



PARK VILLA, WINERY LANE, WALTON-LE- DALE, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Watching Brief Report



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SUMMARY

Thrifty Car Rental (TCR) have submitted a planning application (07/2006/1018/FUL) for the reconstruction of the entrance way of their rental centre to the north of Winery Lane, Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Lancashire (SD 55297 28355). The proposed development lies within the Scheduled Area for the Walton-le-Dale Roman settlement and, accordingly, English Heritage (EH) requested that a programme of archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during the groundworks. Following submission of a project design, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by TCR to undertake the works.

The watching brief, undertaken in May 2007, monitored an area of 8m x 13.5m at the entrance of Thrifty Car Rental centre. This was stripped of topsoil and landscaped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. This removal exposed seven postholes with associated gullies that formed a post alignment at the top of a natural slope. A possible ditch was also uncovered to the north of the postholes running north-west/south-east. All of these features were post-medieval in date and are likely to represent a boundary and a drainage ditch.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Malcolm Randall of Thrifty Car Rental for commissioning the work, and Jennie Stopford of English Heritage for her liaison and advice during the project.

The archaeological watching brief was carried out by Christina Robinson who, together with Alastair Vannan, wrote the report. The finds assemblage was assessed by Christine Howard-Davis and the drawings were produced by Marie Rowland. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Thrifty Car Rental (TCR) has submitted a planning application (07/2006/1018/FUL) for the reconstruction of the entrance way of the rental centre to the north of Winery Lane, Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Lancashire (SD 55297 28355; Fig 1). The proposed development lies within the Scheduled Area for the Walton-le-Dale Roman settlement and, accordingly, English Heritage (EH) requested that a programme of archaeological monitoring should be undertaken during the groundworks. Following submission of a project design (*Appendix 1*), Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by TCR to undertake the works. The scheme of groundworks comprised the stripping of topsoil across an area measuring 8m by 13.5m to a depth of 750mm, in order to grade the existing slope. This report sets out the results of the watching brief which was undertaken in May 2007.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The site lay approximately 0.3km south-west of the A6 and within a small peninsular formed by the junction of the meandering Ribble and Darwen rivers. The solid geology is of Permian and Triassic sandstone, which dominates this area (British Geological Survey 1979). The overlying soils are mainly alluvium (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983), due to the close proximity of the rivers Ribble and Darwen.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 **Introduction:** the following section provides a brief account of the archaeological and historical background of the area. It is not a detailed analysis, but written with a view to placing the site within its specific archaeological and historical context.

1.3.2 **Roman remains revealed by excavations to the north of Winery Lane:** the block of land around the present development site has been subject to several archaeological investigations, with excavations by Ernest Pickering (1957) between 1947 and 1957, and by Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU) between 1981 and 1983 (Olivier 1988), and 1996-7 (LUAU 1997). These clearly demonstrated the presence of a substantial depth and range of archaeological features, spanning a wide chronological range, though pertaining mainly to the Roman period. Sufficient Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts were recovered during the 1981-3 excavations to suggest prehistoric activity in the close vicinity, presumably associated in some way with the river (Olivier 1988). The excavations undertaken in 1981-3 recorded remains of potentially early Romano-British (possibly Neronian) farming activity. Significantly, this pre-dates Agricola's AD 70s invasion of Brigantian territory (*ibid*), which includes the study area.

1.3.3 The main period of activity recognised in the excavations undertaken related to the later first and second centuries AD, within which five successive phases

of activity were defined (Olivier 1988). Pickering and Olivier differed in their interpretations of this period, despite excavating parts of the same set of structures. Whereas Pickering interpreted a low-grade civil settlement represented by crude wattle and daub buildings and cobbled foundations, Olivier saw the site as a series of substantial structures in a well-ordered and regular layout, which he interpreted as indicating a systematic approach, that was probably military in nature. Pickering (1957) also recorded third-century pottery, without any associated features, whilst Olivier used the pottery assemblage to demonstrate evidence of both third-century structures and fourth-century activity. Evidence from the excavations undertaken in 1996-7 provided a large body of evidence for largely uncharacterised industrial activity on the site, mainly in the form of hearths and a well-ordered water supply, but there was also slag indicative of secondary iron-working, and evidence for silver-working in the form of small crucibles (LUAU 1997). In general terms, the finds indicated a substantial element of wealth associated, at least during the second century, with an unusually large assemblage of Samian ware, lead-glazed pottery vessels, and cut-glass table ware.

