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Phone: 

Email: 

Your ref: 3/2025/0095

Our ref: 3_2025_0095-LCC

Date: 20th March 2025

FAO S Kilmartin

Dear Ms Hopkins,

Application 3/2025/0095: Proposed erection of a part single-storey and part two-storey dwelling of exceptional design quality (NPPF 84e) with associated landscaping, habitat restoration, change of use of land to residential curtilage and access from Higher Road, together with the creation of a small visitor car park for members of the public to view the remains of the Roman road to be preserved (if feasible) within the site.

Land at Higher Road, Longridge PR3 2YX

Thank you for your consultation on the above planning application. The documentation includes an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) by Eden Heritage, dated March 2024. That DBA includes information on the site derived from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, but unfortunately the data supplied to Eden Heritage omitted an archaeological watching brief held on the line of a water pipe constructed by United Utilities, which crosses the proposed development site. A copy of the relevant report is attached (Oxford Archaeology North 2012). It must be stressed that this omission was not the fault of Eden Heritage.

The water pipe ran just to the west of and parallel to the extant agricultural track, then crossed the line of the Roman road immediately south of the proposed development area. Our records also suggest that the pipe runs under the west wing of the proposed new house and the applicants should urgently contact United Utilities to check on this. The following assumes that the pipeline can be avoided by the construction works or can be diverted under/around the proposed dwelling and also avoid the Roman road. If this is not likely to be the case, we would like to be re-consulted and given the opportunity to provide comments on any altered or adapted scheme.

The watching brief held on the pipe works confirms the conclusions of the DBA, that the site is crossed by the Roman road and that remains of the road will survive there. It also usefully provides an extract from the 1812 Enclosure Plan (Plate 3) and 1838 Ribchester Tithe Apportionment Plan (Plate 4) which indicate that the proposed development site was unenclosed before 1812 before being laid out as farmland, no

Lancashire County Council

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doubt helping with the preservation of the Roman road. No traces of any Roman roadside development or other early activity were detected by the 2012 watching brief works, although it should be noted that the pipe trench was extremely limited in width, and thus difficult to monitor. The only significant open area stripped as part of the project measured only 5m by 3m, which did not include the complete width of the Roman road.

We note the care that has been taken to avoid placing the proposed new dwelling on the line of the Roman road, as well as the possible roadside quarry identified to the west of the road. As stated in section 5 of the DBA the only known remains that would be impacted by the present plans are post medieval trackways and possible ridge and furrow, although there is still a potential for as-yet unknown buried remains to be affected. There is no indication that any such remains would be of national importance and thus merit preservation at the expense of development, but precautionary archaeological works will still be necessary. We would agree with the DBA (section 5.2) however that these can be required by a planning condition rather than some or all being undertaken prior to determination. We would recommend that these include (i) the erection of a physical barrier on the site to protect the line of the Roman road in the form of well-anchored Herras fencing, chestnut paling or similar, to prohibit access and accidental rutting or damage to the remains of the road; and (ii) a programme of 'strip, map and record' works within (a) the house plot, and (b) any site compounds, bunds, material stores, temporary parking areas, etc., required for the works. Service runs, including any diversion of existing services, should avoid the fenced-off area of the Roman road, but if this cannot be avoided then these should also be subject to the 'strip, map and record' scheme. The depth of stripping should be sufficient to allow the construction works to proceed or to a depth which shows that no buried remains exist, whichever is the shallower.

Landscape or agricultural works to restore the surrounding hay meadows or 'restore/rewild' the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the Roman road should not include anything that would potentially damage the remains of the road. The planting of trees, shrubs etc. should avoid the identified road corridor and not allow or encourage root spread into or 'scrubbing up' of the road corridor.

The following wording for a planning condition is suggested:

Condition: No excavation or ground disturbance works on the application site, including any required for clearance/demolition, site preparation, compounds, services, landscaping, etc. shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works, to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as an integral part of the groundworks required for the development. The works should include:

- (i) An appropriate method of fencing off and protecting the Roman road corridor; and
- (ii) A programme of 'strip, map and record' across the house plot, any site compounds, bunds, material stores, temporary parking areas, etc., required for the works.



- (iii) Service runs, including any diversion of existing services, should avoid the fenced-off area of the Roman road, but if this cannot be avoided then these should also be subject to the 'strip, map and record' scheme.

These works must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional archaeological contractor and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall include a contingency plan for the unexpected discovery of complex, extensive or particularly significant remains. The work shall result in the compilation of a formal report on the works undertaken and the results obtained and include the deposition of a copy of the report with the Historic Environment Record. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the buildings/site.

Note: Relevant archaeological standards and lists of potential contractors can be found on the ClfA web pages: <http://www.archaeologists.net> and the BAJR Directory: <http://www.bajr.org/whoseWho/>.

The council may wish to consider including a condition requiring a time limit (such as prior to first occupation) for the provision of the report on the recording works.

This is in accordance with National Planning Policy (MoHCLG 2024) paragraph 218: "*Local planning authorities should require developers 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) publicly accessible [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository]*".

Please note that the above comments have been made without the benefit of a site visit.

Yours sincerely

Peter Iles

Peter Iles
Planning Officer (Archaeology),
Historic Environment Team





Preston Concessionary Supplies, Cluster 28,

Knowle Green

Lancashire

Historic Research and Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology North

October 2012

United Utilities

Issue No: 2012-13/1328

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Signed..

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of the Project	5
1.2 Site Location, Geology and Topography	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Rapid Desk-Based Research.....	6
2.2 Watching Brief.....	6
2.3 Archive.....	6
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Prehistoric Periods	7
3.3 Historic Period.....	8
3.4 Map Regression	11
3.5 Previous Archaeological Interventions	15
4. GAZETTEER OF SITES.....	16
5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS.....	19
5.1 Introduction	19
5.2 Results	19
6. CONCLUSION.....	28
6.1 Conclusion.....	28
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
7.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources	30
7.2 Secondary Sources.....	30
8. ILLUSTRATIONS.....	32
8.1 List of Figures.....	32
8.2 List of Plates.....	32
APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	34

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST 41

SUMMARY

United Utilities proposed to lay a watermain pipeline to the east of Knowle Green and heading in a northerly direction towards Old Clitheroe Road, north-west of Ribchester. As part of the proposal an existing pumping station is to be utilised, and this lies adjacent to the cemetery on Clitheroe Road. The route of the pipe involved crossing the projected line of the Ribchester to Tebay Roman Road (Site **8**). Consequently, the LCAS Planning Archaeologist requested that ground works associated with the pipeline line construction in the vicinity of the Roman Road be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief. A programme of rapid research was undertaken in order to provide an historic context for the results of the watching brief.

The watching brief revealed the presence of the Roman road (Site **8**) within the fields to the south of Clitheroe Old Road, both as a grassed earthwork that was visible at ground level and, following the stripping of topsoil, as a metalled road with a sandstone surface and at least one flanking ditch (**1002**). The road might also have been encountered as a compacted layer of sandstone fragments (**1013**) beneath the driveway to Cowley Brook Cottage, although previous disturbance by an electricity cable and uncertainty about the provision of foundation layers for the driveway, mean that this is a tentative interpretation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project. In addition, OA North would like to thank the staff of Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and the Lancashire County Record Office (LRO), in Preston, for their help and assistance.

Alastair Vannan undertook the rapid desk-based research and wrote the report, and Phil Cooke undertook the watching brief. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings and Alan Lupton managed the project and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities proposed to lay a watermain pipeline to the east of Knowle Green and heading in a northerly direction towards Old Clitheroe Road, north-west of Ribchester (Fig 1). The route of the pipe involved crossing the projected line of the Ribchester to Tebay Roman Road (PRN11768), which lies at SD 6184 3894.
- 1.1.2 During a watching brief undertaken by UMAU in 1997, at the Halls Arms, Clitheroe Road, Knowle Green, a road 12m wide with a 0.1m deep layer of compacted sand and grit, topped with medium-sized sandstone, was revealed. A roadside ditch (1.6m wide) was located to the east of the road. Consequently, the LCAS Planning Archaeologist requested that the site of the Roman Road be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief, during ground works associated with the pipeline line construction.
- 1.1.3 United Utilities subsequently commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to carry out this work and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was submitted (*Appendix 1*). A programme of rapid research was undertaken in order to provide an historic context for the results of the watching brief. Sites of archaeological interest that were identified during the desk-based research have been compiled as a gazetteer (*Section 5*) and plotted on a plan (Fig 2). This report sets out the results of the rapid desk-based and watching brief.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The pipeline route (Fig 1) runs from the eastern side of Knowle Green, at approximately 125m (aOD), through agricultural fields to the east of Cowley Brook, and terminates at Cowley Brook Cottage, which lies at approximately 190m (aOD). This area occupies the lower slopes of Longridge Fell and lies above the Ribble valley, to the north of Ribchester.
- 1.2.2 The main geology of the valleys around Ribchester comprises sandstone with coal measures (Countryside Commission 1998). These have been quarried and mined extensively, and led to the dominance of Burnley, Blackburn and Accrington in the area (*ibid*). To the north, the Bowland Fells consist of Millstone Grit. Thick deposits of glacial till lie in the bottom of the valleys, but the bedrock becomes exposed at higher altitudes (*ibid*). Typical brown alluvial soils overlie the main geology of the Ribble Valley (Ordnance Survey 1983) and soils of the Belmont series, which are typically coarse, acidic, and loamy, occupy much of the uplands (Natural England 2011).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 RAPID DESK-BASED RESEARCH

2.1.1 The rapid desk-based research comprised a search of the archives and library held at OA North. Sites listed by the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and all known previous archaeological investigations in close proximity to the proposed development have also been integrated into the archaeological and historical background. Sites of archaeological interest that were identified during the desk-based research have been compiled as a gazetteer (*Section 5*) and plotted on a plan (Fig 2).

