

Garth Wymott 2
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

July 2021

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Garth Wymott 2

Client

Stantec UK Ltd (Bristol)

Date

July 2021

Planning Authority

South Ribble Borough Council

Grid Reference

SD 50465 20814

Prepared By

Dr Charlotte Willis ACIfA

Approved By

Dr Rob Smith BA MCIfA

Report Status

FINAL

Orion Ref

PN2745/DBA/3

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

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Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Garth Wymott 2 (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.

The assessment has been prepared for the purpose of providing initial advice to the commissioning client and to support a hybrid planning application.

A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from all periods except the post-medieval period where it has a moderate potential to contain features relating to use as part of the Royal Ordnance Factory estate. These features, if present, may have been removed or truncated by later development and agricultural practice within the study site.

Therefore, archaeology is unlikely to be a design constraint to the proposed development. Consequently, based on the available evidence, should further archaeological work be required, such work can be secured by a suitably worded condition attached to the planning permission.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Garth Wymott 2 (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Stantec UK Ltd (Bristol). The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at grid reference SD 50465 20814. It has been prepared to inform master planning for a forthcoming hybrid planning application.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4 This desk-based assessment will assess archaeological assets. Designated heritage assets will be assessed under a separate assessment.
- 1.5 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km buffer of the study site (Figures 2 and 3).
- 1.6 A site visit was undertaken on 19th August 2020 when the conditions were sunny and visibility clear.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.7 The study site is located c.2km to the north west of Ulnes Walton in Lancashire. The study site is located on land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott.
- 1.8 The bedrock geology of the study site is recorded as ‘Singleton Mudstone Member – Mudstone’ and the superficial geology is ‘Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel’ and ‘Till, Divensian – Diamicton’ (British Geological Survey, 2020).

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment is to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework 2021*) and it has been undertaken in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment

will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment includes:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments held online;
- Examination of material currently held in the Lancashire Historic Environment Record for the study site and for a 1km buffer;
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England; and
- Site inspection.

2.7 The report also includes a consideration of online aerial photography for the study site.

2.8 Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. The National Lidar Programme collected data that covered the study site at 1m resolution in 2019 and these data were examined for the study site and the wider 1km study area. The coverage offered by the data for the study site was complete. These data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 1.2 and were reviewed using QGIS.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- 3.4 Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.5 Paragraph 198 states that decisions regarding the removal or alteration of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
- 3.6 Paragraph 203 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.
- 3.7 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 3.8** *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.9** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.10** *Significance* is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 3.11** *Setting* is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 3.12** The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- “Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’.”*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.13** The Central Lancashire Core Strategy (adopted July 2012) contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Policy 16: Heritage Assets

Protect and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings by:

- a) Safeguarding heritage assets from inappropriate development that would cause harm to their significances.*
- b) Supporting development or other initiatives where they protect and enhance the local character, setting, management and historic significance of heritage assets, with particular support for initiatives that will improve any assets that are recognised as being in poor condition, or at risk.*
- c) Identifying and adopting a local list of heritage assets for each Authority.*

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

3.14 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:

- Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER) Data;
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
- Historic England Archive;
- Pastscape;
- Local studies and record office research; and
- Review of historic mapping.

4.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

Previous archaeological investigations

4.3 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the study site or the wider 1km study area.

4.4 The study area is covered by the North West Wetlands Survey which was completed between 1993 and 1996 (Middleton, Tooley & Innes, 2013). The survey identified that the study site is within the 'Leyland Moss' area of peat deposits but did not identify any archaeological finds or features within the study site or its immediate environs.

Undated

4.5 There are no undated features recorded within the study site or its immediate vicinity. The LHER records two undated features within the 1km study area:

- MLA4379 – An aerial photograph of an unspecified cropmark c.710m to the north of the study site.
- MLA25841 – A wooden structure projecting from the south bank of the River Lostock c.700m to the south east of the study site, thought to be revetting or fishery features.

Prehistoric

4.6 There are no Prehistoric finds or features recorded within the study site. There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity within the 1km study area. The scarcity of evidence within the study area suggests that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from the Prehistoric periods.

Roman

4.7 There are no Roman finds or features recorded within the study site. There is limited evidence of Roman activity within the 1km study area. The scarcity of evidence within the study area suggests that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from the Roman period.

Saxon and early medieval

- 4.8** There are no Saxon or early medieval finds, or features recorded within the study site. There is limited evidence of Saxon and early medieval activity within the 1km study area. The scarcity of evidence within the study area suggests that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from the Saxon and early medieval periods.

Medieval

- 4.9** There are no medieval features recorded within the study site or its immediate environs. The LHER records the base of a stone cross (MLA856) c.770m to the south of the study site.
- 4.10** There is limited evidence of medieval activity within the 1km study area. The scarcity of evidence within the study area suggests that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from the medieval period.

Post-Medieval

- 4.11** The study site is located within the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Croston and the township of Ulnes Walton. Neither appears in the Domesday survey of 1086. Ulnes Walton was part of the barony of Penwortham; Ulf de Walton held the manor to which he gave his name in the mid 12th century, while his grandson, Warine de Walton, held the estate of the Earl of Lincoln in 1242. The estate passed to his descendant, William de Walton, and thereafter to his daughter Maud, wife of William de Bracebridge, who granted the manor to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in 1347. Over the next two centuries, the estate descended with the earldom and duchy of Lancaster, which became a private royal estate during the reign of Richard II.
- 4.12** The Crown sold Ulnes Walton to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague in 1551. He divided the estate, selling a moiety to William Farington of Worden and the other to Sir Thomas Gerard. The former was passed down through the Farington family, while Gerard sold his share of Ulnes Walton to the Earl of Derby in 1562. Lancashire MP Sir Richard Molyneux acquired the moiety in 1597. It passed to his descendants along with their estate at Sefton until 1729 when it was sold to an unknown recipient. Ulnes Walton was recognised as a distinct township within Croston parish by the time of the tithe survey in 1838, and its landowners were recorded in their own apportionment. The land was a mixture of moor and agricultural land where fruit was grown extensively (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911).
- 4.13** The 1577 map (Fig. 4) shows Leyland (Laland) and Brotherton though not Ulnes Walton or Croston. The study site is located between Leyland and Brotherton.
- 4.14** The 1818 map (Fig. 5) shows Ulnes Walton Lane that leads from Ulnes Walton village north towards Heath House. Just above the River Lostock the lane divides, and the study site is located at the top of the lane that branches off to the left.
- 4.15** The 1838 tithe survey of the township of Ulnes Walter (Fig. 6) shows the study site spanning 22 plots: 170-73, 202-08, 210, 290-95, 305-06, and 308. These

plots account for sections of various farming properties but all the land was agricultural at this time.

- 4.16 The study area was largely agricultural in the post-medieval period and the LHER records five farmhouses or farmsteads: MLA12748, MLA12749, MLA32263, MLA33166 and MLA33557. MLA33557 falls within the south of the study site and is shown on historic mapping as Rutter's Farm, the HER notes that the farm was likely demolished in the 1960s.
- 4.17 The Liverpool, Ormskirk and Preston railway which later became part of the Liverpool, Blackburn and Accrington Line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway crosses the study area south west to the north c.525m to the west of the study site (MLA37381).
- 4.18 The 1847-1849 Ordnance survey map (Fig. 7) shows the study site as a series of enclosed fields, the east corner is marked as 'Pall Mall'. Rutter's Farm is present within the south of the study site.
- 4.19 The 1912-1914 map (Fig.8) shows Moss Lane at the north east of the study site alongside Moss Cottages and Carter's Farm. The centre of the study site contains a building named 'Fernielea' and Stock's Farm. Rutter's Farm is shown in more detail at the south of the study site.
- 4.20 The 1955 map (Fig. 9) shows changes to the farms within the study site. Carter's Farm is no longer shown and Fernielea and Stock's Farm have been replaced with Moss Lane Farm and Moss House. Rutter's Farm at the south of the study site appears to have less buildings than before.
- 4.21 The 1970 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10) partially shows the study site which is covered by tracks, buildings and ponds which are thought to relate to the Royal Ordnance Factory at Chorley c.5km to the east of the study site. Further evidence of munitions activity in the area is recorded by the LHER c.350m to the northwest of the study site in the form of cropmarks of structures and former railway lines (MLA438). The earlier farms within the study site are no longer present.
- 4.22 The 1983 map shows the southeast of the study site occupying the north east corner of HMP Wymott which was built in 1979. The remainder of the study site remains as described in the 1970 map.
- 4.23 The 1990-1995 map shows HMP Garth to the immediate northwest of the study site, the prison opened in 1988. The study site is shown as containing structures, drainage and footpaths and has a similar appearance in the 2006 map (Fig. 13).
- 4.24 Google Earth holds satellite imagery that covers the study site for the period 2000-2018. For the duration of the available imagery the west of the study site has been in use as grassland and a service building, the east has been under agricultural use and the south east has been the sports field for HMP Wymott.
- 4.25 Environment Agency Lidar Data collected at 1m resolution in 2019 was examined for the study site and no features of archaeological interest were identified.

