

ASDA SUPERMARKET, BOCHOLT WAY, RAWTENSTALL, LANCASHIRE



Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment and Watching Brief

Oxford Archaeology North



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SUMMARY

Following the submission by Peel Land and Property of a planning application to redevelop the existing ASDA supermarket building, on Bocholt Way, Longholme, Rawtenstall, Lancashire (SD 81090 22510), Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended that archaeological investigation be conducted in association with this development. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) provided a project design for a desk-based assessment and a watching brief during the excavation of wall footings just to the south of the existing supermarket building and was duly commissioned by Peel Land and Property to undertake the programme of work in September 2005.

The desk-based assessment identified 16 sites of archaeological and historical interest within a 250m radius study area centred upon the proposed development site. Of these 16, the location of three sites, the Longholme Mill (Site **4**), several terraces of back to back houses (Site **15**) and a reservoir (Site **16**), coincided with that of the proposed development site. The Longholme Mill, first recorded in 1810 processed cotton until its conversion to a cornmill in the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1897 the mill was converted to produce felt and was owned by MASCO, one of twentieth-century Rawtenstall's leading employers. Combined with the associated reservoir and housing, the mill is of some regional significance, as it forms part of the wider nineteenth-century Lancashire textile industry, whilst at the same time demonstrating the manufacturing diversity that preserved the economic basis of Rawtenstall into the twentieth century.

The watching brief demonstrated the presence of well-preserved post-medieval archaeological remains lying to the south of the present supermarket and likely to relate to the original nineteenth-century wall of the mill complex. The good state of preservation of these features would indicate that there is excellent potential for the survival of other elements of the mill and its associated features within and around the modern ASDA store.

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Gareth Finch of Peel Land and Property for commissioning the project, Mr Mark Harrison of Bluestone Plc for co-ordinating the programme of works, and the staff of Brannigan West Civils Limited for their assistance on site.

The watching brief was undertaken by Christina Robinson and David Tonks, who also wrote the report. The desk-based assessment was conducted and written by Vix Hughes and the drawings were compiled by Christina Robinson. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following the submission by Peel Land and Property of a planning application to redevelop the existing ASDA supermarket building, on Bocholt Way, Longholme, Rawtenstall, Lancashire (SD 81090 22510), Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended that an archaeological investigation be conducted in association with the development. In accordance with this verbal communication, a project design (*Appendix 1*) was supplied by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). The project design was approved by LCAS, and OA North was duly commissioned to undertake the programme of work which was to comprise a desk-based assessment and a watching brief during the excavation of wall footings just to the south of the existing supermarket building. The programme also includes provision for a trial trench excavation, which would be undertaken prior to the extension of the existing supermarket building. The requirement for, and nature of, this extension has yet to be finalised. This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and the watching brief in the form of a short document.

1.2 LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken on 5th and 6th September 2005, whilst the desk-based assessment was conducted in November 2005. The ASDA foodstore lies on the south-east bank of the River Irwell (Fig 1) in the Longholme district of Rawtenstall. It is currently an operational supermarket with associated car park and was built in the 1970s. The watching brief area comprised a narrow strip of land between the south-east side of the present building and a very steep embankment (Fig 10).

1.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.3.1 The site lies within the central western end of the Southern Pennines character area as defined by the Countryside Commission (1998) between the conurbations of Greater Manchester to the west and West Yorkshire to the east (*ibid*). Rawtenstall lies within the Rossendale area and is one of several small towns which line the deeply-incised valleys characteristic of the area (*ibid*). It lies at the confluence of the Limy Water which flows southwards and the River Irwell, which flows westwards. The solid geology of the more immediate region between Haslingden and Ramsbottom consists predominantly of thick, coarse-grained sandstones (gritstone) which are generally separated by softer mudstone and siltstone beds (*ibid*). Isolated beds of sandstone also form mesa-shaped hills across the area (*ibid*). Within the Limy Water and Whitewell Valleys, the geology is characterised by deposits of Ribblesdale Drift, characterised as a bluish stiff clay with limestone and chert boulders (Elliott 1966). The soils in the vicinity of the proposed development site are not well mapped due to its urban nature and remain otherwise unclassified, (Ordnance Survey 1983).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The LCAS-approved project design (*Appendix 1*), was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 Close liaison was maintained between OA North staff and the site contractors during the watching brief. The programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. This work comprised observation during the groundworks, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavations. The groundworks were effected by a mechanical excavator using a concrete breaker and a combination of toothed and toothless buckets.
- 2.2.2 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.

2.3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 2.3.1 The desk-based assessment aimed to provide an appraisal of archaeological deposits within the development area and thus inform future planning decisions within the area. Documentary research covered a study area comprising a 1km radius centred on the site of the proposed development, which provided a contextual setting for the site. Subsequent to this a 250m area, again, centred on the proposed development was fully examined and catalogued within the gazetteer (*Section 4*). The sources included:
- 2.3.2 **Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Preston:** the SMR is a database of all known archaeological sites within the county. It also holds an extensive library of published materials and aerial photographs, both vertical and oblique.
- 2.3.3 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston (LRO):** the LRO was visited as the main source of primary documentation; both cartographic and documentary, for the study area and its immediate surroundings.
- 2.3.4 **Public Libraries:** Lancaster public library and the material housed in the local studies collection at Rawtenstall library, which holds newspaper articles, local journals and local photographs, were also consulted for secondary sources.

- 2.3.5 **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.4 SITE VISIT

- 2.4.1 Following the desk-based assessment, the site was visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It also provided an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment, and any constraints to future archaeological works.

2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the work undertaken has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston, and a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 **Prehistoric period:** there are relatively few sites known from this period in the vicinity, although general patterns of settlement location indicate that the Irwell valley would have favoured occupation and transport routes, whilst the more upland areas of the surrounding moors to the north would have provided hunting opportunities. From the early post-glacial period, concentrations of flint tools and waste flakes of Mesolithic date (c 8000-4000 BC) have been found in the Pennines to the west, especially along the Millstone Edge ridge (Barnes 1982). Mesolithic material has also been discovered during gravel extraction on the banks of the River Irwell, close to where it joins the River Roch, to the south of Rawtenstall. Neolithic settlement in Lancashire, particularly in lowland areas, seems quite limited, although there is some evidence for small-scale woodland clearance and agriculture (*ibid*). By the Bronze Age there was a more intensive and static use of the landscape, although there is very little evidence within the immediate area of Rawtenstall (Barnes 1982), the nearest being the barrows at Ramsbottom and Shuttleworth and a palstave from Ashworth Moor Reservoir (Middleton 1996).
- 3.1.2 Iron Age sites and remains in Lancashire are notoriously difficult to identify, in part due to a lack of distinct material culture (Haselgrove 1996, 64). However, in the region there are clear indications that the area was occupied during this period, with a defended settlement just north of Bury at Castlesteads (Fletcher 1992). This was likely to have been part of the territory of the *Brigantes* although this term could simply apply to the group of people in this area rather than a definitive cultural identity (Cunliffe 1991).
- 3.1.3 **Roman period:** during the Roman period, there was a strong military presence in northern England as a whole. This is evidenced by the forts and roads linking them, as well as the other settlement sites and finds. However, in contrast to many areas in the region, there is no evidence, of a Roman presence in or around Rawtenstall. The nearest such remains alleged to have been found are at Musbury, about 8km to the west of Rawtenstall.
- 3.1.4 **Early medieval period:** relatively little is known from this period due to the fact that few documentary sources survive and because of ambiguity in the material evidence. However, there is some indication of early Christian activity in the region, from the stone sculptures known from Whalley, 16km to the north-west. Toponymic evidence is particularly important in this period, and shows both Anglian and Scandinavian influences within the local area. The name of Rawtenstall is suggested as being derived from the Old Norse '*rauta*' or the Middle English '*routen*', both with the meaning to roar or bellow, and the Old English '*stall*', which means a pool in a river (Ekwall 1922, 92). The name 'Long Holme' also has possible early origins as it is derived from '*holmr*' which is Old Norse and Middle English for islet or piece of flat, low-lying land by a river (Ekwall 1922).

- 3.1.5 **Medieval and early post-medieval period:** after the Norman Conquest, the Domesday Survey of 1086 shows much of the land in the north was held by Roger de Poitou (Hinde 2002). When he rebelled, his lands were forfeited and passed to the de Lacy family. Through marriage the lands then passed to the earls of Lancaster, to John of Gaunt and thus into the Royal family. The current township of Rawtenstall historically lay within several different townships including that of Cowpe and Lenches in the parish of Bury and both Tottington and Lower Booths in Whalley parish; all were within the Hundred of Blackburn, in the Honour of Clitheroe. Rawtenstall itself, however, is not mentioned in the Domesday Book (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).
- 3.1.6 Rawtenstall lies within the area of the medieval Forest of Rossendale. Created soon after the Norman Conquest, the Forest of Rossendale was part of a vast tract of land originally the hunting preserve of royalty and the nobility. There are numerous local place which pertain to the relatively wild nature of the area and its use for hunting, including Swinshaw (swine), Staghills (stags) and Wolfden (wolves) (Stevens 1905). As deer parks became more popular in the later thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, large parts of Lancashire's forest were converted to vaccaries, for the large-scale rearing of cattle. In Rossendale there were 11 vaccaries in 1296 and, when the name Rawtenstall first appears in the Lancashire Inquests documents of 1324 as '*routonstall*' (Farrer and Brownbill 1911), it is in reference to a vaccary. The name '*booth*', as in Lower Booths, within which much of modern Rawtenstall lies, originally meant 'dairy' (Mills 1976). Throughout the medieval period the area of the Rossendale Valley was also heavily engaged in domestic-scale wool production and cloth manufacture and, the larger vaccaries were broken down into smaller holdings during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, wool became the dominant industry in the area.
- 3.1.7 **Later post-medieval Rawtenstall and the textile industry:** Rawtenstall, like many East Lancashire villages, had grown at the centre of a dense web of manufacturing villages. From the eighteenth century the landscape surrounding the study area specialised in textile processing (Walton 1987) focused on the water supplies of the River Irwell and Limy Water as the old textile firms, which had previously carried out woollen manufacture, began to convert wholesale to cotton. The abundant labour opportunities within the industries caused an explosion in the population of Rawtenstall from 11,474 in 1801 to, 22,987 in 1831, reaching 37,604 in 1871 (Elliott 1966); the formerly small and unimportant settlement rapidly expanded. At their height, places like Haslingden and Rawtenstall had 80% of their populations engaged in textile and clothing industries (Smith 1969, 51).
- 3.1.8 In 1854 felt-making was introduced to the Rossendale area, by Edward Rostron who owned Myrtle Grove Mill at Waterfoot, east of Rawtenstall (Cronkshaw 1948). Felt is a non-woven cloth or stuff made from wool, or a combination of wool and fur or hair, compacted into a mat through the use of steam and pressure. Pressed felt is manufactured via a complex array of processes by making use of the natural interlocking properties (referred to as felting) of natural animal fibres to form a dense material which can be easily

shaped as it has no warp or weft (Ashworth 1948; Rawtenstall Borough Council 1954; Jones 1996, 135). The Rossendale area rapidly diversified into felt production and was thus able to avoid the worst effects of the later nineteenth century decline of the cotton processing industry, which had serious repercussions for many settlements in East Lancashire. Rawtenstall continued to rely on felt manufacture and its associated industries, until the 1930s when the entire Rossendale area was seen as one of the most economically deprived parts of the North West (Smith 1969).

