

**Pinocchio's
Restaurant,
38 Chorley Road,
Walton-le-Dale
Lancashire**

**Archaeological Strip
and Record**



Oxford Archaeology North

November 2010

Stoneview Construction Ltd

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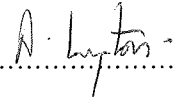
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography.....	4
2. METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Strip and Record.....	6
2.3 Finds.....	6
2.4 Archive.....	6
3. BACKGROUND.....	7
3.1 Historical and Archaeological Background	7
4. FIELDWORK RESULTS	12
4.1 Introduction	12
4.2 Results.....	12
5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14
5.1 Impact.....	14
5.2 Recommendations.....	14
BIBLIOGRAPHY	15
Cartographic Sources	15
Secondary Sources.....	15
APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	17
ILLUSTRATIONS	25
Figures.....	25

SUMMARY

A planning application has been submitted for a proposed small development of land in Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire. The application is an amendment to planning permission 07/2007/0230/FUL, and concerns the extension of an existing car-parking area associated with land to the rear of 38 Chorley Road (centred on NGR 355680, 428045). The application area comprises a narrow strip of land that is used presently as a garden, and whilst it lies some distance to the south-east of the site of the known Roman settlement situated to the north-west, it does lie close to the historic core of Walton-le-Dale, and has some potential to contain buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

In order to secure archaeological interests, South Ribble Borough Council attached a condition to planning consent that required an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation. Following consultation with Lancashire County Archaeology Service, it was recommended that the site was stripped to the required depth under archaeological conditions, and a full record made of any archaeological remains that were exposed. In accordance with this recommendation, Stoneview Construction Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out the required scheme of works, which was undertaken in September 2010.

Whilst a few features were exposed immediately beneath the topsoil, these were all clearly of modern origin and of no archaeological interest. Similarly, no artefacts of archaeological interest were recovered from the investigation. The earliest material exposed is likely to have represented a cultivation horizon rather than the natural geology, and thus the possibility that archaeological remains do survive at a level lower than that stripped cannot be discounted entirely. However, the proposed development of the site as a car park will not involve any further earth-moving works, and any archaeological remains that were not exposed will thus be preserved *in-situ*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank John Hamilton, of Stoneview Construction Ltd, for commissioning and supporting the project. OA North is also grateful to Doug Moir, of Lancashire County Archaeology Service, for his advice and support.

The fieldwork was carried out by Elizabeth Murray, assisted by Tim Christian. The report was compiled by Elizabeth Murray, and the illustrations were produced by Marie Rowland. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A planning application has been submitted for a proposed development of land in Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire (centred on NGR 355680, 428045). The application is an amendment to planning permission 07/2007/0230/FUL, and concerns the extension of an existing car-parking area associated with Pinocchio's Restaurant to incorporate land to the rear of 38 Chorley Road. The application area comprises a narrow strip of land that is used presently as a garden (Plate 1). Whilst the proposed development area lies some distance to the south-east of the site of the Roman settlement that is known to have straddled Winery Lane, it does lie close to the historic core of Walton-le-Dale, and has some potential to contain buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.
- 1.1.2 In order to secure archaeological interests, South Ribble Borough Council attached a condition to planning consent that required an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation. Following consultation with Lancashire County Archaeology Service, which provides archaeological planning advice to South Ribble Borough Council, it was recommended that the site was stripped to the required depth (c 300mm) under archaeological conditions, and a full record is made of any archaeological remains that are exposed.
- 1.1.3 In accordance with this recommendation, Stoneview Construction Ltd commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to devise a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the required programme of work (*Appendix I*). Following the formal acceptance of this WSI, OA North was instructed to carry out the fieldwork, which was undertaken in September 2010.

1.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The site lies approximately 1.5km south-east of Preston city centre, in Walton-le-Dale village (NGR SD 55680, 28045). It is situated close to the northern bank of the river Darwen, and a short distance to the south of the river Ribble. The moderately steep-sided Ribble valley is, at this point, relatively constricted, averaging less than 1km wide.
- 1.2.2 Separating the Ribble valley from that of the Darwen is a narrow ridge of millstone grit, upon which the village of Walton-le-Dale is situated. The edge of this ridge protrudes out into the south side of the Ribble valley. From Walton-le-Dale church, which at 27m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) occupies the highest point of the ridge, the land falls away very steeply to the Ribble on the north side. On the south side, the surface falls away to the 20m aOD contour and the river Darwen. Beyond the river Darwen a steep rise to over 30m aOD leads to the edge of the central belt of the Lancashire and Amounderness Plain, which is characteristically a flat and gently rolling landscape (Countryside Commission 1998, 86).

- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is that of the West Lancashire Plain, comprising Permian and Triassic New Red Sandstone, including Bunter and Keuper sandstones, overlain by a thick deposit of clays and gravels. The glacial drift, eroded by both rivers, is itself covered by largely freshwater alluvium (Crompton 1966).
- 1.2.4 Modern land-use of the area is varied. Land to the north of the river Ribble has been absorbed by the modern expansion of Preston. Similarly, to the south of the river Darwen, Bamber Bridge dominates this part of the previously heavily wooded Lancashire Plain. The mosslands to the west have been steadily drained and reclaimed since the early medieval period, and by the middle of the sixteenth century enclosure of the mosses was well under way. The study area comprises cleared waste-ground (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the study area

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The fieldwork undertaken followed the method statement detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*), and was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and their code of conduct.

2.2 STRIP AND RECORD

- 2.2.1 The uppermost levels were excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. The exposed surface was then cleaned manually to the maximum depth required of c 500mm.
- 2.2.2 All information was recorded stratigraphically with accompanying documentation (plans, sections and photographs, both of individual contexts and overall site shots from standard view points). Photographic records were also maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

2.3 FINDS

- 2.3.1 **Artefactual procedures:** all finds recovered during the excavations were lifted, cleaned, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds* (1998). Recovery and sampling programmes were in accordance with best practice (current IfA guidelines) and subject to expert advice.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, and in accordance with current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The only archaeologically excavated evidence for prehistoric settlement in the Preston area is derived from Walton-le-Dale, when excavations carried out at Winery Lane in the 1980s and 1990s recovered Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools and Bronze Age pottery (Gibbons *et al* forthcoming). Walton-le-Dale is also noted as the site of a considerable Roman settlement, which straddled the line of modern-day Winery Lane.
- 3.1.2 Modern excavations of the Roman settlement were undertaken initially by the late Ernest Pickering between 1947-57, and were sited to explore an area of disparate mid-nineteenth century antiquarian activity (Pickering 1957). The excavations exposed extensive Romano-British remains, interpreted by Pickering as a settlement dating from the late first to the third or fourth centuries AD.
- 3.1.3 Further excavations were carried out in 1981-3 by the Cumbria and Lancashire Archaeological Unit (CLAU) in advance of the initial development of the Capitol Centre. These excavations were targeted on a parcel of land known as 'The Plump', formerly an orchard, to the immediate north of Winery Lane. Although this established the extensive survival of Roman remains, they were, on occasion, badly truncated by subsequent erosion, suggesting that during the immediate post-Roman period, the local riverine environment had been somewhat dynamic (Olivier 1988).
- 3.1.4 A further programme of excavation was initiated in 1996, and focused on the area to the south of Winery Lane, adjacent to the east bank of the river Darwen. The site was less truncated than that excavated in 1981-3, with stratified third-century remains surviving intact. The combined results from these excavations have allowed an understanding of the chronology of the Roman occupation of the site. Activity seems to have begun in the late first century with the construction of a well-surfaced road (possibly King Street) which crossed the site diagonally, perhaps running north-eastwards towards the postulated site of the Roman river crossing, a little downstream of the present bridging point at Walton-le-Dale. The main period of activity began in the late first century, continuing into the second, when a series of rectangular land parcels were laid out, following the orientation of the road. Many of these were occupied by substantial timber buildings of sill-beam construction, typical of military structures of the time. The buildings were probably open-fronted, built with the gable-end opening onto the road. All were closely associated with high temperature processes (represented by numerous hearths), and perhaps as a result of the density of this industrial activity, the site appears to have been severely damaged by fire on at least one occasion. Subsequent phases of activity saw these buildings remodelled and then razed, and replaced in the third century by massive post-hole structures. These, from their layout and continuing association with high-temperature processes, are likely to have

been of similar appearance and served the same purpose as their predecessors. As the original buildings appear to have fallen into disrepair, with only piecemeal modification, it has been suggested that the site fell into a relatively severe decline in the late second century, and the third-century rebuilding perhaps represents some renewed impetus, and can possibly be linked with the abandonment of the fort at Kirkham to the west (Howard-Davis and Buxton 2000) and a reorientation/rebuild of the fort at Ribchester to the east (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000).

