



Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton, Merseyside

Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2021

**Client: Pegasus Group on behalf of Sandway
Homes Ltd**

Issue No: V. 2
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Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton, Merseyside

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Jane Roberts

With illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Sandway Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development on land to the east of Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton, Merseyside (NGR: SD 34954 00324).

The work was undertaken as a condition of a planning application (planning ref. DC/2020/01853). In consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), it was established that an archaeological evaluation would be required to inform whether additional archaeological fieldwork would be necessary. This was due to the potential for structural remains surviving relating to eighteenth century houses. Pegasus Group produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and OA North were subsequently commissioned to undertake the fieldwork, which was undertaken over two days; 14th and 15th April 2021.

Only one of the two proposed trenches was excavated, Trench 1, due to the presence of a number of services in the proposed location of Trench 2. There were minimal archaeological remains identified within Trench 1, those identified likely related to the 'Z-block' high-rise flats which had been constructed in the 1960s and demolished in 2007, with the targeted eighteenth century remains having been completely truncated. As such, there was no requirement for further archaeological works on the site from MEAS.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North would like to thank Laura Garcia of Pegasus Group for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Alison Plummer of Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) who monitored the work on behalf of Sefton Council.

The project was managed for OA North by Paul Dunn. The fieldwork was directed by Jane Roberts, who was supported by Lauren Basnett and Selina Dean. Survey was carried out by Selina Dean and Paul Dunn, with the figures being produced by Mark Tidmarsh.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Sandway Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development, incorporating 70 dwellings with a new vehicular access and associated works, at Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton, Merseyside (NGR: SD 34954 00324; Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/2020/01853). In consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), it was established that an archaeological evaluation would be required to inform whether additional archaeological fieldwork would be required. Pegasus Group produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI; *Appendix A*) and OA North were subsequently commissioned to undertake the fieldwork, which was undertaken over two days; 14th and 15th April 2021. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Buckley Hill, to the east of Buckley Hill Lane and south of Northern Perimeter Road, with residential housing to the south and east (NGR: SD 34954 00324; Fig 1). The site consisted of relatively flat hard standing and grassland.
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the area is mapped as sandstone of the Sellafield Member (BGS 2021). The overlying superficial geology is mapped as diamicton Devensian Till (*ibid*).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is summarised in the written scheme of investigation (*Appendix A*), however, a brief summary is provided here. The site lies within land which was once part of the Molyneux estate, later the Earls of Sefton. During the eighteenth century, two dwellings were constructed within the site boundary, both mapped on the 1769 Molyneux estate map (HER No. MME2761 and MME2760). One of the the houses (HER No. MM2761) is on Pinfold Lane labelled as No. 77 and occupied by Edward Holme. The other house (HER No. MME2760) is on Buckley Hill Lane, no. 76 and occupied by Mary Harrison. Both buildings are later shown on the 1845 Tithe map where they are recorded as in the ownership of the Earl of Sefton and both occupied by Thomas Bradley.
- 1.3.2 Both of these buildings are shown surrounded by agricultural fields. The 1845 tithe map shows what could be a small historic core, labelled as Sefton Town, around the crossroads between Cressopp Lane and Sefton Town Lane, with buildings located sporadically along Sefton Town Lane. No.76 Buckley Hill Lane did not survive as long as the other building, being demolished by the 1939 Ordnance Survey Map. The other building survived for longer and is labelled as Maypole Farm on early twentieth century mapping, although it is no longer depicted on the 1969 Ordnance Survey Map.
- 1.3.3 Number 77 appears to have been cleared in the 1960s for the construction of Z-blocks of high-rise flats. These were demolished in 2007 and the site cleared.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The general objectives of the fieldwork were:

- i. to record where feasible the depth, extent, character and date of archaeological features or deposits encountered;
- ii. to provide information about the archaeological resource within the area of the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality);
- iii. to create a record of the archaeological resource which will be impacted upon as a result of the proposed development;
- iv. to interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context; and
- v. to carry out the above in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019), *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (2020a), and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2020b).

2.1.2 The specific objectives of the fieldwork were:

- i. to use the evaluation to identify the level of survival of the two eighteenth century dwellings and continue to mitigation where necessary;
- ii. to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits relating to the eighteenth century dwellings;
- iii. to identify deposits and evidence relating to the use of these dwellings and provide evidence of the occupants;
- iv. to answer research agenda objectives set in the Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region: Research Agenda;
- v. to use any artefactual and dating evidence recovered to assist in answering specific research questions;
- vi. to recover and record an appropriate sample of the range, quality and quantity of the artefacts and environmental evidence discovered; and
- vii. to provide a report on the results of the evaluation and mitigation and if appropriate publish the results in an academic paper or journal.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The full methodology is outlined in the WSI (*Appendix A*) and was adhered to in full, and, as such, was fully compliant with prevailing guidelines and established industry best practice (CIfA 2019; 2020a; 2020b; 2020c; Historic England 2015). A programme of field observation accurately recorded the character of the deposits within the excavations.

2.2.2 The concrete and overburden were removed by an 8-ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit, natural geology or a safe working depth, under direct archaeological

supervision at all times. Subsequent cleaning and investigation of all archaeological deposits was undertaken manually, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded.

- 2.2.3 The trenches were located by use of a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS), accurate to within 0.02-0.03m, and altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum. Prior to excavation, the proposed trench locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and Signal Generator (Genny), to identify potential services. Only one of the proposed trenches, Trench 1 (Fig 2) was excavated due to a substantial number of readings being identified through CAT and Genny scanning.
- 2.2.4 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former Centre of Archaeology of English Heritage, with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections, and digital photographs). Primary records were available for inspection at all times.
- 2.2.5 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes both photographic images and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50; 1:20; 1:10).
- 2.2.6 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the WSI, and in accordance with current ClfA (2020c) and Historic England (2015) guidelines. The archive will be deposited with the National Museums Liverpool in due course.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trench excavated. The full details of the trench with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in *Appendix B*. Only one of the two proposed trenches was excavated, due to the identification of a large number of services in the proposed location of Trench 2.

3.2 Evaluation trenching

- 3.2.1 **Trench 1:** located in the north-east of the proposed development, was aligned approximately north-west/south-east (Fig 2) and targeted the remains of a structure depicted on historic mapping (Fig 3). The trench was realigned slightly due to services and the structural remains encountered within the trench. Natural geology **102** was identified throughout the trench as a mid to light reddish-brown clay, which was cut by four walls: **103**; **104**; **105**; and **106**; Plate 1). The four walls all appeared to be contemporary and modern in their construction, comprising machine-made frogged-bricks, a single brick wide, bonded with sand and cement mortar. The walls appeared to correspond with satellite imagery of the site as the remains of the walls relating to the 'Z-block' high-rise flats demolished in 2007 (Fig 2).



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking north-west, wall **106** in the foreground



*Plate 2: Wall **104** looking north*

- 3.2.2 Working from the northern-end of the trench, wall **103** was identified 1m from the northern limit of excavation, running across the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. The wall appeared to butt up to wall **104** (Plate 2), visible in the eastern limit of excavation on a north-west/south-east alignment, extending south for approximately 4.5m, before butting up to wall **105**, which spanned the width of the trench, on a north-east/south-west alignment. Wall **106** was identified at the southern-end of the trench, approximately 5m south of wall **105**, spanned the width of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment, and appeared from satellite imagery to be an external wall.
- 3.2.3 The structures identified within the trench were surrounded by overburden **101**, comprising a mixed rubble and sandy silt deposit, approximately 0.4m thick. Overburden **101** was sealed by concrete floor slab **100**, approximately 0.1m thick.

3.3 Environmental and finds summary

- 3.3.1 There were no environmental samples taken during the archaeological evaluation, as there were no suitable deposits identified. There were also no finds recovered, as none were identified.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Although only one of the two trenches was excavated (Fig 2), due to the presence of a large number of services in the location of Trench 2, the results produced were likely representative of the surviving archaeological remains. The ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, with the archaeological remains being easily identifiable due to their structural nature.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The principal aims and objectives identified above in *Section 2.1.1* were to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the proposed development, and to provide sufficient information as to the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation strategy. To meet these aims, the programme of trenching was designed to provide adequate coverage across the site. Only one of the two trenches was successfully excavated.

4.3 Interpretation and significance

- 4.3.1 Archaeological remains were encountered in Trench 1, likely relating to the structures of the former Z-block high-rise flats (Fig 2), constructed in the 1960s and demolished in 2007. The remains were identified as relating to these structures on the basis of their form and construction, comprising machine-made frogged-bricks and bonded with hard sand and cement mortar. There was no evidence of the earlier eighteenth century structures targeted by the evaluation trench (Fig 3). As such, the remains identified are of low significance and no further work was required on site from MEAS.

