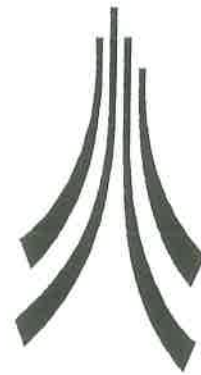


LANCASTER
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT



January 1995

RED SCAR, PRESTON
LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
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Commissioned and funded by:

Robert Pinkus and Co

Courtaulds plc

PRN 94

Red Scar, Preston
Lancashire

Archaeological Evaluation

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January 1995

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertook an evaluation in January 1995, at the request of Mr P Jackman of Robert Pinkus and Co, on behalf of Cortaulds plc, conducted in advance of a proposed development on land located to the south-east of Longridge Road at Red Scar, Preston.

The evaluation involved the excavation of four trenches across the line of a Roman road, which was known to exist to the east of the site and was projected to cross the area of development. The purpose of the trenches was to identify and establish the nature, extent, chronology and preservation of any archaeological deposits encountered, with particular reference to the Roman road, and to establish whether any other archaeological deposits beyond the line of the road were present. The trenches were staggered along the projected line of the Roman road as it crossed the site, in order to evaluate the potential for any roadside development.

The Roman road was found to be located approximately on the line shown on the Ordnance Survey map. It was seen to be relatively well preserved, having an average width of almost 9m, and a cambered surface composed of sub-rounded stones and cobbles, with finer gravels acting as a capping. However, the trenches demonstrated that there were no other significant archaeological remains on the site, and no evidence of any roadside development.

Following on from the evaluation, one trench was fully excavated by hand to record a section through the Roman road. This excavation demonstrated the road to be of a single phase of construction, with no indication of any resurfacing. The stones forming the road surface were situated on top of a 0.10m deep deposit of sand, which acted as a make-up layer. Below the sand was a very dark grey deposit which contained a significant amount of burnt material. This horizon represented a phase of scrub and vegetation clearance, which probably occurred immediately prior to the construction of the road. Located between the natural boulder clay and subsoil and the burnt horizon, was a 0.10m deep deposit of disturbed clay subsoil, which is probably indicative of the activity associated with the road construction, the weight and debris associated with people and animals used to construct the road.

Given that the line of the Roman road has been established by the evaluation, that no other features of archaeological significance were identified, and that the constructional phases of the road have been recorded by the excavation of Trench 2, it is considered, in consultation with the Lancashire Archaeological Curator, that the development of the site need not be delayed by archaeological constraints. Contractors should undertake to inform the Lancashire Archaeological Curator of any finds recovered during development, but no other mitigation measures are suggested.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks go to all LUAU staff who were involved in this project, with particular thanks going to Kath Buxton for her invaluable assistance with the background information.

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1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the Red Scar Industrial Estate, Longridge Road, Preston (Figure 1), was undertaken in January 1995, by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) at the request of Mr P Jackman of Robert Pinkus and Co, on behalf of Cortaulds plc. This work was conducted in advance of an extension to the industrial estate. The area of the proposed development, centred at SD 579325, is situated on the line of a Roman road, which presumably ran between the forts of Ribchester, to the east, and Kirkham to the west. Whilst the approximate location of the Roman road is marked on current Ordnance Survey maps, there was a potential for roadside development, since apparent boundary ditches were identified in earlier work to the east. Moreover, the location of the site also has the potential for prehistoric activity, as it has qualities that may have attracted prehistoric settlement, being south-facing, relatively close to a water source, and in good agricultural land. The area of the proposed development was therefore considered by the Lancashire Archaeological Curator (Mr P Iles) to have archaeological potential and consequently the provision of an archaeological evaluation of the site was a condition of planning consent.

The purpose of the evaluation trenching was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if established, to assess their nature and quality of preservation. On identification of the Roman road, a single section was to be excavated and recorded across it, extending it as far as any significant archaeological deposits, such as any boundary ditches, as found by Hallam (1977) during his excavation of the same road. Hallam concluded that the boundary ditches, which defined the road line, were situated approximately 78 feet apart.

The fieldwork was undertaken during the week commencing Monday 9th January 1995, and all on-site works, including reinstatement, were completed by Wednesday 18th January.

1.1 Background

A number of isolated findspots of prehistoric stone tools have been found in the vicinity of the development site, indicating that the area was in use by prehistoric peoples, although no known sites of this date are located within the designated area. The earliest known activity on the site is a Roman road. It has been documented that this road connected the two Roman forts of Ribchester and Kirkham. Margary (1957, 2, 106) states, "It has been well established that a road ran westwards from Ribchester through Fulwood, the northern suburb of Preston, to Kirkham ...", and that "traces of the road have been found to the west of the Roman fort at Ribchester, but the alignment to Fulwood seems now to be obstructed by the wide loops of the River Ribble ...".

The forts of Ribchester and Kirkham have both been the focus of large scale investigations in the last few years (Buxton and Howard-Davis, forthcoming; Buxton, forthcoming). The fort and settlement of Ribchester lie on the northern bank of the River Ribble, approximately mid-way between the central Pennine uplands and the Irish Sea, within the western territory of the Brigantes. The fort at Kirkham is situated on the top of Windmill Hill, which, as one of the highest points in the vicinity, would have proved an excellent vantage point. This site forms part of a chain of military sites running inland up the River Ribble from the suggested *Portus Setantiorum* (port) somewhere on the Fylde coast, to Ribchester. Moreover, it has been suggested (Buxton and Howard-Davis, forthcoming) that the fort at Kirkham may well have acted as the disembarkation point for troops moved, via *Portus Setantiorum*, into the north-western frontier region.

Consequently, the road between these forts probably acted as a routeway for troop movements. Both Ribchester and Kirkham forts appear to have been established *cAD72*, during the governorship of Petilius Cerialis. Initially constructed of wood, both forts appear to have been reconstructed of stone *cAD125*, possibly in connection with the military consolidation of the North West associated with the construction of Hadrian's Wall. This would suggest a late first century date for the construction of the road, with it acting as a routeway for troop movements well into the second century. The fort at Kirkham appears to have been abandoned before the end of the second century, while activity at Ribchester continued into the third and early fourth centuries. It is likely that the road during this period continued to be used, but saw an increase in civilian as opposed to purely military traffic.

There are no documents or evidence pertaining to the site during the Dark Ages or early Medieval period, although the land appears to have been part of Red Scar House, a timber-framed building and gardens dating from Elizabethan times.

The OS first edition 1:10,560 map (1849) shows a number of ponds located within the development site. These are almost certainly marl pits, which suggests a seventeenth to eighteenth century date.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Design

The work was carried out in accordance with the brief (Appendix 1) compiled for Robert Pinkus and Co by Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy, and the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit project design (Appendix 2), submitted in December 1994.

