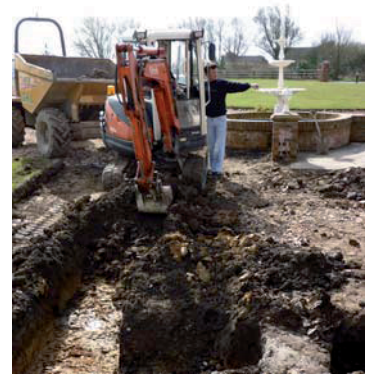


2 RIDGEWAY COTTAGES, PEEL ROAD, BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client: Terry Bloomfield

Planning ref.: 05/2009/0758

NGR: SD 3581 3153

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April 2010



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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was requested by Lancashire County Council's Archaeological Service (LCAS) ahead of the proposed construction of a domestic extension and garage at 2 Ridgeway Cottages, Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire, due to the potential for archaeological remains on the site. Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design, which was accepted by LCAS and the work was carried out on the 8th of April 2010.

The site is located in an area where a number of flint scatters of probable Neolithic origin have been recorded which suggests that there was a prehistoric settlement in the vicinity. The scatters were identified in the 1990s, during fieldwork carried out as part of the North West Wetlands Survey, however, no significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of this watching brief. The find spots recorded by the North West Wetlands Survey were discovered field walking a wide area and that no archaeological features were encountered on this occasion is perhaps in part due to the fact that the area excavated during the course of the groundworks was relatively small.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Terry Bloomfield for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, for issuing the brief and for additional comments and information.

The watching brief was carried out by Tom Mace who also wrote this report. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth who also edited the report along with Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of planning permission (Ref. No. 05/2009/0758) for the extension of a residential property, and the re-building of a garage at 2 Ridgeway Cottages, Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire (NGR SD 3581 3153), a programme of archaeological work was requested by LCAS (see *Appendix 1*). The specification for this work was issued by Doug Moir, the Planning Officer (Archaeology), and it determined that the work should comprise an archaeological watching brief on ground works associated with the development. Greenlane Archaeology submitted a project design (*Appendix 2*) which was accepted, and the work was conducted in April 2010 in accordance with guidelines from the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located approximately 1km to the south-east of Blackpool, and 3km to the north-west of Lytham St Anne's (see Figure 1). This flat coastal area to the south of Morecombe Bay is known as the Amounderness plain, which is bisected by the River Ribble to the south (Countryside Commission 1998, 86). To the east of the coastal towns of Blackpool and Lytham St Anne's the land is generally improved pasture with some isolated arable fields, and is bisected with hedgerows and drainage ditches. The pasture was created from areas of mosses and meres that were drained in the 19th century; this marshland was created by rising sea levels after the last glaciation that scoured out pockets of the underlying glacial till. The solid geology of this area is characterised by Permian and Triassic sandstones and mudstones which are buried by thick deposits of glacial till and postglacial deposits (*op cit*, 87).

1.3 Archaeological Interest

1.3.1 The site is situated in an area where a number of scatters of flint artefacts likely to be of Neolithic date and later have been discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995). The North West Wetlands Survey has identified a number of sites (LA 42, 43, 44, 45, 69, 70, 71 & 74) where Bronze Age or Late Neolithic flint tools and debris, including preparation flakes, cores and waste have been found within 500m of the application site (see Plate 1; after Middleton *et al* 1995). Such a concentration of material is considered to be a possible indication of prehistoric settlement in this area. There is therefore the potential for remains of archaeological interest from the prehistoric period onwards to be present on the site and such remains would be of local and possible regional significance. In addition, it is situated in close proximity to an 'ancient homestead called Peel' (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 239; HER PRN 11189), which might apply to this site.

