# NAA Document Authorisation

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<td>Gary Brogan</td>
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<td>v.2</td>
<td>21.09.12</td>
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<td>Gary Brogan</td>
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This document has been approved for release by: ……T.S………………
LAND EAST OF CLITHEROE ROAD, 
WHALLEY, LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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LAND EAST OF CLITHEROE ROAD, WHALLEY, LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Summary

This document presents a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be undertaken on land east of Clitheroe Road, Whalley, Lancashire (NGR SD 7356 3662).

The evaluation is required in support of an outline planning application for proposed residential development to include a nursing home. The evaluation would form the third element to a staged approach to inform Lancashire County Archaeological Service (archaeological advisors to Lancaster District Council) on the archaeological potential of the proposed development site; the other phases being a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey.

The proposed development is located within an area of some potential for late prehistoric, medieval and/or post-medieval remains. There were no anomalies of obvious archaeological origin revealed by the geophysical survey, although there are areas of magnetic disturbance and a number of anomalies and trends of uncertain origin.

It is recommended that seven trial trenches are excavated across the site in order to assess the potential for archaeological remains and to examine the origin of a number of the anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation of land on the east side of Clitheroe Road, Whalley (NGR SD 7356 3662; Fig. 1). The evaluation would be in support of a planning application for a residential development and will comprise the excavation of seven archaeological trial trenches.

1.2 This WSI has been prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Commercial Estates Group (CEG). It is informed by an archaeological desk-based assessment (NAA 2012) and a geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 2012). It will be submitted to the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (archaeological advisors to Lancaster District Council) to ensure that the archaeological trial trenching constitutes a scheme of works approved by the local planning authority.

1.3 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken to inform the planning process by determining the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the site and ascertaining the extent, condition, character and date of any such remains. This information will be used by Lancashire County Archaeological Service to inform on the need for further archaeological mitigation, either before or during construction.

1.4 Paragraph 141 within the National Planning Policy Framework states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible’. The Planning Policy Statement 5 Practice Guide, which is still current, states that a written scheme of investigation is the tool to control the standards of any investigation, analysis, reporting and archiving (English Heritage 2010a).

1.5 All archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant standards, guidance and best practice published by English Heritage (1991, 2006) and the Institute for Archaeologists (2009). All archaeological fieldwork will be subject to post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting. If warranted, the results of the work will also be published in an appropriate journal. Subject to landowner agreement, any finds and archives arising out of the archaeological works will be deposited with the appropriate museum service. Copies of all reports will be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, the recipient museum service and English Heritage.
2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Outline planning approval is sought for a residential development, including a nursing home, on land on the east side of Clitheroe Road, Whalley (Fig. 2). The proposed development area covered by this written scheme of investigation (hereafter referred to as “the site”) comprises one field divided by a stream that meanders north to south-east, and the same stream and a track divide this field from a smaller field to the south. The former farm buildings of Lawsonsteads are located immediately to the south.

2.2 The solid geology of the site is mudstone of the Bowland Shale Formation which is overlain by Devensian – Diamicton till (Institute of Geological Sciences 1977). The soils comprise loam and clay belonging to the Brickfield 3 series (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 and Jarvis et al 1984).

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site has been subject to a desk-based assessment (NAA 2012) and a geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 2012). The account below summarises the results of these archaeological investigations.

Prehistoric to Roman

3.2 There are no known archaeological sites of the prehistoric to Roman periods within the site. Within the wider vicinity there is sparse information for prehistoric or Roman activity, which may reflect a lack of previous archaeological investigation rather than a general lack of settlement in the region. The closest known prehistoric site is at Portfield, a promontory fort 0.9km to the south-east which is a Scheduled Monument. Archaeological investigations have revealed the earliest activity to date to the Neolithic before the site became a fort between 700-500BC when substantial earthworks were erected along the north and east sides of a promontory, enclosing an area roughly 1.4ha. The site was strategically located where the Calder Valley is at its narrowest, an area known as the Whalley Gap, with extensive views over the floodplains of the Ribble and Calder Rivers (Barrowclough 2008). Defended forts such as these were often located within a hinterland of other settlement and fieldscape, although none have been discovered nearby.

3.3 The location of Whalley within a river valley at the base of two prominent ridges (the proposed site is at the base of the northern of these ridges and Whalley Nab is the southern) is not only the natural place for early transport routes but also a potential place for settlement and fieldsystems. In addition the site is surrounded by natural water courses, with the ‘ancient woodland’ of Spring Wood, located immediately to the east, suggesting further sources of
water. Therefore it is considered that there is some potential for prehistoric remains at the site, although this is considered to be low to moderate. Such remains are likely to be of local or county importance, and are likely to comprise elements of field system, enclosures or stray finds.

