WEST LEIGH, MARKET STREET, HAMBLETON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology North

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Mr P Thompson

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in advance of the construction of a driveway and double garage associated with a proposed residential development on land at West Leigh, Market Street, Hambleton, Lancashire (SD 365 425: Planning Application 05/00049/FUL). The work was carried out over three days in April 2006 on behalf of Mr P Thompson and in full accordance with the Lancashire County Archaeology Service-approved project design compiled by OA North (*Appendix 1*).

Preliminary consultation of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicated that the region around Hambleton has a reasonable representation of sites and findspots from most periods, in particular those of late prehistoric date. However, there are no recorded remains within the village itself until the medieval period; the evidence for this has been derived from the church St Mary's and the layout of the village.

The evaluation consisted of two trenches, each 10m by 1.8m wide, located to the west of the existing West Leigh bungalow. Trench 1 was positioned towards the street frontage of the current property in the location of the proposed driveway; Trench 2, placed to investigate the area of the proposed double garage, was located towards the rear and on the western side of the existing property. Neither trench was dug deeper than 1.1m from the current ground surface and in both cases the surviving archaeological remains were found at least 0.5m below the surface.

Trench 1 uncovered several deposits of probable garden soils, ***104***-***106***, which contained post-medieval ceramic assemblages dating to the late seventeenth through to the eighteenth century. Towards the bottom of the sequence was a probable rubbish deposit, ***109***, which contained animal bone, shell and a sherd of medieval pottery, and which sealed a moderately dense linear spread of medium-sized rounded stones, ***108***, interpreted as a stone bank laid directly onto the sloping natural drift geology. The alignment of this stone bank was not parallel nor perpendicular to the street frontage and, while it possibly relates to an early boundary feature, its position corresponds rather well to a garden feature depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Within Trench 2, one small fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil, beneath which was a single isolated circular pit feature, ***107***, of unknown date or origin and which contained no artefactual or ecofactual evidence. The pit cut the natural drift geology, which again sloped gently downwards from north to south.

The results of the evaluation demonstrate the presence of medieval occupation in close proximity to the site, evidenced by five sherds of pottery dated to the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries. This is the first confirmed archaeological indication of medieval activity in the village of Hambleton and suggests that vigilance during further developments should be considered. It is unlikely that the development will have a significant impact upon the archaeological resource; within the area of Trench 1, all significant remains lay below the maximum depth of impact from the driveway, whilst within the area of Trench 2, any archaeological remains are again likely to lie beneath the depth of impact, but are also likely to be affected by root action from nearby trees.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North are grateful to Mr P Thompson for commissioning the work and for his organisational assistance. Thanks are also extended to Tony Cross of Ground Services Ltd, Pilling, for his excellent machining skills throughout the project. Peter Iles of Lancashire County Archaeology Service must also be thanked for his generous time and interest while consulting the SMR, and to Doug Moir for his consideration during the project.

Vix Hughes, ably assisted by Pascal Eloy, undertook the evaluation work, which was written up by Vix Hughes and illustrated by Chris Ridings, Marie Rowland and Anne Dunkley. The finds were assessed and reported upon by Christine Howard Davies and the project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 In order to meet planning conditions set by Lancashire County Archaeology Section (LCAS), Mr P Thompson commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out an archaeological investigation in advance of a proposed residential development at West Leigh, Market Street, Hambleton, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire (NGR SD 365 425; Planning Application 05/00049/FUL; Fig 1). The proposed development to which the LCAS planning condition applies comprises the construction of a bungalow, with an associated driveway and garage within the garden of the existing property on Market Street. In accordance with a verbal communication from LCAS, OA North produced a project design (*Appendix 1*) for a programme of documentary research and a two-trench evaluation. The project design was approved by LCAS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork and research, which was carried out over three days in April 2006; this document reports on the findings of the work carried out.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 West Leigh is a relatively new bungalow set back from the northern frontage of Market Street and positioned against the eastern property boundary, leaving the western side of the 35m wide plot as open land. The plot itself is essentially flat with a slight slope from north to south, downwards towards the street frontage. Market Street runs through the centre of historic Hambleton, to the east of the A588 (Sandy Lane) that runs north/south through the village. Hambleton itself lies on the eastern side of the Wyre estuary, within the Fylde area of North Lancashire.

1.2.2 The solid geology within the study area consists of Permo-Triassic sandstones, siltstones and mudstones, that date to between 280 to 195 million years ago; that in the immediate vicinity of Hambleton is part of the Mercia mudstone group. The overlying drift geology is covered by more recent Flandrian drift deposits and alluvial deposits associated with the River Wyre and post-glacial marine transgressions (Middleton *et al* 1995, 27). The soils around Hambleton to the east are of the Salop Association, which are typical stagnogley soils, while those to the west are of the Wisbech Association, which are calcareous alluvial gley soils.

1.2.3 The landscape surrounding Hambleton is estuarine in nature and, therefore, typically low-lying, often less than 15m OD. The principal use is agricultural, with much land reclaimed from the mosses or otherwise improved marshland (Countryside Commission 1998, 87-8).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Little is known of the archaeological potential of the present development area, while the majority of remains from the wider area have been recovered during peat cutting and reclamation works within the local mosses (the pre-modern proximity of which to the study area is indicated by nearby placenames such as Hambleton Moss-Side, *c* 1km to the east).

1.3.2 ***Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods (c10000 - 4000 BC):*** during this period the area was heavily influenced by changing sea levels, which lead to large deposits of clay and peat developing (Middleton *et al* 1995, 32). This has had a two-fold affect on the survival of earlier archaeological remains, firstly obscuring them and making them difficult to identify, and secondly making the area far less inhabitable at the time. The remains of red deer, elk and other animals have been discovered in the underlying clays and peat (Sobee 1997, 15), including several examples from nearby Pilling Moss, but they are not especially informative about human activity at that time. Among the most well-known archaeological remains within the wider area are those of 'Horace', the skeleton of an elk found near Poulton-le-Fylde (4km to the south-west, on the opposite side of the River Wyre), with several Upper Palaeolithic barbed points embedded in his bones. Radiocarbon dating places this find within the Windermere Interstadial, *c* 13,500 BC. Flint scatters from the subsequent post-glacial Mesolithic tend to be located on ridges and mounds of higher ground. Any such remains within the present development area, however, are likely to be buried beneath thick alluvial deposits relating to post-glacial marine transgressions (Middleton *et al* 1995).

1.3.3 ***Neolithic Period (c 4000 - 2500 BC):*** some Neolithic activity is known from the area, as indicated by various finds of polished stone axes, including one from nearby Stalmine Moss. It appears that the raised 'islands' within the general area must have been an early focus of human activity, as most of the finds cluster around the areas of land at a slightly higher altitude. The remains of the Kate's Pad timber trackway, found to the west, were originally thought to be no later than the Iron Age (*ibid*), but recent Radiocarbon dating has shown it to be late Neolithic – early Bronze Age in date (*op cit*, 62).

1.3.4 ***The Bronze Age (2500 - 700 BC):*** activity during this period is evidenced by stray finds from Stalmine Moss and by trackways, notably across Pilling Moss. A large hoard of bronze axes enclosed within a wooden box was found at Cogie Hill Farm, to the north-west of the present development area, although the exact circumstances of its discovery are unclear (Middleton *et al* 1995, 66). The fact that another axe was found within 2m (*ibid*) demonstrates the potential for further similar finds. These objects are not unique, however, and at nearby Bone Hill, axes and arrowheads have been found, as well as the remains of a structure of some kind consisting of a ditch, bank and timber poles (*op cit*, 69). Although the structure cannot be dated, the objects are typically Bronze Age. Further objects in stone of Bronze Age date have also been found in the general area (Sobee 1997, 19). An intriguing find of a disarticulated human skull was recovered at the site of the former Brierfield nurseries in Poulton-le-Fylde. The skull belonged to a 25-35 year old male and Radiocarbon assay established a Late Bronze Age date, along with

associated hazel nuts and worked wood, although a beaver gnawed fragment of wood also near by dated to the early Iron Age (LUAU 1998). Likely to be analogous was a preserved head found in Pilling Moss with a jet and amber necklace and likely to be of a similar date (Middleton *et al* 1995, 68).

1.3.5 ***The Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43:*** Iron Age sites and remains are notoriously difficult to identify, particularly in the North West, in part due to a lack of distinct material culture (Haselgrove 1996, 64). However, Iron Age artefacts have been found within the area of Pilling Moss, including a sword scabbard (Sobee 1997, 22).