2.2 The Field Evaluation

A limited programme of trial excavations was undertaken, in consultation with the County Archaeological Curator, in order to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation. The purpose of the trial excavations was to establish the presence or absence of the Roman road, and any other archaeological deposits within the designated area and, if established, to assess their nature, extent, and quality of preservation, and to attempt to date any such deposits. Excavation would identify the top of any significant archaeological deposits, which would at this stage be left largely unexcavated *in situ*, with suitable samples being taken and subsequently assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential. If only the Roman road was identified, then a 2m wide section would be excavated through it to establish the method of construction, and any evidence of continued use.

A total of four trenches was excavated (Figure 2), targeted across the postulated line of the Roman road, and of sufficient length to encompass any potential roadside development on either side. The trenches were located in a staggered pattern across the line of the road so as to maximise assessment of the areas to the north and south of the road.

The trial trenches were excavated in a stratigraphic manner using a Daewoo DH130 mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket, although limited excavation by hand was undertaken when examination of features and deposits of potential archaeological interest was required. The trenches were excavated to a single bucket width, since this gave more stability to the sides of the trenches than a multiple bucket width. The trenches were excavated to an average depth of 0.75m, except for the area of the Roman road, which was encountered at a depth of 0.30m below the surface. Moreover, test pits were excavated to depths in excess of 1m at each end of each trench in order to check that the subsoil was naturally formed.

The recording of the trenches comprised the compilation of context and object records, accurate scale plan and section drawings, and a photographic record, in line with current English Heritage Central Archaeology Service procedures. All artefacts and ecofacts were recorded using the same system, and have been handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. The position of the trenches was accurately located with regard to surrounding features.

2.3 Archaeological Recording

Having established the presence of the Roman road, a section through it was fully excavated and recorded. This involved the hand excavation of the road in a stratigraphic manner, across its entire width, to establish the nature and complexity of the deposits. All records for this component of the project were made in the same manner as those for the evaluation, as detailed above.

The project was monitored throughout by Mr P D Iles (Lancashire Archaeological Curator).

A full archive of the excavations has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The archive will be deposited with Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, and a copy, together with the finds, will be deposited in Preston Museum, with the agreement of the landowner. A copy of the site record is also available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record, London.

3. THE EXCAVATIONS

In the following text the context numbers are given in parenthesis []. In total, four evaluation trenches were excavated across the postulated line of the Roman road (Figure 2).

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1, located at the western edge of the site, was excavated from north to south for a total distance of 69m, and had a maximum depth of 1.2m.

The natural, compact, boulder clay subsoil [6], was located at a depth of between 0.60 and 0.65m below the top of the trench. This horizon was noted to contain occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. The colour of the subsoil varied from light grey to orange-brown, suggesting some disturbance. The natural clay subsoil was cut by [4]. This steep-sided, flat-bottomed cut, 0.53m wide, was aligned from north-east to south-west across the trench. Linear throughout most of its length, the southern end of the cut turned through a right angle and ran underneath the east facing trench section. Sticky, grey, clay-silt material [5] provided the fill of cut [4], which contained a very high amount of medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, together with fragments of brick and, to a lesser extent, slate, and also produced five sherds of pottery of post-medieval date.

Surface [3] was located to the south of foundation cut [4], orientated from east to west across the trench. This 8.80m wide surface comprised a sticky, silty-clay matrix around a very high frequency of stones, which were of small and medium sizes, and predominantly sub-rounded, although sub-angular examples were noted. Many different types of stones were used in the surface, from granites to siltstones, in varying proportions. Other coarse components included occasional fragments of brick and flecks of charcoal, although this latter component may have been leached down from overlying horizons. Moreover, gravel was noted to exist on the northern and southern edges of the surface, but was largely absent from the central area. A camber rising from the outer edges to a central zenith was visually apparent. The surface was left *in situ* as it was, without any-doubt, the remains of the Roman road surface and as such represented the top of significant archaeological deposits.

Located to the south of road surface [3] was a lens of burnt material. This deposit, context [7], was amorphous in shape having a maximum length of 0.37m and an average depth of 0.12m. Composed of a black-grey, friable, clay-silt, the coarse components included occasional small sub-rounded stones and a high frequency of charcoal and carbonised material. Despite its close proximity to road surface [3], the inclusion of post-medieval pottery within [7] gave it a date later than the seventeenth century. Lens [7], surface [3], foundation cut [4] and its fill [5], were all sealed by topsoil/ploughsoil [2]. This grey-brown horizon of friable, silty-clay had an average depth of 0.25m and contained a small amount of small, sub-rounded stones, together with pea-grits and plant roots.

3.2 Trench 2

Located parallel and to the west of Trench 1, this trench was excavated for a total distance of 40m. A surface similar to [3] (Trench 1), undoubtedly also the Roman road, was located in the northern end of the trench. Excavation continued in a southerly direction to evaluate the potential for roadside development. Following the completion of the evaluation component of the project, this trench was further excavated by hand to record all the archaeological deposits present.

boulder clay, containing occasional, small sized rounded and sub-rounded stones, and a modern ceramic field drain. The drain was orientated from east to west across the trench, parallel to the road surface. Similarly, immediately adjacent to the road surface and to the north, field drain [12] cut through burnt material [11], disturbed subsoil [26] and natural clay [27], and was of identical dimensions to [13]. Other field drains located in this trench were [32], situated 5.50m from the northern end of the trench and cutting through natural subsoil [27], and [35], situated adjacent to the southern edge of the road surface and cutting through make-up horizon [16], disturbed subsoil [26] and natural clay [27]. All features within the trench were sealed by topsoil/ploughsoil horizon [9]. This friable, grey-brown, silty-clay material had a maximum depth of 0.30m, and contained a few small, sub-rounded stones, pea-grits and plant roots, together with occasional flecks of charcoal.

3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located parallel and to the west of Trench 2, and was excavated for a total length of 47m. The road surface was located towards the southern end of the trench, with excavation continuing in a northerly direction to evaluate the potential of any roadside development.

Natural boulder clay subsoil [22] was identified at a depth of between 0.60m and 0.65m below the top of the trench. At each end of the trench, a test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m to check that this material was indeed the natural subsoil. Containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded stones, this compact, orange-brown clay was identical to [6] (Trench 1) and [27] (Trench 2). In the vicinity of the road surface, [22] was overlain by disturbed subsoil [21]. This deposit of quite compact, light grey clay had a sand component, and was seen to contain occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones, together with very occasional small fragments of brick and flecks of charcoal, and was 20.70m wide. Overlying [21] was a deposit of very dark grey, organic clay silt material, which appeared to run underneath stone surface [19]. This material was identified at the northern edge of the stone surface, and was apparent for a distance of 1.20m. It was not excavated as it was considered to represent significant archaeological deposits as it predated the road surface.

Stone surface [19] was located toward the southern end of the trench, and was seen to be composed of small and medium sized stones in a sticky, silty-clay matrix. The stones were predominantly sub-rounded in shape, although sub-angular examples were noted. The central section of this 8.70m wide surface was seen to contain large stones of both sub-rounded and sub-angular configuration, and at the edges of the surface, particularly the southern edge, the presence of abundant gravel was noted. The distribution of the various stones sizes and configurations, together with their relative heights, are shown in Figure 3. A gentle camber rising from both edges to a central zenith was apparent, but not as marked as in the other trenches. Located immediately to the south of the road surface, was a line of three circular features. Each of these was seen to have a diameter of between 0.06m and 0.08m, and contained a dark brown, friable silty-loam fill. Being very similar to features [14] and [15] (Trench 2), these were most probably more stakeholes. However, as they were considered to represent significant archaeology, they were left *in situ*, as recommended by the constraints of archaeological evaluations.