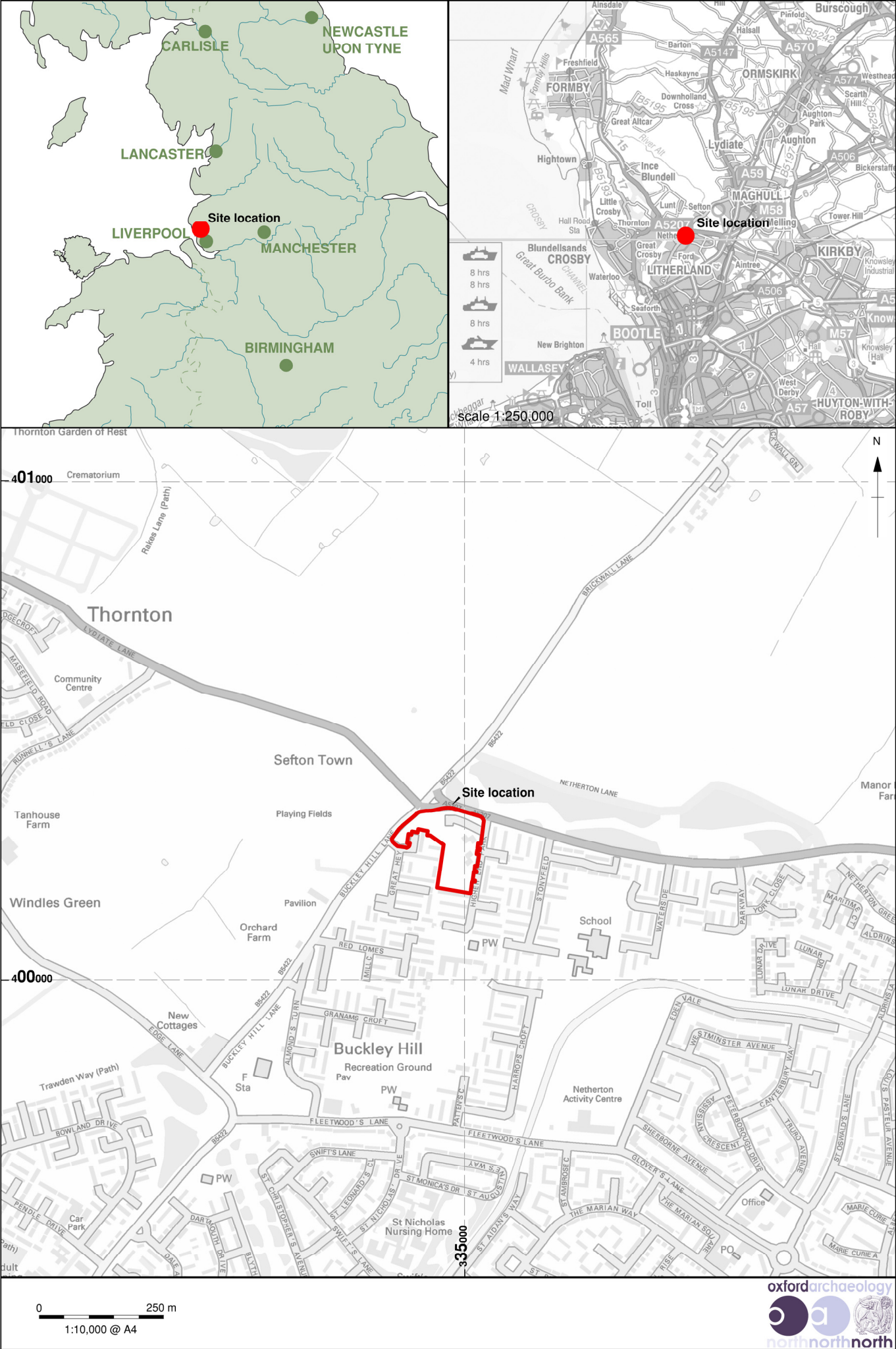
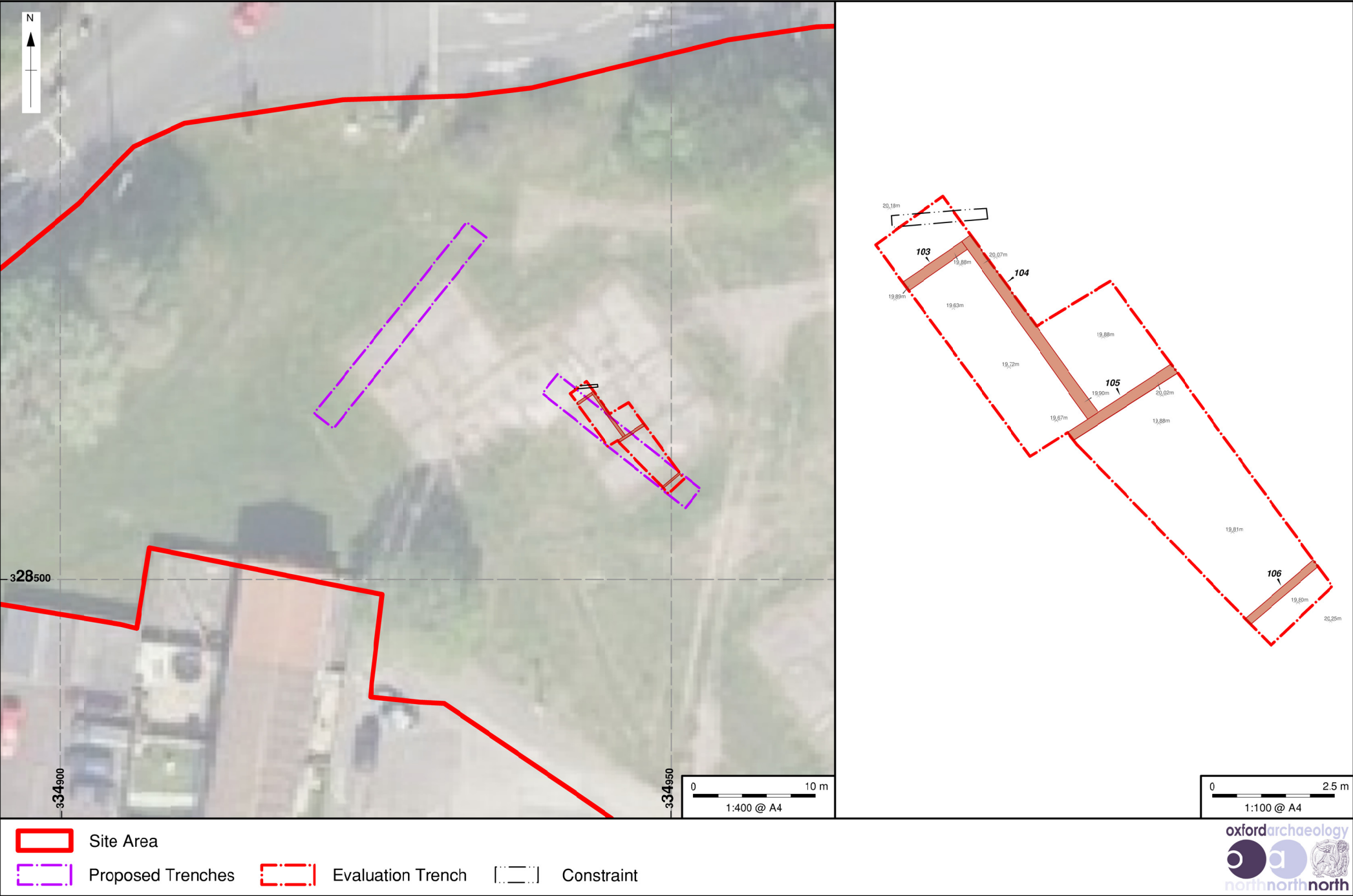


