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SUMMARY

In response to the Museum of Lancashire's planning application to install a drainage pipe and new path at St Mary's Church, Preston, Lancashire (NGR SD 548 296), Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS) placed an archaeological condition on the planning consent due to the possibility of disturbing graves.

A watching brief was undertaken of the removal of five grave slabs, which had the potential to overlie brick-lined shafts underneath. Upon removal of the grave slabs, however, there was no evidence of the shafts, but the slabs were evidently *in-situ*, and it is to be presumed that the burials themselves were located at a greater depth than the disturbance caused by the development. It was therefore agreed with LCAS that these were to be left *in-situ* with the area covered in a woven fabric prior to the laying of the path.

A watching brief was maintained during the laying of a drainage trench around the church. The trench was positioned so as to minimise the risk of encountering graves, and in the event no further burials were found.

No further archaeological work is considered necessary, unless further intervention in the churchyard is required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Stephen Bull of the Museum of Lancashire for commissioning the work, and his assistance during the course of the project. Thanks are also due to Walter Carefoot and Sons for providing on site facilities. We would also like to thank Peter McCrone, Lancashire County Archaeology Service, for his assistance with the setting up of the project.

The field work was undertaken by Andy Bates, Jo Dawson and Anthony Lee. Andy Bates and Anthony Lee compiled the report, with the drawings being produced by Emma Carter. Jamie Quartermaine and Emily Mercer edited the report and the project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 The Museum of Lancashire submitted a planning application to convert St Mary's Church, Preston, Lancashire as an annex to the museum. This entailed the renovation and adaptation of the nineteenth century church (Plate 8), and in addition there were works required to the churchyard to provide access between the present museum buildings and the west transept of St Mary's Church. Lancashire County Archaeology Services (LCAS) placed an archaeological condition on the planning consent in order to record any graves disturbed during the ground works, and should the removal of any graves be required it was to be undertaken according to a faculty from the Diocese of Blackburn. The proposed disturbance of the ground surface was to be minimal, as the work involved the removal of five grave slabs and the stripping of topsoil for a new path to be laid. LCAS required that this should be carried out under archaeological supervision. A project design was produced by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in accordance with a verbal brief by LCAS.

1.1.2 A subsequent watching brief was also required during the ground works for the installation of a drainage pipe in the churchyard, which extended around the edge of the church building, and again located so as to minimise any disturbance to any graves.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The site lies within the urban setting of the central Lancashire industrial city of Preston, to the east of the city centre on the western side of St Mary's Street (NGR SD 548 296) (Fig 1). The solid geology underlying Preston dates from the permo-triassic period (280 to 195 million years ago), and comprises a series of Bunter Sandstone, Keuper Sandstone and Keuper Marl (Price *et al* 1963, 1-2). Overlying this strata is a layer of glacial and post-glacial drift deposits, or till, in the order of 61m thick in places (*op cit*, 83), which post-dates the Eemian interglacial period, the last interglacial (120,000 years ago) (*ibid*).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 The church of St Mary's was built during the early nineteenth century, after the expansion of Preston; the town then deriving its prosperity from its market and legal business. This evolved into manufacturing, and Preston became one of the industrial centres of the region based on the cotton industry (Clemesha 1912, 211). This was a process which had begun in the previous century, and resulted in the inevitable increase in the population of the town. This led to the subsequent need for more public improvements, which were slow in forthcoming (*ibid*). The vicar of Preston between 1816 and 1839 was one Roger Carus Wilson, in whose incumbency seven churches were established of the Anglican faith (*op cit,* 324-5). Previous to his arrival, a church had

already been added to the town in 1815, that of Holy Trinity on part of Patten Field (*ibid*). To add to this St Peters and St Pauls opened in 1822 and 1826 respectively, both of which were gothic edifices designed by Thomas Rickman. St Andrew's, opened in 1836 in Ashton, and Christ Church opened in 1837, followed by St Thomas's and St Mary's in 1838 (*ibid*). These last three were built in the Norman style, a particular liking of Reverend Wilson (Clemesha 1912, 325), with Christ Church being considered the best of the three, although in the early twentieth century they were described as plain, heavy, cumbersome buildings (*ibid).* In 1838 Reverend Wilson also acquired a Primitive Episcopal Church, dedicated to St John, and had it rebuilt in stone (*ibid*).

