

# LOWER GREYSTONELEY CHIPPING LANCASHIRE



## Archaeological Building Investigation



**Oxford Archaeology North**

June 2006

**Mr and Mrs W Bailey**

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## SUMMARY

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Mr and Mrs W. Bailey of Lower Greystoneley, Chipping in Lancashire, (SD 6442 4527) made a planning application (Planning Application 3/04/0402P) to Ribble Valley Borough Council to develop and convert a barn on their land. As part of the planning procedure, the council consulted Lancashire County Archaeological Service, which recommended a building recording programme of RCHME (1996) Level II standard. This was to include a rapid desk-based assessment, which would provide an historical background and detail any changes in the development of the farmstead. In addition, an extensive site investigation was to be undertaken, comprising written descriptions, as well an extensive photographic record, and site drawings of the floorplans and sections. Following these recommendations, Mr and Mrs Bailey requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertake the building investigation, which was duly completed in April 2006.

The background research revealed little textual evidence, but the cartographic sources provided a sequence of building from the mid-nineteenth century through to the early decades of the twentieth century. The research demonstrated that between 1844 and 1891, the barn and several other (out)buildings were constructed in the farmstead. Following this period, the only further change was the addition of a lean-to or outshut to the north elevation of the barn.

The building investigation confirmed the conclusions drawn from the cartographic sources, as the barn appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. The shippon at the north end of the building is evidently an original feature which has received some later remodelling, whilst the roof has clearly been replaced relatively recently, but for the most part the barn appears to have retained its general shape and form. Conversely, the function of the building would appear to have changed somewhat, having originally been conceived as a threshing barn with space for limited livestock and hay storage. During the early part of the twentieth century, the building was probably converted to a milking shed, and since the mid-twentieth century it has been used for the housing of cattle.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr and Mrs Bailey for commissioning and supporting the project and for supplying the plans and sections. Additional thanks are also due to the staff of the County Record Office in Preston for their help.

Chris Ridings and Pascal Eloy undertook the building investigation and Tony Lee conducted the background documentary research. Chris Ridings wrote the report, and the drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Mr and Mrs W Bailey requested that Oxford Archaeology (OA North) undertake an archaeological investigation of the barn at Lower Greystoneley in Chipping, Lancashire (SD 6442 4527) (Fig 1), following their planning application to Ribble Valley Borough Council for the development at their farm (Planning Application 3/04/0402P). Subsequently, an archaeological building recording programme of RCHME (1996) Level II standard was recommended by Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS), in order to assess the significance of the building and provide a permanent record prior to its development. Historical research aimed at providing a better understanding of the development of the building was also recommended.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Following a verbal brief by the Lancashire County Archaeology Services, OA North was commissioned by Mr and Mrs W Bailey to undertake both the building investigation and background research, which was carried out in April 2006.
- 2.1.2 The project was to consist of a Level II-type survey (RCHME 1996), which comprises a descriptive internal and external record combined with drawings and a detailed photographic record. A rapid assessment of cartographic sources was also carried out.

### 2.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

- 2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment of the farmhouse was carried out in order to provide a general historical background for the building and identify any evidence that might date phases of building and rebuilding within the farm. This is not intended to be a comprehensive history, but is meant to provide a general context for the results of the building investigation and detailed information, where available, about the farmstead itself.
- 2.2.2 *The Lancashire County Record Office (Preston)*: original sources and early maps of the site were examined for the barn and associated buildings at Lower Greystoneley.

### 2.3 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.3.1 *Descriptive Record*: written records using OA North *pro forma* record sheets were made of all principal building elements, both internal and external, as well as any features of historical or architectural significance. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between parts of the building, especially those that would show its development and any alterations. These records are essentially descriptive, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.
- 2.3.2 *Site drawings*: architects 'as existing' drawings were annotated to produce a plan and section of the barn. These were produced in order to show the form and location of structural features and/or features of historical interest. Where necessary these drawings were manually enhanced using hand survey techniques. The hand-annotated field drawings were digitised using an industry standard CAD package to produce the final drawings.
- 2.3.3 *Photographs*: photographs were taken in both black and white and colour print 35mm formats. The photographic archive consists of both general shots of the whole building and shots of specific architectural details.



## 2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 2.4.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

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## 3. BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 A rapid examination was made of cartographic sources, in order to place the results of the building investigation into a historical context. These sources, which provide evidence of the development of the farmstead from the mid nineteenth century to the early twentieth century are summarised below.

### 3.2 MAP REGRESSION

3.2.1 *Ordnance Survey Map 1844*: the map shows the area of Lower Greystoneley, but the buildings appear to be unrecognisable compared to the existing structures (Fig 2). An inverted T-shape building is depicted, as is a well, but no other buildings are present.

3.2.2 *Ordnance Survey Map 1891*: by the turn of the twentieth century, the area had been developed to include the large and small barns that still stand today (Fig 3). In addition, a large building of unknown function and two small sheds or pens lie further to the north.

3.2.3 *Ordnance Survey Map 1910*: the map depicts a series of buildings, which are unchanged from the earlier map (Fig 4). The only difference is that an extension or lean-to has been appended to the north of the barn.

