

BEAR
ARCHAEOLOGY



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Client	Planning Region	Heritage Advisory	NGR OS Grid Reference (Ordnance Survey)
DJL Construction	Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS)	SJ 45758 89979.
Site Location	Project Code	Site Code	Planning Application Number
35 Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley, L36 6AE	PROJ_0423_W RH_JMI_2901	WRH_JMI_BEAR_290120	25/00205/FUL
Project Detail	Designated Site Status	Compiled by	Archive Number
Evaluation, SMR and WB	None	Martin Sowerby	BEAR-HUYTON-2026

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PROJECT CONTROL

The delivery of this project will follow BEAR Archaeology's standard project governance procedures, designed to ensure clear lines of responsibility, decision-making authority, and professional accountability throughout the project lifecycle.

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Document Control History Sheet

Version	Date	Comments
P1	1 st May 2026	Client Draft

Circulation List

This document will be distributed to the following.

Purpose of issue:

- 1 For comment
- 2 For actions
- 3 For information

Name	Position	Email address	No of copies	Purpose of Issue
DJL construction	Client	Restricted	1	1
			1	1 & 2

Abbreviations

BEAR Archaeology Project Execution Plan

Title	Description
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
PXP	Project Execution Plan
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
HER	Historic Environment Record
PRN	Primary Reference Number
NGR	National Grid References (Ordnance Survey)
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement
OASIS	Online Accession and Index System

Summary of Archaeological Strategy

This Project Execution Plan (PXP) sets out the archaeological strategy and delivery framework for the proposed development at 35 Wilson Road, Huyton, Knowsley, L36 6AE, submitted under planning application 25/00205/FUL. The document has been prepared in accordance with current national policy and professional standards and has been informed through consultation with the Planning Archaeologist at Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS).

The archaeological baseline for the site has been established through a previously completed Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), which identifies heritage features of limited extent, including the remains of a former mill, a mill race extending across the development area, and a farmhouse of potential historic interest. The DBA indicates that the former mill is of relatively modest scale and may have been subject to previous disturbance, thereby limiting the likelihood of extensive or well-preserved archaeological remains.

In response, a proportionate programme of archaeological works has been developed to address the heritage features identified within the site. This will focus on investigating the mill race to better understand its alignment, character, and extent, alongside appropriate monitoring of groundworks in the vicinity of the farmhouse, where there is potential for sub-surface remains, subject to confirmation of ground conditions. Taken together, these measures provide a clear and flexible approach to the archaeological works, allowing the level of investigation to respond to what is actually encountered on site. All works will be carried out in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) and the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will be subject to monitoring by the Planning Archaeologist.

The project will produce a full and proportionate archaeological record, supported by reporting, archive preparation, and deposition with the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER). This will ensure that any heritage assets affected by the development are properly recorded and understood.

1 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

1. Project Overview

- 1.1.1 This Project Execution Plan (PXP) / Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in accordance with Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024, as updated February 2025), and the current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, excavation, and monitoring and recording. The document sets out the archaeological strategy and delivery framework for the proposed development and defines the scope of works required to ensure that any heritage assets affected by the development are appropriately identified, investigated, and recorded in line with national policy and professional standards.

1.2 Summary of Development Scope

- 1.2.1 The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a logistics warehouse (Use Class B8), together with associated access, infrastructure, and landscaping works. The scheme includes site clearance and earthworks, the creation of a new access junction and internal circulation routes, and the installation of drainage infrastructure, including sustainable drainage systems, alongside the implementation of environmental mitigation measures. Supporting elements include site lighting, cycle storage, and electric vehicle infrastructure. The development is subject to the discharge of planning conditions, including the requirement for a programme of archaeological works secured through an approved PXP, incorporating investigation, recording, reporting, and archive deposition.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overarching Aim

- 2.1.1 The overarching aim of this archaeological mitigation project is to ensure that any sub-surface heritage assets within the development boundary are appropriately identified, investigated, recorded, and interpreted prior to their potential disturbance or loss as a result of the proposed development.

2.2 Fieldwork Objectives

- 2.2.1 Across all phases, the archaeological works will:

- Undertake a structured programme of archaeological investigation, focused on areas of proposed ground disturbance.
- Provide archaeological oversight of groundworks to identify, investigate, and record any previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits.
- Implement a Strip, Map and Record (SMR) investigation in areas associated with the former mill, reflecting its limited scale and the likelihood of previous disturbance.
- Carry out a targeted investigation of the mill race, which extends across the site, through the excavation of trial trenches to establish its alignment, character, and extent.
- Undertake a watching brief in the vicinity of the farmhouse, where groundworks have the potential to impact sub-surface remains, subject to confirmation of ground conditions, including the presence of a concrete slab.
- Ensure that all archaeological remains encountered are appropriately recorded in accordance with recognised professional standards, supported by written, photographic, and spatial data.
- Maintain a robust site archive, alongside appropriate standards of health and safety, quality assurance, and environmental management throughout the works.

2.3 Analytical and Interpretive Objectives

- 2.3.1 The fieldwork will be supported by a defined programme of post-excavation assessment and analysis, designed to:
- Assess and interpret any artefactual or ecofactual material recovered during the works.
 - Establish the date, character, and function of any archaeological remains identified.
 - Place the results within their local and regional archaeological context, with reference to the historic development of the site and its surroundings.
 - Determine the need for any further analysis, reporting, or publication, in accordance with professional guidance.

2.4 Compliance and Policy Objectives

- 2.4.1 This project will:

- Meet the requirements of the archaeological planning condition attached to planning application 25/00205/FUL.
- Be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), including:
 - *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
 - *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
 - *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation, and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- Align with relevant Historic England guidance and current best practice, including MoRPHE principles where appropriate.
- Ensure that all findings are appropriately recorded, reported, and archived, with deposition to the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and, where appropriate, the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

2. Legacy and Public Benefit Objectives

- 2.6.1 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024), the proposed archaeological works will deliver public benefit through the creation of a clear and accessible archaeological record. This will include preparing a formal report and an archive for deposition with the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and other appropriate stakeholders. Where appropriate, the results may be disseminated through suitable publication or summary outputs, contributing to the wider understanding of the historic environment.

