COCKSHOTT'S FARM, HEYHOUSES SABDEN, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief

Oxford Archaeology North

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Ingham & Yorke

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on 28th and 29th June 2005 at Cockshott's Farm, Heyhouses, Sabden, Lancashire (centred on SD 781 377). Ingham and Yorke on behalf of Mr Bobby Gill, propose to develop land which lies within an area of archaeological potential. Following a request by Lancashire Council Archaeological Service for a watching brief during topsoil stripping in advance of construction of farm buildings and an associated slurry pit, OA North were commissioned to undertake the work. No archaeological horizons were encountered during the watching brief, but an assemblage of finds recovered from the up-cast spoil was of some interest, as some sherds dated to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. No finds of earlier date were encountered that might enhance our understanding of the development of the area from its inception in the medieval period.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Ingham and Yorke for commissioning the project, and to Mr Bobby Gill for his assistance on site.

The watching brief was undertaken by David Tonks, who also wrote the report. The drawings were compiled by Emma Carter. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland who edited the report, along with Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Following the submission by Ingham and Yorke of a planning application to develop land belonging to Cockshott's Farm, Heyhouses, Sabden, Lancashire (centred on SD 781 377), Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended that an archaeological watching brief be conducted during any groundworks. In accordance with this brief, a project design (*Appendix 1*) was supplied by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). The project design was approved, and OA North were duly commissioned to undertake the watching brief. This was undertaken on 28th and 29th June 2005 during the topsoil strip in advance of further groundworks associated with the construction of a new slurry tank and additional farm buildings. This report sets out the results of the watching brief in the form of a short document.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 The project design (*Appendix 1*) approved by LCAS was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 Close liaison was maintained between OA North staff and the site contractors during the watching brief. The programme comprised observation during the topsoil strip, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of the extent, location and character of all archaeological features, horizons and artefacts found during the excavations. The groundworks were effected by a mechanical excavator using a 1.9m ditching bucket.

2.2.2 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan. In addition, a photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full archive of the work undertaken has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston, and a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, along with an index to the archive.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION

3.1.1 Cockshotts Farm is situated in Heyhouses (NGR SD 781 377), a small hamlet to the north-east of the village of Sabden within the valley of the Sabden Brook to the north-west of Blackburn, Central Lancashire (Fig 1). Pendle Moor lies to the north, beyond which rises Pendle Hill. The development area (Fig 2), which covers approximately 1600m^2, was formerly generally used as standing for farm vehicles. It is bordered to the north by a country lane, to the east by a domestic dwelling, formerly the vicarage, to the south by the access track to the farm's fields and to the west by a strip of unused scrubland, the south end of which was formerly occupied by a farmhouse, now demolished (Mr Bobby Gill, *pers comm*).

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.2.1 The solid geology of the Pendle area essentially comprises Millstone Grit giving way to Carboniferous limestone and calcareous mudstones (Countryside Commission 1998, 93). The soils are cambric stagnoleys of the Brickfield 3 series (Ordnance Survey 1983) and the drift geology is mainly thick glacial till with areas of sand and gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 93).

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.3.1 Little is currently known of the archaeological potential of the immediate development area, although it is located on the site of a building marked on the First Edition OS map (Ordnance Survey 1845). The area lies in the Forest of Pendle, created around the turn of the eleventh century and, during the reign of Henry II, becoming a chase as the hunting preserve of the de Lacys of Clitheroe (Anon n.d). From the twelfth century, many of the Lancashire chases were given over to vaccary cattle farms (Crosby 1998). The settlement of Sabden, formerly Sabden Bridge, is thought to have developed as a village in the fourteenth century (D Moir *pers comm*), although few elements of the original field systems survive within the modern land divisions. It is possible that elements of the settlement extended into the area now occupied by Cockshotts Farm.

