

Archaeology Wales

Talbot Square, Blackpool Lancashire

Archaeological Field Evaluation



By
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Report No. 1072

Archaeology Wales

Talbot Square, Blackpool Lancashire

Archaeological Field Evaluation

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CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Location and scope of work	1
1.2	Geology and topography	1
1.3	Archaeological and Historical Background	1
2	Aims and Objectives	2
2.1	Evaluation	2
3	Methodology	2
3.1	Evaluation	2
3.2	Finds	3
3.3	Palaeo-environmental evidence.....	3
4	Evaluation Results.....	3
4.1	Soils and ground conditions	3
5	Finds.....	5
5.1	Ceramics.....	5
5.2	Small Finds.....	5
5.3	Bricks	5
6	Discussion and Interpretation.....	5
6.1	Reliability of field investigation.....	5
6.2	Overall interpretation	7
6.3	Acknowledgements	7
7	Bibliography and references.....	8

List of Figures

Figure 1	General Location Map
Figure 2	Detailed Trench Location Plan
Figure 3	Trench location on 1893 25 Inch OS Map
Figure 4	Trench Location on 1912 25 Inch OS Map
Figure 5	Trench Location on 1932 25 Inch OS Map
Figure 6	Trench Location on 1963 25 Inch OS Map
Figure 7	Trench Plan Including Descriptions and Photo Directions

List of Plates

Plate 1	View of concrete pub floor (4)
Plate 2	View of backfilled cellar (3)
Plate 3	View along wall (5)
Plate 4	View across Room 2
Plate 5	View across Room 2
Plate 6	View across Room 2
Plate 7	View of posthole [20]
Plate 8	View of pit [17]
Plate 9	View of pit [18]
Plate 10	View of pit [18] beneath wall (8)
Plate 11	View of culvert (9)
Plate 12	View of wall (8) and culvert (9)
Plate 13	View of ceramic land drain within cut [22] beneath culvert (9)
Plate 14	View across Room 3 and wall (11)
Plate 15	View across Room 3 and wall (11)
Plate 16	View across Room 4
Plate 17	View across Room 5
Plate 18	View across Room 6
Plate 19	View of back to back fireplace and chimney base (12)
Plate 20	View of back to back fireplace and chimney base (12)
Plate 21	View of back to back fireplace and chimney base (12)
Plate 22	View of back to back fireplace and chimney base (12)
Plate 23	View of back to back fireplace and chimney base (12)
Plate 24	View of section across foundation cut [28]
Plate 25	View of section across foundation cut [24]
Plate 26	View of section across linear feature [26]
Plate 27	View of section across foundation cut [28]
Plate 28	View along trench looking north-west
Plate 29	View along trench looking south-east

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Mr Nick Finch of URS Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (URS). It draws upon the results gained by an archaeological field evaluation of land between Larkhill Street and Seed Street, Talbot Square, Blackpool, Lancs, as part of the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the area. The site was subject to a previous Environmental Impact Assessment, which showed that the area had been occupied by 19th century terraced housing and a Pub. Historic map regression undertaken as part of that study showed that the housing in this area was constructed at a time of rapid urban expansion within Blackpool. A single evaluation trench was excavated by AW as part of the field evaluation. It located both the Pub and the terraced houses shown on the historic maps.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

In July 2012 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological field evaluation on land between Larkhill Street and Seed Street, Talbot Square, Blackpool, Lancs, at the request of their client, Mr Nick Finch of URS Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (URS). The work was undertaken prior to redevelopment of the surrounding area in response to a planning condition (No.15) placed upon the development proposal (Planning Ref. 11/0961).

A Specification for the works was drawn up by URS and subsequently approved by Doug Moir, Lancashire County Council, Planning Officer (Archaeology). A Method Statement was then drawn up against this by Chris E Smith (AW), which, in turn, was approved by URS. The Specification and the Method Statement are reproduced in full in Appendix 3 of this report.

A single evaluation trench was excavated, centred on NGR SD 31052 36619 (Figs 1 & 2-6).

1.2 Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the area is comprised of undifferentiated Triassic Rocks, including mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (Geological Survey Map, 2001).

The site lies on flat land to the south of Blackpool North railway station and is currently in use as a car park. The area of the trench is bounded by Larkhill Street to the west, Seed Street to the east, Eden Street to the south and the railway lines to the north.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological and historical background of the development area was studied in detail as part of an earlier Environmental Impact Assessment (URS, Chapter 7 ‘Archaeology and Cultural Heritage’). This report, although highlighting the potential for discoveries of all periods from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval, identified the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as having the highest potential for surviving archaeological remains. This was mainly due to the urban expansion that is known to have occurred in this part of Blackpool in the late Victorian period, and the consequent belief that this activity probably truncated a large portion of the remains present at that time.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Evaluation

The general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To mitigate the impacts of the Scheme on archaeological remains through a programme of excavation; and
- To minimise potential risks to the construction programme posed by the requirements for archaeological mitigation.

The specific objectives were:

- To recover information concerning the living conditions of the populace in this area of Blackpool in order to gain a better understanding of the impact of the town’s sudden expansion during the latter part of the 19th century.

3 Methodology

3.1 Evaluation

The initial excavation of the evaluation trench was carried out by mechanical excavator, using a wide toothless grading bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator was used to remove tarmac, modern overburden and rubble deposits. Excavation using the mechanical excavator ceased at the first significant archaeological horizon, at which point all further excavation was undertaken by hand.

The on-site work was undertaken by Chris E Smith and Peter Aherne. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Chris E Smith (MIfA). All areas were photographed using high resolution digital photography.

All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA’s *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological evaluation* (revised 2011) and current Health and Safety legislation.

3.2 Finds

Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

4 Evaluation Results

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

The vast majority of the overburden material removed by machine was composed of car park surface tarmac, rubble and mixed clay material.

The ground conditions were predominantly dry, though the clay-like nature of the soil did lead to localised puddling of rainwater.

4.2 Descriptions

The single trench measured 30.0m in length by 4.0m in width and was aligned on a north-west to south-east axis. For ease of description, each area/room will be given a number.

Removal of tarmac (1) and rubble/clay overburden material (2) was undertaken using a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. At the north-west end of the trench, at a depth of 0.65-0.7m below the current car park surface, a concrete floor was uncovered (4) (Plate 1). The floor extended for 7m and was 1.8m wide. A large extent of rubble (3) located to the north-east of the concrete floor (Plate 2) was found to be filling a cellar related to the Pub shown on the historic maps (Fig 3-6). Using the mechanical excavator an attempt was made to excavate the backfilled cellar though this was abandoned on health and safety grounds at a depth of 2m, with no indication of the depth of the cellar, owing to the loose nature of the rubble backfill.

Further excavation of the concrete floor surface found it to be bounded by a brick wall bisecting the trench at 90° (5) (Plate 3). This appeared to be an internal wall within the pub structure. The area of the concrete floor and cellar is thus described as Room 1 (See Fig 7).

Located 3m to the south-east of the internal pub wall was a further wall (8), again bisecting the trench at 90°. This wall was of a much more solid construction being a mixture of brick and concrete (Plate 4). As such this is likely to have been a load bearing wall and appears to represent the rear wall of the pub. Internally, a fireplace was located within the loadbearing wall suggesting the 3m wide gap formed between the internal and loadbearing walls was a small room within the pub (Henceforth – Room 2, See Fig 7, Plate 5).

Further excavation within Room 2 revealed an area of scorched/baked natural clay (7) (Plate 6). The area of fired clay measured approximately 2x2m though was cut on three sides by later walls (8, 15 & 5) (See Fig 7). Two features, a small shallow posthole [20] (Plate 7) and a partially obscured ovoid pit [16] (Plate 8), were cut through the area of scorched natural. The pit feature was partially obscured on its north eastern edge by a wall of the pub, the pit therefore clearly predating the construction of the wall. The pit [16] contained a single fill of degraded mortar/plaster (17) and contained no finds.

A further pit [18] was found cut into the natural clay (6) within Room 2 (Plate 9). This was a very regular, straight sided rectangular feature with a flat base. At its base it contained a fill similar to that of pit [16] whilst the upper fill (19) was composed of mid brown clay with charcoal flecks. This pit was observed continuing beneath the rear wall (8) of the pub thus clearly predating its construction (Plate 10). No finds were located from the pit.