4 SITE BACKGROUND

4.1 Project Location

- 4.1.1 The Site is located at Wilson Road, Huyton, Liverpool, within the administrative area of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council. It lies on the south-eastern side of Huyton, approximately 10 km east of Liverpool city centre, within a well-established industrial and commercial setting. The Site occupies an irregular parcel of land and is centred on approximately National Grid Reference SJ 45758 89979. It is bounded by existing commercial and industrial units, with direct access from Wilson Road.

4.2 Current Land Use and Management

- 4.2.1 The Site is currently in active industrial use and is occupied by a substantial warehouse building with associated office accommodation. External areas comprise hardstanding, vehicle storage, and service yards, reflecting its ongoing use within a commercial logistics and industrial context.
- 4.2.2 The surrounding area is characterised by similar land uses, including adjacent warehouse units, commercial premises, and transport infrastructure. The Site is enclosed, managed, and subject to regular operational activity, with ground conditions in many areas having been modified by previous phases of development, including the introduction of made ground and services.

4.3 Topography and Geology

- 4.3.1 The Site is situated on generally level ground, lying at an elevation of approximately 29–30 m AOD. The wider landscape is defined by a gentle fall to the north, towards the Ditton Brook valley, which forms part of the local drainage network.
- 4.3.2 The underlying geology comprises bedrock associated with the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, typically consisting of mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone. These deposits are overlain by glacial till of Devensian date. Across the Site, natural deposits are likely to be overlain or locally truncated by made ground associated with previous industrial development. These conditions can affect both the survival and visibility of archaeological remains, with made ground potentially masking or truncating earlier deposits.

4.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.4.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site has been informed by the previously completed Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), together with available historic mapping, Historic Environment Record data, published sources, and the results of archaeological work undertaken within the wider study area. The purpose of this section is not to repeat the DBA in full, but to draw out those aspects of the baseline evidence that are directly relevant to the proposed archaeological works.

- 4.4.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site boundary. Designated assets are present within the wider study area, including listed farmhouses and historic buildings associated with the development of Huyton and its surrounding agricultural landscape. These assets help to define the broader historic character of the area, but they are not considered to be directly affected by the proposed below-ground archaeological works.
- 4.4.3 The wider landscape around Huyton has produced evidence for activity from the prehistoric period onwards. This includes isolated prehistoric finds and evidence of Romano-British activity within the surrounding area. Such evidence demonstrates that the landscape has been utilised over a long period, although the DBA does not identify clear evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British occupation within the Site itself.
- 4.4.4 During the medieval period, the Site is likely to have formed part of a wider agricultural landscape associated with dispersed settlement, farmsteads, routeways, and managed landholdings. There is no direct evidence for medieval settlement within the Site boundary, but the surrounding pattern of historic settlement indicates that the area was part of a working rural landscape before later industrial and commercial expansion.
- 4.4.5 The principal archaeological interest within the Site relates to its post-medieval and early modern development. Historic mapping and documentary evidence indicate that the Site was associated with the former Logwood Farm complex, including agricultural land, drainage features, and later buildings. The DBA identifies the former mill and associated mill race as the key heritage features relevant to the proposed scheme. The mill race is of particular importance because it is understood to extend across the development area and may survive as a buried or partially truncated feature.
- 4.4.6 The former mill appears to have been a relatively modest asset in scale. On that basis, and given the potential for previous disturbance, any surviving remains are likely to be localised rather than extensive. Nevertheless, the mill and mill race are significant in site-specific terms because they relate to the historic use of water management and small-scale rural industry within this part of Huyton.
- 4.4.7 By the nineteenth century, the Site remained largely rural in character, with historic mapping showing field divisions, farm buildings, and associated land-use features. These elements reflect the agricultural organisation of the landscape prior to the major industrial and commercial development of the twentieth century.
- 4.4.8 The twentieth century brought substantial change to the Site and its immediate surroundings. Industrial development, warehouse construction, areas of hardstanding, service installation, and ground levelling are likely to have altered the original ground surface. These works may have truncated, obscured, or removed earlier archaeological deposits in some areas. The DBA recognises this as a key factor when assessing archaeological survival.

- 4.4.9 Overall, the archaeological potential of the Site is best understood as localised and variable. The wider landscape provides evidence of earlier activity, but the most relevant site-specific interest lies in the former mill, the mill race, and any remains associated with the farmhouse or the historic agricultural use of the land. The proposed archaeological works have therefore been designed to focus on these features while retaining flexibility to respond to any additional remains encountered during groundworks. Accordingly, the principal archaeological risk relates to the potential survival of the former mill race and associated water management features, together with any truncated remains associated with the historic farmstead
- 4.4.10 This approach is consistent with current professional and planning expectations. The ClfA standard for field evaluation describes evaluation as work designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts, or ecofacts within a defined area. The ClfA also recognises that archaeological monitoring and recording may be referred to as a watching brief, which is directly relevant to the proposed monitoring around the farmhouse.
- 4.4.11 The strategy also reflects the National Planning Policy Framework, which requires developers to record and advance understanding of heritage assets affected by development and to make the resulting evidence and archive publicly accessible. In this context, the fieldwork proposed for the former mill, mill race, and farmhouse provides a measured and professionally grounded response to the known archaeological potential of the Site.

4.5 Cartographic Analysis

- 4.5.1 Early cartographic sources for the Huyton area are limited in detail, with pre-nineteenth century mapping typically depicting settlements in schematic form without reference to field systems or individual landscape features. As such, these sources provide limited value in understanding the historic development of the Site itself.
- 4.5.2 More detailed cartographic evidence becomes available from the early nineteenth century onwards, with the introduction of systematic Ordnance Survey mapping. This provides the first reliable depiction of the Site and its immediate surroundings, illustrating a predominantly agricultural landscape characterised by defined field boundaries, drainage features, and dispersed farmsteads.
- 4.5.3 Nineteenth century mapping indicates that the Site formed part of the agricultural land associated with the Logwood Farm complex, with the surrounding landscape organised into enclosed fields. Of particular relevance is the depiction of water management features within the vicinity, including elements consistent with the alignment of a mill race, which is understood to extend across the Site.
- 4.5.4 Subsequent editions of Ordnance Survey mapping demonstrate a gradual evolution of the landscape, with increasing subdivision of fields and the introduction of additional buildings and infrastructure. While the Site itself

remains largely agricultural through the nineteenth century, the surrounding area begins to reflect the broader industrialisation of the Liverpool region.

