



Factory Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

May 2021

Client: Lanpro Services on behalf of Primrose Holdings

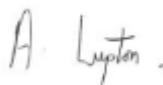
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Prepared by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Checked by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Paul Dunn (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: Alan Lupton (Operations Manager)
Signature:



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OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

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Director and Chief Executive
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCITA

Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627

Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Factory Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Written by Paul Dunn

With illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Primrose Holdings to undertake a watching brief at the site of a residential redevelopment on the former Cheeky Monkeys Play Centre, Factory Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire (NGR: SD 57693 21652).

The work was undertaken as condition 19 of Planning Permission (planning ref. 20/00483/FUL). The original CFA Archaeology written scheme of investigation (WSI) mentioned in the condition was for a detailed strip, map and record; however, following consultation between the client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council (LCC), a much-reduced scope of archaeological work was agreed. Consequently, the programme of archaeological work required comprised an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for plots 1 to 3. A WSI was produced by Lanpro Services detailing the Local Authority's requirements for the work necessary to discharge the planning condition. OA North was subsequently commissioned to undertake the archaeological fieldwork, which was carried out on a single day; 22nd April 2021.

The watching brief successfully monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for Plots 1 – 3. Archaeological remains, in the form of two wall foundations **202**, and **306**, and a single sandstone flag **304**, were identified during the fieldwork. These features did not appear to correspond with the historic OS mapping, although wall foundation **202** was within the footprint of Kem Mill. The wall foundations form and fabric did appear to be contemporary with the known dates Kem Mill operated. As such, the results are of low significance, and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for LCC, did not require any further work on the site.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North would like to thank Emily Mercer of Lanpro Services and Steve Lomas of Primrose Holdings for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology), of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service, who monitored the work on behalf of Chorley Borough Council.

The project was managed for OA North by Paul Dunn, who also wrote this report. The fieldwork was undertaken by Anne Templeton, with illustrations produced by Mark Tidmarsh.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Primrose Holdings to undertake a watching brief at the site of a residential redevelopment on the former Cheeky Monkeys Play Centre, Factory Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire (NGR: SD 57693 21652; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as condition 19 of Planning Permission (planning ref. 20/00483/FUL). Condition 19 stated:

19. Prior to the commencement of construction of plots 1 to 3 of the development hereby permitted a programme of archaeological works shall be implemented in accordance with the CFA Archaeology Ltd 'Written Scheme of Investigation' dated 05 August 2020, following which an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological investigations shall be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

1.1.3 The CFA Archaeology written scheme of investigation (WSI; 2020) mentioned in the condition was for a detailed strip, map and record; however, following consultation between the client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council (LCC), a much-reduced scope of archaeological work was agreed. Consequently, the programme of archaeological work required comprised an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for plots 1 to 3. A WSI was produced by Lanpro Services (*Appendix A*) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for the work necessary to discharge the planning condition. OA North was subsequently commissioned to undertake the archaeological fieldwork, which was carried out on one day; 22nd April 2021. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the west side of Whittle-le-Wood, positioned on the junction of Kem Mill Lane and Factory Lane (NGR: SD 57693 21652; Fig 1), and comprised the former Cheeky Monkeys Play Centre and associated car parking. The area of the watching brief was on the west of the development site within the former car park area. The topography of the area is relatively flat at around 64.7m aOD.

1.2.2 The soil geology of the area is mapped as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Marsden Formation (BGS 2021). The overlying drift geology is mapped as Diamicton Devensian Till (*ibid*). Whilst the soils of the site are mapped as slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is described in the Lanpro Services WSI (*Appendix A*), although a brief summary is provided here.

1.3.2 The proposed development site is located on the former site of Kem Mill, a non-designated heritage asset recorded on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record

(PRN 7109), depicted on the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Fig 3), originally a cotton mill with Lower Kem Mill a calico works. By the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1894, the earlier Kem Mill had been demolished and a larger mill constructed to the east. The associated structures had been removed and a cottage (now known as Rose Cottage) was constructed over the west end of the former mill footprint.

2 WATCHING BRIEF AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The overarching aim of the project was to identify surviving sub-surface archaeological features and to determine and record the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits and therein their significance. The objectives were as follows:

- i. ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified; and
- ii. ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The full methodology is outlined in the WSI (*Appendix A*) and was adhered to in full, and, as such, was fully compliant with prevailing guidelines and established industry best practice (CifA 2019; 2020a; 2020b; Historic England 2015). The position of the foundation trenches were located by the client, who also undertook all service checks prior to the commencement of the excavations.

2.2.2 The hardstanding and overburden were removed by an 13-ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant supervision, to the client's required depth. Subsequent cleaning and investigation of all archaeological deposits was undertaken manually, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded.

2.2.3 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former Centre of Archaeology of English Heritage, with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections, and digital photographs). Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

2.2.4 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes both photographic images and accurate large-scale plans and sections at appropriate scales (1:50; 1:20; 1:10).

2.2.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the WSI, and in accordance with current CifA (2020b) and Historic England (2015) guidelines. The archive will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in due course.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the groundwork that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all deposits with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in *Appendix B*.

3.2 Watching brief results

3.2.1 The tarmacadam, **1000**, of the former car park had been removed prior to the commencement of the watching brief (Fig 2; Plates 1 and 2); however, this only revealed hardcore **1001** and a modern drain, associated with the former car park, running approximately north/south through the centre of the area. The foundation trenches of Plots 1 to 3 had also been marked out by the client prior to arrival, these were then excavated by mechanical excavator to the required formation level, under constant archaeological supervision.



*Plate 1: Site following removal of tarmacadam **1000**, looking north-west*



Plate 2: Site following the removal of tarmacadam 1000, looking south-east

- 3.2.2 The depths of the foundation trenches varied across the development, being between 0.9m and 2.1m, although the deposits encountered within them were generally consistent. Natural geology (**104**, **203** and **305**) was identified throughout the three plots as light yellowish orange and grey clay, at a depth of approximately 1.2m. This deposit was overlain by light yellow brown sandy gravel (**103**, **202** and **304**), assumed to be a natural deposit, again consistently seen throughout the three plots, approximately 0.5m thick.
- 3.2.3 The natural deposits were cut by wall foundation **202** (Fig 2 and Plate 3), located in the northern, east/west-aligned, foundation trench of Plot 2. The foundation comprised red and yellow, roughly-hewn sandstone blocks, bonded with lime mortar, exposed to a length of 0.5m, a width of 1m and surviving to a height of 0.6m.



Plate 3: North-west-facing elevation of wall foundation 202, scale 0.5m

3.2.4 Another wall foundation, **306** (Fig 2 and Plate 4), of similar construction to wall foundation **202**, was identified at the southern end of the eastern north/south-aligned foundation trench of Plot 3. The wall was exposed to a length of 0.5m, a width of 1m, and a depth of 1m within the foundation trench.



Plate 4: Wall foundation 306, looking north-west, scale 0.5m

- 3.2.5 Wall foundations **202** and **306** were subsequently overlain by dark grey to black sooty, occasionally with light grey lenses, silt clay, **201** and **305** respectively, approximately 0.1m thick, this deposit was also observed in Plot 1 as **101**. In Plot 3, deposit **305** was overlain by sandstone flag flooring **304** (Fig 2), only a single flag was identified, measuring 0.5m long by 0.5m wide, which was observed within the western north/south-aligned foundation trench of Plot 3.
- 3.2.6 The dark grey to black sooty deposit, **101**, **201** and **305**, and sandstone flag **304**, were overlain by demolition rubble, **100**, **200**, and **301**, throughout the three plots as mid to dark brown silt clay, which contained a large amount of brick and sandstone rubble, and was approximately 0.5m thick. This demolition rubble was overlain by hardcore **1001**, which was, in turn, overlain by tarmacadam **1000**.