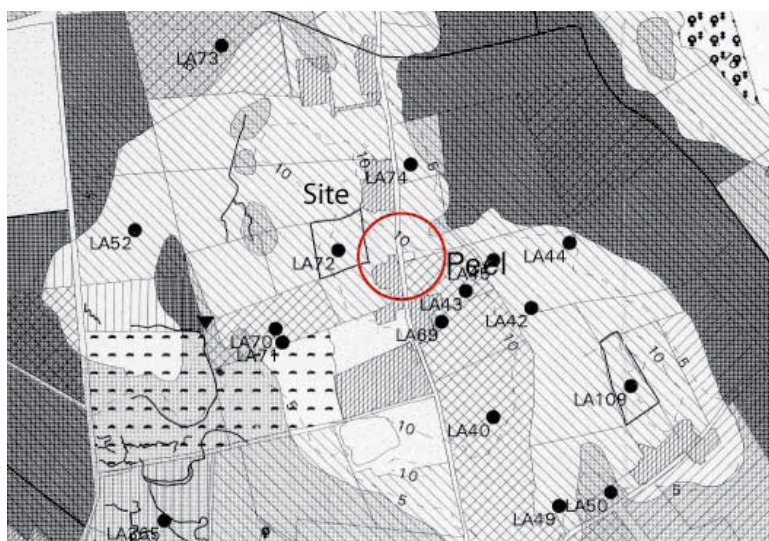


Plate 1: Map of findspots located as part of the North West Wetlands Survey

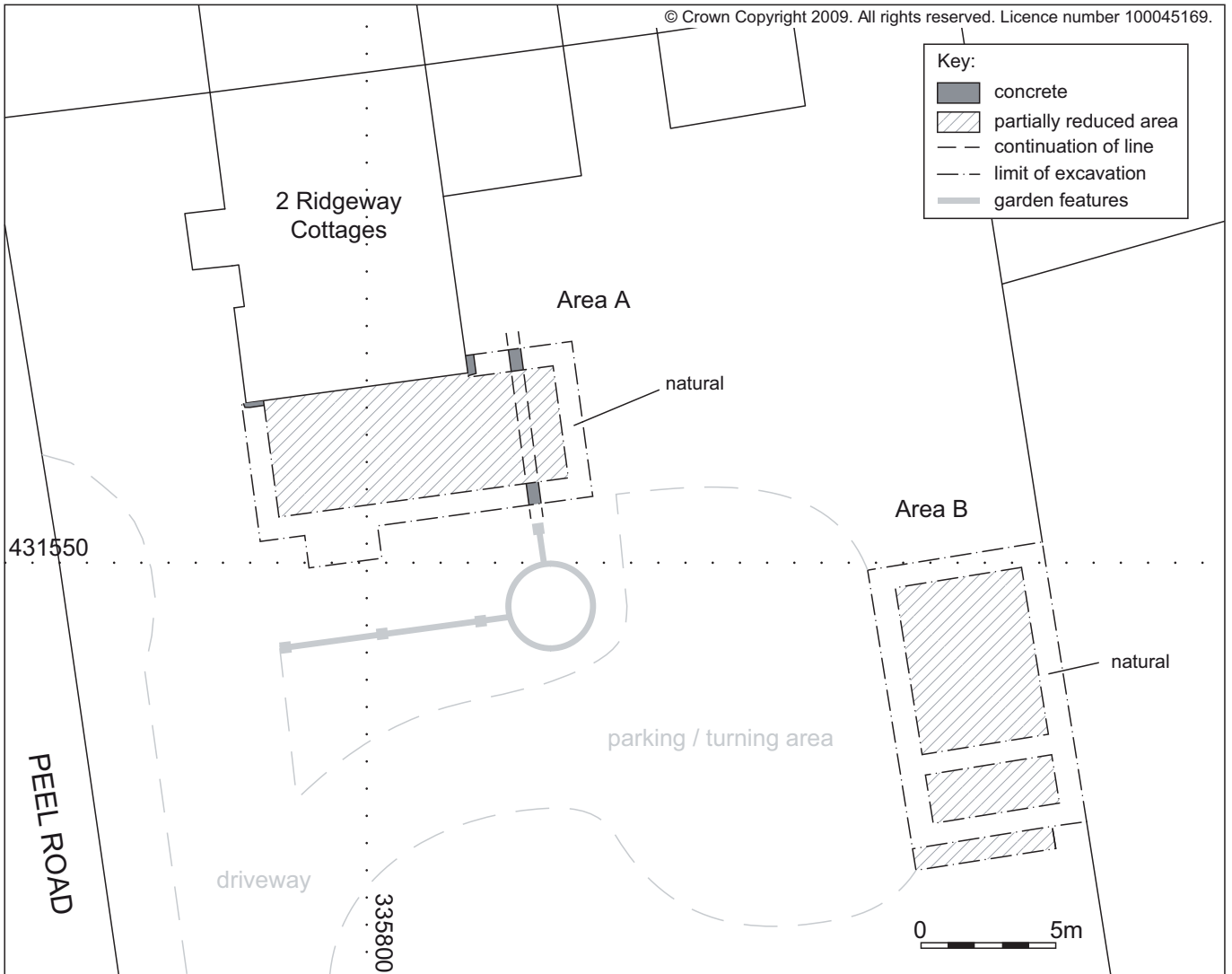
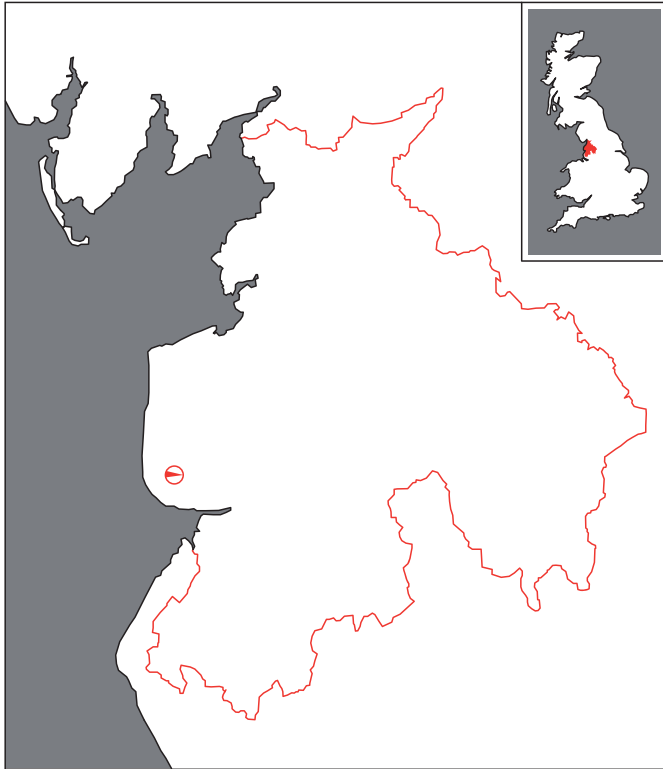


