



BRIDEKIRK WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS, Cumbria

Watching Brief Report



Oxford Archaeology North

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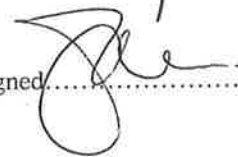
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SUMMARY

Between June and August 2002 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook a watching brief on behalf of United Utilities (hereafter the 'client') following plans to extend a sewerage works at Bridekirk, Cumbria (NY 116 337). The watching brief monitored work carried out as part of a scheme to improve discharge quality into the River Derwent.

The archaeological resource within the study site comprised elements of a post-medieval, but also possibly earlier, pastoral landscape. The nineteenth century drainage system, exposed across the site, is of no great rarity and was of low archaeological importance.

Although two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the stoney deposit in the eastern part of the site, they were abraded and found in association with much later material. No definitive medieval features were discovered on the site, and the identified archaeological resource, consisting of drains, a possible shallow pit and a dump of industrial residue, all dating to the post-medieval period, was of no real archaeological significance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to Lee Dymond of United Utilities for commissioning the work and to Nigel Clark and Glen Halliwell of Askam Construction for their co-operation and assistance during the watching brief. The watching brief visits were undertaken by Sean Mc Philips, Neil Wearing, Dan Elsworth and John Zant. Illustrations for the report were undertaken by Emma Carter. The report was compiled by Sean McPhilips and was edited by Alan Lupton and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of United Utilities (hereafter the 'client') following plans to extend a sewerage works at Bridekirk, Cumbria (NY 116 337). The watching brief took place intermittently from 18th June to 5th August 2002, and monitored work carried out as part of a scheme to improve discharge quality into the River Derwent.
- 1.1.2 The church at Bridekirk was rebuilt in the nineteenth century but contains architectural detail, which indicates that its origins were in the early medieval period. There are indications elsewhere in Bridekirk that the medieval village was larger than the present day settlement, possibly including the area of the proposed development. Consequently, the Assistant Archaeologist at Cumbria County Council recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken with regard to the groundworks associated with the improvement scheme. A brief for the task was prepared (*Appendix 1*) and OA North in its former guise as the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) submitted a project design to undertake the work (*Appendix 2*). Following formal approval of the project design the work commenced in June 2002.
- 1.1.3 The work involved the monitoring of the groundworks while the wastewater treatment works were extended. The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological deposits disturbed or destroyed by construction work.
- 1.1.4 A full archive of the watching brief has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (1991). This archive will be lodged with Cumbria County Record Office (Carlisle) and a summary lodged with the National Monuments Record (NMR).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The site of the works was approximately 100m north of the medieval church at Bridekirk (Figs 1 and 2). The village of Bridekirk lies to the north-west of Cockermouth and its location provides access to both the Lake District to the south and the Solway Plain to the north.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

- 2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the area around Bridekirk is composed of Kirkstile slates, which, as part of the Skiddaw group, are the oldest rocks exposed in the Cumbrian Mountains (Jackson 1978, 79). The Kirkstile slates are blue-grey striped, silty mudstones (*ibid*). The soils are from the Brickfield 3 Association, which are essentially clays (*ibid*).

2.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.3.1 **Prehistoric period:** little is known of the prehistoric period in the immediate vicinity of Bridekirk, more a reflection of the lack of organised systematic fieldwork in the area rather than any real lack of archaeology. A late Neolithic - early Bronze Age stone circle is known nearby at Elva Plain (Rollinson 1967, 16 - NGR NY 176 318) and a Bronze Age collared urn has been recovered from Papcastle (*op cit*, 22). This suggests burial activity in the area but this has not been formally defined.
- 2.3.2 By the Iron Age, the area seems to have been part of a tribal landholding, probably under the aegis of the Brigantes who dominated much of the north (Salway 1993, 36, 126; Cunliffe 1991). This tribal unit by the Roman period was known as the Carvetii (Higham and Jones 1985). There are no sites known in the Bridekirk area that can be definitely attributed to this period. As before, this is probably more of a reflection of the problem throughout the north west in identifying a distinct 'Iron Age' culture rather than any real lack of activity.
- 2.3.3 **Roman period:** the Roman occupation in the north west is known to have been occurring in earnest during the AD 70s (Shotter 1997, 12). By the end of the first century AD a defended frontier known as the 'Stanegate' had been established between the Tyne-Solway isthmus. In the early part of the second century this frontier was further developed as a continuous barrier by the Emperor Hadrian and a series of forts, road networks and other settlements became established in its hinterland.
- 2.3.4 By the end of the first century, a fort had been established at Papcastle, close to the development site. The site was presumably located for strategic reasons, being on a hill above the fertile surrounding land, close to a fording point on the River Derwent and with connections to various other forts in the area, such as Old Carlisle, Maryport, Moresby and Brougham, which formed an integral

part of the Roman control network in the region (Quartermaine *et al* forthcoming).

