



# **Barton's Close, Crossens, Sefton, Merseyside**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

**August 2021**

**Client: Pegasus Group on behalf of Sandway  
Homes Ltd**

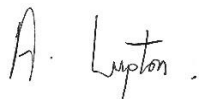
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## Barton's Close, Crossens, Sefton, Merseyside

### *Archaeological Watching Brief Report*

*Written by Selina Dean*

*With illustrations by Mark Tidmarsh*

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## Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Pegasus Group, on behalf of Sandway Homes Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during below ground works associated with the construction of 30 new dwellings and new access roads, as well as associated works, in particular the drainage system, at Barton's Close, Crossens, Sefton, Merseyside (NGR: SD 37630 20372).

The works were required as a condition of planning permission (Planning Application reference: DC/2019/01069). In consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), it was established that an archaeological watching brief would be required during the excavation of access roads. Pegasus Group produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and subsequently commissioned OA North to undertake the fieldwork required, which was undertaken over 3 days; 22<sup>nd</sup> March, and 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021.

Prior to arrival on site the majority of the topsoil had been stripped across the area. As such, the first day on site, 22<sup>nd</sup> March, involved inspecting the stripped surface, which identified that only the topsoil had been stripped leaving the subsoil relatively intact. Further monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of trenches for drainage associated with the access roads. No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the fieldwork.

## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology (North) would like to thank Laura Garcia of Pegasus Group for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Alison Plummer, of Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) who monitored the work on behalf of Sefton Council.

The project was managed for OA North by Paul Dunn. The fieldwork was undertaken Selina Dean, who also wrote this report. Illustrations were produced by Mark Tidmarsh.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by Pegasus Group, on behalf of Sandway Homes Ltd, to undertake a watching brief during below ground works associated with the construction of 30 new dwellings and new access roads, as well as associated works, in particular the drainage system, at Barton's Close, Crossens, Sefton, Merseyside (NGR: SD 37630 20372; Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. DC/2019/01069). In consultation with Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), it was established that an archaeological watching brief would be required during the excavation of access roads. Pegasus Group produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI; *Appendix A*) and subsequently commissioned OA North to undertake the fieldwork required, which was undertaken over 3 days; 22<sup>nd</sup> March, and 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located within Crossens, the northernmost district of the town of Southport, Sefton, Merseyside (NGR: SD 37630 20372; Fig 1). It is bounded by residential development to the north and south, the A565 Plough Roundabout to the west and the Three Pools Waterway to the east.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development is approximately 1ha in area and narrow in shape, approximately 225m long by 40m wide, the watching brief area comprising the eastern two thirds of the site (Fig 2). The site is currently utilised for rough grazing.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology of the area is mapped as Mudstone of the Singleton Mudstone Member, formed in the Triassic Period (BGS 2021). The overlying superficial geology throughout the majority of the site is mapped as Diamicton, Devensian Till, whilst the eastern extreme of the site is mapped as Silt, Clay and Sand, Tidal Flat Deposits, both formed in the Quaternary Period (*ibid*). The soils of the site are identified as Loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Cranfield 2021).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is described in the WSI (*Appendix A*), although a brief summary is provided here.
- 1.3.2 **Prehistoric Periods:** there is one site, to the north of the site, identified in the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) as several possible Bronze Age funerary urns (MME44131), found in 1840. There is also evidence of prehistoric activity from the wider surrounding landscape, including Martin Mere to the east.
- 1.3.3 **Roman Period:** there are no records within the Merseyside HER related to the Roman period in the vicinity of the site. There is a general lack of evidence from this period in the surrounding area.

- 1.3.4 **Medieval Period:** the first recorded mention of Crossens is recorded in the thirteenth century, although the township which it lies in, North Meols, is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Crossens is recorded within the Merseyside HER (MME18266) and the name is derived from Old Norse meaning a headland with a cross, the cross may be the cross formerly located within the centre of the village (MME4118), to the west of the site. One of the earliest documentary references to Crossens is within a grant of land for a salt pit in 1204 (MME16104).
- 1.3.5 **Post-Medieval Period:** the majority of the records from the Merseyside HER date from this period with most being the records of buildings or former buildings dating to this period, including: the site of the former Parsonage (MME4120); the site of a tithe barn (MME17463); a house on Rufford Road (MME14493); and a house on Banks Road (MME4129).

## 2 WATCHING BRIEF AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. to record, where feasible, the depth, extent, character and date of archaeological features or deposits encountered;
- ii. to provide information about the archaeological resource within the area of the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality);
- iii. to create a record of the archaeological resource which will be impacted upon as a result of the proposed development;
- iv. to interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context; and
- v. to carry out the above in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Code of Conduct* (2019), *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a) and *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020b).

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The full methodology was outlined in the WSI (*Appendix A*), which was adhered to in full, and was fully compliant with prevailing guidelines and established industry best practice (CifA 2019; 2020a; 2020b; Historic England 2015). A programme of field observation accurately recorded the character of deposits within the excavations.
- 2.2.2 The areas to be monitored were set out and all service checks were undertaken by the client prior to the commencement of the excavations. The excavations were undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or a toothed bucket, under the direct supervision of a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist at all times. Any spoil arisings were checked for finds and assessed for paleoenvironmental potential, although in the event, none proved suitable and no finds were recovered.
- 2.2.3 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, 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 a photographic record and watching brief record sheets.
- 2.2.5 A full professional archive was compiled in accordance with the WSI, and with current professional guidelines (CifA 2020b; Historic England 2015). The archive will be deposited digitally with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), due to there being no finds recovered from the fieldwork.

## 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 all the deposits encountered. The full details of all contexts with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in *Appendix B*.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence was fairly uniform. The natural geology, **102**, red brown clay, was overlain by a yellow grey silty sand subsoil **101**, approximately 0.1m thick, which in turn was overlain by topsoil **100**, approximately 0.4m thick.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the watching brief were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. There were no archaeological features identified during the fieldwork.

### 3.3 Watching brief results

- 3.3.1 Prior to arrival to the site on 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2021 the topsoil, **100**, from across the site had been completely removed, revealing the subsoil, **101**, and in places the natural geology (**102**; Plate 1). There were no archaeological features visible following the topsoil strip, although the area had been tracked over. A trench measuring 2m long by 1m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.5m had also been excavated (Plate 2). This trench revealed that a thin layer of subsoil **101** survived, which sealed natural geology **102**. No archaeology was exposed within this trench.



*Plate 1: General view of the site following topsoil stripping, looking west*





*Plate 2: South-east-facing section of drainage trench*

3.3.2 During the second visit to the site, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021, a trench measuring 6m long by 6m wide was excavated to a depth of 2.5m, this was later extended with a 4m long by 2.5m wide and 2m deep section. This trench was excavated into the natural clay geology, which was overlain by a thin layer of surviving subsoil (Plate 3). There was no evidence of any archaeological remains within these trenches.



*Plate 3: East-facing section of drainage trench, scale 2m*

### **3.4 Environmental and finds summary**

- 3.4.1 There were no environmental samples taken during the fieldwork as there were no suitable deposits to sample. There were also no finds recovered during the fieldwork.

## **4 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Watching brief results and interpretation**

- 4.1.1 The topsoil had been stripped and tracked over prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief; as such, there is the possibility that archaeological features may have been missed, although unlikely due to the low potential of the site. The drainage trenches excavated revealed that a thin layer of subsoil likely survived across the site, although no archaeological features were identified within the drainage trenches. The low potential for archaeological remains, as identified in the WSI, appeared to have been supported by the results of the archaeological fieldwork.



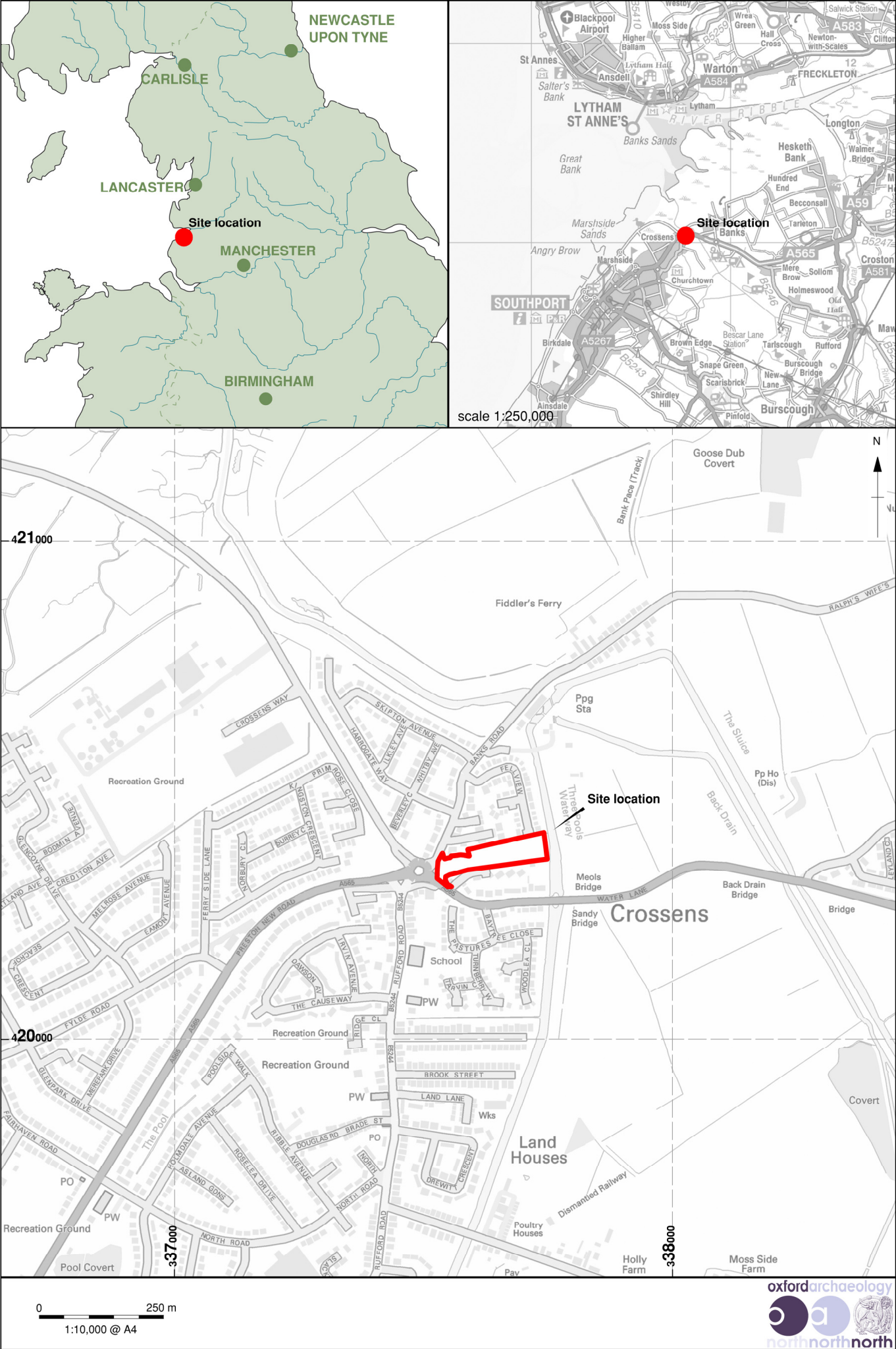


Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Watching brief plan

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## APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

# WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION: TARGETED STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE

LAND OFF BARTON'S CLOSE, SEFTON

ON BEHALF OF: SEFTON COUNCIL

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DESIGN | ENVIRONMENT | PLANNING | ECONOMICS | HERITAGE

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1	MAY 2020	Laura Garcia Associate Heritage Consultant	Gail Stoten Regional Director	n/a

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**Appendix 2: Historic Maps**

**Appendix 3: Construction Programme**

**Appendix 4: Standards and Guidance**

**Appendix 5: Gazetteer**

# 1. Introduction

1.1 Pegasus Group were commissioned by Sefton Council to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief at land off Barton's Close in Crossens, Sefton (hereafter 'the site').

1.2 The scheme comprises the erection of 30 dwellings with a new vehicular access and associated works. The scheme was granted planning permission in October 2019 (DC/2019/01069) and a condition was attached requiring a programme of archaeological work:

*"10. No development shall take place until the applicant has submitted a written scheme of investigation for archaeological work for approval in writing by the local planning authority. The work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved scheme."*

1.3 The site is located within the settlement of Crossens in Southport, Sefton. The site is 1ha in area and narrow in shape, being 40m in length from north to south and 225m east-west. The site is bounded by residential development to the north and south, the A565 Plough Roundabout to the west and the Three Pools Waterway to the east. The site is currently rough grazing, and a United Utilities underground pumping station and above-ground kiosk are located in the southwestern corner of the site, with associated landscaping.

## Purpose of this WSI

1.4 This WSI provides the scope and methodology for undertaking a programme of targeted strip, map and sample excavation (SMS), focussed on a defined area of the proposed site and an archaeological watching brief targeted on the internal access road running from west to east through the site. This programme of archaeological fieldwork is required to mitigate the construction impact of the scheme on the potential archaeological resource.

1.5 The area of the targeted SMS and watching brief area are shown in the Mitigation Area Plan in Appendix 1.

1.6 The trench plan and strategy will be reviewed as the works progress as necessary and may be evolved to better address the project objectives, in full liaison with the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS).

1.7 The archaeological SMS, watching brief and all associated post-excavation and reporting work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI by a competent and professional archaeological contractor ('the Archaeological Contractor'). Following appointment, the Archaeological Contractor will provide a list of all appropriate specialists whose services may be required during the project.

- 1.8 This WSI has been prepared by Laura Garcia Associate Heritage Consultant, MCIfA. Oversight of all heritage- and archaeology-related projects for which Pegasus Group is commissioned is maintained by Gail Stoten, MCIfA, FSA, Regional Director (Heritage), Pegasus Group.

**Consultation**

- 1.9 This archaeological mitigation strategy has been informed through discussions with the MEAS Archaeological Advisor and from information received from the Planning Officer for this application in an email of December 2019. This email contained

correspondence between MEAS and the Planning Officer and stated that:

*"Interest in the site is therefore limited to the area occupied by proposed plots 25-30 and the associated internal road."*

- 1.10 This scope has been further agreed in discussions with MEAS in emails of May 2020, resulting in this WSI with an expanded archaeological and historical background section.

## 2. Archaeological Background

2.1 No previous archaeological works have been undertaken at the site. The planning application was not supported by an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and therefore this WSI will set out a brief archaeological and historic background to allow the archaeological and historical context of the site to be understood. This will also help to understand the type or period of potential archaeology that may be uncovered during the archaeological works.

2.2 To assist in this process, a search of the Merseyside Historic Environment Record was requested to identify designated and non-designated sites within a 250m buffer from the site boundary. The results are shown on Figure 2 and set out below with their Merseyside HER reference number in bold. The table of assets is shown in Appendix 4.

### Topography & Geology

2.3 The topography of the site is relatively flat, with a slight slope down from east to west. The geology of the site is boulder clay with a solid geology of Triassic Keupar Marl.

### Prehistoric (pre-10,000BC to 43AD)

2.4 One record from the Merseyside HER has been identified from this period. It is the record of a find of a number of possible Bronze Age funerary urns (**MME44131**) found in 1840 near the

former sluice gate, to the north of the site. There is evidence of prehistoric activity from the wider surrounding landscape, including from Martin Mere to the east. There is the potential for further prehistoric deposits to be identified here, but it is thought that the potential for this is very low.

### Roman (43AD – 410AD)

2.5 No records from the Merseyside HER within the study area dating from the Roman period. There is a general lack of evidence for Roman activity in this area and the potential for archaeology of this date here is negligible.

### Early Medieval and Medieval (410 – 1540)

2.6 The first record mention of the settlement of Crossens is recorded in the 13th century but the township it lies in, North Meols, is mentioned in Domesday. The settlement is recorded within the HER (**MME18266**) and the name is derived from Old Norse meaning a headland with a cross. The cross referred to may be the cross formerly located within the centre of the village (**MME4118**), just to the west of the site. The date of the cross is unknown, but it was replaced firstly by a maypole, then by a lamp stand. The date of the replacement is also unknown, but a cross is marked on the 1911 Ordnance Survey map within the centre of the village.



2.7 One of the first references to Crossens in documentary sources is within a grant of a land to make a salt pit in Crossens in 1204 (**MME16104**). The salt pit, and the revenue it generated, was granted to Sawley Abbey in 1250.

2.8 It seems clear that the settlement of Crossens was established and had trade and industry within the medieval period. The centre of the village was located to the west of the site and therefore it is likely that some medieval activity occurred on the western portion of the site, potentially in the form of buildings fronting on to the street. The potential for medieval archaeology is medium.

#### **Post-Medieval (1540 – 1901)**

2.9 The village of Crossens was primarily a fishing village in the post-medieval period but also had extensive agricultural lands surrounding it to provide further subsistence.

2.10 The Victoria County History of Lancashire Vol 3, 1907 records that Crossens was the site of a skirmish in 1715 between Royal troops and the Highlanders – presumably part of the first Jacobite rising and maybe associated with the Battle of Preston which took place in 1715 not too far away. Some material evidence of cannon balls are reported but there is no further evidence of this skirmish or its location.

2.11 The only listed building within the study area dates from this period. It is the Grade II listed Church of St. John (**1379755** – NHLE Ref, **MME13726**). The church was constructed in 1883-5 and is evidence for the growth of Crossens into a settlement

of some size by the 19th century. This church replaced an earlier Church of St. John (**MME4119**) which was constructed in 1837. The reason for the demolition of this church is not clear, but it is not shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map.

2.12 The majority of the records from the Merseyside HER date from this period with most being the records of buildings or former buildings dating to this period. The site of the former Parsonage is recorded (**MME4120**) as being a building of at least early 17th century date but no longer in existence. Other buildings identified from this post-medieval period which are no longer extant include the site of a tithe barn (**MME17463**), and two houses, one on Rufford Road (**MME14493**) and the other on Banks Road (**MME4129**). This house is directly south of the site, south of the sewage pumping station. This provides evidence that during the post-medieval period, buildings were constructed directly on the street front in this location, thus strengthening the argument that buildings from this period were located within the site.

2.13 A building from this period which survives is 211 Rufford Bank (**MME4124**), an early 19th century building still standing within Crossens.

2.14 The late 19th century Ordnance survey mapping shows that Crossens is a fairly large village, following its medieval linear layout, extending from south to north. The proposed site is located to the east of the main square, the junction of Banks Road, Rufford Road and Water Lane. This square was turned

into a roundabout in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the appreciation of this square as the centre of the settlement is now obscured.

- 2.15 In addition to domestic buildings, trades are represented within the HER including the site of a smithy on Banks Road (**MME4130**), the site of the Plough Inn on Water Lane (**MME4121**) and the site of Neale's Farm at Neales Fold (**MME4128**).
- 2.16 A number of sea defences, banks and drains were constructed in the surrounding area during this post-medieval period to both drain low-lying areas but also to protect fields from flooding. One of these was Rosseallmen's Bank (**MME19027**), but there is no trace of this feature today.
- 2.17 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show that in the late 19th century, there were two buildings at the western edge of the plot, with a pump in the rear yard. These buildings had their own plots with a band of trees to the rear. More buildings appear to the east, possibly outbuildings and sheds in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. These buildings remain on the site until the 1990s when the entire site is cleared and the field boundaries within are also removed.
- 2.18 A selection of maps is shown in Appendix 2 to show the progression of building on site.

#### **Modern (1901 – present)**

- 2.19 Only one asset is identified from the HER from this period; Great Causeway Farm (**MME14492**). This is a 19<sup>th</sup> century building

on the site of a 17th century building. This is likely the case for the majority of older buildings within Crossens – that is later 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings replacing earlier 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century constructions and may be the case on the site with the buildings once located at the western edge of the site.

- 2.20 The site was cleared of buildings in the 1990s and still lies vacant with the exception of the sewage pumping station.
- 2.21 The most significant change within the site was the construction of the sewage pumping station in the 2000s in the southwestern corner of the site which will have removed any archaeological deposits in this area. The road network to the west of the site has also changed significantly, with the removal of the historic core of the village and replaced it with a modern roundabout, thus reducing the historic legibility of the settlement.