4.26 The study site and 1km study area was located within the agricultural hinterland to the north of the settlement at Ulnes Walton. The area was dominated by farmsteads until the 1970's when mapping evidence suggests that the study site was in use as part of the wide workings of the Royal Ordnance Factory at Chorley and then later as part of the wider prison estate surrounding HMP Wymott and HMP Garth. Therefore, the study site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain finds and features that relate to its previous use as part of the munitions works at Chorley. However, any remains, if present, may have been removed by subsequent development and agricultural practice.

Site Walkover Survey

4.27 A site visit was undertaken on the 19th August 2020 to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeological constraints within the study site. The study site is currently in use to the west as rough grass, drainage and service buildings and to the east as agricultural land. The south east is in use as the HMP Wymott sports field. At the time of the survey the HMP Wymott sports field was set aside as a temporary Covid-19 isolation facility, this part of the study site was observed and photographed from the perimeter fence, access to all other areas of the study was possible. No noticeable archaeological finds or features were noted during the site visit.



Plate 1: Area to the north west of the study site showing eastern boundary wall of HMP Garth



Plate 2: Pond at north west of study site, looking north west



Plate 3: Southern portion of the study site, looking east with the northern boundary wall of HMP Wymott to the south



Plate 4: Agricultural areas at the north east of the study site, looking north



Plate 5: HMP Wymott Sports Field with temporary isolation accommodation, looking north

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.28** A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from all periods except the post-medieval period where it has a moderate potential to contain features relating

to use as part of the Royal Ordnance Factory estate. These features, if present, may have been removed or truncated by later development and agricultural practice within the study site.

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5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is located on land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland.

The Proposed Development

- 5.2 The MOJ will be preparing and submitting a hybrid planning application seeking: Outline planning permission (with all matters reserved except for access, parking and landscaping) for a new prison (up to 74,531.71 sqm GEA) (Class C2A) within a secure perimeter fence following demolition of existing buildings and structures and together with associated engineering works; Outline planning permission for a replacement boiler house (with all matters reserved except for access); and Full planning permission for a replacement bowling green and club house (Class F2(c)).

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.3 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from all periods except the post-medieval period where it has a moderate potential to contain features relating to use as part of the Royal Ordnance Factory estate. These features, if present, may have been removed or truncated by later development and agricultural practice within the study site.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Garth Wymott 2.
- 6.2 The assessment been prepared for the purpose of providing initial advice to the commissioning client and to support a hybrid planning application.
- 6.3 A review of the available evidence has confirmed that the study site has a low potential to contain finds and features from all periods except the post-medieval period where it has a moderate potential to contain features relating to use as part of the Royal Ordnance Factory estate. These features, if present, may have been removed or truncated by later development and agricultural practice within the study site.
- 6.4 Therefore, archaeology is unlikely to be a design constraint to the proposed development. Consequently, based on the available evidence, should further archaeological work be required, such work can be secured by a suitably worded condition attached to the planning permission.

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Sources

General

British Library

The National Archives

Lancashire Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1577	Christopher Saxton Map
1818	Map of Lancashire
1838	Tithe Survey for the Township of Ulnes Walter
1847 – 1849	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
1912 – 1914	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
1955	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
1970	1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map
1983	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
1990 – 1995	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
2006	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Historic England National Heritage List for England -
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Historic England 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

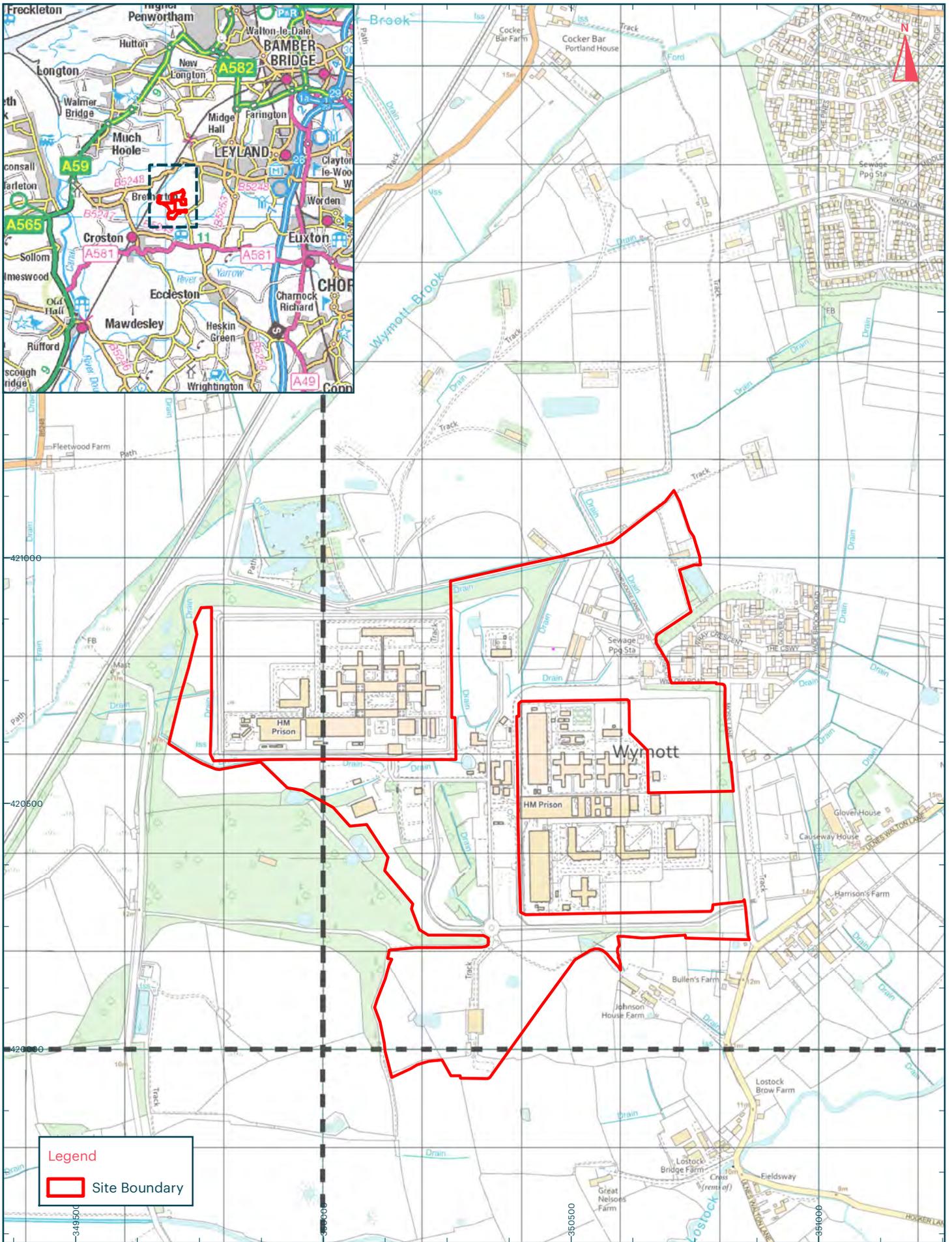
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Middleton, R. Tooley, M.J. & Innes, J.B. (eds). 2013. The Wetlands of South West Lancashire. Lancaster Imprints.

