



Blackpool Sports Centre Stanley Park, Blackpool

Heritage Impact Assessment



Document Ref.: 267520.1
July 2022



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2022, all rights reserved

Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales number 287786, and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB.



Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Report Information

Document title	Blackpool Sports Centre, Stanley Park, Blackpool
Document subtitle	Heritage Impact Assessment
Document reference	267520.1
Client name	S&C Slatter LTD
Address	Stephen's Yard, Enborne, Newbury, Berkshire, RG20 0HA
Site location	Stanley Park, Blackpool
County	Lancashire
National grid reference	SD 32560 35509
Statutory designations	Grade II* Registered Park, Conservation Area
Planning authority	Blackpool Council

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date		Author	Approved by
1	9/7/2022	First Draft	TM	
2	22/07/2022	Revisions following review	TM	



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 The Site, location and geology.....	1
2 METHODOLOGY	1
2.1 Aims and scope	1
2.2 Sources	2
2.3 Site visit	2
2.4 Best practice.....	2
2.5 Assumptions and limitations.....	3
2.6 Copyright	3
3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DESIGNATIONS.....	3
3.1 Introduction.....	3
3.2 Legislation	3
3.3 National policy	3
3.4 Local policy	4
3.5 Industry standard guidance.....	4
3.6 Heritage assets in and around the Site	4
4 BASELINE RESOURCE	5
4.1 Description of the Site.....	5
4.2 The Development of Stanley Park	5
4.3 Setting and key views	6
5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 The heritage asset and its significance	7
6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	8
6.1 Introduction.....	8
6.2 Design proposals.....	8
6.3 Potential harm to significance	8
7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	9
7.1 Conclusions	9
REFERENCES	10
Bibliography.....	10
Cartographic Sources	10
Internet sources	10
APPENDICES	12
Appendix 1: Terminology	12
Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework	13
Appendix 3: Gazetteer of information summarised from Historic England NHLE.....	16
Appendix 3: Listed building/designated heritage asset descriptions	17
Appendix 4: Proposed scheme drawings	20



Figures

Figure 1: Site location and Designated Heritage Assets

Plates

- Cover: Site viewed from south west.
- Plate 1: Northeast corner of Site looking south west.
- Plate 2: Site viewed from the south east.
- Plate 3: Site viewed from the south west.
- Plate 4: Gate and fence detail on current south elevation.
- Plate 5: Floodlights on the south side of the present pitch. Looking north west.
- Plate 6: Current pitch viewed from south west
- Plate 7: Proposed pitch viewed from south west
- Plate 8: Current pitch viewed from north east
- Plate 9: Proposed pitch viewed from north east
- Plate 10: Current pitch viewed from north west
- Plate 11: Proposed pitch viewed from north west
- Plate 12: Current pitch viewed from south east
- Plate 13: Proposed pitch viewed from south east



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by S&C Slatter Ltd., to prepare a Heritage Assessment of the Grade II* registered park and garden Stanley Park, Blackpool, Lancashire, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SD 32557 35505. This study is intended to inform a planning application to replace an existing all-weather pitch by Blackpool Council.

Stanley Park is a Grade II* registered park which originally opened in 1926. The park's significance is primarily derived from its completeness as a well-preserved example of an early-20th century municipal park which continues to serve its original function as an important amenity.

The park possesses both significant historical and architectural interest and comprises several crucial designed components incorporating built and landscape elements. These features are primarily focused within the centre of the park whilst the Site sits towards the park's periphery along with several other modern sport and recreation facilities. The park is situated within a wider setting of contemporary interwar development which surround much of the park which is encompassed by the Stanley Park Conservation Area.

Further sports and recreational facilities have been added between its opening and the present day, including the existing pitches located within the Site which neither contribute to, nor detract from, the significance of Stanley Park.

The proposals represent the like-for-like replacement of the present all-weather pitch with any differences representing minor details which do not tangibly influence the significance of Stanley Park, or the appreciation of that significance. Therefore, there is no potential for harm to the heritage asset.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by S&C Slatter Ltd. on behalf of Blackpool Council and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to S&C Slatter Ltd. and Blackpool Council in this regard.

The report was researched and compiled by Thomas Millington, who also prepared illustrations. Andrew Reid managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Blackpool Sports Centre

Heritage Impact Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by S&C Slatter Ltd., (hereafter 'the Client'), to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment relating to an area of sports pitches at Blackpool Sports Centre within Stanley Park, Blackpool, FY3 9HQ (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SD 32557 35505. The Site lies within an early-20th century Grade II* registered park.

1.1.2 This assessment is intended to support a planning application to redevelop the Site by replacing the current all-weather pitch and associated fixtures with a new pitch and associated fixtures. The proposed scheme and site plan are included as **Appendix 4** for reference.

1.1.3 This report will set out the chronological development of the Site, assess the heritage asset, and the way its significance has been previously impacted, and review the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the Grade II* registered Stanley Park against the criteria set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located within Stanley Park a Grade II* registered park and garden (no. 1000952) first ascribed in 1986, and approximately 1.5 km east of central Blackpool, Lancashire. The NHLE description is provided in **Appendix 3**.

1.2.2 The Site is situated within the south-west of the Grade II* registered Stanley Park, and the Stanley Park Conservation Area close to the Blackpool Sports Centre (**Figure 1**). The Site is presently an all-weather pitch (**Plates 1-5**) with a similar pitch immediately north, and playground to its west.

1.2.3 The Site lies at approximately 10 m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) and the underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Kirkham mudstone, covered by superficial deposits of alluvium, peat and Devensian Till (British Geological Survey).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and scope

2.1.1 The specific aims and scope of this assessment are to:

- *assess the significance of known heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*

- *assess the heritage implications of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF); and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

2.1.2 The report includes information about the origins, chronological development and character of the Site. It identifies those elements of the Site which are of greatest heritage significance, and those which are either of less architectural or historical interest, or which have been subject to later alteration, which has reduced their potential significance. The study focuses its attention on the areas of the Site identified for redevelopment, but also includes a brief assessment of the whole Site to provide appropriate context and understanding.

2.2 Sources

2.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted in carrying out this assessment including from the Stanley Park Conservation Area Appraisal (Blackpool Council, 2017) and from the Stanley Park listing entry which was last updated in 2020. Full listings are in the **References** section.

Cartographic sources

2.2.2 A search of historic maps, including Ordnance Survey (OS) maps was made using the National Library of Scotland's online map finder tool and Lancashire County Councils online mapping portal (MARIO). Historic aerial imagery mosaics dating from the 1940s and 1960s were also viewed via Lancashire County Councils online mapping portal (MARIO). Maps and associated historical sources were consulted to clarify the development of the Site through time. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in the **References** section.

Internet Sources

2.2.3 The information regarding the statutorily designated sites was obtained from the National Heritage List website (<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>).

2.3 Site visit

2.3.1 A site visit was carried out on the 14th July 2022. The purpose was to identify elements within the Grade II* Registered Stanley Park which contribute to its significance and assess how the proposed development may, or may not impact its significance.

2.3.2 This included an inspection of the immediate surroundings of the Site contained within the Stanley Park Conservation Area to ascertain whether the Site lies within the setting of the Conservation Area.

2.3.3 Weather conditions were sunny and dry with dispersed clouds. A fieldwork record comprising 42 digital photographs were taken to inform and illustrate the assessment. They are currently held in the project archive.

2.4 Best practice

2.4.1 This heritage assessment has been carried out in accordance with the

2.5 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.5.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.6 Copyright

- 2.6.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. The end-user is reminded that they remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DESIGNATIONS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation, policy and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process along with the principal heritage assets in and around the Site. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Legislation

- 3.2.1 **Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990** – this Act requires planning permission before any development of land and Local Planning Authorities may grant permission for development, subject to sections 66, 67, 72 and 73 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 3.2.2 **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990** – works affecting listed buildings and conservation areas require further planning approval (for example Listed Building Consent or Conservation Area Consent in the case of demolition of a building within a conservation area) prior to commencement.

3.3 National policy

- 3.3.1 The **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2021, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). It is a framework of policy statements that serve as guidelines for local authorities to ensure that the impacts of planning application proposals have been considered and mitigated appropriately. Proposed development should meet NPPF requirements otherwise the application may be refused.

3.3.2 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. See **Appendix 2** for a full list of policy statements relating to archaeology and heritage. The specific paragraphs that are relevant to this Site are Paragraphs 189, 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 199, 200, 202, and 208.