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## 4. BUILDING INVESTIGATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The barn at Lower Greystoneley, Chipping, Lancashire, is a two-storey, rectangular building measuring 27.73m long by 8.95m wide, which for the purposes of this report is aligned north to south along its main axis. It is arranged as a large open barn with a small enclosed shippon to the north consisting of three stalls overlain with a hayloft (Fig 5). The build features both limestone and sandstone rubble bonded with lime mortar, and includes several courses of dressed stone towards the base of its walls (Plates 1-4). This rough build has been decorated with quoins and lintels, which employ both stone types and varying degrees of finish. Until recently, the building was flanked on its west and east elevations by two modern sheds of breeze block. The former has lately been demolished, but the latter still stands and somewhat impaired the investigation of the east elevation.
- 4.1.2 The roof of the barn is a shallow-pitched, hipped roof of corrugated iron sheeting, which includes a pair of perspex skylights on the east pitch. Internally, the roof features trusses of collar and tie beam construction, with queen struts and an upper king tie on each (Plate 8). These are modern machine-cut timbers, as are the five trenched, through-purlins and the rafters.
- 4.1.3 Access to the barn is provided by the doorway for the harr-hung wagon doors on the front (east) of the building, whilst a similarly large wagon doorway is also located on the south elevation. At the north of the front elevation, there is a small door, but this has been partially in-filled to create a window. To the rear (west) of the building, there is a small winnowing door opposite the wagon doors, which suggests that the building was originally a threshing barn (Brunskill 1987). A further doorway (probably a heck-door) at the south of the building has been partially blocked, whilst a hayloft door lies towards the north end of the elevation. In each case, only the aperture remains, as the doors have been removed and never replaced.
- 4.1.4 All of the windows, of which the majority are located on the front (east) elevation, have been either been partially or fully blocked (Plates 7 and 9).

### 4.2 THE EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

- 4.2.1 As noted above, the main build of the barn (Plates 1-4) would appear to be a mixture of both limestone and sandstone rubble, with better quality stonework and coursing towards the base of the structure. Included within this build are a series of circular vent holes arranged into three rows, which have been lined with ceramic pipe. In addition, there are discrepancies in the quality and materials of the dressings featured in the build. At the front (east) of the building, there are well-dressed sandstone quoins, projecting sills and deep, flush lintels, which feature a “rusticated” finish and pronounced diagonal ridges (Plate 5). This is repeated on the lintels at the rear of the building. The

surround of the wagon doors on the front elevation bucks this trend and features plain but well-fashioned sandstone blocks that have been arranged into a segmental voussoir arch (Plate 1). A particularly interesting aspect of this surround is that the quoins at the sides of the doorway project out beyond the main build, and would appear to be the remains of the porch featured on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1910 (Fig 4). The wagon doors themselves are no longer present, although the pin sockets are clearly visible. Elsewhere, there are plainer, rebated sandstone surrounds, whilst the quoins are roughly fashioned sandstone and limestone.

- 4.2.2 The windows on the south-east elevation are somewhat obscured by the clinker block shed built onto the side of the building. Certainly, the window at the north end of the building is visible and is infilled with concrete blocks. Similarly, there are a further two blocked windows on the rear of the barn, which have been infilled with the same material.

### 4.3 THE INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

- 4.3.1 The walls are as described above (*Section 4.1.1*) with a render of cement around their base and a limewash finish elsewhere. At the south end of the east elevation, there are six blocked windows, which have shallow timber lintels and are in-filled with clinker block. Above these are two additional windows, which have been partially blocked in the same material. Moreover, the windows, which have been noted above (*Section 4.2.2*) are also visible from the interior of the building. The presence of so many windows is rather unusual in a threshing barn, but may reflect the conversion of the building to a milking shed, which would require a more airy and well-lit environment Brunskill (1987: 141). Certainly, this would be supported by the ephemeral traces of internal partitions on the east elevation. These would appear to be only visible towards the north end of the building.
- 4.3.2 In addition, there is little evidence for a hayloft, which rather belies the presence of the hayloft door on the rear of the building. Only one joist socket is visible on the west elevation, and it is probable that the others have been blocked and masked by the whitewash finish to the walls.
- 4.3.3 At the east end of the barn is a modern shippon featuring three stalls, which are divided by single-skin partitions of clinker block built up on a concrete floor. These are accessed by a wide doorway within the stone partition, which features a lintel of three machine-cut timbers with clinker block repairs to the surround and above the lintel (Plate 10). Above the stalls, there is a hayloft of machine-cut joists and beams, which is accessed by a small wooden ladder on the east side of the building (Plate 11).

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The investigation in conjunction with the map-regression revealed that the barn was constructed during the nineteenth century. Since this original phase of construction there have been two broad phases of alterations to the building, which are summarised below.

### 5.2 PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

- 5.2.1 *Phase 1:* the exact date for the original construction of the barn is unclear, although it is certainly present by 1891 (Ordnance Survey). The porch, which has since been demolished was part of the original build, as was the stone partition and hayloft of the shippon situated at the north end of the building. The presence of both the wagon doors and a winnowing door would suggest that the building was originally designed as a threshing barn with space to keep a limited amount of livestock
- 5.2.2 *Phase 2:* in the following decade and a half, a building was added to the north end of the barn (Ordnance Survey 1910). This is likely to have been little more than a lean-to, perhaps constructed from timber. It is unlikely to have been anything more substantial as it would undoubtedly have left scarring on the north elevation. Brunskill (1987: 141) notes that cow sheds and milking sheds during this period became cleaner, more well-lit and airy environments and it is possible that such concerns prompted the insertion of windows on the east elevation of the building, to coincide with a change in function.
- 5.2.3 *Phase 3:* during the mid to late twentieth century, the roof, including all of its timber components was replaced. In addition, the sheds to the east and west of the building were added and this undoubtedly prompted the blocking of the windows and the removal of the porch, all of which had become superfluous. At this time, the barn became a cow shed only and it has retained that function ever since. The shippon at the north end of the building evidently received some attention during this period as the surround of the doorway shows signs of renovations with a late timber lintel and clinker block repairs. The only other changes have been minor cosmetic repairs.

