ROUGH HEY FARM, HAIGHTON, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

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James Hall & Co (Southport) and William Clarke Partnership

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SUMMARY

In 2006, James Hall and Co (Southport), hereafter the 'Client', submitted a plan to develop an area of approximately 18 hectares at Preston East, Bluebell Way, Haighton (Planning Reference 06/2006/0478). Cambrian Archaeology Projects compiled a desk-based assessment for the proposed development and identified that part of the site was formerly occupied by Rough Hey Farm (SD 573 331), early activity at which was likely to have dated to the eighteenth century. Of particular significance was the location of the farmstead within a landscape of ancient enclosure, containing both dispersed and nucleated settlement. In recognition of the archaeological importance of the site of Rough Hey Farm, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), the county council's body responsible for advising local planning authorities on heritage matters, requested that a programme of further archaeological work should form a condition of planning permission. The exact requirements of the archaeological works were communicated verbally, to which a project design for a programme of mitigative investigation, comprising an archaeological strip and record of the area occupied by the farm, was prepared by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and approved by LCAS. OA North was subsequently commissioned by William Clarke Partnership on behalf of the Client to undertake the archaeological works. The principal objective of the archaeological investigation was to identify, expose, investigate and record the extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the area of the former farmstead and, in so doing, gather information that would shed light on the function, development, dating and phasing of the structures, of associated onsite occupation, as well as the socio-economic role of the farm within the local settlement pattern. Following the completion of the fieldwork, between June and September 2007, the data gathered was collated, and an assessment was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines.

The programme of fieldwork, data collation and assessment identified four provisional phases of activity. Finds recovered from the excavation indicated that activity on the site started in the medieval period (Phase 1), although there were no surviving features of this date. The earliest post-medieval phase of structural activity (Phase 2) could not be closely dated, but was likely to have originated in the later seventeenth or early eighteenth century. It comprised handmade brick walls/foundations and a cobbled surface, probably pertaining to a farm house, and remnants of a stone-built barn. Although very little of these structure remained, their positions accord with buildings portrayed on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map.

The third phase of activity involved the wholesale redevelopment of the farmstead some time between 1849 and 1893. The house was rebuilt on the same alignment and incorporated elements of the earlier building within several wall foundations and internal features. This later house was divided into four rooms, one of which contained a brick foundation and associated floor surfaces that were probably the remains of some, as yet unidentified, industrial process. The barn was rebuilt in brick, but on a much larger scale than its predecessor, and further outbuildings were also erected around a metalled trackway. These buildings, forming either an L-shaped or courtyard arrangement, were likely to have been associated with dairying and/or cattle rearing; this expansion and intensification of stock-rearing may be associated with an increasing demand for fresh produce by the expanding population of nearby Preston.

The completed assessment has indicated that data generated during the fieldwork have the potential to address a number of research questions through a programme of further analysis. Details of this programme, which include more detailed documentary research, comparative and formal analysis, can be found in *Section 6.2* of this report. The results of the programme of research and analysis will be presented within a draft text for publication and a full archive for deposition with the Lancashire Historic Environment Record.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The excavation was undertaken by Richard Lee and Sean McPhillips, with the assistance of Alex Beben, Rick Buckle, Tim Christian, Steve Clarke, Pascal Eloy, Annie Hamilton-Gibney, Joanne Hawkins, Kathryn Levey, Tom Mace, Daniel Taylor, Sam Walsh and Becky Wegiel. The report was compiled by Richard Lee, Alastair Vannan, Jeremy Bradley and Stephen Rowland, and the drawings were produced by Marie Rowland and Alix Sperr; the finds were assessed and reported upon by Chris Howard-Davis. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report. Quality Assurance was undertaken by Rachel Newman.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 In 2006, James Hall and Co (Southport), hereafter the 'Client,' submitted proposals to develop an area of approximately 18ha at Preston East, Bluebell Way, Haighton (Planning reference 06/2006/0478). A desk-based assessment prepared by Cambrian Archaeology Projects (CAP 2006) identified that part of the proposed development area was occupied by the former site of Rough Hey Farm (SD 573 331; Fig 1). The farmstead lay within a landscape of ancient enclosure, containing both dispersed and nucleated settlement, and historical activity at the farm was likely to have commenced by at least the eighteenth century; the site was thus considered to be of significant archaeological interest. Consequently, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) advised the local planning authority that, in accordance with PPG16 (DoE 1990), a planning condition of the development should be the undertaking of an associated programme of archaeological mitigation in order to preserve by record any archaeological remains that would be destroyed by the proposed development.

1.1.2 LCAS required that the archaeological mitigation should comprise several project stages. Stage 1, the fieldwork, was to include the monitored removal of modern concrete surfaces, topsoil and overburden deposits across the extent of the archaeological remains, followed by detailed investigation and recording. The principal objective of the archaeological investigation was to identify, expose, investigate and record the extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the area of the former farmstead and, in so doing, gather information that would shed light on the function, development, dating and phasing of the structures and of associated onsite occupation and the socio-economic role of the farm within the local settlement system. Stage 2 was to be an assessment of the data generated by the fieldwork, whilst Stage 3 was to encompass any appropriate detailed analysis, publication and the submission to the Lancashire Record Office (LRO)/Lancashire Museum Service (LMS) of the entire project archive. In order to meet this planning condition, William Clarke Partnership, on behalf of the Client, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake the full programme of archaeological works in accordance with an LCAS-approved project design (*Appendix 1*).

1.1.3 The excavation (Project Stage 1) took place between June and September 2007. This report provides a summary of Project Stage 1 and documents the results of Project Stage 2, pertaining to a programme of post-excavation assessment of the results of the fieldwork, in accordance with the guidance of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects, Second Edition* (MAP2; EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE; EH 2006a). As such, this stage of the project seeks to process and assess each of the forms of raw data recovered during the fieldwork in order to establish their potential, through detailed analysis, to

address the research questions outlined in *Section 2.3*. The final part of this document presents a project design for that further analysis (Project Stage 3). Although this report is a quality-assured and academically valid document, suitable for submission to the LRO and Historic Environment Record (HER), it is not suitable for publication. Similarly, although many of the tasks that contribute to this assessment will facilitate the production of the final archive, in itself part of the wider objectives of the project, the specific production of the final archive for submission to LMS falls outside the present programme of work for this stage of the project.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 ***Location:*** the present development site lies within the M6 corridor in central Lancashire, and on the northern margins of the Ribble valley. The site of Rough Hey Farm, to the north-east of the Preston urban area and just off the B4262 (Fig 1), falls within a generally rural region that is being encroached upon by light industrial development, such as Red Scar, to the south. The area surrounding Rough Hey Farm is delineated partly by a series of strip and irregular fields typical of the wider landscape (CAP 2006, 4) and comprises green and brownfield areas. The landscape surrounding Rough Hey Farm is typical of the Lancashire Plain and Bowland fringe area (Countryside Commission 1998, 92-3). This is characterised by isolated hamlets and farms set within enclosed fields with irregular boundaries thought to date back to at least 1600 (*see Sections 1.3.4-7*). Aerial photographs from the 1960s would indicate that the land immediately surrounding the farm comprised arable to the north and pasture to the south (mario.lancashire.gov.uk).

