



# LORD STREET, ECCLESTON, Lancashire

## Evaluation Report



**Oxford Archaeology North**

July 2002

**Metacre Ltd**

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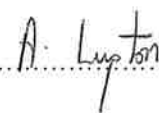
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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	5
1.2 Site Location .....	5
<b>2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Origin .....	6
2.2 Prehistoric and Roman .....	6
2.3 Medieval.....	6
2.4 Post-medieval.....	6
<b>3. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 The Excavation.....	7
3.2 Archive.....	7
<b>4. RESULTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	8
4.2 Trench 1 .....	8
4.3 Trench 2 .....	8
4.4 Trench 3 .....	8
4.5 Trench 4 .....	8
4.6 Trench 5 .....	9
4.7 Trench 6 .....	9
4.8 Trench 7 .....	9
4.9 Trench 8 .....	9
4.10 The Finds.....	9
<b>5. DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 The Evaluation .....	10
5.2 Recommendations.....	10
<b>6. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF .....</b>	<b>12</b>

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<b>APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: FINDS LIST</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>ILLUSTRATIONS</b> .....	<b>25</b>
List of Figures .....	25

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## SUMMARY

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation by Metacre Ltd prior to the proposed development of the site off Lord Street, Ecclestone, Lancashire (SD 525 164); the site lies in a meadow at the south-eastern end of the village. The work was undertaken in June 2002, and consisted of the excavation of eight 20m x 2m trenches positioned in order to trace any occupation across the areas affected by the development.

The excavations revealed no significant archaeological deposits in any of the trenches. Deposits interpreted as buried ploughsoils were identified in Trenches 2 and 8 and drainage features were revealed in Trench 7. A range of post-medieval finds was recovered from the topsoil of all the trenches, perhaps indicative of nightsoiling, together with a single abraded Roman sherd from the topsoil in Trench 5.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks are due to the Ms Ruth Chadwick of Metacre Ltd for providing information relating to the site and for assistance during the project. In addition, OA North would like to thank Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) for providing information from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

The evaluation was undertaken by Sean McPhillips, assisted by Gunnar Hellstrom and Chris Healey. The report was compiled by Sean McPhillips and the finds assessed by Christine Howard-Davis, with illustrations by Emma Carter. The project was managed by Alan Lupton, who also edited this report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An application for planning permission has been submitted to Chorley Borough Council for the redevelopment of the site off Lord Street, Ecclestone (SD 525 164). Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended that an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site prior to the granting of planning permission. A brief for the work was prepared by the Development Control Officer (DCO) of LCAS (*Appendix 1*).
- 1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was contacted by De Pol Associates, acting on behalf of the client, Metacre Ltd, to undertake the evaluation. Following submission of a project design for the task (*Appendix 2*) to LCAS, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work. The evaluation took place in June 2002.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The site lies in the land to the north of Lord Street at Ecclestone, Chorley, Lancashire. Covering an area of 2.23ha the site is centred at SD 525 164 (Fig 1). The topography consists of lowland marshes, particularly boggy in the central and west areas. The site slopes gently from north-east to south-west.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 ORIGIN

- 2.1.1 The name Eccleston is a good example of a compound noun where an English element, 'tun', has been added to an earlier British word, 'egles' (which in turn derives from the Latin word *ecclesia*); meaning something like 'the settlement at the church' or 'the settlement belonging to the church' (Kenyon 1991, 66).

### 2.2 PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN

- 2.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area is scant but prehistoric sites have been identified on the sand hills of lowland west Lancashire (Middleton *et al* forthcoming). The county SMR records the find of a Romano-British quern (PRN 1852) in the vicinity of New Bradley Hall Farm which lies to the north-east of the proposed development area. The precise location where the find was made is unknown but the presence of a quern is likely to be indicative of a late prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement in the vicinity; such sites are rare in lowland Lancashire.

### 2.3 MEDIEVAL

- 2.3.1 Historical details of the land tenure for Eccleston township and the Manor of Eccleston are given in Farrer and Brownbill (1911, 162-5) and will not be repeated here. The Manor of Eccleston was from an early period held in moieties and from at least the early fourteenth century the area of the development was part of a moiety known as the Manor of Bradley (*op cit*, 162).

### 2.4 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.1 The moated site of Bradley Hall to the north-east of the development site is known from at least 1627 (*op cit*, 163), but by the time of the collation of the *Victoria County History of Lancashire* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911) little of the hall remained except a portion of the moat and focus had shifted to the site of New Bradley Hall Farm, which is closer to the development site.



