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EMNIE LANE EMPLOYMENT AREA
LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Assessment Report

Commissioned by:

The Commission for the New Towns

Emmie Lane Employment Area Lancashire

Archaeological Assessment Report

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Croft and Graham Moteshead, the documentary research by Nigel Neil. The report was compiled by Andrew Croft and Jamie Quartermaine (Project Manager) and edited by Richard Newman.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment has been undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), on behalf of The Commission for the New Towns, in accordance with the Project design produced by LUAU (Appendix 1), of a designated study area at the Emnie Lane Employment Area, Leyland. The assessment included a desk-top survey and a Level 1a survey (LUAU 1993) to identify surface archaeological remains and to establish the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains.

The Emnie Lane Employment Area lies about 3km south-west of Leyland but directly south of Broadfield and the site lies adjacent to a road leading towards Chorley. There is a requirement by the Commission for the New Towns to assess the impact of proposals on the archaeological resource prior to a planning inquiry and a study by the Leyland Historical Society (Appendix 2) has suggested possible archaeological remains within the study area.

Desk-top survey

The desk-top survey examined a range of sources including cartographic evidence, aerial photographs and the County Sites and Monuments Record. The aerial photographs revealed a series of agricultural remains including lynchets, ridge and furrow and disused field boundaries, many of which appeared to relate to earlier cartographic sources. The existence of a possible 'Celtic settlement' referred to by Hallam (1985) was, based on place name evidence from the Leyland area which suggested a Celtic linguistic origin for names such as Warton. The place names, however, do not specifically relate to the study area and the present documentary survey did not identify any confirmatory evidence for early settlement within the study area.

Field Survey

The field inspection identified seventeen sites of possible archaeological interest, some of which were also identified from aerial photographs. These consisted mainly of shallow depressions which are possible brick clay extraction sites but other monument types e.g. ponds and mounds were also located. The main area of archaeological interest lies just west of Cliff's Farm (sites 16 - 20), the series of earthworks located here were not easy to interpret due to the lack of a recognisable pattern, but it is possible that they are relict elements of a former field system.

Conclusions

The assessment was not able to confirm the existence of early settlement remains within the study area, but did define the form of the post-enclosure landscape and an associated localised extraction industry. It also identified areas where there is a possible survival of the pre-enclosure agricultural landscape.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the area should be subject to an archaeological evaluation to investigate the areas of archaeological potential, identified by the present assessment. This would involve a survey of earthworks to the west of Cliff's Farm (Sites 16-20) and a programme of trial trenching to evaluate earthwork and aerial photographic sites. It is also recommended that trial trenching be used to investigate areas with documented archaeological potential, but where there are no surface remains.

1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of the Commission for the New Towns (CNT) in advance of the Emmie Lane Employment Area development, Leyland, Lancashire (NGR SD 525207) covering an area of about 0.3 square km. The purpose of the assessment was to collate existing archaeological information from various sources and to carry out a field survey to identify any surface archaeological remains as well as to establish the potential for sub-surface remains.

The initial desk top study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Lancashire County Record Office and the Lancaster University library. An overall view of the area was gained from a survey of published and unpublished sources. The field survey followed on from the desk-top study and involved a rapid examination of the proposed site. The desk-based survey and the field survey were undertaken between the 26th and 30th of May 1996.

The present report sets out the results of this work as a gazetteer in conjunction with a methodology statement, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that the development proposals will have upon the archaeological resource.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project design

A project design (Appendix 1) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from the Commission for the New Towns for an archaeological assessment of the proposed Emnie Lane Employment Area, situated at Leyland, Lancashire (NGR SD 525207).

The project design provided for an initial archaeological assessment involving a desk-top survey and a rapid field inspection culminating in a written report. The work has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

2.2 Desk-top survey

2.2.1 Documentary Study

Existing archaeological information was accessed from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR). Copies of maps at 1:10,560 (6": 1 mile), 1:10,000, and 1:2500 scales, were obtained from the Lancashire Record Office (LRO), Preston, and the Lancashire County Council (LCC) Planning Department. Manuscript maps and selected other documents were studied in the LRO, and aerial photographs were viewed in the LRO and LCC.

2.2.2 Aerial photography

Three sets of vertical aerial photographs, held by the LRO and LCC were consulted, unfortunately no oblique photographs of the area were available. The vertical air photographs from the LSMR provided additional evidence of former field boundaries and ponds in addition to that gained from the field survey.

2.3 Field survey

2.3.1 Access

Access to the study area was negotiated by the Commission for the New Towns.

2.3.2 Survey Methodology

A systematic surface inspection was undertaken to ensure complete coverage of the ground. Traverses were adjusted to take account of the level of visibility or ground conditions and included visual inspection of the wider area to maintain an overview of the landscape. About half of the area subject to fieldwalking was open pasture and was walked on 20 to 30m traverses, dependent on the terrain and vegetation cover. None of the fields were ploughed at the time of the visit and therefore no artefact surveys could be undertaken.

2.3.3 Confidence rating

Where field walking was undertaken of land with good surface visibility, such as in pasture, then the potential for identifying surface remains was good. However, fields with crop cover, particularly hay (fig. 2), has restricted the identification of surface features. To an extent this limitation has been ameliorated by the availability of aerial photographic cover which shows archaeological features within the crop obscured fields.

2.4 Gazetteer of sites

The collated site specific information has been presented in the form of a gazetteer in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:2,500 scale showing site locations.

The sites in the gazetteer are identified by a site number for this report. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (field inspection, LSMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site.

2.5 Archive

A full archive of the desk-top survey and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of archaeological projects*, 2nd edition 1991). The archive will be deposited with the County Record Office with a copy of the report given to the Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London.

3. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

3.1 Topographic background

3.1.1 Solid geology, drift geology and soils.

Although the area is underlain by Triassic Mudstones, there are no exposures of solid geology. The drift geology is fairly uniform landslip which covers most of the region, although there are small areas of brickearth further to the south. The area of the study is overlain by typical stagnogley soils with the surrounding area having similar soil types with some alluvial deposits.