3.4 The nearest recorded Roman period remains are a number of chance finds of coins from the area of Whalley Abbey and the church of St Mary and All Saints. An inscribed Roman stone was also reused within the church. This evidence suggests that there was some activity within Whalley during the Roman period, although the focus of this is likely to be south toward the river crossing.

3.5 On the basis of the existing evidence the potential for unrecorded prehistoric and Roman remains to be present within the site is considered to be low, although they cannot be discounted.

**Early medieval (AD 410 to 1095)**

3.6 Whalley is first mentioned in The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (AD 798) where it appears, with regard to the location of a battle, as *Hwaelleage* (Ingram 1823) referring to the Old English *hwaell* or hill (Ekwall 1922, 76) and *lea* meaning clearing or forest (Gelling 1984, 294). Aside from the placename evidence the only early medieval remains within 1km of the site are three stone crosses in the graveyard of the church of St Mary and All Saints.

3.7 On the basis of the existing evidence the potential for unrecorded early medieval remains to be present within the site is considered to be low.

**Medieval to Post-medieval (AD 1095 to 1900)**

3.8 During the medieval period the proposed development site would have been part of the open field system that surrounded Whalley. Ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded by 1950s aerial photography within the northern part of the site. Ridge and furrow across the site has also been recorded by the geophysical survey.

3.9 The site is located adjacent to Clitheroe Road, which was likely to be the road that led north from medieval Whalley. It is possible that there is potential for surviving roadside settlement or farmstead remains at the western edge of the site. The geophysical survey does show areas of magnetic disturbance at this edge of the site although some of it could be related to a later sewer and post-medieval field boundaries.
Geophysical Survey

3.10 A detailed magnetometer survey has been undertaken across the site. This revealed no anomalies of likely archaeological origin. The western part of the site, west of the extant boundary ditch, is predominately characterised as an area of magnetic disturbance. This is interpreted as resulting from landscaping and filling of a former boundary ditch and backfill within the sewer pipe trench (the sewer pipe must be ceramic or plastic). However, this area of magnetic disturbance may be masking other anomalies. Ridge and furrow was also recorded. East of the extant boundary ditch ridge and furrow on a north-east to south-west alignment has been revealed. A small number of weak trends and isolated small-scale pit type anomalies were also recorded, all of uncertain origin.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The development proposals comprise the construction of new housing and a nursing home and it is thought that the foundations for these and any associated service trenches would have an adverse impact on any surviving archaeological remains.

4.2 The main aim of the evaluation is to determine whether there are unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains within the proposed development area. If remains are present, the trial trenching will aim to confirm their location, extent, nature, date and importance in order that an informed assessment of the impact can be undertaken and a suitable mitigation strategy agreed.

4.3 The objectives of the evaluation are:

- to establish the presence, nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains within the site;
- to provide a detailed record of any such archaeological remains;
- to recover and assess any associated structural, artefactual and environmental evidence;
- to determine which areas within the footprint of the proposed scheme require archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation in situ, open area investigation in advance of construction, or monitoring of soil stripping during construction works;
to prepare an illustrated report on the results of the evaluation to be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR); and

- to evaluate the potential for further unrecorded significant archaeological remains to be present within the site.

4.4 Upon completion of the trial trenching, the requirement for further mitigation will be agreed through consultation between CEG and the Lancashire County Archaeological Service.

4.5 The provisional strategy for dealing with archaeological remains identified by trial trenching will be as follows:

- if substantial archaeological remains of national or significant regional importance are encountered within areas where disturbance could be avoided, then the feasibility of preserving these remains in situ will be considered and, where possible, implemented;

- where preservation of archaeological remains of national or significant regional importance is not deemed necessary or where other planning or technical considerations makes preservation unfeasible, then the impact of construction works upon those remains will be mitigated by undertaking open-area investigation in advance of construction works;

- where less-significant archaeological features or deposits are identified or where it is considered that there is the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to be present, then the impact of construction works upon those remains will be mitigated by undertaking archaeological monitoring of any soil stripping operations within those areas; and

- in areas where no archaeological features or deposits are identified and where the potential for such remains is considered low, no further archaeological investigation will be undertaken.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Location of trial trenches (Fig. 2)