Lidar

Lidar data were downloaded from the Environment Agency website in August 2020 - <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
SD42 SE	2019	1
SD52 SW	2019	1

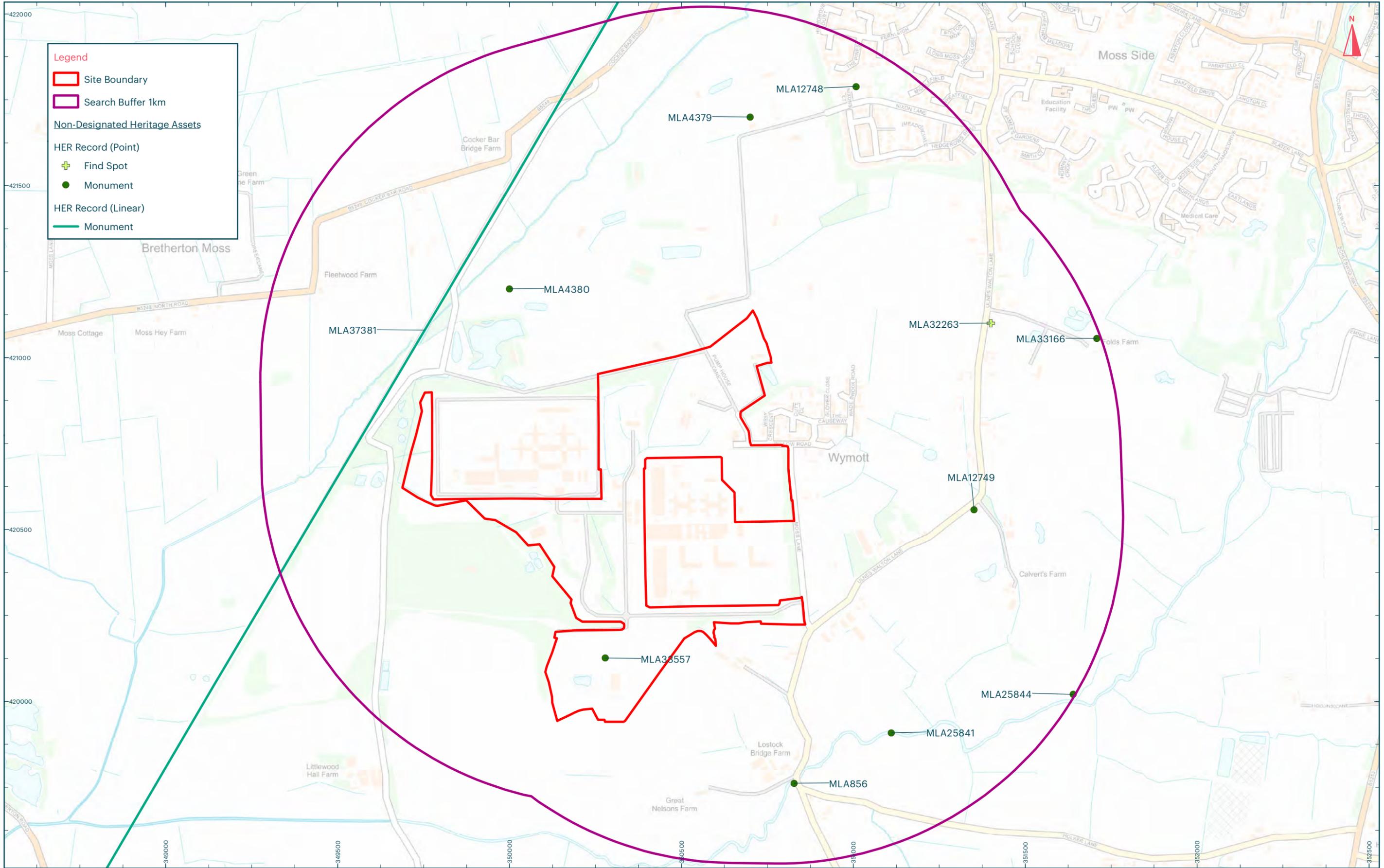


Title:
Figure 1: Site Location

Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

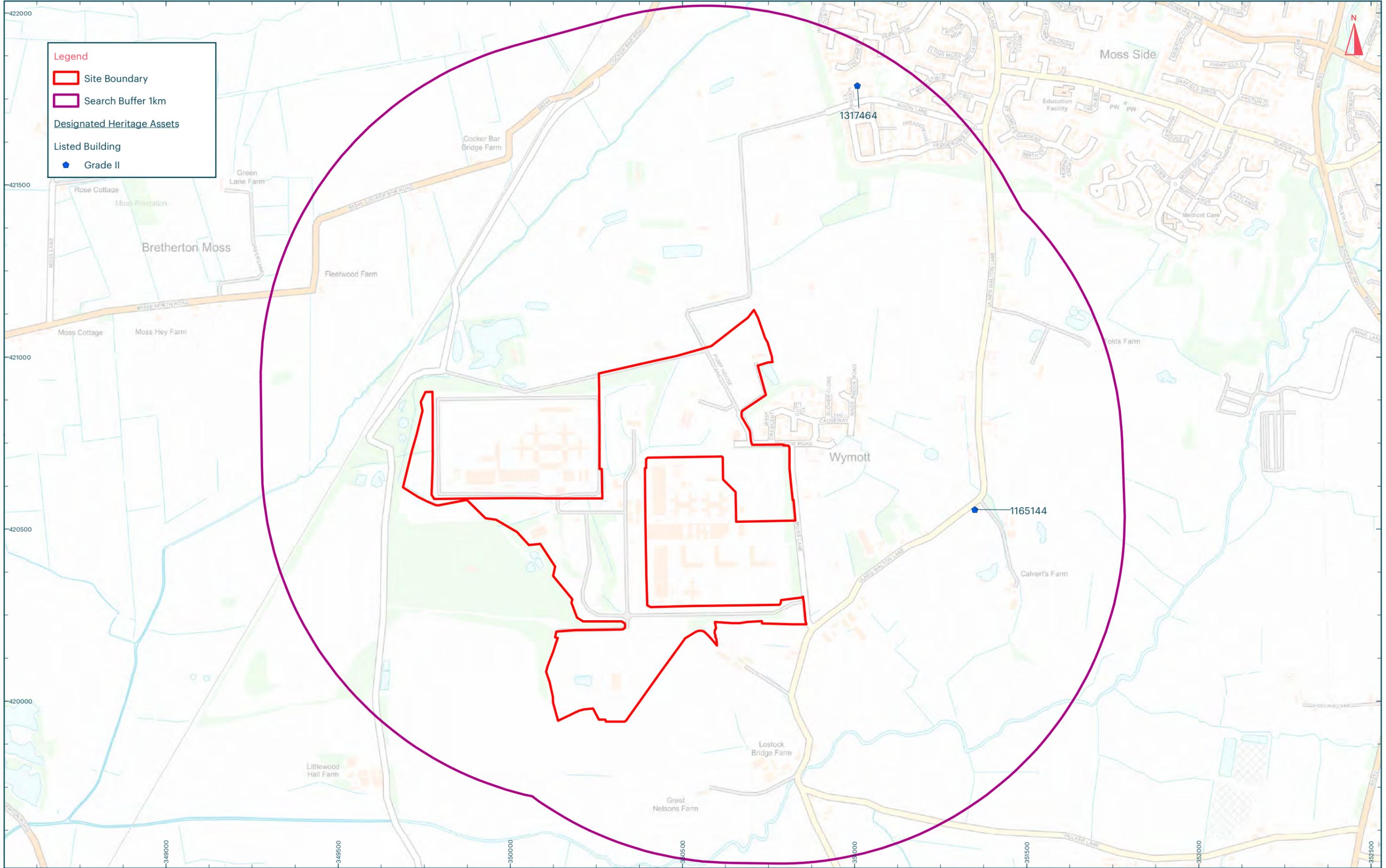




Title:
Figure 2: HER Monuments & Events Data
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A3: 1:10,000





