



June 1999

CARNFORTH LODGE
LANCASHIRE

Building Assessment and
Evaluation Report

Carnforth Lodge
Carnforth
Lancashire

Building Survey and Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

A building assessment and trial trenching were undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) in April and May 1999, at Carnforth Lodge, Carnforth (NGR SD 49637032). The work was commissioned by Nicol Thomas Ltd and was intended to evaluate the impact of a proposed retail development on the site. The fabric survey was undertaken in advance of demolition of the building and the evaluation trial trenching was undertaken following demolition. The work programme followed on from an assessment (LUAU 1997) which demonstrated that the majority of the site had been subject to quarrying, with a substantial quantity of recent infilling. Only the front part of the site appeared to have survived intact, around and to the north of the former lodge. This assessment highlighted the need to record Carnforth Lodge in more detail, the potential for urban ribbon development along the Lancaster Road from Carnforth, and had recommended below ground investigation of the site to establish if there were structures or activity prior to the construction of the lodge.

The building assessment created an outline written and photographic record of lodge and was required to assess if the building contained any significant architectural, or archaeological, features that required more detailed recording. The building recording involved the selective stripping of internal plaster from the walls and attic space, in order to identify the original character of the structure. Examination of the exposed fabric confirmed that the building was of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. No significant features were identified, most original internal features having been lost when the building was converted into five separate flats, and, with the exception of the facade, the external elevations had also been significantly altered during the conversion.

The evaluation involved the excavation of two c10m trenches, perpendicular to the line of Lancaster Road (A6). The results of the evaluation suggested that the majority of the area of proposed re-development area had been truncated, and that there was little likelihood of significant archaeological remains still being present. In the far south-eastern corner of the proposed development area, however, some survival of archaeological features was observed. In the southernmost trench the remains of two very ephemeral pits lay adjacent to each other. It is possible, therefore, that there may be a slight survival of earlier activity within this location.

By virtue of the substantial truncation and the only limited survival of archaeological features it is recommended that the site would only warrant a limited watching brief during the top soil strip for the southernmost part of the lodge platform.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Neil Weatherhead of Nicol Thomas Ltd, for commissioning and supporting the work, and to Lakes Plant and Tool Hire for supplying and operating the mechanical excavator. We are also grateful to the local residents for their interest.

The building survey was undertaken by Peter Redmayne, Neil Wearing and Jamie Quartermaine. The trial trenching was undertaken by Matt Town and Daniel Elsworth. The final drawings were produced by Jamie Quartermaine and Mark Tidmarsh. The report was written by Matt Town and Peter Redmayne, and edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In July 1997 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological assessment of Carnforth Lodge, Carnforth, Lancashire (NGR SD 4960 7030), in advance of a proposed retail development. This assessment demonstrated that the majority of the site had been subject to quarrying, with a substantial quantity of recent infilling, and therefore only the front part of the site appeared to have any archaeological potential. The assessment highlighted the potential for ribbon development along the Lancaster Road, and recommended the below ground investigation of the site to establish if there were structures or activity prior to the construction of the lodge.
- 1.1.2 Following on from the assessment a programme of archaeological evaluation and recording was required by the County Archaeologist as a planning condition. At the request of Nicol Thomas Ltd, LUAU provided a project design (*Appendix 1*) which was approved by the Lancashire County Archaeologist and LUAU was accordingly commissioned to undertake the work. The archaeological works were required to evaluate the impact of the development and involved a building assessment and evaluation trial trenching.

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The study area lies in the parish of Carnforth on the west side of the A6, known as Lancaster Road. The site comprises two parts: the first is an old quarry, into which modern industrial buildings, now derelict, were built. The northern end of the quarry has been recently used as a tip and partially backfilled with soil and rubble. The second part is a level piece of ground, with a partly gravel and partly tarmaced surface, fronting on to the road, and which also contains the house and garden known as Carnforth Lodge. The site is situated on the edge of a ridge, and the land originally sloped down westwards from the A6 towards the coast. The quarry had been cut into the west side of this ridge.
- 1.2.2 The site lies at approximately 25m AOD. The underlying solid geological deposits consist of Carboniferous Limestone; however, the general character of the study area is formed by Boulder Clay and Moraine drift deposits (OS Geological Survey 1977).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 John Lucas, a local eighteenth century historian, provided some information on the history of Carnforth, as well as a detailed description of many of the surrounding fields. According to Lucas, there were two sites of archaeological interest within the vicinity of the study area. To the north at Hellbank (or Hallbank), close to the centre of Carnforth near the cross-roads, Lucas reported the site of a tumulus, which, from his description, appears to have been a long barrow (Lucas 1744, 125). The second was the site of a, presumably medieval, hall which had completely disappeared by the early eighteenth century, but which survived in field names such as Hall Croft and Hall Gate (Lucas 1744, 124). Tradition placed the hall at the village end of the common fields, called the Huthwaites (to the immediate south of the study area) and Lucas reported the remains of some foundations. However, there was no definite evidence of the hall's existence, and the 'hall' field names may have referred to those parcels of land which were the property of the lord

of the manor (Field 1989). It is possible that the name Carnforth Lodge related to an earlier hunting lodge associated with this hall, but no evidence was found to support this.