### 5.3 CONCLUSION

- 5.3.1 The barn is a structure dating only as far back as the mid to late nineteenth century. The shippon at the north end of the building is evidently an original feature which has received some later remodelling, whilst the roof has clearly been replaced relatively recently, but for the most part the barn appears to have retained its general shape and form. Conversely, the function of the building would appear to have changed somewhat, having originally been conceived as a threshing barn with space for limited livestock and hay storage. During the early part of the twentieth century, the building was probably

converted to a milking shed, and since the mid-twentieth century it has been used for the housing of cattle.

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## 6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 The present scheme of investigation and recording, prompted by the redevelopment of the barn at Lower Greystoneley will provide a lasting record of the structure in its present condition.

### 6.2 IMPACT

- 6.2.1 There will undoubtedly be some impact on the barn, as some of the historic fabric and features in the interior will undoubtedly be obscured following the building work. Much will depend on how sympathetic the materials and design of the proposed conversion will be to the existing structure.

### 6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.3.1 Following the investigation and rapid desk-based assessment, it is envisaged that no further work will need to be carried out at the site.

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## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### 7.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1844 (1:10560)

Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition (Resurveyed), 1891 (1:2500)

Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1910 (1:2500)

### 7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Brunskill, 1987 *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain*, London

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn.

RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn., Swindon



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## 8. ILLUSTRATIONS

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### 8.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1844 (1:10560)

Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition (Resurveyed), 1891 (1:2500)

Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1910 (1:2500)

Figure 5: Ground Plan and South-facing section

### 8.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: The remains of the wagon doors on the east elevation

Plate 2: The south elevation of the barn with the modern shed to the right of the picture

Plate 3: The west elevation of the barn

Plate 4: The north elevation of the barn

Plate 5: Detail of the “rusticated” sandstone quoins on the south elevation

Plate 6: Detail of a partially blocked door on the west elevation, featuring a “rusticated” sandstone lintel

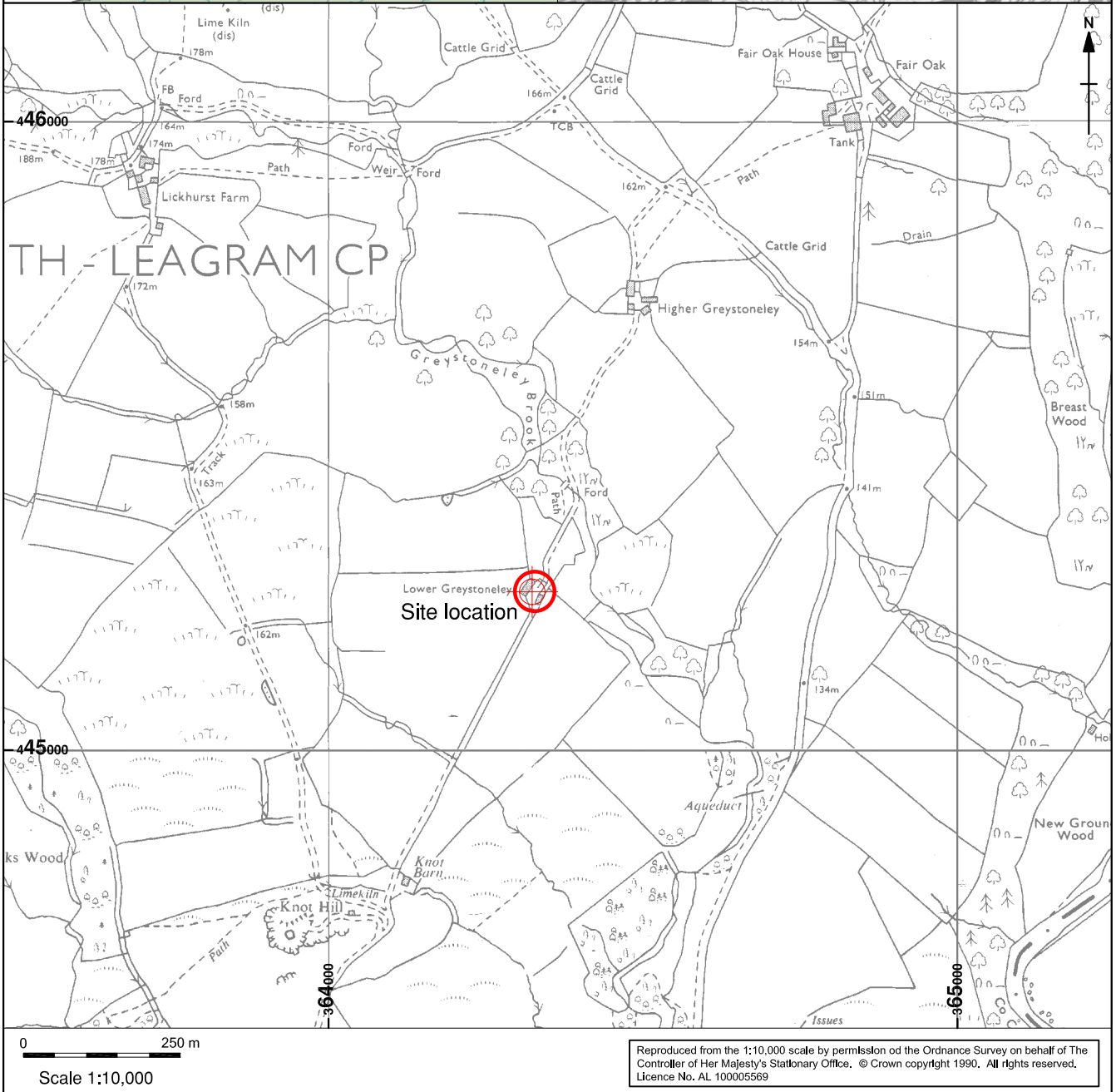
Plate 7: Detail of a blocked window on the west elevation, with the “rusticated” stonework characteristic of the building

