

**Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm,
Phases 2-3 and Spine Road,
Clitheroe, Lancashire**



Strip, Map and Record excavation area, looking north-west.

ARS Ltd Report No. 2020/62

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March 2020



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Chronology (calendar years BC-AD)	Glacial Eras	British Archaeological Periods	Climatic Phases	Environment		
AD 1901 AD 1837 AD 1714 AD 1485	Holocene	modern Victorian Georgian post-medieval	Sub-atlantic (climatic warming)	Open landscapes with forested areas. Mixed farming widespread		
AD 1066		medieval				
AD 410		early medieval				
AD 43 0		Roman Britain	(abrupt climatic deterioration) (climatic warming)	Deciduous woodland clearance for agriculture		
		Iron Age				
500 BC 700 BC 800 BC		Bronze Age	Sub-boreal (episodes of abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and wetter)	Last of large North Sea islands submerged		
1800 BC 2400 BC		Beaker period				
		Neolithic (advent of farming)	(climatic optimum)	Mixed deciduous forest (oak, elm, pine, alder, hazel and full range of trees) Increased amount of alder		
3800 BC 4000 BC 4200 BC		Late Mesolithic				
6175 BC 6400 BC		Early Mesolithic	(Abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and drier)	Storegga Slide tsunami Britain becomes an island		
					Boreal	
7000 BC				Mixed forest (hazel, birch, pine, willow, heather)		
9700 BC				Preboreal (very rapid decadal warming)	Temperate forest (birch, pine, willow)	
11500 BC		Pleistocene	Loch Lomond Stadial (known as Younger Dryas across NW Europe)	Late Upper Palaeolithic Ahrensburgian	Arctic	Tundra
15000 BC			Windermere Interstadial or 'Late Glacial Interstadial'	Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian/ Magdalenian	Sub-arctic	Plains and woodland (dwarf birch, willow) Mammoths in Britain
18000 BC	Devensian 'LGM' (Last Glacial Maximum)		Upper Palaeolithic	Arctic	Ice and tundra steppe	

Executive Summary

Project Name: Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Site Codes: HSF19(TP), HSF20

Planning Authority: Ribble Valley Borough Council

Planning Reference: 3/2015/0895

NGR: Phase 2 (centred): SD 74968 40796

Phase 3 (centred): SD 75159 40636

Spine Road (centred): SD 74730 40600

Dates of Attendance:

Test-pitting: 29th-30th July 2019

Spine Road Trenches

Open Area Excavation

Evaluation Trenches 21-35

} 9th January – 3rd February 2020

Date of Report: March 2020

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological works along the route of a proposed spine road and within Phases 2 to 4 at Higher Standen Farm, Clitheroe, Lancashire. The work was undertaken in part fulfilment of conditioned planning permission for the continued construction of a residential development.

Works began with a watching brief during the excavation of 13 test-pits and the drilling of two boreholes along the route of the spine road through the development area. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in any of the test-pits or boreholes.

Six evaluation trenches were excavated along the length of the proposed spine road. Road Trench 2 (RT2) revealed a portion of a possible curving ditched feature close to the location of a circular anomaly shown in the geophysical results from the site. Extension of the trench did not reveal a continuation of the curving feature, but rather a change in the natural substratum with an increased amount of stone within the till at the top of a slope that led eastwards down to a stream course. An active stone-lined and capped culvert was also identified which might represent the western side of the geophysical anomaly. Road Trench 5 contained an agricultural boundary ditch that corresponded with a linear anomaly in the geophysics, whilst other road trenches were either blank (RT1 and RT4), contained natural features (RT3), or land drains (RT3 and RT6).

Open-area excavation was undertaken in an area thought to contain a section of a projected route of a Roman Road. The agger of the road is visible on LiDAR images and physically as a gentle earthwork in a field to the north, though in the area of the excavation no above ground presence was visible. The excavation revealed a higher proportion of stone within the topsoil and natural clay till along the western edge of the open area when compared to elsewhere on site, but no in-situ remains of a road surface, agger or road-side ditches were identified nor was any Roman material culture identified or recovered. It is probable that the road has been ploughed out in this area, or was located slightly to the west, in an area now occupied by the valley of an active stream course draining southwards towards Pendleton Brook. A sinuous ditch crossed the excavation area on a north-east to south-west alignment which was identified directly beneath a shallow gully that was visible at surface-level prior to

excavation. Sample excavation across the ditch revealed a broad U-shaped profile and produced a small quantity of animal bone. The ditch is likely to represent a drainage or boundary feature that was maintained through to the modern day, although the appearance of land drains cutting across the ditch suggests that it at least pre-dates the mid-19th century.

Further drainage ditches were identified on site within evaluation trenches 29 and 34, neither of which produced any datable material culture. Across the remainder of the evaluation trenches only agricultural features were identified in the form of land drains or plough scars. Increased variation in the colour and compaction of the natural substrate suggested that agricultural activity had been concentrated on the flatter areas of the site, and this was attested to by the amount of post-medieval and modern pottery recovered from the topsoil across Phases 2 and 3.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 This report relates to the development of land along the route of a proposed spine road and within two specified areas (Phases 2 and 3) at Higher Standen Farm, Clitheroe, Lancashire. The development comprises the construction of a road and the erection of residential dwellings.

1.1.2 Planning permission (3/2015/0895) was granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for the development. Condition 24 of the planning permission states that:

“No works shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation. 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.”

1.1.3 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological works as required by the planning consent and set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Dyson 2019b, Appendix III).

1.2 Sequence of the Project

1.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey was conducted by Durham University Archaeological Services (DUAS 2011, 2012a, 2012b), which showed that archaeological features might be present on the site. A subsequent phase of archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken in August 2017 (Dyson 2017) which confirmed the presence of a ring-ditch in the southwest part of the Phase 1 development area. Excavation of the ring-ditch took place between the 26th February and the 16th April 2018 (Dyson 2019a).

1.2.2 This report details the results of a number of phases of archaeological work undertaken to the south and south-west of Phase 1, concentrated in Phases 2 and 3 of the development area and along the proposed route of a spine road through future phases of the development area. Works included a watching brief during the excavation of test pits along the route of the spine road; a strip, map and record excavation concentrated on the area where the spine road crossed the purported route of a Roman road; and a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching that targeted features and apparent blank areas that had been identified by geophysical survey within Phases 2-3 and along the spine road.

1.3 Site Location, Land-use and Geology

1.3.1 The development area (hereafter PDA) is located c.1km to the south-west of Clitheroe town centre. The Phase 2 development area is centred at NGR SD 74968 40796, the Phase 3 development area is centred at NGR SD 75159 40636, and the spine road is centred at NGR SD 74730 40600 (Figure 1). The Phase 2 development area covers an area of c.4.17ha, bounded by the Phase 1 development area to the north, the spine road and Phase 3 to the east, fields of the future development area to the south and trees and hedgerows of the site boundary to the west. The Phase 3 development area covers an area of c.5.15ha, bounded by the Phase 1 development area to the north, the spine road and Phase 2 to the

west, development Phase 4 to the south and Worston Old Road to the east. The spine road covers an area of c.1.7ha and follows a north-east/south-west alignment between Phases 2 and 3 before following a more sinuous westerly course through fields of the future development area, joining with Littlemoor Road in the south-west. The road has a proposed length of c.1.1km.

1.3.2 The development areas of Phases 2 and 3 are predominantly level on a slight slope down to the west whilst the spine road rises and falls with the general undulation of the natural ground, crossing a tributary of the Pendleton Brook close to the line of the Roman Road and then rising across fields towards Littlemoor Road in the south-west. The entirety of the development area drains south-westwards towards the River Ribble.

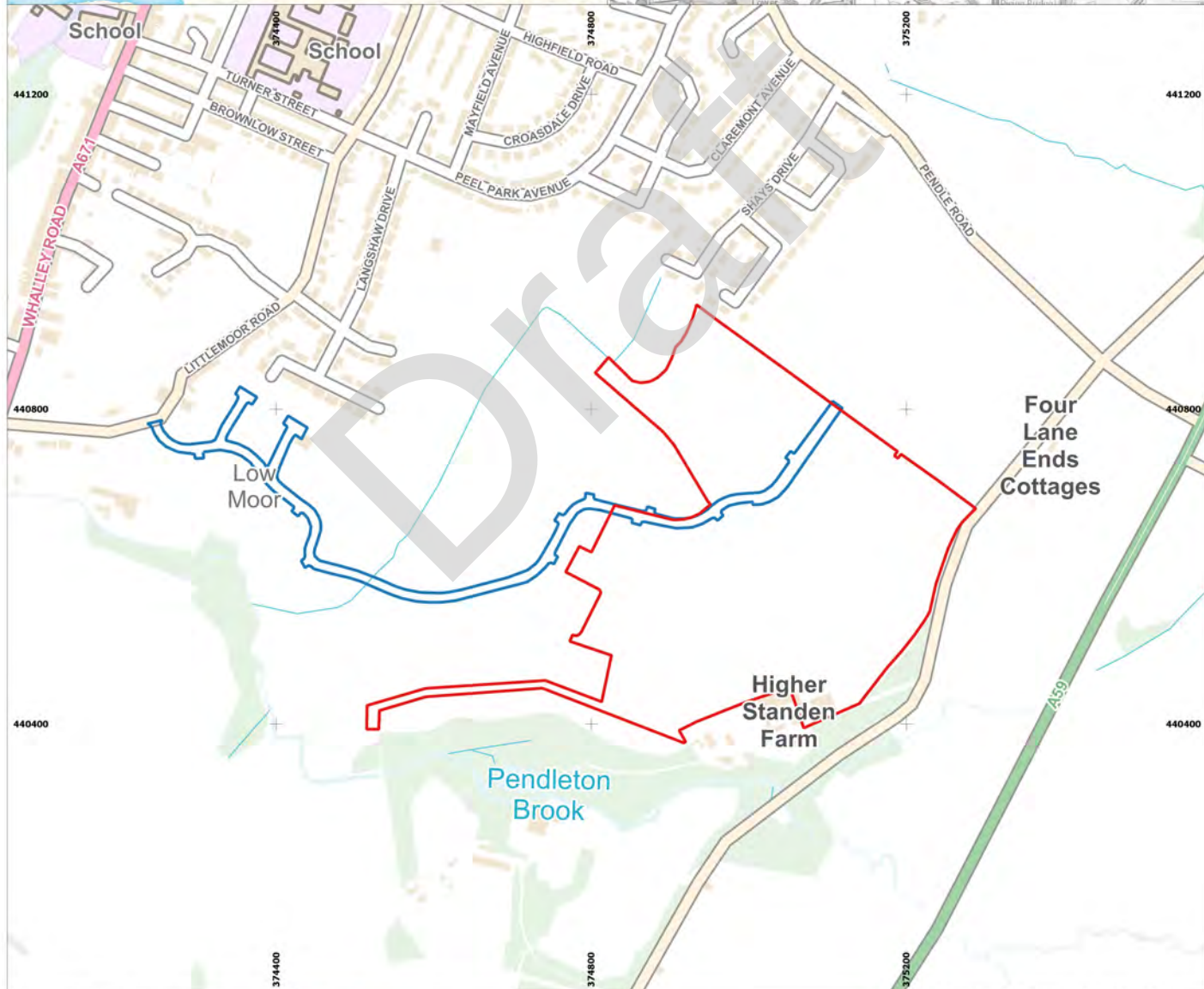
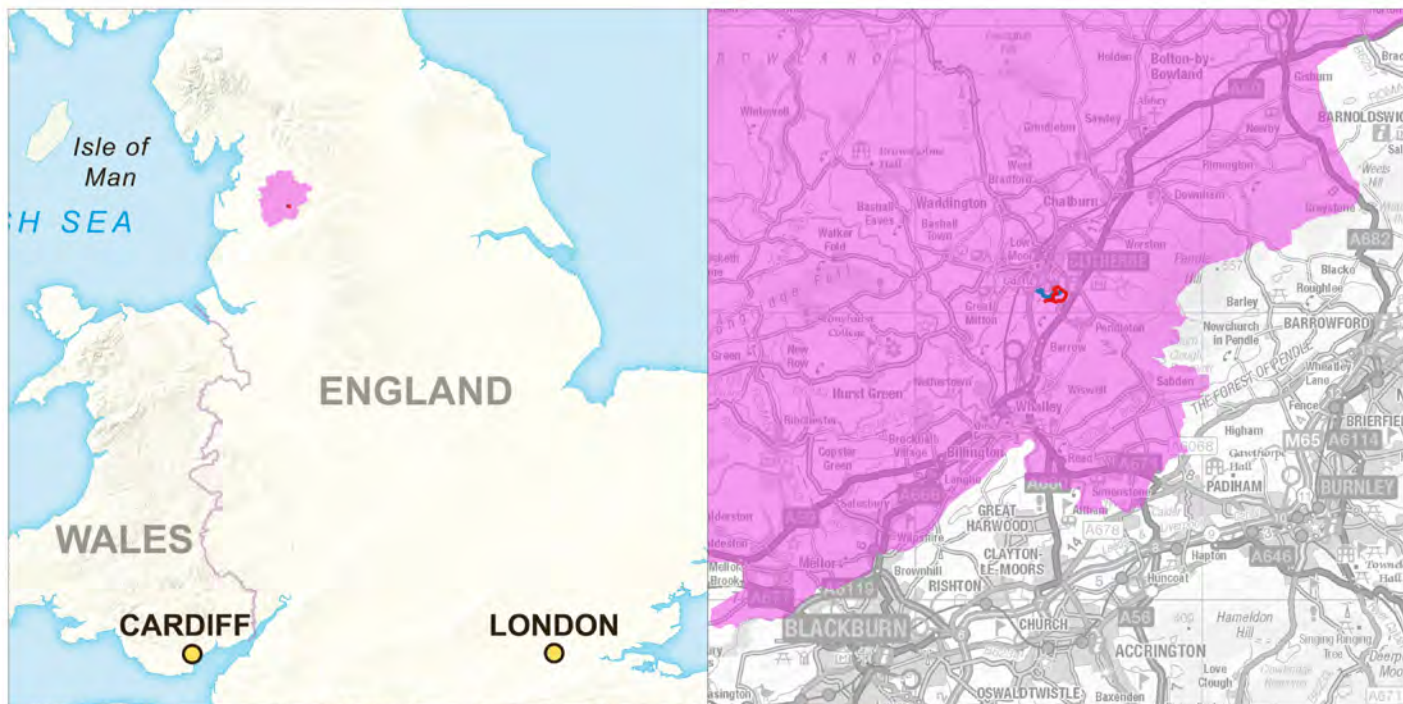
1.3.3 The underlying solid geology of the development area comprises Mudstone of the Clitheroe Limestone Formation and Hodder Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated); sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 337 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton; formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2020).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Durham University Archaeology Service 2011). The following has been summarised from this assessment and is augmented with recent data obtained through phases of archaeological work undertaken on the site by ARS Ltd.

2.2 In 2018 an excavation was undertaken across a Bronze Age ring ditch within the Phase 1 area of the Higher Standen Farm development area. The excavation identified a total of nine cremation burials in a central position within the monument. Four of the cremation burials were found within Collared Urns, one of which (Cremation 3) was found to contain a smaller accessory vessel that had been inverted within the larger pot and contained the cremated remains. Assessment of the forms and fabrics of the vessels places them within the Early Bronze Age (c.1950-1500 BC), whilst radiocarbon dating of the cremated remains shows that cremation activity at the site had a start date between 1995-1765 cal BC and an end date between 1750-1530 cal BC (Dyson, 2019a).

2.3 There is also evidence that the surrounding area was further exploited in prehistory. Six Neolithic stone axes have been reported from the Clitheroe area, a stone mace head and a bronze flanged axe head dating from the Bronze Age have also been found in Clitheroe. There is little evidence of Bronze and Iron Age settlement in the area but agricultural settlements of these periods probably took the form of scattered hamlets and farmsteads. An as yet unidentified resource relating to prehistoric exploitation may therefore survive within the PDA (DUAS 2011). Identification of the cremation pits within the ring-ditch in Phase 1 during excavation but not during the geophysical survey shows that not all features are picked up by remote sensing techniques. 'Undetected' features have also revealed themselves during further phases of work at other sites in Lancashire, including the Barker House Farm (Lancaster) site, where an unknown hut circle was identified adjacent to a ring-ditch/enclosure that showed up clearly on the geophysical survey (OAN 2002). Of further



Site name: Higher Standen Farm,
Date: Clitheroe
Drawn by: June 2019
Scale: BD
Varies

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Phases 2-4 Boundary
 Spine Road

Ribble Valley District



**Figure 1:
Site location**

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note in relation to this example is that the Barker House Farm site was a Romano-British native site with a 'later prehistoric' morphology. It is possible that similar remains may exist at Higher Standen Farm, but have not yet been encountered by evaluation trenching.

2.4 The line of the Roman road linking the forts at Ribchester (*Bremetennacum Veteranorum*) and Ilkley (*Verbeia*) runs south-west to north-east close to the western edge of the Phase 2 development area, and is crossed by the proposed course of the spine road further to the south-west. The course of the road is known in several places, where there have been investigations, and projected in others. Between Ribchester and Lidgett Flatt Farm the road has been recorded and between Lidgett Flatt Farm and Eller Gill the line of the road is projected. The road appears to be well preserved in a pasture field at Dinckley where limited investigations have taken place. On the Whalley Road and Clitheroe Road to the south of the study area, a house building project exposed the road and a Roman inhumation. Geophysical survey at the quarry site at Bellham Park revealed a series of ditches to the north of the road. At Higher Standen Farm a Roman coin of Tetricus II (AD270-273), half of a Roman seal box, part of a lock pin and a terret ring for a harness were recovered during metal detecting within the proposed development area.

2.5 Artefacts from the Medieval Period have been found on the site: a medieval spindle whorl was found in the south-western part of the proposed development area and another was found just south-west of the Pendleton Brook. Field boundaries, drainage ditches and agricultural field drains dating to the post-medieval period were identified during evaluation trenching undertaken in the Phase 1 area in 2017 (Dyson 2017) and it is likely that similar features have survived over the Phase 2-3 and spine road areas.

2.6 Historic maps show that the development area has remained as open farmland since the post-medieval period.

2.7 A geophysical survey (magnetometry) was undertaken in July-August 2012 (Durham University Archaeological Services 2012b). A few features of potential archaeological origin were identified in the Phases 2-3 development areas, comprising probable field boundaries and drainage ditches, whilst the course of the Roman Road and a circular feature were identified along the course of the spine road close to the cut/valley of a stream course c.500m west of Higher Standen Farm.