Figure 1: Site location



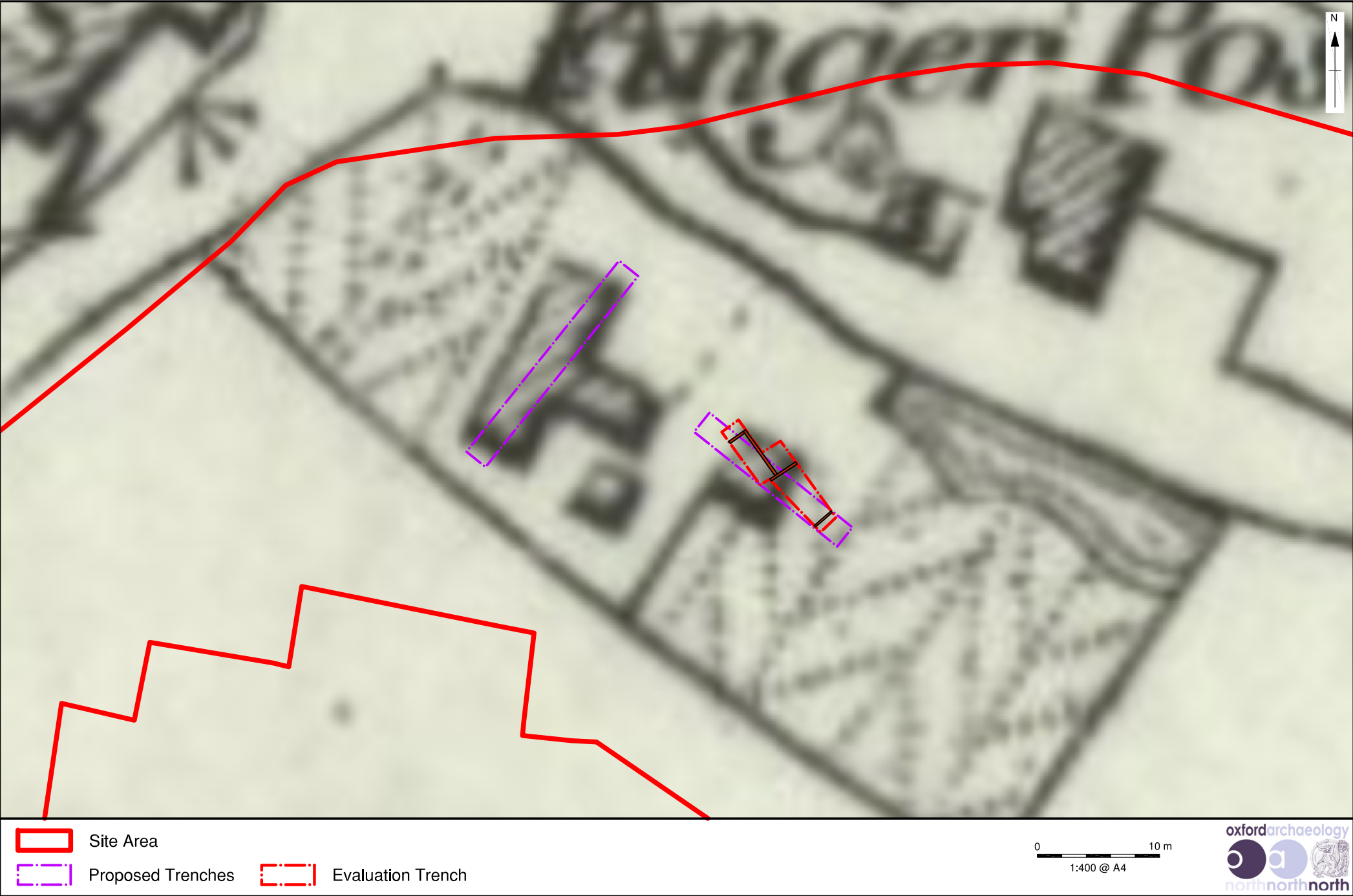


Figure 3: Evaluation trench superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1848

APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME OF WORKS

LAND OFF BUCKLEY HILL LANE, SEFTON

ON BEHALF OF: SANDWAY HOMES

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DESIGN | **ENVIRONMENT** | **PLANNING** | **ECONOMICS** | **HERITAGE**

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DESIGN | **ENVIRONMENT** | **PLANNING** | **ECONOMICS** | **HERITAGE**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Pegasus Group have been commissioned by Sandway Homes to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation prior to the construction of a residential development off Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton (hereafter 'the site') (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The scheme comprises the erection of 70 dwellings with a new vehicular access and associated works. The proposed scheme has been submitted under planning reference DC/2020/00504 and is currently under consideration.
- 1.3 This WSI has been prepared in support of the planning application to be used to form the basis of a condition for archaeological works placed on any granting of permission for the scheme.
- 1.4 The site is located adjacent to Buckley Hill Lane in Netherton. The site is approximately 1.46ha and is roughly a reverse r-shape in plan. The site is bounded by Buckley Hill Lane to the west, Northern Perimeter Road to the north, Higher End Park to the east and existing housing to the south. The site is currently unoccupied and is brownfield land. It is a mix of rough scrubland, with the concrete slabs of former buildings (known locally as the Z-blocks site) across the site.
- Purpose of this WSI**
- 1.5 This WSI provides the scope and methodology for undertaking a programme of archaeological works within the proposed site. This WSI proposes an evaluation of a targeted area of the site, followed immediately by mitigation if the evaluation trenches show significant survival of archaeological deposits.
- 1.6 This WSI is targeted on specific areas of the site – the former location of two buildings dating from the 18th century first identified on the 1769 Molyneux map of the area but also seen on the 1843 tithe map. These two buildings are identified by the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) as non-designated heritage assets.
- 1.7 There is the potential that the foundations of these buildings may survive within the footprint of the proposed scheme and be removed as part of the construction process. As the current level of survival is unknown, including the potential below-ground disturbance from previous development of the site, a programme of work is recommended. The first stage will be an evaluation of the two houses to establish the level of survival of below-ground deposits. If this evaluation establishes good survival of the foundations, the evaluation trenches will be expanded to the extents of the foundation footprints of the two houses. The evaluation will only be extended if there is shown to be substantial survival of below-ground deposits.

- 1.8 This programme of archaeological fieldwork is required to mitigate the construction impact of the scheme on the potential archaeological resource. The former location of the two dwellings is shown on figure 2 in Appendix 1, with the location of the evaluation trenches shown on figure 3.
- 1.9 All archaeological works will be carried out prior to the commencement of the construction activity on site.
- 1.10 The archaeological programme of works and all associated post-excavation and reporting work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI by a competent and professional archaeological contractor ('the Archaeological Contractor'). Following appointment, the Archaeological Contractor will provide a list of all appropriate specialists whose services may be required

during the project.

- 1.11 This WSI has been prepared by Laura Garcia, Associate Heritage Consultant, MCIfA. Oversight of all heritage- and archaeology-related projects for which Pegasus Group is commissioned is maintained by Gail Stoten, MCIfA, FSA, Regional Director (Heritage), Pegasus Group.

Consultation

- 1.12 This archaeological strategy has been informed through discussions with the MEAS Archaeological Advisor.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 No previous archaeological works have been undertaken at the site. This WSI sets out a very brief archaeological background, however as the works on site are tightly focussed on the identifying and recording the foundations of the two 18th century dwellings it is considered that a more detailed background is not required as it is not directly relevant to this site and the aims and objectives of the archaeological works.

Topography & Geology

- 2.2 The topography of the site is relatively flat, with a slight slope down from east to west. The geology of the site is Till, Devensian - Diamicton with a solid geology of Sellafield Member - Sandstone.
- 2.3 The proposed site lies within land which was once part of the Molyneux estate, later the Earls of Sefton. During the 18th century, two dwellings were constructed within the site boundary, both mapped on the 1769 Molyneux estate map (Her ref: MME3761, MME3760). One of the houses (Ref: MM761) is on Pinfold Lane labelled as No. 77 with a an associated and occupied by Edward Holme. The other house (MME3760) is on Buckley Hill Lane, no 76 and occupied by Mary Harrison. Both buildings are later shown on the 1843 Tithe map where the buildings are recorded as in the ownership of the Earl of Sefton and both occupied by Thomas Bradley.

- 2.4 No.76 Buckley Hill Lane does not survive as long as the other building, being demolished by the 1939 Ordnance Survey Map. The other building survives for longer and is labelled as Maypole Farm on early 20th century mapping, but is no longer shown on the 1969 Ordnance Survey Map.
- 2.5 Both of these buildings are shown surrounded by agricultural fields, within some buildings in the proximity. The 1843 tithe map shows what could be a small historic core, labelled as Sefton Town around the crossroads between Cressopp Lane and Sefton Town Lane, with buildings located sporadically along Sefton Town Lane.
- 2.6 The 20th century sees little development within the site and its surrounds, with some expansion taking place in the nearby settlements of Sefton to the north and Netherton to the east.
- 2.7 No. 77 Pinfold Lane was most likely removed to clear the site in the mid-20th century to allow the construction of the Z-blocks of high-rise flats. Five of these blocks were constructed within the site, along with an area of car-parking at the northern end. The construction of these buildings was part of a wider housing scheme constructed in the 1960s which transformed the landscape of the proposed site from a smaller settlement, largely within a rural setting into an entirely urban site completely absorbed by housing. The land immediately north

and west of the scheme did however remain free of housing and remains largely free of development today with Buckley Hill Lane and Northern Perimeter Road forming boundaries to the built form.

- 2.8 By the 1970s, the Northern Perimeter Road had been laid out, formalising and straightening smaller roads which once ran along the same route.
- 2.9 The Z-block buildings were demolished in 2007 and the site cleared. The concrete slab of these buildings remain in-situ, along with the area of car-parking.

Archaeological Potential

- 2.10 It is considered that the previous development of the site in the mid-20th century has the potential to have removed earlier archaeological deposits. In particular, it seems that the site was levelled to build the Z-block buildings, at least partially, resulting in the flat, concrete slabs that remain today, with evidence of small bunds around their footprint.
- 2.11 Figures produced for this WSI have shown that the footprint of these buildings lies almost entirely within the footprint of one of the Z-block buildings and the level of survival may therefore be very low. However, the impact of the construction of these Z-block buildings is not known and some evidence may remain. A staged approach to the archaeological works is recommended.

3. Project Objectives

General Objectives

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) and watching brief are:

- To record where feasible the depth, extent, character and date of archaeological features or deposits encountered;
- To provide information about the archaeological resource within the area of the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality);
- To create a record of the archaeological resource which will be impacted upon as a result of the proposed development;
- To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context; and
- To carry out the above in accordance with the CIfA Code of Conduct, Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation and Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation.

