

BARN AT 110 MAIN STREET, WARTON, LANCASHIRE



Archaeological Building Investigation



Oxford Archaeology North

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Mr Bell

Issue No: 2005-6/354

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SUMMARY

In March 2005 an archaeological building investigation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) of the barn at the rear of 110 Main Street, Warton, Lancashire (SD 49900 72385), prior to its conversion into a two-storey dwelling. On the recommendation of Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service, a hybrid of Level II and III type survey was carried out (RCHME 1996), which comprised a physical inspection of the building, written descriptions, a photographic record and the production of a plan and cross-section drawing.

The building investigation has highlighted several modifications to the barn, which can be divided into three broad phases of development. These comprise the mid-eighteenth century build and two phases of alterations and repairs. With the notable exception of the building of an outshut on the north corner, the majority of these modifications have affected neither the scale or shape of the building, and it is likely that the overall character of the building has changed little since it was built in the mid-eighteenth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Mr Bell for commissioning the project.

The building investigation was undertaken by Chris Ridings, who also wrote the report. The drawings were produced by Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Alison Plummer, who also edited the report together with Alan Lupton.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 A planning application (01/04/01685/CU) to Lancaster City Council was made by Mr Steve Bell, in order to develop the barn to the rear of 110 Main Street, Warton, Lancashire (NGR SD 49900 72385). Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) approved the application with the condition that the barn was recorded, prior to its conversion, in accordance with a Level II to III Building Investigation (RCHME 1996). Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was requested by Mr Bell to carry out this investigation, which was undertaken in March 2005, in accordance with the brief issued by LCAS (*Appendix 1*).

1.2 BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The barn appears to be featured on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1848. Certainly, there is a comparable structure depicted to the rear of 110 Main Street, but it is not evident if the present building or an earlier incarnation is represented by this structure.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 2.1.1 **Introduction:** an investigation incorporating elements of both Level II and III survey was undertaken (RCHME 1996). This consisted of an essentially descriptive record, incorporating a plan and cross-section. The interpretation is limited to a brief consideration of the form and function of the building and a general outline of its development.
- 2.1.2 **Site Investigation:** written records were made of all parts of the building using OA North *pro-forma* record sheets. These contained a description of both the interior and exterior of the building, including details of the individual elevations, ceiling, floor and other significant structural details. A plan and cross-section were produced by hand-annotating the proposed development plans supplied by the client.
- 2.1.3 **Photographic Record:** photographs were taken in both black and white 35mm print and digital format. These covered both general and detailed aspects of the building, including its development, architectural significance and historical interest. A written record of each of the photographs, its location and content was also made.

2.2 ARCHIVE

- 2.2.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with guidelines provided by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston on completion of the project, and a copy of the report will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), also in Preston.

3. RESULTS

3.1 BUILDING INVESTIGATION

- 3.1.1 **Introduction:** the building is a single storey, rectangular barn, although for the purposes of the report, it will be referred to as a two-storey in order to assist in the easy identification of features. It is orientated north-east/south-west, and is located in the small alley to the rear of 110 Main Street, in the village of Warton in north Lancashire (Fig. 1).
- 3.1.2 It is constructed of small to medium, sub-angular and sub-rounded local stone blocks bonded with limestone mortar. Details such as quoins, sills and lintels are picked out with rough stone. The roof is single pitched and of Cumbrian slate, and the external elevations have been re-pointed with cement, which in some instances, is possibly the result of rebuilding.

