



SCOUT MOOR WIND FARM, Rochdale

Watching Brief Report



Oxford Archaeology North

August 2007

**McNicholas Construction
Services Ltd**

Issue No: **2006-7/701**

OAN Job No: L9765

NGR: SD 8333 1798

Document Title: SCOUT MOOR WIND FARM, ROCHDALE

Document Type: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Client Name: McNicholas Construction Services Ltd

Issue Number: 2006-7/701

OA Job Number: L9765

National Grid Reference: SD 8333 1798

Prepared by: Pip Haworth
Position: Supervisor
Date: August 2007

Checked by: Jamie Quartermaine Signed.....
Position: Project Manager
Date: August 2007

Approved by: Alan Lupton Signed.....
Position: Project Manager
Date: August 2007

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd (2007)

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Circumstances of Project.....	4
2. BACKGROUND	5
2.1 Location, Topography and Geology	5
2.2 Archaeological Interventions	5
2.3 Historical and Archaeological Background	6
3. METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Project Design	9
3.2 Watching Brief	9
3.3 Archive.....	9
4. RESULTS.....	10
4.1 Introduction	10
4.2 Watching Brief.....	10
5. DISCUSSION.....	12
5.1 Conclusions	12
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	13
6.2 Secondary Sources	13
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SPECIFICATION.....	14
APPENDIX 2: RESULTS TABLE	25
ILLUSTRATIONS	26
Figures.....	26

SUMMARY

OA North was commissioned by McNicholas Construction Services Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the construction of wind farm turbines and access roads on Scout Moor (SD 8333 1797), between Ramsbottom and Rawtenstall, extending across the boundary between Lancashire and Greater Manchester. The fieldwork was undertaken during October 2006 and April 2007. This report sets out the results of the watching brief.

The evidence for prehistoric activity within the application site is very limited, and comprises mainly Mesolithic and Neolithic lithic scatters and individual find spots across the landscape concentrating around Knowl Hill (SD 8420 1680). Two burial cairns represent the Bronze Age; there is no known evidence of Iron Age or Roman activity within the environs of the study area. There is very little evidence from the early medieval period, although some settlement in the area may be inferred from place-names. Agricultural settlements comprising farmsteads and field systems, with their origins in the medieval period, have been identified. From the post-medieval period there is considerable evidence of remains relating to mineral extraction processes.

The access roads for the most part were constructed as a raft on top of the peats, and did not warrant archaeological observation. The watching brief for the wind turbine sites did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological importance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Kevin Roberts and Brian Barton of McNicholas Construction Services Ltd for commissioning the project and for their help during the watching brief programme.

Steve Clarke, Richard Lee, Neil Wearing and Ged Callahan undertook the watching brief, along with Pip Haworth who also wrote the report. The drawings were produced by Ann Stewardson. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine, who also managed the project.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 OA North was commissioned by McNicholas Construction Services Ltd to undertake a watching brief during the construction of wind farm turbines and access roads on Scout Moor (centred SD 8333 1797), between Ramsbottom and Rawtenstall, extending across the boundary between Lancashire and Greater Manchester. The watching brief was maintained during the ground works that extended through or over the overlying peat deposits for the access roads and on the sites of the proposed turbines. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification compiled by Oxford Archaeological Associates (*Appendix 1*), and was agreed with the County Archaeologists of both Lancashire and Greater Manchester. The fieldwork was undertaken during October 2006 and April 2007.
- 1.1.2 This report sets out the results of the watching brief outlining the results, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and significance, and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The proposed wind farm is situated approximately 6km to the north-west of Rochdale (Fig 1) and extends from Scout Moor (SD 816 192) to Knowl Moor (SD 842 168). The terrain ranges in altitude from 350m to 470m AOD.
- 2.1.2 The solid geology is thick, coarse-grained sandstone (gritstone), which are generally horizontal and separated by softer mudstone and siltstone beds. This creates a terraced landscape of plateaux and interlocking escarpments corresponding to the layers of sandstone and mudstone. The region is cut by numerous faults and has several deeply trenched glacial erosion features (Countryside Commission 1998, 107). The geology is reflected in the disused and open sandstone quarries on the edge of, and within, the vicinity of the development site, and is evident in the numerous sandstone buildings locally.
- 2.1.3 The majority of the soil coverage is raw oligo-fibrous peat soils of the Winter Hill group with some typical brown earths of the Rivington 2 group (Ordnance Survey 1983). The area is predominately upland heather moorland, acid grassland and rough pasture. The main agricultural land use is sheep grazing (Countryside Commission 1998, 109).

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 2.2.1 A survey of Rossendale Quarries was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now OA North) assessing the archaeological character and survival of each of the major quarries that extend across the Rossendale parish. The quarries are an important archaeological group as they have provided much of the building stone for each stage of economic growth in the area. The stone was of sufficient quality that it was widely exported across the country and even onto the continent (LUAU 1997).
- 2.2.2 Gifford and Partners and OAA undertook a preliminary archaeological assessment of the study area as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the present windfarm development (Collcutt 2004). This highlighted a number of prehistoric find spots from within the application area especially in the location of Knowl Hill where Neolithic flint implements and chippings of Mesolithic flints have been recovered (NMR SD 81 NW3).
- 2.2.3 Following from the EIA an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by OA North, excavating trenches on the sites of the proposed turbines. The programme entailed the excavation of 52 evaluation trenches (OA North 2005). Most of the trenches revealed no archaeological remains; however, the evaluation did locate a linear sandstone feature close to the top of Whittle Hill (Site 22). This had no extant dry-stone character and was possibly a stone bank or boundary marker. It was sealed by peat, and though it was not dated, was potentially of prehistoric date and, if so, significant. A watching brief was also undertaken on 26 geotechnical test pits at each of the wind turbine sites to determine the depth of peat and glacial deposits to the rock head. A further four test pits were watched in advance of the installation of an electrical sub-station for the wind farm project in a field south of the A680

(SD 82408 16485). These test pits produced no evidence of archaeological features or horizons and no finds were recovered (OA North 2005).

2.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.3.1 **Introduction:** this historical background is largely compiled from the cultural heritage report for the wind farm development (Collcutt 2004). It is intended only as a brief summary of the archaeological development of the general area with specific reference to the study area where possible. The dates cited for the time periods are given as a general guide only.

2.3.2 **Prehistoric Period:** the evidence for prehistoric activity within the application site is limited. The Lancashire and Greater Manchester SMRs list only three findspots between them dating to this period (*ibid*):

County	SMR PRN	Description	Period
Lancs	1855	Flint Core findspot – Scout Moor	Mesolithic
Gtr Manch	2690	Flint artefacts findspot – Scout Moor	Prehistoric
Gtr Manch	2750	Flint artefacts findspot – Great Ding	Prehistoric

2.3.3 **Mesolithic Period:** the only confirmed Mesolithic find was a flint core (Lancashire SMR PRN 1855) which was recovered from the northern slopes of Whittle Hill (SD 827 190). However, recent work by the Littleborough Archaeological Society has also recovered finds from nearby Knowl Hill and Great Ding (SD 84 16). Despite the relative paucity of finds within the application site, Lancashire and Greater Manchester as a whole has one of the highest concentrations of Mesolithic (c8000 - 4000 BC) findspots in Britain (Cowell 1996, 21) and several sites, comprising single and multiple stone tool scatters, are known to underlie Holocene upland peat in the area (*ibid*). The highest concentration of Mesolithic sites is located c15km east of Burnley and Nelson, to the north-east of the application sites (Collcutt 2004). Other sites in the wider region include the excavated occupation floor at Rushy Brow, Anglezarke (Howard-Davis 1996), which is to the west of the study area, and comprised lithic working debitage in association with a small temporary structure.