1.3.6 ***Roman Period (AD 43 - 410):*** the Roman period is not well-represented in this part of Lancashire. Numerous finds are known from across the general area, but most were found in the early nineteenth century and lack a firm context (Sobee 1997, 70-1). Certainly, there is evidence to suggest that the Romans had a presence in the area, such as the Roman drinking accessories recovered from Stalmine Moss (Middleton *et al* 1995), but the extent of this presence is difficult to establish. The gravel track known as Dane's Pad, occasionally exposed to the west is thought to have been Roman in origin, but not all share this opinion (Mawson 1937, 15-6).

1.3.7 ***Early Medieval Period (AD 410 - 1066):*** the early medieval period is equally poorly represented, with place-name evidence giving only slight clues to the extent of settlement during the centuries following the collapse of Roman administration (Sobee 1997, 31). An Anglo-Saxon influence is apparent, and this is further supported by the discovery of a glass bead of Anglo-Saxon style found in the general vicinity of Pilling, north of Hambleton (*op cit*, 31-2). Although physical remains are sparse, toponymic evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian influence is apparent across the area (*op cit*, 33-4).

1.3.8 ***Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1540):*** the village of Hambleton, like the majority of settlements within the surroundings of the study area, probably has medieval origins and, although Hambleton itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, other villages in the area are (Sobee 1997, 36). The Domesday Book demonstrates the division of the eleventh-century countryside into *vills*, a system likely to pre-date the Norman conquest; the *vill*, or township, provided an administrative and territorial unit within which the rural population was organised to carry out obligations to their lord and to each other (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 231). Although some cannot now be identified, it has been argued that the general pattern of *vills* in 1086 can be equated to that of the townships recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1850 (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 237).

1.3.9 In the period between 850 and 1150 AD it is suggested that, with manorial control, populations became more nucleated and settled within a landscape of organised open fields (Taylor 1983). The manor, or estate, was a tenurial division through which the landlord organised his holdings in order to exploit the products of peasant labour; a manor would often be a landholding which extended across several *vills*, but a single *vill* might conversely contain the lands of more than one manor (Faull and Moorhouse 1981, 237). Each

medieval township, and sometimes any constituent hamlets, had its own arable land, enclosed fields, pasture, common grazing, and woodland.

1.3.10 The Domesday Book records sixty *vills* in the estate of Preston, but only a small number were noted as having many inhabitants (Sobee 1997). This may be a factor of the widespread destruction caused by a series of events including the invasion from Scotland by Malcolm III in 1061 and the 'Harrying of the North' (1069-70). Even into the twelfth century, the region was politically unstable and, as a result, some medieval settlements in the area have been thought to be deliberate plantations by landlords and were intended to both attract free tenants to the area and to exercise an element of control over the population (Taylor 1983, 134). The basic pattern of probable planned settlements consists of a main axial street, mirrored by a secondary 'Back Lane', with long, narrow burgage plots running between, and perpendicular to, the streets (Roberts 1993). The land to the rear of the 'Back Lane' formed rectangular furlongs of communally farmed land, and is often indicated by the aratral (reversed 'S') configuration of the extant field boundaries, which follow the ridges and furrows produced by ox-ploughing (*op cit*, 131).

1.3.11 Although more recent development within Hambleton has disguised any medieval arrangement, older maps, such as Yate's Map of Lancashire (1786), indicates that the principal focus of settlement was along Market Street, thought to form one of the settlement's original thoroughfares (D Moir *pers comm*), with a possible Back Lane following the line of modern Paul's Lane. The layout of the village is, therefore, generally indicative of post-Conquest planned nucleated settlement. In common with such settlements, it is thought that buildings would have occupied the street frontage (coinciding with the current development area), with the long rear plots occupied by cultivated areas, waste disposal features and ancillary structures.

1.3.12 The SMR records only one entry of this period for the village of Hambleton, which is the chapel of St Mary (SMR 2228), located on the eastern side of the village. The chapel was granted a licence in 1567, allowing sacraments to be given and burials to take place and it may also be the oratory for which Robert Shireburn of Stonyhurst obtained a licence in 1456. The church was rebuilt in 1749 but still has a sundial bearing an inscription dated 1670 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912).

1.3.13 In the Fylde region the natural topography of 'islands' of higher, drier ground would tend to form the focus of agricultural activities, with the land ploughed in strips with ridges to facilitate drainage (Sobee 1997, 39), while lower-lying areas would have been exploited for their peat (Winchester 1993, 12). Cockersands Abbey, under the influence of which much was done to improve drainage and productivity (Middleton *et al* 1995, 72-3), controlled much of the land. The process of reclaiming mossland for its use for both agriculture and peat digging for fuel was also begun in earnest at this point, as a result of the activities of the Abbey, as was a certain amount of enclosure (*ibid*, 73-4). Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries the land around Pilling Moss was sold to John Kitchen of Cockersand (*ibid*, 73).

1.3.14 ***Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540 - 1900):*** pre-modern Hambleton was likely to have been a settlement of limited size and significance. The whole area continued to be affected by occasional flooding due to high seas throughout this period and even up to the present day (Watson and McClintock 1979, 9), making agricultural and economic growth difficult. Although the village appears on Saxton's 1577 map of Lancashire and again on Speed's 1610 map of Lancashire (Fig 2), Yate's map of 1786 (Fig 3; Harley 1968) and Hennet's map of 1829 (Fig 4) suggest the presence of a rather limited settlement within a well-developed street plan. During the eighteenth century, while the rest of Lancashire was embracing the Industrial Revolution, the Fylde remained dependant on agriculture and, even into the nineteenth century transport and communication was so difficult that the area remained relatively cut-off and backward (*ibid*, 11-2). The post-medieval development of the area is dominated by agricultural developments, in particular reclamation, and peat extraction on an increasingly large scale (Sobee 1997, 75-83). Rentals of about 1567 show that Hambleton saw some piecemeal intake of the surrounding lowland moors (Winchester 1993, 17) and the pace of landscape change accelerated through the nineteenth century; drainage and reclamation were major undertakings, with massive numbers of pipes being made (Rothwell 1976, 10). Many of the villages and farms were still very isolated at this time, and the area was described as 'perhaps, the loneliest part of that great secluded Lancashire plain known as "The Fylde Country"' (Waugh *c* 1874, 94), Fylde being a derivative of filde, the Old English for a plain (Gelling 1984 235-45).

1.3.15 Some industrial activity did take place in the area, in particular clay digging, and there are many disused and water-filled extraction pits around the development area shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1844; Fig 5). Salt production was also a significant industry in the region and there is a lease dated to 1698 for a saltcote in Hambleton, a hut where the salt-making process occurred (LRO DDBo/2). The lease also included small areas of the surrounding moss totalling two acres, and instructions on the depth to which peat could be dug (Middleton *et al* 1995, 79)

1.3.16 The only other SMR entry for Hambleton is a record of a now demolished post-medieval farmhouse, tentatively dated as later seventeenth century (SMR 3463, Fig 5). The building lay in the land south of Market Street and north of Paul's Lane. It was constructed of clay walls on a cobblestone plinth with a wooden cruck truss supporting a thatched roof. The internal arrangement was complex and suggested multiple phases of alterations, but that the original structure may have been of the longhouse tradition (Watson and McClintock 1979, 82-83).

1.3.17 By the mid-nineteenth century, the cartographic evidence illustrates that the development of the settlement had remained fairly static; there has been little change taking place within the village layout from 1844 (Fig 5) until the 1960s, when modern infilling and expansion of Hambleton occurred (Fig 1).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief from LCAS for a programme of documentary research and evaluation. This LCAS-approved project design 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. The programme of work was aimed to assess the subsoil deposits within the development area and, where necessary, to record the presence, extent, nature, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed development. Close communication was maintained with LCAS throughout the course of the fieldwork.

2.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

2.2.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a survey of relevant sources in the Lancashire SMR was undertaken in order to gain an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs.

2.3 EVALUATION

2.3.1 ***Trench configuration:*** the evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.8m; Trench 1 was excavated beneath the proposed driveway accessing Market Street, towards the front of the development site and Trench 2 was opened in the position of the proposed double garage (Fig 6). The trenches were dug no deeper than 1.1m. The position of the trenches was kept as close to the targets as feasibly possible, allowing for a safe margin around substantial extant vegetation which could not be undermined at this stage.