3.2 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

- 3.2.1 **South-east:** this comprises the front elevation of the building (Plate 1). It features roughly-coursed small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone blocks. There is the suggestion of foundation courses and the elevation is finished with large rectangular and sub-angular quoins, as are the central wagon doors (Plate 2). These are large flat-arched harr hung doors of matchboard construction with iron hinge posts and brackets. The right door has a small pedestrian door, which is blocked with timber battens on the inside. A wooden business plaque and a rusted horseshoe have been hung over this pedestrian door and to its left, there is a small tarnished handle on the main right door. On the left door, there is an iron plate for the relatively modern padlock, and modern graffiti, 'MO', has been carved into the wood to the right of this. There are also iron sheets across the base of both of the doors. Above these wagon doors, there is a cambered voussoir arch, above which, a section of rebuild is apparent, with a re-used foundation stone of sandstone bearing the inscription 'W J 1795' (Plate 3). There is a further area of repairs or rebuild to the right of the wagon doors, featuring random brick inserts and evidence of re-pointing and, on the east corner, there is a damaged ventilation hole or beam socket. At the other end of the elevation, there is a small, rectangular window, recently boarded over, which has red brick alterations to the reveals, a rough sandstone sill and a timber lintel. The remains of a rusted iron grill are still attached to the lintel and brick reveals. There is a small, wall-mounted, iron ring to the right of this window.
- 3.2.2 **South-west:** this wall forms the south-west gable (Plate 4) and has similar characteristics to the front elevation. However, unlike that elevation, the stone appears to be more randomly coursed and there are three pronounced foundation courses (Plate 5). There is re-pointing to the south corner and towards the apex of the gable, while in the middle of the elevation, there is a ventilation hole, which stands at first floor height only.
- 3.2.3 **North-east:** this gable elevation (Plate 6) is comparable in fabric to its south-west counterpart. There is an opening at the base of the wall, which features a

large stone lintel and is blocked by stone. On its right side, there is a small recess of unknown function, which is lined with modern red brick. This brick also features in the repairs to the right extent of this feature. A patch of repairs or rebuild, which may be a blocked window, is located towards the north-west end of the elevation, and a possible timber socket is sited near the apex of the gable.

- 3.2.4 **North-west:** this elevation forms the rear of the building (Plate 7) and is similar in character to the gable ends. There is a small blocked door in the centre of the elevation (Plate 8), which is capped by a rough stone lintel and finished with undressed angular and sub-angular quoins. There are two rows of ventilation holes at first floor level and just below the eaves. Within the latter, the tie beam from the principal rafter truss is clearly visible. It is blackened by sooting or smoke damage, and this is characteristic of the upper courses of the build. On the left side of the elevation, there is the suggestion of an outshut (Plate 9). A series of small sockets near the lower tier of vents is clearly evident, as is the thin band of cement above.

3.3 INTERIOR

- 3.3.1 The stone walls have been roughly rendered with plaster and finished with paint. The chief exceptions to this are the smooth plaster finish noticeable around the east corner, and the markedly rough patch situated to the left of the wagon doors. This large amorphous area would appear to be consistent with the apparent repairs or rebuild, which have already been noted on the external elevation. Furthermore, there are several ventilation holes, though not in the quantity observed on the external elevations. Of the holes below the eaves on the north-west external elevation, only two are visible towards the north corner of the building. Similarly, of those ventilation holes observed at first floor level, only two are evident at the west corner. In addition, the vent, which was noted on the south-west external elevation is visible, as is the damaged vent, which lies at the east corner.
- 3.3.2 The roof is constructed from timber, with a principal rafter truss to the north-east of the doors (Plate 10) and a principal rafter truss with inserted brace to the south-west (Plate 11). The tie beams of these trusses have been joined together by two narrow, modern timbers for structural stability. There are five roughly hewn timber purlins, which have staggered joints at the principal rafters, but the roof laths appear more modern. Beneath the south-west tie beam and at first floor level, there are three machine-cut timbers. Two of the pieces have been joined together with an iron plate to create a continuous beam, which in turn, has been affixed to the third timber, in order to produce a more robust cross-beam. In addition, there is a second beam at this first floor level, which is given increased support from iron brackets attached to the south-west wall. The sockets for the both the tie and cross beams have stone and plaster repairs. The floor is concrete, with a smooth finish at the south-west end of the building and a rough stone aggregate elsewhere.
- 3.3.3 The wagon doors (Plate 12) are as described for the external elevation. In addition, there are five ledges and additional modern timbers to block the

pedestrian door and support the main doors. As on the front of the doors, iron sheeting has been nailed to the base of the right hand door. The small pedestrian door has an iron latch and lock, and there are two iron hooks on the central ledge.