- 3.1.9 **Transport networks:** the local transport network is an important feature of the local townscape, with several sites appearing on the SMR. In order to serve the growing industries in the area, the transport network developed into a complex system. The turnpike road network was in place by the mid-eighteenth century, and the present development site lies just south of the junction of the east/west Haslingden to Todmorden (A681) and the north/south Edenfield (B6527) turnpikes, completed by 1791 (Stevens 1905). In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the canals through Lancashire were developed and linked with suitable river systems such as the River Irwell (Hadfield 1984), allowing the efficient transport of heavy goods. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, canals were superseded by the rapidly developing railways. To the north of the proposed development area was the Rawtenstall to Bacup line (Site 7), of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, in full operation by 1852. At about the time it was constructed, a small branch line was constructed directly to Longholme Mill. Trams were established 1887 and the tramline effectively took over the route of the east/west Haslingden and Todmorden turnpike trust. The tramline is clearly visible on the 1893, 1911 and 1930 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs 5-7) before going out of use in 1932 (Rawtenstall Borough Council 1951, 42). The rail route went out of use soon after, and was dismantled in 1966.
- 3.1.10 **Other industries:** the extraction industries were also important in the area, although they seem to have been carried out on a fairly small scale. These industries included stone, gravel and coal. To the east of the Longholme Mill reservoir a sand pit is marked on the first edition Ordnance survey map of 1849 (Fig 4). Some of the mills were supplied with coal from mines on the outskirts of Rossendale and there were known pits at Swinshaw and Whin Hill (Fishwick 1990).
- 3.1.11 **Longholme Mill History:** Longholme Mill is known to have been in existence by 1832, when it is shown with its associated reservoir on a map of the river Irwell (RC 628.13). The mill was probably built even earlier, since an admittance dated to 25th October 1810 mentions a 'newly erected' mill (DDX/118/49). The local directories record Thomas Kay, cotton spinner and manufacturer of Longholme, Thistle Mount and Newchurch (Slater 1824). By 1839 the mill was owned by John Robinson Kay but leased to William Fishwick; the Tithe Schedule lists the cotton mill, a warehouse, a counting house, sizing house, reservoir and several blocks of associated cottages, along what were then Water Street and Hill Street (DDX 1821). The mill, positioned on the river Irwell, would have originally relied on water power (Davies nd, 85). The 1839 tithe map suggests that the boiler and engine house would have

been located in the north-east corner of the mill. At this time, the boiler would probably have been of a wagon-type and was perhaps later replaced by Lancashire boilers, which were more common from about 1850. By 1849 the mill was still in use for cotton manufacture and had a gasometer for internal lighting, to enable longer working hours. In 1849 it was just one amongst nine or so mills within and around the town of Rawtenstall, including three larger cotton and woollen mills and at least six smaller cotton mills (OS 1849).

- 3.1.12 Between 1849 and 1895-97 the mill went out of use as a cotton mill and became a corn mill, apparently owned by William Sutcliffe (Davis nd). This would probably have warranted significant internal alteration and some evidence of external alterations is visible on the map sources. These include an extension at the north-west corner and extension to the south-east, where the building had been altered to accommodate a railway bringing raw materials and taking finished goods. A description in the local news at the time (Davis nd, 85) suggests that the earlier mill was demolished and a new one built, designed by Waddington and Sons. The mill was to be 200 feet long by 54 feet wide, five storeys high, with 20 windows along the length. Various other details are given including the railway siding. A four-storey, ten bay structure was attached along the western side which had northern lights, suggesting the use of the top floor for weaving. The chimney was a square brick-built structure and a later tower was also added. Prior to the western extension, this tower may have been an earlier hoist structure as evidenced by the loading doors; it may then have been converted to hold water for a sprinkler system.
- 3.1.13 In 1895-97 the mill was bought by Richard Ashworth who already owned Shawclough Mill. He then proceeded to enlarge and alter Longholme Mill (at the expense of the nearby houses - Site **16**), so that it could manufacture, finish, print and cut felt for a wide variety of uses, both as completed goods and for secondary manufacture. About 200 people were employed there at this time (Cronkshaw 1948, 33). He is recorded in the directory for the following year as being a manufacturer of 'every description of felts' (Kelly 1898). By 1904 the Mitchell Brothers, who updated four mills in Rossendale, including the Albion Mill opposite to Longholme, had amalgamated with Richard Ashworth's company and that of the Stansfield company trading as MASCO, although Richard Ashworth still managed the Longholme Mill (Cruise 1994, 37). MASCO had felt works that covered 13 acres (Cronkshaw 1948) and by 1951 the company had eight mills that produced millions of yards of felt annually (Rawtenstall Borough Council 1951, 78). The felt could be made anywhere between 1/64th of an inch thick to three inches thick, or as soft as sponge rubber or as hard as wood (Ashworth 1948, 47).
- 3.1.14 Despite a few later alterations, the main mill building appears to have survived partially intact, until it was dismantled internally and then demolished between 1971 and 1976, by which time the land was an open plot, awaiting the construction of the current Asda supermarket (Fishwick 2003, 64). Colloquially, the mill was referred to as 'Dicky Debs' apparently meaning Richard son of Deborah (Fishwick 2003, 64).

3.2 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.2.1 ***Angliae Regni 1573***: this is a copper plate engraved map, ‘Angliae Regni, Kingdom of England, with Wales’, authored by Humphrey Lloyd, of Denbigh, Clwyd, and drawn and engraved by Abraham Ortelius, of the Netherlands, at a scale about 24 miles to 1 inch (Whitaker 1938). Although small scale the map depicts ‘*Roshaywall*’ in a position north of Manchester and level with Standish. Only the name appears but it probably refers to Rossendale or Rawtenstall since no other nearby settlements share a similar name. The fact that the name appears at all demonstrates some degree of importance, relative to other nearby towns, which are otherwise absent.
- 3.2.2 ***Camden’s Britannia 1695***: this was the second edition with maps by Robert Morden, and it shows ‘*Rossendal*’ clearly (Whitaker 1938), although not Rawtenstall itself.
- 3.2.3 ***William Yates’ Map of Lancashire 1786*** (Fig 3): this relatively small-scale printed map shows the entire county, but the details and locations of settlements appear relatively reliable. The town and layout of Rawtenstall is easily discernible and, while stylised, buildings are depicted, although none in the location of Longholme Mill. The town is shown as being concentrated along the main north/south road, which corresponds to the present A682 to Burnley. The road over the River Irwell is clearly shown and there are several larger, isolated structures along the northern bank. These are probably New Hall Hey and Fall Barn and they were almost certainly located to use water as a power source.
- 3.2.4 ***A Map or Plan of the River Irwell and its Tributary Streams and the River Mersey, 1832 (RC 628.13)***: this map is based on an enlargement of Hennet’s 1830 county map, with additional survey and enhancement by the engineer Thomas Ashworth. The map shows all the existing reservoirs along the rivers and several proposed ones. Although the map is at a small scale, it does clearly show a reservoir (Site 16) and a site labelled ‘Longholme Cotton Works’ (Site 4). The table of information on the map reveals that these works were owned and occupied by Thomas Kay and sons.
- 3.2.5 ***Plan of the Township of Cowpe, Lenches, New Hall Hey and Hall Carr in the Parish of Bury, County Palatine of Lancaster, 1839 (DRM 1/34)*** (Fig 4): this hand-drafted map is at a scale of 1” : 3 chains. The map is the first detailed, large-scale representation of the area and is based on a survey of 1835. It includes a Tithe Schedule, listing all the relevant land owners, tenants, property names and land usage. The individual buildings on the Longholme site are shown and include a moderate-sized mill orientated north-west/south-east (Site 4); to the immediate east is the large reservoir (Site 16). To the west are five main blocks of dwellings (Site 15). The regularity of the layout implies that all were built at about the same time. In addition to the main blocks of buildings, there are small outbuildings shown and, although these are not individually listed, they may have been used as sheds or, more likely, since they are spaced at regular intervals, toilets. The numbers shown on the tithe map refer to the Schedule, which shows that the entire complex was owned by John Robinson Kay, with the industrial elements tenanted by

William Fishwick and the cottages by various people, most likely the mill workers. Table 1, below, details the use of each building:

Plot No.	Owner	Tenant	Use
152	Rev Edward Burrows	George Spencer	Pasture
158	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Road
159	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Mill
160	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Warehouse and counting house
161	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Warehouse and counting house
162	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Sizing house
163	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Weaving shop
164	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Reservoir
165	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Part of reservoir
167	John Robinson Kay	William Fishwick	Plantation
168	John Robinson Kay	Various	House
169-194	John Robinson Kay	Various	Cottages
195-206	John Robinson Kay	Various	Cottages
207-215	John Robinson Kay	Various	Cottages
216-234	John Robinson Kay	Various	Cottages
235-237	John Robinson Kay	Various	Cottages
238-240	John Robinson Kay	Various	Cottages

Table 1. Entries in the Tithe Schedule

3.2.6 What this information essentially shows, is that the Kay family still owned the mill and its associated buildings and the cottages. This is quite interesting, since mill owners did not often provide housing for their workers. The regular layout of the defined separate buildings, possibly relating to each part of the operation, and the larger house (Plot 168) at the end of the row of cottages (Plots 169-194), all imply that this complex was to some degree planned. The different block numbers also provide some indication of how many units there were in each block; for example, the longest block, 169-194, probably contained a terrace of 25 separate dwellings.

3.2.7 *Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" : 1 mile Map, 1849* (Fig 5): this first printed map, surveyed 1844-7, is very similar to the Tithe Map (DRM 1/34). It records that the Longholme Mill processed cotton and there are some very subtle changes to the mill building itself, with what appears to be an extension in the north-eastern corner. Just east of the extension is a circular structure labelled 'gasometer', which would have stored gas required for lighting the mill and would have been a telescopic wrought iron construction, possibly encased in brick (Jones 1996, 155). Such gas storage was usually associated with a small gas manufacturing plant. Intriguingly, there are no clear features

typical of a steam-powered mill, examples of which were being built in the area by this time, including Higher Mill built in 1822 and provided with steam power in 1824 (Rawtenstall Borough Council 1951, 18). One of the most obvious features expected would be a chimney, and no suitable feature is visible; this may be an omission of the map surveyors or engravers.

- 3.2.8 Within the wider area, there are a few other mills, all of which are positioned along the course of the River Irwell and include Hall Carr Mill to the east of the current site and New Hall Hey Mills. Rawtenstall town is still concentrated along the main roads marked as the Burnley to Edenfield Trust running north/south and the Haslingden and Todmorden Trust turnpike running east/west.
- 3.2.9 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 25":1 mile, 1893** (Fig 6): surveyed in 1891, the level of detail is much clearer and includes the street names, including Water street and Double street (Site 15), which were in existence on the 1839 Tithe map (DRM 1/34) but were not named. The most notable change in the area is the construction of the east/west orientated railway line running along the southern bank of the Irwell, immediately north of the reservoir, passing over the site formerly occupied by the gasometer, and to the mill itself. The mill is marked as a corn mill on this map and, although the foot print of the building is broadly similar to that shown on the 1849 OS map, there are differences. There would also have been huge differences in the interior of the mill associated with the conversion to milling corn. The mill building has been extended in the north-west corner and the south. At its south end, the mill has either been entirely extended, or has been extended to incorporate what was part of the warehouse and counting house (Plot 160 on the 1839 Tithe map: DRM1/34). The extension probably would have been constructed as an overhang, as the branch lines clearly run beneath the structure on the map. This southern extension seems to have also effectively required the removal a row of dwellings (Site 15, Plots 207-215).
- 3.2.10 There are still no features clearly associated with steam power, notably chimneys; however, none are shown for any of the surrounding mills, such as Ilex and New Hall Hey mills, and it is probably a feature of the map that they were simply not labelled. A small square feature attached to the mill at the north-east corner is likely to be the chimney that would have been associated with the boiler and engine houses. The absence of the gasometer suggests that the lighting in the mill may have been converted to electric by this stage. An intriguing apparent addition to the complex is the weir across the River Irwell, just west of Water Street. This OS map is the first to show the actual arrangement of the domestic buildings to the west of the mill (Site 15), along Water and Double streets. The form of the buildings is consistent with them being back to back cottages and, in terms of size, each of the buildings would appear to be about 5m x 5m, which is again typical of such housing.
- 3.2.11 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition 6":1 mile Map, 1894**: the scale of the map is such that very little detail can be seen, but in the more general area there is a noticeable increase in the number of mills, both along the River Irwell and the Limy Water. The mills built between 1849 and 1894 included Ilex and Albion mills. Associated with the increase in mill building and dwellings

there are other new industries arising which can be seen on the map, in particular the Rossendale Brick Works, to the south-east of the site.