- 4.5.5 By the early to mid twentieth century, mapping shows a marked transition in land use, with the development of industrial buildings, service infrastructure, and areas of hardstanding within and around the Site. These changes reflect the shift from an agricultural landscape to one dominated by industrial and commercial activity.
- 4.5.6 Later twentieth century mapping illustrates the continued development of the Site in its current form, including the construction of large warehouse units and associated infrastructure. These phases of development are likely to have resulted in the modification of ground levels and the partial truncation of earlier features.
- 4.5.7 Overall, the cartographic evidence demonstrates a clear progression from a post-medieval agricultural landscape associated with Logwood Farm to a modern industrial site, with key features such as the mill race forming part of the historic landscape framework. This sequence of development provides the principal context for understanding the Site's archaeological potential. This cartographic sequence provides a clear framework for understanding the likely location and extent of key heritage features, particularly the alignment of the mill race

4.6 Aerial Imagery

- 4.6.1 The review of historic aerial imagery, namely the RAF aerial photograph (Historic England reference: raf_106g_uk_626_rp_3264), forming part of the 106G sortie series of the immediate post-war period (c. 1945–1946), shows Logwood Farm as a small, nucleated farmstead set within a well-established agricultural landscape. The farm appears as a compact group of buildings, likely comprising a farmhouse with associated agricultural structures arranged around a yard, consistent with its identification in the baseline study as part of the historic Logwood Farm complex, which dates to at least the eighteenth century. The wider landscape also relates to the former Logwood Mill, recorded as a corn mill and later demolished, although no clear structural evidence of the mill is apparent within the aerial photograph. The surrounding land is characterised by regular field enclosures and evidence of orchard planting, with the farmstead retaining a largely traditional agricultural form at this date prior to later industrial development.

4.7 Previous Archaeological Projects

- 4.7.1 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Site. A number of investigations have, however, been carried out within the wider Study Area, primarily associated with infrastructure works to the south-west. These works identified evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity, including remains interpreted as part of a Roman farmstead, although this lies beyond the Site boundary. The archaeological potential of the Site is therefore derived from desk-based sources and the wider landscape context.

4.8 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.8.1 The Site is characterised as Industrial within the Merseyside Historic Landscape Characterisation, reflecting the extensive twentieth century development and expansion of industrial estates across the wider Huyton area. This designation identifies the Site as forming part of a landscape that has undergone substantial modern transformation, with its present character defined by industrial and commercial land use. This represents a clear shift from the earlier agricultural character of the area, which was historically associated with the Logwood Farm complex and its surrounding enclosed fields.

5 PROJECT MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES

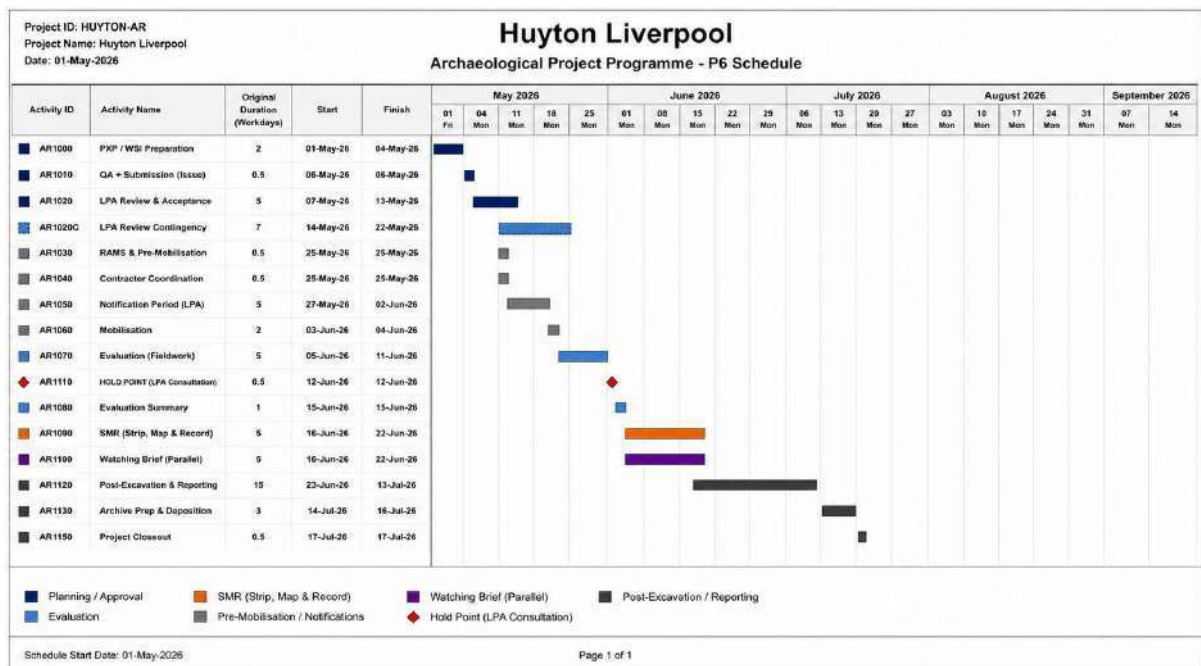
5.1 Project Management and Site Oversight

- 5.1.1 The archaeological works will be managed by an appointed Project Manager (PM) with appropriate qualifications and demonstrable experience of delivering mitigation within live construction environments. The PM will be responsible for the overall coordination and delivery of the works, ensuring compliance with the approved Project Execution Plan, planning conditions, contractual requirements, and relevant professional standards. Acting as the primary point of contact, the PM will liaise with the client, main contractor, Local Planning Authority (LPA), and any heritage consultees, while overseeing all site-based activities, including those undertaken by internal teams and specialist subcontractors. Archaeological works will be integrated with the wider construction programme, with progress monitored to ensure alignment with the agreed scope and sequencing.
- 5.1.2 Weekly progress updates will be issued to the client and, where required, the LPA, summarising site activities and any emerging issues. The PM will also be responsible for the preparation and management of project-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS), alongside site access arrangements, environmental controls, and relevant permit systems. All site management personnel will hold valid SMSTS certification. The PM will ensure that the works are delivered in accordance with Environmental, Safety, Health and Quality (ESH&Q) requirements, maintaining a proactive approach to risk management and prioritising the safety of all personnel and third parties.
- 5.1.3 All archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation tasks will be undertaken in accordance with the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England, with all records, finds, and data appropriately managed and prepared for deposition with a suitable accredited archive repository.