3.3.2 There was no actual manor of Heyhouses, but records show that Richard de Radcliffe held 80 acres of wasteland in Sabden within the Pendle Chase in 1342 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 514). His son, Christopher, having previously been put in possession of the tenement, died *c* 1385-6 and the land was demised/transferred by John Duke of Lancaster to Christopher's brother, Thomas, at double the rent and with a condition that the house there be kept in repair for the tenant. Around 1463-4, Thomas' son, Richard, petitioned to make "a town upon a tenement called Heyhouses, where he had no right without the king's staff" and it appears that no such 'town' was ever built (*ibid*). Thereafter, Heyhouses continued to descend through the family of Radcliffe de Winmarleigh until a dispute in 1561 caused it to be sold off in

parcels. John Halliday was assessed upon lands there in 1597 and around 1600, Roger Nowell of Read bought the land (*ibid*). According to a survey of 1617, Heyhouses comprised 160 acres with an annual value of 53 6*s*. 8*d*. The landowners in 1787 were Le Gendre Starkie and William Assheton, but in 1801 Starkie purchased Assheton's share and the whole of Heyhouses has since been part of the Huntroyde estate (*ibid*).

3.3.3 A cotton mill was established in Sabden around 1790, and by 1808, Miller Bury's & Co employed nearly 2000 persons printing callicoes. In the early twentieth century, Heyhouses was a small extra-parochial settlement covering 322 acres and the population according to the 1901 census was only 23 (*ibid*). Presumably owing to the paucity of population compared with neighbouring Sabden, a new township of Sabden was established in 1904 and the administration of Heyhouses passed to the parish council (*op cit*, 513). Heyhouses was now effectively subsumed as a part of Sabden and remains so a century later.

4. RESULTS

4.1 OBSERVATIONS

4.1.1 ***Introduction:*** the topsoil strip was effected over a two-day period and, for the purposes of this report, the site has been split into four quadrants (Fig 2), these being the general order in which the strip was accomplished. The ground state was noted to be essentially scrubland on a slight north/south incline.

4.1.2 ***North-west Quadrant***: prior to the topsoil strip, a line of flat cobbles was observed towards the south-west corner of the quadrant (Plate 1, Fig 2). The cobbles resembled kerbstones but vegetative cover precluded further investigation. An area of roughly 20m x 20m was then stripped to a depth of 0.6m revealing a basic stratigraphy of 0.6m soft, dark grey sandy-clay topsoil overlying a variable natural geology, which generally comprised greyish clayey-sand or yellowy-orange gravelly-clay (Plate 2). The topsoil included much sandstone, some of which was evidently worked to some degree, but none was *in situ* or constituted a structure. No more of the cobble feature was observed. Several modern ceramic field drains were observed, but no significant archaeological horizons or features were encountered.

4.1.3 ***North-east Quadrant***: an area of roughly 20m x 20m was stripped to a depth of 0.6m revealing a basic stratigraphy of 0.6m soft, dark grey sandy-clay topsoil overlying a variable natural geology which generally comprised greyish clayey-sand or yellowy-orange gravelly-clay. Several modern ceramic field drains were observed, and the strip necessitated the removal of two large tree stumps, but no significant archaeological horizons or features were encountered.

4.1.4 ***South-east Quadrant***: this was an area of roughly 20m x 20m which had previously been disturbed during the excavation in the mid- to late twentieth century. The topsoil had been stripped to natural and some footings excavated, with the intention of erecting a farm building in brick and wood (Mr Bobby Gill, *pers comm*). This, however, was not actually built and the ground had returned to scrubland. The basic stratigraphy comprised 0.8m very soft, very dark grey sandy-clay topsoil with inclusions of brick overlying a variable natural geology (Plate 3) which generally comprised soft, mid- to light creamy-buff, mottled grey very sandy-clay with charcoal flecks and some patches of grey/white sand. The topsoil also included much sandstone, some of which was evidently worked to some degree, but none was *in situ* or constituted a structure. Several modern ceramic field drains were observed, but no significant archaeological horizons or features were encountered.

4.1.5 ***South-west Quadrant***: an area of roughly 20m x 20m was stripped to a maximum depth of 0.9m. The topsoil was notably deeper in this quadrant, being towards the base of the north/south incline. The stratigraphy comprised 0.9m dark grey sandy-clay topsoil with relatively few inclusions (Plate 4). There was no obvious subsoil and the underlying natural was mixed,

comprising orangey-brown gravelly-sandy-clay and soft, mid- to light creamy buff, mottled grey very sandy-clay with charcoal flecks and some patches of grey/white sand. Owing to heavy rain the previous evening and the local topography, the cleared areas immediately became covered with water, rendering archaeological observations impractical. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