Plate 5: Representative section of Plot 1, looking south-west, scale 1m

3.3 Environment and finds summary

- 3.3.1 There were no environmental samples taken during the fieldwork, as there were no suitable deposits. There were also no finds recovered during the fieldwork.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Watching Brief results and interpretation

- 4.1.1 The archaeological monitoring identified few archaeological features within the foundation trenches of the three house plots. Those that were observed appeared to relate to post-medieval or modern remains, likely relating to Kem Mill, due to it being the only structure depicted on historic mapping in this vicinity. These archaeological features included two wall foundations, **202** and **306**; wall foundation **202** would have been within the footprint of Kem Mill, although wall foundation **306** did not appear to correspond with the historic OS mapping of the site (Fig 3). Sandstone flag **304**, again did not correspond well with the historic OS mapping of the site, although it could have related to an external floor surface.
- 4.1.2 There was no evidence of earlier archaeological features within the foundation trenches, with natural geology being identified throughout the trenches. The natural geology appeared to be consistently overlain by dark grey to black sooty made ground deposits (**101**, **201** and **305**), potentially prior to, or for, the construction of Kem Mill. These were subsequently sealed by further made ground deposits (**100**, **200** and **301**), likely formed following the demolition of Kem Mill and for the levelling of the area.
- 4.1.3 The results of the watching brief were of low significance, only three features of archaeological interest were identified, and these were heavily truncated. Although they do appear to be in the approximate location of Kem Mill, and their form and fabric suggest they would be of an eighteenth or nineteenth century date, which would correspond to the known usage of Kem Mill, no further work was required by the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for LCC.