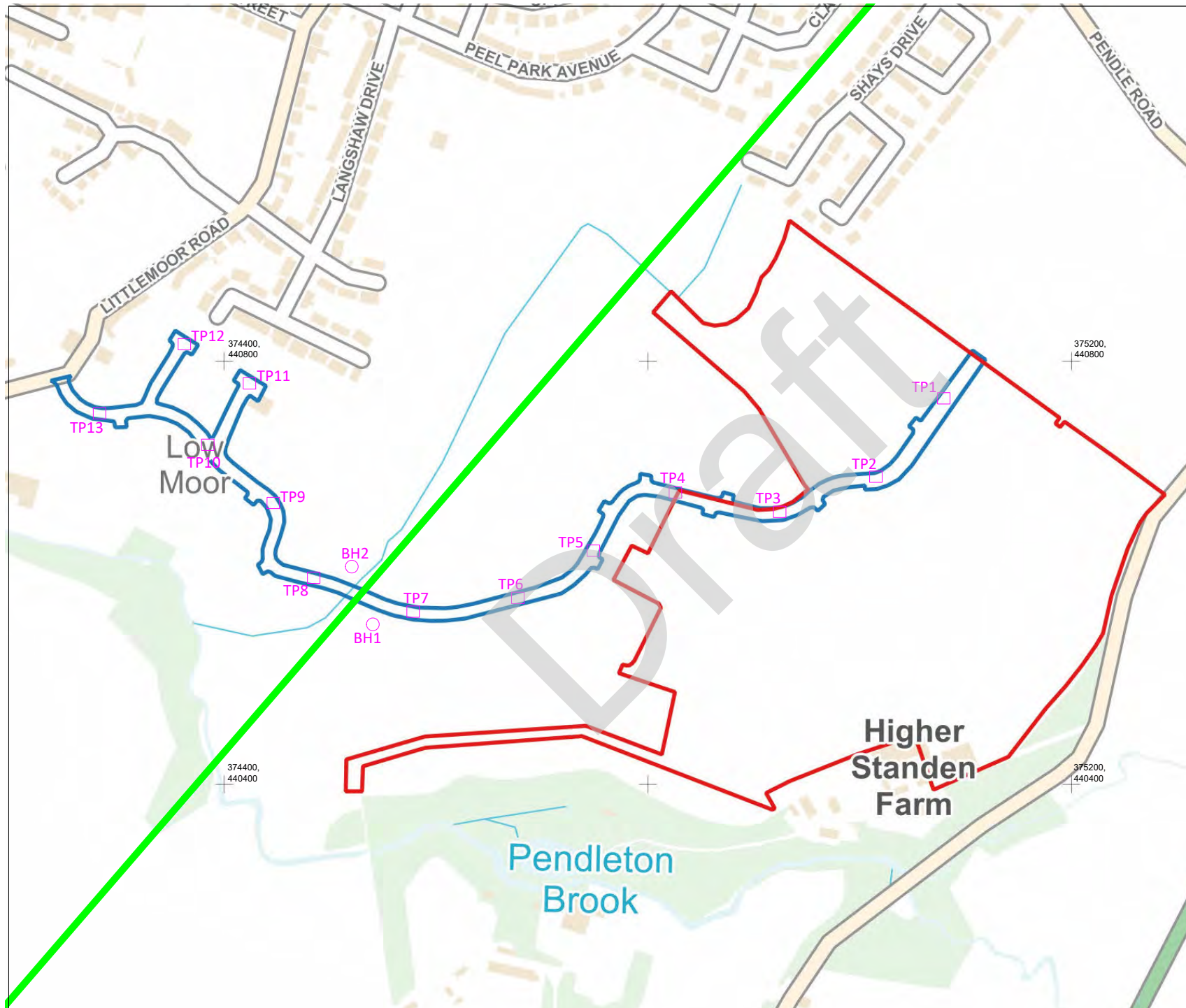


Figure 2.
Test Pit and Borehole Location Plan.
Scale: As shown

- Key:
- Phase 2, 3 and 4 Boundaries
 - Spine Road
 - Roman Road
 - Test Pits
 - Boreholes



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3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Regional Research Framework

3.1.1 Research topics identified for the Research Agenda in *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* for prehistoric sites include further targeted work and characterisation of sites that have been identified through survey (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 41), along with landscape analysis in the form of multidisciplinary analysis (including desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and targeted excavation) of areas of land to obtain a detailed occupation history from prehistory through to the present day (Brennand *et al.* 2007, 176 & 194).

3.1.2 For Romano-British sites there is a precedent in north west England for the identification of previously unknown rural settlement sites alongside known stretches of Roman road during development projects. Fieldwork along the A5300 corridor in Merseyside revealed three unknown sites within a 4km stretch. In areas where development has been less intensive, such as the Cumbrian fells or upland Lancashire, there have been fewer opportunities to investigate known sites, let alone possible new sites (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 57).

3.2 Archaeological Fieldwork Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the programme of archaeological investigation is to recover and record, through excavation, any potential archaeological remains that may be encountered prior to the proposed development taking place.

3.2.2 The objectives of the programme of archaeological investigation are as follows:

- ◆ To identify the presence/ absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site, particularly in relation to potential features identified in the geophysical survey and LiDAR data.
- ◆ To record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ To sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ To gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance.

3.2.3 Achieving these objectives will involve a phased programme of investigation as follows:

- ◆ A watching brief to be carried out during the excavation of SI test-pits.
- ◆ A Strip, Map and Record Excavation to be undertaken where the spine road crosses the purported line of the Roman Road.
- ◆ Targeted trenching within the boundaries of Phases 2-3 and along the length of the spine road to confirm the origin of the potential archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey.
- ◆ Further mitigation excavation work should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

- ♦ On completion of the on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving to be carried out.

4 Watching Brief: Test Pits and Boreholes

(Undertaken 29th-30th July 2019, Site Code: HSF19(TP))

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 Thirteen test pits to enable CBR (California Bearing Ratio) tests, and two cable-percussive boreholes were marked out on site by Kris Rodway, Senior Geo-Environmental Engineer with Betts Associates, based on pre-agreed locations along the length of the spine road as depicted in Figure 2.

4.1.2 The test pits were excavated using a JCB fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Topsoil and the underlying subsoil were stripped in level spits to enable the identification of archaeological features or deposits. Topsoil and subsoil were stored in separate spoil heaps either side of the trench so that they could be backfilled in reverse order. The underlying natural substrate was exposed and time was allowed for the attendant archaeologist to record each pit prior to commencement of the CBR test. Recording entailed measuring stratigraphic units of sediment, the production of a photographic archive (including working, post-excavation and representative section shots), and the compilation of a paper archive using pro-forma recording sheets.

4.1.3 All aspects of the archaeological observations and recording followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (CIfA 2014b).

4.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the methodology presented in the project WSI (Dyson 2019b, Appendix III). A risk assessment was undertaken before work commenced and all site operations were conducted in accordance with the ARS Ltd Health and Safety Policy and current Health and Safety Legislation.

4.2 Results

Test pits

4.2.1 All of the test pits measured c.2.5m x 1.2m in plan and adhered to a common stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (101-1301) overlying subsoil (102-1302) overlying natural substrate (103-1303). A summary table of these deposits is provided in Table 1.

Test Pit	Context	Description, colour and texture	Notes	Max. observed thickness	Max. depth of pit
1	101	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some small angular mudstone fragments (<4mm diam.)	0.22m	0.5m
	102	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, no inclusions	0.18m	
	103	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	0.1 overcut	
2	201	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some small angular mudstone fragments (<4mm diam.)	0.2m	0.39m
	202	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, no inclusions	0.15m	
	203	Natural substrate – grey/brown, some pink sandy	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	40mm overcut	

Test Pit	Context	Description, colour and texture	Notes	Max. observed thickness	Max. depth of pit
		striations, clay			
3	301	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some small angular mudstone fragments (<4mm diam.)	0.2m	0.35m
	302	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, no inclusions	0.1m	
	303	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	50mm overcut	
4	401	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	No inclusions	0.2m	0.42m
	402	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, no inclusions	0.12m	
	403	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	50mm overcut	
5	501	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	No inclusions	0.21m	0.48m
	502	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, occasional rounded stones (<60mm diam.)	0.18m	
	503	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	90mm overcut	
6	601	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	No inclusions	0.18m	0.45m
	602	Subsoil – orange/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, no inclusions	0.21m	
	603	Natural substrate – light brown, firm clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	60mm overcut	
7	701	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some rounded white stones (<2mm diam.)	0.19m	0.44m
	702	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, no inclusions	0.23m	
	703	Natural substrate – light brown	Firm clay, occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	20mm overcut	
8	801	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some rounded white stones (<2mm diam.)	0.19m	0.45m
	802	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, small rounded and angular stone inclusions	0.22m	
	803	Natural substrate – grey/orange/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	40mm overcut	
9	901	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some rounded white stones (<2mm diam.)	0.19m	0.37m
	902	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, small rounded and angular stone inclusions	0.17m	
	903	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	10mm overcut	
10	1001	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some small angular mudstone fragments (<4mm diam.)	0.18m	0.45m
	1002	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, small rounded and angular stone inclusions	0.2m	
	1003	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	70mm overcut	
11	1101	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Black, gritty bituminous inclusions	0.18m	0.38m
	1102	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, small rounded and angular stone inclusions	0.12m	
	1103	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	80mm overcut	
12	1201	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Black, gritty bituminous inclusions	0.18m	0.48m
	1202	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty clay	Homogenous, small rounded and angular stone inclusions	0.24m	
	1203	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	60mm overcut	
13	1301	Topsoil – grey/brown, silty	Some small angular mudstone fragments (<4mm diam.)	0.19m	0.4m
	1302	Subsoil – yellow/brown, silty	Homogenous, small rounded and angular	0.12m	

Test Pit	Context	Description, colour and texture	Notes	Max. observed thickness	Max. depth of pit
		clay	stone inclusions		
	1303	Natural substrate – grey/brown, clay	Occasional mudstone/siltstone fragments that smear black when machined across	90mm overcut	

Table 1. Test Pit summary table.

4.2.2 The test pits had depths that ranged between 0.35m-0.5m, inclusive of a slight overcut to ensure that the natural substrate had been reached. Topsoil across the site had an average depth of 0.19m, subsoil had an average depth of 0.17m and the upper horizon of the natural substrate was encountered at an average depth of 0.36m.

4.2.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the excavation of the test pits although three fragments of pottery (2x whiteware, 1x black/blue glazed stoneware) and a small stem fragment of a clay pipe, all dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, were recovered from topsoil contexts in test pits 8 and 9 on the western side of the site. These stray finds are likely to have originated from the disused agricultural buildings on the western side of the site and have been redeposited as a result of ploughing or manure spreading.

4.2.4 Land drains were encountered in pits 2, 9 and 11. The land drains were observed as straight-sided linear cuts through the natural substrate. In test pit 2 (TP2), the land drain (204) followed an east/west alignment and was only visible as a narrow linear band (0.25m wide) where water was bubbling up through the natural clay from the drain that was cut further into the substrate. In TP9 the land drain (904) followed a north/south alignment and was constructed of two parallel rows of flat stones set on edge, capped with further stones that spanned a 0.2m wide cavity. In TP11 the land drain (1104) had similar dimensions and was of the same stone-lined and capped variety as drain (904), although much of the stone lining and capping had been removed to make way for a later ceramic pipe that was laid in sections within the original drain cavity (Figure 3).

Boreholes

4.2.5 Two cable-percussive boreholes were drilled in the locations indicated on Figure 2. Borehole 1 (BH1) was located close to the purported route of a Roman road on the eastern side of the narrow valley containing a tributary of Pendleton Brook, whilst BH2 was located on the opposite side of the water course.

4.2.6 The boreholes were started with an initial hand-dug section measuring c.0.25m-0.3m in diameter and 0.75m-1m depth prior to the drilling rig positioning over the hole. The narrow gauge of the holes meant that observations were impeded, but it was clear to see from the upcast that the first 0.4m-0.45m adhered to a similar stratigraphic sequence as the test-pits, with grey/brown silty topsoil and yellow/brown silty clay subsoil overlying a firmer, greyer clay substrate (Figures 4 and 5). No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in either location.



Test Pit 1



Test Pit 2



Test Pit 3



Test Pit 4



Test Pit 5



Test Pit 6



ENE facing section.



Test Pit 2. ESE facing section.



Test Pit 3. SW facing section.



Test Pit 4. S facing section.



Test Pit 5. SSW facing section.



Test Pit 6. SW facing section.



Test Pit 7



Test Pit 8



Test Pit 9



Test Pit 10



Test Pit 11



Test Pit 12



Test Pit 7. SW facing section.



Test Pit 8. SE facing section.



Test Pit 9. ESE facing section.



Test Pit 10. WNW facing section.



Test Pit 11. WNW facing section.



Test Pit 12. ESE facing section.



Test Pit 13



Test Pit 13. E facing section.



Test Pit 2.
Probable drain (204)

Test Pit 9. Stone lined and capped
drain (904)

Test Pit 11. Ceramic pipe drain
(1104) within earlier drain course

Figure 3.

Test pit photographs, representative sections and detail of land drains.

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Figure 4. Borehole 1 (BH1). Ground water visible within the clay substrate at the base of the hand-dug portion of the hole.



Figure 5. Upcast from BH1. Rounded stones came from within the natural clay substrate.

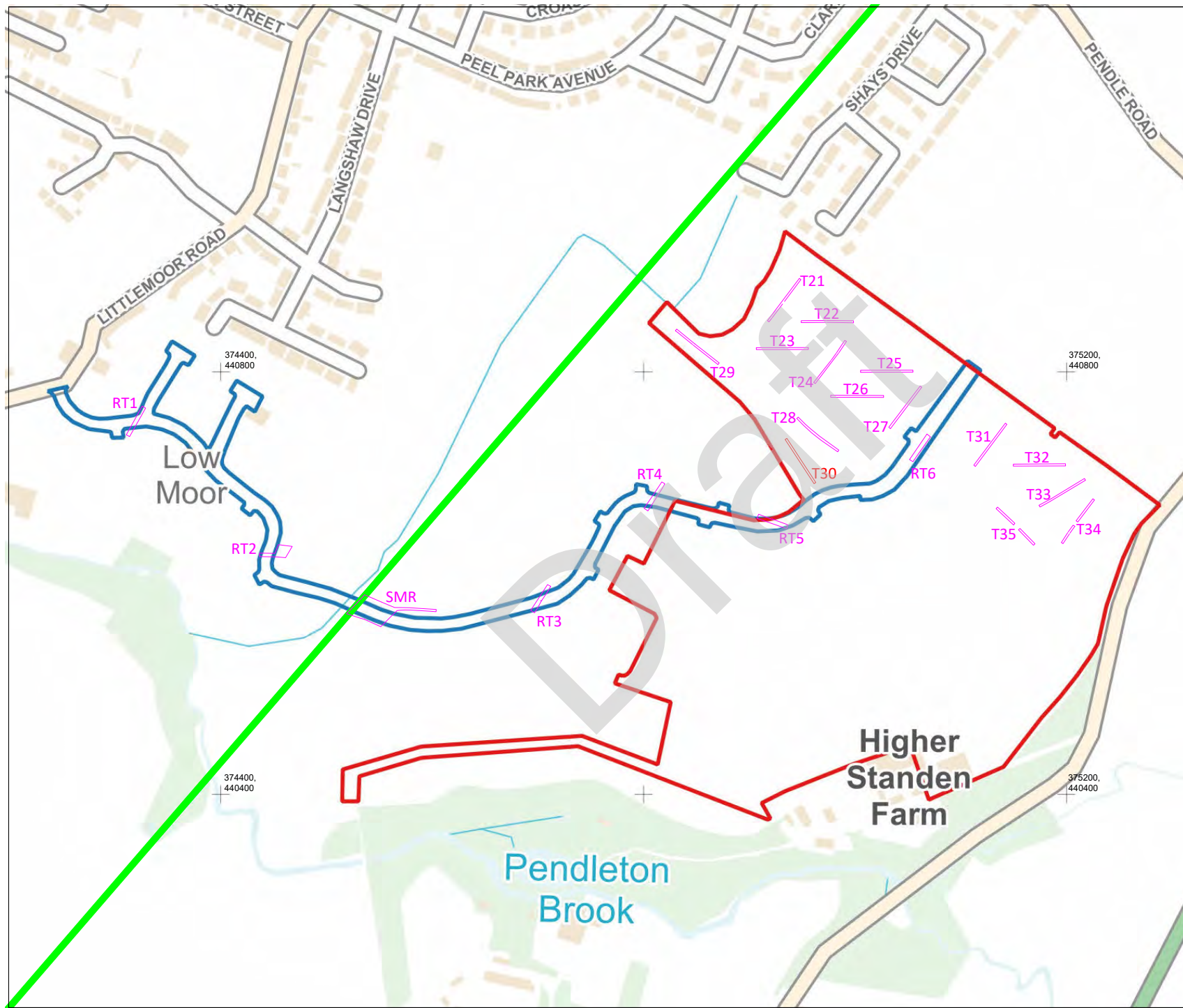


Figure 6

Location plan showing the areas investigated during the Strip, Map and Record Excavation (SMR) and evaluation trenches.

Scale: As shown

Key:

-  Phase 2, 3 and 4 Boundaries
-  Spine Road
-  Roman Road
-  Excavated areas
-  Unexcavated trench (T30)



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5 Strip, Map and Record Excavation

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 An area measuring 25m x 70m was designated for a Strip, Map and Record Excavation in an area thought to contain a section of the projected route of a Roman Road (Figure 6). Due to the presence of a public right of way which passed through the proposed excavation area it was agreed that the excavation would be undertaken in two halves. Each area would be fenced off from the public but with clear signage to indicate safe passage around the outside of the excavation to the east, therefore avoiding diverting people around the western side along the edge of a steep slope down to an active stream. An area measuring 25m x 35m was accurately located using a Leica Smartrover GPS unit programmed with pre-agreed coordinates. This represented the western half of the Strip, Map and Record excavation area and was the area most likely to contain the Roman Road. Dependent upon the outcome of the first half of the excavation, the approach for the second half was to be agreed in consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology) with the Lancashire County Archaeology Team (LCAT).

5.1.2 The excavation area was stripped using a 13 tonne, 360°, tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision working from west to east. Topsoil and any underlying subsoil were stripped in level spits to enable the identification of archaeological features or deposits. Topsoil and subsoil were stored in separate spoil heaps to the north, south and east of the excavation area so that they could be backfilled in reverse order. Excavation ceased at the first archaeological horizon or at the upper horizon of the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

5.1.3 All aspects of the archaeological excavation and recording followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014c).

5.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the methodology presented in the project WSI (Dyson 2019b, Appendix III). A risk assessment was undertaken before work commenced and all site operations were conducted in accordance with the ARS Ltd Health and Safety Policy and current Health and Safety Legislation.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 A plan of the excavated area can be seen in Figure 7. All excavated contexts are summarized in Appendix I.

5.2.2 The western half (25m x 35m) of the Strip, Map and Record excavation area was opened over the course of three days, working south-eastwards from the edge of a steep bank that led down to an active stream course. Removal of patchy, root disturbed turf and dark grey/brown, silty clay topsoil (7001) along the top edge of the uneven bank revealed a very stony and disturbed area of the underlying natural substrate (7003). This was the only area of the site where subsoil was not encountered, with topsoil directly overlying the glacial till. Disturbance caused by the root systems of trees that lined the stream-course as well as the influence of the steep bank and the weathering of the land in this area are likely to account for the lack of subsoil along the bank top. As excavation continued to the south-east, yellow brown, silty clay subsoil (7002) was encountered beneath the topsoil which generally increased in depth from west to east.

5.2.3 Based on the alignment of a Roman Road that is indicated on OS maps of the area, the westernmost portion of the excavation area was most likely to contain any surviving remnants of the road and any associated features. The increased amount of stone observed across the western side of the excavation might suggest that the road once passed through this area, but no evidence of structured deposits or *in-situ* features was identified and no material culture was recovered. It is probable that any surviving portions of road surface, agger or road-side ditches had been completely ploughed out over time, or perhaps even eroded and fallen into the stream as its valley became established and slowly widened. The south-west facing section of the western portion of the excavation area was recorded and photographed to show the presence of stone but the absence of structured deposits or any associated road features (Figure 8).

5.2.4 The construction cut for a deep and active culvert (the end of which was visible as a constant torrent of water emerging from the side of the embankment and draining into the stream) was identified on a north-west to south-east alignment through the stony till. The cut for the culvert [7016] was found to have truncated a sinuous ditch (F7004) that crossed the central portion of the excavation area, rising along its south-west to north-east alignment. Three sections were excavated across the ditch (one central and one against each baulk to the north-east and south-west) to characterise its form.