Further excavation on the south-east side of the pubs loadbearing wall revealed the remains of a defunct culvert (9) (Plates 11-12). The wall of the pub appears to have cut the culvert during its construction. The length of culvert, of brick construction, ran north-west to south-east for 4m. It was seen to overlie a linear feature [22] running north-east to south-west, further excavation showed that the culvert overlay an earlier gully containing a ceramic land drain pipe (See Fig 7, Plate 13). The defunct culvert appeared to have been reused as a foundation for an internal wall within the terraced housing. Located exactly 5m from the rear wall (8) of the pub, and again bisecting the trench at 90°, was a further brick wall (11) (Plate 14). This wall was made up of three courses of un-frogged bricks. The bottom two courses were laid side to side rather than lengthways whilst the top course were laid out end to end (See Plates 14-15). The wall appears to represent an internal division within the row of terraced houses located to the rear of the pub. The area between this wall and the rear of the pub is thus Room 3 (See Fig 7, Plate 15).

A further four walls (12, 13 & 14) of similar construction were located towards the south east end of the trench forming the layout of rooms 4, 5 & 6, each a uniform 5m wide (Plates 16, 17 & 18)

The dividing wall (12) between rooms 4 & 5 had the brick remains of a fireplace and chimney base on each side (Plates 19-23). The fireplaces were each of exactly the same dimensions and design.

In several places very narrow foundation cuts [24, 26 & 28] were present at the bases of the walls of rooms 4 & 5 (12) (Fig 7, Plates 24-27). Within Room 5 a linear feature [26], possibly a foundation trench dug in the wrong place, was also visible bisecting the trench at 90°. A total of 5 sections were excavated across the foundation trenches. Each was found to be no deeper than 0.2m and contain a brown mixed clay fill (24, 27 & 29). No finds were located within the excavated sections.

Overall views along the evaluation trench are shown in Plates 28 & 29.

5 Finds

5.1 Ceramics

Despite the domestic nature of the features excavated on-site, only a small finds assemblage was recovered.

The ceramics recovered during the field evaluation were all located within the overburden deposits (2). This assemblage included:

- 1 sherd English stoneware
- 5 sherds Industrially Produced Developed White Wares (c.1790-1920)
- 1 sherd Porcelain

None of the items in the ceramic assemblage was of particular significance and, taken as a whole, they appear to represent a typical, albeit somewhat small, 19th to early 20th century domestic assemblage.

5.2 Small Finds

A 1952 Two Shilling Piece was recovered from the overburden horizon within the pub cellar (3) area of the trench (Room 1).

5.3 Bricks

The bricks recovered from the walls of the terraced houses are all of a uniform size and shape. Each measures 230mm x 110mm x 75mm and they are all un-frogged and unstamped.

The bricks recovered from the walls associated with the pub (5, 8 & 15) and from the rubble-backfilled cellar area (3) are of four distinct types, none of which match those used in the houses.

Of the four variants of brick used within the pub (Plate 30), two are stamped 'Redac'. These are common bricks from the Huncoat Brickworks (Redac = Accrington Red). The Huncoat Brickworks began in 1885 (Accringtonweb, nd)

6 Discussion and Interpretation

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

The overall findings of the evaluation were largely consistent with the layout of the 19th century structures on-site as suggested by the historical maps (Fig 3-6).

On the 1893 OS map (Fig 3), Rooms 3-6 are clearly shown. Rooms 1 & 2, clearly located within the pub, appear to form a single, larger, room at this time.

On the 1912 and 1932 OS maps (Figs 4-5), Rooms 4-6 are clearly shown. Rooms 1 & 2 still appear to form a single room within the pub. Room 3 is shown as having a kink in its north-western end wall as well as a single partition wall running north-west to south-east. Neither of these two features were apparent within the trench.

On the 1963 OS map (Fig 6), the ground plan shown matches exactly that uncovered during the evaluation. This would suggest that the larger single room of the pub was split to form rooms 1 and 2 sometime between 1932 and 1963. The internal partition within room 3 also appears to have been removed at this time. Rooms 4, 5 & 6 show no change between 1893 and 1963.

6.1 Discussion - Rooms

Room 1 – Pub and Cellar

Room 1 was characterised by the concrete floor adjacent to the rubble backfilled cellar area. The variation in brickwork used between the houses and the pub, evident from the variation amongst the bricks within the backfill of the cellar, would appear to indicate that the pub was of a substantially higher quality finish than the adjacent houses.

Room 2 – Likely Bar Room

Room 2, located adjacent to Room 1, would appear to be a small bar room associated with the pub rather than a room associated with the terraced housing. The location of a small fireplace within the rear wall of room 2 gives the impression of this room acting as a ‘snug’ within the pub. No fireplaces similar to this were located within any of the terraced housing uncovered during the evaluation.

Features within the area of Room 2 which clearly predate the pub/housing are of some interest. The area of scorched/baked natural produced no clear dating evidence though could feasibly relate to clearance of the site prior to construction of the houses. Whilst no finds were recovered from the two pits, the primary fill of each, seemingly degraded mortar/plaster, may suggest construction in the area, possibly contemporary with the building of houses on the site.

Room 3 – Room within Terraced house

Room 3, adjacent to the rear wall of the pub, appears to form a room within a terraced house. Evidence of earlier land use, perhaps agricultural, is suggested by the presence of the ceramic land drain. The defunct culvert appears to have been utilised as a foundation for an internal partition wall, dividing the footprint of the house into a back room and a front room. Room 3, and all the rooms of the terraced housing uncovered by the evaluation trench, appear to be back rooms. The possible outline of a fireplace is set against the inside face of the room’s western wall. The doorway into the room is located in the south east corner.

Room 4 – Room within Terraced house

Room 4 represents a ground floor back room of a further house within the terraced row. The doorway into the room is located in the south west corner so as to mirror the layout of Room 3. Mirroring of doorways is evident all along the row of exposed terraced houses (See site plan). A fireplace/chimney base is evident within the western wall.

Room 5 – Room within Terraced house

Room 5 also represents a ground floor back room of a house within the terraced row. The ground plan of Room 5 is an exact mirror of the ground plan of Room 4.

Room 6 – Room within Terraced house

Room 6 was only partially exposed at the eastern end of the trench. The doorway was clearly located within the south west corner of the room thus continuing the mirrored layout of the houses.

Rooms – General

The pattern of doorway and fireplace mirroring within the groundplan of the houses exposed within the evaluation trench is evident within still extant houses close to the assessment area. The dimensions of rooms 2-5 were all exactly the same, measuring 5m internally. This 5m width is also apparent on the extant houses surrounding the assessment area.

The demolition of the houses appears to have been undertaken to a set level as the remains of the walls are all of a uniform height.

6.2 Overall interpretation

The overall interpretation gained by the field evaluation is that the houses which stood in this area of Blackpool from the mid-19th century onwards appear to have been of very basic design and poor constructional quality, and were built to a uniform plan. Whilst the majority of the walls uncovered were internal rather than loadbearing, they were all only one brick thick. This would have offered occupants very little in terms of sound proofing or insulation. The thin walls, and the very shallow foundation trenches associated with them, highlight the lack of build quality.

6.4 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Peter Aherne (AW) for his on-site assistance, Nick Finch (URS) for his support and assistance and Doug Moir for the helpful comments he made during the monitoring visit.

7 Bibliography and references

British Geological Survey 2001, 4th Edition, *Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet*

Institute for Archaeologists 2008, revised 2011, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*

URS 2010, *Environmental Impact Assessment – Talbot Gateway, Blackpool*, ‘Chapter 7: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage’, URS internal report

www.accringtonweb.com – accessed 23rd July 2012

Talbot Square, Blackpool

Context Catalogue

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Deposit	Tarmac and mixed rubble hardcore
002	Deposit	Mixed rubble/brick/clay overburden
003	Fill	Rubble filling cellar feature
004	Deposit	Concrete deposit forming pub floor
005	Structure	Internal brick & mortar wall within pub
006	Natural	Natural clay deposits
007	Deposit	Area of baked/scorched clay
008	Structure	Brick & mortar rear wall of pub incorporating hearth
009	Structure	Defunct brick & mortar culvert within Room 3
010	Deposit	Mixed clay horizon
011	Structure	Brick & mortar partition wall within terrace
012	Structure	Brick & mortar partition wall within terrace
013	Structure	Brick & mortar partition wall within terrace
014	Structure	Brick & mortar partition wall within terrace
015	Structure	Brick & mortar partition wall within pub
016	Cut	Pit cut beneath walls 8 & 15
017	Fill	Single fill of cut 16
018	Cut	Square pit cut beneath wall 8
019	Fill	Secondary clay fill of cut 18
020	Fill	Primary mixed fill of cut 18
021	Discarded	
022	Cut	Linear cut for land drain
023	Fill	Mixed fill of cut 22
024	Cut	Foundation cut associated with wall 12
025	Fill	Silt fill of cut 24
026	Cut	Linear cut – poss abandoned foundation trench
027	Fill	Silt fill of cut 26
028	Cut	Foundation cut associated with wall 12
029	Fill	Mixed fill of cut 28