- 1.3.2 In the nineteenth century, the study area mainly comprised fields, and Carnforth Lodge was depicted on both the tithe (dated to 1846: LRO DRB 1/36 1846) and enclosure (LRO AE 5/2 1864) maps, as well as the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (1848). Carnforth Lodge was shown on the tithe map with associated buildings on the street frontage, and a yard and orchard behind. A large garden was sited to its immediate north, in the area now partly occupied by a row of terraced houses. The remainder of the site was made up of two fields of meadow, called Far Croft and New Croft. Both fields were owned and farmed by Elizabeth Proctor, who was also the owner-occupier of Carnforth Lodge, garden and orchard (LRO DRB 1/36 1846).
- 1.3.3 According to Lucas, tradition stated that Carnforth had once been nearly covered in woodland, although by his time there was hardly any left (Lucas 1744, 124). The field names recorded by him, and still to be seen on the nineteenth century tithe map (LRO DRB 1/36 1846), similarly suggest that there was once a large quantity of woodland cover. The fields immediately to the west of the study area, for example, include the names Little Witherfield and Great Witherfield, which indicate that the fields may once have been covered in willow trees (Field 1989). The five large common fields to the south of the study area are known as the Huthwaites (Lucas 1744, 133); the name derived from a combination of the Old English element *haw*, meaning a piece of land enclosed by a hedge (Field 1989), and the Old Norse element *thveit*, meaning clearing. Thwaite names usually indicated fields created out of areas of woodland in the early medieval period.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Nicol Thomas Ltd for an archaeological evaluation of the study area, and a building assessment of Carnforth Lodge itself. This design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 The results of the evaluation and building assessment are presented within the present report.

2.2 BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 The aim of the assessment was to produce an outline written and photographic record of both the interior and exterior of the building, and to establish the presence or absence of significant architectural features which would require a second phase of more detailed recording.
- 2.2.2 Internal plaster from the walls and attic space was stripped in order to identify the original character of the structure. If examination of the exposed fabric confirmed that the building was of nineteenth century date, the project design required that only a basic record would be generated and would involve an oblique photographic record of internal and external details and the generation of a written record using *pro-forma* recording sheets. If, however, the examination established an earlier, more complex, origin for the building then there was a requirement for more detailed recording which would involve the production of a ground plan and a profile through the building and a roof truss. In the event it was confirmed that the building was of nineteenth century origin and consequently only a basic record was created.
- 2.2.3 The building has been divided into five separate flats with access from the rear (west, and north sides) within the last 20 years. At the time of the visit all windows and doorways at ground and first floor levels were boarded up; the only natural light came from the two dormer windows inserted into the east and west pitches of the roof. Access was gained to Flats 2, 3, 4, and 5 via doors in the rear (western) facade which were unlocked, and unsecured. Access to Flat 1 was not possible as the door was heavily boarded.

2.3 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 2.3.1 Two 10m x 2m trenches were excavated along the street frontage to the east and north-east of Carnforth Lodge, where the archaeological potential was perceived to be greatest (Fig 3). These trenches were excavated approximately perpendicular to the A6 (Lancaster Road), orientated approximately north/south and north-west/south-east, with their southernmost ends extending up to the garden wall boundary. The trenches were located by manual survey techniques with respect to the garden wall and other residual topographical features. Both Trench 1 and Trench 2 measured 10m by 1.6m.
- 2.3.3 The trenches were excavated by a JCB excavator, using a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under full archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued down to the level of the first potentially significant archaeological deposit, or to natural

deposits, whichever was uppermost. All subsequent excavation was by hand. All the trenches were cleaned, in their entirety, by hand, and displaced material (stored in appropriate spoil-heaps at the sides of the trenches) was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts and other potentially significant materials.

- 2.3.4 Recording was by means of the standard LUAU context recording system, with trench records and supporting registers and indices. A full photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was made, and scaled plan and section drawings were made of the trenches at appropriate scales.
- 2.3.5 On completion of the site works, the trenches were backfilled in accordance with the instructions of the client, but were not otherwise reinstated.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991).
- 2.4.2 The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the appropriate County Record Office (Preston).

3. BUILDING ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 EXTERNAL SURVEY

- 3.1.1 The lodge is a square double-pile building with a later addition butted onto the western side, and a relatively recent ground floor extension to the south. It is constructed in a vernacular style of unworked limestone irregular blocks, with alternate long and short regular dressed limestone blocks for the quoins. It was formerly a two-storey detached house, but a further floor had been created by the conversion of the roof space into an attic floor. All the doors and windows have uniform protruding, black painted sandstone architrave surrounds (Plate 1).
- 3.1.2 The original house had a central front door with a sash window to either side. At first floor level were two further sash windows set above the lights of the ground floor. The rear has suffered severely from alterations associated with the conversion of the building into flats but there is some evidence for a similar arrangement of windows in the south facade. The roof is covered with stone slates capped with sandstone ridge tiles. There are chimney stacks above the north and south gables, with two and three pots respectively.
- 3.1.3 The extension/building to the south is butted against the main house and is externally rendered (Plate 2). There are two small first floor windows to the front with an elongated rectangular window at ground floor level. Internal inspection of the roof space showed that it was constructed of stone with simple Tie-beam roof trusses. It is possible that this building was originally a storage shed or small workshop constructed after the main house, which was then altered when the buildings were internally divided.
- 3.1.4 When the buildings were divided into flats, further extensions were added to the south and west sides of the property, and new doorways were inserted in the north gable and west elevations (at first floor level) to provide individual access to the individual flats. A doorway was knocked through the south gable of the main house at first floor level to connect it with the workshop/shed to the south, and dormer windows were added to light the attic level flat (Flat 5).
- 3.1.5 In the southern boundary wall is a pet's gravestone (Plate 5) inscribed:

TO OUR SWEET FAITHFUL LITTLE
ZEPHYR
DIED
MAY 20 1893

3.2 INTERNAL SURVEY

- 3.2.1 Access was only gained to Flats 2, 3, 4 and 5. The doorway to Flat 1, (which occupies most of the original ground floor of the main house) was heavily boarded over. The lack of access to this flat was not considered significant, as evidence from other areas / flats examined was sufficient to assess the general character of the building.
- 3.2.2 **Flat 1:** Flat 1 was accessed from a doorway in the north gable of the main house (Plate 3), and occupied most of the ground floor of the original house. The front part was lit by the original windows of the main house and a glazed door in the position of the original front door. There was a further window to the west of the front door, and another at the northern end of the rear elevation, below which was a possible basement window.