3.1.2 Landscape and location

The site itself lies at the southern edge of the rapidly expanding Leyland conurbation. Housing estates now butt directly on to the study area which has a landscape character that is consistent with its historic agricultural land use. The field systems reflect prolonged agricultural activity within the study area and in the wider landscape. Possibly the only area to have survived intensive ploughing in this century is a small patch of ridge and furrow at the south of the site (site 4); the other areas although now under a pasture and hay regime have evidently been ploughed in the recent past.

4. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The present desk-top study was intended to follow on from that produced by the Leyland Historical Society; it furthers, rather than repeats the earlier study which is presented as Appendix 2.

4.1 Desk-top survey

4.1.1 Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record

An examination of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR), in the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) offices, revealed two farm houses (sites 26 and 27), a well (site 24) and an enclosure boundary (Site 25), all of which are just outside the study area; three of these are also grade II listed buildings (Sites 25, 26 and 27). The boundary comprises a line of stone posts with holes for rails (site 25), and was erected in 1785 in Ambrey Meadows when the area was enclosed (LRO DDX 258/53 and 54). Hallam (1985, 86) reports that one line of posts has recently been consolidated from the two original lines. The farms; Cliff's Farm (site 27) and the Firs Farm (site 26) are both of 17th century date.

4.1.2 Aerial Photographs

Three air photographic sorties were studied. These were taken in 1946 (RAF 1946, Frames 5125 and 5177), 1963 (Hunting Surveys 1963, Frames 9248, 9249, 1796 and 1797) and 1988 (Jas Air Frames 069-171). A large number of features are visible within the area, comprising old field boundaries, cultivation lynchets and ridge and furrow ploughing, some extensive drainage, and a group of less easily interpreted earthwork and crop mark features. All features were plotted on the appropriate 1:10,560 or 1:2500 maps and the significant sites were incorporated into the gazetteer.

4.1.3 Secondary Sources

The *Victoria history of the county of Lancaster* (VCH), whilst offering a detailed picture of the history of the manor of Leyland (VCH 6, 10-17), gives no information on the study area, and Baines (1888-93) deals only with the manor and old halls. In the thirteenth century, more than a third of the manor was granted out in alms to the Knights Hospitallers (VCH 6, 11). Other sources, including primary documents, necessary to gain a full picture of the development of the landscape, were beyond the scope of the present assessment.

4.1.4 Place Name Evidence

Hallam's (1985, 86) assertion that Ambrey Meadows was part of a 'Celtic settlement' is based on place name evidence, but he does not list the relevant place-names. Unfortunately Mr Hallam could not be interviewed and it has been necessary to examine independently the appropriate place name evidence. The principal authority for Lancashire place-names is the seminal work by Ekwall (1922), supplemented by the same author's national dictionary (Ekwall 1960). Earlier work by Wylde and Hirst (1911), and the more recent volume by Mills (1976) cover similar ground, but in less detail. Ekwall's work has been revised and enhanced by Kenyon (1984; 1985; 1986; 1989), but these works are not readily accessible and could not be consulted in the available timescale. An unpublished study of minor place-names in this part of

Lancashire by Lenney (1962) was not available at the time this present study was undertaken.

The phrase 'Celtic place-names' is taken by Ekwall (1960, xxi-xxiii) to include 'British' and Gaelic names. Kenyon (1991, 64-75) attempts to summarise the place-name evidence for the 'British' kingdoms at the time of the Roman occupation, and its immediate aftermath. In the context of Ambrey Meadows, it seems likely that Hallam was referring to Ekwall's (1922, 224) assertion that *Walton*, as in Ulnes Walton, the neighbouring township to the west of the River Lostock, is an English or Scandinavian word meaning 'tun of the (British) serfs (Ekwall 1960, 494-5; Mills 1976, 145-6) gives 'serf's tun'. *Tun* means 'manor, farm, hamlet, or village', and originally 'fence' (Ekwall 1922, 18-19; 1960, 482) and is one of the most common Lancashire place-name elements. The parish and township take their name from Ulf de Walton (*fl. c.* 1160) (Ekwall 1922, 136-7; Mills 1976, 143).

These place-name studies do not, of course, point specifically to the present site, or even to its immediate vicinity, only to a general geographical area. Field name studies in Lancashire are not well advanced; the availability of Ekwall's work on place-names has deterred the English Place Name Society from studying the area, though their works on Cheshire (for example) have long lists of field names (Field 1989). Whilst no field names evidenced from the tithe map suggest a 'British' origin, the present study has only examined the tithe relating to the environs of the study area. A proper study of the field names of the area, with a view to identifying 'Celtic' settlement or other lost archaeological features which could have been preserved as name evidence, would require a much wider search.

The Leyland Historical Society study (Appendix 2) suggests that the whole area between Seven Stars and Hollins Lane was called 'The Nook' in early documents, although the name *Nook* on the 1894 1st edition OS map refers to a farm at the west end of Hollins Lane, *c.* 700m south of the development.

The name *Emnie Lane*, previously appears in the form *Embrye Lane* and *Embrye Meadow* in 1737 (LRO DDX 258/53 and 258/54) in a map and survey previously attached to the will of Robert Welch (LRO DDX 258/55), as well as Ambrey Meadows in 1785. Leyland Historical Society research (Barrow 1977, 21) previously suggested that the name might derive from *ambrey* 'a cupboard for church vessels' (perhaps echoing the Knights Hospitaller connection), but the recent Leyland Historical Society report (Appendix 2) suggests that *Ember* days, fast days in the church calendar, might be a more likely derivation. An alternative possibility is that it derives from the Latin *Imber*, which is believed to be the origin of the River *Amber* name from Derbyshire (Ekwall 1960, 9). However, any attribution of the *Emnie* place name origin is limited because of the relative modernity of its earliest appearance and the variety of the unsubstantiated possible origins highlights the unreliability of this form of evidence.

