

Project ID	Listing Number	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Grade	HER Description
LB1	1071996	MAINS HALL	337019	440516	Post Medieval	II	Manor house, perhaps originally late C16, remodelled in C17, altered in C18, and subsequently; now hotel. White-painted rendered brick, slate roof. Now very irregular plan: 2-room hall range flanked by short projecting gabled bays, with large rear extension to the centre and various outshuts and additions. Formerly 3 storeys, reduced to 2 storeys in C18. Front has doorway in centre, 4 windows at ground floor and 5 above, one window on each floor of the left gable and 2 on each floor of the right, all of these windows modern vertical rectangular casements with diamond-leded glazing. Rear wall has traces of 3 labels to former brick mullion windows, and there is a 2-light brick mullion window in the apex of has two 1/4-round moulded beams with large cyma stops, ex situ panelling in C17 style; former kitchen (now bar) to rear of hall has stopped chamfered beams and similar bressumer; staircase with turned balusters, panelled newel posts, broad handrail; roof of 4 collar trusses with cambered collars, 2 pairs of purlins windbraced above and below (some braces missing), 2nd and 4th trusses have wattle and daub infill and doorways with chamfered jambs (a curiosity of the roof is that the tie-beams appear to rest on wall plates set about one metre from the walls, which are clearly re-used, having joist housings on the upper edges).

LB2	1071997	FORMER FIRE ENGINE HOUSE AT CORNER OF CHURCH ROAD	338212	438235.3608	Post Medieval	II	II Fire engine house, later C19: brick plinth, box-framed walls with pargeted plaster panels, red tiled roof with cockscomb ridge, pierced bargeboards at the gables, and louvred bellcote with red tiled pyramidal roof close to rear gable. Small single cell, gable to road; red painted double doors with strap hinges, the lintel with a metal plate lettered "FIRE ENGINE" (now painted black): decorative black-and-white panelling on each side of the doors and in the gable above. On south side gutter embossed with lion heads and supported on curly brackets.
LB3	1072038	CHURCH OF ST ANNE	338504	438372.3608	Post Medieval	II	Church, 1861 by E.G. Paley for Thomas Miller of Singleton Lodge. Sandstone rubble, slate roof. Nave with north-east steeple, south transept, chancel; in Early English style. Three-stage tower has angle buttresses to the lower stages, set-back 3rd stage with 2-light belfry louvres, broach spire with small 2-light lucarnes. Nave and chancel have mostly plate-traceried 2-light windows, nave has tripartite west window with 2-light traceried centre, chancel has 3-light traceried east window with wheel tracery in the head. Interior: scissor-braced common rafter roof with collar purlin, and painted wagon roof to chancel; depressed 2-centred transept arches, moulded chancel arch with shafts; various memorials to members of the Miller family, notably a decorated engraved brass plaque to Thomas Miller (d.1865) with portrait in a roundel above a classical arch panel. (Thomas Miller was principal proprietor of Preston cotton firm Horrocks, Miller and Company).

LB4	1072403	END COTTAGE OLD FARM	335787	439580.3608	Post Medieval	II	Farmhouse, dated 1723, now house and cottage as separate properties. Brick, whitewashed, slate roof. Originally 3 unit baffle-entry plan, with gable chimney stack to left and axial chimney stack between 2nd and 3rd bays, the third bay now incorporated in No. 30 adjoining. 2 storeys. Door with wooden canopy on right side of No. 28; 2 casement windows on each floor, all with glazing bars, stone sills and slightly arched brick heads; all now have wooden shutters. Square datestone over door, lettered P , said to be H G 1723 the initials of Henry Porter (J. Porter, History of the Fylde, 1876, p.215). Rear wall contains, inter alia, a 3-light stair window with wooden mullions. Interior: baffle-entry (former opening to 3rd bay now blocked), heck with glazed peephole; house part has 2 chamfered and stopped bridging beams, wide hearth with crude bressumer of light scantling, dog-leg staircase against rear wall. No. 30 included in item because bay adjoining has bridging beams matching those of No. 28, with scarf-joints near chimney breast indicating former hearth bressumer; and internal window in what was once an outer gable wall.
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LB5	1072409	THE MANOR	335457	439900.3608	Post Medieval	II	<p>House, 1895, later used as Rediffusion Training School and nursing home. Accrington brick, pebbledashed in the gables with applied timbering, red tile roofs. Rectangular plan, 2 bays x 3 bays. 2½ storeys in eclectic Vernacular Revival style, with steeply pitched and gabled roofs and central belvedere. East elevation, treated as the principal facade, is asymmetrical; 2 flanking roof gables of unequal size and pitch; ground floor has 3 bay-windows, the left in a canted 2-storey bay, the middle rectangular, and the right canted, all with red sandstone window cases; 1st floor is jettied over the bay window on the right and has large segmental-arched window. The re-entrant between 1st floor bays is bridged by a large decorative balcony. Belvedere glazed on all sides, with hipped and swept out roof. Interior: 2-storey open hall in a free Jacobean style, with boarded ceiling, coved, panelled, and painted with floral motifs; Jacobean-style imperial staircase leading to balustraded gallery on 3 sides of the hall. Stairlight window has 4 stained glass panels with figures representing the arts. Ground floor has mural frieze freely painted with portraits, garlands, arcadian landscapes etc., a decorative treatment which is repeated in architraves of doorcases and every panel of doors.</p>
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LB6	1073076	LISCOE	338330	440764.3608	Post Medieval	II	House, early-to-mid C17th, enlarged and altered. Rendered brick with slate roof. 2 storeys. West facade has 2-bay addition at left having windows with plain reveals. Original 2-cell house has central narrow stair outshut in position of original entrance. To its left is one bay having windows with plain reveals. To its right the wall is blank. Door in right-hand return wall of outshut. Chimneys in line with outshut and on north gable of extension. At the east side of the house 2 wings project. The northern one appears to be C19th, the southern one probably original. Between them on the ground floor is a lean-to, partly open. On the 1st floor are 2 windows with plain reveals and segmental heads, the right-hand one sashed with glazing bars. The southern wing has a door with plain reveals in its east gable. Inside, the middle room has a chamfered axial beam with shield stops, and a chamfered and stopped bressumer to a hearth which is lined with modern bricks. The north wall of this room, formerly the gable, has 2 blocked mullioned windows, of plastered brick, both formerly of 6 lights, the western one now cut through by a door. The house is illustrated and discussed in detail in Watson, R.C. and McClintock, M.E., "An Early Rawcliffe House and its Contemporaries", in the Over-Wyre Historical Journal, vol.II (1982-83).
LB7	1164197	LYCHGATE TO CHURCH OF ST ANNE	338486	438397.3608	Post Medieval	II	Lychgate, dated 1879 on sill. Wide hipped and swept roof of red tiles carried on an open timber frame: a long lateral sill at each side, mounted on a stone base, a stout post in the centre of the sill supported by St. Andrew's cross bracing. Base on left side lettered "T.H. MILLER 1879".

LB8	1350349	ICE HOUSE AT SINGLETON HALL	337953.089	439144.318	Post Medieval	II	<p>Icehouse. Probably built in 1870s. Red brick. The structure is covered by earth mound, with the entrance exposed on north side. The entrance has steps between battered retaining walls, leading down to an outer door, which has a rectangular opening below a segmental brick arch, with a shallow brick arch above projecting forwards and spanning between the retaining walls.</p> <p>INTERIOR: The entrance passage has a shallow segmental-arched roof, side walls battered inwards at their bases, and brick piers supporting the frame of the inner door, which is now missing. The inner part of the floor of the passage is paved with brick. The chamber is of circular plan with a shallow saucer-domed roof and walls which slope inwards at the base, where there is a brick floor with a cast-iron grid to a drain.</p> <p>HISTORY: The icehouse is located close to an ornamental pond in the gardens of Singleton Hall (which is not included in the Statutory List) which was completed in 1873 for Thomas Horrocks Miller, son of a prominent Preston industrialist.</p>
LB9	1362384	DOVECOTE IN FIELD, CIRCA 150 METRES NORTH OF MAINS HALL	337120	440580.3608	Post Medieval	II	<p>SINGLETON (off) MAINS LANE SD 34 SE 1/66 Dovecote in field, c.150 9.6.67 metres north of Mains Hall (formerly listed as Mains Hall (including moat, well, barn and dovecote)</p> <p>GV II</p> <p>Dovecote, Cl8. Hand made brick, no roof. Tall octagonal structure overlooking River Wyre, with brick band at about two thirds of the height, a doorway on the east side with gauged segmental brick head. Interior: walls entirely lined with nest holes and continuous perching ledges, except for rectangular recess like a fireplace opposite the door.</p>

LB10	1362189	FORMER CHAPEL OF ST JOHN AND ATTACHED PRIEST'S HOUSE	335309	440017.3608	Post Medieval	II	Former Roman Catholic chapel and attached priest's house, dated 1813. Brick now rendered slate roof. A rectangular range under one roof hipped at both ends, the chapel of 3 bays and one storey occupying the northern two-thirds of the range; entrance at north end now concealed by unsympathetic brick porch; datestone above inscribed "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of thy house, and the place where they Glory dwelleth. AD 1813", flanked by 2 semicircular "eye" windows; 3 tall round-headed windows of 2 lights with wooden Y-tracery in each side wall. Interior now partitioned across the middle. Presbytery 2 storeys, originally of 3 symmetrical bays with sashed windows, now partially concealed by ground floor lean-to across door and right window. Though altered, this building retains the form of a pre-Emancipation chapel.
CA1	N/A	Poulton-le-Fylde	338242	438241	N/A	Conservation Area	Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area
CA2	N/A	Singleton	334887	439564	N/A	Conservation Area	Singleton Conservation Area

Project ID	HER/NMR Number	Name	Easting	Northin g	Period	Site Type	HER Description
1	MLA10642	Tarngate Farmhouse, Thornton	334580	441370	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse	Farmhouse with attached service end, probably early C18, with C19 alterations, now semi-derelict. Cruck-framed, with cobble plinth and cobble and brick cladding, slate roof. 4 bays, with axial chimney stack between 2nd and 3rd bays and later gable stack to first bay. Front wall of cobble at ground floor with stone quoins to 4th bay, brick above; rear wall brick. Central doorway, separate door to first bay, barn door with crude wooden lintel in 4th bay, and separate first floor door in right gable, approached by external steps. All window openings altered, except 3-light chamfered brick mullioned window, now blocked, in rear wall. Interior: 3 internal cross walls composed of full cruck trusses with mud and straw infilling; chamfered and stopped pairs of bridging beams in 3rd and 4th bays, bead-moulded and tongue-stopped in 2nd bay; quarter-turn staircases in front outer corners of 2nd and 3rd bays. Grade 2. {3} Demolished with listed building consent after 1984. Rebuilt. Delisted 2012.
2	MLA12828	Mains Hall, Singleton	337400	440300	Unknown	Jetty	South bank of the Wyre, traces of an old jettie.
3	MLA12829	River Wyre near Pool Foot Farm	338000	439700	Unknown	Fish Trap?/Jetty	South bank of River Wyre, traces of old jetties also an oval enclosure possibly a fish trap. Jetties may relate to landing of coal to supply a gas work at Pool Foot which served Singleton Park.