- 3.2.3 **Flat 2:** Flat 2 occupied the ground floor of the south extension, two further modern extensions having been added to the west and south to create an enlarged lounge area, and additional bedroom. Access was through a sandstone-framed doorway towards the southern end of the rear (west) elevation which was probably inserted at the time of the flat conversion. The room to the front was lit by the elongated ground floor window (Plates 1 and 2); there are two further windows in the west elevation, one in the modern lounge extension, and the second in the kitchen wall which has an ashlar sandstone frame similar to the doorway. There is a further window in the modern extension to the south.
- 3.2.4 **Flat 3:** Flat 3 occupied most of the first floor of the main house, and the front part of the northern end of the south extension. Access was from an iron stair attached to the rear of the building which led to an inserted doorway, that opened onto a common landing. The flat comprised four rooms, and the only surviving original features were the two first floor windows of the main house (Plates 1 and 2), both of which had modern false sash, twelve-pane lights.
- 3.2.5 **Flat 4:** Flat 4 occupied most of the upper floor of the south extension, and the south-western part of the first floor of the main house. The flat consisted of four rooms, and no original features were visible. A trapdoor in the ceiling allowed access to the roof space of the south extension, which revealed that the extension was constructed of stone (all external walls were rendered). A roof-line scar was clearly visible on the exposed south gable of the main house, the roof above the south extension was supported on a simple central Tie-beam pine truss, and the south gable of the building. It appeared that the extension had been recently re-roofed, and extended eastwards by the addition of sloping timbers (Plate 4), which extended beyond the east blade of the truss, and supported the eastern side purlins of the roof.
- 3.2.6 **Flat 5:** Flat 5 occupied the roof space of the main house, and consisted of three rooms (lounge/kitchen, bathroom and bedroom). Two dormer windows had been inserted in the east and west roof pitches to provide lighting, which had involved cutting out the side purlins of the northern roof truss, and raising the level of the horizontal brace to provide more headroom. A small area of the roof was visible and it was revealed that the underside had been covered in lath and plaster, which was attached to the rafters. No other original features were recorded.

4. TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

4.1 TRENCH 1

- 4.1.1 **Base Stratigraphy:** Trench 1 (Plate 6) was a 10m long trench in the north-easternmost corner of the study area, running north/south. The uppermost deposit was 0.54m thick and comprised tarmac and related hard-core for the original driveway and garden soils of the adjacent eastern garden. The remains of the north-east/south-west garden wall were also machined away (*Section 4.1.4*).
- 4.1.2 At the southern end of the trench, the overburden was on top of a layer of distinctly orangey-brown sandy silt, containing some 2% gravels [12], which was approximately 0.20m in depth, becoming deeper to the south (0.55m). Underlying this deposit and at the northern end of the trench, beneath the overburden, was a deposit of very clean, soft pale creamy orange sand, with visible banding of fine gravel within it [1]. A machine-excavated sondage was excavated through this deposit down to a depth of 1.2m and it was established to be of natural glacial origin. The rest of the trench was machined down to the upper level of this deposit. The intermediary silt layer [12] was originally taken to be a natural subsoil, as it was archaeologically sterile, and similar in nature to the natural [1]. However, investigations in Trench 2 would appear not to support this (*Section 4.2.4*).
- 4.1.3 **Intrusive Features:** Trench 1 was characterised by a number of intrusions which cut through the intermediary silt layer [12] and into the glacial deposits; all were immediately apparent as modern. At the north end of the trench, orientated east/west, was a pipe trench [2], measuring 0.65m in width by 0.38m in depth, and containing a yellow gritty sand fill and a sewage pipe [3]. Approximately 1.5m south of this, and also orientated east/west, was a modern steep-sided cable trench [4], measuring 1.45m in width by 0.55m in depth; this contained light yellowish-brown redeposited sand, and an electricity and telephone cable (both 'disconnected'). These features appear to have been laid down immediately below the driveway (*Section 4.1.1*).
- 4.1.4 On the south side of the trench was an irregular pit [6], 0.9m in width by 0.4m in depth, and this was obviously cut from near the present ground surface. It was filled with dark grey brown humic sandy silt, and its base was lined with clear plastic [7]. This was taken to have been the cut for a hedge or tree, as it lay immediately adjacent to, and south-west of, the foundation cut for the garden wall [8] (*Section 4.1.1*). This foundation cut measured 1.4m in width by 1.2m in depth, and contained a layer of hard-standing, comprising dark greyish-brown sandy clay and cobbles (depth 0.64m), overlain with a fine layer of yellow sand (depth 0.04m) [9], onto which the wall had been built.
- 4.1.5 The only potential archaeological feature was a steep-sided pit [10] located at the southernmost end of the trench, measuring 0.64m in width by 0.64m in depth. It was filled with mid orangish-brown sandy silt [11]. However, inspection revealed that it contained remains of Victorian glass (not collected), and was therefore not fully investigated.

4.2 TRENCH 2

- 4.2.1 **Base Stratigraphy:** Trench 2 (Plate 7) was 10m long and orientated south-east/north-west (Fig 3). The uppermost deposits comprised overburden associated with the driveway and garden, and correspond to those encountered in Trench 1; they were c0.30m deep to the south-east, and c0.60m towards the middle of the trench. Beneath the overburden to the

south-east were several bands of dump layers, characterised by dark brown soft sandy silt, with irregular stone bands [16]. These were about 0.80m in depth, and occupied the south-eastern half of the trench. Their nature suggests a deliberate attempt at making up the ground surface in order to provide a level platform for the garden, probably when the lodge was built. Below these dump layers [16] on the south-eastern side of the trench and the overburden on the north-western side of the trench was an orange brown sandy gravel subsoil [13], which was similar to that encountered in Trench 1 as [12]. The layer dipped down to the south-west and south-east, following the contours of the hill, the subsoil [13] becoming slightly thicker to the south-west. Below the subsoil was a clean, pale creamy orange soft sand and bands of gravel, which corresponds to the natural geological deposits identified in Trench 1.