Although the majority of the field names within the study area are relatively recent in origin, the Leyland Historical Society (Appendix 2) has identified that the field name *Cumberleach* (*Cumber* meaning 'welsh', *Leach* meaning 'pasture') attributed to a field to the south of Ambrey Meadows, between the Lostock and Wade Brook, is referred to in a rental dating to 1398 (Chetham Lib. PICCMS/). The field is just outside the study area, but does indicate that at least one field within the area was in private ownership at that time.

4.1.5 Land Enclosure

In 1785 (LRO PR 2908/5/2), an agreement was drawn up for the division of Ambrye Meadow, between Rev Thomas Baldwin, Vicar of Leyland, Rev Thomas Baldwin, the younger, John Woodcock of Newburgh within Lathom, John Nixon of Euxton, Robert Welsh of Farington, and Thomas Cross of Shaw Hill within Whittle le Woods. The document includes the wording:

‘And whereas in order that the said allotments might be more equal it was agreed by ... all the parties that the fences for inclosing and dividing the same and the necessary roads to through and over the same inclosures should be made.’

The, partly re-erected stone posts (Site 25), just outside the study area, are referred to as follows:

‘... now divided and inclosed and from the other parts of said Meadow by large stones set erect with rails set through the same...’

It is not clear as to when the remainder of the site was enclosed, though further study of the documentary evidence might produce more evidence. Parts of Leyland Moss were enclosed in 1627 (LRO DDF 1983, DDF 1984), 1723-5 (DDF 1991, DDF 1992), and 1748 (DDF 1998), as well as Ambrye Meadow in 1785. By 1725 only one field, Leyland Meadow (No 1001 on the 1838 tithe), tenanted by John Marsh in 1739 (LRO DDF 93) and a very few fields around the site (such as ‘by Nook’, tenanted by William Sumner in 1742 (DDF 93)) were owned by the Faringtons, the lords of the manor; only the outline of the area is shown in the volume of surveys and plans of that year (LRO DDF/81, f41, Fig 10). The earliest survey seen for the whole area is the tithe of 1838, which shows a field arrangement very similar to that of the present. The form and character of this field system would suggest that it was for the most part a product of the enclosure; some narrow strip fields shown on the modern map at the southern extent of the study area and also to the north of Cliff’s Farm are not shown on the tithe map and are relatively recent. Otherwise the field system has not changed significantly since that date and this would suggest that the enclosure within the study area was complete by the time of the tithe map (1838).

4.1.6 Hedgerows

The present field system is a product of enclosure, which occurred over a considerable period of time, but was started in the locality as early as 1627 (Section 4.1.5). The tithe map shows that there has subsequently been very little change in the configuration of field boundaries and the land enclosure was completed by the date of that map (1838). The study area prior to enclosure was for the most part common land and consequently there is only a low probability that earlier boundaries have been incorporated into the enclosure field system. It is also significant that the enclosure boundaries, at the documented Ambrye Meadows (Hallam 1985, 86), were positioned in different locations from the adjacent, parallel pre-enclosure boundaries, and it can therefore not be assumed that the enclosure fields would have reused any previous boundaries. The present boundaries appear to be a product of the land enclosure, but this does not necessarily indicate that the present boundary markers (hedgerows) are original; they may have been replaced or substantially altered since they were defined. It is, however, probable that some of the present boundary markers are of 17th or 18th century date. This agricultural landscape is not particularly ancient, but it has been subject to relatively little change and development since the enclosure and therefore reflects the survival of a post-medieval agricultural landscape.

4.2 Field Survey

Seventeen archaeological sites were identified during the field inspection, mostly small hollows identified as extraction pits. A number of ponds marked on current maps were inspected and these are also thought to be mainly abandoned extraction pits. One field which was just east of the waste water treatment plant retained evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation (Site 4), demonstrating that this area has been under pasture for some length of time. The small amount of ridge and furrow identified appeared to be in the region of 3m in width with rounded ridges up to *c.* 0.15m high. It is difficult to date such examples reliably on the basis of physical form alone, however, it is generally thought that in some cases at least, the narrower examples reflect the use of the steam plough in the nineteenth century, whilst the broader examples (5-7m) indicate earlier, medieval practices of ploughing using teams of oxen. Thus, the examples here are likely to be of post-medieval date, and this is supported by the fact that the ridge and furrow seems to respect the post-enclosure field boundaries shown on the tithe maps, and therefore was probably created within them.

The field just west of Cliff's Farm contained a series of mounds and hollows that may represent the remains of archaeological features but could not be confirmed as definable monument types and it is even possible that some of these features are merely the result of relatively recent disturbance. The earthworks form a definable group and appear to relate to the earthworks and cropmarks noted on the aerial photographs; it is probable that they are a series of relict agricultural features related, presumably to Cliff's Farm. However, they may also relate to the pre-enclosure landscape. At the very least the survival of these earthworks indicates that the area has not been intensively ploughed and thus there is an improved likelihood of extant sub-surface archaeological deposits.

4.3 Conclusions

One prime concern of the present study was to investigate the evidence for a "Celtic settlement", mentioned by John Hallam (1985, 86), and to establish if this could relate to the study area. This assertion is based on an interpretation of place name evidence for the Leyland area which suggested a Celtic linguistic origin for specific place names. An examination of place names for the study area and local environs (Ekwall 1922) has suggested that the 'Warton' place name, of the neighbouring township, may have had a 'Celtic' origin. This, however, does not point specifically to the present site, or even to its immediate vicinity, only to a general geographical area and it is therefore not possible to substantiate the suggestion of 'Celtic' settlement within the study area.

The Leyland Historical Society study has highlighted documented references to *Ambrye Meadows*, the *Cumberleach* field and the hamlet of *Honkington*, which indicates medieval agricultural activity on the land adjacent to the Lostock. Although these documented fields and settlement are outside the study area, they would suggest that the most likely area to find evidence of medieval settlement or field systems would be at the north-western end of the study area, near to the Lostock.