Road surface [19] was cut by field drain [34]. The western extension of drain [13] (Trench 2), [34] was 0.40 wide on the surface, tapering down to a rounded base 0.15m wide at a depth of 0.90m. The fill comprised redeposited natural boulder clay subsoil containing small sub-rounded stones and a modern ceramic field drain. Similarly, field drain [34] represented the western extension of drain [12]

(Trench 2), located immediately adjacent to the northern edge of road surface [19]. All features located in this trench were sealed by topsoil/ploughsoil [18]. Identical to the topsoil/ploughsoil in the other trenches, this 0.25m deep deposit of friable, silty-clay was seen to contain a low amount of small sub-rounded stones together with occasional flecks of charcoal and plant roots.

3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4, the most western of the evaluation trenches excavated, had a total length of 50m and, as with all the other trenches, was orientated from north to south so as to cut the Roman road surface perpendicularly.

The compact, orange-brown natural clay subsoil [31] was identified at a depth of between 0.60m and 0.65m from the top of the trench. Seen to contain occasional small and medium sized stones, this horizon was identical to the natural subsoils found in the other three trenches. Disturbed subsoil [30] was located above natural clay [31] in the vicinity of the road surface. With a total width of 22.30m, this quite compact horizon of light grey clay had patches of sand within it and was seen to contain small rounded and sub-rounded stones, together with very occasional small fragments of brick and flecks of charcoal. As was noted in the other trenches, there was no definite identifiable edge to this deposit as it merged with the surrounding, and underlying, natural clay. This horizon and the natural clay subsoil [31], were cut by [28]; a feature situated adjacent and to the north of the road surface which represented a westerly extension of field drains [12] (Trench 2) and [20] (Trench 3). Stone surface [25] comprised a high occurrence of small and medium sized sub-rounded stones in a sticky, brown-grey, silty-clay matrix. Other coarse components included frequent gravel and pea-grits, although the location of these was confined to the edges of the surface. A camber rising from the edges to a central high point was visually apparent. This surface was undoubtedly the remains of the Roman road surface, and as such was left unexcavated *in situ* as it represented the top of significant archaeological deposits. Topsoil/ploughsoil [24] sealed all other layers noted in the trench. This 0.25m deep layer comprised a friable, grey-brown silty-clay material containing a few small sub-rounded stones, together with occasional flecks of carbon and plant roots.

4. FINDS SUMMARY

A total of 11 ceramic vessel sherds was produced from the excavations. In addition, six large bags of material were taken from context [11] (Trench 2), for possible future palaeoenvironmental analysis.

Finds were processed in accordance with LUAU standard practice and an outline catalogue has been compiled for archive, using a computer database (see Appendix 3 for a complete context/finds list). As the majority of the finds derive from disturbed ploughsoils, detailed analysis of the assemblage and the production of a full finds catalogue, was not considered appropriate or necessary.

All the finds are dated firmly within the post-medieval period; no finds were recovered dating to either the Roman or Medieval periods.

The entire assemblage comprises ceramic vessel fragments, most of which are late in date (eighteenth to twentieth century). All are domestic in nature, ranging from kitchen to table wares.

The majority of the ceramic vessel fragments are well-preserved and unabraded, suggesting that they have not moved far from their original place of deposition. The mechanism of deposition is most likely to have been nightsoiling or manuring.

5. DISCUSSION

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of significant archaeological deposits within the proposed area of development, and to provide a record of the Roman road which was known to cross the site.

The Roman road has been located and a full record of it has been made. A number of interesting points may be made in reference to the road. It appears to be the result of a single phase of construction, with sand being deposited upon an area of cleared land. Subsequently, a silty-clay matrix was laid down so as to create a cambered surface, into which the stones providing the metalling have been inserted. This metalled surface was only a single course deep, and there is no evidence of any subsequent repair work or reconstruction. The surface which was created was just under 9m wide, as is standard for Roman roads, which is wide enough to allow two-way traffic. The absence of agger ditches is of note. Whilst these are features which are generally absent from Roman roads in a north-western context, Hallam (1977) claimed them to be present, together with boundary ditches, in the section of the road he excavated, located between Red Scar and Ribchester. Moreover, only a single course of stones was identified at Red Scar, whereas Hallam identified at least two phases of activity. This would suggest that the road building programme was not as uniform an operation as is generally believed. The stones used to create the surface of the road were noted to be of various types, although they were all predominantly of a sub-rounded configuration. This would suggest that they were river-washed cobbles, and as such probably derived from the River Ribble as this would be the nearest local source.

The deposits of burnt material ([11], Trench 2; [36], Trench 3) are also of interest. Their situation below the road surface gives them a date predating the construction of the actual surface, although it is most likely that [11] and [36] resulted from the road building programme as a whole. It is suggested that a swathe of vegetation was burnt in order to clear a route for the construction of the road. Alternatively, the burning could have been the product of the surveying practices implemented by the Roman road builders. It is well documented that Roman roads were plotted along the most direct route available, using the higher points along the route to line up the path ahead with the road behind. The smoke from large fires was used as a means of aligning the course of the road prior to construction, and it is possible that the burnt deposits represent surveying activity. The phase of burning activity represented by [11] and [36] was certainly closely followed by the laying of the road surface as there was no accumulation material located between the burnt deposits and the road make-up layer as would be expected had the burnt layers been open as surface horizons for any sustained period of time.

In all four of the trenches, the road surface appeared to be in a good state of preservation. The road conforms to the accepted norm for Roman roads, although its construction is, perhaps, less sturdy than other examples in the county, such as the well known Blackstone Edge section of the Manchester to Ilkley road which is constructed of large paving slabs, although this is exceptional for Roman roads in a British context. Similarly, no agger ditches or boundary ditches were identified. Despite its shallow depth beneath the surface, the road does not appear to have been affected by ploughing activities. This may suggest that either the field has not been ploughed since Roman times, or, more likely, the road continued to be used during the post-Roman era and was, perhaps subsequently used as a field boundary. This would perhaps explain the presence of the stakeholes, although it is not possible to date these features. The pattern of the stakeholes identified in Trenches 2 and 3, show that a fenceline has existed running parallel to the road along both the northern and southern edges. This fence, which is of some

antiquity, would have been constructed of wooden stakes, although little more can be stated with any certainty about these features.

The disturbed natural subsoil horizon, noted in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, is most likely the product of the weight and debris associated with the passing of people and animals used during the construction of the road, or possibly the remnants of an earlier trackway. During the early period of the Roman occupation, a cleared track between the two forts would have been sufficient for light foot traffic as this would have offered some protection to foot patrols from ambush. However, due to the nature of clay, this would not have sustained heavy traffic, nor would it have proved a reasonable trackway during periods of heavy rainfall.