1.2.2 ***Topography and geology:*** the proposed development area lies around the 80m OD contour, between the Savick Beck and the Blundel Brook, which flow toward the west. The solid geology of the area consists of red and green mudstones overlain by boulder clay glacial drift (Countryside Commission 1998). The soil is generally of the Salop series, which is a typical stagnogley (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 ***Introduction***: the historical and archaeological background presented below is not intended to be an exhaustive account, but rather to place Rough Hey Farm within its historical context. Although within the site's vicinity there are numerous, and occasionally, highly important, archaeological sites of prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval date, they will not be considered here, as no such remains were found during the course of the project. Further information can be found in the CAP desk-based assessment (2006).

1.3.2 ***Medieval Period:*** Preston is mentioned in Domesday Book and, in 1086, is listed first among the former holdings in Amounderness of Tostig (Faull and Stinson 1986), the treacherous pre-Conquest Earl of Northumbria. At the time of the Domesday survey, the Hundred was registered as part of Yorkshire, a legacy of its Northumbrian heritage. Subsequently, William the Conqueror

bestowed the territory upon Roger de Poitou. Domesday records that the manor of Preston had 52 vills, but none of these appears to have generated any revenue worth mentioning and, indeed, only 16 are recorded as being inhabited; this impoverishment is traditionally ascribed to William I's 'Harrying of the North' in 1069/70. Preston remained the dominant urban centre during the medieval period, becoming a chartered town by the thirteenth century (White 1996, 129).

1.3.3 Rough Hey Farm stood in the township of Fulwood, in the parish of Lancaster (Farrer and Brownbill 1912). The compound place-name *ful(e)-wude*, which first appears in a twelfth-century document, preserves the Anglo-Saxon elements *fūl*, meaning marshy or foul, and *wudu*, literally wood (Ekwall 1922, 148). For much of the later medieval period, Fulwood was a royal forest within the Honour of Lancaster. Though originally extending further, Watling Street formed its southern extent by the thirteenth century (Hunt 2003, 34-5). In the Norman period, Crown hunting rights in royal forests were formalised, but from the reign of King John (1199-1216) successive medieval rulers granted common rights of pasturage and the right to collect wood for fuel and timber within the forest (Fishwick 1900, 18-19; Hunt 2003, 34-5). This led to the gradual clearance of the woodland and, by 1346, there were nine farmsteads within the boundaries of the forest (Hunt 2003). In 1253 King Henry III also granted 324ha of moorland to the burgesses of Preston, which may be the origin of the Moor Park (OA North 2006a).

1.3.4 Although the township of Haighton, just to the north, is recorded in Domesday as being a single ploughland in 1066 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912), 'there is little evidence for the nature and morphology of Lancashire's rural settlement before the thirteenth century' (Newman 1996a, 114-16). From this date, it would appear that settlement to the north-west, within the lowlands of Amounderness, tended to be more nucleated, whilst upland settlement remained dispersed. Geographically, the area immediately surrounding Rough Hey is typical of the interface between the upland and lowland zones in Lancashire and it seems likely that the scattering of small hamlets and individual farmsteads shown on the earliest maps (*Sections 1.3.8-10*) is reflective of a much more ancient settlement pattern. The landscape around Rough Hey is characterised as an area of ancient enclosure, which denotes field systems datable to before AD 1600 (Ede and Darlington 2002, 97). Some indication of the date of the ancient enclosure is suggested by an indenture of 1329, which granted to Sir Richard de Hoghton the right to enclose all the moors, woods, marshes and mosses in the neighbouring township of Grimsargh (Hindle 2002).

1.3.5 These irregular ancient enclosure fields can be seen surrounding the farm at Rough Hey, which would appear to be on the edge of the remains of an open-field system farmed from the shrunken medieval settlement of Fulwood Row, just to the north-west (Welsh 1992; OS 1849; Fig 2). This single-row settlement seems to have grown up without any marked degree of regularity on a local by-way (Welsh 1992; Higham 2004, 129), with its open fields to the east and ancient enclosures, to the west, perhaps denoting former common land or moss (mario.lancashire.gov.uk; OS 1849). The characteristic sigmoid

shape of the former cultivation strips of the open fields can be seen fossilised in the ancient enclosures and are usually thought to represent ploughing with a team of oxen, the traditional method, as seen in the fourteenth-century Luttrell Psalter for instance, rather than typically post-medieval horse traction (Backhouse 2000, 16-18). These aratral earthworks are particularly prevalent to the north and south of the east/west-aligned lanes emanating from Fulwood Row, and a putative boundary between the open fields and the ancient enclosure around Rough Hey may be discerned on the 1849 OS map, marked as a curving footpath.

1.3.6 Work carried out by Mary Atkin has suggested that in medieval lowland townships, small settlements like Fulwood Row had fields collected into two distinct roughly oval enclosures (Newman 1996a, 116). The larger was associated with a single farm and was given over to pasture, while the smaller was associated with arable and was farmed from a group of farms or a hamlet (*ibid*). It might be possible to suggest that something similar was happening at Rough Hey and Fulwood Row. There, a roughly oval enclosure containing fossilised strip fields can be seen bounded to the west by Fulwood itself, to the north by the footpath from Clock House Farm, to the east by a north/south footpath, and by the Savick Brook to the south.

1.3.7 ***The post-medieval period:*** although the volume of accessible historical data for the wider region increases steadily throughout the post-medieval period, specific details for activity at the site of Rough Hey Farm remain sparse. For the early part of the period, it is likely that the character of rural settlement in the area changed little from that of the Middle Ages. From the later eighteenth century, however, development of the farm and the activities of its occupants would have been influenced by the tide of industrialisation that led to the expansion of Preston and its satellites. Textiles formed an important part of the local economy in the Preston area. The town had become a principal corn-milling centre by the late eighteenth century (Hunt 2003, 36–7) but, by the mid-nineteenth century, was a centre for cotton production, with 75 textile mills having been constructed in the vicinity. Powered spinning mills had been built first in Preston from 1777 (*ibid*) although, as they pre-dated the widespread introduction of mechanical looms (Jones 1996, 233), hand-weaving remained a valued and skilled occupation within the town and its hinterland. The textile industry was not restricted to cotton, and it is likely that many of the eighteenth-century farmsteads in the landscape surrounding the proposed development area were involved with traditional home-based weaving of indigenous wool and linen (Hunt 2003, 36–7; CAP 2006, 4). By 1856, however, powered looms were in use at 60 out of the 75 textile mills within Preston (LCC 2006a, 29) and this will inevitably have had an impact on the demand for home-based weaving in the rural areas surrounding the town.

1.3.8 Detailed research may bring to light further information about activity at Rough Hey Farm but, presently, the regression of historical map sources provides the most accessible information on the historical development of the site. The earliest such source is Speed's map of 1610, which indicates topographical features, the main settlements (although not Fulwood Row), churches and halls, with the nearest feature to Rough Hey marked on the map

being the Savick Brook. The map does not show Rough Hey Farm, which implies either that it was not in existence at this time or that, like other isolated farms, was not considered important enough to warrant inclusion on the map. Yates' map of 1786 adds little to the picture, but does depict Fulwood Row and the road connecting it to nearby Clockhouse Farm. Rough Hey Farm, although un-named, is first depicted on Greenwood's map of 1818 and, in common with other isolated structures within the wider landscape, its buildings appear as a pair of black rectangles without access tracks.