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### 3. METHODOLOGY

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#### 3.1 THE EVALUATION

- 3.1.1 The work undertaken followed the method statement detailed in the project design (*Appendix 2*) and complied with current legislation and accepted best practice, including the Code of Conduct and the relevant professional standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).
- 3.1.2 The programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. The work consisted of the excavation of three trenches of varying dimensions, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavation. The trenches were excavated initially by machine, but thereafter all excavation was by hand. All spoil was scanned for finds during the excavation. The dimensions of the trenches were slightly altered to the measurements recommended in the project design, due to the restrictions of land space around the surviving structures.
- 3.1.3 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed, on *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan. A plan was produced of the area excavated (Fig 2) and a photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was also compiled.

#### 3.2 ARCHIVE

- 3.2.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*) and with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office.

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## 4. RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The dimensions of all eight trenches were 20m x 1.6m and in each trench the topsoil comprised a mid grey sandy clay loam. The first two days of the evaluation were very wet and many of the trenches quickly became waterlogged to differing degrees after the initial machining process; however, the orange nature of the natural subsoil meant that any archaeological features would have been readily apparent after the machining. No archaeological features were revealed in any of the trenches.

### 4.2 TRENCH 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was situated in the north-east part of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment, and was excavated down to a maximum depth of 0.40m. A 0.22m thick deposit of topsoil was removed to reveal the underlying natural clay subsoil, which contained *c* 10% small stones and *c* 2% larger stones to a maximum size of 60mm. The colour of the clay changed slightly, from orange in the southern part of the trench through to a reddish brown in the north.

### 4.3 TRENCH 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated in the north-west corner of the site, parallel with its northern boundary. The trench was aligned north-west/south-east and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m.

4.3.2 A 0.35m thick deposit of topsoil was removed to reveal an underlying thin (45mm thick) buried ploughsoil, consisting of a mid grey sandy clay with *c* 25% small rounded stone inclusions. Underlying this deposit was the natural orange clay subsoil which had a sandy clay texture with fewer stone inclusions than the clay subsoil in Trench 1.

### 4.4 TRENCH 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was positioned in the northern central part of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m. A 0.20m thick layer of topsoil was removed to reveal the underlying sandy clay natural subsoil.

### 4.5 TRENCH 4

4.5.1 Positioned parallel to the western boundary of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment, Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. A

0.20m thick deposit of topsoil was removed to reveal the underlying natural clay subsoil, which was dark orange/brown and sticky in texture, and had fewer stone inclusions (< 10% small rounded pebbles) than the natural subsoil seen in Trenches 1-3. The deposit sloped gently from north to south.

#### **4.6 TRENCH 5**

4.6.1 Trench 5 was placed in the central part of the site, on an east-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m. A 0.20m thick layer of topsoil was removed to reveal the underlying orange natural clay subsoil.

4.6.2 Excavation of the topsoil produced a broad range of post-medieval pottery fabrics, encompassing the periods between the late seventeenth to the twentieth century. In addition, an abraded sherd of oxidised reddish yellow Roman pottery, possibly of second century date, was recovered.

#### **4.7 TRENCH 6**

4.7.1 Trench 6 was situated in the southern central part of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. A 0.35m thick layer of topsoil was removed to reveal the underlying natural clay subsoil, which sloped to the south. The clay had a pale yellow/orange appearance with a sandy texture with few inclusions.

#### **4.8 TRENCH 7**

4.8.1 Located in the southern central part of the site, in close proximity to a pond, and aligned north-east/south-west, Trench 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. Beneath the topsoil two land drains were revealed cut into the natural clay subsoil.

#### **4.9 TRENCH 8**

4.9.1 Trench 8 was placed in the south-eastern part of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment. Beneath a c 0.1m thick layer of topsoil was a 50mm thick layer of grey silty clay with few inclusions, interpreted as an earlier buried ploughsoil; this deposit sealed the underlying orange natural clay subsoil.

