

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
25-27 Market Street, Chorley, Lancs.**

**NGR SD 583 175**



**Prepared for Mr N. Ainscough, Northcotes Hair.**

September 2008

**Report Ref. 08/03**

**Archaeological Excavation Services**

**Towngate Works**

**Dark Lane**

**Mawdesley**

**Lancashire**

**L40 2QU**

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Front Cover. Market St Chorley, early 20<sup>th</sup> century

## **1. Introduction and Non-Technical Summary**

- 1.1** Archaeological Excavation Services were approached Mr N. Ainscough of Northcotes Hair to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks prior to the construction of a single storey extension at the rear of 25-27 Market St, Chorley, commercial premises currently in use as a hairdressers. The investigations was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission for an extension to the existing building (Application No.08/00293/FUL) during September 2008. The area was found to be undisturbed natural in small pockets and truncated by Victorian structures, drainage systems and the substantial footings of a recently constructed Barclays Bank to the north. The remaining stratigraphy was recorded but no archaeological deposits were encountered.

## **2. The Development Area**

- 2.1** The site covers approximately 25 sq. m. and is situated in Chorley town centre at NGR SD 583 175 (Fig. 1). The area is located to the rear of 25-27 Market St. and was in use a small enclosed yard.

## **3. Geology**

- 3.1** The solid geology in this part of Lancashire consists of carboniferous coal measures with a good deal of the geology obscured in many places by glacial drift, boulder clay and sands The soil type is generally clayey loam with some peat deposits.

## **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1** A settlement has existed at Chorley since at least the Bronze Age with finds dating from c.3500 -2500 BC from Anglezarke and Astley Hall Farm. Chorley was not a settlement during the Roman period but to the north of the town some evidence of minor settlement has been discovered.
- 4.2** It is possible that the lands around Chorley were still held by a Saxon thegn post-conquest, as this part of England was only partly affected by the arrival of the Normans and a Gilbert de Chorleghe is mentioned in an early Lancashire record dated 1253. The first recorded Norman overlord was Roger of Poictou, who fled England after rebelling against Henry I, he had, however, previously assigned part of the Leyland Hundred, including Chorley, to Roger de Montbegon, Baron of Hornby. In 1232 The Lordship of Chorley was acquired in a marriage settlement by Willam de Ferrers, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Derby. Although his son Robert (the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl) supported Simon de Montfort's rebellion against Henry III, Robert's brother William retained his land, which included the manor of Chorley. The estate was subsequently lost by mortgage to the de Lacy family, who assigned it to Robert de Hepwall. Upon the death of his wife, Margaret, the estate was split between her four daughters, with the moiety of Chorley being eventually regained by the Ferrers of Groby in 1347. After the battle of Bosworth in 1484, part of the manor of Chorley

was granted to Sir George Stanley and was held by the Stanley family until sold in 1596 to Edward Rigby of Burgh Hall. The Rigby family after holding the manor for around a century, were ruined when Sir Alexander Rigby was accused on a charge of piracy and their half of the manor was acquired by the Gillibrand family. In 1825 Thomas Gillibrand re-united the two halves of the manor, which then descended through the Fazakerleys and the Westbys until purchased by the Chorley Commissioners in 1874. (Birtell pp 7-9)

- 4.3** Chorley, noted as ‘Cherlegh’ in 1251 meaning a wood or clearing of free peasants (churls),( Harrington p30). A market charter was granted to the town in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, and there is evidence from 1498 that the market was actually taking place there. According to Farrer & Brownbill in the Victoria County History of Lancashire, ‘Chorley has long been a market town and the most important business centre in the hundred; yet about 1536 Leland described it as 'a wonderful poor, or rather no market.' At a much earlier time the place was associated with a charge of coining. Richard Green of Heapey was accused of having from 1437 onwards, at the inn of Joan Wastley at Chorley, out of false metal made groats, half-groats, pence and halfpence in imitation of the king's money, and set it abroad at Settle and other places’. Cotton manufacture was introduced to the area in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and although visited by rioters bent on destroying the new spinning machines, Chorley continued to prosper due to readily available coal and excellent canal and later railway links (Farrer & Brownbill 129-149). The present buildings at 25-27 Market St. occupy a site on a commercial street frontage dating back to the medieval period.