- 3.2.12 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25":1 mile, 1911** (Fig 7): this smaller-scale map demonstrates the large changes that have taken place on the site of Longholme Mill in the early twentieth century: it is now labelled as producing felt carpets. The elements which remain the same are reservoir, the railway, owned and managed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway company, and the branch line which is still in place. The majority of the main mill building, however, has been altered and greatly enlarged. The eastern side of the building appears to remain similar in outline, which suggests an extension of that building rather than a complete rebuild, confirmed by photographic evidence (Plate 1). At the north-east corner of the mill, seen on the earlier 1893 map but not labelled, is a small square chimney, which again suggests that the eastern side remained much as it was, although alterations to the boiler or engine house would have been likely since they would now be required to power considerably more machinery. All the other sides of the building have been dramatically extended, increasing the ground floor area threefold.
- 3.2.13 The most striking result of the enlargement of the mill premises is the almost complete obliteration of the dwellings to the west (Site 15). Water Street remains as an access route but no houses or back plots remain. Again, with the exception of a few structures at the south-eastern end of Double Street, the remainder of this stretch of dwellings has been engulfed by the expanded mill buildings. Approximately half of the houses along Hill Street (not identified as such on the 1893 Edition, although the houses were shown) are similarly demolished, with only 11 structures shown directly adjoining the mill building. The other small row of houses to the extreme west, seen on the 1839 Tithe map (Plots 237-40), also survive.
- 3.2.14 There are two other features which demonstrate the change in use of the mill, from corn/flour to felt production. The first is the gravel pit and filter beds to the south of the mill. These may have been used in the processing of raw materials or to help maintain water quality used for washing materials. The second feature is the foot bridge across the River Irwell on the western side of the mill. With the demolition of most of the nearby housing and the probable expansion of the workforce, the workers would have lived elsewhere in Rawtenstall and travelled on foot to work. Therefore, there was now a need for quick and direct access to the mill, which was provided for by the foot bridge.
- 3.2.15 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25":1 mile, 1930** (Fig 8): nineteen years later Longholme Mill remains essentially the same, apart from a few minor outbuilding additions, including what may be a form of goods shed to the south-east of the branchline which runs into the mill. The only other notable change is the construction of semi-detached houses with gardens to the south-east of the site along Kings Avenue and Whinberry Avenue. This demonstrates a requirement for more housing or better housing to replace poor quality residences elsewhere in Rawtenstall.

- 3.2.16 **Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition, 1962, 25":1 mile** (Fig 9): this map shows no visible changes to the structure or the reservoir, which remains visible in aerial photographs of the 1940s (Plate 9) and 1963 (HER-HSL 4/147). The only real change is that the branch line to the mill appears to have been discontinued, which may reflect a downturn in the requirement for raw materials, including coal for powering the engines since the mill would have been powered by the mains electric by this stage. The other noticeable change is the vast increase in the amount of residential housing, all located to the south of the mill; this was built by the mid-1950s as shown on the 1955 OS 1:10, 560 map (not illustrated).
- 3.2.17 **Recent OS mapping:** Longholme Mill remains on the OS maps of 1971 but not that of 1979 and it is between these two dates that the mill was completely demolished to make way for the new Asda store. The current car park is on the site of the former reservoir. The change reflects the decreasing local, regional and national manufacture of goods, with increasing reliance on imported finished goods. The railway running parallel to the Irwell has also been demolished.

3.3 SITE INSPECTION

- 3.3.1 A visit was made to the Asda store and surrounding area on the 22nd November 2005. The area is currently in use as a retail store and car park, with the goods entrance on the western side of the store. At the eastern end of the car park is a filling station. This will almost certainly mean that there are below-ground fuel tanks at this point. A small electricity sub station was also noted on the southern side of the area.
- 3.3.2 The River Irwell was seen to be visibly canalised with large sandstone blocks along both sides (Plate 10) and a culvert seen on the southern side near the present foot bridge (Plate 11); otherwise, there were no above ground remains surviving of any sites recorded during the map regression analysis and research.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES WITHIN 250M

Site number	01
Site name	Rawtenstall Packhorse Bridge
NGR	SD 81129 22617
Site type	Bridge
Period	Seventeenth century
SMR No	11125
Statutory Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Category (Table 2)	Transport
Sources	OS 1849, 1893 to present
Description	The site is a bridge over the River Irwell with two irregular segmental arches built of random rubble with rounded rubble coping for the parapets. The bridge is about 20m in length and 2-3m in width.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	02
Site name	Queen's Arms Hotel
NGR	SD 81134 227252
Site type	Extant Building
Period	c 1830
SMR No	11148
Statutory Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Category (Table 2)	Recreational
Sources	Cartographic 1849 OS, LB index 1977 and existing structure
Description	The Queen's Arms hotel was built in about 1830 in a simple, symmetrical classical style with some detailing. It is constructed of dressed sandstone and has a hipped slate roof with side wall chimneys. In plan, it is arranged as five by three bays and it has three storeys. The detailing includes a moulded cornice, parapet and surrounds to the doorways.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	03
Site name	Longholme Parsonage
NGR	SD 81169 22748
Site type	Extant Building
Period	c 1840
SMR No	11063
Statutory Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Category (Table 2)	Ecclesiastical
Sources	OS 1849, LB index 1977 and existing structure
Description	This parsonage is attached to the Longholme Methodist Church and has been suggested to pre-date the church. The building itself is L-shaped in plan, with three bays which have a rear service wing attached to the third bay. The parsonage is two storeys high and constructed in watershot, dressed sandstone with quoins. The roof is of slate, with gable end chimneys.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Longholme Mill
NGR	SD 81059 22536
Site type	Site of Cotton/Corn/Felt Mill
Period	early nineteenth century.
SMR No	7954
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Industrial
Sources	DDX/118/49; RC 628.13; Tithe map 1839 DRM 1/34; OS 1849, 1893 to present; Davis nd
Description	<p>Longholme Mill and its associated reservoir are known to have been in existence by 1832, as shown on the map source RC 628.13. Its origins are probably earlier, since an admittance dated to 25th October 1810 mentions a 'newly erected mill' (DDX/118/49). It was owned by Thomas Kay and sons and was a cotton mill at this time. By 1839, the mill was owned by John Robinson Kay but leased to William Fishwick. The Tithe Schedule (DRM 1/34) lists the cotton mill, a warehouse, a counting house, sizing house, reservoir and several blocks of associated cottages, along what were Water Street and Hill Street. The mill is likely originally to have relied on water power, hence its position on the south bank of the River Irwell. By 1839 it was converted to steam power and the maps suggest that the boiler and engine house would have been located in the north-east corner of the mill complex. At this time, the boiler was probably a wagon-type and perhaps later replaced by Lancashire boilers, which were more common from about 1850. By 1849, the mill was still in use for cotton manufacture and had a gasometer for internal lighting, to enable longer working hours. Between 1849 and 1895-97 the mill went out of use as a cotton mill and became a corn mill, apparently owned by William Sutcliffe. This would probably have required a significant amount of internal alteration and some evidence of external alterations is visible on the map sources, including an extension at the north-west corner and extension to the south-east, where the building had been altered to accommodate an off shot of the Bacup Line railway. Details in the local press at the time suggested that the earlier mill may have been demolished and a new mill built (Davis nd, 85). The original mill was a four-storey construction with a four-storey, ten-bay structure attached along the western side and which had northern lights, suggesting the use of the top floor for weaving. The chimney was a square brick-built structure and a later tower was also added. This may have been an earlier hoist structure converted as a water sprinkler.</p> <p>In 1895-97 the mill was bought by Richard Ashworth who already owned Shawclough Mill. He proceeded to enlarge and alter Longholme Mill so that it could manufacture, finish, print and cut felt for a wide variety of uses, both as completed goods and for secondary manufacture. The main mill building appears to have survived partially intact, with later alterations until the mid-1970s. The dramatic extension built in about 1897, which demolished nearly all the back to back cottages to the west of the mill, was all at ground floor level. Longholme Mill was dismantled internally and then demolished between 1971 and 1976, by which time the land was an open plot, awaiting the construction of the current Asda supermarket.</p>
Assessment	The site lies below and extending to the north and east of the present Asda store; any surviving below-ground remains may be directly affected by the proposals.

Site number	05
Site name	The Parsonage
NGR	SD 81017 22718
Site type	Site of parsonage
Period	pre-1849
SMR No	20992
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Ecclesiastical
Sources	OS 1849, 1893
Description	This was the site of the nineteenth-century parsonage at the junction of St Mary's Terrace and Haslingden Road. It no longer exists.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	06
Site name	Glasshouse
NGR	SD 80988 22624
Site type	Site of Glasshouse
Period	pre-1849
SMR No	21013
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Other
Sources	OS 1849, 1893
Description	The site of glasshouses shown on the First Edition OS 6":1 mile map; next to the present fire station on Bury Road. The structures are no longer in existence.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	Rawtenstall to Bacup Railway
NGR	SD 80900 22500 – 86200 23000
Site type	Railway
Period	1852 - 1966
SMR No	2105
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Transport
Sources	OS 1893; Stevens 1905
Description	The railway line between Rawtenstall and Baccup was opened in 1852, which continued the line from Manchester to Rawtenstall, completed in 1846. The line continued in operation, until 1966, when it was dismantled
Assessment	The site lies just outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	Methodist church
NGR	SD 80860 22670
Site type	Extant Building
Period	1855-57
SMR No	11116
Statutory Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Category (Table 2)	Ecclesiastical
Sources	OS 1893, visual inspection.
Description	This was the former United Methodist Church on Haslingden Road, built between 1855-7 by Mr Nobel. It is built of ashlar blocks to a plan of five by six bays. It is two storeys high with a slate roof.

Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.
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Site number	09
Site name	Sunday School
NGR	SD 80853 22689
Site type	Site of
Period	pre-1849
SMR No	20998
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Ecclesiastical
Sources	OS 1849
Description	Sunday school, which no longer appears to be extant
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	10
Site name	Longholme Shed
NGR	SD 81208 2267
Site type	Weaving Shed
Period	mid-nineteenth century
SMR No	20993
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Industrial
Sources	OS 1849, 1893
Description	Longholme shed was built after 1849 by Peter Whitehead, specifically for spinning and weaving. By the 1880s, the shed was owned by a Mr H Bracewell and by the early twentieth century by James Rothwell. Still in use for spinning and weaving, it was then refitted and re-organised in the late 1970s and early 1980s before being subsequently demolished.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	11
Site name	Rawtenstall Station
NGR	SD 80905 22534
Site type	Site of Building
Period	mid-nineteenth century
SMR No	21010
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Transport
Sources	OS 1849, 1893; Stevens 1905
Description	Railway station for Rawtenstall which was located west of the present station.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	12
Site name	Rawtenstall Goods Shed
NGR	SD 80907 22480
Site type	Extant Building
Period	mid-nineteenth century
SMR No	21011
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Transport
Sources	OS 1849, 1893; Stevens 1905
Description	The site is a goods shed shown on the 1893 OS map, which would have been used for storage of raw materials or finished goods in transit.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	13
Site name	Central Library
NGR	SD 81045 22734
Site type	Extant Building
Period	1906
SMR No	13499
Statutory Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Category (Table 2)	Other
Sources	LB index 1977; Site visit
Description	This is the public library for Rawtenstall, built in 1906 by Church, Butler and Savage of Birmingham. It is a red brick structure with a rock-faced sandstone façade. It has an L-shaped plan with two wings being constructed at an angle, making use of a corner plot.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	14
Site name	War Memorial
NGR	SD 81073 22761
Site type	Extant Structure
Period	c 1920
SMR No	11145
Statutory Designation	Listed Building, Grade II
Category (Table 2)	Other
Sources	LB index 1977; Site visit
Description	This is the site of a war memorial commemorating those who fell in the First World War. It is a tapering granite obelisk adorned with bronze plaques and a sculpture. It is square in plan with five low steps and a square plinth.
Assessment	The site lies outside of the proposed development area and will not be affected.

