lancashire.

28.2   ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- *Conserve* and *enhance* key features of the **Communications** HLC type, giving priority to those associated with canal or railway heritage. These have perhaps the most potential in terms of historic interest and timedepth.

- *Support* the preparation of a Management Plan for the railway station and yard complex at Carnforth.

28.3   KEY SOURCES

Clarke, M., 1990, *The Leeds and Liverpool Canal: A History and Guide*

Crosby, A. G. (ed.), 1998, *Leading the Way. A History of Lancashire's Roads*, Lancashire County Books

Freethy, R., 1986, *Turnpikes and Toll Houses of Lancashire*

Gourvish, T. R., 1986, *British Railways 1949-73, Cambridge*

Harrison, W., 1886, 'The development of the turnpike system in Lancashire and Cheshire', *Trans. Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.,* **IV**

Hadfield, C., and Biddle, G., 1970, *The Canals of North West England* (2 volumes), David and Charles

Holt, G. O., 1978, *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain,* **10***, The North-West*, Newton Abbot

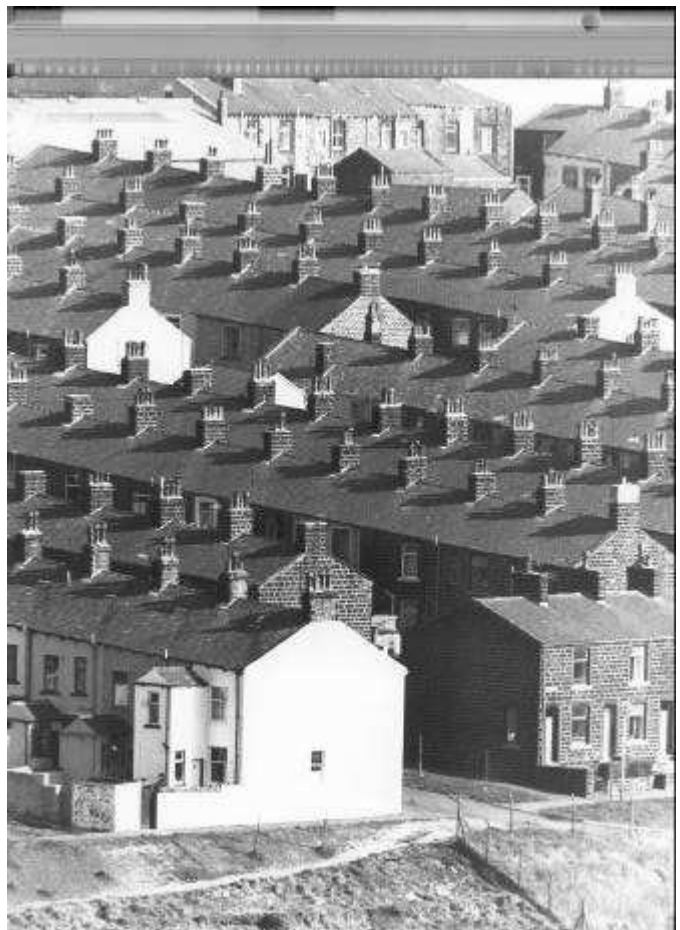Rennison, R. W., 1996, *Civil Engineering Heritage. Northern England*, Thomas Telford

29. SETTLEMENT IN LANCASHIRE

29.1 GENERAL

Settlement within Lancashire shows a high degree of variation. There is a large rural area of predominantly dispersed settlement comprising single farmsteads and hamlets, with occasional nucleated villages in the Ribble and Lune valleys. The county also contains extensive areas of urban settlement built up predominantly in response to the industrial revolution of the 19th and early 20th centuries. These are complemented by the coastal towns and villages that originated as a response to the industrial workforce's requirement for leisure, and have been sustained in more recent times by the desire to live and retire on the coast.

Roberts and Wrathmell's (1999) work has shown that the southern half of the county shows one of the highest concentrations of dispersed settlement in England. They interpret this as being a result of the industrialisation of the county from the 16th century.

There are just over 4,000 listed buildings and structures in the county, of which the vast majority (*c.*2,700) are located within urban areas. They date from the 11th century to the 20th century with the majority dating to between 1600 and 1900.
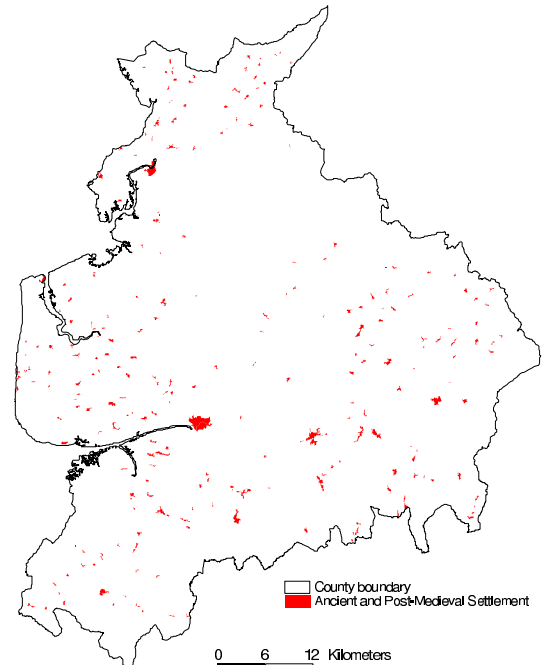
29.2 KEY SOURCES

Roberts, B. K. and Wrathmell, S., 2000, *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England,* English Heritage

30. ANCIENT & POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT

30.1   GENERAL DESCRIPTION

30.1.1   <u>Historical and archaeological background and principal processes:</u> Many of today's rural settlements have not expanded significantly since the mapping of the 1850s, although infill has almost certainly taken place. The majority of the present day urban settlements, however, can be seen to have developed in the time post-dating the 1st edition mapping. Exceptions include Preston, Blackburn and Lancaster which were sizeable towns by 1850, alongside a number of other settlements over 40 hectares in size south of the Ribble (Darwen, Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Longton, Accrington, Chorley and Burnley). North of the Ribble Lancaster was the only settlement of any size, most others being of ten hectares or less.

County boundary
Ancient and Post-Medieval Settlement

0   6   12 Kilometers

Only the larger nucleated settlements have been included within the **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** type, the remainder being attributes of other HLC types, most notably **Ancient Enclosure** and **Post-Medieval Enclosure**. The general picture is one of dispersed settlement of farms and hamlets with few nucleated settlements and, indeed, an absence of these in some areas. Settlement nucleation tends to occur in the major river valleys of the Lune and Ribble, and in parts of the Fylde. Otherwise the map is blank in a band running north-south through the county (including Bowland), in a wide area around Burnley in the east, around most of the coast and in the western part of West Lancashire.

