

**LAND BETWEEN 2 & 10 WORDEN LANE,
LEYLAND, LANCASHIRE**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

By J.M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy



September 2004

Client: N. Barnes Esq.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	2
3. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK	3
4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	3
5. AIMS	5
6. METHODOLOGY	5
7. RESULTS	6
8. THE FINDS	10
9. INTERPRETATION	10
10. CONCLUSIONS	12
11. ARCHIVE	12
12. COPYRIGHT	12
13. . BIBLIOGRAPHY	12

APPENDICES

- 1 Project brief
2. Figures
3. Plates

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken in September 2004 on behalf of Mr. N. Barnes in respect of works to provide foundation trenches for a proposed dwelling house between nos. 2 and 10 Worden Lane, Leyland, Lancashire. The groundwork uncovered a large amount of demolition material apparently associated with three 18th century dwellings that formerly stood on the site. Finds comprising bottles impressed with manufacturers names confirmed that the remains were probably from this period. A more enigmatic series of rough stone walls or foundations were also discovered as was another brick wall or pier that may have pre-date the 18th century houses. However no dateable finds were discovered in association with these features.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Mr. Neil Barnes who commissioned the watching brief, to Mr Michael Unsworth who carried out the groundwork, to the staff of Leyland Library who assisted with the documentary research and to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service which provided helpful advice.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A proposal by Mr. N. Barnes for a residential development on the subject site was granted planning permission subject to a condition requiring that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the groundworks for the development. This condition was recommended to South Ribble Borough Council by the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service and followed the advice given in the (then) DOE *Planning Policy Guidance Note16 (Archaeology and Planning)* in respect of sites where there is a possibility that archaeological remains may exist on the site but little is known of their extent or their state of preservation.
- 1.2 Mr Barnes instructed J.M.Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy to carry out the watching brief. This Consultancy carries full insurance and is licensed to reproduce Ordnance Survey maps. Mr. J.Trippier BA (hons.) ARICS PIFA, who is a qualified archaeologist and Chartered Surveyor of over 30 years professional experience, carried out the fieldwork and compiled this report. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service a copy of which comprises Appendix 1 to this report

2. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site, which is situated on Worden Lane, Leyland ,Lancashire, is located at NGR SD 5379 21531.It is highlighted by a red dot on the location plan at fig. 1. The site is

situated between Nos. 2 and 10 Worden Lane and is shown edged red on the site plan at Fig.2. It understood to have comprised an ‘urban gap site’ prior to the commencement of this development. Vegetation cover was cleared prior to the archaeologists being instructed.

- 2.2 The solid geology of the area consists of Bunter sandstones of the Triassic period (Institute of Geological Sciences 1969). The drift cover consists primarily of medium to fine textured, slightly calcareous till or coarse textured fluvio-glacial deposits (Hall and Folland 1970, 84).
- 2.3 The site lies close to the oldest known part of Leyland; about 200m west of St Andrews's Church and about 50 metres south of Leyland's Market Cross (Fig 3). It is possible that the church may have been the focus for an Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement. There is therefore the possibility that remains relating to occupation from those periods may survive in the area (Appendix 1, para. 1).
- 2.4 Four cottages stood on the site until the early 1970s when they were demolished after being empty for several years (Fig.3 and Willis 1984 ,38). Photographs are available in the latter work and in (Hunt and Waring 1995, 75) as well as in Leyland Library under reference D58. The two houses between which the site lies are listed buildings and are dated by the list descriptions to the 18th century (Appendix 1, para. 4.1). Leyland House, which adjoins the site to the south was built in 1775 (Winnow 1983, 16) There is therefore also the possibility for archaeology relating to the post medieval occupation of the site to survive (Appendix 1, para. 4.1).

3. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.1 An archaeological evaluation took place at Towngate in 2001 on the site of the Tesco Superstore at the north-east junction of Towngate and Church Lane but no medieval remains were uncovered. However a watching brief at St Andrew’s Church identified remains of an earlier, but undated wall (Hopkins 2004, 9). An extensive urban survey which assessed the archaeological potential of Leyland was carried out on behalf of Lancashire County Council in 2004 (Hopkins).

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Leyland is a settlement of considerable antiquity which gives its name to an Anglo-Saxon Hundred, one of the early administrative divisions of the later county of Lancashire that pre-dated the Norman Conquest and survived into early modern times (Appendix 1, 4.1).
- 4.2 The place-name is derived from the Middle English *ley-land*, meaning fallow land; i.e. laid down to grass, unploughed, and the original ‘settlement’ was probably pastoral with dispersed farmsteads on the higher ground above the mosses (Hopkins

2004, 4) Farington estate maps, dated 1725, indicate that apart from the area around the cross, where there was a small nucleated settlement, Leyland was still predominantly agricultural at that time (LRO DDF/81). In fact Leyland appears to have been no more than a village until well into the nineteenth century (Hopkins 2004, 4).

- 4.3 In Anglo-Saxon times Leyland belonged to the King but after the Norman Conquest it was held by Bussel family who were the Norman lords of Penwortham (Harland 1870, 135). C.1215 Hugh Bussel resigned his claim and Leyland passed to the de Lacy lords of Clitheroe. Although the latter gave more than a third of the manor to the Knights Hospitallers most of it appears to have been re-granted to Robert Bussell. His estate appears to have been divided among co-heirs; namely the Faringtons of Farington and Worden and the Waltons of Ulnes Walton (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 11). William Farington purchased the manor of Leyland in 1617 (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 12)
- 4.4 The Domesday Survey, which was carried out for William the Conqueror in 1086, mentions a priest at Leyland but not a church. The Church of St Andrew is first mentioned shortly after 1100 when it appears in grants to Evesham Abbey by the Bussel family (LRO DDF/2387) and restoration of the present church in 1852 revealed the fabric of a much older Norman church (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 4).
- 4.5 The subject plot is annotated 'Mr Preston's land' on the 1725 estate map (LRO DDF/81) when it appears to have been vacant. However a slightly later map of 1769 by Thomas Addison Jr. (LRO P87) shows a building standing on the subject site (Fig.4) This appears to be single storey with two chimneys and a porch over one of two doorways. A building is shown on the site of Leyland House on both these maps and No.2 Worden Lane appears to have already existed in its present form.
- 4.6 By the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6" sheet (1:10560 metric scale) of 1844 (Fig.5) the building on the subject site seems to have acquired an almost square rear garden and another building appears to have filled the gap between the existing building and No.2 Worden Lane. The position is shown more clearly on the larger scale 25" (1:2500) OS sheet of 1911 (Fig 6) which now appears to show the four cottages which were in existence until the early 1970s (see para. 2.4 above). The two northerly ones are shown as discrete buildings but the two southerly ones are only identifiable as separate dwellings by a fence or wall dividing the rear garden. By this stage there was also a row of rear outbuildings (presumably privies) and a range of two larger buildings running east to west behind the properties fronting Fox Lane. These appear to stand in the grounds of Leyland House which extended behind the cottages which stood closer to Worden Lane. The more easterly of these two buildings stood within the boundary of the subject site. Leyland House had by that time become the presbytery for St.Mary's Roman Catholic Church which had been built to the south of the house in 1854. By 1930 the larger outbuilding that stood within the boundary of the subject site had been demolished has had the privies behind the two most southerly cottages (Fig.3).

- 4.7 By 1968 (Fig.7) the properties on the subject site are shown as three units; Nos. 4, 6 and 8 Worden Lane. All of the rear privies had now been demolished. The cottages themselves had finally been cleared by the time of the 1977 OS map (Fig. 2).

5 AIMS

- 5.1 The project aims to identify any archaeological remains within the development ground works and to investigate and record any revealed archaeological remains or deposits.

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The project brief required archaeological monitoring of all below ground works necessary to the development scheme. Any features of archaeological interest identified within the affected area were to be archaeologically recorded and any finds retrieved.
- 6.2 There was no time to prepare a project design between receipt of instructions and commencement of ground work but the work was carried out in accordance with the brief and Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- 6.3 The watching brief took place during a four day period from 21 September 2004. The groundwork under scrutiny comprised the excavation of the foundation trenches for the proposed dwelling house after the initial clearance of vegetation from the site. A caterpillar equipped J.C.B. JS 130 machine, fitted with a five-toothed bucket 1100ml wide, was used for this work.
- 6.4 The trenches were given discrete trench numbers for identification purposes (see Fig. 8) and details of the trenches were recorded on individual trench record sheets. Observed deposits and structural features were given unique three-figure context (cxt) numbers beginning with (001) and were described on individual context sheets. A context list is contained at Fig. 9. Parts of trenches were hand cleaned and sections (1:10 scale) of individual features were drawn on an A2 sheets of waterproof drafting film on site. OD Levels were taken across the site and at the locations of the most important features. These are listed at Fig 10 and their locations are shown on the level location plan at Fig. 11 and on section drawings. A comprehensive photographic record was made in 35mm black and white film, colour slide and digital format. The latter were used to illustrate this report. A photograph register and a photo location plan are contained at Figs 12 and 13 of this report. Figs. 14 and 15 show the location of the various features noted during the watching brief and identified by context numbers. Figs. 16 and 17 are section drawings illustrating the most unusual features in more detail.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Nature of site and groundwork