5.1 Seven trial trenches are to be excavated within the proposed development area. Their location is shown on Figure 2, and it is considered that they provide a robust excavation sample reflecting the potential and possible significance of any surviving archaeological remains. The trenches are located to sample certain geophysical anomalies or ‘blank’ areas of the site:
• Trench 1 (40m by 1.5m): Sampling the potential for road frontage medieval or post-medieval building/activity;

• Trench 2 (30m by 1.5m): Sampling two linear geophysical trends/anomalies of uncertain origin;

• Trench 3 (50m by 1.5m): Sampling four geophysical discrete anomalies and an area of magnetic disturbance;

• Trench 4 (40m by 1.5m): Sampling two geophysical discrete anomalies;

• Trench 5 (30m by 1.5m): Sampling an area revealed by the geophysical survey to be blank, except for potential ridge and furrow;

• Trench 6 (30m by 1.5m): Sampling two geophysical discrete anomalies; and

• Trench 7 (30m by 1.5m): Sampling an area revealed by the geophysical survey to be blank, except for potential ridge and furrow.

5.2 Any changes to the location, size or shape of a trench will be agreed with Lancashire County Archaeological Service before the excavation commences.

5.3 The trenches will be surveyed using GPS and the information will be transferred to AutoCAD software and reproduced for incorporation within the report. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

Machine Excavation

5.4 The initial site works should comprise the stripping of topsoil and non-archaeological subsoils across within each trench. The removal of overburden (vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, tarmac, concrete, hardcore, modern building debris, topsoil and subsoil, etc) will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket only, although where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. All soil removal will be under archaeological supervision.

5.5 The mechanical excavator will remove overburden under archaeological supervision down to a level at which significant archaeological deposits are identified or down to natural subsoil deposits, whichever is encountered first. Mechanical excavation will cease in any areas where archaeological remains are identified and are deemed to be significant by the monitoring archaeologist. Thereafter all archaeological work will be undertaken by hand unless either extensive or deep deposits require removal.
Hand excavation

5.6 Where structures, finds, soil features or layers of archaeological interest are exposed, the archaeologist will clean, assess, excavate by hand, sample and record these features as appropriate.

5.7 Hand excavation of archaeological features (where encountered) will be undertaken in order to characterise the site’s archaeology and ensure recovery of artefactual and environmental evidence. In particular, hand excavation will concentrate on intersections of features to help determine phasing and also on examining a representative sample of the different types of features encountered. It is anticipated that hand excavation, if the site conditions allow, will include:

- 100% excavation of any features of ritual or ceremonial nature (including burials);
- up to a 50% sample of each individual domestic, industrial, or settlement-related feature (see 5.8);
- a sample of up to 20% of the overall length of linear features within the trench; and
- any intersections of features, to help determine phasing (see 5.8).

5.8 If significant building remains survive, then these will be cleaned and characterised and excavation will be limited so that important relationships and significant building elements are not removed at this stage, and can be dealt with as a whole during any mitigation phase.

5.9 Other types of archaeological deposits, such as flint scatters or isolated finds, will be excavated and sampled as appropriate.

Recording

5.10 Significant archaeological remains will be located using a GPS or a total station theodolite linked to a pen computer using real-time mapping software. Information will be transferred to AutoCAD software and reproduced for incorporation within the final report. All levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.11 A drawn record of all archaeological features will be made at an appropriate scale. Sections/profiles will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and their location accurately identified on the appropriate trench plan. Plans will usually be drawn at a scale of 1:20, although trenches largely devoid of archaeological features may be recorded at a scale of 1:50. A representative drawn section of
all trenches/test-pits will be recorded and presented in the report even if blank/negative. Drawings will include appropriate data on levels relative to Ordnance Datum.

5.12 Written descriptions of archaeological features/deposits will be recorded on pro forma context sheets, which employ standard archaeological recording conventions.

5.13 A photographic record of the site will be taken using monochrome prints and digital photography.

Finds recording

5.14 All finds processing, conservation work and storage will be carried out in compliance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). Pottery and animal bone will be collected as bulk samples. Significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to removal. Finds will be appropriately recorded and processed and submitted for post-exavagation assessment.

5.15 All finds recovered will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery and storage strategies will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 1995; Watkinson and Neal 1998). Provision will be made for site visits from the conservator, particularly if timber structures or fragile finds are exposed which may require specialist lifting.

5.16 Metal detecting within the site, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that any metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detecting will be carried out in accordance with the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (HMSO 1996, revised 2002).