2.3.4 Although records for finds in this area are relatively poor, they do indicate that there is a clear likelihood for encountering Mesolithic materials within, and immediately around, the application site. The survival of this material is dependent upon a number of factors, primarily the location and period of exposure. Areas presenting evidence of specific activities, such as butchery, are likely to be located on higher land within the application site, while small temporary camps and their associated finds would probably be located within a lowland area, which would have provided a higher degree of shelter and access to a fresh water supply (Collcutt 2004). The known topography of the application sites would indicate an excellent chance of recovering invaluable information about this period. The locating and documenting of any potential clusters should be regarded as being nationally important.

- 2.3.5 **Neolithic Period:** activity from this period comprises mainly lithic sites from the environs of the study area and includes a small Neolithic lithic scatter from Brandwood Moor (Lancashire SMR PRN 1127) at SD 850 200. Probably the most significant site is a substantial flint tool assemblage from neighbouring Knowl Hill, recorded by antiquarian sources (Greater Manchester SMR PRN 348) comprising over one thousand artefacts from four collection sites (Collcutt 2004). Other lithic sites include finds from Cheesden Pasture, and Great Ding which include Early Neolithic (c4000 - 3200 BC) arrowheads, scrapers and blades (*ibid*).
- 2.3.6 **Bronze Age:** the Bronze Age period (c 2500 - 700 BC) is represented by two burial cairns within the study area, one at Whitelow Hillock (Lancashire SMR PRN 1939) (SD 8050 1626) and another located east of Bank Lane, Shuttleworth (Lancashire SMR PRN 1940) (SD 805 172). The Whitelow cairn was excavated by the Bury Archaeological Group between 1961 and 1965, producing a rich assemblage of grave goods, including five ceramic urns and eight cremations (Collcutt 2004). The primary burial was of a female with associated grave goods. The Shuttleworth cairn, which was delineated by a series of kerb stones, was the subject of a rescue excavation in advance of quarrying and was found to comprise an inhumation within a stone cist; the remains of an infant lay below the cist (*ibid*). These are the only known Bronze Age sites within the study area, but it is considered likely that other, less conspicuous, monuments may exist nearby (*ibid*).
- 2.3.7 **Iron Age:** there are no known archaeological remains from the Iron Age within the study area or within the immediate environs.
- 2.3.8 **Romano-British Period:** no known archaeological remains survive from this period (AD 43-410) within the study area, and no evidence to support occupation or exploitation of the application site during this period (*ibid*). However, a hoard of coins and other metal artefacts was recovered from Nangreaves, approximately 1km to the south of the study area (*ibid*). The date range from the assemblage covers the period AD 253 - 293. The nearest known major Roman road led from Manchester to Ribchester and can be seen at Edgworth, c10km west of the study area (*ibid*).
- 2.3.9 **Early medieval Period:** as with other parts of Lancashire, and the North-West region as a whole, very little evidence for the early medieval period (AD c410-1066) survives. Some settlement in the broad area may be inferred from place-name evidence, wherein Old English elements survive. The first part of the name Rossendale is connected to the Welsh *rhos*, meaning moor, which indicates some British contribution (*ibid*) and the Oldham area, some 15km to the south-east of the study area, does have a high proportion of place-names with Brithonic elements (Eckwall 1932). The name of Scout Moor itself is thought to originate from the Old Norse *skut* meaning high overhang or protruding rock (Collcutt 2004). There is, however, no evidence to support occupation or exploitation of the application site during this period (*ibid*).
- 2.3.10 **Medieval Period:** place-name evidence implies that many of the local settlements would have been established during the earlier years of this period. For example, the name Shuttleworth is first recorded from the early thirteenth century (*ibid*), but again, the SMRs list no sites from this period (1066-1485). A walkover survey undertaken in 2003 (*ibid*) has identified evidence for farmsteads and field systems, such as that at Cheesden Pasture (SD 830 170), which may have had medieval origins. This settlement has a dwelling with associated outbuildings, and has a

radial field system incorporating fossilised ridge and furrow. Such settlements, although undated, typically have their origins in the medieval period (Collcutt 2004). Topographical evidence of medieval activity might also be inferred from the Ordnance Survey sheets for the area. These show field patterns whose irregularity suggests that they may originate from the medieval period (*ibid*).

- 2.3.11 **Post-medieval Period:** literature covering the application site is limited, but there are extensive cartographic and documentary sources available to cover the general area. The SMRs list 227 post-medieval sites within the study area, the majority of which are industrial sites from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries (*ibid*). Many of these are shown on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps, and the majority related to mineral (stone and coal) extraction processes, including mine shafts, adits, dams, sluices, reservoirs, tramways and quarry workings (*ibid*). As well as mineral extraction industries, in the eighteenth century a small woollen industry was supported on the moor within the study area (*ibid*). Developing from this textile tradition was a major cotton industry and there is one of the largest concentrations of water-powered textile mills in the county located along Cheesden Brook, to the south of the study area, which were mainly producing cotton textiles (Ashmore 1969). Several abandoned millponds known as “lodges” are present on the moors.
- 2.3.12 In addition to the extensive industrial heritage, there are sites that are classified as agricultural (Collcutt 2004), and include farmsteads, field systems settlements and water supplies (*ibid*), although many of these developed during the post-medieval period, some may have had their origins in the medieval period. Settlements that were constructed from the eighteenth century onwards are consistent with parliamentary enclosure field systems, such as at Scout Corner (*ibid*). Many of these also possess small coal pits, suggesting that mining might have supplemented upland farming at this time (Simpson 2003, 26).
- 2.3.13 Most of the industrial activity declined between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries owing to the exhaustion of economically viable materials. However, Scout Moor Quarry, which began in the earliest years of the nineteenth century (*ibid*) and closed in the 1950s, re-opened in the late 1960s to provide stone for the motorway building programme and is still a working quarry today.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 3.1.1 An archaeological specification for the watching brief (*Appendix 1*) was compiled by Simon Colcutt (Oxford Archaeological Associates) and was agreed with Norman Redhead, Greater Manchester Assistant County Archaeologist (Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit), and Peter Iles, Lancashire County Archaeologist (Lancashire County Archaeological Service). The project specification was adhered to, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.
- 3.1.2 In the event, the access tracks were rafted on top of the peat and for the most part did not warrant archaeological observation. The watching brief of the turbine bases was subject to call out, not a permanent presence, and in a limited number of instances this process did not enable appropriate monitoring.

3.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.2.1 The watching brief comprised the field observation of the excavation of the access tracks and of the wind turbine sites; however, in the event only those access tracks that were cut through the peat were observed. The programme of field observation by OA North staff recorded the extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. This work comprised observation during the excavation, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavations. The turbine bases and access roads were excavated by McNicholas Construction Services Ltd using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothed or ditching bucket.
- 3.2.3 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets and their accurate location in plan. In addition, a photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled.

3.3 ARCHIVE

- 3.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office on completion of the project. A copy of the report will also be deposited with the Lancashire and Greater Manchester Historic Environment Records (HERs).