## **5. Areas of Archaeological Potential**

- 5.1** As the current building occupies an area on a medieval street frontage, the focus of commercial activity in the area for the past 800 years, excavation may have revealed evidence of earlier commercial structures. Cartographic evidence from the first edition O.S. 6in & 25in. maps offer limited information on the Market St. frontage (see Figs.1 & 2), however, the footprint of the building in which the yard is located appears to have changed little since the 1889-92 O.S. map.

## **6. Aims and Objectives**

- 6.1** The objective of the watching brief is, where possible, to identify and record the presence, absence, nature, extent, and date of any archaeological deposits or features which are disturbed or revealed during the construction of the proposed development

## **7. Location of Watching Brief Areas**

- 7.1** The area of the watching brief is shown on Fig. 3.

## **8. Fieldwork Methodology**

- 8.1** The watching brief was undertaken on the groundworks at the site on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The site photography was carried out using digital format and 35mm Black & white film. A 0.5, 1 or 2-metre scale was used where possible. Proforma

Record Forms were used to record the site stratigraphy in combination with site notes to produce the final record contained within this report and will form a component of the archive.

## **9. Results**

**9.1** The watching brief was carried out on the 'L' shaped footings trench excavated in the yard to the rear of 25-27 Market St. (see Figure 4). The yard surface consisted of concrete/gritstone flags (plate 1) with areas of solid concrete (context 01). These were then cut and lifted to reveal a gritty dark-brown soil (context 02). An 'L' shaped trench was excavated by mini-digger measuring 4.35m east-west / 4.2m north-south and approx 0.43 to 1.5m deep (plate 2). The gritty soil (02) was excavated to a depth of approx. 0.43 and was found to be disturbed at the western end of the trench by the insertion of two parallel 6 inch diameter ceramic and plastic pipes running northwest-southeast across the trench (plate 3). The gritty soil (02) was found to overlie a natural layer of orange/pink clay (context 03) which extended approx. 3.1m west along the east-west section of the trench (plate 4) then ran below a deep lens of natural yellow sand (06) at the trench return (plate 5). In the northern baulk of the east-west section of the trench, steel shuttering and concrete (04) had been inserted deep into the sand to provide substantial footings for the party wall belonging to Barclays Bank (plate 6). Below the concrete (01) at the northern end of the north-south section of the trench, a brick foundation wall (05) was visible in the eastern baulk (plates 7&8) constructed in 'English garden wall' bond of machine made brick and lime mortar, beyond the wall a void filled with demolition rubble was visible (a filled cellar). The wall extended 1.4m south where it terminated. A further wall (07) of two courses constructed in header bond and of the same brick as (05) but bonded with black-ash mortar) ran east-west across the trench (plate 9), recognisable as the continuing foundation of a wall visible elsewhere in the yard surface. At the southern end of this section of the trench a 6" ceramic pipe ran northeast-southwest across the trench and was recognisable as a continuation of one of the pipes encountered in the east-west section of the trench (plate 10). The stratigraphy in the north-south section of the trench was identical to the western half of the east-west section except for the addition of a thin layer (0.18 depth) of yellow sand (08) between (02) and (03) appearing to be a continuation of the natural sand (06).

## **10. Finds**

**10.1** Finds consisted of broken fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and modern material, all recovered from context (02).

## **11. Conclusions**

**11.1** The watching brief was successfully carried out according to the methodology stated in the project design (see Appendix 5). The trench was found to contain no archaeological deposits of any significance. The area had been disturbed and truncated by various 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century constructional activity and the small areas that were undisturbed revealed natural geology close to the surface.

## **12. Confidentiality and Publicity**

- 12.1** The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the client.

## **13. Copyright**

- 13.1** Copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to reside with Archaeological Excavation Services who retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all archaeological aspects of the project.

## **14. Acknowledgements**

- 14.1** The author would like to thank Neil Ainscough of Northcotes Hair who commissioned the report and Steve Price for drawing the archaeological plans, also the staff at the Lancashire Record Office and both Tarleton and Chorley Libraries.

## 15. Bibliography

### Abbreviations

IFA - Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 LCRO - Lancashire County Record Office  
 OS - Ordnance Survey  
 EUS – Extensive Urban Survey (Ormskirk)  
 HER – Historical Environment Record (formerly SMR)  
 OS – Ordnance Survey  
 Nd – Not dated  
 PRN – Primary Record Number  
 CHME – Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England  
 OL - Ormskirk Library

### Maps

OS, 1844, 1:10560 Scale Lancashire sheet 77, Southampton  
 OS, 1889, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 77-12, Southampton

### Published Sources

Birtell. G. 1970. *The Field of Churls*. Guardian Press. Chorley

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Farrer W. & Brownbill J. 1911 *A History of the County of Lancaster*: Volume 6, pp. 129-149.