#### **4.10 THE FINDS**

4.10.1 Excavation of the topsoil in all the trenches revealed several finds of post-medieval date, including *inter alia* transfer-printed wares, nineteenth century bone china, and clay pipe stems. Details of the finds are given in *Appendix 3*. Other than the post-medieval material, the only find of note was the single sherd of abraded Roman pottery recovered from the topsoil in Trench 5.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 THE EVALUATION

- 5.1.1 The archaeological investigation in the area of the proposed development has revealed little evidence of occupation before the twentieth century, with few diagnostic artefacts to date any earlier presence other than an abraded sherd of Roman pottery from the topsoil in Trench 5. No archaeological features of significance were detected in any of the trenches, the only deposits of note being two buried soil horizons in Trenches 2 and 8, interpreted as former ploughsoils.

### 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 Given that no archaeological features of significance were detected in any of the trenches, no further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

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## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1911 *Victoria History of Lancashire*, 6, London

Faull, ML, and Stinson, M (eds), 1986 Yorkshire, in *Domesday Book* (ed J Morris), 30, Chichester

Kenyon, D, 1991 *The Origins of Lancashire*, Manchester

Middleton, R, Tooley, M and Innes, J, forthcoming *The Wetlands of South-West Lancashire*, Lancaster Imprints Series

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

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**Location:** North west of Lord Street, South east of New Street, Ecclestone, Chorley

**Proposal:** Residential development.

### 1. Summary

An application for planning permission for housing development has been submitted to Chorley Borough Council. Planning Application Number 9/01/487.

**There is reason to believe that archaeological remains may exist on the site but little is known of their extent or of their state of preservation. Lancashire Archaeology Service has advised that the archaeological implications of the proposal cannot be adequately assessed on the basis of currently available information. It has, therefore, been recommended that an archaeological field evaluation should be carried out in order to obtain further information which can be used to formulate a mitigation strategy for the site.**

### 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site lies at NGR SD 525 164 and covers an area of 1.34 ha. The geology of the site is Bunter Sandstone with a drift cover of boulder clay. It is currently used as farmland.

### 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 There have been a number of planning applications for this site. The initial application, 9/98/0670/OUT was refused with an appeal against the refusal being dismissed. The more recent application, 09/01/0487 has also been refused and the applicant is considering a further appeal. One of the grounds for refusal is that no archaeological evaluation, which was requested prior to determination of the application, has been carried.

### 4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The SMR records the find of a Romano-British quern (part of a hand powered mill for grinding grain) in the vicinity of New Bradley Hall. (PRN 1852) The precise location where the find was made is uncertain but the presence of the quern is likely to indicate the presence of late prehistoric or Romano British settlement in the vicinity. Lowland Iron Age and Romano British settlement is extremely rare from Lancashire (and rare regionally) and only one such site is known from Lancashire, located after the discovery of a quern stone. Archaeological evaluation of the site is therefore required to see if any remains of settlement survive in the area proposed for development.
- 4.2 Further details of sites can be obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record quoting the PRNs.

### 5. Requirement for an Evaluation

- 5.1 The proposed development, in its current form, could damage or destroy any archaeological remains which may be present on the site. It has therefore been recommended that an archaeological evaluation should take place to obtain further information on the presence and preservation of any archaeological deposits before any decision is reached as to whether planning consent should be granted on this or any modified proposal.

## 6. Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation are to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site, including its presence or absence, character and extent, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality, in order to make an assessment of its worth in the appropriate context.

The results of the evaluation may be used to:

- formulate a strategy for the preservation or management of any archaeological remains; and/or
- formulate an appropriate response or mitigation strategy to planning applications or other proposals which may affect adversely any such archaeological remains, or enhance them; and/or
- formulate a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

The evaluation will consider the whole of the area to be disturbed by the development and also those areas which are to remain undisturbed to allow for possible modifications to the proposal.

## 7 Schedule of Works

- 7.1 An archaeological evaluation should be carried out in the area which is the subject of Planning Application 09/01/0487 (Local Planning Authority, Chorley Borough Council).
- 7.2 The site should be re-instated to a standard satisfactory to the owner/tenant
- 7.3 An adequate written record will be maintained of archaeological features and finds encountered.
- 7.4 The location of all archaeological features and finds will be indicated on a measured plan of the site at an appropriate scale.
- 7.5 Where appropriate, measured drawings will be made of archaeological features encountered.
- 7.6 An adequate photographic record of the evaluation will be prepared. This will include black and white prints with colour transparencies illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the works.