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APPENDIX I: Figures

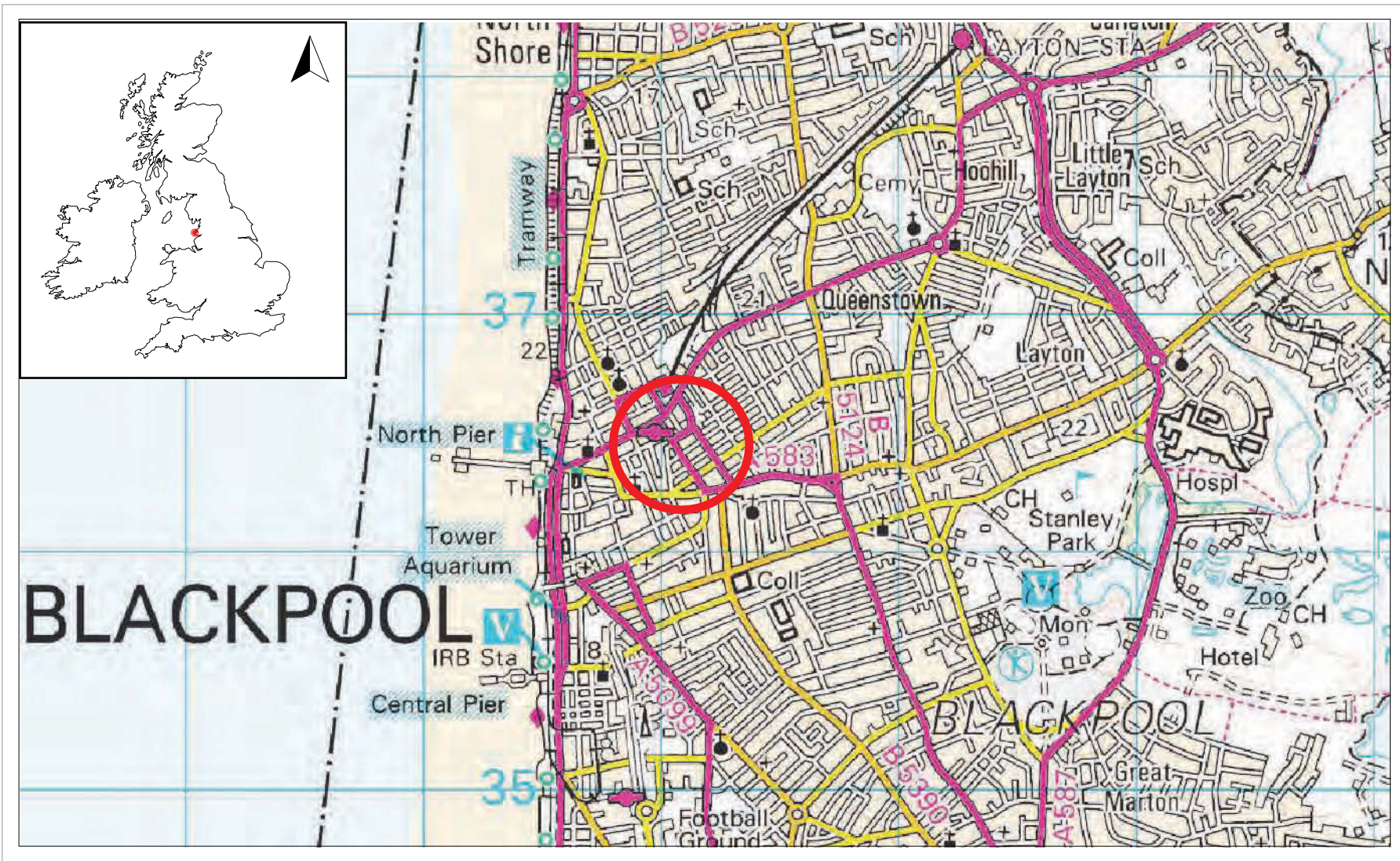


Fig 01: Figure showing location of assessment area

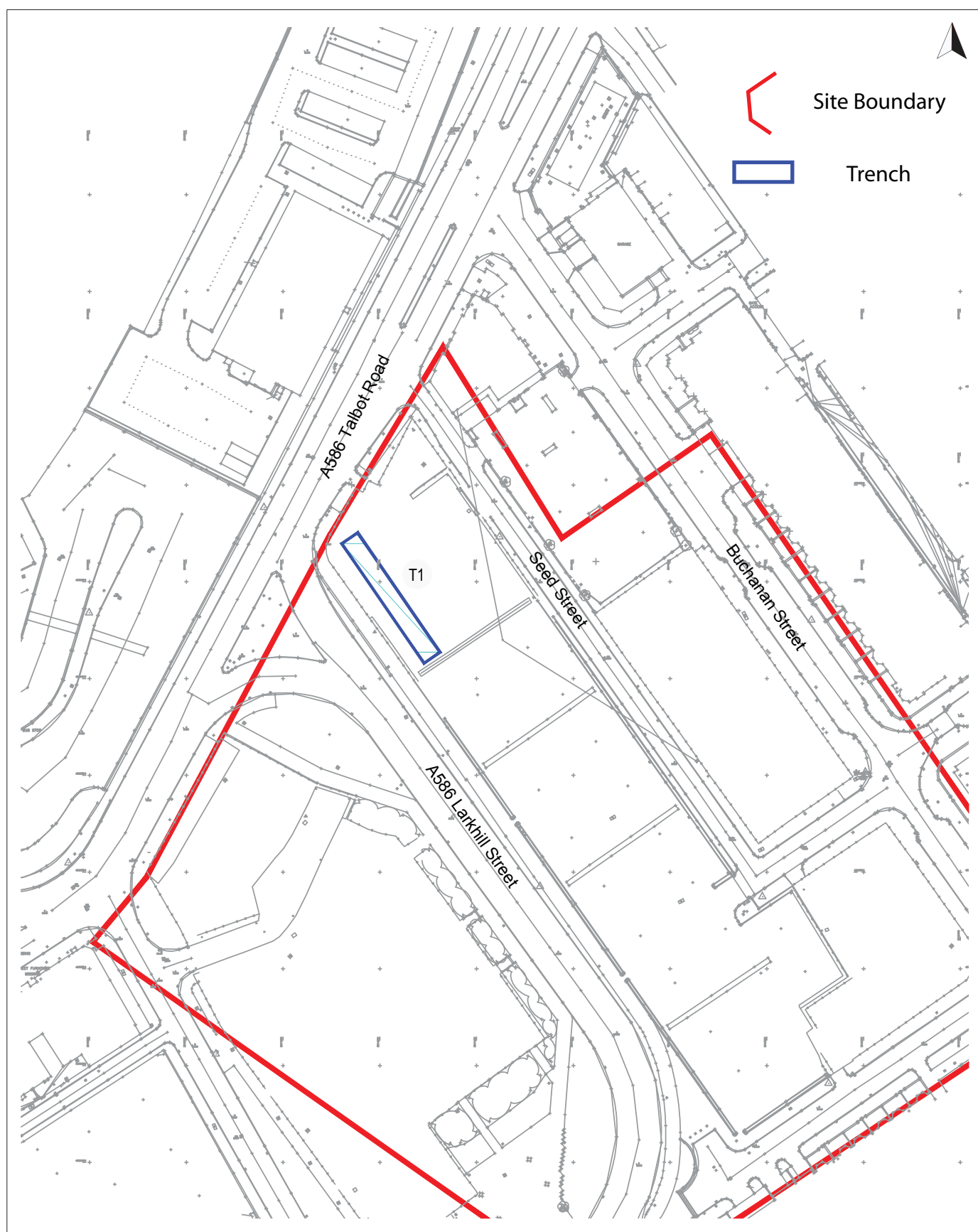


Fig 2: Plan showing detailed trench location within assessment area (After URS)