1.3.2 The architect for the Church of St Mary was Mr John Smith, and its construction was begun on May 2nd 1836 (Hewitson 1883, 485). It is described as having a slightly tapering tower, surmounted by a cluster of cross-head pinnacles. The church was enlarged in 1855 with the addition of the north transept (*ibid*).

1.3.3 The area to be developed has five grave slabs laid horizontally, with inscriptions detailing the interment of seven individuals dating from between 1847 to 1855 (Plate 1). There is no reason to presume that these grave slabs were not in their original position, and were initially thought to be covering brick-lined shaft graves. Such graves tend to be the width of a single coffin, with one or more coffins, made of timber or lead, stacked on top of each other (A Boyle pers comm).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by OA North in November 2002 (*Appendix 1*) in accordance with a verbal brief by LCAS. The project design provided for an archaeological watching brief and options for an excavation and exhumation of any burials if a brick shaft was identified. The work undertaken followed the method statement detailed in the project design (*Appendix 1*) and complied with current legislation and accepted best practice, including the Code of Conduct and the relevant professional standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

2.1.2 Following acceptance of the project design, OA North undertook the watching brief of the grave slabs in March 2003, and the watching brief for the drain trench was undertaken in November 2003.

2.2 THE WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The work provided for three options (*Appendix 1*) depending upon whether there were brick-lined shafts, in the event no brick-lined shafts were discovered and Option 3 was adopted. This entailed the recording of the slabs, the opening of the graves, the excavation by machine to a depth of *c*0.75m, and the recording of the excavated area (Plate 1 and 7; Fig 2)

2.2.2 ***The Grave Excavation:*** the ground works were undertaken by the Museum of Lancashire under archaeological supervision. The programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of surviving archaeological features. The grave slabs were recorded by means of photography in advance of their removal. They were then lifted using a mechanical excavator fitted with lifting straps. The subsequent topsoil strip was undertaken by the same machine using a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket, which revealed that there were no underlying brick-lined shafts.

2.2.3 All horizons exposed were examined and the excavated areas, with all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavation, recorded as appropriate. The excavation of any human remains, had it been necessary, was to be undertaken by an osteologist for immediate reburial following appropriate analysis; however, in the event no articulated remains were recovered.

2.2.4 ***Pipe Trench:*** the line of the pipe trench was positioned close to the church in order to reduce the risk of encountering any articulated human remains. The trench excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.56m wide toothed bucket. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 0.45m to allow for an assessment of the likelihood of grave disturbance, and this was followed by excavation to the full depth necessary, which ranged from 0.8m to 1.40m.

2.2.5 ***Recording:*** the recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features, horizons or structures revealed, on OA North *pro-*

forma sheets, and their accurate location in plan (Fig 2), which was tied into the National Grid. A photographic record in both colour slide and monochrome formats was also produced.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Museum of Lancashire, with a copy of the archive being deposited in the Lancashire Record Office.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The results of the watching briefs for both the grave slabs and the pipe trench are provided below. Detailed descriptions of each grave slab removed during the course of the development are found in *Appendix 2*, and photographs of these are presented as Plates 2 to 6. The location of each of the graves in plan is shown in Figure 2.