#### **Archaeological Potential**

- 2.22 The archaeological background has demonstrated that Crossens was established in the early medieval period with later activity. The site, particularly the western portion, is located near the historic core of Crossens as can be seen on late 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. The 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping shows that the western portion of the site contained a small number of buildings, lining the road with plots to the rear and an extensive open plot leading to the east, containing no buildings.
- 2.23 It is considered that the western portion of the site, that area beneath plots 25-30 within the site layout has the greatest potential for survival of archaeological deposits, including

deposits relating to the former buildings within the site boundary. The greenfield nature of the remainder of the site is such that although there is less potential for archaeological deposits, if they are present they may have survived due to lack of later disturbance. Only the internal access road will have any significant below-ground disturbance in this area and therefore the initial topsoil strip and groundworks for this will be under watching brief conditions.

# 3. Project Objectives

## General Objectives

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) and watching brief are:

- To record where feasible the depth, extent, character and date of archaeological features or deposits encountered;
- To provide information about the archaeological resource within the area of the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality);
- To create a record of the archaeological resource which will be impacted upon as a result of the proposed development;
- To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context; and
- To carry out the above in accordance with the CIfA Code of Conduct , Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation and Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation.

## Specific Objectives

3.2 The specific objectives of this work are:

- To contribute towards the discharge of Condition 10;
- To determine the presence/absence of archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval period and medieval period;
- To identify deposits and evidence relating to the extent of the settlement of Crossens and provide dating evidence to help establish an artefactual sequence for this area;
- To answer research agenda objectives set in the Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region: Research Agenda<sup>1</sup>;
- To use any artefactual and dating evidence recovered to assist in answering specific research questions, in particular medieval artefacts can help to establish a closely dated artefactual sequence across the North West;
- To recover and record an appropriate sample of the range, quality and quantity of the artefacts and environmental evidence discovered; and
- To provide a report on the results of the mitigation and if appropriate publish the results in an academic paper or journal.

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<sup>1</sup> Chitty & Brennand. 2017. *An Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region: Research Agenda Introduction*.

## 4. Methodology

### Scope of Archaeological Works

- 4.1 It is understood from the Phase 2 Ground Investigation Report submitted in support of the application <sup>2</sup> section 4.3 that the site may require preparation in terms of ground levels prior to the commencement of construction activity. Therefore it is important that the archaeological strip, map and sample is carried out before this remediation or any enabling work takes place. The watching brief will be carried out at the same time as the stripping required for the internal access road.
- 4.2 The archaeological fieldwork will comprise two elements:
- **A targeted strip, map and sample (Area 1); and**
  - **Targeted watching brief (Area 2).**
- 4.3 The targeted strip, map and sample will be undertaken within the area covered by plots 25-30 of the approved site layout plan (Figure 3) and the associated elements, such as driveways, and garden areas. This is an area of 1,776sqm.
- 4.4 The targeted watching brief is to be undertaken during groundworks and topsoil strip for the internal access road which runs through the site from west to east. This covers an area of 1,280sqm.

<sup>2</sup> GL Hearn, 2019, *Bartons Close Phase 2 Ground Investigation & Assessment*.

Area No.	Dimensions	Objectives
1	1,776sqm	To undertake SMS to identify potential medieval or post-medieval deposits relating to the settlement of Crossens and buildings shown on historic mapping
2	1,280sqm	To undertake a watching brief to identify and record archaeological deposits

### Programme of Construction Works

- 4.5 A programme of Works has been set out for the construction at Barton's Close, Crossens and included in Appendix 4.
- 4.6 At present, it is envisaged that works will be on Area 1 of the site in the first two weeks of June. Given the layout of the scheme, the SMS may have to be designed to clear an area to allow access to the rest of the site first, then continue with the rest of the SMS. In addition, there is the possibility that the

SMS and the watching brief on Area 2 may overlap and additional archaeologist/s may be required to monitor the watching brief whilst the SMS is still ongoing.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

#### Planning Archaeologist

- 4.7 The Planning Archaeologist responsible for regulating the works undertaken, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, is:

- **Dr. Ben Croxford, MEAS, 0151 9344958**

- 4.8 The Planning Archaeologist will be notified of the following activities:

- **the date of commencement of the works in advance of commencement;**
- **the date of completion of the works within one week of completion.**

- 4.9 The Planning Archaeologist will be invited to view the site during the groundworks if feasible and if archaeology of significance is uncovered.

#### Archaeological Consultant

- 4.10 The Archaeological Consultant responsible for project oversight, stakeholder communication and archaeological planning strategy is:

- **Laura Garcia, Associate Heritage Consultant, 07584 173113**

#### Archaeological Contractor

- 4.11 The Archaeological Contractor will be appointed following confirmation of the WSI and a programme of tendering. The appointed Archaeological Contractor will provide:

- **a suitable risk assessment;**
- **a team of suitably qualified archaeologists; and**
- **progress reports (verbally or by email) to the Archaeological Consultant upon request.**

### **Groundworks Methodology**

- 4.12 The groundworks contractor will provide a detailed methodology for the groundworks and construction operations to the Archaeological Consultant and the Archaeological Contractor.

### **General Methodology**

- 4.13 All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and any further instructions from the Archaeological Consultant. The design takes account of the guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, and other current and relevant good practice and standards and guidance

- 4.14 Access to the site will be arranged by the Client. Access routes, welfare areas and any constraints to the archaeological works will be identified by the Client.

- 4.15 The Client will provide the Archaeological Contractor with available details for known overhead or buried services for the works across Area 1. However, it will remain the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor to identify and avoid any buried underground or overhead services and to carry out scanning at each trench location within Area 1 prior to the start of the works.
- 4.16 The Archaeological Contractor shall ensure that the archaeological investigations are undertaken in an organised, efficient and professional manner.
- 4.17 The Archaeological Contractor shall have full regard for the safety of all personnel on site, including measures to ensure the safety of all, including any effects the archaeological works may have on neighbouring residences and the daily operations of the Client.
- 4.18 All paper and digital records made during the course of the fieldwork, and the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains, will be reviewed continuously and informed by specialist input. Record checking and collation will be completed at regular intervals, as appropriate, and before an area is considered complete, abandoned, backfilled or the site closed. Errors or omissions in recording discovered during post-excavation cannot be recovered. The Archaeological Contractor must make suitable allowance for this task.

#### **Area 1 – Strip, Map and Record**

- 4.19 The methodology for the SMR will apply to all parts of Area 1 (Figure 3) which will be impacted by groundworks associated

with the development.

#### Machine excavation

- 4.20 All topsoil stripping/groundworks within the areas will be undertaken by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading/ditching bucket where possible, under the supervision of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation or to the surface of the archaeological deposits, whichever is reached first.
- 4.21 The machined surface will be cleaned by hand, as appropriate, where definition of archaeological remains is unclear and requires clarification. Following cleaning, all archaeological deposits and remains will be pre-excavation planned immediately, while the machined surface is still 'fresh', to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 4.22 The machined surface will be examined regularly in order to identify any features revealed by weathering. Any such features will then be added to the site plan.
- 4.23 Prior to the machine strip, each excavation area will be subject to a rapid metal detector scan, in order to identify and recover metal artefacts within the upper topsoil/ploughsoil. The exposed surface and spoil heaps will also be rapidly scanned by metal detector. Scanning will only be undertaken by an experienced operator, if necessary under direct archaeological supervision. Unless of relevance to the project objectives all recent artefacts (later 19th century and modern) will be noted but will not be

retained. An archaeological surveyor will record all the locations where an artefact has been detected and recorded. All finds should be surveyed-in and retrieved along with any associated markers by the close of each working day (the procedure for the reporting of artefacts defined as Treasure is set out in detail below).

#### Pre-excavation Planning and Consultation

- 4.24 A site grid will be established using electronic survey equipment and tied in to the National Grid.
- 4.25 The exposed surface will be planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100, as is appropriate to the complexity and extent of any archaeological features and deposits revealed. Planning will be carried out immediately following completion of machine excavation and any hand cleaning required.
- 4.26 If electronic survey equipment is used to produce the pre-excavation plan the resultant digital dataset will be utilised to compare the position of the identified archaeological remains with those recorded during the programme of archaeological watching brief.
- 4.27 In addition to any electronic data capture sufficient levels will be taken across the stripped areas to allow possible future topographic modelling of the investigated area.
- 4.28 Following the pre-excavation planning of the SMS area, (or concurrent with the final stages of horizon planning) and prior to hand excavation and recording, a meeting will be held

between the Archaeological Consultant, Archaeological Contractor, and the Planning Archaeologist to agree the excavation sampling strategy, and any specialist inputs required.

- 4.29 The agreed investigation strategy will be confirmed in writing to the Archaeological Contractor by the Archaeological Consultant along with the updated aims and objectives of the investigation.

#### Hand excavation during Excavation Phase

- 4.30 All archaeological features and deposits within the detailed excavation areas will be hand excavated and recorded in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to achieve suitable preservation by record and to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project.
- 4.31 Hand excavation will be initially targeted to provide information on the form, function and date of the archaeological features.
- 4.32 Machine-assisted excavation may be permissible if large deposits are encountered but only after consultation with the Archaeological Consultant .
- 4.33 A sufficient sample of deposits/features will be investigated through hand excavation to record horizontal and vertical extent of the stratigraphic sequence to the level of undisturbed natural deposits.
- 4.34 The Archaeological Contractor will make provision for appropriate archaeological specialists to visit the site or attend meetings upon requested in order to advise on the excavation



strategy.

4.35 The sampling strategy will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor during the site meeting, however as a guide, and unless it is agreed otherwise the following excavation strategy will be employed:

- **Non-structural Discrete features:** A minimum of 50% of all pits, post-holes and other isolated discrete features will be excavated; unless it is proven that they are of modern origin. If large quarry pits (over 1.5m diameter) are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature but should not be less than a 25% quadrant, unless agreed otherwise;
- **Non-structural Linear features:** A minimum of 25% of the feature will be excavated including intersections and terminals in order to determine its character, date, morphology and function. It may be necessary to excavate an additional sample section away from intersections with other features in order to recover an uncontaminated artefact assemblage;
- **Structural remains and areas of significant and special activity:** are to be the subject of 100% excavation. Where complex structures or activity areas are encountered additional detailed recording and specialist environmental sampling or scientific dating may be required; and
- **Tree Throws:** where features are identified as tree throws or hollows a sample will be hand excavated to confirm the interpretation.