- 2.3.5 **Early medieval period:** the date of the removal of the garrison from Roman Papcastle is uncertain and little is known of the area in the post-Roman period. Evidence of early medieval activity in the area is, however, known in the form of church sites with pre-Norman sculpture, such as those at Bridekirk, Brigham and Isel (Bailey and Cramp 1988).
- 2.3.6 **Medieval period:** the church was dedicated to St. Bridget or Bride, and has given name to the village. The original structure was of Saxon origin and contains an elaborately carved stone font of ambiguous antiquity. The church and manor of Bridekirk had been given by Waldeof, the first lord of Allerdale, to the monastery of Guisborough in north Yorkshire (Bulmer 1901, 675).
- 2.3.7 Antiquarian sources suggest that Papcastle was the centre of pre-Norman lordship for the area until the end of the eleventh century (Nicholson and Burn 1777, 69) but administrative power was subsequently moved to Cockermouth (Winchester 1986), a Norman plantation, established to encourage urban and market functions in the region.
- 2.3.8 **Post-medieval period:** following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, during Henry VIII's reign, the manor of Bridekirk was granted to the Tolson family, who held it until the eighteenth century (Bulmer 1901). In 1801 the population of the village was 94, the vast majority involved in local agriculture (Whellan 1860, 286) in 1901 the population had fallen to 75, with agriculture still forming the only local industry. The medieval church was largely rebuilt in 1870 (Bulmer 1901, 676).

3. RESULTS

3.1 RESULTS

- 3.1.1 **15th June 2002:** on the first visit to the site topsoil was stripped in the east area of the existing sewerage works in preparation of a site compound (Fig 2). Approximately 0.3m thickness of soil was removed across the area. The exposed natural subsoil consisted of a mid orange/brown loose sandy clay, with 2% medium and angular well sorted stones.
- 3.1.2 Overlying the subsoil in the south-east part of the exposed area was a dark brown clay, measuring 2.2m x 1.55m and thickness of 0.1m. It contained slate fragments and mortar and most probably represents the fill of a modern shallow pit.
- 3.1.3 The east side of the exposed area also revealed a narrow strip of dumped stoney material overlying the natural subsoil. Measuring a metre in width and up to 0.15m thick, the deposit comprised a mid orange brown firm sandy clay, with 90% small rounded compacted stones, possibly the remains of a surface. The deposit yielded eight fragments of pottery dating between the late thirteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 3.1.4 Close to the north and east side of the sewerage works, was an area of disturbed peaty ground, which produced several pieces of smashed ceramic field drains within a mid brown sandy clay matrix. The drain fragments were associated with three interconnecting modern drains, comprising 0.6-0.7m wide trenches with intact pipes, oriented east/west. The trenches possibly cut earlier drains and were replaced within the last century.
- 3.1.5 The peaty ground was removed by machine to provide some hard standing for an access track for plant traffic, exposing a greenish grey peaty silt with a total depth of 0.80m below the ground surface. Within this peaty silt a further two 0.07m wide ceramic drains were exposed running on north/south alignments.
- 3.1.6 At the north-east end of the site, an area of dumped industrial residue was encountered. Filling a small trench 4m x 0.7m, the residue consisted of coke and cinders. The dumping was probably a twentieth century event.
- 3.1.7 **28th June 2002:** the remaining topsoil was removed from the west side of the site (Fig 2). The land gradually sloped downwards to the north and the depth of the topsoil thickened in this direction; its removal revealed a mixed brown and mottled yellow clay natural subsoil. Several modern drains servicing the sewerage plant were noted in the central area, extending as far as the beck beyond the northern perimeter wall.
- 3.1.8 **16th July 2002:** excavation for the footings of the 5m x 9m new control building to the north-west of the existing sewerage works was monitored. The area had been stripped of topsoil and the excavation proceeded to a depth of

1m through c 0.4m of mid reddish brown subsoil deposit and the underlying natural gravel/grey silty clay. No archaeological features were observed other than a post-medieval ceramic drain pipe running across the northern part of the site.