3.4 Local policy

3.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Blackpool Council. In January 2016 the council adopted its new 'Core Strategy' to guide planning strategy to 2027 (Blackpool Council 2016). See **Appendix 2** for a full transcription of Policy CS8 –Heritage. The specific paragraphs of this policy that are relevant to this Site are Paragraphs 1, 2b, and 3.

3.5 Industry standard guidance

3.5.1 The production of this assessment has been guided by

- *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and guidance: desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014).*
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) and*
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017).*

3.6 Heritage assets in and around the Site

3.6.1 The Site lies within Stanley Park which is designated a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLE: 1000952) (**Figure 1**).

3.6.2 In addition, a single Grade II listed building, Elmslie School (NHLE: 1225409) (**Figure 1 and Appendix 3**) lies approximately 300m southwest of the Site beyond the boundaries of Stanley Park. Given its distance and location away from the Site, and the like-for-like replacement nature of the proposals, no potential to impact upon the significance of this asset was identified.

3.6.3 Stanley Park also forms the core of the Stanley Park Conservation Area (**Figure 1**), which encompasses the park and the surrounding areas of contemporary residential development.

3.6.4 The character and appearance of the area is addressed in **Stanley Park Conservation Area Appraisal** (Blackpool Council, October 2017).

3.6.5 There is also the **Stanley Park Conservation Area Management** (Blackpool Council, October 2017) which outlines issues and threats to the conservation area, and measures and policies intended to address them.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Description of the Site

Introduction

4.1.1 The Site sits within the bounds of the Grade II* registered Stanley Park situated 1.5 km east of Blackpool's centre (**Figure 1, Plates 1-5, 6, 8, 10, and 12**). Within the park, the Site is located approximately 100 m to the southwest of the Cocker Clock Tower, adjoining another all-weather pitch and adjacent to a play area.

4.1.2 The park continues to serve its original intended purposes as an amenity for leisure, sport, and recreation. The original layout and design of the park continues to form the park's core which has had further facilities such as a sports centre, skatepark, BMX track and all-weather pitches (**Plates 1-5, 6, 8, 10, and 12**) added.

4.2 The Development of Stanley Park

4.2.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the historical development of the Site compiled from Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial imagery, the Stanley Park Conservation Area Appraisal and the Stanley Park NHLE listing entry.

19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900)

4.2.2 Prior to the creation of the park the area is depicted on historic maps (Tithe Map of Layton with Warbreck, 1840 and late-19th century Ordnance Survey maps) as an area of fields scattered with ponds lying between the village of Great Marton and the hamlet of Layton.

4.2.3 Blackpool was initially established as a popular sea bathing destination from the late-18th century which developed rapidly as a seaside resort following the arrival of the railways in the 1840s.

4.2.4 The subsequent series of Ordnance Survey 25-inch mapping from the early-1910s (maps not reproduced) illustrates the continued expansion of Blackpool towards the site of the present park. Within the Site, several brickworks and claypits are visible along with Stanley Park's predecessor Whitegate Park which contained a cricket ground, training track and racecourse.

Modern (AD 1900-present)

4.2.5 With the continuing growth of Blackpool, the need for a municipal park had become an important issue in the early-20th century. Thomas Mawson and his landscape architecture practice TH Mawson and Sons of London and Lancaster was commissioned in 1922 to produce plans for a civic park on land which the council had acquired. These plans were outlined and illustrated within the publication *New Park and Recreation Ground for Blackpool*. The park covering 104 hectares was carefully planned to enable easy access for both residents and holidaymakers. The plans incorporated adjacent complementary tree-lined boulevards and housing development.

4.2.6 As outlined by the Stanley Park Conservation Area Character Appraisal (Blackpool Council, 2017), Stanley Park comprises of several key designed elements which are likely to qualify as non-designated heritage assets:

- The Italian Garden: the centrepiece consisting of trees, shrubbery and lawns centred on a marble fountain.

- The Boating Lake & Lake Terrace: linked to the Italian Garden by steps. The terrace has views across the lake which is surrounded by woodland and trees.
- The Bandstand and Auditorium: located on the southwest corner of the lake adjoining the lakeside terrace. The bandstand was designed by E.P. Mawson in a classical style.
- Bowling Greens and Pavilions: sunken bowling greens with surrounding shelters built in a classical style situated which utilised one of the former clay pits.
- Gates and Gate Lodges – Mawson Drive: Main approach into the park from Blackpool. Flanked by two lodges with iron gates.
- Cocker Clock Tower: Occupying a central position on the park's main north-south axis the clock tower stands at 26m high drawing on elements of classical design.
- Café Building: A later addition to the park, the art deco style café was opened in 1937 at a location in the centre of the park, on a site originally intended by Mawson for a social centre.
- Blackpool Model Village: Opened in 1968, located in the eastern area of the park.
- Blackpool Cricket Club: Built on the site of the earlier cricket ground, the pavilion was opened in 1925.
- Stanley Park Golf Course: Occupying the northern area of the park and areas outside of the park boundaries, the course covers 96 acres and was designed by esteemed designers Colt and Mackenzie.

4.2.7 The park officially opened in 1926 by Lord Stanley, Early of Derby, and retains all the features as executed based upon the original plans.

4.2.8 Since its creation the facilities within the park have been added to by further sport and recreation facilities including the Blackpool Sports Centre and all-weather pitches built during the late-20th century, and the Stanley Park BMX track added in the 2010s. As seen on 1960s aerial imagery held by Lancashire County Council the site of the Blackpool Sport Centre prior to its construction was an area of glasshouses serving as a plant nursery.

4.2.9 First registered on April 1st, 1986, the park possesses architectural and artistic significance as a well-preserved example of an early-20th century designed public park.

4.3 Setting and key views

4.3.1 The park forms the centre of an area of planned contemporary interwar residential development which surrounds its northern southern and western periphery. To the east lies further open space, woodland and the site of Blackpool Zoo which form an informal addition contiguous to the designed parkland setting of Stanley Park.

4.3.2 The Stanley Park Conservation Area Appraisal (Blackpool Council, October 2017) identifies several key views and vistas within the conservation area. These vistas include along Mere Road to the park's main gates and from other axial approach roads with their soft landscaping, and the designed areas of contemporary development surrounding to the park which largely retain their interwar period character.

- 4.3.3 Within the park are a number of important views which are focussed towards the centre of the park where the Italian Garden, Art Deco Café and Lake are located. Views include those along with the primary axes of the park along Mawson Drive and the primary north south axis (along which the Cocker clock tower is situated). The appraisal identifies several key views of landmark buildings including the Stanley Park Bandstand, Art Deco Café and Cocker Clock.
- 4.3.4 These key views contribute to the park's significance as does its position the centrepiece of an area of interwar development which forms the park's setting.
- 4.3.5 Given that the Site (**Plates 1-5**) is much more recent than the parks historical features and situated adjacent to other modern sport and recreation facilities, the Site itself does make a noticeable contribution or distraction to any of these key views.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Judgements on the value of the heritage resource and the scale of any likely impact resulting from the proposed development are informed by the following policy documents and guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework (2021);*
- *The Setting of Heritage Assets – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (Historic England March 2017);*

5.2 The heritage asset and its significance

- 5.2.1 The Stanley Park within which the Site is located, is a Grade II* registered park and garden and is of national importance and also forms the core of the Stanley Park Conservation Area. The park is characterised by an ensemble of designed landscape, formal gardens, axial pathways, sports facilities and contemporary buildings and structures, providing leisure, sports and recreational facilities.
- 5.2.2 As stated by the Stanley Park Conservation Area Appraisal (Blackpool Council, 2017) *'The Park is a superb example of an early 20th Century public park with contemporary integral sports and leisure facilities. The Park is relatively untouched with few changes to the overall layout, and little change to the built structures within it.'*
- 5.2.3 Chapter 4 of the appraisal also states that: *"The park's key significance lies in its completeness as an early 20th Century designed landscape. The original design utilised the natural contours of the land, a shallow bowl shape with undulating edges, to create vistas into and out of the park. Strategically placed buildings and landscape features around these contours make clever use of the topography."*
- 5.2.4 The park holds a considerable significance through the architectural interest from its design, form, scale and function as a well-preserved example of an early-20th century municipal park. It is also more broadly representative of early-20th to mid-20th century movements in landscape design and town planning, which sought to transform living standards and raise the quality of life within urban areas. The continued use of the park and its buildings for their original designed purposes, illustrates the relationship between design, function, and location, further adds to its historic value.