Title:
Figure 3: Designated Heritage Assets & Conservation Areas

Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A3: 1:10,000



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Legend

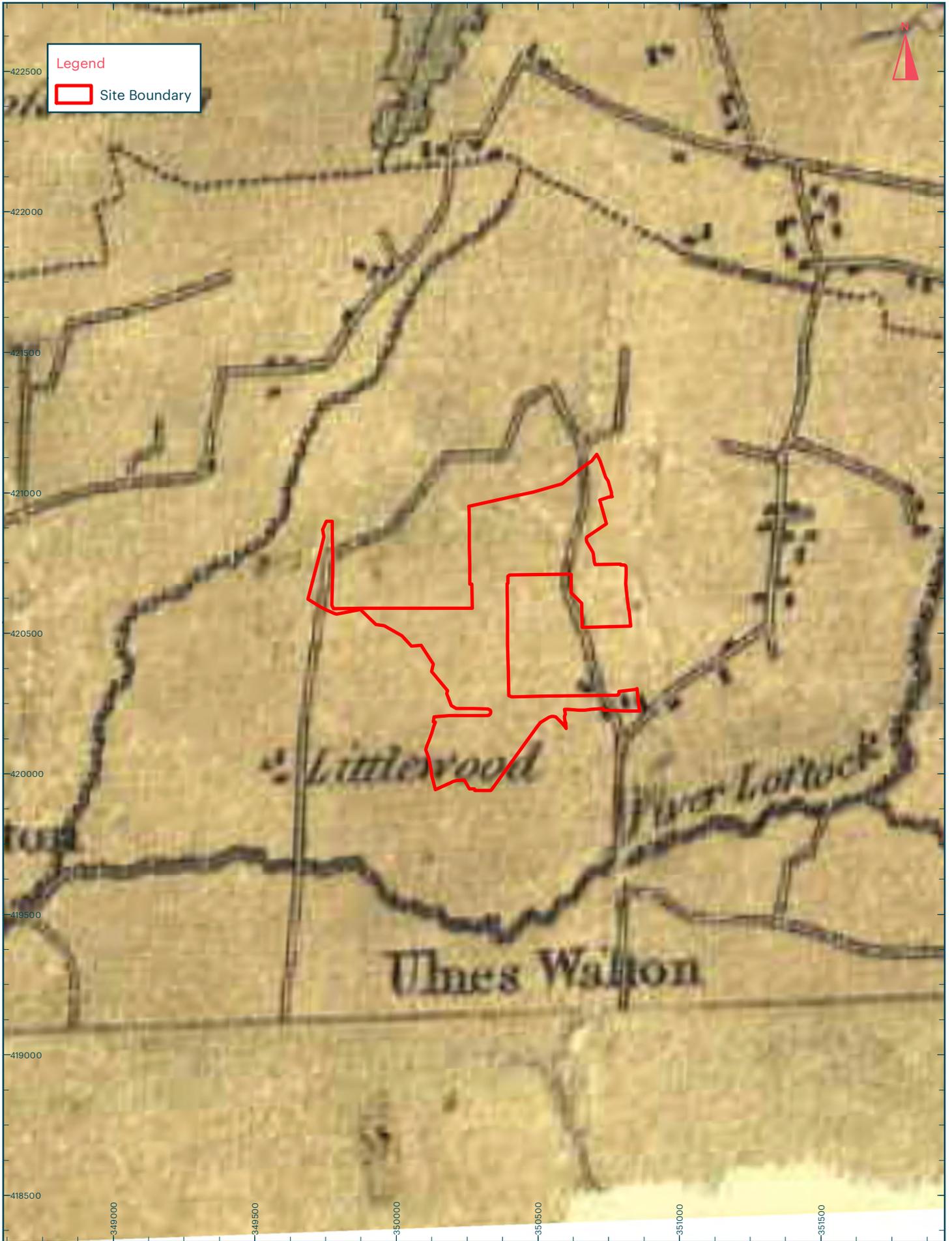
 Approximate Site Location



Title:
Figure 4: 1577 Christopher Saxton Map
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

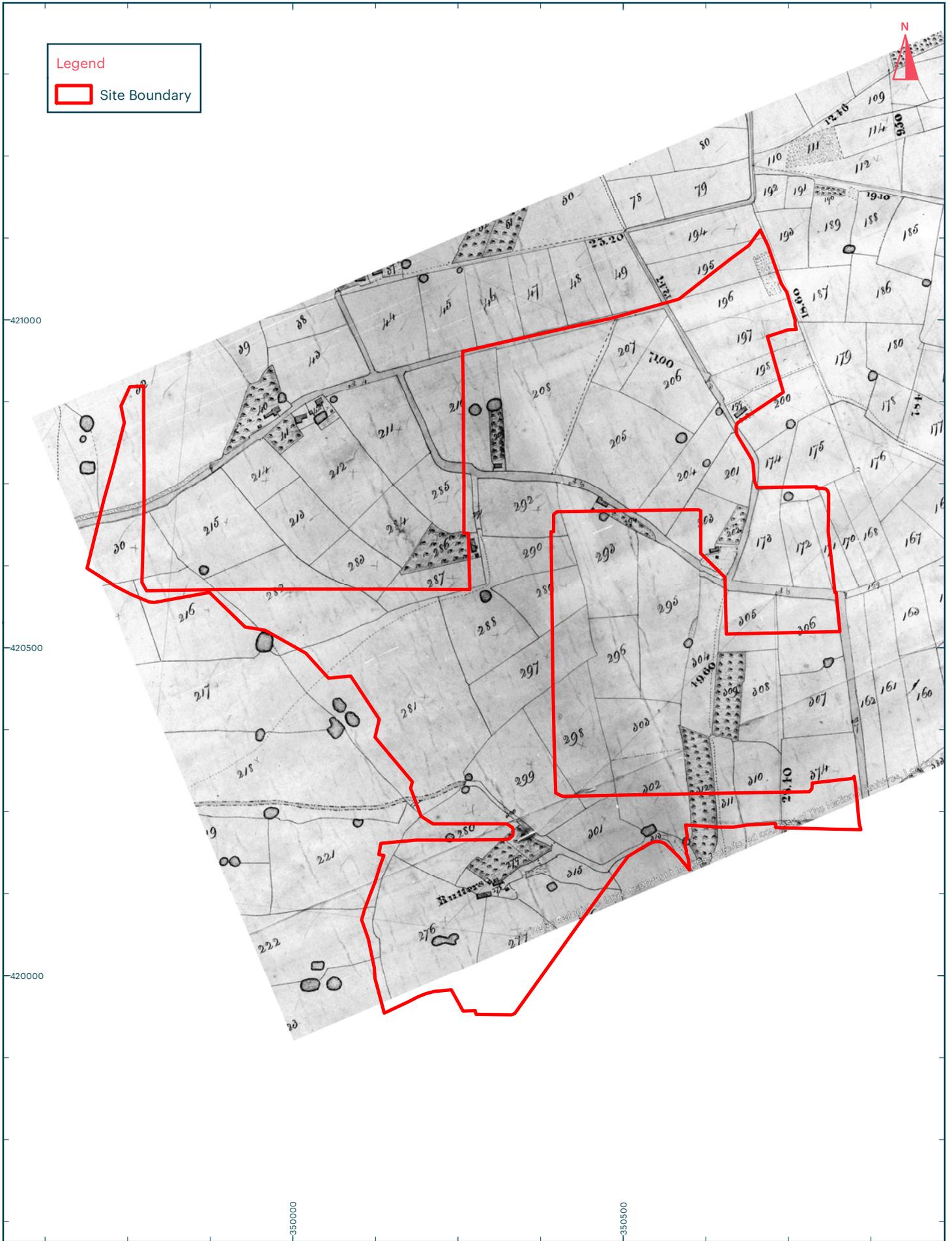




Title:
Figure 5: 1818 Map of Lancashire
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:17,500