1.3.9 The farm is depicted in a little more detail on Hennet's map of 1829; an un-named group of three buildings and a possible well are shown clustered at a road junction, in a position corresponding closely to later depictions. The farm track is shown as the same width as the other surrounding roads, perhaps indicating that it was an equally important communication route as those around it. As with Greenwood's map, there is nothing to suggest that the buildings were agricultural, other than their rural setting. The layout of the farm buildings can be discerned quite clearly, as can an orchard adjoining the farm to the south-east. Although no nearby woodland is depicted, the surrounding hedges are well stocked with trees; research has suggested that such depictions reflect accurately the number and position of hedgerow trees (Rackham 1986, 222-3). Several ponds, probably marl pits, can be seen to the south-east and east of the farm.

1.3.10 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6":1 mile map (1849; Fig 2) provides a much greater level of detail; it illustrates ancient elements of the landscape, such as the Roman road to the south of the farm, as well as nearby contemporary settlement and the newly built railway, which barges through the fields with little respect for the ancient landscape it transects. Numerous farmsteads within the surrounding area are depicted, such as Clarkson's Fold, Cow Hill Farm, and Slater's Farm, to the north of the proposed development area, Clock House Farm, to the east, Rich's Farm, to the south-east, and Dixon's Farm to the west. Rough Hey Farm is shown within the proposed development area and Little Rough Hey Farm, although not named as such, is shown immediately to the west of the area.

1.3.11 The map probably also represents the most complete record of the post-medieval landscape, as it incorporates elements of the older medieval field systems fossilised as strip-fields, which can be seen emanating from the east of Fulwood Row, either side of two east/west-aligned tracks (*Section 1.3.5*). Aerial photographs taken in the 1960s (mario.lancashire.gov.uk) suggest that the medieval field systems provided the framework for post-medieval agriculture and enclosure. To the south of the farmstead, ridge and furrow is clearly apparent within the narrow, straighter strip fields, likely to date from the eighteenth or nineteenth century (Higham 2004, 58, 65).

1.3.12 The 1849 OS map also shows many pits or ponds in the surrounding fields, including one in an adjacent field to the farm. These were likely to be marl pits and, indeed, a pit to the south-west of the farm was described as such on the 1893 OS map. These were pits dug to extract clay, which when mixed with lime was spread on fields as way of controlling acidity, improving the moisture content and texture of the soil. Such practices were common in

various parts of England in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and are indicators of arable crops (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 119; Harvey 1984, 67-8). However, given that the drift geology of the area was clay, this would have proved a costly way of adding lime to the land (*ibid*), and the practice declined in the later nineteenth century, as indicated on the 1893 OS map, where the feature was described as an 'Old Clay Pit'.

1.3.13 Rough Hey Farm (an appellation indicative of pasture; Field 1972, 185) is first named as such on the first edition OS 25":1 mile (1893; Fig 3), and it is clear that there has been modification or rebuilding of structures since the survey for the 1849 OS map. Whilst occupying a similar location, the most westerly building, shown as rectangular in plan on the 1849 map, is now square, with a distinctive porch-like structure appended to the south-east. This almost certainly represents the principal dwelling. Elements of the two smaller outbuildings depicted in 1849 might feasibly have been incorporated within the cellular complex of outbuildings shown conjoining with the farmhouse. The rectangular barn on the eastern side of the track appears to have been built on a much grander scale compared to its predecessor. The tree-filled orchard seems to have been extended a little to the north, meeting the access road. A small structure, situated outside of the proposed development area, is shown on the northern side the road. Its mode of depiction suggests that it may have been an open-sided barn or similarly insubstantial building. The surrounding fields too can be seen to have undergone quite a lot of reorganisation. Boundaries to the west of Rough Hey have been straightened, whilst many to the north and south have been removed to form much larger fields. One result of this enterprise was the reduction in number of hedgerow trees around the farm. Of particular interest is the depiction of Little Rough Hey Farm, a linear building complex some 400m westward along the track from Rough Hey Farm, and also of Lower Rough Hey Farm, on the south-eastern side of the railway. The latter seems likely to have been built to facilitate the exploitation of the land annexed by the railway line, whilst Little Rough Hey is shown, albeit unnamed, on the 1849 OS map.

1.3.14 The OS maps of 1914 and 1932, produced at 6" to 1 mile scale, depict the buildings to the west of the track as a single, roughly L-shaped structure. However, the more detailed 25" to 1 mile OS maps, produced in 1912 and 1932, showed that this block comprised several separate units that did not combine to form any single polygonal footprint. Rough Hey Farm was depicted on the OS map of 1990, but had been demolished by the time of the survey for the map of 2001.

2. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR EXCAVATION AND ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 To maximise the potential of the heritage resource, archaeological investigations are strategic in nature, with a series of clearly defined aims, often posed as research questions, and objectives, the practical means by which research questions are addressed; both are modified and developed to meet the requirements of the project and the limits of the available data. However, the impetus for the investigation is provided by a 'primary driver' (EH 2006a), which, in the case of the majority of archaeological projects, is dictated by the negative impact of a development. In consideration of the fact that elements of the heritage resource were to be destroyed by the proposed development, the basic rationale, or primary driver, of the excavation was the characterisation and preservation by record of any significant remains of archaeological interest. The many forms of data generated, together with any further research undertaken, could be analysed to reconstruct a chronological narrative of the site. Following exposure of the archaeology at the start of the excavation, it was then possible to establish the specific research aims and objectives, as outlined below.

2.2 RESEARCH CONTEXT

2.2.1 ***Introduction***: in order to formulate the aims and objectives of the project, the sites need to be placed within the context of the pertinent national, regional and local research frameworks. These documents have been formulated by recognised experts in order to guide research, provide a cogent basis for planning decisions pertaining to archaeology, and to encourage the focused recovery and analysis of meaningful data that can contribute to genuine research themes.

2.2.2 ***National research themes***: in 1988, the *Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology* (SPMA) compiled a research agenda (SPMA 1988), which has been recently revised by Richard Newman (2005). Amongst the themes the SPMA identified as requiring urgent attention were the investigation of settlements other than villages, and an extension of our understanding of difference at a regional level. The latter point is addressed by Newman as being especially important, given that local building styles and farming practices have adapted to local social and physical conditions (*ibid*).

2.2.3 On a broader scale, although technically superseded by EH's 2003 *Exploring Our Past Implementation Plan*, their draft *Research Agenda* (EH 1997) remains pertinent, and includes a recognition that post-medieval rural landscapes urgently require archaeological research: '*The components of rural settlement, and how these vary or change, need to be examined: economic and functional specialisation, the extent to which artefact assemblages vary or change, and their interaction with settlement hierarchies require much more work*' (EH 1997, 52).

2.2.4 The same document highlights the importance of a better understanding and characterisation of the transition of the rural settlement and economy between the medieval and post-medieval periods: '*More work is required to enable archaeology to contribute to important debates and controversies which hitherto have been largely the preserve of economic historians, most importantly the role and extent of capitalism in the changes. Substantive changes in the condition of the urban and rural poor, the nature of housing, and the changes in urbanism, merit detailed attention*' (*op cit*, 45).