3.2 GRAVE SLAB REMOVAL RESULTS

3.2.1 An area measuring 18.2m by a maximum of 3.3m was stripped of its topsoil to a depth of 0.2 to 0.3m. The topsoil comprised a very dark-grey, humic, fine silty-clay. All five grave slabs were recorded and removed, and the ground beneath comprised compacted topsoil. At a depth of 0.3m a mid-grey-orange clay was revealed, with areas of disturbed clay indicating the grave cuts (Plate 7). The maximum depth of the trenching was 0.6m and although no brick-lined shaft graves were noted, it is reasonable to assume that the burials were located at a greater depth.

3.2.2 All of the grave slabs were of Millstone Grit, available locally to the east of Preston. They were all of roughly the same size averaging 1.9m in length, 0.95m wide and 0.12m thick. Each had only one interment recorded on the stone, with the exception of Grave 5 which included a wife, husband and grandchild interred in 1831, 1858 and 1851 respectively. The slabs were laid directly into the turf layer, with the exception of Grave 2 which was surrounded by curb stones. The graves themselves were aligned in a south-west/north-east direction (Plates 2-6)

3.3 DRAINAGE PIPE INSTALLATION RESULTS

3.3.1 The drainage pipe trench was typically 0.60m wide, and for the majority of its length was situated approximately 1.50m from the church wall (Fig 2)

3.3.2 During excavation topsoil was found to be 0.20m thick. Below the topsoil was a make-up layer of redeposited natural clay, typically 0.30m thick. At a depth of 0.50m a disturbed sub-soil layer was encountered. This consisted of a pinky-brown silty-clay mixed with mid-grey-brown clay with frequent brick and mortar debris inclusions. The undisturbed pinky-brown stiff natural clay was observed at a typical depth of 1.1m.

3.3.3 No human remains were encountered during the watching brief. A considerable number of relict drains and services were observed and this explained the heavily disturbed nature of the deposits. Several animal bones were recovered, all deriving from the topsoil and thought to be modern.

3.3.4 ***Finds:*** five post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the spoil heap. The earliest diagnostic sherd was of a Blackware fabric type developed during the early eighteenth century. A fine bowl rim sherd of transfer pattern pearl

ware with enamelled ochre edge was attributed a date of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. A rim sherd of red-glazed earthenware had a broad date range of eighteenth to twentieth century. Similarly, a body sherd and a rim sherd of industrial slipware have a date range of early nineteenth to twentieth century.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 ***Grave Excavation:*** although the slabs were apparently *in-situ*, there was no evidence of brick-lined shafts and the burials were evidently at a greater depth than any ground disturbance caused by the creation of the new access to the church. In light of this, it was not considered necessary to excavate to a greater depth to remove the burials, and they were left *in-situ* and undisturbed. The area was to be covered in a permeable fabric, with the new path laid over this.

4.1.2 ***Pipe trench watching brief:*** the drainage pipe trench watching brief revealed no evidence of any unmarked burials and no human remains were encountered. The presence of pottery which pre-dates the founding of the church suggests that there was human activity on or near the site in the eighteenth century, which is unsurprising given the sites location close to the centre of Preston.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.2.1 No further archaeological work is considered necessary, unless further intervention in the churchyard is required.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

OXFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY
NORTH

April 2002

ST MARY'S CHURCH, PRESTON

LANCASHIRE

GRAVE EXCAVATION AND RECORDING

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Stephen Bull, Museum of Lancashire for the excavation and recording of graves at St Mary's Church, Preston.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 ***Contract Background:*** Oxford Archaeology North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has been requested by Stephen Bull, Museum of Lancashire to provide a project design for the removal and mitigation of burials at St Mary's Church, Preston. The work is required to enable the provision of access to the west transept of the church. The present project design is produced in accordance with a verbal brief from Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS).

1.1.2 ***Background:*** in front of the western transept of the church are five flat slab burials, with inscriptions indicating a total of seven individuals and date from 1847 to 1855. There is also the potential for further unmarked burials. In all likelihood the slabs, which certainly appear to be in their original position, are lying directly on top of brick-shaft graves. These tend to be of single coffin width and may contain one, two or three coffins placed one on top of another. The coffins may be lead, wood or a combination of the two. The more elaborate coffins of the period were triple shelled wood-lead-wood.