Specific Objectives

3.2 The specific objectives of this work are:

- To use stage 1 to identify the level of survival of the two 18th century dwellings and continue to mitigation where necessary;
- To determine the presence/absence of archaeological deposits relating to the 18th century dwellings;
- To identify deposits and evidence relating to the use of these dwellings and provide evidence of the occupants;
- To answer research agenda objectives set in the Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region: Research Agenda¹;
- To use any artefactual and dating evidence recovered to assist in answering specific research questions;
- To recover and record an appropriate sample of the range, quality and quantity of the artefacts and environmental evidence discovered; and
- To provide a report on the results of the evaluation and mitigation and if appropriate publish the results in an academic paper or journal.

¹ Chitty & Brennand. 2017. *An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region: Research Agenda Introduction*.

4. Methodology

Scope of Archaeological Works

- 4.1 The archaeological fieldwork for this site will be focussed on locating and recording the remains of the two 18th century dwellings located in the northern portion of the site. The archaeological programme of works for this site will consist of two stages:
- **Stage 1- evaluation;**
 - **Stage 2 – mitigation.**
- 4.2 The reason for this approach is that the level of survival of the two 18th century dwellings is currently unknown. It is known that the site was previously developed with large, Z-shaped high-rise flats with ancillary car-parking. The concrete ground-slab of these buildings remains on site. Figures produced for this WSI have overlaid the 1843 tithe map showing the footprint of the buildings onto modern aerial photographs and this shows that the majority of the footprint of the buildings lies beneath the footprint of the northwestern-most Z-block and are therefore likely to have experienced at least some impact during the construction works for that scheme.
- 4.3 Therefore, as the potential for survival is reduced, an evaluation trench will be excavated across the site of each dwelling to establish the levels of survival.
- 4.4 Should the evaluation show that there is extensive survival of the foundations of these buildings, the trench shall be extended to cover the entire footprint of the building to enable full recording of the building footprint prior to removal. If only one building is found to have significant preservation, the mitigation will be carried out on that building only.
- 4.5 The targeted evaluation consists of two trenches located over the footprints of the 18th century dwellings as mapped from the 1843 tithe map (figure 3). The western-most dwelling is targeted by a north-south aligned trench measuring 20mx1.8m. The eastern dwelling is targeted by a west-east trench measuring 15mx1.8m.
- 4.6 The targeted mitigation consists of the extension of the evaluation trenches to cover the footprint of the buildings. This has been mapped to some degree on Figure 4 using the 1843 tithe map, however this will not be totally accurate and the dimensions on site will vary.
- 4.7 All archaeological works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works on site.

Stage	Dimensions	Objectives
1	1x20mx1.8m trench 1x15mx1.8m trench	To identify the extent of the survival of the foundations of two

		18 th century dwellings
2	210sqm 105sqm	To undertake mitigation in the form of open excavation of the footprints of the two 18 th century dwellings – this stage may be carried out fully, partially or not at all dependant on the results of the valuation. The dimensions given are estimates only.

Contingency

- 4.8 Should significant archaeological deposits be recovered which extend beyond the mitigation area beneath the baulk at the excavation edge, a contingency amount of up to 50sqm can be deployed to investigate these deposits. The contingency will not be deployed without prior consultation with the Archaeological Consultant.

Roles and Responsibilities

Planning Archaeologist

- 4.9 The Planning Archaeologist responsible for regulating the works undertaken, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, is:
- **Alison Plummer, MEAS, 0151 9344951.**

- 4.10 The Planning Archaeologist will be notified of the following activities:

- **the date of commencement of the works in advance of commencement (to be notified at least a week in advance);**
- **the date of completion of the works within one week of completion.**

- 4.11 The Planning Archaeologist will be invited to view the site during the groundworks if feasible and if archaeology of significance is uncovered.

Archaeological Consultant

- 4.12 The Archaeological Consultant will be responsible for project oversight, stakeholder communication and archaeological planning strategy and will be confirmed prior to the commencement of works.

Archaeological Contractor

- 4.13 The Archaeological Contractor will be appointed following confirmation of the WSI and a programme of tendering. The appointed Archaeological Contractor will provide:

- **a suitable risk assessment;**
- **a team of suitably qualified archaeologists; and**
- **progress reports (verbally or by email) to the Archaeological Consultant upon request.**

Groundworks Methodology

- 4.14 The groundworks contractor will provide a detailed methodology for the groundworks and construction operations to the Archaeological Consultant and the Archaeological Contractor.

General Methodology

- 4.15 All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The design takes account of the guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, and other current and relevant good practice and standards and guidance
- 4.16 Access to the site will be arranged by the Client. Access routes, welfare areas and any constraints to the archaeological works will be identified by the Client.
- 4.17 The Client will provide the Archaeological Contractor with available details for known overhead or buried services for the works. However, it will remain the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor to identify and avoid any buried underground or overhead services and to carry out scanning at each trench location within Area 1 prior to the start of the works.
- 4.18 The Archaeological Contractor shall ensure that the archaeological investigations are undertaken in an organised, efficient and professional manner.
- 4.19 The Archaeological Contractor shall have full regard for the safety of all personnel on site, including measures to ensure the

safety of all, including any effects the archaeological works may have on neighbouring residences and the daily operations of the Client.

- 4.20 All paper and digital records made during the course of the fieldwork, and the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains, will be reviewed continuously and informed by specialist input. Record checking and collation will be completed at regular intervals, as appropriate, and before an area is considered complete, abandoned, backfilled or the site closed. Errors or omissions in recording discovered during post-excavation cannot be recovered. The Archaeological Contractor must make suitable allowance for this task.

Stage 1 – Evaluation

- 4.21 The methodology for the evaluation will apply to the trenches on Figure 3.

Machine excavation

- 4.22 All trenches will be excavated at the locations indicated on Figure 3. The trenches shall be positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location using survey-grade GPS or equivalent metric-survey equipment.
- 4.23 Each trench location will be scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) prior to and during the excavation (mechanical excavation and hand excavation) to ensure that no live services are present.
- 4.24 It is considered likely given the location of the proposed trenches

that a machine with a pecker attachment will be required to penetrate the concrete groundslab. Adequate provision should be made in the programme to enable the removal of this as the depth and construction material is unknown at this stage – i.e. it is highly likely to be steel-reinforced.

- 4.25 Once the slab is removed, and in those areas not covered by the slab, all topsoil stripping/groundworks within the areas will be undertaken by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading/ditching bucket where possible, under the supervision of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation or to the surface of the archaeological deposits, whichever is reached first.
- 4.26 All trenches shall be excavated to the dimensions indicated described above. These dimensions are for the base of the trench. Where necessary to achieve this the trenches will be stepped to ensure stability and safety of the excavation and that safe access/egress and working conditions are maintained.
- 4.27 The arisings from the archaeological works will be stored adjacent to each trench (within a safe working distance) and will be separated according to material, (i.e. made ground separated from subsoil).
- 4.28 The excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in broadly level spits of no more than 200mm, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. If appropriate, particular attention should be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined

horizon with the machine. It is not anticipated that entire trenches will require hand cleaning. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. The surface achieved through machine excavation will be inspected for archaeological remains. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped areas.

- 4.29 If important concentrations of artefacts suggestive of significant activity are uncovered during machining, these should be left in-situ in the first instance, and investigated using hand tools only, if appropriate.
- 4.30 Machined surfaces will be cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow acceptable definition of the archaeological remains. Following cleaning, all archaeological remains will be planned, to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 4.31 The trenches will be clearly demarcated and secured with appropriate barrier fencing (such as high visibility plastic barrier mesh fencing or Heras fencing), supplied by the Archaeological Contractor, to ensure that persons or plant cannot inadvertently traverse across the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. The fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained by the Archaeological Contractor until works in each area have been completed.
- 4.32 Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the Archaeological Consultant and the Planning Archaeologist. In exceptional circumstances, such as for health and safety

purposes or ground stability reasons, some backfilling would be permitted. The trenches shall only be backfilled by machine under appropriate conditions and with direct archaeological supervision.

- 4.33 Should the trenches reveal significant preservation of the foundations, the archaeological works will proceed directly into the mitigation phase – opening up the trenches to extend to the edges of the footprint of the buildings. The methodology for the fieldwork for this phase is set out below in the section headed Archaeological Mitigation – Area Excavation.
- 4.34 Should the trenches show that there is no survival or very limited survival which would not add anything to the archaeological record, the following recording procedure will be used to close off the archaeological works at this stage.
- 4.35 All other processes including artefact recovery, human remains etc will be as for the procedures set out in the mitigation phase and will not be repeated here for brevity.

Evaluation Recording

- 4.36 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded to best practice standards: *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIfA, 2014) and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014); and those listed in **Appendix 1**. Archaeological recording will include the following as a minimum.
- 4.37 The perimeter of each trench and all archaeological remains

within the trenches will be recorded in plan using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent).