2.2.5 Newman's 2005 re-evaluation of the post-medieval rural research agenda posited a number of further avenues of research that have some relevance to the present study:

- *the impact on society and the environment of the great estates and improving landlord, not just in relation to agricultural techniques, but status-competition, emulation, adoption of new technology and social engineering* (Newman 2005, 208)*;*
- *excavations of abandoned farmsteads, especially where the ownership or tenancy is documented, in order to study the material culture of individual households* (*ibid*)*.*

2.2.6 Further themes that run through Newman's reassessment include the integration of the structural and archaeological remains of farmsteads and their associated material culture within the landscape as a means of understanding social and cultural change and so provide alternative interpretative models beyond those purely based on economics (*op cit*, 210-11); the furtherance of an understanding of the lives and culture of the lower agricultural classes (*op cit*, 211); and an interpretation of fieldwork relating to post-medieval rural settlement that attempts to address general or wider issues beyond the individual sites investigated (*op cit*, 210). Also of importance is the understanding that the roots of the post-medieval agricultural landscape lay within the medieval period (*ibid*).

2.2.7 ***Regional research themes***: the recent publication of the two-volume *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2006; 2007) has provided a specifically regional research agenda for what therein are termed the post-medieval (1538-1750) and industrial (1750-1905) periods. These include a number of specific research topics that can be used to direct the study of Rough Hey Farm and its environs.

2.2.8 The agenda has highlighted the apparent bias in post-medieval archaeology toward the perceived champion areas of southern England and the Midlands, in terms of the extant resources and their greater influence on the evolution of the agrarian landscape. They note a perception that post-medieval archaeology in the North West is concerned with industrial and more visible remains at the expense of agricultural remains, despite the latter being the most significant industry in the region during this period (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 115, 119). These concerns have led to the re-examination of the agrarian archaeology of the North West, highlighting the variations found within the landscape of the region and the impact this had on its agriculture and farms, as well as the populace (*ibid*). Furthermore, enclosure, which in both its

parliamentary and earlier forms, had a considerable effect on both the landscape and economy, is imperfectly understood (*op cit*, 119). The authors go on to propose the need for excavation of deserted farmsteads and other rural buildings to further the study of material culture, particularly pottery, which they assess as central to the construction of regional frameworks for the whole period (*op cit*, 115, 119).

2.2.9 A number of initiatives have been proposed by Newman and McNeil that are directly relevant to the study of Rough Hey Farm and its landscape:

- Examination and mapping of pre-eighteenth-century enclosure across the region using the county Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as a starting point (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 120);
- Regional survey of farmstead creation and abandonment, which would help to refine the regional settlement pattern identified by Roberts and Wrathmell (2002), as well as improve the county-based characterisation programmes (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 121);
- Excavations of abandoned farms and cottages, which should be a high priority, especially where the ownership or tenancy is documented, in order to study the material culture of individual households (*op cit*, 121-2);
- Improvement of the regional knowledge of ceramic vessel form and fabric type chronologies (*op cit*, 130);
- The relationship between enclosure, settlement and industry (Newman and McNeil 2007b, 142);
- The study of the development of the agrarian landscape in those parts of the region that have previously attracted little attention (*ibid*);
- In part using existing data contained in the HLCs and building upon the RCHME's study of farmsteads (Barnwell and Giles 1997), production of a regional study of farming in the period 1750-1950 that examines areas of continuity and change and highlights areas of rare, regionally specific and innovative practices (Newman and McNeil 2007b, 142);
- Investigation of the development of the industrialised farm and the impact of technological change on farm layout and building types. Adopting an approach to identification and classification of monument types as used by the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH: www.mnactec.cat/ticcih/) may be useful in such research (Newman and McNeil 2007b, 142);
- Mapping settlement change across the region from 1770 to the present day, to promote an understanding of the relationship of the current rural settlement pattern to that of the eighteenth century, and to provide a more secure basis for regressive projections of earlier settlement patterns (*op cit*, 143).

2.2.10 Two further important regional studies have been published recently. The first of these, EH's survey of historic farmsteads in the North West (2006b), summarises many aspects of rural settlement and farmstead types, construction materials and types of buildings, to be found in the region, and then assesses

their character and regional patterns alongside a national framework. This is an invaluable tool in the study of the North Western farmstead in all its regional variations. Although the document does not present any explicit research themes, it does present data upon which research aims can be based (*Section 2.3*). Secondly, *The Lancashire Historical Landscape Characterisation Programme* (Ede and Darlington 2002, iv, 4) aimed to characterise the distinctive, historical dimension of the rural environment in the county, assessing it in 'terms of the historical processes from which it derives, as well as the historical and archaeological components' (*ibid*). This document can been used to examine the type of field systems surviving around Rough Hey and to formulate further research aims (*Section 2.3*)

2.2.11 ***Local***: various local borough plans exist, but these are general and, whilst they highlight the importance of the archaeological resource, they provide little additional research contextualisation. Instead, many of the themes that run through the national and regional agendas, particularly EH's, the *Historic Farmsteads* (EH 2006b), and the *Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation* (Ede and Darlington 2002), are relevant to Rough Hey Farm within its local context. At the lowest level, such themes include identification of the ownership and/or occupancy in order to contextualise the material culture of individual households (Newman and McNeil 2007a, 121-2), and an exploration of specific aspects of the lifestyles of the inhabitants and their relationships with the wider landscape and the local economic framework. Of particular interest here would be any evidence of relationships between the development of the site and the economic and industrial development of Preston, which is likely to have been the main consumer of the produce provided by the farmstead. Locally, Rough Hey Farm is amongst a growing corpus of post-medieval farmsteads excavated in Lancashire. These include three rural sites demolished to make way for the aerodrome at Samlesbury, some 5km to the south-east (OA North forthcoming), and four post-medieval buildings excavated along the course of the Samlesbury to Helmshore natural gas pipeline (NAA 2004), as well as farmsteads at Cutacre, Chorlton Fold and Kingsway, Rochdale, all in historic Lancashire (but now Greater Manchester: OA North 2007; OA North 2008a; OA North 2005). In addition to the excavated sites, it should be noted, that there are also quite a large number of standing buildings surveys that can add to the further understanding of rural settlement in the area, such as Braides Farm, Cockerham (OA North 2008b) and Townside Farm, Pilling (OA North 2006b), both of which lie in the Amounderness and Lancashire Plain character area (Countryside Commission 1998, 92-3). It is likely that there are examples of similar vernacular farmsteads within the Ribble Valley that could be used as comparisons for Rough Hey Farm, and thus it would be appropriate to examine the HER and local vernacular architecture societies for relevant sites.

2.3 RESEARCH AIMS

2.3.1 By considering the above themes and initiatives, it was possible prior to the commencement of detailed excavation to pose the following research questions (RQ) that are specific to the archaeological investigation of Rough Hey Farm. Not all can be addressed at the present assessment stage, but they

should be considered when assessing the potential of each category of data for analysis (Project Stage 3):

RQ1 Within the defined excavation area, can the structural remains shown on the historical mapping be identified, excavated and understood?

RQ2 Can earlier structural remains and features associated with activity on the site, but not shown on the maps, be identified, excavated and understood?

RQ3 Is it possible to provide a close chronology for any identified archaeological remains, including the date of the site's inception, and attribute them to meaningful activity phases?

RQ4 Is it possible to identify the social status of those who inhabited the site?

RQ5 Is it possible to identify zones and patterns of activity at the site, and so establish the function and the diversity or specialisation of its economic basis?

RQ6 Is it possible to trace, interpret and understand the historical development of the site and its surroundings?