- 4.2.2 **Intrusions:** the overburden was cut by a very large modern trench [17] orientated north/south, measuring 1.5m in depth and occupying most of the south-eastern half of the evaluation trench. The fill of this intrusion was very loose dark greyish brown silty sand containing approximately 80% concrete breeze block rubble; its function was not evident.
- 4.2.3 The overburden was also cut by a pipe-trench [14], running east/south, and measuring 1m in width by 0.6m in depth. This trench was filled by medium orange-brown coarse sand [15] and contained a disused water-pipe.
- 4.2.4 Removal of the subsoil [13] to the south-west, revealed a small feature [19], measuring approximately 1.2m by 0.6m, cutting the natural [1] (Plates 8 and 9). Its fill was identical to the subsoil, consisting of orangey-brown sand and gravel [20]. Upon excavation, the feature proved to be two small pits lying immediately adjacent to, and adjoining, each other. Both these features disappear into the section to the south-west. No archaeological finds were recovered within these pits.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 BUILDING ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

- 5.1.1 The modern conversion of the original house into flats has largely removed the original internal details. There are no internal chimney breasts or fireplaces remaining, although the chimney stacks show evidence for three flues in the north wall, and two in the south. The original first floor room of the main house (Flat 3) contains none of the decorative coving, or other features that might be expected in a house of the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and all original skirting boards have been replaced.
- 5.1.2 The main house is obviously the oldest building on the site, and, by virtue of its overall form and the limited amount of surviving original decorative design, probably dates from as early as the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The extension to the south was probably a store or workshop added at a later date; the tithe map of 1846 (LRO DRB 1/36 1846) shows associated buildings on the street frontage and a yard and orchard behind. The extensive rendering to the external elevations covers any evidence of original features. Internal evidence from the roof scar on the southern gable of the original house, and the roof truss, indicate that the facade may have been extended to the east during the conversion of the buildings into flats.

5.2 TRIAL TRENCHING SUMMARY

- 5.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was dug to a mean depth of 0.54m, and was characterised by modern overburden directly overlying a severely truncated subsoil [12], and natural geological deposits [1]. Several modern features were found in the base of Trench 1, all either associated with services to the house or garden features. Only nineteenth century artefacts were found during excavation. The trench was machined down to 1.2m to ascertain that the geological deposits [1] were not redeposited.
- 5.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, and in the north-western half displayed a similar broad stratigraphic sequence to that within Trench 1, with modern infill directly overlying severely truncated subsoil [13] and natural [1]. Beneath the subsoil to the south-west and north-west of the trench, two small pits [19] were noted, containing a fill [20] which was similar in nature to that of the subsoil [13]. In the south-eastern half of the trench the subsoil is masked by several make-up layers [16], and is certainly truncated in the east corner by a large modern intrusion [17].

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 **Carnforth Lodge:** the building is consistent with a late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century date, but the late twentieth century conversion of the building has completely changed the internal plan. The only original features were the window openings and these had replacement false sash frames. No features worthy of further recording were identified.
- 6.1.2 **Sub-surface survival:** it was clear from the data collected during the evaluation that the majority of the proposed development area had been truncated by service ducts and landscaping associated with the house and gardens, and that in these areas there is little surviving in the way of archaeological deposits or features.
- 6.1.3 The only part of the site where some archaeological activity was encountered was in the south corner, at the western end of Trench 2. The ephemerality of the features tends to suggest that the potential for archaeological survival for other features is low; however, the fact that the subsoil sealed these features may indicate that they were of some antiquity and that some limited local survival may occur.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 **Carnforth Lodge:** any potential significant internal elements in Carnforth Lodge have been lost in the course of the conversion to flats, which effectively gutted the interior prior to imposing a totally new internal layout. The building has now been subject to a RCHM(E) level 1 mitigative photographic survey which recommended that the building did not warrant further fabric recording prior to its demolition.
- 6.2.2 **Sub-Surface:** the area has been severely truncated and there is only very limited survival of archaeological remains at the southern end of the platform on which Carnforth Lodge formerly stood. The site does not warrant mitigation excavation but there will be benefit in undertaking a watching brief during the ground intervention of the southern part of the lodge platform.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

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AE 5/2 1864 Enclosure of Carnforth Marsh and Wastes

7.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

March 1999

CARNFORTH LODGE
CARNFORTH

LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PROJECT DESIGN

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Nicol Thomas Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed retail development at Carnforth Lodge, in Carnforth, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Nicol Thomas have invited Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) to submit proposals for an archaeological evaluation at Carnforth Lodge, Carnforth, to be undertaken in advance of a proposed retail development. An archaeological assessment was undertaken by LUAU on land to the west of Lancaster Road, Carnforth (centred on NGR SD 4960 7030) (LUAU 1997). The work comprised a desk-based study and a rapid site inspection. The assessment area is partly occupied by disused industrial buildings, a quarry and a detached house known as Carnforth Lodge.
- 1.2 The Sites and Monuments Record contained 14 sites in the vicinity of the study area: two prehistoric stone axes, burials of unknown date (Site 03), an undated earthwork, the adjacent railway, the canal, basin and wharf, a milestone, a church, two houses, and the Carnforth ironworks. There is the potential for prehistoric activity in the area. Carnforth Lodge appears to be a structure of late eighteenth/early nineteenth century origin from its external appearance; internal access was not available during the assessment to aid dating. The building is marked on both the tithe map of 1843 and the 1864 enclosure map; the former also shows buildings associated with the Lodge, but these no longer survive on the surface.
- 1.3 The field inspection showed that the majority of the site had been quarried away, with a substantial quantity of recent infilling. Only the front part of the site appears to have survived intact, around and to the north of the Lodge, and it is in this area that archaeological deposits potentially survive.
- 1.4 As a result of the assessment the County Archaeologist has required the implementation of an archaeological evaluation in order to investigate, by trial trenching, the sub-surface survival along the frontage of the road, and also undertake a brief structural survey of Carnforth Lodge as mitigation in advance of its proposed destruction.
- 1.5 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 18 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has considerable experience in the recording of upstanding structures; having recorded both large monumental buildings and smaller vernacular structures both in Britain and abroad. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a verbal brief by Peter McCrone of the Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service, to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of the designated area, within its broader context. The aims of the evaluation are to inform a planning decision for the development of the site which will investigate the sub-surface archaeological resource and the structural form of Carnforth Lodge. The evaluation results will inform any strategy for further investigation or mitigative recording of any identified archaeological resource, should the local planning authority require this. The verbal brief requires a programme of trial trenching, which will be targeted along the frontage of the A6, and a also rapid mitigative building survey.