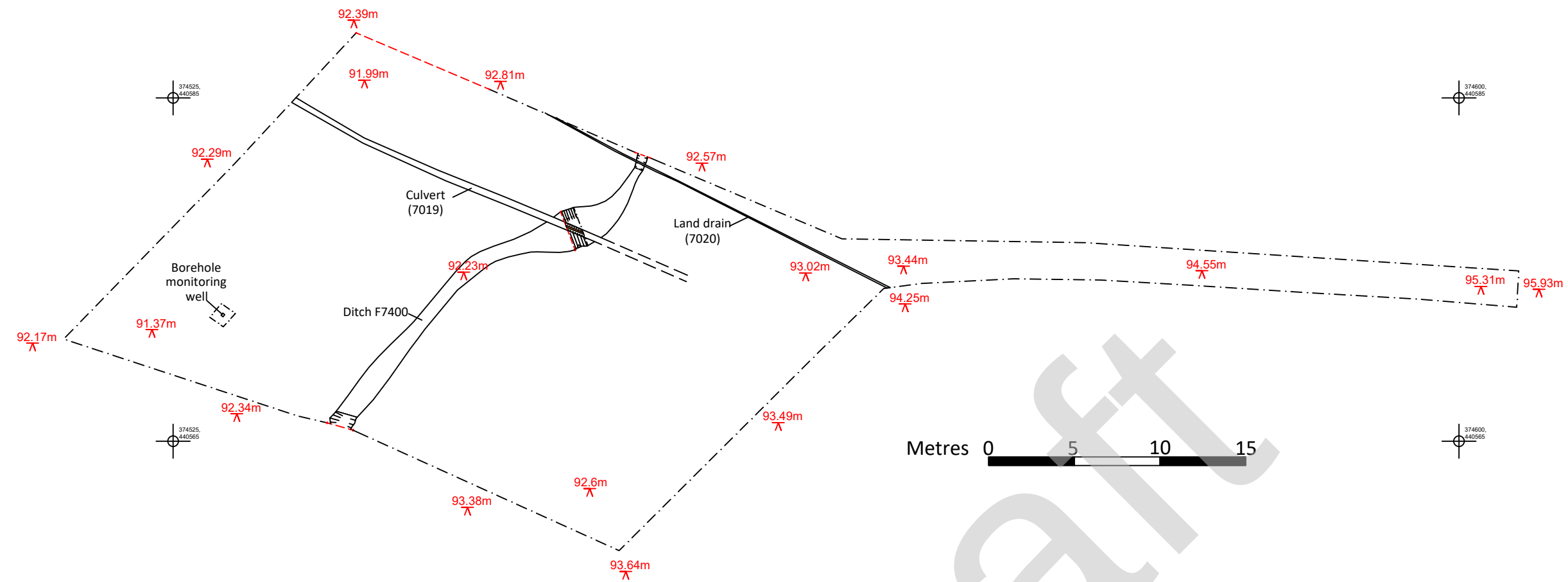
5.2.5 At its south-western extent, ditch F7004 was identified beneath a modern drainage gully that had been evident as a shallow depression through the field prior to removal of turf and topsoil. In section this drainage gully showed up as a U-shaped ditch [7009] that cut through subsoil (7002) and had been filled by a dark deposit of silty clay (7010). The fill was mottled brown/purple in colour and represented a natural accumulation of water-borne and weathered material, although some large stones in the base might have represented a high-energy backfilling event soon after the ditch was cut (Figure 9). Shards of modern broken bottle glass and plastic refuse were observed within the fill, though these were not retained.

5.2.6 Ditch F7004, located beneath gully [7009], was identified within the natural clay till and had a maximum depth of 0.3m within a broad, 1.4m wide flat-bottomed cut [7011]. Further to the north-east, ditch F7004 was 2.2m wide and filled with mid-yellow/brown silty clay (7015) that was very similar to the subsoil. It is likely that the cut [7014] once had a flat base similar to that observed in the slot to the south, but the ditch here was truncated by the construction cut [7016] of the aforementioned deep, active culvert. The ceramic pipe (7019) in the base of the culvert was recorded at a depth 0.6m below the upper horizon of the natural substrate after removal of redeposited backfilled clay (7018) and a primary silting deposit (7017) from around the pipe (Figure 9). A second land drain (7020) was found close to the northern edge of the excavation area, which truncated ditch F7004 where the final section was excavated across it. Here the shallow U-shaped ditch cut [7007] narrowed to 0.6m in width and the single, silty clay fill (7008) had a depth of 0.12m in an area where the ground level was rising (Figure 9). This might suggest that the upslope terminus or head of the ditch lay just beyond the excavation area. A small amount of animal bone was recovered from the fill.

5.2.7 At the mid-point of the excavation area, just to the east of ditch F7004, the upper horizon of the natural substrate rose up by around 0.2m to 0.3m before levelling-out again as excavation continued to the east. This meant that ditch F7004 was at the foot of a natural

break of slope and this lends weight to the interpretation of the ditch as a drainage feature through the landscape. The age of the ditch remains unknown, but excavation has proved that the ditch had filled and gone out of use prior to the construction of the 19th century culvert (7019) and land drain (7020) that truncated it. The modern drainage gully [7009], which was observed at surface level and in section against the southern baulk, can then be seen as a later attempt to solve a reoccurring drainage problem in this area, but with no direct relationship to the earlier feature that served the same function.

5.2.8 The remainder of the excavation area contained no further archaeological features or deposits but adhered to a common stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (7001) and subsoil (7002) overlying the natural clay till substrate (7003). In consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at LCAT, it was agreed that an evaluation trench through the second half of the proposed Strip, Map and Record excavation area would serve to allow the observation of the presence or absence of any further archaeological remains in this area. The 35m x 2m trench was excavated eastwards from the eastern corner of the open area and no further features or deposits were identified (Figure 7).



Open area, looking ENE.



Open area, looking SE.



Open area, looking WSW.



Open area, looking NW.



Open area extension, looking E.
Scale: 2x2m



Open area extension, looking W.
Scale: 2x2m



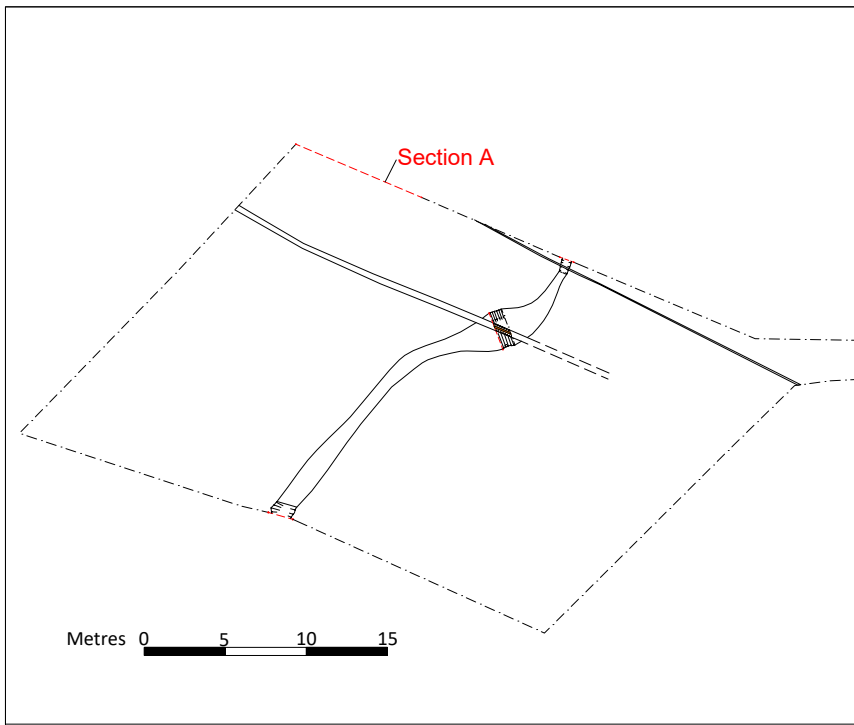
Figure 7

Plan and area photographs of the Strip, Map and Record excavation area.

Scale: As shown

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SW facing section at the north-west corner of the excavation area. Scale: 2x2m

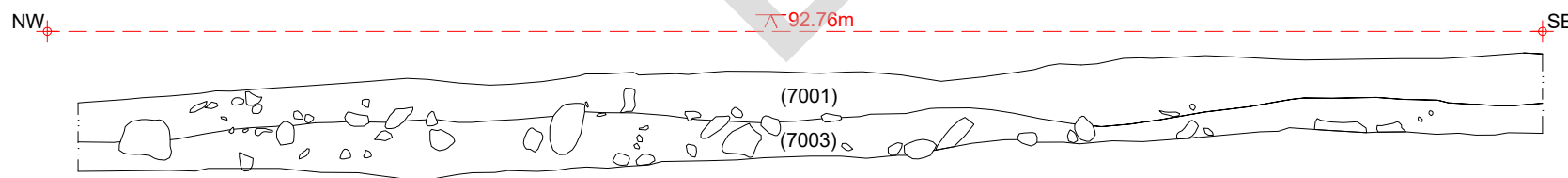


Figure 8

South-west facing section at the north-west corner of the excavation area.

Scales: As shown.

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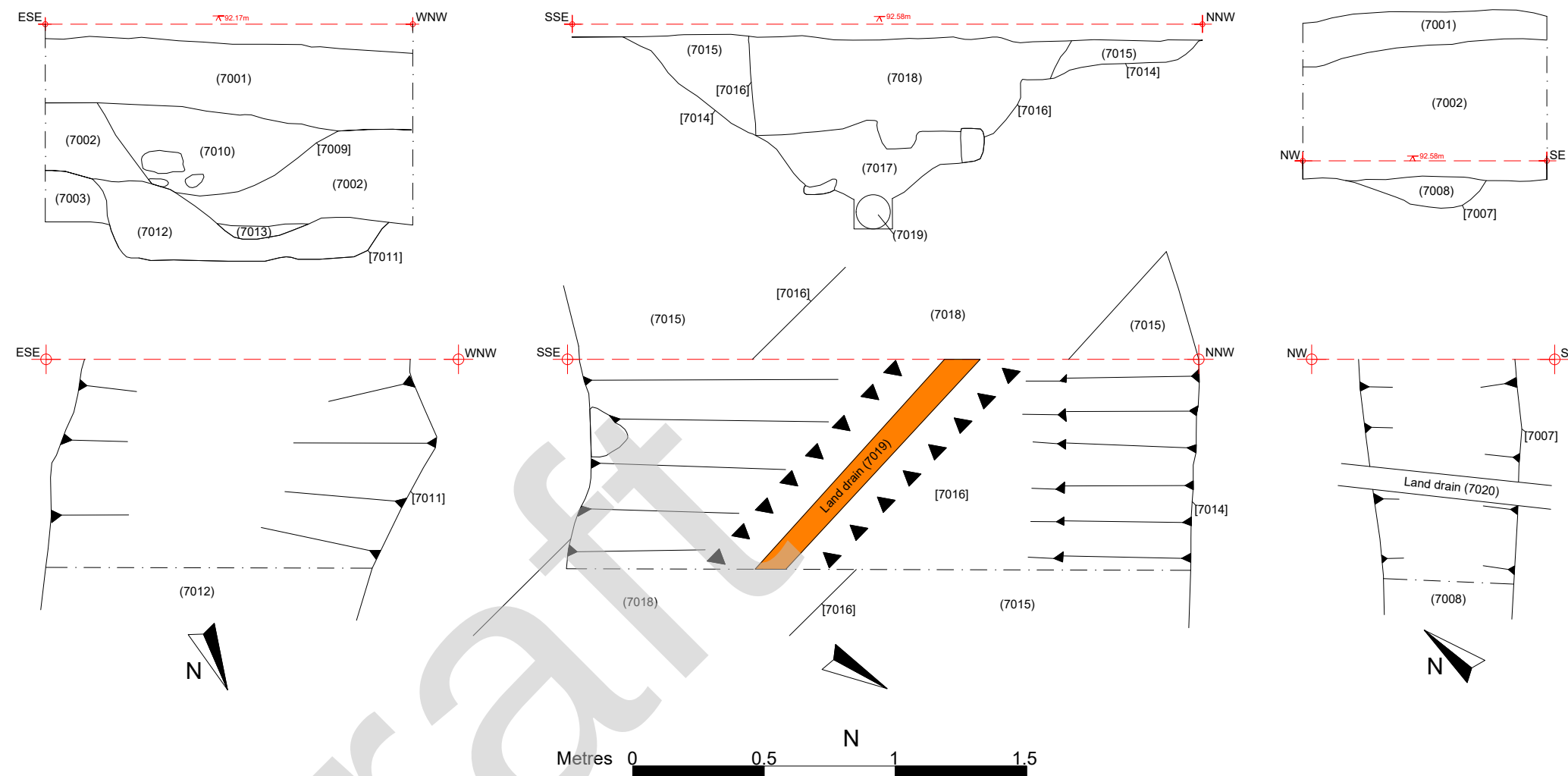
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Ditch F7004 overview, looking NE. Scale: 2x2m



Ditch F7004 overview, looking SW. Scale: 2x2m



NNE facing section showing ditch [7011] immediately below ditch [7009]. Scale: 1m



ENE facing section showing ditch [7014] truncated by culvert construction cut [7016]. Scale: 2m



SW facing section showing ditch [7007]. Scale: 1m

Figure 9

Plans, sections and photographs showing pre-excavation views and three interventions across ditch F7004.

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6 Spine Road and Evaluation Trenches

6.1 Methodology

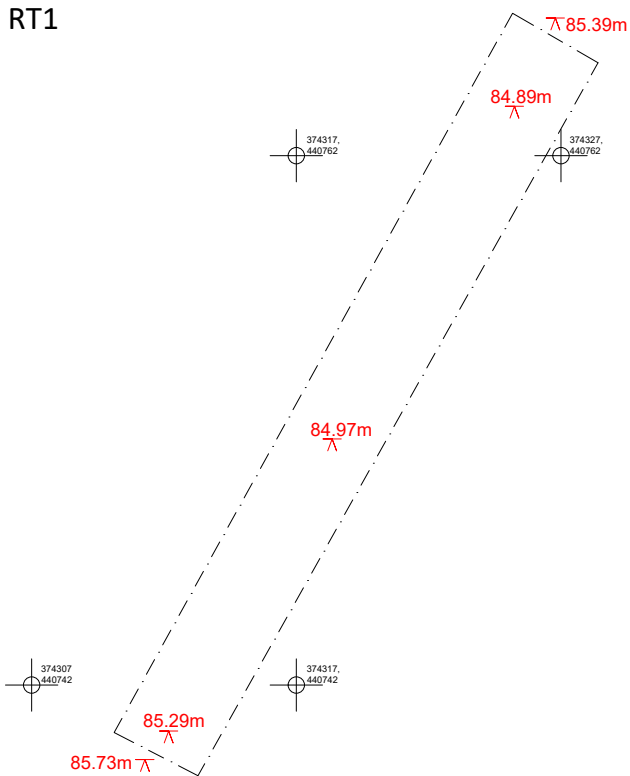
6.1.1 Six trenches were marked out along the length of the spine road (five measuring 30m x 4m and one measuring 20m x 4m), and 15 evaluation trenches were marked out in the Phases 2 and 3 areas of the development site (each measuring 50m x 2m) based on pre-agreed locations as depicted in Figure 6. During the course of the evaluation it became clear that it would not be possible to excavate Trench 30 due to its proximity to a gateway and the future access issues that excavation would cause in this low lying and boggy area of the site. Given that the trench was targeting a linear geophysical anomaly that was also targeted by Road Trench 5, the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at LCAT agreed that Trench 30 would not be excavated.

6.1.2 The trenches were excavated using a 13 tonne, 360°, tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any underlying subsoil were stripped in level spits to enable the identification of archaeological features or deposits. Topsoil and subsoil were separated and stored on either side of the trenches, at least 1m back from the edges, so that trenches could be cleaned, recorded and then reinstated in reverse order. Excavation ceased at the first archaeological horizon or at the upper horizon of the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The site was worked so that a trench was open for at least 24 hours, giving features within the clays time to weather out and show up prior to recording and backfilling.

6.1.3 All aspects of the archaeological observations and recording followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014d).

6.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the methodology presented in the project WSI (Dyson 2019b, Appendix II). A risk assessment was undertaken before work commenced and all site operations were conducted in accordance with the ARS Ltd Health and Safety Policy and current Health and Safety Legislation.

RT1



Metres 0 5 10 15

RT4

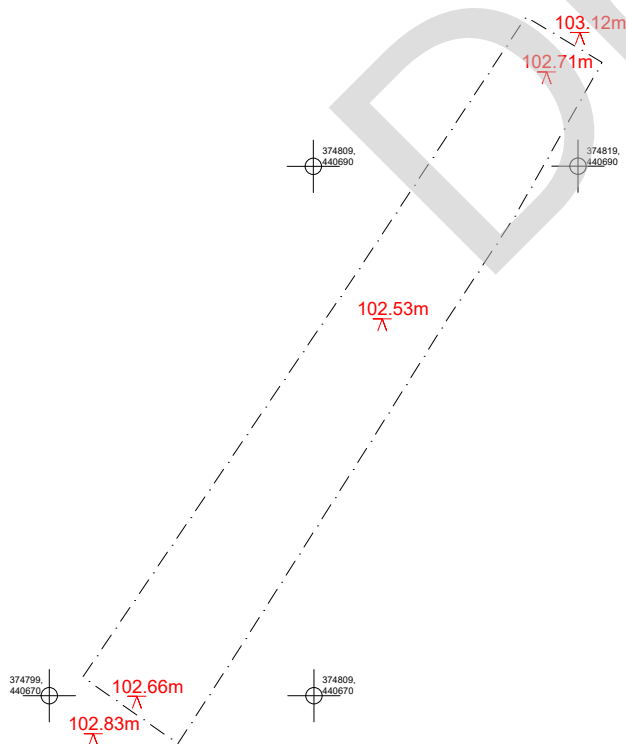


Figure 10. Blank Road Trenches (RT1 and RT4), plans and photos.

Scale: As shown



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6.2 Spine Road Trenches

6.2.1 Of the six road trenches (RT) that were excavated, two were blank (RT1 and RT4) (Figure 10), two contained only land drains or natural features (RT3 and RT6) (Figure 11), one contained a feature that resembled the geophysical anomaly being targeted but then petered out and was not visible following extension of the trench (RT2), and one contained a feature that corresponded exactly with a targeted geophysical anomaly (RT5). Where features were identified they were cut from the level of the natural substrate. The general stratigraphy of the trenches adhered to a common sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural clay till with the average depth of trenches measuring 0.5m (Table 2).

Trench	Ave. depth of topsoil	Ave. depth of Subsoil	Height of substrate (in m aOD)		Geomorphology	Features within trench
			Min.	Max.		
RT1	0.2m	0.31m	84.89m	85.29m	Rising from NNE to SSW	-
RT2	0.2m	0.38m	93.87m	94.32m	Rising from W to E	1 x curving feature initially recorded as a ditch, but following extension was more likely to be natural in origin 1 x culvert (NNE-SSW)
RT3	0.19m	0.28m	98.53m	99.92m	Rising from NNE to SSW	1 x land drain (SSW-NNE) 2 x sub-circular patches of sandy pink clay within substrate
RT4	0.26m	0.27m	102.66m	102.71m	Rising from SSW to NNE	-
RT5	0.22m	0.18m	102.94m	102.98m	Rising from WNW to ESE	1 x boundary ditch (SSW-NNE) 1 x culvert/drain (SSW-NNE) 1 x modern recut (SSW-NNE)
RT6	0.23m	0.26m	103.84m	104.72m	Rising from SW to NE	1 x land drain (SW-NE)

Table 2. Road trench summary table.

6.2.2 Road Trench 2 was positioned to target a possible circular feature identified on the geophysical survey, located on level ground on the western side of the site at the top of a slope that led eastwards down to an active stream course (Figure 6). A potential curving feature was identified at the western end of the trench that was slightly darker than the surrounding clay till and contained an increased quantity of stone. The feature resembled two terminals of a curving ditched feature (F204) with a gap between the two ends that might represent an entrance into a small enclosure or the interior space of a ring ditch. A section was excavated across the feature against the northern baulk and a portion of the western terminus was also removed with the sediment being retained for flotation sampling. Against the baulk section the feature had an irregular curving base [205] and a loosely compacted silty clay fill (206) that contained unsorted angular fragments of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. The fill (208) of the terminus [207] was much the same though the amount of stone in the shallow fill and the underlying substrate made any cut difficult to ascertain (Figure 12).