The aerial photographs indicated the presence of numerous agricultural features within the development area including possible lynchets and disused field boundaries, some of which relate to tithe and 1st edition OS maps of the area. However the majority of the

located sites, namely the pits, represent a period of localised extraction possibly linked to brick production, these pits seem in places to predate some of the field boundaries whilst other pits respect the more recent enclosure boundaries. Some of the pits are shown on the tithe map (eg. Site 15) and it is likely that they were post-medieval in date. The field boundaries and lynchets located on the aerial photographs were for the most part in fields obscured by a crop at the time of the field inspection, either hay or long grass, and hence were not located in the field.

The main area of interest are the features in the field west of Cliff's farm, these are probably agricultural remains but could potentially be the result of domestic activity. Another site of potential interest is Site 23, which is a rectangular cropmark/earthwork noted on the aerial photographs but not located in the field, because of crop cover. The shape and size of the site perhaps indicate a structural origin and as such the site may have some archaeological significance. Its location and orientation do not directly relate to the present field boundaries and could potentially pre-date the enclosure. It is clear from the field inspection and the documentary study that the majority of identified remains reflect the changes in agricultural practices and use of the landscape over time, with an emphasis on the surviving landscape dating from the period following enclosure in the 17th/18th centuries.

4.4 Significance and Confidence Rating

No confirmed individual archaeological sites of anything other than limited significance were noted. The landscape as a whole is of local significance retaining as it does residual features relating to post-medieval agricultural practices.

One area of possible, but as yet unconfirmed, archaeological potential exists to the west of Cliff's Farm. Others are site 23 and possible site 10. However, the entire survey was restricted to above ground and documentary investigation. The possibility exists for the survival of below ground remains, particularly of prehistoric date, which have left no above ground indications nor will they be referenced or hinted at in documentary sources.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Impact

The development proposals involve the construction of industrial plots within the present fields, which is intended to enable the preservation of the hedgerows, where appropriate. Although some hedgerows will be preserved, the degradation of all but one element of the agricultural landscape, removes its archaeological context and from an archaeological perspective the landscape will be effectively lost, irrespective of the retention of selective elements of the former field system.

Within the overall landscape there are some localised sites which will be impacted, notably the area to the west of Cliff's Farm (sites 16,17,18,19, and 20) and also the rectilinear cropmark site 23. There is documentary evidence for medieval agricultural activity between Wade Beck and the Lostock, which is immediately to the north-west of the study area; however, it is not known if this extended to the south-east of Wade Beck. The other sites within the development area are mainly minor extraction sites and small scale agricultural features.

The present assessment has highlighted an archaeological resource of only limited regional archaeological importance. However, there is a potential for medieval remains within the study area and there is also a possibility that sub-surface prehistoric remains survive; which typically would not necessarily be identifiable from a surface inspection. There is consequently a need for a further programme of recording to evaluate this potential, and subject to the results of the evaluation phase there may be a requirement for more detailed mitigation recording.

5.2 General Recommendations for Further Investigation

Current policy dictates that wherever possible identified sites of archaeological importance are preserved in-situ as embodied in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the Department of Environment Planning Policy Guidance notes 16. The present preliminary assessment, being restricted in its scope, was able to establish areas of limited archaeological potential but other sites not detectable by documentary study or surface inspection may exist. It is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to investigate the archaeological resource and to reliably establish the archaeological implications of the proposed development. This should be undertaken in the following stages:

5.2.1 Reconnaissance

A further stage of survey reconnaissance will be necessary to examine those areas presently covered by crops, this should be undertaken at an appropriate time in the agricultural calendar when there are no standing crops and when there may be some ploughed fields to enable a surface artefact survey.

5.2.2 Detail Survey

A more detailed topographic survey should be undertaken of the area to the west of Cliff's Farm, where there are potentially significant earthwork remains. This would provide a basic level of interpretive hachure survey and would show sufficient detail to

identify the form and character of the individual topographic and archaeological surface features.

5.2.3 Trial Trenching

A programme of trial trenching is recommended which would investigate the more significant features (eg. earthworks and cropmarks), and also serve as an exploratory survey technique to explore areas seemingly devoid of archaeological features. By virtue of the cultivation history of the area, early archaeological features may survive only as sub-surface features and consequently the trenching programme should not concentrate solely in areas with identified surface features. The distribution and extent of any trenching programme, however, should be subject to the specific archaeological recommendations of the County Archaeological Officer, whose views should be sought prior to proceeding with any further work on the site.

Targeted Trenches: It is recommended that trenches be excavated to examine areas identified from the present study, specifically the earthwork features to the west of Cliff's Farm (Sites 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20). It is also recommended that trenches are excavated to evaluate some of the aerial photographic sites, which are of indeterminate form but have archaeological potential. This should include the rectilinear cropmark site (23) and also linear features, Sites 21 and 22.

Greenfield trenching: Trial trenches should be excavated in areas with documented potential, but where there are no surface features. In particular these should examine the area to the south-east of Wade Beck where there is a potential to identify pre-enclosure settlement or agricultural systems.

5.2.4 Mitigation

Subject to the results of the proposed evaluation, there may be a requirement, by the County Archaeological Officer, for a further programme of detailed archaeological mitigation recording to anticipate the destruction of the archaeological resource by the development.

6. GAZETTEER

The gazetteer entries include a site description and assessment of the archaeological potential of each individual site. Sites have been broadly grouped in three categories of low, medium and high archaeological potential for ease of reference.

Site number	01
Site name	Emmie Lane
NGR	SD 5216,2049
Site type	Extraction Pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection.
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	24m x 10m x 2m deep
Description	

A large ovoid depression, which has relatively shallow sides and appears to respect the field boundary to the south.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	02
Site name	Emmie Lane
NGR	SD 5227,2048
Site type	Extraction Pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions:	12m in diameter, 0.7m deep
Description	

A small, roughly circular extraction pit, with shallow sides, in the centre of the field just east of the previous site (01).