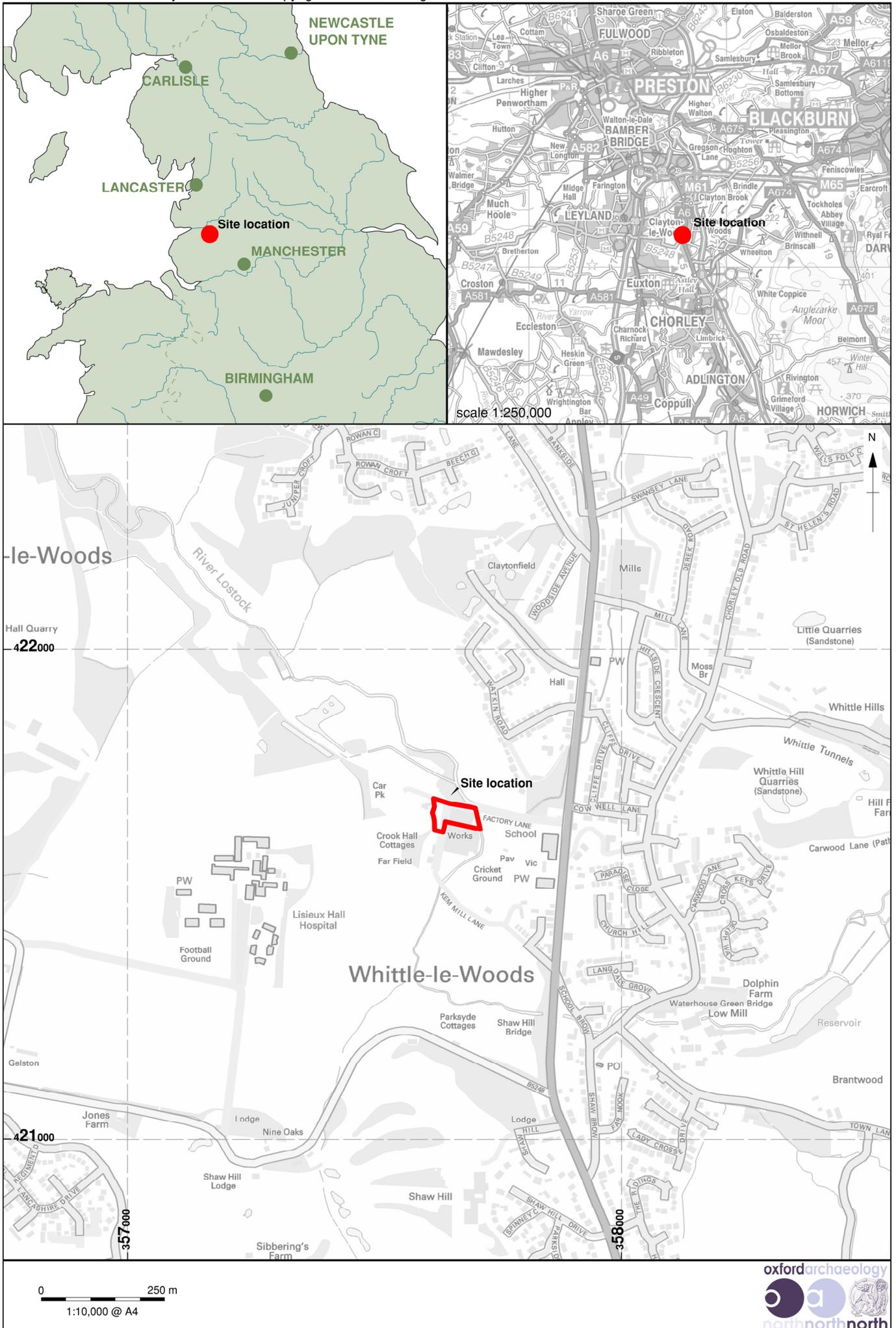


Figure 1: Site location

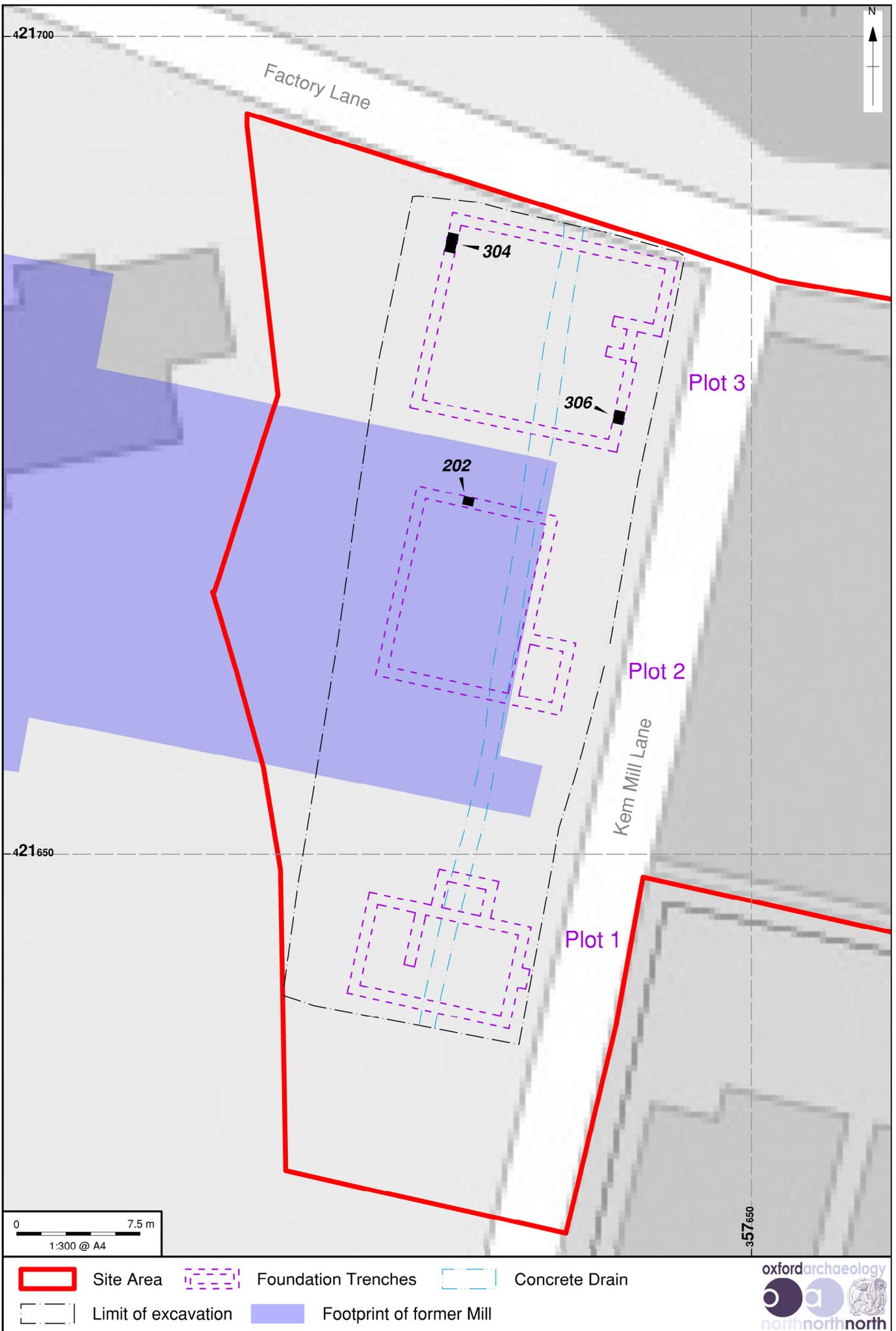


Figure 2: Archaeology identified during the watching brief

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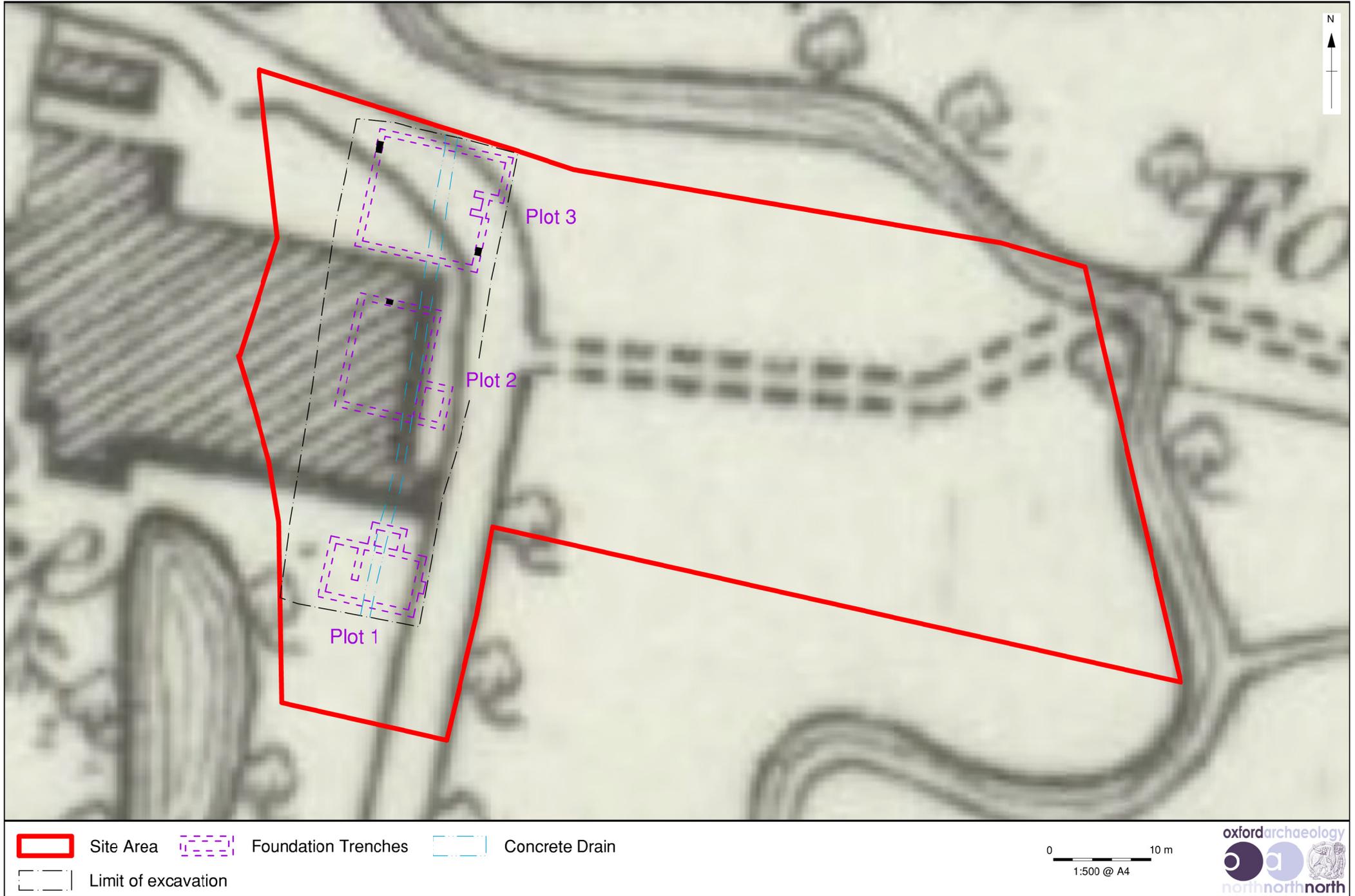


Figure 3: Archaeology superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 6":1 mile map of 1848

APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**CHEEKY MONKEYS
FACTORY LANE
WHITTLE-LE-WOODS
LANCASHIRE**

Planning Ref. 20/00483/FUL

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
PRIMROSE HOLDINGS**

APRIL 2021



Planning + Development | Design Studio | Archaeology + Heritage

Project Reference: 2572/01

Document Prepared by: Emily Mercer BA MSc MCIfA

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Appendix 1: Depths to underside of proposed beam foundations

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Lanpro on behalf of Primrose Holdings (the client) and details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of archaeological watching brief in mitigation of a redevelopment of the site of Cheeky Monkeys, Factory Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire (NGR SD 57693 21652, Figure 1). The proposed development site overlies the former site of Kem Mill, originally established in the late 18th century (Figure 2) and later rebuilt in the late 19th century to the east (Figure 3).
- 1.2 The proposals have the potential to disturb or truncate below ground remains associated with the former mill. Therefore, the following programme of archaeological fieldwork has been agreed in consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology) in response to an archaeological condition (no. 19) accompanying a planning consent (planning ref. 20/00483/FUL) for a proposed residential redevelopment of the site.
- 1.3 This WSI provides a detailed methodology for undertaking the archaeological watching brief to meet the requirements agreed by the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team (LCCHET).