- **Human remains:** during detailed excavation human remains will be 100% excavated, recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, labelled and packed to the standard established by Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Environmental samples will be recovered from grave fills and specific locations such as the abdominal cavity for specialist analysis. Site inspection will be made by a recognised specialist who will advise on the excavation and sampling strategy. The location of each grave, inhumation/cremation and any associated grave goods will be recorded three dimensionally using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent). The exhumation of any human remains will only be undertaken in accordance with current UK legislation, published guidance and best practice.
- **Furrows:** each archaeological feature identified as a potential furrow will be subject to limited hand investigation and recorded in order to confirm the interpretation. Features where this interpretation is unclear should be treated as non-structural linear features and investigated in accordance with the strategy set out above.
- **General:** features demonstrated as being the earliest or latest in the stratigraphic sequence will be considered for full (100%) hand excavation. Selection will be based on whether they may belong to a transitional period.

4.36 In the event of highly significant discoveries, the Planning Archaeologist will be informed and a site meeting between the Archaeological Contractor, the Planning Archaeologist and the Client will take place to determine an appropriate mitigation

strategy.

#### Archaeological Watching Brief (Area 2)

- 4.37 All topsoil stripping/groundworks within the archaeological watching brief areas will be undertaken by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading/ditching bucket where possible, under the supervision of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation or the to the surface of the archaeological deposits, whichever is reached first. If archaeological deposits are encountered, then machining will cease in that area to allow the supervising archaeologist time to investigate the exposed deposits.
- 4.38 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand, in accordance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* and in accepted national, regional, local and professional standards as set out in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.39 As a minimum:
- **Non-structural Discrete features: A minimum of 50% of all pits, post-holes and other isolated discrete features will be excavated; unless it is proven that they are of modern origin. If large quarry pits (over 1.5m diameter) are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature but should not be less than a 25% quadrant, unless agreed otherwise;**
  - **Non-structural Linear features: A minimum of 10% of the feature will be excavated including**

**intersections and terminals in order to determine its character, date, morphology and function. It may be necessary to excavate an additional sample section away from intersections with other features in order to recover an uncontaminated artefact assemblage;**

- **Structural remains and areas of significant and special activity: are to be the subject of 100% excavation. Where complex structures or activity areas are encountered additional detailed recording and specialist environmental sampling or scientific dating may be required; and**
- **Tree Throws: where features are identified as tree throws or hollows a sample will be hand excavated to confirm the interpretation.**

- 4.40 If the above percentage excavation does not yield sufficient information to enable the form and function of archaeological deposits/features to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required (within the groundworks area). Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

#### **Reinstatement**

- 4.41 Following the completion of fieldwork, it is anticipated that the site will not require backfilling and construction activity will continue. If backfilling is required the Client will let the Archaeological Consultant know before work commences.

#### **Archaeological Recording**

- 4.42 All archaeological features will be recorded in accordance with

industry best practice, including the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation*. Other relevant standard and guidance documentation is provided in Appendix 2.

4.43 As a minimum, archaeological site recording will include the following:

- **a *pro-forma* context record for each stratigraphic unit revealed;**<sup>3</sup>
- **a record of any areas identified as being devoid of archaeological remains and of any features investigated and confirmed to be of natural origin;**
- **trench plans, either DGPS-recorded, or hand-drawn at a scale of 1:100, and depicting:**
- **the extent of the trench, tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2,500 scale plan;**
- **the extent of all stratigraphic units revealed; and**
- **appropriate detail identified within stratigraphic units;**
- **Hand-drawn plans and sections of features/deposits will be undertaken and at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). All scale drawings will**

<sup>3</sup> Typically, this would relate to any individual 'context' identified within a single archaeological intervention. However, there may be occasions where a context evidently recurs within multiple interventions, most commonly in relation to linear features. In such instances, it may optimise the intelligibility of the information derived, and aid in its interpretation, for a single context record to be compiled.

**include spot heights relative to the Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.**

- **A photographic record comprising:**
- **recognised industry-quality digital SLR photographs;**<sup>4</sup> and (if specifically requested to meet a local standard)
- **monochrome prints / negatives and colour transparencies, using a 35mm format (film) SLR camera (if required);**
- **numerical indices of all context records, drawings, photographs, samples and small finds, checked and cross-referenced as necessary; and**
- **a diary record of the progress of the archaeological work, including details of liaison and monitoring meetings, site visits, and a record of staff on site.**

4.44 All of the above records will form part of the eventual project archive, to be deposited with a suitable repository upon completion of the project (see Section 5, below).

#### **Artefact Recovery**

4.45 Archaeological artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with accepted national and regional

<sup>4</sup> Alongside individual archaeological contexts / stratigraphic units, general site shots will also be taken to give an overview of the site and progress of the archaeological works programme.

methodologies, guidelines and standards (Appendix 2).

- 4.46 'Bulk finds' will be collected and recorded by context. 'Small finds' will be recorded three-dimensionally using DGPS or equivalent survey equipment.
- 4.47 All artefacts (apart from modern finds) will be collected and retained, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Archaeological Regulator.
- 4.48 Where required, artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the guidance of the United Kingdom Institute of Conservators (UKIC). If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment of finds prior to their removal from site.

#### **Environmental Sampling**

- 4.49 If deposits with the potential to yield palaeo-environmental or micro-artefactual data are identified, a proportionate programme of bulk sampling will be undertaken in liaison with the Planning Archaeologist, and in accordance with the following general protocol:
- **samples will be recovered from cleaned surfaces, using clean tools and placed in clean containers;**
  - **samples will be appropriately recorded and labelled, and a register of all samples recovered**

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<sup>5</sup> Historic England, *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (revised edition, Swindon, 2015).

**will be maintained; and**

- **the samples will be stored safely in a sufficiently secure location prior to their delivery to the appropriate specialist.**

- 4.50 Should any palaeo-environmental deposits of particular interest be revealed, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (RSA) will be contacted, and their advice sought in respect of an appropriate further sampling strategy. The RSA for the North West is:

- **Sue Stallibrass – 0151 794 5046**

- 4.51 Any sampling would be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Geoarchaeology*.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Human Remains**

- 4.52 If human remains are encountered during the archaeological works, they will initially be covered safely and left in situ, in compliance with best practice. The Archaeological Contractor will notify the Archaeological Consultant, who will in turn inform the Client and the Planning Archaeologist.
- 4.53 The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for making applications for exhumation licenses from the Coroners Unit, Ministry of Justice.
- 4.54 The removal of human remains will only take place in

accordance with a Ministry of Justice license and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.

#### **Treasure Act**

- 4.55 Should any treasure be discovered, it will be removed, if possible, to a secure location. Where removal is not practical on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be put in place in order to protect the find from damage, loss and theft.
- 4.56 Upon discovery of any treasure, the Archaeological Contractor will immediately inform Pegasus Group, the local coroner, and the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer for

Nottinghamshire.

- 4.57 In accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Rev.), the Coroner for Sefton is:

- **Graham Jackson – 0115 8415553**

- 4.58 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the Treasure Act regulations are complied with and that all relevant parties are kept informed. A list of finds which have been collected and which fall under the Treasure Act will be included within the Fieldwork Report.

# 5. Post-excavation Assessment & Reporting

## General

5.1 The post-excavation and reporting programme will be undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in Historic England's *MoRPHE* guidelines.<sup>6</sup> The following sequence of post-excavation tasks will be undertaken:

- **Prepare a brief summary of results immediately following completion of fieldwork;**
- **preparation of the site archive;**
- **preparation of a post-excavation assessment;**
- **post-excavation analysis consistent with the assessment (if required);**
- **preparation of a grey-literature report (if required);**
- **preparation of a publication (if required); and**
- **deposition of finds and archive in an appropriate museum (where required).**

## Timescales

5.2 Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Archaeological Consultant, the full technical report detailing the results of the

trial trench evaluation will be delivered to the Archaeological Regulator within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

5.1 If a substantial delay is anticipated (e.g. pending the completion of specialist input reports or radiocarbon dating), then an interim report must be produced within two months of the completion of the fieldwork. Pegasus Group and the Planning Archaeologist must be informed of this, and a revised date for the production of the full report will be agreed between the Planning Archaeologist and the Archaeological Contractor.

## Finds Processing and Material Archive

5.2 All finds will be processed promptly following completion of the fieldwork. Retained finds will be washed, marked, bagged and recorded within a database (e.g. MS Access or GIS DBASE), and will include the location from which they were recovered in National Grid and Ordnance Datum, accurate to two decimal places.

5.3 The finds assemblage will be treated, labelled and stored in accordance with the appropriate Historic England guidance documentation, all relevant local authority guidelines and the UKIC guidelines.

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<sup>6</sup> Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Swindon, 2015).

5.4 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the processing of all assemblages recovered is also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the agreed repository.

5.5 Where appropriate, each category of find, or each material type, will be examined by a qualified archaeologist/specialist, with the results of that analysis incorporated into the fieldwork report.

#### **Paper Archive**

5.6 Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the archive of written, drawn and photographic records generated on site will be reviewed by a suitably experienced archaeologist. The archive will be ordered and checked to ensure that it is complete, and that the information recovered is of the required standard and is suitably intelligible ahead of its analysis.

#### **Reporting**

5.7 The full (grey literature) technical report will include the following:

- **a non-technical summary;**
- **a site location plan;**
- **archaeological and historical background;**
- **aims and objectives;**
- **methodology;**
- **results (including full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of all archaeological features, as relevant);**

- **interpretation of the results within a wider context;**
- **conclusions on the significance of the remains identified;**
- **publication proposals, if warranted;**
- **summary of archive, storage and curation;**
- **general and detailed plans illustrating the location(s) of the trenches, accurately plotted onto an OS base map to an appropriate scale;**
- **detailed scaled plans and sections of features/deposits as appropriate, including OD heights;**
- **a complete matrix (either site-wide, or for each trench);**
- **summary data tables;**
- **a cross-referenced index of the project archive; and**
- **specialist assessment and/or analysis reports, if required.**

#### Report dissemination

5.8 A draft of the report will be submitted to Pegasus Group and the Client for review ahead of finalisation.

5.9 One bound and one digital version of the report (complete with illustrations) will be produced by the Archaeological Contractor within one week of the receipt of any comments issued on the draft. Digital text should be in Microsoft Word format, and

illustrations should be in AutoCAD and/or PDF format.