Figure 1: Site location and trench plan

Client: Terry Bloomfield

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2. Methodology

2.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.1.1 The intention of this element was to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance were present on the site, their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date. All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). The watching brief involved the excavation and recording of approximately 53m² of trenching which was recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of each trench and the day's events;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both black and white print and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the groundworks, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
 - i. A trench location plan was produced at a scale of 1:500;
 - ii. Additional measured sketch plans and sections were produced on the watching brief record sheets.

2.1.2 Features of interest were recorded relative to the known location of nearby buildings and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey maps.

2.2 Find and Environmental Samples

2.2.1 Finds of 19th and 20th century material were noted but not retained. No earlier finds were recovered.

2.2.2 No samples were deemed necessary as no suitable contexts were encountered.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 2*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991, Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record (see *Appendix 4*) will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO(P)). A copy of the written report will also be submitted to the client, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, and digital copies will be produced for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the OASIS scheme (English Heritage 2007).

3. Fieldwork Results

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the watching brief comprised the excavation of two approximately rectangular areas for the proposed extension (Area A) and garage (Area B). The stone slabs had already been removed from the driveway to the south of the house in Area A (Plate 2) and a depth of 0.15m of the lawn had already been stripped from Area B (Plate 3) ahead of the watching brief. Trenches for the footings of the proposed development were further reduced in each area to a maximum depth of approximately 0.9m.



Plate 2 (left): Area A, viewed from the east ahead of the excavation

Plate 3 (right): Stripped area viewed from the south, Area B

3.1.2 **Area A, the area of the proposed extension:** trenches excavated for the footings of the proposed extension formed an enclosure approximately 5m wide by 12m long immediately to the south of the existing building. Each section of the trench was between 0.8 and 0.9m wide, with an additional small rectangular area stepped out on the south side for the porch, which was approximately 1.2m by 2.7m. Each trench was between 0.6 and 0.7m deep.