- 4.38 A full written (on pro-forma recording sheets), drawn and photographic record will be produced for each element of the archaeological works, even where no archaeological features are identified. Where the stratigraphic sequence or inter-cutting features are complex, the relationships between contexts will also be recorded as 'Harris Matrix' diagrams.
- 4.39 Hand-drawn plans and sections of features/deposits will be undertaken and at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). One long section of each trench will be drawn at a scale of not less than 1:50 but only after the features within the trench have been excavated. All scale drawings will include spot heights relative to the Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.
- 4.40 The photographic record will consist of monochrome prints/negatives (where required) and colour transparencies. A 35mm format (film) SLR camera supplemented by digital photography (according to local archaeological standards) will be used for all site photography. Along with records of archaeological features, a number of general site shots will also be taken to give an overview of the site.
- 4.41 Indices of contexts, drawings, photographs, samples and small finds will be maintained and checked regularly and cross-referenced. These indices will form part of the project archive.

Hand Excavation

As a minimum, the following sampling strategy will be deployed:

- Non-structural Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other isolated features will normally be half-sectioned. If large pits or deposits (over 1.5m diameter) are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature but should not be less than 25%;
- Non-structural Linear features: A minimum of 10% of the feature will be excavated including intersections and terminals in order to determine its character, date, morphology and function. It may be necessary to excavate an additional sample section away from intersections with other features in order to recover an uncontaminated artefact assemblage Multi-phase linear features with complex variations of fill type will be sampled sufficiently in order to understand the phasing and sequence of deposition.
- Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to a trench edge. If appropriate all intersections will be investigated to determine the relationships between features. All termini will be investigated;
- Structural remains will be sampled sufficiently to define the extent, form, stratigraphic complexity and depth of the component features and its associated deposits to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. All

intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features. The remains of all upstanding walls will be hand-cleaned sufficient to understand their dimensions, extent, composition, sequence and relationships; and,

- Tree Throws: where features are identified as tree throws or hollows a sample will be hand excavated to confirm the interpretation.

Evaluation Reporting

4.42 Immediately after the completion of the evaluation, the Archaeological Contractor will prepare a full illustrated report, to a level of detail commensurate with the findings of the evaluation. The report must be produced within one month of the fieldwork.

4.43 The full report will include the following (depending on the results of the evaluation the report can be tailored to something more succinct and not everything on this list may be appropriate:

- A non-technical summary;
- Site location plan;
- A full archaeological and historical background (suitably illustrated);
- Methodology;
- Aims and Objectives;

- Results (including full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of features/deposits);
- Summary of archive, storage and curation;
- General and detailed plans illustrating the location(s) of the investigations, accurately plotted on an OS base map to an appropriate scale;
- Where human remains are encountered the report will include a statement that addresses the future retention of the material, including if appropriate, options for reburial
- An appendix containing specialist artefact, dating and environmental sampling reports;
- An appendix illustrating specific finds and general working shots or portraits of specific features or structures as appropriate;
- A list of all finds that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act and associated legislation;
- A stratigraphic matrix for each trench (as appropriate);
- Assessment /conclusion and a statement of potential with recommendations for further work and analysis identifying specific research questions;
- A statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context cross referenced to relevant research agenda;

- The current and proposed arrangements for long-term conservation and archive storage (including details of the recipient museum);
- Detailed plans and sections illustrating archaeological features (at an appropriate and recognised scale), including a long section of each trench that contains archaeological remains;
- A section and plan of 'negative' trenches, i.e. those containing no archaeological remains, does not need to be produced providing there is a summary of the stratigraphic profile and depth of deposits included in the Fieldwork Report;
- Colour photographic plates illustrating the site setting, work in progress and archaeological discoveries; and
- A cross-referenced index of the project archive.

4.44 The report will be submitted to the Archaeological Consultant or the Client as a draft. In finalising the report, the comments of the Archaeological Consultant or the Client should be considered.

4.45 A digital version of the report (along with illustrations) will be produced within one week of the receipt of the Archaeological Consultant's or the Client's comments on the draft report. Digital text should be in Microsoft Word format, and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format.

4.46 On finalisation of the report, in addition to copies requested by

the Client, digital copies of the reports will be provided to the HER, with the intention that one copy will be deposited for public reference with the HER. A digital copy will also be provided to the HER, in an agreed format, on the understanding that it will be made available in the future via a web-based HER database.

- 4.47 The Archaeological Contractor will complete an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form regarding the archaeological work, which will include a digital version of the report. The full report will include the OASIS ID number. The OASIS form must be started prior to commencement of any fieldwork and the ID number forwarded to MEAS as proof of this.

Stage 2 - Archaeological Mitigation – Area Excavation

Machine Excavation & Pre-excavation Plan

- 4.48 The machine fitted with a pecker will be used to remove the concrete slab to a sufficient extent to reveal the full extent of the footprint of one or both of the 18th century dwellings as appropriate. Once the slab is removed, all further stripping/groundworks within the areas will be undertaken by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading/ditching bucket where possible, under the supervision of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation or to the surface of the archaeological deposits, whichever is reached first.
- 4.49 The machined surface will be cleaned by hand. Following cleaning, all archaeological deposits and remains will be pre-excavation planned.

- 4.50 The machined surface will be examined regularly in order to identify any features revealed by weathering. Any such features will then be added to the site plan.

- 4.51 After the machine strip, each excavation area will be subject to a rapid metal detector scan, in order to identify and recover metal artefacts within the upper topsoil/ploughsoil. The exposed surface and spoil heaps will also be rapidly scanned by metal detector. Scanning will only be undertaken by an experienced operator, if necessary under direct archaeological supervision. Unless of relevance to the project objectives all recent artefacts (later 19th century and modern) will be noted but will not be retained. An archaeological surveyor will record all the locations where an artefact has been detected and recorded. All finds should be surveyed-in and retrieved along with any associated markers by the close of each working day (the procedure for the reporting of artefacts defined as Treasure is set out in detail below).

- 4.52 A site grid will be established using electronic survey equipment and tied in to the National Grid.

- 4.53 The exposed surface will be planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100, as is appropriate to the complexity and extent of any archaeological features and deposits revealed. Planning will be carried out immediately following completion of machine excavation and any hand cleaning required.

- 4.54 In addition to any electronic data capture sufficient levels will be taken across the stripped areas to allow possible future

topographic modelling of the investigated area.

Hand excavation

- 4.55 All archaeological features and deposits within the detailed excavation areas will be hand excavated and recorded in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to achieve suitable preservation by record and to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project.
- 4.56 Hand excavation will be initially targeted to provide information on the form, function and date of the archaeological features.
- 4.57 Machine-assisted excavation may be permissible if large deposits are encountered but only after consultation with the Archaeological Consultant.
- 4.58 The Archaeological Contractor will make provision for appropriate archaeological specialists to visit the site or attend meetings upon requested in order to advise on the excavation strategy.
- 4.59 As a guide, and unless it is agreed otherwise the following excavation strategy will be employed:

- **Non-structural Discrete features: A minimum of 50% of all pits, post-holes and other isolated discrete features will be excavated; unless it is proven that they are of modern origin. If large quarry pits (over 1.5m diameter) are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature but should not be less than a 25% quadrant, unless agreed otherwise;**

- **Non-structural Linear features: A minimum of 25% of the feature will be excavated including intersections and terminals in order to determine its character, date, morphology and function. It may be necessary to excavate an additional sample section away from intersections with other features in order to recover an uncontaminated artefact assemblage;**
- **Structural remains and areas of significant and special activity: are to be the subject of 100% excavation. Where complex structures or activity areas are encountered additional detailed recording and specialist environmental sampling or scientific dating may be required; and**
- **Tree Throws: where features are identified as tree throws or hollows a sample will be hand excavated to confirm the interpretation.**
- **Human remains: during detailed excavation human remains will be 100% excavated, recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, labelled and packed to the standard established by Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Environmental samples will be recovered from grave fills and specific locations such as the abdominal cavity for specialist analysis. Site inspection will be made by a recognised specialist who will advise on the excavation and sampling strategy. The location of each grave, inhumation/cremation and any associated grave goods will be recorded three dimensionally using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent). The exhumation of any human remains will only be undertaken in accordance with current UK**

legislation, published guidance and best practice.

- **Furrows: each archaeological feature identified as a potential furrow will be subject to limited hand investigation and recorded in order to confirm the interpretation. Features where this interpretation is unclear should be treated as non-structural linear features and investigated in accordance with the strategy set out above.**
- **General: features demonstrated as being the earliest or latest in the stratigraphic sequence will be considered for full (100%) hand excavation. Selection will be based on whether they may belong to a transitional period.**

4.60 In the event of highly significant discoveries, the Planning Archaeologist will be informed and a site meeting between the Archaeological Contractor, the Planning Archaeologist and the Client will take place to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy.

Reinstatement

4.61 Following the completion of fieldwork, it is anticipated that the site will not require backfilling and construction activity will continue. If backfilling is required the Client will let the Archaeological Consultant know before work commences.

Archaeological Recording

² Typically, this would relate to any individual 'context' identified within a single archaeological intervention. However, there may be occasions where a context evidently recurs within multiple interventions, most commonly in relation to linear

4.62 All archaeological features will be recorded in accordance with industry best practice, including the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation*. Other relevant standard and guidance documentation is provided in Appendix 2.