- 5.2.5 The park is also a key example of the work of Thomas Mawson and his practice TH Mawson and Sons of London and Lancaster who worked on several other prestigious landscape and urban planning designs during the early-20th century.
- 5.2.6 The park comprises of carefully planned landscape and features, incorporating numerous carefully designed vistas and pathways, interspersed with aesthetically pleasing buildings of architectural interest in line with the criteria set out in the NPPF. The completeness of the original elements has ensured that designed views and pathways have largely retained their intended aesthetic elements. The impact of subsequent developments and alterations within the park has been primarily limited to the peripheries of the park, away from areas where the original elements of design are strongest.
- 5.2.7 The setting of the park is defined by the immediate townscape comprising contemporary inter-war development which complements the park and its features within, these areas fall under the Stanley Park Conservation Area (**Figure 1**). This immediate surrounding area makes a positive contribution to the significance of the park as it allows it to be understood in its original context as a municipal facility within its contemporary surroundings. The architectural and historic interest of the park have remained entirely legible and are an important aspect of how the park is experienced when moving through and in views both in and out.

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that “...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...” (NPPF para. 189). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Design proposals

- 6.2.1 The proposal drawings (as provided by S&C Slatter LTD, July 2022) are included in **Appendix 4, and Plates 7, 9, 11, 13**.
- 6.2.2 The proposed development intends to replace an existing all-weather sports pitch with an updated pitch similar in size to the exiting pitch. Other details include:
- *Replacing the existing floodlighting with new floodlights of similar material and design*
 - *Replacing existing fencing with new fencing of similar material and design*
 - *Replacement of connecting footpath and access*

6.3 Potential harm to significance

- 6.3.1 As a relatively modern addition, the Site does not make any contribution to the significance of the Grade II* Registered Stanley Park, nor does it cause any harm to that significance. The Site and adjacent modern sport and recreational facilities are read in context with the

development of the requirements of a public amenity space which has evolved over the past 100 years.

- 6.3.2 The presence of the modern sport and recreational features has no effect on the ability to appreciate any of the key vistas or views which were part of the original design, nor do they detract from the key elements of the park's significance all of which have remained unaltered since its establishment.
- 6.3.3 Given the overall similarity between the proposed pitch and the existing pitch (see **Appendix 4, and Plates 6-12**) both in form and scale, there will be no harm to the significance of Stanley Park. The like-for like replacement will not lead to any noticeable change, nor will it lead to an alteration of the key elements of its significance allowing the park to continue to be appreciated.
- 6.3.4 The proposals will enable the continued longevity of the park for public appreciation and enjoyment in-line with *Policy CS8: Heritage* and paragraph 5.127 within Chapter 5 of the Blackpool Core Strategy which states "*The Council will support appropriate remodelling of heritage assets to secure their long-term future and provide new reasons to visit.*".

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 Stanley Park is a designated heritage asset of national importance. In particular its significance is derived from its completeness being an exceptional example of an early-20th century public park which continues to serve its original function as an important amenity.
- 7.1.2 The park possesses both significant historical and architectural interest comprises several crucial designed components incorporating built and landscape elements. These features are primarily focused within the centre of the park whilst the Site sits towards the park's periphery along with several other modern sport and recreation facilities. The park is set within a wider setting of contemporary interwar development which surround much of the park which is encompassed by the Stanley Park Conservation Area.
- 7.1.3 The proposals represent the like-for-like replacement of the present all-weather pitch, fences and floodlights with any differences representing minor details which do not tangibly influence the significance of Stanley Park, or the appreciation of that significance. Therefore, there is no potential for harm to the heritage asset.
- 7.1.4 The like-for-like replacement of the all-weather pitch and associated features will not alter the character or appearance of the conservation area as the modern pitch facilities are already an integral part of that character and appearance. While modern these elements contribute to the story of the continued use of the park as a municipal recreation facility whose evolution over time can be fully appreciated.
- 7.1.5 The proposed development will not result in any change in the way the significance of the park is appreciated or experienced, nor will there be any alteration in how the specific architectural interests of the park are appreciated. The proposed development will not be a material change to the existing conditions, serving only to replace the current pitches which will be almost entirely indistinguishable.

REFERENCES

Bibliography

- ClfA 2014 Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), 2010 Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating Scheduled Monuments London, HMSO
- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012 National Planning Policy Framework London, HMSO
- English Heritage, 2008 Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment Swindon, English Heritage
- Historic England, 2015 The Setting of Heritage Assets – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 London, Historic England

Cartographic Sources

- 1840 Layton with Warbreck Tithe Award 1840
- 1847 Ordnance Survey 6" Map (1:10,560) Lancashire Sheet 51
- 1892 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.9.
- 1892 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.13.
- 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.9.
- 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.13.
- 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.9.
- 1932 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.13.
- 1946 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.9.
- 1946 Edition Ordnance Survey 25" Map (1:2,500) Lancashire Sheet LI.13.
- 1956 Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey 1:10000, Sheet SD33NW-A
- Lancashire Country Council: 1940s Aerial Photographs
- Lancashire Country Council: 1960s Aerial Photographs

Internet sources

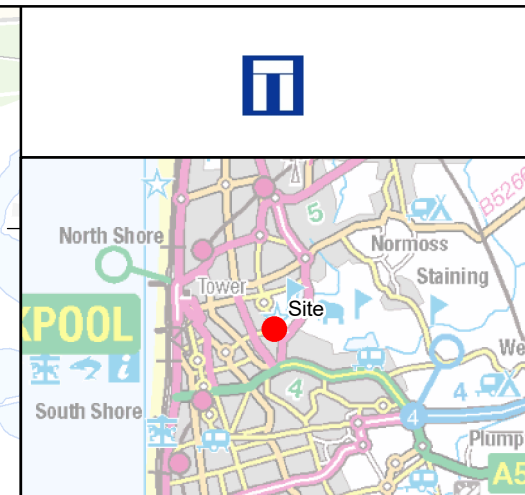
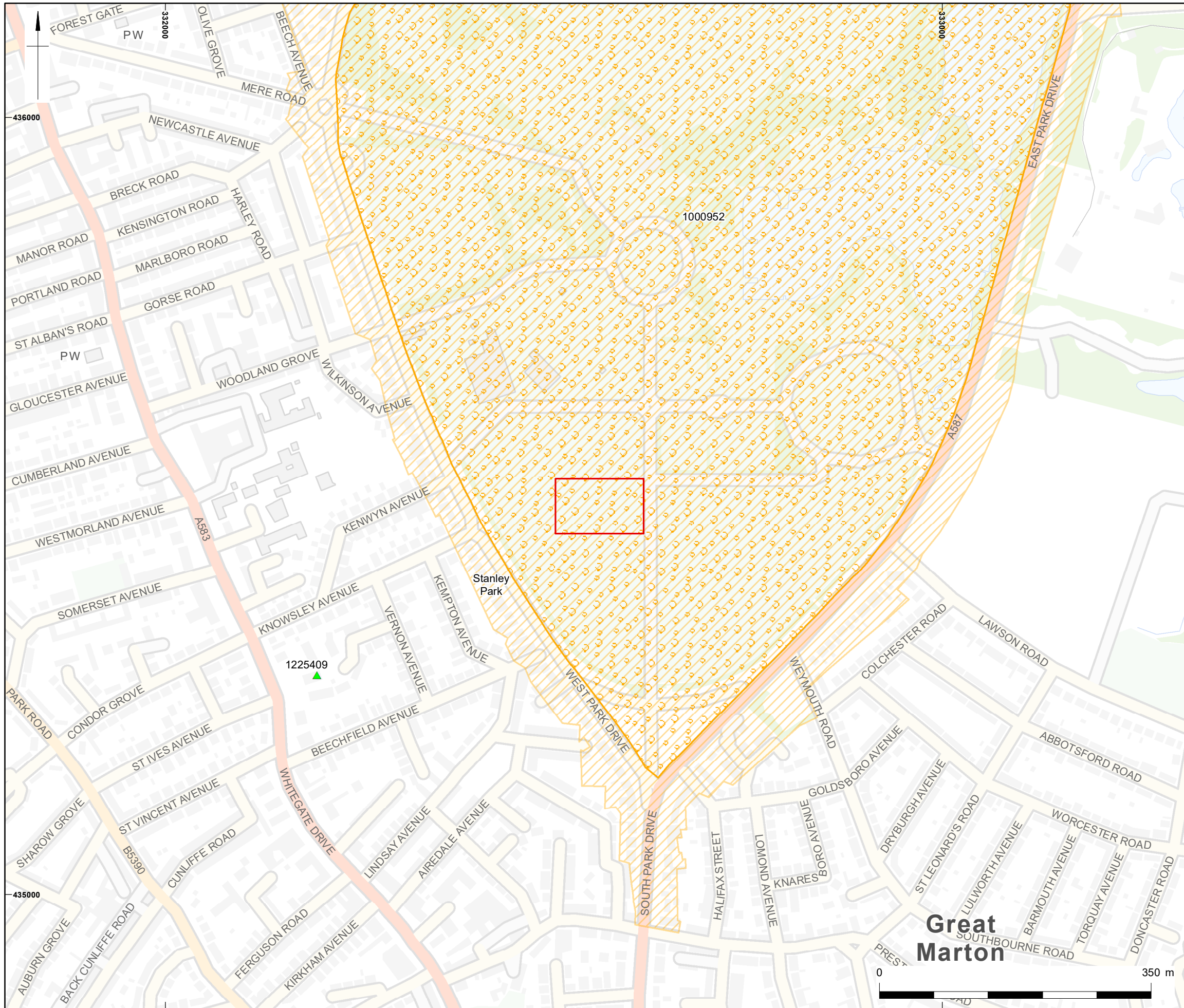
- British Geological Survey *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed on 07/07/2022)
- Heritage Gateway <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> (accessed on 07/07/2022)
-



Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside <http://www.magic.gov.uk> (accessed on 07/07/2022)

National Heritage List for England <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> (accessed on 07/07/2022)

Lancashire County Council MARIO map gallery
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/44b4b48b6e7d469fa2d0125ec9db47ca>
(accessed on 07/07/2022)



Site

Site

Designated Heritage Assets

- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Grade II* Park and Garden
- Conservation Areas

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright
and database right 2022.

Date:	19/07/2022
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:5,000
Illustrator:	t.millington
Path:	

S:\Wessex\PROJECTS\Graphics\Figures\267520

Site location and Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 1



Plate 1) Northeast corner of Site looking south west.



Plate 2) Site viewed from the south east.


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/07/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	t.millington
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\267520\Graphics\Plates		



Plate 3) Site viewed from the south west.



Plate 4) Gate and fence detail on current south elevation.



Plate 5) Floodlights on the south side of the present pitch. Looking north west.



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	18/07/2022	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	t.millington
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\267520\Graphics\Plates		



Plate 6) Current pitch viewed from south west. (Image provided by client)



Plate 7) Proposed pitch viewed from south west. (Image provided by client)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	19/07/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	t.millington
	Path:	S:\Projects\267520\GIS\Graphics\Plates		



Plate 8) Current pitch viewed from north east. (Image provided by client)



Plate 9) Proposed pitch viewed from north east. (Image provided by client)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	19/07/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	t.millington
	Path:	S:\Projects\267520\GIS\Graphics\Plates		



Plate 10) Current pitch viewed from north west. (Image provided by client)



Plate 11) Proposed pitch viewed from north west. (Image provided by client)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	19/07/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	t.millington
	Path:	S:\Projects\267520\GIS\Graphics\Plates		



Plate 12) Current pitch viewed from south east. (Image provided by client)



Plate 13) Proposed pitch viewed from south east. (Image provided by client)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	19/07/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	t.millington
	Path:	S:\Projects\267520\GIS\Graphics\Plates		

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may 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.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered park and gardens, registered battlefields and conservation areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	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.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	900,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 - 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1485
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1485 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets:

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled monuments and areas of archaeological importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as archaeological areas of importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting scheduled monuments and areas of archaeological importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage/Historic England, is required for certain works affecting scheduled monuments.
Listed buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting listed buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. English Heritage/Historic England are a statutory consultee in certain works affecting listed buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting listed buildings.
Conservation areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A conservation area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, conservation areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a conservation area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. although a locally administered designation, conservation areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a conservation area are referred to English Heritage/Historic England. Conservation Area Consent is required for certain works affecting conservation areas.
Registered parks & gardens and registered battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The register of parks and gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The battlefields register was established in 1995. both registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. English Heritage/Historic England and the Garden History Society are statutory consultees in works affecting registered parks and gardens



Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
Protected wreck sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act</i> 1973	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act</i> 1973 allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment (Accessed on 08/07/2022)	
Para. 189	Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
Para.190	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: (a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; (b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; (c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and (d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
Para. 191	When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.
Para. 195	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 197	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: (a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; (b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and (c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
Para. 199	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.



NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment (Accessed on 08/07/2022)	
Para. 200	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: (a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; (b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional
Para. 202	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
Para. 208	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Local Planning Policy:

Blackpool Council Core Strategy (January 2022)		
Available at: https://www.blackpool.gov.uk/Residents/Planning-environment-and-community/Documents/J118003-107575-2016-updated-17-Feb-2016-High-Res.pdf (Accessed on 08/07/2022)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
CS8	Heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development proposals will be supported which respect and draw inspiration from Blackpool’s built, social and cultural heritage, complementing its rich history with new development to widen its appeal to residents and visitors. 2. Proposals will be supported that: a. Retain, reuse or convert, whilst conserving and enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting. b. Enhance the setting and views of heritage assets through appropriate design and layout of new development and design of public realm c. Strengthen the existing townscape character created by historic buildings 3. Developers must demonstrate how any development affecting heritage assets (including conservation areas) will conserve and enhance the asset, its significance and its setting.



Appendix 3: Gazetteer of information summarised from Historic England NHLE

HER No.	Name	Designation	Grade	Summary
1000952	Stanley Park	Park and Garden	II*	Early-20 th century municipal park.
1225409	Elmslie School	Listed Building	II	Late-19 th century school building.

Appendix 3: Listed building/designated heritage asset descriptions

Stanley Park, Blackpool | Park and Garden | Grade II* | NHLE:10000952 | First Listed 01/04/1986

A public park designed by Thomas Mawson & Sons in 1922 which was intended to extend visitor facilities in Blackpool and to link with existing attractions. The park was laid out in close conformity to the 1922 plans. It was opened in 1926 and retains all the principal features of the executed plan as shown on the 1933 OS map.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Land for a public park was secured in 1920 as part of a drive to control and plan the expansion of Blackpool. Thomas Mawson & Sons were commissioned to design the park and to prepare a scheme for the development of the surrounding area. The County Borough of Blackpool published a detailed description of the proposals with financial estimates, descriptions of all the proposed recreational and sporting facilities, and proposals for how the park would relate to existing routes and visitor facilities. This publication, *New Park and Recreation Ground for Blackpool*, was illustrated with plans, coloured views, line drawings and photographs. It was prepared by Thomas Mawson & Sons in association with the Borough Surveyor, Francis Wood, and published in 1922. Provision was made for recouping the costs through the sale of surrounding building plots and this was largely successful. Mawson commissioned detailed design of the golf course from notable golf-course architects Colt and MacKenzie. In 1924 they advised that the available 51 acre area was more than sufficient for a 9-hole course, and also submitted a rough plan for a 4,500 yard 18-hole course within this area. However, they recommended, and the council agreed, that additional land to the east be purchased and a really good long 18-hole course be created, including this land outside the park's boundaries. This was completed in 1925

DESCRIPTION

Location, Area, Boundaries, Landform, Setting: Stanley Park is situated c 1.5km north-east of the centre of Blackpool, on undulating land which falls gently to the south-east. The 104ha site is bordered by residential development on all but the eastern side where the former site of Blackpool Aerodrome, shown on the OS map of 1933 map, is still largely open land. The oval park is enclosed by a road called Park Drive. A band of land between the roadside pavement and the park fence around the southern half of the site, from a point immediately south of the cricket ground continuing round to the eastern boundary as far as the boating lake, is planted with trees and a herbaceous border. Mawson planned the park in relation to existing connecting roads from the North Pier, the Promenade, South Shore and the station to the west, as well as residential areas to the north and south. New connecting roads were suggested from the south and south-west but only South Park Drive, at the southern tip of the park, was laid out as suggested. Mawson prepared designs for houses to be built around the park and stipulated that there should be no housing built on the park side of the encircling road; this stricture has been adhered to. The boundary is formed by a brick wall which runs south from the principal Mere Road entrance as far as the entrance to a sports centre, c 450m to the south. From this point there are cast-iron railings along the southern edge of the park which are being introduced in an on-going (1997) programme to replace a concrete post fence which exists around the north-eastern and northern boundaries.

Entrances And Approaches

The principal entrance to the park is situated towards the north-west corner of the site at the head of Mere Road. There is a circus at this point and the main entrance faces this and consists of splayed walls and a central pair of stone gate piers with urn finials and plaques commemorating the opening of the park, cast-iron gates with an ornamental overthrow which has the words 'Stanley Park', and flanking secondary gates with Blackpool's coat of arms. On each side there is a lodge, called North and South Lodge respectively, of restrained classical style with hipped roofs and central chimneys. There is a separate entrance to a cricket pitch, which is walled and has gates, c 40m south of the main entrance, and there is a C20 entrance to a sports centre c 300m south of the cricket ground. Other entrances consist of simple pairs of gate piers in accordance with Mawson's stipulation that secondary entrances should be treated 'with the severest simplicity' (Mawson 1927). The principal entrance links with a broad avenue which leads east across the site

to a car park and service area on the north-west side of a cafe at the centre of the site.