Site number	15
Site name	Water Street, Hill Street and Double Street
NGR	SD 80973, 22432
Site type	Site of domestic structures
Period	pre-1839
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Domestic
Sources	Tithe map 1839 DRM 1/34; OS 1849, 1893, 1911

Description	<p>These streets had small blocks of dwellings along them prior to 1839, when they are clearly shown on the Tithe map (DRM 1/34). The later maps show the arrangement of the buildings and they are of the back to back type. These typically were two-storey buildings one room deep with the fireplace on the partition wall and an internal staircase. The rooms in these buildings were probably about 5m by 5m in size and would have provided cramped housing for numerous people. These houses are located west of Longholme Mill and it is probable that they were related. It is less likely that they were built by Thomas Kay the mill owner, although they are identified as his property, but may have been built by a speculative builder and then bought by Thomas Kay. The houses are well laid-out and two blocks appear to have had associated outbuildings, probably toilets. At the end of one of the blocks, nearest the mill, was a larger, adjoining building which was a house not a cottage, according to the Tithe. This house was probably intended to be the mill owner or foreman's house.</p>
Assessment	<p>The site lies immediately west of the present Asda store and any surviving below ground remains may be directly affected by the proposals.</p>

Site number	16
Site name	Longholme Mill Reservoir
NGR	SD 81153, 22565
Site type	Site of reservoir
Period	1810-1979
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	none
Category (Table 2)	Industrial
Sources	RC 628.13; Tithe map 1839 (DRM 1/34); OS 1849, 1893 to present; aerial photographs 1940s HSL 1963 4/147; DDX 118/100/49
Description	<p>The site lies to the east of Longholme Mill (Site 4), and comprises a large, roughly triangular reservoir. The reservoir was shown on the 1832 map and is likely to be that documented in 1810 as associated with the mill. It is not known how the reservoir was constructed, but it was in continuous use through to the 1930s and beyond. By the early 1960s the reservoir had become marshy around the edges with a reduced area of open water, as shown on the aerial photographs. It was infilled in the mid-1970s and is now the site of the Asda car park.</p>
Assessment	<p>The site lies immediately east of the present Asda store and any surviving below ground remains may be directly affected by the proposals.</p>

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 In total, 98 sites were identified within a 1km radius of the development area, of which the 16 sites listed within the gazetteer (*Section 4*) fell within the 250m radius. The assessment of the proposed development site and the surrounding 1km radius survey area, including all known sites and extant structures can be summarised as having:

- No sites recorded on the National Monument Record
- No Scheduled Monuments
- 73 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries within 1km, eight of which are within 250m
- 23 Listed Buildings within 1km, six of which are within 250m – all are Grade II
- The area to the north of the site is highlighted as an informal Conservation Area
- No registered parks or gardens
- No registered battlefields
- No National Trust properties

5.1.2 The area within the 1km radius, therefore, has a total of 98 sites, comprising 73 SMR entries, 23 listed buildings (also shown on the SMR) and two additional sites identified from cartographic sources. Of the 16 sites within the 250m radius, 14 are listed on the SMR (including the six Grade II Listed Buildings of Sites **1, 2, 3, 8, 13** and **14**), whilst the remaining two sites are those identified from cartographic sources and comprise the area of back to back housing dating prior to 1839 (Site **15**) and the reservoir attached to the mill (Site **16**). These two sites, together with that of the Longholme Mill (Site **4**) coincide with that of the proposed development site.

5.1.3 The more general assessment of the 98 sites proved that all were post-medieval in date but within this broad time frame, different sub-divisions have been used to date the sites as follows:

- Pre-1700, being the early post-medieval period,
- 1700-1799, relating to the agricultural revolution,
- 1800-1899, the industrial period
- 1900 onwards, the modern period.

Within both the 1km and 250m radii of the proposed development site, the vast majority of sites, 87 and 13 respectively, were of nineteenth century date, reflecting the rapid expansion of Rawtenstall at this time. Table 2 provides the complete breakdown by period.

Period	No. of Sites within 1km	No. of Sites within 250m
1600-1699	3	1
1700-1799	5	0
1800-1899	87	13
1999-present	3	2
Total	98	16

Table 2: Summary of Sites by Period

- 5.1.4 The nature of the sites was also characterised by broad categories, as indicated in Table 3. Industrial sites include mills, manufacturing sites and quarries; transport included all elements of rail, canal and road infrastructure; ecclesiastical included churches, vicarages, chapels and cemeteries.

Type	No. of Sites within 1km	No. of Sites within 250m
Industrial	34	3
Ecclesiastical	19	4
Transport	9	4
Recreational	9	1
Domestic	8	1
Commercial	5	0
Agricultural	1	0
Other	13	3
Total	98	16

Table 3: Summary of Sites by Type

- 5.1.5 Therefore, it can be shown that the majority of SMR sites reflect the typical character of Victorian era industrial towns (Rawtenstall Borough Council 1951, 39), with the industrial and transport nature of the area being clearly demonstrable.

5.2 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 It is proposed to consider only those sites within the 250m radius of the development site. Of these, the significance of the Rawtenstall Packhorse Bridge (Site 1), the Queen's Arms Hotel (Site 2), the Longholme Parsonage (Site 3), the Methodist Church (Site 8), the Central Library (Site 13) and the War Memorial (Site 14), has already been established and recognised by their designation as Grade II Listed Buildings. For the remainder of the sites, there are a number of different methodologies used to assess archaeological significance; that to be used here is the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The ten undesignated sites previously listed (Section 4) were each considered using these criteria, with the results presented below.

5.2.2 **Period:** many of the sites are of great local significance since they date to the period of Rawtenstall's industrial expansion in the nineteenth century. As such, it could be argued that the Longholme Mill (Site 4), the Rawtenstall to Bacup Railway (Site 7), the Longholme shed (Site 10), Rawtenstall station (Site 11), Rawtenstall goods shed (Site 12), Water street, Hill street and Double street (Site 15), and the reservoir (Site 16), are all characteristic of the industrial period. For a considerable period in the later nineteenth century, the region was the centre of world felt production and, had the Longholme Mill and its associated housing and reservoir been engaged in this activity at that date, it would have been possible to argue that the site was of regional significance.

5.2.3 **Rarity:** the sites are all reasonably common-place within urban industrial environments of north-west England. Back to back houses (Site 15), once ubiquitous in industrial towns, are now quite rare, with few surviving examples in Rossendale in general; in Rawtenstall the only known examples are Gornalls buildings (Nugent 1979-80). Indeed, low status domestic buildings are a commonly under-represented element of the industrial and urban heritage and only three out of the 96 sites within 1km are of this type. There are 12 mills within a 1km radius of Longholme Mill itself (Site 4), so Site 4 was hardly rare within the local context nor regionally (Table 4). However, a study in 1990 showed that the vast majority of mills in Rawtenstall had been totally demolished, including Longholme Mill. Half as many again were ruined and in disrepair, while small numbers were in use for other non-textile industries and some had been converted into housing. A tiny proportion remained in use, producing either textiles or footwear (Medlock 1990). Although there are three reservoirs amongst the 96 SMR entries, none are intimately associated with a mill, which makes Site 16 quite significant.

Category	English Heritage Pastscape website			Archaeological Data Service website		
	Lancashire	National	%	Lancashire	National	%
Cotton mills	51	243	21	35	336	10.4
Corn mills	13	1075	1.2	15	2025	0.7
Reservoirs	3	245	1.2	4	685	0.58
Back to back housing	0	44	0	1	44	2.3

Table 4: Summery of relevant site-types listed on the English Heritage Pastscape and Archaeological Data Service websites

5.2.4 **Documentation:** there is a relative lack of immediately available documentation directly relating to any of the gazetteer sites. This may be a result of records not being deposited with the Record Office or that they are held within private collections. Even a limited resource can, however, be of value and those pertaining to the Longholme Mill (Site 4) lend it greater significance within a local context than might have been the case had the mill been known only from cartographic sources.

- 5.2.5 **Group Value:** the various elements of the Longholme Mill complex, the mill buildings (Site 4), the back to back houses (Site 15) and the reservoir (Site 16), form a significant group of sites associated with the textile industry. The inextricable links with transportation, particularly through railways, and also the significant use of the river for a power source and transport are also represented (Sites 01, 07, 11, 12). Together, these increase the local significance of the mill complex.
- 5.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** of the ten sites considered, seven no longer exist in any recognisable form in the landscape (Longholme Mill, Site 4; the Parsonage, Site 5; Glasshouse, Site 6; Sunday School, Site 9; Rawtenstall Station, Site 11; Water Street, Hill Street and Double Street, Site 15; and Longholme Mill Reservoir, Site 16). Those within the development area, Sites 4, 15 and 16, may survive as below ground remains beneath the present supermarket and carpark, although in what condition is difficult to attest. Given that many of the houses of Site 15 could have been disturbed both by the expansion of the mill and by the construction of the supermarket, their condition is likely to be poorer than that of the other sites. By the same token, it is uncertain how much of the original plan and features of the early nineteenth-century mill would survive, given that it is reputed to have been rebuilt in the nineteenth century and can clearly be seen to have been modified on a number of occasions. The shape of the reservoir (Site 16) would appear to have been preserved in the current carpark, and it is thus possible that this may be the best-preserved of all the elements of the original mill complex.
- 5.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** the remains of Sites 4, 15 and 16 are likely to be vulnerable to development, although many elements of Sites 4 and 16 are likely to be sufficiently robust to be easily identifiable. Any surviving below ground remains of the back to back houses (Site 15) would be quite fragile, since such structures were usually poorly-built. However, careful archaeological work can reveal their presence, as has been shown at sites such as Piccadilly Place, Manchester (OA North 2005).
- 5.2.8 **Diversity:** only Site 4, the Longholme Mill, displays much diversity, changing from cotton to corn to felt manufacture and processing. Although many of the activities on site would have been closely-related, particularly as the mill became increasingly self-contained in terms of production and processing, it can be argued that, even from an early date, a diverse range of processes was carried out on the site.
- 5.2.9 **Potential:** the association of the mill complex (Site 4), houses (Site 15), and the reservoir (Site 16) could provide important information regarding the industrial heritage of Rawtenstall to supplement the documentary records. More specifically it may be possible to chart the structural changes in the Longholme Mill which reflected the regional and national economic environment, as the mill changed use from cotton, to corn, to felt production, each with slightly different requirements. In particular, the area to the north-east of the present Asda has the potential to reveal the area that contained the engine and boiler house, which provided the power for the mill. Groundwork within the proposed development area could uncover the western side of the original mill, with its later alterations, whilst groundworks towards the south

could expose remains of the foreman or owner's house, attached to the back to back houses (Plot 168 on the 1839 Tithe map), the warehouse and counting house (Plot 160) and a block of back to back houses (Plots 207-215). There is also the potential to examine what remains of the reservoir and the water management system through further investigations, such as borehole data. Remains of the railway purposely built for the mill may also be revealed. The current state of the site, with an open area car park, and a ground level store, may indicate that there is reasonable potential for survival of archaeological remains, since modern construction work may not have been highly intrusive: the area may simply have been levelled and any below ground structures and features buried.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Although the later date and commonality of many of the sites identified within this desk-based assessment means that none individually are of national or regional significance, the group value of the mill complex (Site **4**) the related housing (Site **15**) and the reservoir (Site **16**) means that the area is significant within the context of the nineteenth century industrial landscape of Rawtenstall. Indeed, these felt works are of particular local significance as they were owned by MASCO, Rossendale's most important employer. Considering the importance of the textile to the North West as a whole, it could be argued that the site is of regional significance when considered within the context of the Manchester and East Lancashire industrial economy. Such landscapes have been taken for granted in the past and, unfortunately, they are an ever-decreasing historic resource; much of the context for this early urban industrial development is being lost.

6. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 A single foundation trench was excavated to the south-east side of the present ASDA building (Fig 11), in order to accommodate three deep concrete pads along a shallower wall footing. In total, the south-west/north-east trench measured 15.8m in length, but is here described in the two shorter sections in which it was excavated.

6.2 SECTION 1

- 6.2.1 This section was 1.7m wide, 2.7m deep and comprised the first, south-western, 5.5m of trench to be opened. The observed stratigraphy comprised 0.4m dark grey to black sandy clay topsoil (1) over a mid- to dark brown sandy clay make-up layer with much sandstone, modern litter inclusions and several modern engineering bricks (2).
- 6.2.2 At a depth of 0.7m below the modern ground surface, a stone wall (3) was encountered (Plate 12). This was roughly aligned south-west/north-east, running slightly obliquely to the trench and disappearing into its north-west-facing section at around 4.5m from its origin (Fig 12). The wall comprised well-worked, rectangular sandstone blocks of irregular size, the largest of which measured 0.55m x 0.25m x 0.15m. Where bonding was apparent, it comprised a very stiff, hard black pitch mortar, although this probably represented repair work after its original construction. The space between the wall and the embankment (5) was entirely filled with large sandstone rubble fragments (4). At its highest, the wall was extant for 0.8m (Plate 12) and, following removal of part of the wall, very dark blue/grey natural clay (6) was encountered at a depth of 2.2m below ground level (Fig 13).
- 6.2.3 At the point at which the wall disappeared, and at 1.2m below the ground surface, a very large concrete slab (7) was encountered abutting the wall along its base. This was broken-out using a concrete breaker to expose a further sandstone slab (8) at 1.4m depth. The slab measured approximately 0.9m x 0.3m and was left *in situ*.

6.3 SECTION 2

- 6.3.1 The stratigraphy in this section comprised 0.5m mixed topsoil/slopewash (9) which overlay a 0.3m thick levelling layer of imported yellow sand (10) (Fig 13). Below the sand lay a 0.3m thick layer of concrete (11) which sealed the dark blue/grey clay natural. At a depth of 1.5m, a modern ceramic pipe (12) was observed aligned obliquely across the trench, and two parallel modern brick walls (13 and 14), approximately 0.4m apart, were observed aligned north-east/south-west across the trench. No further features or archaeological horizons were encountered. There were no finds.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 It is highly likely that sandstone wall **3** encountered during the watching brief is that of the original south-west boundary of the mill complex shown on the historical cartographic sources, with which its location and alignment corresponds well. This boundary remained in place throughout the history of the complex, and appears finally to have become incorporated into the external wall of the extensive felt mill in the twentieth century. This suggests that such features were not completely removed prior to the construction of the ASDA supermarket and that there is potential for other features of the mill to survive in a good state of preservation within the proposed development area. Larger structural elements, such as footings and bases for machines, as well as underground water pipes relating to steam powered boilers, stand a good chance of survival, particularly in the north-west part of the proposed development area.