4.63 As a minimum, archaeological site recording will include the following:

- **a *pro-forma* context record for each stratigraphic unit revealed;²**
- **a record of any areas identified as being devoid of archaeological remains and of any features investigated and confirmed to be of natural origin;**
- **trench plans, either DGPS-recorded, or hand-drawn at a scale of 1:100, and depicting:**
- **the extent of the trench, tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2,500 scale plan;**
- **the extent of all stratigraphic units revealed; and**
- **appropriate detail identified within stratigraphic units;**
- **Hand-drawn plans and sections of features/deposits will be undertaken and at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). All scale drawings will include spot heights relative to the Ordnance**

features. In such instances, it may optimise the intelligibility of the information derived, and aid in its interpretation, for a single context record to be compiled.

Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

- **A photographic record comprising:**
- **recognised industry-quality digital SLR photographs;³ and (if specifically requested to meet a local standard)**
- **monochrome prints / negatives and colour transparencies, using a 35mm format (film) SLR camera (if required);**
- **numerical indices of all context records, drawings, photographs, samples and small finds, checked and cross-referenced as necessary; and**
- **a diary record of the progress of the archaeological work, including details of liaison and monitoring meetings, site visits, and a record of staff on site.**

4.64 All of the above records will form part of the eventual project archive, to be deposited with a suitable repository upon completion of the project.

Artefact Recovery

4.65 Archaeological artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with accepted national and regional methodologies, guidelines and standards (Appendix 2).

4.66 'Bulk finds' will be collected and recorded by context. 'Small

finds' will be recorded three-dimensionally using DGPS or equivalent survey equipment.

4.67 All artefacts (apart from modern finds) will be collected and retained, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Archaeological Regulator.

4.68 Where required, artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the guidance of the United Kingdom Institute of Conservators (UKIC). If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment of finds prior to their removal from site.

Environmental Sampling

4.69 If deposits with the potential to yield palaeo-environmental or micro-artefactual data are identified, a proportionate programme of bulk sampling will be undertaken in liaison with the Planning Archaeologist, and in accordance with the following general protocol:

- **samples will be recovered from cleaned surfaces, using clean tools and placed in clean containers;**
- **samples will be appropriately recorded and labelled, and a register of all samples recovered will be maintained; and**
- **the samples will be stored safely in a**

³ Alongside individual archaeological contexts / stratigraphic units, general site shots will also be taken to give an overview of the site and progress of the archaeological works programme.

sufficiently secure location prior to their delivery to the appropriate specialist.

- 4.70 Should any palaeo-environmental deposits of particular interest be revealed, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (RSA) will be contacted, and their advice sought in respect of an appropriate further sampling strategy. The RSA for the North West is:

- **Sue Stallibrass – 0151 794 5046**

- 4.71 Any sampling would be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Geoarchaeology*.⁴

Human Remains

- 4.72 If human remains are encountered during the archaeological works, they will initially be covered safely and left in situ, in compliance with best practice. The Archaeological Contractor will notify the Archaeological Consultant, who will in turn inform the Client and the Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.73 The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for making applications for exhumation licenses from the Coroners Unit, Ministry of Justice.
- 4.74 The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice license and under the

appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.

Treasure Act

- 4.75 Should any treasure be discovered, it will be removed, if possible, to a secure location. Where removal is not practical on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be put in place in order to protect the find from damage, loss and theft.
- 4.76 Upon discovery of any treasure, the Archaeological Contractor will immediately inform the Archaeological Consultant, the local coroner, and the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer for Merseyside.
- 4.77 In accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Rev.), the Coroner for Sefton is:
- **Graham Jackson – 0115 8415553**
- 4.78 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the Treasure Act regulations are complied with and that all relevant parties are kept informed. A list of finds which have been collected and which fall under the Treasure Act will be included within the Fieldwork Report.

⁴ Historic England, *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (revised edition, Swindon, 2015).

5. Post-excavation Assessment & Reporting

General

5.1 The post-excavation and reporting programme will be undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England's *MoRPHE* guidelines.⁵ The following sequence of post-excavation tasks will be undertaken:

- **Prepare a brief summary of results immediately following completion of fieldwork;**
- **preparation of the site archive;**
- **preparation of a post-excavation assessment;**
- **post-excavation analysis consistent with the assessment (if required);**
- **preparation of a grey-literature report (if required);**
- **preparation of a publication (if required); and**
- **deposition of finds and archive in an appropriate museum (where required).**

Timescales

5.2 Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Archaeological Consultant, the full technical report detailing the results of the

fieldwork will be delivered to the Archaeological Regulator within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

5.3 If a substantial delay is anticipated (e.g. pending the completion of specialist input reports or radiocarbon dating), then an interim report must be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork. The Archaeological Consultant and the Planning Archaeologist must be informed of this, and a revised date for the production of the full report will be agreed between the Planning Archaeologist and the Archaeological Contractor.

Finds Processing and Material Archive

5.4 All finds will be processed promptly following completion of the fieldwork. Retained finds will be washed, marked, bagged and recorded within a database (e.g. MS Access or GIS DBASE), and will include the location from which they were recovered in National Grid and Ordnance Datum, accurate to two decimal places.

5.5 The finds assemblage will be treated, labelled and stored in accordance with the appropriate Historic England guidance documentation, all relevant local authority guidelines and the

⁵ Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Swindon, 2015).

UKIC guidelines.

- 5.6 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the processing of all assemblages recovered is also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the agreed repository.
- 5.7 Where appropriate, each category of find, or each material type, will be examined by a qualified archaeologist/specialist, with the results of that analysis incorporated into the fieldwork report.

Paper Archive

- 5.8 Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the archive of written, drawn and photographic records generated on site will be reviewed by a suitably experienced archaeologist. The archive will be ordered and checked to ensure that it is complete, and that the information recovered is of the required standard and is suitably intelligible ahead of its analysis.

Reporting

- 5.9 The full (grey literature) technical report will include the following:
- **a non-technical summary;**
 - **a site location plan;**
 - **a full archaeological and historical background, suitably illustrated;**
 - **aims and objectives;**
 - **methodology;**

- **results (including full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of all archaeological features, as relevant);**
- **interpretation of the results within a wider context;**
- **conclusions on the significance of the remains identified;**
- **publication proposals, if warranted;**
- **summary of archive, storage and curation;**
- **general and detailed plans illustrating the location(s) of the trenches, accurately plotted onto an OS base map to an appropriate scale;**
- **detailed scaled plans and sections of features/deposits as appropriate, including OD heights;**
- **a complete matrix (either site-wide, or for each trench);**
- **summary data tables;**
- **a cross-referenced index of the project archive; and**
- **specialist assessment and/or analysis reports, if required.**

Report dissemination

- 5.10 A draft of the report will be submitted to the Consultant and the Client for review ahead of finalisation.
- 5.11 One bound and one digital version of the report (complete with

illustrations) will be produced by the Archaeological Contractor within one week of the receipt of any comments issued on the draft. Digital text should be in Microsoft Word format, and illustrations should be in AutoCAD and/or PDF format.

- 5.12 On finalisation of the report, a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER will also be provided with any relevant geo-referencing data, in either .shp or .dxf format.
- 5.13 The Archaeological Contractor will complete an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form in relation to the report, to include a digital version of the report itself. The form will be started at the commencement of

fieldwork and completed once the fieldwork is complete. This is a MEAS monitoring requirement. The full report will include the OASIS ID number.

- 5.14 Once the final report on the results of the work has been published, it will be provided to the planning authority.

Publication

- 5.15 If the results of the archaeological fieldwork are considered sufficiently significant as to warrant wider public dissemination, then a suitable format and forum will be identified in liaison with the Planning Archaeologist. As a minimum, this might include a short article in a local peer-reviewed journal.

6. Archive Composition and Deposition

Composition

6.1 The compilation of an integrated and ordered project archive will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor in accordance with the provisions of the following:

- **Historic England's MoRPHE guidance;⁶**
- **the requirements of the local repository; and**
- **this WSI.**

6.2 The archive will include:

- **All recovered artefacts and significant samples (material archive);**
- **all written, drawn, photographic and other records generated during the fieldwork (site archive); and**
- **all digital data, including that which is digital in origin,⁷ and any digital copies made of the primary site records, including images.⁸**

6.3 Once prepared, the Archaeological Contractor will store the

archive in a suitable and secure location prior to its deposition.

Deposition

6.4 The local archive for this area is the National Museum of Liverpool (NML). They have their own guidelines for deposition which can be found at: <https://images.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/2020-03/Archive%20deposition%20guidelines%20v7%202020.pdf>

6.5 The hardcopy archive will be deposited for long-term curation with a recognised, accredited or trusted repository. In depositing the archive, the Archaeological Contractor will:

- **contact the preferred repository at an early stage, in order to obtain their acceptance, in principle, of the archive for long-term storage and curation;**
- **be responsible for identifying and adhering to any specific policies or requirements provided by the repository in respect of archive preparation and submission;**
- **contact the agreed repository to obtain an**

⁶ Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.