5.2 Project Schedule and Lifecycle Management

- 5.2.1 A detailed project schedule will be developed to cover all key phases of the archaeological works, including pre-mobilisation, site activities, post-excavation analysis and reporting, archiving, and project close-out. BEAR Archaeology will use Primavera P6 to manage the programme, allowing effective control of sequencing, resources, and critical path activities, and providing clear visibility of progress to stakeholders. In line with planning conditions and local authority requirements, the programme will include a minimum five working day pre-

mobilisation notice period to allow for consultation and site preparation. An outline of the proposed archaeological project lifecycle is set out below.



5.2.2 The programme is indicative and will be finalised in consultation with the client, principal contractor, and Local Planning Authority (LPA), as no confirmed start date has been agreed. It provides a structured sequence comprising PXP/WSI preparation and approval, followed by pre-mobilisation activities, including RAMS, coordination, and the statutory notification period. Fieldwork will begin with evaluation, after which a hold point is included to allow review with the LPA where significant archaeological remains or features are exposed, and to agree on any required mitigation. Subsequent works will comprise Strip, Map and Record (SMR) and a watching brief, delivered alongside construction activities. A combined post-excavation and reporting phase will follow, including analysis, reporting, and archiving in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards.

5.3 Stakeholder Management and Engagement

5.3.1 Stakeholder engagement will be managed proactively throughout the archaeological works to ensure effective coordination, compliance, and timely decision-making. Key stakeholders include the client, principal contractor, Local Planning Authority (LPA), and any heritage consultees. The Project Manager (PM) will act as the primary point of contact, maintaining clear lines of communication and ensuring that all parties are informed of progress, key milestones, and any issues arising. This engagement will be supported by BEAR Archaeology's structured quality framework, which promotes consistent communication, clear reporting, and controlled decision-making throughout the project lifecycle. Engagement with the LPA will be maintained at appropriate stages, including during the evaluation hold point where significant archaeological remains or features are identified, to agree any necessary

mitigation. This approach ensures that archaeological works are fully integrated with the construction programme while meeting planning and professional requirements.

5.4 Quality Management

- 5.4.1 All archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with the approved Project Execution Plan (PXP), relevant planning conditions, and the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England. BEAR Archaeology applies a structured quality framework to ensure consistent delivery across all phases of the project, integrating recognised professional standards with practical project management controls.
- 5.4.2 A formal quality assurance process will be implemented, including internal technical review of all documentation prior to issue, supervision of fieldwork by suitably qualified and experienced personnel, and ongoing monitoring by the Project Manager. Site records, data, and archive material will be maintained to a high standard, ensuring accuracy, consistency, and auditability. Any issues identified during the works will be addressed promptly to ensure that the required quality standards are achieved throughout.

5.5 Communication and Public Management

- 5.5.1 Communication will be managed in a clear and controlled manner to support the effective delivery of the archaeological works. Regular updates will be provided to the client and, where required, the LPA, outlining progress, key findings, and any programme implications. All formal communications will be coordinated through the Project Manager to ensure consistency and accuracy.
- 5.5.2 Where appropriate, consideration will be given to public interest in the archaeological works, particularly in the event of significant discoveries. Any external communication or media engagement will be agreed in advance with the client and relevant stakeholders to ensure that information is shared appropriately and responsibly.

6 PRE-OPERATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

6.1 Preliminaries

6.1.1 Heritage and Archaeological Considerations

6.1.2 In accordance with Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024, as updated February 2025), the applicant has undertaken appropriate baseline research and assessment to establish the potential for heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, within and adjacent to the proposed development site. This approach accords with the current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, excavation, monitoring and recording.

6.1.3 The Site comprises previously developed land that has been subject to significant modern disturbance associated with industrial use. Notwithstanding this, baseline information indicates some limited potential for residual below-ground archaeological remains, particularly relating to earlier phases of land use. A proportionate approach to archaeological assessment and mitigation is therefore considered appropriate in accordance with national policy.

6.1.4 The following documents have been submitted in support of the reserved matters application and are of relevance to the historic environment:

Report Type	Consultant	Date
Planning Statement (Reserved Matters submission)	JLL	December 2025
Design and Access Statement (RIBA Stage 3)	Studio KMA	2025
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	The Environment Partnership (TEL)	June 2024
Phase 1 Contaminated Land Desk Study	Jomas Associates	June 2024
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	Wessex Archaeology	April 2022

Table 6.1: Supporting Reports Relevant to Heritage and Archaeology

6.2 Pre-Job Brief (Fieldwork)

6.2.1 A pre-commencement briefing will be prepared and issued to the client for dissemination to all relevant personnel, including site contractors. The purpose of the briefing is to ensure that all parties have a clear and consistent understanding of the archaeological works, including the agreed methodology, sequence of operations, and any constraints relating to the historic environment. The briefing will support the effective coordination of work by identifying key risks, responsibilities, and control measures at an early stage. This will enable potential issues to be addressed prior to the commencement of

intrusive activity, ensuring that all works are carried out in accordance with the approved PXP and in line with relevant professional standards and guidance.

6.3 Contractor Management

- 6.3.1 At the time of writing, no principal or main construction contractor has been formally appointed. The contractor will be procured directly by the client.
- 6.3.2 On appointment, the contractor will be provided with the approved PXP and all relevant archaeological documentation to ensure effective coordination of works on site. All archaeological requirements, including access arrangements and the timing of activities such as evaluation and Strip, Map and Record (SMR), will be communicated in advance of any intrusive groundworks.