- 3.3.4 There is a single window, which has already been noted on the external elevation. In addition, it has a whitewashed timber lintel with a plywood support. Furthermore, there is a small square recess to the right of the doors, which has splayed reveals that are plastered and painted, and a slate sill (Plate 13).
- 3.3.5 There are two lights suspended from the north-east principal rafter truss, the switch for which is located on the left of the doors. Directly opposite the switch, there is a double plug socket and to the right of this sits a fusebox. In addition, there are several fuseboxes and a junction box in the east corner of the barn.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARN

- 4.1.1 The building investigation has highlighted several modifications to the barn, which can be divided into three broad phases of development.
- 4.1.2 ***Phase 1 - the original barn:*** the main structure of the existing barn is included in this phase, as are all windows, doors and ventilation holes. The date for this original phase is unclear. The barn is featured on the OS First Edition 1: 10,560 map of 1848 (sheet Lancs 24), but could date back to the mid-eighteenth century. A sandstone foundation block above the main doors bears the date 1795, but this is included in a section of rebuild and may have been original or incorporated from another building.
- 4.1.3 ***Phase 2 – intermediate repairs and alterations:*** the barn has obviously been re-roofed in the last century. The roughly-hewn purlins appear to be of a date comparable with the original build, but they may be re-used from the old roof or from another building entirely. In marked contrast, all the other timber components of the roof appear to be much later. The timbers used for both the principal rafter trusses and tie beams, and the laths, appear to be machine-cut and are, therefore, relatively modern. The stone and plaster repairs around the beam sockets support this interpretation. At some point following the roof repairs, the south-west principal rafter truss must have shown signs of stress, and this necessitated the insertion of the kingpost-type brace.
- 4.1.4 The outshut, which would have stood at the north corner of the rear elevation, was built at this time. It is unlikely to have been included or certainly planned in the original build because the outshut roof would obscure the lower tier of ventilation holes at that end of the barn.
- 4.1.5 ***Phase 3 - modern repairs:*** this phase is defined by a series of minor alterations and repairs. The doors and window located on the rear and gable elevations were blocked with stone, while the small window on the front was repaired or altered with brick, before being boarded over some time later. It is likely that the repairs above the main doors were also carried out at the same time. The stresses which necessitated the insertion of a brace in the south-west principal rafter have led the present owner to insert two timber supports between the tie beams to retain structural integrity in the roof (Mr Bell pers comm). In addition, there have been minor repairs to the external elevations, characterised by the insertion of random modern red brick and re-pointing with cement.

4.2 CONCLUSION

- 4.2.1 The presence of a small short door located opposite the main wagon doors and to the rear of the house may be interpreted as a winnowing door (Brunskill 1987). It is, therefore, possible that the building was originally conceived as a

threshing barn, with storage bays at both gable ends. Unlike traditional threshing barns (Brunskill 1987), it is unlikely to have housed livestock due to its small size. In addition, it is possible that one of the tiers of ventilation holes may have been beam sockets, which would allow a loft or first floor of some description. The building may also have been used as a stables, perhaps suggested by the horseshoe. However, the plaster rendering on the internal elevations of the barn and the concreting of the floor obscures any possible evidence of such activity. Certainly, in its present condition it is not implausible to suggest that the building was originally used as a small storage barn, with two tiers of ventilation holes to the rear of the building and access and/or ventilation doors to the rear and right side.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

5.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey, 1848 1:10,560 Map, Lancs 24, First edition

5.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Brunskill, R W 1987 Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain. 2nd edn. London

English Heritage, 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edn, Swindon

RCHME, 1996 Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification, 3rd edn, Swindon

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Figure 2: Location plan of barn within Warton

Figure 3: Ground floor plan

Figure 3: North-east facing section

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Plate 12: Detail of the internal face of the wagon door

Plate 13: Detail of the recess to the right of the door



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:100,000
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Figure 1: Location Map