Fig 3: Location of trench overlaid on 1893 OS Map



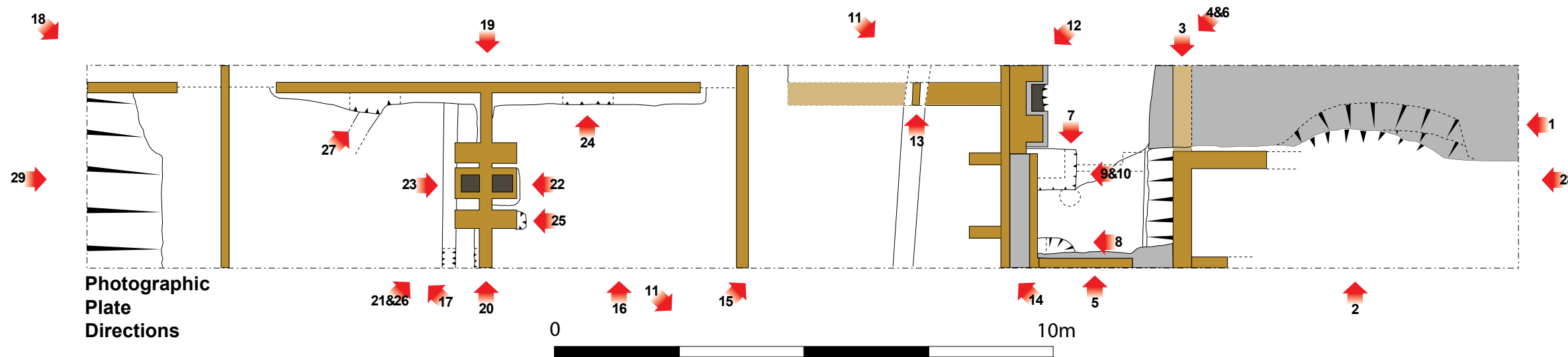
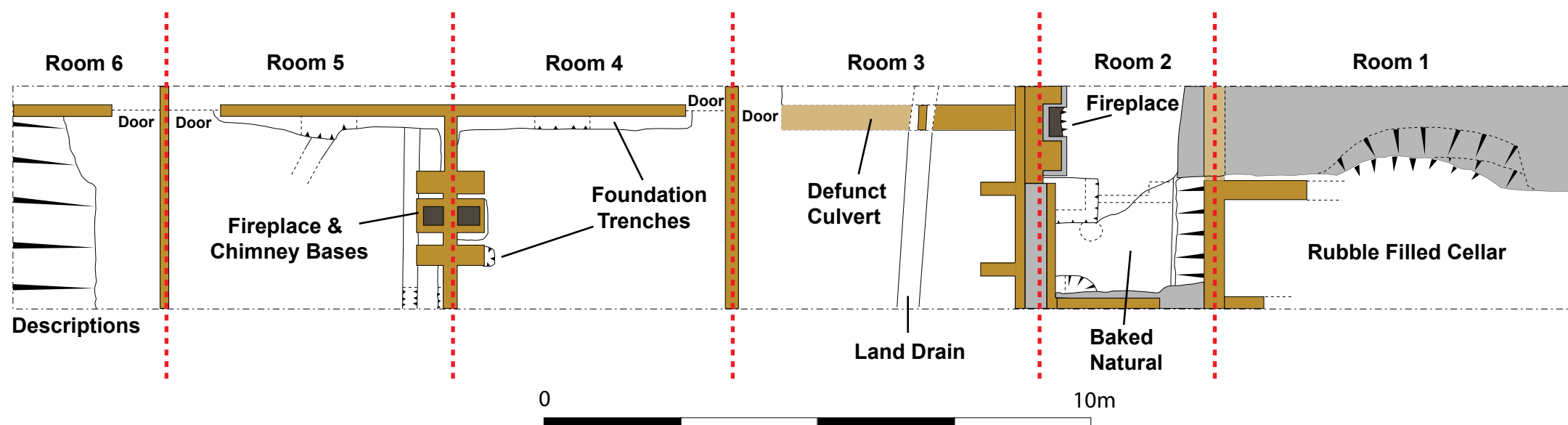
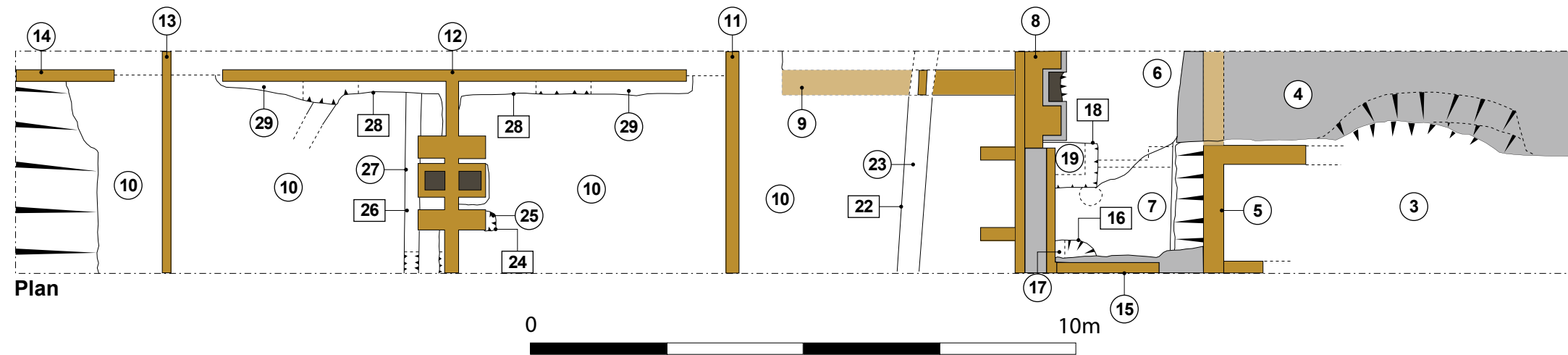
Fig 4: Location of trench overlaid on 1912 OS map



Fig 5: Location of trench overlaid on 1932 OS map



Fig 6: Location of trench overlaid on 1963 OS map



Job Title:	Talbot Sq, Blackpool
Drawing Title:	Trench Plan
Date:	16th July 2012
Drawn By:	CES
Scale:	See Drawing
Figure 07:	



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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1: View of concrete pub floor (4)
Scales 2x1m



Plate 2: View of rubble backfilled cellar (3) adjacent to pub concrete floor (4)
Scales 2x1m



Plate 3: View along wall (5), internal wall within Pub
Scales 2x1m



Plate 4: View across Room 2. Wall (5) in foreground, Wall (8) in background,
Wall (15) adjacent to back trench edge. Scales 2x1m

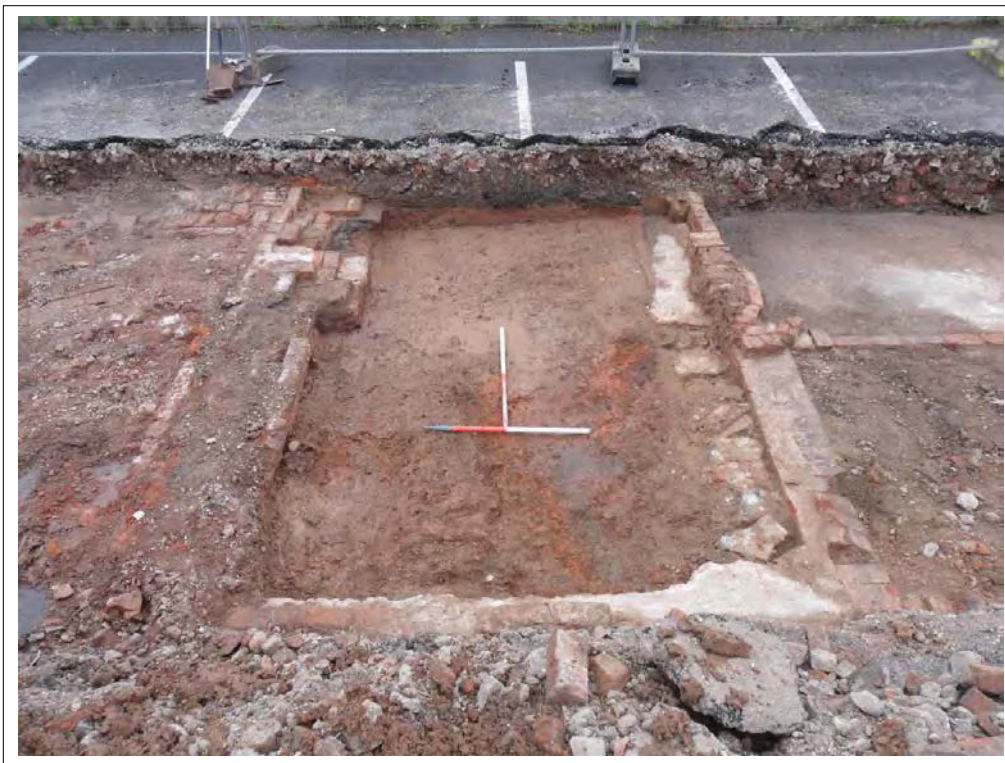


Plate 5: View across Room 2. Scales 2x1m



Plate 6: View of baked/scorched natural (7) within Room 2
Scales 2x1m



Plate 7: View of posthole [20] cut into fired natural (7)
Scale 1x0.1m



Plate 8: View of pit [16] cut into fired natural (7) and beneath later wall (15)
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.1m