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	03
Site name	Emmie Lane

NGR	SD 5237,2066
Site type	Extraction pit.
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	30m x 12m x 1.2-2m deep

Description

A large flat bottomed extraction. The pit has steep sides and appears to respect the field boundary to the south.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	04
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5238,2069
Site type	Ridge and furrow
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Aerial Photography, Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low/Medium
Dimensions	3-3.5m width (ridge to ridge)

Description

An area of ridge and furrow filling the extent of the field, bar the extraction pit at the southern side (03). It is typically 3m to 3.5m from ridge to ridge and stand to no more than 0.2m in height. The exact relationship between the pit and this site is unclear due to recent cattle disturbance. The site was also observed on the 1963 aerial photographs (Hunting Surveys 1963).

Assessment

The relatively narrow form of the ridge and furrow and its relationship to the post enclosure field boundaries suggests that it was probably of post-medieval in date. However, dating such features is problematic and it is not possible to exclude an earlier date. The archaeological excavation of such features has been proven to yield little significant information, but the surface features should be recorded by survey if they are to be removed.

Site number	05
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5233,2081

Site type	Extraction pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	35m x 12m x up to 1.75m deep

Description

A large extraction pit with a sub-circular shape and shallow sides. A field boundary runs through the site and is likely to post date the site.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	06
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5228,2091
Site type	Extraction Pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	12m diameter x 0.8m deep

Description

A small extraction pit which has shallow sides and respects the field boundary to the south.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	07
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5223,2093 to 5259,2103
Site type	Underground Pipeline
Period	Modern
Source	Aerial Photographs, Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low

Description

The line of an underground pipeline marked by a large bank standing up to 1.5m in height and up to 5m wide, the site runs roughly north-east/south-west and is very prominent. The site was visible on all the aerial photographs taken of that area.

Assessment

A modern pipeline requiring no further archaeological investigation.

Site number	08
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5232,2105
Site type	Possible Extraction Pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	15m x 12m x 1.3m deep

Description

A small, possible extraction site located on the east side of Wade Brook. The site has steep sides and appears to be cut into the river bank; it could, however, be a natural feature.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	09
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5239,2108
Site type	Extraction Pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	30m x 15m x 1.5m deep

Description

A large sub-circular depression which has numerous small workings and cuts within it. There are also some possible spoil mounds located within its extent, which stand to up to 0.6m high.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	10
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5246,2115
Site type	Mound
Period	Unknown
Source	Aerial Photograph, Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Uncertain
Dimensions	30m by 14m x 0.6m in height

Description

A large reasonable well defined irregular mound which stands to 0.6m high in places and has an uneven top. The site is not clearly recognisable as a particular monument type, though the site could be the remains of some relatively recent spoil, possibly associated with road construction. Although the site is not directly visible on the 1963 aerial photographs (Hunting Surveys 1963) there is an earthwork (site 22) running towards this mound which may be related. Although, the interpretation is uncertain the site may have archaeological potential

Assessment

A possible archaeological site which should be evaluated.

Site number	11
Site name	Emmie Lane
NGR	SD 5250,2109
Site type	Extraction Pit
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	20m x 15m x 0.8m deep

Description

A small extraction pit with irregular sub circular shape. The site is located in the centre of the field.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	12
Site name	Emmie Lane
NGR	SD 5246,2107
Site type	Depression
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	8m x 8m x 0.5m deep

Description

A small sub-circular depression which is marked on the modern Ordnance Survey maps as a pond, although no water was present at the time of the archaeological evaluation. It was probably the remains of a small extraction site which like the majority of the others found seems to respect its neighbouring field boundary.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	13
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5245,2083
Site type	Pond
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Field inspection.
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	18m x 15m
Description	

A large well defined pond which has been revetted with stone walling and now forms part of a garden type feature. The site is probably an enhanced extraction pit and is possibly related to site 14.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	14
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5250,2084
Site type	Possible extraction site
Period	Post Medieval?
Source	Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	40m x 20m x up to 0.8m deep
Description	

A large, poorly defined linear depression running east from site 13. The feature is possibly the remains of an extraction pit.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised brick clay extraction industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	15
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5258,2067
Site type	Disused Pond
Period	Post-medieval?
Source	Field inspection, Tithe map (DRB 1/25)
Archaeological Potential	Low
Dimensions	25m x 20m

Description

The site is extremely hard to define in any detail due to the fact that it is now filled with soil and debris. The site seems to be a roughly sub-circular depression which was possibly an extraction pit converted for use as a pond prior to being filled by modern debris. It was shown on the tithe map of 1838.

Assessment

The site does not warrant further investigation, but should be considered as part of a small localised industry which is well represented within the study area.

Site number	16
Site name	Emmie Lane
NGR	SD 5256,2056
Site type	Area of disturbance
Period	Uncertain
Source	Aerial Photographs, Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

A large area of disassociated and irregular mounds and hollows at the eastern end of the field just west of Cliff's Farm. The site is not recognisable as any particular monument type but might be the remains of local agricultural activity. The various components range in height from 0.2m to 1m and are reasonably well defined. This site could be linked to Site 17. These earthworks are also visible on the 1963 aerial photographs (Hunting Survey 1963).

Assessment

It is probably the remains of disturbance around the entrance to the rear of Cliff's Farm. Evaluation is recommended.

Site number	17
Site name	Emmie Lane
NGR	SD 5247,2057
Site type	Bank
Period	Post Medieval?
Source	Aerial Photography, Field inspection
Archaeological Potential	Uncertain
Dimensions	20m x 6m x 0.7m high

Description

A large bank running roughly north/south across the western end of the field behind Cliff's Farm. The bank runs for approximately 20m and is up to 6m wide in places and stands to 0.7m. The site could be the remains of an old field boundary, but its massive size does not seem to support this and it does not correspond with a boundary shown on the tithe map. The site does respect the southern field boundary and is probably either natural or agricultural in nature. This site is clearly visible on the 1963 aerial photograph (Hunting Surveys 1963)

Assessment

Due to the lack of relationships with other sites it is difficult to define the purpose, age or importance of this site, however the site along with Site 16 should possibly be examined prior to development.