## **8 Reporting and archiving.**

- 8.1 The evaluation will result in the production of a report comprising a written description of the features observed and an interpretation of their significance, together with sketch plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate. A copy of this brief, and the project design for the work, should be appended to this report.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeological Officer and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer). This should be provided both as paper copy and in a suitable digital form on 3.5" 'floppy' disk or CD.
- 8.3 The evaluation brief will result in an archive of notes, drawings and photographs. A copy of these, together with a copy of the report and any finds, will be deposited with an appropriate museum
- 8.4 A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* should be produced, even when the watching brief encountered no archaeological deposits. This should be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in accordance with the standard format for summary reporting, and in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

## **9 General**

- 9.1 A written project design, detailing how the assessment is to be undertaken, the name of the project director, the proposed staffing levels and the proposed programme of work shall be produced prior to the commencement of the project. This design should be to the appropriate IFA standard. The archaeological contractor may wish to refer to sections of this brief in the project design, rather than transcribe them. Costings shall be submitted under a separate cover to the project design.
- 9.2 The document entitled "General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire" is in use as a model of expected practices and procedures. A copy of that document is attached as Appendix One.
- 9.3 The archaeological work shall be monitored by the LCAS. The archaeological contractor should contact the LCAS to discuss and arrange this monitoring.
- 9.4 Access to the land will be arranged by the client and the successful contractor will need to liaise to ensure that suitable arrangements are established
- 9.5 This brief shall not be altered without the express consent of the LCAS. It allows some flexibility of approach but deviations from the agreed project design shall be discussed and agreed in advance with LCAS. A copy of the brief on computer disc can be supplied upon request.

## **10 Further information**



- 10.1 Further information and details of the proposed development can be obtained from the Agent, Mr Marco De Pol, De Pol Associates, Moor Park Studio, 44 Garstang Road, Preston, PR1 1NA, Tel:01772 888488, Fax:01772 888988, e-mail:enquiries@depol-associates.co.uk
- 10.2 Further queries regarding this brief or the general conditions can be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 261734. Fax 01772 264201.

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APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

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May 2002

**Oxford  
Archaeology  
North**

**LAND OFF LORD STREET, ECCLESTON,  
LANCASHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

***Proposals***

*The following project design is offered in response to a request from Mr Paul Walton, of De Pol Associates, acting on behalf of Metacre Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed development of land off Lord Street, Eccleston, Lancashire.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An application for planning permission has been submitted to Chorley Borough Council for the redevelopment of the site off Lord Street, Ecclestone (SD 525 164). Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) have recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out on the site prior to the granting of planning permission. A brief for the work has been prepared by the Development Control Officer (DCO) of LCAS. De Pol Associates, acting on behalf of the client, Metacre Ltd, have contacted Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the work. The following document represents a project design to carry out the evaluation of the site as defined in a project brief supplied by the DCO to the client.
- 1.2 Evidence for prehistoric occupation in the area is scant but the county SMR records the find of a Romano-British quern (PRN 1852) in the vicinity of New Bradley Hall Farm which lies to the north-east of the proposed development area. The precise location where the find was made is unknown but the presence of a quern is likely to be indicative of a late prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement in the vicinity. Such sites are rare in lowland Lancashire, the only known example being discovered after the find of a quern.
- 1.3 OA North has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 20 years, including work in most towns and rural areas of Lancashire and Cumbria. 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. OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency; it 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.
- 1.4 OA North has particular experience of the archaeology of the Ecclestone area having undertaken work in most of the towns and surrounding areas in this part of Lancashire, including *inter alia* Preston, Leyland, Chorley, Ormskirk, Darwen and Blackburn.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 ***Archaeological Evaluation***  
To undertake evaluation trenching of the area to be affected by the groundworks for the proposed residential development to determine the quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains on the site.

### 2.3 ***Post-Excavation and Report Production***

An evaluation report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990).

## 3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

### 3.2 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

3.2.1 Eight 20m x 1.6m evaluation trenches will be excavated across the area of the proposed development. The uppermost modern surface will be removed by machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions.

3.2.2 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*.

3.2.3 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 of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the work taking place. Except for

items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to an appropriate receiving museum.