4	MLA12830	River Wyre, near Bankfield Farm, Singleton	338300	439900	Post-Medieval	Harbour?	8m thick, exposed 33m with foundations visible in mudflats and bed of dyke to south suggesting at least 100m length. Composed of tightly packed fist-sized stones between dry stone facings, exposure at least 2m high (max) with up to 6 courses of facing exposed above the mud slope. Area immediately north under concrete/rubble infill but wall shows no modern composition. Aligned NE along present mean low water mark but facings suggest boats had access to SE side, now vegetated flats, 1m higher than remains. Suggests C18/C19 activity or earlier. Size of harbour suggests settlement of significant activity.
5	MLA1295	Roman artefacts found at Poulton Breck Railway Station goods shed	335090	439890	Roman	Findspot	A coin of Domitian was found at Poulton Breck railway station. Though much erroded, the DOM was plain.

6	MLA1316	Breck Cross, Church of St John, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335315	440038	Post-Medieval	Cross	Breck Cross was apparently in existence in 1848 when it occurs on the map. This presumably refers to OS 1:10,560 first edition map although the date is at variance with authority . The site of the cross is occupied by a modern churchyard cross, which bears the inscription 'Erected 1813, re-erected 1905'. It lies within an extension of the graveyard of the Roman Catholic Church to the south. There seems to be no evidence - other than authority to warrant an antiquity at this site. It is possible that the 1813 cross referred to by authority might well be the one published in the first edition. There is now no trace of this cross which is shown on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map as close to Breck House and the Catholic Church.
7	MLA1317	Skippool Bridge	335786	440622	Post-Medieval	Bridge	Skippool Bridge, which crosses a stream called the Skippon at its confluence with the River Wyre, on the road from Poulton to Thornton, was in 1702 found to be 'very ruinous and in great decaye for want of repaires. On the 6 inch Prov edition 1930-38 Skippool Road has been realigned and re-named Breck Road. The name Skippool Bridge now applies to a new site. The approach to the site of the old bridge is clearly seen as a raised causeway on the west side of the stream, and by a hump above the bank to the steam on the east side. But of the bridge, no trace remains. The stream appears to have been dredged and deepened and the banks raised and strengthened against flooding along this stretch.

8	MLA1318	30 yards north west of Skippool Bridge, Poulton-le-Fylde	335780	440622	Prehistoric	Findspot	Fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found in 1928 about 30 yards north west of Skippool Bridge, during excavations of the sewage outfall. They are now in the possession of Poulton-le-Fylde U.D.C. at their Poulton office.
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9	MLA1319	Larbreck Hall, Garstang Road	339767	440346	Medieval	Moat	<p>Larbreck Hall is a C20 farmhouse with modern outbuildings to the east. No remains of a preceding structure were observed, except that the north part of a detached garage is constructed of cobble stones, and is of considerable age. To the west of the house, the moat is in good condition. The north, west and south sides remain practically complete. The east side probably lay where the outbuildings now stand. The moat on the north and west sides is of a maximum width and depth of 9.0m and 2.0m respectively. On the south side, the measurements are 12.0m and 1.5m. It is everywhere waterlogged or very boggy. Three sides of a substantial moat survive although there are few additional features. The interior may retain slight traces of ridge and furrow (possibly late). Part of the south ditch has been infilled. The moat may relate to surrounding field systems. The north side of the moat is suffering encroachment from the adjacent caravan site, but is still substantially intact. The west side has had a causeway constructed across the centre, but is otherwise in better condition. The eastern side has been excavated out in the last few years, with the material being gathered up into a bank on the island side. The new ditch is c.10m wide by 2.5m deep. A ditch c.3m wide by 1m deep runs west from the junction of the south and west sides of the moat, to the field boundary on the west side of the farm and caravan park complex, and may have been associated with the moat drainage system. The large brick barn to the south east of the farmhouse is now rather dilapidated, and has been altered and extended in several phases, but contains an interesting queen-post truss.</p>
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10	MLA1617	Old Castle, Little Eccleston with Larbreck	339650	439780	Post-Medieval	House	Old Castle, no evidence of antiquity. Shown on OS 1847 1:10,560 mapping. Some buildings may survive in the present farmstead. Name potentially transferred from or related to nearby moated site at Larbreck Hall.
11	MLA1627	Skippool Marsh	335810	441050	Unknown	Findspot	Animal bones and antler were found at this spot in 1928. Presumably associated with the discovery of the Bronze Age pottery during the construction of the sewer outfall but no further information available. This may also be a duplicate of PRN 51.
12	MLA18763	Skippool Mill, Singleton	335700	440700	Unknown	Corn Mill	Corn mill - preservation: ruins and traces of original site.
13	MLA19205	Pool Foot Farm, Singleton	338091	439632	Post-Medieval	Gas Works	Brick retort house c.1880 survives along with some outbuildings. Produced gas for Singleton Hall.

14	MLA19213	Pilling	340000	440000	Post-Medieval	Findspot	<p>The stone is a recent find from the Pilling area, and is so far something of a mystery. It consists of a block, 8 inches square by 7.5 inches high, on the top of which is a disc 1.5 inches high by 7.5 inches in diameter; the whole is carved from a single stone. Each face of the block has a sunk convex moulding 4.5 inches in diameter and the upper surface of the disc has an ovoid depression 3.5 inches by 3 inches. Round the upper surface of the disc are four pairs of capital letters - AE, WJ, AS and CA. All are very well carved, but the J of WJ is reversed. In the centre of the ovoid depression are the letters CM. The pairs of letters are separated by the holes of some kind of setting for an object fixed on top of the stone. There are two sets of these holes, one set lead filled and the other one empty. They are arranged in a slightly irregular quadrilateral, and it is therefore possible to suggest that the object which they fixed was, at some time, rotated through about 90 degrees.</p>
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15	MLA19977	Worsicks Farm, Weeton Road, Singleton	338185	438182	Post-Medieval	Farm	Archaeological building recording of four historic farm buildings carried out in August 2000 prior to conversion of the buildings to residential use. The buildings form an irregular quadrangle. Building A is brick built, rectangular 2 storey structure. Few sandstone dressings and an asbestos cement roof. The brick appears locally made and laid to English Garden wall bond. Probably dates to around 1800, when it was built as a multi-functional building incorporating a barn, cart shed and shippon or stable with loft over. Building B post dates the 1840s from map evidence. Constructed from local brick with sandstone dressings and Welsh Blue slate roof, with interlocking ridge tiles and ridge vents. Building B appears originally to have comprised only the central part of the present range, when it formed a pair of cart or implement shed, or possibly livestock shelter sheds. Building C. the L-shaped building of two parts. The wider part forming a shippon and the narrower part formerly a shed. The roof is carried on two bolted king- post trusses. Building D is single storey, brick built with stone dressings. Welsh blue slate roof, and a sandstone ridge incorporating tile ventilators. The original function of the building remains most unclear. The remains of concrete stalls may indicate it was originally a shippon similar to building C.
16	MLA21422	Rear of 16-22 The Avenue, Poulton	334370	439996	Post-Medieval	House	Pool Lodge is shown on the OS first edition 1:2,500 map of 1892. Despite the name it appears as a substantial house. It post-dates 1847.

		Road, Poulton -e- Fylde					
17	MLA21440	1-7 Howarth Crescent & rear of 1-7 Fylde Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335206	439508	Post- Medieval	Brickwork s	A Brick Works is noted on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1892, but not the 1847 mapping. The area has since been redeveloped.
18	MLA21442	17-35 Howarth Crescent, Poulton-le- Fylde	335300	439502	Post- Medieval	Clay Pit	A Clay Pit is noted on the OS first edition 1:2,500 map, 1892, but not the earlier 1847 sheet. It was presumably used by the adjacent brick work.
19	MLA21443	Near 26 Fylde Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335302	439599	Post- Medieval	Signal Box	A signal box is shown on the OS 1892 map adjacent to the LYR / LNWR joint Preston and Wyre line. The railway post-dates the earlier 1847 sheet.
20	MLA21444	West of Sheringha m Lodge, Garstang Road East, Poulton-le- Fylde	335584	439179	Post- Medieval	Milepost	Site of Railway M.P on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1892, marked Preston 14. The adjacent LYR and LNWR joint line postdates the 1847 mapping.
21	MLA21445	134-134a Moorland Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335603	439375	Post- Medieval	Clay pit	An old clay pit appears on the OS 1892 1:2,500 map but not the 1847 1:10,560 sheet.

22	MLA21446	The Lodge, 40 Moorland Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335355	439772	Post- Medieval	Cemetery Lodge	Lodge, not shown on the 1847 1:10,560 mapping and first appearing on the 1892 1:2,500 sheet. Presumably served the adjacent cemetery. Still extant. It is first depicted on the OS First Edition 1892, and is probably related to the cemetery (Site 27) that was built around the same time. Google StreetView shows that the building is of red brick, with, on the side elevation that faces the road a large applied chimney stack bearing a stone plaque "A 1884 D / P le F BB". This small cemetery was opened in 1883, following the closure of the churchyard. Although it was initially surrounded by fields, houses had been built immediately to the north west of the cemetery by 1912, and a twentieth-century housing development now lies to the south east. A small, ornate lodge adjacent to the gate has survived, but the former Church of England mortuary chapel has been demolished.
23	MLA21447	Cemetery, Moorland Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335387	439816	Post- Medieval	Mortuary Chapel	Mortuary Chapel (Church of England) for cemetery established in 1883. No longer extant. This small cemetery was opened in 1883, following the closure of the churchyard. Although it was initially surrounded by fields, houses had been built immediately to the north west of the cemetery by 1912, and a twentieth-century housing development now lies to the south east. A small, ornate lodge adjacent to the gate has survived, but the former Church of England mortuary chapel has been demolished and a garden of remembrance established on its site.