- 3.1.9 **5th August 2002:** excavation of a c 6.5m square pit to the south-west of the existing sewerage works was undertaken for insertion of a new septic tank. The excavation proceeded to a depth of 3.5m-4m through c 1m of very mixed reddish brown subsoil and sandy clay. No archaeological features were observed.

3.2 FINDS

- 3.2.1 In total, 30 fragments of artefacts were recovered from the watching brief. The bulk of the assemblage comprised animal bone fragments (20) but also ceramic vessel sherds (8) and window glass. In general terms, the material was in poor condition, and most fragments were clearly abraded and rolled. All finds were treated in accordance with standard OA North practice.
- 3.2.2 **Ceramics:** analysis of the pottery was based solely on visual inspection of individual sherds, and has been described using the terminology developed by Orton *et al* (1993). The ceramic vessel sherds were collected from an area of stony ground along the east side of the site. Consisting of two sherds of partially reduced green glazed pottery dated to the late thirteenth to fourteenth century, a small sherd of Frechen stoneware imported from Germany in the seventeenth century, three sherds of dark glazed red earthenware dating between the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a small fragment of transfer printed white earthenware dated to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 3.2.3 **Glass:** one small fragment of stained window glass most probably from the nearby church was recovered from the site. The glass had an iridescent surface, was badly patinated, and most probably dates to the seventeenth or eighteenth century.
- 3.2.4 **Animal bone** a small collection of 22 bone fragments were retrieved from the site, predominantly from modern deposits. Of the identified fragments, 16 were of adult sheep, four goose/fowl, and two cow.
- 3.2.5 In conclusion, the finds assemblage is of limited archaeological significance, although it does provide broad dating for deposits exposed during the watching brief. In all probability, the finds represent the dumping of domestic refuse and suggest the site had been used for this purpose since the late thirteenth century through to the modern era.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 The archaeological resource within the study site comprises elements of a post-medieval, but also possibly earlier, pastoral landscape. The nineteenth century drainage system exposed across the site is of no great rarity and is of low archaeological importance.
- 4.1.2 Although two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the stoney deposit in the eastern part of the site, they were abraded and found in association with much later material. No definitive medieval features were discovered on the site, and the identified archaeological resource, consisting of drains, a possible shallow pit and a dump of industrial residue, all dating to the post-medieval period, was of no real archaeological significance.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT BRIDEKIRK WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS, BRIDEKIRK, CUMBRIA.

1 SITE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY.

Site Name: Bridekirk WwTW

Grid Reference: NGR NY 116 337

Land Area and Use: c 0.3 ha, pasture

Date of Brief: 30 April 2001

Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the above site and to produce a report on that work.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND.

The archaeological curator for Cumbria County Council (CCC) has been consulted by North West Water Ltd, regarding a scheme for the extension of the wastewater treatment works at Bridekirk. The area affected has been identified as having a potential archaeological interest on which the proposed works could possibly impact. The planning consultation was received from North West Water Limited who have subsequently changed their name to United Utilities PLC.

3 JUSTIFICATION.

The proposed scheme affects an area of archaeological potential. Consequently United Utilities PLC are advised that a programme of archaeological works is required during the construction of the extension to the wastewater treatment works, in order to mitigate any adverse archaeological impact. This recommendation is necessary to the policy of the County Structure Plan and Allerdale Local Plan. It is also in accordance with guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (Archaeology and Planning) section 30 and the Water Industry Act 1991 Code of Practice on Conservation, Access and Recreation 2000.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

The church at Bridekirk was rebuilt in the 19th century but contains architectural detail which indicates that its origins were in the early medieval period. At that time the church could have formed the focal point to a settlement. There are indications elsewhere in Bridekirk, that the medieval village was larger than the present day settlement. It is therefore possible that the medieval village included the area of the proposed works.

5 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT.

Objectives: The principal aim of the project is to identify any archaeological remains within the below ground works necessary to the extension and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

Work Required: All below ground works must be carried out under archaeological supervision. Any putative archaeological features observed must be cleaned by hand and recorded.

A reasonable period of uninterrupted access to the archaeologist should be allowed for all necessary archaeological recording.

6 PROJECT DESIGN

A project design must be submitted as part of the tender. Before the project commences the project proposal must be submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist.