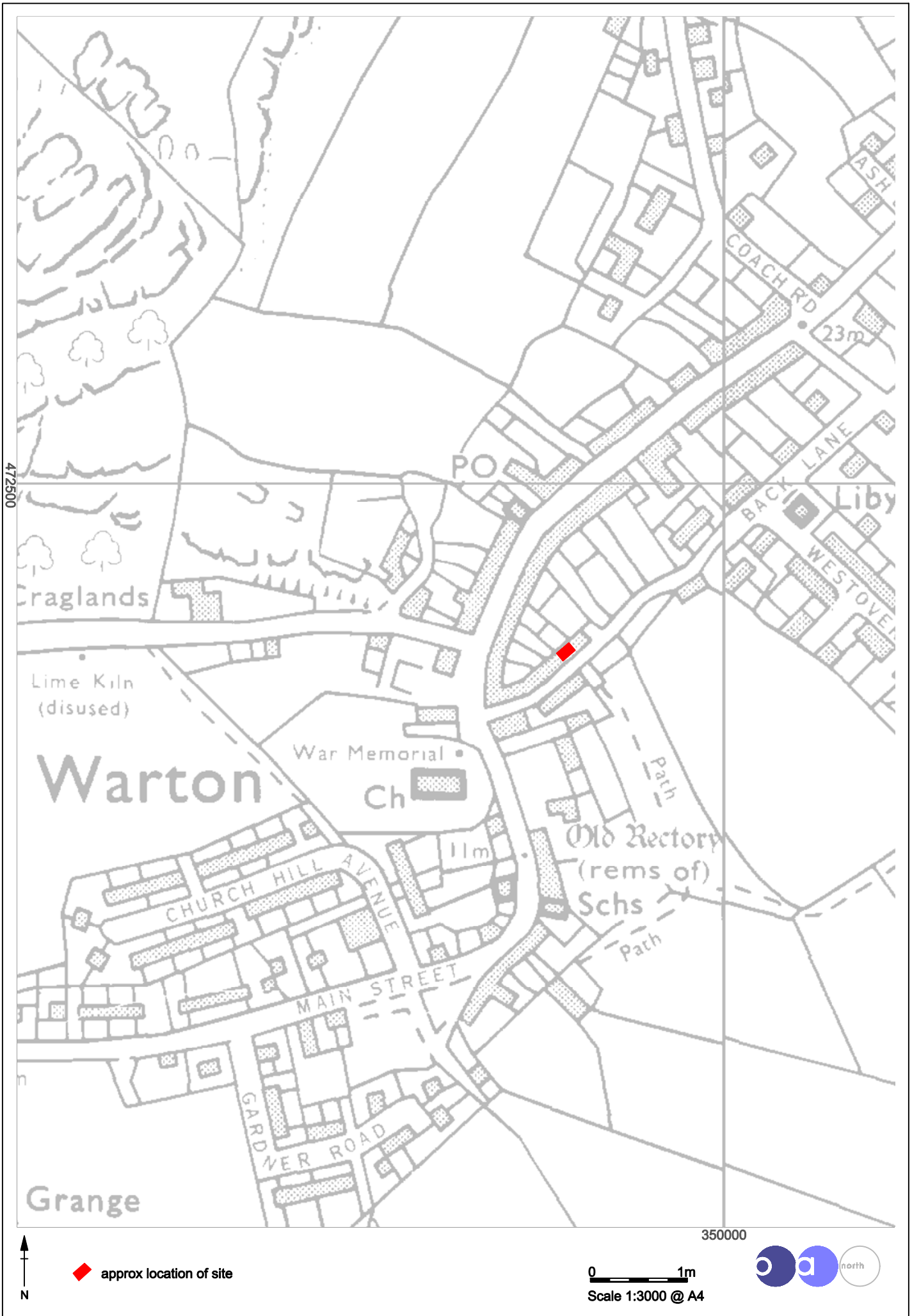


Figure 2: Location of barn within Warton

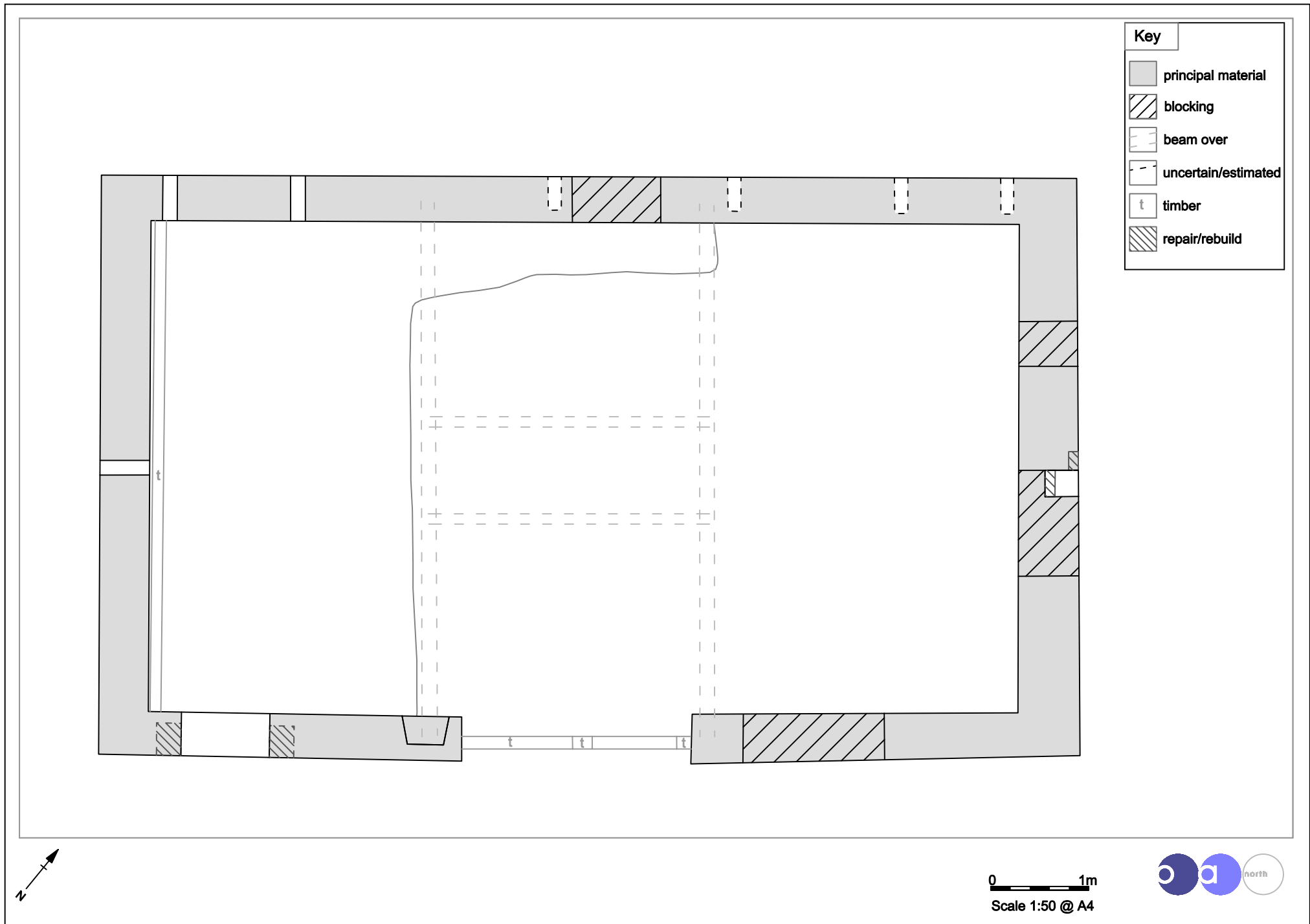


Figure 3: Ground floor plan

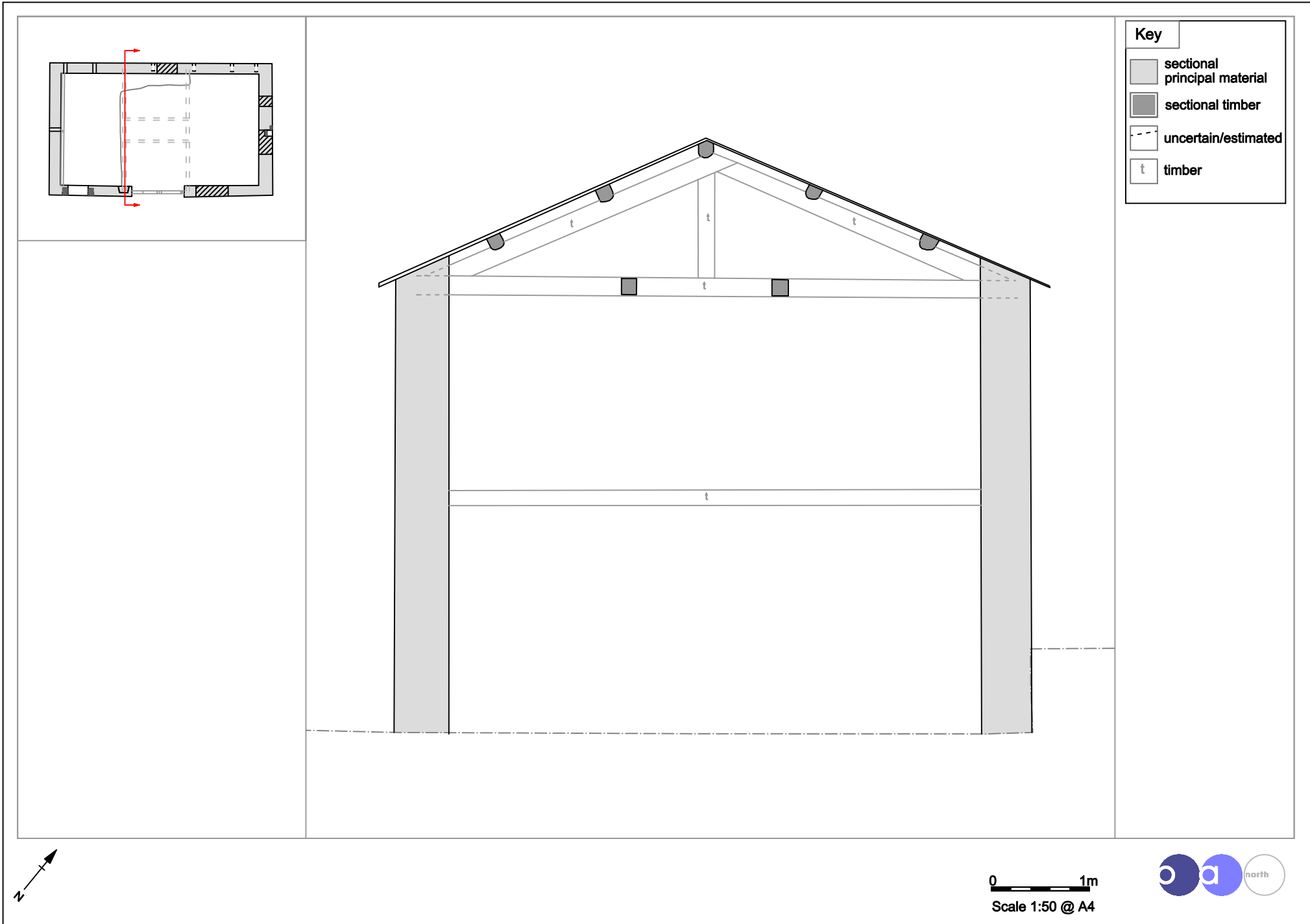


Figure 4: North-east-facing section



Plate 1: South-east-facing elevation



Plate 2: Detail of the wagon door on the south-east elevation



Plate 3: Detail of the re-used foundation stone above the wagon door



Plate 4: South-west-facing elevation



Plate 5: Detail of the foundation course on the south-west elevation



Plate 6: North-east-facing elevation



Plate 7: North-west facing elevation



Plate 8: Detail of the blocked door on the north-west elevation



Plate 9: The south-east elevation, including evidence of an outshut at the north-west end