- 1.3.4 Both Pickering (1957) and Olivier (1988) encountered deep deposits of riverine alluvium around most of the periphery of their excavations. Both concluded that they were investigating an exposed element of one or more large settlements, and that the remaining portions had been preserved on a slightly raised island within the flood plain at the confluence of the rivers Ribble and Darwen. Much of the area postulated to comprise deep silts has been examined by geophysical survey, and results appear to confirm their presence to the west and the north-east of the excavated areas; the latter of which was confirmed by the excavation of evaluation trenches in 1990 (LUAU 1990). The date range suggested by archaeomagnetic dating of the alluvial build-up spans the mid-sixth to the ninth centuries AD and might suggest that settlement and activity were halted as a result of changing water levels (*ibid*).
- 1.3.5 ***Roman remains revealed by excavations to the south of Winery Lane:*** this area was extensively explored by Pickering (1957), who became convinced that he was excavating part of a low-grade domestic settlement. A later assessment by Olivier in 1988 (LUAU 1990) confirmed the depth of stratified material and the potentially close relationship between the layout of the structures in this area and those to the north. The line of a Roman road was confirmed by geophysical survey (WYAS 1995).
- 1.3.6 The 1988 investigations demonstrated that the extent of remains of archaeological interest to the south of Winery Lane was rather less than within the area to the north scheduled as an Ancient Monument. Conversely, there appeared to be a greater depth of stratigraphy of Roman date surviving to the south of Winery Lane (LUAU 1990).
- 1.3.7 In 1996-7, LUAU and Gifford and Partners excavated a large area to the south of Winery Lane (LUAU 1997). The earlier excavation (Pickering 1957), evaluation (Olivier 1988), and geophysical survey (WYAS 1995) had suggested that the site comprised a substantial road flanked by a well-organised and systematically laid-out complex of large timber buildings. These were presumed, on the basis of the investigations to the north, to have

functioned as a production and/or distribution centre, serving a number of markets in Roman Britain's Northern Province. In places, almost 2m of stratified archaeological deposits were revealed. These were sampled and recorded in the course of the excavation with the stated intentions of examining activity on the site from its inception in the first century AD, and of resolving several questions raised in the course of the investigation to the north of Winery Lane. Large quantities of artefacts were recovered, which consisted predominantly of pottery, but also included glass, fine metalwork, iron, and stone (LUAU 1997).

- 1.3.8 ***Post-Roman background:*** Walton-le-Dale lies in the Hundred of Blackburn. The village, which lies to the south of the area commonly known as The Flats (Fig 1), was first mentioned in the thirteenth century, as *Waleton* or *Waleton in le (la) Dale*, meaning farmstead of the Britons (Ekwall 1922). As late as the seventeenth century there was only scant ribbon development along the road between Darwen Bridge and Ribble Bridge, which represented a small section of the principal road from Preston that skirted the eastern side of The Flats. The bridges, both of which were present by 1302, may have replaced earlier fords, or even marked the approximate locations of Roman crossing points, but there is no direct evidence of this. By the end of the eighteenth century there had been little development on The Flats and, apart from the construction of a cotton mill named Flats Mill prior to 1846, the land remained in agricultural or horticultural use until the 1980s. The present regime of development began towards the end of that decade and continues to date.
- 1.3.9 Differences in the scale and accuracy of early maps (Speed 1610; Yates 1786) make it difficult to determine the original line of the river Darwen, or when it was canalised, although the rather acute angle at which it was shown meeting the river Ribble suggests that it was not modified until after 1786. All of the available later maps show the two rivers meeting at approximately 90 degrees, as they do today. Winery Lane, and the small bridge by which it crosses the Darwen, presumably dates from the time of the canalisation. Both were extant in 1849, where they are shown on the OS First Edition map of Preston.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The English Heritage approved project design (*Appendix 1*), was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a) and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 Under constant archaeological supervision, an area of 8m x 13.5m was stripped and landscaped with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The watching brief comprised observation during the groundworks, the examination of any exposed horizons, and the accurate recording of the location, extent, and character of any features, horizons, or artefacts of archaeological interest.
- 2.2.2 The archaeological recording undertaken during the monitoring comprised a full description and preliminary classification of revealed features on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan. In addition, an indexed photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled.