Plate 8: Detail of the roof trusses at the south end of the building

Plate 9: Detail of the blocked windows on the east elevation

Plate 10: The entrance to the shippon at the north end of the barn

Plate 11: Detail inside the shippon at the north end of the barn



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Figure 1: Site Location



Figure 2: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1844 (1:10560)

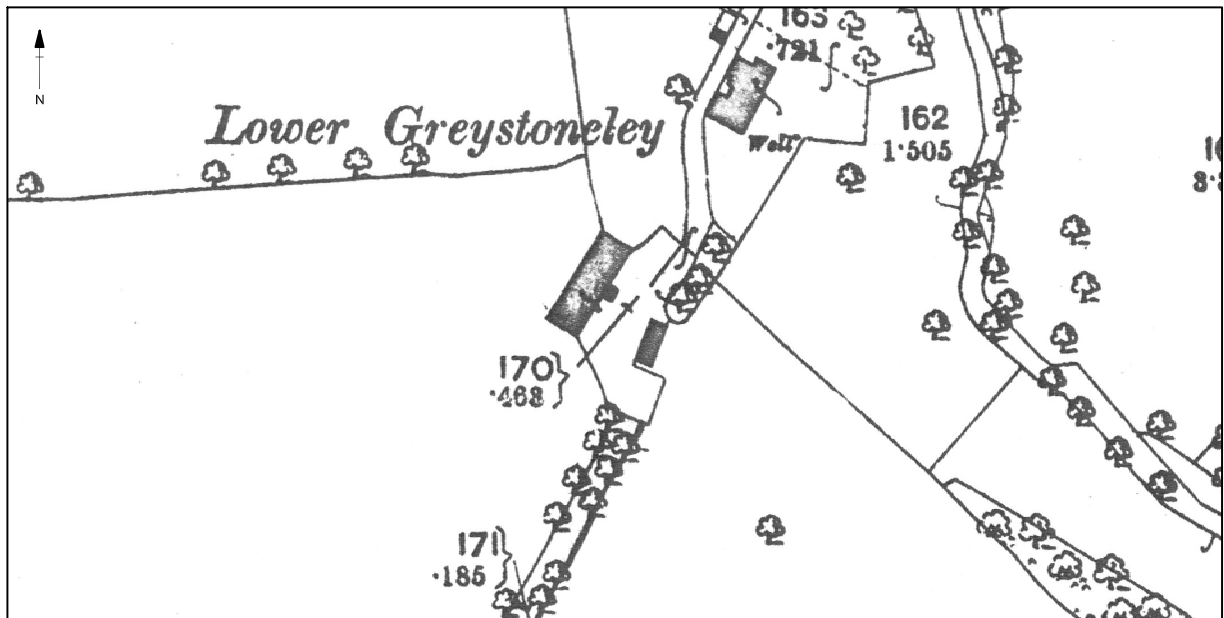


Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition map (resurveyed), 1891 (1:2500)