24	MLA21448	Rear of Redroofs, The Spinney, Moorland Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335488	439830	Post-Medieval	Clay Pit	Old Clay Pit, first marked on the first edition 1:2,500 map of 1892.
25	MLA21449	Rear of 33 Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335120	439631	Post-Medieval	Blacksmiths Workshop	A smithy is shown on the OS 1:2,500 mapping of 1892 but not the earlier 1:10,560 sheet. It has since been lost.
26	MLA21450	Opposite 9-17 Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335141	439737	Post-Medieval	Gas Works	A gas works, with a weighing machine, gasometer and a link to the adjacent railway, is shown on the OS 1:2,500 mapping of 1892 but not the earlier 1:10,560 sheet. The site is no longer extant. It first appears of the OS First Edition 1892 and the structures remain on the Third Edition, although it is no longer annotated. It was built probably due to the lighting of the town in 1851, and the works were taken over by the council in 1903 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226) Assessment. It is within the application site and any below ground remains will be affected by any development. Gas had been supplied to the town from 1851 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226), and a gasworks was built on Station Road.

27	MLA21451	Royal Oak Inn, 64 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335071	439845	Post-Medieval	Inn	<p>Name don the 1892 1:2,500 mapping. Probably extant in 1847 but not named. The Royal Oak Inn was not seen until the OS First Edition map of 1847 when it had been recently built, replacing a cluster of buildings noted on the tithe map of 1839. It was seen during the site visit to still be in existence and in use to the present day. When railway lines to Fleetwood were opened in 1840, Poulton initially benefited from the rapid expansion of Blackpool, as visitors had to stop at Breck station near Poulton and continue on their way to the seaside resort by horse-drawn cart. In 1846, a rail link was opened from the main line to Blackpool. As Blackpool developed its own services and commercial facilities, these outcompeted those of Poulton. By the mid-nineteenth century, Poulton's economy and population was in decline, being eclipsed by Kirkham in particular, where the established linen textile industry was also expanding into cotton production. This property was constructed following the opening of the railway in 1840, along with "The Railway Hotel" public house. Travellers used the public houses whilst travelling to Blackpool and other surrounding towns. It is reported that previous uses of the site included a dye works but there appears to be no extant above-ground evidence of this former use [Porter 1876]. The opening of the new Poulton station, following an accident on the track near the site, made the hotels redundant. By 1968, 'The Railway Hotel' had been demolished and the site used for a school. The school's later use for Council Offices may have helped to sustain the Royal Oak's social function, but in terms of "group value" the building is not strongly connected to nearby sites, as the open space and planting on the council building campus separate the buildings. Views into the conservation area are enhanced by this building's "landmark" value and previous planning decisions have promoted façade retention for this purpose. No records of an architect or designer have been found. It is thought the property was constructed to follow the prevailing style of the time. The front elevation retains a good number of historical details such as the framing and architraving around windows, the bay, the principal entrance, banding and quoins, although the owner records that some of these apparently historic elements, such as</p>
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							<p>architraves, are modern additions in run render and timber, and may not be historically accurate. There have been several phases of intervention and re-modelling which now leave the interiors and plan form much altered, with only a few of the apparently historic details such as ceiling cornices and so on, remaining. As a public house the building had social and communal value as a meeting point. There are also wider values with the links to the railway (now demolished) and other local businesses. The property is vacant following a fire damaging the left-hand side of the building. As it is vacant, the building remains at risk of total loss from a further fire or deterioration in its condition. Considerable effort has been expended to secure the building and site, but this impacts negatively on the aesthetic value of the site and the conservation area, and is not wholly effective. Engineering opinion suggests that in-situ façade retention poses an unacceptable life safety risk due to instability in the retained elements, and therefore retention by dismantling and rebuilding in facsimile is recommended. This harms the historic value of the site in terms of authenticity because the remaining authentic historic fabric cannot be retained. Since permission was granted, development at this site has been delayed, not least because of the technical difficulties of façade retention.</p>
28	MLA21452	Between 64 & 74 Breck	335103	439889	Post- Medieval	Signal Box	Signal Box on first edition 1:2,500 map, no longer extant. Post-dates 1847.

		Road, Poulton-le- Fylde					
29	MLA21453	No.80, Breck Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335141	439936	Post- Medieval	House	A building, presumably a house, is marked on the 1847 1:10,560 mapping. It also appears on the 1892 1:2,500 map, where it is named Breck Lodge. A building still stands on the site but it may well not be the original.
30	MLA21454	Civic Centre, Breck Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335005	439901	Post- Medieval	Well	A well is noted here on the OS 1892 mapping. It post-dates 1847. No longer extant
31	MLA21455	Front of 79 Breck Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335068	439897	Post- Medieval	Hotel	Pre-1847 No longer extant. A building on the site of the hotel is known from at least 1839 when it was first mapped on the tithe map. It was annotated as a public house for the first time on the OS First Edition map of 1847.
32	MLA21456	Golf Course, east of Hadleigh Road, Arundel Drive, Poulton-le- Fylde	334736	440548	Post- Medieval	Milepost	Railway M.P on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1892, 'Preston 15'. It post-dates 1847. No longer extant.

33	MLA21457	Poulton-le-Fylde Catholic Club, opp. 131-135 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335265	440074	Post-Medieval	School	This building is named as a school on the OS 1892 1:2,500 mapping. It does not appear on the 1847 1:10,560 sheet. It is now annotated 'Poulton-le-Fylde Catholic Club' and is presumably closely linked with the adjacent Church of St John (PRN10645). A new RC Primary School is shown on modern mapping a short distance to the southwest.
34	MLA21458	198-200 Breck Road, Skippool, Poulton-le-Fylde	335634	440553	Pot-Medieval	Public House	Brockholes Arms (P.H.) on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1892 and possibly shown on OS six inch map, 1847. Now two houses, possibly a conversion.
35	MLA21459	Between 169 & 179 Mains Lane, Skippool, Poulton-le-Fylde	336136	440336	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	Old Clay Pit on first edition six inch map, 1847, no longer extant.
36	MLA21460	North of Cemetery, Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	336341	439532	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	Old Clay Pit on first edition 1:2,500 map, 1892. Post-dates 1847, still extant.
37	MLA21605	Railway line to south of Little Poulton	336075	438498	Post-Medieval	Signal Box	Signal Box on first edition 1:2,500 map, post-dating the 1847 mapping. No longer extant.

38	MLA22292	Singleton Hall, Lodge Lane, Singleton	338019	439019	Post-Medieval	Country House	Large house, completed 1873 for Thomas Horrocks Miller, son of a prominent Preston industrialist. Not listed, but see PRN 22321 for the listed ice house. The site is unoccupied on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1847, apparently being part of the farmland to the nearby Singleton Lodge (PRN 5940) but the eastern part of the present building appears on the 1891 1:2,500 sheet where it is named 'Singleton Park' and stands in an extensive landscaped area including a large walled garden and wooded walks (see PRN37732). To the west is a decorative pond and west of that a range of buildings around a courtyard, presumably stables etc. The main house has since been substantially extended to the west and the stable block partially demolished (and probably converted to residential). A house has also been built within the former walled garden.
39	MLA23455	Worsicks Farm, Weeton Road, Singleton	338185	438182	Unknown	Site	Archaeological building survey at Worsick's Farm, Singleton. The survey included a range of farm buildings centred around a courtyard, the earliest of which probably dates to around 1800 AD.

40	MLA23852	Cemetery, Moorland Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335378	439803	Post- Medieval	Cemetery	<p>The churchyard closed in 1882 [presumably that to St Chad in the centre of town and not the nearby RC churchyard of St John] and the new cemetery opened in 1883. Land had been bought in 1882. Once opened the cemetery acquired sewers (1886) and water (1892). The mortuary chapel is no longer extant. The cemetery was not consecrated until 1894. The churchyard had become full by the mid-nineteenth century, and bones were regularly removed to a charnel house in Potts Lane. However, it was not until 1882 that the churchyard was closed, and a new cemetery opened in 1883 on Moorland Road (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226). ... This small cemetery was opened in 1883, following the closure of the churchyard. Although it was initially surrounded by fields, houses had been built immediately to the north west of the cemetery by 1912, and a twentieth-century housing development now lies to the south east. A small, ornate lodge adjacent to the gate has survived, but the former Church of England mortuary chapel has been demolished and a garden of remembrance established on its site. Memorials within the cemetery are generally of a modest nature. Those that are larger and more prominent line the path and are situated in the area nearest the entrance.</p>
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41	MLA23864	Chandlers Ford, The Breck, Poulton-le- Fylde	335140	439998	Post- Medieval	House	Breck House is shown as Breck Hall on a road map of 1684. In 1732 the church wardens and overseers of the poor of the north Fylde agreed to the 'lodging, maintenance and employing' of poor people in a shared workhouse in Poulton. Breck House is shown on both the 1847 1:10,560 mapping and the 1892 1:2,500 sheet. It has since been demolished and the site redeveloped as a small mews estate.
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42	MLA24477	Mains Lane Pumping Station, Poulton-le-Fylde	335738	440636	Undated	Site	SUMMARY: Archaeological watching brief, October 1995 DESC: An archaeological watching brief was carried out by GMAU in July, August and September 1995 on behalf of North West Water during construction of a wastewater pumping station. An arc of preserved wooden stakes was discovered in an estuarine silt deposit following the line of a channel. They were spaced at c. 2m intervals and were approximately 2-3m long, being driven through the silt and into the natural red sand below. These were found to be of Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) and given a radio carbon date of 90 +/- 50 BP (Beta-85976), placing them in the late Victorian period, when they possibly formed a revetment to the banks of Main Dyke. This interpretation is hampered by the lack of any horizontal members, and an alternative hypothesis that they formed a series of mooring posts is possible, although no rope marks were detected. Other material encountered indicated the presence of a c.1.3m thick late 19th/early 20th century landfill deposit, which included both domestic and industrial waste and sealed a 0.3m thick clay bedding layer and natural deposits in the area of the proposed pumping station.
43	MLA25383	No.2, Poolside Cottage, Skippool Creek, Poulton-le-	335710	441020	Post-Medieval	Commemorative Monument	Submarine mine seen in garden at 2 Poolside Cottages, Skippool Creek. Written on the side was "Mine 194(?) 1941"