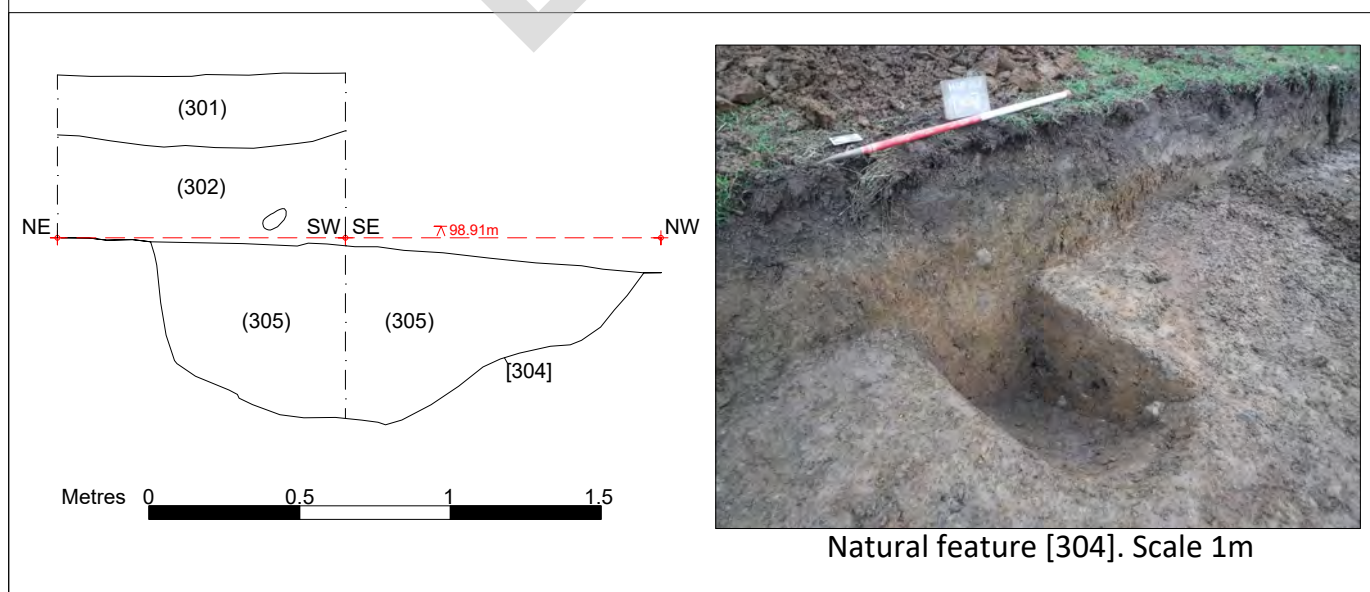
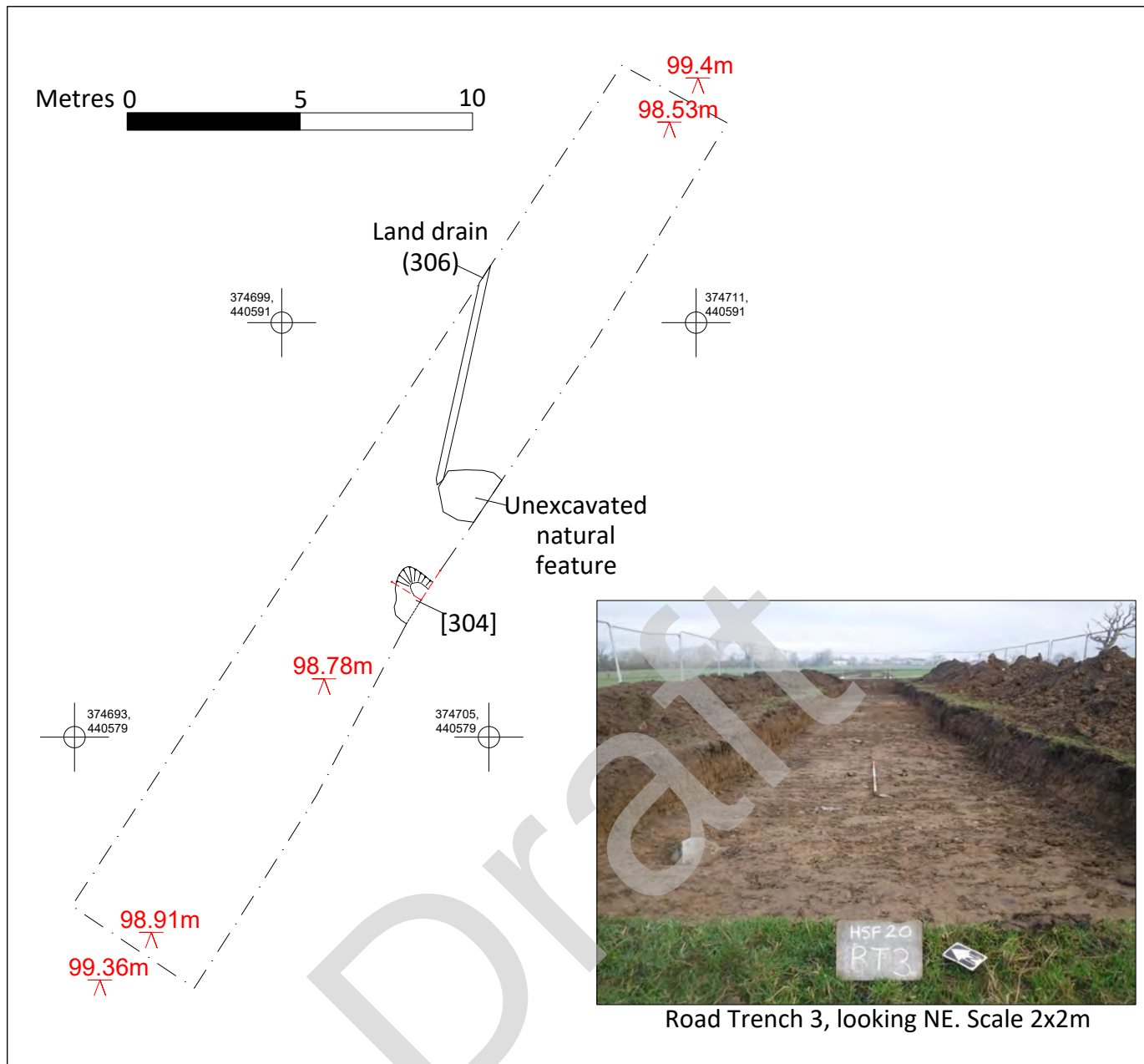


Figure 11

Road Trench 3 and natural feature [304], plans and photographs.

Scales: As shown



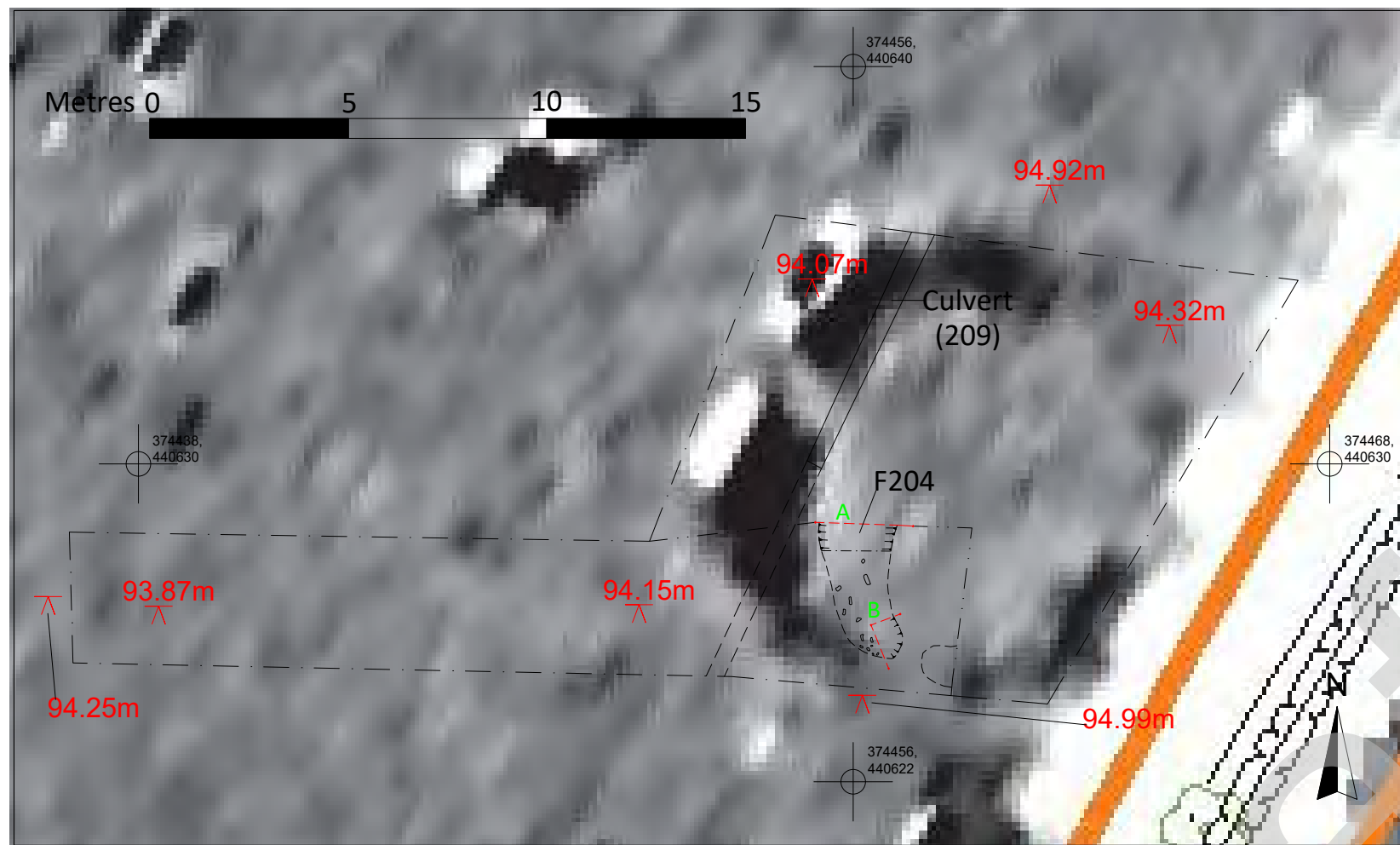
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6.2.3 Upon extension of the trench, following consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at LCAT, continuation of the feature to the north or east was not identified. Rather the substrate became as stony, dark, and loosely compacted as what had previously been recorded as the fill of the curving feature. This continued for a distance of up to 8m where the trench extension terminated in front of an established hedge line. It might be possible that the disturbed nature of the substrate in this location can be attributed to the root system of the hedge and the geomorphology of the land as it started to fall eastwards towards the stream. The extension area was hand cleaned but no archaeological features or deposits were identified. When overlain onto the geophysical plot (Figure 12), the location of the recorded 'curving feature', F204, does not exactly correspond with the dark curving geophysical anomaly, although a stone-lined and capped culvert (209) crossing through the trench does. Seasonal ground conditions, the culvert, and associated disturbance from its construction might be considered as factors in having produced the geophysical anomaly.

6.2.4 In Road Trench 5 a ditch was identified that corresponded exactly with the location of a linear anomaly from the geophysical plan of the site. In plan the feature was revealed as two ditches, a later narrower ditch cutting into the fill of a wider earlier ditch. Both ditches had straight edges and followed a north-east/south-west alignment (Figure 13). Upon excavation the earliest ditch [506] was found to be 2.58m in width, filled with a single mid-grey/brown clay fill that had a maximum depth of 0.54m. The ditch had concave sides, steeper on the south-east side compared to the north-west side, and a slightly curved base. A small fragment of animal bone was recovered from the fill, identified broadly as belonging to a mammal. It is likely that this feature represents a boundary or drainage ditch and there was evidence to suggest that it had retained this function through to more recent times.

6.2.5 In the south-west facing baulk section it was possible to see a 0.5m wide, straight-sided vertical cut [508], the silty clay fill (509) of which contained fragments of ceramic drainage pipe and some large stones. It is probable that the stones are remnants of a culvert that was later replaced by a ceramic land drain, although a continuation of this feature was not revealed in the opposing north-east facing section (Figure 13). Over the top of the drain, and partially truncating the upper fill of boundary ditch [506], a more recent cut [504] and fill (505) represented a shallow modern re-cutting of the ditch through the area. This ditch was 1.26m wide and had a single, dark brown/grey silty fill which contained corroded iron nails, plastic fragments, broken pottery and glass. Trench 30 of the subsequent evaluation phase of the archaeological works was positioned over this same feature further to the north. In consultation with the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at LCAT, it was agreed that the excavation of a trench in this area (low lying, waterlogged area of the field immediately across the face of a gateway) would cause future access problems through the site and would only reveal a continuation of the same ditch as that recorded in RT5. Thus, Trench 30 was not excavated.



Road Trench 2, looking E. Scale: 2x2m



Road Trench 2, looking W. Scale: 2x2m



Possible curving ditch, pre-excitation, looking SW.
Scale: 2x1m

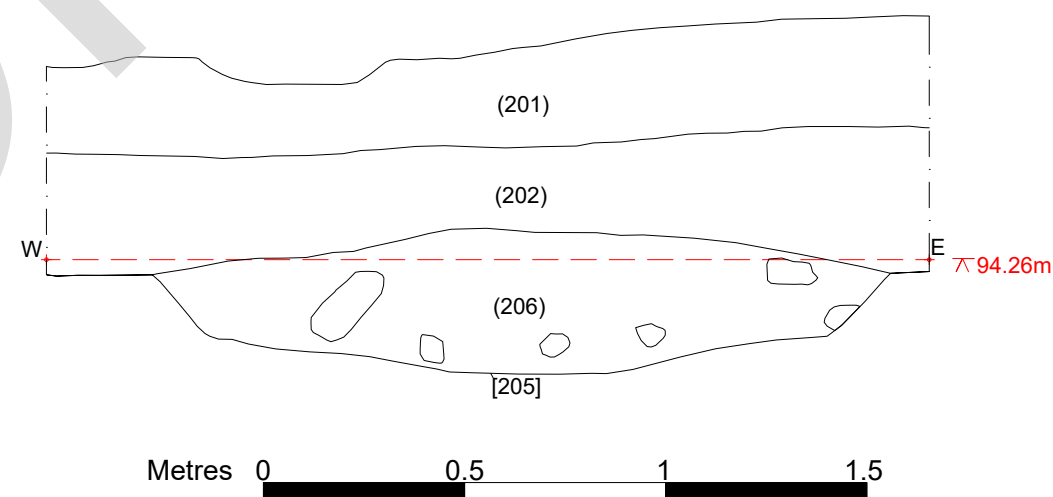


Possible curving ditch, post-excitation, looking W.
Scale: 2x1m

Trench extended

Road Trench 2 extension area, looking SE. Natural substrate becomes much stonier, darker and disturbed. Feature F204 no longer visible although culvert (209) is identified on a NNE/SSW alignment. Scale: 2x2m

A: S facing baulk section through F204.



B: NE and SE facing sections through F204 terminus.

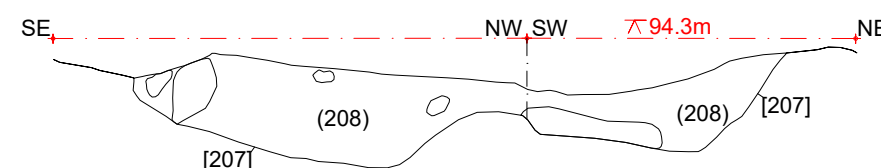


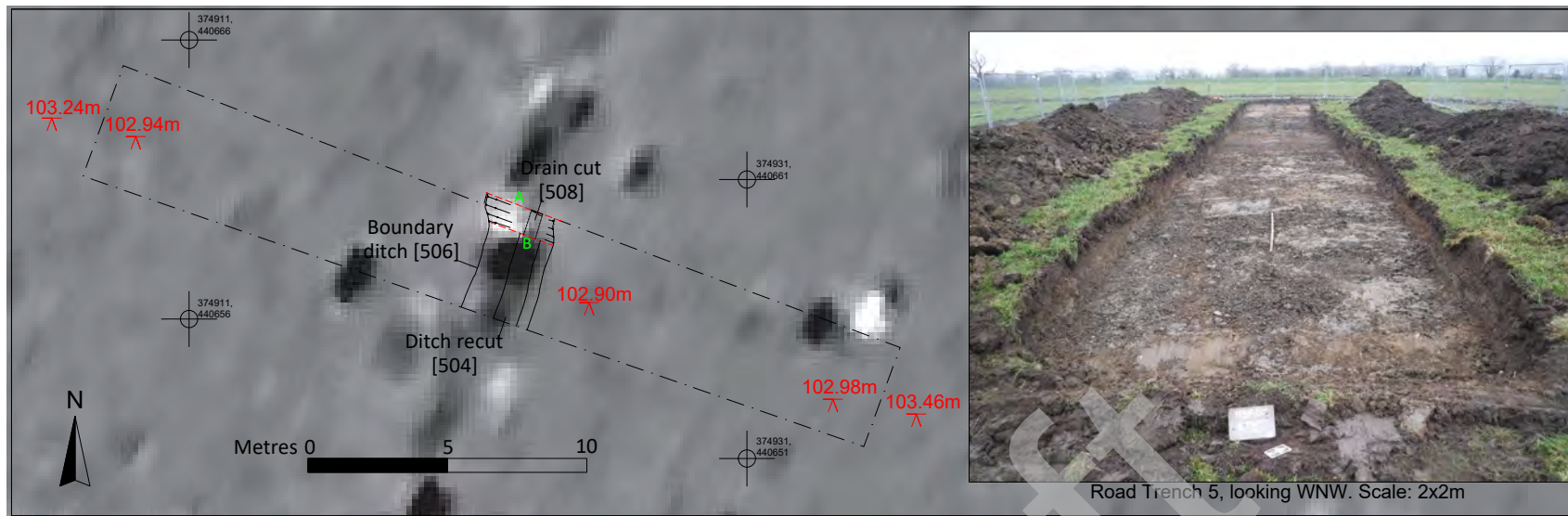
Figure 12

Road Trench 2 plan overlain onto the geophysical plot; sections and photographs showing feature F204 pre and post-excitation as well as following extension of the trench.

Scales: As shown

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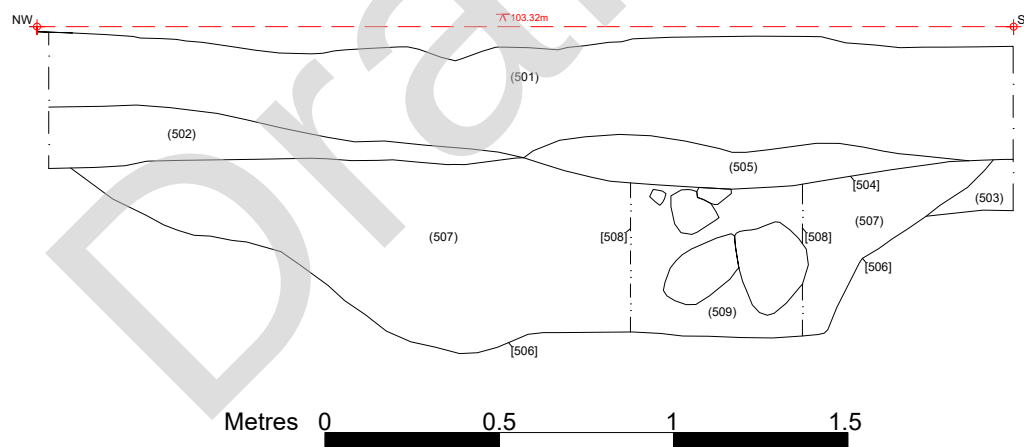


SW facing section through ditches [504], [506] and [508]. Scale: 2m



SW facing section through ditches [504] and [506]. Scale: 2m

A: SW facing section through ditches [504], [506] and [508]. Scale: 2m



B: SW facing section through ditches [504] and [506]. Scale: 2m

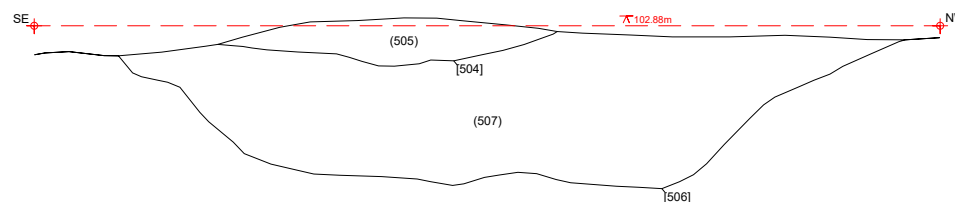


Figure 13

(Upper) Road Trench 5 (plan and photograph) overlain onto the geophysical plot. (Below) Photographs and sections showing boundary ditch [506], drain [508] and modern re-cut ditch [504].

