

Higher Standen Farm Phases 2-4, Clitheroe, Lancashire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

June 2019 (Updated November 2022)



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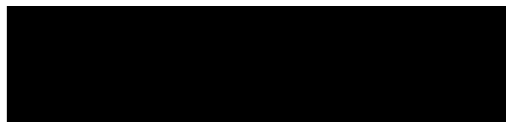
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Compiled by:



Planning Reference: 3/2015/0895

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Phase 2 central NGR: SD 74968 40796

Phase 3 central NGR: SD 75159 40636

Phase 4 central NGR: SD 74959 40517

Spine Road central NGR: SD 74730 40600

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Site Location and Geology.....	2
2.2	Historical and Archaeological Background	2
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
3.1	Regional Research Aims and Objectives	4
3.2	Archaeological Fieldwork Objectives	4
4	EVALUATION TRENCHING – PHASES 2, 3, 4 AND SPINE ROAD.....	5
4.1	Coverage	5
4.2	Methodology	6
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS – SPINE ROAD	8
5.1	Coverage	8
5.2	Methodology	8
6	RECORDING	10
7	FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE	10
8	REPORT.....	11
9	MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS.....	12
10	STANDARDS, PROJECT MANAGEMENT, STAFFING AND TIMETABLE	12
11	ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	13
12	GENERAL ITEMS	14
12.1	Health and Safety.....	14
12.2	Insurance Cover	14
12.3	Further Investigation, Community Engagement and Outreach	14
12.4	Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation	15
12.5	Publication	15
12.6	Publicity and Copyright	15
13	REFERENCES.....	16



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. Prior to commencing Phase 4 of the evaluation as outlined in this WSI, the trench plan was amended in consultation with Peter Iles at Lancashire County Council, due to obstructions on the ground.

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. Some of the trenches in Phase 4 have been moved slightly in order to avoid obstructions on the ground noted during a site visit, the updated trench plan is shown on Figure 3. These trench movements have been agreed with Peter Iles at Lancashire County Council.

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 500 μ 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.



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 [REDACTED] Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be [REDACTED] MLitt, ACIfA, Senior Project Officer at ARS Ltd or [REDACTED] 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:
- ♦ Romano-British pottery:
- ♦ *Terra Sigillata*:
- ♦ Romano-British small finds:
- ♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:
- ♦ Medieval and post-medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork:
- ♦ Geochemistry, Archaeometallurgy and Industrial residues:
- ♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:
- ♦ Human and animal bone:
- ♦ Radiocarbon dating:
- ♦ Finds conservation:



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).



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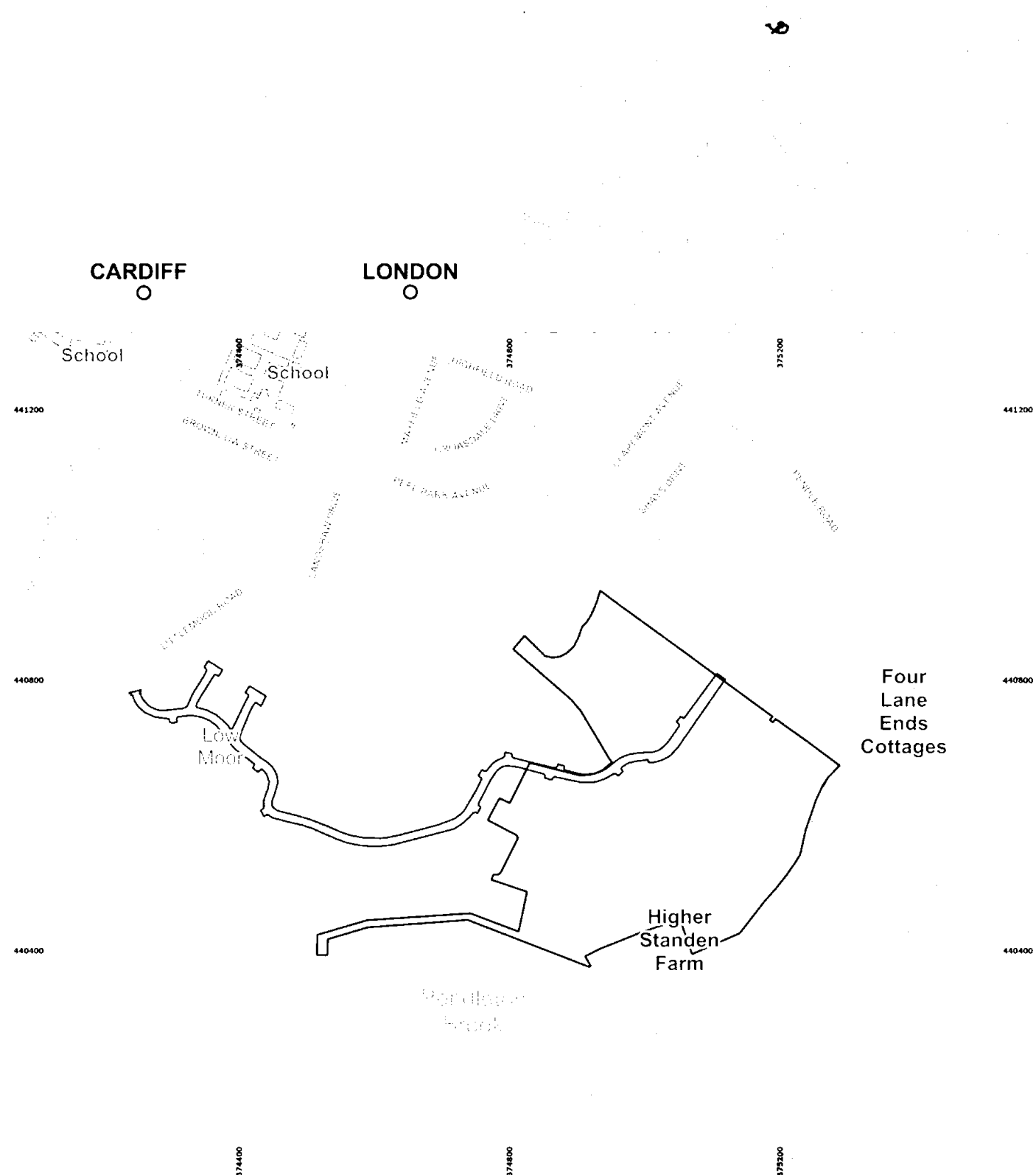
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FIGURES