7.2 IMPACT

- 7.2.1 The present development has, as yet, had little impact on the archaeological remains at the site, but has instead provided a useful insight into the excellent potential for preservation of buried features. Any further, extensive development could have a much more deleterious effect on the three sites lying within the proposed development area (Site **4**, the site of Longholme Mill; Site **15**, the area of back to back housing along what was Water Street and Hill Street, west of the mill; and Site **16**, the reservoir to the east of the mill). Unmitigated groundworks could be particularly destructive if they encountered well-preserved, complex remains associated with the numerous phases of the mill. Groundworks for the current scheme located to the south-west of the mill could encounter the remains of the back to back housing (Site **15**); again, given their less solid construction, development within this area could have a serious effect on archaeological remains.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.3.1 Should the present design proposals, or a more extensive scheme of works, be enacted within the bounds of the present ASDA and associated carparks, it is recommended that the site should be subject to an appropriate scheme of trial trench evaluation (nominally 5%, as outlined in *Appendix 1*), to establish the presence, extent, condition, complexity and date of those archaeological remains that are likely to survive on the site. This is particularly pertinent at the north-western part of the site, which is likely to coincide with the location of the various phases of power plants, relating to the use of water and then steam to power the mill. Consideration should also be given to a more extensive programme of documentary research to establish the size of the

associated documentary archive: for example, plans of the mill building, including any rebuilds and extensions.

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Figure 3: Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786

Figure 4: Tithe Map of 1839

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey First Edition 1849, 1:10 560

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey First Edition 1893, 1:2 500

Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1911, 1:2 500

Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1930, 1:2 500

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1962, 1:2 500

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Plate 11: View of the culvert adjacent to Asda

Plate 12: Wall **3** in Section 1, facing south-east

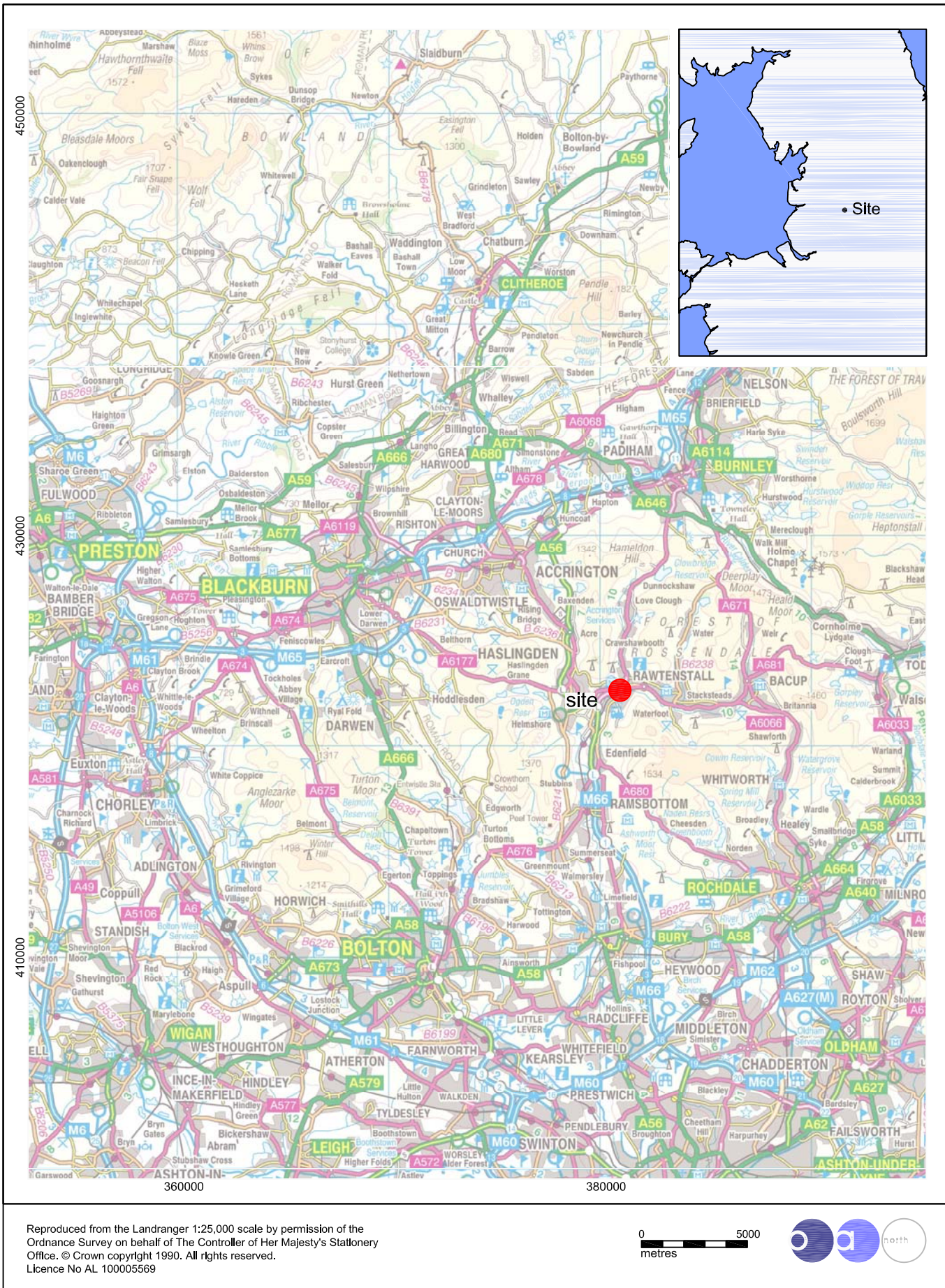
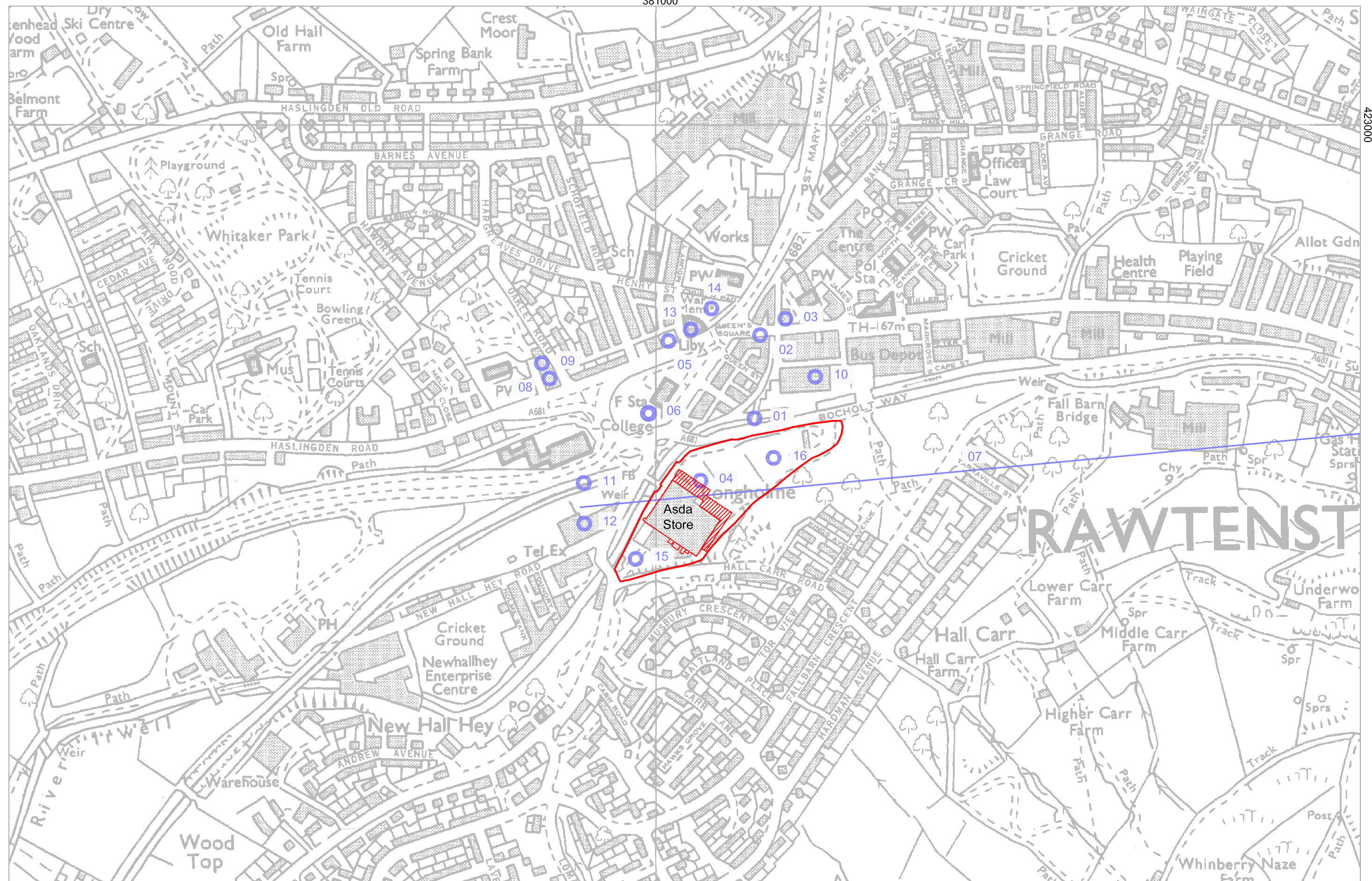


Figure 1: Location Map



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Key:

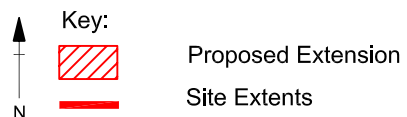
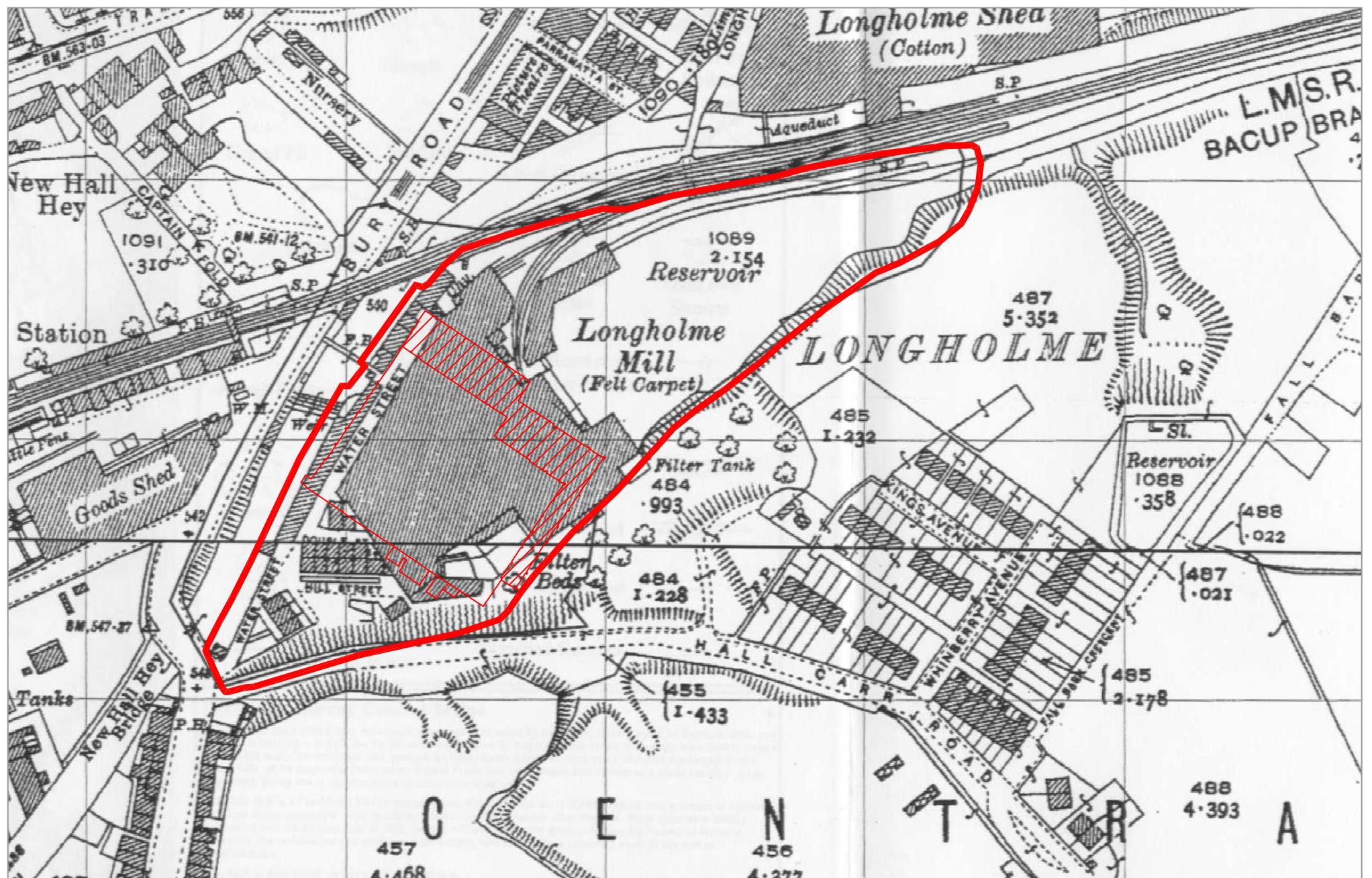
- 01 Gazetteer site
- Proposed Extension
- Site Extents