4.2 FINDS

4.2.1 In total, 34 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the surface of spoilheaps during the watching brief, all of which were fragments of pottery, with the exception of one animal tooth. The earliest fragments, the rim of a slip-coated hollow-ware vessel and an unglazed fragment, were dated to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. There were eight creamware fragments from plates and other tableware vessels, dating to the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century, one of which was decorated with a brown transfer-printed pattern, and another had a relief-moulded and green-painted shell edge. The remainder comprised factory-made slipware vessels decorated with blue banding, dating from the late eighteenth century onwards, black-glazed and brown-glazed red earthenware kitchenware vessels of the late seventeenth to early twentieth century, stoneware jars and pearlware, white earthenware, and bone china tableware fragments dating from the late eighteenth century onwards. All the finds are listed in *Appendix 2*.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 CONCLUSION

5.1.1 The presence of late seventeenth to early eighteenth century pottery is interesting and constitutes evidence of activity in the local area of that date. The relatively large size of the sherds and their un-abraded condition implies that they had lain relatively undisturbed since their deposition, and that the area was infrequently ploughed and most likely used as pasture.

5.1.2 The presence of much sandstone within the topsoil across the whole development area may be explained as the residue left following the demolition of the farmhouse which was located on the land immediately to the west of the site. This was demolished in the mid-twentieth century (Mr Bobby Gill, *pers comm*) and much of the stone had been re-used elsewhere. Alternatively, it may have been the residue of the building shown on the First Edition OS Map (OS 1845), although no other evidence for this building was observed. The time at which the area fell out of agricultural use is undetermined, but the deposition of the building stone in the topsoil suggests that it could not, for practical reasons, have been used for arable after the time of demolition.

5.1.3 The cobble linear feature observed in the north-west quadrant did not appear to extend any further than those seen in the undergrowth. The feature most likely represents kerbstones defining the side of a track running north/south through the middle of the site enclosure. It is also possible that they may represent the vestiges of an earlier hard-standing or barnyard.

5.1.4 Although the site was located within the environs of Sabden, a settlement which probably dates to the fourteenth century, no evidence from the medieval period was encountered during the watching brief that would enhance our understanding of the development of this area from this period. The absence of pottery cannot, however, be used definitively to argue that the area was not used for agriculture or settlement in the middle ages, as medieval pottery is rare across the North West region as a whole.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

Ordnance Survey 1983, Soil Survey of England and Wales

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6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

June 2005

Oxford Archaeology North

COCKSHOTTS FARM, HEYHOUSES, SABDEN

LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPSOIL STRIP AND WATCHING BRIEF

PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Ingham and Yorke for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a proposed slurry tank at Cockshotts Farm, Heyhouses, Sabden, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has been invited by Ingham and Yorke to submit a project design and costs, in accordance with correspondence from Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS), for an archaeological watching brief during the stripping of topsoil in advance of, and groundworks associated with, the installation of a slurry tank at Cockshotts Farm, Heyhouses, Sabden, Lancashire. The development area in which the topsoil strip is to be conducted measures 42m by 40m (1680m^2).

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Heyhouses is a small hamlet, to the north-east of the modern village of Sabden and within the valley of the Sabden Brook, the sides of which slope steeply to the north and south. Pendle Moor lies to the north, beyond which rises Pendle Hill. Clitheroe, with its medieval castle (built *c*1186), lies about 5km to the north-west, and Whalley, with its fourteenth century Cistercian abbey, stands a similar distance to the south-west.

1.2.2 Little is currently known of the archaeological potential of the immediate development area, although it is known that the proposed site of the slurry tank is located on the site of a building marked on the 1st edition OS map. The area lies in the Forest of Pendle, created around the turn of the eleventh century and during the reign of Henry II becoming a chase as the hunting preserve of the de Lacys of Clitheroe. From the twelfth century, many of the Lancashire chases were given over to vaccary cattle farms. The settlement of Sabden, formerly Sabden Bridge, is thought to have developed as a village in the fourteenth century, although few elements of the original field systems survive within the modern land divisions; it is possible that elements of the settlement extended into the area of Cockshotts Farm.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 OA North has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of Clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with correspondence with Douglas Moir, Archaeologist for LCAS, to provide an archaeological watching brief during topsoil stripping and groundworks associated with the installation of a slurry tank at Cockshotts Farm, Heyhouses. Should any archaeological features be encountered during the watching brief, a contingency excavation will be necessary. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 ***Topsoil strip:*** during the watching brief, an area of *c*1680m^2 will be stripped of topsoil, under archaeological supervision, by the Client, using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Sample areas of potential will then be selectively cleaned by hand, using hoes, shovels or trowels as appropriate. If any features or deposits of archaeological potential are identified at this stage, they will be investigated manually in order to determine, where possible, their extent, nature date and significance.