2.1.2 *Oxford Archaeology North*: OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, as well as numerous unpublished client reports on work carried out both as OA North and in its former guise of Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU). These were consulted where necessary.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 The watching brief comprised the systematic examination and description of deposits exposed during the course of the ground works for the pipeline in the vicinity of the Roman road. A monochrome and digital colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and will be submitted to the Lancashire County Record Office (LRO) in Preston. The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database Online Access index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 In addition to a detailed investigation of the closely defined study area, it is also necessary to present a general archaeological and historical background of the wider locale. This will allow the wider archaeological context of the site to be considered.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	500,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1914
Modern	Post-1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

3.2 PREHISTORIC PERIODS

3.2.1 There is relatively little evidence for prehistoric activity within the immediate surroundings of the pipeline route. However, evidence of late Mesolithic activity, represented by a flint and chert assemblage of stone tools and waste material, was identified at Marles Wood, Ribchester, approximately 3.5km to the south-east of the pipeline (Barrowclough 2008, 51-2). A second Mesolithic lithic scatter was found in Ribchester, at Talbot's field (*ibid*).

3.2.2 Neolithic occupation, associated with flint tools and Grimston Ware pottery, was identified at Portfield fort, Whalley, approximately 13km to the south-east of the proposed pipeline (Barrowclough 2008, 90; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 32). There was also evidence for activity at Portfield during the Late Bronze Age (Barrowclough 2008, 183). Closer to the pipeline route, a Bronze Age ditch with five associated cremation urns was found at Parsonage Avenue, in Ribchester, and a Late Bronze Age triple-headed bracelet mount was also found (Olivier and Turner 1987; LCAS 2006). Palaeoenvironmental

analyses have also indicated some agricultural disturbance on the banks of the Ribble during the Bronze Age (Buxton and Howard Davis 2000). The hillfort at Portfield continued to be occupied during the Early Iron Age (Barrowclough 2008, 182-3), with suggestions of re-fortification at the time of the Roman invasion (Beswick and Cooks 1986) and slight evidence for activity during the Romano-British period (Barrowclough 2008, 186).

3.3 HISTORIC PERIOD

- 3.3.1 **Romano-British Period:** the pipeline route lies 3km to the north of the Roman fort at Ribchester, which sits near the confluence of several significant communication routes, including those running towards Carlisle to the north (Road 7c, Margary 1957, 109-113; Site 1; Site 5; Site 7; Site 8), Manchester and Chester to the south, and one of the few major Pennine crossings towards York (LCAS 2006; Margary 1973, 370). The westward extension of the latter route connected Ribchester with the industrial site at Walton-le-Dale and the fort at Dowbridge, Kirkham (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000). Ribchester lies close to a crossing point of the River Ribble and also marks the limit of navigability (*ibid*). The northwards route towards Carlisle is formed in part by the Ribchester to Tebay road (Site 8, Road 7c, Margary 1957, 109-113), part of which was crossed by the current pipeline route.
- 3.3.2 The Romans recognised the strategic importance of the Ribchester location and excavations suggest that during the early AD 70s, under the governorship of Petilius Cerialis, a wooden fort was built on the site (*ibid*). It was replaced in stone some time between AD 125-135, and potentially occupied up to, and beyond, the end of Roman authority in AD 410 (*ibid*). As the frontier moved north during the first and second centuries AD, the fort would have dominated the hinterland between the settled and “Romanised” region around Chester and “the Wall” frontier (*ibid*).
- 3.3.3 A *vicus*, or extra-mural settlement, developed and was populated by retired soldiers, who were granted fragments of land outside the fort. The limits of the *vicus* extended over 500m beyond the perimeter of the fort (Buxton and Howard Davis 2000) and Ribchester has been identified as the Roman town of *Bremetenacum*, based on the discovery of a third century dedication to Apollo Maponus (RIB 583) from the town (Rivet and Smith 1981, 277).
- 3.3.4 **Early Medieval period:** the establishment of the Church of St Wilfrid in Ribchester, in c AD 596 suggests a pre-Conquest settlement (Baines 1870, 2) and a church was present at the town before the Domesday Survey (Farrer and Brownbill 1912). A small collection of objects of early-medieval date within the museum at Ribchester, and antiquarian records of such finds, suggest that there was occupation of the town during the post-Roman period and a growing body of evidence from sites such as Birdoswald on Hadrian’s Wall (Wilmott 1997) provides examples of possible continuity of occupation between the Roman and early-medieval periods.
- 3.3.5 Knowle Green, formerly known as Knowl Green, lay within the manor of Ribchester, which lay within the hundred of Amounderness (Farrer and

Brownbill 1912, 36-44). Prior to the Conquest it lay within the Preston Fee, under Earl Tottig (*ibid*).

- 3.3.6 **Medieval Period:** following the Norman Conquest, the area surrounding Ribchester may have comprised uninhabited wasteland, as it has been suggested that the area may have been subject to 'sweeping desolation' as a result of rebellions in 1069-70 and William's subsequent harrying of the north (Hinde 1985, 154). During the twelfth century the manor of Ribchester became part of the Blackburn hundred, and was held by Roger de Poitou (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 36-44). It was later granted to the de Lacy family, where is subsequently descended to the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster and then to the Crown (*ibid*).
- 3.3.7 Very little is known of the outlying hamlets and rural areas surrounding the town of Ribchester during the medieval period. However, several estates within the manor of Ribchester were owned by neighbouring landowners, such as the Hoghtons, Singletons, Talbots, and Southworths (*ibid*). The estate belonging to the Hoghtons may have included part or all of Knowle Green as, in 1396, the Hoghtons owned a water mill in Lum, which is now known as Dilworth Bottoms and lies to the south of Knowle Green (Earnshaw 2000). Lum Mill lay on Cowley Brook and may have been a manorial corn mill. In 1440, it was leased to the Cottam family of Knoll Hall. A second mill, known as Knoles Mill, was also sited on Cowley Brook, to the north of Clitheroe Road (*ibid*).
- 3.3.8 A series of stone crosses, represented by some remaining stone sockets, are known from the Knowle Green area and have been suggested (*ibid*) to have been wayside crosses. One such reputed cross (Site 2) stood close to the White Cross Inn (Site 3) and the HER records that the cross and the name of the inn are traditionally thought to have derived from the presence of a nearby Knights Templars' hospice.
- 3.3.9 **The post-Medieval period:** Knowle Green lay within the township of Ribchester, and currently lies within Ribchester County Parish. One of the major local landowners was the Cottam family, one branch of which occupied a large house to the south of the southern end of the pipeline route, and to the south of Clitheroe Road, known variously as Cottam Hall, Knoll Hall, Dilworth Hall or Manor House (Earnshaw 2000).
- 3.3.10 Much of the land adjacent to the eastern side of Cowley Brook, to the north of Clitheroe Road and through which the pipeline passes, was depicted as enclosed agricultural land on Yates' map of 1786 (Plate 1). Much of the surrounding land did not appear to have been enclosed for cultivation, although use as open grazing is likely. The enclosure act of 1807 led to the enclosure and sub-division of the remaining surrounding fields, as depicted on the enclosure plan of 1812 (PRO AE/2/2) and the difference in character between the earlier field systems, which appear to have developed *ad hoc* and were not arranged according to formal planning, and the later geometric fields is conspicuous on the tithe map of 1838 (PRO PR 2905/4/4) and the first edition map of 1847 (Fig 3). The earlier fields were marked as 'ancient inclosed lands' on the enclosure plan.

- 3.3.11 Although the current setting of Knowle Green provides the impression that it may have existed historically as a rural hamlet peripheral to the larger towns of Longridge and Ribchester, the character of the area was significantly different during the post-medieval period and Knowle Green was defined as much as an industrial enclave, centred on Cowley Brook, as it was a area of dispersed farmsteads. The area had supported at least two mills during the medieval period and the establishment of mills along the power source of Cowley Brook continued during the post-medieval period.
- 3.3.12 In the 1600s, the Rhodes family was noted as being millers in the Parish records from St Wilfred's at Ribchester. Rhodes is known as a historic family name in the Knowle Green area, although it is not known specifically which mill was associated with the family (Earnshaw 2000). Both the Lum Mill and Knoles Mill, which were recorded during the medieval period continued to be used during the post-medieval period and, during the eighteenth century, the Rev. Peter Walkden of Thornley Brow took his corn to be ground at each of these mills (*ibid*). In the late-eighteenth century, new mills began to be established along Cowley Brook that harnessed the waterpower for cotton spinning, rather than corn processing (*ibid*). Only one water-powered mill was depicted on Cowley Brook on Yates' map of 1786 (Plate 1), but four were shown on Hennet's map of 1830 (Plate 2). The growth of cotton spinning led to the growth of associated industries and additional mills were constructed, or converted, for the manufacture of bobbins (Earnshaw 2000). By 1854, at least eight mills had been constructed along Cowley Brook (*ibid*). The production of large quantities of spun cotton also led to an increase in hand-loom weaving in the local area, and, in addition to this being undertaken by families living in local farms and houses, rows of weavers' cottages were also built in the local area to facilitate the growing trade (*ibid*).
- 3.3.13 The New Drop Inn, previously known as the White Cross (Site 3) was a farm that sold beer, before developing into the current understanding of a public house. This inn had been established by 1838, at which time it was under the ownership of John Holden. Cowley Brook Farm (Site 6) had also been established by 1838, at which date it was owned by William Harper.
- 3.3.14 From the mid-nineteenth century, the industrial economy of Knowle Green began to decline, as a result of competition from steam-powered mills in towns with ready access to coal supplies, such as nearby Longridge (*ibid*). During the late eighteenth and early twentieth centuries the local population declined as many people moved into towns and cities to find work and local businesses, such as grocers, consequently closed or relocated (*ibid*). The quiet rural hamlet became an attraction for day-trippers and walkers during the mid-twentieth century, and this subsidised the rural economy through the provision of lodging, public houses, and refreshments (*ibid*). The low population level eventually led to the closure of the local school in 1962 (*ibid*).

3.4 MAP REGRESSION

3.4.1 **Introduction:** the most conspicuous changes to the physical character of the study area during the post-medieval period occurred over a relatively short period between the late-eighteenth and later-nineteenth centuries. This period marked the expansion of enclosed agricultural field systems, followed by an increase in the establishment of mills along Cowley Brook. The industrial character of the area then gradually declined towards the end of this period. Maps have been selected that depict conspicuous changes in the surveyed landscape.

3.4.2 **Yates map of 1786:** this was the first map to show the study area with any degree of detail, such as road networks and buildings (Plate 1). The map showed a water-powered mill to the west of the southern end of the current pipeline route, adjacent to Cowley Brook and to the north of the current Hill Top Barn. The map also showed Cottam Hall, to the south of Clitheroe Road, and several apparent dispersed farms were shown around the fringes of enclosed agricultural fields to the east of Cowley Brook. Cuckoo Hall was depicted, although Cowley Brook Farm (Site 6) and cottages were not.