2.3 FINDS

- 2.3.1 **Artefacts:** all recovered finds were bagged and recorded by context number, and processed and stored according to current standard practice based on IFA guidelines (IFA 2008b). The finds were analysed by an OA North specialist and are discussed in *Section 4.2*, with a complete catalogue being presented in *Appendix 3*.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with the current guidelines (EH 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office, Preston, and copies of the report will be sent to EH, and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, also in Preston, on completion of the project.

3 RESULTS

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the development area was mechanically stripped of topsoil, which varied in depth from 0.2-0.4m, and the underlying natural geology was landscaped to accentuate the natural gradient that descended towards the north-west. These ground works revealed seven postholes with two sets being joined by small gullies and one possible ditch running north-west/south-east. Three of the postholes were half-sectioned in order to provide representative samples, and investigative sondages were excavated across one of the gullies and the ditch. Descriptions of individual contexts are presented in *Appendix 2*.

3.1.2 **Results:** the seven postholes (**103**, **104**, **106**, **109**, **111** and **112**) were observed to form an approximate alignment running north-west/south-east (Fig 2). They were bowl-shaped in profile, 0.35m to 0.42m in diameter, and 0.1m in depth. The postholes were located at the top of a natural slope, which had been exaggerated as a result of the ground works. The postholes were either square or rectangular in shape and became shallower towards the north-east. Two pairs of postholes were connected by gullies, and in each case, numbers were assigned to overall features that represented both a gully and a posthole (**109** and **112**). Postholes **103**, **106**, and **111** were excavated along with gully **114**. The gully measured over 2.75m in length, and extended west beyond the Limit of Excavation. It was a narrow, shallow, U-shaped feature, being only 0.2m in width, and 0.06m in depth. All of the features excavated contained finds.

3.1.3 A possible ditch, **108**, was encountered, which ran north-west/south-east at the centre of the southern side of the development area (Fig 2). A 1m wide sondage revealed that the ditch had a squared-bowl-shaped profile, 0.09m deep, and 0.58m wide. It had been truncated to the north-western end; which may have occurred during earlier development works.

3.2 FINDS

3.2.1 In all, 30 fragments of artefacts were recovered from five contexts during the investigation. The majority of the finds are of late nineteenth- and twentieth-century date, the exceptions being a single fragment of Romano-British pottery from posthole fill **110**, and perhaps two more from posthole fill **105**. The distribution of material types between contexts is shown in Table 1 below.

Context	Pottery	Glass	Metal	Clay tobacco pipe	CBM	Totals
102	1	1				2
105	2				9	11
107	2	1		1		4
110	7		2			9
113	2		2			4
<i>Totals</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>30</i>

Table 1: Distribution of finds

3.2.2 Most of the 14 fragments of pottery are late white-glazed wares or transfer-printed tablewares, all dating to the late nineteenth century, at the earliest. Two

small fragments are identifiable as unglazed garden wares, which is unsurprising in an area that was formerly used for intensive market gardening. One fragment from posthole fill **110** was identified as part of the rim of a ring-necked flagon, probably in a Wilderspool-type fabric and dating to the second century AD. As Wilderspool-type wares are now known to have been made in the Walton-le-Dale settlement (LUAU 1997), it is probable that the flagon is a local product. A second small and very abraded fragment from posthole fill **105** can also be tentatively identified as Romano-British.