RQ7 Is it possible to identify how the site interacted with the surrounding landscape and the wider economic systems of the Ribble Valley and the Preston consumer catchment zone?

RQ8 Can data from chronologically and functionally comparative sites be identified and used to analyse that from Rough Hey Farm?

RQ9 Can the site supply sufficient analytical data to contribute to a greater understanding of rural settlement in Lancashire, particularly in terms of characterisation of dispersed settlement and definition of inter-relationships between dispersed and more nucleated settlements within the wider settlement system?

RQ10 How can the results of the investigation be made available to the wider public in an accessible form, whilst undertaking appropriate archiving of the artefacts and primary data?

2.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

2.4.1 ***Overall Research Objectives:*** the following overarching objectives (RO) have been formulated with reference to the research questions (*Section 2.3*).

ROa Conduct a programme of targeted archaeological excavation and recording within the historical farmstead (RQ1 and RQ2).

ROb Process the written, drawn, survey and photographic record through compilation of a digital database, Harris matrix and computerised illustrations, so that an assessment, and then any appropriate detailed analysis, of the on-site stratigraphy can be undertaken. This will permit the best possible understanding of the physical form of, and relationships between, the different elements of the site, provision of a

chronological framework and also the formulation of a holistic narrative of the site (RQ1-2, RQ5-6 and RQ8).

ROc Undertake collection, processing, assessment and then any appropriate analysis of the artefacts and environmental remains from Rough Hey Farm, in terms of date, origin, function, quality, spatial distribution, residuality and provenance (RQ3-4, and RQ6-8).

ROd Undertake a detailed, but targeted, search, collation and interrogation of available documentary, cartographic and pictorial sources on Rough Hey Farm, the surrounding landscape, and for comparable sites, at the LRO, Lancashire HER, local and university libraries, including liaison with local historical and vernacular architecture societies (RQ3-9).

ROe Establish provisional phasing (RQ3, RQ6 and RQ8).

ROf Undertake an analysis of the surrounding historical landscape, through cartographic and documentary research, to understand better the site in its wider environment (RQ6-9).

ROg Undertake a comparative analysis of the ground plans of farmsteads and of individual buildings from selected contemporary post-medieval sites that may aid in the interpretation of those identified at Rough Hey Farm (RQ4-5, RQ7, and RQ9-10).

ROh Collate results of the above objectives, publish the results and submit the final archive (RQ10).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROJECT DESIGN

3.1.1 The LCAS-approved project design (*Appendix 1*) was adhered to in full throughout the fieldwork, which was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

3.2 TRENCH CONFIGURATION

3.2.1 ***Site Layout:*** the excavation area lay to the south of a north-east/south-west-aligned minor road, that accessed fields to the north-east and was connected to a roundabout at the north end of the B4262. A trackway led southwards from a junction with the minor road and bisected the excavation area (Fig 1). The site was sub-divided into four areas (Areas A–D) to allow stripping and archaeological investigation of the site, with the whole area measuring approximately 65.5m east/west by 75m north/south at its furthest extents (Fig 4).

3.2.2 Areas A and D, measuring 15m by 40m and 30m by 67m respectively, were positioned on either side of the north-west/south-east trackway in order to target any archaeological remains of the buildings shown on the historical maps. Areas B and C, placed to the south-east and south of Area A, measured 25m by 12m and 20m by 30m respectively. These areas were excavated to determine the presence of any features associated with the former farmstead buildings, or evidence of any earlier phases of activity.

3.2.3 ***Excavation:*** each of the four areas was excavated in a similar manner, with the uppermost levels of material, which generally comprised concrete and tarmac, being removed by a 13 tonne 360º tracked excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. A toothless bucket was used for the removal of all other deposits. The machine was under the direct supervision of an appropriately experienced archaeologist at all times and spoil was removed from site by wagon. For reasons of continued access for plant, both during the excavations and the future development works at the site, both the tarmac track running from north-west to south-east through the site and its adjunct between Areas B and C, were retained.

3.2.4 The overburden was removed either to the top of the first horizon of archaeological interest, or to the top of the natural drift geology, depending upon which was encountered first. Subsequently, this exposed horizon was cleaned by hand and inspected for features of archaeological interest. Where appropriate, a machine under the direction of an archaeologist was used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations or other archaeologically significant features or deposits that had been revealed. All features were then cleaned by hand using hoes, shovels, and trowels, as appropriate, before being recorded.

3.2.5 ***Recording:*** a comprehensive written, drawn, and photographic record was generated in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IFA 2001). All information identified during the excavation was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the EH Research Department, Fort Cumberland. The results of the excavation were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, with a continuous unique numbering system for all features and deposits in operation. A fully indexed photographic and drawn record of individual features, working shots and general views was maintained. Photography was undertaken using 35mm colour slide and black and white print film. All levels recorded on site were tied into Ordnance Datum (OD), with the positions of planned features being established using a total station theodolite (TST) and a Leica Differential GPS.

3.3 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

3.3.1 ***Introduction***: the data recovered during the fieldwork were assessed in consideration of the project research questions and in accordance with the project objectives (*Sections 2.3-4*). Thus, the overarching objective of the assessment was to evaluate all classes of recovered data in order to determine the potential of the dataset for further analysis.

3.3.2 ***Material assessed***: the entire paper, digital, photographic and material archive deriving from the excavation was examined for the purposes of this assessment. This included the stratigraphic records (context sheets, plans and sections), the photographs and the survey data, as well as the finds and the palaeoenvironmental samples.

3.3.3 ***Methodology***: the method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined, although in each case it was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by MAP2 (EH 1991). During the assessment, the quantity, range, variety, provenance and condition of all classes of data were evaluated within the framework of the project research questions and objectives. *Section 5* summarises the raw data and results of the assessment of each data category, full details of which reside within the project archive.

3.3.4 ***Stratigraphy***: the assessment of the stratigraphy was facilitated by the digitisation of selected site drawings and their integration with the digital survey data; all of the context records completed during the excavation were entered into a specially designed Access database (which has been summarised as *Appendix 2*). The assessment of the stratigraphy comprised a quantification and qualitative appraisal of the recorded data, a brief interrogation of the complexity of each site and its components, and a consideration of those research questions that might be addressed, fully or in part, by the recovered stratigraphic data.

3.3.5 ***Finds***: all finds and ecofacts from each phase of the fieldwork were retained and were treated in accordance with the guidelines set out by the UK Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1998) and those of the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992). All artefact fragments were examined by visual inspection and an outline computer record was created using Microsoft Access. Data were recorded in a standardised format, noting provenance, type of object, material, period, and a brief written description, and all pottery was

recorded by digital photograph, in the form of a single record shot per context. This database will form the basis for any further work recommended, or will comprise the archive record, as appropriate. A summary catalogue of all artefactual material recovered can be found in *Appendix 3*.

3.3.6 ***Bulk sediment samples***: during the excavation, bulk samples were taken from a limited number of sealed deposits for the purposes of assessing the analytical potential of any preserved plant remains, and for the recovery of small artefacts and cultural residues. Ten litres of each sample were disaggregated in water by hand, with the light fraction (flot) collected on a 250 micron mesh and the dense residue collected within a series of graded sieves; both fractions were allowed to dry. The flot was scanned with a Leica MZ6 stereo microscope and the plant material was provisionally identified and recorded; botanical nomenclature followed Stace (2001). Plant remains were scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to five items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items); the components of the matrix were also noted and scored on a similar scale.