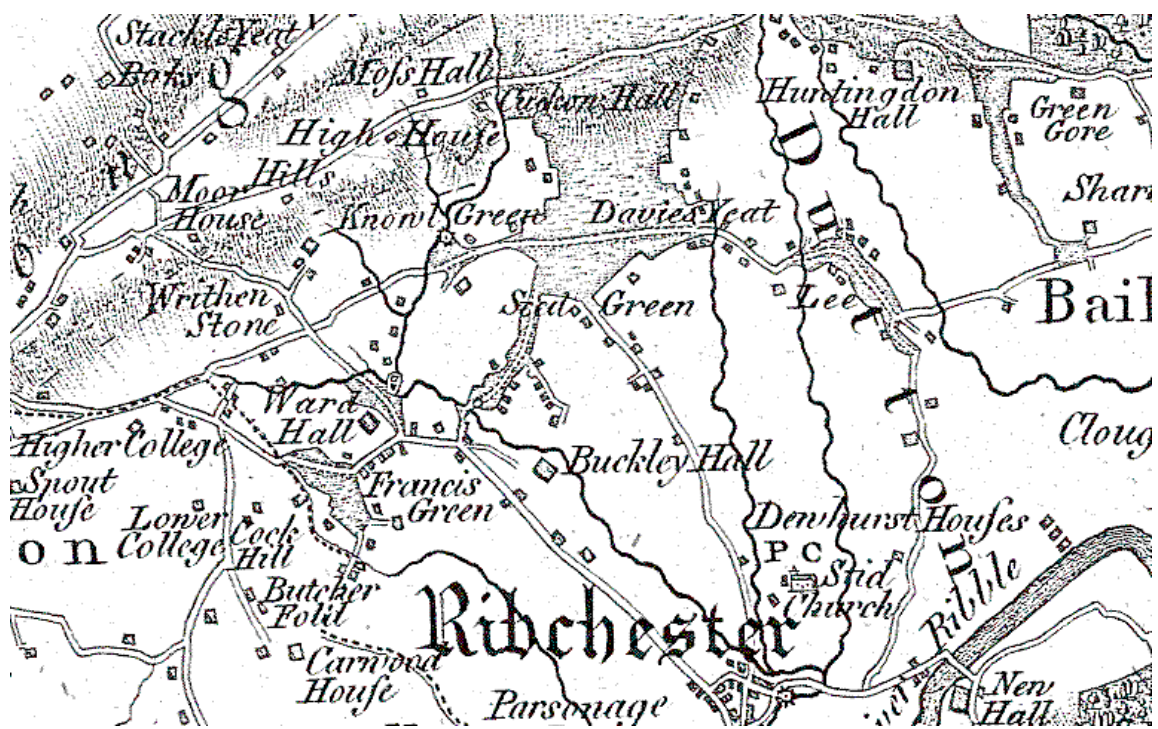


Plate 1: Extract from Yates' map of 1786

3.4.3 **Hennet's map of 1830:** Hennet's map was not as detailed as that produced by Yates in 1786, but it did show sufficient detail to allow changes in the landscape to be discerned. Stoneygate Lane, running north/south to the east of the pipeline, between Clitheroe Road and Higher Road/Old Clitheroe Road, was shown for the first time on this map. The water-powered mill shown on Yates' map was depicted, and two other mills were also shown adjacent to Cowley Brook. A fourth water-powered mill was depicted to the east of Cowley Brook and appears to have been associated with a large mill pond. This would have been necessary to provide a sufficient flow of water to the

mill, as it was situated at a slight distance from the brook. This appears to have been the site of Higher Mill (see Earnshaw 2000). White Cross public house (Site 3), at the junction of Stoneygate Lane and Higher Road/Old Clitheroe Road, and Cuckoo Hall were shown, although there was no clear indication of a building at Cowley Brook Farm (Site 6).



Plate 2: Extract from Hennet's map of 1830

3.4.4 **Enclosure plan of 1812 (AE/2/2):** the enclosure plan (Plate 3) showed the planned layout and apportionment of fields within the common land that were to be enclosed and sub-divided. Much of the southern portion of the proposed pipeline route ran through land that was to be granted to the bishop of Chester and a large part of the northern end of the route runs through land apportioned to Rachel Walker. The enclosure plan annotated the areas of earlier field systems, to the east of Cowley Brook, as 'ancient inclosed lands'.

during a later phase of planned enclosure, following the enclosure act of 1807 (Earnshaw 2000). The accompanying apportionment document detailed that many of the fields were used as pasture and meadows and that the land that included Moor Hey Bobbin Mill was owned by Joseph Fenton and occupied by Richard Fletcher. Dam Meadow (Field 901) was located at the northern end of the mill pond and appears to have been named in relation to earthworks associated with the pond.

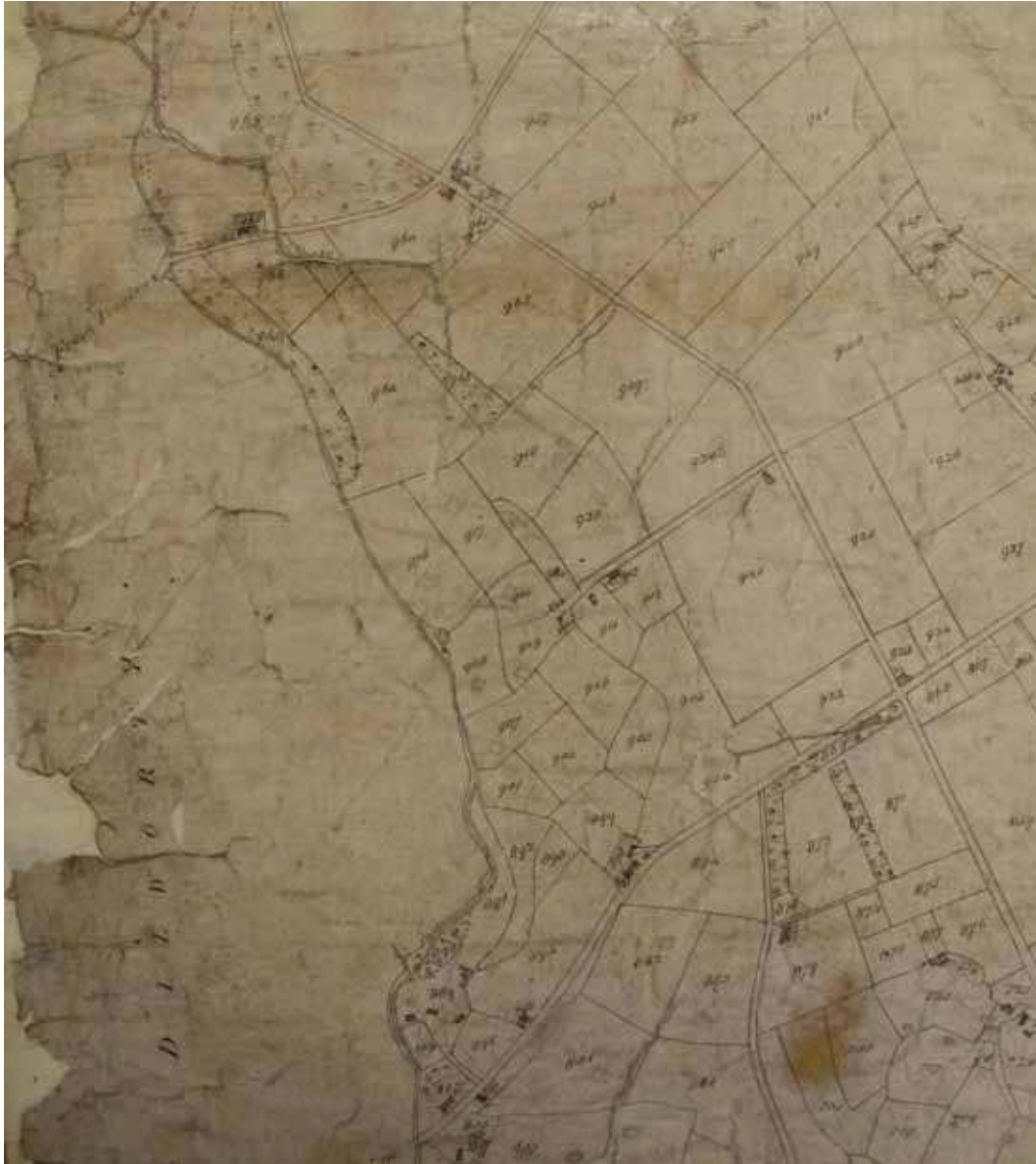


Plate 4: Extract from the Ribchester tithe map of 1838 (PR 2905/4/4)

- 3.4.6 **OS First Edition map of 1847 at 6": 1 mile:** the Ordnance Survey map of 1847 was the first published map to show the study area in detail and to provide degree of accuracy of survey, and in depictions of buildings, than that provided by the tithe map of 1838. A gravel pit was marked to the east of Stonegate Lane (Site 4), although the HER records this site lying adjacent to Cothurst Barn.

- 3.4.7 Part of the putative course of the Roman road between Ribchester and Tebay (Site 5) was depicted on this map. Three mills were depicted adjacent to Cowley Brook. The northernmost was marked as 'Moor Hey Mill (bobbin)', and below this was a building marked as 'Cotton Factory', which was associated with a large mill pond. The mill pond was shown as being much smaller than the depiction on Hennessey's map, but this may have been the result of the improved accuracy of the survey, rather than a change in the size of the pond. The 'Lower Factory' was depicted adjacent to Clitheroe Road. Several more buildings were depicted and named along Clitheroe Road than had been previously shown, including Grimshaw Pits public house, a farm named Loft Shaw, and the independent chapel.
- 3.4.8 ***OS First Edition map of 1893 at 25": 1 mile:*** the school and burial ground close to the southern end of the pipeline were depicted on this map (Fig 4). Although the buildings associated with the mills shown on the previous OS map were shown, only Moor Hey Mill was named, which was described as 'rakes and bobbins'. A small reservoir had been built to the north of the mill. The mill pond associated with the cotton factory was marked 'Knowle Green Lodge', which might suggest that it was no longer in industrial use.
- 3.4.9 ***OS map of 1912, 1932, and 1967 at 25": 1 mile:*** by the time of the production of the map of 1912 the mill pond had been considerably reduced in size, with only the north-western corner remaining. The map of 1932 was the first to depict Cowley Brook cottage. Although the buildings associated with Moor Hey Mill were shown, it was no longer named on the map. By 1967, the mill pond was no longer depicted

3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.5.1 The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMA) undertook previous archaeological work in the area in 1997. A watching brief and a programme of evaluation trenching (Sites 5 and 7) were undertaken in association with drainage work at the Hall Arms, Clitheroe Road, and recorded the remains of a road measuring 12m wide with an associated ditch that was 1.6m wide. The road surface was formed by a 0.1m deep layer of sand and grit, topped by sandstone cobbles, which appeared to represent the Roman road (Site 8)

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number 1
Site name Colhurst Barn, Knowle Green
NGR SD 6449 3849
Site type Road
Period Roman
HER No 1510
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description Aerial photographs from 1978 showed the line of the Roman road, as well as field boundaries and possible old trackways.