⁷ Including email correspondence, images, survey data and other site data collected through digital/electronic means.

⁸ Including relevant drawn and written data created during fieldwork (context sheets, sample sheets, finds records, drawings/plans/sections/sketches, all

indices, earthworks surveys, and any notes that contribute to the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording) and any other relevant records/data produced during subsequent analysis etc.

Accession Code or other reference number, which will be stated within the fieldwork report;

- **obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the repository (on their behalf);⁹ and**
- **grant license to copyright for documentary material (both physical and digital) to the Client, for transfer to the relevant repository.**

6.6 In the event that the fieldwork does not reveal deposits of archaeological interest and produces little or no artefactual material, there would be no requirement for an archive to be deposited. In these circumstances, the Archaeological Contractor should obtain written agreement from the Planning Archaeologist that this is the case.

Deposition of Digital Archive

- 6.7 Currently, the only suitable repository for digital archives is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The digital archive must therefore be compiled in accordance ADS standards and requirements.¹⁰
- 6.8 Should the archive repository confirm that they do not require the hardcopy archive, then once the digital archive has been transferred to the ADS, the Archaeological Contractor may

retain, disperse or dispose of the primary hardcopy items. This may entail physical destruction of the primary record.

Notification

- 6.9 The Archaeological Contractor shall promptly notify the Planning Archaeologist when the archive of records and finds has been deposited with the appropriate repository.

Copyright

- 6.10 The Archaeological Contractor will assign copyright in all reports, documentation and images generated during the project to the Client. The Archaeological Contractor will retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. It is the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor to obtain such rights from any sub-contracted specialists.
- 6.11 The Archaeological Contractor may apply in writing to use or disseminate any part of the project archive, documentation or images, and such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.
- 6.12 The Client will own all Intellectual Property Rights to photographs and documentation prepared for this project by or on behalf of the Archaeological Contractor.

⁹ If ownership of any or all of the artefactual material is to be retained by the landowner, then provision must be made for its time-limited retention by the Archaeological Contractor to facilitate its full analysis and specialist recording.

¹⁰ Archaeology Data Service,
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>; <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance.xhtml>.

7. General Provisions

7.1 The Archaeological Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with this WSI and any subsequent written variations agreed with the Archaeological Regulator. No variation from, or changes to, this WSI will be undertaken except by prior agreement with the Archaeological Consultant or the Client, in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist where appropriate.

Personnel

7.2 All archaeological personnel involved in this project will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. Prior to commencement of the SMS and watching brief, the Archaeological Contractor will provide the Archaeological Consultant, on behalf of the Client, with the following staff details:

- **Project Manager CVs;**
- **Project Officer and / or Site Supervisor CVs; and**
- **a list of other archaeological personnel proposed for deployment on the project, including summary detail of professional field experience and any relevant specialisms.**

7.3 The Archaeological Contractor's Project Manager will be a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) or will be able to demonstrate an equivalent level of experience

and competency in managing archaeological field projects of a comparable nature and scale.

7.4 Specialist staff, including those engaged specifically for post-excavation assessment, analysis and report-writing, will be suitably qualified and, where appropriate, will be supervised by personnel with additional relevant expertise.

7.5 Specialist staff will be available at 48 hours' notice, for the duration of the fieldwork, in order to provide specialist advice.

Access Arrangements and Welfare

7.6 Site access is to be restricted at all times, with only authorised personnel admitted.

7.7 The Archaeological Contractor will liaise with the Client and, if applicable, the Principal Groundworks Contractor in order to agree:

- **site access and egress;**
- **the location(s) of compound facilities, and any relevant operational detail relating to those facilities; and**
- **a spoil management strategy.**

7.8 The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that all personnel are made aware of, and adhere to, any site arrangements and regulations defined by the Client and, if

applicable, the Principal Contractor.

- 7.9 Should a Principal Contractor have been appointed, they will be responsible for providing site welfare facilities of a suitable size and standard, and for the maintenance of those facilities. Should no Principal Contractor have been appointed at the point of commencement of the SMS and watching brief, provision and maintenance of suitable welfare facilities will be the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor.

Health and Safety

- 7.10 Health and Safety will, at all times, take priority over work detail and archaeological issues. Prior to commencement of the programme of the archaeological works, the Archaeological Contractor will:

- **provide the Archaeological Consultant and the Client with details of their public liability and professional indemnity insurance;**
- **submit a copy of their Health and Safety policy, compiled in accordance with national guidelines and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, to the Archaeological Consultant and the Client;**
- **complete a Risk Assessment detailing any project-specific Health and Safety considerations, measures and requirements, and submit a copy to the Archaeological Consultant, the Client and, where applicable, the Principal Contractor.**

- 7.11 Prior to preparation of the site-specific Risk Assessment by the

Archaeological Contractor, either the Client or the Principal Contractor will provide the Archaeological Contractor with any and all information obtained in relation to existing services within the site. This will include the most accurate information available on the nature and locations of those known services.

- 7.12 During the course of the archaeological works, the Archaeological Contractor will ensure:

- **the adherence of all on-site archaeological personnel engaged on the project to the Principal Contractor's Safety Standards, if applicable, and CDM Health and Safety rules;**
- **the implementation and management of the Archaeological Contractor's own Health and Safety Policies;**
- **dissemination of the site-specific Risk Assessment to all on-site archaeological personnel engaged on the project, ensuring that it is reviewed and the content acknowledged, prior to the admission of any archaeological personnel to any working areas and prior to their undertaking any other work-related tasks;**
- **that the identity of any on-site First Aiders is made known to all archaeological personnel engaged on the project;**
- **that the location(s) of First Aid boxes and, if relevant, fire extinguishers is made known to all archaeological personnel engaged on the project; and**
- **that all archaeological personnel engaged on the project are in possession of, and wear at all**

times (as required), the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which, as a minimum, should include a hard hat, a hi-vis vest, safety gloves and site-appropriate footwear.¹¹

- 7.13 All archaeological personnel engaged on the project will be in possession of a valid CSCS card.
- 7.14 Where required, all archaeological personnel engaged on the project will attend a Health and Safety Induction coordinated by either the Principal Contractor or the Archaeological Contractor.
- 7.15 The Archaeological Contractor will leave the site in a tidy and professional condition and will remove all materials that it has introduced onto the site, unless specifically agreed otherwise

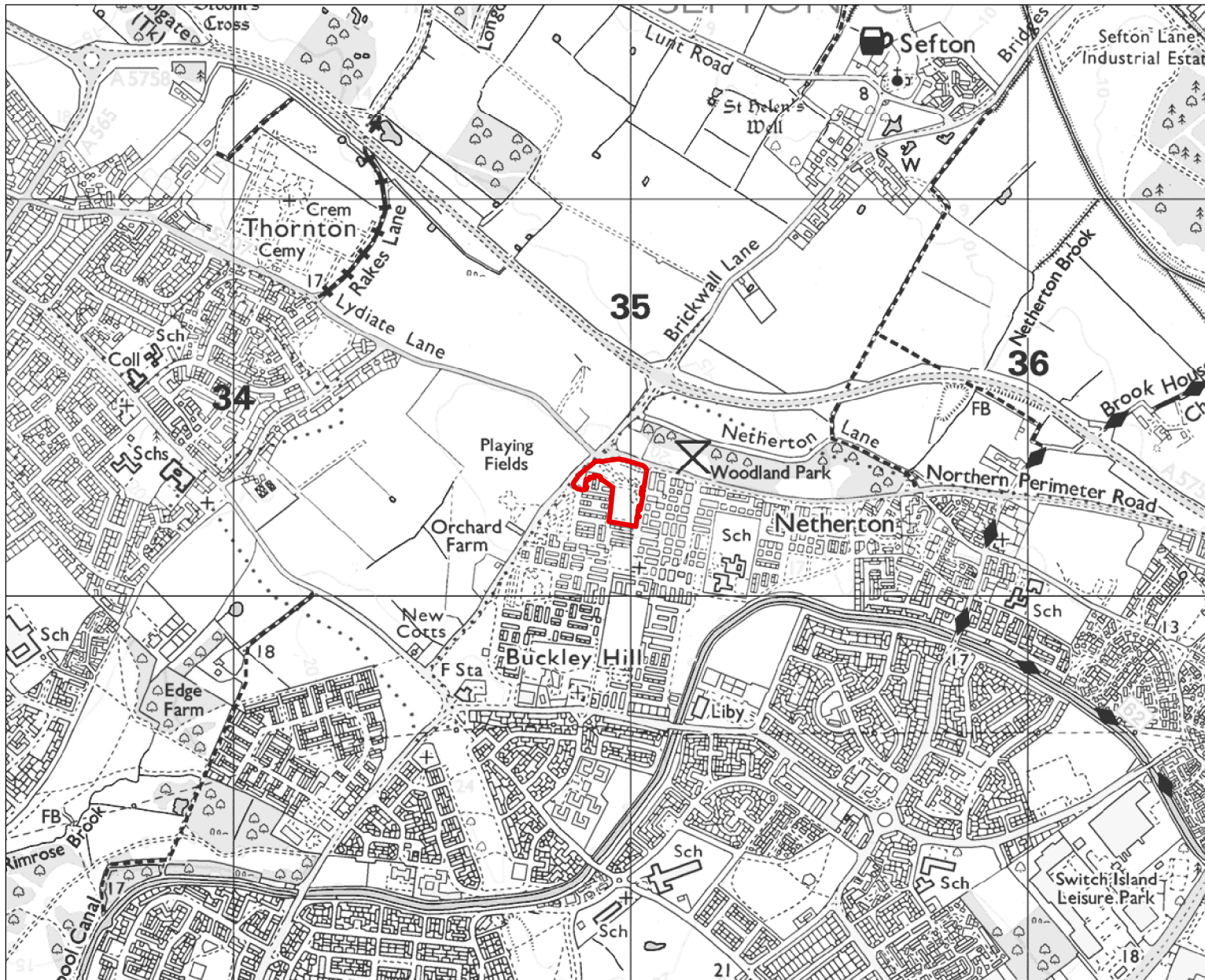
with the Client and/or Principal Contractor.