3.4 ARCHIVE

3.4.1 Several tasks facilitating both assessment and the completion of the archive, such as formulation of a basic database, were undertaken. The full preparation and deposition of the archive is, however, a task that falls beyond the scope of the assessment, and is treated in more detail within the updated project design for analysis, publication and archiving (*Section 7.7*). A copy of this, and all subsequent reports, will be lodged with the Lancashire HER. An OASIS form has been filed and the ultimate place of deposition for the material archive will be the *Museum of Lancashire*, Preston, whilst the archive of original records will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, also in Preston (*Section 7.7.5*).

3.4.2 ***Artefact conservation and storage:*** the processed artefact assemblage is well-packaged according to the Museum of Lancashire's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or, for otherwise unstable material, in airtight plastic boxes. As such, the finds are stored in such a manner that they are in a stable condition, and require no specialist conservation work. Box lists have been prepared and are updated when appropriate.

4. SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Four areas were examined during the course of the excavation (Areas A-D; Fig 4). Prior to excavation, Areas A-C were covered with concrete surfaces; that in Area A had two raised parallel concrete 'benches' running for much of the length. Further concrete footings and surfaces lay in the southern half of Area D, whilst the northern part was obscured by heaps of debris deriving from the demolition of the farm in *c* 2000. Immediately beneath the demolition debris and the extant concrete pads of the twentieth-century buildings, ground-level and sub-surface remains of farm buildings, and an adjacent metalled trackway, were revealed in Area D, and the remains of a rectangular barn in Area A. In Areas B and C, the removal of the concrete revealed only demolition rubble and natural clay (***174***) and thus they proved archaeologically sterile. The natural geology lay between 79.53m OD in the south-west, rising gently to 79.99m OD in the north-east.

4.1.2 Four broad chronological phases of activity were recognised, all but the first of which relate to major structural phases. The nature of the remains within some of these phases has meant that particular buildings have their own sub-phases of activity, relating to minor modifications.

- **Phase 1:** medieval activity
- **Phase 2:** post-medieval occupation up to 1849
- **Phase 3:** occupation 1849-1893
- **Phase 4:** twentieth-century occupation and demolition

4.1.3 The definition of these phases is determined by two factors: the nature and date of the archaeological remains themselves and, particularly in the case of Phases 2-4, regression of historical cartographic sources. Although these maps illustrate the broad, external, development of the site through the last few centuries, they can be considered only to provide a guide, and the excavated remains revealed a greater degree of complexity. Thus, features have been attributed to a phase on the basis of their equation with mapped features, through the presence of datable artefacts, and through stratigraphic relationships.

4.2 PHASE 1

4.2.1 Although there were no features or deposits that were incontrovertibly medieval in origin, activity of this date was indicated by a small assemblage of residual pottery dating from the thirteenth to fourteenth century and later. This assemblage also included Northern reduced greenware, the production of which persisted until the seventeenth century (*Section 5.4*).

4.3 PHASE 2

4.3.1 ***Building A (Area A)***: the earliest activity within Area A was an isolated stretch of un-mortared stone wall (***173***; Plate 1), which had been laid without a foundation cut directly onto the natural clay (***174***; Fig 5). The 10m length of north-west/south-east-aligned wall was likely to form part of the north-east wall of a barn depicted on the 1849 OS map. Flanking this wall *c* 4m to the north-east was a north-west/south-east-aligned brick wall (***177***), which had been placed within a shallow U-shaped cut (***178***) and, at its north-west end, veered off to the north-east, where it was truncated by a later wall. Wall ***177*** probably functioned as boundary between the farm and the surrounding fields, with the north-east end following the course of the external trackway.

4.3.2 ***Building C (Area D):*** very little evidence of the earlier phase of the farm house at Rough Hey remained, which, in all likelihood, corresponded to the building depicted on the 1849 OS map (Fig 2). The evidence for the earliest identifiable house (Building C) comprised the remains of a north-west/south-east-aligned wall (***141***/***190***), two wall foundations (***215*** and ***216***), aligned north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east, respectively, and part of an isolated wall segment (***164***), plus the remains of a stone surface (***196***; Fig 6; Plate 2). All the walls were built directly onto the natural geology (***151***), and were composed of handmade bricks measuring 230mm by 120mm by 70mm. The south-east extent of the building was suggested by the north-eastward return of wall ***190***, and by the north-west extent of the cobbles (***196***), which are likely to have formed an external surface. Wall ***215***, plus stub ***164***, suggested that the building had extended to the south-west, although no trace of this was found during the excavation. The remains would suggest a building measuring approximately 5.75m from north-west to south-east and over 5m in length. Butting the surviving walls of the Phase 2 house was a series of deliberately deposited silty clay/clay layers (***147*** and ***198***), probably representing floor surfaces or levelling layers.

4.4 PHASE 3A

4.4.1 ***Introduction:*** the majority of the excavated remains that relate to the Phase 3 farmstead can be correlated with structures depicted on the OS 25" map of 1893 (Figs 4-6). This included the farmhouse itself (Building D), with its distinctive porch-like structure to the south, a large barn (Building B) and a range of outbuildings (Buildings E and F). The latter adjoined the north-east side of the house and lay to the south-west and south-east of a north-west/south-east aligned trackway, ***131***, constructed of neatly lain stone setts.

4.4.2 ***Building B***: cartographic evidence would suggest that the Phase 2 barn within Area A was demolished during the mid- to later part of the nineteenth century, to be replaced on the same spot and alignment by a single, large, brick-built barn (Building B; Fig 5; Plate 3). The foundations of the north-east and north-west walls of Building B were well preserved, whilst those to the south-west and south-east were more fragmentary, but collectively they defined a building 39.9m north-west/south-east by 14.65m. The north-east wall (***169***) was formed from handmade brick within a construction trench (***179***) cut into the natural

geology and truncating the north-east end of Phase 2 foundation cut ***178***. Within Building B, only wall ***169*** used this construction method: the other walls had been laid directly onto the natural clay. The north-west wall (***170***) was complete, whilst the south-west wall (***171***/***172***) had been truncated for much of its length. Only a 4.5m segment of the south-east wall of the barn (***180***) remained, although a very disturbed section was seen to join wall ***169***, at the eastern corner of Building B.

4.4.3 Two stone blocks at the north-east end of wall ***170*** indicated the position of a doorway (***187***) measuring 1.44m wide. Between walls ***171***/***172***, a second entrance (***194***) was noted, which was later blocked (***189***) and wall (***188***) was added, extending from this blocking for 2.5m, presumably forming a later internal partition within the barn. No other internal features were noted within the barn other than a layer of sand (***175***), which sealed the levelled walls of Building A (***173*** and ***177***) and butted the outer walls of Building B. Flanking the south-east side of wall ***180*** was a north-east/south-west aligned cobbled surface (***181***), bounded to the south-east by a stone kerb (***182***).

4.4.4 ***Building D:*** the Phase 3 house (Building D; Fig 6), was superimposed upon, and followed the same north-east/south-west orientation as, its predecessor, but was slightly larger at 9.35m by 7.7m. It, too, was constructed from handmade brick, but these bricks measured 250mm by 120mm square, noticeably larger than those of Phase 2. Exterior walls ***120***, ***129*** and ***119*** were placed within foundation trenches cutting into the lower silt deposits (***117***, ***147***, ***198*** and ***152***/***158***), but north-east wall ***122*** extended to the south-west and had been built on top of Phase 2 foundation ***215***.