2.3.2 ***Methodology:*** the topsoil and any modern overburden were removed in 0.2m thick spits, down to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or the level of the natural subsoil, by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under archaeological supervision. These deposits were cleaned by hand, using either hoes and trowels, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded. Trenches were accurately located using manual methods to existing and mapped topographical features and boundaries. Altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

2.3.3 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections, colour slides and monochrome contacts) to identify and illustrate individual features. Results of all field investigations were recorded

on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive includes 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 were 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. They were recorded and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full archive of this project has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The project archive includes summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. The archive, and a copy of this report, will be deposited in the Lancashire County Record Office, Preston and the material finds, subject to discussion with the legal owner, will be deposited with The Lancashire Museum, Preston, the nearest museum to meet the Museums and Galleries Commission Guidelines (MGC 1992). A copy of this report, together with an index to the archive, will be given to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. An archaeological fieldwork record form will be forwarded for deposition to the National Monuments Record.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following chapter details the significant results of the evaluation. Full context descriptions can be found in *Appendix 2*.

3.2 TRENCH 1

3.2.1 The first trench (Plate 1) was oriented north-west/south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m (6.52m OD) at the southern end and 0.52m (7.08m OD) at the northern end (Figs 6 and 7), reflecting the slope of the natural glacial drift geology, ***110***, which contained several random, medium-sized rounded stones and roots. The natural was a mid-yellowish-orange clay, seen clearly along the northern half of the trench, and which changed to a more greenish-orange at the southern end of the trench.

3.2.2 Overlying the natural, ***110***, was a distinct and dense alignment of stones lying at 6.57m OD which appeared to be deliberately packed in a north-east/south-west linear spread, that extended east and west beyond the limits of excavation. The deposit, ***108***, was approximately 2.2m wide, 0.24m thick and was uncovered at a depth of 0.8m from the present ground surface (Plate 2). The southern boundary of the spread was fairly well-defined, but the northern edge was a little more diffuse. The overall nature of the feature was consistent with the remains of a dry stone bank, either built as a cobble wall or resulting from clearance. The alignment was not consistent with either the orientation of Market Street or of a possible associated boundary plot (expected to be perpendicular to the street front).

3.2.3 Above stone bank ***108*** was a clayey layer, ***107***. This layer was a mottled yellowish-orange clay, which contained a very tiny proportion of shell fragments. The layer was visible at the southern end of the trench, sloped downwards from north to south and was between 0.1m and 0.18m thick. It was very similar to a further deposit ***111***, at the northern end of the trench and to all intents and purposes they were probably the same deposit, although ***111*** had less shell within it. Both deposits appear to be composed of the natural drift geology which has obviously been disturbed and redeposited, perhaps to partially level the area.

3.2.4 Again, confined to the deeper, downslope, southern part of the trench was a dark grey clayey silt deposit, ***109*** (Plate 3). It sloped downwards from north to south and was, at a maximum, 0.12m thick. The deposit contained numerous flecks of shell and occasional charcoal flecks which, combined with the presence of bone and pottery fragments, suggest that the deposit relates to a dump of domestic refuse. A 0.08m thick layer of mid-orange clay, ***112***, directly overlay rubbish deposit ***109*** and could represent the deliberate coverage of the rubbish to prevent bad odours or simply to seal it.

3.2.5 Above clay lens ***112*** was a deposit of mid-greyish-brown silty clay, ***106***, up to 0.34m thick. This layer extended along two thirds of the length of the trench and, again, sloped slightly downwards from north to south. The fine and homogeneous texture of the material suggested that it had probably been gradually accumulated over time, rather than material that had been deliberately dumped within a single event.

3.2.6 Over layer ***106*** at the southern end of the trench was a rather thinner layer (0.1m) of mid-orange-brown silty clay, ***105***, which in turn was overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of dark blackish-brown clayey silt, ***104***. This deposit again contained evidence of domestic refuse and is likely to have formed gradually over a period of time through general accretion.

3.2.7 Above ***104*** was a layer of mid-greyish-orange-brown silty clay, ***103***. This layer was thicker towards the northern end of the trench and appeared to have been either compressed or partially truncated along most of the length of the trench. It contained a small proportion of mortar flecks and small fragments of CBM (ceramic building material), as well as one or two larger fragments of brick.

3.2.8 Sealing layer ***103*** was ***102***, an impermeable black plastic membrane, similar to visqueen. This either served to minimise weed growth or to aid drainage in some way, and was obviously of recent date. It also acted as the base of layer ***101***, which consisted of small angular stone chippings laid down as hardcore and effectively forming the present driveway between the buildings of West Leigh and Market Street. The uppermost and latest deposit seen in Trench 1 was the turf layer, ***100***, which had partially formed over the hardcore across the area of the trench.

3.3 TRENCH 2

3.3.1 The second trench (Fig 8) was oriented north/south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m. It was positioned north of Trench 1 and lay east of the existing property boundary (Fig 6). The machining removed the topsoil layer, ***200***, from the length of the trench.

3.3.2 The natural glacial drift geology revealed in Trench 2 was a sterile, mid-yellowish-orange clay, ***206***, very similar to ***110*** seen in Trench 1 and was seen clearly along the northern two thirds of the trench (Plates 4 and 5). It sloped gently downwards from north (0.61m below ground level; 8.29m OD) to south (1.1m below ground level; 8.02m OD).

3.3.3 Truncating the natural was a clearly defined circular pit, ***207*** (Fig 8; Plates 4 and 6). The feature had a diameter of 0.8m and was located approximately 3m from the north end of the trench. It had near vertical sides, with a flat base and was 0.28m deep. The feature was filled by ***208***, a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with orange mottling throughout. There were no visible remains of any organic inclusions, nor any finds by which to date the feature or which might provide clues to the function of the pit, which was too regular to relate to extraction. There were no associated features.

3.3.4 Sealing pit ***207*** was the subsoil, ***205***. This deposit was a mid-brownish-grey silty clay, which contained a very small proportion of charcoal flecks and rootlets. Varying in thickness from 0.12m to 0.58m, it became thicker towards the southern end of the trench as the underlying geology sloped down slightly. At the southern end of this deposit, a sondage was hand-excavated through it to determine the depth, and fully establish its character and retrieve any finds.

3.3.5 Towards the northern part of the trench two features, ***202*** and ***204***, truncated subsoil ***205***. Feature ***202*** was a narrow linear, aligned north-east/south-west that ran across the width of the trench. It was only 0.1m wide by 0.12m deep and had a symmetrical blunt 'V'-shaped profile. The fill, ***201***, was almost identical to the overlying topsoil ***200***, and was a dark blackish-brown silty clay that yielded one fragment of clay pipe stem. Feature ***202*** showed no evidence of packing material and had clear uniform boundaries. It was interpreted as a sod or turf drain, whereby a linear slot, approximately spade- or 'graft-' (a type of narrow spade) width would have been de-turfed and then manually dug to the required depth. The turf was then placed in the bottom and the removed material then backfilled. Placing the turf at the base of the slot provided a less dense conduit for water to move through the area and therefore aided drainage.

3.3.6 The second feature, ***204,*** that truncated subsoil, ***205***, was only partially seen within the confines of Trench 2, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It was semi-circular with clear boundaries and measured over 0.7m long by 0.45m wide and was 0.18m deep. The sides were steeply sloped and it had a flat base. The fill, ***203***, was again similar to the overlying topsoil, ***200***, and was a dark blackish-brown silty clay. Within the cut were the remains of an articulated animal skeleton, which have been identified as a dog. This feature, of recent date, represents a domestic burial of, in all likelihood, a pet belonging to past owners of West Leigh, as it lies within their property boundary.

3.3.7 Sealing features, ***202***, and ***204***, was the uppermost and, therefore, latest deposit in the trench, the topsoil, ***200***. This was a dark blackish-brown silty clay containing a moderate proportion of roots and small stones that formed a 0.35m thick layer across the entire trench.

3.4 FINDS

3.4.1 In total, 81 fragments of artefact or ecofact were recovered from Trenches 1 and 2 over the course of the evaluation. The majority of the finds were relatively large fragments of pottery vessels, ranging in date from the medieval period to probably the late nineteenth century. The distribution of find-type by context is presented in Table 1, below, while the finds catalogue is summarised in *Appendix 3*.