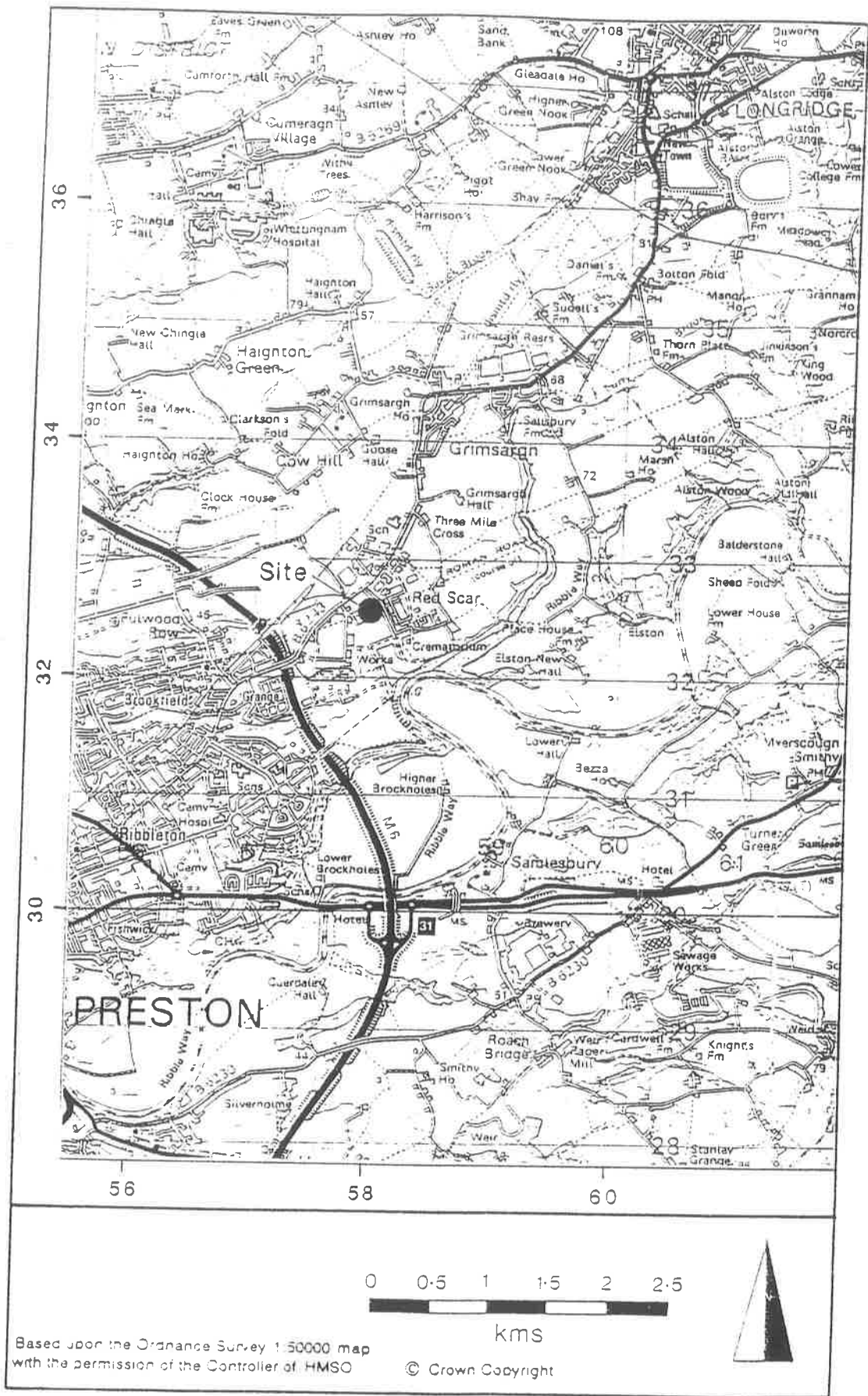
The linear cut [4] found in Trench 1 pertains to a post-medieval phase of activity, as evidenced by the pottery produced from the fill of this feature. The dimensions of [4] suggest it to be a foundation cut for a building, and its configuration, and more specifically that no return cut was identified, suggest that [4] represented the foundations of an open fronted barn. Moreover, had this been the site of a more complex building, then the discovery of more features pertaining to its construction, and demolition, would certainly have been made.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The work completed as a result of this project has comprehensively tested the area adjacent to the Roman road which is to be affected by the proposed development, for any surviving remains of archaeological interest. The nature, extent and chronology of the road itself has been fully recorded. On the basis of the above results, and following consultation with the Lancashire Archaeological Curator, it is considered that no further archaeological work is required on this site, although contractors should undertake to inform the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record of any finds recovered during development. No other mitigation measures are suggested.