- 3.1.5 By the late third century the site was again in decline, and evidence from the 1996 excavations suggests a piecemeal abandonment of the buildings, with settlement perhaps contracting to its nucleus close to the river. It is unlikely that it retained its original industrial function by this point, but the remaining evidence is inconclusive. Severe post-Roman erosion seems to have removed any stratigraphic evidence for late Roman activity, although a small number of finds demonstrate that activity continued into the fourth century.
- 3.1.6 The post-Roman period is not well-evidenced in Lancashire. The etymology of waterways in the region, including the Savick Brook and river Ribble, suggest an initial occupation by indigenous British populations. Subsequent Anglo-Saxon cultural influence in the early medieval period (sixth to ninth centuries), if not actual population displacement, is suggested by place-names, including Preston, 'the town of the priest' and Fishwick, 'fish market' (Hunt 2003, 31). 'Walton' is also derived from the Old English 'wahl' and 'tun', meaning the farmstead of the Britons (Ekwall 1922, 68).
- 3.1.7 There is some documentary evidence to suggest that the river Ribble formed an important communication route inland for the tenth-century Scandinavian communities in Dublin and York (LCC 2006, 1). Physical evidence for a Scandinavian presence in the area has been provided by the Cuerdale Hoard, thought to represent the treasury of a war band, which was discovered close to Walton-le-Dale.
- 3.1.8 Preston's regional significance by the time of the Norman Conquest is attested by its position as the head of the Amounderness Hundred (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 99ff). The Hundred (the territorial delimitation that preceded the borough) is first recorded in King Aethelstan's gift of land to St Peter's church, York, dated *c* 930 (Fishwick 1900, 10). At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, the Hundred was registered as part of Yorkshire, a legacy of its Northumbrian heritage, being held prior to the Conquest by the ill-fated Earl Tosti (*op cit*, 11).
- 3.1.9 Preston was granted Royal Borough status in a charter of the early twelfth century, issued by Roger de Poitou (Knight 1986). Following Roger's part in the rebellion against Henry I, the borough, part of the Honour of Lancaster, was forfeited to the Crown. The Honour remained under royal control until its alienation during the fifteenth-century Wars of the Roses. Evidence for medieval settlement in Walton-le-Dale is provided by a reference to the chapel that was granted to the church of Blackburn in 1166 (Coupe 1954, 70). There was also a small chapel by the bridge across the Ribble, which was in existence by 1365 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 299). There are records

pertaining to the construction of a timber bridge over the river Ribble: in 1302 a right to levy tolls was granted, and in 1403, an order was placed for the construction of a stone bridge alongside the timber bridge (*ibid*).

3.1.10 In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Preston emerged as a prosperous legal and administrative centre, attracting the residences of local aristocracy and professionals (Morgan 1990, 27). Walton-le-Dale remained a rural settlement throughout this period, providing a central focus for settlement in the surrounding villages and hamlets in the township, although the production of textiles, particularly woollens and linen, became increasingly important to the local economy during the seventeenth century, and the village developed as a nucleated settlement. By 1684, the settlement occupied both sides of the river Darwen, whilst a widening of the road on the north bank of the river suggests a market place (LCC 2006, 25). The importance of the Ribble as a transport route during this period is reflected in the erection of two warehouses on the south bank of the river by 1785.

3.1.11 During the nineteenth century, Walton-le-Dale expanded as ribbon development along the main roads. The historic core of the settlement was developed with densely packed houses, reflecting the growth of handloom weaving in domestic workshops; the houses along Victoria Road developed from the late eighteenth century, and incorporated loomshops or weaving cellars (Hunt 1997, 73).