Settlements tend to be sited either at the junction of different resources, for example the junction of the wooded and the moorland areas, or between the mosses and dry land resources. Transport routes have also influenced siting, with the rivers being an obvious barrier and medium. Much **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** is in the same location as earlier activity, thereby limiting the opportunity of examining earlier settlement archaeology. These historic settlements represent a past history when the main economy of Lancashire was agricultural. Documents from the 17th-19th centuries, the date of most of the buildings, show a mixed farm economy where wool was spun, cheese made and arable agriculture was widespread.

Over one third of the listed buildings in Lancashire fall within the **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** HLC type areas (1,419 out of a total of 4,050 listed buildings).
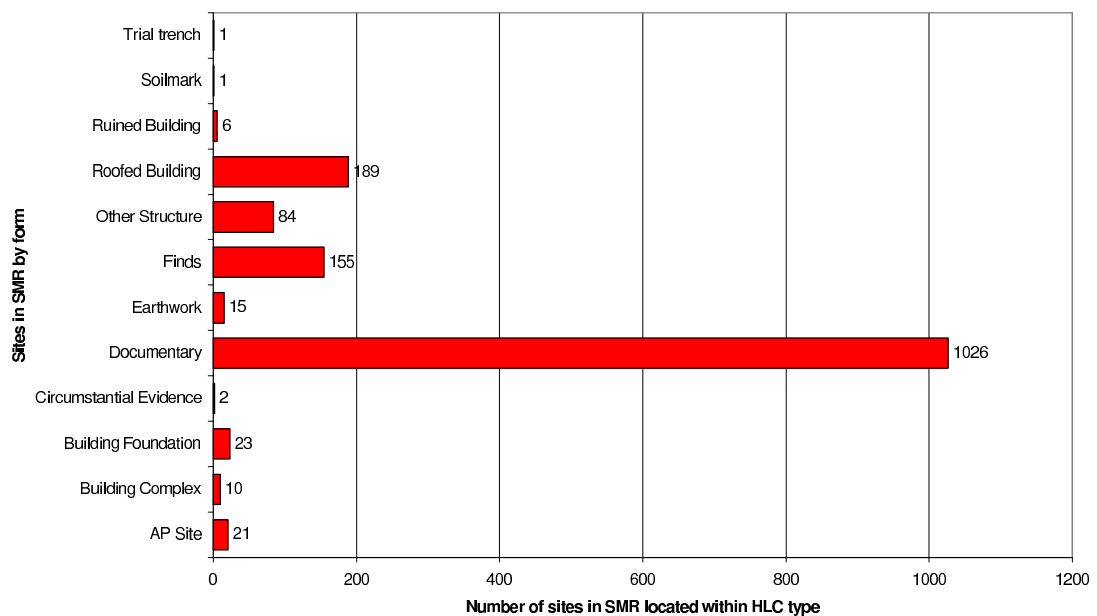
30.1.2   <u>Typical historical and archaeological components</u>: The archaeological components of the **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** HLC type include a wide range of buildings, open

space and the course of the road systems and public rights of way. The majority of the extant buildings are post-medieval or modern in date, with the notable exception of the churches, but the type still maintains a diversity of function, materials, form and period. By contrast the building plots, tenement boundaries, open areas and lanes may all date to the medieval period, or earlier. Most **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** may contain rich sub-surface remains that could be disturbed by new development.
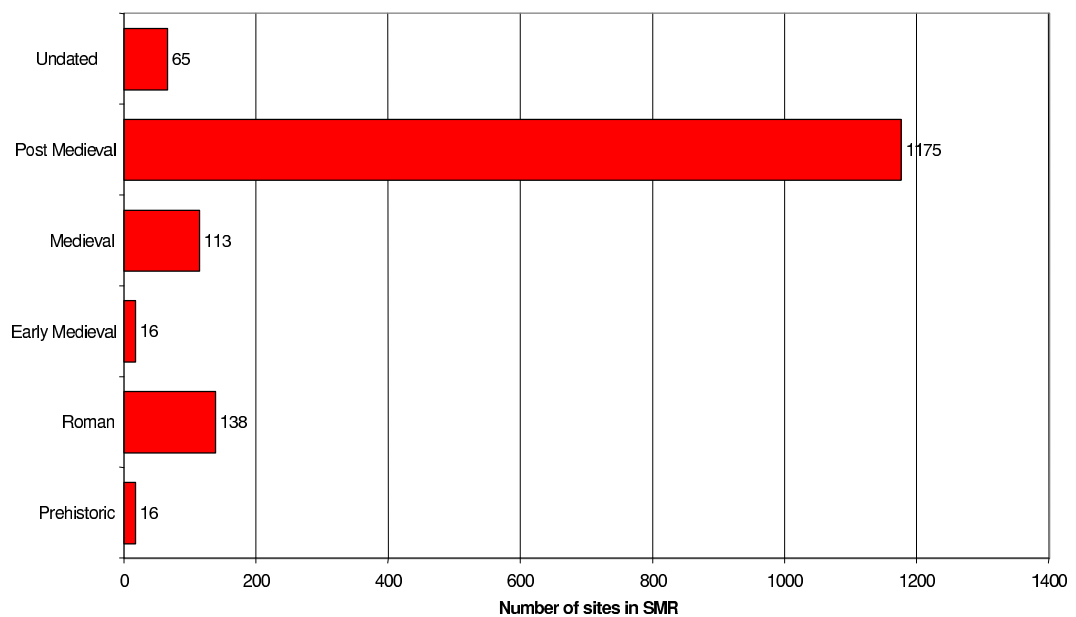
TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in APMS	Ha./site in APMS	% of Type1 tot. in APMS
Total SMR sites	13902	1533	2	11%
Cotton Mill	394	145	20	37%
School	306	85	34	28%
House:domestic	534	82	35	15%
Chapel	250	80	36	32%
Inn	215	77	38	36%
Mill	367	71	41	19%
Hotel	101	50	58	50%
Public House	70	41	71	59%
Church	97	33	88	34%
Cross	242	29	100	12%
Road	179	27	107	15%
Vicarage	65	21	138	32%
Ceramic:coarseware	45	18	161	40%
Metal:coin	82	15	193	18%
Shop	20	14	207	70%
Blacksmiths workshop	122	12	242	10%
Fort	17	12	242	71%
Foundry	30	12	242	40%
Building	150	11	263	7%
Police Station	19	10	290	53%