- 7.1.1 The site is a generally rectangular one with a frontage to the west side of Worden Lane of 17.2 and a depth of 39m. It is generally level. The groundwork involved the excavation of some 19 foundation trenches for the proposed dwelling over the front (eastern) two thirds of the site. The rear third of the site is reserved for garden areas. The trenches ranged in length from 3.6 m to 13.6 m and covering approximately 50 % of the ground area in which they were located. The trenches were generally 1.2m wide and 1.1m deep although the eastern-most trench (7a), which ran closest to and parallel with Worden Lane, had a depth of 1.9m. The trenches are delineated and numbered on the plan at Fig. 9. Where trenches were dug continuously in ground of the same composition they have been given the same number but an alphabetical suffix has been added for identification purposes. The trenches were generally excavated from the rear (west) of the site moving east towards Worden Lane (see Plates 1 and 2).
- 7.1.2 In general the stratigraphic sequence altered from west to east. The western- most trenches comprised an upper layer of sandy silt (context 001) below which was a mixed layer of silty sand (context 002) lying on the 'natural' layer of sand (context 003). The central area of the site also comprised a 'natural' layer of sand but above this was a substantial layer of demolition material (largely brick) before an upper layer of silt was reached. The front (eastern) third of the site comprised a central layer of even more substantial demolition material indicating the likelihood of probable cellar areas extending down to the base of the excavated trenches.

7.2 Trenches 1a to 1e

- 7.2.1 These were located at the rear (west) of the plot and formed a rectangle with a northern extension. The trenches ranged in length from 5.3m to 9.3 m and had a depth of 1.1 m and a width of 1.2 m. The stratigraphic sequence comprised an upper layer of grey -brown sandy silt (context 001) 0.4m deep, below which was a mixed layer of light brown silty sand (context 002) 0.2 m deep, laid on the 'natural' layer of orange sand (context 003) 0.5m deep to the trench bottom (see Plate 3 which illustrates this sequence).
- 7.2.2 Trench 1d, which formed the northern side of the rectangle, cut through a brick wall (context 004) 0.6m high from the trench bottom and one brick (0.25m) wide.

7.3 Trenches 2a-b

- 7.3.1 These formed an 'L-shape' running eastward (2a) from the northern end of trench 1e and then turning northward (2b). They were 4.6m and 3.6m long respectively. Otherwise the dimensions and stratigraphy were as for trench 1. Along the southern side of trench 2a was the face of a brick wall (context 005) lying on a clay base (context 006). The latter lay on the natural sand (context 003) 0.3m from the trench bottom. The wall stood 0.53m high and was one brick deep (0.25m). It appears to have been constructed in garden wall bond comprising one row of 'headers' to five of 'stretchers' (see Plate 4).

7.4 Trench 3

- 7.4.1 This comprised a single trench running east from the northern end of trench 2b for 11m. The other dimensions and stratigraphy were as for trench 1. 7.5m from the junction with trench 2b trench 3 cut through a brick wall running north-south (context 007). This lay on the natural sand (context 003) some 0.2m above the trench bottom and extended to the top of the trench (see Plate 5). The wall was one brick wide and was built of garden wall bond comprising one row of 'headers' to two of 'stretchers'. Immediately abutting this wall to the east was a layer of flagstones (context 009) coated with a thin layer of bitumen (context 008). The flagstones lay on a 0.1m thick sand bedding layer (context 010) which lay on a 0.1m deep well-defined layer of grey brown silty sand identified as (context 002). Above the bitumen layer was a 0.1 m layer of black silt with a heavy content of brick and stone particles (context 011) above which was a surface layer of 0.1m of grey-brown sandy silt with similar intrusions (context 012).

7.5 Trenches 4a-b

- 7.5.1 Trench 4a comprised a southerly extension to trench 2b. This was 9.3m long. The other dimensions were as previous as was the undisturbed stratigraphy in the western section of the trench. However the eastern section largely comprised demolition material. 2m from the southern end of the trench was a brick-built manhole constructed with modern light orange machine-made brick (context 013). This extended the full height of the trench and was 1.6m square in plan. Part of a plain cast-iron manhole cover was also discovered. To the north of this, and extending almost to the junction with trench 2, was a layer of uneven brick and flags 0.2m thick (context 014) which lay some 0.6m above the trench bottom). Protruding from the bottom of this layer, approximately at its mid point, was a glazed earthenware soil pipe which had presumably fed into the manhole before being severed by the subject trench 4a. Just beyond the northern extremity of this line of debris and opposite the junction with trench 2b

was a rubbish pit (contexts 015/016). The base of this lay on the sand horizon 0.4m above the trench bottom and extended the full height of the excavation. It had a width of 0.6m. The contents comprised sherds of 19th and early 20th century pot and glass but also an almost intact earthenware beer bottle bearing the name 'Thomas Adamson of Leyland' (see Plate 11).

- 7.5.2 Trench 4b ran west from trench 4a for 4.4m to link with trench 1. Its depth and stratigraphy were as for trench 1 but due to a collapsed baulk it was widened to 3 m. In the southern section of this trench close to its junction with trench 4a was another rubbish pit (contexts 017/018) containing broken glass. From this were rescued two unbroken glass bottles of an unusual 'torpedo' shape and bearing the name 'J.H. Cuff of Manchester' (see Plate 11).

7.6 Trench 5

- 7.6.1 This ran eastwards from the end of trench 1 for 11.3m (5a) and then turned north for some 4.4 m (5b) and then westwards for a similar distance (5c). The other dimensions and the stratigraphy of the trench generally conformed to those noted in trench 1.

7.7 Trench 6

- 7.7.1 This trench had three branches. Trench 6a ran southwards from trench 3 for a distance of some 15.1 m. At its southern end trench 6b ran west for 4.5 m until it met trench 4a at the modern manhole (context 013) which was removed by the trench excavation. Another trench (6c) ran east from a point 13.1m south of the junction of trench 6a with trench 3 for 5.2 m to a point where it met trench 7a which formed the eastern boundary of the excavation. All three branches conformed to the usual depths and widths of 1.1m and 1.2m respectively.
- 7.7.2 The base of the trenches lay on the natural layer of orange sand (context 003) but trench 6a cut through a deposit of broken red brick (context 019 –see Plate 6). The deposit extended for 2.75m along the western section trench 6a at its southern end and continued along the northern section of trench 6b for the whole of its 5.3 m length. It had a depth of 0.8m from the trench bottom. It also extended for 1.7m along the eastern section of trench 6a and round into the northern section of trench 6c for 2m. At this point the base of the deposit was some 0.5m above the trench bottom and had a depth of 0.4m. In both locations the deposits were topped with a 0.15m layer of hardcore (context 020). An earthenware drain was also found to be running west to east along the base of trench 6b from the modern manhole (context 013).

7.8 Trench 7

- 7.8.1 This trench had two branches. Trench 7a ran along the eastern side of the excavation in a north- south direction for 12m. At its northern end it formed a right angle with the eastern end of trench 3. At its southern end it turned through a right angle to become trench 7b which ran east- west for 5m to join trench 5. The western section of trench 7a was itself cut by trench 6c and trench 8 (see para 8.9 below). Trench 7a was sunk to a depth of 1.9m below ground level for some 9.2m from the north end of the trench to the point where a stone and brick wall (context 027 -see para.8.8.6 below) emerged in the east section of the trench. This additional depth (compared to the norm of 1.1 m) was due to the large amount of loose and broken brick (context 020) which made up the ground within this part of the excavation although it did not extend into the west section of the trench.
- 7.8.2 From (context 027) southwards the trench left the made ground and 'stepped up' to a depth of 1.3m for the remainder of its length and round into trench 7b. The stratigraphy in these shallower trenches comprised a base of the natural layer of orange sand (context 003) which rose to a height of 0.4m and above which was a 0.8m deep layer of crushed brick and plaster topped with 0.1m of hardcore (context 022 -see para. 8.7.2 above).
- 7.8.3 There were a number of features of note within trench 7a. Firstly at its northern end was a brick wall (context 23 –Plate 7) which extended out from the north east corner of the excavation into the trench and had a height of 1.7m from the trench bottom. This was built in a garden wall bond of one row of headers to five of stretchers and was two stretchers wide (0.25m).It appeared to have formed the western boundary of the made-up ground material taken out of the trench itself.
- 7.8.4 The second feature of note was the remains of an unevenly built brick wall or pillar (context 024), some 0.4m thick, in the western section of trench 7a and 0.9m south of its junction with trench 3 (see Plate 8). This appeared to run east-west but was not visible in the east section of the trench. The base of the wall was located 1.1m above the trench bottom and had a height of 0.6m. It extended for a depth of 0.25m into the natural layer of orange sand (context 003) which underlay most of the site. To the north of the wall was the stratigraphic sequence already described in trench 3 as comprising a layer of flagstones (context 009) on a 0.1m thick sand bedding layer (context 010) overlying a 0.1m deep well-defined layer of grey brown silty sand (context 002). The 0.1 m layer of black silt with a heavy content of brick and stone particles(context 011) above which was a surface layer of 0.1m of grey-brown sandy silt with similar intrusions (context 012) already noted at para. 8.4.1 above continued across the top of the flags.
- 7.8.5 The third feature of note was a line of substantial stones which lay in the western section of trench 7a for approximately 3.4 m from the south-eastern corner of trench 6c to the south-eastern corner of trench 8 (see para. 8.9 below). This feature (context 025) is shown in section at Fig.17 and at Plate 9. The larger stones varied in size but, typically, were 0.7m long by 0.45m wide and 0.2m

deep and appear to have been laid on a rough flag base. At the extreme south end of the feature the flags overlay a deposit of burnt material that appeared to be 'cannel' coal (context 026). The feature turned at right angles at its northern end and extended westwards along the southern section of trench 8. At the junction one stone was placed upright, giving the impression of 'long and short' work. This was surmounted by a stone about 1.5m long lying on its side along the south section of trench 8. In size and shape it had the appearance of a rough-hewn gatepost.