Harrington E. 1984 *The Meaning of English Place Names*. Blackstaffe Press. Belfast

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1998. *First Aid for Finds*.

### Internet

[Welcome to the Library and Information Service web site - History of Chorley.](#)  
 Lancashire County Council. Retrieved on 12/6/2008

## Appendix 1. Figures

**Figure 1.** 25-27 Market St highlighted on the 1844-47 1:10000 O.S. edition

**Figure 2.** 25-27 Market St highlighted on the 1889-92 1:2500 O.S. edition

**Figure 3.** Current map showing 25-27 Market St. with area of development coloured red

**Figure 4** Plan and section of excavation @ 1:50





Fig.1 25-27 Market St highlighted on the 1844-47 1:10000 O.S. edition



Fig.2 25-27 Market St highlighted on the 1889-92 1:2500 O.S. edition

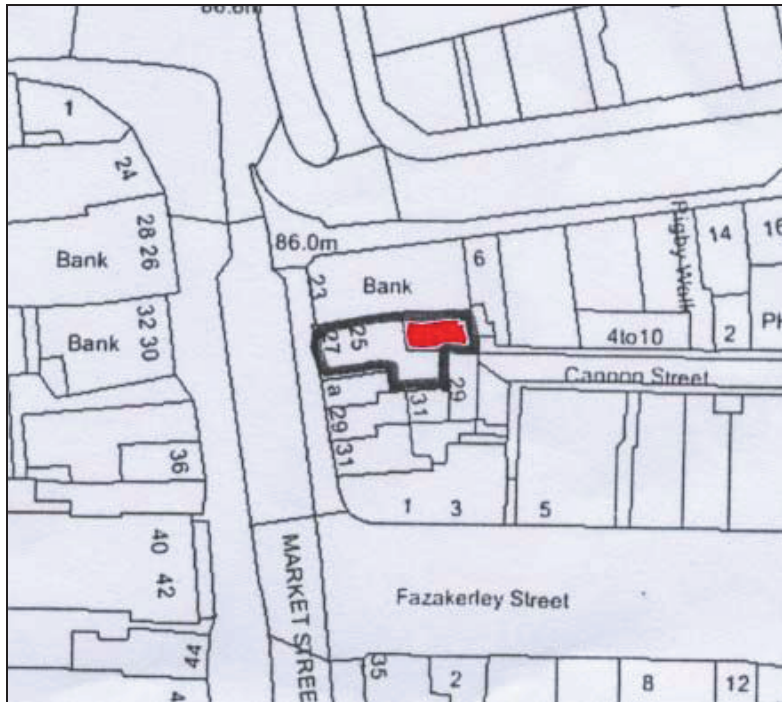
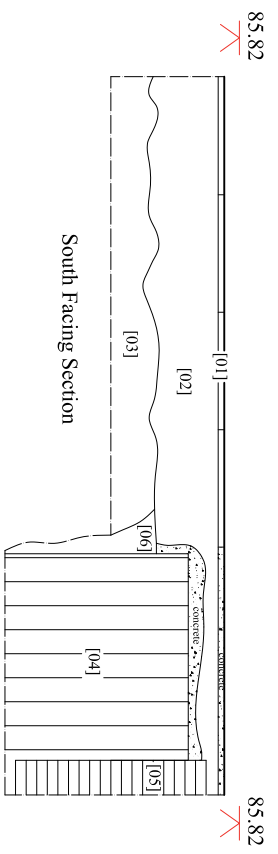
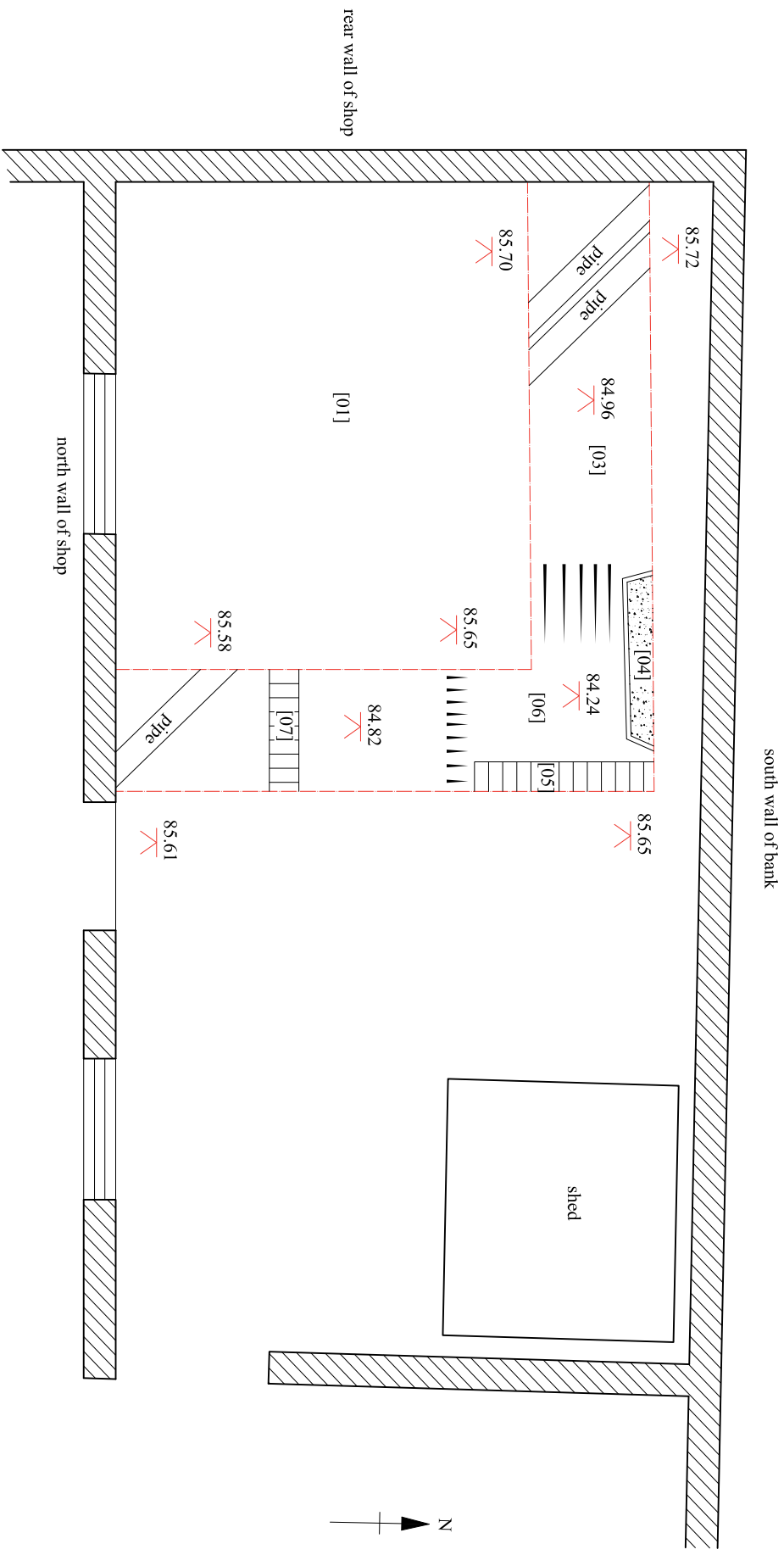