- 5.10 On finalisation of the report, a digital copy in PDF/A format will be provided to the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER will also be provided with any relevant geo-referencing data, in either .shp or .dxf format.
- 5.11 The Archaeological Contractor will complete an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form in relation to the report, to include a digital version of the report itself. The full report will include the OASIS ID number.

- 5.12 Once the final report on the results of the work has been published, it will be provided to the planning authority.

#### Publication

- 5.13 If the results of the archaeological fieldwork are considered sufficiently significant as to warrant wider public dissemination, then a suitable format and forum will be identified in liaison with the Planning Archaeologist. As a minimum, this might include a short article in a local peer-reviewed journal.



## 6. Archive Composition and Deposition

### Composition

6.1 The compilation of an integrated and ordered project archive will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor in accordance with the provisions of the following:

- **Historic England's MoRPHE guidance;<sup>7</sup>**
- **the requirements of the local repository; and**
- **this WSI.**

6.2 The archive will include:

- **All recovered artefacts and significant samples (material archive);**
- **all written, drawn, photographic and other records generated during the fieldwork (site archive); and**
- **all digital data, including that which is digital in origin,<sup>8</sup> and any digital copies made of the primary site records, including images.<sup>9</sup>**

6.3 Once prepared, the Archaeological Contractor will store the

archive in a suitable and secure location prior to its deposition.

### Deposition

6.4 The hardcopy archive will be deposited for long-term curation with a recognised, accredited or trusted repository. In depositing the archive, the Archaeological Contractor will:

- **contact the preferred repository at an early stage, in order to obtain their acceptance, in principle, of the archive for long-term storage and curation;**
- **be responsible for identifying and adhering to any specific policies or requirements provided by the repository in respect of archive preparation and submission;**
- **contact the agreed repository to obtain an Accession Code or other reference number, which will be stated within the fieldwork report;**
- **obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the repository (on their behalf);<sup>10</sup>**

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<sup>7</sup> Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.

<sup>8</sup> Including email correspondence, images, survey data and other site data collected through digital/electronic means.

<sup>9</sup> Including relevant drawn and written data created during fieldwork (context sheets, sample sheets, finds records, drawings/plans/sections/sketches, all indices, earthworks surveys, and any notes that contribute to the interpretation

and understanding of the site and its recording) and any other relevant records/data produced during subsequent analysis etc.

<sup>10</sup> If ownership of any or all of the artefactual material is to be retained by the landowner, then provision must be made for its time-limited retention by the Archaeological Contractor to facilitate its full analysis and specialist recording.

and

- **grant license to copyright for documentary material (both physical and digital) to the Client, for transfer to the relevant repository.**

6.5 In the event that the fieldwork does not reveal deposits of archaeological interest and produces little or no artefactual material, there would be no requirement for an archive to be deposited. In these circumstances, the Archaeological Contractor should obtain written agreement from the Archaeological Officer that this is the case.

#### **Deposition of Digital Archive**

6.6 Currently, the only suitable repository for digital archives is the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The digital archive must therefore be compiled in accordance ADS standards and requirements.<sup>11</sup>

6.7 Should the archive repository confirm that they do not require the hardcopy archive, then once the digital archive has been transferred to the ADS, the Archaeological Contractor may retain, disperse or dispose of the primary hardcopy items. This may entail physical destruction of the primary record.

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<sup>11</sup> Archaeology Data Service,  
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>; <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance.xhtml>.

#### **Notification**

6.8 The Archaeological Contractor shall promptly notify the Archaeological Officer when the archive of records and finds has been deposited with the appropriate repository.

#### **Copyright**

6.9 The Archaeological Contractor will assign copyright in all reports, documentation and images generated during the project to the Client. The Archaeological Contractor will retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. It is the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor to obtain such rights from any sub-contracted specialists.

6.10 The Archaeological Contractor may apply in writing to use or disseminate any part of the project archive, documentation or images, and such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

6.11 The Client will own all Intellectual Property Rights to photographs and documentation prepared for this project by or on behalf of the Archaeological Contractor.

# 7. General Provisions

7.1 The Archaeological Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with this WSI and any subsequent written variations agreed with the Archaeological Regulator. No variation from, or changes to, this WSI will be undertaken except by prior agreement with Pegasus Group or the Client, in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist where appropriate.

## Personnel

7.2 All archaeological personnel involved in this project will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. Prior to commencement of the trial trench evaluation, the Archaeological Contractor will provide Pegasus Group, on behalf of the Client, with the following staff details:

- **Project Manager CVs;**
- **Project Officer and / or Site Supervisor CVs; and**
- **a list of other archaeological personnel proposed for deployment on the project, including summary detail of professional field experience and any relevant specialisms.**

7.3 The Archaeological Contractor's Project Manager will be a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) or will be able to demonstrate an equivalent level of experience and competency in managing archaeological field projects of a

comparable nature and scale.

7.4 Specialist staff, including those engaged specifically for post-excavation assessment, analysis and report-writing, will be suitably qualified and, where appropriate, will be supervised by personnel with additional relevant expertise.

7.5 Specialist staff will be available at 48 hours' notice, for the duration of the fieldwork, in order to provide specialist advice.

## Access Arrangements and Welfare

7.6 Site access is to be restricted at all times, with only authorised personnel admitted.

7.7 The Archaeological Contractor will liaise with the Client and, if applicable, the Principal Groundworks Contractor in order to agree:

- **site access and egress;**
- **the location(s) of compound facilities, and any relevant operational detail relating to those facilities; and**
- **a spoil management strategy.**

7.8 The Archaeological Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that all personnel are made aware of, and adhere to, any site arrangements and regulations defined by the Client and, if applicable, the Principal Contractor.

7.9 Should a Principal Contractor have been appointed, they will be responsible for providing site welfare facilities of a suitable size and standard, and for the maintenance of those facilities. Should no Principal Contractor have been appointed at the point of commencement of the trial trench evaluation, provision and maintenance of suitable welfare facilities will be the responsibility of the Archaeological Contractor.

#### **Health and Safety**

7.10 Health and Safety will, at all times, take priority over work detail and archaeological issues. Prior to commencement of the programme of the trial trench evaluation, the Archaeological Contractor will:

- **provide Pegasus Group and the Client with details of their public liability and professional indemnity insurance;**
- **submit a copy of their Health and Safety policy, compiled in accordance with national guidelines and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, to Pegasus Group and the Client;**
- **complete a Risk Assessment detailing any project-specific Health and Safety considerations, measures and requirements, and submit a copy to Pegasus Group, the Client and, where applicable, the Principal Contractor.**

7.11 Prior to preparation of the site-specific Risk Assessment by the Archaeological Contractor, either the Client or the Principal Contractor will provide the Archaeological Contractor with any and all information obtained in relation to existing services

within the site. This will include the most accurate information available on the nature and locations of those known services.

7.12 During the course of the trial trench evaluation, the Archaeological Contractor will ensure:

- **the adherence of all on-site archaeological personnel engaged on the project to the Principal Contractor's Safety Standards, if applicable, and CDM Health and Safety rules;**
- **the implementation and management of the Archaeological Contractor's own Health and Safety Policies;**
- **dissemination of the site-specific Risk Assessment to all on-site archaeological personnel engaged on the project, ensuring that it is reviewed and the content acknowledged, prior to the admission of any archaeological personnel to any working areas and prior to their undertaking any other work-related tasks;**
- **that the identity of any on-site First Aiders is made known to all archaeological personnel engaged on the project;**
- **that the location(s) of First Aid boxes and, if relevant, fire extinguishers is made known to all archaeological personnel engaged on the project; and**
- **that all archaeological personnel engaged on the project are in possession of, and wear at all times (as required), the necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which, as a minimum, should include a hard hat, a hi-vis vest, safety gloves and site-appropriate**

**footwear.<sup>12</sup>**

- 7.13 All archaeological personnel engaged on the project will be in possession of a valid CSCS card.
- 7.14 Where required, all archaeological personnel engaged on the project will attend a Health and Safety Induction coordinated by either the Principal Contractor or the Archaeological Contractor.
- 7.15 The Archaeological Contractor will leave the site in a tidy and professional condition and will remove all materials that it has introduced onto the site, unless specifically agreed otherwise with the Client and/or Principal Contractor.