2.2.2 ***Modern overburden***: in those areas beneath the topsoil where no archaeological features or deposits are observed, excavation of modern overburden material, to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon level, will be undertaken in successive, level spits, by a

machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The work will again be supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, sample areas of potential will be selectively cleaned by hand in order to manually define any archaeological features. If no features or deposits of archaeological potential are recognised by the stage at which natural subsoil is exposed across the entirety of the extent of groundworks, or, at the maximum depth at which groundworks are intended to take place, no further archaeological work will be necessary beyond the recording needed to prove the absence of features.

2.2.3 ***Watching brief recording:*** the results of the watching brief will be recorded on OA North *pro-forma* recording sheets, accompanied by appropriate measured plans and sections indicating the positions, extent and depth of groundworks, as well as the nature of the soil horizons through which the groundworks have cut. A photographic record, complete with an index, will be compiled, using colour slide and monochrome prints. All records will be available for inspection at all times.

2.3 CONTINGENCY EXCAVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

2.3.1 The following scheme of investigation is conditional, and necessary only in the event of complex and/or significant (on the basis of feature-type and/or date) archaeological features or deposits being encountered on the site during the watching brief. Such features or deposits will need to be subject to a contingency excavation. It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop groundworks for a period that is sufficient to inform the Client and LCAS, agree a variation in costing, and to call in additional archaeological support to implement the necessary programme of archaeological work. The duration and the cost of this element is totally reliant on the number and nature of the features identified during the topsoil strip and groundworks, but, should extensive work be necessary, sufficient archaeological support will be provided to meet any development deadlines. In normal circumstances, field recording will include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to both maximise efficiency and to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.

2.3.2 Excavation will be by manual techniques. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the remainder of the feature, should it prove necessary to be removed in entirety, excavated quickly keeping only that dating evidence which is securely derived from the feature in question.

2.3.3 Linear cut features, such as ditches and gullies, will be subject to up to a maximum of 20% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information. As with pits and postholes, should it prove necessary to remove the remainder of the feature to expose underlying features and/or deposits, it will be excavated quickly keeping only that dating evidence which is securely derived from the feature in question.

2.3.4 Extensive linear deposits or homogeneous spreads of material will be sample excavated by hand to a maximum of 10-20% by volume (the size of the sample to be agreed following consultation with the Assistant Archaeologist). If features/deposits are revealed which need to be removed and which are suitable for machine excavation, such as large-scale dump deposits or substantial linear cut features, then they would be sample excavated to confirm their homogeneity before being removed by machine.

2.3.5 Structural remains will be excavated manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Any hearths and/or internal features will be 100% sample excavated to provide information on their date and function, and the extent of any associated floor surfaces will be determined.

2.3.6 It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site unless their excavation is necessary to reveal other features and/or deposits. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m then the sides will be stepped in. Cut features identified against the edges of the excavation will not be excavated below a safe working limit of 1.2m unless it is confirmed by LCAS that they are of exceptional importance.

2.3.7 In the event of the discovery of human remains, these will be covered and left *in situ* and the local coroner and LCAS will immediately be informed. No investigation will take place

beyond that needed to establish the date, age and sex of the individuals. Should it be necessary to remove the remains, a Home Office Licence will be applied for, as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.

2.3.8 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

2.3.9 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site 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, following on-site processing, will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

2.3.10 ***Environmental samples***: (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (ie the deposits are reasonably well-dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. The treatment and assessment of such samples is included as a contingency and will only be undertaken where necessary, following consultation with LCAS and with the Client.

2.3.11 ***Treatment of finds:*** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines. 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. Where appropriate (for example, to aid identification), metal artefacts will be x-rayed.

2.3.12 ***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.