Plate 10: Detail of the north-east principal rafter truss



Plate 11: Detail of the south-west principal rafter truss



Plate 12: Detail of the internal face of the wagon door



Plate 13: Detail of the recess to the right of the door

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORIC BUILDING REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Location: Rear of 110 Main Street, Warton, Lancaster, LA5 9PJ

Proposal: Change of use and conversion of former barn into a single dwelling

1. Summary

- 1.1 Lancaster City Council has approved an application for the conversion of the barn at the rear of 110 Main Street, Warton, into a single dwelling. Planning application reference 01/04/01685/CU. The proposed development will affect the historic character and appearance of the building and will remove some of the original fabric of the building, which dates to the first half of the 19th century or earlier.
- 1.2 Because of the impact of the proposed development on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that it be recorded before its conversion.
- 1.3 This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The building lies at NGR SD 4990072385. The structure is to the east of Main Street and lies at the rear of the plot containing no. 110. The barn is accessed from Back Lane, lying almost opposite the village hall.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Lancaster City Council has granted planning permission for the conversion of the former barn to a dwelling, Planning Application Ref: 01/04/01658/CU. This permission is conditional on the recording of the standing building.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The village of Warton is noted in the Domesday Survey and the placename is thought to descend from the Old English *Weard-tun*, the first element indicating 'guard'. This is certainly possible given the presence of Warton Crag towering over the settlement, topped as it is by a hillfort. An alternative interpretation of this first element as 'shore' is, however, also possible given its proximity to the coast (Ekwall, E 1922 *The Placenames of Lancashire* p.188). The medieval village flanks the sinuous Main Street, with the parish church towards its western end. The church was founded in the 12th century although little if any of this earliest structure is thought to survive.

- 4.2 The village layout shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848 (sheet Lancs 24) provides a good picture of the medieval layout, with the probable medieval Back Lane forming the rear boundary of the village house plots. This map shows a structure in the same location and to the same general plan and scale as the existing buildings at the rear of 110 Main Street and it seems appropriate to assume that they are the same structures. It is also possible, however, that the current buildings incorporate fabric of earlier structures on the site within them. The location and size of the structure suggests that it originally functioned as a small barn, stable or storage structure, but other uses including brewing or baking are also possible.

5. Requirement for Recording

- 5.1 Given current limits on development there is considerable pressure for the conversion of traditional structures, redundant for their original uses, to residential property. Such conversions almost always have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the building and result in the loss of some historic fabric, removing or obscuring the historic record formed by the structure.
- 5.2 As a consequence conversion schemes which involve traditional buildings of the 19th century or earlier are generally required to include the creation and archiving of a record of the structure as existing, thus preserving this historical detail.

6. Level of Recording

The building record should be based on the standards set out in *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* 3rd edition (RCHME 1996) and will comprise the following elements:

6.1 Written Record;

- The location of the building, including name or street name and number, town, civil parish, and National Grid Reference. Details of listing or scheduling.
- The date when the record was made and the names of the recorders and the organisation that employs them (e.g. Unit name).
- A detailed description of the building. This should describe the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be included if known. The purpose of this is to describe the building when no fuller record is required or to serve as an introduction to a more detailed record that may follow.
- A copy of this brief should be included, as an appendix, in the report on the building.

6.2 Drawn Record (suitably annotated architects plans and sections may be used);

- Plan of the site showing the location of the building(s) being recorded and their relationship to other buildings on the site, access roads etc.

- Plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) of all main floors as existing. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels)
- Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).
- Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).
- Drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (e.g., moulded doorcases; mullions; cornices). A measured drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is precisely dateable.
- A copy of any architects 'as existing' elevation drawings should be included to form a measured reference for elevation photographs.

6.3 Photography;

- General view or views of the exterior of the building.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a buildings designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builders intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

7 Deposition of archive

- 7.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as a PDF file on CD-ROM.