Plate 9: View of rectangular pit cut [18]
Scale 1x1m



Plate 10: View of pit cut [18] beneath wall (8). Scales 1x1m



Plate 11: View of culvert (9) within Room 3, cut by wall (8)
Scales 2x1m



Plate 12: View of fireplace within wall (8) (foreground) and culvert (9)
beyond located within Room 3. Scales 2x1m



Plate 13: View of ceramic land drain within linear cut [22] beneath culvert (9)
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.1m



Plate 14: View across Room 3
Scales 2x1m



Plate 15: View across Room 3
Scales 2x1m



Plate 16: View across Room 4, Scales 2x1m



Plate 17: View across Room 5, Scales 2x1m



Plate 18: View across Room 6, Scales 2x1m



Plate 19: View of fireplace and chimney bases within wall (12)
Scale 1x1m



Plate 20: View of fireplace and chimney bases
within wall (12), Scale 1x1m



Plate 21: Oblique view of fireplace and chimney bases within wall (12)
Scale 1x1m



Plate 22: View of excavated fireplace within wall (12)
Scale 1x1m



Plate 23: View of excavated fireplace within wall (12)
Scale 1x0.2m



Plate 24: View of section excavated across foundation cut [28]
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.1m



Plate 25: View of excavated foundation trench cut [24]
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.1m



Plate 26: View of section excavated across liner feature [26]
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.1m



Plate 27: View of section excavated across foundation cut [28]
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.1m



Plate 28: Post excavation view along length of evaluation trench
Scales 2x1m



Plate 29: Post excavation view along evaluation trench. Scales 2x1 m



Plate 30: Example of four distinct brick types used in the structure of the pub. Scale 1x0.2m

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APPENDIX III:

URS Written Scheme of Investigation
&
Archaeology Wales Specification



Specification for
Archaeological Excavation

Project Number:
47062090

May 2012

Prepared for:
Muse Developments Ltd

UNITED
KINGDOM &
IRELAND



REVISION SCHEDULE					
Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	5
2	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	7
3	SCOPE OF WORKS	8
4	WORKS SPECIFICATION	9
5	MONITORING, PROGRESS REPORTS AND MEETINGS.....	12
6	COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK.....	12
7	REPORTING	12
8	RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE	14
9	CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY	15
10	COPYRIGHT	15
11	ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND SITE INFORMATION	15
12	INSURANCE, HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	16
13	ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION	17
14	GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	18

APPENDIX 1 - STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

APPENDIX 2 - FIGURES

FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2 – TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

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The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by URS in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report was undertaken between **20/04/12** and **02/05/12** and is based on the information available during the said period of time. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This Specification for archaeological excavation has been produced in response to an archaeological planning condition for a proposed new development at Talbot Square, Blackpool (Figure 1). It details the methodology to be used and has been approved by Doug Moir, Lancashire County Council, Planning Officer (Archaeology).

The site has been subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and an archaeological planning condition has been placed upon the development (Planning Ref. 11/0961). The current planning condition (No.15) states that:

"No development shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the site."

Following discussions with the Lancashire County Council Planning Officer a stand alone modern disturbance report was undertaken to establish what the current ground conditions are and how they have changed through time and to determine what effect it may have had on potential archaeological remains. In addition the report has informed the design of the archaeological works. The evidence suggests that there is negligible potential for archaeological pre-19th century remains to exist. The 19th century foundations likely to survive are mainly related to residential properties. The foundations of two mid-to late 19th century public houses and a hotel are also located within the development site. It was therefore recommended that a targeted archaeological investigation should take place within the proposed development area. This was to recover information concerning the living conditions of the populace in this area of Blackpool can be recovered, in order to gain a better understanding of the impact of the town's sudden expansion during the latter part of the 19th century.

The Specification and accompanying drawings detail the requirements for archaeological investigation at the site required to mitigate the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource.

The archaeological fieldwork, archiving, analysis and preparation of the fieldwork report will be undertaken by the Contractor, unless specified otherwise in this Specification.

1.2 Site Description and Geology

The site is bounded by Talbot Road to the north, Buchanan Street to the east, George Street to the south and the former bowls centre to the west. Larkhill Street and Seed Street cross the site from north to south (Figure 1).

The site is currently used as a car park and vacant land (where the former bowls centre was situated). The car park is central to the development area and is accessed via Seed Street. It is owned and operated by Blackpool Borough Council. The remainder of the site is vacant land with a top coating of sandy coarse gravel.

Topographically the site is generally flat with levels between approximately 25.0m and 25.5mOD, although between Seed Street and Buchanan Street at the eastern end of the site levels fall from approximately 25.5m to 23.5mOD.

The 1:10,000 geological map and associated memoir published by the British Geological Survey (BGS) reveals the site to be underlain by Quaternary Glacial Till over Triassic Kirkham Mudstone Formation.

2 Project Objectives

2.1 The general objectives of the archaeological excavation are:

The general objectives are detailed below:

- To mitigate the impacts of the Scheme on archaeological remains through a programme of excavation; and
- To minimise potential risks to the construction programme posed by the requirements for archaeological mitigation.

2.2 The specific objective of the archaeological excavation is:

- to recover information concerning the living conditions of the populace in this area of Blackpool can be recovered, in order to gain a better understanding of the impact of the town's sudden expansion during the latter part of the 19th century.

3 Scope of Works

3.1 Excavation

The location of the excavation area (30m x 4m) has been approved by the Planning Archaeologist for Lancashire County Council. The location of the excavation area is shown on Figure 2. The excavation area has been located where the buried remains of residential buildings and a public house are likely to be encountered.

4 Works Specification

4.1 General Works

All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (and any further instructions from URS). This design takes account of guidance in *Standard and Guidances for Archaeological Excavation* prepared by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008); the IfA Code of Conduct (IfA 2010) and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance (refer to Appendix 1).

The contractor shall prepare and submit a Works Programme, Method Statement and Risk Assessment for the works prior to commencement of fieldwork for approval by the contractor and URS.

4.2 Specific Works

The excavation area will be opened and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide ditching blade. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon shall be exposed by the machine, but then must be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand. All pre-20th century remains are considered to be significant.

4.3 Hand Excavation Details

Any archaeological deposits/ features identified will be cleaned and hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner.

Archaeological remains will be investigated and recorded. Hand excavation will initially be targeted to provide information on the form, function and date of the feature. Stratigraphic relationships between features will be investigated and recorded; except where relationships can clearly be discerned on the surface, and where this has been agreed on site at a monitoring meeting.

For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type, mortar, and the extent of structures. Use of a toothed bucket or breaker to remove existing foundations or rubble within cellars may be necessary (after initial recording) in localised areas where this is essential to allow archaeological investigation.

Sampling strategies for specific feature types are as follows:

Linear features: Segments for hand excavation, each segment not less than 1 m long, will be regularly spaced along the visible length of the feature. A minimum sample of 10% along the length of ditches will be excavated. Sections will be located away from intersections with other features.

Pits: those that are less than 1 m in diameter will be half-sectioned (50% sampled). Larger pits will be 25% sampled. Where good quality artefact/ ecofact assemblages have been recovered, or where understanding of the form and function of the pit may be enhanced, additional excavation will be agreed in consultation with the Consultant, but will be no greater than a 50% sample.

Post-holes: these will be half-sectioned.

Structures, hearths, ovens or kilns: will be excavated in accordance with appropriate methodologies. Particular care should be taken that no areas of *in situ* burning are excavated or disturbed before the possibility of scientific dating has been considered.

Wells: hand-excavation will not proceed below a safe depth limit in accordance with the site specific risk assessment (considered to be 1.2 m from the machined surface, dependent on local conditions). If appropriate, a methodology for achieving excavation below this depth will be agreed in consultation with the URS' archaeological representative.

4.4 Recording

All archaeological features, deposits and layers (contexts) will be assigned an individual number in a unique sequence.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of the excavated area.

All archaeological remains will be recorded in plan and section or profile. Composite plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Individual feature plans, such as burials, hearths or ovens, will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.

All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs, which may be in digital format, will also be taken to give an overview of the site.

Particular attention should be paid to obtaining shots suitable for displays, exhibitions and other publicity.

4.5 Artefact recovery

All artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (refer to Appendix 1). All finds will be collected and retained, the Contractor will clarify in the Method Statement the Collection Policy. The Method Statement will provide an indicative artefact collection policy. Each 'significant find' will be recorded three dimensionally. Similarly if artefact scatters are encountered these should be also recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected and recorded by context.