Scales: As shown

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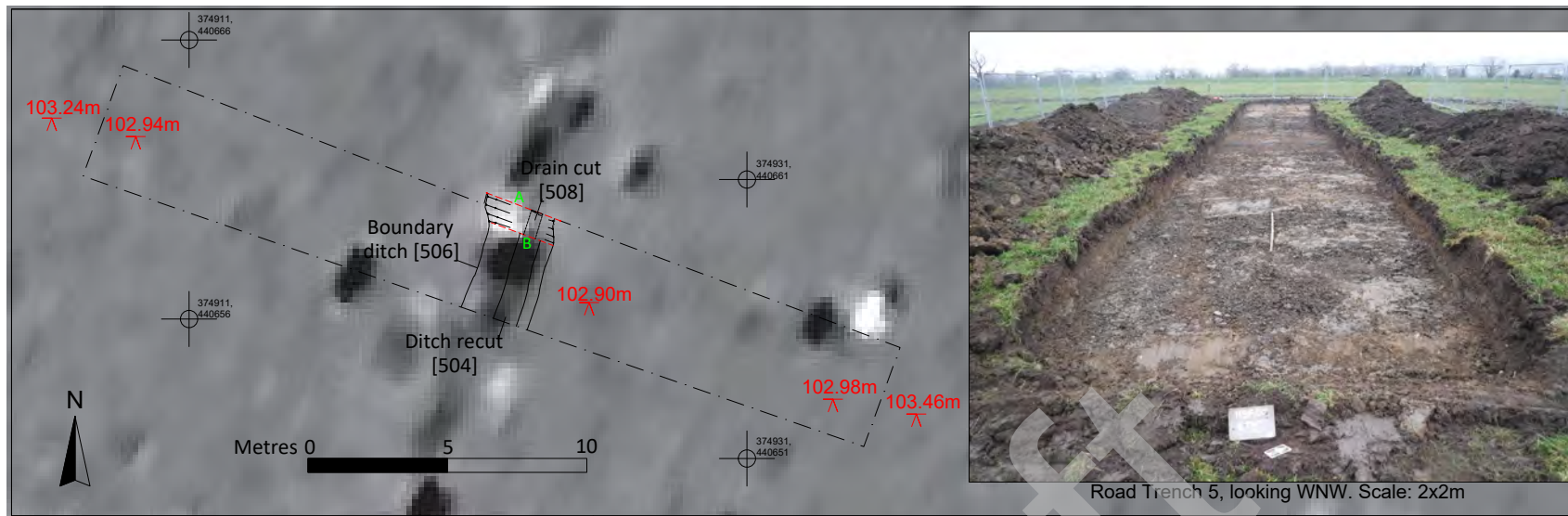
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6.3 Evaluation Trenches

6.3.1 Trenches 21-35 (excluding Trench 30) were excavated within the boundaries of the Phases 2 and 3 development areas, located on relatively flat land bordering the Phase 1 development area along its south-western edge (Figure 6). The geophysical results in these areas were similar to those seen across the Phase 1 site. In Phase 1 a general level of background ‘noise’ and very few anomalies within the results were due to a long history of intensive agricultural activity that was identified during the evaluation. In Phases 2 and 3 the trenches were positioned to provide good coverage of the development area whilst testing weak anomalies and apparent blank areas. In general the trenches exhibited a common stratigraphic sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural clay till substrate, with the average depth of trenches measuring 0.46m (Table 3).

Trench	Ave. depth of topsoil	Ave. depth of Subsoil	Height of substrate (in m aOD)		Geomorphology	Features within trench
			Min.	Max.		
21	0.21m	0.26m	103.39m	104.63m	Rising from SW to NE	1 x land drain (NW-SE) 1 x linear band of sandy pink clay variance within substrate
22	0.22m	0.2m	103.92m	105.33m	Rising from W to E	1 x linear sandy striation 1 x area of sandy pink clay within substrate
23	0.24m	0.16m	102.63m	103.8m	Rising from W to E	-
24	0.2m	0.21m	103.17m	104.62m	Rising from SW to NE	2 x plough scars (NE-SW)
25	0.27m	0.24m	103.81m	105.57m	Rising from W to E	1 x land drain (WNW-ESE) 1 x plough scar (NNE-SSW)
26	0.21m	0.21m	102.87m	104.29m	Rising from W to E	2 x land drains (SSW-NNE) 1 x plough scar (WNW-ESE)
27	0.26m	0.24m	103.8m	105.58m	Rising from SW to NE	1 x land drain (E-W)
28	0.28m	0.24m	102.48m	102.6m	Rising from SE to NW	1 x land drain (NE-SW)
29	0.2m	0.26m	100.31m	101.68m	Rising from NW to SE	1 x shallow ditch (NE-SW) 1 x land drain (NE-SW) 1 x linear band of sandy pink clay variance within substrate
30	Not excavated					
31	0.27m	0.24m	105.65m	107.09m	Rising from SW to NE	1 x land drain (WNW-ESE)
32	0.2m	0.23m	107.56m	108.95m	Rising from W to E	1 x land drain (WNW-ESE) 1 x plough scar (NNE-SSW)
33	0.19m	0.22m	108.19m	109.31m	Rising from WSW to ENE	1 x plough scar (NNE-SSW)
34	0.29m	0.2m	109.05m	109.65m	Rising from SW to NE	1 x land drain (NNE-SSW) 1 x plough scar (NNW-SSE) 1 x shallow ditch (WNW-ESE)
35	0.25m	0.21m	106.55m	108.22m	Rising from NW to SE	-

Table 3. Evaluation trenches summary table.

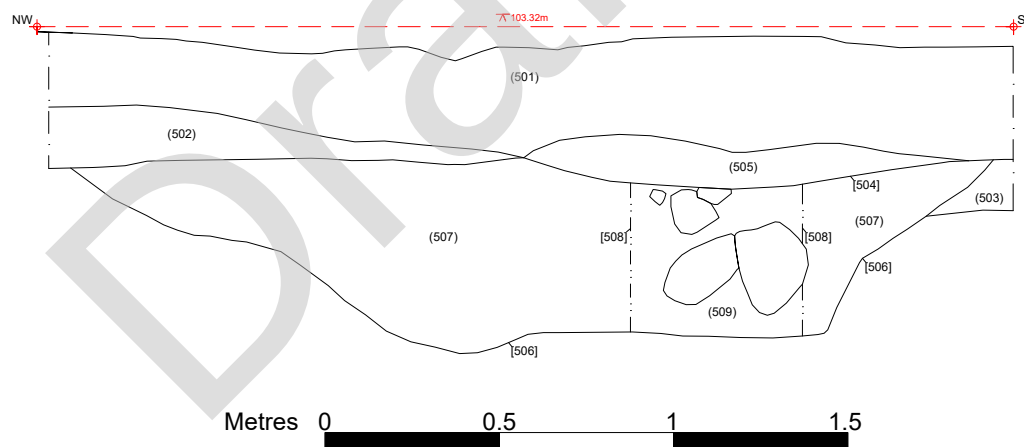


SW facing section through ditches [504], [506] and [508]. Scale: 2m



SW facing section through ditches [504] and [506]. Scale: 2m

A: SW facing section through ditches [504], [506] and [508]. Scale: 2m



B: SW facing section through ditches [504] and [506]. Scale: 2m

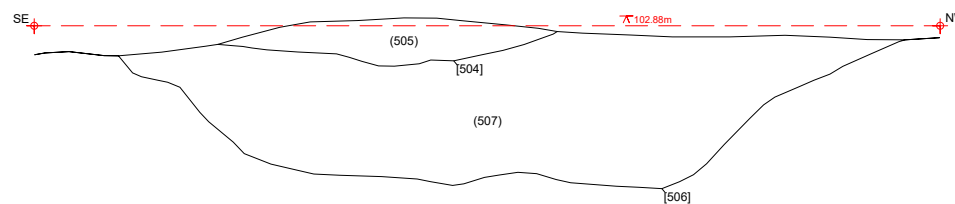


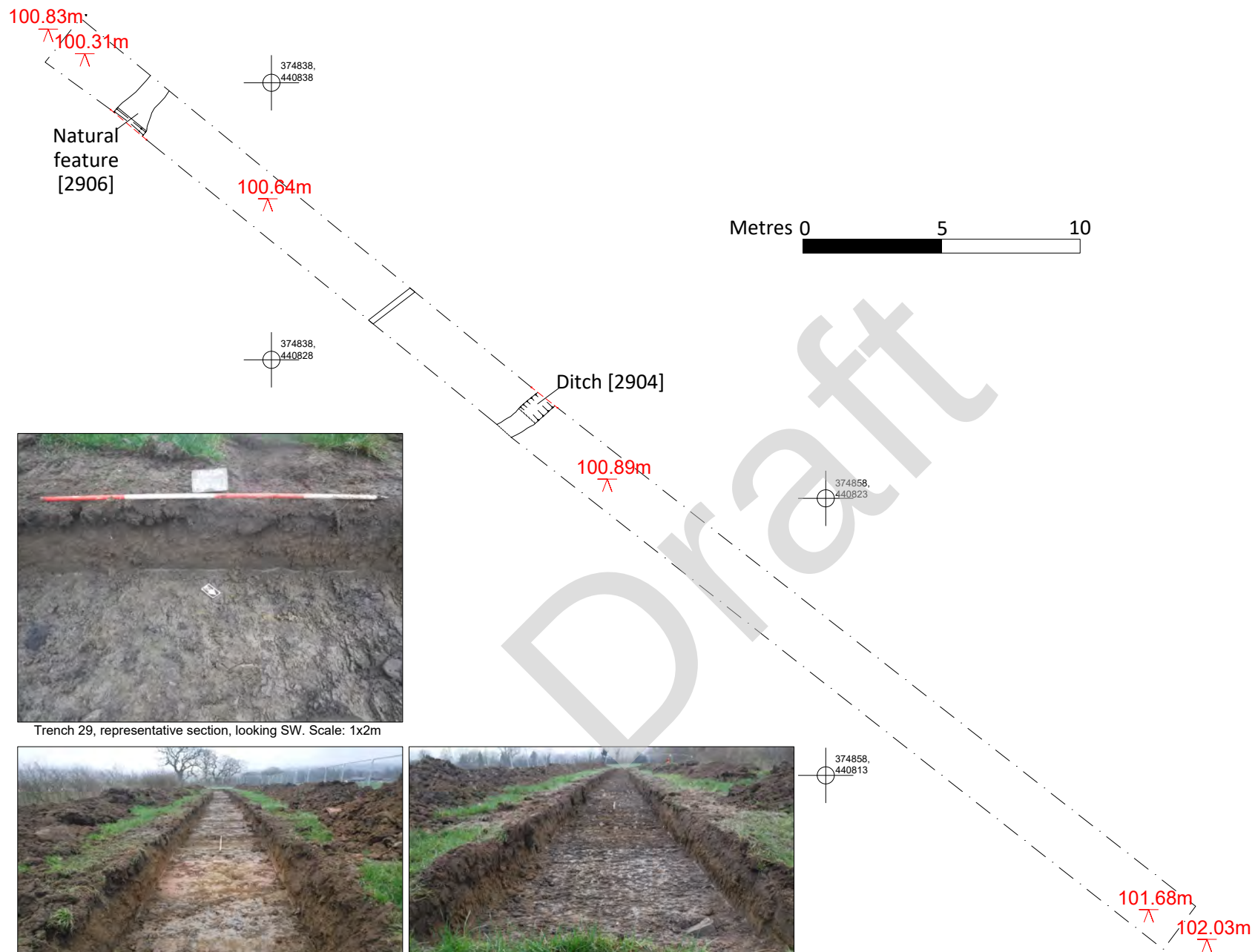
Figure 13

(Upper) Road Trench 5 (plan and photograph) overlain onto the geophysical plot. (Below) Photographs and sections showing boundary ditch [506], drain [508] and modern re-cut ditch [504].

Scales: As shown

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Trench 29, representative section, looking SW. Scale: 1x2m



Trench 29, looking EWE. Scale: 2x2m



Trench 29, looking NW. Scale: 2x2m

Figure 14

Trench 29 plan and photographs

Scale: As shown

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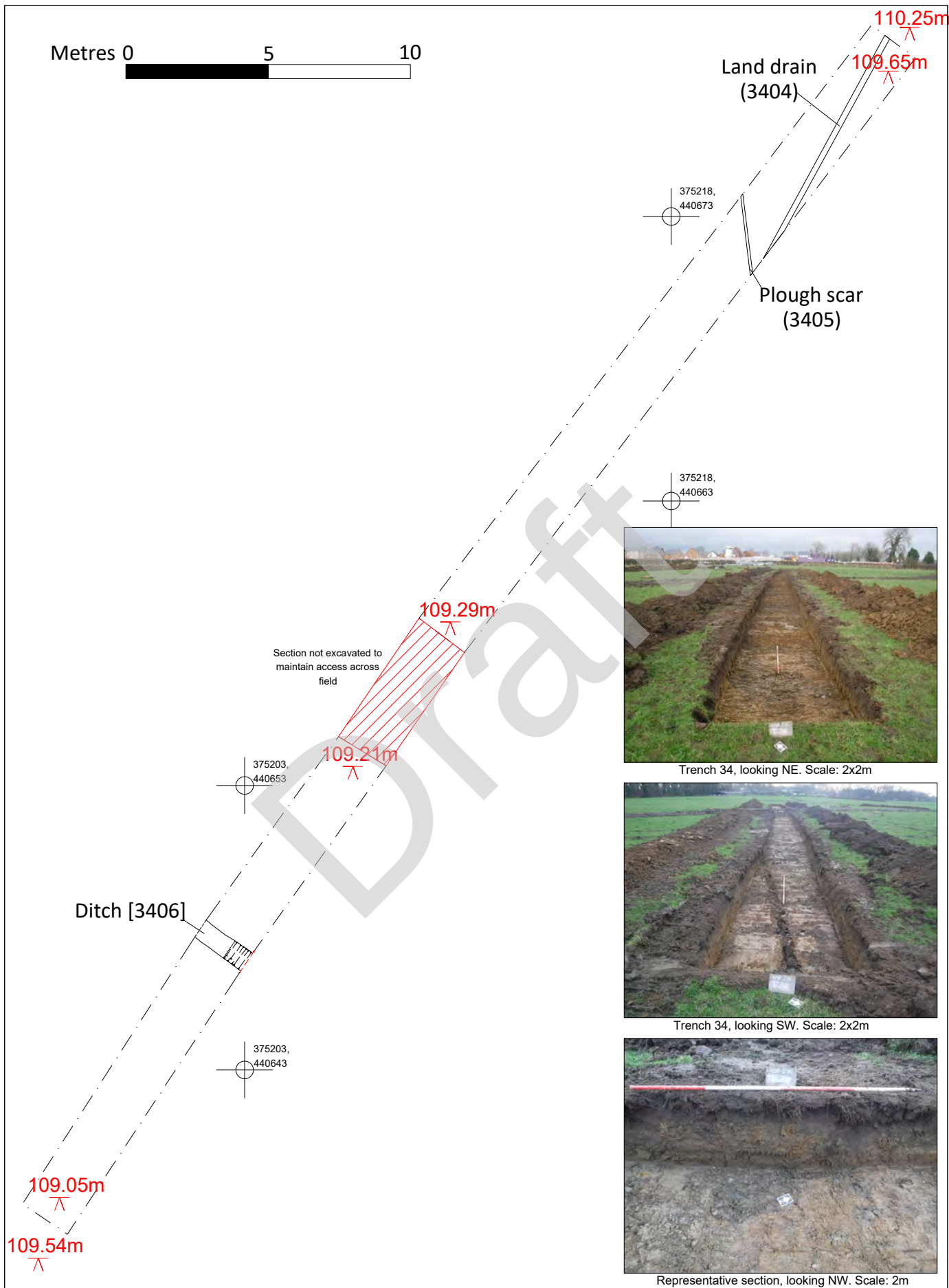


Figure 15

Trench 34 plan and photographs.

Scale: As shown



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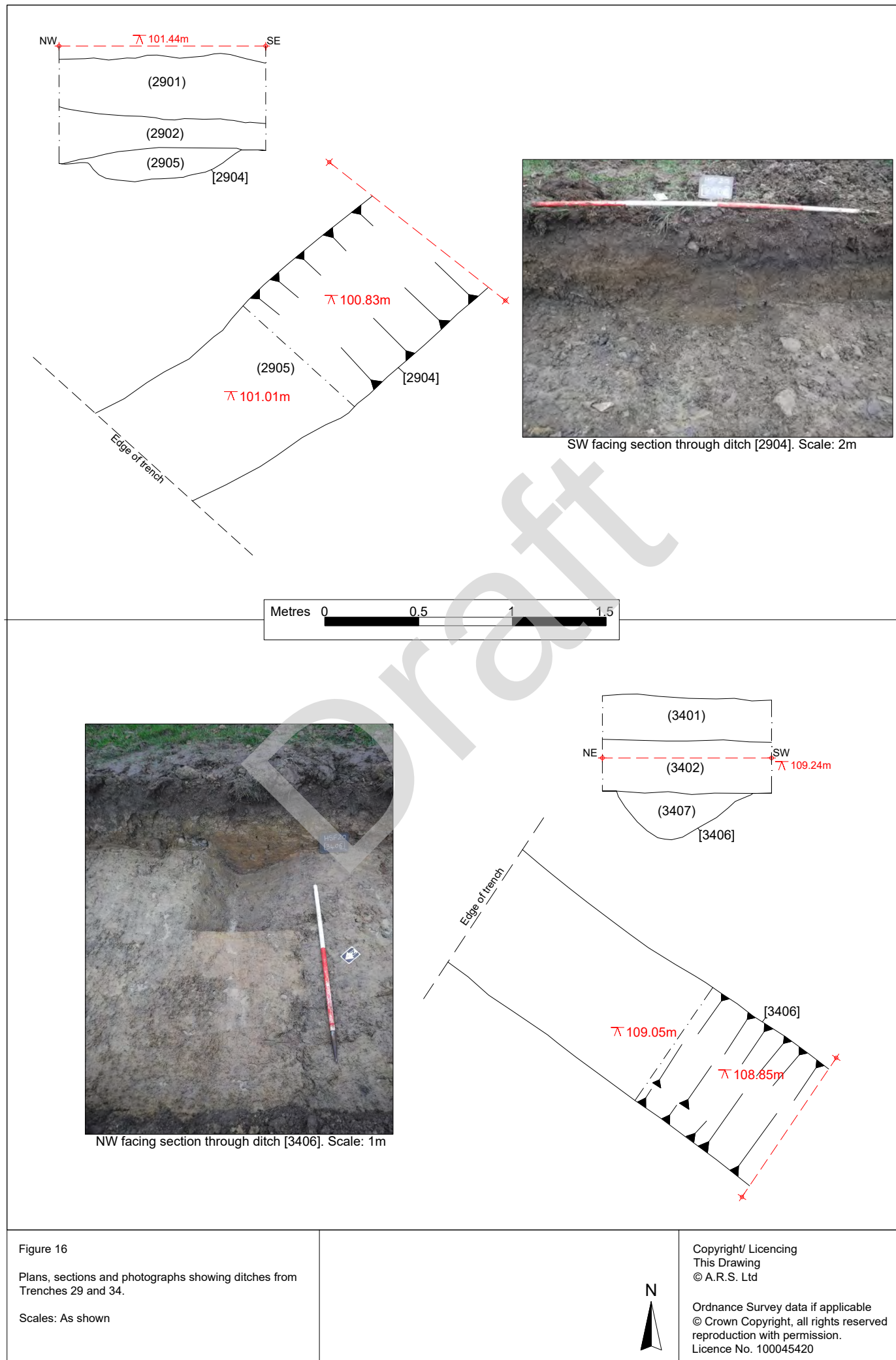
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6.3.2 Trenches 29 and 34 (Figures 14 and 15) were the only trenches to contain archaeological features. Both trenches contained sections of narrow linear ditches with single clayey fills derived from gradual siltation in the presence of water. The cut [2904] of the north-east/south-west aligned ditch identified in Trench 29 was 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep with concave sides and a curving base. The cut [3406] of the north-west/south-east aligned ditch identified in Trench 34 was 0.74m wide and 0.25m deep, with a steeper side to the north-east, a curving base and a gentle slope to the south-west (Figure 16). A small piece of clay pipe was recovered from the fill of ditch [2904], but ditch [3406] did not produce any material culture. It is likely that both ditches represent drainage features associated with post-medieval agricultural activity on the site and neither ditch was indicated as an anomaly in the geophysical results.