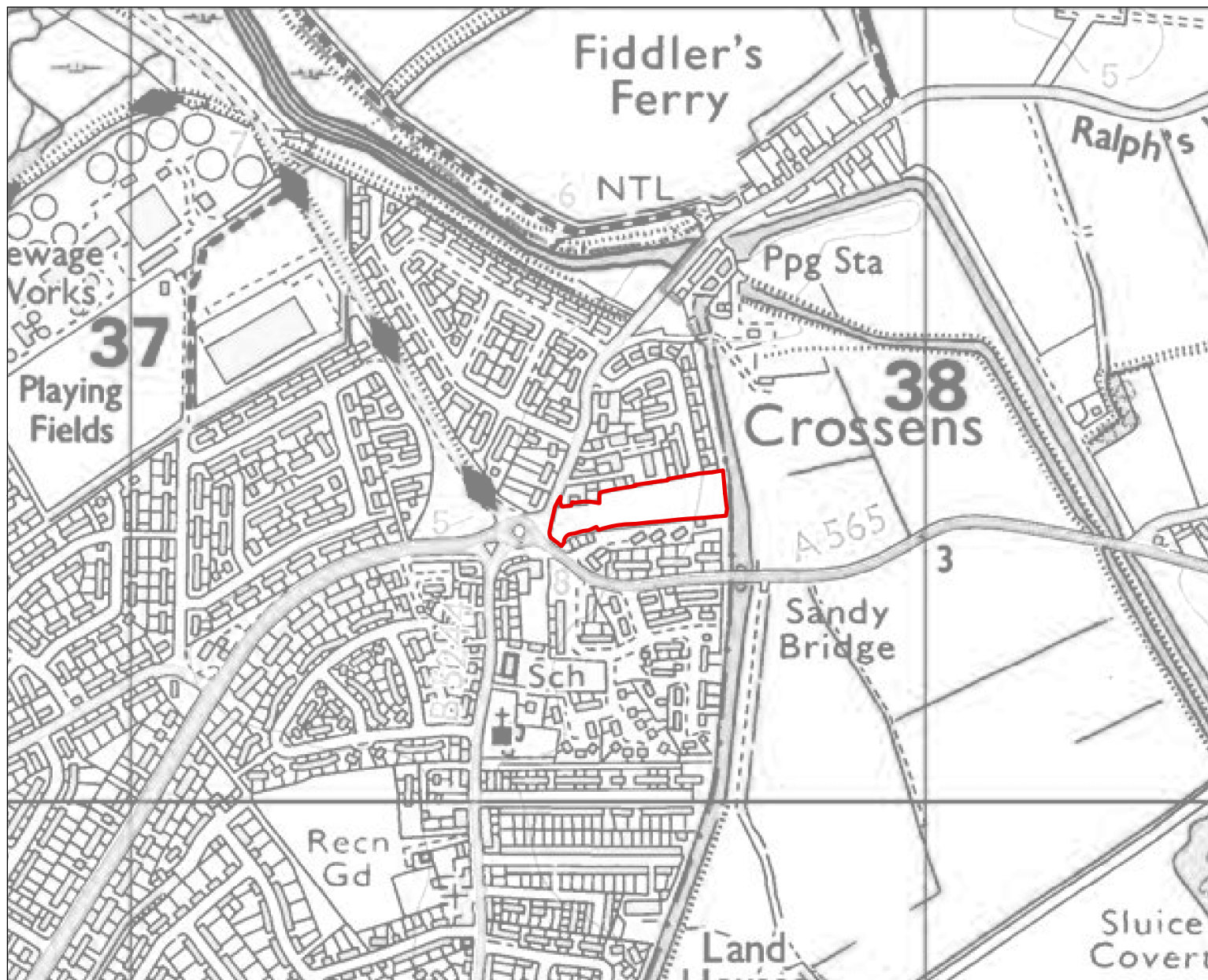
**Confidentiality and Publicity**

- 7.16 All communications regarding the trial trench evaluation will be directed to Pegasus Group and the Client.
- 7.17 The Archaeological Contractor will not comment upon any aspect(s) of the project to members of the public or any other parties, unless specifically authorised to do so by Pegasus Group or the Client.
- 7.18 The Archaeological Contractor will not disseminate images or information associated with the project, either for information or publicity purposes, without the prior written consent of Pegasus Group or the Client.

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<sup>12</sup> Any additional PPE, such as safety glasses/goggles, ear defenders, dust-masks etc., should be issued and worn, as required.

# Appendix 1: Mitigation Plan & Figures



## KEY

Site

Revisions:  
First Issue- 13/05/2020 RG

## Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Land of Barton's Close,  
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

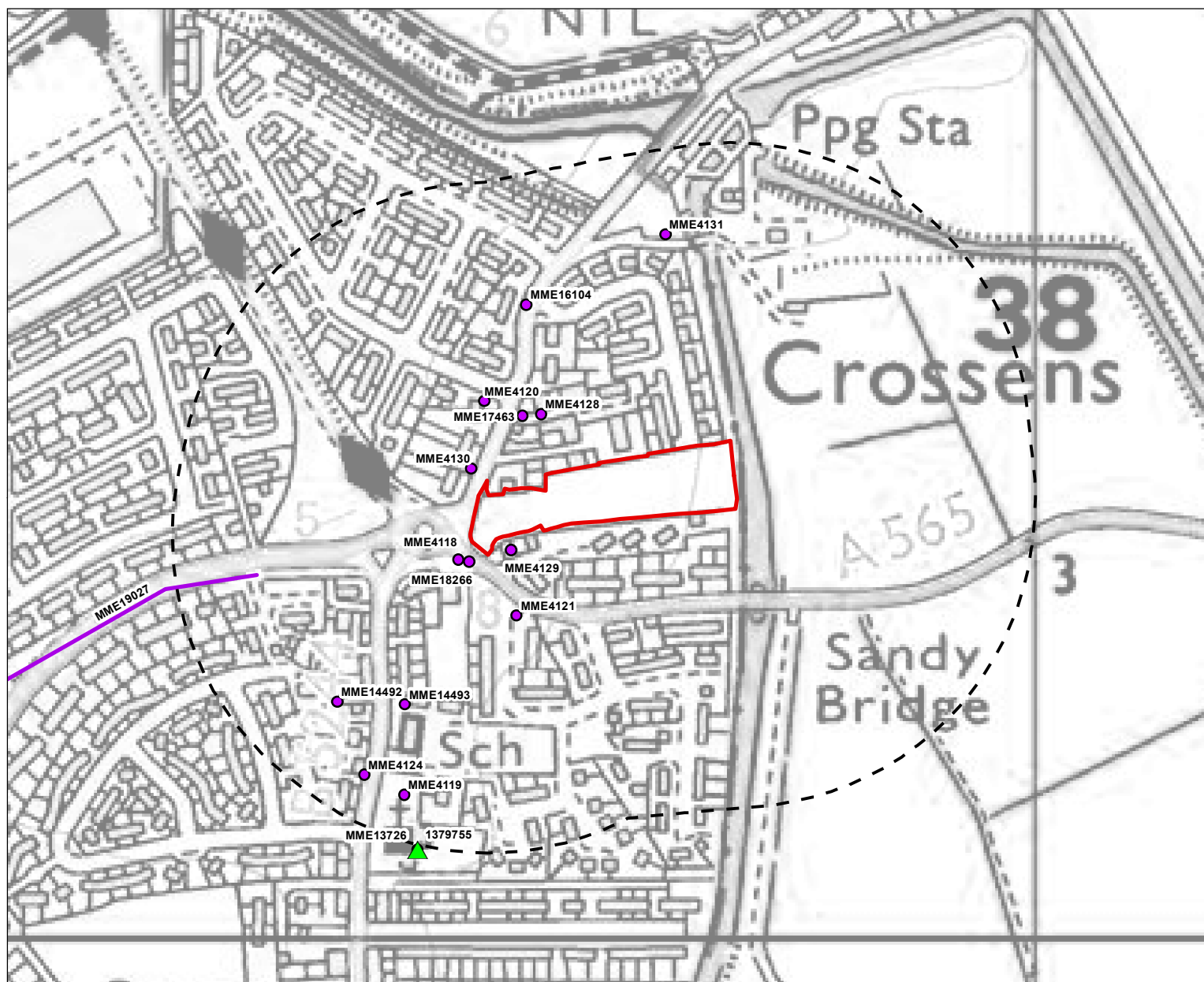
DRWG No: P19-2627 Sheet No: - REV: -

Drawn by: RG Approved by: LG

Date: 13/05/2020

Scale: 1:7,500 @ A3





## KEY

- Site
- Study
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- HER Monument Point
- HER Monument Line

Revisions:  
First Issue- 13/05/2020 RG

## Figure 2: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Land of Barton's Close,  
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

DRWG No: P19-2627 Sheet No: - REV: -

Drawn by: RG Approved by: LG

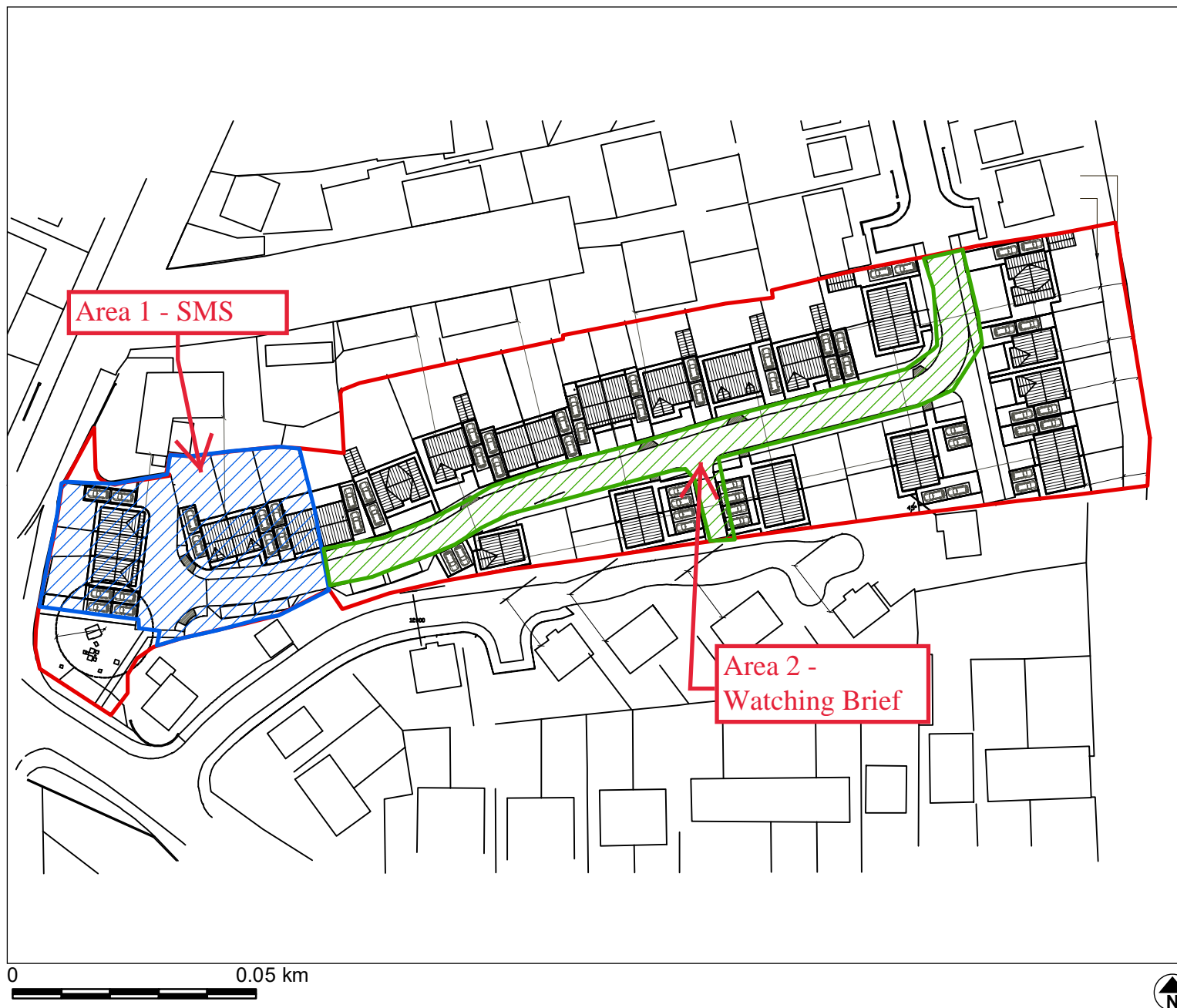
Date: 13/05/2020

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

0 0.225 km







## KEY

- Site
- Watching Brief
- Strip, Map and Sample

Revisions:  
First Issue- 13/05/2020 RG

## Figure 3: Targeted Evaluation Areas

Land of Barton's Close,  
Sefton

Client: Sefton Council

DRWG No: P19-2627 Sheet No: - REV: -

Drawn by: RG Approved by: LG

Date: 13/05/2020

Scale: 1:1,200 @ A3

## Appendix 2. Historic Maps



#### Site Details:

11, BAYTREE CLOSE,  
SOUTHPORT, PR9 8RE

Client Ref: Bartons\_Close  
Report Ref: GS-5695042  
Grid Ref: 337639, 420360

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1892

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1892  
Revised 1892  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