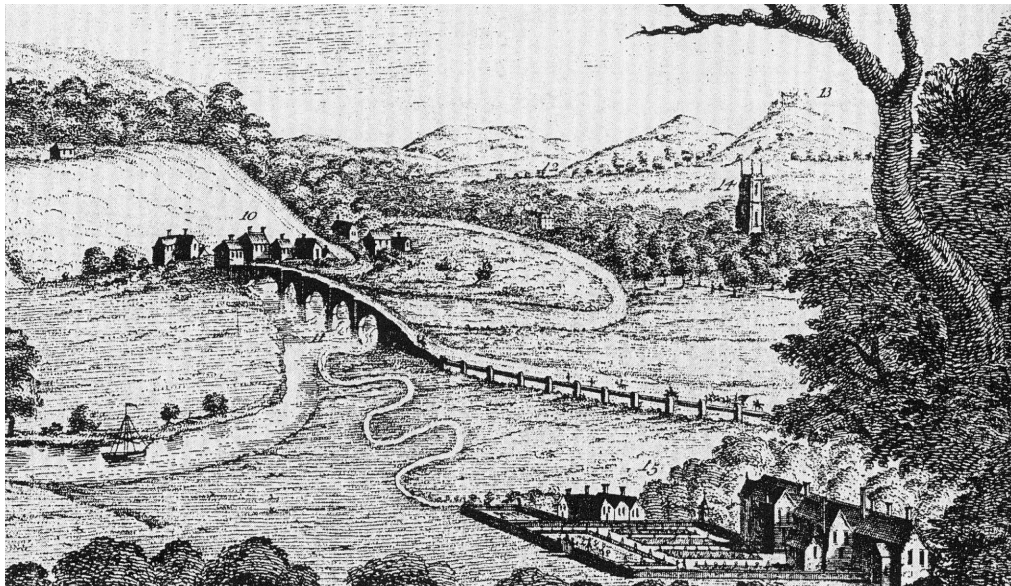


Plate 2: An extract from S and N Buck's Prospect of Preston of 1728, showing Walton-le-Dale

3.1.12 The study area is shown on mid-nineteenth-century mapping to have been located towards the southern edge of the Walton-le-Dale, occupying land that appears to have been cultivated, perhaps for market-gardening purposes (Plate 3). By the end of the century, a row of houses had been built along the north side of Chorley Road, with the study area occupying land to the rear of these properties. The land is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 as being in use as an orchard (Fig 2). By 1909, however, the land no longer appears to have been used as an orchard (Plate 4).



Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map of 1849

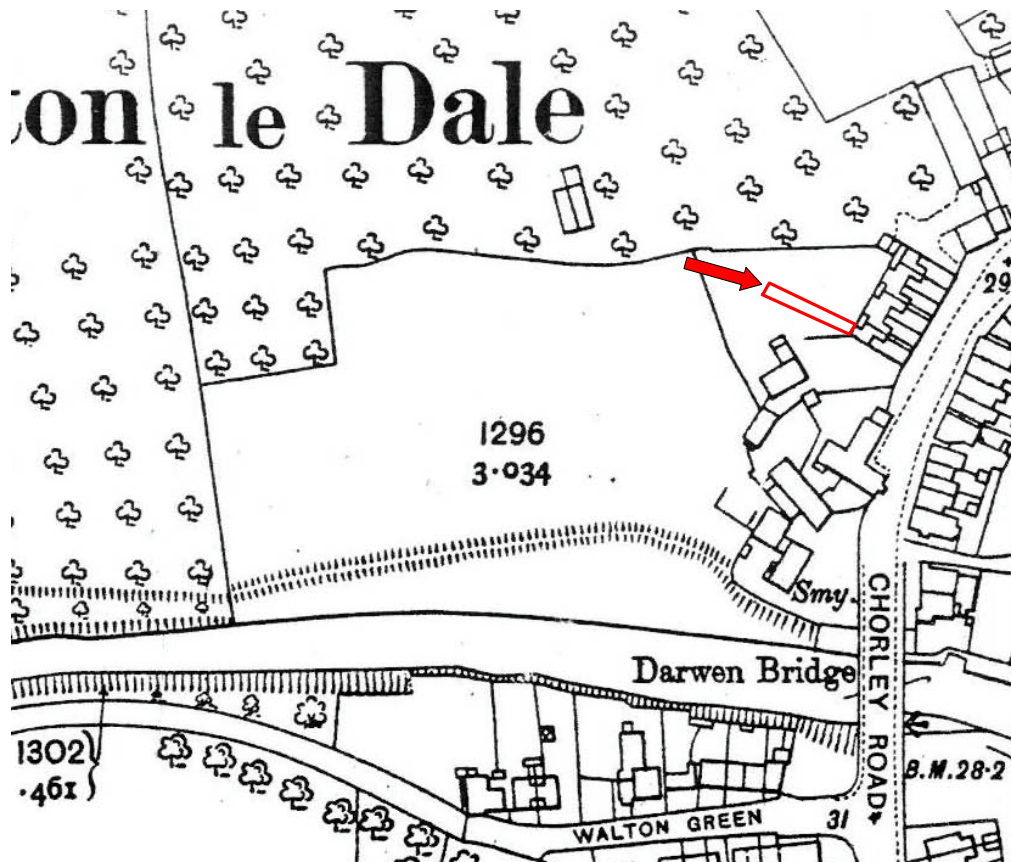


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1909

3.1.13 By 1930, the land to the rear of the properties on the north side of Chorley Road had been divided into individual plots, creating extensions of the gardens to the rear of the properties. The study area occupies the southernmost of these plots (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1930

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The programme of archaeological work was intended to establish whether any buried remains of archaeological significance survived within the proposed development area, in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). An area measuring 25m x 3.5m aligned roughly north-west/south-east, situated adjacent to the existing car park for Pinocchio's restaurant, was stripped using a small tracked excavator fitted with a ditching bucket. The exposed surface was then cleaned manually to investigate the presence or absence of any archaeological remains (Plate 6).
- 4.1.2 Excavation commenced at the eastern end of the plot, where the ground level was slightly higher than that at the western end. In order to create a level surface, the land at the eastern end was stripped to a maximum depth of 500mm, whilst excavation was only required to a depth of 300mm at the western end.

4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 The earliest material to be exposed was a layer of mid-greyish brown sandy silt, which probably represented a cultivation horizon; the natural drift geology was not exposed during the archaeological investigation. The cultivation horizon contained occasional sub-rounded stones, and frequent inclusions of charcoal flecking. This layer had been cut by several features, all of which were demonstrably of modern origin.
- 4.2.2 Two small pits were exposed towards the eastern end of the stripped area. The largest of these features had a diameter of 1.5m², whilst the second measured less than 1m wide. Both contained fragments of modern brick, pottery and plastic bottles.
- 4.2.3 A linear feature was exposed along the southern edge of the excavated area, situated some 5m from the western end of the site (Plate 7). This feature was aligned east/west and measured 2 x 0.2m. It was filled with lumps of concrete and brick rubble, and appeared to represent the foundations for a small structure, such as a garden shed.
- 4.2.4 These modern features were sealed by a layer of dark greyish-brown sandy silt topsoil. This layer had a maximum depth of 0.4m, and contained numerous inclusions of modern debris.
- 4.2.5 No artefacts of archaeological interest were recovered from the investigation.



Plate 6: General view looking north-west across the study area



Plate 7: Modern linear feature along the southern edge of the stripped area

5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 IMPACT

- 5.1.1 The programme of archaeological strip and record to the rear of 38 Chorley Road has provided an opportunity to establish whether significant buried remains survive on the site, and thus provide a clear understanding of the archaeological impact of the proposed development.
- 5.1.2 The few features identified during the archaeological investigation were clearly of modern origin, and of no archaeological interest. It is possible that the subsoil was an earlier garden soil deposit, although as the proposed development of the site as a car park will not involve any further earth-moving works, any archaeological remains that were not exposed will be preserved *in-situ*.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 It is considered unlikely that any additional archaeological investigation associated with the proposed scheme will yield further information. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works are carried out.

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APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

July 2010

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

**PINNOCHIO'S RESTAURANT,
CHORLEY ROAD,
WALTON-LE-DALE,
LANCASHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

Proposals

The following Written Scheme of Investigation is offered in response to a request from Mr J Hamilton, of Stoneview Construction Ltd, for a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of a proposed development of land at Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A planning application has been submitted for a proposed development of land in Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire (centred on NGR 355680, 428045). The application is an amendment to planning permission 07/2007/0230/FUL, and concerns the extension of an existing car-parking area associated with Pinocchio's Restaurant to incorporate land to the rear of 30 Chorley Road. The application area comprises a narrow strip of land that is used presently as a garden (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the proposed development site

- 1.1.2 Whilst the proposed development area lies some distance to the south-east of the site of the Roman settlement that is known to have straddled Winery Lane, it does lie close to the historic core of Walton-le-Dale (Plate 2), and has some potential to contain buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date. In order to secure archaeological interests, South Ribble Borough Council attached a condition to planning consent that required an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation. Following consultation with Lancashire County Archaeology Service, which provides archaeological planning advice to South Ribble Borough Council, it has been recommended that the site is stripped to the required depth (*c* 300mm) under archaeological conditions, and a full record is made of any archaeological remains that are exposed. This document provides a Written Scheme of Investigation for this programme of archaeological work.