- 3.2.3 Other finds, which include twentieth-century glassware, a single small fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, and obviously modern ceramic building materials, are all likely to be contemporary with the bulk of the pottery. The finds contribute to the interpretation and dating of the site, but none warrants illustration or further analysis. A catalogue of finds is provided in *Appendix 3*.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The postholes and associated gullies clearly formed constituent elements of a single boundary fence. The square shape of the postholes might suggest that square-sectioned posts were used to form the fence, and the preponderance of finds that date to the late-nineteenth century, or later, within several postholes and one of the gullies demonstrates that this fence was in use during the latter part of the industrial period. The only pieces of Romano-British pottery from the site came from the fills of postholes that also contained several sherds of industrial pottery. It is, therefore, clear that these artefacts represent residual finds that existed at the site prior to the construction of the fence and were disturbed as a result of activity during the industrial period and subsequently deposited within these much later features.
- 4.1.2 A shallow ditch was also revealed that ran perpendicular to the fence line. The purpose of this ditch is uncertain, although it did run in alignment with the direction of the natural slope in this area and might have aided drainage. Finds of ceramic and glass suggest that this feature was of late nineteenth or early-twentieth-century date. No features associated with activity at the site during the Romano-British period were encountered.

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5.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

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6 ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

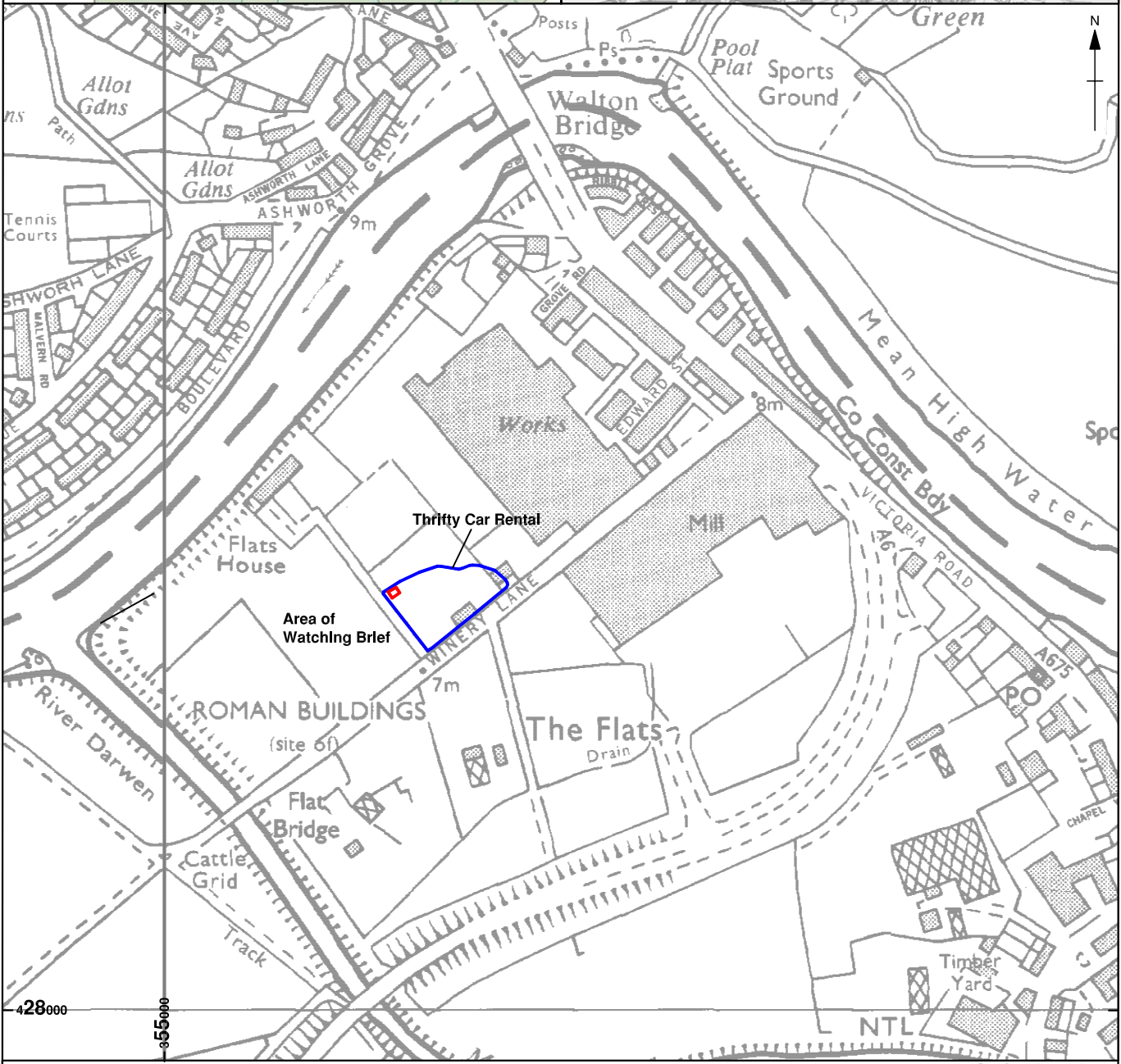
Figure 2: Plan of Features identified during the watching brief