Fig.3 Current map showing 25-27 Market St. with area of development coloured red  
O.S.Licence No. 100047948



Archaeological Excavation Services
Archaeological Watching Brief
25 - 27 Market Street
Chorley, Lancashire
Scale 1:50 @ A4
Figure No. 4
Plan and Section

## Appendix 2. CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Site: Market St. Chorley, Lancashire

Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Date
01	1	An area of concrete slabs, gritstone flags and concrete areas forming the yard surface	16/9/08
02	1	A layer of dark brown gritty soil below (01)	16/9/08
03	1	A layer of orange/pink clay below (02)	16/9/08
04	1	A fill of concrete mixed with rubble and steel shuttering	17/9/08
05	1	A double skinned machine made brick wall running north-south at eastern end of trench (east-west section)	17/9/08
06	1	A deep layer of natural orange sand north-eastern end of trench	17/9/08
07	1	A two course machine made brick foundation wall running east-west across north-south section of trench	17/9/08
08	1	A layer of natural orange sand below (02) in north-south section of trench – same as (06)	17/9/08
09			
10			
11			

**Appendix 3.**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**

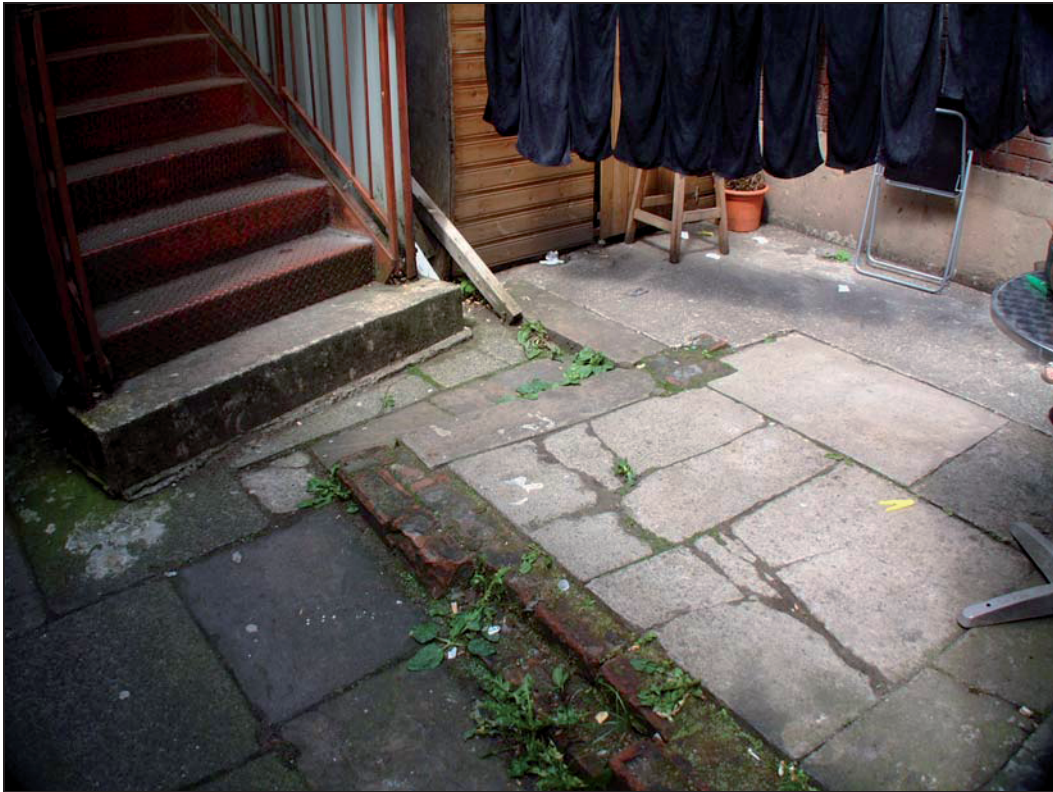
**SITE:** 25-27 Market St. Chorley, LANCASHIRE (W.B. - Sept. 2008)

<b>Date</b>	<b>Monochrome Film No/Frame No:</b>	<b>Colour Slide Film/Frame No:</b>	<b>Digital (9 Mega-pixels) File Name:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>View - From</b>	<b>Photographer</b>
16/9/08			DSCF0366	Yard prior to excavation	E	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 1		DSCF0367 (Plate 1)	Yard surface prior to excavation	SE	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08			DSCF0368	Yard prior to excavation	E	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 2		DSCF0637 (Plate 4)	Contexts 01,02 and 03	S	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08			DSCF0638 (Plate 3)	Contexts 01,02 and 03 and pipes	SE	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 3		DSCF0639	Foundation of rear shop wall	W	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 4		DSCF0640	Context (04) Concrete and steel shuttering	S	R. J. Gurney

16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 5			DSCF0641 (Plate 6)	As above	SW	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 6			DSCF0642	East –west section of trench	E	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 7			DSCF0643 (Plate 7)	Context (05) brick wall	W	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 8			DSCF0644 (Plate 8)	Context (05) taken from above	-----	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08				DSCF0645	Detail of brick wall (05)	W	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08				DSCF0646	Detail of trench return and brick wall (05)	NW	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 10			DSCF0647	Overview of trench	SE	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08				DSCF0648 (Plate 5)	Context (06) orange sand and shuttering	W	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 11			DSCF0649	Overview of trench	W	R. J. Gurney