1.1.3 ***Oxford Archaeology North:*** Oxford Archaeology North (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the evaluation and assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. Oxford Archaeology has considerable experience of the excavation and recording of burials both from within the region and beyond. Notably Oxford Archaeology has been involved in the exhumation of post-medieval interments from St Luke's Church, Old Street, London.

1.1.4 OAN has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OAN and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and is a registered organisation with the IFA (No 17).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a verbal brief by LCAS to provide for the exhumation of nineteenth century burials from St Mary's Church Preston. The aim of this archaeological excavation is to record and interpret as much detail as possible within the parameters of a relatively rapid exhumation and reinterment exercise. The archaeological data collected will contribute to the history and development of funeral trends and the demography of the population of the crypt and that part of the graveyard which is being disturbed.

2.2 The objectives of the archaeological work will be to record the preservation conditions within the vaults and churchyard, the inscriptions on coffin plates, the recording of the human remains and the limited sampling of human skeletal remains with biographical data where possible. The vault structure will also be recorded.

Archaeological watching brief on the opening of the vault, recording the number of interments, the biographical data on coffin plates and the position of each interment. Any design motifs visible on coffin furniture should also be recorded.

- The creation of a database of the inscriptions and assessment and analysis of the inscriptions data.
- The recording of the human remains where coffins are opened.
- Archaeological recording of the vault structure.
- Post–excavation analysis of all material
- To establish the stratigraphic sequence of burials.
- To recover evidence of burial rites and undertaking practices.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 As the form of the burials will not be known until the slabs are lifted, a series of options are presented and the implementation of these will depend upon the initial findings.

3.1.2 ***Option 1:*** this assumes that the slabs lie on top of brick shaft graves. This will involve the recording of the slabs, the opening of the graves, the recording of the vaults, the recording of the coffins, the exhumation of the coffins, the recording of the human remains and the reinterment of the human remains. If the coffins are lead lined there will be considerable health and safety implications in the opening of the coffins and in the investigation of the partially decomposed remains. It is therefore proposed that if the coffins are lead lined then this option is not pursued. (Tasks 1-12)

3.1.3 ***Option 2:*** this again assumes that the slabs lie on top of brick shaft graves. This will involve the recording of the slabs, the opening of the graves, the recording of the vaults, the recording of the coffins, and the construction of a concrete slab over the brick lined vaults to seal the graves. The vaults would be filled with a coarse grit, the tops of the brick vaults would be lowered and a concrete pad would be constructed on top of the vault in order to provide a foundation for the path. If lead lined coffins are identified this will be the preferred option. The present costs do not allow for the laying of the concrete pad / filling of the shaft, as it is understood that this work will be undertaken by the clients contractor (Tasks 1-5, 11-12).

3.1.4 ***Option 3:*** this assumes that there is compacted ground beneath the slabs. This would involve the recording of the slabs, the opening of the graves, the excavation by machine to a depth of *c*0.75m, and the recording of the excavated area. (Tasks 1-3, 11-12).

3.2 TASK BREAKDOWN

3.2.1 The following tasks are pertinent to some or all of the outlined options defined above. They are outlined in order of the proposed programme and show to which options they need be applied:

3.2.2 ***Task 1: Erection of Screening (options 1-3):*** the ethical and religious implications are of primary concern. The entire area will be screened from public view. All staff involved in the exhumation of the remains will be expected to behave with care and attention, showing respect for the dead at all times. The burials represent the remains of past parishioners of the church and thus particular consideration will be afforded to the sensitivities of any individuals who have connections with St Mary's in all excavation and reinterment works.

3.2.3 ***Task 2: Record Slabs and their Inscriptions (options 1-3):*** a full textual and photographic record will be made of the gravestones (dimensions, condition, stone type, inscription, any decorative features).