Proposals to meet this Brief should take the form of a detailed project design prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, "2nd ed. 1991, and must include:

- A description of the proposed methods of observation and recording system
- An explanation of the sampling strategies to be used
- A projected timetable for work on site including staff structure and numbers

- A projected timetable for all post excavation work (through to final publication of results), including staff numbers and specialist sub-contractors.

7 **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

A written report must be produced. It should include:

- A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- A description of the work undertaken and the results obtained
- Such mapped information considered necessary to enhance the clarity of the report
- A detailed assessment of any further work considered necessary to meet fully the archaeological implications of the project

Two copies of the report should be delivered to Cumbria County Council Sites and Monuments Record. The report should be lodged with the Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the County Archaeologist.

8 **THE ARCHIVE.**

An archive must be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991, and arrangements made for its deposit with an appropriate repository. A copy shall also be offered to the National Monuments Record.

Any finds of archaeological interest should be appropriately conserved and deposited in an appropriate institution; any finds which cannot be deposited should be fully analysed and published.

9 **FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.**

- The Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists must be followed. All work must be carried out by an archaeological team of appropriate competence and experience
- The County Sites and Monuments Record should be consulted before fieldwork commences
- One week's notice must be given to the Assistant Archaeologist (see below) prior to the commencement of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed

10 **FURTHER INFORMATION.**

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to establish safe working practices in terms of current health and safety legislation, to ensure site access and to obtain notification of hazards (e.g. services, contaminated ground).

For further information regarding archaeology and related matters, contact;

Helena Smith
Assistant Archaeologist
Economy and Environment
Cumbria County Council
County Offices
Kendal
Cumbria LA9 4RQ Tel: 01539 773431

Sites and Monuments Record - (Bette Hopkins) Tel: 01539 773432

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

May 2001

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

BRIDEKIRK W_wTW

CUMBRIA

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PROJECT DESIGN**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Mrs L Dymond, of United Utilities, for an archaeological watching brief in advance of refurbishment of sewerage works at Bridekirk, Cumbria.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 United Utilities (hereafter the 'client') propose to extend a sewerage works at Bridekirk, Cumbria (NY 116 337). The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential. Consequently, the Assistant Archaeologist of Cumbria County Archaeology Service has recommended that an archaeological watching brief of the associated groundworks is necessary in mitigation of the development, and a brief for the watching brief was prepared by the Assistant Archaeologist for the client. The following document represents a project design to carry out the watching brief as defined in the project brief.
- 1.2 The church at Bridekirk was rebuilt in the nineteenth century but contains architectural detail, which indicates that its origins were in the early medieval period. There are indications elsewhere in Bridekirk that the medieval village was larger than the present day settlement, possibly including the area of the proposed development.
- 1.3 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years, LUAU has undertaken similar types of work in many parts of Lancashire, Cumbria, Cheshire, Yorkshire and the North East, including work along the Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail, and is currently working with United Utilities in Papcastle.
- 1.4 LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 27, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that are disturbed by the groundworks associated with the development.
- 2.2 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by the watching brief, within a local and regional context.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.1.1 **Methodology:** A programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the excavations in the course of the proposed development works. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation. Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.1.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan

and/or section, and as grid coordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

- 3.1.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using a system of *pro forma* recording sheets, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.1.4 Environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with the Assistant Archaeologist.
- 3.1.5 It is assumed that LUAU will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered. This would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the Assistant Archaeologist and will require a variation to costing. Also, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Home Office Licence would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the proper authorities were happy for burials to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.
- 3.1.6 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc.), as well as to all Health and Safety regulations. 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 Unit Managers.

3.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.2.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out during fieldwork 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 represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. 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. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Service format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Cumbria County Council (CCC) Sites and Monuments Record (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). 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. 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.
- 3.2.2 **Report:** one bound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client and a further two copies submitted to CCC Sites and Monuments Record within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. 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.

3.2.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This 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), if required.

3.2.4 **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.

4 PROJECT MONITORING

4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the Assistant Archaeologist who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 LUAU could commence the watching brief within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the client.

5.2 The duration of the watching brief is dependent on the duration of the groundworks for the development and, consequently, at this stage it is not possible to give a precise figure for the number of person days for each stage of the project.

5.3 The client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

6 STAFFING

6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alan Lupton PhD MIFA** (Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

6.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking the watching brief but it is likely to be a project supervisor. All LUAU supervisors are experienced field archaeologists who have undertaken numerous watching briefs.