		Fylde					
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44	MLA25409	Playing Fields Site, Singleton C.E. Primary School, Singleton	338300	438280	Modern	Site	<p>OAN was commissioned by Lancashire County Property Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief on a proposed tarmac multi-use games area, on land to the south of Singleton C.E. Primary School. The watching brief was carried out to fulfil a planning condition on advice from LCAS. The work was undertaken during August and September 2004. LCAS identified a building on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1847 within the area of the proposed development. However, no details are known regarding the origin or function of the building, only that by the Second Edition map of 1893 the building was no longer in existence. The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest, with two Neolithic flint scatters and Bronze Age sites located throughout the surrounding area. A watching brief was maintained during the topsoil stripping of the development site and an access road, and also during the excavation of field drains across the site. No evidence pertaining to the existence of the building was recovered. However, the groundworks were undertaken immediately behind the original location of the building from the 1847 Ordnance Survey map. Furthermore, observations suggest that the entire area has been cleared of the upper deposits and regraded since the demolition of the building, consequently removing any associated features. The watching brief did not reveal any features of archaeological significance. However, the actual position of the known building appears to underlie an area of soft landscaping to the north of the multi-use games area. It is recommended, therefore, that any further intrusive work over the site of the building should also be carried out under archaeological supervision</p>
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45	MLA26232	Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde.	335135	439850	Modern	Site	<p>The Woodford Group have requested a desk-based assessment of land on Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire (centred NGR SD 352 397), to provide information concerning the archaeological potential of the site prior to an application for a proposed development. Following the submission of a project design, Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned to undertake the work in May 2005. This involved consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER) and documentary research at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. A site visit was also conducted. The site included the dismantled Fleetwood branch line of the Preston to Wyre Railway and an area of derelict land lying immediately to the west, which included the former railway station. The study area comprised the site and its surrounding 500m radius. In total, 41 sites were identified, 35 of which were identified from the HER, and a further six sites were recorded from cartographic sources. These ranged in date from the Roman period, i.e. the Roman coins (Sites 01, 02 and 03), to the postmedieval period, such as the Hazard Area (Site 38), demonstrating evidence of medieval settlement, a medieval church (Site 05), Fish Stones (Site 06), Whipping Post (Site 07), and Stocks (Site 08). Post-medieval sites include the Poulton Breck Railway and Station (Site 09), Signal boxes (Sites 10 and 11), Brick works (Site 12), Clay pits (Sites 13–16), Smithies (Sites 17 and 18), Gas works (Site 19), an Auction Mart (Site 20), and three demolished structures noted during the site visit (Sites 33, 34, and 35). There were no Scheduled Monuments recorded within the study area, with six Grade II listed buildings (Sites 04, 06-08, 23, 29 and 41), and one Grade II* (Site 05), with a further four Grade II listed buildings included in the Hazard Area (Site 38) recorded outside of the development area. The details of the proposed development are not yet known. Consequently, all nine of the gazetteer sites identified within the application site boundary need to be considered as being under threat from the impact of the development. These include Poulton Breck Railway Station, two signal boxes and a goods shed (Sites 03, 09, 10, 11), a Smithy (Site 18), the gas works (Site 19), and the three demolished buildings consisting of a possible early post-medieval structure containing three dwellings (Site 33), a</p>
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							<p>nineteenth century possible dwelling (Site 35), and a former seed and bulb warehouse (Site 34). These exist mainly as hardstandings or below-ground remains. In addition, areas that have been traced through the cartographic sources as relatively unchanged or open may also reveal earlier below-ground remains. There is also potential for recovering evidence from the Roman or medieval periods within this area due to the close proximity of such findspots. This is particularly pertinent for areas that have been traced through the cartographic sources as relatively unchanged or open, which is restricted mainly to the east side of the dismantled railway. Consequently, these areas should be evaluated for any potential surviving archaeological remains in the form of test pits or trenches. Elsewhere across the site it is likely that the nature of the use of the site has caused a large amount of disturbance, which could be ascertained through a watching brief during any proposed construction.</p>
46	MLA26233	Station Road, Poulton-le-	335159	439703	Post-Medieval	Blacksmiths Worksho	Smithy shown on OS 2nd edition 25" 1912.

		Fylde				p	
47	MLA26234	Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335141	439737	Post-Medieval	Building	The remains of a structure were observed on the western edge of the proposed development site during the site visit. It appears to correlate with a building seen on the earliest detailed mapping, the tithe map of 1839, suggesting much earlier origins, and on all subsequent OS mapping as three possible dwellings. It has been recently demolished.
48	MLA26235	Former Seed and Bulb Warehouse site, Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335179	439682	Post-Medieval	Warehouse	The remains of a structure were observed on the south-western edge of the proposed development site during the site visit. It appears to correlate with the site of the seed and bulb warehouse shown on OS mapping from 1912, but has recently been demolished. It is positioned within the application site and any below ground remains are likely to be affected by the proposed development. NOT shown on the OS 1:2,500 sheet of 1912 but does appear on the 1932 edition (surveyed 1930).

49	MLA26272	Singleton First Time Sewage, Fylde, Lancashire.	337141	439308	Modern	Site	<p>A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out of a proposed pipeline near Singleton, Fylde, Lancashire (SD 37998 38417 to 36467 39293) following a recommendation by the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council (LCC). The desk-based assessment comprised an examination of all of the information held in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), aerial photographs and primary and secondary documents held at the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston (LRO(Preston)). A brief background to the area, outlining the main geological, topographical and historical features was prepared. This is intended to provide a general context for the results of the desk-based assessment, and help define the sort of remains that might be expected and the conditions in which they might be found. In total, 36 sites were identified by the desk-based assessment and walkover survey; ten of these were already recorded on the SMR. The walkover survey, which identified ten of the sites, primarily recorded the survival of field-systems already identified (Sites 2, 3, 8, 15 and 17), along with numerous clay/marl pits (Sites 28-36) which were adjacent to the proposed pipeline route. The relative significance of the sites was assessed in order to identify which were worth additional work if they were affected. Only sixteen sites (Sites 1, 6, 8-9, 15, 17, 22-23, 28-30, 32-36) were considered likely to be affected by the proposed development, and recommendations for further work were outlined based on the likely severity of the impact and the significance of the site.</p>
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50	MLA26273	South of Singleton Village	338050	438100	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Three areas of ridge and furrow. These are visible on aerial photographs of 1963 and are orientated north-west/southeast. The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.
51	MLA26274	Millers Arms, Singleton	338250	438230	Post-Medieval	Pound (Enclosure)	A small enclosure is marked on the Tithe Map of 1839 and named pinfold in the apportionment. It is no longer marked on maps of the area. The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected. No pinfold is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1847 or the 1:2,500 sheet of 1893.
52	MLA26275	Near Mount Farm, Singleton	337700	438450	Post-Medieval	Kiln	A small field is named 'kiln croft' on the Tithe Map of 1839, suggesting that a kiln of some form may be present in the area.
53	MLA26276	Northwest of Singleton	337790	438490	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field System	A large area of linear features is visible on aerial photographs. These appear to form field systems, and correspond to those shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847. A previous walkover survey revealed no surviving evidence of relict field boundaries at this location as the fields have been opened up for horse stabling.
54	MLA26277	Southwest of Lodge Lane, Singleton	337700	438690	Unknown	Findspot	A field named 'Brooch Meadow' is shown on the Tithe Map of 1839. This may refer to the discovery of a brooch made in this field.
55	MLA26278	Singleton Park	337810	438910	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	An area of ridge and furrow is visible on an aerial photograph. It is relatively straight and orientated north-east/south-west.

56	MLA26279	Near Singleton Lodge	337730	439120	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	A small area of possible ridge and furrow is visible on an aerial photograph from 1988. It is orientated approximately north/south.
57	MLA26280	Five Lane Ends, Little Singleton.	337710	439310	Unknown	Enclosure	A large sub-rectangular feature is present in an aerial photograph from 1963 as a dark crop mark, with possible smaller circular and sub-rectangular features within it. The field is named 'millfield and croft' on the Tithe Map of 1839, which might suggest there was a mill and/or other structures near by.
58	MLA26281	Off Lodge Lane, Singleton	337600	438860	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field System	A small area of ridge and furrow with associated field boundaries is visible on an aerial photograph from 1988. It appears to correspond with former field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 and forms part of Site 17 to the north-west. A previous walkover survey revealed no surviving evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation within this field, however survey conditions were poor due to excessive vegetation growth.
59	MLA26282	Little Singleton	337480	439130	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field System	A row of former field boundaries forming strip fields is visible in aerial photographs from 1963 and 1988 (Plate 4). One of these has ridge and furrow within it orientated north-east/south-west. These field boundaries form part of a larger area, which includes Site 15. Previous walkover surveys revealed no surviving evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and relict field boundaries within this field, however survey conditions were poor due to excessive vegetation growth.

60	MLA26283	Near Long Wood, Little Singleton	337170	438990	Unknown	Circular Enclosure	A pair of conjoined circular features showing as dark crop marks are visible on an aerial photograph from 1988. There are also short linear features associated with them.
61	MLA26284	Long Wood, Singleton	336800	438850	Prehistoric	Findspot	A single crudely worked lump of flint associated with 24 unworked pebbles was discovered during field walking.
62	MLA26285	Off Garstang Road, Singleton	336990	439320	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Field Boundary	A group of field boundaries are visible on an aerial photograph from 1988 (Plate 4). These appear to correspond to those existing on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847. A previous walkover survey revealed that the relict field boundaries survived as sinuous, low earth and stone field banks with adjacent ditches. The remnants of hedges were seen where overgrown trees survive on top of the central east/west running bank. Overall the banks measured approximately 1.5m-2m wide by up to 0.4m in height with a shallow ditch on one side.
63	MLA26286	Main Dyke Bridge, Fleetwood	336490	439320	Post-Medieval	Building	A long narrow building is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1930 alongside the newly constructed Garstang Road. It does not appear on the previous map, and it is evidently no longer present.
64	MLA26287	East of Lodge Lane, Little Singleton	337430	438970	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it has been in-filled but there is a slight sub-circular depression measuring approximately 25m in diameter by up to 0.4m deep.