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The watching brief examined the earthworks associated with the locations of the proposed 26 turbines and their access tracks. The watching brief was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the areas to be developed, concentrating in particular on the observation of the interface between the peat and underlying sediments, as this horizon has a recognised potential for archaeological remains. The excavation of the access tracks and the turbine bases revealed no archaeology of any significance.
- 4.1.2 **General Stratigraphy:** at the majority of the excavation areas the peat lay directly on top of weathered sandstone natural, albeit with some having limited clay deposits between the peat and natural sandstone. The clay substrata were deposited during a period of glaciation and for a time have been exposed to the elements, and repeated freeze/thaw episodes which has resulted in the weathered, fragmentary appearance of these deposits. The detailed stratigraphy at each turbine site is presented in *Appendix 2*.

4.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 4.2.1 **Access Tracks:** the construction of the access tracks were for the most part laid as a raft on top of the peats and did not penetrate through to the subsoil. Little attempt was made to excavate into the surface of the peats, and in this context archaeological observation was unprofitable. Where there was a need to excavate the access tracks through to the underlying subsoil, the opportunity was taken to maintain a watching brief. However, no archaeological features or deposits were identified during these watching briefs.
- 4.2.2 **Turbine and Crane Bases:** as there was little to observe during the laying of the raft for the access roads, the emphasis of the watching brief was to monitor the construction of the turbine bases and crane platforms. These were excavated at erratic intervals and their monitoring was subject to a call out. For the most part, this process was successful in ensuring that cover was maintained during the excavation of the turbines; however, in a limited number of instances monitoring could not be undertaken.
- 4.2.3 Despite the intensive observation during the construction works no archaeological features and no finds were recovered. Particular care was taken in the area of Turbine 22, as this was an area where structural features had been discovered during the earlier phase of the archaeological investigation (OA North 2005).
- 4.2.4 **Turbine 21:** at a distance of some 20m to the west of Turbine 21, a granite saddle quern stone was observed on the surface. There were no associated structural features and the location of the find was remote from the excavation area. No archaeological features were identified from the extent of the overburden strip for the turbine or the crane base.
- 4.2.5 **Turbine 22:** the watching brief in the area of Turbine 22 concentrated on the observation of the interface between the peat and underlying sediments, as this horizon was where the archaeological features had previously been identified. The

stratigraphy here comprised a dark-black-brown peat layer (0.25m thick), below which was a mid-brownish-grey flecked white and orange moderately firm sandy-clay layer that was 0.3m in depth. The natural geology in this area was an orange, hard weathered sandstone.

- 4.2.6 Despite the earlier promise of archaeological remains at this site, no features or finds of any archaeological importance were observed during the watching brief in the area of Turbine 22 (*Section 5.1.2*).

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The watching brief examined the earthworks associated with the locations of most of the proposed 26 turbines and some sections of the access roads. For the most part the roads were established by depositing a raft of stone on top of the peat, and provided no opportunity to reveal archaeological remains.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological remains or features were discovered at any of the sites of the turbine or crane bases where the watching brief was maintained. However, 20m to the west of Turbine **21**, a granite saddle quernstone was observed on the surface, but this was not associated with any surface features. Despite the earlier promise of archaeological remains (OA North 2005) at the site of Turbine **22**, no features or finds of any archaeological importance were observed here also. The absence of archaeological deposits and features in part reflects that the position of the turbine base was altered slightly to aid the preservation of the underlying archaeological deposits. However, it may also suggest that the features identified during the evaluation were of only localised extent.
- 5.1.3 The construction of the turbine bases has not impacted upon any identified archaeological resource within the extent of the proposed development. The access roads had the potential to have had the greatest impact upon any archaeological resource and the peatland ecology but, in the event, the roads were constructed by rafting on top of the peat, which meant that the peats were inevitably compressed but not lost. This also has the very considerable advantage that the rafted access roads will not serve to drain, and therefore desiccate, the surrounding peats.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey 1983, Soil Survey of England and Wales

6.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Ashmore, O, 1969 *The industrial archaeology of Lancashire*, Newton Abbott

Collcutt, SN (ed), 2004 *Scout Moor Wind Farm, Supplementary Environmental Information: Cultural Heritage*, Chapter of Scout Moor Wind Farm EIA Report, by OAA and Gifford and Partners Ltd, unpubl rep

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Cowell, R, 1996 The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. In R Newman (ed), *The Archaeology of Lancashire*, 19-33, Lancaster

Eckwall, E, 1932 *The Place-Names of Lancashire*, Manchester

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Howard-Davis, C, 1996, Seeing the Sites: Survey and Excavation on the Anglezarke Uplands, Lancashire, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **61**, 133-66

LUAU, 1997 *Rossendale Quarries: Archaeological Assessment Report*, unpubl rep

OA North, 2005 *Scout Moor Wind Farm, Rochdale: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report*, unpubl rep

Simpson, J, 2003 *A History of Edenfield and District*, Edenfield Local History Society

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SPECIFICATION

SCOUT MOOR LANCASHIRE

Construction of a Windfarm
on behalf of Scout Moor Wind Farm Limited

SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS (CONSTRUCTION PHASE)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On the 25th. May 2005, Scout Moor Wind Farm Limited (hereafter "SMWFL") was granted a Section 36 Consent (Ref. GDBC/003/00005C-02) to construct and operate a windfarm to generate electricity, and after a specified operating term to remove certain features and to reinstate the land, (hereafter "the Development") at land at Scout Moor, Lancashire (hereafter "the Permitted Site"), which is within the planning areas of Lancashire County Council (in respect of that part of the land in the Borough of Rossendale) and Rochdale Borough Council (hereafter jointly and as appropriate severally "the Councils").
- 1.2 Clause 4 of the Section 36 Consent directed that Planning Permission be deemed to be granted (hereafter "the Permission") subject to Conditions.
- 1.3 Condition No. 4 of the Permission reads:
- Notwithstanding the details submitted with the application, the turbines shall be sited within +/- 40 metres of the grid co-ordinates stated in Figure 7 of the Environmental Statement submitted with the application for which permission is now granted, in positions to be agreed in writing by the two local planning authorities.**
- 1.4 Following the Permission, in order to inform compliance with Condition No. 4, and also to inform the necessary Section 147 Enclosure Act application, an integrated Site Investigation has been conducted (2005), during which archaeological exploratory works and watching briefs (according to specifications agreed with the nominated representatives of the Councils) were implemented with the results noted in Clause 3 below
- 1.5 Condition No. 15 of the Permission reads:
- No development shall take place until a scheme of archaeological investigation and any subsequent programme of work has been submitted to, approved in writing by and deposited with the two local planning authorities. The approved scheme and programme shall thereafter be implemented.**
- 1.6 The present document is the scheme of archaeological investigation (hereafter "the Scheme") required to address the construction phase of the development. It is submitted that proper compliance with the terms of this Scheme (including any terminations according to reasonable timetables or as otherwise reasonably submitted to the Councils) will discharge the construction phase requirements of Condition No. 15.
- 1.7 SMWFL or its assigns may at any time make a written application for variance of the terms of this Scheme and the officers of the Councils, if reasonably satisfied that the proposed variance

is in accordance with good archaeological standards and does not otherwise prejudice the Permission, shall in writing grant such variance.

- 1.8 Condition No. 11 of the Permission reads:

No development shall take place until a Construction Method Statement covering all construction and access works and all works of land disturbance (including reinstatement where those works are temporary) and which shall include measures to protect wildlife habitats and hydrology, has been submitted to, approved in writing by and deposited with the two local planning authorities. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved statement.