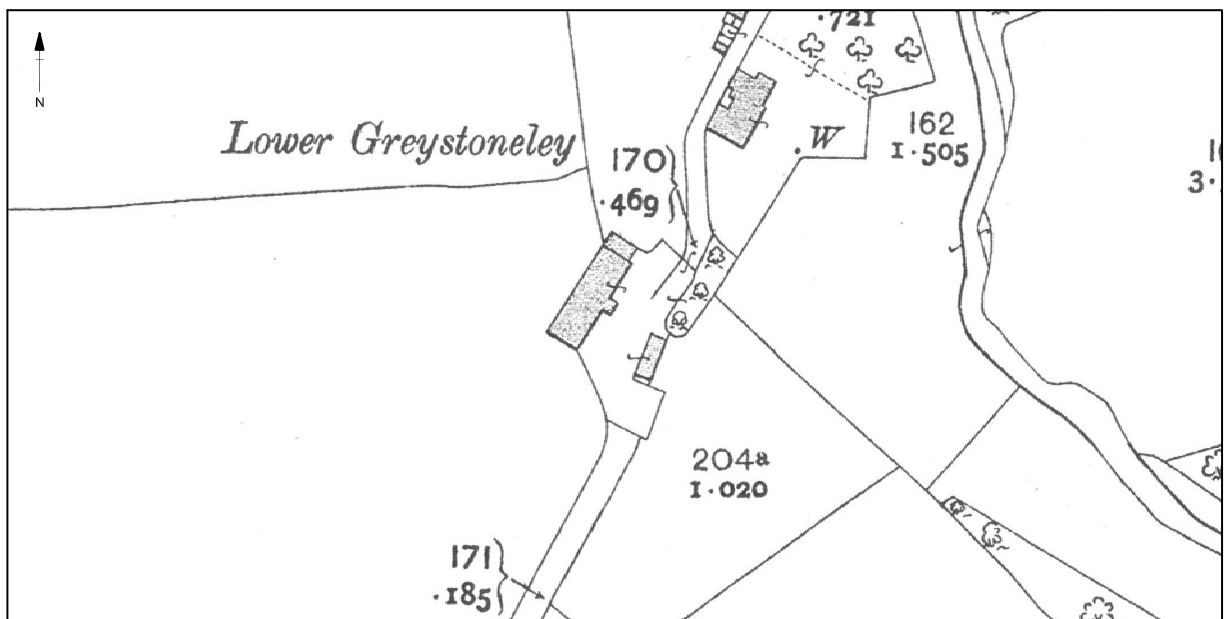


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, 1910 (1:2500)