65	MLA26288	Off Garstang Road, Little Singleton	336980	439390	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it is now a pond set within a relict field-system (Site 22). The pit is sub-oval and measures approximately 23m in diameter.
66	MLA26289	Main Dyke Bridge, Singleton	336600	439340	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A potential small clay/marl pit identified through a previous walkover survey. The site survives as a sub-oval measuring approximately 30m in diameter. The site has been crossed by the existing water main.
67	MLA26290	Off Garstang Road, Singleton	337110	439470	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards although in later years it was encroached upon by the Garstang Road. A previous walkover survey revealed that it is now an amorphously shaped pond measuring approximately 40m long by 30m wide.
68	MLA26291	South of Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337230	439350	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the tithe map and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-circular pond measuring approximately 20m in diameter.
69	MLA26292	South of Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337280	439290	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the tithe map and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-circular pond measuring approximately 30m in diameter.
70	MLA26293	South of Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337350	439190	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the tithe map and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-circular pond measuring approximately 30m in diameter. The pond is currently used for fishing.

71	MLA26294	West of Lodge Lane, Little Singleton	337380	439050	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-rectangular depression on the edge of the field and it measures approximately 25m long by 10m wide and is up to 1.2m deep.
72	MLA26295	Off Lodge Lane, Singleton	337700	438770	Post-Medieval	Clay pit	A small clay/marl pit shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping and onwards. A previous walkover survey revealed that it survives as a sub-oval depression in the corner of the current field and it measures approximately 15m in diameter by up to 1m deep.
73	MLA27188	Singleton Grange, Church Road, Singleton	338683	438834	Post-Medieval	Farmstead	Singleton Grange, formerly Singleton Grange Hall, is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. It has since been significantly expanded. The former Singleton Grange (PRN 5939) is now known as Grange Farm.
74	MLA27536	Carr Lane, Singleton	337027	438125	Post-Medieval	Field System	Field system shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping, and seen on aerial photograph.
75	MLA27539	Garstang Road, Little Singleton	337035	439381	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow clearly seen on LiDAR. It is regular and measures roughly 7m from crown to crown. It is present on both sides of the Garstang road. The Road is not depicted on the historic mapping, and all that can be said is that the ridge and furrow predates the road.

76	MLA27540	Greenways Nursery, Little Singleton	336749	439735	Unknown	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow clearly seen on the LiDAR. This is one of the few plots in the area which correspond to the first edition mapping. Despite the way this settlement looks, it is not a medieval hamlet or village, as it has grown since the first edition.
77	MLA27545	Knowle Hill Wood, Singleton	337338	438517	Post-Medieval	Trackway	Stretch of trackway shown on LiDAR and depicted on the first edition mapping.
78	MLA27547	Kirkham i't h' Fields Farm, Singleton	339818	439160	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary	Disused field boundary visible on LiDAR and shown on the OS second edition mapping
79	MLA27548	Fisher's Slack Wood, Singleton	339359	439065	Unknown	Bank	Three sided bank visible on LiDAR and as a parch mark on the 2000 VAP. 45 meter internal width, bank ranging between 10m and 15m, max width is about 70m.
80	MLA27549	Fisher's Slack Cottage, Singleton	339781	438837	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Field of regular post medieval ridge and furrow shown on LiDAR; crowns appear to be 6-7m apart.

81	MLA27838	Poulton-le-Fylde Station, Breck Road, Poulton	334944	439583	Post-Medieval	Railway Station	Railway station on the Poulton and Blackpool Railway opened in 1896. Rejected for listing at Initial Assessment Report. The current Poulton-Le-Fylde railway station, built in 1896, was a late addition to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway stock, being a replacement for an earlier station elsewhere in the town [see PRN5923]. It retains many elements of its original layout including the street level booking hall, covered staircase, island platform, waiting room and canopy, and it remains the most complete railway station on any of the two surviving railway lines between Preston and Blackpool. It has, however, undergone inevitable change and its platform, once amongst the longest outside the big cities in order to accommodate the bustling holiday traffic heading to and from the Fylde coast, has been truncated to about two thirds of its original length and re-laid using modern materials, while one of the two original platform buildings has been demolished and the other has been remodelled internally. A modern elevator has also been added to replace an earlier rope hoist. Railway Station, Breck Road, Poulton is locally listed.
82	MLA27840	Nos 32-8, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	334970	439692	Post-Medieval	House	Shown on OS 1892 1:2,500 mapping, 1892, but not on OS 1847 1:10,560 sheet. 32-38 (even) Breck Road, Poulton. Locally Listed.
83	MLA27841	Nos.63-5 or 69-71 Breck	334983	439769	Post-Medieval	House	Shown on OS 1892 25 inch map. Now Nos. 69-71?, the current Nos. 63-5 appear to be modern rebuilds. 63-65 (odd) Breck Road, Poulton. Locally Listed

		Road, Poulton					
84	MLA27842	No.73, (Mckee Centre) Breck Road, Poulton	334988	439786	Post- Medieval	House	Shown on OS 1:2,500 mapping, 1892. 73 Breck Road, Poulton. Locally Listed.
85	MLA28100	LANCASHIR E SINGLETON (known as)	337637	438990	Medieval	Findspot	Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information: Date found: 01 August 1998 Methods of discovery: Metal detector Location description: Pool Foot Lane.
86	MLA29165	Singleton	338350	439650	Post- Medieval	Findspot	Coin fragment of a sixpence (?) of Elizabeth I dating to 1578-79 (mm is probably 'plain cross').
87	MLA29495	Thornton Cleveleys (known as)	335600	441300	Medieval	Findspot	Probably a silver hammered penny of Edward IV, minted at Durham, dating from c.AD 1471-83. North 1659-1666; letter D in centre of reverse.
88	MLA29496	Thornton Cleveleys (known as)	335600	441300	Medieval	Findspot	Silver hammered half-groat of Henry VI dating from c.1427-1430, rosette/mascle issue.

89	MLA30111	Skippool, Thornton Cleveleys	335786	440879	Medieval	Port	Skippool was known as a good anchorage in the 17th century, but little remains of the former port. Porter referred to grain vessels being unloaded here circa 1873 and to the existence of one dilapidated warehouse. There was a Custom Post in nearby Poulton-le-Fylde in the early 18th century. (The former port-warehouse, quay? etc cannot be identified on OS 1:10,560 map of 1848). See PRN 12833 - possible harbour wall. The wider part of Skippool Creek and the west bank of the Wyre from Skippool Creek north is lined with home-made jetties and mud berths of small boats, mainly pleasure vessels but also some small semi-commercial boats. A yacht club is also sitted here with a large concrete hard and tall jetty. This points to its suitability as a small port, but probably hides any historical remains
90	MLA30737	Singleton (known as)	337800	438000	Roman	Findspot	Roman nummus of Constantius II, (355-361), found in 2009. Obv: Diadem bust right. [D.N.] CONSTAN[TIVS P.F.AVG] Rev: Soldier advancing left spearing fallen horseman; FEL TEMP REPARATIO.
91	MLA30793	Skippool, Fleetwood	335790	440190	Roman	Findspot	Silver denarius of Hadrian dating from AD 119-122, found in 2010.
92	MLA30794	Skippool, Fleetwood	335810	440210	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Silver hammered shilling of Elizabeth I dating from AD 1560-1, mm cross crosslet. North 1985, found in 2010.
93	MLA30795	Skippool, Fleetwood	335810	440210	Medieval	Findspot	Silver hammered penny of Edward I dating from c.AD 1280-1, Class 3c. North 1018, found in 2010.

94	MLA30852	Skippool, Fleetwood	335110	440910	Medieval	Findspot	Silver hammered short-cross penny of Henry III dating from c. AD 1236-1242, Mint: Canterbury. Moneyer: probably Osmund. North 980 A, found in 2010.
95	MLA31286	Castle Works, Poulton-le-Fylde	335175	439643	Post-Medieval	Woollen Mil	Castle Works, situated on Station Road in Poulton-le-Fylde, was established in the twentieth century. It is named as a woollen mill on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1932 (Lancashire Sheet 51.02), and is listed as a knit-wear factory occupied by B Windsor & Sons Ltd in a trade directory for 1939 (Worrall 1939, 273). The mill is still extant, and presently houses a graphic sign painter.
96	MLA32261	Skippool, Thornton	335500	440500	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Cast lead-alloy cannonball and projectile or shot, probably dating from the Civil War, c.1642-51. The latter is a lead-alloy projectile with a lot of scrap metal (including one long iron rod) stuck inside. It has been suggested that these were used to bring horses down.
97	MLA3232	Bankfield area, Singleton	338720	439880	Unknown	Field Boundary	Aerial photographic site, the photo shows old field boundaries and stream courses.
98	MLA32594	Singleton	338018	438295	Medieval	Findspot	Silver hammered penny of Edward I dating from c.AD 1306-1307. Class 10b; North 1041. Swelling on nose; large oval face. Edwardian class.
99	MLA3312	Carr Lane, Singleton	337100	438090	Post-Medieval	Field System	The aerial photography shows a former hollow way or trackway, parallel to the modern road. The aerial photograph shows the former line of the road and other marks representing the field system shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping.

100	MLA3313	Between Knowle Wood and Mallard Hall, Singleton	337550	438450	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Trackway	A possible old trackway is visible on aerial photographs, visible as a faint holloway running from SD 3740 3847 to c. SD 3775 3837. Another possible trackway is visible centred on SD 3755 3873. These are all shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 and on aerial photos from 1988 (Jas Air 1988). Parts of the site lie close to the proposed development area although it is unlikely to be affected.
101	MLA3314	Kirkham i' th' Fields, Singleton	339770	438950	Unknown	Cropmark Site	Aerial photography site, No further data available due to loss of SMR card.
102	MLA33187	Singleton (known as)	338500	438500	Medieval	Findspot	Silver hammered short cross penny of John I (probably from his last issue) dating from c.AD 1213-15.
103	MLA33248	North of Mains Lane, Singleton	336300	440500	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs in the parish of Singleton. Nearly all appear to be no longer extant or has been built over on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.
104	MLA33485	Singleton Park	337939	439088	Post-Medieval	Grotto	Pulhamite rockwork comprising a cave and dropping well at Singleton Park. The rockwork was installed in 1875 by James Pulham II (1820-1898) and James Pulham III (1845-1920) of James Pulham and Son for F. Miller.
105	MLA33903	Pool Foot Lane, Singleton	338704	439764	Post-Medieval	Milestone	External archive: inscribed Singleton; Gt Eccleston/2¾ Miles/Garstang/9¼ Miles/Lancaster/20 Miles; Poulton-Le-Fylde/3¼ Miles/Blackpool/7 Miles.