6.3.3 Due to the nature of glacial drift deposits, the natural substrate exhibited variation in colour and composition across the site. This had been observed and recorded during evaluation trenching within Phase 1 in 2017 (Dyson 2017) and during subsequent excavation of a Bronze Age ring ditch in 2019 (Dyson 2019a). During this scheme of works the variation was most noticeable across the Phase 2 and 3 areas, although occasional natural features were observed elsewhere during investigations along the Spine Road (see RT3, Figure 11). Two such areas were investigated in evaluation trenches 22 and 29 to ensure that these features were not of archaeological origin.

6.3.4 In Trench 22 an area of yellow/brown clay at the eastern end of the trench was sample excavated. Manual excavation through 0.34m of yellowish brown silty clay (2205) revealed a primary deposit of pinkish brown sandy silt (2206) that had a maximum depth of 0.3m overlying stony grey natural till (2203). The deposits were archaeologically sterile and contained within an irregular bowl shaped depression [2204] rather than a cut (Figure 17). A shallow, 60mm thick lens of fine grey sand (2207) was observed within deposit (2206) and is likely to have accumulated as a result of water passing through sandy silt deposit (2206) rather than through the more clay rich deposits of (2205) above it and (2203) beneath. The feature was recorded as reflecting variance in the natural substrate rather than having an archaeological origin.

6.3.5 In Trench 29 a linear band of pink sandy clay was observed on a north-east to south-west alignment towards the north-west end of the trench. Sample excavation across this deposit revealed that the sandy clay (2907) had a maximum width of 1.34m, a maximum depth of 0.24m and sat within an irregular depression [2906] in the underlying natural substrate (2903) rather than in an anthropogenic cut. In section (Figure 18) the fill showed evidence of blending into the overlying subsoil, probably as a result of bioturbation and other natural processes. The fill was much more compacted and homogenous when compared with the probable post-medieval drainage ditch [2904] found c.17m further to the south-east (see 6.3.2).





Oblique view, looking SE
at the N facing section
through natural feature
[2204]

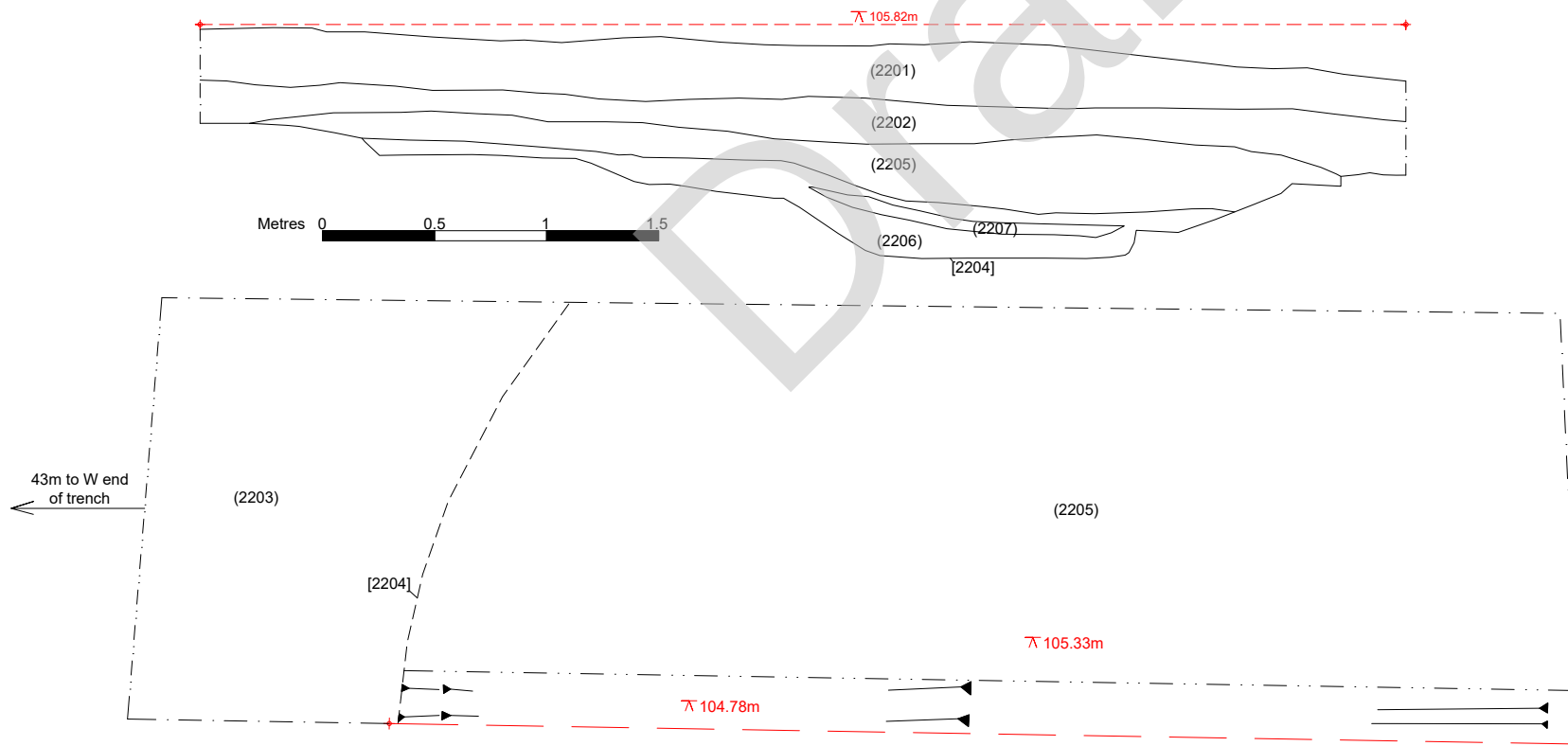


Figure 17

Photo, section and plan showing natural
feature [2204] in Trench 22.

Scale: As shown

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T29 looking SE with feature [2906] annotated.
Scale: 2m



NE facing section through natural feature [2906].
Scale: 2m

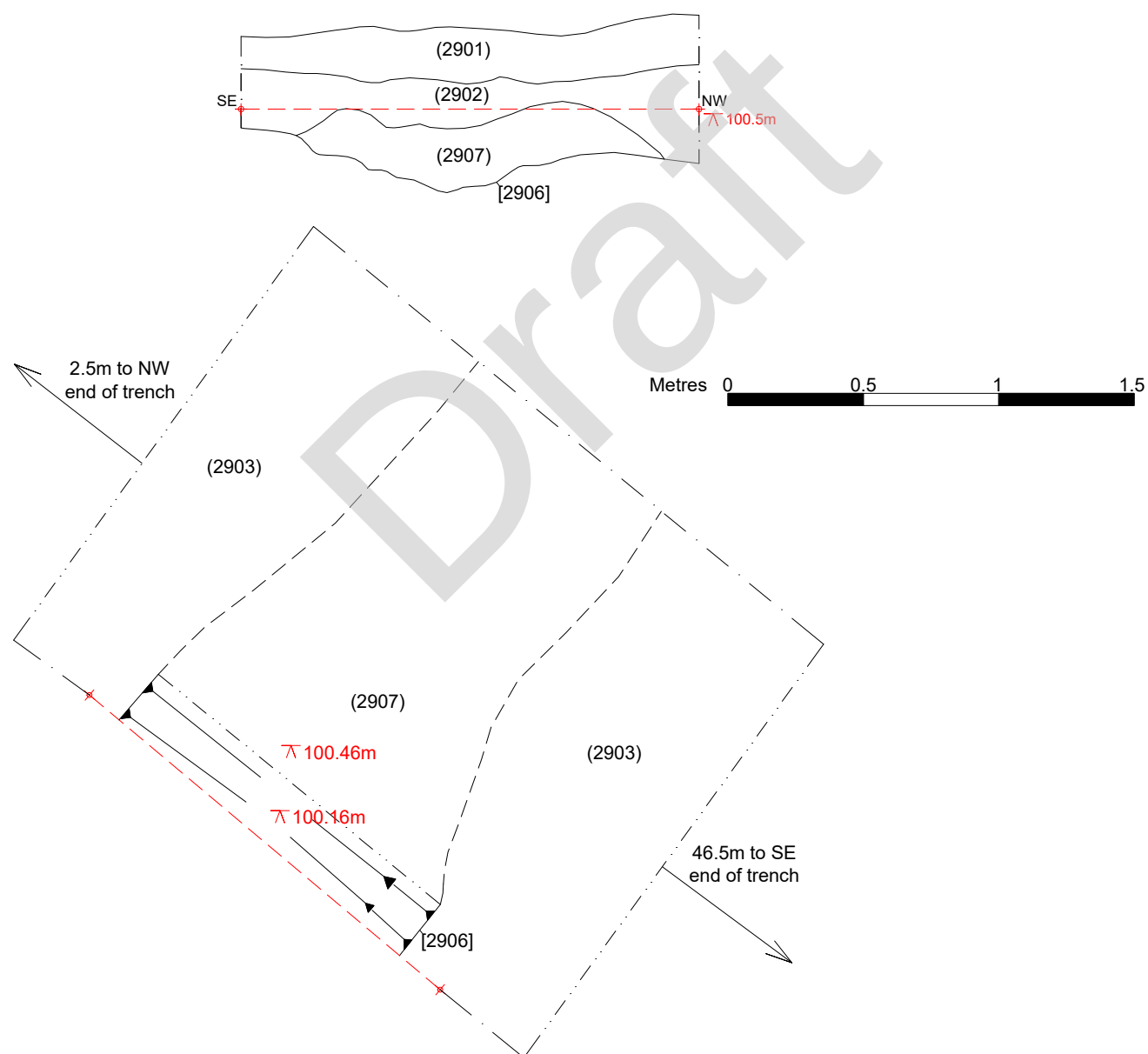


Figure 18

Photographs, plan and section showing
natural feature [2906] in Trench 29.

Scale: As shown



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7 Finds Assessment

7.1 Pottery, Clay tobacco pipe, Glass and Ironwork

Robin Holgate

Pottery

7.1.1 A total of 68 fragments of pottery weighing 1,050.59g was recovered from nine contexts as summarised in Table 4. The pottery dates from the 18th to the mid-20th centuries.

Artefact Type	Date	Artefact Count by Context								
		(505)	(801)	(901)	(2302)	(3101)	(3201)	(3301)	(3401)	(3501)
Slipware	18 th - 19 th centuries	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Black/dark brown-glazed earthenware	19 th - early 20 th centuries	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
Brown stoneware	Late 19 th – early 20 th centuries	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
Whiteware	Late 19 th – 20 th centuries	2	2	1	1	11	5	8	7	18
Weight (g)		2.05	3.7	2.84	16.1	154.5	297.5	171	77.9	325
Total		2	2	1	1	15	11	9	8	19

Table 4. The pottery.

7.1.2 The pottery represents utilitarian wares (e.g. brown stoneware bottles) and refined wares (e.g. whiteware bowl, mug and plate fragments) used for the storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

Clay tobacco pipe

7.1.3 Four stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 10.12g were recovered from contexts (901), (2905), (3201) and (3401) as summarised in Table 5. Based on the stem-bore sizes (Oswald 1975) the assemblage probably dates from the 19th - early 20th centuries.

Context	Date range	Number	Weight (g)	Stem bore
(901)	19 th -early 20 th centuries	1	1.3	4/64"
(2905)	19 th -early 20 th centuries	1	5.16	4/64"
(3201)	19 th -early 20 th centuries	1	1.46	4/64"
(3401)	19 th -early 20 th centuries	1	2.2	4/64"
Total		4	10.12	

Table 5. Clay tobacco pipe.

Glass

7.1.4 Two fragments of window glass and five fragments of bottles were recovered, details of which are summarised in Table 6. The glass dates to the 19th-20th centuries.

Context	Form	Colour	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
505	Bottle	Light green	20 th century	1	6.75	Cylindrical bottle with the letters 'RS' forming an incomplete inscription
3101	Bottle	Light green	20 th century	1	59.33	Octagonal bottle
3201	Bottle	Dark green	19 th -20 th century	1	51.17	Wine bottle

Context	Form	Colour	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
3201	Bottle	Clear	20 th century	1	140.38	Octagonal bottle
3401	Window	Clear	19 th -20 th century	2	9.47	
3501	Bottle	Clear	20 th century	1	1.1	Cylindrical bottle
Total				7	26.82	

Table 6. Glass.

Ironwork

7.1.5 A horseshoe measuring 130mm in length and 115mm in width and weighing 228.65g was recovered from context (3401), probably dating between the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Discussion

7.1.6 The nature and quantity of the pottery, clay pipe stem, glass fragments and horseshoe are typical of those found on fields that were in use during the 18th-20th centuries in east Lancashire and north Cheshire.

Recommendations for further work

7.1.7 The finds recovered from the site are not unusual in any respect for a rural site of this nature. None of the finds require conservation and the finds have no potential for further analysis. They could, therefore, be archived, returned to the landowner or disposed of.

7.2 Animal bone

Milena Grzybowska

7.2.1 Animal bone, recovered from the fills ((7008) and (507)) of two ditches ([7007] and [506]) had a total weight (dry) of 153.5 grams. The assemblage was formed exclusively of fragments of largely well-preserved large mammal elements (Table 7).

Context	Species	Element	L/R	Weight (grams)	Number of fragments after (and prior) refitting	Preservation	Notes
(507)	Large mammal	Long bone shaft	-	1.07	1 (1)	moderate	-
(7008)	Large mammal	Calcaneum	L	5.5	1 (1)	good	Unfused
(7008)	Equid	Radius and distal ulna	R	146.3	1 (+20)	good	Cracked proximal articulation surface – low, indirect heat; fused proximally (15 months or older); old break at mid shaft of ulna

Table 7. Summary of animal bone analysis.

7.2.2 No butchery marks were observed, however these may have been potentially obscured by a heavy fragmentation of bone that occurred during the excavation process. An absence of gnawing marks indicated no post-discard access to the bone by carnivores, suggestive of structured deposition and disposal of waste material.

7.3 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

Luke Parker

Introduction

7.3.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken on flots which were recovered from samples taken from three archaeological contexts (Table 8). These contexts were ditch fills from a potential pennanular ditch terminus (208) in Road Trench 2, a boundary/drainage ditch (7015) within the open excavation area, and a boundary/drainage ditch (3407) in evaluation Trench 34.

Methods

7.3.2 Bulk fill samples were processed via water flotation through a siraf-style flotation tank using a 500 µm flotation mesh and a 500 µm sieve. Heavy residues were cleaned and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40).

7.3.3 Botanical macrofossil identification was undertaken using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Uncharred organic material was identified and roughly quantified. This uncharred material is viewed as representing recent biological activity as the site displayed no clear evidence of permanent groundwater saturation and no evidence of waterlogging within the features.

Results

Context No.	Sample No.	Sample Volume	Flot Weight	Flot Description
(208)	1	40L	23.70g	Rootlets and ligneous debris; Oak leaves
(7015)	2	40L	10.97g	Rootlets and ligneous debris
(3407)	3	40L	1.73g	Rootlets and ligneous debris

Table 8. Flot details from sampled archaeological contexts

7.3.4 No archaeobotanical remains were recovered from the three bulk samples. Organic remains were restricted to significant quantities of modern roots, and quantities of ligneous and leafy debris. No further analysis or retention of flots is recommended.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 The aim of the archaeological works detailed within this report was to recover and record through excavation any potential archaeological remains that might be encountered prior to the proposed development taking place. This was achieved through the implementation of trial test-pitting, evaluation trenching and open area excavation in targeted locations governed by the results of a geophysical survey. Archaeological works took place along the length of a proposed spine road and within the Phases 2 and 3 areas of the development area.

8.2 Eleven of the test pits excavated along the length of the spine road revealed undisturbed geological strata whilst the only features encountered in the remaining two pits

were land drains that are likely to date to the post-medieval period. These results are not out of the ordinary given the relatively small size of the pits and the sparsity of geophysical anomalies displayed across the development site. Three sherds of whiteware pottery and a small fragment of clay pipe stem recovered from the topsoil in pits TP8 and TP9 were the only artefacts recovered from the western side of the site and are indicative of the deposition of 19th-20th century material by agricultural practices.

8.3 Evaluation trenches excavated along the length of the spine road were slightly more successful in enabling the identification and recording of archaeological features displayed by the geophysical survey or the ground-truthing of apparent blank areas of the site. The post-medieval ditch and later drainage-related re-cut of the same feature identified in RT5 corresponded with the exact position of a linear feature in the geophysical results. In RT2 however, an apparent circular feature in the geophysical results was not encountered during excavation. Rather, a change in the constitution of the underlying natural substrate, from relatively inclusion-free clay to an increased amount of naturally-occurring stone within the substrate, demonstrated how at times geophysical data can be misleading. The location of a stone-constructed land drain in this area did correspond with the western side of the geophysical anomaly which, together with construction-related disturbance within the ground, has been interpreted as producing the geophysical anomaly. A lack of material culture in this area during excavation, as well as during processing of soil samples from the initial excavation of what was initially thought to be a portion of the curving anomaly, also lends weight to the non-archaeological designation of the anomaly.

8.4 The open area excavation undertaken during the works did not reveal part of the Roman Road that was thought to pass through the area. The geophysical survey and existing LiDAR data shows that the *agger* of the road is visible through fields to the north of the excavation area, though the open excavation area was targeted based on a projection of the road course and in an area designated as part of the spine road of the imminent development. As described previously, no trace of *in-situ* road structure was revealed and there was no evidence of any surviving road-side ditches, pits, structures or material culture. An increased amount of stone and disturbed natural substrate along the western edge of the excavation area might have represented a portion of a possible surface that had been extensively plough-damaged and then overlain by part of a modern Public Right of Way. The only feature encountered during the excavation was a sinuous linear ditch with a probable drainage function, overlain at surface level by a modern ditch cut for the same purpose. Soil samples taken from the ditch contained no datable palaeoenvironmental remains and the animal bone recovered from a section excavated across the ditch revealed no diagnostic marks of butchery or adaptation that might suggest they were affected by human activity.

8.5 Evaluation trenches across the Phase 2 and 3 areas of the site displayed a continuation of the results obtained from the Phase 1 area of the development site. Background noise in the geophysical results is likely to be a result of intensive agricultural activity across the site, faint linear trends in the results corresponded with the positions of land drains identified during excavation and other ephemeral or irregular anomalies can be attributed to variation in the underlying natural substrate, occurring as a result of natural processes, water movement and the general mixed composition of glacial till deposits. In general, increased variation in the colour and compaction of the natural substrate across

the Phase 2 and 3 areas at Higher Standen Farm suggested that agricultural activity had been concentrated on the flatter areas of the site, and this was attested to by the amount of post-medieval and modern pottery recovered from the topsoil in these areas.

8.6 The two post-medieval ditches recorded in trenches 29 and 34 were identified in apparent blank areas of the geophysics. This phenomenon is not unique in the north-west region or even elsewhere on the site at Higher Standen Farm. During the Phase 1 works a ring ditch was identified by geophysical survey, but upon excavation a number of central cremation burials were encountered that had not been detected by the geophysics. Elsewhere, at Barker House Farm (Lancaster), geophysical survey detected a ring ditch but not the adjacent hut circle that was found during excavation (OAN 2002 and 2004). It could be suggested that the masking of features by plough damage or the effects of natural processes on sites with heavy clay deposits is leading to a lack of contrast in geophysical survey results.

8.7 The results from this phase of work uphold the Regional Research aim of utilising a multidisciplinary approach (including desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and targeted excavation) to obtain a detailed occupational history of the site, but with regard to period-specific research aims, particularly for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, the Phases 2, 3 and Spine Road areas of the site are of limited value.

9 Archiving Statement

9.1 One digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the final report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

9.2 The entire project archive will be deposited with the Lancashire County Museum Service. The archive will be assembled and deposited as per the approved WSI. An accession number has been issued by the Lancashire County Museum Service (LANMS.2018.9).

10 Publicity, Confidentiality, and Copyright

10.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

10.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988).