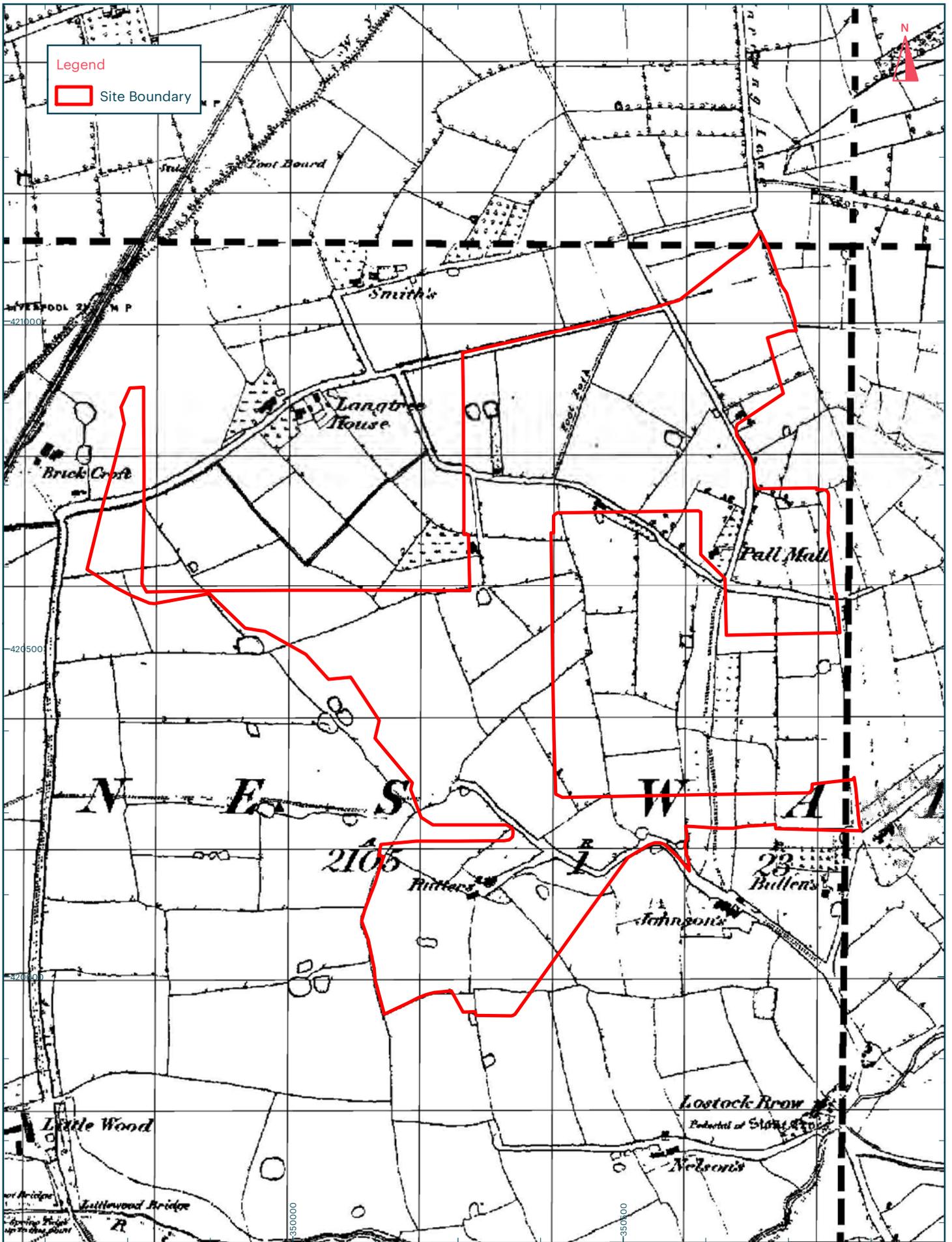




Title:
 Figure 6: 1838 Tithe Survey for the Township of Ulnes Walter
Address:
 Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500

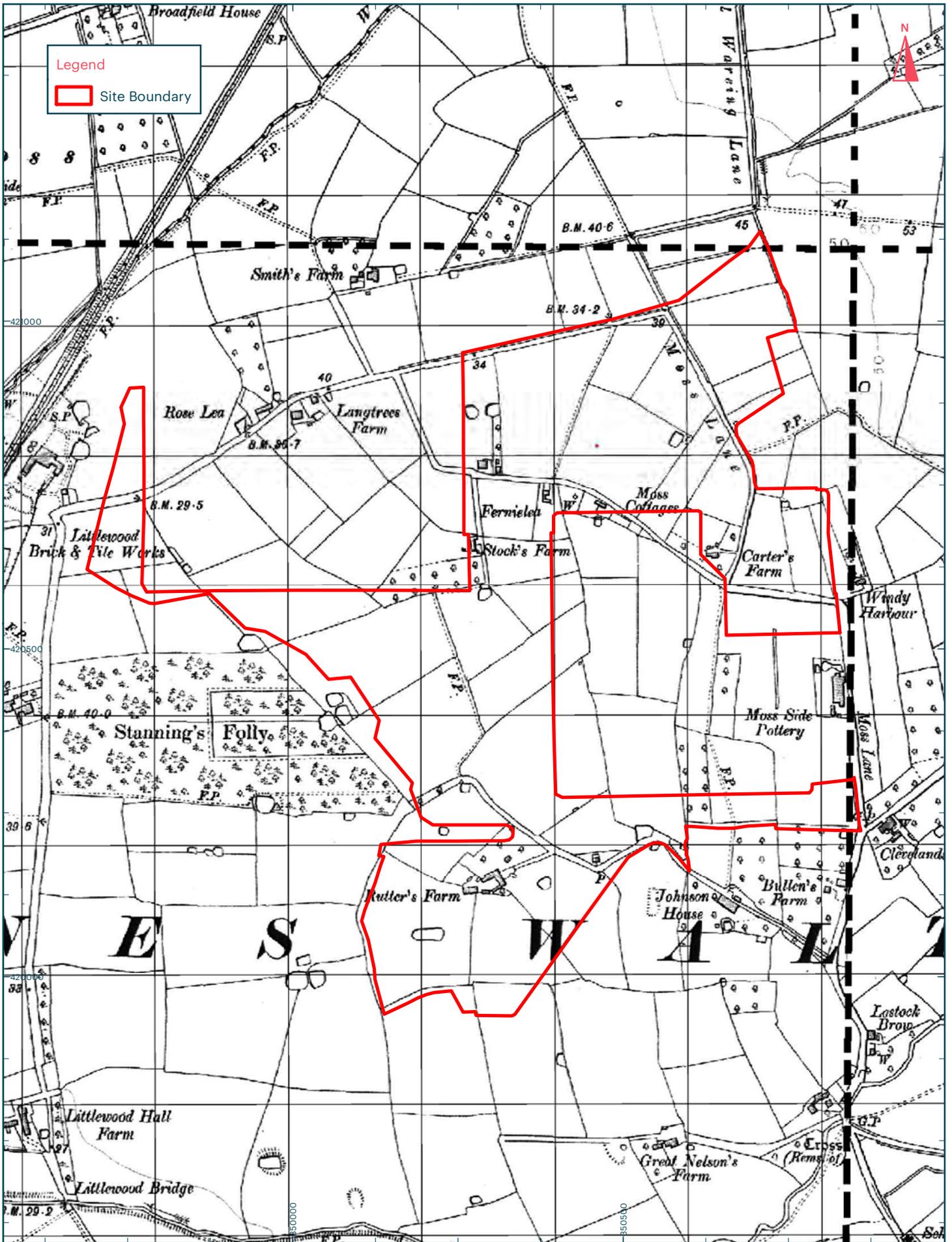




Title:
 Figure 7: 1847 - 1849 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
 Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500