106	MLA34555	Singleton C of E Primary School, Church Road, Singleton	338307	438315	Post-Medieval	School	The original part of the school is shown on OS 1893 1:2,500 map. This appears to replace an unnamed building (possibly a pair of cottages?) shown on the 1847 1:10,560 mapping. This school may have replaced an earlier school closer to the church.
107	MLA34736	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Hammered silver coin of James I. A shilling of the second coinage with the fourth bust. Initial mark is a rose. The Obverse legend reads as IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. The reverse reads as QVAE DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Dated c.1605-6.
108	MLA352	Skippool, near Poulton-le-Fylde	335306	440511	Roman	Findspot	Bronze coins of Nerva (96-98AD) found before 1887.
109	MLA35684	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval to Modern	Findspot	Modern white metal thimble. This form is quite common in copper alloy and silver. Dates to between c.1850-1920 AD.
110	MLA35690	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot	A hammered silver coin of Mary Tudor (Mary I). A groat (North 1960), dating to between 1553-4 AD. The initial mark is a pomegranate after MARIA. The obverse legend is MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGI. The reverse is VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.
104	MLA33485	Singleton Park	337939	439088	Post-Medieval	Grotto	Pulhamite rockwork comprising a cave and dropping well at Singleton Park. The rockwork was installed in 1875 by James Pulham II (1820-1898) and James Pulham III (1845-1920) of James Pulham and Son for F. Miller.

105	MLA33903	Pool Foot Lane, Singleton	338704	439764	Post-Medieval	Milestone	External archive: inscribed Singleton; Gt Eccleston/2¼ Miles/Garstang/9¼ Miles/Lancaster/20 Miles; Poulton-Le-Fylde/3¼ Miles/Blackpool/7 Miles.
106	MLA34555	Singleton C of E Primary School, Church Road, Singleton	338307	438315	Post-Medieval	School	The original part of the school is shown on OS 1893 1:2,500 map. This appears to replace an unnamed building (possibly a pair of cottages?) shown on the 1847 1:10,560 mapping. This school may have replaced an earlier school closer to the church.
107	MLA34736	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot	Hammered silver coin of James I. A shilling of the second coinage with the fourth bust. Initial mark is a rose. The Obverse legend reads as IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB REX. The reverse reads as QVAE DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Dated c.1605-6.
108	MLA352	Skippool, near Poulton-le-Fylde	335306	440511	Roman	Findspot	Bronze coins of Nerva (96-98AD) found before 1887.
109	MLA35684	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval to Modern	Findspot	Modern white metal thimble. This form is quite common in copper alloy and silver. Dates to between c.1850-1920 AD.
110	MLA35690	Skippool (known as)	335450	440560	Post-Medieval	Findspot	A hammered silver coin of Mary Tudor (Mary I). A groat (North 1960), dating to between 1553-4 AD. The initial mark is a pomegranate after MARIA. The obverse legend is MARIA D G ANG FRA Z HIB REGI. The reverse is VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.

111	MLA35734	Skippool (known as)	335410	440330	Post- Medieval	Findspot	An Elizabeth I hammered sixpence (based on its size) (N 1997) . Date appears to read 1573 AD. The mint is London. Obverse legend reads as ELIZABETH [D G] ANG FRA ET H[IB R]EGINA. Reverse legend reads as POSVI [DEV A]DIVT[OREM ME]V. The coin may have been clipped.
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112	MLA35943	Garstang Road East, Poulton-le-Fylde	335936	439293	Roman	Settlement	<p>In 2007, United Utilities submitted proposals for the construction of a water pipeline on land to the east of Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire (SD 35841 30921 to SD 35559 38793; Planning References 02/07/0966-8 and 02/07/0940-1). Following recommendations by the Planning Archaeologist at Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), an archaeological deskbased assessment, walkover survey, and watching brief were undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) during 2008–9. Features of potential Romano-British date were encountered during the watching brief and, as a result, programmes of archaeological strip and record were undertaken on land to the north of Garstang Road East, and to the south of Mains Lane. The archaeological strip and record revealed the presence of remains indicative of at least five phases of activity, pertaining to the Romano-British, medieval, and post medieval periods. The most conspicuous remains lay to the north of Garstang Road East and comprised an enclosed settlement dated to the Romano-British period. This settlement was defined by at least two rectilinear ditched enclosures surrounding two roundhouses; furthermore, up to four rectilinear structures were also revealed within, and adjacent to, the enclosures. Other ditches extended beyond the excavated area and might represent further inhabited enclosures, working areas, or parts of field systems. Numerous pits and ditches were encountered within the settlement and fragments of metalwork and worked stone, together with ceramics datable to the Romano-British period, were recovered from features in this area. Other features could not be dated by associated finds, but may be prehistoric in date. Samples collected for palaeoenvironmental analysis revealed that some of the soil deposits associated with these features contained preserved organic remains. Medieval activity was represented by a series of 13 parallel furrows, which truncated the Romano-British remains and demonstrated the use of ridge and furrow agricultural techniques. Within the Mains Lane strip area, a large water channel of possible medieval date was also revealed to the north of Main Dyke. Probable post medieval features, all largely associated with agriculture and consisting of ditches, postholes, patches of cobbled surfaces, and possible</p>
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						<p>truncated wall foundations, were also represented in the Mains Lane area. Given the paucity of data relating to Romano-British rural settlement in Lancashire, the site to the north of Garstang Road East represents an extremely valuable archaeological resource, indeed, the first such settlement in the Fylde. The data from the site provide the potential to explore issues relating to subsistence strategies, resource exploitation, ethnicity, status, and the local influences of the Roman occupation. The contribution that the site offers to the understanding of regionality and supra-regional characteristics in Romano-British rural settlements is of considerable significance, and an appropriately detailed suite of post-excavation analyses is recommended. Although not as extensive as the features relating to Romano-British settlement, the features of medieval and post-medieval date present the opportunity to examine specific facets of the local historical agricultural landscape. {1} Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Lancashire and Jones Homes (Fylde) Ltd, to undertake a desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation at land on Garstang Road East, Poulton – le – Fylde, Lancashire (Centred on SD 3613 3958). This work was required to provide information in support of a planning application for a proposed residential development at the site. The work is required as the site lies next to a Romano-British settlement that was recently excavated by Oxford Archaeology. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over 6 days between the 17th September and 24th September 2014. The evaluation involved the excavation of 14 trenches, totalling 583.6m², 0.6% of the development area. Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 10, 12, 13 and 14, in the form of ditches, ring gullies and a pond. One ring gully, in trench 1 appeared to be part of a roundhouse and was associated with the Romano-British settlement that was located to the west of the trench and contained several roundhouses. In trench 2 there was a ditch that appeared to be the continuation of an enclosure ditch that was observed during the previous excavation. A possible ring gully was located in trench 14, on top of a hill in the northeast corner of the site and may be part of another settlement. There were several ditches within the</p>
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							<p>trench that may have been the remains of a surrounding enclosure. The evaluation has demonstrated given the high archaeological potential of the area that any future work be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation and this further migratory archaeological works may be required as a condition of any planning consent.</p>
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113	MLA36220	Skippool (known as)	335460	440560	Post- Medieval	Findspot	An Elizabeth I hammered sixpence (based on its size) (N 1997) . Date appears to read 1573 AD. The mint is London. Obverse legend reads as ELIZABETH [D G] ANG FRA ET H[IB R]EGINA. Reverse legend reads as POSVI [DEV A]DIVT[OREM ME]V. The coin may have been clipped.
114	MLA36483	Skippool (known as)	335256	439901	Post- Medieval to Modern	Findspot	A cast lead alloy 4lb cylindrical weight which takes the form of a gently tapering, sub oval profiled, cylinder, topped with a thick trapped iron loop. Possibly a ship's plumb or sounding weight, but these usually have a hollow base. Probably made between c.1700-1939.
115	MLA3706	Carr Wood, Singleton	336400	438200	Unknown	Watercourse	A former watercourse situated partially within an area of peat (PRN 3467) shown of the geological map. Some drainage. Also visible on LCC vertical aerial photography 1960s-2010. A natural feature bypassed by the Main Dyke?
116	MLA3707	Carr Wood, Poulton-le- Fylde	339600	439500	Unknown	Watercourse	A former watercourse situated partially within an area of peat (PRN 3467) shown of the geological map and continuing northwards. It is situated in a lightly drained area, approximately parallel to Main Dyke.
117	MLA3708	Greenacres (South), Poulton-le- Fylde	336150	438800	Unknown	Watercourse	A former watercourse situated partially within an area of peat (PRN 3467) shown of the geological map and possibly visible due to peat erosion. Situated in a heavily drained area.
118	MLA3709	Old Bankfield (South), Singleton	338800	439600	Unknown	Watercourse	A former watercourse situated close to a parallel drain, possibly indicating the course of the water prior to drainage. Only found within one field.

119	MLA37259	Worsicks Farm, Weeton Road, Singleton	338189	438214	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse	<p>Farmhouse, shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1847 (sheet Lancashire 51, surveyed 1844) although it did not acquire its present form until the later part of the century. A record was made of the former farm buildings to the south of the farmhouse in 2000 as part of a programme of conversion to residential. This record concluded that the oldest of the buildings was of c. 1800 with the remainder of later 19th century origin. It would seem probable that the farmhouse also reflects this, with the main part being c. 1800 and the rear outrigger of later C19th date. The plans and photographs of the farmhouse building submitted with planning application 5/2015/0672 (Fylde Borough Council) would seem to confirm that it is of some heritage, architectural and townscape value. The building appears to be of brick, with a number of the walls rendered and painted or pebble dashed, with a slate roof. Chimney stacks stand at both gable ends. The front elevation is not quite symmetrical. A central panelled door has a moulded stone surround and rectangular fanlight with diamond panes, with a stone lintel and moulded hoodmould over. Single eight over eight sash windows are on either side of the door at ground floor and there are similar windows directly above to the first floor. A third window to the first floor is narrower, of six over six panes and is set a little to the right of centre although still over the doorway. The ground floor windows have trapezoid stone lintels and stone sills, with stone sills to the first floor windows and a stone cornice/gutter forming the lintels. Photographs of other elevations show a number of horizontal sliding sash windows, some with eight by eight panes, those to the ground floor with trapezoid stone lintels.</p>
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120	MLA37356	Church Road, Singleton	338463	438419	Post-Medieval	Farmstead	The OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1847 shows a number of buildings along the north side of Church Road, opposite the church. These may be houses or farmsteads or, indeed, a combination of both. The buildings are not shown on the 1893 1:2,500 sheet and a formal garden appears to cover a large proportion of the site at that time. The outline of the garden also appears on the modern OS mapping. It seems likely that the site was cleared to form the garden.
121	MLA37357	School House, Church Road, Singleton	338512	438437	Post-Medieval	House	The OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1847 shows two buildings on the south side of Church Road, just east of the church. The building closest to the church appears to be annotated 'School House', but it isn't clear if this is a school or a former school site, or simply a house. If a school, it appears to have been replaced by the site a little to the west along Church Road (PRN37876) by 1892. Both buildings were lost before 1893. Between the church and the buildings a road or track is shown on the 1847 mapping, this extends to the east to c.SD 39243837, where it is no longer defined by boundaries. It continues to the east from this point, crossing a drain via a 'foot stick' at SD 3956538369 and meeting another roadway (now a farm drive) at SD 3973838331. This road or track is also missing from the 1893 mapping.