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in APMS	Ha./site in APMS	% of Type1 tot. in APMS
Fort	17	12	242	71%
Shop	20	14	207	70%
Vicus	15	10	290	67%
Public House	70	41	71	59%
Post Office	18	10	290	56%
Police Station	19	10	290	53%
Hotel	101	50	58	50%
Ceramic:coarseware	45	18	161	40%
Foundry	30	12	242	40%
Cotton Mill	394	145	20	37%
Inn	215	77	38	36%
Church	97	33	88	34%
Vicarage	65	21	138	32%
Chapel	250	80	36	32%
School	306	85	34	28%
Mill	367	71	41	19%
Metal:coin	82	15	193	18%
Wall	61	10	290	16%
House:domestic	534	82	35	15%
Road	179	27	107	15%

Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement: SMR breakdown by form

Chart showing "Sites in SMR by form" (vertical axis) vs "Number of sites in SMR located within HLC type" (horizontal axis):

- Trial trench: 1
- Soilmark: 1
- Ruined Building: 6
- Roofed Building: 189
- Other Structure: 84
- Finds: 155
- Earthwork: 15
- Documentary: 1026
- Circumstantial Evidence: 2
- Building Foundation: 23
- Building Complex: 10
- AP Site: 21

Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement: SMR breakdown by period

Chart showing period (vertical axis) vs "Number of sites in SMR" (horizontal axis):

- Undated: 65
- Post Medieval: 1175
- Medieval: 113
- Early Medieval: 16
- Roman: 138
- Prehistoric: 16

30.1.3 <u>Similar types and distinguishing criteria</u>: There are no similar types. The type has been identified using the 1st edition O.S. mapping only.

30.1.4 <u>Rarity</u>: **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** accounts for 0.89% of Lancashire.

30.2   ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- Guidance on the historic urban environment has been broken down into three interrelated parts. These comprise historic buildings and structures, below-ground archaeological deposits and the general historic character of settlements. More detail on each of these components of the historic environment will be included in the strategy resulting from the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey, carried out by Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy in partnership with English Heritage and the Lancashire local authorities. This guidance provides a strategic framework within which that advice is nested.

- *Historic buildings and structures.* A large proportion of the key historic buildings and structures located within the **Ancient & Post Medieval Settlement** HLC type will be either listed or within conservation areas, and therefore afforded additional protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Such buildings and structures should be viewed as assets and potential catalysts for heritage-led regeneration. Proposals that affect either listed structures or those within conservation areas should be accompanied by an appropriately detailed assessment of the impact of those proposals upon the historic interest of the structure. The presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings, or others integral to the character of a conservation area, is reiterated through their designation and their position within Lancashire's hierarchy of designations (draft Joint Structure Plan, 2002, Policy 21). Consideration should also be given to identifying locally important historic structures and buildings (through the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey, Local Lists, or identification in Parish Plans, Village Design Statements or Town Strategies) in order that individual sites of local significance can be properly assessed as a part of proposals for change.

- *Below-ground archaeological deposits.* The **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** type will, in the majority of cases, contain the most significant below-ground archaeological deposits of the urban types (and many others). Such significance is often a result of the concentration of human activity, increased evidence for timedepth, evidence for higher levels of specialisation (resulting from a centralised hierarchical function), greater varieties of activities and a greater range of social types, roles and functions. Evidence within the type will take the form of both an earlier urban activity and its rural predecessor. Given that the historic core of most settlements still corresponds with the modern core, it is also a type within which there is a rapid rate of development (in terms of turn-over and demand), often on a large scale. Such dynamism, through modern commercial, industrial or service activities, has the potential for significant detrimental impact upon below-ground archaeological remains. Recommendations for mitigation can be broken down into three management areas defined by the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey:

  - ✓ Scheduled monument. This included any monument that is included in the Schedule as defined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the *National Heritage Act* 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minster who are advised by

English Heritage. The Lancashire Archaeology and Heritage Service will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled monuments are of national importance, and the PPG16 (DoE 1990) presumption is in favour of preservation *in situ.*

✓ Areas of archaeological potential. This includes areas of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990) or PPG15 (DoE & DNH 1994), using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site and recommendations made as a result.

✓ Areas of archaeological destruction. Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations required.

• *Maintaining Urban Character.* The towns of Lancashire are a unique, distinct and irreplaceable asset representing the investment of centuries of skills and resources. The need for change within towns is both desirable and necessary – indeed the diverse character of the urban historic environment is the product of such change in the past. Government policies and approaches to national and regional regeneration, and the brownfield agenda, will ensure increased pressure for change within urban areas. But such change should take place in the context of the historic environment in order to maintain historic character, to protect the best of the past and to afford the opportunity for heritage-led regeneration.

• In order to maintain and enhance the distinctive historic character of Lancashire's towns, development and other proposals for change should have due regard to the historic dimension of:

✓ local distinctiveness,

✓ the layout and scale of buildings and designed spaces,

✓ the quality and character of the built fabric, and

✓ historic patterns and attributes of the landscape.

• In order to do so proposals should acknowledge and respect the following broad principles:

✓ Lancashire has a diverse and locally distinct range of townscapes. These are all a product of the past and vary because of different local styles, industries, personalities and materials.

✓ Townscape is important: it gives people and places an identity and a significance. It gives localities their distinctive character and marks their individuality. It enhances quality of life and provides a sense of belonging.

✓ Change is inevitable and desirable, but needs to be managed in order to preserve that which is valued.

✓ Proposals for change on a townscape scale should include an assessment of the existing (historic) character of an area and its surrounds, and an assessment of the

impact of proposals upon such character. A strategic framework for this assessment will be in place through the county-wide historic towns survey carried out by Lancashire County Council in partnership with English Heritage and the Lancashire local authorities (the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey). More detailed local studies, such as Conservation Area Appraisals, town studies or area masterplanning, may also already be in place.

✓ Where there exists a high quality historic townscape, then consideration should be weighted towards heritage-led regeneration and renewal by refurbishment and restoration.

✓ Where the heritage-led regeneration option is not taken, and renewal takes place through either major site redevelopment or housing clearance, then proposals should contribute positively to the character of urban landscape, and enhance local distinctiveness.

✓ Neither approach precludes new design or innovation; indeed both encourage innovation within a regionally and locally sympathetic framework.

• More specific strategic guidance within the **Ancient & Post-medieval Settlement** HLC type relates to the preservation and enhancement of key attributes of local historic distinctiveness, in particular the street pattern, principal townscape vistas and buildings and use of materials. Given the visible timedepth apparent in most historic town centres these will almost certainly include both local variety (of materials, scale, forms and functions) and seeming irregularity (of plots and street-pattern).