- 7.8.6 The final feature to be described in trench 7a was another large stone, similar to those described at para. 7.8.5 above, but which was located in the east section of the trench about a metre to the south of the stone feature already described at para. 7.8.5 above. This stone supported a row of smaller flags which appeared to form a levelling layer upon which stood a brick wall 0.5m thick and apparently running from west to east into the side of the trench beyond the limits of excavation. This wall was built from hand-made frogless bricks (235 x 114mm in plan x 57.5mm deep) compared with the slightly narrower (108mm) but deeper (64mm) ones found on the remainder of the site. The bricks were bonded with grey clay. This feature (context 027) is shown in section at Fig.18 and at Plate 10.

8. THE FINDS

- 8.1 Large numbers of 19th century pottery sherds were found on the site. However the most interesting finds were an earthenware flask and two glass bottles found respectively in the rubbish pits in trenches 4a& b (see paras. 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 above). The earthenware flask was impressed with the name 'Thomas Adamson of Leyland'. The neck of the container was broken off but the body was intact (see Plate 11). Thomas Adamson was a ginger beer manufacturer in Leyland in the mid 1850s (Mannex 1854 and 1855) although he seems to have ceased trading by 1858 (Kelly). The glass bottles were 'torpedo' shaped and stamped with the inscription 'J.H. Cuff of Manchester, established 1801'. There was also a 'round table' trademark on the bottles (see Plate 11). One was intact and the other broken. No record has been found of a ginger beer or mineral water manufacturer by the name of J.H. Cuff in Manchester in the early 19th century so presumably they had also gone out of business within a decade or two of the bottles' manufacture.

9. INTERPRETATION

- 9.1 The watching brief identified a large amount of demolition material and some *in situ* structures which were apparently associated with the four cottages that stood on the site from the 18th century until the 1970s and possibly with earlier phases of development. The OS 1:2500 scale Lancashire sheet 69.14, 1911 edition (see Fig. 7) shows the cottages and their outbuildings at their fullest extent. Crossing

the site from west to east the features identified can be interpreted as follows.

- 9.2 The short stretch of wall running north- south across trench 1d (context 004) appears to be part of the rear garden wall to the cottages. No evidence was found of the probable former privies that had abutted this wall to the east. The remains of another wall of similar construction was noted running east- west along the south section of trench 2a (context 005) approximately 5.5 m south of the gable wall of No.2 Worden Lane. It seems likely that a wall in this position could have been the garden wall between the northernmost cottage (No.4) and that adjoining it to the south (No.6). In this case the substantial amount of building debris (context 014) including a modern manhole(context 013), which was noted running north-south to the east of this wall, appears to have been the remains of the westerly wall of a rear outrigger situated behind No.6. Two rubbish pits were identified and recorded as contexts 015/016 and 017/018 respectively. The first of these was located within the line of building debris (context 014) at its northern extremity. It is therefore possible that this predated the outrigger. As it contained an earthenware ginger beer flask, probably dateable to the mid -1850s (see above), this may provide a *terminus post quem* date for the outrigger's construction. The other rubbish pit, which contained a torpedo shaped bottle probably dateable to the first quarter of the 19th century, was located within contexts which always appear to have been part of the rear garden area of the cottages. The large amount of building debris comprising broken brick and plaster (context 019) situated to the east appears to have been demolition material from within the body of the cottages. The two brick walls recorded as contexts (007) and (023) in the north- east corner of the excavation appear to be internal walls within the northernmost cottage (No.4). In view of its substantial depth Cxt 023 was probably being within a cellar area.
- 9.3 Features of particular interest were those recorded as (contexts 025-027) situated in the easternmost trench (7a) of the excavation. Context 027 (Fig. 8) was an *in situ* brick pier on a rough stone plinth located in the eastern section of this trench. The bricks were slightly wider but shallower than those which made up the building debris covering most of the site (see para. 7.8.6 above) which suggests a possible 17th century date. The use of clay as opposed to lime mortar also suggests an earlier phase of construction. It is not clear whether the stone plinth was contemporaneous with the pier or whether it originated as part of an earlier phase of the site's development and had merely been reused. (Context 025), which was located in the western section of the trench slightly to the north of (context 027), comprised a number of large stone blocks laid in line over a distance of some one and a half metres and with an apparent return at its northern end. These were of similar sandstone constitution to those underpinning the brick pier at context (027) and were laid at a similar level (see Figs. 11 & 12). It is therefore possible that these two sets of stones were related in some way. Secreted under the southern end of (context 025) was burnt material that appeared to be cannel coal and which may indicate the presence of a hearth in this location at some stage. No dateable finds were found in association with these features.

10. CONCLUSIONS

10.1 This watching brief noted a large amount of building debris of various types and periods from across most of the site that is the subject of the proposed development. Most of this material appears to comprise demolition material from a row of four cottages that existed on the site from the 18th century until they were demolished in the 1970s. Some dateable evidence from the early to mid-19th century was found in the form of flasks and bottles for ginger beer and /or mineral water. In the easternmost trench were located in situ features comprising a brick pier and a rough stone wall or foundations which may have been associated with earlier phases of development on the site. The material comprising the brick pier is indicative of a possible 17th century date but an earlier date for the stonework cannot be discounted. However this possibility must be treated with circumspection as the 1725 Farington Estate map shows the subject plot as being undeveloped at that time (see para.4.5 above).

.11. ARCHIVE

11.1 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire County Archaeological Officer and the Lancashire Sites and Monument Record as a PDF file on CD-ROM

11.2 An archive has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations set out in English Heritage's *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed. 1991. In addition to working notes and scale drawings this includes a full photographic record comprising 35mm black and white contact prints and digital photographs. This archive along with a copy of the report and the finds will be deposited with South Ribble Museum. Leyland Local Studies Library will also be offered a copy of the report.

11.3 A summary report will be sent to the editor of the Council for British Archaeology's *Archaeology North West* in time for it to be published within one year of completion of the fieldwork.

12. COPYRIGHT

12.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

LRO Lancashire Record office
OS Ordnance Survey

Maps

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(LRO DDF/81) Farington Estate Survey 1725, fig 6
(LRO P87) Thomas Addison's Map of Leyland, 1768
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APPENDIX ONE PROJECT BRIEF

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Location: Land between 2 and 10 Worden Lane, Leyland.

Proposal: Erection of 4 No. 2-bed flats with associated car park and access.

1. Summary

An application for planning permission has been submitted to South Ribble Borough Council for the erection of a block of four flats on a vacant site between No.s 2 and 10 Worden Lane. Planning Application Number 7/99/0463. The site lies in one of the historic foci of the town, which may have its origins in Anglo Saxon times, although it has been subjected to more recent development.

There is a possibility that archaeological remains may exist on this site but little is known of their extent or of their state of preservation. Lancashire County Archaeology Service has advised that the archaeological deposits that may occur on the site should be recorded as they are encountered. It has, therefore, been recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during development.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)* issued by the DoE.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 NGR: SD 53979 21531
 Area: c. 25 X 22 metres
 Current Land Use and Vegetation Cover: Urban gap site, vegetation cleared in advance of development.
 Known Constraints: None known.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 The application is for a building containing four two-bedroom flats. Because of the potential for archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval and later development of Leyland, the LCAS recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained on the site during ground works for development. This is to be achieved by means of a planning condition. This brief sets out the works required to fulfil that condition.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The site lies between two houses which are Listed Buildings and are dated by the list descriptions to the 18th century. The site in question was occupied by buildings at the time of survey of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 map and it likely

that these were 18th century or earlier. Leyland itself is a considerably older settlement with the nearby church site being occupied from at least the 11th century and Leyland giving its name to an Anglo-Saxon 'Hundred', one of the administrative divisions of the area which survived into early modern times. The area around the church was possibly the focus for an Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement. There is a possibility therefore that remains relating to medieval occupation may survive in the area. There is also potential for archaeology relating to the post medieval occupation of the site to survive.

- 4.2 Further details of these sites can be obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, quoting the PRNs.

5. Requirement for an Archaeological Watching Brief

- 5.1 The proposed development would damage or destroy archaeological remains which may be present on the site. It has therefore been recommended that an archaeological watching brief should take place to record the presence and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits.

6. Objectives

The objectives of the watching brief are to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site, including its presence or absence, character and extent, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality, in order to make an assessment of its worth in the appropriate context.