2.3.13 The position of the excavation will be recorded using a total station. The information will be tied in to OD.

2.4 FIELDWORK REPORT

2.4.1 ***Archive:*** the results of Stages 2.1-2.3 above 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 project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly quantified, ordered, and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in that organisation's Code of Conduct. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, as a printed document, and a synthesis (the evaluation report and index of the archive) will be submitted to the relevant Sites and Monuments Record. The archive will be deposited with the County SMR within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork.

2.4.2 The archive will be formed of all the primary documentation, including the following:

- Context Records
- Finds Records

- Sample Records
- Field / Inked Drawings and digital copies of CAD data
- Photographic negatives, prints and colour transparencies
- Written report
- Administrative records
- Conservation records.

2.4.3 ***Report:*** two copies of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client and a further copy to the SMR in either bound paper or pdf format. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.3 above, and will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the sites development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including a location map, copies of the site plans and section drawings, and the location plan of groundworks all reduced to an appropriate scale. The report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, list of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, methodology, interpretative account of the archaeological stratigraphy and details of the features and stratigraphy recorded, table of contexts, a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. If required the report will make recommendations for further mitigative recording. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design.

2.5 OTHER MATTERS

2.5.1 ***Health and Safety:*** full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the course of the fieldwork, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. 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 (1991) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. It is assumed that the Client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available.

2.5.2 ***Reinstatement and Security:*** land disturbed as a result of the evaluation will be reinstated to the Client's satisfaction, although OA North as a matter of course replaces material in a stratigraphic manner and relays the surface, if possible. It is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security and for fencing-off any deep groundworks to prevent any accidents occurring to OA North/Client staff.

2.5.3 ***Project Monitoring*****:** OA North will consult with the Client regarding access to land within the study area. This consultation will include, if required, the attendance of the LCAS Archaeologist. Any proposed changes to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with LCAS, in conjunction with the Client.

3. WORK PROGRAMME

3.1 The duration of the work is dependent upon that of the topsoil strip and of any other groundworks. OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the Client.

3.2 The project will be under the management of Stephen Rowland (Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All OA North staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