3.2.4 ***Task 3: Remove Slabs (options 1-3):*** this will require ropes and the use of JCB as the slabs will be heavy. The photographs indicate that at least one is already cracked and will break when removed. The slabs will be replaced on site immediately following their removal.

3.2.5 ***Task 4: Record Burial Vaults (options 1-2):*** a structural record of the vaults will be compiled. Elevations and plans will be drawn, brick-types, manner of construction and bonding will be recorded.

3.2.6 ***Task 5: Record Contents of Burial Vaults (options 1-2):*** wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including nails, will be recorded on a *pro-forma* coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded in detail by reference to the published corpus of material from Christ Church, Spitalfields (Reeve and Adams 1998) as well as the unpublished catalogue of material from St Nicholas, Sevenoaks (Boyle 1995). Where individual types cannot be paralleled they will be drawn or photographed as appropriate.

3.2.7 ***Task 6: Remove Contents of Burial Vaults (option 1):*** this will require ropes and the use of a JCB if lead coffins are encountered. There is a fair chance that these would be split during removal. All sealed lead coffins should remain sealed and be reburied on site. Open or badly damaged coffins may be inspected by archaeologists subject to medical opinion (Environmental Health Officer or recognised specialist in the field).

3.2.8 ***Task 7: Remove Skeletons from Breeched / Wooden Coffins (option 1):*** there is no guarantee that remains within breeched coffins will be skeletal. Where remains are skeletal it is quite

possible, for example, that hair and skin will survive. Protective clothing must be worn. Record interior features of coffin (presence of packing, pillows, shrouds etc, clothing worn by deceased, associated objects). Record deceased (preservation and completeness, clothing worn, associated objects, body position, orientation).

3.2.9 ***Task 8: Osteological Recording of Skeletons (options 1):*** it is proposed that the burials be recorded on site for immediate burial and therefore the excavation will be undertaken by an osteologist. Following the analysis they will be immediately reburied. It is recommended that high resolution analysis be undertaken in the case of named individuals. Low resolution analysis can be utilised where skeletons are not named. The skeletal assemblage will be divided into high- and low-resolution samples. The high-resolution sample will consist of named individuals (particularly related individuals) and those of intrinsic osteological interest. The latter can be defined as those with unusual pathology, evidence of surgical or dental intervention and exceptionally good preservation. Low-resolution skeletal recording will include a skeletal and dental inventory, age and sex assessments, gross pathological observations, and basic metrical recording for use in the determination of stature and sex. The high-resolution sample will be subject to the same recording criteria with the addition of detailed descriptions of pathological manifestations and differential diagnosis, additional metrical recording, and a study of non-metric traits. The aim of the low-resolution analysis is to provide enough information to reconstruct the demography of the excavated sample *in toto*. Similar methodologies were applied to the skeletal assemblages from St Nicholas, Sevenoaks (Boyle 1999), London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames (Bashford and Pollard 1998; Start and Kirk 1998) and most recently at St Bartholomew's, Penn, Wolverhampton (Boyle in preparation).

3.2.10 Probable age and sex can be assigned to each individual. This will allow for comparison of this group with other contemporary samples. The excavated burials will represent only a small percentage of the burial population. The basic parameters of a demographic investigation are age and sex, and these will be established for all excavated individuals in the course of low-resolution analyses.

3.2.11 Standard osteological techniques will be used in the multi-factorial assessment of biological sex (Steele and Bramblett 1988; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Individuals will be assigned to probable male, probable female or unknown categories where incompleteness, poor preservation, or ambiguous results prohibit definitive assignment to either sex.

3.2.12 Standard osteological techniques will be used in the establishment of age at death (Miles 1962, 1963; Lovejoy *et al* 1985; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

3.2.13 ***Task 9: Reburial of Skeletons (option 1):*** human remains will be reburied with associated coffin furniture and biographical details where they exist.