Plate 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map of 1849

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees with over 35 years of experience in archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 300 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct* (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1999);
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991;
- The European Association of Archaeologists *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, compile a detailed record to mitigate their destruction during the course of the development.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The objectives of the project may be summarised as follows:

- to principal objective of the archaeological investigation will be to determine the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area;
- to determine the presence or absence of any Roman remains within the proposed development area;
- to determine the presence or absence of buried remains pertaining to medieval Walton-le-Dale within the proposed development area;
- to determine the survival of palaeo-environmental evidence for post-medieval settlement or agriculture within the proposed development area;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 STRIP AND RECORD

3.1.1 **General Methodology:** the removal of the modern ground surface/topsoil will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist; no machine work will be carried out in the absence of an archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits exposed will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. It is anticipated that the site will be excavated to a depth of c 300mm.

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

- 3.1.3 **Context Recording:** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 3.1.4 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as the capture of digital images, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.1.5 **Planning:** manually-drafted drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.1.6 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in-situ* covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.
- 3.1.7 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.
- 3.1.8 **Finds policy:** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. OA North employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (Walker 1990). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham. Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. OA North employs palaeoecology and soil micromorphology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and analysis of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

3.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 3.2.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

- 3.2.2 OA North undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. OA North will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, visitors, and members of the public (this includes trespassers). OA North will ensure that no one suffers injury because of dangers arising from the state of the premises, or things done, or omitted to be done, on the premises.
- 3.2.3 OA North is fully familiar with and will comply with all current and relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
 - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002);
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007);
 - The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
 - The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992);
 - Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
 - The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
 - The Work at Height Regulations (2005);
 - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
 - The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
 - The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- 3.2.4 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.
- 3.2.5 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the Client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

3.3 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.3.1 Access to the site will be arranged via the client.
- 3.3.2 The client will provide all plant and machinery to undertake the works, and will ensure that the mechanical excavator is equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.4 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990). 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. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.
- 3.4.2 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on CD (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.
- 3.4.3 **Report:** four copies of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the client within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Further copies will be sent to the Local Planning Authority, the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Archaeology Service, and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record. The final report will include a copy of this written scheme of investigation, and indications of any agreed departure from that scheme. It will include an historical and archaeological background to the study area, an outline methodology of the investigation, and present, summarise, assess, and interpret the results of the programme of archaeological works detailed above. It will also include an assessment of the finds, which will be accompanied by relevant proposals for detailed finds analysis and conservation with costs. In addition, recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.
- 3.4.4 **Confidentiality:** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 It is anticipated that the site can be stripped in a single day.
- 4.2 A report will be submitted within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 5.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. His role will be to ensure that the project design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liaise with the Client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Archaeology Service with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.
- 5.2 The fieldwork is likely to be undertaken by **Sean McPhillips BA** (OA North Project Officer). Sean is an highly experienced field archaeologist. It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that one technician will be required during the course of the fieldwork.
- 5.3 Assessment of any finds recovered from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of post-medieval artefacts.