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Scale 1:5000 at A3



Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites



0 50m

Scale 1:2000 at A4



Figure 8: Approximate Site Location on the Ordnance Survey 1930

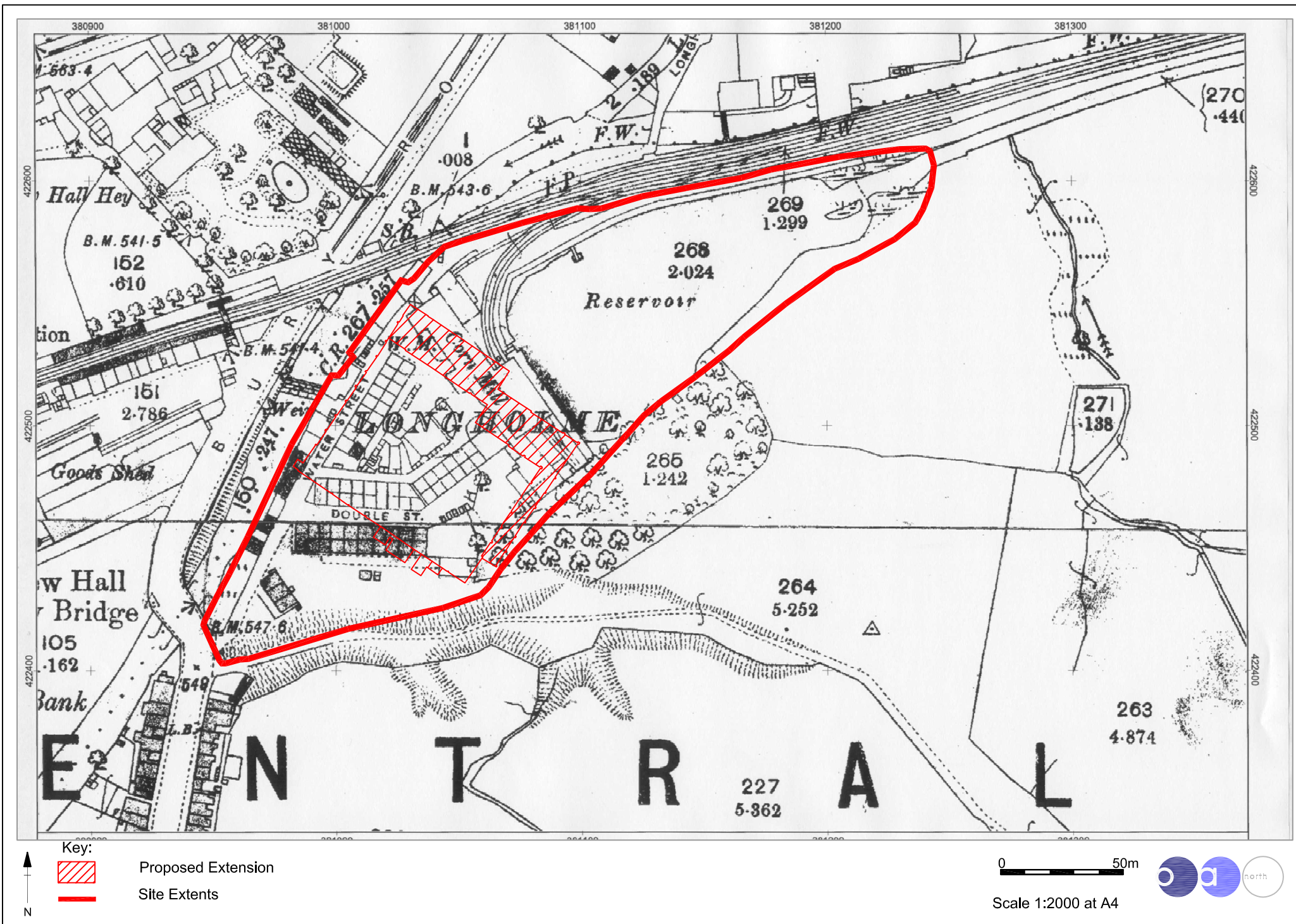
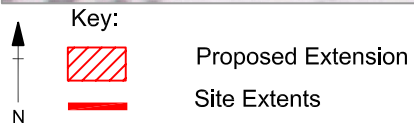
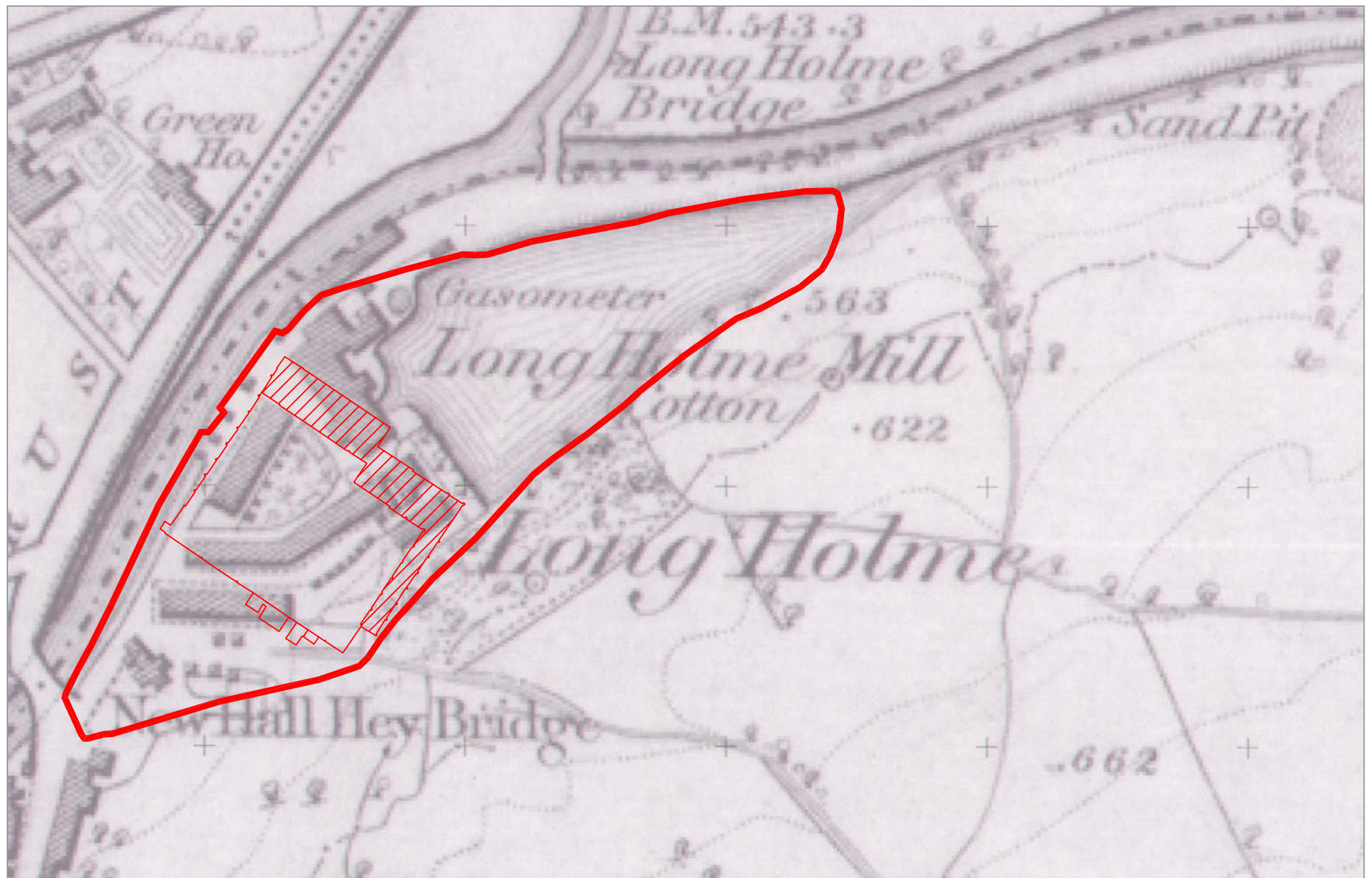


Figure 6: Approximate Site Location on the Ordnance Survey, 25":1 mile First edition 1893



0 50m

Scale 1:2000 at A4



Figure 5: Approximate Site Location on the Ordnance Survey, 6": 1 mile First Edition 1849