16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 12		DSCF0651 (Plate 9)	Context (07) Brick foundation wall	N	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 13		DSCF0652 (Plate 10)	Contexts (07) and (08)	E	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08			DSCF0653	Overview of trench	E	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 9		DSCF0654	Detail of demolition rubble behind (05)	W	R. J. Gurney
16/9/08	35mm Film1/Fr 14		DSCF0655 (Plate 2)	Overview of trench	W	R. J. Gurney

## Appendix 4. Plates



**Plate 1.** Yard surface prior to excavation from the southeast



**Plate 2.** The 'L' shaped footings trench taken from the west





Plate 3. 6" pipes located at the western end of the trench from the southeast



Plate 4. Contexts 01, 02, and 03 from the south



**Plate 5.** Context 06 – orange sand and the steel shuttering from the west.



**Plate 6.** Context 04 from the southwest



**Plate 7.** Context 05 with demolition filled void beyond from the west



**Plate 8.** Context 05 from above



**Plate 9.** Context 07 - two courses of brick foundation from the north



**Plate 10.** Context 07, 08 and ceramic pipe from the east

## **Appendix 5.**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
25-27 Market St.  
Chorley,  
Lancashire**

**Project Design**

**Prepared for Mr N. Ainscough, Northcotes Hair.**

**June 2008**

**Archaeological Excavation Services  
Towngate Works  
Dark Lane  
Mawdesley  
Lancashire**

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## **1. Introduction and Non-Technical Summary**

**1.1** Archaeological Excavation Services have been approached Mr N. Ainscough of Northcotes Hair to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks prior to the construction of a single storey extension at the rear of 25-27 Market St, Chorley, commercial premises currently in use as a hairdressers. The investigations are being undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission for an extension to the existing building (Application No.08/00293/FUL)

**1.2** This document defines the areas to be investigated and the methodologies to be used.

## **2. The Development Area**

**2.1** The site covers approximately 25 sq. m. and is situated in Chorley town centre at NGR SD 583 175 (Fig. 1). The area is located to the rear of 25-27 Market St. and is currently in use a small enclosed yard.

## **3. Geology**

**3.1** The solid geology in this part of Lancashire consists of carboniferous coal measures with a good deal of the geology obscured in many places by glacial drift, boulder clay and sands. The soil type is generally clayey loam with some peat deposits.

## **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

**4.1** A settlement has existed at Chorley since at least the Bronze Age with finds dating from c.3500 -2500 BC from Anglezarke and Astley Hall Farm. Chorley was not a settlement during the Roman period but to the north of the town some evidence of minor settlement has been discovered. A market charter was granted to the town in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, and there is evidence from 1498 that the market was actually taking place there.

**4.2** The present buildings at 25-27 Market St. occupy a commercial street frontage dating back to the medieval period.

## **5. Areas of Archaeological Potential**

**5.1** As the current building occupies an area on a medieval street frontage, the focus of commercial activity in the area for the past 800 years, excavation may reveal evidence of earlier commercial structures. Cartographic evidence from the first edition O.S. 6in & 25in. maps offer limited information on the Market St. frontage (see Figs.1 &2).

## **6. Aims and Objectives**

**6.1** The objective of the watching brief is, where possible, to identify and record the presence, absence, nature, extent, and date of any archaeological deposits or features which are disturbed or revealed during the construction of the proposed development

## **7. Location of Watching Brief Areas**

**7.1** The area of the watching brief is shown on Fig. 3.

## **8. Methodology**

**8.1** All work shall be carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and with the IFA Code of Conduct.

**8.2** Monitoring will be undertaken in the locations specified and indicated by the agreed plans.

**8.3** An archaeologist should be present on site as necessary and appropriate to monitor all excavation and/or soil disturbance. The archaeologist will monitor the area as groundworks proceed, and will, where possible and practicable, view any available trench sections after excavation is completed.

**8.4** The archaeologist on site will record the date, time and duration of all visits and the nature and extent of the works being monitored.

**8.5** If archaeological features or deposits are identified the area should be rapidly cleaned. The archaeological sub-contractor will be allowed sufficient time, where required, to record any archaeological deposits identified.

**8.6** The Archaeological officer at L.C.C.A.S. will be notified by A.E.S. immediately significant/extensive archaeology is uncovered by the watching brief.

**8.7** Any archaeological deposits/features identified will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

**8.8** The areas of excavation/ground disturbance (even if they reveal no archaeological features) will be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphy and depth of the excavation will be recorded,

**8.9** A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of general site photographs will also be taken to give an overview of the site and the scope of the works taking place.