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development site is positioned on the junction of Kem Mill Lane and Factory Lane, on the west side of Whittle-le-Woods (Figure 1). It comprises the former Cheeky Monkeys Play Centre and associated car parking (Figure 4). It is located within the administrative boundary of Chorley Borough Council
- 2.2 The study site, subject to archaeological investigation, is on the west side of the development site within the former car park. The topography is relatively flat lying at around 64.7m aOD above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The car park is bound by Kem Mill Lane to the east and Factory Lane to the north, To the south and west the site is bound by trees with Rose Cottage also to the west. The River Lostock runs approximately north/south to the east of the proposed development site and is c. 40m to the east of the study site at its closest point. The car park has been stripped of its overlying modern surface.
- 2.3 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Marsden Formation. This is overlain by Diamicton Devensian Till (bgs.ac.uk).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted for the erection of 6no. detached houses with associated infrastructure following demolition of existing buildings (application ref 20/00483/FUL). Accompanying the permission was an archaeological condition (no. 19) which states:

Prior to the commencement of construction of plots 1 to 3 of the development hereby permitted a programme of archaeological works shall be implemented in accordance with the CFA Archaeology Ltd 'Written Scheme of Investigation' dated 05 August 2020, following which an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological investigations shall be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record and submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

- 3.2 The CFA Archaeology Ltd WSI (2020) mentioned in the condition was for a detailed strip, map and record. However, following consultation between the client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) a much-reduced scope of archaeological work has been agreed to a level proportionate with the proposed developments works, thereby preserving in situ any below ground remains where there is no proposed intrusive development works. Consequently, the programme of archaeological work will now comprise an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for plots 1-3 overlying or within the vicinity of the former Kem Mill footprint under archaeological supervision.
- 3.3 This WSI provides a detailed methodology for undertaking a programme of archaeological watching brief targeting potential buried remains associated with the former Kem Mill (Figures 2-4) in the area of plots 1-3 (Figure 5). The watching brief is aimed at identifying and recording any archaeological features that may be encountered.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological background below is informed by the consultation response to the application provided by the Planning Officer (Archaeology) and the CFA Archaeology Ltd WSI (2020).
- 4.2 The proposed development site is at the former site of Kem Mill, a non-designated heritage asset recorded on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (PRN 7109), originally built as a water-powered corn mill diverting water from the River Lostock to the east. It is then believed to have been converted for calico printing in 1784 by James and John Cowpe and John Hatchman whose partnership was then dissolved in 1787, although this might actually refer to the establishment of Lower Kem Mill located c. 340m further downstream to the north-west.
- 4.3 The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Figure 2) shows Kem Mill as a cotton mill with Lower Kem Mill still a calico works. A trade directory of 1854 records it as an integrated spinning and weaving mill. It was occupied by Edward Leece who was listed as a cotton spinner and manufacturer. Sale details for Kem Mill dating to 1858 describe it as a stone-built four-storey plus attic spinning mill measuring 81ft x 63ft, with 4,096 throstle spindles, 5,812 hand mule spindles and 5,204 self-acting mule spindles. The mill also included a recently erected weaving shed with 231 looms built by Dickinson and Sons of Blackburn. The mill also comprised a detached scutching room of fireproof construction with a mixing room above, a 60hp steam engine, boilers, waterwheel, gas works, and other facilities. By 1861,

Kem Mill is listed as being occupied by Henry Ward, manufacturer of muslin and cotton goods.

- 4.4 By the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (Figure 3), the earlier Kem Mill had been demolished and a larger mill built to the east. The associated sluices, lodges and reservoir were also removed, and a cottage (now known as Rose Cottage) was built over the west end of the former mill footprint. The east side of the former mill footprint remained undeveloped through to the present day when it has latterly been in use as a car park (Figure 4). It is considered unlikely that the mid-late 19th century demolition of the mill will have resulted in the complete removal of all former below-ground remains of the former mill and, consequently, there is a high potential for surviving archaeological features.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The overarching aim is to identify surviving sub-surface archaeological features within the study site and to determine and record the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits and therein their significance.

Archaeological watching brief

- 5.2 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify and record any features of archaeological interest revealed during monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches for plots 1-3.

- 5.3 In order to address the main aim, the general objectives of the archaeological watching brief are to:

- ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified; and
- ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.

Research Framework

- 5.4 The programme of archaeological investigation has the potential to contribute to research priorities originally identified in the regional research framework *The Archaeology of North West England - An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West* (Brennand 2006), and recently revised and updated (NWRRF, <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>). In particular, the investigation will aim to contribute to the understanding of late 18th and 19th century industrial development, focusing on the power generation and transmission areas where possible.
- 5.5 Findings may contribute to the following updated research questions in some form, although this should be revised following the results of the investigation:

Ind53: What can archaeology tell us about the production and use of consumer products and their typologies from the late 18th to early 20th centuries?

Ind55: What is the evidence for power production?

Ind58: How have industrial buildings adapted to new technology and processes?

- 5.6 The archaeological investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's *Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE) first published in 2008.

6 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- 6.1 All work will be undertaken to fully meet the requirements of all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the former English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 6.2 The programme of archaeological evaluation will be managed in line with the standards laid down in the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015a) and the *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008), as well as to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF (2019); Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment').
- 6.3 Of particular relevance to the programme of works are:
- *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a);
 - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014c); and
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015a).

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The programme of archaeological investigation and recording will comprise:
- a watching brief during the level strip of plot 2 and extending northwards into plot 3 over the former footprint of the early Kem Mill to the depth of the underside of the proposed foundation beam (Appendix 1);
 - a watching brief during the excavation in the location of piles,
 - report production;
 - archive deposition.

Project initialisation

- 7.2 Lanpro will inform the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for the LCC Historic Environment Team at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.3 The appropriate museum will be contacted by the archaeological fieldwork contractor to arrange for the project archive to be created and deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards.
- 7.4 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.

Archaeological watching brief

- 7.5 A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will be present on site during the ground works to monitor the ground intrusion and record any features or trench sections. This will include the following:
- archaeological inspection of overburden removal;
 - inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - monitoring of the removal of any structural remains;
 - recording of archaeological features in plan;
 - excavation of features if necessary to determine their date and character;
 - inspection of natural or archaeological features, to be excavated and recorded if identified.
- 7.6 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features.
- 7.7 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using the standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered.
- 7.8 A site survey and drawn record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the watching brief. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid with levels given to metres above OD. All areas of ground disturbance will be recorded, even if no archaeological remains are present, on a suitable base map.
- 7.9 A photographic record of the project will be maintained, illustrating the detail and context of the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the progress of the programme of archaeological works and will conform to industry best practice (Historic England 2015b).
- 7.10 Sufficient time will be allowed for any archaeological features to be excavated, sampled and recorded to meet the requirements of the agreed WSI.

- 7.11 Every effort will be made to implement the watching brief without affecting the ground works timetable, however, some limited suspension of groundworks in specific areas of the site may be required in order to record and sample any archaeological evidence uncovered. The length of stoppage time will be determined by the nature of archaeological deposits identified.