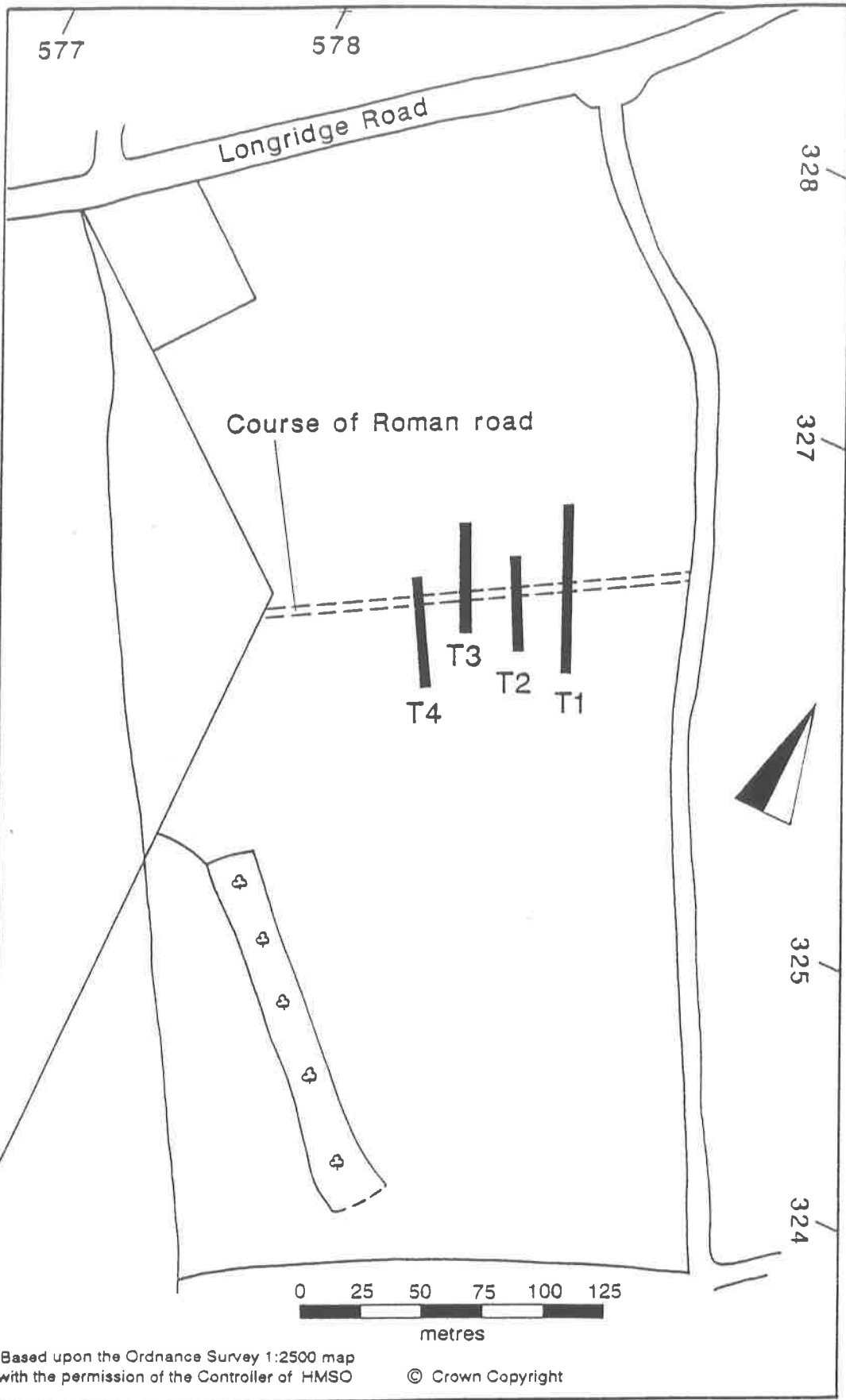
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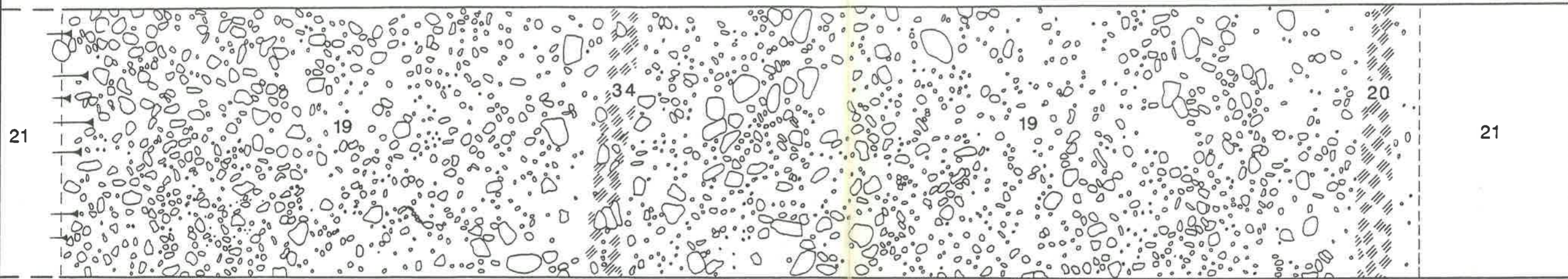
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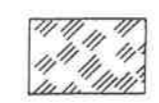
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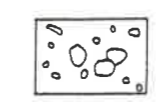
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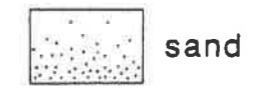
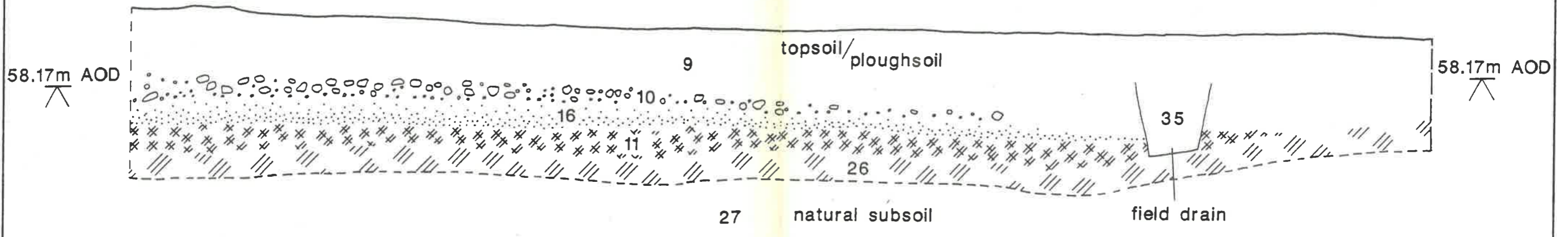
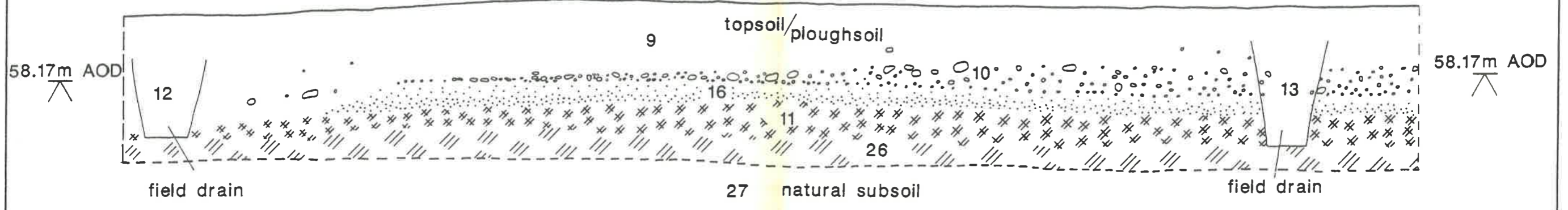
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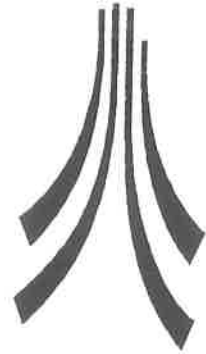
clay



road surface



APPENDIX 1



December 1994

**RED SCAR, LONGRIDGE ROAD
PRESTON
LANCASHIRE**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Project design**

Commissioned by:

Robert Pinkus and Company
on behalf of Cortaulds plc

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed development at Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston, is situated on the line of a Roman road, although the area seems also to have been affected by the digging of marl pits in the relatively recent past. A section of this road, presumably that running between the forts of Ribchester and Kirkham, was excavated some fifteen years ago, and proved not only to be extremely close to the surface, but also to have been constructed in, for the North West, an elaborate manner, and to comprise more than one phase of activity. It was also defined by ditches to either side, a common feature of Roman roads generally, but frequently absent in the North West. There is also the potential for roadside development along such roads, although none is known between Preston and Ribchester; the previous excavator (John Hallam) noted that contemporary settlement should "not [be] entirely ruled out".

Although there have been no reports of material from the designated area, such a location has the potential for prehistoric activity, as it has qualities that may have attracted prehistoric settlement, being south-facing, relatively close to a water source, and in good agricultural land.