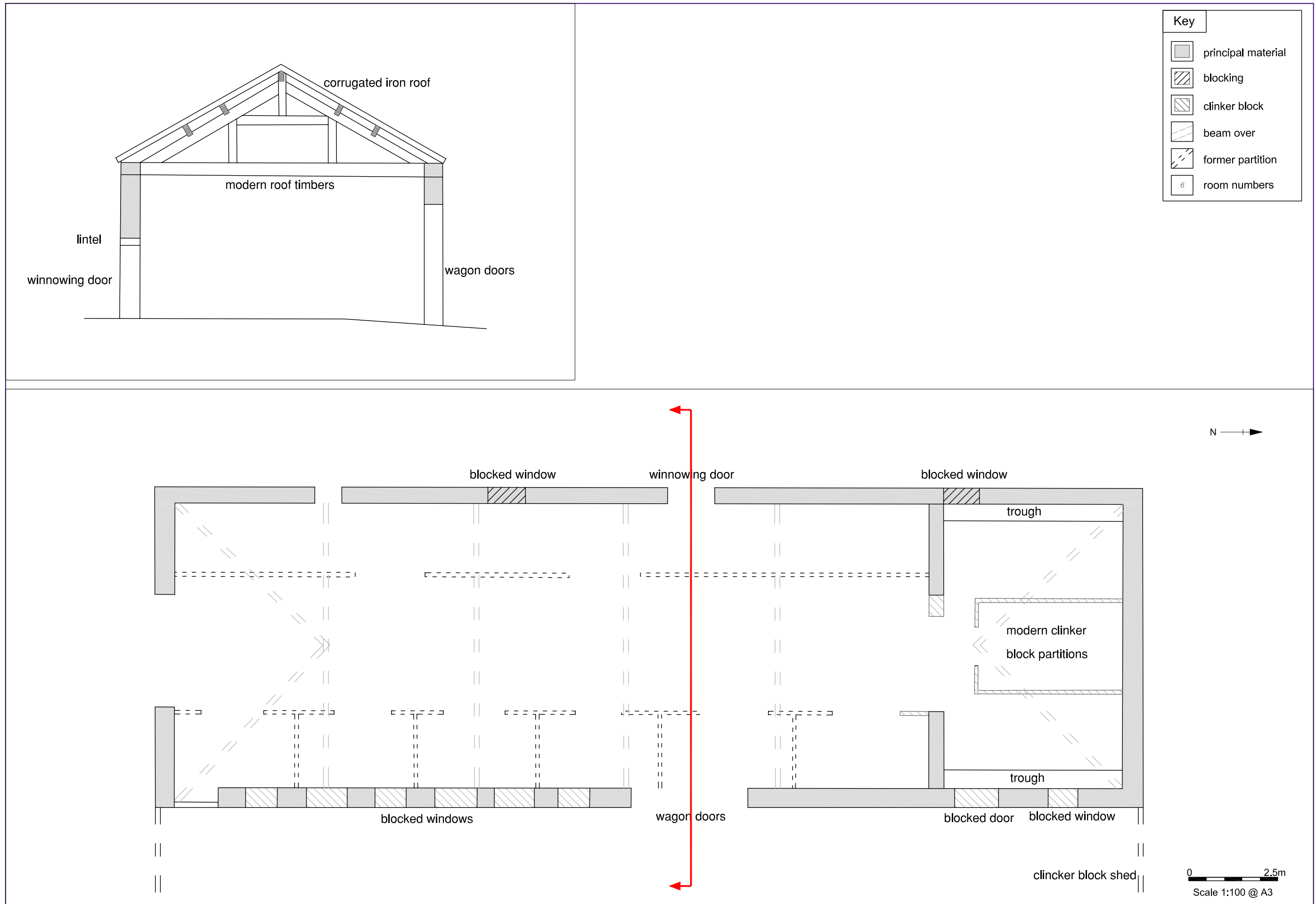


Figure 5: Plan and South-facing section

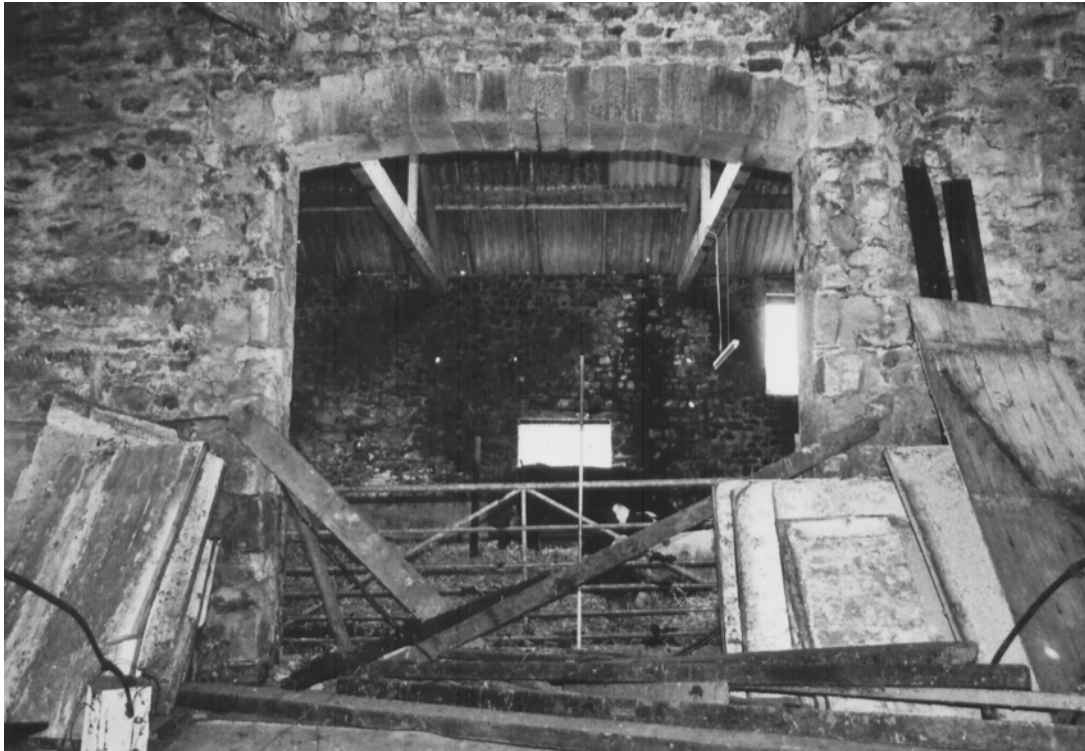


Plate 1: The remains of the wagon doors on the east elevation



Plate 2: The south elevation of the barn with the modern shed to the right of the picture



Plate 3: The west elevation of the barn



Plate 4: The north elevation of the barn



Plate 5: Detail of the “rusticated” sandstone quoins on the south elevation



Plate 6: Detail of a partially blocked door on the west elevation, featuring a “rusticated” sandstone lintel



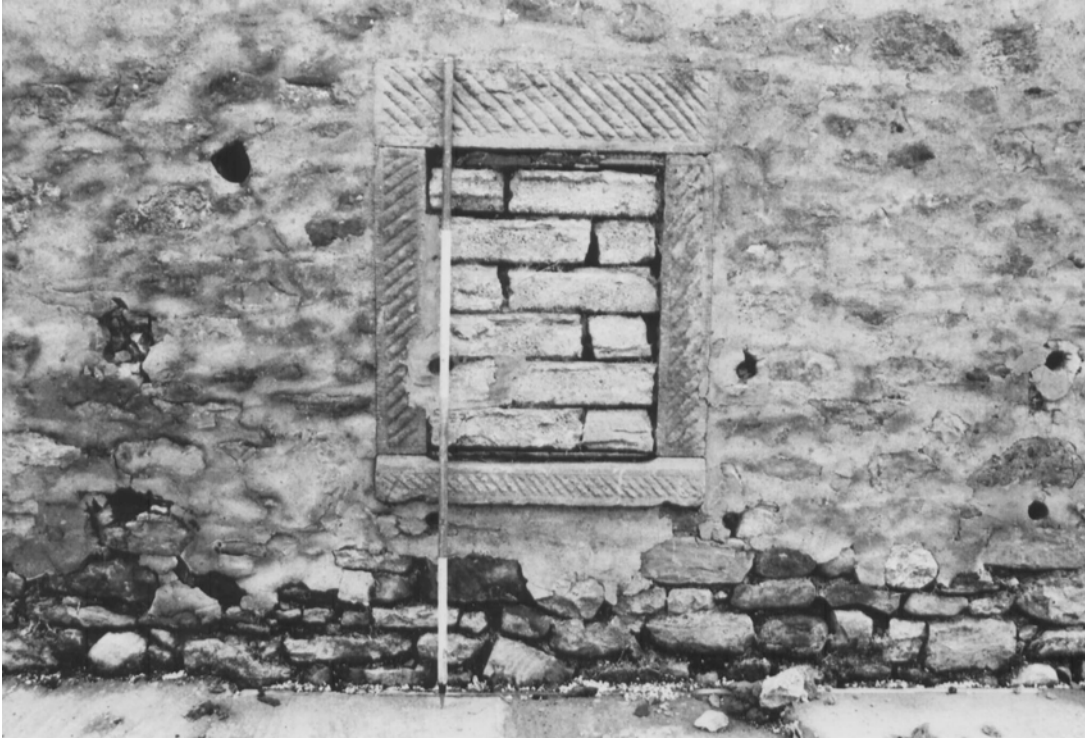


Plate 7: Detail of a blocked window on the west elevation, with the “rusticated” stonework characteristic of the building