122	MLA37368	Land north of 21 Little Poulton Lane, Poulton-le-Fylde	335880	439670	Modern	Site	<p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Little Poulton Lane, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, FY6 7ET, (NGR: SD 3587 3967). The evaluation was undertaken to provide information in support of a planning application for a proposed housing development site. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in consultation with Peter Iles, Specialist Advisor, Lancashire County Archaeological Services. The archaeological evaluation consisted of five trenches, all 50m long and 1.6m wide. Three trenches contained no archaeological features. Trench 1 contained an area of cobbling and three linear features of indeterminate date. Trench 3 was then moved from its original location in order to clarify the extent of the cobbled area, and revealed another cobbled surface and a void between these two areas of cobbles. The northern end of trench 3 and most of trench 2 contained a large deposit of modern building waste which sealed the original topsoil layer. The archaeological features discovered on the proposed development site have potential to be regionally significant. As previous excavations in adjacent fields have revealed settlement activity of Romano-British date, it is possible that the features excavated are related to this activity. This would be important as there is very little archaeological evidence of this period in Lancashire, as highlighted by the post excavation assessment completed by Oxford Archaeology North (2010). However, without secure dating material, it is impossible to establish whether or not these features are related to the nearby Romano-British settlement.</p>
123	MLA375	Garstang area	340000	440000	Prehistoric	Findspot	A late Neolithic stone axe, 5.75ins long has been found near Garstang.

124	MLA37540	Signal box at Poulton Junction, west of Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	334809	439608	Modern	Signal Box	<p>A railway signal box is shown on the OS 1:2,500 mapping of 1912 but not the 189 edition. It was still extant in 2017 but a planning application has been submitted for its demolition to ground level (apparently retaining any foundations in situ). The accompanying Design, Access and Heritage Statement says: "... The signal box is not readily visible, does not contribute to key views within the conservation area, and has also been heavily modified, as evidenced by the introduction of upvc external panelling, and the loss of the original windows and subsequent replacement with upvc units. Furthermore, it should be noted that the signal box was not selected for consideration for Listing as part of the 2012 English Heritage review of remaining signal boxes (see http://services.englishheritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/028-2012WEB.pdf). There is no reference to the signal box in the Poulton-le-Fylde Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan document. ..." A plan of the site and signal box, with a few photographs of the box exterior, also accompanies the application.</p>
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125	MLA37573	Land off Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335330	440058	Modern	Air Raid Shelter	OS mapping shows a pair of buildings to the north of the former Roman Catholic Church of St John and its adjacent school, at Poulton-le-Fylde. Identical in plan, each building measures 9m by 5m with the longer side orientated northeast-southwest and has small offsets projecting from the southeast and northwest corners of their long sides. Whilst not identified as such in any easily available documentation nor visible on aerial photography, these buildings are referred to as 'air raid shelters' in a letter to Wyre Borough Council regarding planning application 2/2017/00768. This letter also notes that they have both been demolished, the work starting on 29th June 2017. The air raid shelters are not noted by the Conservation Officer in commenting on the above planning application or a previous application 2/2016/00225, but in that earlier application the air raid shelters are briefly discussed and some photographs provided as part of an ecological assessment (ERAP Ltd ref: 2014_296 and 2014_296b; report dated July 2016) and in the Committee Report on the application. They are not mentioned in the Heritage Statement produced by the applicants. The buildings are not noted on the Defence of Britain gazetteer for Lancashire nor are they noted on Historic England's 'Pastscape'. Despite not being specifically visited or photographed by a heritage specialist, it appears probable that these were air raid shelters and it would not seem a great stretch to suggest that they may well have been associated with protection of the pupils of the adjacent school (now the catholic Club) or church.
126	MLA4716	Little Singleton	337000	439000	Prehistoric	Findspot	Bronze flat axe found in the early 1980s.

127	MLA51	Skippool Marsh, Singleton	335750	440970	Prehistoric	Findspot	Animal remains and a flint implement were found in August 1928 during excavation of the sewage outfall. They are now in the possession of Poulton-le-Fylde U.D.C. at their Poulton office.
128	MLA5731	Skippool Marsh	335499	440692	Post-Medieval	Lime Kiln	This lime kiln is marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, but not the current sheet.

129	MLA5922	Poulton Station, junction of Breck Road and Station Road, Poulton-le-Fylde	335090	439868	Post-Medieval to Modern	Railway Station	<p>A railway station first appears on the OS First Edition map of 1847, after the branch line of the Preston to Wyre Railway had opened in 1840 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 229). It was in use until the 1960s and is now dismantled. Poulton Station: Former goods railway shed. Consists of 2 storey building - brick and slate roof; with small single storey addition to the south-east and probably offices. It stands to the north-east of a goods yard now derelict. Connected to Breck social club. Dimensions 13ft 7ins x 39ft 9ins. The wooden covered loading bay still remains to the north-east. Site of railway station on the Preston and Wyre Railway, opened in 1840 and closed to passengers in 1896, when it was replaced by the new station on the Poulton Curve. It remained in use as a goods station until closed in 1970. Archaeological investigations were undertaken during October 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land adjacent to Breck Road, in Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire. The site, centred at National Grid Reference SD 35095 39881, comprised a block of land covering c. 245m² located on the north-eastern edge of the market town of Poulton-le-Fylde, which lies c. 5km north-east of Blackpool. Prior to the fieldwork, the site was mostly derelict land that included the disused Fleetwood branch line of the Preston to Wyre Joint Railway. The project entailed an archaeological strip, map and record exercise to document archaeological remains of interest ahead of development of the site for housing by Redrow Homes. The archaeological potential of the site was identified in an archaeological desk-based assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2005). Outline planning permission for residential development was granted in 2007 with a condition requiring a programme of archaeological work to be carried out as part of the development programme. The footprint of Apartment Block 1 in the proposed development layout overlaid elements of the 19th-century Poulton Breck Railway Station, including an associated goods shed and signal box. The excavation area was located at the north-western end of site (the area of the former Poulton Breck railway station) and measured c. 8m by 30.50m. Modern overburden was removed to a maximum depth of 0.40m below ground level. Numerous features attributed to the railway were observed including a brick wall associated</p>
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							<p>with the station, a stone-sett surface, concrete column bases, timber rail sleepers and the base of an iron buffer stop, as well as a timber surface. The archaeological features recorded during the archaeological investigation have been placed within three broad phases of activity: Phase 1, the 19th-century railway station and environs; Phase 2 the 20th-century goods yard; and Phase 3 modern activity. Natural geological material was not encountered during the excavation. Phase 1 was represented by part of the station wall, as well as concrete column bases that may have supported signal semaphore posts. The platform survived in the form of a sandstone sett surface with 19th-century timber sleepers running north-west to south-east on the eastern side of the excavation area. The rail line to the fishing town of Fleetwood ran in a straight line to the east of the town. From 1846, there was a junction to Blackpool just north of the station, with tight connecting curves facing either way. In 1893 a fatal accident occurred when a train took the curve too fast. Subsequently, in 1896, the tracks were realigned to follow a much gentler westward curve to Blackpool, with the new station being construction approximately 400m to the south-west. The old station continued in use and was converted into a goods station that was in use until 1968. Phase 2 represented the change from passenger station to goods yard with a timber surface being constructed over the original railway sleepers to facilitate better access for road freight and the movement of livestock (a cattle pen can be seen on the Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey map of 1912 located to the south-east of the former railway station). After the goods sheds had been demolished in the late 1960s, numerous services were excavated across the area.</p>
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130	MLA5932	Little Poulton Hall, Poulton	335781	439692	Post-Medieval	House	<p>Little Poulton Hall is shown on the OS first edition map of 1847, as well as the current sheet. Following the grant of planning permission (2/08/00354) for the demolition of an existing dwelling, construction of a replacement dwelling and associated works at 34 Little Poulton Lane, Poulton-le-Fylde a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to and approved by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). Following this WSI the archaeological contractor Stephen Baldwin Land Use and Heritage Consultancy carried out a watching brief on the land at 34 Little Poulton Lane. Based on the archaeological evidence recovered during the watching brief LCAS recommended that a 'strip and record' methodology be followed, whereby the development area for the new swimming pool was cleared by machine of modern overburden (concrete and brick rubble), down to the first archaeological horizon – in this instance structures shown on the mid to late 19th century OS mapping. The 1st Edition OS 1:10,560 mapping (Lancashire Sheet 51) surveyed in 1844 showed the site to contain a building recorded as Little Poulton Hall (Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRN 5933)(Map 5). The date of the construction of this building (and its subsequent demolition) remains unknown, but is thought to date to the 17th century. The development proposals were considered to have the potential to disturb any surviving archaeological deposits associated with the Hall, which may prove useful in providing a date for the initial occupation of the site. The site has also been identified within the Lancashire Extensive Urban Survey volume for Poulton as one of archaeological potential, meriting further investigation. The purpose of the watching brief and subsequent strip and record excavations were to record any archaeological deposits relating to Little Poulton Hall, or to the structures shown on the 19th century OS mapping. The excavations at Little Poulton Lane revealed evidence interpreted to be a Lancashire Combination Barn, comprising a shippon and winnowing area. The structural remains appear to be represented on the OS 1st edition maps, published in 1844, thus indicating that they pre-date this publication. An extension, added by the time the 1912 OS map was published, was also identified during the strip and record exercise. As such it was interpreted</p>
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							<p>that the excavation at 34 Little Poulton Lane exposed structures shown on the 19th century OS mapping. St Mary's Priory held the largest estate and may have claimed manorial rights, although the Prior's authority was challenged (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 238). At the Dissolution the lands belonging to the Priory, including the settlement of Poulton, were taken back into the hands of the Crown before being leased out, initially to the Savoy Hospital in London and afterwards to the Hesketh family (Porter 1876, 192). The Heskeths established the centre of their estate in Little Poulton, at Little Poulton Hall, which was considered to be a manor house by the seventeenth century (Porter 1876, 213). The original house lies behind the current building, which dates to c1750, and until the nineteenth century the foundations could still be seen (Fishwick 1885, 167). No manor seems to have been acknowledged, however, except in 1634, when it was claimed by Alexander Rigby and others (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 226). Rigby was one of the major landholders in Poulton in the seventeenth century, along with the Heskeths and Fitzherbert-Brockholes (Thornber 1837, 291).</p>
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131	MLA5938	Grange Farm, Church Road, Singleton	338630	438835	Post-Medieval	Farmstead	Singleton Grange, now much expanded and named Grange Farm, is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping of 1847. The site to the northeast, named Singleton Grange Hall on the 1847 map is now called Singleton Grange (PRN 30676). A building to the southeast is now shown as two houses - perhaps a converted barn or former farm-workers' dwellings?
132	MLA5939	Singleton Lodge, Lodge Lane, Singleton	337749	439061	Post-Medieval	Farmstead	This site is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping, where it comprises an L-shaped building with, to its west, a substantial range of buildings around a yard which have some of the appearance of a 'model' farm. On the modern (2008) mapping, the farmyard site is annotated 'Barnfield Manor' and the house is 'Singleton Lodge Hotel' and 'Lodge Farm Cottage'. A disused horse-mill exists in a seven sided single-storey brick structure built against the wall of farm buildings at Singleton Hall Farm. There are the remains of the main wheel bearing and drive through to farm machinery. The 1893 OS 1:2,500 mapping shows the site in more detail but in the same basic arrangement as noted in 1847 (above). It is notable, however, that to the west side the site is still named as 'Singleton Lodge', whereas to the east side is the annotation 'Vicarage'.