3.2.14 ***Task 10: Documentary Research (option 1):*** documentary research should be undertaken for named skeletons (Birth, marriage and burial registers).

3.2.15 ***Task 11: Report Writing (options 1-3):*** a standard client report will be compiled and a synthetic article will be prepared for inclusion in an appropriate journal, for example, *Post-medieval Archaeology* or *Church Archaeology*.

3.2.16 There are a number of published excavation reports which will be of particular relevance to this project. These include Christ Church, Spitalfields (Reeve and Adams 1993; Molleson and Cox 1993), St Nicholas, Sevenoaks (Boyle 1994; Boyle 1998), London Road, Kingston-upon-Thames (Bashford and Pollard 1998; Start and Kirk 1998), and St Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London (Scheuer 1998). A number of other relevant articles have also been published in a recent monograph dedicated to the study of post-medieval burial (Cox 1998). Work is currently in progress on the graveyard of St Bartholomew's, Penn where OAU recently undertook an archaeological watching brief in conjunction with Necropolis (Boyle in prep).

3.2.17 One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and two copies submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and

sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material, any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. Illustrative material will include a location map, and section drawings and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion.

3.2.18 ***Task 13: Preparation of Archive:*** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (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 all features, and finds recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. The archive inclusive of the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) will be deposited with the Museum of Lancashire.

3.5 GENERAL CONDITIONS

3.5.1 ***Access:*** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the Museum of Lancashire and it is understood that there will be access for both pedestrian and plant traffic to the site.

3.5.2 ***Health and Safety:*** the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 under which the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations are made will be complied with at all times by OAN. Evidence of appropriate procedures will be detailed in a Risk Assessment.

3.5.3 Funerary archaeology presents a specific and complex range of hazards. The risk of anyone contracting smallpox is remote but the potential threat to the population at large is such that it must be taken seriously. All staff will wear protective clothing at all times.

3.5.4 Where wooden coffins were used there may be an increased risk of infection due to occasional good preservation of bodies and other materials. The highest risk category is that of the sealed lead coffin. If any soft tissue remains the hazard presented will be treated as potentially severe and suitable protective systems will be used. It is not only the human remains themselves that present a risk but also the coffin linings and pads, and the result of the body's decomposition, a viscous black liquid. The greatest potential risk presented by this activity is that of contracting anthrax or smallpox. The risk for the archaeologist associated with working with the remains of a recorded anthrax death are thought to be small. A higher risk is gained from the well-preserved horse hair or woollen materials used in the coffin pads, pillows and packing.

3.5.5 Minimum precautions are to wear the correct level of protective equipment. In addition all staff must have a primary inoculation scar. Shower facilities should be provided.

3.5.6 ***Disposal of materials:*** coffin liquor, disposable paper suits and respiratory protection equipment are all classified as clinical waste and must be collected and incinerated by approved contractors. Lead can be stored and recycled. Rotting wood from coffins can be disposed of by agreement with the local waste regulation authority. The disposal of decontaminating fluids into sewers requires approval and possibly a licence.

3.5.7 ***Legal Considerations:*** as the church is decommissioned but the churchyard is still commissioned the legality of the removal of burials is slightly different from normal circumstances. A copy of the pastoral measure, raised as part of the decommissioning of the church and held by the Church Commissioners, will need to be submitted to the Home Office for amendment to enable the exhumation of the bodies. There will still be a requirement to advertise the proposed work and all reasonable efforts should be made to trace living descendants who may object to exhumation. The costs for this process are not defined below, but can be implemented if requested.

3.5.7 ***Confidentiality:*** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement

to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.5.8 ***Insurance:*** the insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to, or the death of, any person under a contract of service with the unit and arising out of and in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OAN, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OAN or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

3.5.5 ***Reinstatement:*** it is understood that there will be no requirement for reinstatement. The grave will be backfilled and a cap established on top of the vault by a contractor of the clients.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1 MUSEUM OF LANCASHIRE

4.1.1 OAN will consult with Museum of Lancashire regarding access to land within the study area. This consultation will include, if required, the attendance of a representative of that company at any meetings convened with LCAS to discuss progress or the report.