Isle of
Man
Irish Sea



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

This drawing: ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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- Phases 2-4 Boundary
- Spine Road

**Figure 1:
Site location**

Ribble Valley District



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Figure 2.

Phases 2-4 and Spine Road, Trench location plan.
Overlain 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

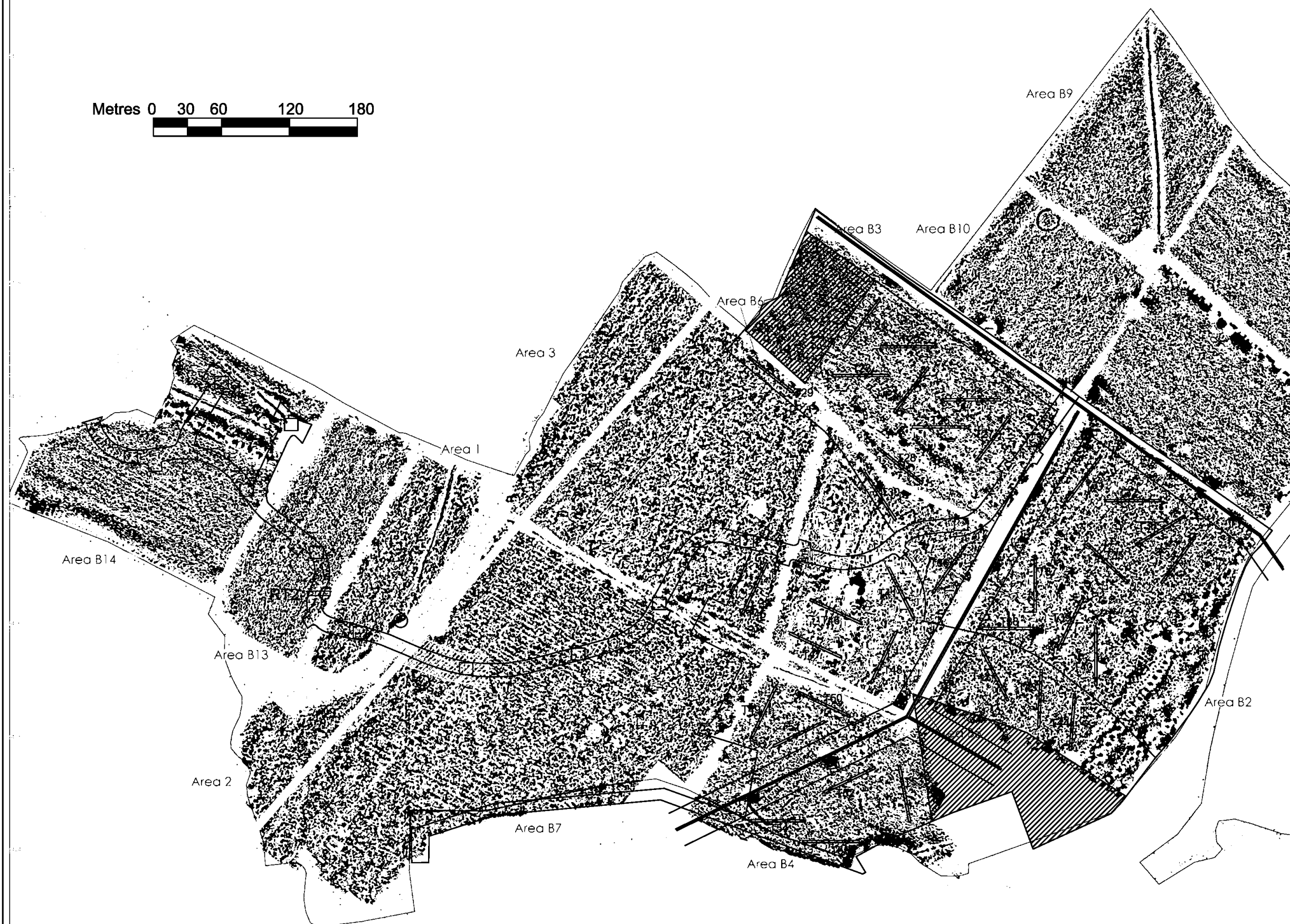
Road Trenches (x6):