Context	Ceramic Vessel	Clay tobacco pipe	Iron	Stone	Animal bone	Shell	Total
103	14						14
104	5						5
106	23	1	2	1	2		29
109	1	1			7	1	10
111	1						1
200	20		1				21
205	1						1
Total	65	2	3	1	9	1	81

Table1: Distribution of find-type by context

3.4.2 Only the pottery is of interest. It falls into two groups; a small assemblage of medieval pottery, dating probably to the thirteenth-fourteenth century, and a larger group of post-medieval pottery, the date range of which focuses on the later part of the eighteenth century. There were five fragments of medieval pottery, from contexts ***106***, ***109***, ***111***, ***200***, and ***205***. All are relatively large and unabraded fragments, and can thus be taken to imply medieval activity in the locality. All but one (from context ***205***) derive from glazed vessels, probably jugs, and the incompletely reduced or fully reduced fabrics would point to a mid-twelfth to mid-fourteenth century date range, probably focusing on the thirteenth-fourteenth century. The medieval pottery of this area is not well-known, and the material cannot be attributed to specific production sites.

3.4.3 The second, larger group contains material mainly from the eighteenth century, although it is possible that some of the hard-fired blackwares are marginally earlier (from the late seventeenth century). The group comprises large storage vessels, like that from ***106***, and other kitchen and tablewares, including a slip-decorated dish, also from ***106***. The remainder of the group comprises a small assemblage of late eighteenth century fabrics, with agate ware, manganese speckled ware, creamware and pearlware present in small quantities. There is a small fragment of the rim of a terracotta vessel tentatively identified as a sugar mould. Although unusual, this, too, is most likely to have come from a domestic context. Interestingly, the later whitewares (with and without transfer-printed decoration) are represented by smaller fragments, which are, on occasion, badly frost- or heat-spalled. This might imply that the latest material reached the site via a different agent.

3.4.4 Clay tobacco pipe fragments from contexts ***106*** and ***109*** are undiagnostic. A small fragment of a shale palette, clearly used for grinding, also came from context ***106***. Fragments of iron strap (possibly from coopered vessels or barrels) cannot be dated. Animal bone from the site derives from a range of animals, including cat and horse, and show no sign of butchery.

4. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 It has been demonstrated that, during the medieval period, the landscape of the Fylde was essentially open, with few trees and hedgerows, within which villages were set amongst their open fields and common meadows, with unenclosed moors and mosses beyond (Winchester 1993, 17). That settlement within Hambleton was in existence in this period has been suggested by documentary references to religious activities (*Section 1.3.12*) and the cartographic sources of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but can now be confirmed by the pottery finds from the evaluation, the first recovered from the village. The exact form of the medieval settlement, however, remains unknown; the present excavated evidence, with its lack of structural features and concentrated domestic refuse, would suggest that, although occupation was likely to have been in close proximity to the present development site, there was no contemporary settlement of the Market Street frontage in this area. Indeed, considering the hiatus in the pottery assemblage between about the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, it could be argued that activity around the development area declined in intensity, although it is also possible that changes to waste-disposal strategies during the intervening period led to a reduction in contemporary artefact deposition.

4.2 TRENCH 1

4.2.1 The majority of deposits of archaeological interest were identified within this trench, which was to be expected, since the area is closest to the street frontage and the likely focus of historic activity. Trench 1 uncovered a series of modern layers ***100*** - ***103***, and several deposits of probable soils which contained post-medieval ceramic assemblages ***104*** - ***106***. The fact that the assemblage is late seventeenth to eighteenth century in date indicates that material is likely to have accumulated over time and that truncation of this area is likely to be minimal, lending credence to the premise that this stretch of the Market Street frontage has no history of occupation. At the base of the sequence, a moderately dense linear spread of medium-sized rounded stones, ***108***, laid directly onto the surface of the natural geology, was interpreted as a stone bank. The north-east/south-west alignment of this stone bank was not consistent with the street frontage of Market Street nor was it perpendicular to it, but its oblique angle may relate to the fact that it was at the western limit of properties along the northern side of Market Street; in fact, Hennet's map (1829) and the OS first edition (1844) (Figs 4 and 5) would indicate that the land to the west of a property on the site of the present building of West Leigh is shown as empty and unoccupied (given the scale of Yates' map of 1786 (Fig 3; Harley 1968), the indication of structures in this area cannot be considered conclusive).

4.2.2 An examination of the OS first edition provides an alternative interpretation of bank ***108***; on this source, the plot corresponding to the present development area is depicted as a formal garden, with a series of paths

arranged saltire-wise. It may be no co-incidence that the alignment and location of one of these paths corresponds with stone bank ***108***, but the possibility remains that the OS depiction is merely a generic representation of a garden. It is likely that rubbish deposit ***109***, which contained both medieval and post-medieval finds, together with layers ***107*** and ***111***, had been deposited in an attempt to level the disused bank, either when this western part of Market Street was formally occupied, or when the formal gardens were re-modelled.

4.3 TRENCH 2

4.3.1 Although subsoil ***205*** contained one small fragment of thirteenth to fourteenth century medieval pottery, indicative of close-by medieval settlement, the most interesting feature within Trench 2 comprises the single isolated circular pit feature, ***207***. However, since the pit was of unknown date origin or function, its significance is hard to assess. It is possible that the pit is of medieval date, as pits for rubbish or as latrines could be anticipated to the rear of any habitation along the street front, but if this was the case, then the pit received material that was purely organic and/or was regularly cleaned-out. Moreover, even accounting for the fact that the pit would originally have been dug through the topsoil and subsoil, it is relatively small and shallow for a typical waste or cess pit. Nor does it seem likely that the pit relates to localised extraction of clay or other such materials; the very regular nature of the feature indicates a degree of precision and care and the surrounding landscape in the mid-nineteenth century has numerous evident extraction sites, all larger in scale. The pit could have been for temporary storage of something requiring to be cool if it was covered, and as such acted as a larder, but the exact function and origin remain ambiguous.

5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 IMPACT

5.1.2 The evaluation has highlighted an archaeological resource within the study area of West Leigh, Market Street, Hambleton. In general, the identified archaeology is of local importance and, aside from the two undated features, comprises redeposited indicators of probable medieval settlement. It is considered that the overall impact of the scheme will not be hugely adverse: the laying of the driveway would involve the excavation of a shallow easement, 0.45m deep, which would impact upon deposits which are considered to be of minimal significance, being secondary in nature and generally late in date; few archaeological deposits were identified close to the area of the proposed garage. Furthermore, it is likely that root disturbance from the trees currently occupying the location of the garage would have had a negative effect upon any archaeological remains within this area. However, for future reference, it should be noted that, since the entire area could not be evaluated, there remains the possibility that significant archaeological features and material may exist in other parts of the development area. The growing body of historical and archaeological evidence suggests that historic occupation of the immediate area is most likely to have been concentrated within and around the plot occupied by the current buildings of West Leigh; therefore, the greatest potential for stratified medieval and early post-medieval deposits lies within the eastern part of the present development area.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 The nature of further archaeological recording should to some extent be determined by the client's proposed working methods and exact depths of penetration during construction. The area of the driveway easement within the development plot has probably been adequately characterised, but it might be appropriate to examine any deposits revealed by the removal of the topsoil and subsoil on the more level ground within the northern part of the driveway easement. Similarly, considering the degree of probable root disturbance likely to exist in the area of that part of the garage that falls within the development plot, it would only be worth conducting a watching brief on any elements of the structure that involved the exposure of the natural drift geology.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