- 1.9 This Scheme has been written in conformability with the Construction Method Statement required under Condition No. 11; SMWFL shall appoint a construction contractor (hereafter “the Company”) which shall have the primary responsibility for implementing the Scheme.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 Scout Moor is located in Lancashire above the village of Edenfield and comprises approximately 550 ha of open moorland including several hills attaining a maximum height of 475 m AOD. The Permitted Site (centred at SD 8333 1797) is that land outlined red on Drawing Number 627/layout/1a, annexed to the Section 36 Consent. The Permitted Site is accessed, through the existing Scout Moor Quarry, from the A680.

- 2.2 The main Development design elements of potential relevance to archaeology are as follows:

- (i) wind turbine generator foundations and drainage features (26 units) and the temporary engineering works (crane pads, blade assembly pads and earthworks) necessary for erection and eventual decommissioning; and
- (ii) access tracks (embankments, cuttings and ‘floated’ segments of various designs to reflect differing substrate types, totalling 12.8 kilometres) and associated drainage features (swales); and
- (iii) cabling trenches; and
- (iv) electricity sub-station, administrative buildings and access; and
- (v) anemometry masts (2).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 3.1 The Cultural Heritage Chapter in the Supplementary Environmental Information (compiled by Oxford Archaeological Associates and Gifford & Partners, 2004) contained a full discussion of the heritage interests, including a detailed analysis of the archaeological potential (based upon both documentary assessment and site survey), which may be summarised as follows:

- (i) Later Upper Palaeolithic; extremely low likelihood of presence; and
- (ii) Mesolithic; likely to be present within Permitted Site and significant risk of intersection with Development works; potentially ‘county’ to ‘regional’ importance; and
- (iii) Neolithic; relatively low likelihood of presence; and
- (iv) Bronze Age; medium to low likelihood of presence of only a small-scale site; and
- (v) Iron Age & Romano-British; very low likelihood of presence; and
- (vi) Early Medieval; low likelihood of presence; and
- (vii) Medieval; moderate likelihood of presence on the lower flanks of the Permitted Site; potentially ‘local/borough’ to ‘county’ significance; and

- (viii) Post-Medieval; boundary/drainage features and early industrial features present within Permitted Site and significant risk of intersection with Development works; potentially 'local/borough' to 'county' significance.
- 3.2 As noted in clause 1.4 above, appropriate exploratory works were conducted following the Permission and were reported in "Scout Moor Wind Farm, Rochdale: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report" (Oxford Archaeology (North), November 2005). One potential archaeological feature (a possible wall base, see clause 6.2 below) only was recognised, suggesting that the risk of intersection with significant remains (including Mesolithic material) is lower than originally assessed and that any remains actually present are likely to be localised.

4. OBJECTIVES & METHODS

- 4.1 The objectives of the Scheme are to establish procedures for mitigation of adverse Development effects upon archaeological and associated palaeoenvironmental remains likely, on the balance of probabilities, to be present within the Permitted Site, the mitigation to be commensurate with the expected importance of such remains.
- 4.2 In addition to administrative matters, the Scheme provides for watching briefs to monitor significant groundworks (Clause 6); and for appropriate investigation or excavation contingent upon the discovery of significant archaeological and associated palaeoenvironmental remains (Clause 7); and for specialist scientific support studies (Clause 8); and for appropriate post-fieldwork (Clause 9).
- 4.3 Each stage of the works under this Scheme shall proceed, wherever appropriate, upon the iterative principle of "proposal/decision/data-collection/review" as recommended in the English Heritage document "The Management of Archaeological Projects" (1991). To this end, each stage of the Scheme shall be conducted in accordance with briefs and, as necessary, specifications / method statements, to be submitted on behalf of the Company to the nominated representatives of the Councils; in the case of any unforeseen conflict, the provisions of this Scheme shall take precedence over those of any such brief or specification / method statement.

5. GENERAL CONDITIONS

Appointment of the Archaeological Contractor

- 5.1 Prior to the commencement of the Development, the Company shall appoint a professionally competent person or organisation or organisations as archaeological contractor (hereafter "the AC") and the Company shall use its best endeavours to ensure that at least one AC is retained at all times until the completion of this Scheme.
- 5.2 The Company shall use its best endeavours to ensure:
- (i) the provision of adequate access for the AC to the archaeological archives (both paper and material) resulting from all stages of the Development; and
 - (ii) that if an AC should be replaced for any reason then the outgoing AC shall complete the archives up to that point and at the earliest opportunity (in a phased manner if necessary) make these archives available to the incoming AC.
- 5.3 Those matters in the present Scheme relating to rights and duties of the AC shall be substantially reproduced in all contracts for the services of an AC.

Access

- 5.4 The Company shall afford access to the Permitted Site to the AC and personnel approved by the AC at all reasonable times having regard to the work programme for progress of the Development and to any and all completion dates applicable to archaeological works upon compliance with the Company's safety regulations as set out in 5.7 and 5.8 below.

- 5.5 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to restrict access for the purpose of searching for or of excavating archaeological or associated environmental material to the AC and personnel approved by the AC.
- 5.6 For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the Company may at any time obtain the opinion of independent archaeological and palaeoenvironmental specialists and may authorise non-destructive observations of the Permitted Site by such specialists.

Safety

- 5.7 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AC and all other approved personnel (including any nominees of the Council) shall be under the supervision of the Works Manager and at all times shall comply with the requirements of safety (including the provision and use of appropriate personal safety equipment) and shall give to the Company such indemnity as may reasonably be required against responsibility for injury or accident.
- 5.8 The Company shall require that the AC and all other approved personnel shall have insurance cover adequate to meet any claims that may arise from their acts or omissions.

Publicity & Public Presentation

- 5.9 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that neither the AC nor any agents or servants in its employ shall give information concerning the archaeological works either:
- (i) for publication in the mass media or elsewhere; or
 - (ii) to any party (except as required by statute) other than SMWFL, the Company, the Councils and the holder of title to finds;

without the prior written approval of SMWFL.

- 5.10 The Company undertakes to instruct the AC to offer reasonable proposals, at the appropriate time(s) and in the appropriate form(s), for the communication of the results of the works under this Scheme to the general public and the Company shall make reasonable provisions to support the implementation by the AC of such proposals.

Lines of Communication

- 5.11 The Company shall establish and will use its best endeavours to maintain lines of rapid communication and will seek the agreement of the Councils to do likewise.
- 5.12 In order to facilitate compliance with the obligation set out in 5.11 above, the Company shall nominate from time to time a representative through whom communications should pass, who until further notice shall be the Works Manager, and shall seek the agreement of the Councils that they will nominate similar representatives who shall be nominated and identified to the Company immediately upon the coming into force of this Scheme.