- 3.2.6 Environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from suitable deposits (i.e. the deposits are reasonably well dated and are from contexts the derivation of which can be understood with a degree of confidence). Where such deposits are encountered, an appropriate sampling strategy will be agreed with the DCO.
- 3.2.7 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.2.8 **Health and Safety:** 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.
- 3.2.9 The client is requested to provide information relating to services in the vicinity of the trenches, though OA North will undertake a Cat scan in advance of site commencement.
- 3.2.10 If necessary the trenches will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Following completion of the evaluation, the trenches will be backfilled with the material removed in their excavation. Any other form of land reinstatement will be the responsibility of the client.
- 3.2.11 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.
- 3.2.12 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

### 3.3 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** The results of Stage 3.2.1-3.2.12 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate). The paper archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client.
- 3.3.3 **Report:** one copy of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the Client and one copy to the County SMR within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive.
- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** The final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 **Archaeological Evaluation**  
A five day period is required to excavate eight evaluation trenches.
- 4.2 **Post-Excavation and Report Production**  
An evaluation report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.3 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. One weeks notice should be sufficient to allow the necessary arrangements to be made to commence the task.

## 5. STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 5.1 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing exactly who will be supervising the evaluation trenching, but all OA North project officers and supervisors are suitably experienced field archaeologists who have undertaken numerous evaluation and excavation work throughout northern England.
- 5.2 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken by **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine acts as OA North's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England. However, she has specialist knowledge regarding Roman glass, metalwork, and leather, the recording and management of waterlogged wood, and most aspects of wetland and environmental archaeology.
- 5.3 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.
- 5.4 The project will be managed by **Alan Lupton, PhD** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

## 6. MONITORING

- 6.1 Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the DCO.
- 6.2 Access to the site for monitoring purposes will be afforded to the DCO at all times.

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS LIST

Trench	Material	Description	No	Date
1	Clay tobacco pipe	Three fragments of undiagnostic stem	3	Post-medieval or later
1	Ceramic vessel	One body fragment, gardenware	1	Post-medieval or later
1	Ceramic vessel	Eight rim and body fragments. Pearl ware	8	Eighteenth century
1	Clinker	Small fragment	1	Not dateable
1	Ceramic vessel	One base fragment, black-glazed redware	1	Eighteenth century?
1	Ceramic vessel	One body fragment blue and white underglaze transfer-printed plate	1	Nineteenth century or later
2	Ceramic vessel	One rim fragment, black-glazed redware	1	Eighteenth century?
2	Ceramic vessel	One body fragment, Pearl ware?	1	Eighteenth century
2	Ceramic vessel	Two rim and body fragment, late slip decorated ware	2	Nineteenth century or later
2	Iron	One coach bolt	1	Modern?
3	Ceramic vessel	One base fragment, black-glazed redware, very hard fired	1	Eighteenth century?
4	Ceramic vessel	One rim fragment, whiteware	1	Modern
4	Ceramic vessel	Rim fragment, late slip decorated ware	1	Nineteenth century or later
4	Tile/brick	Small undiagnostic fragment of tile of brick	1	Not dateable
5	Ceramic vessel	One rim, one body, one base body fragments black-glazed redware	3	Nineteenth century or later
5	Ceramic vessel	Six undiagnostic body fragments cream fabric, light brown manganese streaked glaze	6	Late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century
5	Ceramic vessel	Two rim and body fragments. Mocha ware	2	Nineteenth century
5	Ceramic vessel	One rim and two body fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed ware	2	Nineteenth century



5	Tile/brick	Small undiagnostic fragments of tile	2	Not dateable
5	Stone	One small fragment of coal		Not dateable
5	Ceramic vessel	One undiagnostic body fragment late stoneware	1	Nineteenth century or later
5	Ceramic vessel	One very small, very abraded (surfaces completely removed) fragment of samian-type fabric	1	First century-third century
6	Ceramic vessel	Three undiagnostic body fragments whiteware	3	Nineteenth century or later
6	Ceramic vessel	Teapot spout fragments cream fabric, light brown manganese streaked glaze	1	Late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century
6	Ceramic vessel	Two undiagnostic body fragments cream fabric, black glaze over dark slip	2	Late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century
6	Ceramic vessel	One body fragment black-glazed redware	1	Nineteenth century or later
6	Ceramic vessel	One rim fragment, blue and white underglaze transfer-printed cup	1	Nineteenth century or later
6	Ceramic vessel	One unusual hand-painted polychrome body fragment, possibly re-fired	1	Post-medieval or later
6	Glass vessel	One neck fragment dark olive green wine bottle, late form	1	Early nineteenth century
6	Glass vessel	One body fragment cast colourless vessel	1	Nineteenth century or later
7	Ceramic vessel	One small fragment creamware	1	Eighteenth century
7	Ceramic vessel	One rim and two body fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed plate	1	Nineteenth century or later
7	Stone	One small fragment of coal		Not dateable
8	Glass vessel	One body fragment natural greenish mineral water bottle	1	Later nineteenth century
8	Ceramic vessel	Two undiagnostic body fragments redware, black-glaze	2	Nineteenth century or later
8	Ceramic vessel	One rim and one body fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed plate	2	Nineteenth century or later