3.1.3 The slabs of the driveway were 0.06m thick and lay on top of a fine orange sand bedding layer which was 0.13m thick. This layer in turn appeared to overlie a thin tarmac layer, which possibly formed an old driveway to the south side of the house. These deposits were all of recent origin. A dark grey-brown soft clay layer (**1**) was encountered beneath the tarmac driveway which appeared to contain some aerated brick when it was exposed in the western trench but here it had probably been disturbed when the house was originally built. This layer was also encountered in the eastern trench but no brickwork was present in the eastern trench. Some fragments of 19th and 20th century pottery including rim pieces from a small number of broken white earthenware plates and dishes (some of which had blue and white transfer printed decoration but the majority of which were plain) were observed generally overlying this deposit but were not retained. This layer was 0.15m thick to the north end of Area A, but appeared to peter out towards the south (Plate 4) and was not present in the southern trench (Plate 5). This layer was above a slightly lighter, mid grey-brown soft clay layer (**2**) which increased in thickness towards the south and which in turn overlay firm greyish-yellow clay. The greyish-yellow clay was assumed to be an underlying geological deposit and had very infrequent large rounded limestone boulder inclusions.



Plate 4 (left): West trench of Area A, showing layers (1) and (2) above the greyish-yellow clay

Plate 5 (right): Layer (2) above the yellow natural and below the bedding for the stone driveway

3.1.4 The brick work of the current building overlay a concrete foundation the corners of which were encountered at a depth of approximately 0.4m (see Plate 4 and Plate 6). The foundations of a previously extant wall running north/south approximately 1.55m to the east of the house were also encountered (Plate 6). This concrete foundation was 0.3m thick, directly below the driveway and was aligned with the intact wall of the ornamental fountain to the south (Plate 7). The north-east corner support of the carport which previously stood to the south side of the house probably sat atop the north end of this concrete foundation.



Plate 6 (left): Concrete foundations and deposits above the greyish-yellow clay natural

Plate 7 (right): Concrete foundations aligned with the wall of the ornamental fountain

3.1.5 **Area B, the area of the proposed garage:** an area approximately 11.3m long by 6.5m wide had been stripped against the fence line to the east side of the site leaving in parts only a few centimetres of the garden soil (4) (Plate 3). A dark brown silt 'topsoil' (3) was observed along the site boundary in the fields to the east; this topsoil had probably been removed when the garden had been landscaped; it appeared to overly a subsoil which was similar to the garden soil (4) to the west. The garden soil (4) was 0.27m thick at most and directly overlay a firm red clay (Plate 8). This clay represented the underlying geological deposits and was exposed to a maximum depth of 0.9m (Plate 9). No archaeological finds or features were observed.



Plate 8 (left): Trench section showing thin garden soil (4) above the red clay natural

Plate 9 (right): Underlying geological layers exposed in Area B

4. Conclusion

4.1.1 During the course of this watching brief a series of narrow trenches were excavated to form two large rectangular enclosures (Area A and B). A sequence of layers and deposits were observed below the modern stone driveway in Area A, including some modern concrete foundations, and the underlying clay natural was encountered throughout the trenched area at a depth of between 0.5 and 0.7m. The underlying geological deposits were encountered immediately below the garden soil (4) in Area B, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.9m. The scatters of flint identified in the 1990s by the North West Wetlands Survey were discovered field walking a wide area and that no archaeological features were encountered during this watching brief is perhaps in part due to the fact that the area excavated during the course of the groundworks was relatively small. The underlying natural appeared not to have been truncated and so the potential for prehistoric features in surrounding areas remains as it was prior to the watching brief taking place.

5. Bibliography

5.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1992 *Landranger 102: Preston, Blackpool & surrounding area*, 1:50,000

5.2 Secondary Sources

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Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2007 *OASIS: Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*, <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, revised edn

Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, Lancaster Imprints 4, Lancaster

Appendix 1: Project Brief

Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 2 Ridgeway Cottages, Peel (SD 3581 3153)

Prepared on behalf of Fylde Borough Council for Mr T. Bloomfield, applicant

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning permission (05/2009/0758) has been granted for the demolition of a carport and the erection of single storey side extension and detached garage/carport at 2 Ridgeway Cottages, Peel. It is a condition (no. 5) of the planning approval that:

"No development [including any demolition works] shall take place until the applicant, or his agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority."

1.2 This specification, the written scheme of investigation mentioned above, has been prepared by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS).

2. Archaeological Interest

2.1 The North West Wetlands Survey has identified a number of sites (LA 42, 43, 44, 45, 69, 70, 71 & 74) where Bronze Age or Late Neolithic flint tools and debris, including preparation flakes, cores and waste have been found within 500m of the application site. Such a concentration of material is considered to be a possible indication of prehistoric settlement in this area. Such remains would be of local and possible regional significance. There is also reference in the Victoria County History of 'an ancient homestead called Peel' (Lancashire Historic Environment Record PRN 11189) which might apply to this site.