2.2 FIELD EVALUATION

- 2.2.1 A limited programme of trial excavations, as recommended by the County Archaeologist, will be undertaken to establish the nature, extent, chronology, and preservation of any archaeological deposits encountered. This will involve the excavation of two trenches at right angles to the line of the present A6. Suitable samples recovered will be assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 2.2.2 A fabric survey will be undertaken of Carnforth Lodge. This will initially involve the selective stripping of internal plaster from the walls and attic space to identify the original character of structure. If examination of this exposed fabric confirms that the building is of early nineteenth century date then the survey will be

restricted to a photographic survey of structural elements. If, however, the examination establishes an earlier, more complex, origin then the survey will involve the production of a ground plan and profile through the building and a single roof truss.

2.3 EVALUATION REPORT

- 2.3.1 A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will advise on the mitigation measures necessary to protect and/or record (to appropriate levels) identified archaeological features and deposits, including any appropriate further evaluation, excavation, and recording strategies.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.2.1 **Targeted Trenching:** This programme of trenching will establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. Excavation will normally be limited to the upper surface of significant archaeological deposits, unless further work is regarded by ourselves and the County Archaeologist as essential in order to complete the full evaluation. This element of the trial trenching is invaluable in order to assess those accessible plots within the study area where there is a potential for archaeological deposits to survive which are not visible on the surface. This also reduces the possibility of the discovery of any important archaeological features within those designated plots during groundworks, so as to minimise the possibility of any disruption at that late stage.
- 3.2.2 The trenching is required to evaluate the street frontage in front of Carnforth Lodge and will necessitate the excavation of two 10m x 2m trenches. It is proposed that they be excavated perpendicular to the line of the A6. The precise locations of the trenches may be subject to discussions with the client and County Archaeologist at the outset of the project.
- 3.2.3 **Methodology:** To maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation the removal of overburden and tarmac surfaces will be undertaken by machine (with a standard five or six foot toothless ditching bucket), although in areas where ephemeral remains are encountered elements may be hand dug. All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located with regard to surrounding features, by use of a total station survey instrument.
- 3.2.4 Excavation will be limited to 1.25m in order to satisfy Health and Safety practices for unshored sections. However, if necessary it will be possible to excavate a small sondage, purely by machine, below this depth in order to establish the depth of natural deposits. In this situation there will be no access into the sondage for LUAU personnel.
- 3.2.4 **Recording:** All information identified in the course of the trenching programme will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.5 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate, but it is only intended to process such material for assessment at this stage. If necessary, access

to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. LUAU maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

3.3 FABRIC SURVEY

3.3.1 **Structural Assessment:** A rapid inspection of Carnforth Lodge will be undertaken, which will involve the selective stripping of the internal plaster surfaces to expose wall junctions and the roof structure. This will primarily generate a description and assessment of the period and significance of the building. It will define the form and character of the building within a regional context. This assessment will serve as the basis for determining if a drawn record will need to be produced as part of the fabric survey. Any requirements for this detailed graphic recording will be subject to discussions with the Lancashire County Archaeological Service. The costs assume that the building will be demolished and therefore there will be no requirement for reinstatement of the surface finishes.

3.3.2 **Photographic Recording:** A photographic survey will be undertaken of the external faces of the building as well as selected internal detail, particularly where plaster has been stripped. This will be undertaken using both monochrome and colour photography in order to provide a general record of the building. Semi-rectified photography will also be generated of the external facades which will allow the production of elevations, if required in the future.

3.3.3 **Graphic Recording:** The graphic recording phase will only be undertaken subject to the results of the structural assessment. If the building proves to be of early nineteenth century origin, then this graphic survey phase will be omitted and hence the costs for this element are quoted separately.

3.3.4 The graphic survey will involve the production of a ground plan and a single profile through the building which would extend through a single roof truss. The survey will be undertaken using a combination of reflectorless total station survey in conjunction with manual survey techniques. The reflectorless total station is capable of measuring distances to architectural detail by reflection from the surface of that detail element; consequently it does not require the placement of a prism on the detail. It is therefore an ideal tool for the recording of detail where there is no physical access, particularly during the generation of the profile both outside and within the building. The outline plan frame will be surveyed by the use of a reflectorless total station, and the external and internal detail will be generated by manual survey. The survey will record all significant, extant structural elements but will not reproduce individual stones.

3.3.5 The graphic results of the survey will be digitised into an industry standard Computer Aided Draughting (CAD) system to enhance the manipulation and presentation of the results.

3.4 EVALUATION REPORT

3.4.1 **Archive:** The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The 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. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork. 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. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be included in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office (Preston).

- 3.4.2 **Evaluation Report:** One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire County Archaeologist. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. The report will incorporate an assessment of the building and will present this in conjunction with appropriate illustrations, including copies of the building plan and profile drawings.
- 3.4.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of trenches, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).
- 3.4.4 **Proposals:** The report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the development. It will highlight whether, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological features should take place and possible strategies for the mitigation of the impact of the development will be considered. When preservation is neither possible, nor practical, a further stage of archaeological work may be required. In this case, recommendations for such mitigation measures will be submitted. It should also be made clear that the results of this archaeological evaluation should only be considered as representative of the below ground archaeological potential of those areas presently accessible for trial trenching.
- 3.4.5 **Confidentiality:** The evaluation report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.5 OTHER MATTERS**
- 3.5.1 **Access:** Liaison for site access and into Carnforth Lodge will be undertaken with the client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established.
- 3.5.2 **Health and Safety:** Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU 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 (1991) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area.
- 3.5.3 **Reinstatement and Security:** Land disturbed as a result of this work will be reinstated by the replacement of the material in the reverse order that it was removed. The reinstatement will ensure that all hard-core and surface materials will be backfilled on top. It is understood that there is no requirement for LUAU to relay tarmac on the trenches.
- 3.5.4 It is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security. LUAU would take responsibility for temporary fencing arrangements and signage to exclude the public from the area of exposed trenches.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1 NICOL THOMAS LIMITED

- 4.1.1 LUAU will consult with Nicol Thomas Ltd regarding access to land within the study area. This consultation will include, if required, the attendance of a representative of the client at any meetings convened with the Lancashire County Archaeologist or her representative to discuss progress or the report.