Site number 2
Site name Near the White Cross Inn, Knowle Green
NGR SD 6435 3901
Site type Cross and hospital
Period Medieval (1066-1539)
HER No 1774
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description Traditionally, a cross stood near the White Cross Inn and a putative 'cross stone' appears to be a natural flat rock at ground level. There is no socket and the cross supposedly stood on top of the stone. The name of the inn is derived from the traditional existence of a former Knights Templar's hospice. The Hospitallers acquired the land as a camera in *c* 1265 and maintained the hospital until some time before 1338, after which date the associated Chapel of St Saviour continued in use. The camera was leased to a farmer who paid a chaplain to serve there.

Site number 3
Site name Newdrop Inn, Knowle Green
NGR SD 6441 3901
Site type Farmhouse and Inn
Period Post medieval-Industrial (Pre-1838)
HER No 6206
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description A public house marked on the OS first edition map as the White Cross is named as the Newdrop Inn on the current sheet. White Cross was a farm selling beer and, in 1838, John Holden was a farmer and publican farming 52 acres. He was followed by Richard Sharples in 1851. When Richard Robinson held the land in 1861 it amounted to 29 acres, which decreased to 15 acres in 1871 when John Maudesley was landlord. In the Dutton Manor Sale book for 1919 it is described as a full licensed public house with farm attached let to Henry Cox on a yearly rental of 37 pounds.

Site number 4
Site name Colthurst Barn, Knowle Green
NGR SD 6450 3850
Site type Gravel pit
Period Post medieval-Industrial (Pre-1847)
HER No 6207
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description A gravel pit was marked on the OS first edition map of 1847, but is not shown on

the current sheet.

Site number 5
Site name Hall Arms, Clitheroe Road, Knowle Green
NGR SD 64492 38140
Site type Road
Period Roman
HER No 11768
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description A watching brief was undertaken by University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) in January 1997, on the development of a new drainage and treatment plant at the Halls Arms, where the known alignment of the Ribchester to Tebay Roman road would be affected by the development. A single trench was mechanically excavated across the width of the road. A road 12m wide with a 0.1m deep layer of compacted sand and grit, topped with occasional medium-sized sandstone, was revealed. To the east of the road, the shallow remains of the roads side ditch was located, which measured *c* 1.6m wide. With the exception of a small fragment of possible crucible, no artefacts were revealed. Considering its alignment, it is probable that the compressed grit and sand layer, underlying the remains of a stone cobbled surface, is the remains of the Roman road.

Site number 6
Site name Cowley Brook Farm, Knowle Green
NGR SD 6416 3914
Site type Farmhouse
Period Post medieval-Industrial (Pre-1847)
HER No 19115
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description A farmhouse that was in the ownership of William Harper in 1838 and comprised 74 acres by 1919.

Site number 7
Site name Halls Arms, Clitheroe Road, Knowle Green
NGR SD 64481 38144
Site type Road
Period Roman
HER No 23752
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) at the Halls Arms public house, in advance of the replacement of a drainage and treatment plant. The evaluation served to confirm the presence of the Roman road from Ribchester to Low Borrowbridge at this point.

Site number 8
Site name Roman Road 7c Ribchester to Tebay (Low Borough Bridge)
NGR SD 66177 57488 (centred)
Site type Road
Period Roman
HER No 26148
Statutory Design. -
Sources LHER
Description The line of this Roman road (Margary 7c) is certain from Ribchester to Low

Bentham and probable from there to the Greta River. From the river to Casterton the course is certain.

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken between the 10th and 18th of October 2012 and accompanied ground works to facilitate the installation of the water main. The watching brief targeted the areas where the ground works were likely to coincide with the projected line of the Roman road (Site 8). Two distinct areas were subject to the watching brief; the northern side of Old Clitheroe Road, including the vicinity of Cowley Brook Cottage, and the fields to the south of Old Clitheroe Road (Fig 5).

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 ***Fields to the south of Clitheroe Old Road:*** a linear earthwork that appeared to represent the raised and cambered *agger* of the road, with accompanying flanking roadside ditches, was visible with the fields to the south of Clitheroe Old Road, running north-north-west/south-south-east along the line of the proposed Roman road route (Plate 5). The pipeline route crossed this earthwork approximately 230m to the south of the road and the removal of the topsoil in this area revealed a compacted surface of degraded sandstone with occasional stones (**1003**; Plate D). The topsoil was up to 0.3m deep in this area and was stripped to expose a portion of the sandstone surface area measuring 5m by 3m (Plate 6).



Plate 5: A view of the earthwork representing the Roman road (Site 8) to the south of Clitheroe Old Road, looking south-south-east



Plate 6: The initial view of the surface of the Roman road (1002) exposed during the topsoil strip, looking north-north-west

5.2.2 The sandstone surface (**1003**) formed a flat area, consistent with the location of the raised *agger* that was visible as an earthwork (Plate 5), and sloped down steeply to the western side to form a slope (**1008**) that was lined with the surfacing material (Plates 7 and 8). This appeared to represent the flat surface of a road (**1002**) and the partially exposed edge of a roadside ditch (Fig 6). The exposed area was not large enough to reveal the whole of the width of the road and the roadside ditches. Deposits of sandy silt (**1004**) and sandy grit (**1005**) formed a linear feature at the eastern side of the road. These deposits were too close to the edge of the trench to allow effective investigation, and were not within the line of the pipe trench and were not, therefore, removed. They might, however, have represented the uppermost fills within the eastern ditch.



Plate 7: The metalled surface (1003) of the Roman road (1002), with the slope of the western roadside ditch at the right side of the image, looking south-south-east



Plate 8: Looking across the Roman road (1002) with the western roadside ditch in the foreground

5.2.3 Two sondages, or exploratory trenches, were dug through the fabric of the road (1002) in order to ascertain the method of construction and to look for datable material. No artefacts were discovered that might have assisted in

providing a date for the road, but a sequence of deposits was revealed that demonstrated how the road had been constructed (Fig 7; Plate 9). The natural underlying clay (1012) was overlain by a 50mm thick layer of sandy clay (1009), which also appeared to be of natural origin. This clay was overlain by a 120mm thick layer of dark brown humic soil, which appeared to have formed the topsoil prior to the construction of the road. The buried soil (1010) was overlain by a mixed layer of sandy clay, humic soil, and sandstone fragments (1011). This layer (1011) appeared to represent a mixture of the natural clay and topsoil and is likely to have been the material that was excavated to form the flanking roadside ditches, which was then spread over the central area as an initial foundation level to raise the level of the road. The uppermost layer consisted of the sandstone surface (1003), which was formed of angular stone measuring up to 120mm by 100mm by 80mm. These stones had been pressed into the underlying layer of clay and soil (1011) and compacted to form a firm metalled surface.



Plate 9: The south-facing section of a sondage through the Roman road (1002)

- 5.2.4 **Clitheroe Old Road:** the pipe trench ran along the northern side of Clitheroe Old Road, between Cowley Brook Farm and Cowley Brook Cottage, in the vicinity of the projected line of the Roman road (Plate 10). The trench was extremely narrow, with a maximum width of 0.6m, and was subject to ongoing inundation, which made the detailed inspection of deposits difficult (Plate 11). An electricity cable had been laid previously along the northern side of the trench, which had caused disturbance to the deposits in this area.



Plate 10: The line of the pipe trench along the northern side of Clitheroe Old Road, looking east



Plate 11: The narrow and inundated pipe trench at the northern side of Clitheroe Old Road, looking west

- 5.2.5 Sandstone bedrock was exposed in some portions of the pipe trench and large fragments or boulders of bedrock were also removed, which might have been naturally deposited or the result of previous disturbance (Plate 12). A layer of smaller and more compact sandstone fragments (**1013**) was exposed beneath the modern road surface approximately 8m to the east of the entrance to Cowley Brook Cottage.



Plate 12: Deposits of large sandstone blocks beneath the surface of Clitheroe Old Road

- 5.2.6 The sandstone layer (**1013**) became progressively more compacted as the pipe trench drew closer to Cowley Brook Cottage and the layer that was overlain by the driveway to the cottage presented an extremely hard and consolidated deposit (Plate L). This layer (**1013**) was approximately 350mm thick and lay 220mm beneath the level of the driveway (Plate 13). It consisted of rounded and angular sandstone fragments measuring up to 120mm in diameter, which were bonded within a matrix of reddish yellow sandy clay. It is possible that this layer represented the remains of the Roman road surface, although there was no indication of roadside ditches in cross-section. The sandstone layer (**1013**) was in excess of 13m wide and occurred as an increasing compact layer with diffuse and indistinct edges, rather than presenting a clear and definite profile.



Plate 13: A compacted layer of sandstone fragments beneath the driveway of Cowley Brook Cottage that might be associated with the Roman road

5.2.7 ***The western side and rear of Cowley Brook Cottage:*** the projected course of the Roman road runs through the area to the west of Cowley Brook Cottage. Although the pipe trench was excavated across this area, a man-made water channel had been cut previously to contain part of Cowley Brook and is likely to have caused the destruction or severe disturbance of any localised remains of the road (Plate 14).