All finds were retrieved from unstratified deposits

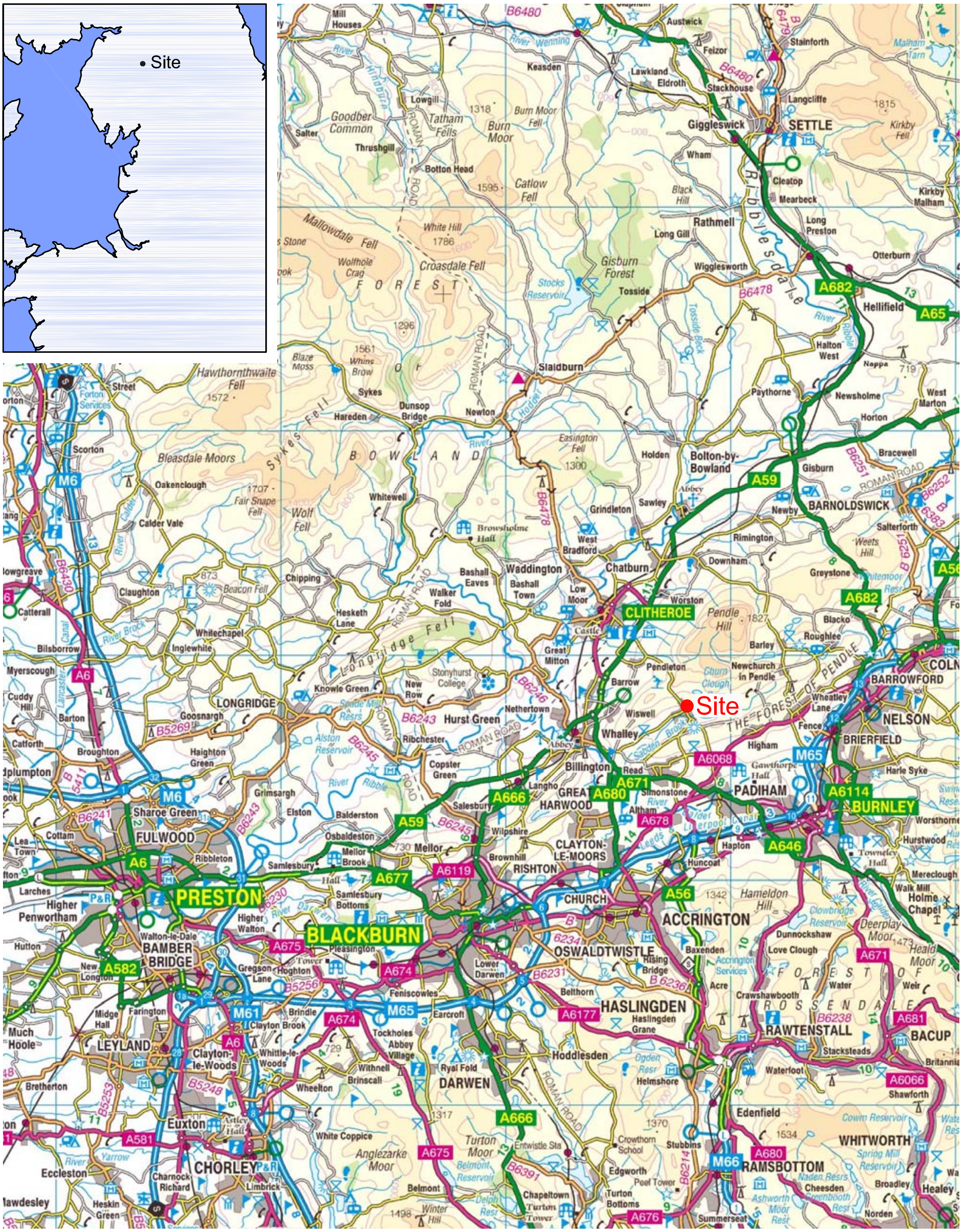
Object record number	Material	Quantity	Description	Date range
001	Ceramic	2	Refitting salt-glazed creamware dinner plate rim to base, with scalloped thickened metal-shape rim	Mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century
002	Ceramic	1	Salt-glazed creamware soup plate rim to base, with scalloped thickened metal-shape rim	Mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century
003	Ceramic	1	Salt-glazed creamware plate (?) rim, with a thickened plain rim	Mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century
004	Ceramic	2	Salt-glazed creamware rim fragments from same vessel, pie dish or similar	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century
005	Ceramic	1	Creamware plate rim, relief-moulded and green painted shell edge	Mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century
006	Ceramic	2	Fine self-glazed red earthenware bowl (?) base and body, with internal white slip coating, and body with external external white slip stripes, not necessarily same vessel	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
007	Ceramic	2	White earthenware carinated bowl base fragments with factory-made slip decoration: blue slip band with four blue slip stripes below and some above	Nineteenth century
008	Ceramic	2	White earthenware jug (?) rim fragments with blue factory-made slip band and stripes, and plain handle terminals	Nineteenth to early twentieth century
009	Ceramic	2	White earthenware factory-made slipware: carinated bowl fragment with blue band and dark brown stripe, and hollow-ware with edge of blue slip	Late eighteenth to twentieth century
010	Ceramic	1	Fine self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware jug base with handle terminal, probably factory-made slipware	Late eighteenth to early twentieth century
011	Ceramic	2	Bone china handle fragments, probably from jugs	Nineteenth century
012	Ceramic	1	Self-glazed mid--brown stoneware cylindrical jar (?) base	Late eighteenth to twentieth century
013	Ceramic	1	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware jar (?) fragment, with top coated in brown slip	Mid-nineteenth to twentieth century
014	Ceramic	3	Black-glazed red earthenware crock and pancheon (?) fragments, one heavily laminated	Late seventeenth to early twentieth century
015	Ceramic	1	Black-glazed red-slip-coated buff-coloured earthenware finely-potted hollow-ware rim	Late seventeenth to early eighteenth century
016	Ceramic	1	Unglazed buff-coloured hollow-ware fragment	Late seventeenth to eighteenth century
017	Ceramic	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon (?) base	Late seventeenth to early twentieth century

Object record number	Material	Quantity	Description	Date range
018	Ceramic	1	Treacley-brown-glazed reddish-brown earthenware strap handle	Late seventeenth to early twentieth century
019	Ceramic	1	Pearlware base fragment	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century
020	Ceramic	1	White earthenware basin base with base of footrim unglazed, and blue-stained horizontal grooves, probably factory-made slipware	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
021	Ceramic	1	Pearlware tankard or other hollow-ware vessel base, with blue transfer-printed sheet (?) pattern	Late eighteenth to nineteenth century
022	Ceramic	1	White earthenware saucer rim	Nineteenth to twentieth century
023	Ceramic	1	Relief-moulded saucer base with blue transfer-printed lacrustine landscape	Nineteenth to early twentieth century
024	Ceramic	1	Creamware (?) bowl (?) rim with brown transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth to early nineteenth century?
025	Tooth	1	Medium mammal incisor	Not closely datable

ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES



0 2500 5000
metres

Figure 1: Location Map

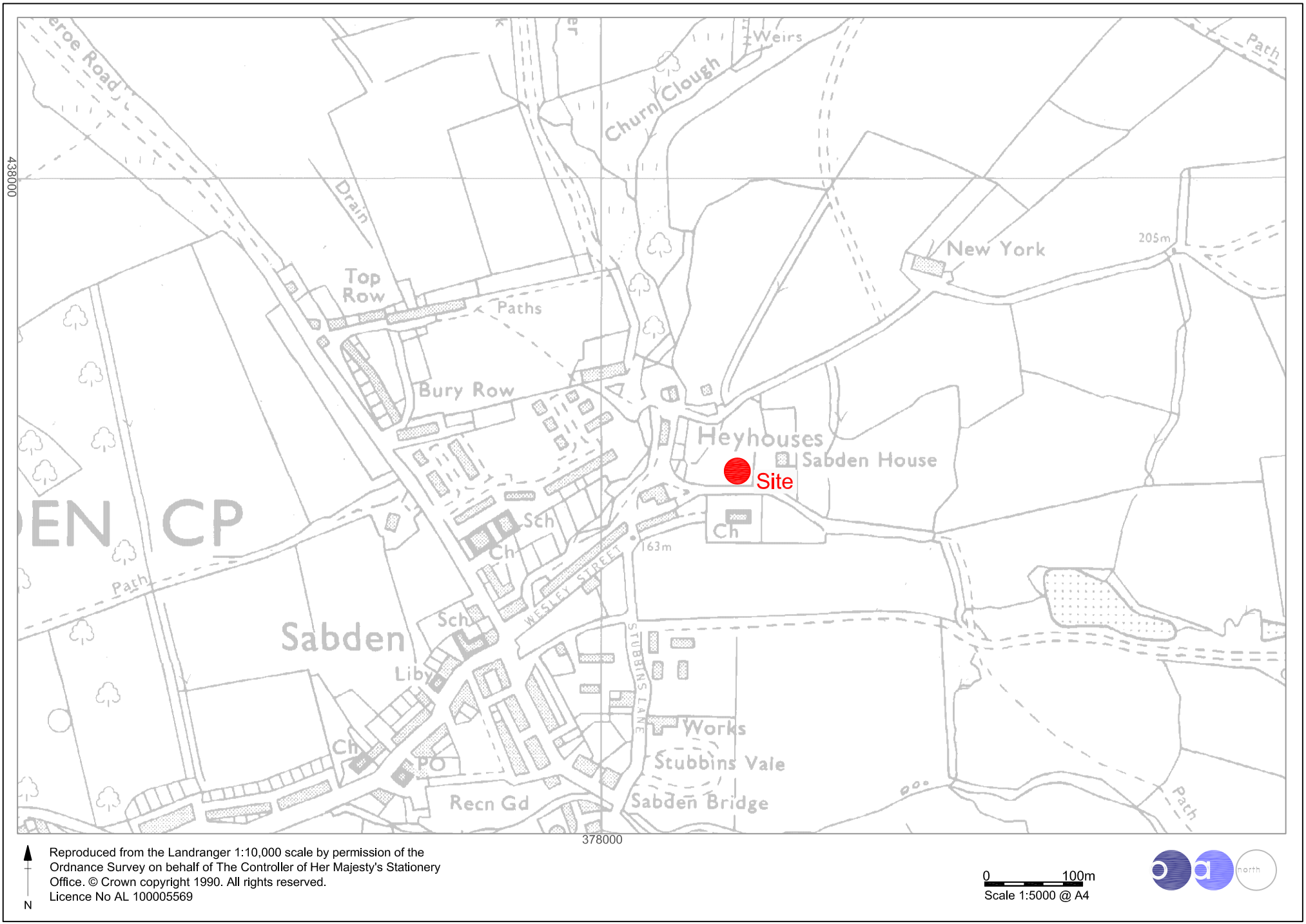


Figure 2: Watching Brief Location Plan

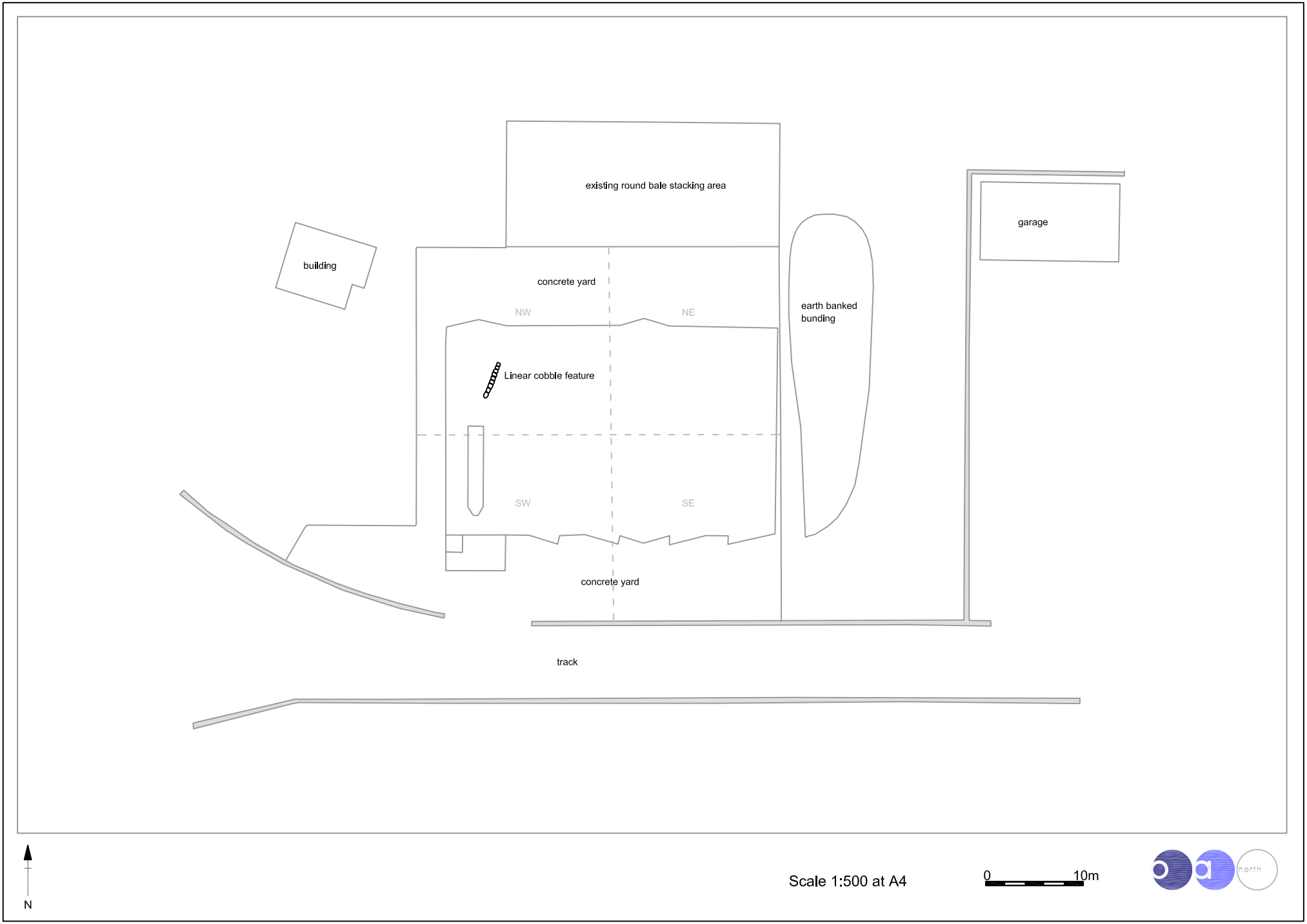


Figure 3: Site plan

Plate 1: Cobbles in north-west quadrant, facing north-east

Plate 2 : Typical stratigraphy, north-west quadrant

Plate 3 : Typical stratigraphy, south-east quadrant

Plate 4 : Typical stratigraphy, south-west quadrant