6. WATCHING BRIEF

- 6.1 Prior to Development works within any part of the Permitted Site the Company shall:-
- (i) instruct the AC to carry out a watching brief of any significant cutting operations, which shall consist of:-
 - (a) the examination of the surface exposed by topsoil stripping; and
 - (b) the observation, within the constraints of safety, of further stripping operations involving relevant subsoil/overburden (including any peat deposits) with the objective of discovering any significant archaeological and associated palaeoenvironmental material present with the minimum disturbance reasonably possible; and
 - (c) the recognition, cleaning and section & plan recording (including accurate three-dimensional surveying where necessary) of any significant archaeological features present and the retrieval of any artefactual material fully exposed and the retrieval of any archaeologically appropriate samples

(by selective test excavation, the extent of sampling to be notified to the nominated representatives of the Councils) for assemblage and/or deposit characterisation or palaeoenvironmental or dating (including, as needed, spot-dating by artefacts and/or stratigraphic sequencing) purposes; and

(d) the verbal and/or written reporting of all such recorded material;

within the relevant part, the AC to be absent from the Permitted Site only in zones or according to parameters as previously agreed with the AC; and

- (ii) authorise the AC to issue such directives to the Company, and to issue corresponding advisory notifications to any relevant site personnel (whether or not a contractor), as are reasonable (including, in the event of discoveries, directives entailing a temporary stoppage and including directives as to stripping depths/levels necessary for archaeological purposes) in order that the AC may discharge the duties set out in 6.1(i) above to a satisfactory professional standard; and
- (iii) give reasonable notice to the AC and to the Councils of the phasing, timing (in accordance with Clause 10 below) or methods of topsoil and subsoil/overburden stripping and of any modification to them (all such details to be as previously approved by the Councils in the Construction Method Statement under Condition No. 11); and
- (iv) allow the AC such time to carry out each aspect of the watching brief as defined in 6.1(i) above as is reasonable but in any case as will not materially delay or inhibit the orderly progress of the Development.

6.2 In respect of Turbine Site 22, special provision shall be made (due to the identification during exploratory works of a possible wall base founded on bedrock within the trench located between NGR points 382500 418797 and 382501 418780) to conduct all cutting operations necessary within a circle of radius 40 metres around the Turbine 22 centre sufficiently in advance of subsequent construction works to provide a reasonable allowance for an adequate archaeological watching brief (and mitigation under the provisions of Clause 7 below, if required).

6.3 For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the AC shall use its professional judgment concerning areas of former ground disturbance (including areas of previous mineral operations and of relatively recent cutting, filling and foundation constructions) and, after notification of the nominated representatives of the Councils (such notification to include clear justification), shall discontinue watching where significant archaeological remains are unlikely to have survived such disturbance.

6.4 The Company shall:-

- (i) ensure that all directives reasonably issued by the AC to the Company under the authority in 6.1(ii) above are passed on at the earliest opportunity to all relevant site personnel (whether or not contractors) and shall use its reasonable endeavours to enforce such directives; and
- (ii) use its reasonable endeavours to procure that any finds or observations reasonably suspected to be of archaeological significance made by its staff or by persons working for contractors shall be reported as soon as possible to the AC; and
- (iii) use its reasonable endeavours to procure that upon recognition of any archaeological or related constraints during the watching brief the AC shall advise the Company upon any feasible methods of accommodating such constraints; and
- (iv) use its reasonable endeavours to procure that upon recognition of any particularly fragile or vulnerable archaeological or related remains, possibly requiring emergency conservation (stabilisation) action, the AC shall advise the Company at the earliest available opportunity and the Company shall use its best endeavours to pass on that advisement to the nominated representatives of the Councils at the earliest possible opportunity.

- 6.5 The Company shall instruct the AC to provide the Company with a written report (to include a base plan and any relevant section drawings) of the interim results of the watching brief after each instance of the recovery of significant archaeological material, but in any case (whether or not archaeologically relevant finds have been made) at intervals not to exceed 1 month, and the Company shall, within a reasonable time, make one copy of the report available to the nominated representatives of the Councils.

7. CONTINGENT WORKS

- 7.1 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that if, as a result of the watching brief as defined in Clause 6 above or of any other Development works, any archaeological or associated palaeoenvironmental remains are discovered which the AC assesses to be of sufficient importance to warrant further works the AC shall:-
- (i) inform the Works Manager, and any other relevant site operatives; and
 - (ii) inform the nominated representatives of the Councils; and
 - (iii) prepare and supply to the Company and to the nominated representatives of the Councils a short written statement in justification of the contingent works requirement.
- 7.2 The procedures set out in 7.1 above may also be employed by any archaeological nominees of the Councils engaged in monitoring of the Development.
- 7.3 Once the AC or an archaeological nominee of the Councils has claimed the presence of important remains under this Clause the Company shall cease all potentially archaeologically damaging works (if any) in the area in respect of which such a claim has been made until such time as a submission has been made on behalf of the Company to the nominated representatives of the Councils EITHER of a reasonable specification for contingent works OR of a reasonable statement that such works are not necessary and/or desirable, provided that the execution of the Development may continue in all other parts of the Permitted Site not affected by another claim under this Clause. The orderly progress of the Development may be ensured by means of local and temporary engineering works suitably designed to safeguard the claimed important remains whilst allowing the necessary passage of construction plant.
- 7.4 In the event of the AC issuing a statement under the provisions of 7.1 above concerning an access track, the Company shall seek further advice from the AC and shall consult with the Councils over the desirability and reasonable feasibility (within the terms of the Permission and of the Section 147 Enclosure Act Orders in force) of addressing all or part of the archaeological mitigation need by means of micrositings and/or engineering design solutions (leading to archaeological preservation *in situ*) as a full or partial alternative to contingent works (leading to archaeological preservation by record).
- 7.5 In the event of the submission of a reasonable specification for contingent works under the provision in 7.3 above the Company shall allow the AC such time to carry out the contingent works (including the retrieval of any appropriate samples for palaeoenvironmental or dating purposes and including the appropriate site investigation of any buried soils and associated deposits) as is reasonable but in any case as will not unreasonably delay or inhibit the orderly progress of the Development as a whole.
- 7.6 The Company shall instruct the AC to provide the Company with a short written statement of the interim results of the contingent works as soon as practicable after the completion of each such investigation and the Company shall, within a reasonable time, make one copy of each such statement available to the nominated representatives of the Councils.
- 7.7 Upon the reasonable completion of archaeological fieldwork within a part of the Permitted Site, the Company may request confirmation of partial discharge concerning that part (in respect of archaeological fieldwork only) of Condition No. 15 (such confirmation not to be unreasonably withheld), such that the Development may proceed in an orderly manner.

8. SPECIALIST SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT STUDIES

- 8.1 The Company shall instruct the AC to provide appropriate palaeoenvironmental and chronometric studies (at both the fieldwork and post-fieldwork stages) in support of the archaeological works under this Scheme.
- 8.2 With respect to archaeologically relevant contexts, appropriate attention shall be paid to (i) the retrieval of any charred plant macrofossils, land molluscs and microvertebrate remains from former palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis, and to (ii) the retrieval of plant macrofossils (including wood), insects, molluscs and pollen from organic-rich or waterlogged deposits and of information concerning archaeologically relevant depositional basins. Appropriate specialists in dating (including radiocarbon assay and dendrochronology), soils and sedimentology, pollen, macrobotanical (including waterlogged wood) and invertebrate analyses shall be named and their availability confirmed by the AC prior to the commencement of relevant archaeological works.
- 8.3 The Company shall instruct the AC to ensure appropriate emergency conservation (stabilisation) of vulnerable artefacts and relevant palaeoenvironmental residues recovered during the archaeological works under this Scheme.