- 7.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 7.3 A copy of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the County Archaeological Officer). A copy of the report will be also supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 7.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced. This will be sent to the editor of *Archaeology North West* in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

8 Further Details

- 8.1 Further information about the building and proposed development can be obtained from Mr David Bell, 28 West Road, Lancaster, LA1 5PE.
- 8.2 Any queries about the contents of the brief should be addressed to the Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD. Tel. 01772 531734, Fax 01772 533423

Appendix 1

General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire

Organisations and individuals wishing to be included on the County list of Appropriate Archaeological Contractors are requested to fulfil the General Conditions below, which provide a model for best practice and professional conduct in archaeological work. Lancashire County Council will require the fulfilment of these conditions in its own contracts. Other clients are advised that it is their responsibility to satisfy themselves that their contractors meet all relevant standards.

1. Professional Standards

- 1.1 Contractors shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 1.2 Project Directors should be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA and the contractors should encourage as many of their staff as possible to join the IFA.
- 1.3 Contractors with a significant backlog of unpublished projects will not normally be included on the approved list.
- 1.4 Where students, volunteers or trainees are employed on a project, their use should be in accordance with IFA guidelines.
- 1.5 In cases of dispute, arbitration will normally be sought through the IFA or the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group.

2. Finance

- 2.1 Contractors shall make an audited set of recent accounts available at the request of the County Archaeological Curator.

3. Insurance

- 3.1 Contractors shall hold a current certificate of Public Liability and (where relevant) Employers Liability insurance, and shall produce it at the request of the County Archaeological Curator.

4. Health and Safety

- 4.1 Contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related legislation.
- 4.2 Site procedures shall be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

5. Project Design

- 5.1 Individual projects should be designed in accordance with a brief provided by the County Archaeological Curator. Before commencement of a project, Contractors should prepare a written Project Design and agree it with the County Archaeological Curator.

6. Sub-Contracting

- 6.1 The names of proposed Sub-Contractors should be included in the Project Design. All such Sub-Contractors shall be required to fulfil the General Conditions for Contractors.

7. Form of Contract

- 7.1 Before commencement of a project, the Contractor shall enter into a written agreement with the Client. Such an agreement should be in accordance with the IFA Model Contract for Archaeological Services or such other form as approved by the County Archaeological Curator.

8. Project Monitoring

- 8.1 The County Archaeological Curator may monitor progress throughout the project.
- 8.2 Contractors shall provide the County Archaeological Curator with an outline programme of work, and agree with the curator any proposed modification to this programme brought about by unforeseen circumstances. It is strongly recommended that Project Designs include a contingency factor to allow for such circumstances.

9. Administrative Charge

- 9.1 The County Archaeological Curator reserves the right to levy a charge for project monitoring. Monitoring visits shall be costed at £50.00 per visit and the number of such visits shall be stated in the project brief.

10. Publication

- 10.1 Publication shall be in a form and to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative. A copy of the site narrative and publication synopsis shall be lodged with the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 10.2 Whilst acknowledging the need for confidentiality in some instances, archaeological information should enter the public domain as soon as possible and certainly within two years of the completion of fieldwork.

11. Archive

- 11.1 Before commencement of the project, arrangements should be made with the appropriate museum curator and the Lancashire County Record Office to ensure that these organisations can receive and curate the archive produced. Archive deposition should take place according to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.
- 11.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, should be conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 11.3 The archive (excepting the finds) should be deposited as soon as is practicable with the Lancashire County Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston and the finds stored, wherever possible, in a Registered Museum fulfilling the HBMC/MGC storage criteria with a copy of the paper archive. It may be felt more appropriate in some circumstances to store both paper archive and finds together, and this should be, wherever possible, within a Registered Museum fulfilling the HBMC/MGC storage criteria.
- 11.4 Any material not to be archived, such as unstable material or items to be retained by the landowner, should be fully analysed and reported upon.
- 11.5 A copy of the reproducible elements of the site archive should be deposited in the National Archaeological Record.

12. Acknowledgement

- 12.1 The collaborative role of the County Archaeological Curator shall be acknowledged in all publicity - including media releases, site displays, exhibitions and publications - arising from the project.

The role of the County Archaeological Curator is currently undertaken by:

Lancashire County Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, PO Box 9, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, Lancs PR1 8RD
Tel. 01772 531550, Fax 01772 533423.