3. General Considerations

3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to LCAS *without delay*.

4. Fieldwork Methodology

4.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during the excavation of any area below a depth of 0.15m. (approximately six inches) in the area of development, whether this be for the removal of the current garage floor slab, the excavation of new foundation trenches, service trenches or landscaping. The archaeologist should view the area as it is being dug and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed.

Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled and recorded, within the confines of the excavated trench.

4.2 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. The presence and nature of 19th and 20th century material should be noted (quantified and summarily described) but finds of this date need not be retained for processing. Finds judged to be 18th-century in date or earlier should be retained.

4.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within these areas, should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings (including height above O.D.) and written description sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the site.

4.4 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site. This work should not, therefore prejudice the progress of the main or subsidiary contractor's work, except by prior agreement and on-site co-operation.

4.5 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. **LCAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.**

5. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

5.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact LCAS with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer.

5.2 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant legislation, any Home Office and local environmental health regulations and English Heritage's and The Church of England's *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2005) where relevant.

5.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6. Monitoring

6.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the LCAS Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. LCAS should receive **as much notice as possible in writing** (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to

start the watching brief. **A copy of the archaeological contractor's risk assessment of the site should accompany the notification.**

7. Post-Excavation/Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the *back* of the print and should include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally-stable sleeves. **A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to the report.** The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see Section 8.1 below).

7.2 A report should be produced to provide background information, a summary of the works carried out, a description and separate interpretation of any features and finds identified. Details of the report's style and format are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but it should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive and as an appendix, a copy of this specification. The report illustrations should include, as a minimum, a location map at a reasonable scale plus any drawings and photographs.

7.3 If nothing of archaeological interest is identified during the course of the watching brief, then a summary report will be adequate, as long as sufficient details are supplied for SMR purposes. Illustrations would not be required, although it would be anticipated that black and white prints would form part of the archival record. A summary record should include: (1) details of the commissioning body; (2) the nature of the development and resultant ground disturbance; (3) the approximate position of any ground disturbance viewed with relation to adjacent existing fixed points; (4) the date(s) of fieldwork; (5) name(s) of fieldworker(s); (6) written observations on the nature and depth of deposits observed (this may include annotated sketch sections); (7) the conditions under which they were observed (for example, details of weather conditions, ease of access and views, attitude of other organisations etc.); (8) a quantified index to the field archive; (9) details of the archives present location and intended deposition and (10) a copy of this specification.

7.4 The report should be produced within three weeks of completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the LCAS. Copies of the report should be supplied to the client and the Lancashire SMR. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

7.5 Archaeological contractors must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact Lancashire HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Lancashire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer (Ken Davies) at Lancashire HER.

8. Deposition of Archive

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to LCAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is Stephen Bull, Curator of Military History & Archaeology, Museum of Lancashire, Stanley Street, Preston, PR1 4YP; telephone 01772 534080, fax: 01772 534079.

8.2 It is the policy of the Museum of Lancashire to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the County, which it serves.

8.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the Museum of Lancashire.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Museum of Lancashire's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

8.5 The museums officer named in 8.1 above should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

9. Further Details

9.1 Any queries about the contents of the specification should be addressed to Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council, Highways & Environmental Management, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston PPR1 8RD Tel 01772 531734, fax 01772 533423

10. Valid period of specification

10.1 This specification will remain valid for up to one year from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Lancashire County Archaeology Service
Douglas Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
E-mail: Douglas.moir@lancashire.gov.uk

January 2010

Appendix 2: Project Design

2 RIDGEWAY COTTAGES, PEEL ROAD, BLACKPOOL, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Terry Bloomfield

February 2010

Planning Application Ref.: 05/2009/0758

NGR: SD 3581 3153

Client: Terry Bloomfield

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. No. 05/2009/0758) by Terry Bloomfield (hereafter 'the client') for demolition of an existing carport and erection of single-storey side extension and detached garage/carport at 2 Ridgeway Cottages, Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire (NGR SD 3581 3153), a programme of archaeological work was required by Fylde Borough Council following consultation with Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council's Archaeology Service. This is to comprise a watching brief during any ground works associated with the development as outlined in a specification prepared by Doug Moir (Moir 2010). This project design has been produced as a means of demonstrating the manner in which Greenlane Archaeology will adhere to that specification.