Plate 14: Cowley Brook within an artificial channel to the west of Cowley Brook cottage and culverted beneath Clitheroe Old Road

5.2.8 The water channel was associated with a steep slope that ran between the brook and Cowley Brook Cottage, which, if post-dating the road, would preclude the survival of remains of the road in this area (Plate 15). The precise topography of Cowley Brook during the Romano-British period is unclear. However, if the brook had been of similar depth to the current watercourse then a bridge would have been required in this area. No indications of a bridging point to the east of Cowley Brook were observed during the watching brief.



Plate 15: A steep slope leading from the western side of Cowley Brook Cottage to the brook

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 Clear evidence for the presence of the Roman road was discovered within the fields to south of Clitheroe Old Road. The road was visible above ground level as a grassed earthwork consisting of a raised and level *agger* with at least one associated roadside ditch along the projected line of the Roman road in this area. The stripping of topsoil exposed a sandstone road surface corresponding to the *agger* and the slope of the western roadside ditch. Linear soil deposits at the eastern edge of the exposed area might have indicated an eastern ditch, which would suggest that the relatively flat central portion of the road measured approximately 2.5m wide. It is possible that the surface included a camber that would have allowed water to drain effectively into the ditches to each side, although the excavated area was not large enough to expose the full width of the road and, therefore, this could not be confirmed. The use of sandstone to form the surface of the road is consistent with the observations of the Roman road in this area from previous archaeological investigations by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) at the Hall Arms public house (Sites 5 and 7).
- 6.1.2 The only conspicuous difference in the road construction observed during each of these investigations is that the Hall Arms portion of the road utilised a 0.1m layer of compacted sand and grit to support the sandstone surface, whereas the portion of surfacing observed to the south of Clitheroe Old Road overlay a mixed deposit of soil and clay that had been upcast from the roadside ditches. However, this is likely to be a result of differences in the make-up of the natural drift geology, rather than a change in construction style. During the current watching brief, the natural deposits underlying the topsoil were observed to have been variable, with layers of clay being present in some areas, and sandstone bedrock lying close to the surface in other areas. If the roadside ditches at the Hall Arms were cut through natural deposits comprising sand and grit then these will have been utilised to form the foundation layers, with the underlying clay to the south of Clitheroe Old Road dictating the nature of the foundation deposits in that area.
- 6.1.3 The presence or absence of the Roman road where Clitheroe Old Road truncates it is difficult to discern. Deposits of increasingly compacted sandstone fragments were observed beginning approximately 8m to the east of the driveway to Cowley Brook Cottage and forming a particularly hard and consolidated surface underneath the driveway. This could represent fabric of the Roman road, the projected line of which is thought to be crossed Clitheroe Old Road in this area. However, an electricity cable had been laid in this area previously, which might have caused damage, or even complete destruction to the Roman road along the route of the pipeline. The increased compaction of the sandstone layer underneath the driveway might result from the provision of a substantial foundation level for the driveway following the installation of the electricity cable, or during the construction of the driveway. The very narrow pipe trench made the effective inspection of the sections difficult, but there

were no indications in this area of a conspicuous Roman road profile with an *agger* and flanking ditches.

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Plan of Gazetteer Sites

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed on Ordnance Survey first edition 6":1 mile map, 1847

Figure 4: Proposed route superimposed on Ordnance Survey first edition 25":1 mile map, 1893

Figure 5: Site plan showing areas subject to watching brief

Figure 6: Plan of exposed portion of Roman road (Site **1002**)

Figure 7: Section of exposed portion of Roman road (Site **1002**)

8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Extract from Yates' map of 1786

Plate 2: Extract from Hennem's map of 1830

Plate 3: Extract from the enclosure plan of 1812

Plate 4: Extract from the Ribchester tithe map of 1838

Plate 5: A view of the earthwork representing the Roman road (Site **8**) to the south of Clitheroe Old Road, looking south-south-east

Plate 6: The initial view of the surface of the Roman road (**1002**) exposed during the topsoil strip, looking north-north-west

Plate 7: The metalled surface (**1003**) of the Roman road (**1002**), with the slope of the western roadside ditch at the right side of the image, looking south-south-east

Plate 8: Looking across the Roman road (**1002**) with the western roadside ditch in the foreground

Plate 9: The south-facing section of a sondage through the Roman road (**1002**)

Plate 10: The line of the pipe trench along the northern side of Clitheroe Old Road, looking west

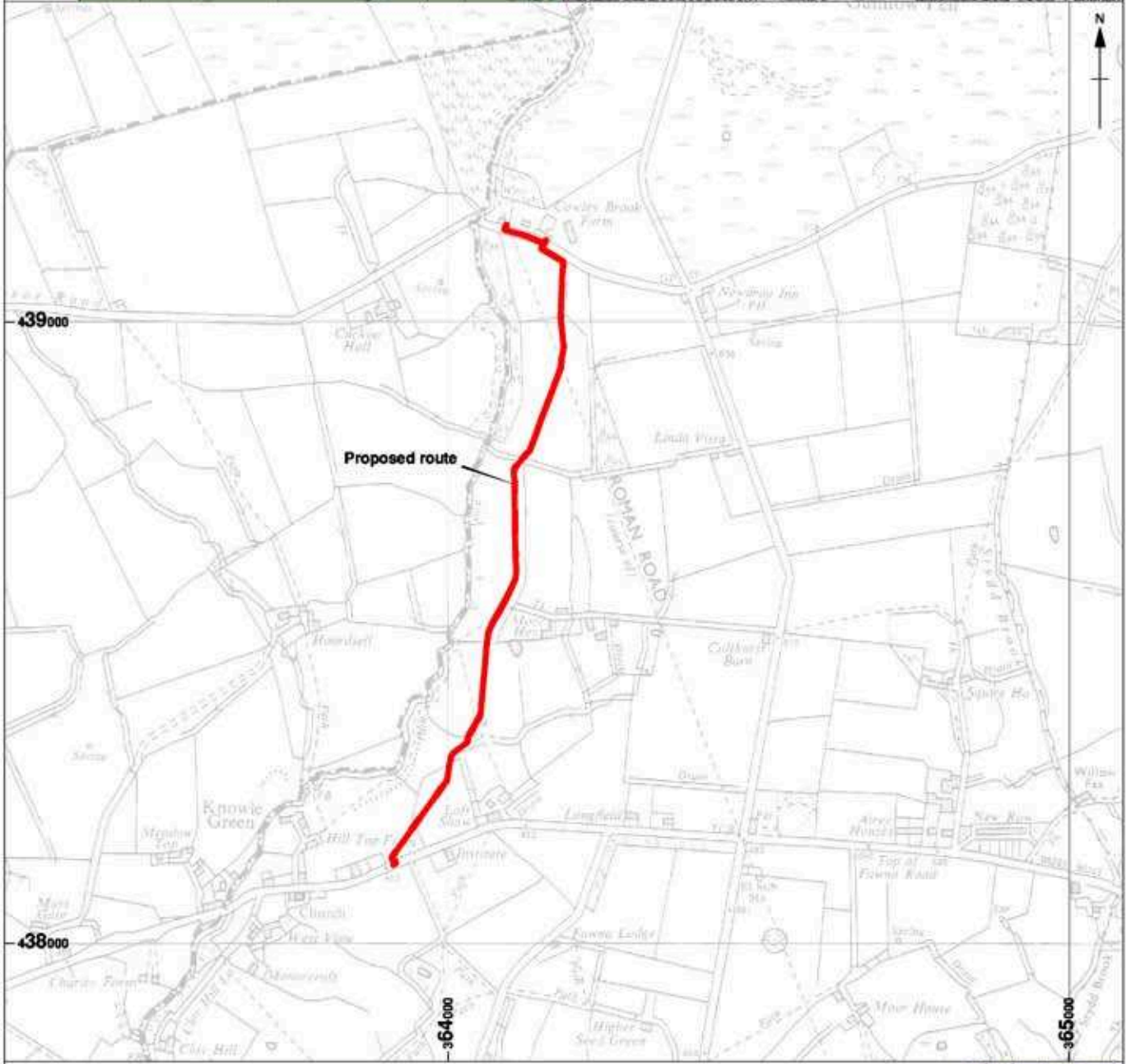
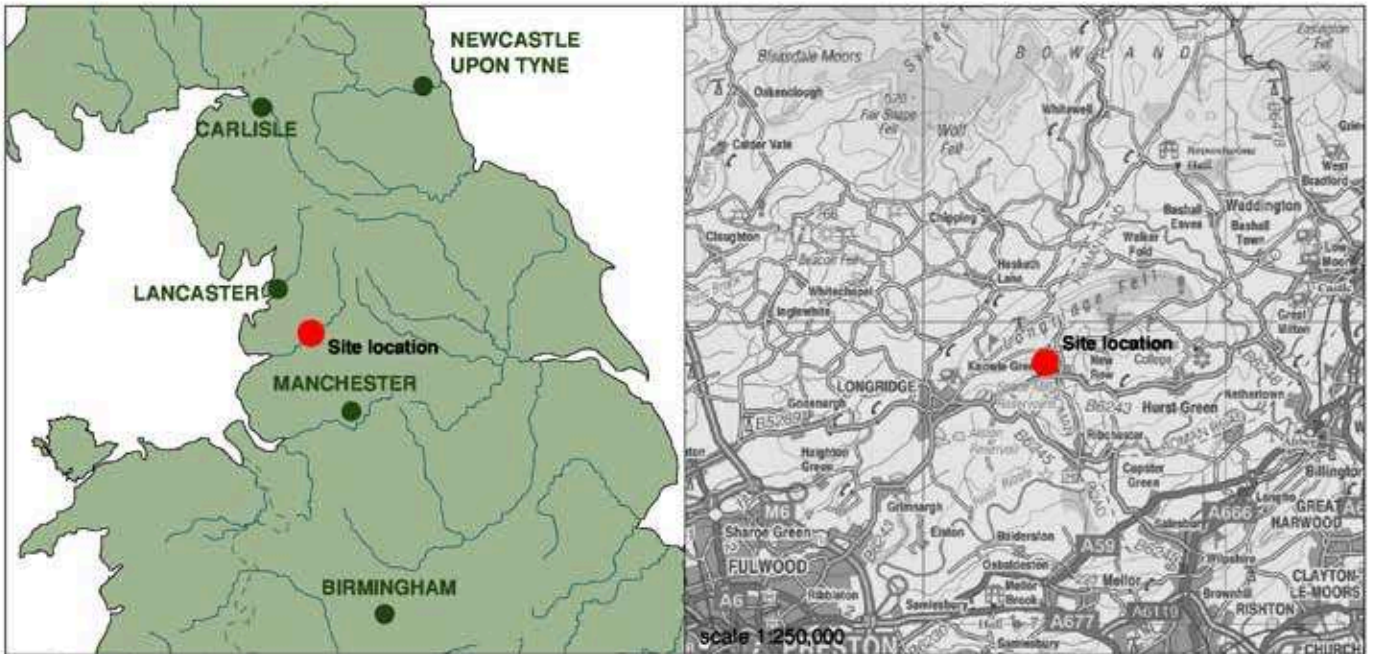
Plate 11: The narrow and inundated pipe trench at the northern side of Clitheroe Old Road, looking west