6.4 Site Access, Traffic Management

- 6.4.1 The client will be responsible for all site access and traffic management arrangements associated with the archaeological works. This will include ensuring safe and coordinated access for archaeological personnel and plant, as well as facilitating the movement and operation of machinery required for activities such as Strip, Map and Record (SMR).
- 6.4.2 Where mechanical excavation is undertaken, all plant operations will be managed by the client and supported by a suitably qualified banksman or site supervisor. The archaeological contractor will not direct plant or traffic movements but will liaise with the client's representative to ensure that archaeological requirements are delivered safely and efficiently.

6.5 Health, Safety, and Welfare

- 6.5.1 All archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation and industry best practice, ensuring that appropriate measures are in place to protect personnel and manage risk on site.
- 6.5.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared and submitted to the client prior to mobilisation. This will identify potential hazards, define control measures, and set out safe systems of work. All site activities will be carried out under the supervision of suitably qualified and experienced personnel, with supervisory staff holding SMSTS or equivalent qualifications. Toolbox talks and site briefings will be undertaken as required to maintain safe working practices throughout the works.

6.6 Emergency Procedures and First Aid

- 6.6.1 Emergency procedures and medical provision will be managed in accordance with the site-wide arrangements established by the principal contractor. All archaeological personnel will comply with these procedures and will receive a site-specific induction outlining emergency protocols, including the location of medical equipment, assembly points, and emergency contact arrangements.

- 6.6.2 BEAR Archaeology will ensure that suitably trained personnel are present on site and that appropriate first aid equipment is available within site vehicles. Archaeological staff will operate within the principal contractor's emergency plan, with clear lines of communication maintained to support a prompt, coordinated response in the event of an incident.
- 6.6.3 Project-specific health and safety arrangements, including roles, responsibilities, and working procedures, will be set out in the Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS), to be agreed with the client and aligned with the principal contractor's site procedures prior to mobilisation.

6.7 Welfare and Site Conditions

- 6.7.1 The provision of welfare facilities will be managed in accordance with the site-wide arrangements established by the principal contractor. Archaeological personnel will have access to appropriate welfare provisions, including shelter, rest facilities, drinking water, and sanitary facilities, either on site or within reasonable proximity, commensurate with the nature and duration of the works.
- 6.7.2 BEAR Archaeology will ensure that all staff are equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and are suitably prepared for the environmental conditions likely to be encountered on site. This will include consideration of seasonal and weather-related factors, such as cold, wind, rain, and heat. All personnel will be briefed accordingly and will work in accordance with established site procedures to ensure safe and appropriate working practices throughout the programme.

6.8 Ground Conditions, Hazardous Materials and Mining Risk

- 6.8.1 A Desk Study and Preliminary Risk Assessment, including a Coal Mining Risk Assessment (Jomas Associates, 2022), has identified a moderate risk associated with ground conditions and hazardous materials within the Site. Potential sources include areas of Made Ground, previous industrial activity, historic fuel storage, and possible off-site contamination linkages. The assessment also confirms that the Site lies within a Coal Mining Reporting Area, with coal seams present at depth and the potential for unrecorded shallow workings.
- 6.8.2 While the Site has been subject to redevelopment and disturbance, and archaeological deposits may have been locally truncated, the presence and composition of Made Ground and any potentially contaminated materials remain unconfirmed in the absence of intrusive ground investigation. In addition, coal mining legacy presents potential risks including localised ground instability and the presence of ground gases. These factors may have implications for both construction and archaeological works where intrusive ground disturbance is proposed.
- 6.8.3 A precautionary approach will be adopted during all archaeological works. Excavated materials will be handled in a controlled and observational manner, with personnel remaining vigilant for evidence of atypical or potentially

hazardous materials, including discoloured soils, odours, hydrocarbons, asbestos-containing materials, or other indicators of contamination. Where such materials are encountered, they will be left in situ, clearly identified, and work in the immediate area will cease. The Client and Principal Contractor will be notified immediately, and any further assessment or remediation will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists prior to the recommencement of archaeological works.

- 6.8.4 In accordance with Coal Authority guidance, the requirement for a permit for intrusive works, including archaeological investigations such as trial trenching, excavation, or boreholes, will be confirmed prior to the commencement of works. Where required, all necessary permissions will be obtained by the Client or Principal Contractor before intrusive works are undertaken. Archaeological activities will be carried out in coordination with the Client and Principal Contractor to ensure full compliance with Coal Authority requirements and any associated risk mitigation measures.

6.9 Ecology and Arboricultural Considerations

- 6.9.1 An Ecological Appraisal (Bowland Ecology, 2021) and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Bowland Tree Consultancy, 2022) have been undertaken for the Site. These identify that the Site is predominantly previously developed land of generally low ecological value, comprising hardstanding and buildings with limited areas of vegetation. Notwithstanding this, the presence of protected or notable species, including bats, nesting birds, and small mammals, cannot be entirely discounted. In addition, existing trees and vegetation present localised constraints, including defined Root Protection Areas (RPAs). A precautionary approach will be adopted during archaeological works to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation and best practice.

6.10 Site Matters

- 6.10.1 Normal working hours for BEAR Archaeology are between 09:00 and 17:00, Monday to Friday, which are considered appropriate for standard archaeological fieldwork. However, working hours may be varied to accommodate site-specific constraints, such as traffic management, coordination with other contractors, or scheduling key archaeological activities.
- 6.10.2 Where archaeological works are undertaken, these will normally be carried out within core working hours of 08:00 to 17:00, as defined by the relevant planning conditions or site-specific environmental controls. Any requirement to work outside these hours, including early starts, evening working, or weekend attendance, will only proceed with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Where necessary, provision will be made to facilitate monitoring visits by the LPA's archaeological advisor or other consultees. BEAR Archaeology will coordinate with the client to ensure that any such activities are agreed in advance and appropriately scheduled

6.11 Insurance

6.11.1 BEAR Archaeology maintains full public and employer liability insurance, the details of which can be provided on request.

7 PROJECT EXECUTION STRATEGIES

7.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 7.1.1 All archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with the current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, excavation, and monitoring and recording, and in line with established best practice.