30.3   KEY SOURCES

Baines, E., 1836, *History of the County Palatine of the Duchy of Lancaster,* five vols, London

Burgess, J., 1990, *The Historic towns of Lancashire*, Carlisle

Crosby, A., 1998, *A History of Lancashire*, Phillimore

Egerton Lea Consultancy, 2001-2003, Various unpublished technical reports on Lancashire Towns for the Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey programme

English Heritage, 2001, 'Urban Matters', *Conservation Bulletin,* **41**

Lancashire County Council, 2001, *Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey: A Historic Characterisation Study,* unpublished project design

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1988, *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. Assessment Report,* unpublished report

Phillips, C. B., and Smith, J. H., 1994, *Lancashire and Cheshire from AD 1540*, Longmans

Roberts, B. K. and Wrathmell, S., 2000, *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England,* English Heritage

Tupling, G. H., 1933, 'The origins of markets and fairs in medieval Lancashire', *Trans. of the Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.,* **49**

Tupling, G. H., 1936, 'An alphabetical list of markets and fairs of Lancashire recorded before 1701', *Trans. of the Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.,* **56**, 86-110

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

White, A., 1996, 'Medieval towns' in Newman, R., (ed.), *The Archaeology of Lancashire: present state and future priorities.* LUAU
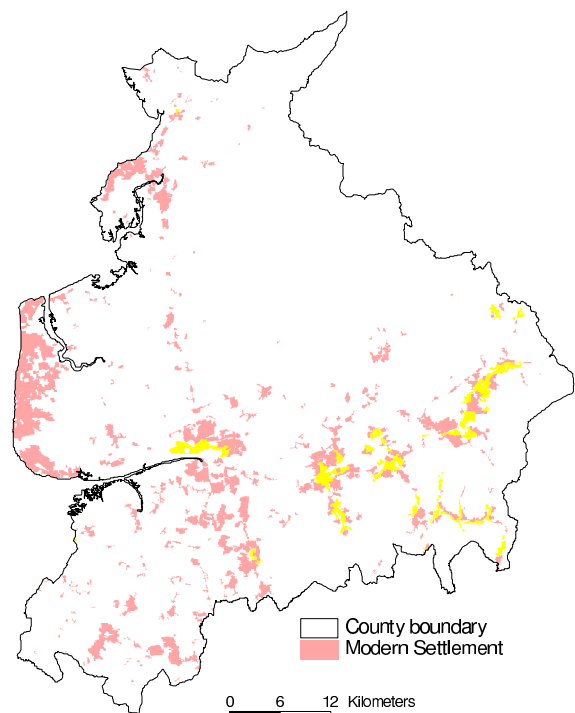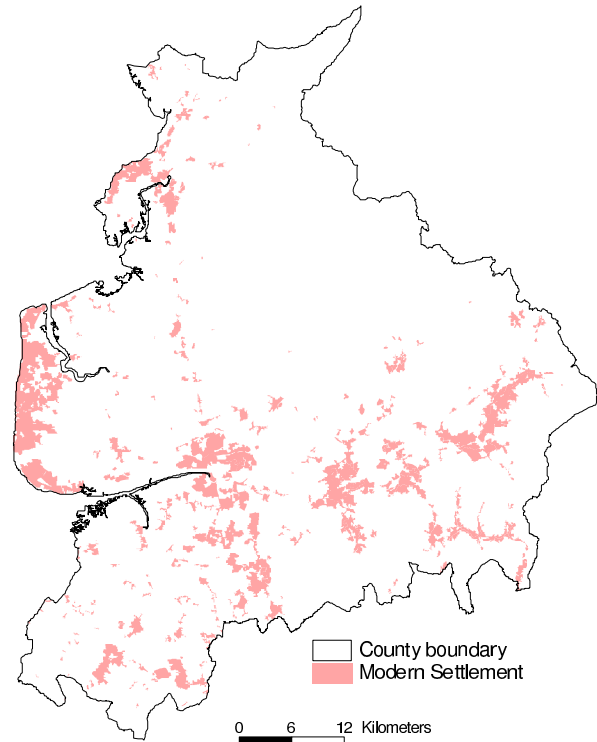
31. MODERN SETTLEMENT

31.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

31.1.1 <u>Historical and archaeological background and principal processes</u>: **Modern Settlement** is mainly an expansion of previously existing settlements so, often, the **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** type is to be found at its core. Even where the earlier settlement type has not been mapped, **Modern Settlement** is likely to focus on a small pre-1850 core comprising a farm building, hamlet or small village. These may be identified through the presence of earlier listed buildings, such as the farmstead at Trunnah which forms one of the multiple foci of Thornton near Blackpool.

Evidence for time depth in the present day landscape is provided by the survival of farmsteads, roads, tracks and boundaries of the pre-urbanised agricultural landscape. The former mainly date from the 17th to early 19th centuries, whilst the remainder are often medieval in origin. The preservation of the course of pre-1850 tracks, roads and field boundaries, if not the features themselves, is variable across the county. Some later urban development disregards the earlier landscape pattern, particularly where such development took place on a large scale. In other areas where the release of land in small plots, often from multiple ownership, took place on a piecemeal basis, it is possible to reconstruct the earlier agricultural landscape from the streets and boundaries within the modern town. **Modern Settlement** in East Lancashire contains many important industrial remains associated with the textile industry. This characteristic townscape of textile mills, terraced industrial