6.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by LUAU's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (LUAU project officer). Christine acts as LUAU's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. As well as specialist knowledge regarding Roman glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology, she is a prehistorian of considerable experience.

6.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (LUAU project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the

palaeoecology of the North west through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

7 INSURANCE

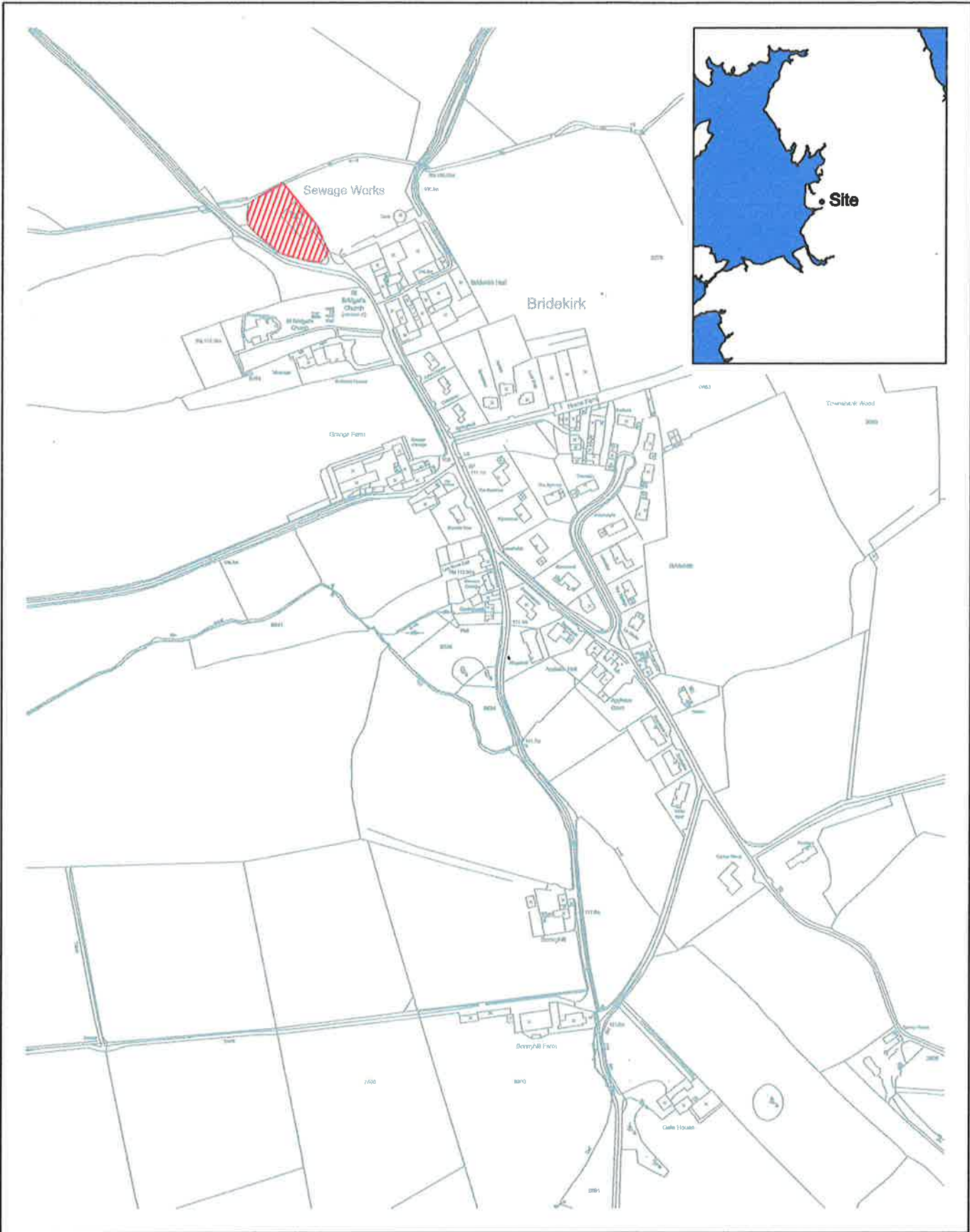
7.1 LUAU has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