1.1.2 The site is situated in an area where a number of scatters of flint artefacts likely to be of Neolithic date and later have been discovered (Middleton *et al* 1995), which it is considered might possibly indicate the presence of a prehistoric settlement in the vicinity. In addition, it is situated in close proximity to an 'ancient homestead called Peel' (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 239; HER PRN 11189). There is therefore the potential for remains of archaeological interest from the prehistoric period onwards to be present on the site.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Daniel Elsworth (MA (Hons), AifA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans prior to establishing Greenlane Archaeology. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed projects of various sizes in Cumbria and Lancashire, including watching briefs, large area excavations, and building recordings.

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by **Sam Whitehead (BA (Hons), MA)**, depending on scheduling. Sam has more than ten years continuous professional experience in commercial archaeology, much of which has been in a supervisory capacity. He has extensive experience of excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2006, and since then he has increasingly been involved in all aspects of building recording projects, as well as running larger excavation and evaluation projects, and carrying out watching briefs.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be examined by **Jo Dawson (MA (Hons), AifA)**, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Prehistoric lithic material will be assessed by Dan Elsworth at Greenlane Archaeology. Other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and in this case it is envisaged that prehistoric pottery will be examined by Carol Allen, and medieval pottery will be examined by Ian Miller at Oxford Archaeology North. LCAS will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and their approval will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Scott Timpany of Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Auli Tourunen, also at Headland Archaeology. Should any human remains be recovered it is envisaged that these will be assessed by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing. The LCAS will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains and to investigate and record them.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The watching brief methodology will be as follows:

- The excavation of any area beyond a depth of 0.15m below the surface will be observed by a member of Greenlane Archaeology staff, whether this is the removal of existing floor slab or surfaces or the excavation of new foundation trenches or similar;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not. The location of any features or significant deposits will be located relative to structures present on Ordnance Survey mapping;
- Photographs of specific features, the general area of investigation and working shots in both 35mm black and white print format, supplemented by colour digital, will be taken wherever practicable;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology pro forma record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits, and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains that are discovered will initially be left in-situ, covered and protected, at which point the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. If removal is necessary, this will comply with the relevant legislation, any Home Office and local environmental health regulations and English Heritage's and The Church of England's *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2005) where relevant;

- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, and subject to a variation to this project design;
- Should any areas be found to be heavily disturbed, truncated or damaged by recent activity, to the extent that it is considered unlikely that any archaeological remains will have survived, then the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council will be informed so that an agreement can be reached on whether monitoring can cease in these areas. Similarly, if it is apparent that the depth of excavation is likely to result in deposits of archaeological interest remaining unaffected (that is buried undisturbed below later material) the same strategy will be adopted.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the site in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site, as appropriate;
 - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
 - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
 - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO). The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and digital copies will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand. It is anticipated that any finds recovered during the watching brief will be offered to the Museum of Lancashire in Preston, depending their suitability and significance. Finds will be packaged, labelled, and transferred to the museum according to the draft guidelines of the Lancashire County Museum Service (LCMS 2009).

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence at a date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** watching brief;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of £500,000. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

6. Bibliography

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Appendix 3: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Area	Description
1	Layer	A	Dark grey-brown soft clay encountered beneath the tarmac driveway. Contained some aerated brick when it was exposed in the western trench. 0.15m thick to the north end of Area A, but appeared to peter out towards the south and was not present in the southern trench. On top of (2).
2	Layer	A	Mid grey-brown soft clay. 0.15 to 0.4m thick. Very infrequent small sub-angular stone inclusions (<0.05m). Overlay firm greyish-yellow clay 'natural'.
3	Layer	B	<u>Topsoil</u> - dark brown friable silt, no inclusions, 0.3m thick.
4	Layer	B	<u>Garden soil</u> - mid to light grey-brown clayey-silt, 0.27m thick. Directly overlay a firm red clay 'natural'.

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	2 Ridgeway Cottages, Peel Road, Blackpool, Lancashire		
Project Code:	G1131	Site Code:	RC10
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper	A4, Comb-bound	12 pages, double-sided
Day record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, single-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Negatives	Negative film	6 inches x 1 inch (approx)	4 strips
Black and white prints	Photographic gloss prints	6 inches x 4 inches	16 prints
Digital archive indices	Paper	A4	1 sheet, Single-sided
Digital archive	CD	-	1