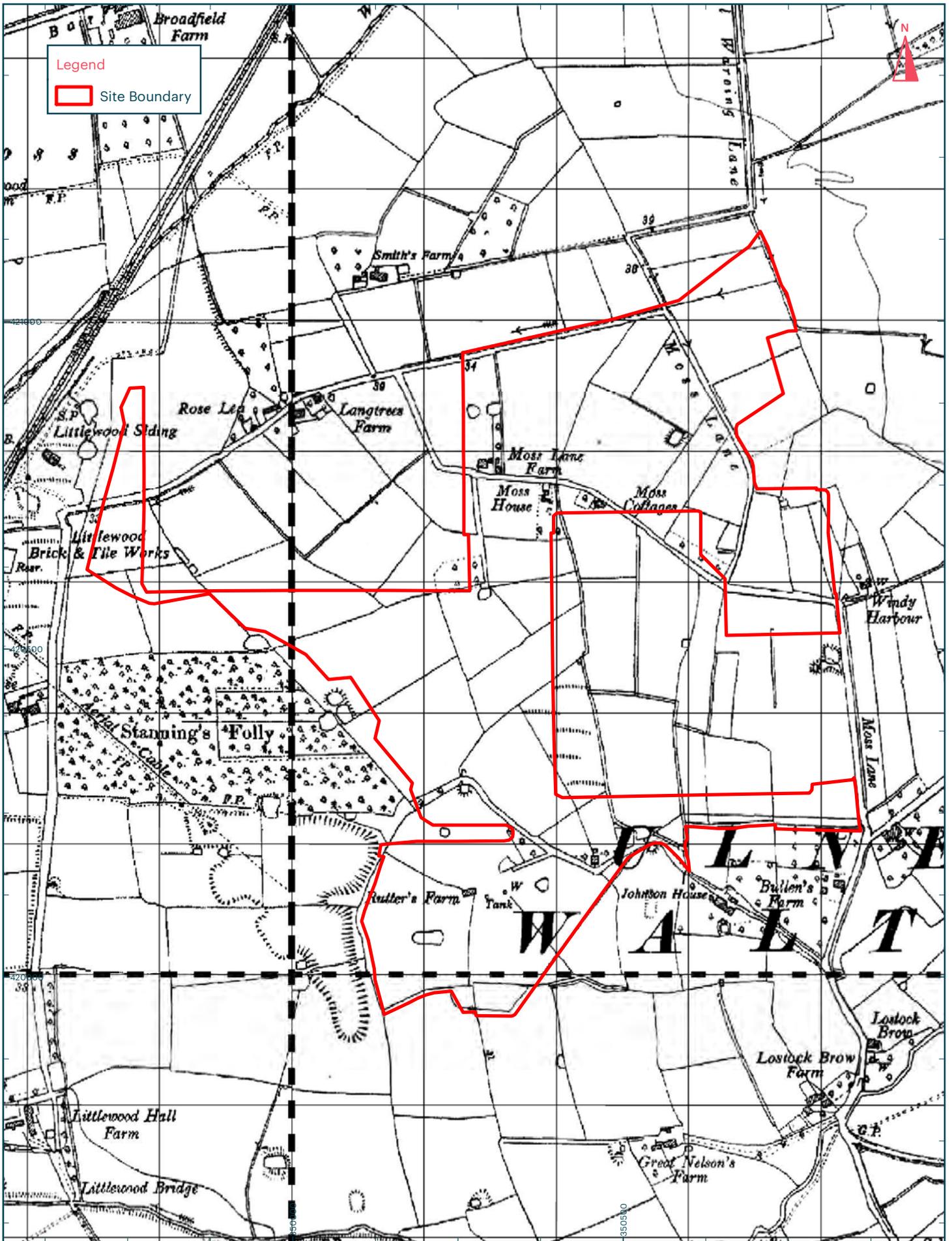




Title:
 Figure 8: 1912 - 1914 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
 Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500





Title:
 Figure 9: 1955 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
 Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