133	MLA5940	Bankfield House, Pool Foot Lane, Little Singleton	338519	439602	Post-Medieval to Modern	Country House	Bankfield House is shown on the 1847 OS 1:10,560 mapping, along with a small fishpond to its west. On the modern (2008) mapping the original house has been demolished and a new structure 'Bankfield Manor' built just to the north of the original site. A very large pond/lake has also been excavated between the house and Pool Foot Lane. Destroyed by fire in 1963.
134	MLA5941	Old Bankfield, Pool Foot Lane, Little Singleton	338596	439789	Post-Medieval	House	Old Bankfield is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 mapping, as well as the modern (2008) maps. Garden, category C and D.
135	MLA5942	Pointer House, Fleetwood Road, Little Singleton	339449	439478	Post-Medieval	Farmstead/House	Pointer House and a well directly to the north are shown on the OS first edition mapping. An associated building is shown to the southeast and an orchard to the south. This site may be a small farmstead. The house and building are marked on the current (2008) mapping, but the well and orchard are not indicated.
136	MLA5954	Windyharbour House, Singleton	338896	440273	Post-Medieval	House	Windy Harbour House is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map. On the current sheet, it is shown as Windy Harbour holiday centre.
137	1372541	POULTON AND BLACKPOOL BRANCH RAILWAY	332217	438069	Post-Medieval	Railway	The Poulton and Blackpool Branch railway opened in 1846, and was the first to reach Blackpool.

138	1372537	PRESTON AND WYRE RAILWAY	337698	434563	Post-Medieval	Railway	The Preston and Wyre and Harbour Company was incorporated to in 1835 to link Preston with a deep harbour at what would become Fleetwood at the mouth of the Wyre. The railway openend in 1840 and originally terminated in Preston.
139	MLA26077	Roman Road 703 Ribchester - Poulton-le-Fylde	349101	431554	Roman	Road	The line of this Roman road is reasonably clear from West of Ribchester at Woodland Farm to Kirkham via Fulwood. There is no trace through Kirkham and the line is hypothetical from Kirkham to Poulton. Several sections have been recorded at Grimsargh. No trace of the road was found at Burn Naze in 2014.

140	MLA33600	The Main Dyke, Marton Mere to Skippool	336998	437052	Post-Medieval	Drainage Ditch	<p>Marton Mere was formerly very extensive and liable in time of floods to spread further over the country around. An agreement as to clearing the watercourse leading from it was made in 1731. During the work of draining large quantities of the trunks of oak and yew were found embedded in the soil, all of which were in a slanting position towards the sea, and some of them bore evidence of having at some far-distant time been cut down. The most significant feature lying outside the (Lytham - Skippool) valley itself is the large basin which supports Marton Mere. Marton Mere and wetlands in the Lytham - Skippool Valley are referred to in documents dating from the 13th century onwards, where the mere is often referred to as 'Martin(e) Mere', not to be confused with the larger body of water of the same name which lay to the south of the River Ribble in West Lancashire. By the mid seventeenth century peat cutting was being seriously hindered by flooding. These problems led to the construction of the Main Dyke in 1731 which took the outflow of the mere westwards so that it drained into the Lytham - Skippool valley, flowing north to the estuary of the Wyre at Skippool. Both Saxton's and Speed's maps indicate an extensive body of water, although by the time the Main Drain was constructed in 1731 it was described as a 'standing poole of water'. By the time of Yates' map (1786) it was considerably reduced in size. Very little now survives of Marton Mere's original form or of the peat that surrounded it. The shrunken lake created after the construction of the Main Dyke in 1731 and its extension in 1841 was substantially modified in 1974 when a dam was built and the lake was enlarged to take run-off from housing in Blackpool. The Lytham-Skipool Valley, through which some of the Main Dyke is cut, contains (or formerly contained) substantial peat deposits and this area has a significant potential for the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence where suitable conditions still exist.</p>
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141	MLA5732	Shard Bridge, Hambleton	336914	441052	Post-Medieval	Toll House and Bridge	The shard Ferry, which is marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map at SD 37044118, has been replaced by a modern-day bridge. Shard Bridge - built 1864. Toll Bridge. The old Shard Toll bridge has been demolished and a new (non-toll) structure built c.1996 by Lancashire County Council on a slightly different alignment a little downstream. The former toll house was on the south side of the river at SD 3682540918 both bridge and toll house are shown on the 1893 1:2,500 mapping.
142	1483522	Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow	338200	439400	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photography in the parish of Singleton. None appears to be extant on the latest 1990 Ordnance Survey vertical photography.
143	887051	Bronze Age Find, Little Singleton	337500	439500	Prehistoric	Findspot	Little Singleton. Part of the blade of a small bronze flat axe found in the early 1980s.
144	39272	Roman Coins findspot	335499	440499	Roman	Findspot	
145	39435	Bronze Age Pottery	335739	440589	Prehistoric	Findspot	Fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found in August 1928 at a spot about 1 1/2 chains north west of Skippool Bridge, during excavations of the sewage outfall. They are now in the possession of Poulton le Fylde Urban District Council at their Poulton office.

146	39452	Possible site of c.1800 dock and warehouse	335499	440499	Post-Medieval	Dock/Warehouse	Skippool was known as a good anchorage in the 17th century, but little remains of the former port. Porter referred to grain vessels being unloaded here circa 1873 and to the existence of one dilapidated warehouse. There was a custom post in nearby Poulton-le-Fylde in the early 18th century. (The former port-warehouse, quay? etc cannot be identified)
147	1483524	Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Little Ecclestone and Larbreck	339700	439500	Post-Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs in the ward of Staina, Wyre District, centred at SD 3540 4200. All appear to be no longer extant or has been built over on the latest 1992 and 1990 Ordnance Survey vertical photography
148	39277	Poulton le Fylde Goods Shed	335121	439842	Post-Medieval	Railway Station	The original Poulton le Fylde station, on the Preston and Wyre Railway, Preston to Fleetwood branch opened 1840, was superseded when the line was extended to Blackpool in 1846, and became a goods station.
149	1503094	Pulhamite garden features documented at Singleton Park	337937	439047	Post-Medieval	Garden Features	

150	MLA34388	Ashley Hall (formerly Arthfield House) Skipool Road, Little Thornton	335290	441147	Modern	Gardens	1920s extensive informal garden, lawns with trees and ornamental shrubs; part formal area with pastures and kitchen garden in front of brick wall with sub-classical trimmings. General condition - A. Listed as Grade B in 1998 and recommended for inclusion in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens.
151	MLA34414	Singleton Park	338122	438919	Post- Medieval	Estate and Gardens	Enclosed garden, ha-ha, extensive pleasure grounds, good size park, associated with Singleton Hall, built in 1873. Listed as Grade B in 1998 and recommended for inclusion in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens.
152	MLA37023	Bankfield House, Pool Font Lane, Little Singleton	338491	439647	Post- Medieval	Gardens	Early 19th Century Gardens.
153	MLA37232	Alexandra Nursing Home (formerly The Manor), Moorland Road, Poulton-le- Fylde	335451	439940	Post- Medieval	Garden	Early 19th Century Gardens.
154	LA102	Ridge and Furrow	338050	438100	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	Site consists of three fields of ridge and furrow on rise adjacent to Singleton. Central field orientated north-east to south-west, the other two orientated north-south.

155	LA104	Field of Ridge and Furrow	335870	439820	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	Field of ridge and furrow on the Lytham-Skipool Valley at Little Poulton. Ridges are upstanding c.0.2 m. Features respect modern field boundaries. They are aligned north-south and are cut by a marl pit to the south.
156	LA96	Flint Scatter	336550	438280	Prehistoric	Findspot	Several flints located in roughly ploughed, but weathered field on edge of Lytham-Skipool Valley. Farmer reports peat thickness is very thin at this point (blue clay outside in plough furrows. Probably shallowest part of Lytham-Skipool Valley.
157	LA97	Flint Scatter located at west end of field on margin	336600	438600	Prehistoric	Findspot	Flint scatter located at the west end field of margin of Lytham-Skipool Valley just above organic soils on valley floor.
158	LA98	Single crudely worked lump associated with unworked flint	336800	438850	Prehistoric	Findspot	Single crudely worked lump associated with unworked pebbles of similar flint type from the local boulder clay.
159	LA99	Flints and Medieval pot sherd on the edge of small valley	337390	439250	Prehistoric	Findspot	Pot sherd on the edge of small valley leading into eastern edge of Lytham-Skipool Valley. Raw material collected from all over field. Located on south west facing slope.