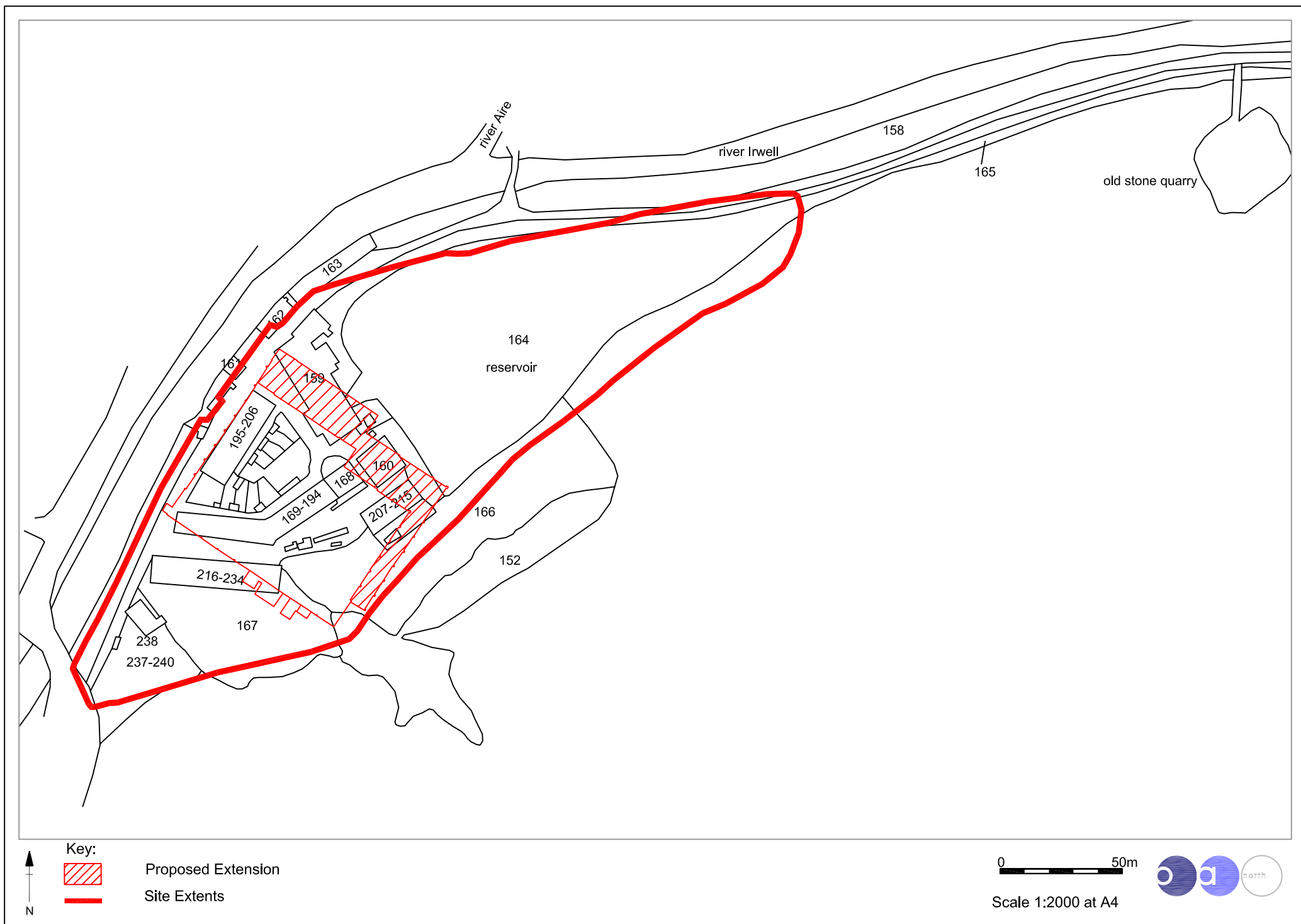




Figure 3: Approximate Site Location on the 1786 Yates Map

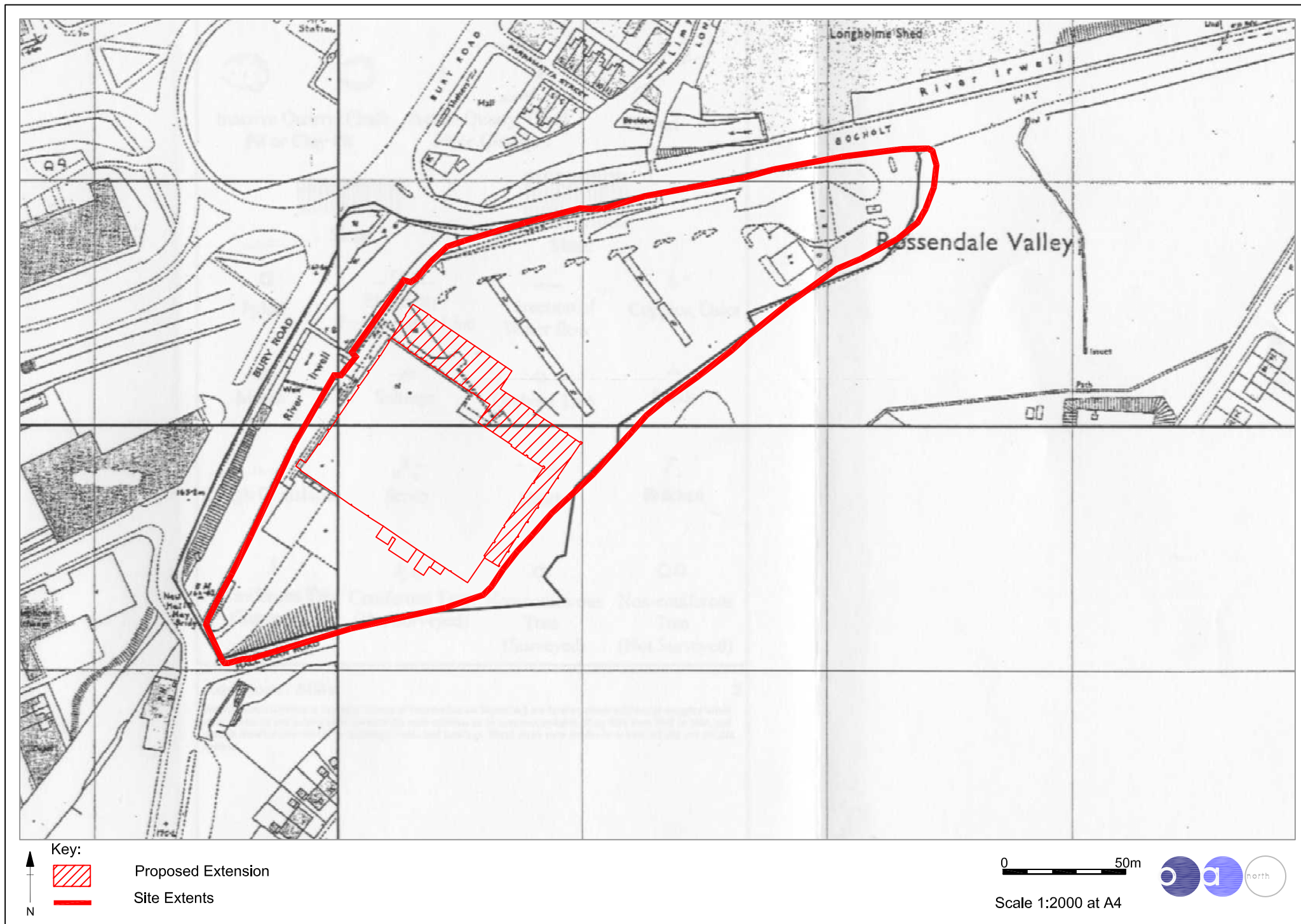


Figure 10: Approximate Site Location on the Ordnance Survey 1970-1

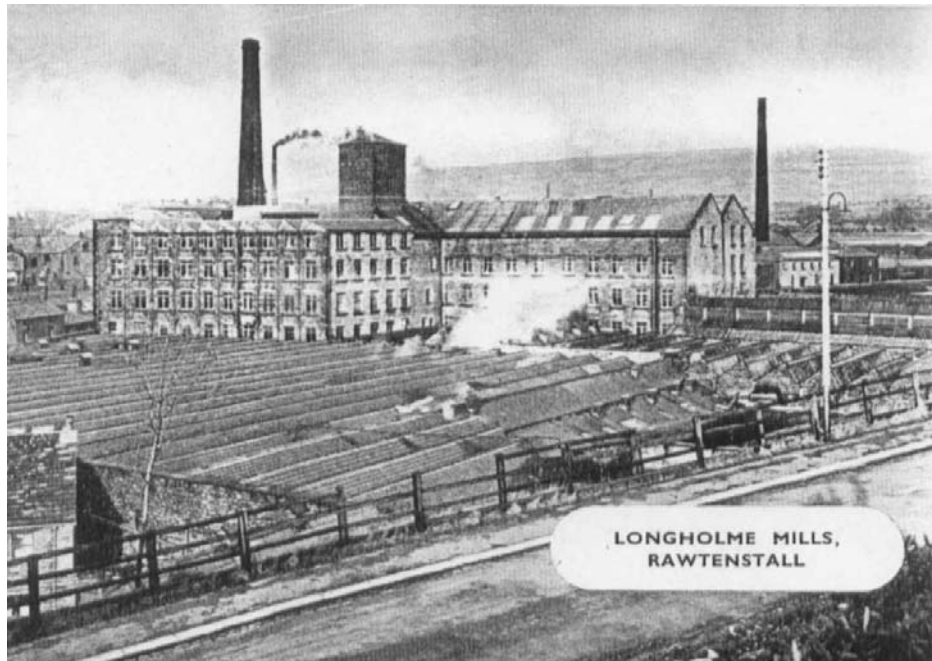


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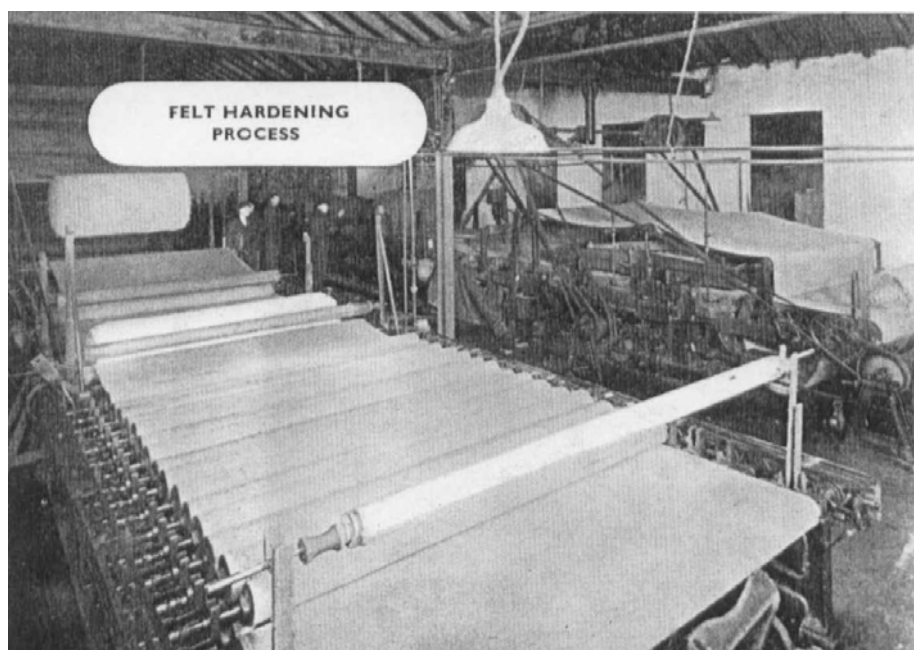


Plate 2: Interior view of Longholme Mill in about 1954

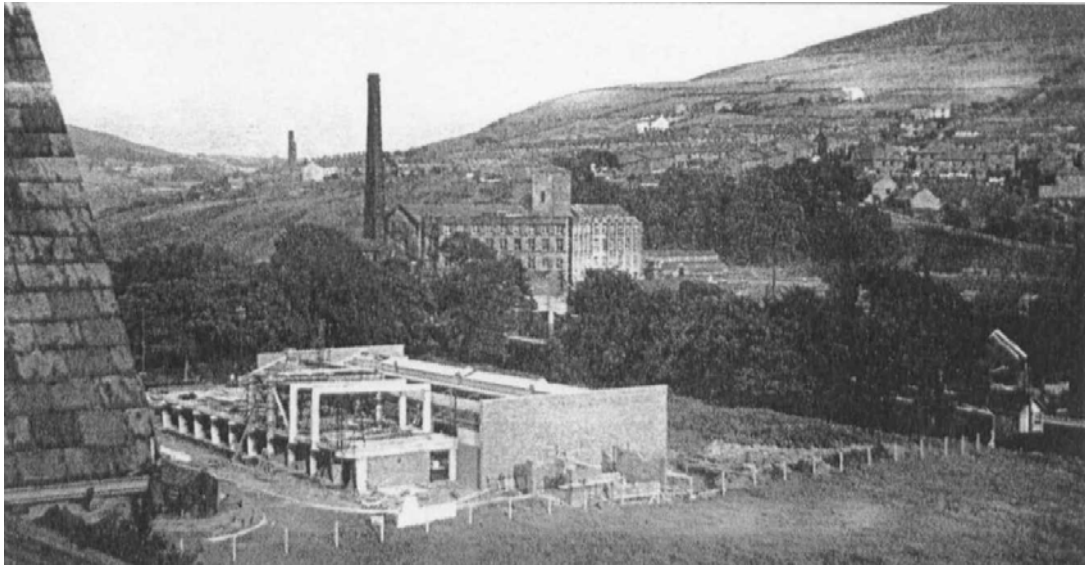


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Plate 10: View of the River Irwell at present showing the canalised walls



Plate 11: View of the culvert adjacent to ASDA



Plate 12: Wall 3 in Section 1, facing south-east

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Peel Land and Property (hereafter the 'client') have requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit a design for a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in association with the approved extension of the ASDA supermarket at Bocholt Way, Longholme, Rawtenstall (planning permission ref 2003/342; NGR 81090 22510). It is proposed by the client that the extension will take place in two phases, and this project design accordingly details what is likely to be the most appropriate archaeological response to be undertaken in advance of, or during, each phase. The first phase is shown on Capita Symonds drawing no CS004616-010. It involves the excavation for and construction of a line of three 1.5m square x 600mm deep concrete pad foundations. The three foundations will be linked by 5.7m long, 0.6m wide concrete strip foundations. This foundation arrangement will be parallel with the south-east wall of the existing supermarket building and will ultimately form part of the new south east wall of the approved extension. Excavations for the strip foundations will be to a depth of approximately 750mm, those for the pad foundations will be to approximately 1050mm. The second phase will involve the construction to completion of the extension to the south-east and north-east of the current supermarket building, covering an area of roughly 1680m².