11 Statement of Indemnity

11.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

12 Acknowledgements

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Appendix I. Context Summary Table

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
Spine Road Trenches					
RT1	101	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	85.73m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.2m
	102	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	85.53m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.31m
	103	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	84.88m	(L) 30m (W) 4m
RT2	201	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments, subject to ploughing/ Topsoil	94.3m	(L) 20m (W) 4m (D) 0.2m
	202	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	94.1m	(L) 20m (W) 4m (D) 0.38m
	203	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	94.19	(L) 20m (W) 4m
	204	Feature	Initially interpreted as two terminals of a penannular ditch including cuts and fills [205] [206] [207] (208) / Ditch . Once the trench was extended the ditch did not seem to continue, the natural substrate became a lot stonier and disturbance was identified in the form of a culvert (209).	94.11m	(L) 3.5m (W) 1.8m
	205	Cut	Cut of ditch, concave edges and base. Oriented N-S. Groundwater welled-up from substrate following excavation. Filled by (206) / Ditch	93.99m	(L) 3.5m (W) 1.8m (D) 0.37m
	206	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, with mudstone inclusions. High energy back filling event. Fill of [205] / Ditch	93.99m	(L) 3.5m (W) 1.8m (D) 0.37m
	207	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, concave sides and contains small to medium angular and rounded stones. Groundwater welled-up from substrate following excavation. Filled by (208)/ Ditch	94.01m	(L) 3.5m (W) 1.8m (D) 0.24m
	208	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, small and medium rounded-angular stones, poorly sorted, high energy backfilling event. Fill of [207] / Ditch	94.01m	(L) 3.5m (W) 1.8m (D) 0.24m
	209	Drain	Stone lined and capped culvert. Falling from NNE-SSW. Capping only exposed for 6.39m extending NNE beyond limit of excavation. To the SSW only the cut is visible as a linear band of re-deposited clay backfill through the natural substrate.	94.09m	(L) exposed cut: 12.36m; exposed stone capping: 6.39m (W) 0.43m (D) 0.35m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
RT3	301	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	99.17m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.19m
	302	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	98.98m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.28m
	303	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	98.53	(L) 30m (W) 4m
	304	Cut	Cut of tree bole, irregular shape due to rooting, filled by (305) / Tree Bole	98.33m	(L) 1.5m (W)1.18m (D) 0.58m
	305	Fill	Mid pinkish brown, silt with small rounded stones. Most likely silted up through natural processes. Fill of [304] / Tree Bole	98.33m	(L) 1.5m (W)1.18m (D)0.58m
	306	Drain	Land drain running N-S/ Drain	98.76m	(L) 4m (W)0.22m
RT4	401	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	102.83m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.18m
	402	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	102.65m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.4m
	403	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	102.43m	(L) 30m (W) 4m
RT5	501	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	103.24m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D) 0.2m
	502	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	103.04m	(L) 30m (W) 4m (D)0.18m
	503	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	102.83m	(L) 30m (W) 4m
	504	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, visible from beneath topsoil, seemingly cut into a deep deposit of subsoil, filled by (505) / Ditch	102.63m	(L) 4m (W) 1.2m (D)0.16m
	505	Fill	Mid grey brown, silt, early 20 th century refuse including pot, glass, plastic and metal, fill of [504] /	102.63m	(L) 4m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
			Ditch		(W) 1.2m (D) 0.16m
	506	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, fairly wide with concave stony sides, NE-SW orientation. Truncated by stone drain [508] and a later ditch [504]. Filled by (507)/ Ditch	102.23m	(L) 4m (W) 2.34m (D) 0.56m
	507	Fill	Mid greyish brown, clay. Contained small amount of animal bone and stone. Truncated by [504] and [508] / Ditch	102.23m	(L) 4m (W) 2.34m (D) 0.56m
	508	Cut	Cut for possible stone drain, filled by (509)/ Ditch	102.37m	(L) 4m (W) 0.5m (D) 0.42m
	509	Fill	Mid greyish brown, clay. Contained small amount of animal bone and stone. Truncated by [504] and [508] / Ditch	102.37m	(L) 4m (W) 0.5m (D) 0.42m
RT6	601	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	104.35m	(L) 20m (W) 4m (D) 0.23m
	602	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	104.12m	(L) 20m (W) 4m (D) 0.26m
	603	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	103.98m	(L) 20m (W) 4m
	604	Drain	Land drain running E-W/ Drain	104.7m	(L) 8m (W) 0.24m
Evaluation Trenches					
21	2101	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	103.74m	(L) 50m (W) 2m (D) 0.21m
	2102	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	103.53m	(L) 50m (W) 2m (D) 0.21m
	2103	Deposit	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	103.48m	(L) 50m (W) 2m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
	2104	Deposit	Area of natural variation, investigated but written off as non-archaeological. Pink mottled colouring, sandy clay/ Natural Deposit	104.04m	(L) 2m (W)2.95m (D)0.12m
	2105	Land drain	Land drain running NW-SE/ Drain	103.36m	(L) 2m (W)2.95m (D)0.58m
22	2201	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	104.45m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.22m
	2202	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	104.23m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.2m
	2203	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	103.92m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	2204	Cut	Cut of a natural feature, irregular shape in plan and section when excavated. Filled by (2205) (2206) (2207) / Natural feature	105.18m	(L)2m (W) 4.9m (D)0.26m
	2205	Fill	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay and small stone inclusions, primary fill of [2204]/ Natural feature	105.18m	(L)2m (W) 4.9m (D)0.26m
	2206	Fill	Mid pinkish brown, sandy silty, small stone inclusions, tertiary fill of [2204] / Natural feature	105.18m	(L)2m (W) 4.9m (D)0.14m
	2207	Fill	Mid grey, silty sand, fine texture, secondary fill of [2204]/ Natural feature	105.18m	(L)2m (W) 4.9m (D)0.04m
23	2301	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	103.11	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.24m
	2302	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	102.87m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.16m
	2303	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	102.85	(L) 50m (W)2m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
24	2401	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	103.66	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.2m
	2402	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	103.46	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m
	2403	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	103.21	(L) 50m (W)2m
	2404	Plough scar	Plough scar running NE-SW	104.6m	(L)12.3m (W)0.08m
	2405	Land drain	Land drain running NE-SW	103.8m	(L)9.93m (W)0.05m
25	2501	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	104.53m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m
	2502	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	104.41m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m
	2503	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	104.08m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m
	2504	Drain	Stone filled land drain/ Drain	105.53m	(L)4.2m (W)0.2m
	2505	Plough scar	Small linear plough scar/ Plough scar	105.33m	(L)2.1m (W)0.07m
26	2601	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubbly outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	103.43m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m
	2602	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions/ Subsoil	103.22m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m#
	2603	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	102.88m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	2604	Drain	Land drain running NW-SE / Drain	103.59m	(L)7.42m (W)0.06m
	2605	Drain	Land drain with a stoney fill / Drain	103.75m	(L)2.58m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
	2606	Drain	Culvert-stone lined and capped / Drain	103.01m	(W)0.26m (L)2.61m (W)0.3m
27	2701	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	104.16m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.26m
	2702	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	103.9m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.24m
	2703	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	103.6m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	2704	Drain	Land drain running E-W/ Drain	104.47m	(L)2.4m (W)0.38m
28	2801	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	102.96m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.28m
	2802	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	102.72m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.24m
	2803	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	102.52m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	2804	Drain	Land drain running N-S / Drain	102.5m	(L)1.96m (W)0.3m
29	2901	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	100.83m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.2m
	2902	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	100.63m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.26m
	2903	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	100.64m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	2904	Cut	Cut of possible ditch, concave sides and base, running NE-SW. Filled by (2905)/ Ditch	100.84m	(L)2m (W)0.94m
	2905	Fill	Mid greyish brown, clay, animal bone and 20 th century clay pipe. Fill of [2904]/ Ditch	100.84m	(L)2m (W)0.94m
	2906	Cut	Cut of natural feature with undulating base and sides, shallow depth created through water process.	100.35m	(L)2m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
			Filled by (2907) / Natural feature		(W)1.38m
	2907	Fill	Mid reddish pink, compact sandy clay, sterile. Natural siltation from natural processes. Fill of [2906] / Natural feature	100.35m	(L)2m (W)1.38m
	2908	Drain	Drain running NE-SW/ Drain	100.75m	(L)2m (W)0.19m
31	3101	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	106.18m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.27m
	3102	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	105.91m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.24m
	3103	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	105.95m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	3104	Drain	Land drain-brick lined and stone capped / Drain	106.75m	(L)1.9m (W)0.29m
32	3201	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	107.68m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.2m
	3202	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	107.48m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.23m
	3203	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	107.4m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	3204	Drain	Land drain running NE-SW	107.84m	(L) 2.76m (W)0.15m
	3205	Drain	Land drain running NW-SE	107.96m	(L) 4.57m (W)0.28m
33	3301	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	108.72m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.19m
	3302	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	108.5m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.22m
	3303	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	108.19m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	3304	Drain	Land drain running NNE-SSW	108.47m	(L) 2.6m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
					(W)0.09m
34	3401	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	109.43m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.29m
	3402	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	109.14m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.2m
	3403	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	109.08m	(L) 50m (W)2m
	3404	Drain	Land drain which is stone lined and capped / Drain	109.44m	(L)8.3m (W)0.19m
	3405	Drain	Drain running N-S / Drain	109.52m	(L)2.7m (W)0.08m
	3406	Cut	Cut of linear ditch with steep concave sides on the NE side and a shallow sloped side to the SW, narrow U shaped base/ Ditch	108.84m	(L)2m (W)0.71m
	3407	Fill	Yellow/red brown, silty clay fill, small stone inclusions and sandy pockets, very similar to overlying subsoil but with mixed areas that resemble the natural glacial till. Filled over time / Ditch	108.84m	(L)2m (W)0.71m
35	3501	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	108.73m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.25m
	3502	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	108.48m	(L) 50m (W)2m (D) 0.21m
	3503	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	108.22m	(L) 50m (W)2m
Open Area					
OA	7001	Deposit	Dark grey brown, clayey silt. Loose and disturbed where recent sprawling vegetation has developed root systems. Tufty, stubby outcroppings of turf, small inclusions of charcoal, brick, glass and modern pot fragments / Topsoil	92.39m	(L)25m (W)35m (D)0.17m
	7002	Deposit	Mid yellow brown, moderately compacted. Silty clay. Some small angular stone inclusions / Subsoil	92.22m	(L)25m (W)35m (D)0.34m
	7003	Geology	Grey/brown with mottled sandy patches of brown and pink throughout. Compacted clay till with mudstone and sandstone inclusions/ Natural substrate	92.08m	(L)25m (W)35m
	7004	Feature	Ditch running NE-SW across the open area/ Feature	92.2m	(L)25.4m (W)0.89m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
	7005	Cut	Cut for field drain with ceramic pipe/ Drain	92.55m	(L)10.5m (W)0.06m
	7006	Fill	Fill of cut for field drain/ Drain	92.55m	(L)10.5m (W)0.06m
	7007	Cut	Cut of linear ditch running NE-SW, cut by modern field drain [7019] from the SE. Possible boundary ditch –part of rural field system, truncated heavily 4 metres to the west. Filled by (7009)/ Ditch	92.41m	(L)25.4m (W)0.89m (D)0.11m
	7008	Fill	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, small angular stone inclusions naturally silted up from wind and rain over time. Fill of [7007]/ Ditch	92.41m	(L)25.4m (W)0.89m (D)0.11m
	7009	Cut	Cut of linear ditch [7009] with gradual sides and concave base, cuts ditch [7011], possible field boundary, filled by (7010)/ Ditch	91.92m	(L)0.92m (W)0.34m (D)0.3m
	7010	Fill	Dark brown purple, silty clay fill with stones towards the base, likely accumulated overtime through natural processes. Fill of [7009]/ Ditch	91.92m	(L)0.92m (W)0.34m (D)0.3m
	7011	Cut	Cut of curved linear ditch, concave shape with stoney base. Filled by (7012)/ Ditch	91.62m	(L)0.32m (W)0.98m (D)0.3m
	7012	Fill	Light yellowish brown, silty clay fill of ditch. Small amounts of CBM were present but nothing substantial. Fill of [7011]/ Ditch	91.62m	(L)0.32m (W)0.98m (D)0.3m
	7013	Fill	Light greyish brown, silty clay, formed by natural processes. Fill of [7011]/ Ditch	91.62m	(L)0.08m (W)0.29m (D)0.05m
	7014	Cut	Cut of ditch [7014] continuation of [7007], cut by [7016]. Boundary ditch for field system. Filled by (7015)/ Ditch	91.94m	(L)>1m (W)1.7m (D)0.39m
	7015	Fill	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, truncated by construction cut of land drain, silting from natural processes	91.94m	(L)>1m (W)1.7m (D)0.39m
	7016	Cut	Construction cut of land drain, vertical edges, filled by (7017) + (7018). Cuts through earlier ditch [7014] (7015). Filled by (7017)/ Drain	91.94m	(L)>1m (W)1.2m (D)0.62m
	7017	Fill	Dark brownish grey, silt, fill of silting from drain pipe probably caused when the pipe overflowed or is from an earlier pipe. Fill of [7016]/ Drain	91.94m	(L)>1m (W)1.2m

Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Interpretation	Max. heights in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions: (D) depth, (W) width, (L) length, (H) height, (Diam.) diameter
	7018	Fill	Mid greyish yellow, silty clay with mudstone and gravel inclusions, high energy backfill of construction cut [7016], possible redeposited natural/ Drain	91.94m	(D)0.62m (L)>1m (W)1.2m (D)0.41m

Draft

Appendix II. Written Scheme of Investigation

Draft

Higher Standen Farm Phases 2-4, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

June 2019



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to Phases 2-4 of the proposed development of land at Higher Standen Farm Clitheroe, Lancashire, which consists of the erection of residential dwellings and for the development of a spine road through the remaining (future) phases of the development.

1.2 Planning permission (3/2015/0895) has been granted by Ribble Valley Borough Council for the proposed development. Condition number 24 of the planning permission requires the following:

'24. No works 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 investigation. 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 enable the appropriate archaeological recording, excavation and analysis of any surviving upstanding earthworks and buried below-ground archaeological remains of interest'.

1.3 Previous guidance has been provided by the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) on programmes of archaeological investigation required, but on 1st April 2019 LAAS ceased to operate when a new county council-based archaeology service was established. The programme of works for this project was approved by the Lancashire County Archaeology Team (LCAT). A phased programme of works starting with a scheme of trial excavation will be appropriate, targeting potential features as well as blank areas identified by the geophysical survey and from LiDAR data within the boundaries of Phases 2-4 and along the proposed route of the spine road. A watching brief will also be implemented during the excavation of Site Investigation (SI) test-pits along the route of the spine road and in the area of the spine road where it crosses the purported route of a Roman Road.

1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological works to be undertaken, initially in the form of a watching brief and trial trenching by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) and, depending on the results of the works, possible further trenching and/or area excavation in accordance with guidance from LCAT. Any further works might need to be the subject of an addendum to this WSI.

1.5 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process. The aim of this programme of works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) paragraph 199 (MHCLG, revised 2019), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.



2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The proposed development area (hereafter PDA) is located c.1km to the south-west of Clitheroe town centre. The Phase 2 development area is centred at NGR SD 74968 40796, the Phase 3 development area is centred at NGR SD 75159 40636, the Phase 4 development area is centred at NGR SD 74959 40517 and the spine road is centred at NGR SD 74730 40600 (Figure 1). The Phase 2 development area covers an area of c.4.17ha, bounded by the Phase 1 development area to the north, the spine road and Phase 3 to the east, fields of the future development area to the south and trees and hedgerows of the site boundary to the west. The Phase 3 development area covers an area of c.5.15ha, bounded by the Phase 1 development area to the north, the spine road and Phase 2 to the west, development Phase 4 to the south and Worston Old Road to the east. The Phase 4 development area covers an area of c.7.21ha, bounded by the Phase 3 development area to the north, fields of the future development area to the west, Higher Standen Farm to the south-east and woodland alongside Worston Old Road to the south and east. The spine road covers an area of c.1.7ha and follows a north-east/south-west alignment between Phases 2 and 3 before following a more sinuous westerly course through fields of the future development area, joining with Littlemoor Road in the south-west. The road has a proposed length of c.1.1km.

2.1.2 The development areas of Phases 2-4 are predominantly level on a slight slope down to the west whilst the spine road rises and falls with the general undulation of the natural ground, crossing a tributary of the Pendleton Brook close to the line of the Roman Road and then rising across fields towards Littlemoor Road in the south-west. The entirety of the development area drains south-westwards towards the River Ribble.

2.1.3 The underlying solid geology of the development area comprises Mudstone of the Clitheroe Limestone Formation and Hodder Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated); sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 337 to 347 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton; formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2019).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Durham University Archaeology Service 2011). The following summary has been taken from this assessment, augmented with recent data obtained through phases of archaeological work undertaken on the site by ARS Ltd.

2.2.2 In 2018 an excavation was undertaken across a Bronze Age ring ditch within the Phase 1 area of the Higher Standen Farm development area. The excavation identified a total of nine cremation burials in a central position within the monument. Four of the cremation burials were found within Collared Urns, one of



which (Cremation 3) was found to contain a smaller accessory vessel that had been inverted within the larger pot and contained the cremated remains. Assessment of the forms and fabrics of the vessels places them within the Early Bronze Age (c.1950-1500 BC), whilst radiocarbon dating of the cremated remains shows that cremation activity at the site had a start date between 1995-1765 cal BC and an end date between 1750-1530 cal BC (Dyson, 2019).

2.2.3 There is also evidence that the surrounding area was further exploited in prehistory. Six Neolithic stone axes have been reported from the Clitheroe area, a stone mace head and a bronze flanged axe head dating from the Bronze Age have also been found in Clitheroe. There is little evidence of Bronze and Iron Age settlement in the area but agricultural settlements of these periods probably took the form of scattered hamlets and farmsteads. An as yet unidentified resource relating to prehistoric exploitation may therefore survive within the PDA (DUAS 2011). Identification of the cremation pits within the ring-ditch in Phase 1 during excavation but not during the geophysical survey shows that not all features are picked up by remote sensing techniques. 'Undetected' features have also revealed themselves during further phases of work at other sites in Lancashire, including the Barker House Farm (Lancaster) site, where an unknown hut circle was identified adjacent to a ring-ditch/enclosure that showed up clearly on the geophysical survey (OAN 2002). Of further note in relation to this example is that the Barker House Farm site was a Romano-British native site with a 'later prehistoric' morphology. It is possible that similar remains may exist at Higher Standen Farm, but have not yet been encountered by evaluation trenching.

2.2.4 The line of the Roman road linking the forts at Ribchester (*Bremetennacum Veteranorum*) and Ilkley (*Verbeia*) runs south-west to north-east close to the western edge of the Phase 2 development area, and is crossed by the proposed course of the spine road further to the south-west. The course of the road is known in several places, where there have been investigations, and projected in others. Between Ribchester and Lidgett Flatt Farm the road has been recorded and between Lidgett Flatt Farm and Eller Gill the line of the road is projected. The road appears to be well preserved in a pasture field at Dinckley where limited investigations have taken place. On the Whalley Road and Clitheroe Road to the south of the study area, a house building project exposed the road and a Roman inhumation. Geophysical survey at the quarry site at Bellham Park revealed a series of ditches to the north of the road. At Higher Standen Farm a Roman coin of Tetricus II (AD270-273), half of a Roman seal box, part of a lock pin and a terret ring for a harness were recovered during metal detecting within the proposed development area.

2.2.5 Artefacts from the Medieval Period have been found on the site: a medieval spindle whorl was found in the south-western part of the proposed development area and another was found just south-west of the Pendleton Brook. Field boundaries, drainage ditches and agricultural field drains dating to the post-medieval period were identified during evaluation trenching undertaken in the Phase 1 area in 2017 (Dyson 2017) and it is likely that similar features have survived over the Phase 2-4 and spine road areas.



2.2.6 Historic maps show that the development area has remained as open farmland since the post-medieval period.

2.2.7 A geophysical survey was undertaken in July-August 2012, comprising magnetometry (Durham University Archaeological Services 2012b). A few features of potential archaeological origin were identified in the Phases 2-4 development areas, comprising probable field boundaries and drainage ditches, whilst the course of the Roman Road and a circular feature of potential prehistoric date were identified along the course of the spine road close to the cut/valley of a stream course c.500m west of Higher Standen Farm.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research topics identified for the Research Agenda in *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* for prehistoric sites include further targeted work and characterisation of sites that have been identified through survey (Hodgson and Brennand 2007, 41), along with landscape analysis in the form of multidisciplinary analysis (including desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and targeted excavation) of areas of land to obtain a detailed occupation history from prehistory through to the present day (Brennand *et al.* 2007, 176 & 194).