Principal Building: The principal building of the park is an Art Deco-style cafe of 1937 designed by C J Robinson which acts as a focal point to the central formal gardens. It is situated almost exactly at the centre of the park on the site of a proposed Social Centre for which Mawson produced designs which were not carried out.

Gardens And Pleasure Grounds: Stanley Park is characterised by a strongly formal central core connecting with areas which become less formal towards the edges of the park. The north part of the site is a golf course, to the east is a large lake, and playing fields and sports facilities are concentrated in the south and west. There is perimeter planting on all but the north side of the site.

At the centre of the park the cafe faces south onto a terrace with formal beds. A grand flight of stone steps leads southwards down to a lower terrace, which has semicircular seating areas on each side; the stair continues down and terminates with stone piers surmounted by statues of lions which were the gift of the Chairman of the Park Committee in 1926. The steps lead into a formal garden called the Italian Gardens. This consists of a circular area with paths radiating from it. Around the edges a sense of enclosure is created by the use of curved linear pergolas consisting of paired Tuscan columns. Paths lead to the centre between geometrical beds and a central marble fountain. The arrangement of the Italian Gardens accords in almost every detail with the plan Mawson published in 1922.

An axial path leads southwards from the Italian Gardens past tennis courts on the east side. There are four sets of courts in total and they are divided by formal walks and beds. Opposite, on the west side, there is a fenced athletics ground which occupies an oval area as shown on Mawson's 1922 plan and has a track and stand of late C20 date. Some 150m south of the Italian Gardens the path intersects with another path running from east to west; at this point there is a clock tower memorial to Dr William Henry Cocker, first Mayor of Blackpool, designed in 1926 by L B Budden with plaques by H Tyson Smith. The path continues south where it becomes an avenue, as shown on Mawson's 1922 plan, leading to an entrance aligned with South Park Drive. On the west side of the avenue there are fenced playing fields and the remainder of the southern part of the park consists of informal grassed playing fields, as shown on the 1922 plan.

On the east side of the Italian Gardens paths lead to a terrace overlooking a large lake. The western shore has a walkway and iron railings. On the south shore, c 100m south-east of the Italian Gardens, there is a semicircular amphitheatre with seating facing a lakeside bandstand in the form of a circular classical temple. Mawson had intended the bandstand to be on a promontory to the east so that it would terminate the vista from the Italian Gardens across the lake. On the north shore, c 150m north-east of the Italian Gardens, there is a range of boathouses. The lake is approximately in the shape of a reversed L, with the long arm running north/south along the north-eastern edge of the park. The shore lines become irregular, with rockwork in places to the east of the formal bandstand and boathouse area and there are sinuous walks along the edges through tree belts. The lake narrows c 400m north of the Italian Gardens, at the angle of the L, and at this point there is an island connected to the shores on each side by stone balustraded footbridges. The outline of the northern part of the lake is slightly at variance with Mawson's 1922 plan which does not show the footbridges. An area immediately south of the south-east corner of the lake is occupied by an enclosed model village.

To the north of the cafe and north-west of the lake is a golf course which was designed by Colt & Mackenzie and is screened from the rest of the park by trees. Eleven holes fall within the original land purchased by the council in 1920; this is the area set aside by Mawson for the facility in his 1922 plan and considered a likely useful source of revenue for the park. Only these eleven holes are included within the registered area

Some 80m north-west of the cafe there is a set of six bowling greens, in a sunken area overlooked by two shelters with Tuscan columns on the south-west side, a club house with changing rooms on the south-east side, and a pavilion on the north-west side. The walled edges of this area consist of a mixture of brick, including bricks of differing sizes, and artificial stone blocks, reflecting the close attention to surface texture and colour which is evident throughout the park. Between this area and the cafe there is a car park and a maintenance yard.

Some 100m to the north-west of the bowling greens, in the north-west corner of the site, there is a sunken



rose garden concealed by banks planted with trees. The garden is oval in shape and flights of stone steps lead down into it from a walk around its edge. The garden is paved and has geometrical beds and two circular lily ponds. The paving stones interlock and are laid diagonally along the paths to the edges of the beds and ponds. The garden is not shown in this form on the 1922 plan but it conforms with what is shown on the 1933 OS map.

Immediately south of the main, Mere Road entrance is a cricket pitch with pavilions and viewing stands which is divided from the main park by a tall brick wall. Immediately south of this is an area formerly occupied by a nursery. There is a building relating to the former nurseries which has been converted for office use and some late C20 glasshouses on the northern part of the nursery site, while the southern part is occupied by a sports centre of 1994 and a car park.

REFERENCES

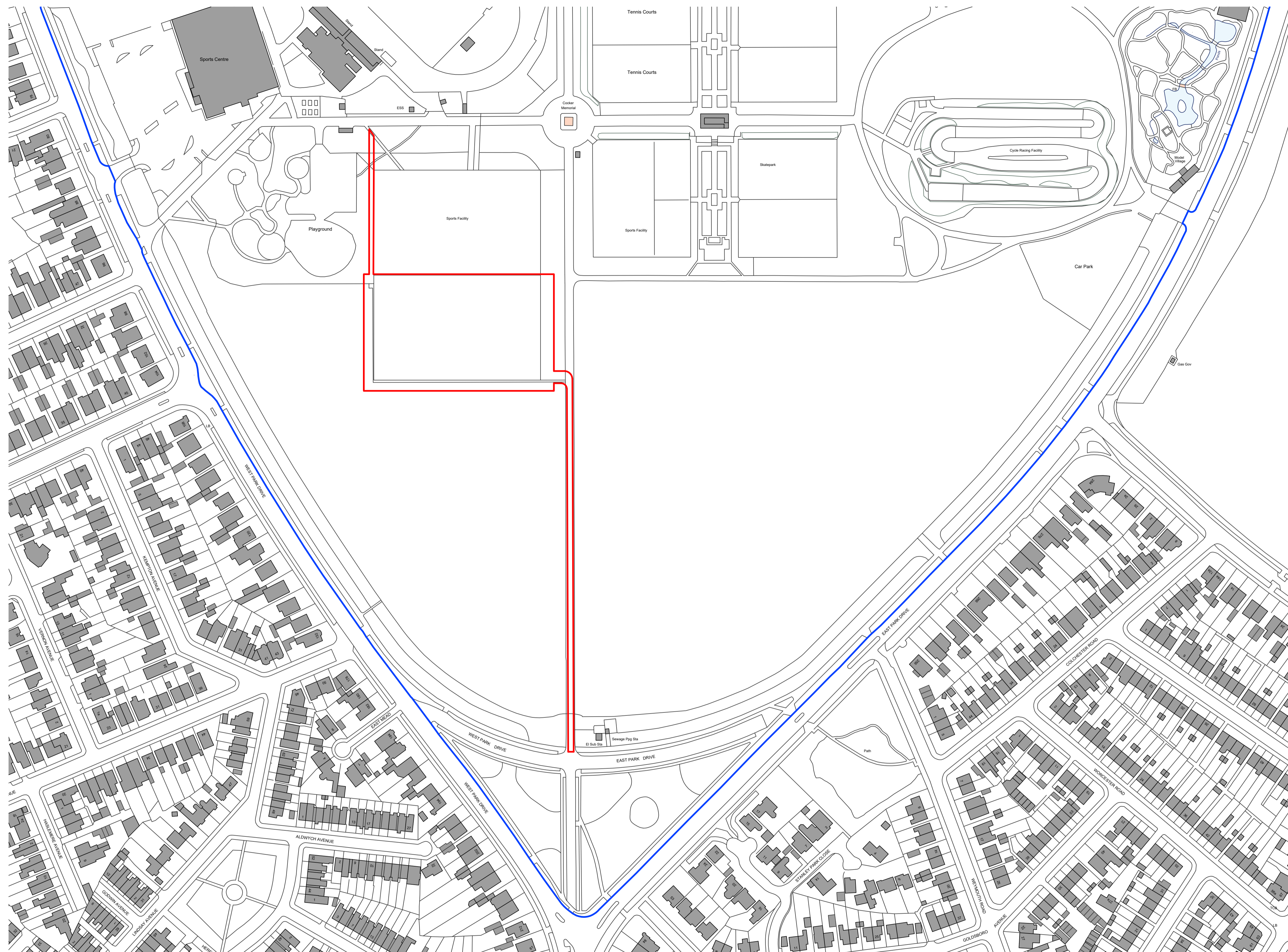
New Park and Recreation Ground for Blackpool, (County Borough of Blackpool 1922) T H Mawson, *Life and Work of an English Landscape Artist* (1927), pp 341-4 G F Chadwick, *The Park and the Town* (1966), pp 223-4 Stanley Park Blackpool Souvenir and Guide, guidebook, (nd)

Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: Lancashire sheet LI SW, published 1933

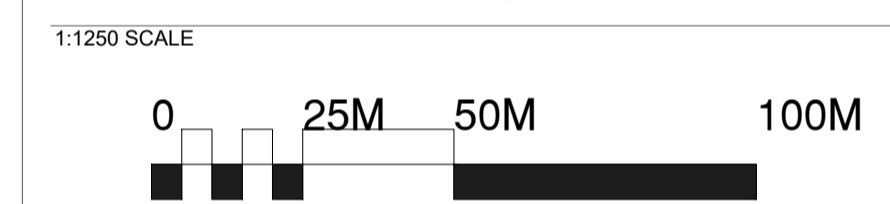
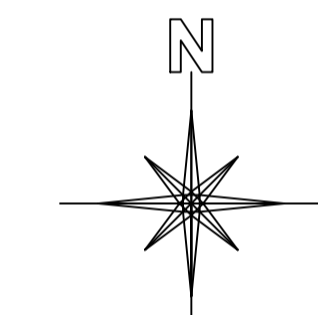
Description written: January 1997 Register Inspector: CEH Edited: March 1999



Appendix 4: Proposed scheme drawings



NOTES
COPYRITE S&C SLATTER.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (MM) UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
BASE MAP REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.
SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL (SHE) INFORMATION
IN ADDITION TO HAZARDS AND RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK, NOTE ANY PROJECT SPECIFIC RISKS DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING.
RISKS LISTED HERE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND WILL BE DEVELOPED AND MITIGATED DURING TECHNICAL DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT STAGES.
CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE APPLIED TO RESIDUAL RISKS AS APPROPRIATE AND IDENTIFIED WITH HAZARD TRIANGLES.
INFORMATION RELATING TO USE, MAINTENANCE, AND DEMOLITION TO BE DETAILED IN DUE COURSE WITHIN A BUILDING MANUAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE.



REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	DESCRIPTION
.00	20 05 2022	TB	FINAL PLANNING PROPOSAL

CLIENT
BLACKPOOL COUNCIL

PROJECT
**ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH (AGP)
REFURBISHMENT**

LOCATION
**BLACKPOOL SPORTS CENTRE
WEST PARK DRIVE
BLACKPOOL
FY3 9HQ**

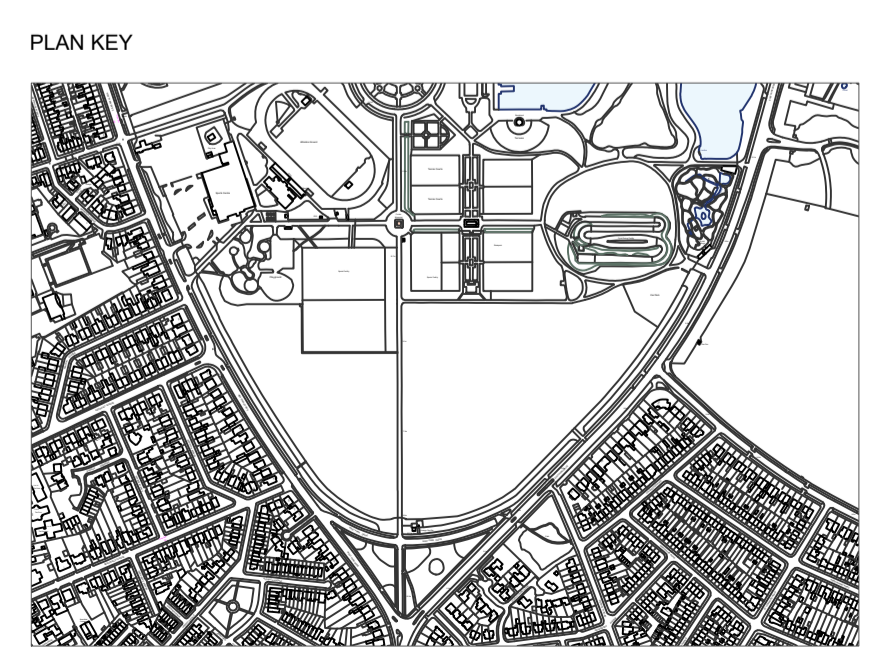
LOCATION PLAN

STATUS
**PLANNING
(SPATIAL COORDINATION)**

PROJECT NO.
S21-373

DRAWING NO. **S21-373 / DWG / 0000** REVISION NO. **.00**

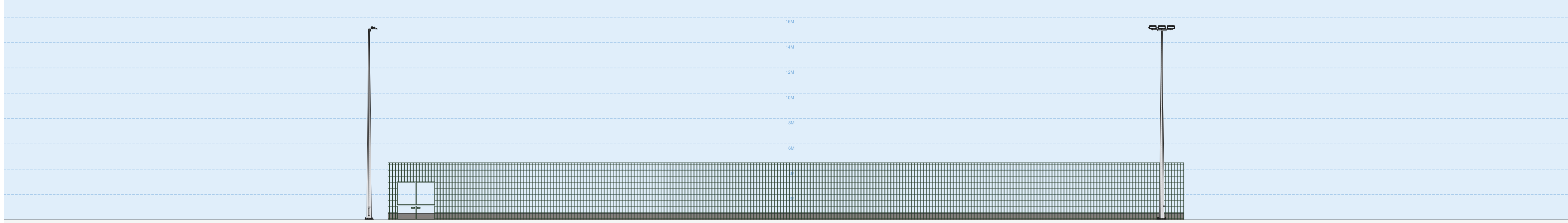
SCALE	SHEET	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:1250	A1	TB	



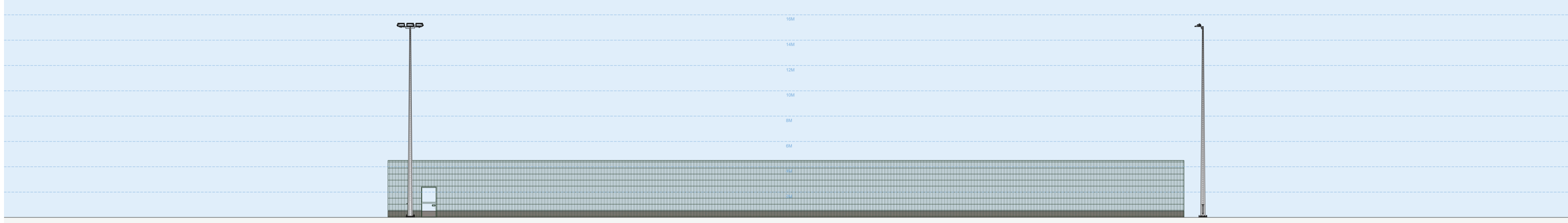
LEGEND

- LAND AREA UNDER OWNERSHIP OF BLACKPOOL COUNCIL
- APPLICATION SITE REQUIRED FOR PROJECT INSTALLATION WITH CONSTRUCTION PHASE ACCESS ADJOINING WEST PARK DRIVE