7.2 Trial Trench Design

- 7.2.1 A total of three trial trenches will be excavated across the Site. These will be positioned to locate the projected alignment of the mill race and to sample representative areas of the development footprint.
- 7.2.2 Provision is made for a fourth contingency trench to be deployed where the initial trenches do not adequately identify or characterise the feature or where further clarification of archaeological potential is required. Trench locations will be agreed in advance with the Planning Archaeologist (MEAS) and may be subject to minor adjustment on site to account for constraints such as services, access, or ground conditions.

7.3 Strip, Map, and Record (SMR)

- 7.3.1 A programme of Strip, Map and Record (SMR) will be undertaken in areas of ground disturbance associated with the proposed development, with particular reference to the former mill remains, and in accordance with the relevant CIfA standards and guidance for archaeological excavation and recording.
- 7.3.2 The SMR will comprise the controlled mechanical stripping of topsoil and overburden under continuous archaeological supervision, to expose the upper surface of archaeological deposits or natural substrate. All exposed features and deposits will be cleaned, investigated, and recorded as appropriate, sufficient to establish their character, extent, and stratigraphic relationships.
- 7.3.4 Where significant archaeological remains are encountered, provision will be made for targeted hand excavation, subject to agreement with the Planning Archaeologist (MEAS), to ensure an appropriate level of investigation. The scope of the SMR will be kept under review in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist (MEAS), allowing the level of investigation to respond to conditions encountered during the works.

7.4 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 7.4.1 An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks in the vicinity of the farmhouse, in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, where intrusive works have the potential to impact sub-surface remains.

- 7.4.2 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of groundworks, with the level of attendance determined by the nature of the works and the archaeological potential of the area. Where archaeological features or deposits are identified, works will be temporarily halted to allow for appropriate investigation and recording sufficient to establish their character, extent, and significance. All identified remains will be recorded in accordance with recognised professional standards, supported by written, photographic, and spatial data, and incorporated into the overall site archive.
- 7.4.3 The scope of the watching brief will be kept under review in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist (MEAS), allowing for an appropriate and proportionate response to conditions encountered during the works

7.5 Reporting Strategy

- 7.5.1 The results of the archaeological works will be compiled into a formal report incorporating all relevant data, illustrations, and interpretative discussion. The structure and timing of reporting will be aligned with the construction programme, allowing outputs to be delivered either on a phased basis following the completion of discrete elements of fieldwork, or as a single consolidated report where this is more appropriate.
- 7.5.2 If phased reporting is adopted, interim reports will be prepared following the completion of key stages, such as archaeological evaluation or Strip, Map and Record (SMR) works, to support the timely discharge of planning conditions and to inform subsequent construction activities. The reporting approach will be agreed in advance with the client and the Planning Archaeologist at Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), ensuring that outputs are proportionate, clearly structured, and aligned with programme requirements.
- 7.5.3 All reports will be prepared in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), together with relevant Historic England guidance and the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024). Final reports will be submitted to the appropriate Historic Environment Record (HER) and, where required, to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Provision will also be made for wider dissemination where justified by the significance of the results

7.6 Archaeological Excavation and Ground Disturbance Methodology

- 7.6.1 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a suitably sized excavator fitted with a toothless, tilting ditching bucket to facilitate the controlled removal of overburden. The use of a tilting bucket allows precise operation, improving visibility of exposed surfaces and reducing the risk of damage to underlying archaeological features. This approach accords with established best practice for the excavation of sensitive archaeological deposits.
- 7.6.2 Topsoil and subsoil will be removed in shallow, controlled spits under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil will be stored in designated stockpiles at a safe distance from excavation areas to avoid instability or contamination. Spoil

will be subject to systematic inspection, including hand examination and, where appropriate, metal detecting. Spoil may be temporarily stored or reinstated following completion of archaeological recording, subject to agreement with the Client and the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor. Notification will be provided prior to backfilling to allow for inspection, if required.

- 7.6.3 In the event of sustained adverse weather, particularly heavy rainfall, mechanical stripping operations will be suspended where conditions compromise the integrity of exposed surfaces. Works will only recommence once conditions allow safe access and effective archaeological observation, ensuring that recording quality is not adversely affected.
- 7.6.4 The Client will retain responsibility for any remedial works to existing land drainage systems affected during excavation. Where encountered, both modern and historic land drains will be identified and recorded and, where practicable, left in situ to avoid disruption. Any required interventions will be undertaken in consultation with the Project Archaeologist and appropriately documented.
- 7.6.5 All potential archaeological features or deposits identified during stripping will be demarcated using appropriate markers. Features will be hand-cleaned to facilitate interpretation and to distinguish archaeological deposits from natural processes. Features will be surveyed using GNSS or total station as appropriate and selectively excavated to establish their character and stratigraphic relationships. All works will follow a single context recording system and will be undertaken proportionately, reflecting the significance, condition, and preservation of the remains encountered.

7.7 Site Survey

- 7.7.1 A survey-grade GNSS system will be used to record the location of archaeological features and excavation areas. Where higher levels of precision are required, including the recording of complex stratigraphy or structural remains, a total station will be employed to obtain detailed three-dimensional data.
- 7.7.2 All spatial data will be processed and exported in standard formats (e.g. DXF/DWG) and incorporated into CAD or GIS platforms for analysis and the production of interpretative plans. Digital datasets will be prepared in accordance with recognised archaeological standards and will form part of the project archive for deposition with the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER).

7.8 Stratigraphic Recording and Feature Documentation

- 7.8.1 All archaeological deposits will be recorded using established stratigraphic procedures. A comprehensive Harris Matrix will be compiled to illustrate the relationships between contexts and support site interpretation. Each context will be recorded on a standardised BEAR Archaeology proforma. Plans and sections will be produced at appropriate scales (typically 1:20 for plans and

1:10 for sections). Representative sections will be recorded for all areas, including those where no archaeological remains are present, to provide a consistent record. Excavation will be proportionate to the nature of the remains. Discrete features (e.g., pits and postholes) will typically be excavated to 50%, while linear features will be sampled appropriately, with attention given to terminals and areas of variation.