6 MONITORING

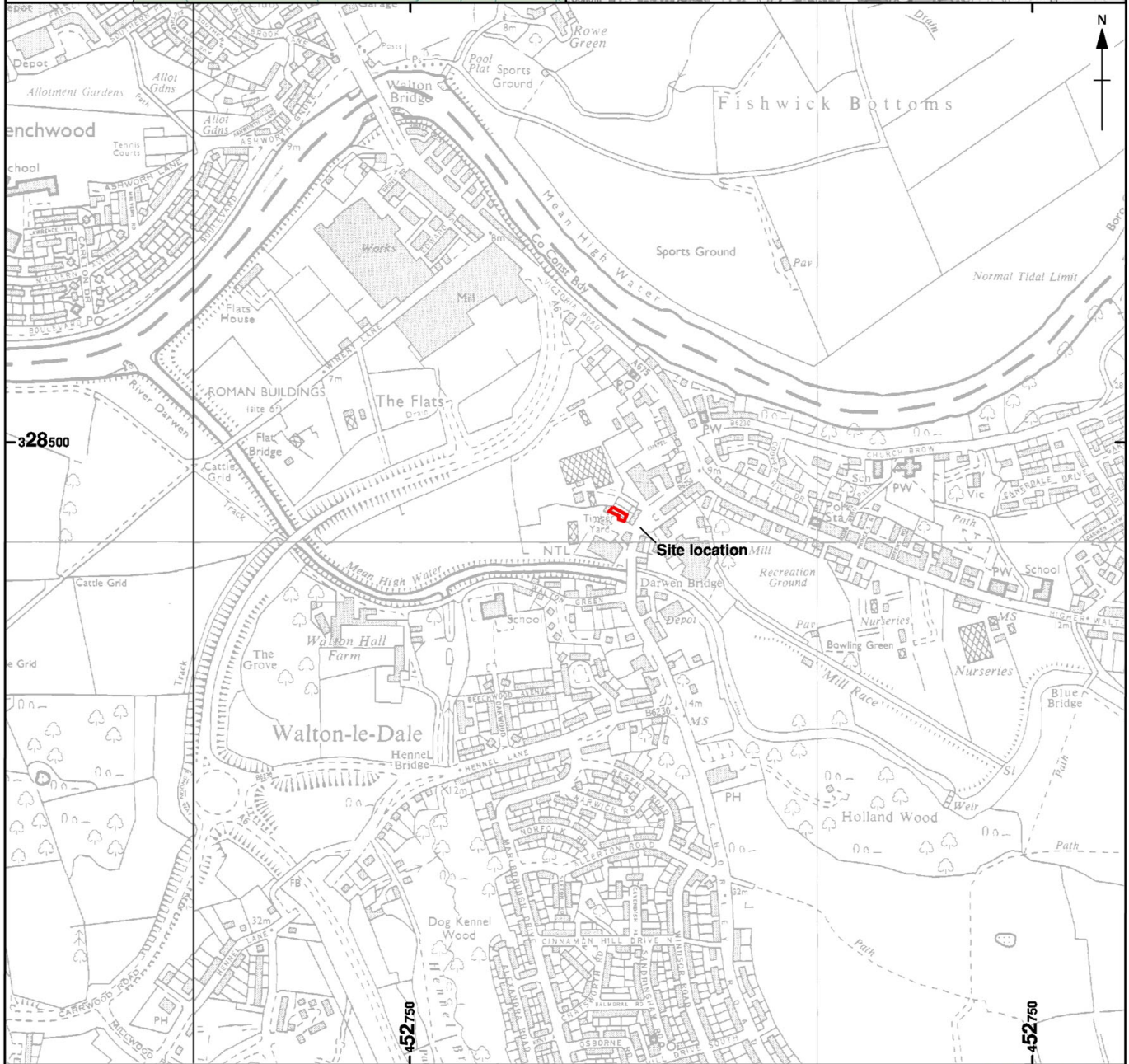
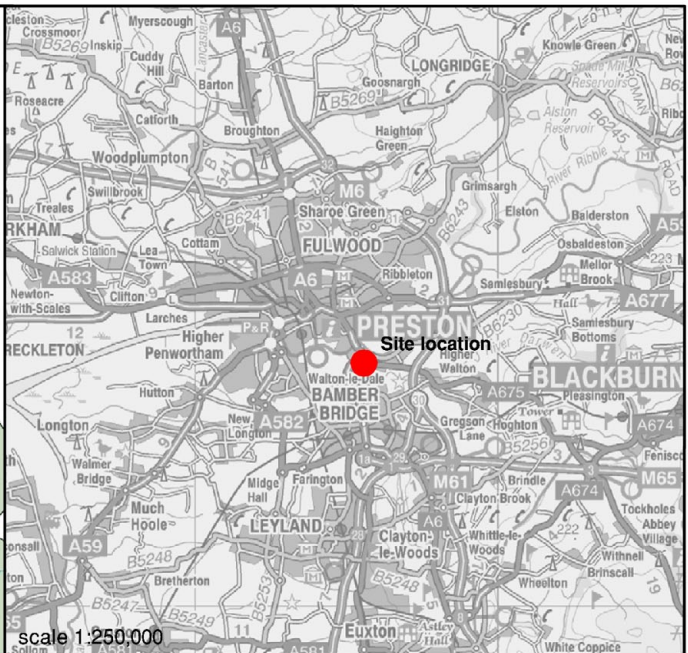
- 6.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Archaeology Service, or his representative, who will be afforded access to the site at all times.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench location superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25": 1 mile map of 1894