5.17 In accordance with English Heritage guidance (2001), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy, will be x-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for microslags, in accordance with published guidelines.

5.18 Any artefacts of gold or silver recovered during the course of the evaluation and which are considered to be treasure will be dealt with in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (HMSO 1996, revised 2002). Any such finds will also be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer for Lancashire and Cumbria. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
Human remains

5.19 If human remains are identified both the client and Lancashire County Archaeological Service will be notified so that an agreement can be reached on the best possible way forward. Any human remains (inhumations or cremations) encountered during the evaluation will be investigated, planned, recorded and, where it has been agreed with the client and officer from Lancashire County Archaeological Service, removed by the archaeologist. If necessary, and where practicable, the relevant trench will be widened in order to permit recovery of the whole burial. Any excavation of such remains will comply with the relevant legislation. Discovery will be reported to the Coroner and an application for a ‘Licence for the Removal of Human Remains’ will be made to the Ministry of Justice. Recovery and processing of human remains will be undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley and Roberts 1993; English Heritage 2002; English Heritage and Church of England 2005).

Environmental sampling

5.20 Forty-litre bulk palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken from appropriate deposits and submitted to the named environmental specialist for assessment of the environmental potential. This will include charcoal, small bones, cereal grains, pollen, molluscs and macro-environmental material. Particular attention will be paid to the recovery of samples from any waterlogged deposits that may be present. Recovery and sampling of environmental remains will be in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage 2003, 2011). The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor will be invited to visit the site if significant or unusual deposits are encountered that have the potential to hold important environmental or functional information.

5.21 Organic rich deposits will either be bulk sampled or sampled in extended columns. Parallel samples will also be taken for radiocarbon dating and for plant and macrofossil assessment.

5.22 Where well-preserved animal bones are encountered, there will be hand collection of large mammal bones and bulk samples will be taken to retrieve smaller assemblages. These bulk samples will be used to investigate the frequencies and identities of bird and fish bones, and to investigate the relative frequencies of bones of different species (avoiding the inevitable size-based biases in hand-recovered collections).

Date sampling

5.23 Secure contexts will be sampled for dating as appropriate (whether on site or as sub-samples of processed bulk samples). Dating methods might include radiocarbon (C-14) dating, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronological
dating. Samples for archaeomagnetic dates (if appropriate) will be taken on site by the relevant specialist. Samples for dendrochronological dates (if appropriate) will be taken either on site or from recovered timbers by the relevant specialist in accordance with published guidelines (English Heritage, no date). Samples will be processed subsequent to initial post-exca

5.24 Where appropriate, the sampling strategies will be reviewed in consultation with the environmental and botanical specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

General

5.25 Following recording, the evaluation trenches must be signed off by Lancashire County Archaeological Service before backfilling can commence.

6.0 MONITORING

6.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation, access will be made available at all reasonable times to representatives of the Lancashire County Archaeological Service and English Heritage in order that they might inspect the archaeological works being undertaken on site. Access to the site will be on the basis of prior notification and will be subject to any necessary health and safety requirements.

6.2 The Lancashire County Archaeological Service will be given a minimum of two days’ notice of the start of works. They will be kept informed of progress and will be notified of the discovery of any unexpected or important archaeological remains.
7.0 REPORTING

7.1 On completion of the archaeological evaluation, a report detailing the results of the trial trenching will be prepared in accordance with national guidance (English Heritage 1991 & 2006, Appendix 4; IfA 2009), even if no archaeological remains are present. This report will include the following elements:

- a summary of the project’s background and results;
- a site narrative;
- an interpretation of the results in an appropriate context;
- an assessment of the stratigraphic, written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue and post-excision assessment of each category of artefact recovered during the evaluation (including a conservation assessment);
- a catalogue and post-excision assessment of all palaeobotanical and/or industrial residue material;
- summary reports of all scientific dating procedures and other analyses carried out;
- a summary of the potential for further analysis, if appropriate;
- an appendix containing a list and summary description of all contexts recorded; and
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.

7.2 The report will be accompanied by plans, sections and photographs as appropriate.

7.3 Following completion of this assessment and on instruction from the client, a copy of the evaluation report will be submitted for comment and agreement to Lancashire County Archaeological Service.

7.4 If further analysis is required, then an updated project design specification will be produced in accordance with national and regional guidance (English Heritage 1991, Annex 2; IfA 2009).

7.5 Should the evaluation produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication and no further archaeological works are proposed for the site, allowance would be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in
an appropriate archaeological journal. If further work is to be undertaken, then publication would form part of these further works.