7.9 Site Finds and Environmental Sampling

- 7.9.1 The recovery and management of artefacts and environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with current *ClfA Standards and Guidance*. All contexts will be assessed for environmental potential, with bulk samples (typically 40–60 litres) taken where appropriate. Samples will be processed using flotation and wet sieving to recover environmental remains.
- 7.9.2 Where complex or significant deposits are encountered, suitably qualified specialists will be engaged to undertake further analysis or conservation. Any such engagement will be agreed with the Client and the archaeological advisor. All artefacts will be recorded, bagged, and labelled on site, and subsequently processed and catalogued in accordance with best practice. A provisional assessment will be undertaken during the fieldwork.
- 7.9.3 All finds meeting the criteria of the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended) will be reported to the Coroner via the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Finds will be securely stored and managed in accordance with statutory and professional requirements. A programme of post-excavation analysis will be undertaken proportionate to the results of the fieldwork, culminating in the preparation of a final report and archive.

7.10 Human Remains

- 7.10.1 If human remains are encountered during archaeological works, all excavation in the immediate area will cease. The remains will be left in situ, suitably covered and protected, to prevent deterioration and public exposure. The discovery will be reported to Merseyside Police and the appropriate Coroner for the Knowsley area. MEAS and the Local Planning Authority will also be notified. No further disturbance will take place until it has been confirmed that the remains are not of forensic interest. Should the remains be deemed archaeological and require removal, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice under Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 7.10.2 If removal is authorised, excavation, recording, and post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by a suitably qualified external specialist or subcontracted osteoarchaeologist. All work will be conducted by the best practice guidance. Should the remains form part of a more extensive burial feature, an amended methodology will be submitted and agreed upon with the archaeological advisor before further excavation proceeds.

7.11 Site Photography and Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Imaging

- 7.11.1 A comprehensive programme of photographic recording will be undertaken as part of the fieldwork strategy. This will comprise systematic digital photography at a range of scales (including 10 cm, 20 cm, 50 cm, 1 m, and 2 m) to capture both detailed and contextual imagery. High-resolution digital cameras (minimum 10 megapixels) will be used to document the site, stratigraphy, archaeological features, in situ artefacts, and general working conditions. Images will be captured in RAW format and archived as TIFF files to ensure the retention of maximum image quality, in accordance with current best practice for archaeological archives.
- 7.11.2 Photographic recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, throughout excavation to record key stages and features, and following completion to provide an overall site record. All images will include appropriate metric scales, north arrows (where applicable), and identifying information. A photographic register will be maintained to ensure accurate indexing, referencing, and integration within the site archive.
- 7.11.3 In addition to ground-based photography, a small unmanned aerial system (UAS) may be deployed to obtain aerial imagery, supporting both pre-excavation documentation and the recording of spatial relationships during excavation. All UAS operations will be undertaken by a competent operator and conducted in accordance with current UK Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) regulations, including the *Air Navigation Order 2016* (as amended) and relevant guidance for unmanned aircraft systems.
- 7.11.4 Aerial imagery will be acquired under suitable weather and lighting conditions to ensure data quality and operational safety. Where appropriate, imagery will be geo-referenced and may be used to generate orthographic outputs, photogrammetric models, or GIS datasets to support analysis and interpretation. All photographic and aerial datasets will form an integral component of the site archive.

7.12 Written Record

- 7.12.1 A comprehensive written record will be maintained throughout the fieldwork, forming a core component of the site archive and supporting the interpretation of any identified archaeological features or deposits. All aspects of the investigation will be documented using BEAR Archaeology's standardised pro forma recording system, which conforms to current *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) guidance and recognised best practice.
- 7.12.2 The written record will include detailed descriptions for each context, including dimensions, composition, colour (in accordance with *Munsell Soil Colour Charts*), inclusions, stratigraphic relationships, and provisional interpretation. Where relevant, entries will also include observations on artefactual and ecofactual content, preservation conditions, and any notable taphonomic processes. The record will also incorporate interpretative commentary on overall site stratigraphy, spatial relationships between features, phasing, and functional interpretation. All written records will be cross-referenced with site plans, sections, and photographic records to ensure the creation of a fully integrated and coherent archive.

7.12.4 Where architectural or structural remains are encountered, detailed descriptions will include construction techniques, materials, evidence of repair or alteration, and assessments of condition. Interpretations will be informed by appropriate regional and national archaeological parallels and relevant research frameworks. The written record will be subject to continuous quality assurance by the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to ensure accuracy, consistency, and an appropriate academic standard throughout.

7.13 Illustrative and Spatial Records

7.13.1 All on-site illustrations, including plans, sections, elevations, and interpretative sketches, will be prepared by suitably qualified archaeologists using standardised conventions and appropriate scales, typically at 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. These records will document the form, extent, and stratigraphic relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered during fieldwork.

7.13.2 Upon completion of fieldwork, all drawings will be digitised using AutoCAD 2024 or a comparable industry-standard computer-aided design (CAD) package. Digital illustrations will be geo-referenced where appropriate and formatted in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER). These will form an integral component of the project archive and will be suitable for long-term curation and dissemination.

7.13.3 Where appropriate, additional interpretative plans will be produced to place the archaeological findings within their wider spatial and historical context. These may illustrate relationships with former land use, landscape features, or historic infrastructure, and may incorporate data derived from documentary sources, historic mapping, LiDAR, or aerial photography.

7.13.4 All illustrative outputs will be subject to internal quality assurance procedures to ensure accuracy, consistency, and alignment with the written and photographic record. Final outputs will be prepared to a standard suitable for archive deposition, dissemination, and submission to the HER.

7.14 Additional Archaeological Works

7.14.1 If significant or unanticipated archaeological remains are encountered during the evaluation, additional mitigation may be required beyond the scope of this PXP. This may include targeted excavation, more extensive area stripping, or enhanced recording of features of particular significance.

7.14.2 In the event of such discoveries, BEAR Archaeology will notify the archaeological advisor at the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS), as well as the client, at the earliest opportunity. Groundworks within the affected area may be temporarily suspended to allow appropriate archaeological assessment and to prevent inadvertent damage to any heritage assets.