Finds

- 7.12 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'small finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist. It is anticipated that unstratified 20th century material is noted, spot dated as required and discarded.
- 7.13 Finds will be exposed, lifted, bagged, conserved and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 and the ClfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b).
- 7.14 Any finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be undertaken immediately, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the act's amendment of 2003).

Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

- 7.15 Where possible, soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).
- 7.16 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts. Suitable deposits will be sampled for industrial residues. If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in controlled environments and specialists consulted during the course of the work as necessary.
- 7.17 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with the former English Heritage guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).

Human Remains

- 7.18 The discovery of human remains is not anticipated during the fieldwork. However, should these be encountered then the archaeological contractor must contact the Ministry of Justice for an appropriate licence and CAPAS will be informed. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains.
- 7.19 If human remains are encountered, they will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to recording and removal, following receipt of the required Ministry of Justice licence. Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with former Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) guidelines *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993) and the *Updated Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017). Assessment of excavated human remains will be undertaken in line with English Heritage guidelines *Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports* (English Heritage 2004). The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.
- 7.20 If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.

Scientific Dating

- 7.21 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, as appropriate.

Plant and equipment

- 7.22 The on-site development contractor will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare and plant and the organisation and management of these in line with best practice (e.g. DEFRA 2009; HSE 2009).

Contingencies and unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries

- 7.23 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologists on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the WSI, the scope of the WSI will be reviewed.
- 7.24 In the event of a review of the WSI being required, the archaeological contractor will inform Lanpro who will contact relevant parties to agree an appropriate course of action. This is likely to require an on-site meeting to review the archaeological remains and identify a way forward. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including the Planning Officer (Archaeology) and the client.

8 POST-FIELDWORK ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

- 8.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be processed and assessed for their potential and significance for further analysis if required and the relevant parties notified accordingly. A report on the combined stages of fieldwork will be produced within 4-6 weeks following completion.

Finds

- 8.2 Finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for *Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2* (1990) and the ClfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c).

Environmental Sample Processing

- 8.3 The processing of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the English Heritage guidance *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).

Conservation

- 8.4 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material).

Report

- 8.5 As a minimum the report shall contain the following information:
- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report;
 - A non-technical summary of the scope, methodology and results of the work;
 - Introduction which includes site code/project number, dates when the fieldwork took place and grid reference;
 - Description of the topography and geology of the site;
 - Description of the archaeological background to the site;
 - Description of the aims, methodology and extent of fieldwork completed;
 - Factual assessments of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence;
 - An assessment of the archaeological potential of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental records;

- Conclusions;
- Details of archive location and destination (with the museum accession number), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive;
- Copy of the OASIS entry form and any entry updates;
- Appendices, illustrations and figures, as appropriate; and
- References and bibliography of all sources used.

8.6 A draft copy of the report will be provided to the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for the LCC Historic Environment Team in PDF format for comment. Following approval, copies of the final reports will be produced and submitted to the Lancashire HER in a PDF/A format.

9 ARCHIVING

9.1 The appointed archaeological contractor will contact the Lancashire Museums Service in advance of commencing any fieldwork to determine the preparation, and deposition of the archive and finds, and obtain an accession number for all archaeological works, in accordance with the recently revised *Guidance for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives* provided by the Lancashire County Council Museum Service and Lancashire Records Office (2020). The landowner will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to the museum.

9.2 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork.

9.3 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), ClfA guidelines (2014c) and in accordance with the museum deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

9.4 Digital copies of the assessment report and associated data will be submitted to the Lancashire HER, together with OASIS and ADS to allow the results of the work to be accessible on-line to the wider archaeological community and general public.

10 TIMETABLE

10.1 The programme for the archaeological watching brief fieldwork will be determined by the timetable of the ground works. The report will be issued 4-6 weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

11 STAFFING

- 11.1 Emily Mercer (MCIfA; Lanpro) will be in overall charge of the management of the project on behalf of the client.
- 11.2 A suitably qualified archaeological subcontractor, yet to be appointed, experienced in similar investigations within the North West will be responsible for undertaking the archaeological watching brief and reporting.
- 11.3 Curriculum Vitae of key personnel can be provided to interested parties in advance of works commencing.

12 MONITORING

- 12.1 The Planning Officer (Archaeology) will be given at least one week's notice of the commencement of any fieldwork and will monitor implementation of the programme of archaeological works on behalf of Chorley Borough Council, evaluating the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI.
- 12.2 The Planning Officer (Archaeology) will be afforded the opportunity to inspect the site by prior arrangement and all records of the appointed archaeological contractor at any stage of the work.

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1 All archaeological works will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor in compliance with the principal contractor's requirements, the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice. All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices and will be CSCS certified.
- 13.2 A site-specific risk assessment will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor, prior to the commencement of work on site, which will be subject to regular review. The risk assessment should take account of the potential contaminants on site and its mitigation and control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards. The risk assessment will be reviewed and updated as necessary.
- 13.3 All archaeological staff will be required to wear suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including hi-visibility coats/vests, hard hats, safety boots and gloves, as well as safety glasses if required.
- 13.4 Regular reviews of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by the archaeological contractor. Toolbox talks on health and safety issues will be conducted at minimum weekly intervals and/or after changes in working practices or identification of new threats/risks.

13.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological remains and where it is considered that recording is dangerous any such features will be recorded photographically at a safe distance.

13.6 Site welfare facilities will be organised and provided by the on-site development contractor.

14 INSURANCE

14.1 The appointed archaeological contractors will hold Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to at least the following amounts:

- Public Liability £5,000,000
- Employer's Liability £5,000,000
- Professional indemnity (for any single claim) £5,000,000

15 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLICITY

15.1 Copyright of the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the client and the Lancashire HER to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as required.

15.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR 2004), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

15.3 It is recognised that the project may identify remains which are of interest to the public and these may be publicised through appropriate media. Any publicity for the project proposed by the archaeological contractor should be approved by the client in advance.

15.4 The appointed archaeological contractor will not issue any information on the work through media, internet or social media without prior agreement of the client. Care will be taken to ensure that any publicity does not compromise the security of archaeological remains that may have been identified or recovered. Any approaches by the press to the archaeological contractor should be referred to the client in the first instance.