Plate 12: Deposits of large sandstone blocks beneath the surface of Clitheroe Old Road

Plate 13: A compacted layer of sandstone fragments beneath the driveway of Cowley Brook Cottage that might be associated with the Roman road

Plate 14: Cowley Brook within an artificial channel to the west of Cowley Brook cottage and culverted beneath Clitheroe Old Road

Plate 15: A steep slope leading from the western side of Cowley Brook Cottage to the brook

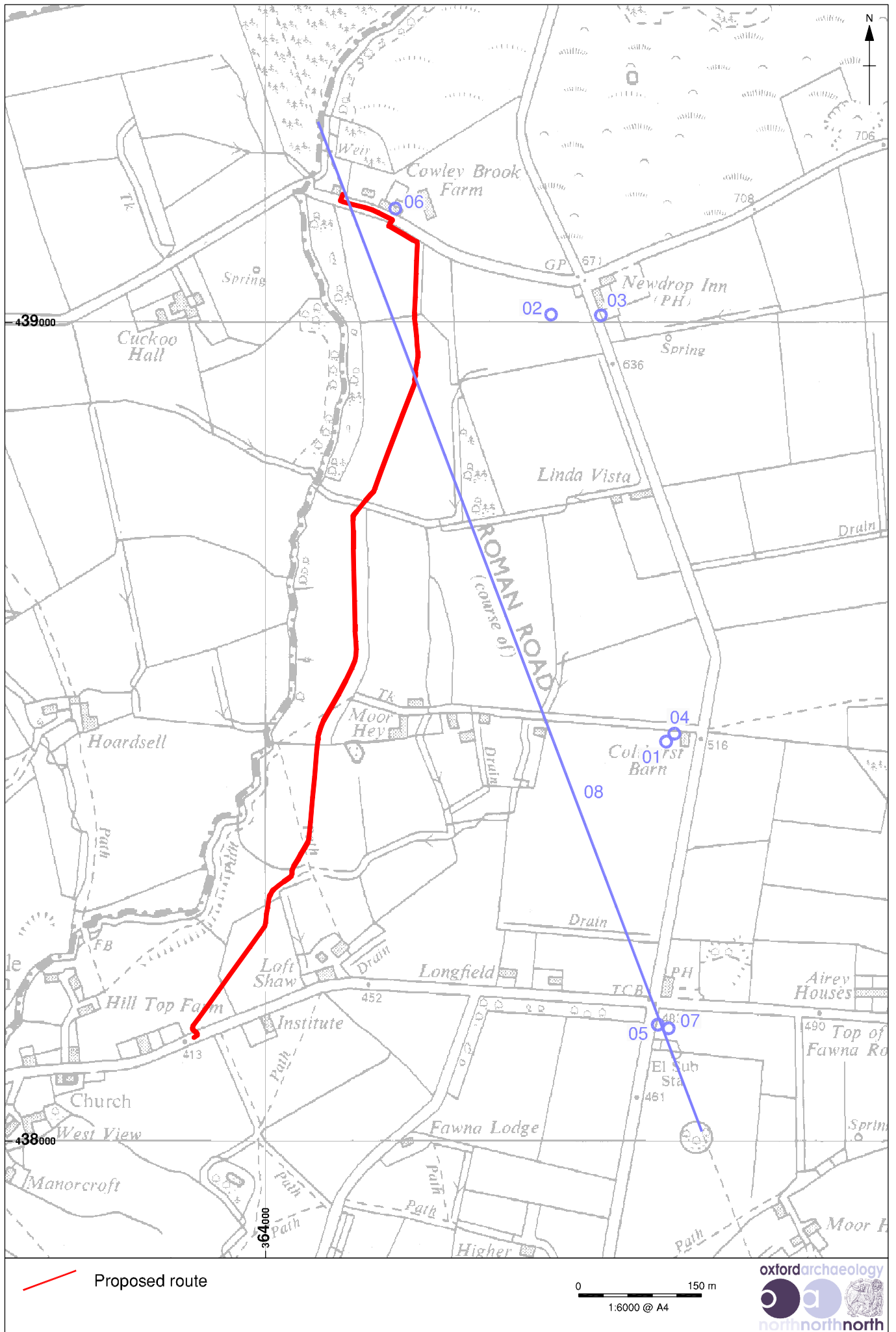


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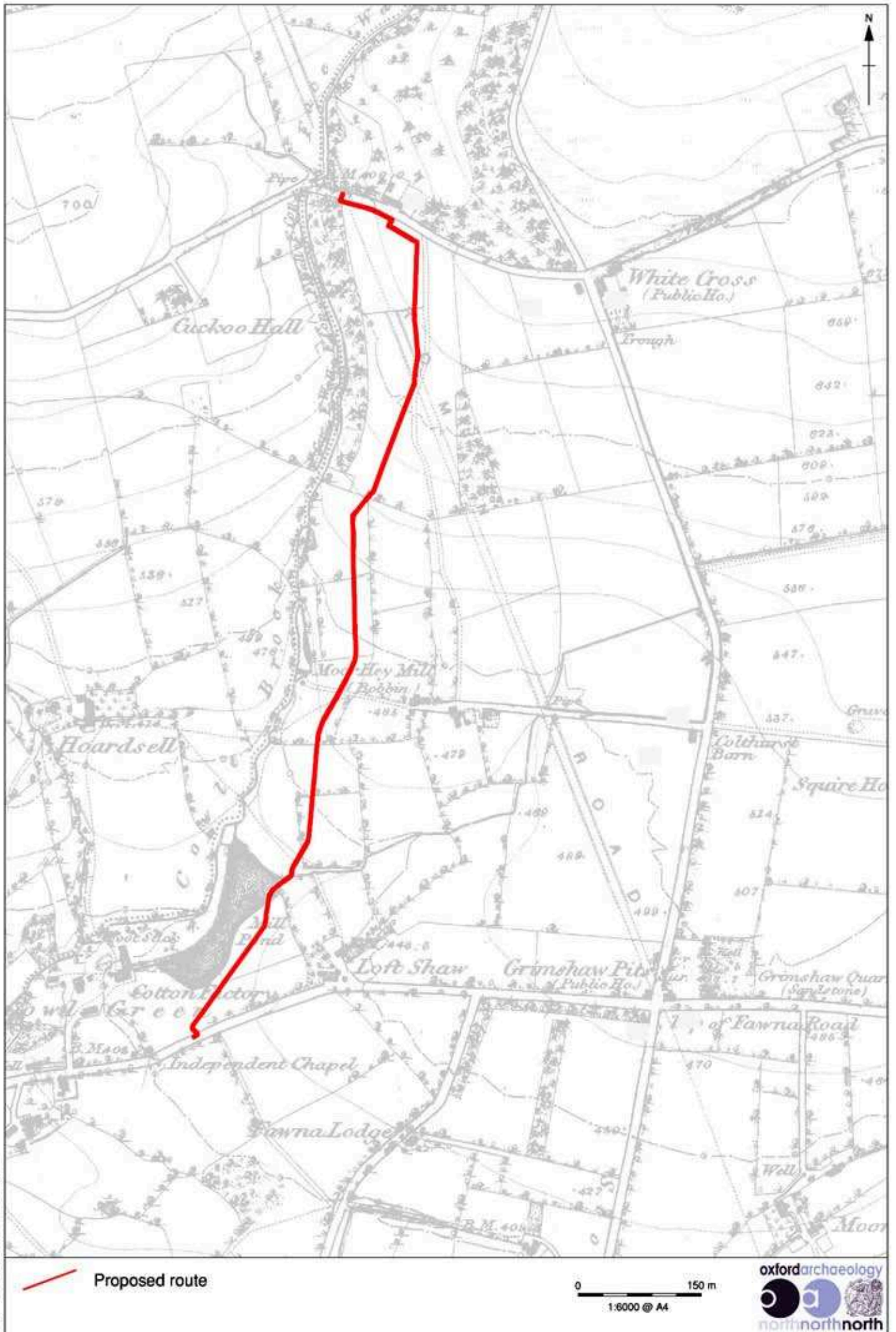
Figure 1: Site location