7.14.3 Where further archaeological intervention is required, a revised Project Execution Plan (PXP) addendum will be prepared, setting out the proposed methodology, scope, resources, and programme for the additional works. This will be submitted to MEAS for approval prior to implementation.

7.14.4 Any revised costs associated with additional works will be provided to the client. No further excavation or recording will proceed without written authorisation from the client and confirmation of approval from MEAS.

7.15 Site Monitoring

7.15.1 Access will be afforded to a representative of the Merseyside Historic Environment archaeological advisor, who may undertake periodic monitoring visits throughout the fieldwork. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be notified at least 7 calendar days prior to the commencement of on-site works. To support transparency and effective liaison, a concise Project Highlight Report will be prepared on a weekly basis and made available to the archaeological advisor and other relevant stakeholders during the evaluation phase

7.16 Project Reporting

7.16.1 Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a detailed evaluation report will be prepared. This will include a comprehensive account of the methodology employed, a summary and analysis of all features, deposits, and artefacts identified, and an interpretation of the results within their wider archaeological context. The report will also include recommendations for any further archaeological mitigation, where appropriate. All reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and any requirements specified by the local archaeological advisor.

7.17 Project Report Delivery Outputs

7.17.1 A draft digital version of the evaluation report, in PDF format, will be submitted to the client and their nominated representative for review and comment. A copy will also be provided to the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) via the relevant archaeological advisor. Submission of the draft report will normally occur within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Subject to review and any agreed revisions, a final version of the report will be issued to all relevant stakeholders within 8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

7.17.2 In accordance with current professional standards, the final report will be submitted to the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) in a format consistent with recognised deposition guidance, including Historic England's Digital Transfer Guidance. Submission will occur within six months of project completion, or earlier where required by planning conditions. Where appropriate, a digital copy of the final report and associated project metadata will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure long-term public accessibility. An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of

Archaeological Investigations) record will be completed in support of this process, in accordance with ADS guidance

7.18 Project Archive and Standards

7.18.1 All data generated through the evaluation, including artefactual, ecofactual, documentary, and photographic material, will be compiled into a comprehensive project archive. The archive will be prepared to a standard suitable for long-term preservation and future research access, in accordance with current guidance, including *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (ClfA, 2020).

7.18.2 Initially, all material will be retained by BEAR Archaeology for post-excavation assessment and cataloguing. Upon completion of the analysis and in agreement with the receiving institution, the physical archive will be deposited with an appropriate receiving museum or accredited repository agreed with MEAS.

7.19 Publication and Copyright

7.19.1 Subject to the significance of the results, a concise summary of the archaeological works will be submitted to an appropriate regional or national journal (e.g., *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* or another relevant Merseyside-based publication) within two years of project completion. Selected illustrations, site plans, and representative photographs may be included to support effective dissemination.

7.19.2 BEAR Archaeology will retain copyright in the final report. However, the Merseyside Historic Environment Record will be granted a licence to use the report and associated materials for curatorial, research, and educational purposes. The client has agreed to the publication and dissemination of project data in accordance with the ethical principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

7.20 Community Engagement and Involvement

7.20.1 Due to the commercial nature of the development, no formal programme of public engagement is proposed during the fieldwork phases. However, BEAR Archaeology remains committed to promoting public understanding of the historic environment and will, where appropriate, explore opportunities for dissemination, such as the provision of public summaries or local outreach. Any such engagement will be subject to prior agreement with the client and the Local Planning Authority.

7.21 Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy

7.21.1 All data generated during the project, whether physical or digital, will be managed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR), the Data Protection Act 2018, and relevant archaeological data management standards. Information security, including the controlled storage,

handling, transfer, and archiving of data, will be governed by a project-specific Data Management Plan.

- 7.21.2 Digital data will be structured and formatted in accordance with recognised national curation standards, including those published by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and Historic England, and will be retained in non-proprietary formats where appropriate. Sensitive or restricted data will be securely managed, with access limited to authorised personnel. A Selection Strategy will be implemented to guide the retention and disposal of records and materials, ensuring alignment with professional best practice and the requirements of the receiving archive.

8 PROJECT RESOURCES

8.1 Resources

8.1.1 The project will be managed by Martin Sowerby, BA MAPM, who will assume overall responsibility for the archaeological works. This will include oversight of site operations, liaison with the Client and statutory consultees, programme coordination, reporting, and quality assurance. All project correspondence should be directed to the Project Manager in the first instance. The works will be delivered in accordance with methodologies aligned with the Association for Project Management (APM) Body of Knowledge, reflecting standard practice within BEAR Archaeology.

8.1.2 All works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation and in line with a site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS). All personnel will receive a site induction prior to commencing work and will be issued with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and field documentation. The table below outlines the anticipated project roles and associated responsibilities across the fieldwork, post-excavation, and closeout phases:

Role	Responsibilities	Fieldwork Phase	Post-Excavation Phase	Closeout Phase
Senior Project / Project Manager	Overall project oversight, client liaison, compliance, reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes
Site Supervisor	On-site supervision, health and safety, and daily records	Yes	Limited	Yes
Field Archaeologists	Excavation, recording, and environmental sampling	Yes	Yes	No
Surveyor	Topographic survey, feature plotting, CAD drafting	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finds Specialist	Processing, conservation, and cataloguing	Limited	Yes	Yes
Post-Excavation Analyst	Specialist analysis, interpretation, and report preparation	No	Yes	Yes
Archiving Lead	Data management, archive preparation, and deposition	No	Yes	Yes

8.1.3 All works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation and in line with a site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS). All personnel will receive a site induction prior to

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commencing work and will be issued with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and field documentation.

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10 Appendix 1 Figures



FIGURE 1
Site Location and Development Plan

- KEY**
- Site Boundary
 - Mill Race (Shown on Historic Mapping)



PROJECT:
Wilson Road, Huyton,
Knowsley, L36 6AE

CLIENT:
DJL Construction

PROJECT CODE:
PROJ_0423_WRH_JMI_2901

SITE CODE:
WRH_JMI_BEAR_290120

PLANNING APPLICATION:
25/00205/FUL

DATE:
May 2026

DRAWN BY:
BEAR Archaeology

SCALE:
As shown @ A4