- 6.2 The results of the watching brief may be used to:
- produce a record of the location, nature and date of any archaeological remains encountered on the site; and
 - add to knowledge about the previous history of activity on the current site and its surroundings; and
 - provide information to influence future planning decisions in the area.
- 6.3 The watching brief will cover the whole of the area to be disturbed by the development including building foundations, service trenches and other earthmoving activities.

7 Schedule of Works

- 7.1 An adequate written record will be maintained of archaeological features and finds encountered.
- 7.2 The location of all archaeological features and finds will be indicated on a measured plan of the site at an appropriate scale.

- 7.3 Where appropriate, measured drawings will be made of archaeological features encountered.
- 7.4 An adequate photographic record of the watching brief will be prepared. This will include black and white prints with colour transparencies illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the works.
- 8 Reporting and archiving.**
- 8.1 The evaluation will result in the production of a report comprising a written description of the features observed and an interpretation of their significance, together with sketch plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate. A copy of this brief, and the project design for the work, should be appended to this report.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the County Archaeological Officer and to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer). This should be provided both as paper copy and in a suitable digital form on 3.5" 'floppy' disk or CD.
- 8.3 The watching brief will result in an archive of notes, drawings and photographs. A copy of these, together with a copy of the report and any finds, will be deposited with an appropriate museum
- 8.4 A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* should be produced, even when the watching brief encountered no archaeological deposits. This should be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in accordance with the standard format for summary reporting, and in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.
- 9 General**
- 9.1 A written project design, detailing how the assessment is to be undertaken, the name of the project director, the proposed staffing levels and the proposed programme of work shall be produced prior to the commencement of the project. This design should be to the appropriate IFA standard. The archaeological contractor may wish to refer to sections of this brief in the project design, rather than transcribe them. Costings shall be submitted under a separate cover to the project design.
- 9.2 The document entitled "General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire" is in use as a model of expected practices and procedures. A copy of that document is attached as Appendix One.
- 9.3 The archaeological work shall be monitored by the LCAS. The archaeological contractor should contact the LCAS to discuss and arrange this monitoring.

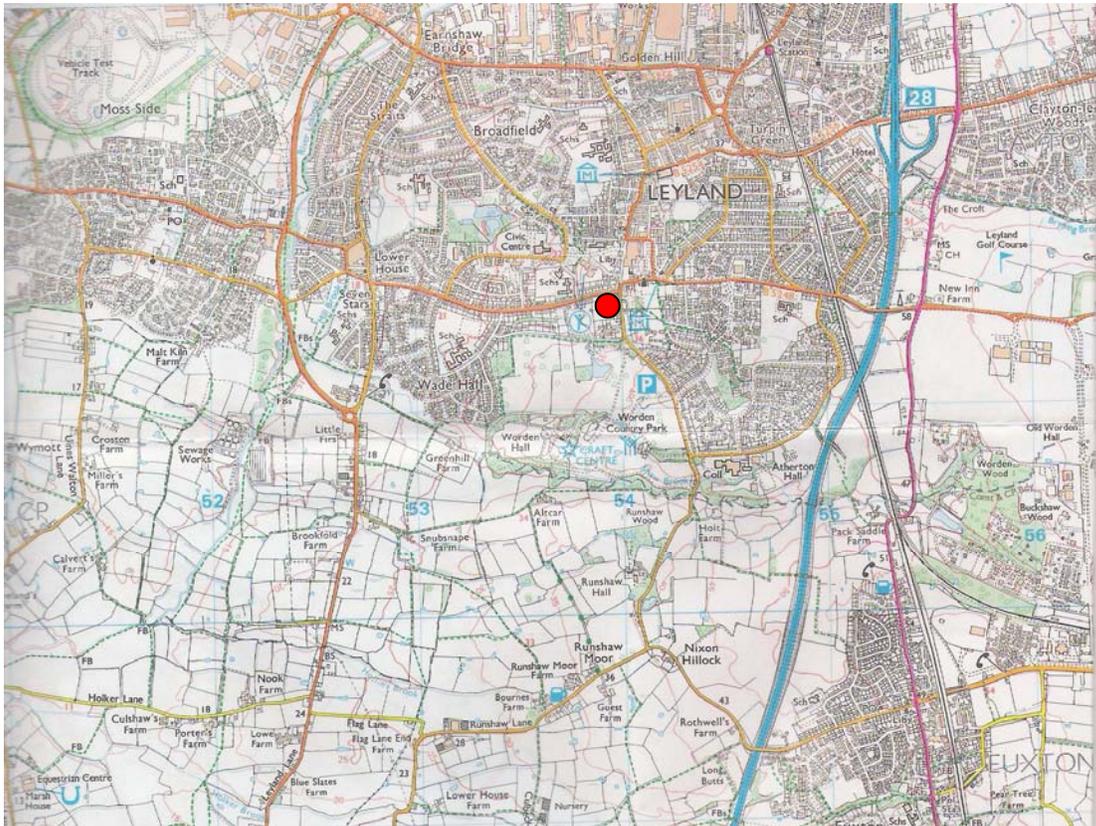
- 9.4 Access to the land will be arranged by the client and the successful contractor will need to liaise to ensure that suitable arrangements are established
- 9.5 This brief shall not be altered without the express consent of the LCAS. It allows some flexibility of approach but deviations from the agreed project design shall be discussed and agreed in advance with LCAS. A copy of the brief on computer disc can be supplied upon request.

10 Further information

- 10.1 Further information and details of the proposed development can be obtained from Mr Neil Barnes, 90 Bolton Road, Chorley, PR7 3EZ. Tel: 07971 598601. Fax: 012572 76208.
- 10.2 Further queries regarding this brief or the general conditions can be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 534201.

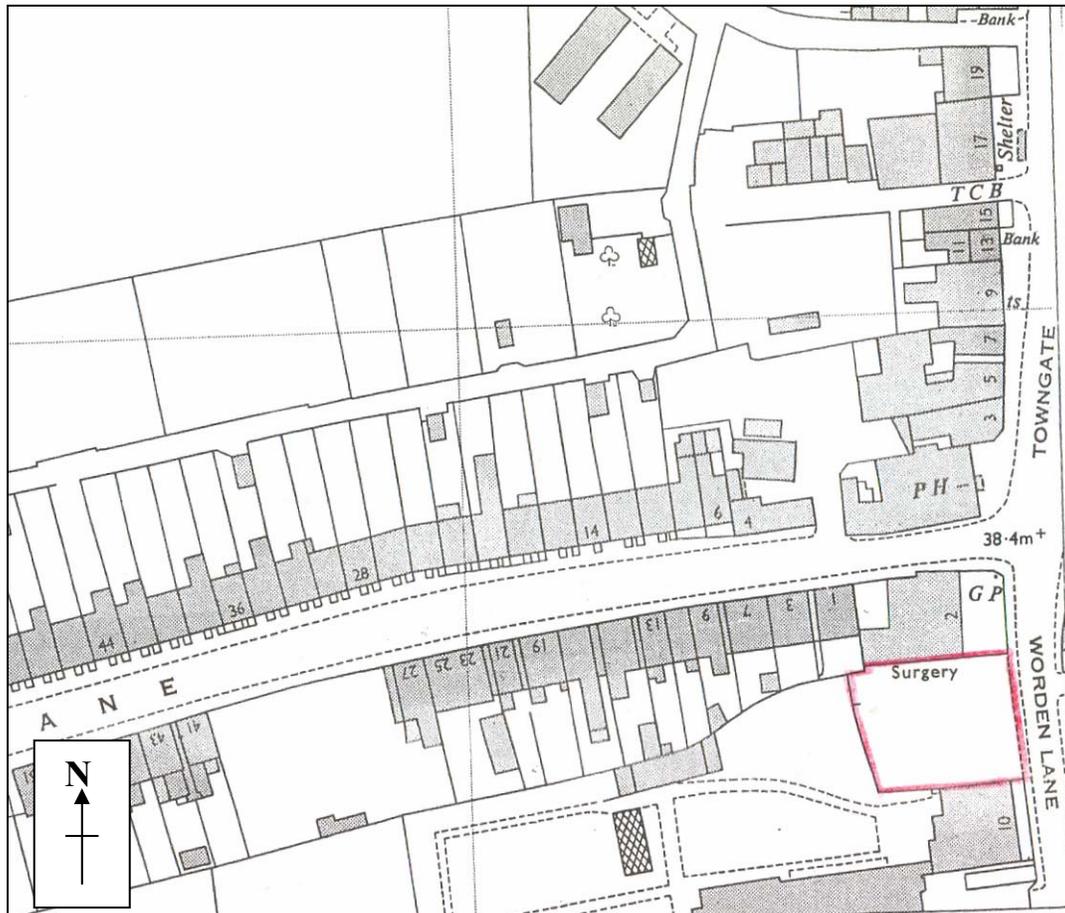
APPENDIX TWO FIGURES

- 1: Site location plan**
- 2: Site plan**
- 3. OS 1:2500 Scale Lancs. Sheet 69.14, 1931**
- 4. Addison's Map of 1769**
- 5. OS 1:10560 Scale Lancs. Sheet 69, 1844**
- 6. OS 1:2500 Scale Lancs. Sheet 69.14, 1911**
- 7: OS 1:1250 Scale Lancs. Sheet SD 5321 NE, 1968**
- 8. Trench location plan**
- 9. Context List**
- 10. Levels List**
- 11: Levels location plan**
- 12. Photo Register**
- 13: Photo location plan**
- 14. Feature plan and context numbers**
- 15. Feature plan for north-east corner of site**
- 16: Section showing context 025**
- 17: Section showing context 027**