Plate 8: Detail of the roof trusses at the south end of the building



Plate 9: Detail of the blocked windows on the east elevation



Plate 10: The entrance to the shippon at the north end of the barn



Plate 11: Detail inside the shippon at the north end of the barn

## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.2 W Bailey Esq (hereafter the client) has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals to undertake the building investigation of a barn at Lower Greystoneley, Chipping, Lancashire (SD 6440 4570) prior to a proposed development.

1.1.3 The proposal will affect the character and appearance of the building and as a result, a programme of archaeological building recording has been recommended by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). This project design has been prepared in accordance with the LCAS specifications and following discussions with the Planning Officer.

### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the interpretation and analysis of buildings of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 24 years. Such projects have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years OA North also has extensive experience of archaeological work in Northern England.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is **an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

## 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an origin, development sequence, and discussion of the plan, form and function of the building known as the main barn.

2.2 To achieve the objectives outlined above the following listed specific aims are proposed:

2.3 ***Building Investigation:*** to provide a drawn and textual record of the barn on site to RCHME Level II-type survey.

2.4 ***Report and Archive:*** a written report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. It will present the results of the building investigation.

## 3. METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

3.1.1 ***Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:*** an examination will be undertaken of all historic Ordnance Survey maps available. Cartographic sources will be

consulted in an attempt to trace the development of the site back to the earliest available cartographic source. This will provide information on the origin and development of the buildings on site.

3.1.2 **Prior to commencement of the building investigation the client should remove all moveable materials which obstruct the fabric of the buildings.**

3.1.3 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising a 35mm camera to produce colour slides and black and white prints. A full photographic index will be produced and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plans. The archive will comprise the following:

- (i) The external appearance and setting of the buildings;
- (ii) The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas;
- (iii) Any external or internal detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the building, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
- (iv) Any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural/agricultural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings.

3.1.4 **Site Drawings:** the following architect's drawings (supplied by the client) will be annotated for the building:

- (i) Floor plan of the barn to be annotated to show form and location of any structural features of historic significance and recording the form and location of any significant structural details (1:100 scale);
- (ii) One cross-section through the barn where appropriate (1:50);

3.1.5 OA North does not undertake to correct survey inaccuracies in the client's drawings, which shall remain the responsibility of the client. However, if inaccuracies significantly impede the progress of the archaeological survey and must be rectified to allow the archaeological survey to proceed, a charge for this correction will be made (see *Section 9*).

3.1.6 The drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the building. Detail captured by the annotation will include such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package.

3.1.7 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the buildings will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation proforma sheets. A description will be maintained to RCHME Level II for the main barn. This

level of survey is descriptive and will provide a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the building.

3.1.8 The written record will include:

- (i) An analysis of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the buildings;
- (ii) An account of the past and present use of the buildings;
- (iii) An account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the buildings, and their purpose;
- (iv) Identification of key architectural/agricultural features (including fixtures and fittings) which should be preserved in-situ;
- (v) A discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the buildings;
- (vi) A description of the historic context of the buildings including their relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.

## **3.2 REPORTS**

3.2.1 **Report:** the content of the report will comprise the following:

- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;
- (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- (iv) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- (viii) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

3.2.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD, if required. Two copies of the report will be supplied to the client and further digital copies to the SMR.

- 3.2.3 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.
- 3.2.4 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office.
- 3.2.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.6 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

#### **4. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

#### **5 PROJECT MONITORING**

- 5.1 **Access:** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through the client. Whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the County Archaeologist or his representative will be kept fully informed of the work and its results and will be notified a week in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in consultation with the client.

#### **6 WORK TIMETABLE**

- 6.1 **Rapid Desk-Based Assessment:** one day would be required to complete the documentary search.
- 6.1.2 **Building Investigation:** approximately two days in the field will be required to complete this element.



- 6.1.3 **Report/Archive:** the report and archive will be produced within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. OA North can execute projects at very short notice once a formal written agreement has been received from the client.

## **7 STAFFING**

- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 Both elements of the fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist experienced in the recording and analysis of historic buildings in the North West. Present timetabling constraints preclude who this will be.