4.4.5 Structure ***130***, adjoining south-east wall ***129***, was identified as a porch, and had been erected directly onto a rough make-up layer (***197***), although no corresponding threshold within wall ***129*** survived there. On the opposite side of the building, an area of cobbles (***127***), bounded by two walls (***218*** and ***219***), indicated the position of a doorway through wall ***122***, although, again, no threshold survived. To the south-west of this northern porch, wall ***128*** was seen to extend to the north-west, probably representing a garden wall.

4.4.6 The interior of the house was divided into four rooms (Rooms 1-4, to the east, north, south and west, respectively; Fig 6; Plate 4) by walls ***138***, ***124*** and ***191***. Wall ***138*** was constructed on earlier foundation ***216***, whilst walls ***124*** and ***191*** were erected within construction trenches ***154*** and ***159***, respectively. Room 1 measured 4.25 x 3m and contained a brick fireplace (***193***), partly constructed from the remains of Phase 2 walls ***164*** and ***141*** (Plate 5); the corner of the fireplace incorporated a large rounded granite boulder. A doorway (***220***), located at the north-east end of interior wall ***191***, led into Room 4, adjoining to the south-east, while access to the exterior of the house was via the northern porch.

4.4.7 Room 2 measured 4 x 3.6m (Plate 6) but no evidence survived to indicate how it was accessed. Several features lay within this room, all of which had been placed on, or cut through, make-up deposit ***117***. One, structure ***156***, was composed of large square blocks, placed within cut ***201*** and packed with clay and fire-affected stones (***200***). Within the eastern corner of the room was a

suite of structures (Group No ***135***) collectively measuring 1.5m square and composed of a cobble (***183***) and a stone surface (***184***), and a possible brick foundation (***185***). The function of structures ***135*** and ***156*** was uncertain, although it is possible that both features represented bases for fixtures associated with a small-scale industrial process.

4.4.8 Room 3 measured 4.3 x 3.39m but lacked any structural evidence of its function (Plate 7). Sealing the make-up deposits (***152***/***158***) within the room was a silty clay floor (***136***), from which quite a large assemblage of artefacts was recovered. Dated to the nineteenth century and later, these suggested a long usage of the surface, or that its make-up had incorporated rubbish from a midden. A 0.8m-wide area within the north-western part of wall ***138*** indicated a doorway (***221***) into Room 4.

4.4.9 Room 4 was the largest within the house, measuring 4.35 x 4.3m, and was accessed from Rooms 1 and 3 by doorways ***220*** and ***221***, respectively. The principal feature within Room 4 was fireplace ***217***, built against the thickest part of south-west wall ***119***. The central hearth (***121***), of brick, slate and stone, as well as a large rounded boulder, ***165***, was flanked by two dog-legged cheeks, ***192***/***142*** and ***143***, together forming a structure 2.3m wide by 0.98m deep (Plate 8). It was apparent that those parts of Phase 2 cobbled surface ***196*** within the room continued in use during Phase 3.

4.4.10 ***Outbuildings***: the surviving archaeological evidence for the Phase 3a outbuildings (Buildings E and F; Fig 6; Plate 9) comprised a series of brick surfaces and stone foundations filling the space between Building D and track ***131*** (Plate 10). Building F had no rear wall, but instead backed onto north-east wall ***120*** of the farmhouse. Its north-western and south-eastern limits similarly matched those of Building D, being defined by walls ***202*** and ***140***, which abutted house walls ***122*** and ***129***, respectively. Little remained of the north-east wall, its position marked by a 2.75m-wide brick entrance (***205***) adjoining trackway ***131***. The single bay of Building F (Room 5) measured 4 x 7.5m and had been paved with bricks (***118***), similar in size to those that formed the Phase 2 farmhouse walls. Building E, which was extremely well preserved, was contiguous with the south-eastern end of Building F; it is possible that they might have belonged to the same structure. Building E measured 5 x 4m and was divided into Rooms 6 and 7 by stone wall ***133***, similar in character to walls ***140*** and ***202***; a corresponding feature to define the south-eastern extent of Building E was absent. Both Rooms 6 and 7 had floors (***106-8*** and ***134***) of stretcher-lain bricks similar in size to those of Phase 2, whilst a small area of stone flooring (***112***) was present at the south-west end of Room 7. Room 6 had opposed entrances (***204*** in stone and ***203*** in brick), facing Building B and the orchard (*Section 1.3.9*; Figs 2 and 3) respectively. The same may have been true of the almost identical configuration of entrances ***206*** and ***209*** into Room 7.

4.4.11 Just to the south-east of Building E, a silt deposit (***176***, not shown on Fig 6) was identified lying above the natural geology. Although this deposit pre-dated Phase 3b, its exact chronological and functional attribution is uncertain. No finds were recovered from this deposit, but the processed environmental sample (S*ection 5.6*) included glassy spheres, probably relating to smithing.

4.5 PHASE 3B

4.5.1 ***Outbuildings:*** construction within the farmyard expanded further during this sub-phase, and was accompanied by the addition of metalled trackway ***103***, adjoining, perpendicular, and broadly similar, to trackway ***131*** (*Section 4.4.1*). Remnants of the structures erected in Phase 3b comprised Building G, likely to have been a byre, which was built flanking the south-east side of trackway ***103*** and Building E. At this time, Room 6 (Building E) seems to have been modified through the removal of its south-eastern wall, and may have been converted for use as a passage allowing access from trackway ***103*** to the orchard, to the west.

4.5.2 Building G (Fig 6; Plate 11) was north-east/south-west aligned and had overall dimensions of 9.44 x 4.8m. The exterior walls (***104***), which were constructed of machine-made brick in a single episode, had two entrances (***210***, 1.4m wide, and ***211***, 1.58m wide) giving access to track ***103***. The doorways served the two bays (Rooms 8 and 9) into which the byre was divided by wall ***105***. Room 8, to the south-west, measured 5.06 x 3.28m, whilst Room 9, to the north-east, measured internally 4.38 x 3.28m. Both bays were paved internally with stone setts (***102*** and ***101***), similar to those used for trackway ***103***, probably indicating their contemporary construction. Room 8 contained a pair of concrete bases, ***212*** and ***213*** (Plate 11), which, set 1.5m apart, probably facilitated the sub-division of Room 8 for animal stalls.

4.5.3 Possible evidence of a further outbuilding was identified just to the north-east of Building G. There, three stone flags (***111***) may represent an entrance from the south-eastern edge of trackway ***103*** into a building that had been completely removed during the demolition process. The building might also be represented, or perhaps was replaced by, that indicated by concrete slab ***214***, which adjoined trackway ***103*** just to the north-east.

4.6 PHASE 4

4.6.1 ***Building D***: although alterations to the farmhouse were evident, these were mostly minor (Fig 6). Stone flags (***126***) had been placed next to northern porch ***127***/***218***/***219*** and modern drains were noted both adjacent (north-west) of house exterior wall ***122***, or cutting through it.