County boundary
Modern Settlement

0   6   12 Kilometers

County boundary
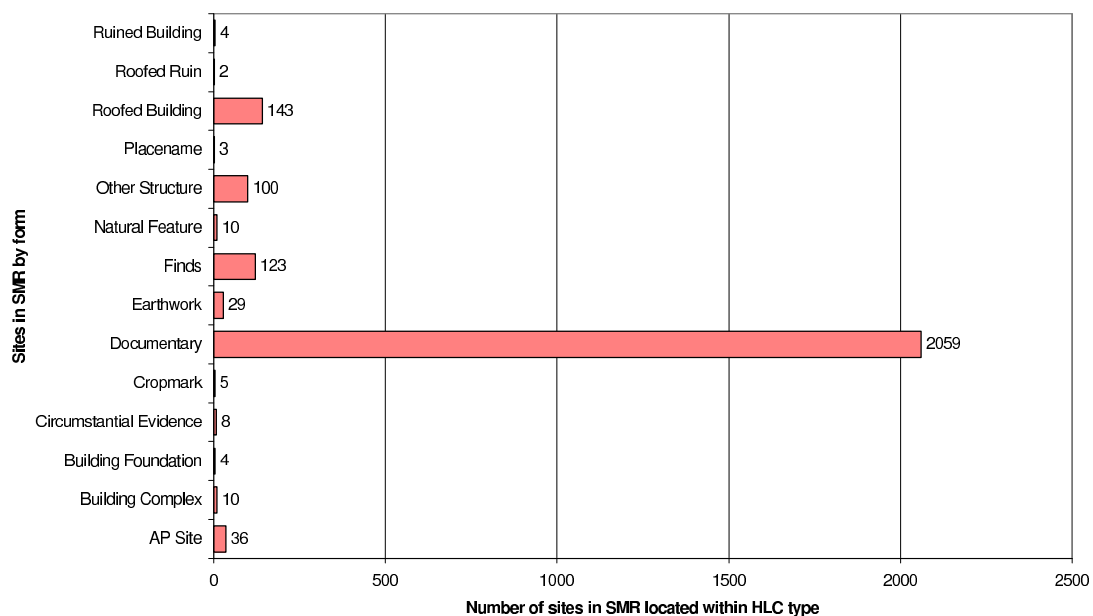Modern Settlement

0   6   12 Kilometers

workers' housing and associated shops, pubs and places of worship, has been identified as a subtype within the settlement categories and its distribution is illustrated above (in yellow within the **Modern Settlement** type).

31.1.2 <u>Typical historical and archaeological components</u>: The type contains 18% (747) of Lancashire's listed buildings. The majority of these are farmhouses and domestic houses (many earlier than the type), but also included are several structures associated with the textile industry, the railways and canals. Other buildings number schools, inns and a large variety of miscellaneous structures. There is considerable variation across the county of the coherence of the historic fabric of the urban areas. Nelson for instance still retains much of its late 19th-early 20th century pattern and fabric whereas Blackburn's centre has lost much of this and is now a large, modern shopping area and municipal centre. However, a significant buried archaeological resource is likely to exist under these modern buildings relating both to the industrial and pre-industrial past. Extant boundaries and roads may also reflect an earlier landscape.
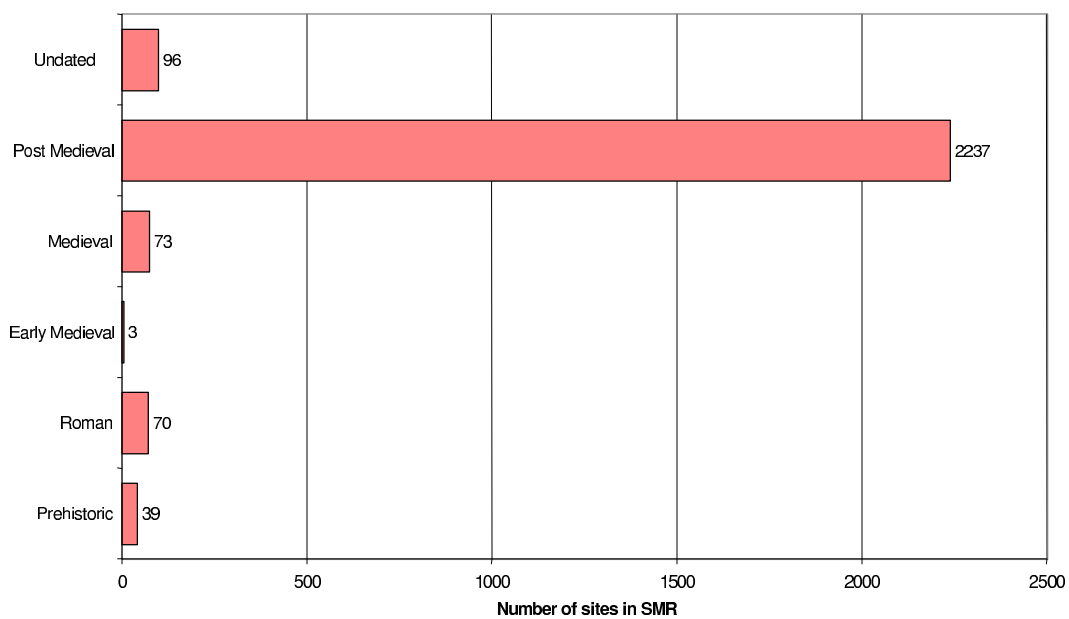
TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MS	Ha./site in MS	% of Type1 tot. in MS
Total SMR sites	13902	2537	11	18%
Mill	367	192	140	52%
Cotton Mill	394	159	169	40%
School	306	140	192	46%
House:domestic	534	104	258	19%
Chapel	250	99	271	40%
Quarry	776	79	340	10%
Inn	215	73	368	34%
Hotel	101	50	537	50%
Church	97	47	572	48%
Blacksmiths workshop	122	42	640	34%
Cross	242	40	672	17%
Colliery	277	39	689	14%
Railway Station	57	33	814	58%
Reservoir	87	28	959	32%
Bowling Green	32	27	995	84%
Public House	70	25	1074	36%
Sand Pit	64	20	1343	31%
Milestone	68	19	1414	28%
Vicarage	65	19	1414	29%
Footbridge	53	18	1492	34%

TYPE1	Tot. Type1 in county	Tot. Type1 in MS	Ha./site in MS	% of Type1 tot. in MS
Mortuary Chapel	10	10	2686	100%
Bowling Green	32	27	995	84%
Signal Box	15	12	2239	80%
Lodge	23	16	1679	70%
Woollen Mill	21	14	1919	67%
Works	25	15	1791	60%
Railway Station	57	33	814	58%
Foundry	30	17	1580	57%
Gas Works	25	14	1919	56%
Sunday School	20	11	2442	55%
Clay Pit	30	16	1679	53%
Brewery	19	10	2686	53%
Mill	367	192	140	52%
Saw Mill	23	12	2239	52%
Hotel	101	50	537	50%
Church	97	47	572	48%
Brickworks	24	11	2442	46%
School	306	140	192	46%
Industrial building	22	10	2686	45%
Toll House	42	18	1492	43%

Modern Settlement: SMR breakdown by form

Sites in SMR by form	Number of sites in SMR located within HLC type
Ruined Building	4
Roofed Ruin	2
Roofed Building	143
Placename	3
Other Structure	100
Natural Feature	10
Finds	123
Earthwork	29
Documentary	2059
Cropmark	5
Circumstantial Evidence	8
Building Foundation	4
Building Complex	10
AP Site	36

Modern Settlement: SMR breakdown by period

Period	Number of sites in SMR
Undated	96
Post Medieval	2237
Medieval	73
Early Medieval	3
Roman	70
Prehistoric	39

31.1.3 <u>Similar types and distinguishing criteria</u>: The only similar type is **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement.** These types are distinguished by their presence or absence on the 1st edition O.S. maps.