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8	Ceramic vessel	Rim fragment, late slip decorated ware	1	Nineteenth century or later
8	Ceramic vessel	One rim fragment late brown-glazed ware. Pudding basin	1	Twentieth century

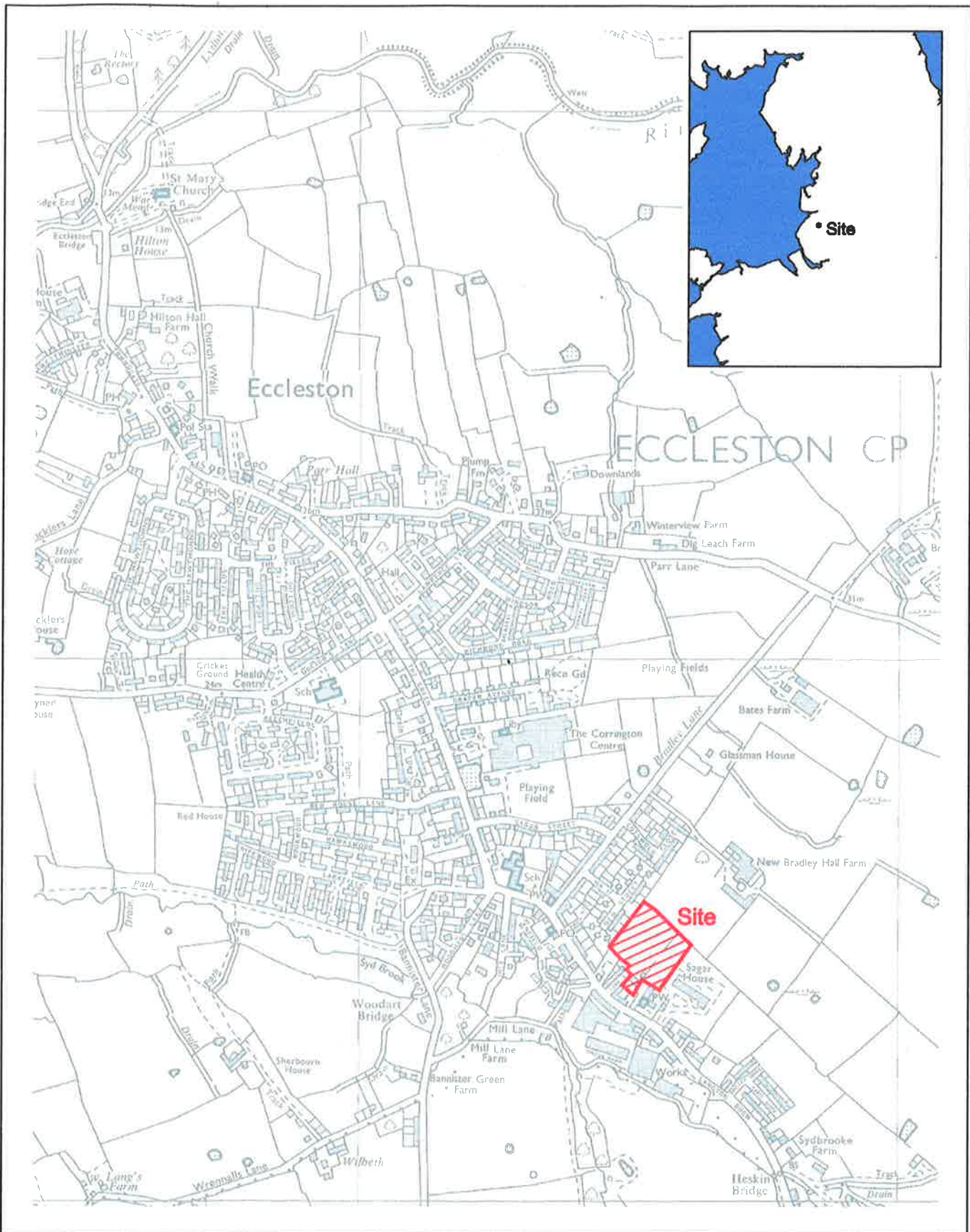
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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1      Location Map  
Figure 2      Trench Location Plan



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



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PROJECT:

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DRAWING No: 02

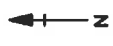


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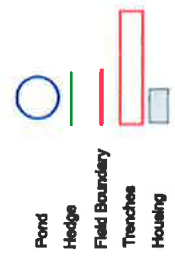
DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: June 2002

LOCATION:



KEY



TITLE:

Trench Location Plan

COMMISSIONED BY:

Metacre Ltd.