PLATES

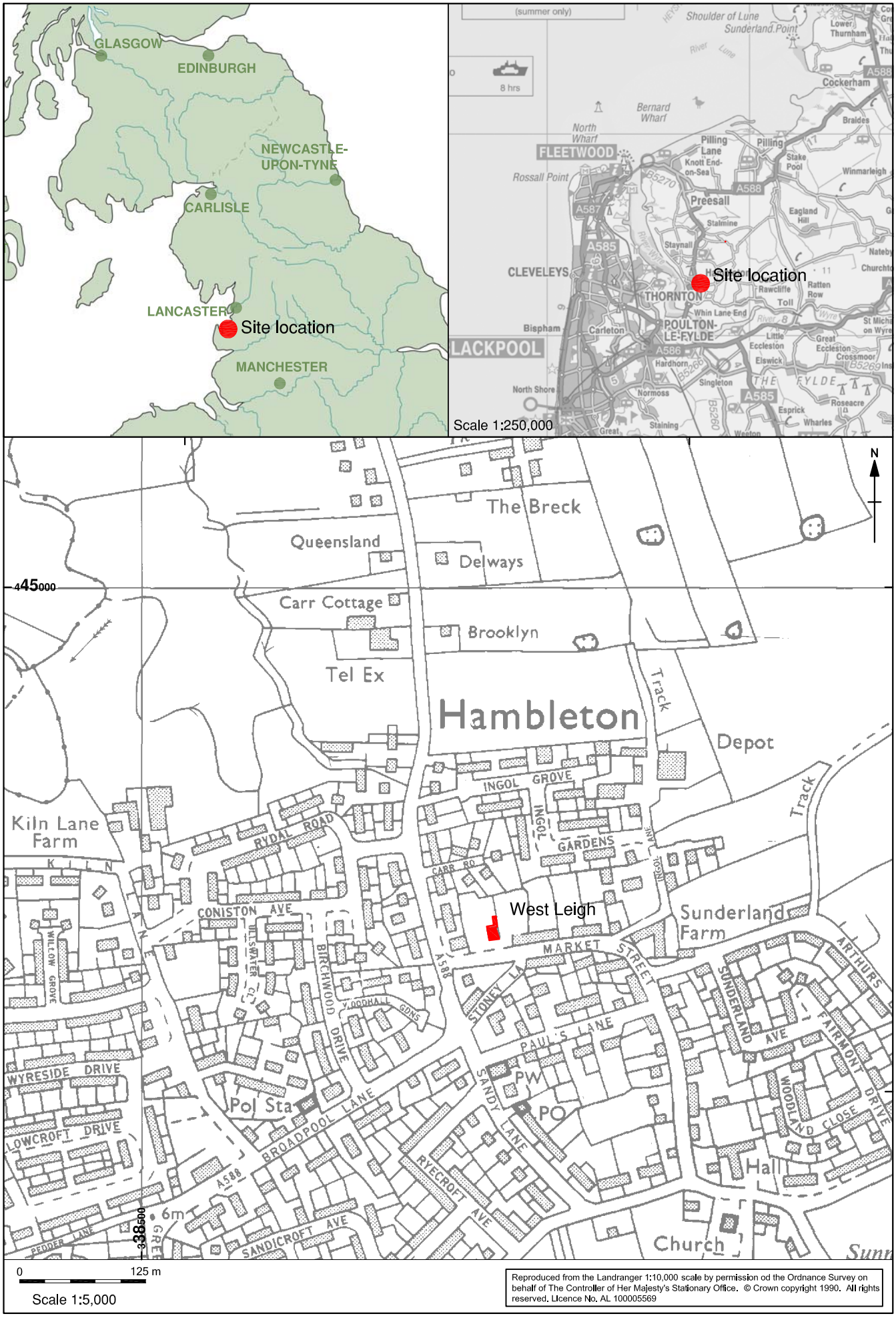

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Figure 1: Site Location

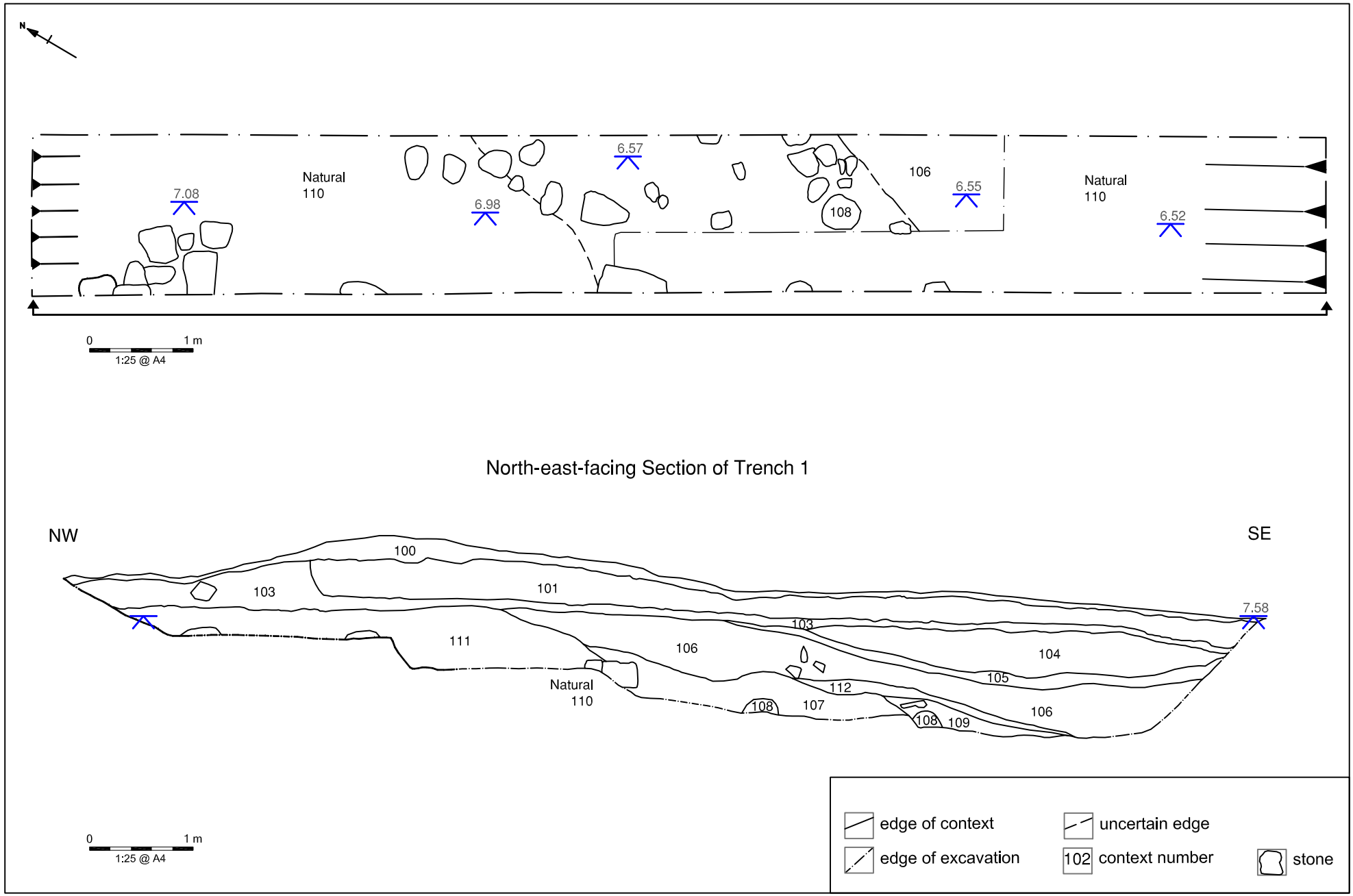

Figure 7: Plan of Trench 1 and North-east-facing Section

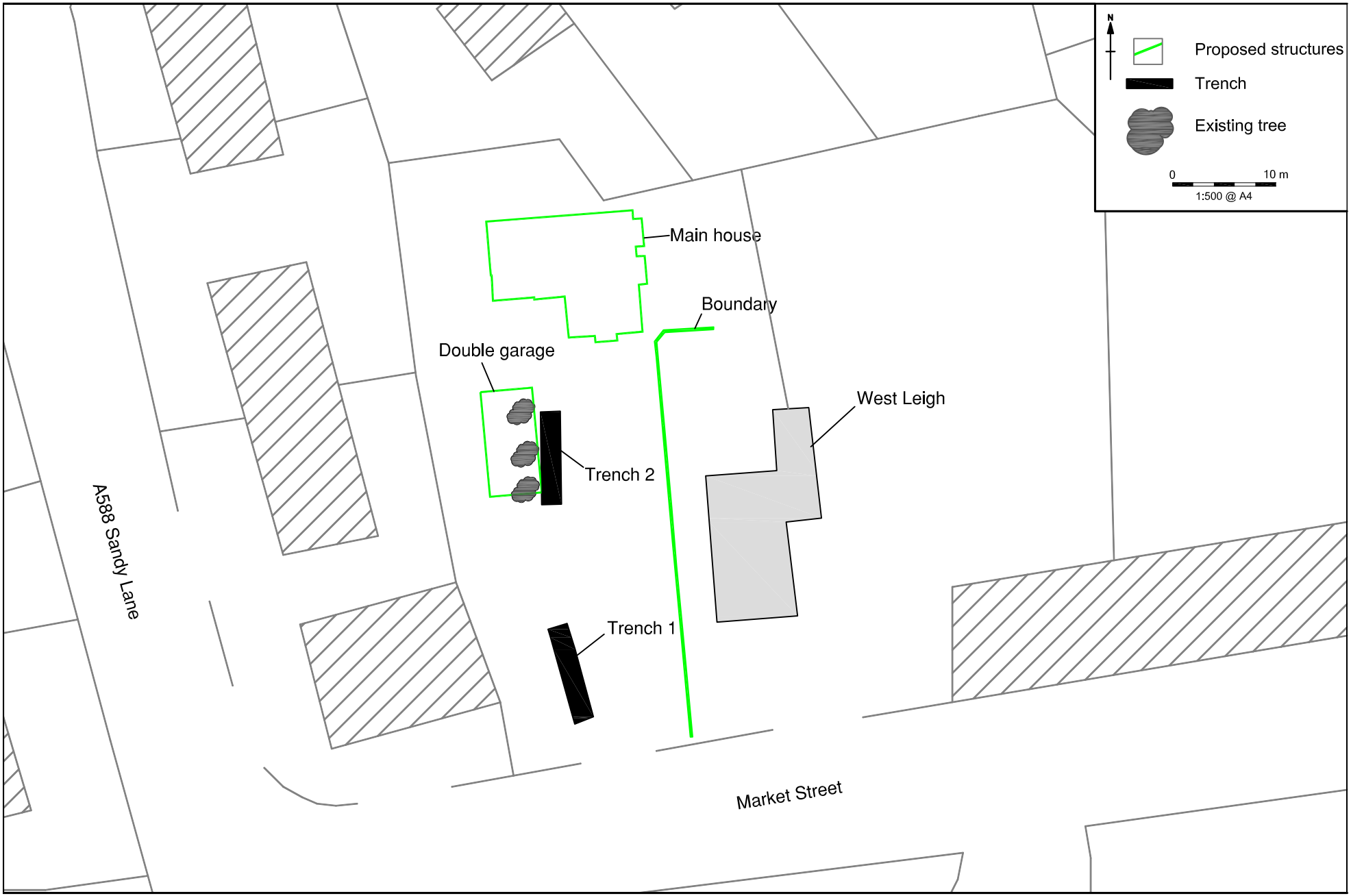

Figure 6: Trench location plan with proposed structures

Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 4: Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1829