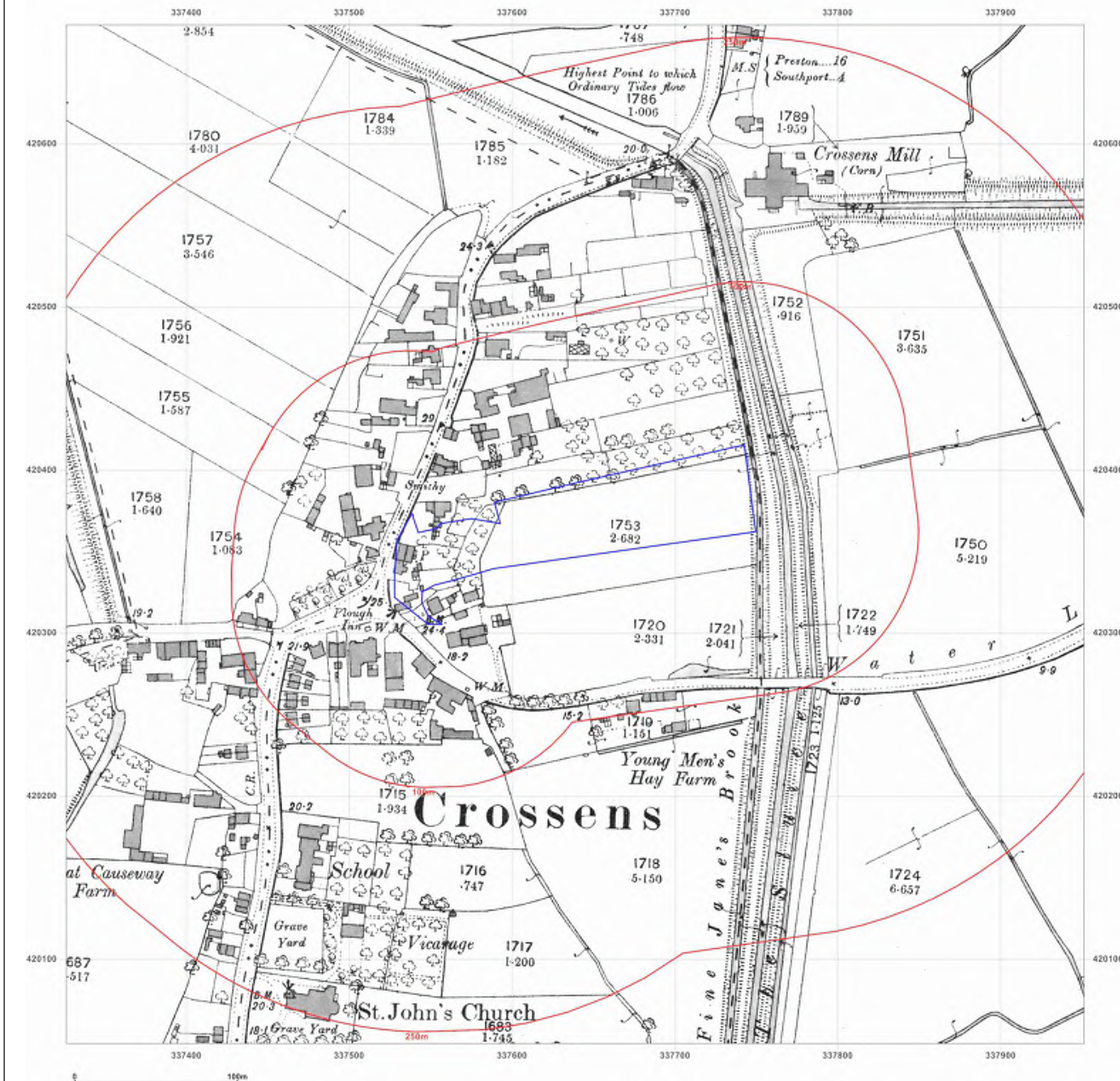


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Production date: 17 December 2018

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)





#### Site Details:

11, BAYTREE CLOSE,  
SOUTHPORT, PR9 8RE

Client Ref: Bartons\_Close  
Report Ref: GS-5695042  
Grid Ref: 337639, 420360

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1928

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1928  
Revised 1928  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

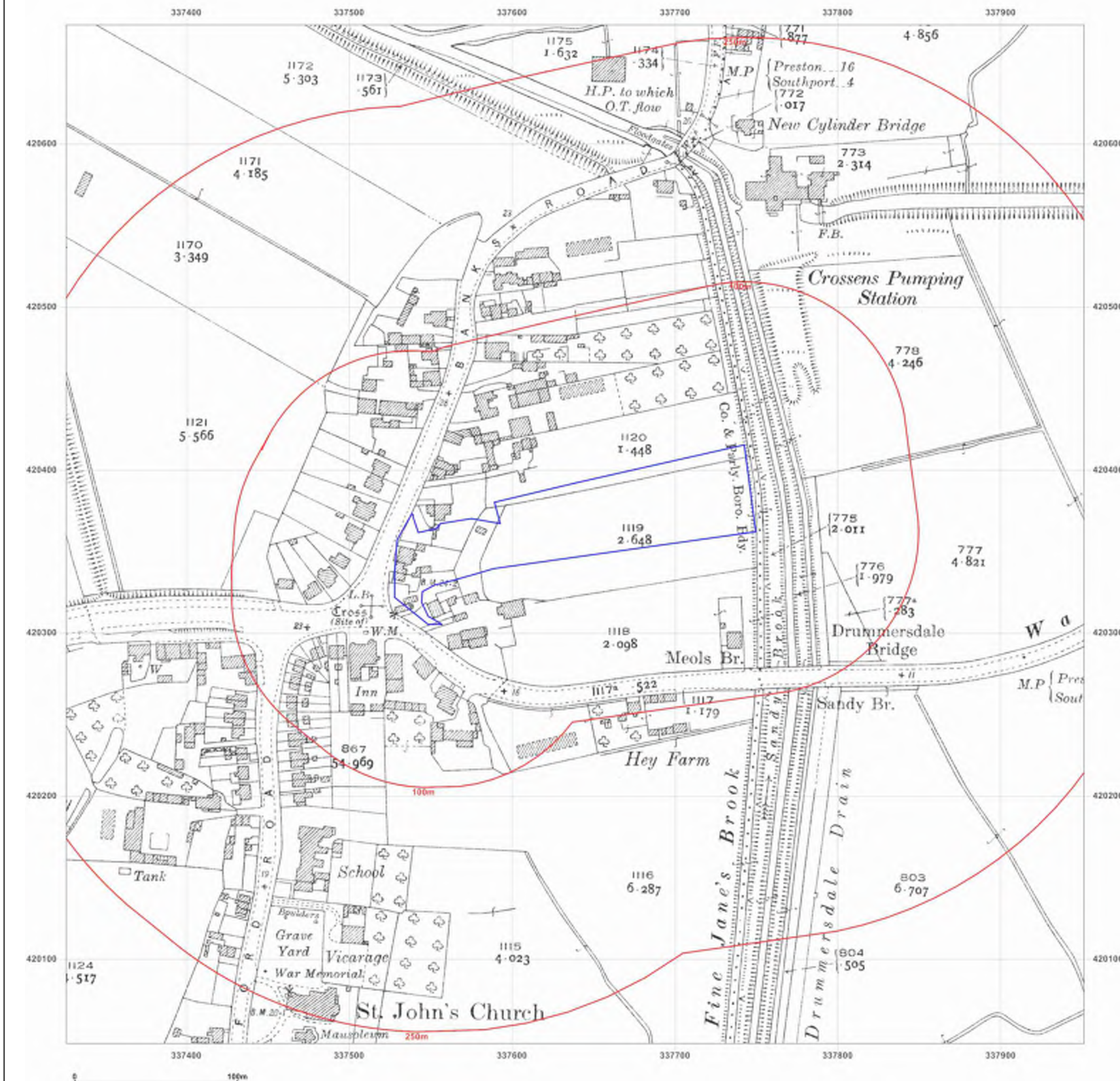


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Production date: 17 December 2018

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)









#### Site Details:

11, BAYTREE CLOSE,  
SOUTHPORT, PR9 8RE

**Client Ref:** Bartons\_Close  
**Report Ref:** GS-5695042  
**Grid Ref:** 337639, 420360

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1991-1993

**Scale:** 1:1,250

**Printed at:** 1:2,000



Surveyed 1992  
Revised 1992  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1992  
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1993  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1993  
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1961  
Revised 1991  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1991  
Levelled 1961