**8.11** All non-modern artefacts will be retained. If appropriate all 'small finds' will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Finds will be treated in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' (1995) and stored in controlled conditions where appropriate. All artefacts will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines of the IFA. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) guidelines will apply (UKIC1998). All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins) will be x-rayed.



- 8.12** Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered an appropriate soil sampling strategy will be implemented in accordance with Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (English Heritage 2002).
- 8.13** Should human remains be discovered during the course of the excavations the remains will be covered and protected and left in situ in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with the appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857 and Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981. In such an event the contractor will notify LCCAS immediately.
- 8.14** Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1997 will be reported to H. M. Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 8.15** The intention of the watching brief is not to delay unduly the work of other contractors on site. A.E.S. will make every reasonable effort to complete archaeological excavation and recording works without impacting upon the programme of other site contractors

## **9. Reporting**

- 9.1** Immediately after the completion of fieldwork the finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate. Each category of find or environmental material will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist. The integrity of the site archive should be curated and maintained.
- 9.2** An assessment report will be submitted as soon as possible after completion of fieldwork. The report will include the following:
- a non-technical summary
  - site location
  - archaeological and historical background
  - methodology
  - aims and objectives
  - results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains)
  - an appraisal of the results within their local, regional and national context
  - publication proposals if warranted
  - detailed plans and sections as appropriate (to a known scale) · a cross-referenced index of the project archive
- 9.3** One copy of the complete report will be submitted to Mr N. Ainscough as a draft.
- 9.4.1** Further copies and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be provided as required within one week of the receipt of the clients comments on the draft report. (Digital text to be in Microsoft Word format and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format). Upon completion A.E.S. will submit details of the project to the HER (Historic Environment Record) via the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

**9.5** A.E.S. will submit a copy of the report to the Archaeological Officer for Lancashire for deposition in the Lancashire HER.

## **10. Publication**

**10.1** Provision should be made for the publication of the results in an appropriate archaeological journal, if of regional or national significance.

## **11. Archive Preparation and Deposition**

**11.1** The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by English Heritage 1991, Appendix 3;

**11.2** The archaeological sub-contractor shall, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with the appropriate museum to obtain agreement in principle to accept the archive for long-term storage and curation. The sub-contractor shall be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive (Guidelines on the Deposition of Archaeological Archives), and for adhering to those requirements.

**11.3** The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of the project. The archaeological sub-contractor shall provide copies of the communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. The archive will be presented to the Archive Curator within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed.

## **12. Monitoring**

**12.1** A.E.S. will liaise with LCCAS to inform them of the commencement of site works and to offer them the opportunity to visit and monitor the work in progress.

## **13. Confidentiality and Publicity**

**13.1** The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the client.

## **14. Copyright**

**14.1** Copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to reside with Archaeological Excavation Services who retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all archaeological aspects of the project.

**14.3** The results of the archaeological work will be submitted to the client and Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service by A.E.S. and will ultimately be made available for public access.

## **15. Resources and Timetable**

- 15.1** All archaeological personnel involved in the project will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.
- 15.2** The timetable for the work will be dependant upon the ground works contractors programme.

## **16. Insurances and Health and Safety**

- 16.1** A.E.S. is covered by public and professional indemnity insurance.
- 16.2** All on site work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 and the regulations of the *Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)* and identified hazards are set out in a risk assessment document, signed by all staff, prior to any work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues

## 17. References

English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*

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### Internet

[Welcome to the Library and Information Service web site - History of Chorley.](#) Lancashire County Council. Retrieved on 12/6/2008