9. POST-FIELDWORK

- 9.1 Upon discoveries being made during the watching brief as defined in Clause 6 above or during contingent works as defined in Clause 7 above, the Company shall instruct the AC to provide a site archive (or archives) and an assessment report (or reports) and a published report (or reports) according to the standards set out in Appendices 3 and 4 and 7 respectively of the English Heritage document "The Management of Archaeological Projects" (1991). The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that within six months of the completion of the fieldwork under this Scheme (or with respect to interim reports at such times after completion of the works in question as may be reasonable) one copy of each such assessment report shall be made available to the nominated representatives of the Councils. In the case of discoveries made during watching briefs, the report or reports required in clause 6.5 above may be of sufficient scope and detail to obviate the need for a further assessment report (as defined above) on the said discoveries, although the latter will be taken into account, as appropriate, in any assessment of the results of subsequent contingent works and in the consideration of potential for analysis referred to in 9.2 below.
- 9.2 In the event of significant potential being justifiably recognised in the said assessment report (or reports), a submission (or submissions) shall be made on behalf of the Company to the nominated representatives of the Councils of a reasonable specification (or specifications) for a programme (or programmes) of analysis according to the standards set out in Appendix 5 of the English Heritage document "The Management of Archaeological Projects" (1991), provided that the responsibilities of the Company shall be limited to the requirement to ensure reasonable mitigation of the archaeological impact of the Development.
- 9.3 The reasonable specification referred to in 9.2 above shall include (*inter alia*) a consolidation of all cultural heritage information provided in the documents listed in Clause 3 above (including, as appropriate, a reappraisal of relevant museum collections so listed) with any new information retrieved under the provisions of the Scheme.
- 9.4 In the event of the submission (or submissions) of a reasonable specification (or specifications) for post-fieldwork under the provision in 9.2 above, the Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure the implementation of the programme (or programmes) of analysis and to ensure the compilation of a research archive (or archives) and of a published report (or reports, including interim reports as appropriate) according to the standards set out in Appendices 6 and 7 respectively of the English Heritage document "The Management of Archaeological Projects" (1991).
- 9.5 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AC shall:-
- (i) have preliminary discussions on the deposition of the records referred to in 9.6 below with an appropriate museum or store controlled or approved by the Councils and if

appropriate approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission before the commencement of the fieldwork referred to in Clauses 6 and 7 above and shall notify the nominated representatives of the Councils in writing of these discussions; and

- (ii) as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the fieldwork notify the nominated representatives of the Councils of the means and method and timetable for the transfer of information into the relevant Sites & Monument Record (Lancashire or Greater Manchester as the case may be); and
 - (iii) at regular intervals make a copy of all the written records in the primary site archive and keep them at a location separate from the originals.
- 9.6 The Company shall ensure that as shortly after completion of the post-fieldwork as is reasonable, all primary site records and one copy each of the assessment report (or reports) and the published report (or reports) referred to in 9.1 above and of the research archive (or archives) and the published report (or reports) referred to in 9.4 above are deposited in an appropriate museum or store controlled or approved by the Councils and if appropriate approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission; a second set of documents consisting of one copy of the assessment report (or reports) and two copies of the published report (or reports) referred to in 9.1 above and two copies of the published report (or reports) referred to in 9.4 above shall be passed to each of the nominated representatives of the Councils who shall be responsible for appropriate deposition with the relevant Sites & Monuments Record (Lancashire or Greater Manchester as the case may be).
- 9.7 Unless otherwise reasonably submitted on behalf of the Company to the nominated representatives of the Councils, the Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that all appropriate post-fieldwork shall be completed within one year of the completion of the last phase of watching briefs referred to in Clause 6 above or of contingent works referred to in Clause 7 above (whichever is the last relevant fieldwork stage).

10. TIMETABLES

- 10.1 The Company shall submit, from time to time but at least two weeks in advance of the date in question, to the nominated representatives of the Councils commencement dates to govern any appropriate stage of archaeological fieldwork arising from this Scheme.
- 10.2 The Company may submit, from time to time but at least one week in advance of the date in question, to the nominated representatives of the Councils reasonable completion dates to govern any appropriate phase of work arising from or in connection with this Scheme.

11. APPROPRIATE PROVISION

- 11.1 The Company shall make such provision for works under this Scheme (including adequate allowance for contingencies) as is appropriate in the light of the archaeological information submitted in support of the application, including the Supplementary Environmental Information (2004).

12. MONITORING

- 12.1 All works arising from the requirements of this Scheme may be monitored on behalf of the Councils by the relevant archaeology sections (Lancashire County Council Environmental Directorate and the Greater Manchester Archaeological Service), in their role as the archaeological curators for the Councils; appointed representatives of the archaeology sections, and any additional nominated members of the Councils' staff, may visit works in progress for this purpose and the contribution of such monitors shall be acknowledged in all reports by the AC. The works may be monitored on behalf of the Company by its nominated consultants.

13. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 13.1 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the AC shall appoint as fieldwork and post-fieldwork director a person with the status of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA), with relevant areas of competence, or a person reasonably taken to have equivalent qualifications and experience. Any such appointment shall be notified to the nominated representatives of the Councils prior to authorisation of the said director by the Company. Appointments of specialist staff (with statements of competence if required) shall be similarly notified.
- 13.2 All works under this Scheme shall be conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines promulgated from time to time by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, provided that, in the case of any unforeseen conflict, the provisions of this Scheme shall take precedence over those of any such published standards and guidelines.
- 13.3 All relevant palaeoenvironmental works under this Scheme shall be conducted after consultation with the English Heritage Science Co-ordinator for the Region, provided that, in the case of any unforeseen conflict, the provisions of this Scheme shall take precedence over those of any such consultation advice.
- 13.4 The AC shall ascertain and abide by all reasonable formats, currently promulgated as standards by the Councils, for specifications, reports and archives, provided that, in the case of any unforeseen conflict, the provisions of this Scheme shall take precedence over those of any such standard formats.

14. FINDS

- 14.1 SMWFL shall permit adequate study of all finds and after study shall normally donate any finds in its ownership to be housed/displayed in an appropriate museum or store controlled or approved by the Councils, provided that finds have not been declared Treasure (or are not potential or actual Treasure disclaimed by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Crown or declined for acquisition by relevant museums) and provided that finds do not comprise human remains subject to any alternative provisions arising under 14.7 below.
- 14.2 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AC shall assume (having established by prior written contract with its employees, and with any other persons approved by the AC, the transfer to the AC as the appropriate legal person of all rights and duties of the finder) and comply with all statutory obligations upon the finder under the Treasure Act 1996, and that the AC shall immediately deliver all finds reasonably believed to be Treasure to the party designated by the Coroner (or to the Coroner's Office), and that the AC shall not accept any liability or duty of care for such finds under this Scheme beyond the point of said delivery.
- 14.3 At the point of delivery specified in 14.2 above, the Company shall be relieved of all later obligations under this Scheme concerning all finds reasonably believed to be Treasure, unless such finds have subsequently been found by the Coroner not to be Treasure and have been returned to the AC prior to a date seven calendar months after the completion of all fieldwork resulting from this Scheme.
- 14.4 For the avoidance of doubt it is here declared that it will not normally be practical to give any finder of archaeological or other relevant material (other than the AC or other qualified persons with valid authorisation for access under this Scheme) the opportunity to participate in the works specified under this Scheme and that, in any case, permission for such participation will remain at the entire discretion of the Company and will be subject to any conditions as the Company may require.
- 14.5 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AC shall:-
- (i) advise the Company and the title holder of finds and the nominated representatives of the Councils of the general nature of any significant finds at the earliest possible opportunity but in any case within one month of their finding and shall make such finds available for viewing by the Company and by the title holder and by the