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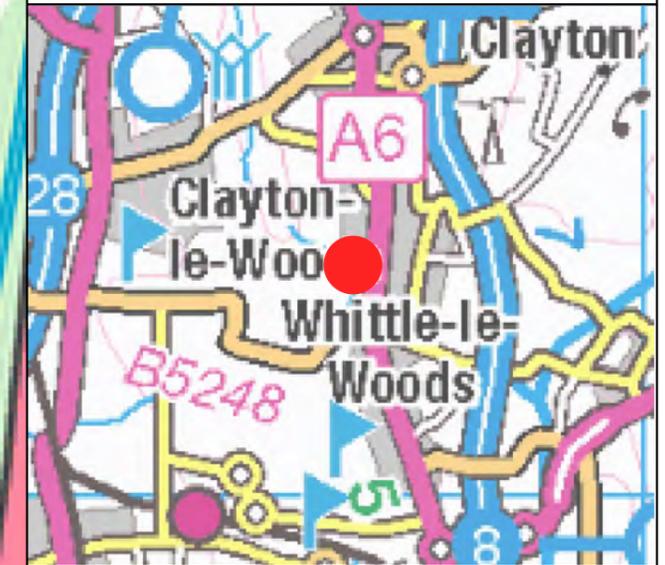
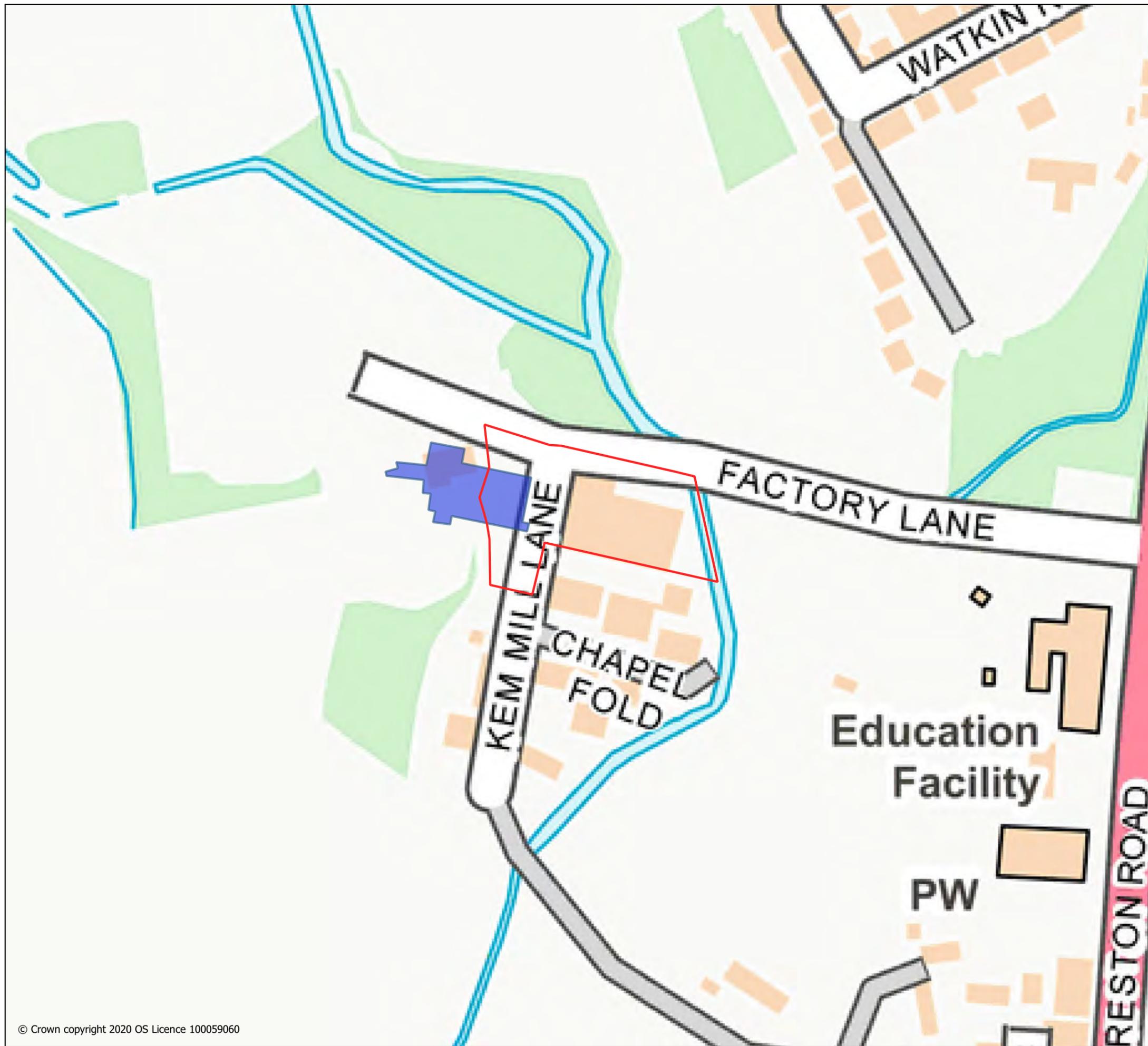
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Figures



-  Site
-  Mill footprint



Figure 1. The proposed development site

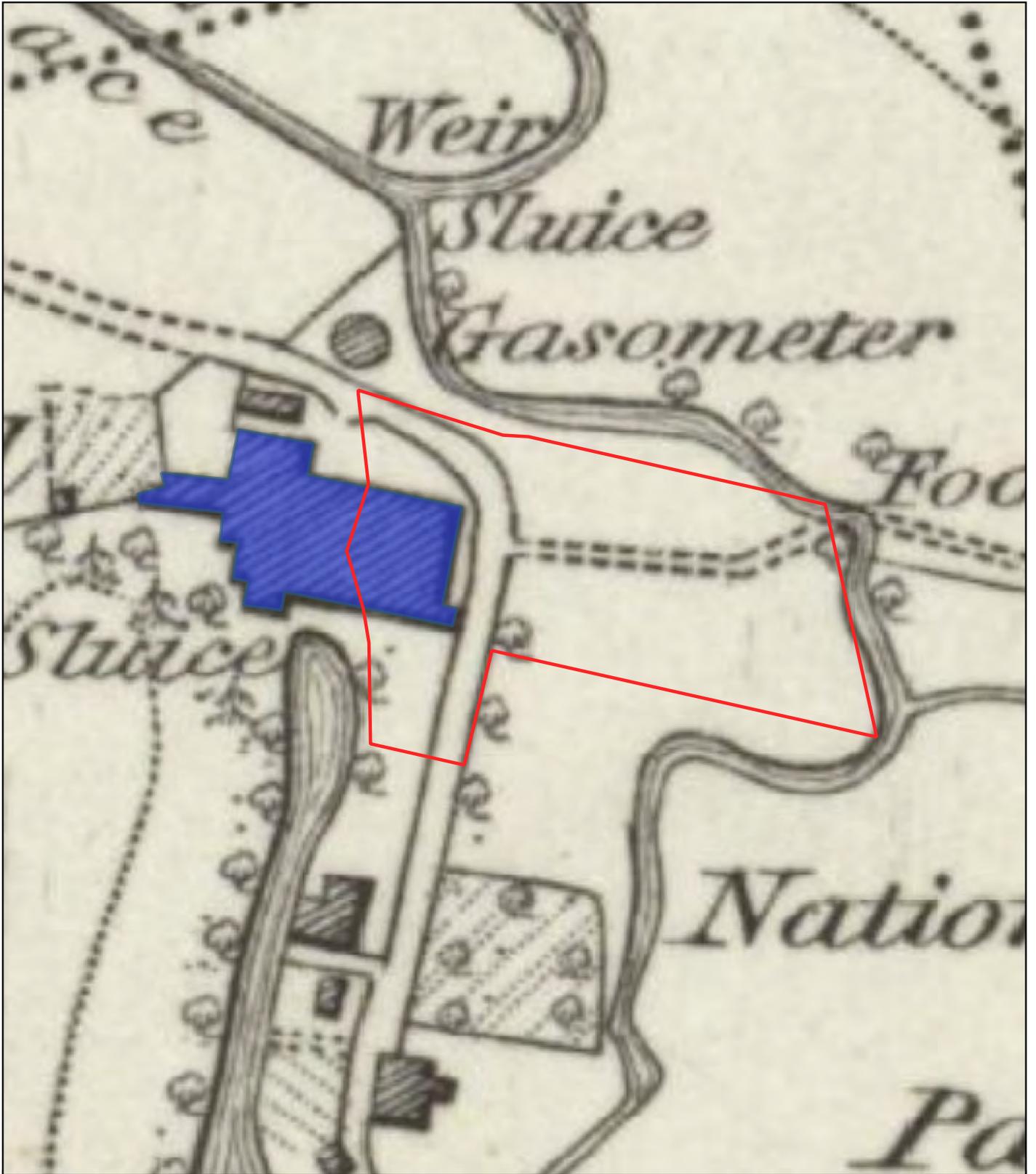
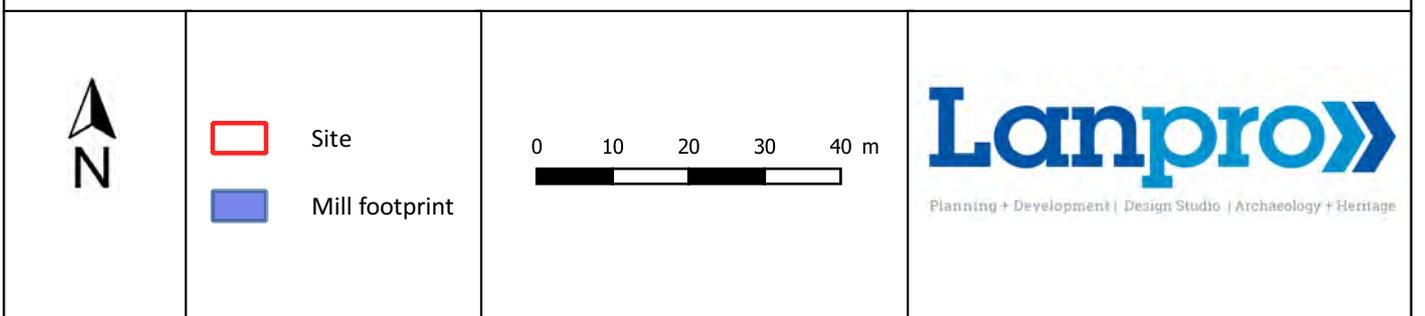