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit 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 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In addition, advice has been supplied to clients for the preparation of Environmental Statements. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following programme has been designed, following consultation with the County Archaeological Curator, to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of the designated area, within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.1 Field Evaluation

Limited trial excavations, following the agreed programme, will be undertaken to establish the nature, extent, chronology, and preservation of any archaeological deposits encountered. This will record the sampled areas; suitable samples recovered will be assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential.

2.2 Archaeological Recording

If the Roman road is identified, a single section will be excavated and recorded across it, extending as far as any identified roadside ditches.

2.3 Evaluation Report

A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will advise on the mitigation measures necessary to protect and/or record (to appropriate levels) identified archaeological features and deposits, including the appropriate excavation, recovery, and recording strategies.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.1 Field Evaluation

3.1.1 Access

Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken with the Client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established.

3.1.2 Evaluation

A limited programme of trial excavation (four trenches unless otherwise agreed) will be undertaken, in consultation with the County Archaeological Curator, in order to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation. This will establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if established, will then briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. Excavation will normally be limited to the upper surface of significant archaeological deposits, unless further work is regarded by the County Archaeological Curator and ourselves as essential in order to complete the full evaluation (see 3.2 below).

3.1.3 Methodology

A limited number of trenches will be excavated, targeted across the postulated line of the Roman road, and of sufficient length (no less than 17m long) to encompass any potential roadside development on either side. It is expected that four trenches will be excavated and recorded, placed in a staggered pattern across the line of the road, unless the need for others is demonstrated and agreed with the County Archaeological Curator. To maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation the removal of overburden will be undertaken by machine (with a standard six foot toothless ditching bucket), although in areas where ephemeral remains are encountered elements will be hand dug. All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located with regard to surrounding features.

Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU 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.

Land disturbed as a result of this work will be reinstated to the Client's satisfaction, although LUAU 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.

3.1.4 Timetable

All excavation will be undertaken within constraints agreed with the client.

3.1.5 Recording

All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, 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.

Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeological Services of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. LUAU maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and Newcastle 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.

3.2 Archaeological Recording

Should the Roman road be encountered then, as per clause 4.2.3 in the brief provided by the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy, a section no less than 2m wide will be fully excavated and recorded, beyond the normal bounds of a site evaluation. This will involve the hand excavation of the road in a stratigraphical manner, across its whole width, and including sections across any identified roadside ditches, to establish the nature and complexity of the deposits. This will also include a section across the so-called boundary ditches, beyond the extent of the road, if these are identified. This exercise will not involve any other features identified in the course of the evaluation, including any Roman occupation beyond the road. All records will be made in the same manner as those for the initial evaluation, detailed above (3.1.5).

3.3 Evaluation Report

3.2.1 Documentary and cartographic material

The range of potential sources of background information will briefly be consulted. This will include an appraisal of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record to give an overall view of the density of archaeological sites in the

immediate vicinity and a brief survey of early maps to give a context for the site. This information will be provided by the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy. Any geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information, including available engineering and borehole data, available from the Client, will be rapidly appraised. This work will be used to set the archaeological features in context.

3.2.2 *Archive*

The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The 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. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be included in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. The actual details of the arrangements for the deposition/loan and long term storage of this material will be agreed with the landowner and the receiving institution. Wherever possible, LUAU recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered. The archive costs include a single payment of £11/m³ to the receiving museum as a one-off contribution towards the cost of long term storage and curation.

3.2.3 *Evaluation report*

One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological

features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.

This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of trenches, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).

3.3.4 Proposals

The report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the intended development. It will highlight whether, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological features should take place and possible strategies for the mitigation of the impact of the development, including design modification, will be considered. When conservation is neither possible, nor practical, it may be appropriate to suggest a further stage of more intensive archaeological work in order to mitigate the effects of development. In this case, a project design for such mitigation measures, particularly related to any identified roadside settlement, will be submitted.

3.3.5 Confidentiality

The evaluation report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.4 Project Monitoring

3.4.1 Robert Pinkus and Company

If required, an initial meeting between the Client, contractor and County Archaeological Curator can be arranged. Further consultation will include the attendance of a representative of the Client (if required) at any meetings convened with the Lancashire Archaeological Curator to discuss the progress of the evaluation or the report.

3.4.2 Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy

Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Lancashire Archaeological Curator in co-ordination with the Client. The Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record will be informed in writing at the commencement of the project. A standard charge of £50 for a monitoring visit has been quoted as a separate item in the costings.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work would comprise:

4.1 Field Evaluation

To be undertaken during a three day period.

4.2 Archaeological Recording

To be undertaken in a seven day period.

4.3 Prepare Evaluation Report

To be completed within half a week.

LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The project (fieldwork, report and archive) is scheduled for completion within three weeks from its commencement.

5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above. The breakdown of the total cost of the project is provided on the accompanying project costing form.

The total cost quoted on the accompanying sheet is a fixed price, inclusive of all management, overheads, and other disbursement costs (travel and expenses), to undertake the programme of work as defined in the project brief and this project design. Any other variations from this programme of work at the clients' direction will require recosting.

5.1 Field Evaluation

3 man-days Project Officer

3 man-days Project Assistant

3 man-days Project Assistant

Finds and Environmental Specialist consultation as necessary

5.2 Archaeological Recording

7 man-days Project Officer

7 man-days Project Assistant

7 man-days Project Assistant

Finds and Environmental Specialist consultation as necessary

5.3 Evaluation Report

4 man-days Project Officer

2 man-days Draughtsperson

0.5 man-days finds processing

The project will be under the direct line management of **Rachel Newman, BA** (Unit Assistant Director) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2

Land at Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston

Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy

December 1994

December 1994

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

LAND AT RED SCAR
LONGRIDGE ROAD, PRESTON
LANCASHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a brief provided by the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy at the request of Mr P Jackman of Robert Pinkus and Company, on behalf of Cortaulds plc, for an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed development at Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston, Lancashire.

Land at Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston

Archaeological Evaluation

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This brief for an archaeological evaluation of an area of land at Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston, has been prepared by the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy. It was commissioned by P D Jackman of Robert Pinkus and Company, Preston, agents for Courtaulds Plc.

2 The Site

- 2.1 The proposed development site, centred at SD 579325, is located to the south east of Longridge Road at Red Scar, Preston and immediately west of the existing large factory site. The western boundary is formed by the road to the Crematorium, formerly the access road to Red Scar House. To the south the plot is bounded by a track and band of woodland. The site is currently unoccupied.
- 2.2 The site slopes gently to the south and west and is founded on Sherwood sandstone, overlain by boulder clay and a soil of the Salop group. A small drain crosses the southern corner of the site, following the line of a former track and band of trees. It was formerly divided into a number of separate fields and contains a number of ponds and former ponds.
- 2.3 The field pattern shown by the OS first edition 1:10,560 map (dated 1849) is somewhat different to that seen today, but the essential shape of the plot can easily be identified. A building complex, annotated "Rich's", is shown immediately to the east of the plot on Longridge Road and may have been the farm from which the plot was managed, but this site has been subsumed by the existing factory complex. Also shown within the development plot are a number of ponds, which, given their location and the presence of others annotated "Marl Pits", suggests both their origin and a 17th - 18th century date.
- 2.4 The site is crossed by the course of the east-west Ribchester to Kirkham Roman road, as described by Margary. The course of the east-west road is indicated on the OS first edition map and is shown as an upstanding earthwork each side of the development plot. A section of the road was identified from aerial photographs and excavated in 1977. This excavation, undertaken by a Job Creation team and directed by Mr J Hallam, was located on the eastern side of the field immediately east of the crematorium road. As far as can be determined only a brief report of this work has ever been published.