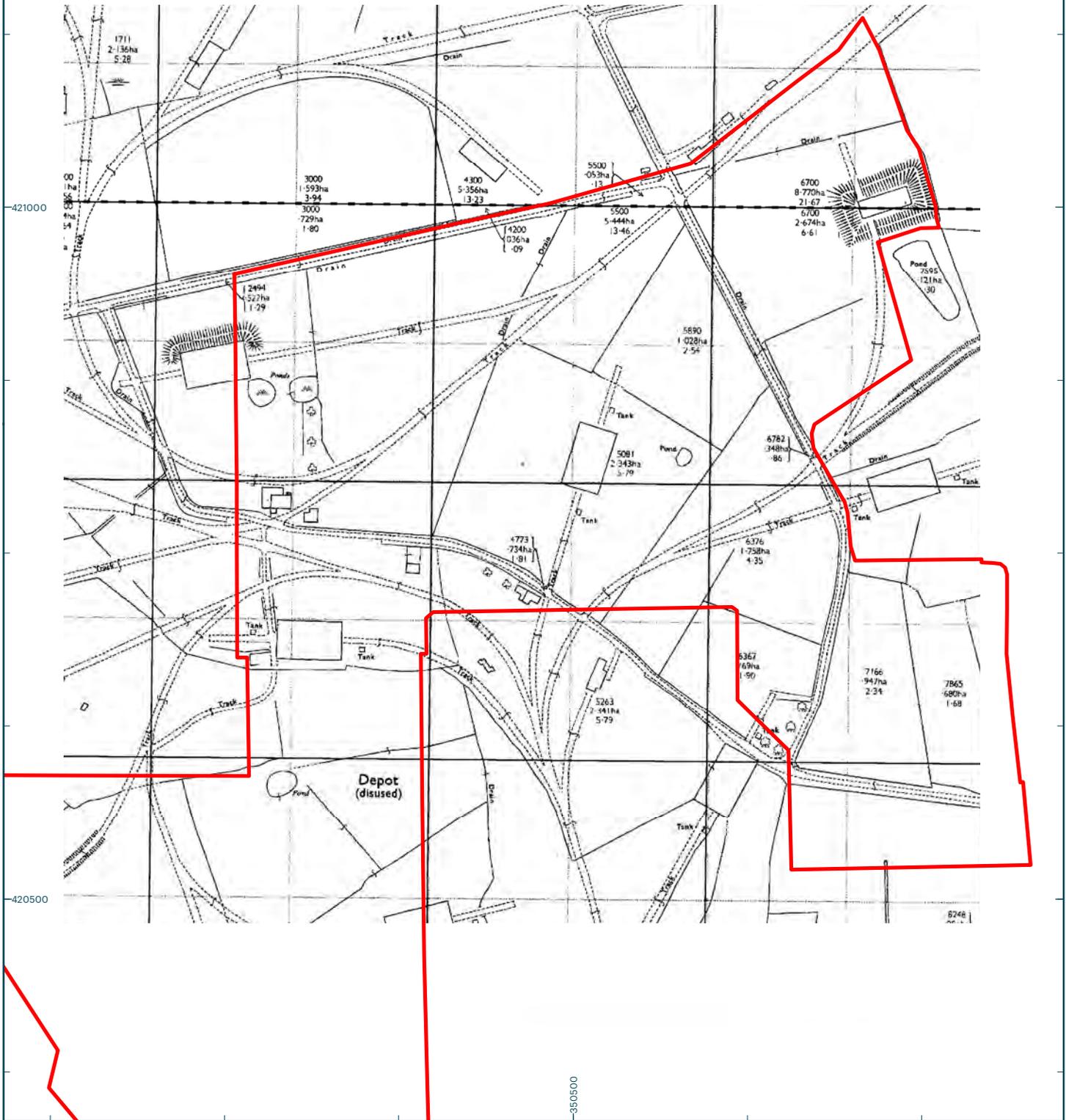
Scale at A4: 1:7,500





Legend

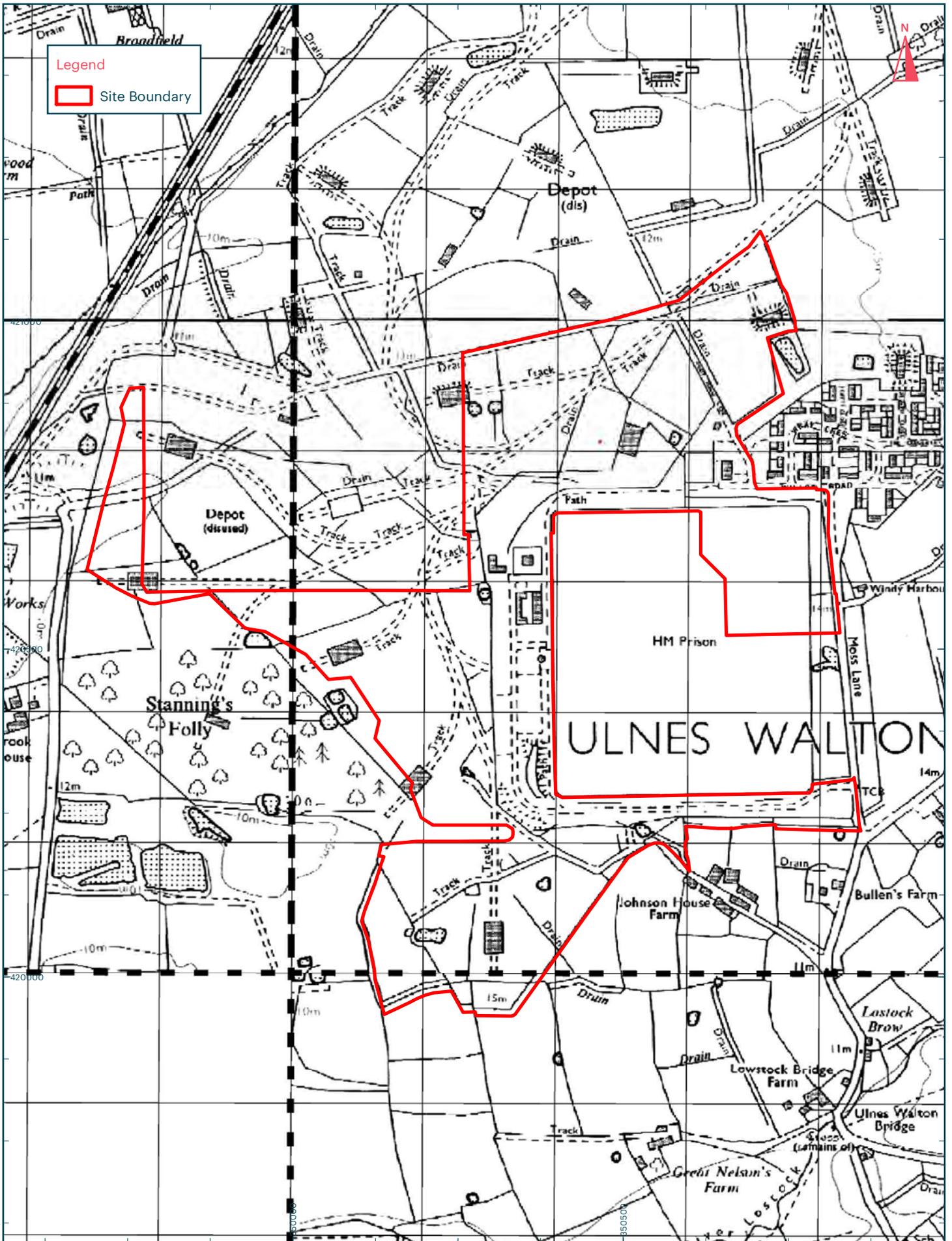
 Site Boundary



Title:
Figure 10: 1970 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

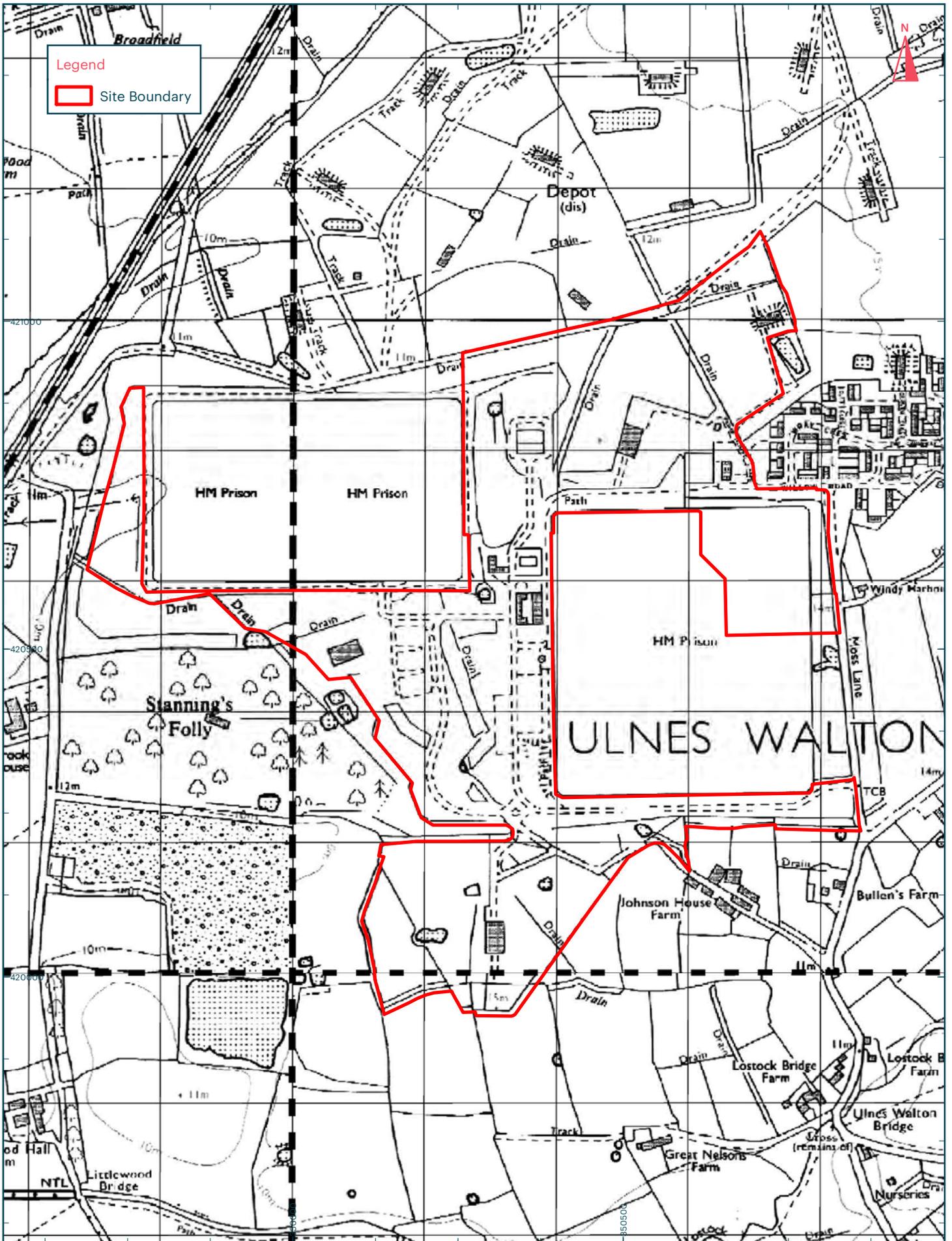




Title:
Figure 11: 1983 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500

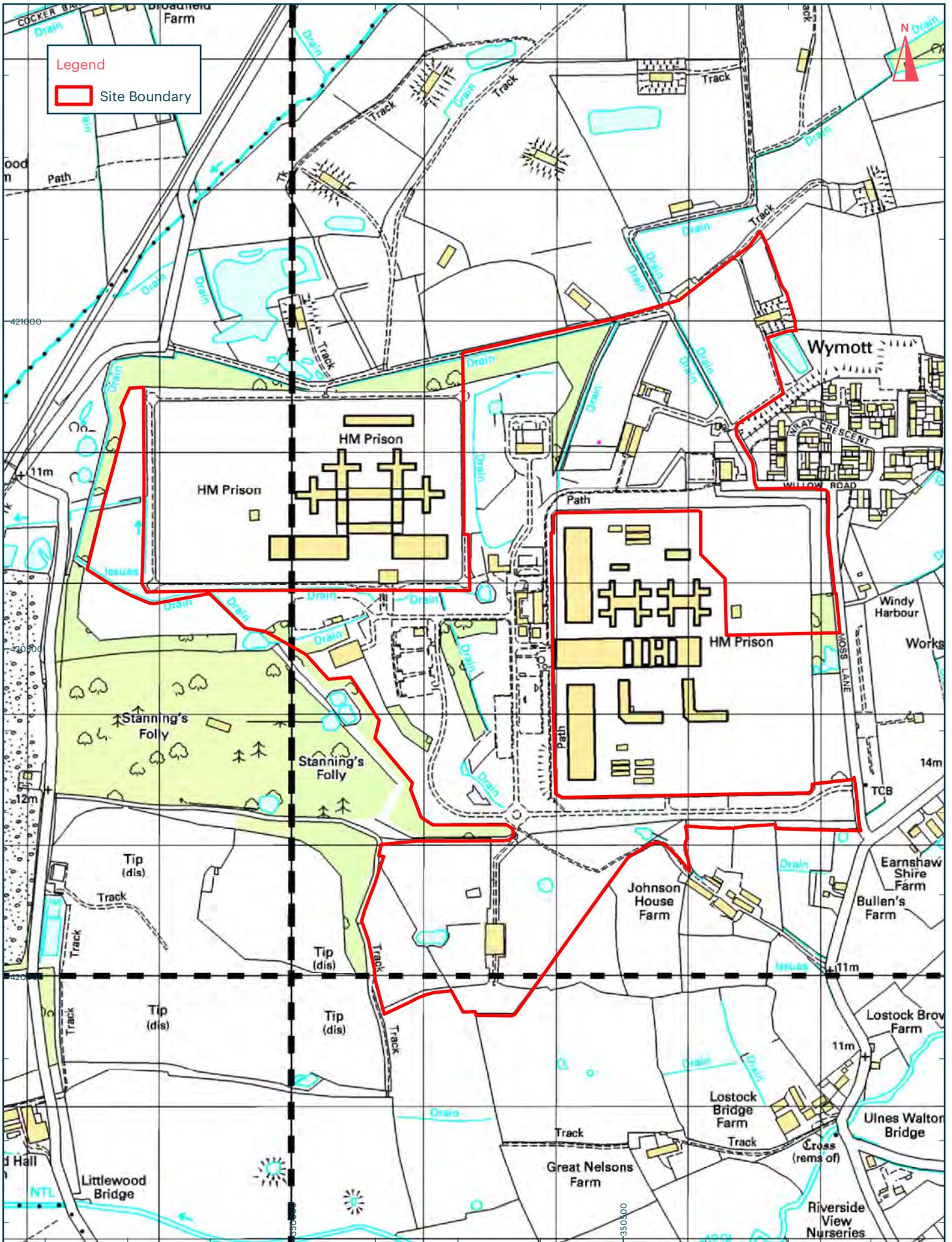




Title:
 Figure 12: 1990 - 1995 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
 Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500