4.2 LANCASHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

- 4.2.1 Any proposed changes to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with the Lancashire County Archaeologist in co-ordination with the client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if required, and the Lancashire SMR will be informed of the commencement of the project in writing.

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work would comprise:

5.2 ***Trial Trenching***

A two day period is required to undertake the trenching programme.

5.3 ***Structural Assessment and Photographic Survey***

One day will be required for this element of the programme.

5.4 ***Graphic Survey (Subject to Structural Assessment)***

Two days will be required to undertake this element of the programme.

5.5 ***Prepare Evaluation Report***

A four day period would be required to complete this element.

- 5.3 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. LUAU would be able to submit the report to the client within four weeks from the commencement of the project.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

- 6.1 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

6.2 ***Trial Trenching***

2 man-days Project Supervisor

2 man-days Project Assistant

6.3 ***Structural Assessment and Photographic Survey***

1 man-day Project Officer

1 man-day Project Supervisor

6.4 ***Graphic Survey (Subject to Structural Assessment)***

2 man-days Project Officer

2 man-days Project Supervisor

6.5 ***Evaluation Report***

1 man-days Project Officer

3 man-days Project Supervisor

2 man-days Draughtsman

- 6.6 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA, Surv Dip, MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

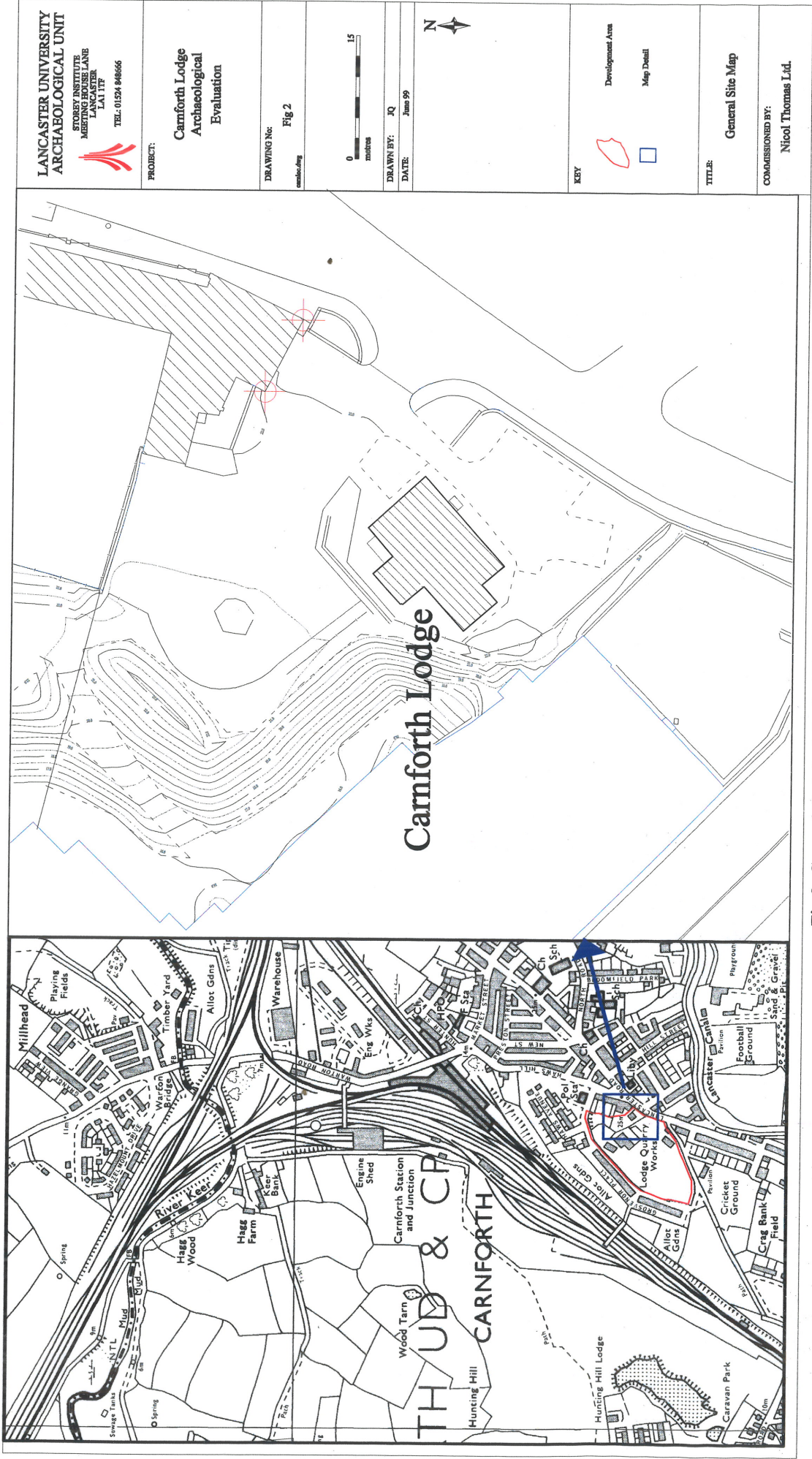
Context No.	Site Subdivision	Description
1	Trench 1	Natural
2	Trench 1	Pipe Trench Cut
3	Trench 1	Pipe Trench Fill
4	Trench 1	Cable Trench Cut
5	Trench 1	Cable Trench Fill
6	Trench 1	Garden Feature Cut
7	Trench 1	Garden Feature Fill
8	Trench 1	Wall Foundation Cut
9	Trench 1	Wall Foundation Fill
10	Trench 1	Post-medieval pit cut
11	Trench 1	Post-medieval pit fill
12	Trench 1	Subsoil
13	Trench 2	Subsoil
14	Trench 2	Pipe trench cut
15	Trench 2	Pipe trench fill
16	Trench 2	Dump layers
17	Trench 2	Modern Trench Cut
18	Trench 2	Modern Trench Fill
19	Trench 2	Pit cut
20	Trench 2	Pit fill