1.1.2 The granting of planning permission is contingent on the commissioning and undertaking of a programme of archaeological recording on the site. It is proposed in this project design that this programme of archaeological recording initially comprise a desk-based assessment. Secondly, that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with Phase 1 of the extension, and thirdly, that a 5% evaluation be undertaken prior to Phase 2, with sufficient time following the completion of the evaluation and the commencement of the development to allow for any necessary archaeological mitigation, which may comprise a further watching brief during groundworks on the site.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The development site lies towards the centre of Rawtenstall, which straddles the river Irwell and is bordered to the north and south by steeply-sloping valley sides. The town lies within the area of the medieval forest of Rossendale, once part of the forest of Lancaster, a vast tract of land originally the hunting preserve of royalty and the nobility. As deer parks became more popular in the later thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, large parts of Lancashire's forest were converted to vaccaries, for the large-scale rearing of cattle, and the same was the case in Rossendale, where there were 11 vaccaries in 1296 and 19 by 1507. Throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the large vaccaries were broken down into smaller holdings and wool became the dominant industry in the area, much of which supplied the felt industry. By the late eighteenth century, cotton processing was introduced into the area and coexisted with wool processing, focussed on the river Irwell and its tributaries. The abundant labour opportunities within these industries caused an explosion in the local population and the rapid expansion of formerly small and unimportant settlements, Rawtenstall among them. The decline of the cotton processing industry in the later nineteenth century was partly offset by the growth of the footwear industry as an offshoot of the felting business. Quarrying was also important in the area, although seems to have been carried out on a fairly small scale.

1.2.2 It is known from cartographic sources that by 1849, part of the site was occupied by the Longholme cotton mill, just one of at least three large cotton mills and at least six smaller cotton mills within and around the town. The site was also occupied by three terraces of back-to-back dwellings. Adjacent to the cotton mill, the space currently used for the ASDA carpark was once a reservoir. To the south-east of the mill and back-to-backs was a possible orchard, marked on the map by what would appear to be deciduous trees. By 1893, although the configuration of buildings remains similar, the site is no longer identified as a cotton mill and, instead, a long building is labelled on the map as a corn mill, aligned north-west/south-east, located along the south-west edge of the reservoir and serviced by an off-

shoot of the railway, which ran beside the Irwell. By 1911, the Longholme Felt Carpet Mill had been established, covering a large area of the site and seemingly superimposed with little regard for the existing pattern of land use and encompassing the entirety of the area occupied by the corn mill and the majority of the back-to-backs, a few of which remained to the south-east of the area. The south-western part of the possible orchard, closest to the felt carpet mill, is labelled as 'Filter Beds' on the map, while a gravel pit has been dug immediately to the south of the orchard. Between 1955 and 1962 the reservoir, to the north-east of the site became marsh, while the area of the gravel pit has been turned into what would appear to be, possibly temporary, housing. In around 1967, the mill expanded into the area formerly occupied to the south-west by the last of the back-to-backs. Between 1971 and 1981 the mill buildings and the railway were demolished, and replaced in 1989 by the current ASDA supermarket.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) **registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed as an appropriate response to the different development phases, in order to both identify any known surviving archaeological deposits in and immediately around the development area and, where necessary, to assess and record the subsoil deposits within the development area in order to determine the presence, extent, nature, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be threatened by the proposed development. To this end, the following programme of archaeological work has been designed. The results of each stage will influence that which ensues and, will provide information as to whether further mitigation works are required prior to, or during, ground works associated with the development. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Desk-based assessment:** to provide a desk-based assessment of the site to identify the archaeological potential prior to any development (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999)), since so little is known of the development site.
- 2.3 **Visual Inspection:** to conduct a walkover of the development site in order to identify surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of disturbance, hazards and constraints to any further archaeological investigation.
- 2.4 **Watching brief:** to carry out a watching brief during any ground disturbance, particularly that associated with Phase 1 of the extension (excavation and construction of three pad foundations in a line with strip foundations in between) in order to determine and record the location, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site; to add to an understanding of the history and development of the site and its surroundings; to provide information to further inform planning decisions within the area.
- 2.5 **Archaeological Evaluation:** prior to the commencement of Phase 2 of the extension, to implement a programme of trial trenching examining 5% of the proposed extension area, which equates to two trenches.
- 2.6 **Report and Archive:** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will present the results of the desk based assessment and, where appropriate, those of the watching brief and evaluation. It would make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area, and any recommendations for further work.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 **Introduction:** a desk-based assessment is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording. Prior to development of the site, further intrusive investigation may be required. It is not intended to reduce the requirement for evaluation, excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits, but it will provide an appraisal of archaeological constraints and a guide to any requirement for further archaeological work.

3.1.2 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project.

3.1.3 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as well as the County Records Office, both in Preston. Data from these sources will inform a review of all known and available resources of information relating to a study area comprising a 1km radius centred on the site of the proposed development. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include:

- published and unpublished documentary sources
- data held in local and national archaeological databases
- printed and manuscript maps
- place and field-name evidence
- evidence for township, ecclesiastical and other ancient boundaries
- aerial photographs in both national and local collections
- other photographic/illustrative evidence
- local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence
- engineering/borehole data where applicable
- geological/soil surveys

3.1.4 **Lancashire SMR, Preston:** the SMR is a database of known archaeological sites within the County. It also holds an extensive library of published materials and aerial photographs for consultation.

3.1.5 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston:** the office in Preston holds the main source of primary documentation; both maps and documents for the study area and its immediate surroundings.

3.1.6 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken as it has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area and its development through to its modern-day or most recent use. This provides one method of highlighting areas of potential archaeological interest. Particular emphasis will be on the early cartographic evidence and will include estate maps, tithe maps, and Ordnance Survey maps, through to present mapping, where possible. Also, although some inaccuracies must be allowed for, computerised superimposition of the current structures and the proposed development areas will greatly improve the understanding of the likely impact of any development, and can greatly influence the necessity for and placement of any evaluation trenches in any particular area.

3.1.7 **Geological/Soil Surveys:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the County Council or the client.

3.1.8 **Other Sources:** resources permitting, public libraries and OA North's own library will also be consulted for secondary sources, as will any relevant material in readily available private collections.

3.2 SITE VISIT

3.2.1 Following the desk-based assessment, the site will be visited in order to relate the existing topography and land use to research findings, and assess evidence not available through documentary sources. It will also provide an understanding for areas of impact by the proposed redevelopment.

3.2.2 The survey will note present land use, the condition and visibility of features identified in the documentary research and any features of potential archaeological interest, any areas of potentially significant disturbance, and hazards and constraints to undertaking further archaeological work on site.

3.3 WATCHING BRIEF - PHASE 1 OF THE EXTENSION

3.3.1 A programme of field observation will cover the whole of the area to be disturbed by the development and will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the whole area of the proposed ground disturbance. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, including building foundations and service trenches, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.

3.3.2 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified during groundworks, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions and, where appropriate, sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).

3.3.3 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a **large-scale plan provided by the Client**. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

3.3.4 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced. Finds, treasure, human remains, environmental samples and faunal remains will be treated in the same manner as outlined in *Section 3.4*.

3.4 EVALUATION - IN ADVANCE OF PHASE 2

3.4.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. In this way, it will adequately sample the threatened available area.

3.4.2 **Trench configuration:** the evaluation is required to examine a minimum of 5% of the total 1680m² study area, which equates to a total of 84m². This entails two trenches measuring 1.6m in width (the approximate width of a typical excavator bucket) and 30m in length. The proposed location of these trenches will be determined by the desk-based assessment, and a plan of the proposed trench locations will be submitted for the approval of Lancaster County Archaeology Service (LCAS).

- 3.4.3 **Methodology:** the topsoil will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or to the level of the natural subsoil. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed by LCAS. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.20m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.
- 3.4.4 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be located by use of GPS equipment, which is accurate to +/- 0.25m, or Total Station. Altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 3.4.5 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.4.6 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections, colour slides and monochrome contacts) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.4.7 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.4.8 **Reinstatement:** it is understood that there will be a basic requirement for reinstatement of the ground. The trenches will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded with the machine. Should there be a requirement by the client other than that stated this will involve recosting for an agreed variation.
- 3.4.9 **Fencing/hoarding requirements:** it is assumed that the client will advise on the arrangements/requirements for the site to be protected from public access. It is assumed that heras fencing or similar will be required, and has been costed for accordingly.
- 3.4.10 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Any assessment of the environmental potential of the site would be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis.
- 3.4.11 The assessment would include soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features. In addition, the samples would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.
- 3.4.12 The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of LCAS and the client.
- 3.4.13 **Faunal remains:** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals, a sieving programme will be carried out. These will be assessed as appropriate by OA North's specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. A contingency has been included for the assessment of such faunal remains for analysis.

- 3.4.14 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. LCAS and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations. The cost of removal or treatment will be agreed with the client and costed as a variation.
- 3.4.15 **Treatment of finds:** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines.
- 3.4.16 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.4.17 **Treasure:** 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. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.4.18 **Contingency plan:** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the Costings document (*Section 10*) and would be charged in agreement with the client.
- 3.4.19 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals. In this way, an impact assessment will also be provided.

3.5 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.5.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the final report will be submitted to the client within two months of completion of fieldwork. Should the client require a draft report, or a separate copy of the desk-based assessment report, bound and unbound copies of such reports can be provided on request, within three weeks of the completion of each stage of the programme of work. Three copies of the report will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR. The report will include:
- a site location plan related to the national grid
 - a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR
 - the dates on which each phase of the programme of work was undertaken
 - a concise, non-technical summary of the results
 - an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken
 - a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
 - an interpretation of the desk-based assessment results and their significance, using the 'Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments' included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990)
 - plans and sections at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits and finds located during the watching brief and excavation, as well as sites identified during the desk-based assessment
 - monochrome and colour photographs as appropriate
 - a list, and dates, for any finds recovered along with a description and interpretation of the deposits identified

- a description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and the results obtained
 - a summary of the impact of the development on any archaeological remains and, where possible, a model of potential archaeological deposits within as-yet unexplored areas of the development site
 - a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design
 - the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.
- 3.5.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided in .pdf format on CD, if required. Recommendations concerning any subsequent mitigation strategies and/or further archaeological work following the results of the field evaluation will be provided in a separate communication.
- 3.5.3 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.
- 3.5.4 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context.
- 3.5.5 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is essential and archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate Record Office.
- 3.5.6 All artefacts will be processed to MAP2 standards and will be assessed by our in-house finds specialists. The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum. Discussion regarding the museum's requirement for the transfer and storage of finds will be conducted prior to the commencement of the project, and LCAS will be notified of the arrangements made.
4. HEALTH AND SAFETY
- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the fieldwork as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. **Information regarding services within the study area have been received and will be used during the course of the evaluation.**
5. PROJECT MONITORING
- 5.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, LCAS will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. After its submission to LCAS any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in consultation with the client. Fieldwork will be monitored by the LCAS Assistant Archaeologist on behalf of the developer.
6. WORK TIMETABLE
- 6.1 **DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER SURVEY**
- 6.1.1 Approximately six days will be required for this stage of the programme.

6.2 **WATCHING BRIEF**

- 6.2.1 The duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon that of any ground disturbing activities carried out on site.

6.3 **EVALUATION TRENCHING**

- 6.3.1 Approximately two days will be required to complete this element.
- 6.3.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an official order/confirmation has been received from the client. A team could mobilise with one to two weeks notice (to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task).

6.4 **REPORT**

- 6.4.1 Copies of the report, as outlined in *Section 3.5.1*, will be issued to the client and other relevant parties within two months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.5 **ARCHIVE**

- 6.5.1 The archive will be deposited within six months following submission of the report, unless otherwise instructed.

7. **STAFFING**

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The finds will be processed, studied and reported upon, either by, or under the guidance, of **Chris Howard-Davies** (OA North Finds Manager) who has extensive experience of finds from all periods, but particularly prehistoric and Roman material. All environmental sampling and assessment will be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby** (OA North Environmental Manager) who has unparalleled experience of palaeoenvironmental work in the North West and who heads an excellent team of environmental archaeologists. Any faunal remains will be studied by **Andrew Bates** (OA North Project Officer), who has a large amount of experience in undertaking the assessment and analysis of faunal assemblages of all sizes from a wide range of periods and locations. Any human remains are likely to be examined by **Angela Boyle** (OA South Project Officer). Current time-tabling precludes the allocation of specific members of staff at this juncture, but OA North can guarantee that the desk-based assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken by an OA North supervisor experienced in such work and capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Similarly, the evaluation will comprise a suitably-sized team of experienced archaeologists led by an OA North Project Officer or Supervisor. All OA North Project Officers and Supervisors are experienced archaeologists capable of undertaking small-, medium- and large-scale projects in a range of urban and rural situations.

8. **INSURANCE**

- 8.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

9. **REFERENCES**

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1997 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole

UKIC, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, London

UKIC, 1998 *First Aid for Finds*, London