4.2 LANCASHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE (LCAS)

4.2.1 Any proposed changes to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeologist of Lancashire County Council in conjunction with the client. OAN will arrange with the County Archaeologist for a preliminary meeting at the commencement of the contract, if required.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work would comprise:

5.1 ***Option 1***

An eight day period is required to undertake the field element of the work.

5.2 ***Option 2***

A three day period will be required to undertaken the field element of the work.

5.3 ***Option 3***

A three day period will be required to undertaken the field element of the work.

5.4 ***Report Production***

To be completed within three weeks of completion of fieldwork

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

5.6 The project will be under the direct line management of **James Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The work would be supervised by **Angela Boyle** (Project Manager) and **Ann Sofie Witkin** (Project officer). All OAN staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2
GAZETTEER OF GRAVE SLABS

INTRODUCTION

All five of the grave slabs lifted during the coarse of the project were made of millstone grit. Below are descriptions of each grave slab, and its inscription. The location of each grave is given in Figure 2.

Grave No: **1**
Length: 1.91m
Width: 0.96m
Thickness: 0.17m
Inscription

In The Memory of
ISABELLA TITTERINGTON
who died October 12th 1853
AGED 57 YEARS
Alas! Alas! and is the spirit fled,
And is my mother numbered with the dead
Shall I no more in social converses have
The sweet endearments of a mothers curses

Other Details
None.

Grave No: **2**
Length: 1.86m
Width: 0.92m
Thickness: 0.08m
Inscription

SACRED to the MEMORY
of
CATHERINE HOWARD PEAR,
the beloved Wife of
WILLIAM MARTIN ESQ^{R} K.S.F.
Later Lieut. Col.; B.A.L.
who departed this life
upon the morning of the
23rd of March
1847
AGED 50 YEARS.
After much suffering
she was truly amiable,
Virtuous, kind and
generous.
The Grave has eloquence
its lectures teach
In silence; louder than
Devines can preach

Other Details

The grave slab had curb stones also of millstone grit measuring 0.19m thick and 0.28m high with bolection mouldings at the top. The vertical curbs measured 1.87m in length, and were butted against the horizontal curbs with measured 1.31m in length.

Grave No: **3**
Length: 1.93m
Width: 0.95m
Thickness: 0.10m
Inscription

Sacred
TO THE
Memory of JAMES BESWICK
who died on the 6th of August
1849 Aged 74 Years.

Other Details
The first two lines are embellished with decorative lines.

Grave No: **4**
Length: 1.91m
Width: 0.94m
Thickness: 0.14m
Inscription

TO THE MEMORY OF
RICHARD, Son of WILLIAN AND SARAH
PARKER, who died July 24th 1850
AGED 16 YEARS

Other Details
None.

Grave No: **5**
Length: 1.90m
Width: 0.99m
Thickness: 0.13m
Inscription

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
MARY Wife of JOHN WATMOUTH
TEMPERANCE who departed this
life September 8th 1831
AGED 66 YEARS
Also of JOHN WATMOUTH husband
the above who departed this Life the
20th Day of September 1854 AGED
78 YEARS
Also of Mary the Daughter of Edward
and Alice Greenwood and Grand-
daughter to the above who departed
this life the 22nd Day September 1851
Aged 2 Years and 4 Months

Other Details
None.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Grave excavation and pipe trench location plan

PLATES

Plate 1: The area of the grave excavation, looking south

Plate 2: Grave slab 1
Plate 3: Grave slab 2

Plate 4: Grave slab 3

Plate 5: Grave slab 4

Plate 6: Grave slab 5

Plate 7: Study area, looking north, after the topsoil strip
Plate 8: Front façade of St Mary's church, facing south