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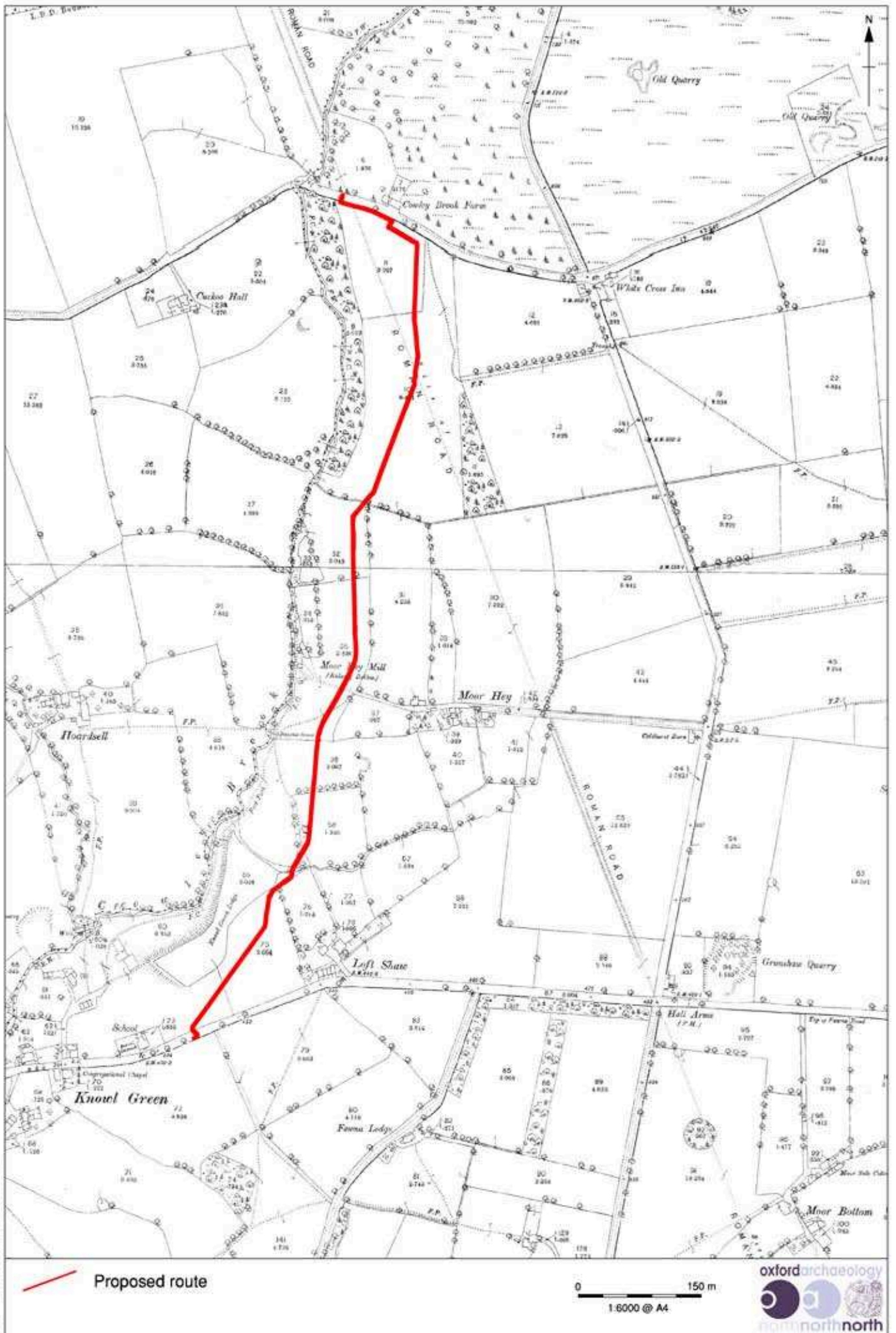
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Figure 2: Plan of gazetteer sites



AJP*L10439*MAT*Sept 2012

Figure 3: Proposed route superimposed on Ordnance Survey first edition 6":1 mile map, 1847



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Figure 4: Proposed route superimposed on Ordnance Survey first edition 25":1 mile map, 1893

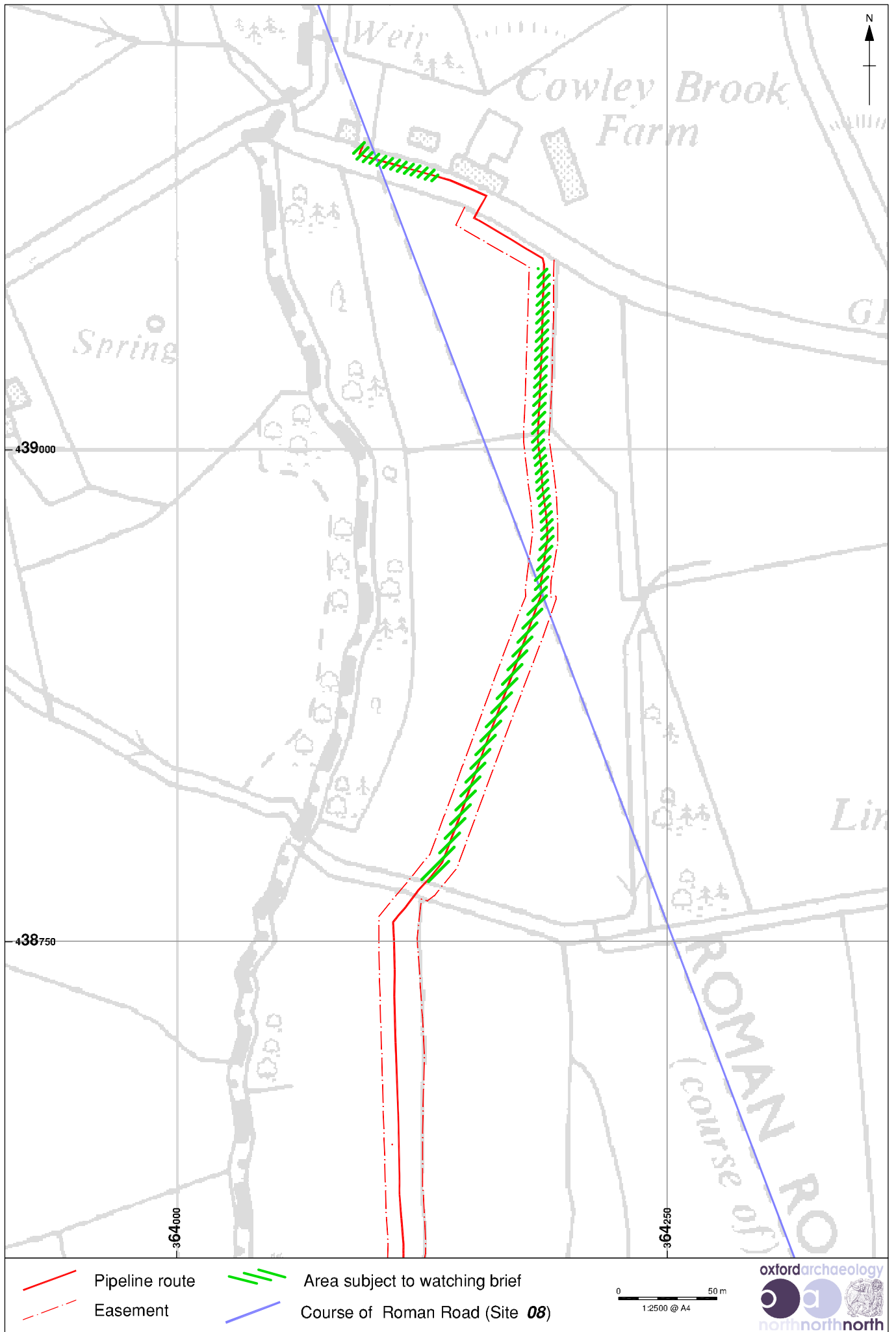
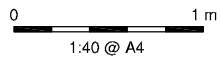
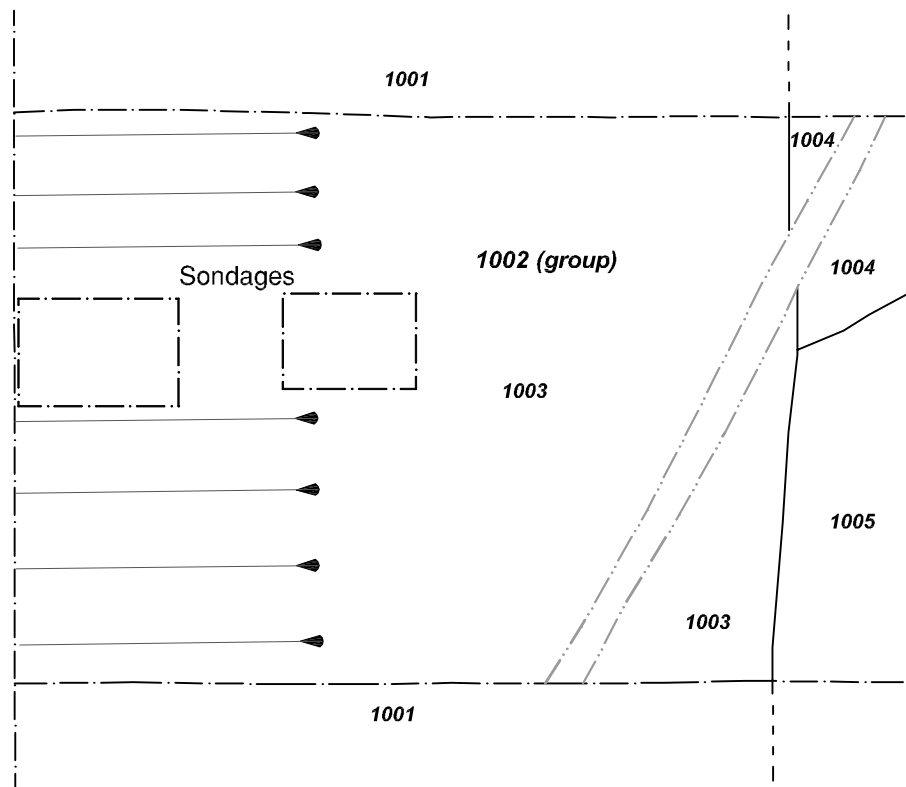
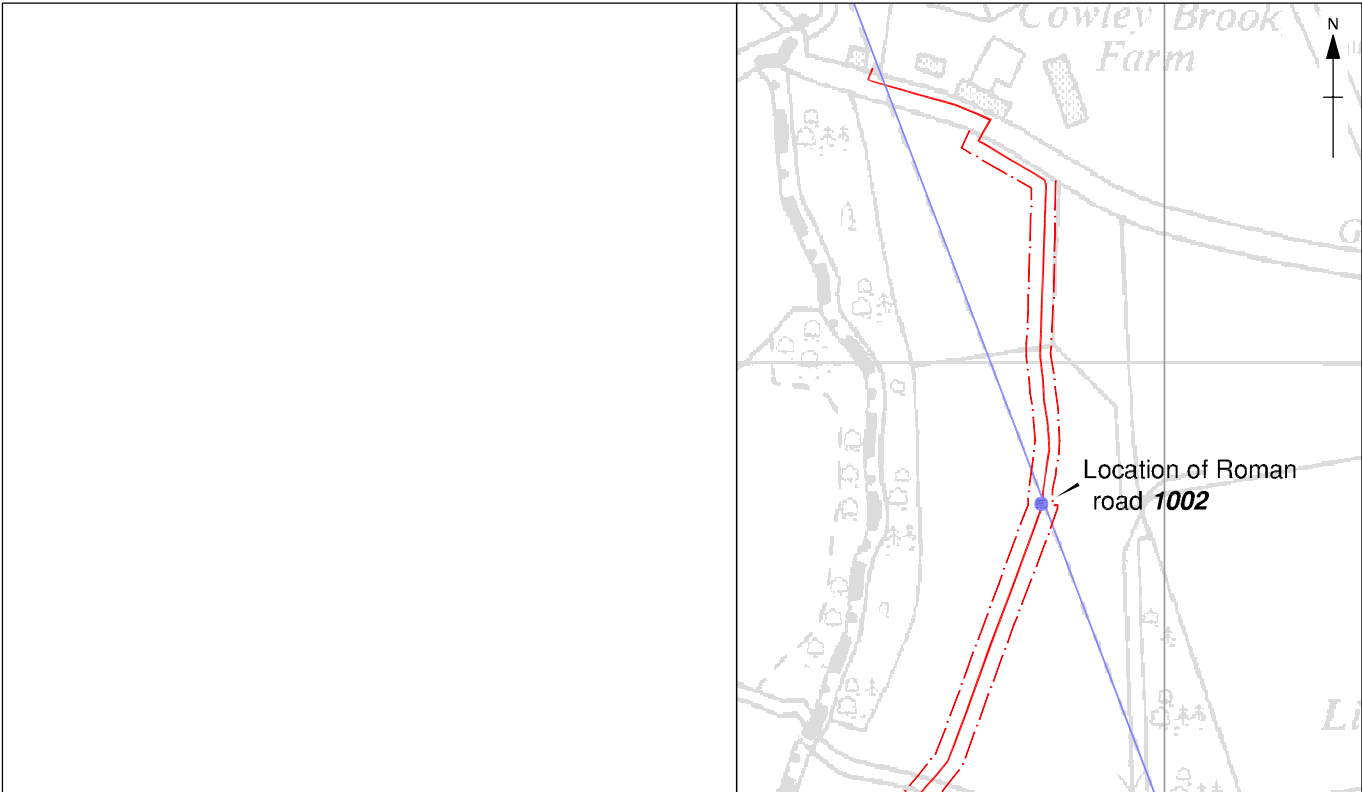