3.1.2 For Romano-British sites there is a precedent in north west England for the identification of previously unknown rural settlement sites alongside known stretches of Roman road during development projects. Fieldwork along the A5300 corridor in Merseyside revealed three unknown sites within a 4km stretch. In areas where development has been less intensive, such as the Cumbrian fells or upland Lancashire, there have been fewer opportunities to investigate known sites, let alone possible new sites (Philpott and Brennand 2007, 57).

3.1.3 It should be noted that other research objectives may come to the fore should any archaeological features from other periods be identified as a result of the archaeological works or any further stages of evaluation/mitigation that are required.

3.2 Archaeological Fieldwork Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the programme of archaeological investigation is to recover and record through excavation any potential archaeological remains that may be encountered prior to the proposed development taking place.

3.2.2 The objectives of the programme of archaeological investigation are as follows:

- ♦ To identify the presence/ absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site, particularly in relation to potential features identified in the geophysical survey and LiDAR data.
- ♦ To record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.



- ♦ To sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ♦ To gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance.

3.2.3 Achieving these objectives will involve a phased programme of investigation as follows:

- ♦ Targeted trenching within the boundaries of Phases 2-4 and along the length of the spine road to confirm the origin of the potential archaeological features identified in the geophysical survey.
- ♦ A watching brief to be carried out during excavation of the SI test-pits and in the area where the spine road crosses the purported line of the Roman Road.
- ♦ Further mitigation excavation work should significant archaeological remains be encountered.
- ♦ On completion of the on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving to be carried out.

4 EVALUATION TRENCHING – PHASES 2, 3, 4 AND SPINE ROAD

4.1 Coverage

Trenches 1-19 and open area excavation Trench 20 were excavated within the Phase 1 development area at Higher Standen Farm. To avoid confusion subsequent phases will continue with sequential numbering so that no duplicate context numbers are produced in the records. Trenches along the spine road will be prefixed with 'RT' (Road Trench).

Phases 2-4

4.1.1 In Phase 2, a total of 10 trenches (Trenches T21-T30, each measuring 50m by 2m) will be excavated as illustrated on Figure 2. This equates to 3.44% of the trenchable area (2.9ha) within Phase 2 after deduction of the area taken up by the attenuation pond in the west and the 15m standoff either side of any overhead cables on site.

4.1.2 In Phase 3, a total of 10 trenches (Trenches T31-T40, each measuring 50m by 2m) will be excavated as illustrated on Figure 2. This equates to 2.48% of the trenchable area (4.01ha) within Phase 3 after deduction of the area taken up by the 15m standoff either side of any overhead cables in the area.

4.1.3 In Phase 4, a total of 15 trenches (Trenches T41-T55, each measuring 50m by 2m) will be excavated as illustrated on Figure 2. This equates to 2.9% of the trenchable area (5.16ha) within Phase 4 after deduction of the area taken up by exclusion zones around the existing buildings of Higher Standen Farm, a known area of calf and sheep burials and the 15m standoff either side of any overhead cables in the area.



4.1.4 The trenching plan has been agreed in consultation with LCAT, and this has been designed to target the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and LiDAR, and to test apparent 'blank' areas of the site whilst avoiding known areas of modern disturbance, access ways, services and buildings. A contingency allowance of up to a further 3% of the site area (which might include extending trenches or excavating further trenches up to 50m by 2m in size) is set aside in case the trenches as agreed leave questions as to the extent or character of archaeological remains at the site that could be answered by this further work. Such a contingency allowance will be agreed in consultation with LCAT and the Client before implementation.

Spine Road

4.1.5 Along the spine road, a total of 6 trenches (5 measuring 30m by 4m and one measuring 20m by 4m) will be excavated as illustrated on Figure 2. This equates to 4% of the total area of the spine road.

4.1.6 The trenching plan has been agreed in consultation with LCAT, and this has been designed to target the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and LiDAR, and to test apparent 'blank' areas of the site. Of particular note is the anomaly targeted by Trench RT2 that could represent a potential prehistoric ring ditch or roundhouse. A contingency allowance of up to a further 1% of the site area (which might include extending trenches or excavating further trenches up to 30m by 4m in size) is set aside in case the trenches as agreed leave questions as to the extent or character of archaeological remains at the site that could be answered by this further work. Such a contingency allowance will be agreed in consultation with LCAT and the Client before implementation.

General

4.1.7 Any proposed changes to the evaluation trench locations previously agreed upon will be discussed with LCAT prior to implementation.

4.1.8 Depending on the results of the trenching further phase(s) of archaeological mitigation fieldwork, for example open area excavation, may be required which would need to be the subject of an addendum to this WSI.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The fieldwork will be carried out in accordance to the guidance laid out in Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014a), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b) and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (2014c). The records will follow standard conventions set out by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

4.2.2 In each trench the topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.



4.2.3 The trenches will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.2.4 All spoil removed during ground works will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Scanning of the spoil with a metal detector might also be utilised to recover small metal objects. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

4.2.5 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

4.2.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structure or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.2.7 Sampling of linear features such as ditches or gullies will be sufficient to determine the character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

4.2.8 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations. Should it be deemed necessary to Historic England 2004; Historic England and The Church of England 2005; APABE/ Historic England 2013; Brickley and McKinley 2004).

4.2.9 Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

4.2.10 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

4.2.11 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

4.2.12 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures. The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer and LCAT will also be notified and a site meeting may be arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the findspot is required.

4.2.13 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific



Advisor will be taken as appropriate. All environmental sampling will be undertaken in line with Environmental Archaeology a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Sample sieving of the topsoil for flints might also be appropriate as a sampling method, particularly where prehistoric features are encountered within trenches and in the area of the possible ring-ditch in Trench RT2.

4.2.14 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections, such as those across ditches or pits will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS – SPINE ROAD

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 A watching brief will be maintained during excavation of 13 c.1m x 1m test-pits that are to be dug as part of the SI works. The rough locations of these test-pits are shown along the Spine Road at roughly 100m intervals in Figure 2.

5.1.2 A strip, map and record exercise will also be maintained, under the control of the attendant archaeologist, during surface clearance works associated with the construction of the spine road where it crosses the purported line of the Roman Road. The exact size of the area to be watched is dependent upon the area cleared for the route of the new road, but given that the line of the Roman Road is only an estimated course, a wide area should be observed so that traces of any surviving road surface or associated deposits, such as road-side or 'road-zone' ditches parallel to the road, are not missed. Only once recording is completed will the stripped area be released to the contractor for development. The area depicted in Figure 2 measures roughly 25m in width by 70m in length, bounded on the western side by the steep sides of a stream course.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014d).

5.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

5.2.3 The watching brief comprises archaeological supervision and monitoring of all ground works. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.



5.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, then LCAT will be notified and a decision taken as soon as is practicable as to the best method of proceeding.

5.2.5 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

5.2.6 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

5.2.7 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

5.2.8 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

5.2.9 A minimum sample of 40 litres will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller, from deposits which have potential to providing environmental or dating evidence. Samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken as appropriate.

5.2.10 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with LCAT.

5.2.11 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

5.2.12 Regular contact will be maintained between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately.

5.2.13 Any unexpected discoveries will be notified to LCAT and the developer at the earliest opportunity.

5.2.14 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.



6 RECORDING

6.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

6.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

6.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

6.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

6.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation

6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

7 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

7.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014e) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

7.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

7.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

7.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

7.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring,



immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

7.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

7.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum, i.e. Lancashire Museums Service.

8 REPORT

8.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out and a description and interpretation of the findings. The report will also include the following.

- ◆ A non-technical summary
- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Geological and topographical setting
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- ◆ Discussion on the results of the archaeological works
- ◆ Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts
- ◆ An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development
- ◆ Conclusions and recommendations
- ◆ Sources
- ◆ Copy of brief
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections

8.2 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format and separate digital (TIF/JPG/BMP) copies of all photographic images on a CD will be deposited with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

9 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 Prior notice of the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork will be given to the Lancashire County Archaeology Team.



Joanne Smith: 01772 531258

Email: archaeology@lancashire.gov.uk

9.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with LCAT throughout the course of the work.

9.3 The client will afford reasonable access to LCAT, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works.

10 STANDARDS, PROJECT MANAGEMENT, STAFFING AND TIMETABLE

10.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the Code of Conduct of the CIfA (2014a). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

10.2 All elements of the archaeological fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b), *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (2014c) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014d).

10.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, which will ensure that appropriate decisions will be made in the field.

10.4 The outline timetable for the works, the report and archive production is yet to be confirmed. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

10.5 The Project Manager for the evaluation trenching and watching briefs will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Ben Dyson BA, MLitt, ACIfA, Senior Project Officer at ARS Ltd or Dr Rebecca Trow, ACIfA, Project Officer at ARS.

10.6 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed, subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
♦ <i>Terra Sigillata</i> :	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Romano-British small finds:	Alex Croom
♦ Medieval and post-medieval	Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin



pottery:	Holgate MCIfA
♦ Medieval and post-medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Geochemistry, Archaeometallurgy and Industrial residues:	Nick Clarke and Dr Roger Doonan
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

11 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

11.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds the archive deposited with the Lancashire Archive.

11.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then LCAT and the Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by The Museum of Lancashire). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014f) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Lancashire County Archaeology Team and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and LCAT informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

11.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see Section 7 above).

11.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

12 GENERAL ITEMS

12.1 Health and Safety

12.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation



measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

12.2 Insurance Cover

12.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

12.3 Further Investigation, Community Engagement and Outreach

12.3.1 In accordance with the guidance from LCAT there may be a need for further archaeological investigation in the form of further trenching and/or area excavation. An addendum to this WSI may then be required to outline the coverage and methodology for further agreed archaeological mitigation.

12.3.2 At the outset of any programme of further archaeological mitigation, a programme of community/schools engagement should be devised, potentially in conjunction with Clitheroe Castle Museum. This may include opportunities for participation in archaeological excavation and recording, a site open day with guided tours of the excavations and/or updates of the progress of excavations and the dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

12.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

12.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of LCAT.

12.5 Publication

12.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with LCAT and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

12.6 Publicity and Copyright

12.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).



13 REFERENCES

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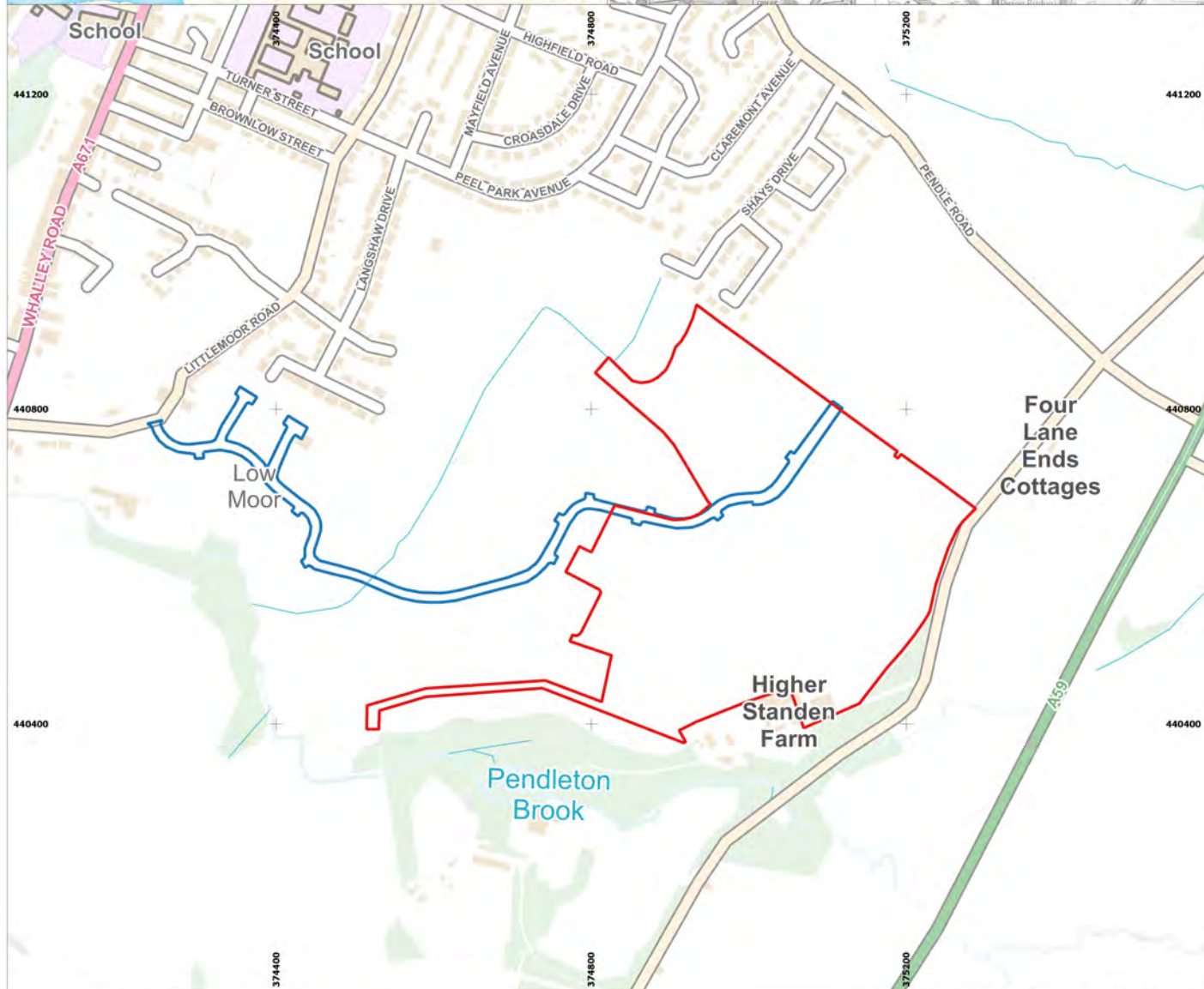
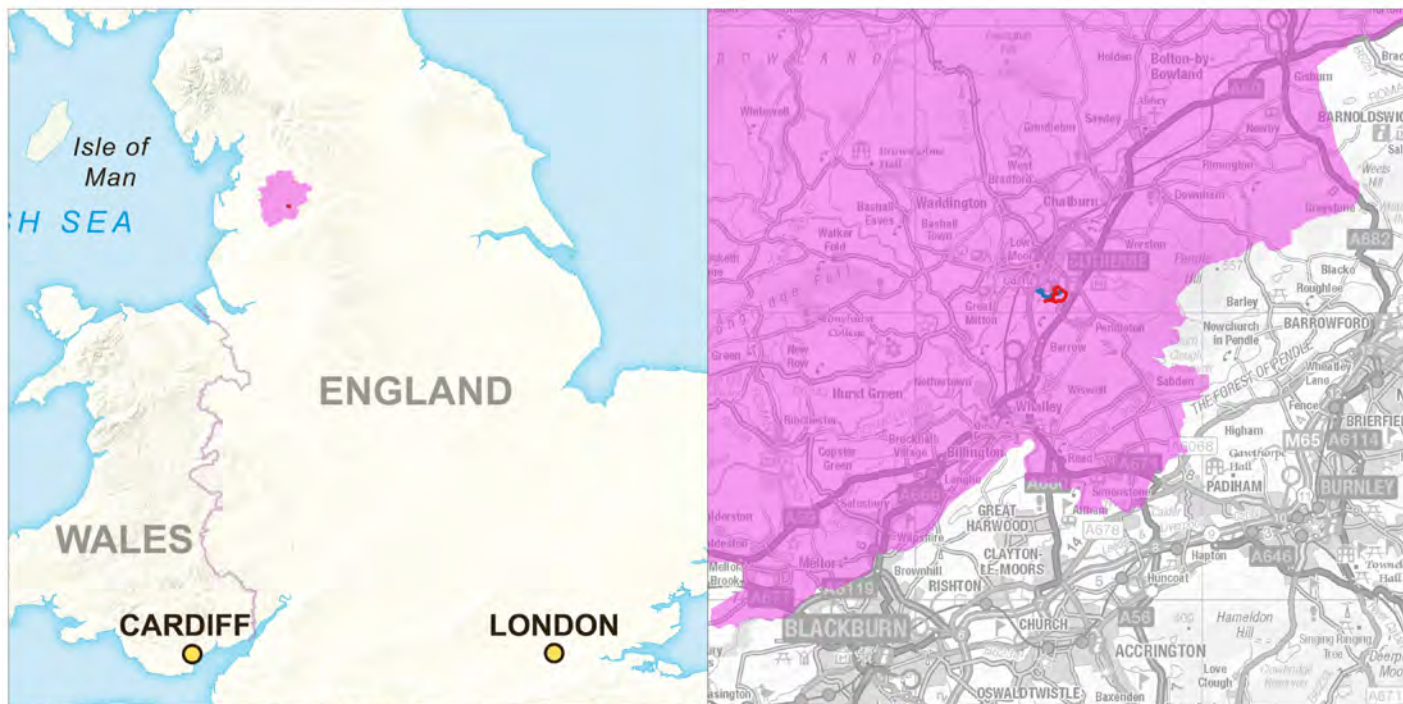


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FIGURES





Site name: Higher Standen Farm,
Date: Clitheroe
Drawn by: June 2019
Scale: BD
Varies

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- Phases 2-4 Boundary
- Ribble Valley District
- Spine Road



**Figure 1:
Site location**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Figure 2.

Phases 2-4 and Spine Road, Trench location plan.
Overlay onto the geophysical survey plan.

Scale: As shown.

Key:

- Phase 2, 3 and 4 Boundaries
- Attenuation Pond
- Area of farm buildings and slurry pit
- Route of new road
- Roman road
- Overhead cables and 15m standoff
- Strip, Map and Record over Roman Road
- SI Test-pits and boreholes

Road Trenches (x6):

- RT1 & RT3-RT6 (30m x 4m)
- RT2 (20m x 4m)

Evaluation Trenches (x35):

- 50m x 2m

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Appendix III. OASIS Form

Draft

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-390660

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire
Short description of the project	Six trenches excavated along proposed spine road. Road Trench 2 revealed portion of possible curving ditched feature. Extension of trench did not reveal continuation of feature, rather a change in the natural substratum, increased amount of stone within till at top of slope that led eastwards down to a stream course. An active stone-lined and capped culvert might represent the western side of the geophysical anomaly. Road Trench 5 contained a boundary ditch that corresponded with a linear anomaly in the geophysics. Open-area excavation undertaken in an area thought to contain a section of a Roman Road. Agger of road visible on LiDAR images and physically as gentle earthwork in field to the north, no above ground presence in excavation area. Excavation revealed higher proportion of stone within topsoil and natural clay till along western edge of trench, no in-situ remains of road surface, agger or road-ditches. No Roman material culture recovered. A sinuous ditch crossed excavation area, identified beneath a shallow gully visible at surface-level prior to excavation. Excavation across ditch revealed broad U-shaped profile and produced small quantity of animal bone. Ditch likely to represent a drainage or boundary feature that was maintained through to the modern day, although land drains cutting across ditch suggests that it at least pre-dates the 19th century. Phases 2 and 3, further post-med drainage ditches identified on site within trenches 29 and 34, along with 19th-20th centuries pot, land drains and variation in natural substrate, some of which attributable to agricultural practices.
Project dates	Start: 29-07-2019 End: 03-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	LAND DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	LAND DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	IRON Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LANCASHIRE RIBBLE VALLEY CLITHEROE Higher Standen Farm, Clitheroe
Study area	11.02 Hectares
Site coordinates	SD 74730 40600 53.860797993175 -2.384267163022 53 51 38 N 002 23 03 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Tony Brennan
Project supervisor	Ben Dyson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lancashire Museum Services
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Lancashire Museum Services
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Lancashire Museum Services
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Works at Higher Standen Farm, Phases 2-3 and Spine Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dyson, B.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Sale
Entered by	Ben Dyson (ben.dyson@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	31 March 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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