APPENDIX 3: FINDS LIST

Object no	Quantity	Material	Description	Date
1001	1	Glass	Window	17th/18th century
1002	1	Iron	Nail	
1003	2	Ceramic	Green glazed pottery	Late 13th/14th century
1003	1	Ceramic	Frechen stoneware	17th century
1003	3	Ceramic	Dark glazed red earthenwares	17th/18th century
1003	1	Ceramic	Willow pattern earthenware	18th/19th century
1004	8	Bone	Animal	

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Location map
- Figure 2 Watching Brief Locations



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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Figure 1: Location Map

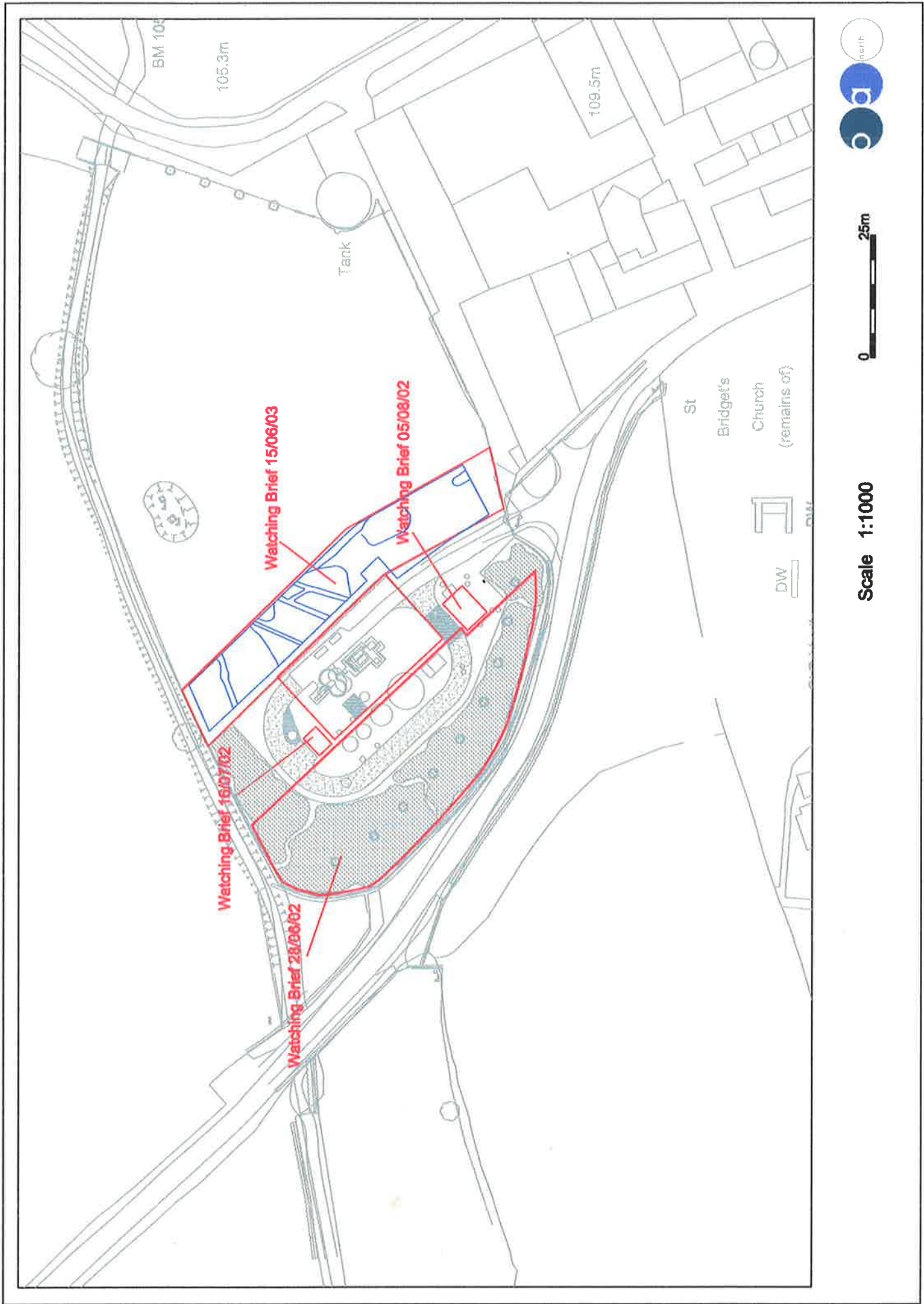


Figure 2 : Watching Brief Location



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