Site number	18
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5258,2064
Site type	Earthwork
Period	Uncertain
Source	Aerial Photograph (Hunting Surveys 1963)
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

A series of three related earthworks which are possibly the remains of a lynchet or field boundary, however no correlation between this site and any map was noted. This site was not located in the field due to crop cover.

Assessment

It would warrant further investigation and should be examined by trial trenching and possibly an earthwork survey, as appropriate, as part of a pre-development evaluation.

Site number	19
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5258,2064
Site type	Crop mark
Period	Uncertain
Source	Aerial Photography
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

A circular crop mark noted in the vicinity of Cliff's farm that may represent the remains of an archaeological feature. It could not be examined on the ground because of crop cover.

Assessment

The exact nature of this site is uncertain and would warrant further investigation in the course of a pre-development evaluation.

Site number	20
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5253,2075
Site type	Earthworks
Period	Post medieval, Medieval
Source	Aerial Photography
Archaeological Potential	Low/Medium

Description

A series of earthworks covering the two fields centred on the above grid reference, the earthworks seem to be the remains of ridge and furrow and run in a north/south direction and seems to respect the field boundaries. The site was not located in the field due to crop cover.

Assessment

The association of these features with others in the same locality, enhances its significance and should be subject to further investigation.

Site number	21
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5236,2077
Site type	Earthwork
Period	Unknown
Source	Aerial Photography (Hunting Surveys 1963)
Archaeological Potential	Uncertain, probably low

Description

A large curvilinear earthwork running roughly south-west/north-east. The site does not appear to continue through to Site 4 in the field to the south, but does extend into the field to the north containing Site 23.

Assessment

The site could predate the fields in the area but its vague form makes any functional interpretation impossible, the site was not located in the field due to vegetation cover. Any trial trenching of the development area should seek to bisect this feature.

Site number	22
Site name	Emnie Lane
NGR	SD 5245,2110
Site type	Earthwork
Period	Unknown
Source	Aerial Photography (Hunting Survey 1963)
Archaeological Potential	Uncertain, probably low

Description

A linear earthwork running roughly north/south, the site is orientated towards Site 10, but as this feature could not be located in the field because of a hay crop, it was not possible to investigate any relationship.

Assessment

The location of this feature at the north end of the track turning off from Emnie Lane may indicate that this is possible the remains of an old track running north from Emnie Lane. However, no evidence of this was noted on any of the earlier maps. (As for site 21).

Site number	23
Site name	Emnie Lane

NGR	SD 5238,2083
Site type	Crop mark
Period	Unknown
Source	Aerial Photography, 1963
Archaeological Potential	Uncertain, possible medium

Description

A small, rectilinear crop mark just north of site 21. It may be the remains of a small structure, however due to crop cover the site could not be located during the field investigation.

Assessment

It is potentially the remains of a small building but the presence of such a structure was not noted on any of the old maps, perhaps suggesting that the site pre-dates the mapping, or that it was too insubstantial or temporary to warrant recording by the earlier cartographers. (As with sites 21 and 22).

Site number	24
Site name	Well at Burscough House
NGR	SD 5264,2052
Site type	Well
Period	Post Medieval/Medieval
Source	SMR (LSMR 7800)
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

The site of a well noted on the 1st edition OS maps of 1848.

Assessment

The site lies outside the study area and is not under threat from the proposed development.

Site number	25
Site name	Ambrey Meadows
NGR	SD 5230,2110
Site type	Boundary Posts
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR (LSMR 9023); Hallam 1985, 86
Status	Listed Building II (LB 8/27)
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

A line of enclosure fence posts running across Ambrey Meadow erected around 1785. These run for roughly 100m and seem to be fairly evenly spaced. The stones are pierced to allow railings to be passed through, but the rails do not survive.

Assessment

The site lies outside the study area and is under no direct threat from the proposed development, though its setting will be affected.

Site number	26
Site name	Firs Farmhouse, Leyland Lane
NGR	SD 5272,2114
Site type	Farmhouse
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR (site 9035)
Status	Listed Building II (LB 8/40)
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

A 17th century farmhouse, with 19th century additions. It has two stories and an 'L' shaped plan.

Assessment

The site lies outside the study area and will not be directly affected by the development proposals, though its setting will be affected.

Site number	27
Site name	Cliff's Farmhouse
NGR	SD 5262,2065
Site type	Farmhouse
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR (site 9044)
Status	Listed Building II (LB 8/41)
Archaeological Potential	Medium

Description

An 18th century farmhouse which has a date stone at the first floor of 1760. It was unoccupied in 1984. It has two storeys with symmetrical, band, rusticated quoins.

Assessment

The site lies outside the study area and should not be directly affected by the development, though its setting will be affected.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

May 1996

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

EMNIE LANE EMPLOYMENT AREA,

LANCASHIRE

INITIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Mr I Dibben, of the Commission for the New Towns, for an archaeological assessment in advance of development at Emnie Lane, Leyland, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Emnie Lane Employment Area is on the southern side of Leyland and is an area proposed for development at (NGR SD 525207). A study by the Leyland Historical Society has suggested possible archaeological remains near or within the study area and there is a requirement by the Commission for the New Towns (CNT) to assess the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource in advance of a planning enquiry. This initial assessment is aimed at assessing the quantity, period and quality of such sites in the context of the surrounding landscape.

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years, LUAU has undertaken similar types of assessment work on a number of sites in the area, including the moated sites at Broughton Tower (Preston), Staining Hall Farm (nr Blackpool) and Lathom House (nr Ormskirk). LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate initial archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.1 Desk Top Survey

To accrue an organised body of data to inform the field inspection.

2.2 Field Inspection

A rapid walk-over survey to identify the existence and extent of any surviving archaeological features from a detailed visual inspection.