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FIG 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN



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FIG 2: SITE PLAN



FIG 3: OS 1:2500 SCALE, LANCASHIRE SHEET 69.14, 1930

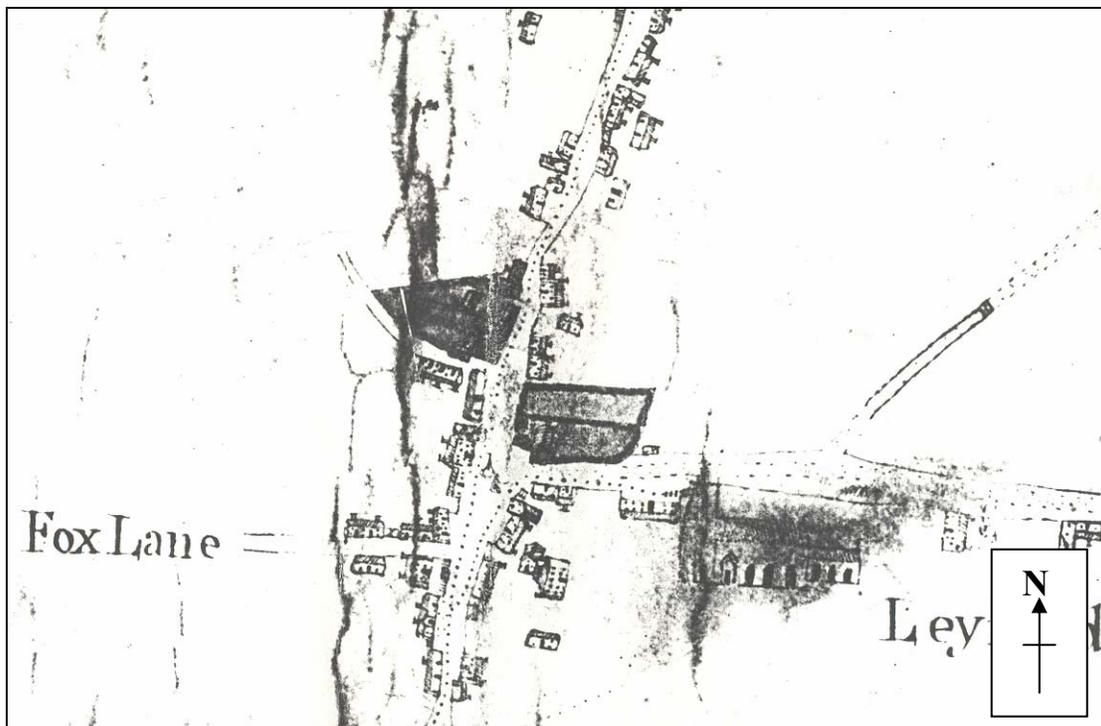


FIG. 4: ADDISON'S MAP OF 1769



FIG. 5: OS 1:10560 SCALE, LANCASHIRE SHEET 69, 1844



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FIG. 7: OS 1:2500 SCALE, LANCASHIRE SHEET SD 5321 NE, 1968

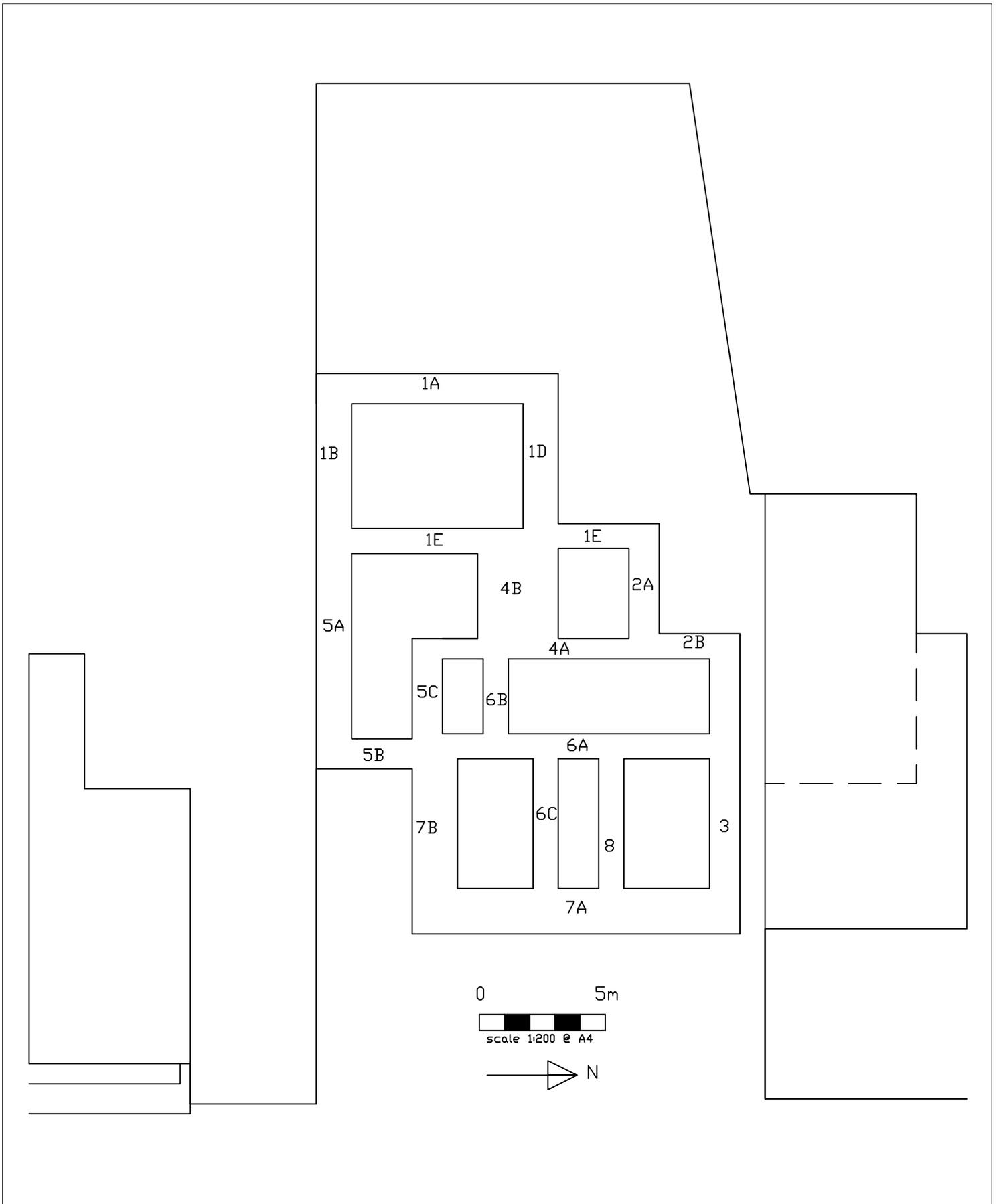


Fig. 8: Trench Location Plan

FIG. 9: CONTEXT LIST (1 OF 2)

Context Number	Context Description	Context Interpretation	Context Location (Trench Numbers)
001	Grey-brown sandy silt	topsoil	1a-e, 2a-b, 3, 4a-b, 5, 6a-c
002	Light-brown silty sand	subsoil	1a-e, 2a-b, 3, 4a-b, 5, 6a-c
003	Orange sand	natural	1a-e, 2a-b, 3, 4a-b, 5, 6a-c, 7a
004	Brick wall 0.25m wide	garden wall N-S	1d
005	Brick wall 0.25m wide	garden wall E-W	2a
006	Clay layer under [005]	base or levelling layer	2a
007	Brick wall 0.25m wide		3
008	Bitumen layer	floor surface	3,7a
009	Stone flags under [008]	earlier floor surface	3,7a
010	Yellow sandy layer	levelling layer for [009]	3,7a
011	Black silt with large amount of brick and stone intrusions	demolition material amidst organic layer	3, 7a
012	Grey-brown sandy silt with intrusion as in [011]	demolition material amidst re-deposited topsoil	3, 6a,6b,6c, 7a
013	Brick structure	modern man hole	4a,
014	Layer of broken brick and stone flags	demolition material from rear walls of cottages	4a,
015	Broken pottery and glass	fill of rubbish pit	4a
016	Cut	cut for rubbish pit filled by [015]	4a
017	Broken pottery and glass	fill of rubbish pit	4a
018	Cut	cut for rubbish pit filled by [017]	4b
019	Broken red brick	demolition material	6a, 6b, 6c
020	Layer of hardcore over [019] & [22]	sealing layer	6a, 6b, 6c, 7a
021	Deep layer (1.9m) of loose broken brick	demolition material filling former cellars	7a
022	Layer of broken brick and plaster	demolition material	3,6c,7a,7b,8
023	Brick wall 0.25m wide		7a
024	Unevenly built brick wall		7a