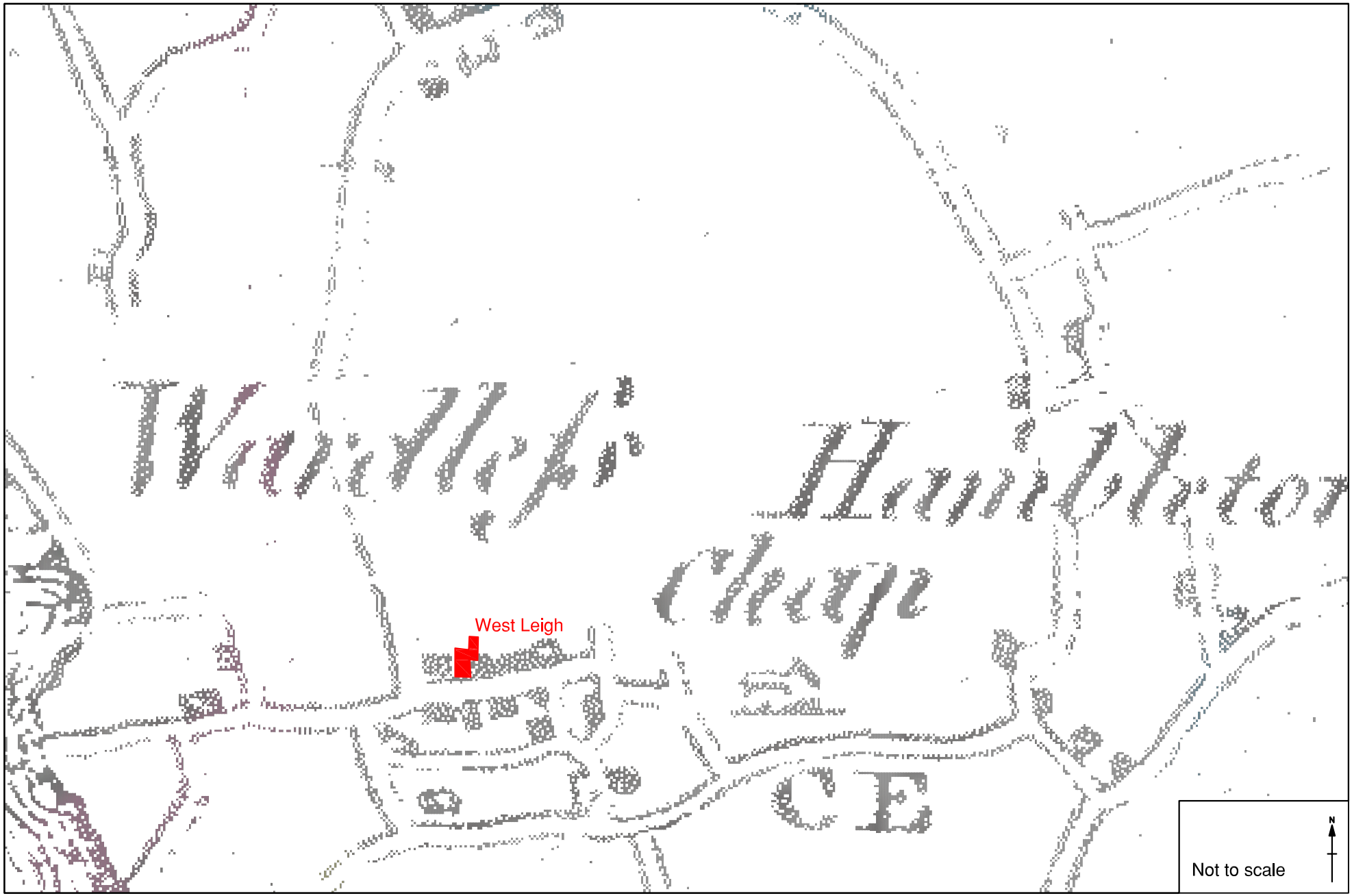

Figure 3: Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786

Figure 2: Speed's Map of Lancashire, 1610

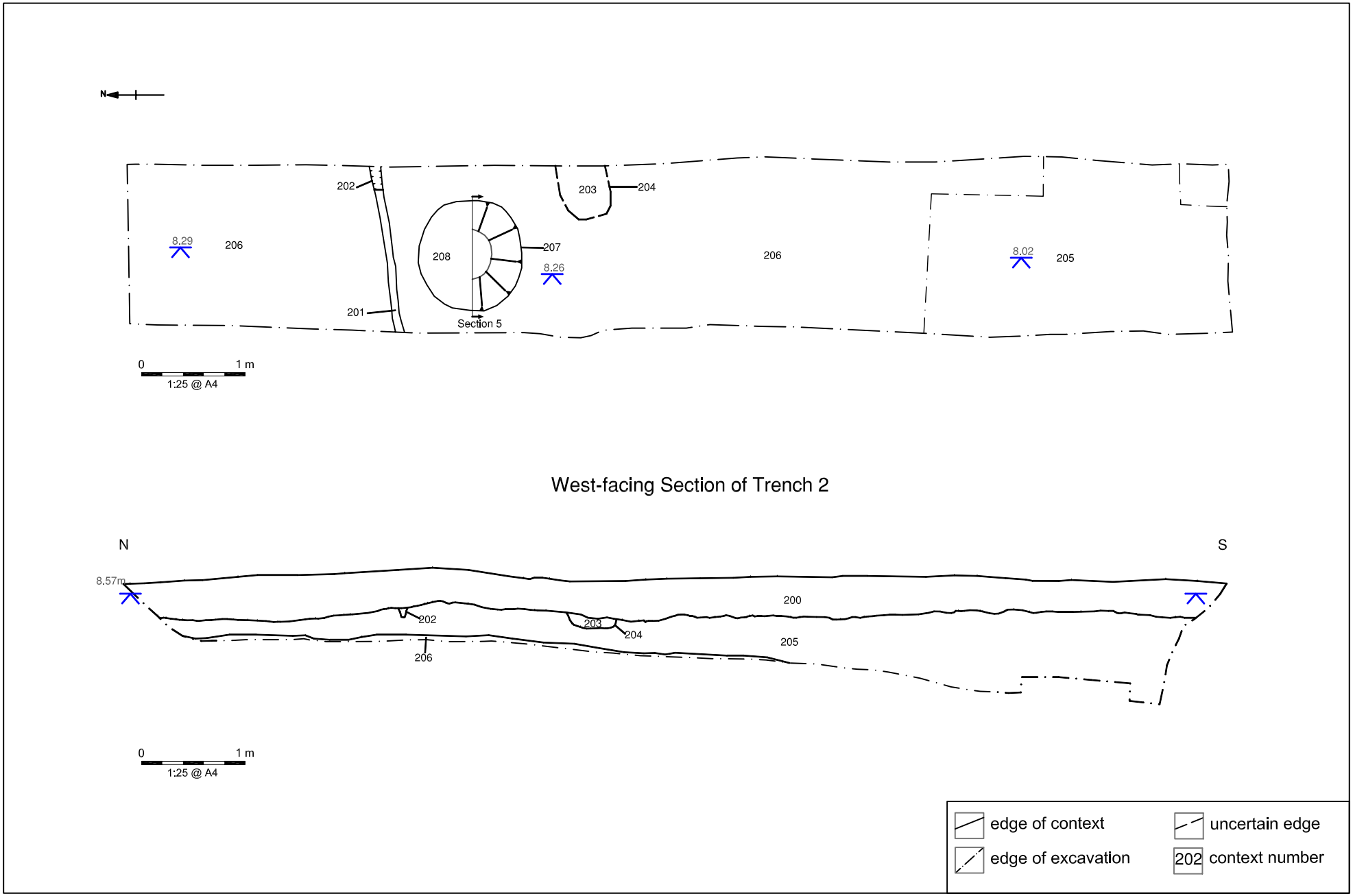

Figure 8: Plan of Trench 2 and West-facing Section

Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 1, stone bank ***108***, looking west

Plate 3: Trench 1, north-east-facing section, south end of trench

Plate 4: Trench 2, looking north

Plate 5: Trench 2, looking south-east

Plate 6: Trench 2, pit ***207***, looking north

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Mr P Thompson (hereafter the 'client') has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit costs and a design for a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development at West Leigh, Market Street, Hambleton, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire (NGR SD 365 425; Planning Application 05/00049/FUL), in accordance with a verbal communication from Lancashire County Archaeology Section (LCAS). The proposed development includes the construction of a bungalow, with an associated driveway and double garage within the front garden of the existing property on Market Street, although the current phase of construction involves only the latter two elements. The following document outlines the methodology for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken within the proposed development area, and for the production of a report.

1.1.2 Market Street is located within the central western part of Hambleton, which itself lies on the eastern side of the Wyre estuary within the Fylde area of North Lancashire. The recent geology of the area comprises glacial till overlain by alluvial deposits associated with the Wyre. The local topography is largely flat and low-lying, with large numbers of streams and brooks that feed into the estuary.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 Little is known of the archaeological potential of the present development area, while the majority of that from the wider area has been recovered during peat cutting and reclamation works within the local mosses (the pre-modern proximity of which to the study area is indicated by nearby placenames such as Hambleton Moss-Side). Among the most well-known archaeological remains within the wider area are those of 'Horace', the skeleton of an elk found near Poulton-le-Fylde with several Palaeolithic barbed points embedded in his bones. Radiocarbon dating places this find within the Windermere Interstadial, *c* 13,500 BC. Large numbers of the remains of deer and other animals have been found preserved within and beneath the peat deposits of Pilling Moss, several miles to the north-east of the present development area and, although none were associated with evidence for human activity, they are thought to date to the immediate post-glacial (Early Mesolithic period). Contemporary flint scatters tend to be located on ridges and mounds of higher ground. Any such remains within the present development area, however, are likely to be buried beneath thick alluvial deposits relating to post-glacial marine transgressions (Middleton *et al* 1995).

1.2.2 There is potential for Neolithic activity in the area, as indicated by various finds of polished stone axes (including one from nearby Stalmine Moss), while the Bronze Age is evidenced by stray finds (also from Stalmine Moss) and by trackways (notably across Pilling Moss). Rare (for the North West) Iron Age artefacts have also been found within the area of Pilling Moss, while Roman drinking accessories have been recovered from Stalmine Moss (*ibid*). Despite these finds, there appears to be no concrete settlement evidence from any period within the immediate area of Hambleton. The village itself is thought to be medieval in origin, and Market Street to form one of Hambleton's original thoroughfares (D Moir *Pers Comm*). In common with such sites, it is thought that buildings would have occupied the street frontage (coinciding with the current development area), with the long rear plots occupied by cultivated areas, waste features and ancillary structures.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. 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 as an appropriate response to the development in order to assess the subsoil deposits within the development area to determine and, where necessary, record the presence, extent, nature, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed development. To this end, the following programme of archaeological work has been designed. The results will provide information as to whether further mitigation works are required prior to, or during, ground works associated with the development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 ***Documentary Research:*** prior to the commencement of fieldwork, to undertake a survey of relevant sources in the Lancashire SMR in order to gain an overview of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs.

2.3 ***Archaeological Evaluation****:* prior to the demolition of the existing hotel, to implement a programme of trial trenching within the current garden area, which represents part of the area to be occupied by the new building.

2.4 ***Report and Archive:*** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the evaluation and would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and any recommendations for further work.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 EVALUATION

3.1.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. In this way, it will adequately sample the threatened available area.