All recovered artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the current national conservation guidelines and standards (see Appendix 1). If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions, and monitored to minimise further deterioration.

4.6 Environmental sampling

The Method Statement will outline an appropriate environmental sampling strategy that conforms to this specification. If important archaeological remains are encountered then the Archaeological Contractor's environmental specialist will visit the site to ensure that the sampling strategy is appropriately implemented and to offer specialist advice whenever required. Appropriate provision will also be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating.

Any samples taken must come from appropriately cleaned surfaces, and will be collected with clean tools and will be placed in clean containers. They will be adequately recorded and labelled and a register of all samples will be kept. Once the samples have been obtained they will be stored appropriately in a secure location prior to being sent to the appropriate specialist.

4.7 Human remains

The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857. In the event of the discovery of human remains the Archaeological Contractor will notify URS immediately, who will contact the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council and H.M. Coroner.

4.8 Treasure Trove

Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 2002 will be reported to URS's archaeological representative who will then inform H. M. Coroner. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as 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.

4.9 Finds processing

Initial processing of finds (and if appropriate other samples) will be carried-out concurrently with the fieldwork. The processing of finds will be finished shortly after completion of the investigations. The finds will be retained (according to the Collection Policy), washed and logged on a MS Access or GIS database (or equivalent), together with their locations (if applicable) according to the National Grid (eastings, northings) and Ordnance Datum (height), accurate to two decimal places.

The finds assemblage will be treated, labelled and stored in accordance with the appropriate guidance documents. At all times the Contractor shall ensure that the processing of the assemblage is in accordance with the requirements of the recipient repository.

If appropriate, each category of find or each material type will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist and the results incorporated into the report.

5 Monitoring, progress reports and meetings

The fieldwork shall be subject to monitoring visits by the Consultant, who will have unrestricted access to the investigations, site records or any other information. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required standards and that it will achieve the stated objectives.

Progress meetings between the Consultant and the Contractor will be held on site during the course of the fieldwork. The Planning Officer (Archaeological) for Lancashire County Council shall be invited to attend. These meetings will be arranged by the Consultant; monitoring meetings will also be held during the post-excavation phase of the project if appropriate.

The Contractor will only accept instruction from the Consultant.

6 Completion of Fieldwork

The Contractor shall prepare and submit a Completion Statement for the Consultant within one working day of completing the fieldwork.

The site will be left in a tidy and workman-like condition, and the Archaeological Contractor will ensure that all materials brought onto site are removed.

7 Reporting

Reporting will be undertaken within two weeks following the completion of the fieldwork. The precise format of the fieldwork report is dependant upon the findings of the investigations, but it will include:

- a QA sheet detailing as a minimum (title, author, version, date, checked by, approved by);
- a non-technical summary;
- site location details;
- a brief archaeological, historical and project background;
- a description of the methodology followed;
- aims and objectives;
- results of the excavation (to include full descriptions, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains);
- an appendix containing specialist artefact and palaeo-environmental reports;
- a list of all finds that fall within the scope of the Treasure Trove and associated legislation;
- an appendix containing plates illustrating specific finds, working shots and portraits of specific features or structures or important remains;
- a stratigraphic matrix (if appropriate);
- an assessment section and, if appropriate a statement of potential with recommendations for further work and analysis;
- statements regarding immediate and long-term storage and curation;
- statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context;

- publication proposals (if warranted);
- general and detailed plans showing the location of the investigation areas accurately positioned on an OS basemap with grid co-ordinates and a plan of the identified archaeological remains (to a known scale);
- detailed plans and sections illustrating archaeological features and / relationships between features (at an appropriate and recognised scale); and
- a cross-referenced index to the project archive.

A digital PDF copy (complete with illustrations and plates) of the completed report will be submitted to the Consultant as a draft for comment. The Consultant will submit a copy of the draft report to the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council for comment. In finalising the report the comments of the Consultant and Planning Officer (Archaeology) will be taken into account.

Six bound copies (together with one unbound master-copy and digital versions in both Word and PDF format) of the final report will be submitted to the Consultant within two weeks of the receipt of comments on the draft report.

A project CD shall be submitted containing image files in JPEG or TIFF format, digital text files shall be submitted in Microsoft Word format, and illustrations in AutoCAD format or ArcView shapefile format. A fully collated version of the report shall be included in PDF format.

Within 3 months of the completion of the report the 'Contractor' will also prepare and submit an online OASIS form (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>).

8 Resources and Timetable

All archaeological personnel involved in the project shall be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The archaeological contractor will provide URS and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire Council with staff details including CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor, Site Assistants and specialists for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

A start date for the archaeological fieldwork will be finalised in due course. The archaeological contractor will be provided with at least 1 weeks notice before the works are scheduled to start. The archaeological contractor will provide URS with a programme for the works (recording and reporting) once a start date has been agreed.

9 Confidentiality and Publicity

The archaeological works may attract the interest of the public and the press. All communication regarding this project is to be directed through the Consultant. The Contractor will refer all inquiries to the Consultant without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

The Contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the Consultant.

10 Copyright

The Archaeological Contractor shall assign copyright in all reports, documentation and images produced as part of this project to the Client. The Contractor shall retain the right to be identified as the author or originator of the material. This applies to all aspects of the project. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to obtain such rights from sub-contracted specialists.

The Contractor may apply in writing to use or disseminate any of the project archive or documentation (including images). Such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

The results of the archaeological works shall be submitted to the Client via URS, and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council by URS, and will ultimately be made available for public access.

11 Access Arrangements and Site Information

Access to the site to carry-out the archaeological mitigation works will be arranged/ organised by the Consultant subject to the Client's programme. Designated routes into and out of the area(s) will be identified and will be adhered to at all times.

The archaeological works shall not extend beyond the specified extent shown on Figure 2 without the agreement of the Consultant and the approval of the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire Council, prior to its implementation.

The Contractor will record photographically (digital photographs) ground conditions within the excavation area before the start of ground works and also at the end of the completed works.

12 Insurance, Health and Safety

The Contractor will provide the Consultant with details of their public and professional indemnity insurance cover.

The Contractor will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation and best practice. A copy of the Contractor's Health and Safety policy will be submitted to the Consultant with their tender who will forward this on to the Client and, if required, their Principal Contractor.

The Contractor shall prepare a Risk Assessment and if appropriate a project specific Health and Safety Plan and submit these to the Consultant for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. If amendments are required to the Risk Assessment during the works the Consultant and any other interested party must be provided with the revised document at the earliest opportunity.

URS will provide information regarding the approximate location of known services within the area of investigation. The Archaeological Contractor shall, however, be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services and taking the necessary precautions to avoid damage to such services, prior to excavation.

All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the site's health and safety coordinator;
- the first aider;
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery.

The supervisor will maintain a record of site attendance for each day that there is a team in the field.

All site personnel will wear full PPE (in accordance with the requirements at the site). As a minimum it shall consist of hardhat, steel toe-capped boots with mid-sole protection and high-visibility vest or jacket and shall be worn at all times. Additional PPE will be issued by the Archaeological Contractor as required, i.e. goggles, ear defenders, masks, gloves etc. In addition, site personnel will ensure that any visitors to the excavation are equipped with suitable PPE prior to entry to the site.

As photographs taken as part of this project may be used for publicity or for publication purposes, it is essential that all personnel photographed within any working shot are wearing the specified PPE.

All equipment must be 'fit for purpose' and be maintained in a sound working condition that complies with all relevant Health and Safety regulations and recommendations.

13 Archive Preparation & Deposition

The archive of records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records will be quantified, ordered, indexed and will be internally consistent. The digital archive will be produced to current national standards and guidelines (see Appendix 1).

The Contractor will, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with an appropriate recipient museum to obtain agreement in principle to accept the documentary, digital and photographic archive for long-term storage. The Contractor will be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements.

The Contractor will store the archive in a suitable secure location until it is deposited in the agreed museum.

The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of this project. The 'Contractor' shall provide URS with copies of communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. URS will deal with the transfer of ownership and copyright issues.

Within 3 months of the completion of the report the Contractor will also prepare and submit the online OASIS form (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). When completing the form the Contractor must make reference to the Regional Research Framework. The Contractor is advised to ensure that adequate time and costings are built into their budget to allow sufficient to complete the form.

14 General Provisions

No variation from, or changes to, the WSI will occur except by prior written agreement with the Consultant (where appropriate in consultation with the Contractor, and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Council.

All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through the Consultant.

The Contractor shall leave the site in a tidy and workmanlike condition and remove all materials brought onto the site.

Access for plant and temporary parking and site welfare facilities shall be agreed with the Archaeological Contractor prior to entering the site.