31.1.4 <u>Rarity</u>: **Modern Settlement** covers 8.2% of Lancashire.

31.2   ENHANCING AND SAFEGUARDING THE TYPE

- Guidance on the historic urban environment has been broken down into three interrelated parts. These comprise historic buildings and structures, below-ground archaeological deposits and the general historic character of settlements. More detail on each of these components of the historic environment will be included in the strategy resulting from the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey, carried out by Lancashire County Council and Egerton Lea Consultancy in partnership with English Heritage and the Lancashire local authorities. This guidance provides a strategic framework within which that advice is nested.

- *Historic buildings and structures.* As with the **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** HLC type, a good proportion of the key historic buildings and structures located within the **Modern Settlement** HLC type may be listed and therefore afforded additional protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Such buildings and structures should be viewed as assets and potential catalysts for heritage-led regeneration. Proposals that affect listed structures should be accompanied by an appropriately detailed assessment of the impact of those proposals upon the historic interest of the structure. The presumption in favour of the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings is reiterated through their designation and their position within Lancashire's hierarchy of designations (draft Joint Structure Plan 2002, Policy 21). However, whilst a significant number of structures are listed, there is still likely to be an under-representation of those related to the industrial period given the absence of a thematic review of textile mills and related industries. In addition, unlike the **Ancient & Post-Medieval** type, there are fewer conservation areas. Consideration should also be given to identifying locally important historic structures and buildings (through the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey, Local Lists or Town Strategies) in order that individual sites of local significance can be properly assessed as a part of proposals for change.

- *Below-ground archaeological deposits.* The **Ancient & Post-Medieval Settlement** type will, in the majority of cases, contain the most significant below-ground archaeological deposits of the urban types (and many others). Such significance is often a result of the concentration of human activity, increased evidence for timedepth, evidence for higher levels of specialisation (resulting from a centralised hierarchical function), greater varieties of activities and a greater range of social types, roles and functions. Evidence within the type will take the form of both an earlier urban activity and its rural predecessor. Given that the historic core of most settlements still corresponds with the modern core, it is also a type within which there is a rapid rate of development (in terms of turn-over and demand), often on a large scale. Such dynamism, through modern commercial, industrial or service activities, has the potential for significant detrimental impact upon below-ground archaeological remains. Recommendations for mitigation can be broken down into three management areas defined by the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey:

✓ Scheduled monument. This included any monument that is included in the Schedule as defined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979 (1979 c.46) amended by the *National Heritage Act* 1983 (1983 c.47). Responsibility for these rests with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minster who are advised by English Heritage. The Lancashire Archaeology and Heritage Service will work with them regarding any proposals within these areas. Scheduled monuments are of national importance, and the PPG16 (DoE 1990) presumption is in favour of preservation *in situ*.

✓ Areas of archaeological potential. This includes areas of the historic town. Development proposals within this area will be treated in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990) or PPG15 (DoE & DNH 1994), using the Historic Town Assessment Report as the basis for the archaeological appraisal of the site and recommendations made as a result.

✓ Areas of archaeological destruction. Within the historic town extent but known to contain no surviving archaeological remains. No archaeological recommendations required.

• *Maintaining Urban Character.* The towns of Lancashire are a unique, distinct and irreplaceable asset representing the investment of centuries of skills and resources. The need for change within towns is both desirable and necessary – indeed the diverse character of the urban historic environment is the product of such change in the past. Government policies and approaches to national and regional regeneration, and the brownfield agenda, will ensure increased pressure for change within urban areas. But such change should take place in the context of the historic environment in order to maintain historic character, to protect the best of the past and to afford the opportunity for heritage-led regeneration.

• In order to maintain and enhance the distinctive historic character of Lancashire's towns, development and other proposals for change should have due regard to the historic dimension of:

✓ local distinctiveness,

✓ the layout and scale of buildings and designed spaces,

✓ the quality and character of the built fabric, and

✓ historic patterns and attributes of the landscape.

• In order to do so proposals should acknowledge and respect the following broad principles:

✓ Lancashire has a diverse and locally distinct range of townscapes. These are all a product of the past and vary because of different local styles, industries, personalities and materials.

✓ Townscape is important: it gives people and places an identity and a significance. It gives localities their distinctive character and marks their individuality. It enhances quality of life and provides a sense of belonging.

✓ Change is inevitable and desirable, but needs to be managed in order to preserve that which is valued.

✓ Proposals for change on a townscape scale should include an assessment of the existing (historic) character of an area and its surrounds, and an assessment of the impact of proposals upon such character. A strategic framework for this assessment will be in place through the county-wide historic towns survey carried out by Lancashire County Council in partnership with English Heritage and the Lancashire local authorities (the Lancashire Historic Towns Survey). More detailed local studies, such as Conservation Area Appraisals, town studies or area masterplanning, may also already be in place.

✓ Where there exists a high quality historic townscape, then consideration should be weighted towards heritage-led regeneration and renewal by refurbishment and restoration.

✓ Where the heritage-led regeneration option is not taken, and renewal takes place through either major site redevelopment or housing clearance, then proposals should contribute positively to the character of urban landscape, and enhance local distinctiveness.

✓ Neither approach precludes new design or innovation; indeed both encourage innovation within a regionally and locally sympathetic framework.

• More specific strategic guidance within the **Modern Settlement** HLC type relates to the preservation and enhancement of key attributes of local historic distinctiveness, in particular the street pattern, principal townscape vistas and buildings and use of materials. Here priority should be given to retaining the separate character of pre-urban farmsteads, hamlets and villages within the modern extent, and to retaining and enhancing character in areas of Lancashire's industrial urban heritage, particularly that related to the textile industry.