Confidentiality and Publicity

- 7.16 All communications regarding the archaeological works will be directed to the Archaeological Consultant and the Client.
- 7.17 The Archaeological Contractor will not comment upon any aspect(s) of the project to members of the public or any other parties, unless specifically authorised to do so by the Archaeological Consultant or the Client.
- 7.18 The Archaeological Contractor will not disseminate images or information associated with the project, either for information or publicity purposes, without the prior written consent of the Archaeological Consultant or the Client.

¹¹ Any additional PPE, such as safety glasses/goggles, ear defenders, dust-masks etc., should be issued and worn, as required.

Appendix 1: Figures



KEY

Site

Revisions:
First Issue- 29/09/2020 DS

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Buckley Hill Lane,
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

DRWG No: P19-2967_01 Sheet No: - REV: -

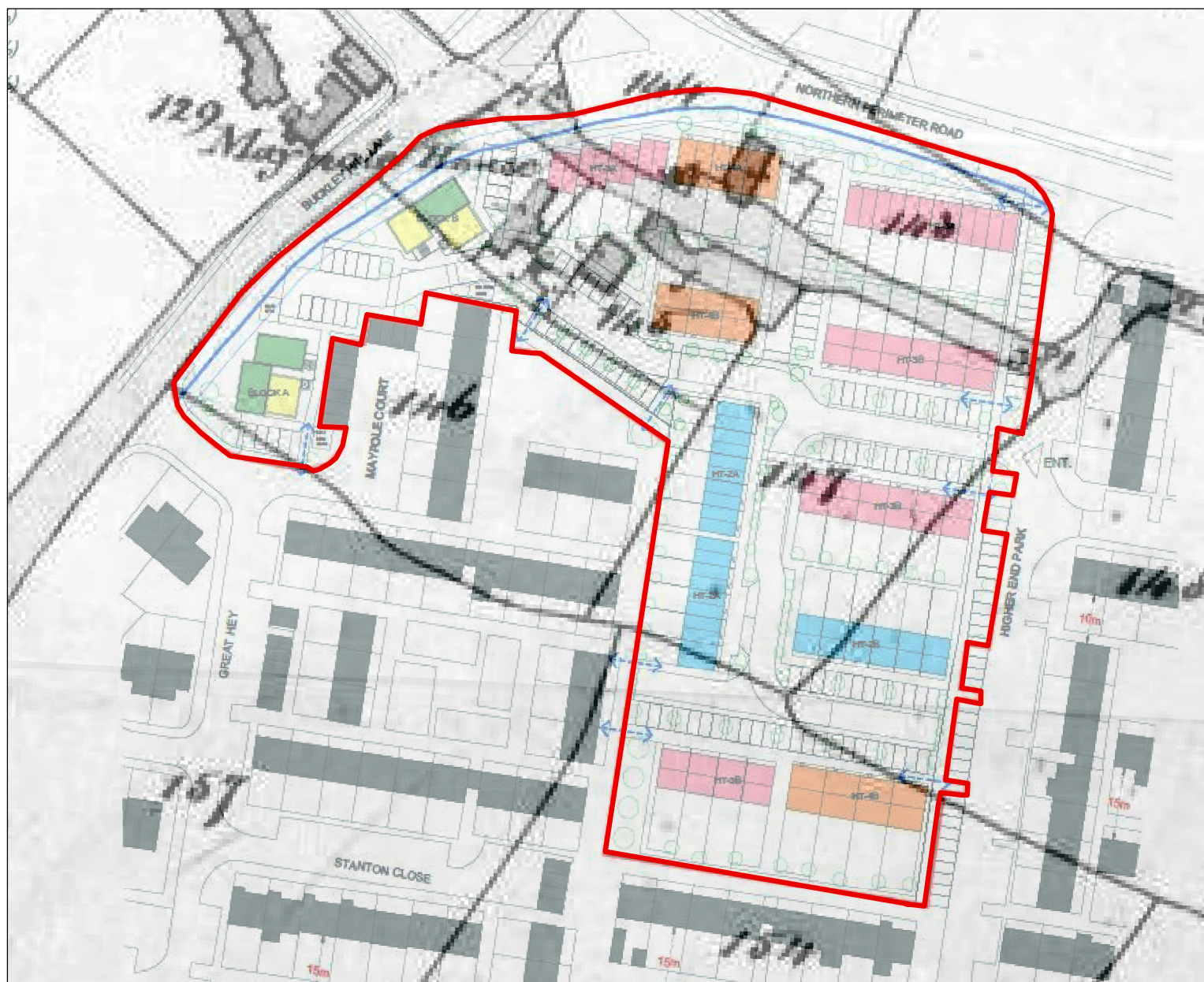
Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 29/09/2020

Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4

Pegasus
Group



KEY

Site Boundaries

Revisions:
First Issue- 29/09/2020 DS

Figure 2: Site Layout with 1865 Tithe Map Overlay

Buckley Hill Lane,
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

DRWG No: P19-2967_02 Sheet No: - REV: -

Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 29/09/2020

Scale: 1:1,250 @ A4

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KEY

- Site Boundaries
- Trenches (1 nr. 20m and 1 nr. 15m)

Revisions:
First Issue- 29/09/2020 DS

Figure 3: Trench Plan with 1865 Tithe Map Overlay

Buckley Hill Lane,
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

DRWG No: **P19-2967_03** Sheet No: - REV: -

Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 05/10/2020

Scale: 1:1,500 @ A4

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KEY

- Site Boundaries
- Trenches

Revisions:
First Issue- 29/09/2020 DS

Figure 4: Stage 2 - Excavation Plan with 1865 Tithe Map Overlay

Buckley Hill Lane,
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

DRWG No: **P19-2967_03** Sheet No: - REV: -

Drawn by: DS

Approved by: -

Date: 29/09/2020

Scale: 1:1,500 @ A4

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Appendix 2: Standards and Guidance

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APPENDIX B TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained four walls, likely related to the former 'Z-Block' high-rise flats demolished in 2007. Structures cutting the natural geology and were overlain by overburden and concrete floor slabs.					Length (m)	11.5
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.1	Concrete	-	Modern
101	Layer	-	0.4	Overburden	-	Modern
102	Layer	-	-	Natural geology	-	-
103	Structure	0.3	-	North-east/south-west-aligned wall, comprising machine-made frogged-bricks bonded with sand and cement mortar	-	Modern
104	Structure	0.3	-	North-west/south-east-aligned wall, comprising machine-made frogged-bricks bonded with sand and cement mortar	-	Modern
105	Structure	0.3	-	North-east/south-west-aligned wall, comprising machine-made frogged-bricks bonded with sand and cement mortar	-	Modern
106	Structure	0.3	-	North-east/south-west-aligned wall, comprising machine-made frogged-bricks bonded with sand and cement mortar	-	Modern

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton, Merseyside
Site code:	BHL21
Grid Reference	SD 34954 00324
Type:	Archaeological Evaluation
Date and duration:	14 th and 15 th April; 2 days
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA North, Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1QD, and will be deposited with National Museums Liverpool in due course.
Summary of Results:	<p>Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Sandway Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development on land to the east of Buckley Hill Lane, Sefton, Merseyside (NGR: SD 34954 00324).</p> <p>The work was undertaken as a condition of a planning application (planning ref. DC/2020/01853). In consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), it was established that an archaeological evaluation would be required to inform whether additional archaeological fieldwork would be necessary. This was due to the potential for two structural remains surviving relating to eighteenth century houses. Pegasus Group produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and OA North were subsequently commissioned to undertake the fieldwork, which was undertaken over two days; 14th and 15th April 2021.</p> <p>Only one of the two proposed trenches were excavated, Trench 1, due to the presence of a large number of services in the vicinity of Trench 2. There was minimal archaeological remains within Trench 1, with the remains identified primarily relating to the Z-block flats which had been constructed in the 1960s and demolished in 2007, with the targeted eighteenth century remains having been completely truncated. As such, there was no recommendation for further archaeological works on the site by MEAS.</p>



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