3.1.2 ***Trench configuration:*** the evaluation will comprise the excavation of two trial trenches, one measuring 10m by 1.8 beneath the proposed driveway accessing Market Street, towards the front of the development site and another, measuring 10m by 1.8m beneath the position of the proposed double garage. It is possible that a further area of trenching, totalling 10m in length by 1.8m may be used as a contingency in order to assess the extent of character of any archaeological features within the trench. Such a contingency, which would be costed as a variation, would only be used under the direct instruction of LCAS and subject to agreement with the client. The trenches will initially be dug to a maximum depth of 1.2m and any requirement for deeper excavation may require recosting. A plan of the proposed trench location will be submitted for the approval of Lancaster County Archaeology Service (LCAS).

3.1.3 ***Methodology:*** the topsoil and any modern overburden will be removed in 0.2m thick spits by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or to the level of the natural subsoil. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed by LCAS. The trenches will not initially be excavated deeper than 1.20m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve stepping-in of the sides.

3.1.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment, which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, or Total Station. Altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

3.1.5 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. 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. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.

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

3.1.7 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 will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

3.1.8 ***Reinstatement:*** it is understood that there will be a basic requirement for reinstatement of the ground. The trenches will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded with the machine. Should there be a requirement by the client other than that stated this will involve recosting for an agreed variation.

3.1.9 ***Fencing/hoarding requirements:*** it is assumed that the client will advise on the arrangements/requirements for the site to be protected from public access. Unless the site is completely secure from public access, whether legal or otherwise, health and safety dictates that any excavations must be fenced-off. If not provided by the client, Heras fencing or similar may be required, and has been costed as a contingency.

3.1.10 ***Environmental Sampling:*** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Any assessment of the environmental potential of the site would be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis.

3.1.11 The assessment would include soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features. In addition, the samples would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.

3.1.12 The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of LCAS and the client.

3.1.13 ***Faunal remains:*** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals, a sieving programme will be carried out. These will be assessed as appropriate by OA North's specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. A contingency has been included for the assessment of such faunal remains for analysis.

3.1.14 ***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. LCAS and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a burial license from the Department of Constitutional Affairs, 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. The cost of removal or treatment will be agreed with the client and costed as a variation.

3.1.15 ***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. Metal finds from stratified deposits will be x-rayed. The cost of conservation has been included as a contingency, which will be agreed with the client.

3.1.16 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. A metal detector will be used to scan spoil heaps for non-ferrous metal artefacts.

3.1.17 ***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.

3.1.18 ***Contingency plan:*** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the Costings document (*Section 10*) and would be charged in agreement with the client.

3.1.19 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. In this way, an impact assessment will also be provided. In the unlikely event of this project design being an insufficient basis for the treatment of the archaeological remains on site, a more specific strategy will be designed in consultation with LCAS and the client.

3.2 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

3.2.1 ***Report:*** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, an interim statement can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Digital copies of the report will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR. The report will include:

- a site location plan related to the national grid
- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
- the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results

- an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken

- a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained

- an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)

- plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located during the watching brief and excavation, as well as sites identified during the desk-based assessment

- monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate

- a list, and dates, for any finds recovered along with a description and interpretation of the deposits identified

- a description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained

- a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site

- a copy of the LCAS specification and of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design

- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

3.2.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided in .pdf format on CD, if required. Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation will be provided in a separate communication.