## **8 INSURANCE**

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

## **REFERENCES**

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, second edition, London

## APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

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**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX**

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME: Lower Grey Stoneley PROJECT CODE: L9690 SITE CODE:

FILM NO: 1 FILM TYPE: BW ISO:

FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	12/4/06		west elevation	NE	FAIR	PE
2	"		" "	NE	"	"
3	"		west elevation with extension	NE	"	"
4	"		"	NE	"	"
5	"		west elevation South corner detail	E	"	"
6	"		"	E	"	"
7	"		oblique view of North elevation.	SE	"	"
8	"		"	SE	"	"
9	"		Elevation east end	S	"	"
10	"		"	S	"	"
11	"		Elevation west end	S	"	"
12	"		"	S	"	"
13	"		North elevation window	S	"	"
14	"		"	S	"	"
15	"		North elevation Doorway window	S	"	"
16	"		"	S	"	"
17	"		"	S	"	"
18	"		East elevation	W	"	"
19	"		"	W	"	"
20	"		South elevation internal wagon doorway		internal (flash)	"

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

\* Directions needs changing

PROJECT NAME:

Lower Grey Stanley

PROJECT CODE:

SITE CODE:

FILM NO:

1

FILM TYPE:

BW

ISO:

FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	12/4/06		South elevation wagon doorway (internal)	N	internal (Flash)	PE
22	"		South elevation oblique - west	NW	"	"
23	"		" "	"	"	"
24	"		South elevation oblique - East	NE	"	"
25	"		"	NE	"	"
26	"		Roof Trusses - west facing	W	"	"
27	"		"	W	"	"
28	"		South elevation internal	W	"	"
29	"		"	W	"	"
30	"		South elevation internal - doorways	N	"	"
31	"		"	N	"	"
32	"		"	N	"	"
33	"		"	N	"	"
34	"		South elevation internal windows	N	"	"
35	"		"	"	"	"
36						
37						
38						
39						
40						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME: Lower Grey stoneley PROJECT CODE: L9690 SITE CODE:

FILM NO: 2 FILM TYPE: Colour Slide ISO:

FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	12/4/06		west Elevation	NE	FAIR	PE
2	"		" "	NE	"	"
3	"		west elevation with extension	NE	"	"
4	"		"	NE	"	"
5	"		west elevation South corner detail	E	"	"
6	"		"	E	"	"
7	"		oblique view of North elevation.	SE	"	"
8	"		"	SE	"	"
9	"		Elevation east end	S	"	"
10	"		"	S	"	"
11	"		Elevation west end	S	"	"
12	"		"	S	"	"
13	"		North elevation window	S	"	"
14	"		"	S	"	"
15	"		North elevation Doorway <del>unit</del>	S	"	"
16	"		"	S	"	"
17	"		"	S	"	"
18	"		East elevation	W	"	"
19	"		"	W	"	"
20	"		South elevation internal Wagon Doorway		internal (flash)	"

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

\* Directions needs changing

PROJECT NAME: Lower Grey Stanley			PROJECT CODE:		SITE CODE:	
FILM NC 2		FILM TYPE: Colour Slide			ISO:	
FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTO-GRAPHER
21	12/4/06		South elevation wagon doorway (internal)	N	internal (Flash)	PE
22	"		South elevation oblique - west	NW	"	"
23	"		"	"	"	"
24	"		South elevation oblique - East	NE	"	"
25	"		"	NE	"	"
26	"		Roof Trusses - west facing	W	"	"
27	"		"	W	"	"
28	"		South elevation internal	W	"	"
29	"		"	W	"	"
30	"		South elevation internal - Doorways	N	"	"
31	"		"	N	"	"
32	"		"	N	"	"
33	"		"	N	"	"
34	"		South elevation internal windows	N	"	"
35	"		"	"	"	"
36						
37						
38						
39						
40						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

# OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME:

Lower Grey storey

PROJECT CODE:

L9690

SITE CODE:

FILM NO:

3

FILM TYPE:

B.W

ISO:

FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	12/4/06		Doorway East elevation	E	FAIR	PE
2	"		"	"	"	PE
3	"		Internal compartment East end.	"	Flash	"
4	"		Internal compartment South end.	"	"	"
5	"		Ceiling	W	"	"
6	"		"	"	"	"
7			General Area & working shots		FAIR	"
8						
9						
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DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW

# OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

OA NORTH 13

PROJECT NAME:

*Lower Grey storey*

PROJECT CODE:

*L9690*

SITE CODE:

FILM NO:

*4*

FILM TYPE:

*Colour slide*

ISO:

FRAME	DATE	SITE	DESCRIPTION	DIR	CONDITIONS	PHOTOGRAPHER
1	<i>12/4/06</i>		<i>Doorway East elevation</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>FAIR</i>	<i>PE</i>
2	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>PE</i>
3	<i>"</i>		<i>Internal compartment East end.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Flash</i>	<i>"</i>
4	<i>"</i>		<i>Internal compartment South end.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
5	<i>"</i>		<i>Ceiling</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
6	<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
7			<i>General Area &amp; working shots</i>		<i>FAIR</i>	<i>"</i>
8			<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
9			<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
10			<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
11			<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
12			<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
13			<i>"</i>		<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
14						
15						
16						
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20						

DIR = the direction in which the camera is pointed, expressed as a compass point eg NW



## APPENDIX 3: ARCHIVE INDEX

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## APPENDIX 3: ARCHIVE INDEX

<b>Record group</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Box/File Number</b>
	<b>Introduction</b> Project Design		1
<b>A</b>	<b>Report</b> Final Report		1
<b>B</b>	<b>Primary Fieldwork Records</b> Building Proformas		1
<b>C</b>	<b>Primary Drawings</b> Developers Plans Plans/Sections		1
<b>D</b>	<b>Finds Compendium</b>	n/a	
<b>E</b>	<b>Environmental Records</b>	n/a	
<b>F</b>	<b>Photographic Record</b> Photographic Indices Monochrome Colour Slides		1
<b>G</b>	<b>Electronic Media</b>		1