Figure 5: Site plan showing areas subject to watching brief






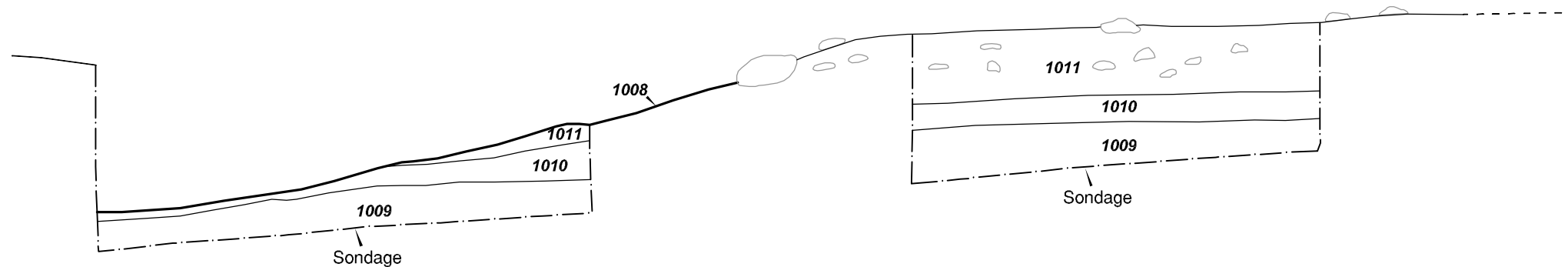
-  Pipeline route
-  Easement
-  Course of Roman Road (Site 08)



Figure 6: Plan of exposed portion of Roman road (Site 08), context group 1002



--- limit of excavation
○ stone

0 0.25 m
1:10@ A4

Figure 7: Section of exposed portion of Roman road (site08), context group **1002**

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**PRESTON
CONCESSIONARY
SUPPLIES,
CLUSTER 28
LANCASHIRE**

**Archaeological Watching
Brief:
Written Scheme of
Investigation**



Oxford Archaeology North

August 2011

United Utilities

NGR: SD 6184 3894

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 United Utilities propose to lay a watermain pipeline to the east of Knowle Green and heading in a northerly direction towards Old Clitheroe Road, north-west of Ribchester. As part of the proposal an existing pumping station is to be utilised, and this lies adjacent to the cemetery on Clitheroe Road. The route of the pipe will involve crossing the projected line of the Ribchester to Tebay Roman Road (PRN11768), which lies at SD 6184 3894.
- 1.1.2 During a watching brief undertaken by UMAU in 1997, at the Halls Arms, Clitheroe Road, Knowle Green, a road 12m wide with a 0.1m deep layer of compacted sand and grit with medium sized sandstones on top was revealed. To the east of the road the roadside ditch was located (1.6m wide).
- 1.1.3 Consequently, the LCAS Planning Archaeologist has requested that the site of the Roman Road, as it crossed by the pipeline, be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief, and that this is undertaken during ground works associated with the pipeline line construction.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring aims to determine the presence or otherwise of the known archaeological resource and potential for further archaeological deposits. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Rapid Research:** to provide an historic context for the results of the watching brief.
- 2.3 **Watching Brief:** to monitor ground disturbance within the area of the Roman Road.
- 2.4 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the client within twelve weeks, unless a report submission deadline is agreed with the client at the time of commission. An archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2 (1991)).

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 RAPID RESEARCH

- 3.1.1 The scope of the rapid research would conform entirely to the standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in their 1994 guidance paper, updated in 2001 (*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*), and to other standards as relevant. The research would aim to:

- describe the nature, character, condition, survival, significance and extent of known archaeological or historic features within the site, taking into account any past impacts which may have affected the survival of any archaeology present;

- 3.1.2 All relevant and accessible archival and historic sources, including the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, and bibliographic, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Lancashire County Record Office, and our own archives will be consulted.

3.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.2.1 A programme of field observation will record accurately the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the area of the Roman Road. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.2.2 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).
- 3.2.3 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered. This would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client, and the County Archaeology Service, and will require a variation to costing.
- 3.2.4 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 40 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would include soil pollen analysis and the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features. In addition, the samples would be assessed for plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of the LCAS and the client.
- 3.2.5 **Faunal remains:** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals a sampling programme will be carried out. These will be assessed as appropriate by OA North's specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. The costs for any such sampling would be in variation to the project costs.
- 3.2.6 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. The LCAS and the local Coroner

will be informed immediately. If removal is essential the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations. Any delays caused by unforeseen and complex excavation of inhumations may be subject to a variation to the cost of the contract and will be agreed with the client.

- 3.2.7 **Treatment of finds:** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.2.8 **Treasure:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.

3.3.1 REPORT

3.3.2 One digital (CD pdf file), and one copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and one copy to Lancashire HER within twelve weeks of completion of the fieldwork, unless an alternative deadline is agreed with the client beforehand. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above in order to come to as full an understanding as possible of the archaeology of the development area. The report will include;

- a site location plan related to the national grid;
- a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken;
- description of the methodology, including the sources consulted;
- a summary of the historical background of the study area;
- appropriate plans showing the location of the site;
- digital and colour photographs as appropriate;
- a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted ;
- plans and sections showing the positions of deposits and finds;

- an index to the project archive.
- In the event that no archaeology is observed, a short statement to this effect will be produced rather than a full report.

3.3.3 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

3.3.4 ARCHIVE

3.3.5 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with Appendix 3 of the current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991) and UKIC (1990). This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the HER (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the County Record Office, which in this instance would be Preston.

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the watching brief as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Company Safety policy. A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

4.2 The client or his representative will be responsible for providing welfare facilities.

4.3 Any known contamination issues or any specific health and safety requirements on site should be made known to OA North by the client or main contractor on site to ensure all procedures can be met, and that the risk is dealt with appropriately.

5 OTHER MATTERS

5.1 ACCESS

5.1.1 Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client and the principal contractor.

5.2 PROJECT MONITORING

5.2.1 Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the LCAS Archaeologist will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the LCAS Archaeologist in consultation with the client

5.3 INSURANCE

- 5.3.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

5.4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.4.1 **Rapid research:** it is anticipated that this element would two days.
- 5.4.2 **Watching brief:** the duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon the progress of the pipeline contractor.
- 5.4.3 **Report:** the final report will be submitted to the client within twelve weeks, of completion of the fieldwork unless an earlier deadline is agreed beforehand.
- 5.4.4 **Archive:** the archive will be deposited within six months.

5.5 STAFFING

- 5.5.1 The project will be under the direct management of Alison Plummer (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 5.5.2 An OA North Project Officer will undertake the rapid research and a Supervisor will maintain the watching brief. All OA North Project Officers and Supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 5.5.3 Assessment of the finds from the watching brief will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis** (OA North finds manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of finds from many periods.
- 5.5.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken by or under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc** (OA North project officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 *Code of conduct* (revised edition)

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999a *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999b *Standard and guidance for archaeological field Evaluations*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*, London

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1998 *First Aid For Finds*, London (new edition)

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Description
1001	Topsoil
1002	Group number for the Roman road
1003	Metalled road surface to the south of Clitheroe Old Road. Rounded and angular reddish yellow degraded sandstone fragments measuring up to 120mm by 100mm by 80mm. Less than 2% rounded stones were also observed.
1004	Deposit that might represent an infilled eastern roadside ditch. Reddish brown friable sandy silt.
1005	Deposit that might represent an infilled eastern roadside ditch. Light greyish brown compact sandy grit.
1006	Cut for modern drainage pipe
1007	Fill of modern drainage pipe
1008	Cut of the western roadside ditch to the south of Clitheroe Old Road
1009	Natural drift geological deposit (south of Clitheroe Old Road). Light grey compact sandy clay.
1010	Natural drift geological deposit (south of Clitheroe Old Road). Dark brownish grey firm sandy silt
1011	Foundation deposit for the Roman road surface (1003). Reddish yellow sandstone fragments, light grey clay, and dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
1012	Natural drift geological deposit (Clitheroe Old Road). Greyish yellow compact clay.
1013	Possible Roman road surface in the vicinity of Clitheroe Old Road to the front of Cowley Brook Cottage. Fragments of reddish yellow sandstone within a matrix of sandy clay. Less than 2% rounded stones were also observed.