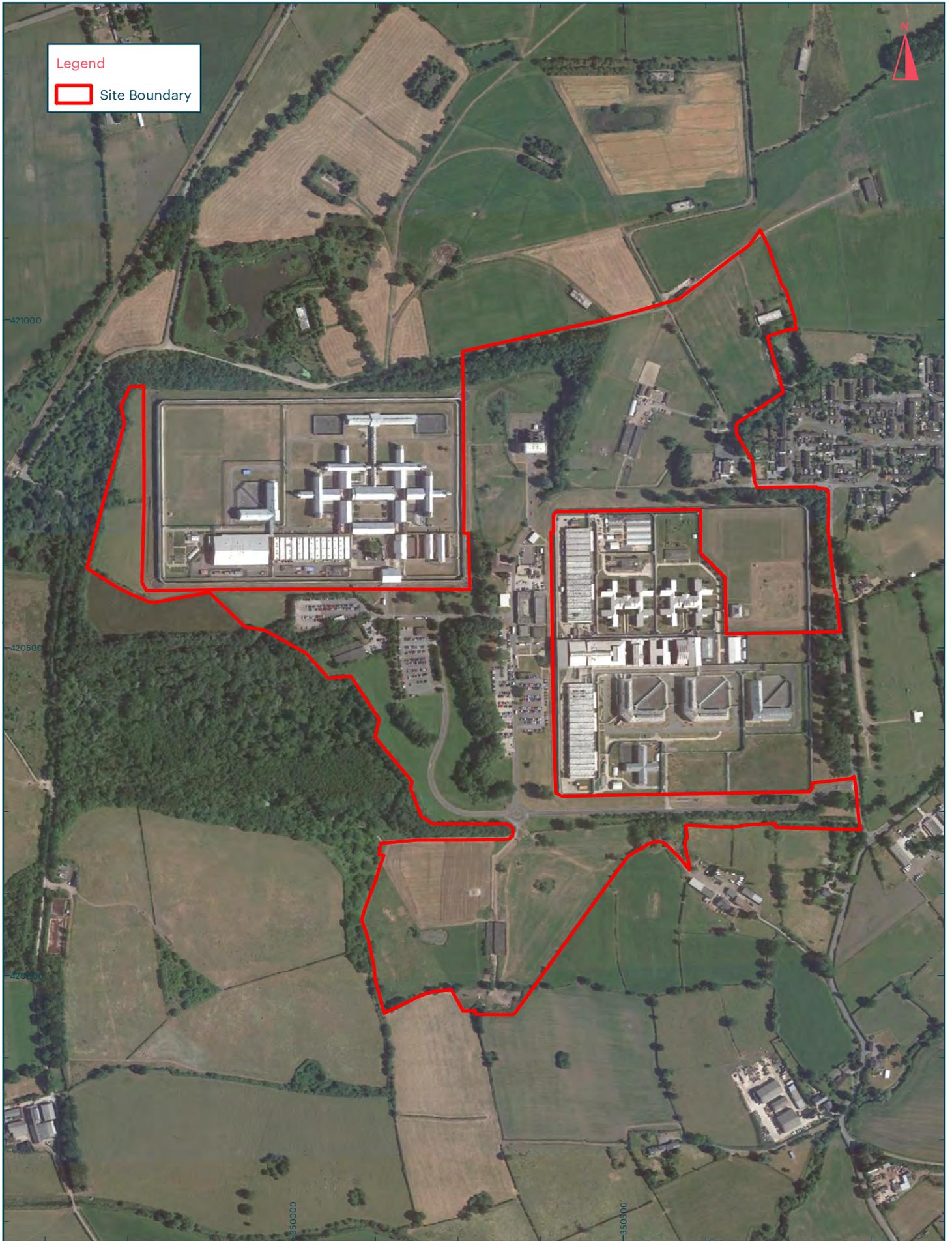




Title:
Figure 13: 2006 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500



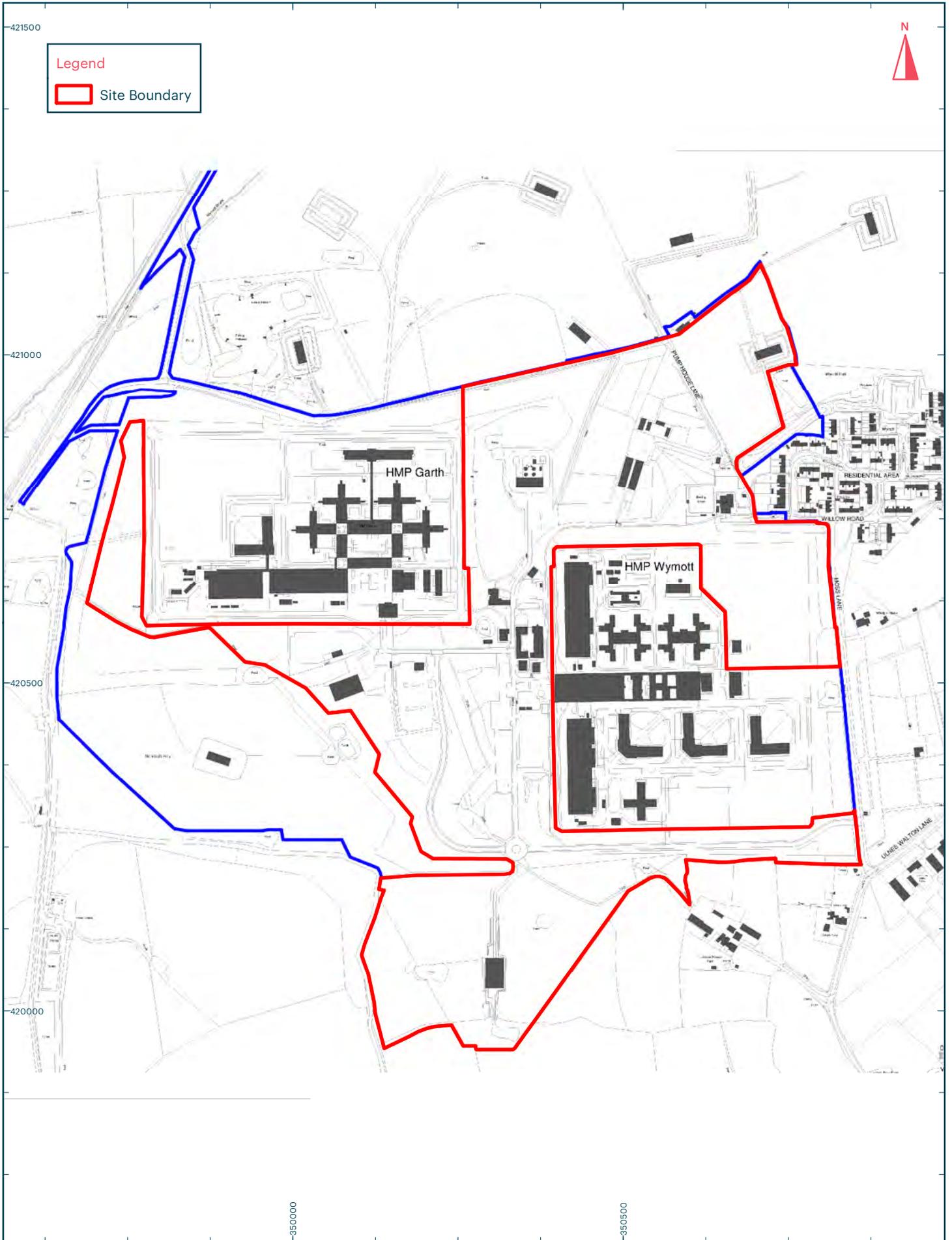


Title:
Figure 14: 2018 Google Earth
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500

0 250m





Title:
Figure 15: Proposed Development Plan
Address:
Land adjacent to HMP Garth and HMP Wymott, Leyland

Scale at A4: 1:7,500
0 250m