31.3 KEY SOURCES

Burgess, J., 1990, *The Historic towns of Lancashire*, Carlisle

Crosby, A., 1998, A *History of Lancashire*, Phillimore

Egerton Lea Consultancy, 2001-2003, Various unpublished technical reports on Lancashire Towns for the Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey programme

English Heritage, 2001, *'By Industry and Integrity'. Nelson, A Late 19th Century Industrial Town*, English Heritage unpublished report

English Heritage, 2001, 'Urban Matters', *Conservation Bulletin,* **41**

Lancashire County Council, 2001, *Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey: A Historic Characterisation Study,* unpublished project design

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1988, *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. Assessment Report,* unpublished report

Phillips, C. B., and Smith, J. H., 1994, *Lancashire and Cheshire from AD 1540*, Longmans

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

32. BIBLIOGRAPHY

A

Adcock, R.H.(ed), 1946, *A Handlist of Lancashire Enclosure Acts and Awards,* Preston

Aitkin, M.A., 1985, 'Some settlement patterns in Lancashire', in Hooke, D., *Medieval Villages*, Oxford University Comm. Archaeological monograph **5**, 170-185

Alfrey, J. and Putnam, T., 1992, *The Industrial Heritage – Managing Resources and Uses*, London

Ashmore, O., 1969, *The Industrial Archaeology of Lancashire*, Newton Abbot

Ashmore, O., 1982, *The Industrial Archaeology of North West England*, Manchester

Aspin, C., 1981, *The Cotton Industry*

Aspin, C., 1982, *The Woollen Industry*

Aspin, C., 1995, *Lancashire: The First Industrial Society*

B

Baines, E., 1836, *History of the County Palatine of the Duchy of Lancaster,* five vols, London

Baines, E., 1835, *History of Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain*

Barnatt, J., 1999, A landscape through time: the historic landscapes of the Peak District National Park (unpublished report)

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

Beswick, P., and Rotherham, I.D.(eds), 1993, 'Ancient Woodlands: their archaeology and ecology – a coincidence of interest', *Landscape Archaeology and Ecology,* **1**

Binney, M., Machin, F. and Powell, K., 1990, *Bright Future: The Re-use of Industrial Buildings*, London

Burgess, J., 1990, *The Historic towns of Lancashire*, Carlisle

C

Clarke, M., 1990, *The Leeds and Liverpool Canal: A History and Guide*

Cobham Resource Consultants and Oxford Archaeological Unit, 1993, *historic landscapes project*. Unpublished report to English Heritage

Coles, B., 1995, *Wetland Management – a survey for English Heritage*, Wetland Archaeology Research Project Occasional Paper 9

Coney, A., 1992, 'Fish, fowl and fen: landscape and economy on seventeenth century Martin Mere', in *Landscape History*, **14**, 51-64

Cowell, R.W., and Innes, J.B., 1994, *The Wetlands of Merseyside*. Lancaster University

Crosby, A., 1993, *The Landscape History of West Lancashire* (unpublished report)

Crosby, A., 1998, *A History of Lancashire*, Phillimore

Crosby, A.G.(ed), 1998, *Leading the Way. A History of Lancashire's Roads*, Lancashire County Books

D

Darvill, T., 1986, *The archaeology of the uplands: a rapid assessment of archaeological knowledge and practice*. CBA Research Report, London

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

Department of the Environment, 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)*, HMSO, London

Department of the Environment and Department of National Heritage, 1994, *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15)*, HMSO, London

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

Dobinson, C., Lake, J. and Schofield, A.J., 1997, 'Monuments of War: defining England's twentieth-century defence heritage', in *Antiquity* **71.272**, 288-99

Dodd, J.P., 1965, 'South Lancashire in Transition: a study of the crop returns for 1795-1801', in *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire,* **CXVII**

E

Ede, J., 1999, *An Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme for Lancashire*. Unpublished report for Lancashire County Council

Egerton Lea Consultancy, 2001-2003, Various unpublished technical reports on Lancashire towns for the Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey programme

Ekwall, E., 1922, *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Chetham Society NS **81**

Elliot, G., 1974, 'Field systems of north-west England', in Baker, A.R.H., and Butlin, R,A., (eds.), *Studies of field systems in the British Isles*, Cambridge

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

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

English Heritage, various dates, Monuments Protection Programme Step 1-3 reports on industry

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

English Heritage, 1995, *Industrial Archaeology, a Policy Statement by English Heritage,* London

English Heritage, 1998, *Monuments of War. The evaluation, recording and management of twentieth-century military sites*

English Heritage, 2001, *'By Industry and Integrity'. Nelson, A Late 19th Century Industrial Town*, English Heritage unpublished report

English Heritage, 2001, 'Urban Matters', *Conservation Bulletin,* **41**

English Nature, 1994, *Inventory of ancient woodland (provisional).* Lancashire

F

Fairclough, G., 1999, *Historic landscape characterisation: 'The state of the art'.* English Heritage

Fairclough, G., Lambrick, G. and McNab A., 2000, *Yesterday's landscape, tomorrow's world. The English Heritage historic landscape project.* English Heritage

Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group, *Tree Planting and Woodland Management in Lancashire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester.* Second Edition

Fitton, A.H., 1965, 'Farming the mosslands of Lancashire, *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society,* **126**, 73-82

Fletcher, T.W., 1961, 'Lancashire livestock farming during the great depression', in *Agricultural History Review*, **IX**

Fletcher, T.W., 1962, 'The agrarian revolution in arable Lancashire', *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society,* **LXXII**

Freethy, R., 1986, *Turnpikes and Toll Houses of Lancashire*

G

Gourvish, T. R., 1986, *British Railways 1949-73, Cambridge*

Greenwood, E.F., 1999, *Ecology and Landscape Development: A history of the Mersey Basin*. Liverpool University Press and National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside

H

Hadfield, C. and Biddle, G., 1970, *The Canals of North West England* (2 volumes), David and Charles

Harrison, W., 1886, 'The development of the turnpike system in Lancashire and Cheshire', *Trans. Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.*, **IV**

Herring, P., 1998, *Cornwall's Historic Landscape*. Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Hey, D., 1985, 'Yorkshire and Lancashire', chapter 3 in Thirsk, J. (ed.), *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, vol **5**, pt1, Regional Farming Systems, CUP

Holt, G. O., 1978, *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain, vol. **10**, The North-West*, Newton Abbot

Holt, J., 1795, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancashire*, London

Howard-Davis, C.L.E., 1996, 'Seeing the sites; survey and excavation on the Anglezarke uplands, Lancashire', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, **62**, 133-66

Howard-Davis, C., Stocks, C., and Innes, J., 1988, *Peat and the Past*. English Heritage

Hoyle, J., 1997, *Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Historic landscape assessment project design* (unpublished report)

Huddart, D., Roberts, G. and Gonzalez, S., 1999, 'Holocene human and animal footprints and their relationships with coastal environmental change, Formby Point, NW England', in *Quaternary International* **55**, 29-41

J

Johnson, R.H., 1985, *The geomorphology of North-West England*. Manchester University Press