- 2.5 The excavation showed that the road was only a few inches below the ground surface. The wearing course of large and small pebbles was based on a fine red sand and gravel base, raised in the centre to provide a camber, itself based on a weathered surface, probably representing an earlier track. The road line was defined by a pair of boundary ditches, about 78 feet apart and by a pair of drainage ditches about 29 feet apart, flanking the road surface. A single piece of Roman pottery, a rim sherd of a basin in a light grey fabric provisionally dated to the 3rd century, was recovered from one of the ditch tops. No trace of any ribbon development was recovered but Mr Hallam concludes his report with the following sentence : *"Further fieldwork in the area should be carried out and watch should be kept for contemporary settlement, the possibility of which are not entirely ruled out"*.
- 2.6 The development site is not known to contain other archaeological features but there are sites of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date listed on the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record in the vicinity. The prehistoric sites are limited to a number of isolated findspots of stone tools. This indicates that the area was in use by prehistoric peoples but no further conclusions can be reached and the existence of other sites of this period cannot be predicted. The medieval sites mainly comprise agricultural earthworks, but also include the site of Red Scar House, an Elizabethan timber building and gardens, demolished before 1958.

3 Archaeological Implications

- 3.1 Whilst much is known of the history and organisation of this part of Lancashire, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of its development. No prehistoric settlement site has been identified hereabouts but the number of findspots suggest that a settled population existed in the vicinity. More is known of the Roman military occupation of the region, the forts at Ribchester and Kirkham have both been investigated in recent years but their role in the government of the region and their relationship to the native population is still unclear. Antiquarian reports of Roman ribbon development along the road cannot be substantiated or accurately located and, whilst their presence cannot be ruled out, it does not seem particularly likely that such occupation occurs within the development site.
- 3.2 Little evidence, beside that of placenames, remains of the Dark Ages but the more important settlements existing at the time of the Conquest and Domesday were probably starting to develop their urban characters. Continued occupation of these sites established the medieval towns and villages which have lead to the existing pattern of occupation of the county. In this area the pattern of occupation appears to have been one of independent farmsteads, such as those

at Red Scar, Higher and Lower Brockholes, and Grimsargh, outside the bounds of the developing market town of Preston. The size and distribution of these sites make it unlikely that another, as yet unidentified site, lies within the development site.

- 3.3 To summarise, therefore, the site is crossed by a Roman road, but no settlement sites are known to have been present. Their absence cannot, however, be guaranteed and in particular the possibility of Roman ribbon development cannot be ruled out. The archaeological importance of the site is not currently considered sufficiently high as to require the preservation of the deposits in situ at the expense of development, but a scheme of recording prior to or during ground disturbance is considered appropriate. In order to minimise both uncertainty over the financial implications of having to accommodate any archaeological constraints and the possibility of unforeseen delays to the construction programme a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the development of the site is to be undertaken.

4 The Brief

- 4.1 An archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site at Red Scar, Longridge Road, Preston should be carried out. This work is intended to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to provide a record of the Roman road which crosses the site and should not be seen as a research project. It is to be undertaken by the most appropriate methods which comply with the Code of Conduct, Standards, and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 The evaluation should proceed in the following way:
- 4.2.1 At least four trial trenches should be excavated, staggered along the projected line of the Roman road as it crosses the site. Two trenches should cross the projected line of the road and extend to the north sufficiently far beyond the probable line of the boundary ditch to establish the presence or absence of any associated ribbon settlement. The other two trenches should also cut the line of the road, but extend southwards in a similar manner (Fig 1). The trenches should be a minimum of 1.75m in width and extend at least 17m beyond the projected centreline of the road.
- 4.2.2 Should any settlement remains be revealed then a report and project design for further investigation and recording should be formulated and submitted as fast as is reasonably practicable. The actual undertaking of this further work shall be commissioned separately and should not be included in the costing or timetabling of this project.

- 4.2.3 Should the Roman road be identified in the trial trenches a single section no less than 2.0m wide should be excavated and fully recorded. This section should extend at least as far as the roadside ditches. Corresponding sample sections of the boundary ditches, if identified, should also be excavated and recorded, and, if possible, related to the road itself.
- 4.2.4 A report should be formulated and submitted, detailing the work undertaken, the results of that work and the conclusions drawn from them.
- 4.2.5 An archive should be created to the appropriate professional standard and deposited in appropriate location.
- 4.3 A written project design must be produced detailing how the evaluation is to be undertaken, the name of the project director, the proposed staffing levels and the proposed programme of work.
- 4.4 This brief allows some flexibility in approach, but deviations from the agreed project design should be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeological Curator.
- 4.5 The report should address the archaeology and palaeoenvironment of the archaeological site. It should contain a copy of this brief and the agreed project design as appendices, as well as an indication of any departure from the agreed project design. It should include photographs, plans, sections and other appropriate diagrams as well as a full bibliography of sources consulted.
- 4.6 The report should be completed and submitted within six weeks after completion of the excavations unless otherwise agreed with all parties.
- 4.7 It is important that the project design takes into account the state of the site and the archaeological contractors are advised to discuss this, particularly access, safety and security; with Robert Pinkus and Co. in advance of the formulation of a detailed project design. The necessity of backfilling and protective fencing around the excavated area(s) should also be discussed prior to the start of works.
- 4.8 Contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related legislation. Site procedures shall be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.
- 4.9 The archaeological excavation strategy should be designed to assess the survival, nature and extent of any archaeological deposits, and to provide a record of the Roman road known to cross the site.

- 4.10 Excavation of the trial trenches may be undertaken by hand, machine or a combination of both.
- 4.11 The deposits encountered during the excavations should be sampled according to the appropriate professional standards. A preliminary analysis of promising environmental samples should be undertaken with a view to identifying, dating and interpreting the deposits from which they are derived.
- 4.12 Agreement should be reached with the site owners concerning the deposition of the evaluation archive and the provision of an appropriate synopsis for the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Archaeological Record. Costings should reflect the capital cost of the deposition of the archive. Whilst the site owners have property rights over finds, objects should normally be deposited in a Museums and Galleries Commission approved archaeological museum, either on loan or by donation.
- 4.13 A full archive should be created to the appropriate professional standards, and deposited according to the agreement reached above.
- 4.14 The archaeological work shall be monitored by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. This shall include a single site monitoring visit which will be charged at the standard rate of £50.00. The archaeological contractor should notify the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record at least seven days in advance of site works commencing, in order that this monitoring visit can be arranged.
- 4.15 Costings should be submitted under a separate cover to the project design, and should include the monitoring charge (above) as a separate item.
- 4.16 This brief is not to be altered without the express permission of the County Archaeological Curator.