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Carnforth Lodge, Lancashire, Location Map
- Fig 2 General Carnforth Lodge Site Map
- Fig 3 Trench Location Plan



Fig 1: Carnforth Lodge, Lancashire Location Map



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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
 STONEY INSTITUTE
 MEETING HOUSE LANE
 LANCASTER
 LA1 1YF
 TEL: 01524 646666

PROJECT:
 Carnforth Lodge
 Archaeological
 Evaluation

DRAWING No:
 Fig 2



DRAWN BY: JQ
 DATE: June 99



KEY
 Development Area
 Map Detail

TITLE:
 General Site Map

COMMISSIONED BY:
 Nicol Thomas Ltd.

Fig 2: General Carnforth Lodge Site Map

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PROJECT:

Carnforth Lodge
Archaeological
Evaluation

DRAWING No: Fig 3
trench-loc.dwg



DRAWN BY: JQ
DATE: June 99



KEY

Trench location

TITLE:

Trench location plan

COMMISSIONED BY:
Nicol Thomas Ltd.

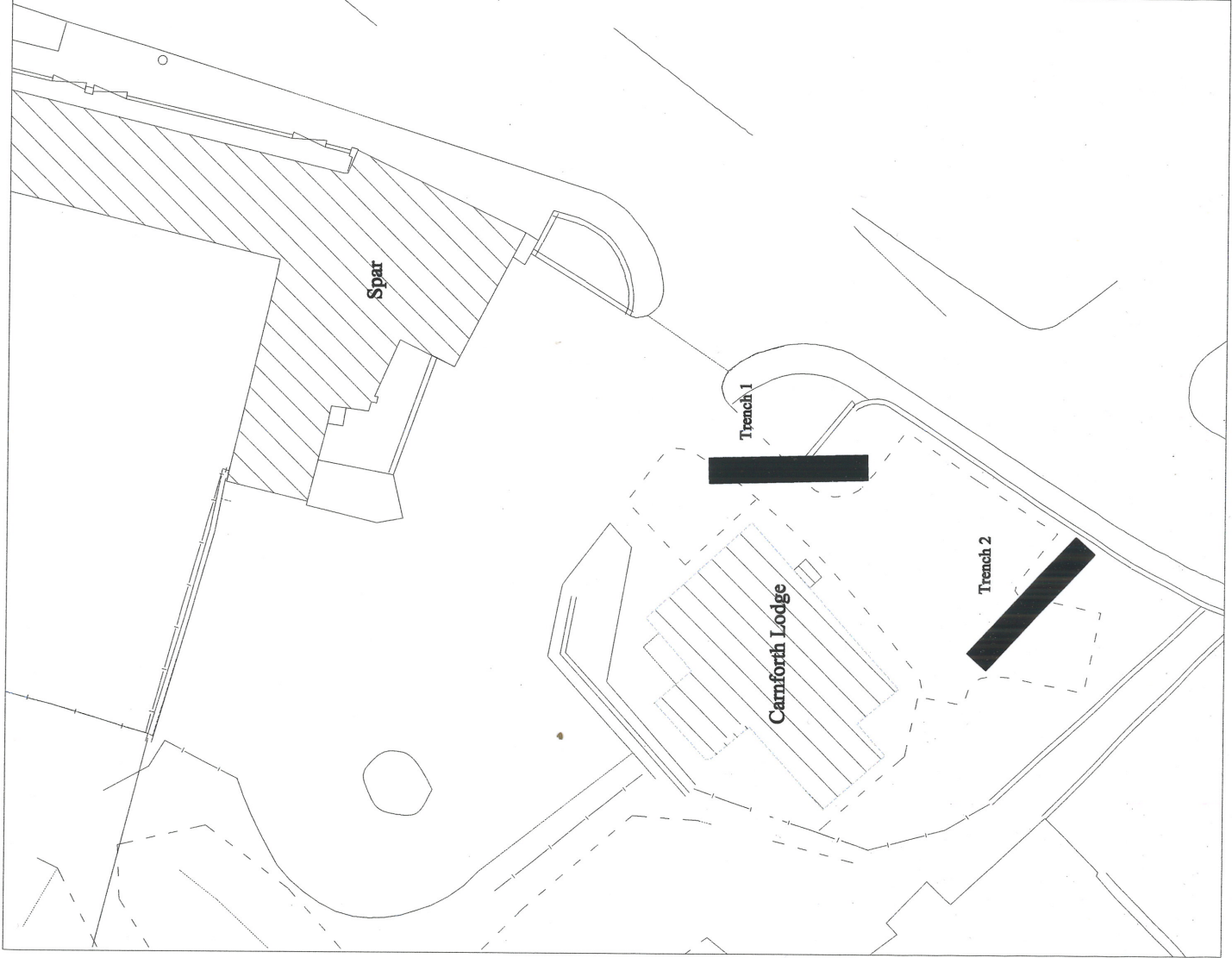


Fig 3: Trench location plan

PLATES

- Plate 1 Eastern elevation of Carnforth Lodge
- Plate 2 Eastern elevation showing outbuilding extension
- Plate 3 Northern elevation of Carnforth Lodge
- Plate 4 Tie beam roof truss in the attic
- Plate 5 Plaque set for pet's grave
- Plate 6 Trench 1, looking south
- Plate 7 Trench 2, looking south-east
- Plate 8 East facing section across pit [19/20]
- Plate 9 West facing section across pit [19/20]
- Plate 10 South facing section of trench 1