025	Substantial stone blocks	foundations	7a, 8
026	Burnt material under [025}	'cannel' coal	7a
027	Brick pier on stone plinth		7a
028	Orange sand with intrusions	redeposited 'natural'	6c

FIG. 9: CONTEXT LIST (2 OF 2)

Level No.	Reduced Level	Location	Trench No.	Context No.
1	37.55	Base of trench	1a	
2	37.70	Base of trench	2a	
3	37.35	Base of trench	3	
4	37.44	Base of trench	4a	
5	36.84	Base of context	7a	27
6	36.88	Base of context	7a	25
7	36.41	Base of context	7a	23

FIG. 10: LEVELS LIST

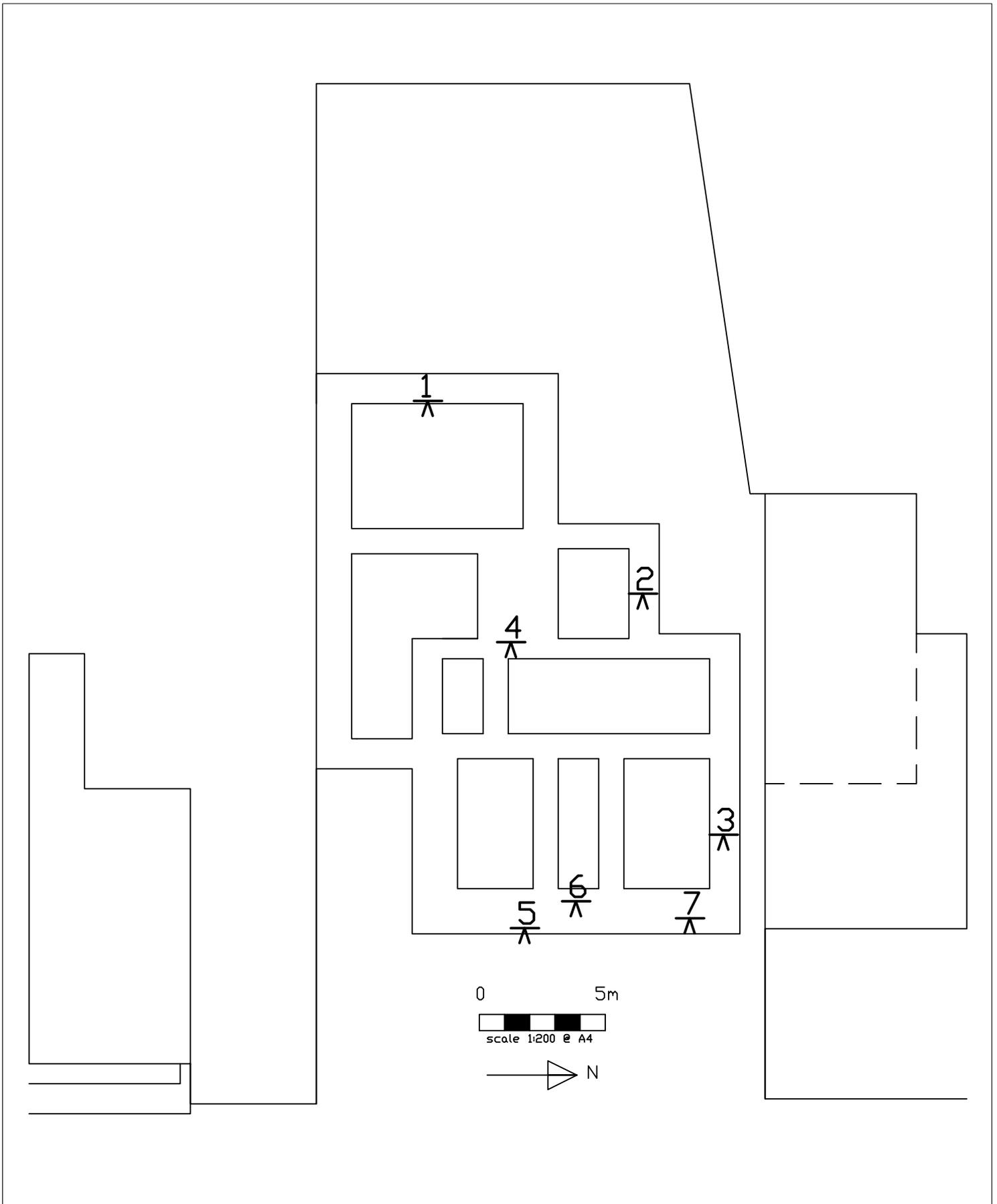


Fig. 11: Levels Location Plan

FIG. 12: PHOTO REGISTER

Plates In Report	Digital	Colour Slides	Monochrome Print	Description	Direction Of Shot
Cover	001	8-9	8A	Working shot of site before excavation	NW
3	002		1A-2A	East section of trench 1a	E
4	003		3A-4A	Wall (cxt 004) in trench 1d	S
5	004		5A-6A	Wall (cxt 007) and bitumen coated flags(cxts 008-9) in trench 3	NW
6	005		9A-10A	Working shot of trenches 1c & 1e	S
1	006	10-11	11A-12A	Working shot of site	SE
9	007	12-13	13A-14A	Wall (cxt 23) in trench 7a	NE
10	008	14-15	15A-16A	Unevenly built brick wall (cxt 24) in trench 7a	SW
11	009	16	17A-18A	Top of feature (cxt25) at east end of trench 8	SE
12	010	19-20	21A-24A	Feature (cxt25) in west section of trench 7a	W
13	011	17-18	19A-20A	Feature (cxt27) in east section of trench 7a	E
2	012	21-22	25A-26A	Working shot of site after excavation	NW
7	013	23-24	27A-28A	Modern brick manhole(cxt 13) in north section of trench 4a	N
8	014	25-26	29A-30A	(Cxts 19,20&22) in north section of trench 6c	NE
14	015	28	31A-32A	Finds	