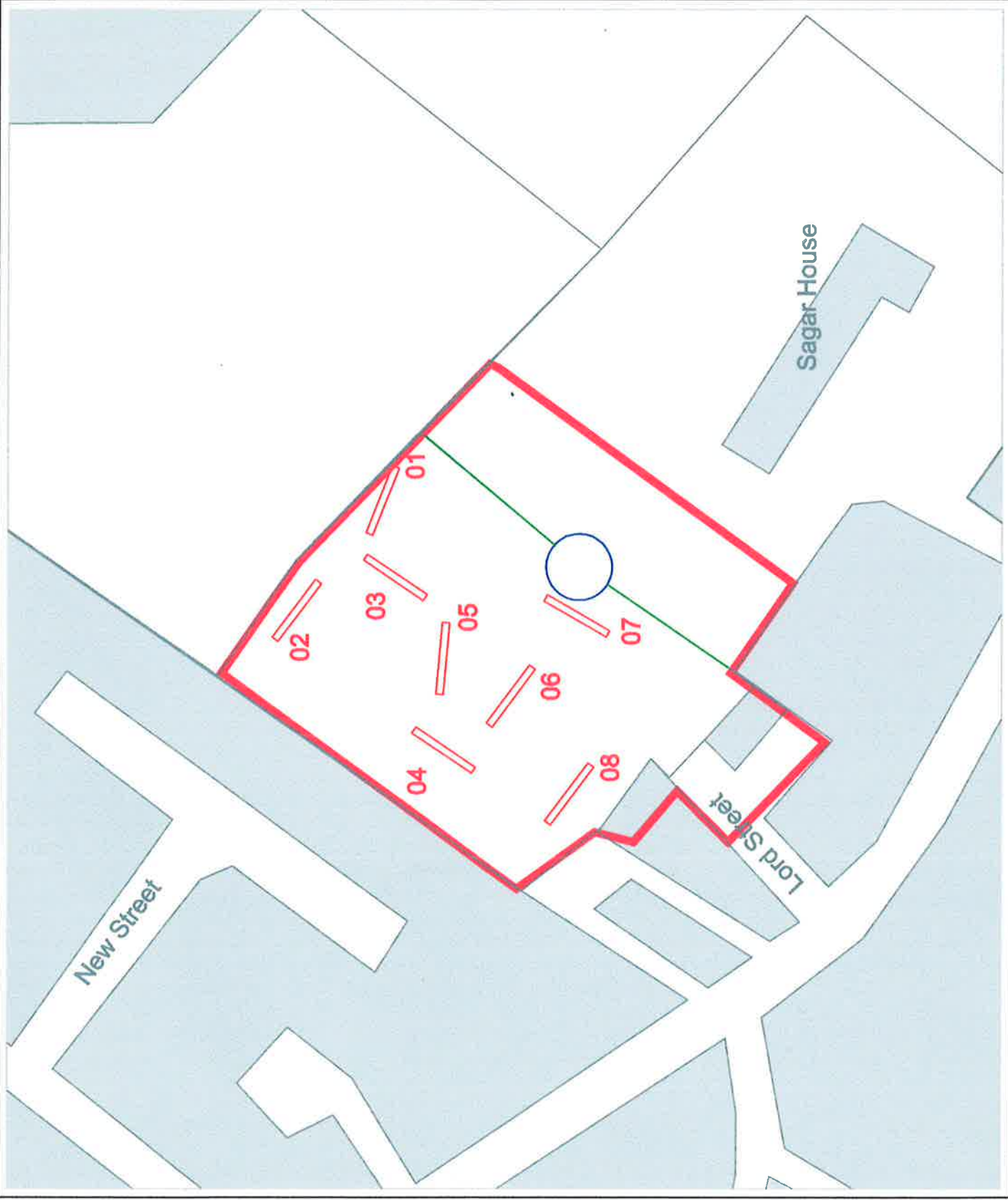


Figure 2 : Trench Location Plan





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