- nominated representatives of the Councils upon request; and
- (ii) report details of all significant finds to the relevant Sites & Monuments Record (Lancashire or Greater Manchester as the case may be) at the earliest possible date; and
 - (iii) where applicable, have preliminary discussions on deposition of finds with an appropriate museum or store approved by the Councils and if appropriate approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission before the conclusion of the fieldwork referred to in this Scheme and shall notify the nominated representatives of the Councils in writing of these discussions.
- 14.6 In the event that the title holder (other than the Crown) of any finds (other than potential or actual Treasure whether or not disclaimed by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Crown or declined for acquisition by relevant museums) made pursuant to the provisions of this Scheme should elect to retain title to any of those finds beyond the completion of the post-fieldwork then the title holder shall ensure that all such retained finds are individually treated to exhaustive recording (the records to be included with the remainder of the primary site records) according to professional standards and the title holder shall ensure the availability of sufficient resourcing for the said exhaustive recording.
- 14.7 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AC shall obtain and comply with all statutory consents and licenses under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 regarding the exhumation and interment of any human remains discovered within the Permitted Site and shall comply with any reasonable instructions from an Environmental Health Officer (or person acting officially in a similar capacity) regarding the treatment of any human remains and shall comply with all reasonable requirements of any church or other recognised religious body or civil body regarding the manner and method of removal re-interment or cremation of the said human remains and the removal and disposal of any tombstones or other memorials discovered within the Permitted Site, provided that the Company shall incur all reasonable costs resulting from such compliance.
- 14.8 The Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to procure that the AC shall ensure that finds leaving its stewardship are accompanied by copies of all available records preferably (except in the case of potential or actual Treasure) with the full post-fieldwork records applicable to such finds or to each group of such finds.

15. DURATION OF LIABILITY

- 15.1 The liability on the part of SMWFL and its assigns under the Scheme shall take effect upon the date the Development is commenced within the meaning of the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) (as amended) or upon the date archaeological fieldwork (as defined in the Scheme) is commenced upon the commission of the Company, whichever is the sooner.
- 15.2 If the Permission (Ref. GDBC/003/00005C-02) expires before the Development is commenced or before archaeological fieldwork (as defined in the Scheme) is commenced, or is revoked, the provisions in the Scheme shall forthwith determine and cease to have effect.
- 15.3 Unless otherwise expressly notified in writing by SMWFL or its assigns to the Councils, the liability of the Company under the Scheme shall determine on the date the Company ceases to have any interest in the Permitted Site or shall determine with respect to any part of the Permitted Site on the date the Company ceases to have an interest in that part **SAVE ONLY THAT** the Company shall remain liable for securing post-fieldwork (as referred to in Clause 9 above) resulting from any archaeological fieldwork performed prior to the date of cessation of relevant interest as a component of a commission from the Company.
- 15.4 Unless otherwise expressly notified in writing by SMWFL to the Councils, the liability of SMWFL under the Scheme shall determine on the date SMWFL ceases to have any interest in the Permitted Site or shall determine with respect to any part of the Permitted Site on the date SMWFL ceases to have an interest in that part **SAVE ONLY THAT** SMWFL shall remain liable for securing post-fieldwork (as referred to in Clause 9 above) resulting from any

archaeological fieldwork performed prior to the date of cessation of relevant interest as a component of a commission from the Company (whether the original construction contractor appointed by SMWFL or replacements or both).



DRAFT 27.vi.06

on behalf of

Scout Moor Wind Farm Limited

APPENDIX 2: RESULTS TABLE

Turbine base	Description	Max depth
1	A dark-brown peat layer (0.7m thick) overlay a compact brown sandstone/ clay matrix natural.	0.8m
2	A dark brown-black soft sandy-clay peat overlying a mid-grey weathered sandstone / clay matrix	0.45m
3	-	
4	A brownish-black peat layer (0.5m thick) overlay a compact orange sandstone, interspersed with bands of brown clayey sand.	1.5m
5	-	
6	The peat was excavated down to a depth of 1.50m to reveal a weathered clay. No archaeological features were observed.	1.50m
7	-	
8	The area was excavated down to a depth of 0.55m, through a dark-brown-black, soft sandy-clay peat layer (0.4m deep), then a off white-grey friable weathered sandstone silty-sand subsoil layer (0.35m deep), which lay above an orange-grey-white friable to hard weathered sandstone natural. No archaeological features where observed.	0.55m
9	A dark-brown peat layer was excavated to a depth of 1.66m. It lay directly over the grey-brown weathered sandstone natural.	1.66m
10	A dark-black-brown peat layer was excavated down to a depth of 0.75m. It lay directly over the orange-brown with grey patches weathered sandstone natural.	0.75m
11	Excavation was observed down to a depth of 0.50m. A layer of black peaty topsoil (0.2m deep), overlay a grey silty sand subsoil layer, 0.2m deep. The natural within this turbine consisted of a light-orange-brown soft sand.	1.0m
12	-	

13	A dark-brown peat (0.5m thick) overlay a light orange-brown sand natural.	1.25m
14	Excavation was observed to a depth of 0.60m through a black, 0.4m thick, layer of peat, which overlay a 0.2m thick layer of grey sand-silt subsoil. The natural within this turbine consisted of a mid-orange-brown clayey-sand.	1.2m
15	A dark brown peat layer was excavated to a depth of 1.58m. It lay directly on top of the orange-brown weathered sandstone natural.	1.58m
16	A dark-brown soft peat layer (1.1m thick) overlay a light grey soft clay natural.	1.5m
17	-	
18	The depth of the peat layer in this area ranges in depth from 0.60-0.90m and was directly on top of the sandstone bedrock.	
19	The depth of the peat layer in this area ranges in depth from 0.70-0.80m and is directly situated of the sandstone natural.	0.80m
20	A black very soft peat layer was excavated to a depth of 1m, and lay on top of a mid-grey flecked, brown soft natural.	1m
21	Excavation was observed to a depth of 3m, through a solid layer of dark-black-brown peat. The peat lay directly above the sandstone natural. No archaeological features were observed. 20m to the west of turbine base 21, a granite saddle quern stone was observed, these were on the surface, but were however not related to the excavation.	3m
22	A dark-black-brown peat 0.25m deep layer was excavated, and below this was a mid-brownish-grey flecked white and orange moderately firm sandy clay layer 0.3m in depth. The natural seen in this area was an orange, hard, weathered sandstone. No archaeological features were observed.	0.55m
23	A mid-light -brown soft peat layer was excavated down to a depth of 0.7m, it lay directly over the greyish-brown hard weathered sandstone natural.	0.7m