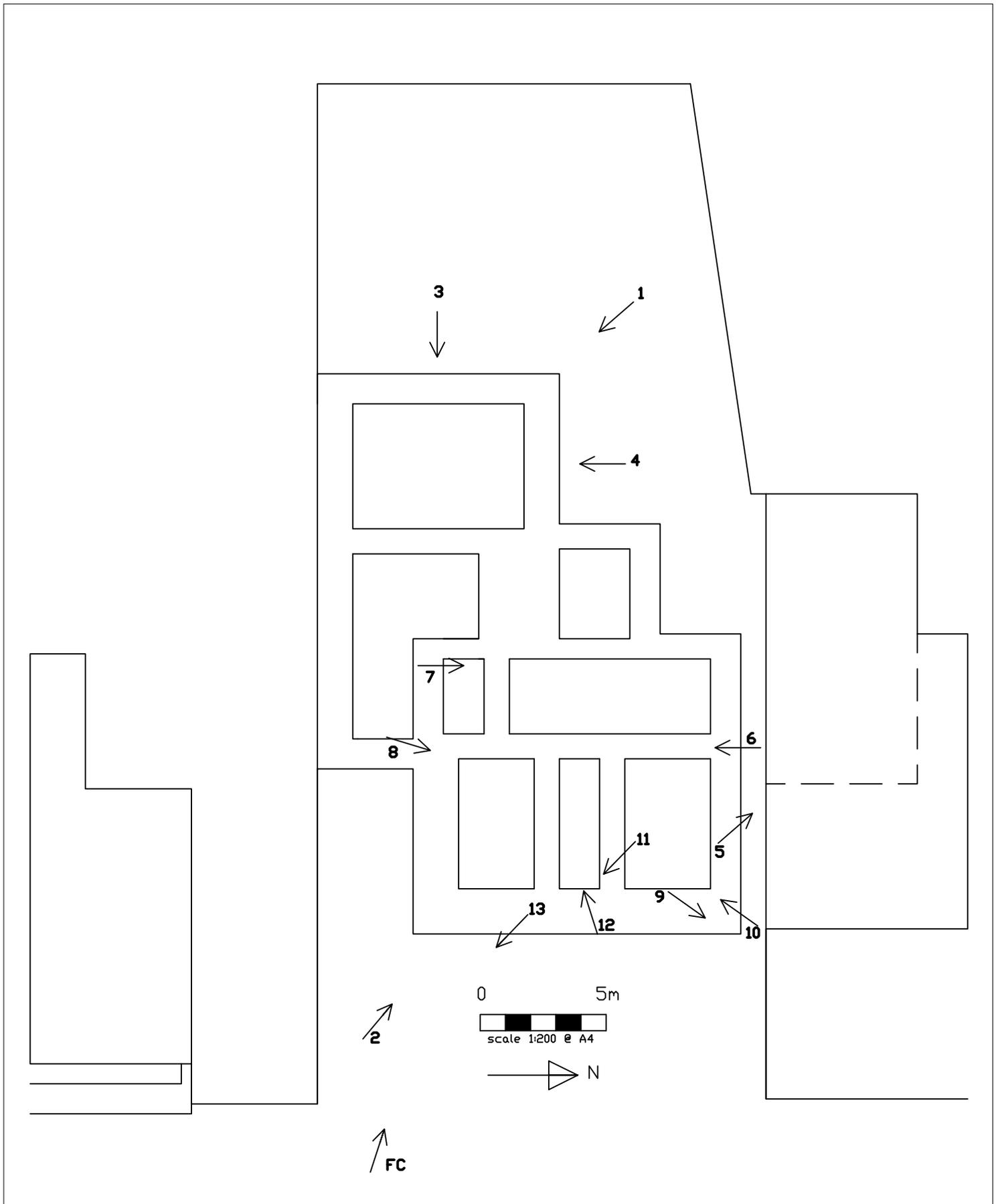


Fig. 13: Photo Location Plan

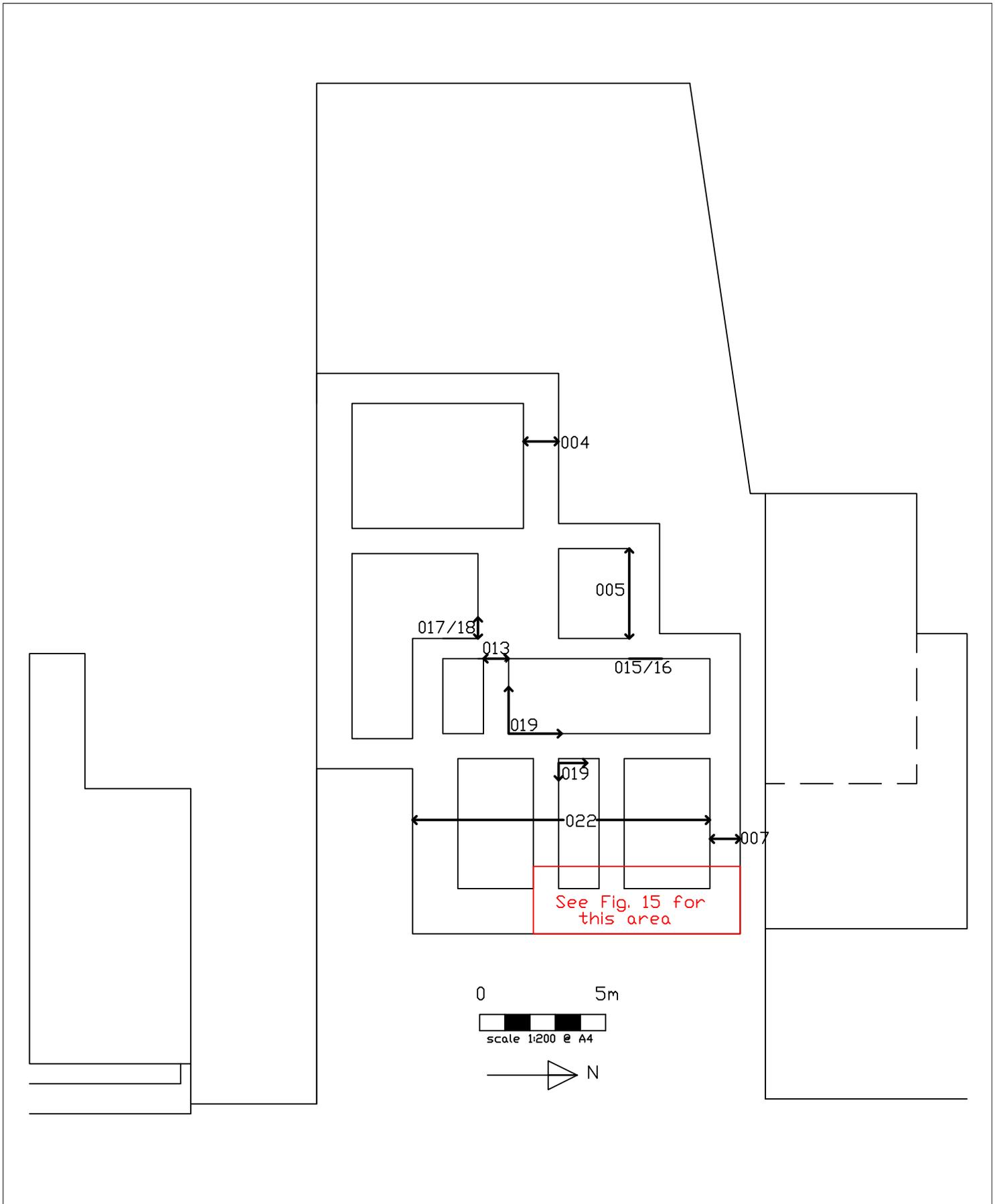


Fig. 14: Feature Plan and Context Numbers

Watching Brief: Land between 2 and 10 Worden Lane, Leyland

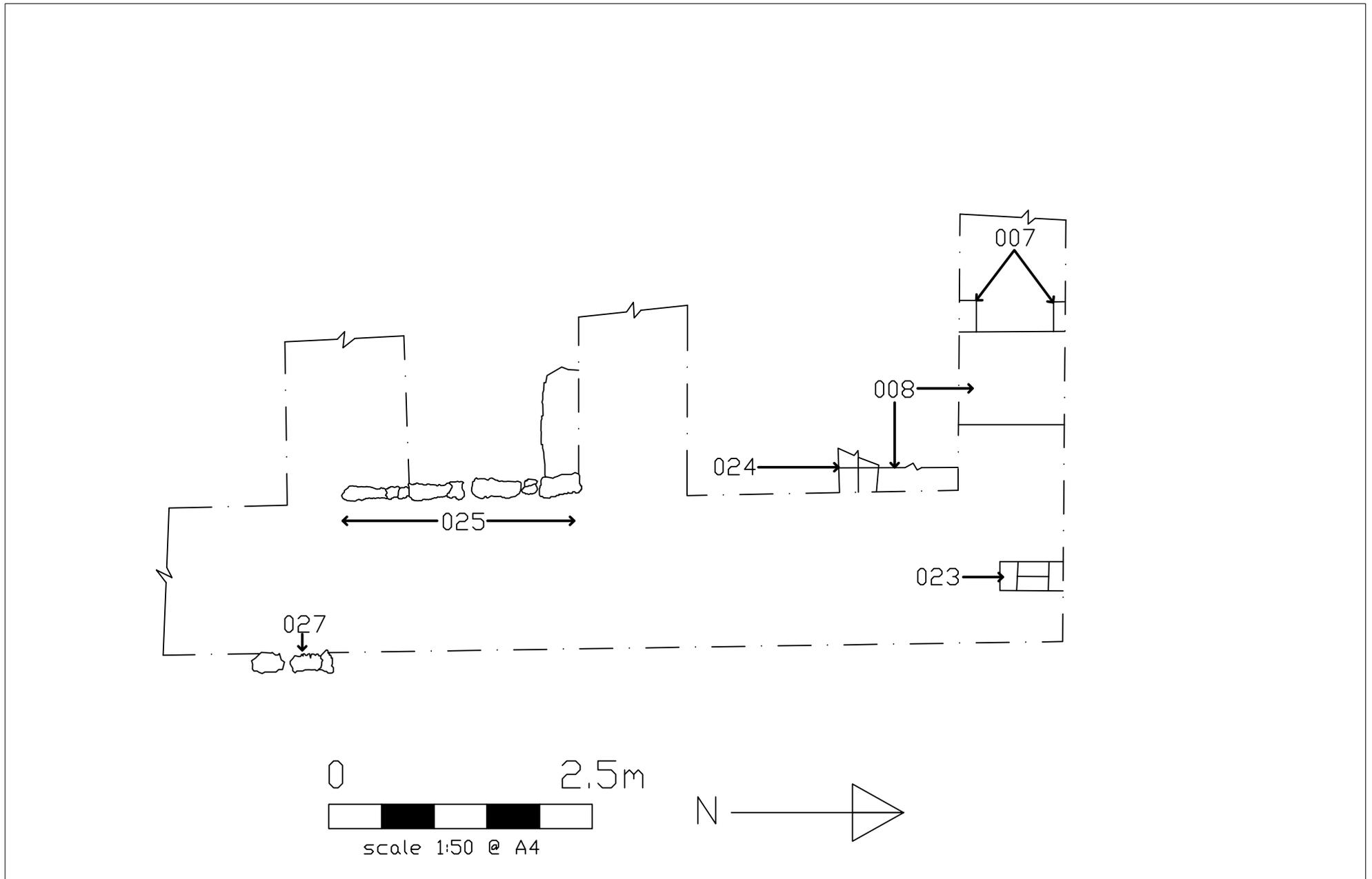


Fig. 15: Feature Plan for North-East Corner of Site

J.M.Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy: September 2004

Watching Brief: Land between 2 and 10 Worden Lane, Leyland

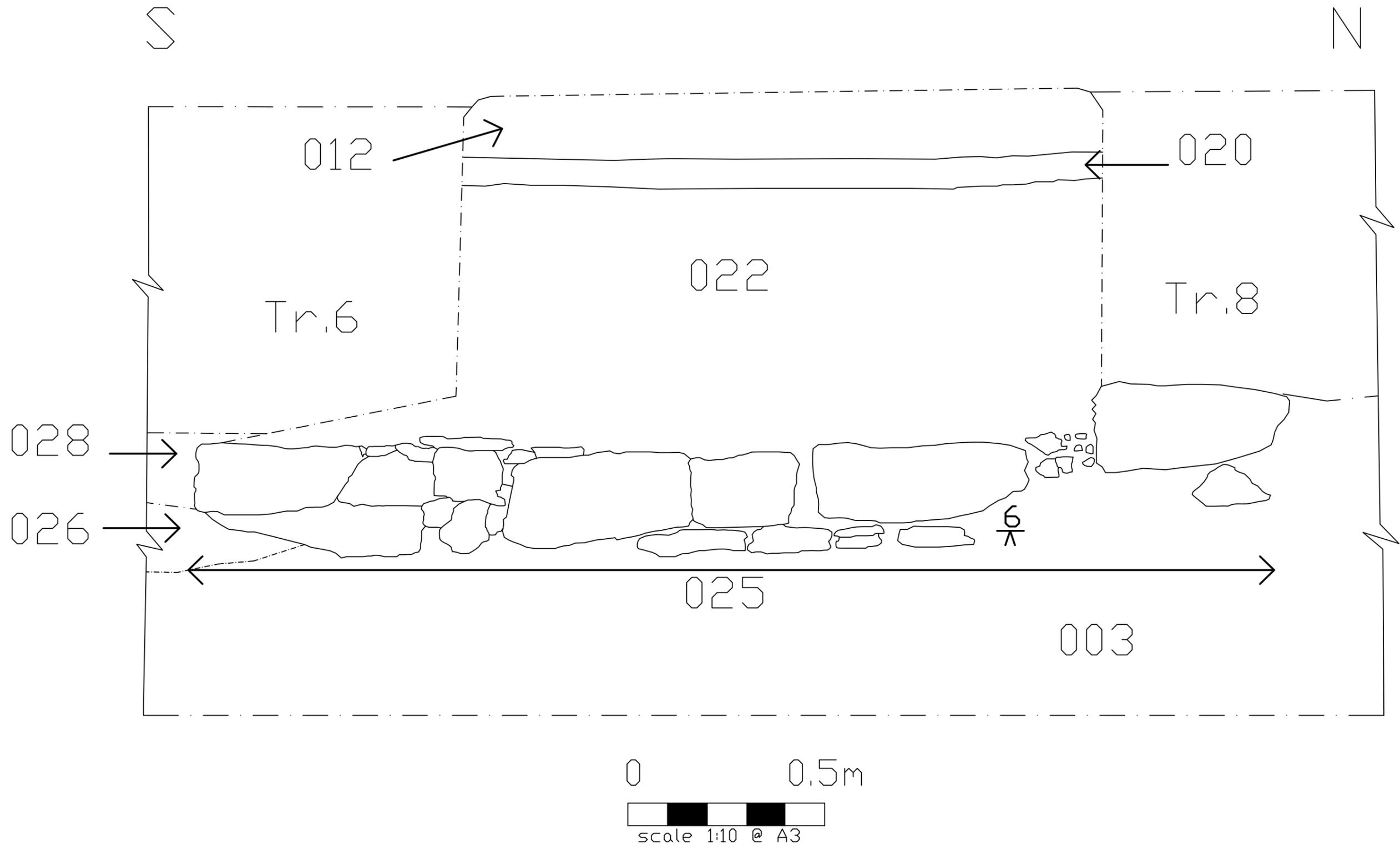


Fig. 16: Section Showing Context 025

J.M.Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy: September 2004

Watching Brief: Land between 2 and 10 Worden Lane, Leyland

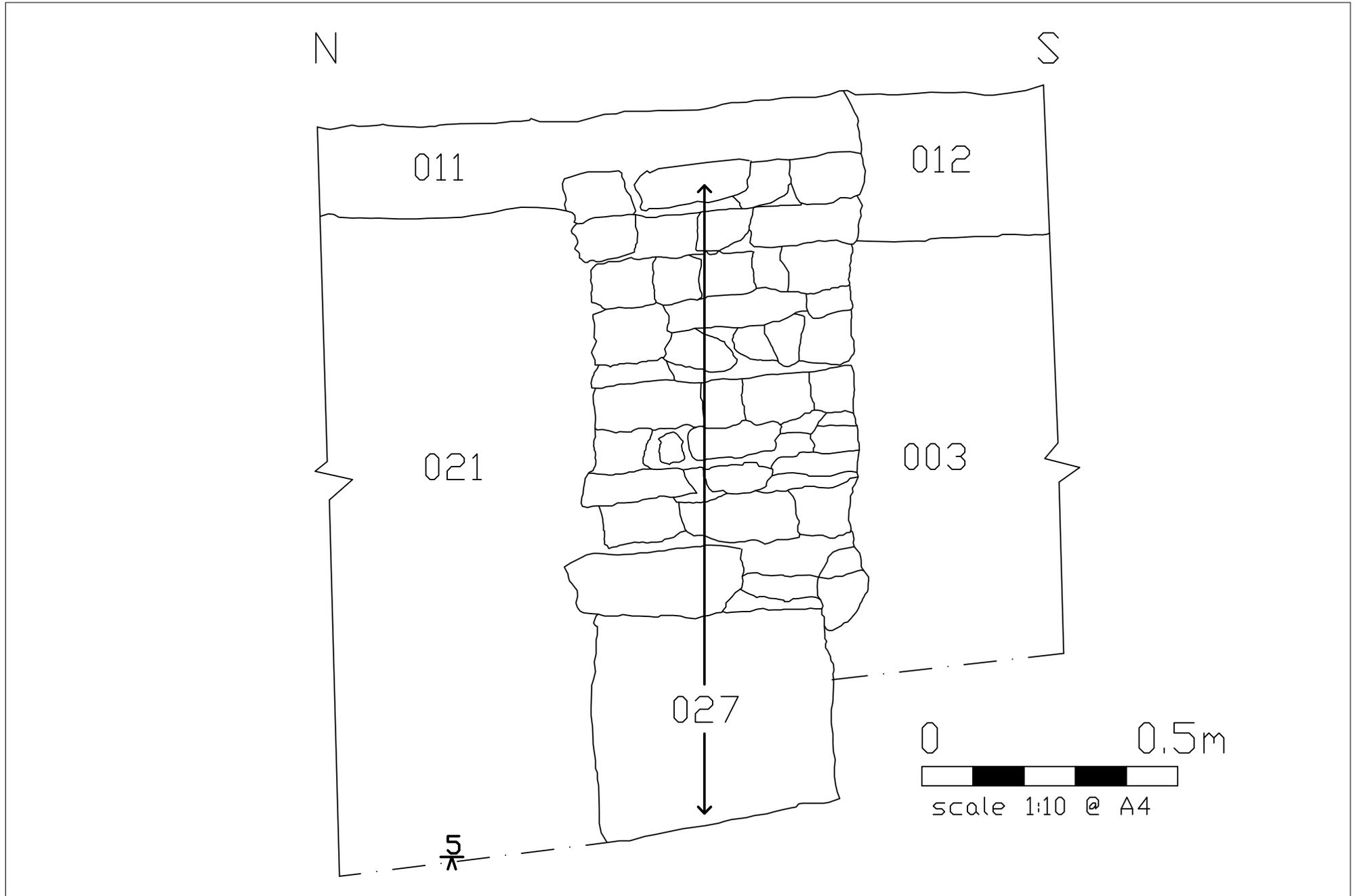


Fig. 17: Section Showing Context 027

APPENDIX THREE PLATES

Plate 1: Working shot of site

Plate 2: Working shot of site after excavation

Plate 3: East section of trench 1A

Plate 4: Wall (cxt 004) in trench 1D

Plate 5: Wall (cxt 007) and bitumen coated flags (cxts008-9) in trench 3

Plate 6: Working shots of trenches 1C and 1E

Plate 7: Modern brick manhole (cxt 13) in north section of trench 4A

Plate 8: (Cxts 19,20 & 22) in north section of trench 6C

Plate 9: Wall (cxt 23) in trench 7A

Plate 10: Unevenly built brick wall (cxt 24) in trench 7A

Plate 11: Top of feature (cxt 25) at east end of trench 8

Plate 12: Feature (cxt 25) in west section of trench 7A

Plate 13: Feature (cxt 27) in east section of 7A

Plate 14: Finds



Plate 1: Working shot of site



Plate 2: Working shot of site after excavation



Plate 3: East section of trench 1A



Plate 4: Wall (cxt 004) in trench 1D



Plate 5: Wall (cxt 007) and bitumen coated flags (cxts 008-9 in trench 3)



Plate 6: Working shot of trenches 1C and 1E



Plate 7: Modern brick manhole (cxt 13) in north section of trench 4A



Plate 8: (Cxts 19,20 & 22) in north section of trench 6C



Plate 9: Wall (cxt 23) in trench 7A



Plate 10: Unevenly built brick wall (cxt 24) in trench 7A



Plate 11: Top of feature (cxt 25) at east end of trench 8



Plate 12: Feature (cxt 25) in west section of trench 8



Plate 13: Feature (cxt 27) in east section of trench 7A



Plate 14: Finds