6.2 PLATES

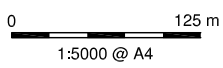
Plate 1: General view of the site during topsoil stripping

Plate 2: The postholes and gullies (*103*, *104*, *106*, *109*, *111*, *112*, and *114*), and ditch *108*, prior to excavation

Plate 3: Cross-section of posthole *106*



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Figure 1: Site location

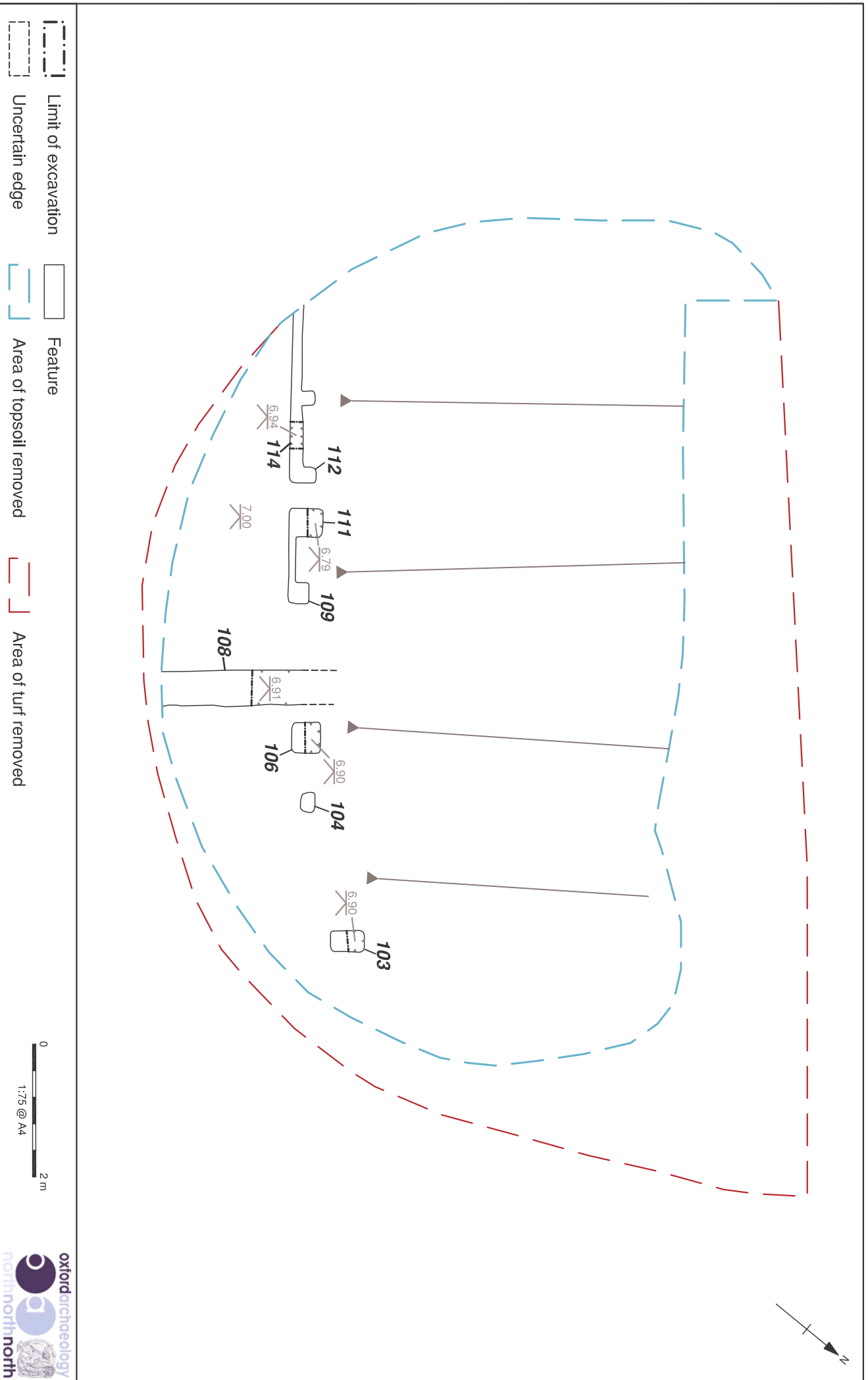


Figure 2: Plan of features identified during the Watching Brief



Plate 1: General view of the site during topsoil stripping



Plate 2: The postholes and gullies (*103, 104, 106, 109, 111, 112, and 114*), and ditch *108*, prior to excavation



Plate 3: Cross-section of posthole *106*

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 A planning application (07/2006/1018/FUL) has been submitted by Thrifty Car Rental for the reconstruction of the entrance way of the rental centre on Winery Lane, Walton-Le-Dale, Preston, Lancashire (NGR SD 55297 28355). The proposed development lies within the Scheduled Area for the Walton-le-Dale Roman fort and, accordingly, English Heritage requested that a programme of archaeological monitoring be undertaken during the groundworks. The following project design has been compiled to meet IFA standards in response to a verbal communication with EH. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were subsequently commissioned by Thrifty Car Rental (henceforth, the Client) to undertake the watching brief. The proposed scheme of groundworks will comprise the excavation of an area up to 5m by 12m to a depth of 750mm in order to grade the existing slope.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The proposed development site lies to the south-west of the centre of Walton-le-Dale, close to the southern bank of the river Darwen. The presence of Roman settlement in the area has been recognised since 1855, whilst excavations undertaken between 1947 and 1957 established the presence of military and civilian settlements on the northern and southern banks of the Darwen, respectively. Further investigations in the 1980s identified occupation from the first- to early fourth centuries AD, and suggested that the site was originally had an industrial function, but, on the basis of a finds assemblage rich in imported goods, possibly developed into a supply depot. Further archaeological investigations within the scheduled area have indicated the presence of archaeological deposits at shallow depth, immediately below the 0.35m thick topsoil, but also, to the north of the present development site, of quite extensive riverine erosion, likely to be associated with the movement of the course of the Darwen in a northerly direction. To the south of the Winery Lane, there is survival of stratified archaeological deposits up to 2m thick (Wardell Armstrong 2006).