Appendix 1

Archaeological Standards

Archaeological Standards and Guidance

- AAF, 2007, Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988, The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
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- IFA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- IFA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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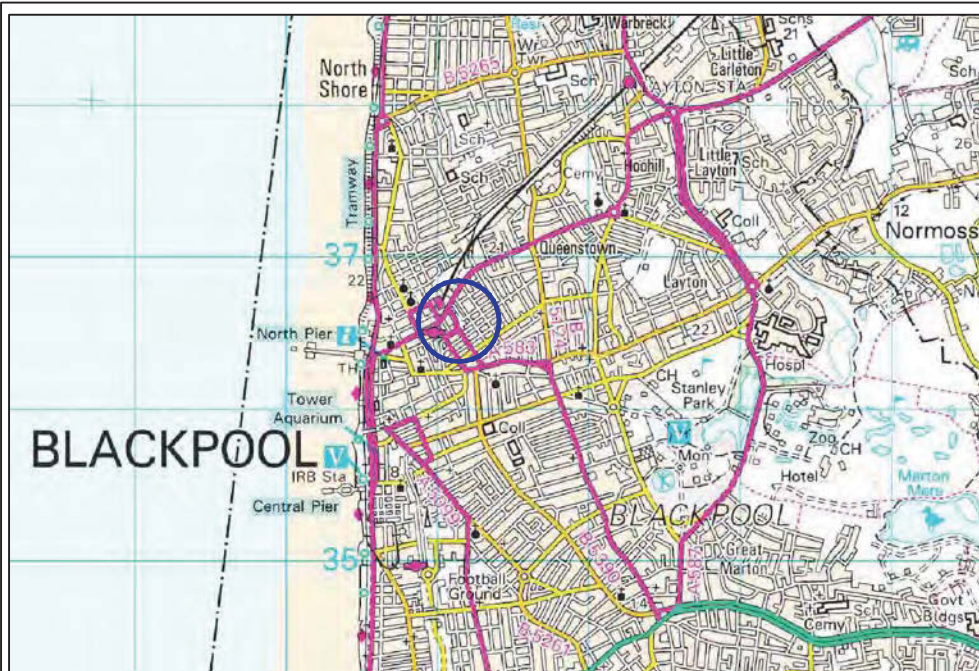
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Appendix 2

Figures



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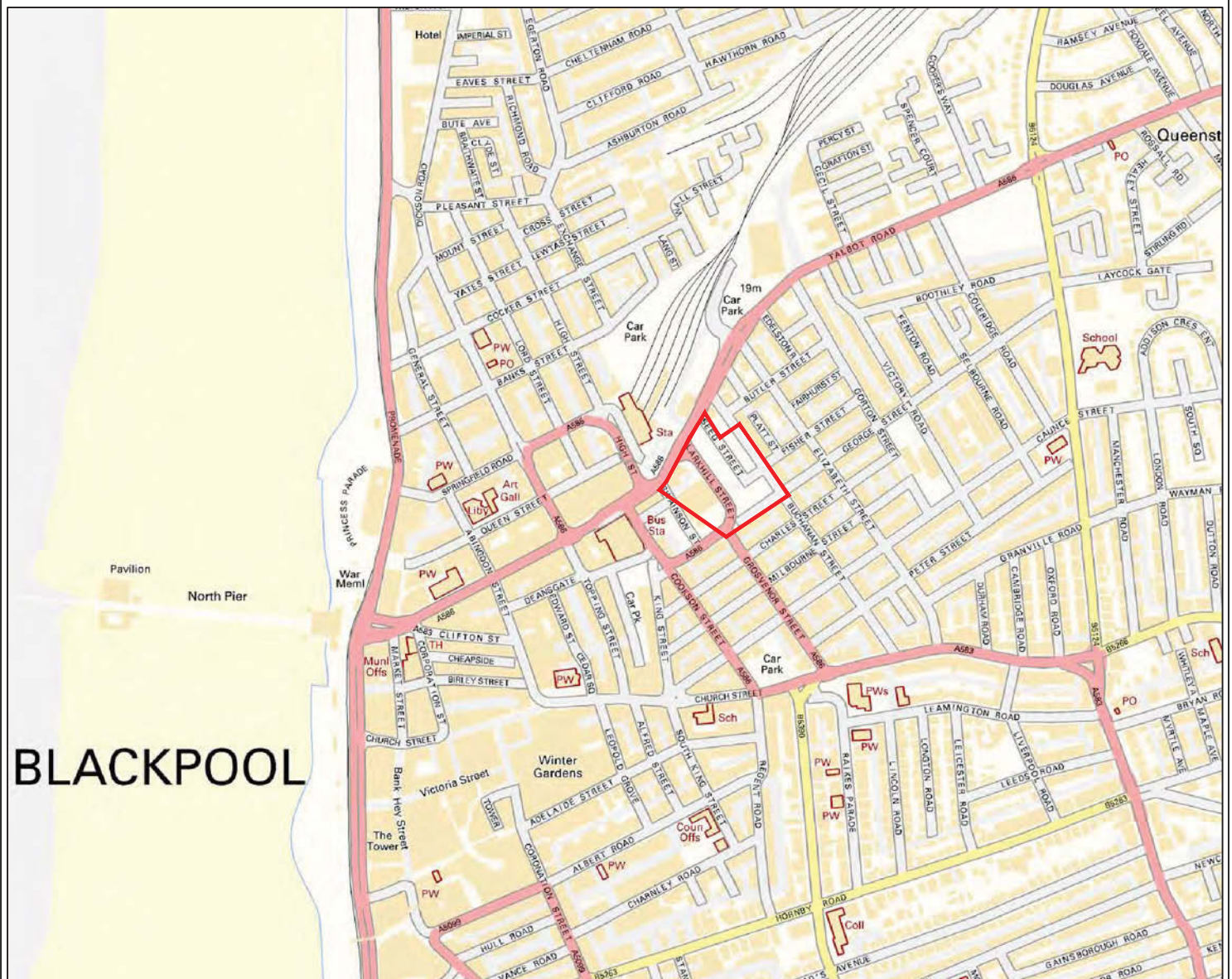
Only written dimensions shall be used.

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Key

— Site Boundary

— Site Location



Drawing Title

Talbot Road,
Blackpool
Figure 1
Site Location Plan

Scale @ A4

1:50,000, 1:10,000

Drawn

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Checked

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Approved

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Date

22.03.12

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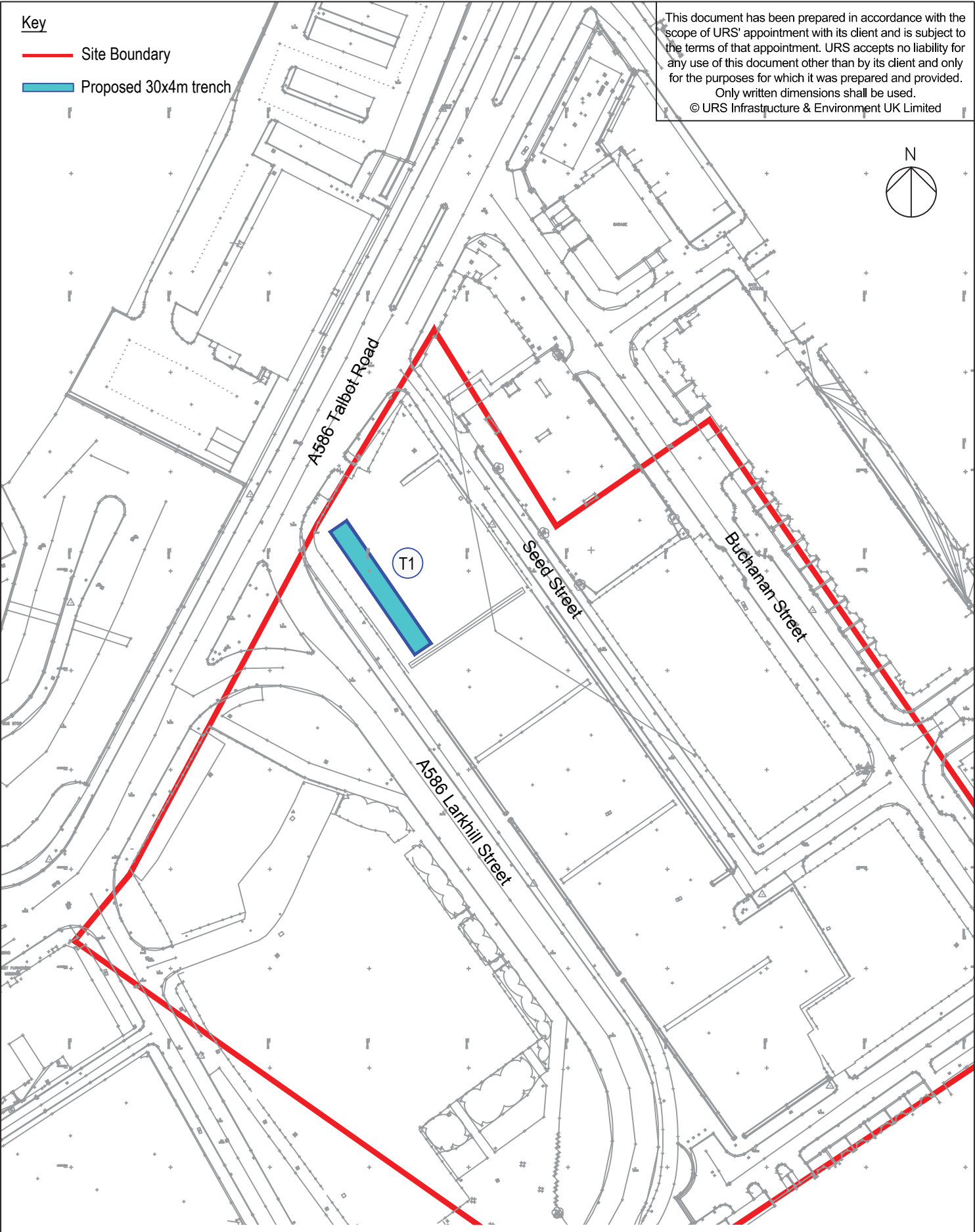
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Drawing Number