2.3 Assessment report

A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme, within a local and regional context. It may recommend further evaluatory work on individual sites, such as detailed topographical survey, geophysical survey and/or a scheme of machine trenching to evaluate a site further through the trial excavation of known features. It will advise on any mitigation measures clearly necessary following this stage of work, to protect and/or record (to appropriate levels) identified archaeological features and deposits, including the appropriate excavation, recovery, and recording strategies.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

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

3.1 Desk top survey

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

3.1.1 Documentary and cartographic material

This work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (title and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular attention will be paid to field- and place-names recorded on early cartographic sources as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity. Any photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments Record or the County Record Offices will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. This work will involve visits to the County Record Office in Preston. An examination of the sources used by the Leyland Historical Society report will be an integral element of the study.

3.1.2 Aerial photography

A survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area, and if appropriate coverage is available, allow an assessment of the rate and progress of erosion of archaeological features. It will also facilitate the rapid recognition and plotting of archaeological features including those no longer visible at ground level. Identified features will be accurately plotted at 1:10,000. Aerial photographic work may entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.

3.1.3 Physical environment

A rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field investigation.

3.1.4 Access

Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken as a matter of courtesy, although it has been assumed that the access agreements will be obtained by CNT.

3.1.5 Collation of data

The data generated by 3.1.1-3.1.4 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.

3.2 Field inspection

It is proposed to undertake a level 1 survey of the study area. This represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c.* 50 words. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross. The sites will be located by pacing with respect to field boundaries and will

achieve coordinates to an accuracy of +/- 10m. The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects.

A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. An early surface inspection such as this is highly recommended, as such work can frequently double the amount of archaeological information for an area. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1:2,500, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.

The level 1 survey is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of the site assessment. It is an initial site inspection which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

LUAU provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991) and risk assessments are now being implemented for all projects.

3.3 Assessment report

3.3.1 Archive

The results of Stages 1-2 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total.

This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive, should any material be recovered, with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples, at this stage from surface collections) with an appropriate museum. The actual details of the arrangements for the deposition/loan and long term storage of this material will be agreed with the landowner (through their agents), and the receiving institution.

3.3.2 Assessment report

One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire SMR following any comments from the client. The report will be produced in a format compatible with the client requirement. The report will include a copy of the accepted project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will also contain a summary statement of the findings which can be used as a separate document, if required. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 1-2, and will include a full index of archaeological features and any finds (surface collection only) identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including a map and gazetteer of known or suspected sites

identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. This report will identify areas of defined archaeology and an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of each site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; the illustrative material can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. A copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format), if required.

3.3.3 Proposals

The report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the intended development. It will also make recommendations for any further evaluation of the identified archaeological resource deemed necessary or desirable for individual sites. It will seek to achieve, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of all significant archaeological features, and possible strategies for the mitigation of the development, including design modifications, will be considered. Where conservation is neither possible, nor practical, it may be appropriate to recommend a further stage of more intensive archaeological work in order to mitigate the effects of development.

3.3.4 Confidentiality

The evaluation report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

It is understood that copyright rests with CNT.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1 Commission for the New Towns

LUAU will consult with CNT regarding access to land within the study area. This consultation will include, if required, the attendance of a representative of the client or his representative to discuss progress or the report.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work would comprise:

4.1 Desk Top Survey

A two day period is required to collate all the available data.

4.2 Field inspection

Rapid fieldwalking for one day will be required.

4.3 Prepare evaluation report

A one-and-a-half day period would be required to complete this element.

LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. LUAU would be able to submit the report to the client within two weeks from the commencement of the

project, subject to the terms of the agreement, if the contract is awarded immediately after the tender closure date.

5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

The total cost quoted is a fixed price, inclusive of all management, overheads, and other disbursement costs (travel and expenses), to undertake the programme of work as defined in this project design. Any variation from this programme of work at the clients' direction will require recosting.

5.1 Desk Top Survey

1 man-days Supervisor

5.2 Field inspection

1 man-day Project Officer

1 man-day Project Assistant

5.3 Evaluation report

1.5 man-days Project Officer

The project will be under the direct line management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA, Surv Dip, MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

APPENDIX 2
Leyland Historical Society Report on the Emmie Lane Development

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig.1 Study area location plan
Fig.2 Archaeological site location plan