5 General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors

- 5.1 The document entitled "General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire" is in use as a model of expected practices and procedures. A copy of that document is attached as Appendix One. In this brief and in that document "County Archaeological Curator" shall mean the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Officer of the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy, by whom the role of County Archaeological Curator is currently undertaken.

6 Further Information

- 6.1 Further queries regarding the archaeological content of this brief or the General Conditions can be addressed to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Officer, Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy, Furness College, Lancaster University, Lancaster, Lancs LA1 4YW. Tel 0524 65201 extension 4385, Fax 0524 846102.
- 6.2 Further queries regarding the site and the proposed development can be addressed to P D Jackman, Robert Pinkus and Co., 16-18 Riversway Business Village, Navigation Way, Preston. Tel 0772 769000, Fax 0772 76066.

7 References

Baines, E, *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*

Hallam, J, 1980 *Archaeology in the Central Lancashire New Town - Report on the Surveys and Excavations 1975-1979*, Pre-publication edn., pp 24, 24b, 24c; Pl 4a, 4b.

Margary, I, 1957 *Roman Roads in Britain*, London, Vol 2 pp 106 - 107.

Ordnance Survey, 1849 First Edition 1:10,560 Lancashire - Sheet XL

Ordnance Survey, 1912 1:2,500 Lancashire - Sheet XL.3

Ordnance Survey, 1965 1:10,560 - Sheet SD 53 SE

Ordnance Survey, 1993 1:10,000 - Sheet SD 53 SE

Appendix 1

General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire

Organisations and individuals wishing to be included on the County list of Appropriate Archaeological Contractors will be required to fulfil the following General Conditions:

1 Professional Standards

- 1.1 Contractors shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 1.2 Project Directors should be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA and the contractors should encourage as many of their staff as possible to join the IFA.
- 1.3 Contractors with a significant backlog of unpublished projects will not normally be included on the approved list.
- 1.4 Where students or trainees are employed on a project, their ratio to professional staff should not normally exceed 1:2.
- 1.5 In cases of dispute, arbitration will normally be sought through the IFA or the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group.

2 Finance

- 2.1 Contractors shall make available at the request of the County Archaeological Curator an audited set of recent accounts.

3 Insurance

- 3.1 Contractors shall hold a current certificate of Public Liability and (where relevant) Employers Liability insurance, and shall produce it at the request of the County Archaeological Curator.

4 Health and Safety

- 4.1 Contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related legislation.

- 4.2 Site procedures shall be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

5 Project Design

- 5.1 Individual projects should be designed in accordance with a brief provided by the County Archaeological Curator. Before commencement of a project, Contractors should prepare a written Project Design and agree it with the County Archaeological Curator.

6 Sub-Contracting

- 6.1 The names of proposed Sub-Contractors should be included in the Project Design. All such Sub-Contractors shall be required to fulfil the General Conditions for Contractors.

7 Form of Contract

- 7.1 Before commencement of a project, the Contractor shall enter into a written agreement with the Client. Such an agreement should be in accordance with the IFA Model Contract for Archaeological Services or such other form as approved by the County Archaeological Curator.

8 Project Monitoring

- 8.1 The County Archaeological Curator shall monitor archaeological progress throughout the project.
- 8.2 Contractors shall provide the County Archaeological Curator with an outline programme of work, and agree with the curator any proposed modification to this programme brought about by unforeseen circumstances. It is strongly recommended that Project Designs include a contingency factor to allow for such circumstances.

9 Administrative Charge

- 9.1 The County Archaeological Curator reserves the right to levy a charge for project monitoring. Monitoring visits shall be costed at £50.00 per visit and the number of such visits shall be stated in the project brief.

10 Publication

- 10.1 Publication shall be in a form and to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative. A copy of the site narrative and publication synopsis shall be lodged with the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 10.2 Whilst acknowledging the need for confidentiality in some instances, archaeological information should enter the public domain as soon as possible and certainly within two years of the completion of fieldwork.

11 Archive

- 11.1 Archive deposition should take place according to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.
- 11.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, should be conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 11.3 The archive (excepting the finds) should be deposited as soon as is practicable with the Lancashire County Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston and the finds stored, wherever possible, in a Registered Museum fulfilling the HBMC/MGC storage criteria with a copy of the paper archive. It may be felt more appropriate in some circumstances to store both paper archive and finds together, and this should be, wherever possible, within a Registered Museum fulfilling the HBMC/MGC storage criteria.
- 11.4 Any material not to be archived, such as unstable material or items to be retained by the landowner, should be fully analysed and reported upon.
- 11.5 A copy of the reproducible elements of the site archive should be deposited in the National Archaeological Record.

12 Acknowledgement

- 12.1 The collaborative role of the County Archaeological Curator shall be acknowledged in all publicity - including media releases, site displays, exhibitions and publications - arising from the project.

The role of the County Archaeological Curator is currently undertaken by:

Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Officer, Lancaster University Heritage
Planning Consultancy, Furness College, Lancaster University, Lancaster, Lancs,
LA1 4YG.

Tel 0524 65201 ext. 4385 fax 0524 846102

APPENDIX 3

Context and Finds Summary

Context [1], location of Trench 1.

Context [2], topsoil (Trench 1):
2 ceramic vessel fragments, post-medieval.

Context [3], road surface (Trench 1):
No finds.

Context [4], foundation trench cut (Trench 1):
No finds.

Context [5], foundation trench fill (Trench 1):
5 ceramic vessel fragments, post-medieval.

Context [6], natural clay subsoil (Trench 1):
No finds.

Context [7], burnt lens (Trench 1):
1 ceramic vessel fragment, post-medieval.

Context [8], location of Trench 2.

Context [9], topsoil (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [10], road surface (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [11], burnt horizon (Trench 2):
No finds. Palaeoenvironmental sample taken.

Context [12], field drain (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [13], field drain (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [14], stakeholes, north edge of road (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [15], stakeholes, south edge of road (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [16], sand make-up horizon (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [17], location of Trench 3.

Context [18], topsoil (Trench 3):
1 ceramic vessel fragment, post-medieval.

Context [19], road surface (Trench 3):
No finds.

Context [20], field drain (Trench 3):
No finds.

Context [21], disturbed natural subsoil (Trench 3):
No finds.

Context [22], natural clay subsoil (Trench 3):
No finds.

Context [23], location of Trench 4.

Context [24], topsoil (Trench 4):
2 ceramic vessel fragments, post-medieval.

Context [25], road surface (Trench 4):
No finds.

Context [26], disturbed natural subsoil (Trench 4):
No finds.

Context [27], natural clay subsoil (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [28], field drain (Trench 4):
No finds.

Context [29], stakeholes, south of road (Trench 3):
No finds.

Context [30], disturbed clay subsoil (Trench 4):
No finds.

Context [31], natural clay subsoil (Trench 4):
No finds.

Context [32], field drain (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [33], field drain (Trench 1):
No finds.

Context [34], field drain (Trench 3):
No finds.

Context [35], field drain (Trench 2):
No finds.

Context [36], burnt material (Trench 3):
No finds.