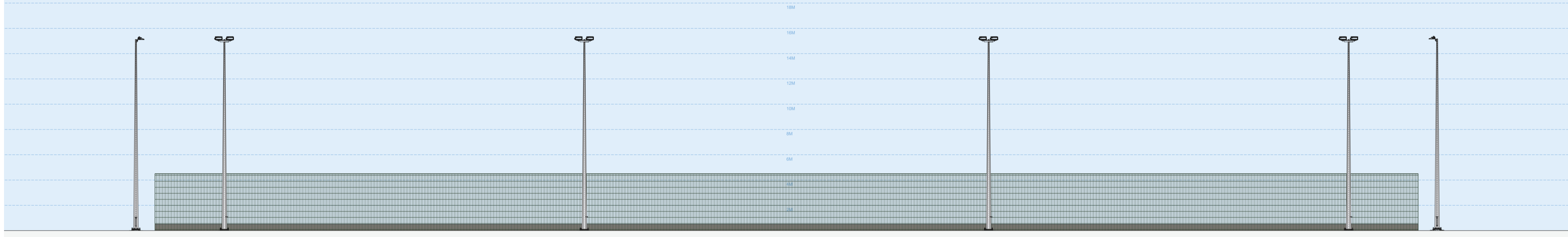
EASTERN FTP ENCLOSURE



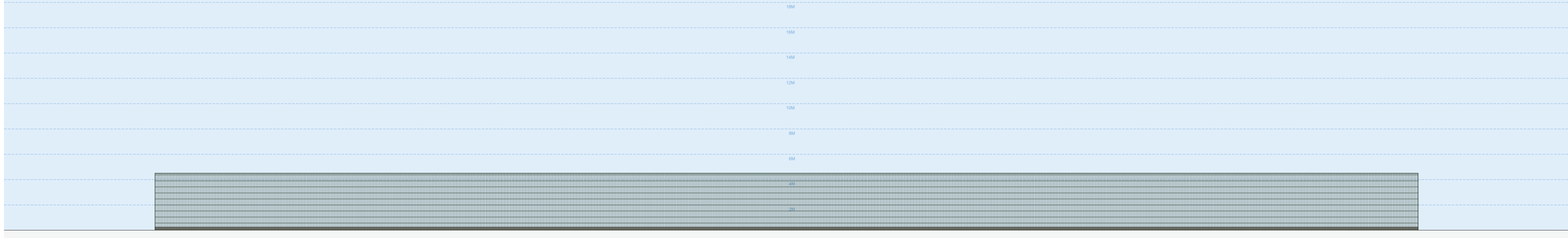
WESTERN FTP ENCLOSURE



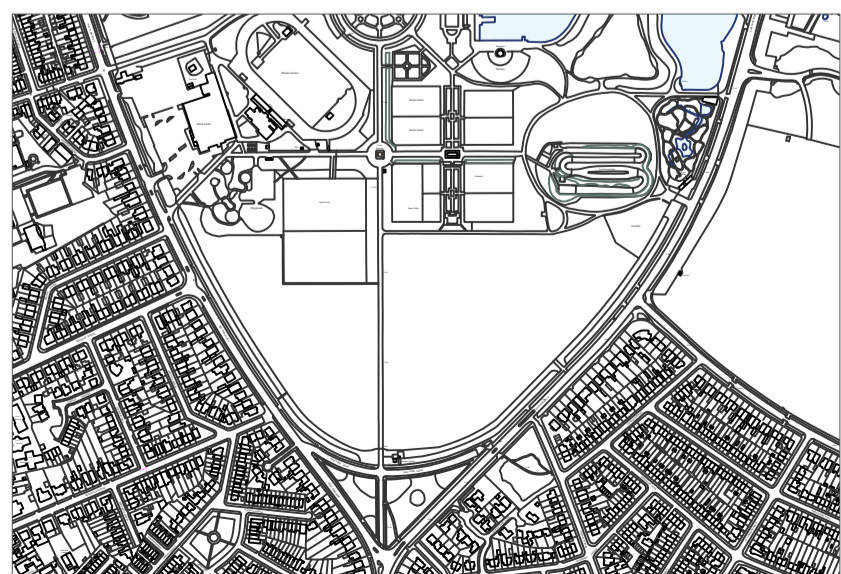
SOUTHERN FTP ENCLOSURE



NORTHERN FTP ENCLOSURE



PLAN KEY



LEGEND

- 4.50M HIGH BALL STOP FENCE WITH RIGID STEEL PANELS CONTAINING 200X50MM MESH (AND 66X50MM REBOUND MESH AND 500MM HIGH INFILL CONTAINMENT BARRIERS WHERE REQUIRED) COLOURED RAL6005 MOSS GREEN
- 15.00M HIGH FLOODLIGHTS WITH STEEL MASTS FINISHED GALVANISED (Z275) SELF-COLOURED (6NO.), MOUNTED WITH LED LUMINAIRES WITHIN A DIE-CAST HOUSING FINISHED RAL7001 SILVER GREY (14NO.)
- 2.59M HIGH MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT STORAGE CONTAINER COLOURED RAL6005 MOSS GREEN
- 1.20M HIGH TIMBER POST AND RAIL BARRIER COLOURED NATURAL STAINED TIMBER

NOTES

COPYRITE S&C SLATTER.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (MM) UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

BASE MAP REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP DATA © CROWN
COPYRIGHT 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.

SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL (SHE) INFORMATION

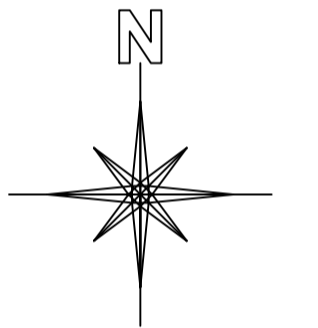
IN ADDITION TO HAZARDS AND RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK, NOTE ANY PROJECT SPECIFIC RISKS DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING.

RISKS LISTED HERE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND WILL BE DEVELOPED AND MITIGATED DURING TECHNICAL DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT STAGES.

CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE APPLIED TO RESIDUAL RISKS AS APPROPRIATE AND IDENTIFIED WITH HAZARD TRIANGLES.



INFORMATION RELATING TO USE, MAINTENANCE, AND DEMOLITION TO BE DETAILED IN DUE COURSE WITHIN A BUILDING MANUAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE.



1:200 SCALE



REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	DESCRIPTION
.00	20 05 2022	TB	FINAL PLANNING PROPOSAL

CLIENT

BLACKPOOL COUNCIL

PROJECT

ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH (AGP)
REFURBISHMENT

LOCATION

BLACKPOOL SPORTS CENTRE
WEST PARK DRIVE
BLACKPOOL
FY3 9HQ

DRAWING TITLE

**PROPOSED
ELEVATIONS**

STATUS

PLANNING
(SPATIAL COORDINATION)

PROJECT NO.

S21-373

DRAWING NO.

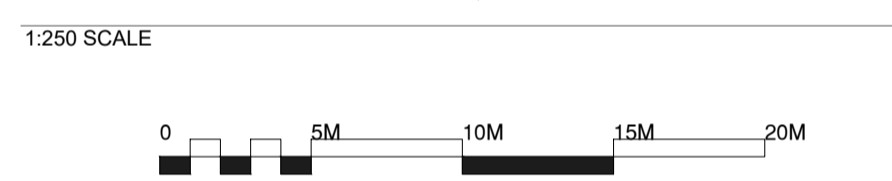
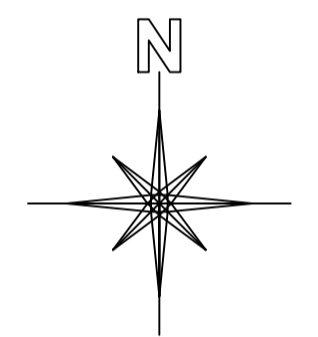
S21-373 / DWG / 0005

REVISION NO.

.00

SCALE	SHEET	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:200	A1	TB	

NOTES
COPYRITE S&C SLATTER.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (MM) UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
BASE MAP REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.
SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL (SHE) INFORMATION
IN ADDITION TO HAZARDS AND RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK, NOTE ANY PROJECT SPECIFIC RISKS DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING.
RISKS LISTED HERE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND WILL BE DEVELOPED AND MITIGATED DURING TECHNICAL DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT STAGES.
CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE APPLIED TO RESIDUAL RISKS AS APPROPRIATE AND IDENTIFIED WITH HAZARD TRIANGLES.
INFORMATION RELATING TO USE, MAINTENANCE, AND DEMOLITION TO BE DETAILED IN DUE COURSE WITHIN A BUILDING MANUAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE.



REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	DESCRIPTION
.00	20 05 2022	TB	FINAL PLANNING PROPOSAL

CLIENT
BLACKPOOL COUNCIL

PROJECT
ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH (AGP) REFURBISHMENT

LOCATION
**BLACKPOOL SPORTS CENTRE
WEST PARK DRIVE
BLACKPOOL
FY3 9HQ**

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

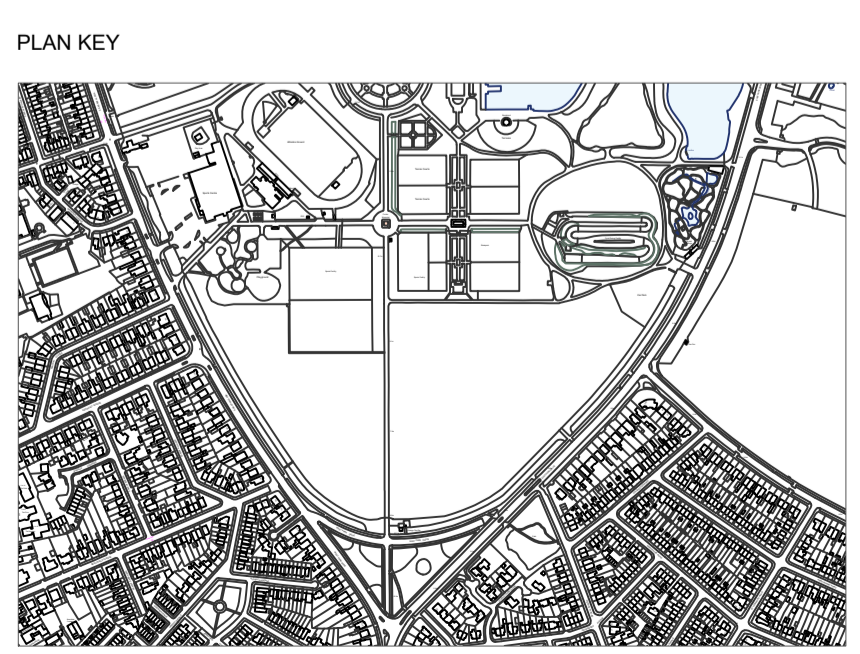
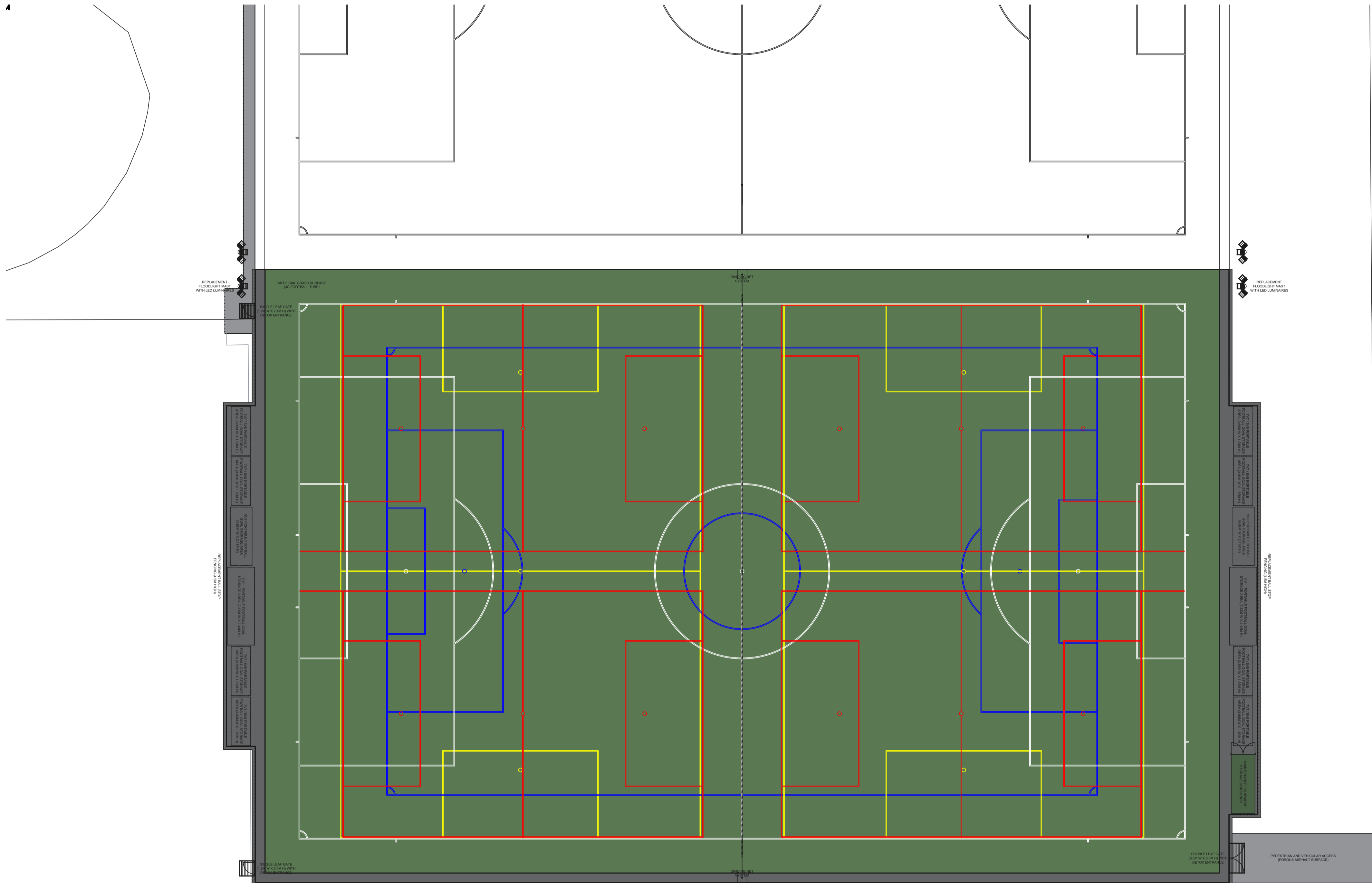
STATUS
PLANNING (SPATIAL COORDINATION)

PROJECT NO.
S21-373

DRAWING NO.
S21-373 / DWG / 0003

REVISION NO.
.00

SCALE	SIZE	DRAWN	CHECKED
1:250	A1	TB	



LEGEND



NOTES

COPYRITE S&C SLATTER.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (MM) UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
BASE MAP REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP DATA © CROWN
COPYRIGHT 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.

SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL (SHE) INFORMATION

IN ADDITION TO HAZARDS AND RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK, NOTE ANY PROJECT SPECIFIC RISKS DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING.

RISKS LISTED HERE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND WILL BE DEVELOPED AND MITIGATED DURING TECHNICAL DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT STAGES.

CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE APPLIED TO RESIDUAL RISKS AS APPROPRIATE AND IDENTIFIED WITH HAZARD TRIANGLES.



INFORMATION RELATING TO USE, MAINTENANCE, AND DEMOLITION TO BE DETAILED IN DUE COURSE WITHIN A BUILDING MANUAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE.

REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	DESCRIPTION
.00	20 06 2022	TB	FINAL PLANNING PROPOSAL

CLIENT

BLACKPOOL COUNCIL

PROJECT

**ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH (AGP)
REFURBISHMENT**

LOCATION

**BLACKPOOL SPORTS CENTRE
WEST PARK DRIVE
BLACKPOOL
FY3 9HQ**

DRAWING TITLE

**PROPOSAL
VISUALISATION**

STATUS

**PLANNING
(SPATIAL COORDINATION)**

PROJECT NO.

S21-373

DRAWING NO.

S21-373 / DWG / 0008

REVISION NO.

.00

SCALE	SIZE	DRAWN	CHECKED
NTS	A1	TB	

PLAN KEY



LEGEND



NOTES

COPYRITE S&C SLATTER.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES.
ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN MILLIMETRES (MM) UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
BASE MAP REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP DATA © CROWN
COPYRIGHT 2020 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. LICENCE NUMBER 100022432.

SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL (SHE) INFORMATION

IN ADDITION TO HAZARDS AND RISKS NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPES OF WORK, NOTE ANY PROJECT SPECIFIC RISKS DETAILED ON THIS DRAWING.

RISKS LISTED HERE ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND WILL BE DEVELOPED AND MITIGATED DURING TECHNICAL DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT STAGES.

CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE APPLIED TO RESIDUAL RISKS AS APPROPRIATE AND IDENTIFIED WITH HAZARD TRIANGLES.



INFORMATION RELATING TO USE, MAINTENANCE, AND DEMOLITION TO BE DETAILED IN DUE COURSE WITHIN A BUILDING MANUAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE.

REVISION	DATE	DRAWN	DESCRIPTION
.00	20 06 2022	TB	FINAL PLANNING PROPOSAL

CLIENT

BLACKPOOL COUNCIL

PROJECT

**ARTIFICIAL GRASS PITCH (AGP)
REFURBISHMENT**

LOCATION

**BLACKPOOL SPORTS CENTRE
WEST PARK DRIVE
BLACKPOOL
FY3 9HQ**

DRAWING TITLE

**PROPOSAL
VISUALISATION**

STATUS

**PLANNING
(SPATIAL COORDINATION)**

PROJECT NO.

S21-373

DRAWING NO.

S21-373 / DWG / 0009

REVISION NO.

.00

SCALE	SIZE	DRAWN	CHECKED
NTS	A1	TB	

PLAN KEY



LEGEND



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