3.2.3 ***Confidentiality:*** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.2.4 ***Archive:*** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.

3.2.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.

3.2.6 All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists. The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum. Discussion regarding the museum's requirement for the transfer and storage of finds will be conducted prior to the commencement of the project, and LCAS will be notified of the arrangements made.

3.2.7 ***Publication***: A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced, even when the fieldwork encountered no archaeological deposits. This will be sent to the editor of Archaeology North West in accordance with the standard format for summary reporting, and in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 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.

4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**

5. PROJECT MONITORING

5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, LCAS will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. After its submission to LCAS any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in consultation with the client. Fieldwork will be monitored by LCAS on behalf of the developer.

6. WORK TIMETABLE

6.1 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

6.1.1 A single day will be required for the completion of this element.

6.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

6.2.1 Approximately two days will be required to complete this element.

6.2.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an official order/confirmation has been received from the client. A team could mobilise with one to two weeks notice (to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task).

6.3 REPORT

6.3.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.2.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.4 ARCHIVE

6.4.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

7. STAFFING

7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The finds will be processed, studied and reported upon, either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davies** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Any faunal remains will be studied by **Andrew Bates** (OA North Project Officer), who has a large amount of experience in undertaking the assessment and analysis of faunal assemblages of all sizes from a wide range of periods and locations. Any human remains are likely to be examined by **Angela Boyle** (OA South Project Officer). Current time-tabling precludes the allocation of specific members of staff at this juncture, but OA North can guarantee that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken by an OA North supervisor experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Similarly, the evaluation will comprise a suitably-sized team of experienced archaeologists led by an OA North Project Officer or Supervisor. All OA North Project Officers and Supervisors are experienced archaeologists capable of undertaking small-, medium- and large-scale projects in a range of urban and rural situations.

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Site Subdivision	Description
100	Trench 1	Turf and topsoil
101	Trench 1	Hardcore
102	Trench 1	Plastic membrane
103	Trench 1	Layer - greyish-orange-brown, silty clay
104	Trench 1	Layer - dark blackish-brown, clayey silt
105	Trench 1	Layer - mid-orange-brown, silty clay
106	Trench 1	Layer - mid-greyish-brown, silty clay
107	Trench 1	Layer - mottled mid-orange, clay
108	Trench 1	Stone bank - possible
109	Trench 1	Layer - dark grey, clayey silt, rubbish dump
110	Trench 1	Natural drift geology
111	Trench 1	Layer - mottled mid-orange, clay
112	Trench 1	Layer - mid-orange-brown, silty clay
200	Trench 2	Turf and topsoil
201	Trench 2	Fill of sod drain
202	Trench 2	Cut of sod drain
203	Trench 2	Fill of animal burial
204	Trench 2	Cut for animal burial
205	Trench 2	Subsoil layer - mid-brownish-grey, silty clay
206	Trench 2	Natural drift geology
207	Trench 2	Cut of pit
208	Trench 2	Fill of pit

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY FINDS LIST

Tr	Cxt	OR no	Material	Category	Qty	Description	Date
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Small base fragment. Agate ware	Late eighteenth century
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Cream-bodied blackware.	Late eighteenth century?
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Cream fabric, speckled glaze	Late eighteenth century
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Nottingham stoneware.	Late seventeenth--eighteenth century
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	2	Body fragments. Blue and white underglaze transfer-printed whiteware	Late eighteenth century or later
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	2	Body fragments. Whiteware.	Late eighteenth century or later
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Black-glazed redware. Large bowl.	Eighteenth century or later
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	2	Body fragment hard fired black-glazed redware. Purplish fabric.	Late seventeenth--early eighteenth century
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment black-glazed redware. Bright orange fabric.	Late seventeenth--early eighteenth century?
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment, Brown-glazed redware. Small	Early eighteenth century?
1	***103***	1000	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Pinkish redware with brown glaze and possible slip decoration.	Eighteenth century
1	***104***	1001	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment hard fired black-glazed redware. Purplish fabric.	Late seventeenth--early eighteenth century
1	***104***	1001	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment, redware with lighter streaks and white angular inclusions.	Eighteenth century on
1	***104***	1001	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Cream fabric, speckled glaze	Late eighteenth century?
1	***104***	1001	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Pinkish sandy fabric, self glaze.	Eighteenth century or later
1	***104***	1001	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment, redware with lighter streaks. Brown glaze and slip decoration.	Eighteenth century or later
1	***106***	1002	ceramic	vessel	1	Full profile. Coarse black-glazed redware storage jar. Cylindrical vessel with horizontal lug handles.	Eighteenth century?
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	14	Complete profile. Redware with lighter streaks and white inclusions. Slip decoration (simple spiral on base). Dish, extensively sooted.	Eighteenth century
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	1	Rim and handle seating, jug. Black redware with bright orange fabric.-glazed	Late seventeenth--early eighteenth century
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment, possible base of handle seating. Soft sandy orange fabric with grey interior. Brown-green glaze.	Mid-twelfth – mid-fourteenth century
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	2	Body fragments, fine red fabric with white inclusions. Dish, slip decorated in yellow and black.	Late seventeenth--eighteenth century
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment, creamware plate with blue feathered edge.	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Whiteware, badly spalled.	Early nineteenth century or later
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	1	Very small body fragment. Pinkish fabric. Slip decorated.	Eighteenth century or later
1	***106***	1003	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment. Black-glazed redware with white inclusions. Very thick glaze	Eighteenth – nineteenth century
1	***106***	1008	bone	animal	1	Small fragment highly calcified bone.	
1	***106***	1008	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem fragment	Post-medieval
1	***106***	1014	iron	strap	2	Two joining fragments rectangular-section	
1	***106***	1017	bone	animal	1	Small fragment highly calcified bone.	

Tr	Cxt	OR no	Material	Category	Qty	Description	Date
1	***106***	1018	stone	palette	1	Small edge fragment of flat shale palette with bevelled edge. Numerous concentric scratches imply that the object was used for grinding.	
1	***109***	1004	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment in hard gritty fully reduced fabric with dark green glaze	Fourteenth-sixteenth century
1	***109***	1009	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem fragment	Post-medieval
1	***109***	1011	bone	animal	7	Includes cat skull, and horse foot bones. No obvious signs of butchery.	
2	***203***	1012	bone	animal	25	Articulated remains of dog burial, including 23 rib fragments, one humerus and one scapula, all from the left side of the animal	
1	***109***	1013	mollusc	mussel	1	Single incomplete valve. Common mussel.	
1	***111***	1005	ceramic	vessel	1	Small body fragment in fine incompletely reduced fabric, green glaze	Mid-twelfth – mid-fourteenth century
2	***200***	1006	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment, fine incompletely reduced fabric. Patchy green glaze.	Mid-twelfth – mid-fourteenth century
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment, fine black-glazed redware. Very thick glaze	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	2	Small body fragments Pearlware.	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Small body fragment bone china.	Nineteenth century or later
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment. Cream fabric, brown streaky glaze.	Eighteenth - nineteenth century
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	3	Body fragments. Whiteware, badly spalled.	Early nineteenth century or later
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment industrial slipware.	Late eighteenth century or later
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	4	Body and rim fragments creamware, including straight-sided mug with black exterior slip.	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment redware, brown glaze.	Late eighteenth century or later
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Rim fragment. Unglazed terracotta. Sugar	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century?
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	1	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century	Late eighteenth – early nineteenth century
2	***200***	1007	ceramic	vessel	3	Body fragments. Black-glazed redware with streaky fabric. Large storage vessel.	Nineteenth century or later?
2	***200***	1015	iron	strap	1	One fragment rectangular-section strap.	
2	***205***	1016	ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment in sandy-pink fabric with grey core. No glaze?	Mid-twelfth-mid-fourteenth century

WEST LEIGH, HAMBLETON, LANCASHIRE L9691

Record group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	Introduction Project Brief Project Design		1
A	**Report** Final Report		1
B	**Primary Fieldwork Records** Watching Brief Records Trench Records Context Records		1
C	**Primary Drawings** Developers Plans Annotated Maps Drawing Indices Plans/Sections		1
D	**Finds Compendium** Box and Bag Lists Object Record Sheet Specialist Reports		1
E	**Environmental Records** Primary Records Specialist Reports		N/A
F	**Photographic Record** Photographic Indices Monochrome Colour Slides Digital		1
G	**Electronic Media**		