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

 RT2 (20m x 4m)

Evaluation Trenches (x35):

 50m x 2m



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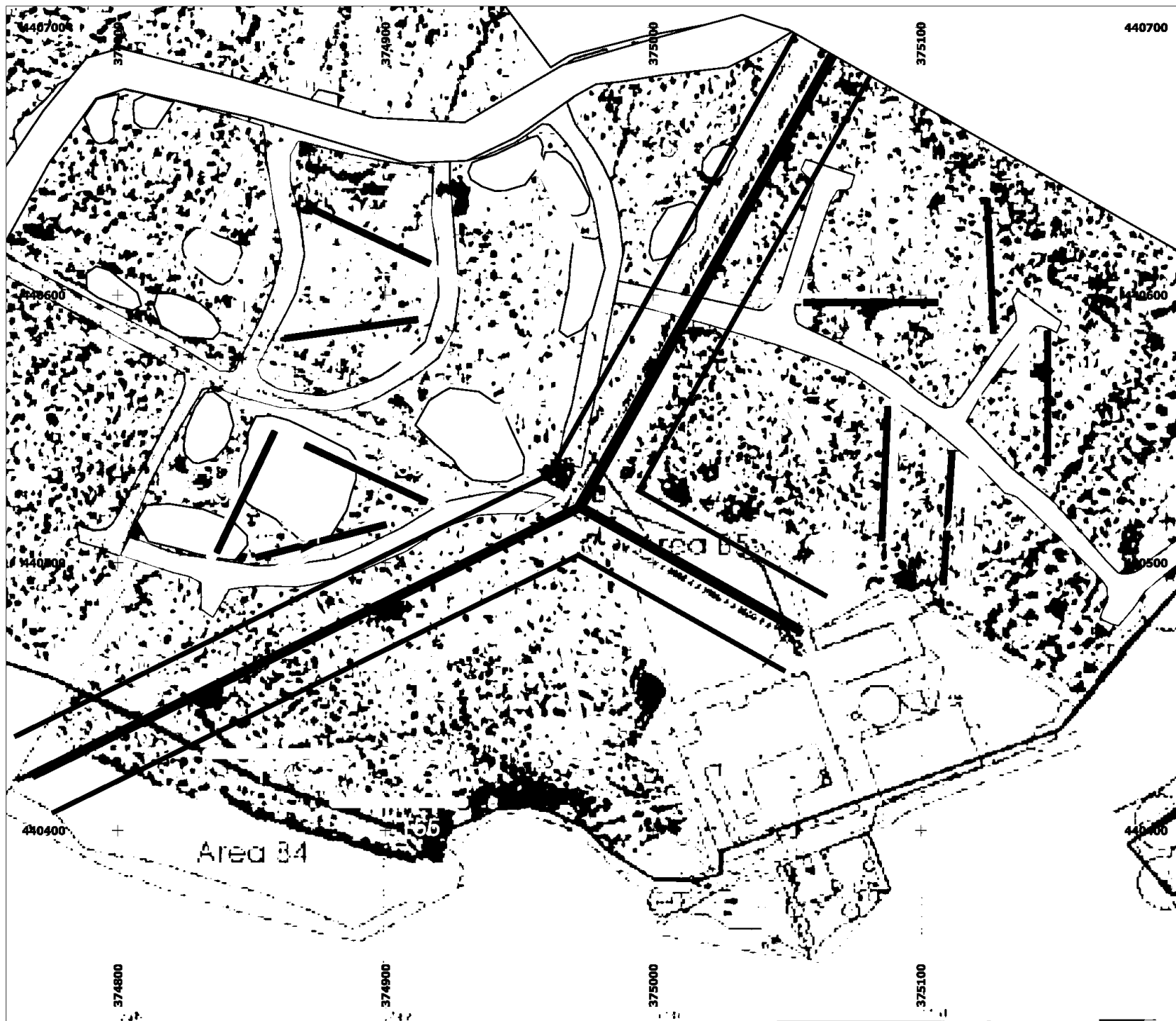
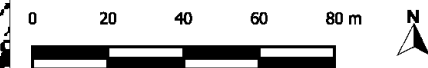


Figure 3.
Geophysics with proposed trenches
overlaid- Phase 4

-  Proposed Trench Adjustments
-  Phase 4 trenches approved
-  Road Installed- No Sewer
-  Road Installed- Sewer
-  stockpiles
-  OH cables and buffer
-  Phase 2-3 area- signed off



Site name: Standen Farm, Clitheroe
Date: Oct 2022
Drawn by: RLT
Scale: 1:2000 @ A4

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