8.0 PERSONNEL

8.1 NAA has been commissioned by CEG to prepare this WSI. Staff will be allocated when the work programme is finalised.

8.2 All staff involved in the project will be appropriately qualified and experienced.

9.0 SUB-CONTRACTED STUDIES

9.1 Although the range of artefacts that may be recovered cannot be accurately predicted at this stage, the most common specialist requirements are listed below. This list gives the nature of the material, the name of the relevant specialist that NAA would use and the associated organisation (if applicable). Each of the specialists listed below has a proven record of expertise in their particular field of work and has previously undertaken specialist work for NAA. If another archaeological contractor is appointed to undertake the fieldwork and reporting they must submit their list of specialists to Lancashire County Archaeological Service for approval. Assemblages will only to be studied if they have come from secure contexts and are relevant to answering specific questions on activities at the site, consumption and the site environment.

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<td>Worked flint</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric pottery</td>
<td>Terry Manby / Chris Cumberpatch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman pottery</td>
<td>Ruth Leary</td>
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<td>Anglo-Saxon pottery</td>
<td>Jane Young</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medieval &amp; post-medieval</td>
<td>Chris Cumberpatch</td>
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<td>Human bone</td>
<td>Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)</td>
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<td>Animal bone</td>
<td>Deborah Jaques (Palaeoecology Research Services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palaeobotanical remains and molluscs</td>
<td>John Carrott (Palaeoecology Research Services)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insect remains</td>
<td>Harry Kenward (Environmental Archaeology Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>Jenny Jones (Durham University)</td>
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9.2 Further details of each of the individuals and organisations listed can be supplied if required.

10.0 SITE ARCHIVE

10.1 The site archive will contain all of the data collected during the investigative work detailed in section 5.0 above, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

10.2 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that records are accurate and internally consistent.

10.3 Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of archaeological fieldwork. As part of this consolidation:

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded by suitably qualified and experienced staff using pro forma recording sheets. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix;
- all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets

10.4 Archiving work will be carried out in accordance with national guidelines (Brown 2007 and IfA 2008c) and the archive will be assembled in accordance with the specifications set out by English Heritage (1991). In addition to the site records, artefacts, environmental remains and other sample residues, the archive will contain:

- site matrices, where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefactual record;
- a summary of the environmental record.

10.5 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
10.6 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson 2000).

10.7 An online OASIS form will be completed on the results of the evaluation within three months of the completion of the work. This will be validated by Lancashire County Archaeological Service once the report has become a public document by submission or incorporation into the Lancashire HER.

10.8 In accordance with NPPF Paragraph 141, a copy of the site report and full site archive will be deposited with the relevant museum subject to the agreement of the landowner with respect to the finds. Deposition shall be in accordance with written guidelines on archive standards and procedures (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995). The archaeological contractor will liaise with the museum curator regarding their requirements in ordering, boxing and labelling the site archive.

11.0 PROGRAMME

11.1 The works programme has yet to be finalised.

12.0 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLICITY

12.1 The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports will rest with the archaeological contractor; that is, with the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis. The archaeological contractor will grant additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and the Lancashire Historic Environment Record to use such documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

12.2 During the course of archaeological investigations, no publicity will be entered into with respect to the results of the work without the express consent of CEG.

13.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13.1 The archaeological contractor will comply with the 1974 Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments in all of its operations. The FAME (2010) manual on archaeological health and safety would be followed for site works and it is normal practice to provide first aid boxes, an accident book and a
telephone for each project. A risk assessment complying with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999) will be prepared in advance of the commencement of site works. The work will be supervised by a competent member of staff who has all necessary first aid training. Appropriate PPE (safety helmets, reflective jackets and safety boots) will be worn at all times. Site staff will also be appropriately equipped in terms of bad weather gear.
REFERENCES


Brown, DH (2007) *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Published by IFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF)

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*

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English Heritage (undated) *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*

English Heritage (1991) *Management of Archaeological Projects*

English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*

English Heritage (2001) *Archaeometallurgy*

English Heritage (2002) *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*

English Heritage (2003) *Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*


English Heritage (2010a) *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*

English Heritage (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation Centre for Archaeology Guidelines*


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Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (2008a) *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (2008b) *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Institute for Archaeologists (2009) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*

Institute of Geological Sciences (1977) Geological Survey Ten-Mile Map, South Sheet, Quaternary

Institute of Geological Sciences (1979) Geological Survey Ten-Mile Map, South Sheet, Drift


Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) (2010) *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*