18. Figures



Fig.1 25-27 Market St highlighted on the 1844-47 1:10000 O.S. edition

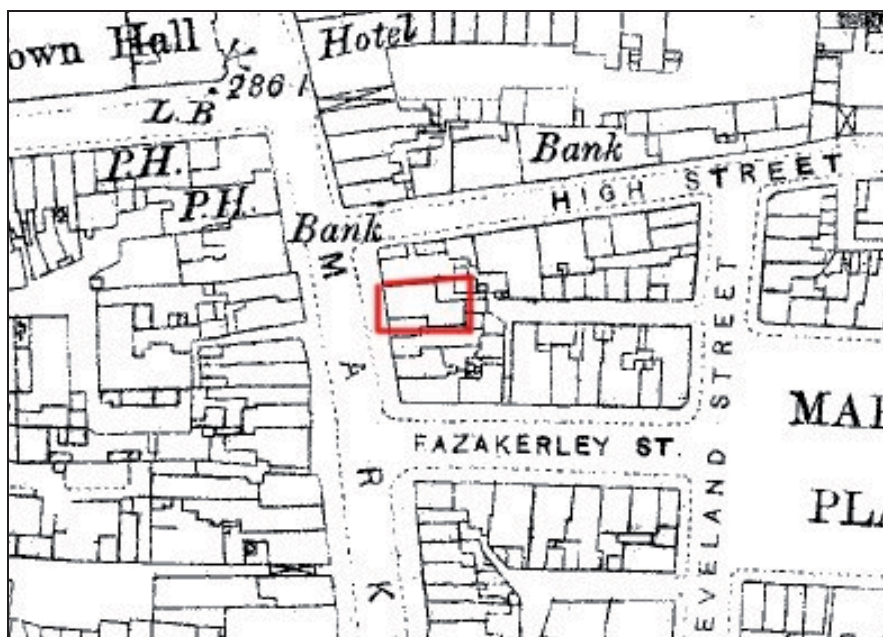


Fig.2 25-27 Market St highlighted on the 1889-92 1:2500 O.S. edition

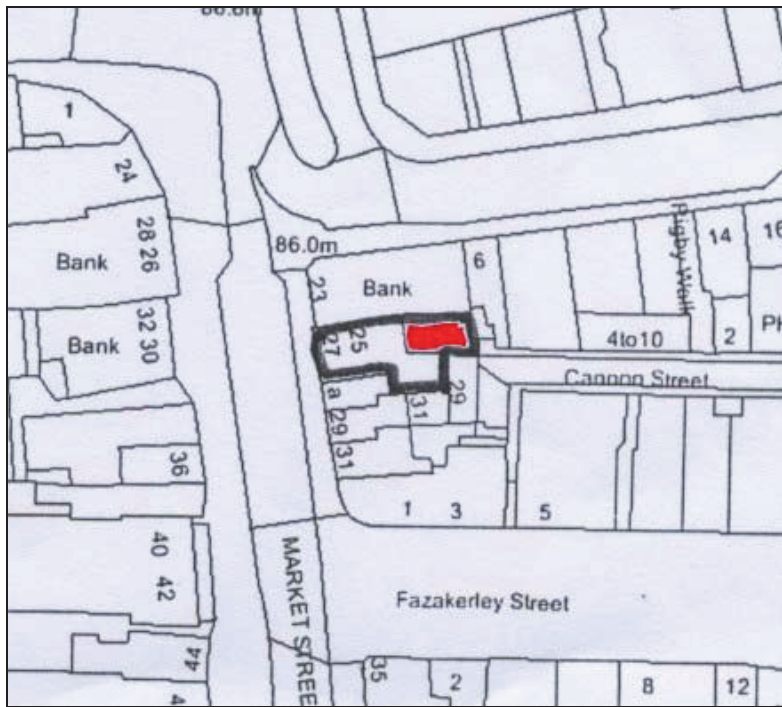


Fig.3 Current map showing 25-27 Market St. with area of development coloured red  
O.S.Licence No. 100047948

## Appendix 6.

### Previous Archaeological Investigation carried out in Chorley Town Centre

<b>LSMR Ref.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Grid ref:</b>	<b>Type of Investigation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
23559	St Laurence's Church	SD 5829 1776	Assessment	1997	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
23560	St Laurence's Church	SD 5829 1776	Watching brief	1997	Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
23540	112-114 Market Street	SD 5832 1728	Assessment	1998	University of Manchester Archaeological Unit
23541	Graham's Store, Gillibrand St	SD 5828 1736	Assessment	1998	University of Manchester Archaeological Unit
23542	Graham's Store, Gillibrand St	SD 5828 1736	Building survey	1999	Stephen Haigh
20203	Graham's Store, Gillibrand St	SD 5828 1736	Evaluation	1999	Earthworks Archaeology

## **Appendix 7.**

**Northcotes Hair  
25 -27 Market St  
Chorley  
Lancashire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief carried out 16<sup>th</sup> /17<sup>th</sup> September 2008**

### **Archive Contents:**

**35mm monochrome labelled negatives and prints – 1 set 14  
photographs**

**Hard copy of report inc. plans**

**Pro-forma recording sheets**

**.jpg files Photo contact sheet**

**Copy of planning permission**

**C.D. containing report in .pdf format and .jpg photographs**