Plate 1: eastern elevation of Carnforth Lodge



Plate 2: eastern elevation showing outbuilding extension



Plate 3: northern elevation of Carnforth Lodge



Plate 4: tie-beam pine roof truss in the attic



Plate 5: plaque set for pet's grave



Plate 6: Trench 1, looking south



Plate 7: Trench 2, looking southeast

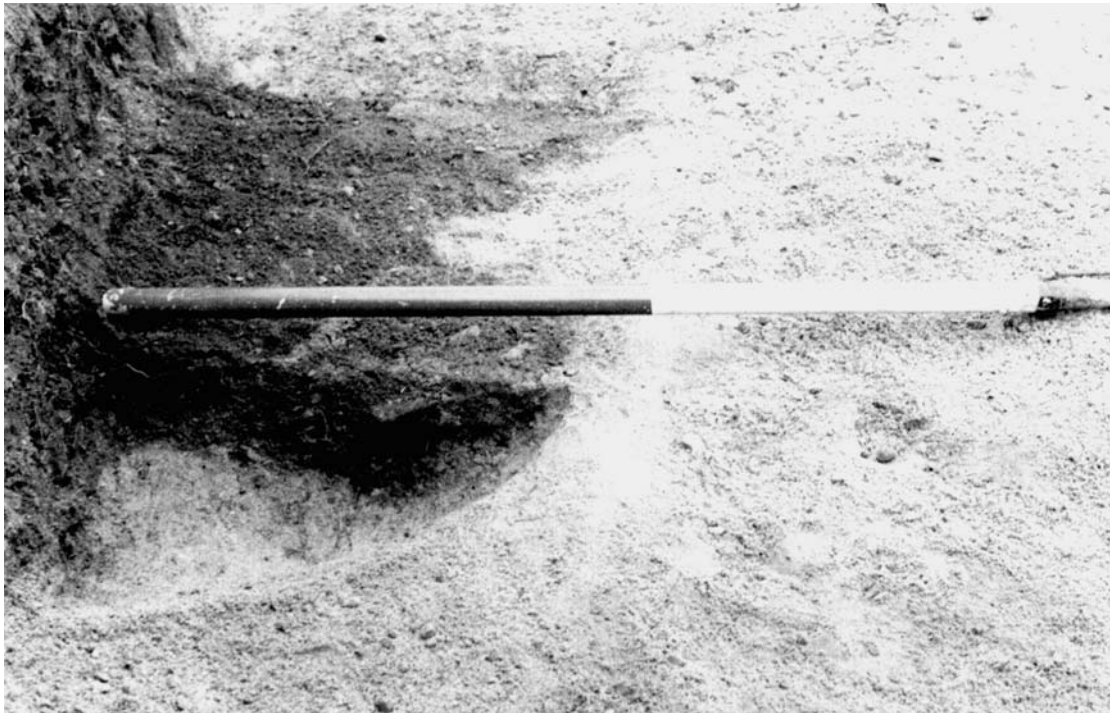


Plate 8: east-facing section across pit [19/20]

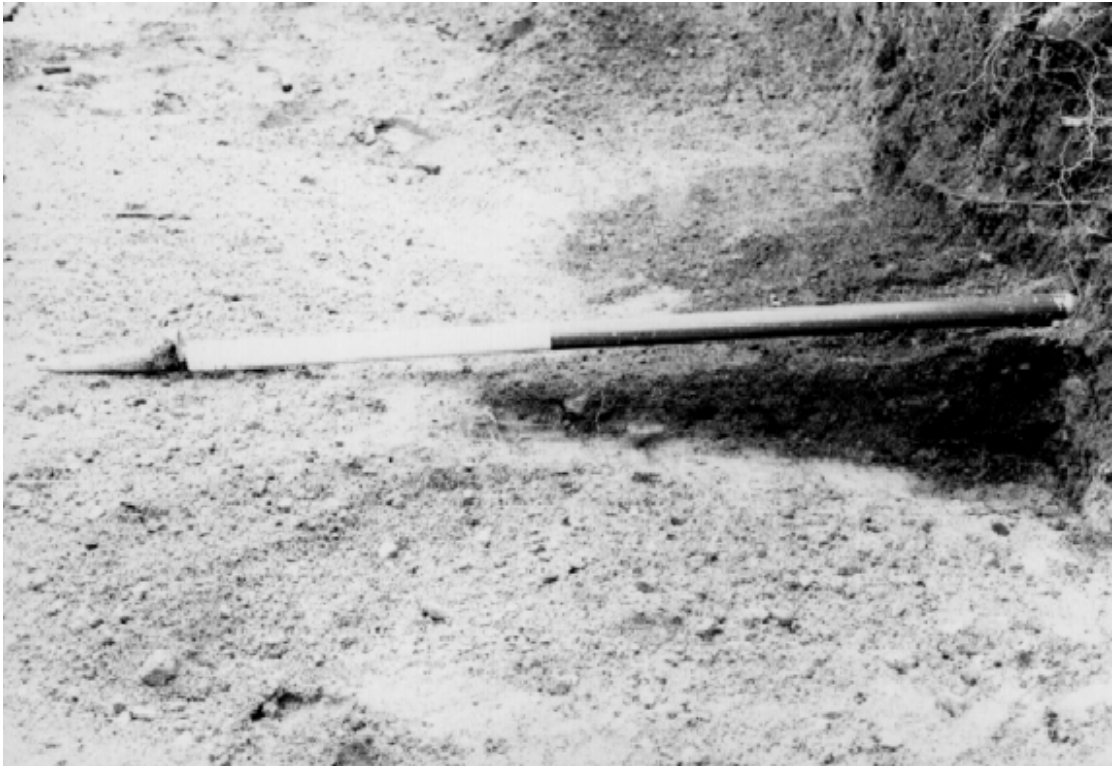


Plate 9: north-facing section across pit [19/20]



Plate 10. southwest-facing section of Trench 1