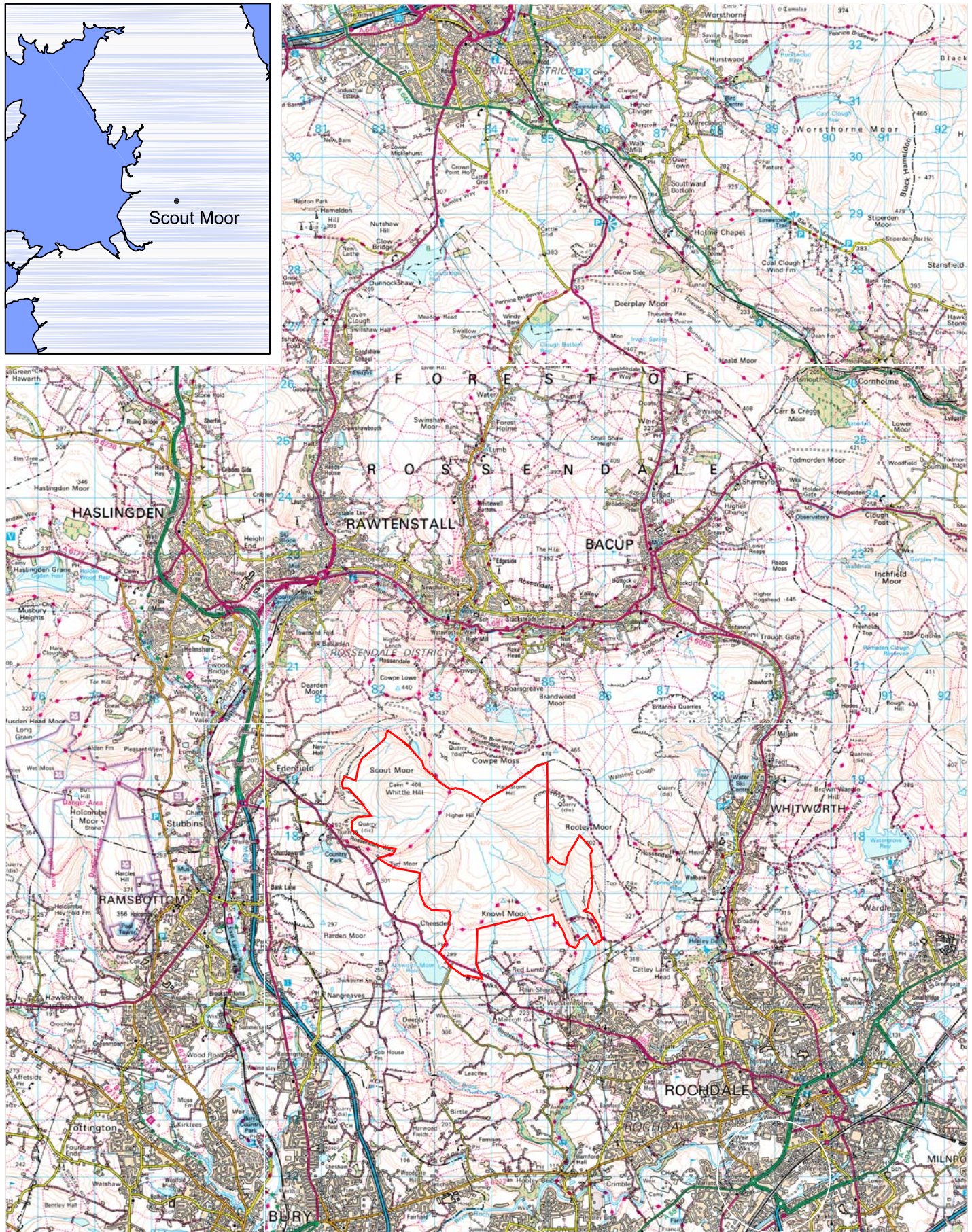
24	A black, soft sandy clay peat layer overlay a white-orange fragmented sandstone bedrock	0.6m
25	A 0.3m deep layer of peat over lay a compact sandy-stony natural. No archaeological features were observed.	0.30m
26	-	

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Location Map of Turbines and Access Tracks



Reproduced from the Landranger 1:50,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 1990. All rights reserved. Licence No AL 100005569



0 1000 2000
metres

Figure 1: Site Location Map

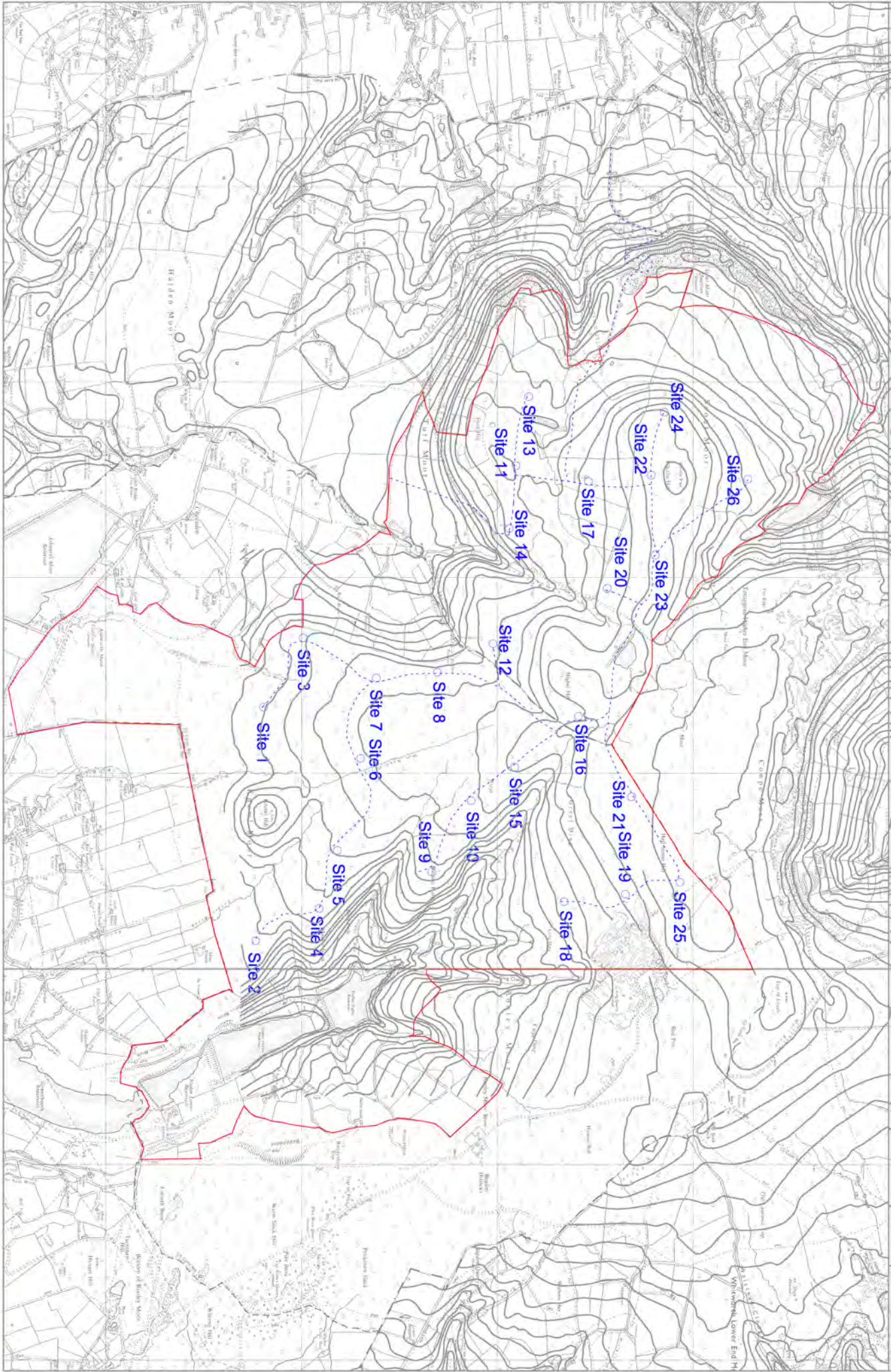
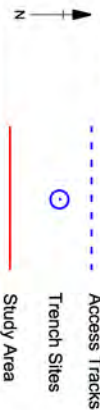


Figure 2: Location plan of Turbines and Access Tracks