Figure 2. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1848



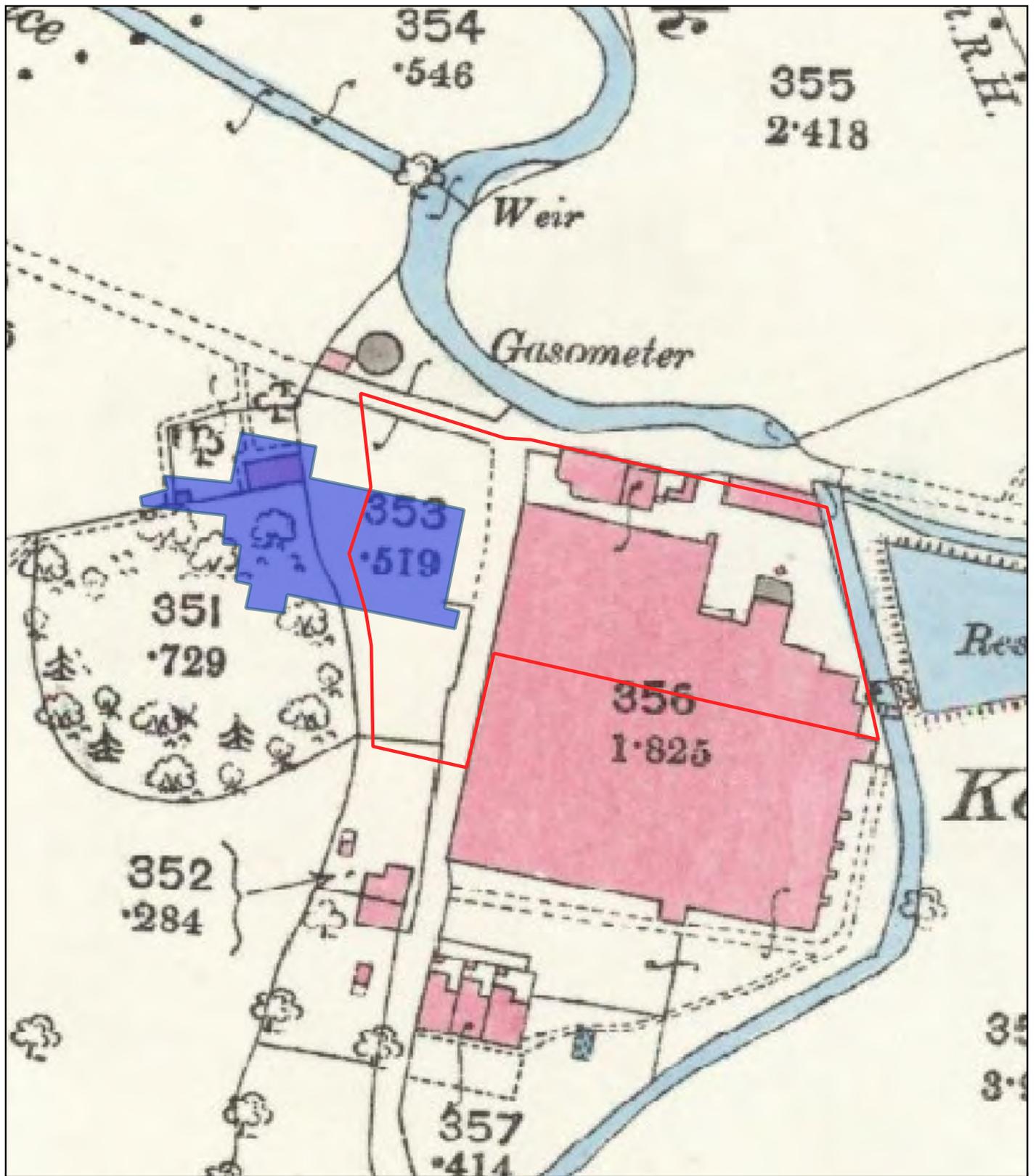


Figure 3. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1894

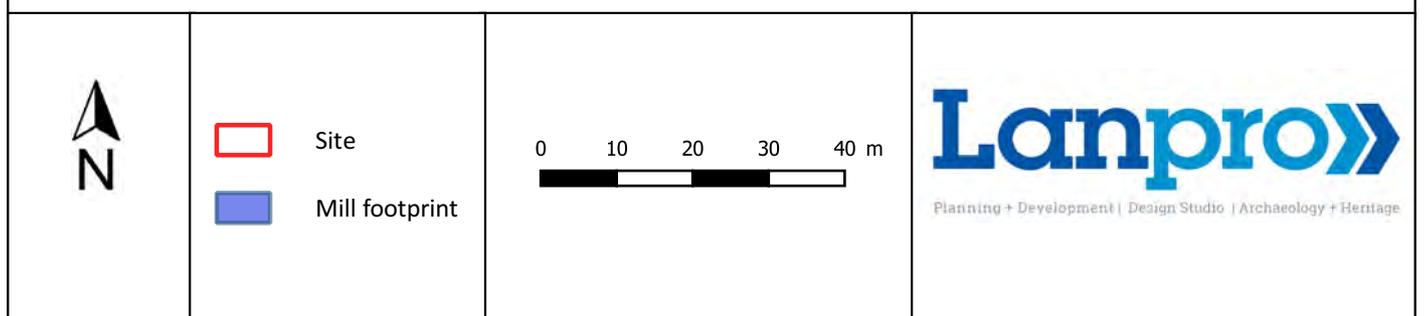




Figure 4. Aerial view of the proposed development site

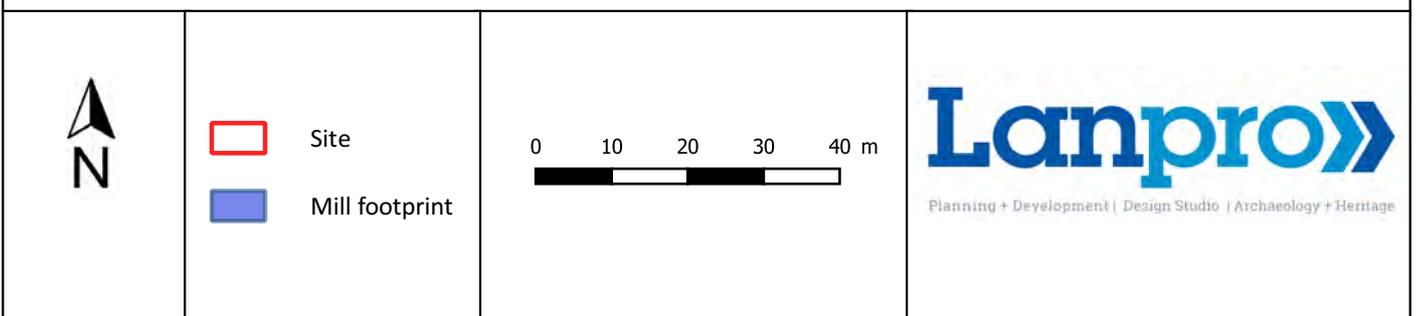
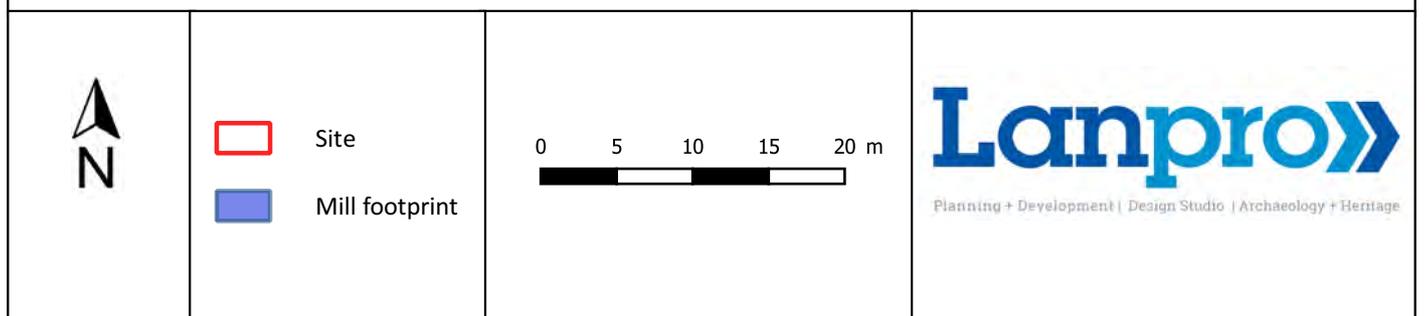




Figure 5. Mill footprint overlying the proposed development



Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate,
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ
01603 631 319

London:

70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EL
020 3011 0820

Retford:

Retford Enterprise Centre
Randall Way
Retford
DN22 7GR
01777 552 001

York:

Blake House
18 Blake Street
York
Y01 8QG
01904 803 800

Manchester:

Peter House
Oxford Street
Manchester
Greater Manchester
M1 5AN
0161 711 1740



info@lanproservices.co.uk

APPENDIX B TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

| Watching Brief Area | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | N-S |
| Area of Plots 1 – 3 stripped of tarmacadam 1000 , exposing hardcore 1001 . House plot foundations were then excavated. | | | | | Length (m) | 36 |
| | | | | | Width (m) | 22 |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 0.2 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 1000 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Tarmacadam | - | - |
| 1001 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Hardcore | - | - |

| Plot 1 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|---|----------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | |
| Foundation trenches excavated around the perimeter of house plot 1. Natural geology of clay, which then becomes sand and gravel, overlain by made ground and sealed by modern demolition. | | | | | Length (m) | |
| | | | | | Width (m) | |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 1.5 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 100 | Layer | - | 0.4 | Demolition rubble | - | - |
| 101 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Dark sooty made ground deposit | - | - |
| 102 | Layer | - | 0.5 | Light yellow brown sandy gravel natural geology | - | - |
| 103 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Light yellow grey clay natural geology | - | - |

| Plot 2 | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | |
| Foundation trenches excavated around the perimeter of house plot 2. Natural geology of clay, which then becomes sand and gravel, overlain by made ground and sealed by modern demolition. Wall foundation 202 located in the northern east/west-aligned foundation trench of the plot. | | | | | Length (m) | |
| | | | | | Width (m) | |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 1.3 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 200 | Layer | - | 0.5 | Demolition rubble | - | - |
| 201 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Dark sooty made ground deposit | - | - |
| 202 | Layer | - | 0.6 | Wall foundation, comprising yellow and red, roughly-hewn sandstone blocks and bonded with lime mortar. | - | - |
| 203 | Layer | - | 0.5 | Light yellow brown sandy gravel natural deposit | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---|-----|---|---|---|
| 204 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Light yellowish orange clay natural geology | - | - |
|------------|-------|---|-----|---|---|---|

| Plot 3 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------|------|
| General description | | | | | Orientation | |
| Foundation trenches excavated around the perimeter of the house plot 3. Natural geology of clay, which then becomes sand and gravel, overlain by made ground and sealed by modern demolition. Archaeological features identified in the form of sandstone flags 304 , overlying black sooty deposit 305 , and wall foundation 306 . | | | | | Length (m) | |
| | | | | | Width (m) | |
| | | | | | Avg. depth (m) | 2.1 |
| Context No. | Type | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Description | Finds | Date |
| 301 | Layer | - | 1.25 | Demolition rubble | - | - |
| 302 | Layer | | 0.95 | Light yellow brown sandy gravel natural geology | - | - |
| 303 | Layer | - | 0.5 | Light yellow grey clay natural geology | - | - |
| 304 | Structure | - | 0.15 | Sandstone flag floor surface | - | - |
| 305 | Layer | - | 0.1 | Black sooty deposit | - | - |
| 306 | Layer | 0.9 | 1 | Wall foundation, comprising yellow and red, roughly-hewn sandstone blocks and bonded with lime mortar. | - | - |

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Site name: | Factory Lane, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire |
| Site code: | FLW21 |
| Grid Reference | SD 57693 21652 |
| Type: | Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Date and duration: | 22 nd April 2021; 1 day |
| Area of Site | 792m ² |
| Location of archive: | The archive is currently held at OA North, Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1QD, and will be deposited with Lancashire County Record Office in due course. |
| Summary of Results: | The watching brief successfully monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches for Plots 1 – 3. However, archaeological remains in the form of two wall foundations 202 and 306 , and a single sandstone flag 304 , were identified during the fieldwork. These features did not appear to correspond with the historic OS mapping, although wall foundation 202 was within the footprint of Kem Mill, their form and fabric did appear to be contemporary with the known dates Kem Mill operated. As such, the results are of low significance, and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for LCC, did not require any further work on the site. |



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX20ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
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