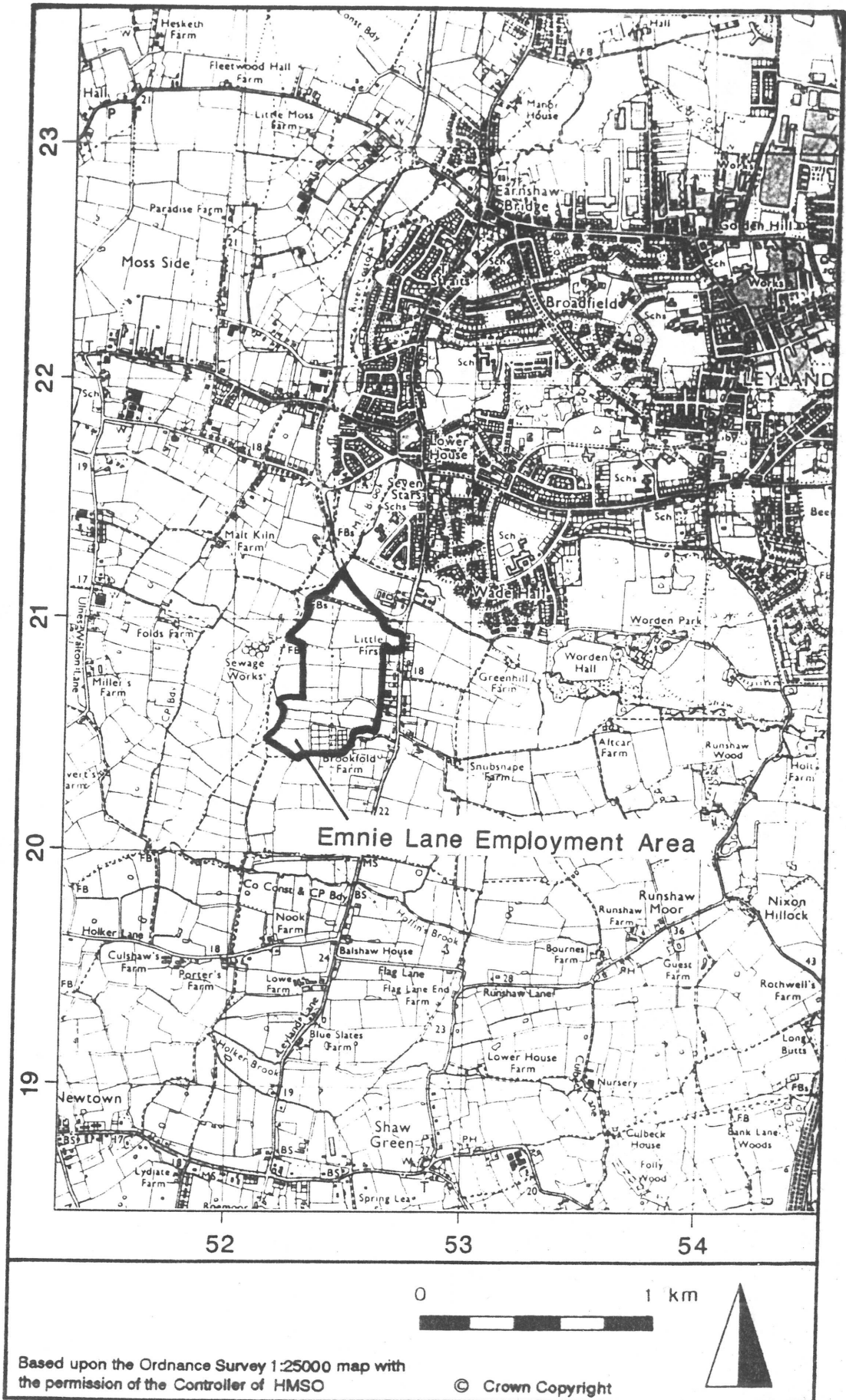


Fig.1

Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:2500
with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

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0 100 m



KEY

Hay Indicates presence
of hay in field

13 Number of site
in gazetteer

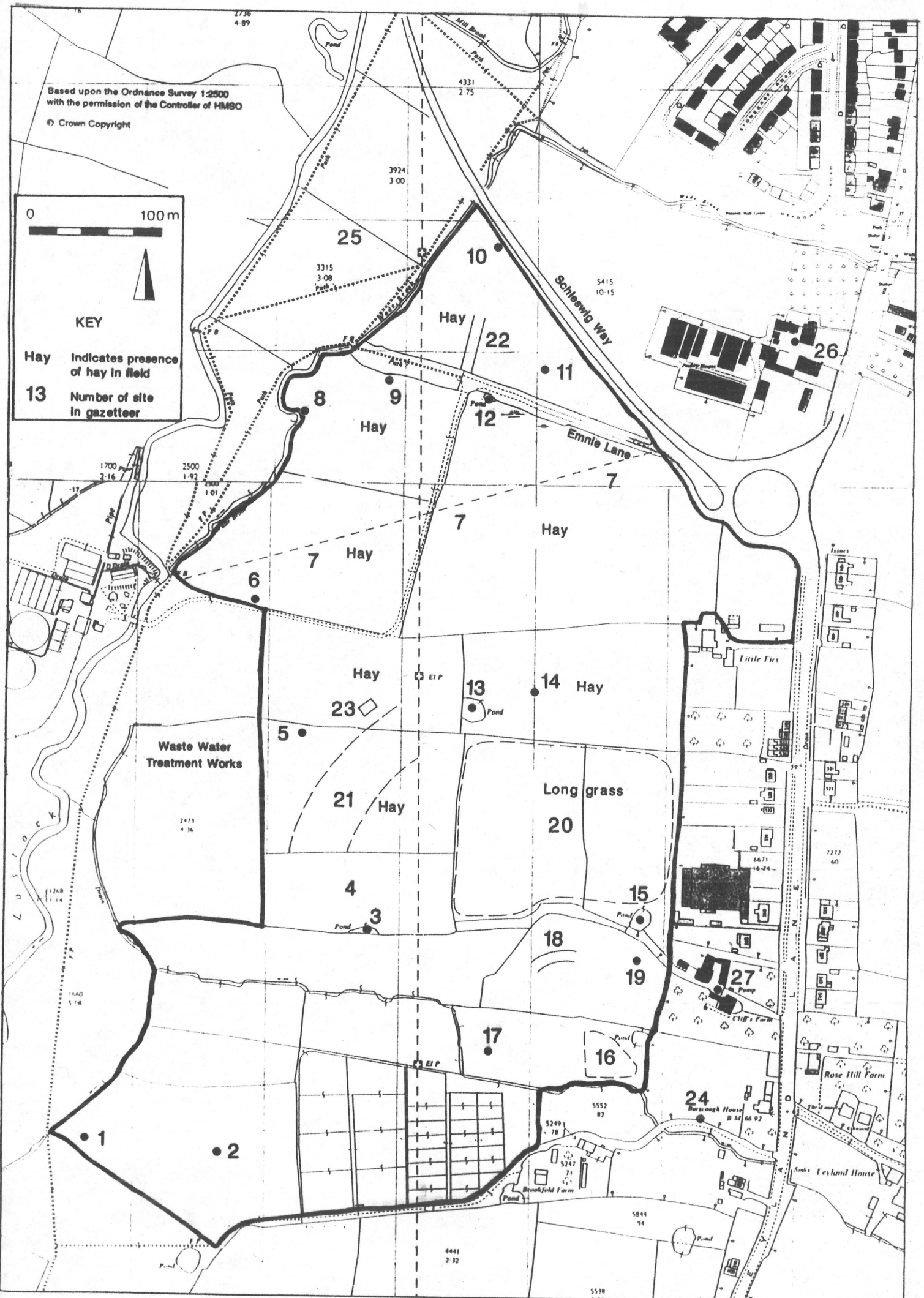


Fig.2