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Drawing Number 47062090/AR/03			
<div><div>Talbot Road, Blackpool Figure 2 Trench Location Plan</div><div> www.ursglobal.com</div></div>			

Archaeology Wales

Method Statement

For Archaeological Excavation at Talbot Square, Blackpool

**Prepared for:
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Project No: 2062

Date: 18 June 2012

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Method Statement details the proposal for an archaeological excavation within the car park at Talbot Square, Blackpool. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr Nick Finch of URS, Leeds, West Yorkshire.

1. Introduction

The proposed excavation area is located within a car park at Talbot Square, Blackpool, NGR SD 310 367 (Henceforth – the site). Archaeology Wales Ltd are acting as contractors on behalf of URS, Leeds, West Yorkshire.

This Method Statement has been prepared by Chris Smith (MIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Nick Finch. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during archaeological excavation at the site.

The purpose of the proposed excavation is to provide URS with the information that has been requested of them within the planning conditions (Planning ref 11/0961) for the site.

The details set out in this Method Statement follow information provided within a Specification drawn up by Nick Finch of URS.

All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and conform to the Standards and Guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists.

2 Site description

The site is bounded by Talbot Road to the north, Buchanan Street to the east, George Street to the south and the former bowls centre to the west. Larkhill Street and Seed Street cross the site from north to south. The site is currently used as a car park and vacant land (where the former bowls centre was situated). The car park is central to the development area and is accessed via Seed Street. It is owned and operated by Blackpool Borough Council. The remainder of the site is vacant land with a top coating of sandy coarse gravel.

Topographically the site is generally flat with levels between approximately 25.0m and 25.5mOD, although between Seed Street and Buchanan Street at the eastern end of the site levels fall from approximately 25.5m to 23.5mOD.

The 1:10,000 geological map and associated memoir published by the British Geological Survey (BGS) reveals the site to be underlain by Quaternary Glacial Till over Triassic Kirkham Mudstone Formation.

3 Site specific objectives

The general objectives are detailed below:

- To mitigate the impacts of the Scheme on archaeological remains through a programme of excavation; and

- To minimise potential risks to the construction programme posed by the requirements for archaeological mitigation.

The specific objective is detailed below:

- to recover information concerning the living conditions of the populace in this area of Blackpool can be recovered, in order to gain a better understanding of the impact of the town's sudden expansion during the latter part of the 19th century.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The location of the excavation area (30m x 4m) has been approved by the Planning Archaeologist for Lancashire County Council. Following a previously undertaken Environmental Impact assessment, the excavation area has been located where the buried remains of residential buildings and a public house are likely to be encountered.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

5 Method statement for Excavation of Trench

Preliminary work

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths,.

The agreed excavation area will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is anticipated that one, 4m wide and 30m long, trench will be excavated.

Evaluation

The excavation area will be opened and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide ditching blade. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. All machine work will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon shall be exposed by the machine, but then will be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then subsequently dug by hand. All pre-20th century remains will be considered to be significant.

Any archaeological deposits/ features identified will be cleaned and hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. Archaeological remains will be investigated and recorded. Hand excavation will initially be targeted to provide information on the form, function and date of the feature. Stratigraphic relationships between features will be investigated and recorded; except where relationships can clearly be discerned on the surface, and where this has been agreed on site at a monitoring meeting.

For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type, mortar,

and the extent of structures. Use of a toothed bucket or breaker to remove existing foundations or rubble within cellars may be necessary (after initial recording) in localised areas where this is essential to allow archaeological investigation.

Sampling strategies for specific feature types are as follows:

Linear features: Segments for hand excavation, each segment not less than 1 m long, will be regularly spaced along the visible length of the feature. A minimum sample of 10% along the length of ditches will be excavated. Sections will be located away from intersections with other features.

Pits: those that are less than 1 m in diameter will be half-sectioned (50% sampled). Larger pits will be 25% sampled. Where good quality artefact/ ecofact assemblages have been recovered, or where understanding of the form and function of the pit may be enhanced, additional excavation will be agreed in consultation with the Consultant, but will be no greater than a 50% sample.

Post-holes: these will be half-sectioned.

Structures, hearths, ovens or kilns: will be excavated in accordance with appropriate methodologies. Particular care should be taken that no areas of *in situ* burning are excavated or disturbed before the possibility of scientific dating has been considered.

Wells: hand-excavation will not proceed below a safe depth limit in accordance with the site specific risk assessment (considered to be 1.2 m from the machined surface, dependent on local conditions). If appropriate, a methodology for achieving excavation below this depth will be agreed in consultation with the URS' archaeological representative.

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and photographic records (b&w, 35mm colour slides and digital) of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum in metres, correct to two decimal places, and published boundaries where appropriate.

Monitoring

The fieldwork shall be subject to monitoring visits by URS, who will have unrestricted access to the investigations, site records or any other information. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required standards and that it will achieve the stated objectives.

Progress meetings between URS and AW will be held on site during the course of the fieldwork. The Planning Officer (Archaeological) for Lancashire County Council shall be invited to attend. These meetings will be arranged by URS; monitoring meetings will also be held during the post-excavation phase of the project if appropriate.

AW will only accept instruction from the URS.

Artifacts

Archaeological artifacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artifacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum.

All artefacts will be retained during the course of the excavation unless they are of clearly demonstrable mid 20th to 21st century date.

All retained artefacts will be related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally. Similarly, if artefact scatters are encountered these will also be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected and recorded by context.

The excavation will carefully consider any artefactual or economic information and provide an assessment of the viability, for further study, of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative significance of such material for any subsequent decision-making process regarding mitigation strategies.

All recovered artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the current national conservation guidelines and standards (see Appendix 1). If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the IFA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute for Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the excavation and following discussion with an environmental specialist and URS.

Any features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager should arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology' March 2002.

The requirements for the conservation of samples will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted and URS and the local Coroner must be

informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

6 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from Stages 1-2 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- An impact assessment, with mitigation proposals, of the proposed development on the archaeological resource can be considered and presented for consideration. This could include the mapped archaeological potential of the site in relation to the proposed development.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication, if required, to a local or national journal no later than one year after the completion of the work. Submission onto the OASIS database will take place within 3 months of the completion of the final report.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2006).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

7 Resources and timetable

Standards

The fieldwork will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will conform to current Standards and Guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Chris Smith (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Talbot Square, Blackpool, Lancashire

Site Name:	Talbot Square, Blackpool
Site Code:	TSB/12/EVA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SD 31052 36619
Site Type:	Brown Field Urban
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	July – August 2012
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

ARCHIVE CONTENTS

Talbot Square, Blackpool, Lancashire

One foolscap folder containing:

- 1 Context register
- 29 Context sheets
- 1 Drawing register
- 1 Photo register

One A1 sheet of drafting film with site drawings

Two A4 thumbnail contact sheets containing site photographs

One CD containing digital copies of site photographs

One A4 copy of Archaeology Wales Ltd method statement

One A4 copy of URS' method statement

Two finds bags containing a total of 7 ceramic sherds

One small finds bag containing a 1952 2 shilling piece

All associated project correspondence

Archaeology Wales