1.2.1 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.2 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of undertaking watching briefs of all periods, having conducted a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 25 years. Fieldwork has taken place within the planning process and construction programmes, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.3 OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) **registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with the Lancashire County Archaeology Service document entitled *General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire* and meets all IFA guidelines and recommended practice.

2.2 **Watching Brief:** in order to determine the presence, date, quality and state of preservation of archaeological features on the site, a permanent presence archaeological watching brief will be maintained during the negative groundworks associated with the proposed development.

2.3 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the Client within about eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The report will aim to summarise the results of the watching brief within the context of existing knowledge about the site and its surroundings. These results will provide the basis for any recommendations for further work, should this prove appropriate. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with

the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.1.1 A programme of field observation will accurately and systematically examine and record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features, horizons and/or deposits revealed during the course of ground disturbance, along with any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.1.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan. A photographic record of archaeological features and general working shots, utilising monochrome print and colour slide will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 3.1.3 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified during groundworks, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels, depending on the subsoil conditions and, where appropriate, sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.1.4 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered, but this would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and EH and will require a variation to costing.
- 3.1.5 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. EH and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential, the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Department of Constitutional Affairs (DCA) license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations, and if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981.
- 3.1.6 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the watching brief works will be recorded stratigraphically using a paper system, adapted from that used by the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs or contact prints) to identify and illustrate individual features as well as the nature of the demolition work. A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more measured sections will be produced, regardless of the presence of archaeology. Levels on plans and sections will be tied into Ordnance Datum as accurately as on-site equipment allows. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.1.7 **Treatment of finds:** excavated soil will be searched as practicable for finds. The presence and nature of finds definitely dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will be noted but they will not otherwise be retained. All other finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed, as appropriate, in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for

Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines. Except where noted above, all identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator. Organic or metal artefacts may require specialist conservation; the requirement for such work would be agreed with EH, and any additional costs would need to be agreed with the client as a variation.

- 3.1.8 **Treasure:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.1.9 **Contingency plan:** in the event of significant archaeological features or human remains being encountered during the watching brief, discussions will take place with the Planning Archaeologist, as to the extent of further works to be carried out, and in agreement with the Client. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design.

4. REPORT

- 4.1 The results of the data gathered in *Section 4.1* above, will be collated and submitted in report format, illustrated with the relevant photographs and drawings. Where appropriate, the report will attempt to relate any findings to the known history and archaeology of the site, and to its local setting.
- 4.2 One bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and one bound copy and another in digital format will be submitted to EH and to LCAS for inclusion on the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. Any subsequent work arising from this survey will be subject to separate consideration in liaison with EH and the Client.
- 4.3 The final report will include a copy of this project design and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include details of the final deposition of the project archive. It will also include a summary of the fieldwork archive submitted to the Lancashire Record Office, Preston. Illustrations will include a location map, trench location plan and plans and sections of trenches drawn at an appropriate scale.
- 4.4 A brief summary of the fieldwork will be prepared and submitted to the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* within 12 months of the completion of the project.

5. ARCHIVE

- 5.1 The results of the watching brief will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The fully indexed project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include all the original records and drawings along with fully labelled and indexed slides and contact prints. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork, in accordance with UKIC guidelines. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository, is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA, and arrangement to this effect will be made with the museum curator prior to the commencement of the project.
- 5.2 All finds will be treated in accordance with OA North standard practice, which follows current IFA guidelines and will be deposited, along with a copy of the report and of the original site records, with Lancaster City Museum.

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 6.2 The client would be asked to determine the nature of any utility services to the properties and site prior to any fieldwork being carried out.
- 6.3 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

7. CONFIDENTIALITY

- 7.1 The final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 7.2 Any proposed variations to the project design will be agreed with EH in co-ordination with the Client. OA North will arrange a preliminary meeting, if required, and EH will be informed of the commencement of the project in writing.