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0 250 m
1:10,000 @ A4



Figure 1: Site location

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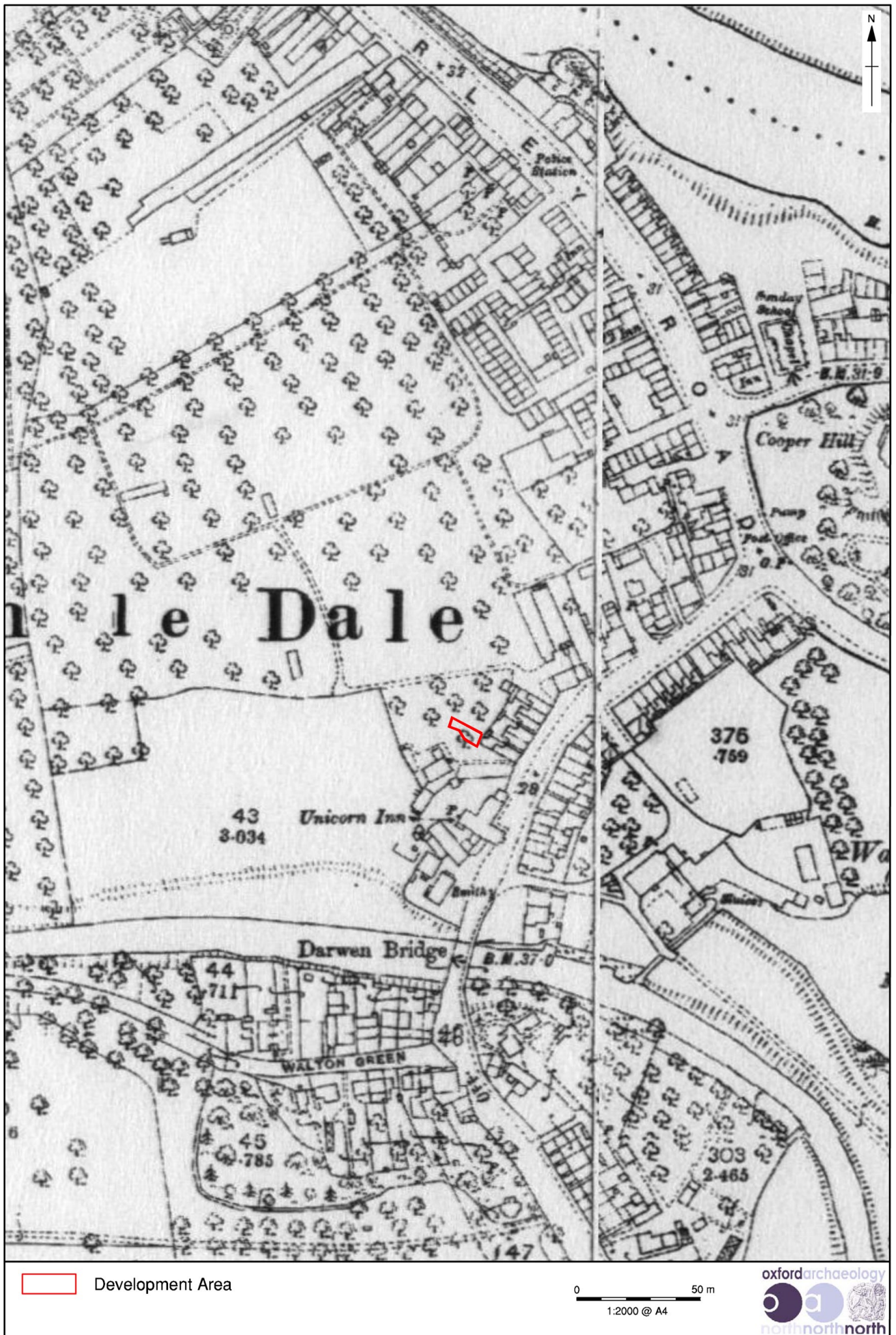


Figure 2: Trench location superimposed on the Ordnance Survey first edition 25":1 mile map, 1894

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