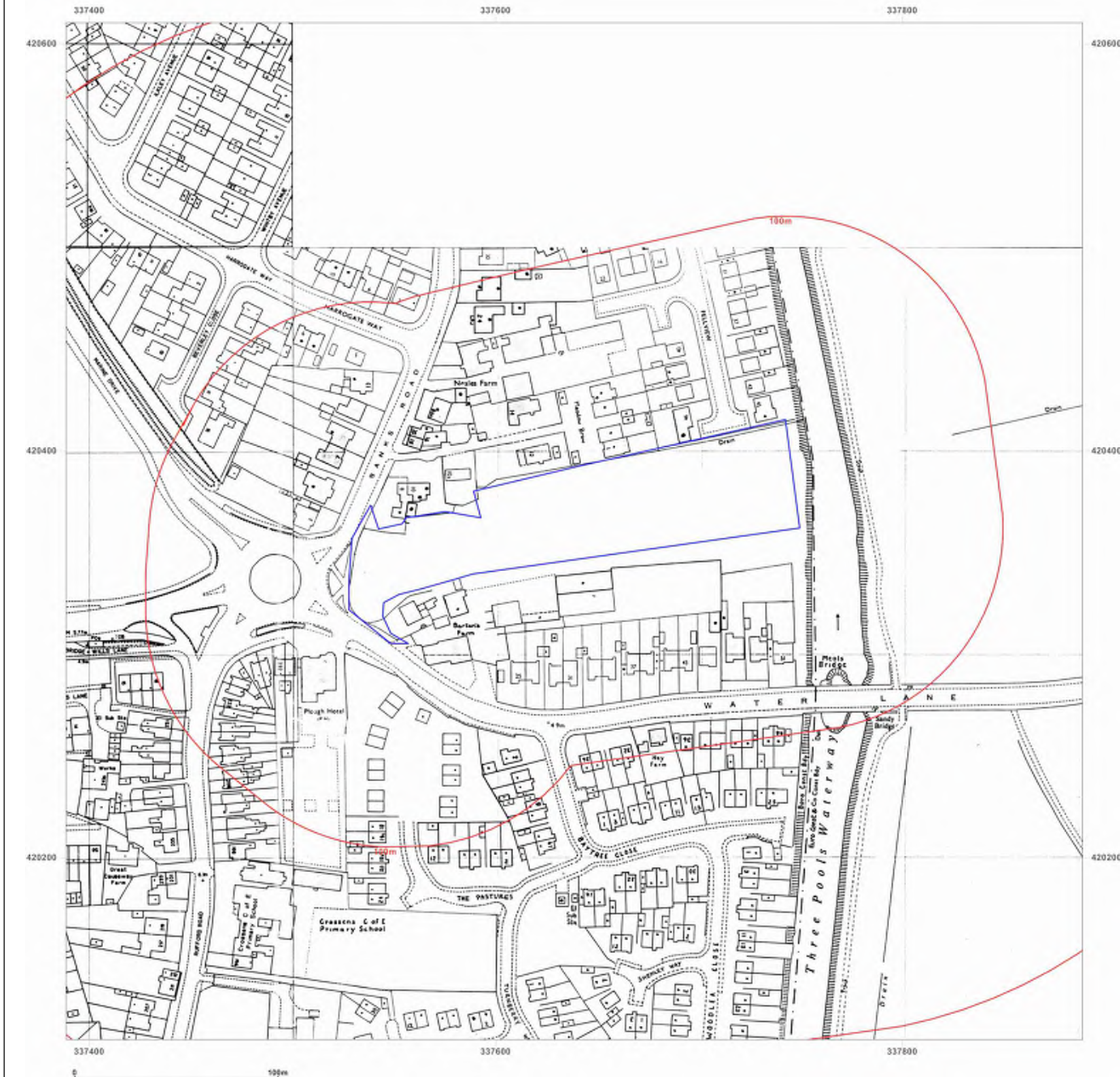


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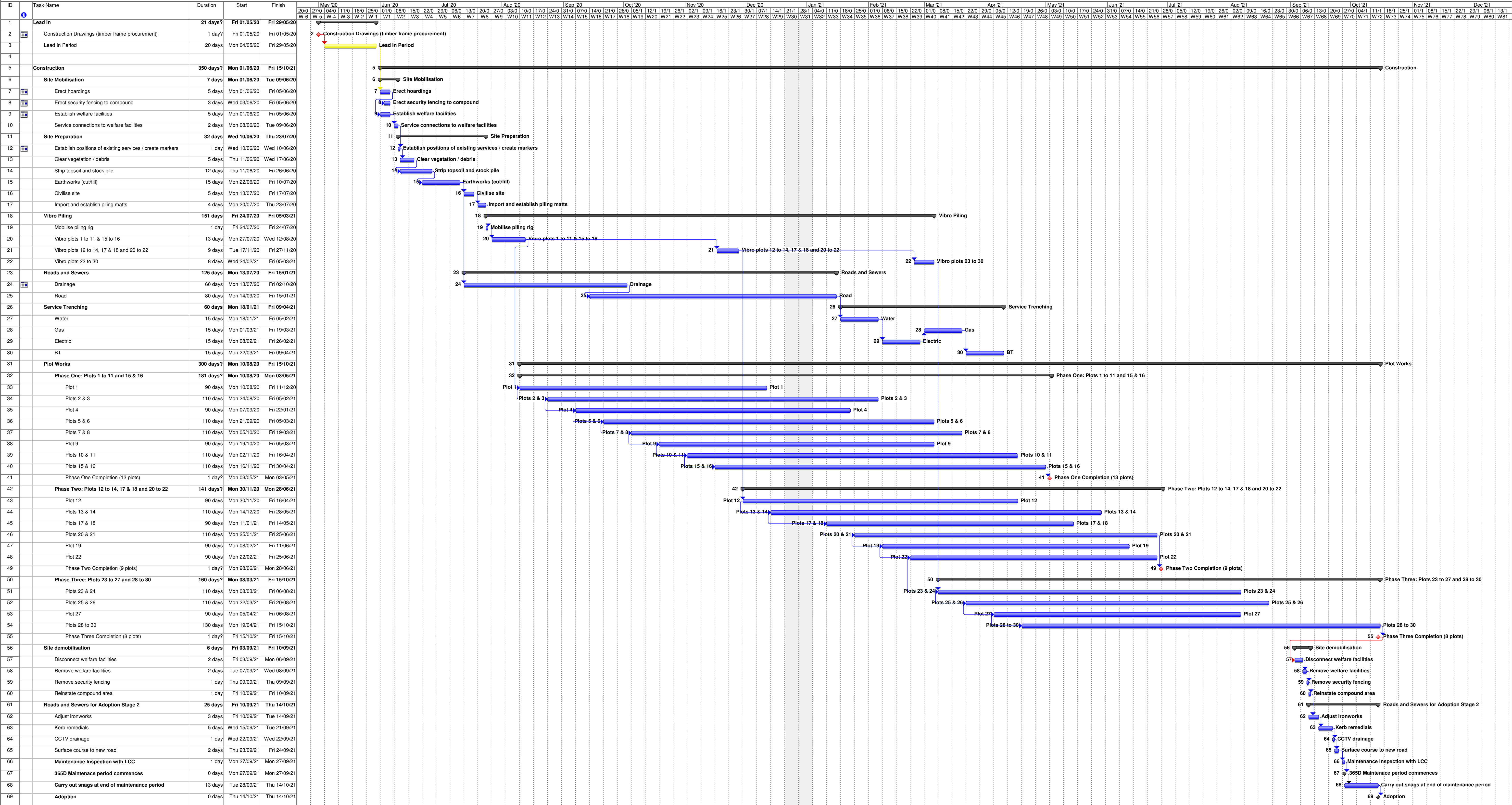
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Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



# Appendix 3 – Construction Programme







# Appendix 4: Standards and Guidance

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## Appendix 4: Gazetteer of Non-designated Assets

MonUID	Name	MonType	Period
MME4131	Possible Bronze Age urns, Crossens, North Meols	CINERARY URN?	BRONZE AGE
MME18266	Crossens	SETTLEMENT	EARLY MEDIEVAL to MEDIEVAL
MME16104	Location of a medieval salt pit, Crossens, North Meols	SALT POND?	MEDIEVAL to TUDOR
MME4118	Site of Crossens Cross, Crossens, North Meols	CROSS	MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
MME4120	Location of North Meols parsonage, Crossens, North Meols	VICARAGE	MEDIEVAL to GEORGIAN
MME17463	Location of North Meols Tithe Barn, Banks Road, Crossens, North Meols	TITHE BARN	STUART to GEORGIAN
MME14493	Site of a house, Rufford Road, Crossens, North Meols	HOUSE	STUART to GEORGIAN
MME4129	Site of a house, Banks Road, Crossens, North Meols	HOUSE; BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	STUART to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME4124	No. 211 Rufford Road, Crossens, North Meols	HOUSE; DATE STONE	GEORGIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME19027	Rosseallmen's bank, Marshside, North Meols	SEA DEFENCES	GEORGIAN
MME4121	Site of The Plough Inn, Water Lane, Crossens, North Meols	PUBLIC HOUSE; BUILDING	GEORGIAN to EDWARDIAN
MME4130	Site of a smithy, Banks Road, Crossens, North Meols	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	VICTORIAN to EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MME4128	Site of Neale's Farm, Neales Fold, Crossens, North Meols	FARMHOUSE; OUTBUILDING	VICTORIAN to LATE 20TH CENTURY
MME13726	Church of St John, Rufford Road, Crossens, North Meols	ANGLICAN CHURCH	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY
MME4119	Site of Church of St John, Rufford Road, Crossens, North Meols	ANGLICAN CHURCH	VICTORIAN
MME14492	Great Causeway Farm, Rufford Road, Crossens, North Meols	HOUSE	VICTORIAN to 21ST CENTURY

## APPENDIX B DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Watching Brief						
General description					Orientation	E-W
The whole area of the site had been stripped of topsoil <b>100</b> prior to the commencement of the watching brief, however, drainage trenches excavated suggested that a thin layer of subsoil, <b>101</b> , survived overlying red clay natural geology <b>102</b> . There were no archaeological finds or features identified during the fieldwork.					Length (m)	220
					Width (m)	40
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
<b>100</b>	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
<b>101</b>	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>102</b>	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

## APPENDIX C      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cranfield University, 2021 National Soil Resources Institute's *Soilscapes of Britain Map* [Online], available at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> (accessed August 2021)

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## APPENDIX D

## SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Barton's Close, Crossens, Sefton, Merseyside
<b>Site code:</b>	BCC21
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SD 37630 20372
<b>Type:</b>	Archaeological Watching Brief
<b>Date and duration:</b>	22 <sup>nd</sup> March – 13 <sup>th</sup> April; 3 days
<b>Area of Site</b>	1 ha
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA North, Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills, Moor Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1QD, and will be deposited digitally with Archaeological Data Service in due course.
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	Prior to arrival on site the majority of the topsoil had been stripped across the area. As such the first day on site, 22 <sup>nd</sup> March, involved inspecting the stripped surface, which identified that only the topsoil had been stripped leaving the subsoil relatively intact. Further monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of trenches for drainage associated with the access roads. No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the fieldwork.





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