8. WORK PROGRAMME

- 8.1 The following programme is proposed:
- 8.2 **Watching Brief:** the duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon the progress of the contractor, although it is thought that the works will not exceed one day.
- 8.3 **Archive/Report:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the fieldwork. The final report will be submitted within about eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork and the archive deposited within six months. If desired, an interim statement could be produced within ten days of completion of the fieldwork.

9. STAFFING

- 9.1 The project will be managed by **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 10.2 The watching brief will be undertaken by **Christina Robinson** (OA North Supervisor), who is experienced in fieldwork techniques.
- 10.3 The archaeological work will be monitored by EH, which will be arranged accordingly.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Extent	Depth	Description
100	Across site	0.2-0.4m	Dark greyish-brown sandy clay, main inclusions building debris. Topsoil
101	Across site	N/A	Natural orange/red sandy-clay
102		0.1m	Fill of 103 , dark greyish-brown sandy clay
103	0.35 x 0.35m	0.1m	Cut of a rectangular posthole, part of a post alignment
104	0.3 x 0.2m	N/A	Unexcavated posthole in post alignment
105	0.42 x 0.4m	0.1m	Fill of 106 , dark greyish/brown, sandy clay
106	0.42 x 0.4m	0.1m	Cut of a square posthole, part of post alignment
107	>2.2 x 0.58m	0.09m	Fill of 108 , dark greyish-brown sandy clay
108	>2.2 x 0.58m	0.09m	Cut of possible ditch, running north-east/south-west
109	1.4 x 0.1m	N/A	Overall number for a posthole and connected gully. Part of post alignment
110	0.45 x 0.4m	0.21m	Fill of 111 , dark greyish-brown sandy clay
111	0.43 x 0.4m	0.21m	Cut of square posthole, part of post alignment
112	0.25 x 0.25m	N/A	Cut of square posthole, part of post alignment
113	>2.75 x 0.2m	0.06m	Fill of 114 , dark grey/brown sandy clay. Gully fill with pottery and metal finds
114	>2.75 x 0.2m	0.06m	Overall number for a post-medieval posthole and connected gully running north-east/south-west. Part of post alignment

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
102	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Teacup. Blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed white earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
102	Glass	Window	1	Small fragment of colourless sheet	Late nineteenth century or later
105	Ceramic	Building Material	9	Small and unabraded fragments	Modern
105	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Very small abraded fragment	Romano-British?
105	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Small fragment white-glazed earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
107	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	1	Small stem fragment	Late nineteenth century or later
107	Glass	Vessel	1	Colourless machine-blown bottle	Twentieth century
107	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Small fragments white-glazed earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
110	Iron	Nail	1	Nail	Not closely dateable.
110	Iron	Object	1	Unidentifiable object in concretion including modern fuel-ash	Not closely dateable.
110	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Pink and white under-glaze transfer-printed white earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
110	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Green and white under-glaze transfer-printed white earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
110	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Small fragment white-glazed earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
110	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Unglazed terracotta garden ware	Late nineteenth century or later
110	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Small fragment late grey stoneware	Late nineteenth century or later
110	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Abraded rim fragment. Ring-necked flagon in soft orange oxidised fabric. Probably Wilderspool	Second century
113	Iron	Nail?	2	Small joining fragments of nail or wire	Not closely dateable.
113	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed white earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later
113	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Plate. Small fragment white-glazed earthenware	Late nineteenth century or later

APPENDIX 4: ARCHIVE INDEX

Record group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	Introduction Project Design		1
A	Report Final Report		1
B	Primary Fieldwork Records Daily Records Context Records & Indices		1
C	Primary Drawings Annotated Plans Drawing Indices Plans/Sections		1
D	Finds Box and Bag Lists		1
E	Environmental Records	N/A	
F	Photographic Record Photographic Indices Monochrome Colour Slides Digital		1
G	Electronic Media		1