K

Kenyon, D., 1991, *The Origins of Lancashire*, Manchester UP

L

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

Lambrick, G. and Bramhill, P., 1999, *Hampshire historic landscape assessment* (unpublished report)

Lancashire County Council, undated, *The History of Haslingden Grane: A Valley, its Landscape and its People*. Lancashire County Council booklet

Lancashire County Council, *Phase One Habitat Survey (1988-1992)*

Lancashire County Council, 1990, *Lancashire: A Green Audit*

Lancashire County Council, 1997, *A Guide to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record*

Lancashire County Council, 1999, *Heritage Conservation in Lancashire*, strategy document

Lancashire County Council, 2001, *Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey: A Historic Characterisation Study,* unpublished project design

Lancashire County Council, 2002, *REMADE in Lancashire. Soft End Use Reclamation*, proposal document

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1988, *Lancashire Extensive Urban Archaeological Survey. Assessment Report,* unpublished report

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1997, *North West Water's Forest of Bowland Estate, Lancashire: Archaeological Survey*. Unpublished report

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1999, *Croal and Irwell River Catchments: Greater Manchester and Lancashire,* unpublished archive report

Lee, G., 1995, 'Forestry Management and Archaeology', in Berry, A. and Brown, I. (eds), *Managing Ancient Monuments: An Integrated Approach*. Clwyd Archaeology Service

Lowry, B. (ed), 1995, *Twentieth-century defences in Britain: an introductory guide,* CBA practical handbooks in archaeology 12

M

Mackay, A.W., and Tallis, J.M., 1994, 'The recent vegetational history of the Forest of Bowland, Lancashire, UK'. *New Phytologist*, 128, 571-84

Middleton, R., Wells, C.E. and Huckerby, E., 1995, *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, North West Wetlands Survey 3, Lancaster Imprints 4, Lancaster

Morecambe Bay Partnership, 1996, *Morecambe Bay Strategy*

Morecambe Bay Partnership with English Nature, 1999, *Secrets of the Sands*

Morgan, P.J., 1978, *Domesday Book: Cheshire (including Lancashire, Cumbria and North Wales)*, Phillamore

Morries, G., 1986, *Lancashire's Woodland Heritage*. Lancashire County Council

Mutch, A., 1988, *Rural Life in South West Lancashire 1840-1914*, Centre for North West Regional Studies occasional paper 16

N

Nadin, J., 1997, *British Mining No. 58. The Coal Mines of East Lancashire*, Northern Mine Research Society

Nadin, J., 1999, *British Mining No. 64. Coal Mines around Accrington and Blackburn*, Northern Mine Research Society

North West Water, 1978, *Historic Conservation Survey*, unpublished archive report

North West Water, 1979, *Historic Conservation Survey*, unpublished archive report

P

Palmer, M. and Neaverson, P.(eds), 1995, *Managing the Industrial Heritage: Its Identification, Recording and Management.* Leicester Archaeology Monographs **2**

Palmer, M. and Neaverson, P., 1998, *Industrial Archaeology, Principles and Practice*, London

Pearson, S., 1985, *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760*, London

Phillips, C.B. and Smith, J.H., 1994, *Lancashire and Cheshire from AD 1540*, Longmans

Phillips, P.M., 1994, *Inventory of ancient woodland* (provisional). English Nature

Porter, J., 1974, 'A forest in transition: Bowland 1500-1650', in *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* **125**, 4-60

Porter, J., 1978, 'Waste land reclamation in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: the case for south eastern Bowland 1550-1630', in *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* **127**, 1-23

R

Rackham, O., 1980, *Ancient Woodland; its history, vegetation and uses in England.* London

Rackham, O., 1990, *Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape*, London

Rackham, O., 1999, *The History of the Countryside*, Phoenix

RCHME, 1999, *Lancashire Textile Mills, Borough of Pendle*, unpublished RCHME survey reports

Rennison, R. W., 1996, *Civil Engineering Heritage. Northern England*, Thomas Telford

Ribble Estuary Strategy Steering Group, 1997, *Ribble Estuary Strategy*

Ribble Estuary Partnership, 2001, *The Ribble – Portrait of an Estuary*

Roberts, B.K. and Wrathmell, S., 2000, *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England,* English Heritage

Rollinson, W., 1963, 'Schemes for the reclamation of land from the sea in North Lancashire during the 18th and 19th centuries', in *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* **115**, 133-45

S

Shackley, S., Wood, R., Hornung, M., Hulme, M., Handley, J., Darier, E. and Walsh, M., 1998, '*Everybody has an Impact*: a report prepared for 'Climate change in the North West' group

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

Stonehouse, P., 1994, 'Mesolithic Sites on the Pennine Watershed', in *Archaeology North West*, **8,** 38-47

T

Tallis, J.H. and McGuire, J., 1972, 'Central Rossendale: the evolution of an upland vegetation', in *Journal of Ecology*, **60**, 3, 721-37

Taylor, P.M., and Parker, J.G. (eds), 1993, *The coast of North Wales and North West England: An Environmental Appraisal.* Commissioned by Hamilton Oil Company Ltd

Taylor, R., 1975, 'The coastal salt industry of Amounderness', in *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society,* **LXXVIII**

Tooley, M.J., 1978, *Sea-level changes in NW England during the Flandrian stage*

Tooley, M.J., 1985, Sea-level changes and coastal morphology in NW England in R.H. Johnson, *The geomorphology of NW England.* Manchester University Press

Tupling, G.H., 1933, 'The origins of markets and fairs in medieval Lancashire' in *Trans. of the Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.,* **49**

Tupling, G.H., 1936, 'An alphabetical list of markets and fairs of Lancashire recorded before 1701', in *Trans. of the Lancs. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.,* **56**, 86-110

V

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

W

Water Act, 1973, Section 22 amended by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Section 48

Wessex Archaeology, 1999, *Shoreline Management Plans and the Historic Environment.* Report for English Heritage

White, A., 1996, 'Medieval towns', in Newman, R. (ed.), *The Archaeology of Lancashire: present state and future priorities.* LUAU

Winchester, A., 1993, 'Field, wood and forest – landscapes of medieval Lancashire', in *Lancashire Local Studies* (ed. A .Crosby), Preston, 7-27

Y

Yarnell, T., 1993, 'Archaeological Conservation in Woods and Forests', in Swain, H. (ed.) *Rescuing the Historic Environment: Archaeology, the green movement and conservation strategies for the British Landscape*, RESCUE, Hereford

Youd, G., 1962, 'The common fields of Lancashire', in *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire,* **CXIII**