4.6.2 ***Demolition:*** overlying Building D were two dark organic clay deposits (***114*** and ***115***), which were in turn sealed below a layer of mixed demolition debris and redeposited topsoil (***113***) derived from the post-demolition levelling of the site. Curiously, deposits ***113-5*** produced a sizeable assemblage of mainly late seventeenth- to eighteenth-century pottery and a few fragments of tobacco pipe (92 fragments in all); demolition-type deposit ***167***, located in the north-east corner of Building D, also contained early material (later eighteenth to nineteenth century). The finds from these deposits suggest that the component material, perhaps relating to Phase 2 activity, had been disturbed and dumped over the remains of the house during levelling.

5. RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 All classes of data generated by the fieldwork were assessed in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3*; the significance of the results from each element of the archive is evaluated below. These evaluations are based on the assessment work undertaken, related to the original academic themes expressed in *Section 2*. The results of the individual assessments are integrated with the research framework in *Section 6*, from which it has been possible to formulate a method statement for detailed analysis, publication and archiving (*Section 7*).

5.2 STRATIGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT

5.2.1 ***Quantification***: the fieldwork has allowed a full characterisation of those features within the investigated area, which, on the basis of the map regression, stratigraphic relationships and the artefact assemblages, have been allocated to three provisional phases, dating from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. No stratigraphic elements can be attributed to a fourth phase, represented only by medieval pottery. The amount of primary documentation pertaining to the excavation to be assessed is summarised in Table 1.

Type of record	Quantity of Records
Context drawing and photographic indices	17
Context records	121
Drawn plans	48
Drawn sections/elevations	8
Colour slide photographs	114
Black and white photographs	87
Digital images	52

Table 1: Stratigraphical archive from the excavation

5.2.2 ***Assessment of potential***: the archive of primary fieldwork data is a comprehensive and well-organised record of the stratigraphical information recovered, with significant archaeological remains recorded graphically, textually and photographically. As such, it provides the analytical basis for an understanding of the sequence of historical events that took place on the site and a flexible framework within which the analysis of the other forms of data can take place. Exclusively amongst the data categories, the recorded stratigraphy has, in itself, the potential to address a number of research questions, but it is only through the integration of the entire project archive that a fully synthetic approach can be used to address all of the research questions in a meaningful and academically valid manner. The stratigraphical assessment thus makes occasional and brief consideration of the other forms of analytical data.

5.2.3 The excavation has successfully captured a large volume of data relating to a succession of structural remains on the site. Though varying in quantity from

building to building and phase to phase, these records have good potential for detailed analysis, especially as they can be correlated with cartographic depictions. Although the stratigraphical sequence was essentially simple, with few direct relationships, the recorded data demonstrate a degree of complexity that is not conveyed by the maps. Much fine detail remains to be examined, and it is the unravelling and understanding of these finer elements of the stratigraphical sequence, and their subsequent synthesis, that may allow some of the more subtle details of the research aims to be addressed. In each case, the detailed nature of the stratigraphical record means there is good potential to establish dated relative chronologies within and between the individual site elements and thus trace the development of the site through time.

5.2.4 Despite this, there are lacunae within the stratigraphic record: a small quantity of medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site (*Section 5.4*), but these sherds had been redeposited from their original context. As such, it is not possible to undertake any meaningful stratigraphical analysis of Phase 1 deposits, nor to identify the exact nature of medieval or early post-medieval activity on the site. These, however, do not limit the scale of the analysis that can be undertaken, merely the chronological range.

5.2.5 At a broad level, a greater understanding of the site in most phases can be achieved by considering its components collectively. Whilst relying in part on the cartographic sources, the juxtaposition and captured ground plans of the majority of buildings can be established, as can the techniques and materials of their construction (with, in both instances, the exception of a number of outbuildings). Thus, these buildings can be considered in terms of the prevailing architectural style, although a full three-dimensional 'reconstruction' of the majority is dependent upon comparison with extant structures in the locale. These plans, and a consideration of how the buildings and other features relate to one another, have good potential for integration with other data forms and so permit greater interpretation of function, organisation and use of space across the site as a whole. Such information allows the categorisation of their form (EH 2006b), but also provides the basis of comparative analysis with other sites in the region and for an understanding of the changing role of Rough Hey Farm within the wider historical landscape.

5.2.6 Questions concerning the use and spatial or functional division of the site's components, and of the status of the inhabitants, are harder to address and, in most cases, will require varying degrees of integration with other data forms. Certainly, in the case of Phase 3 Buildings D-G, there are some data to examine the nature and accessibility of individual rooms within these buildings, and occasional internal elements to suggest their functions (such as the hearths in Rooms 1 and 4 of Building D and the cattle stalls in Building G). In other cases (with the notable exception of Buildings E-G), a general absence of floor deposits, non-structural functional features, internal divisions, or even parts of, or whole, buildings (especially in the case of the Phase 2 buildings and some of the Phase 3 outbuildings) mean that such detailed aims cannot be addressed readily. There is possible evidence for industrial/craft production activity within Room 2 of Building D, but further research is required to identify the nature, frequency and contribution of such activity to the site's

economy. There was otherwise very little *in situ* or direct evidence for the nature of activities undertaken, although the dearth of such information is typical; it neither prevents the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, nor their subsequent comprehension.

5.2.7 In conclusion, the stratigraphical data and archive of primary field records have good potential for a variety of further analyses in terms of understanding the chronological development of Rough Hey Farm and as a basis for comparison with similar rural settlements within the region. It should be possible to integrate many of the other forms of data, including the finds and cartographical material, to identify positively and date the archaeological remains, and to produce an accurately dated and detailed narrative of the development and usage of the site.

5.3 ARTEFACTUAL DATA

5.3.1 ***Quantification:*** in all, 255 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered and assessed during the investigation; they are catalogued in *Appendix 3*, and their distribution is shown below (Table 2).

			Material type				
Context	**Phase**	**Type of deposit**	**Pottery**	**Bone**	**CBM**	**Other**	**Totals**
113	4	Topsoil and demolition debris	15	0	0	0	*15*
114	2/4	Redeposited midden material	4	0	0	0	*4*
115	3	Layer of black organic material	59	5	3	6	*73*
117	2	Pre-build levelling layer, beneath Room 2, Building D	4	6	2	6	*18*
136	3	Possible floor or levelling layer within Room 3, Building D	32	2	34	8	*76*
144	3	Levelling layer beside hearth ***193*** in Room 1, Building D	1	1	0	0	*2*
146	3	Rubble levelling layer below ***144***, beside the hearth ***193*** in Room 1, Building D	0	1	2	0	*3*
147	2	Levelling layer in Room 1, Building D	2	0	0	0	*2*
153	3	Fill of hearth ***193***, in Room 1, Building D	5	3	0	19	*27*
158	2	Levelling layer within Room 3, Building D	2	2	0	0	*4*
167	4	Loose demolition deposit within north-east corner of Building D	29	1	0	0	*30*
169	3	North-east wall of Building B	0	0	1	0	*1*
Totals			*153*	*21*	*42*	*39*	*255*

Table 2: Distribution of artefacts and ecofacts by context. CBM=Ceramic Building Material

5.4 POTTERY

5.4.1 ***Quantification*:** in all, 153 pottery sherds were recovered, the majority coming from Phase 3 redeposited material ***115*** and floor ***136***, and Phase 4 demolition deposit ***167***. The material was fragmentary but, even among softer

fabrics (such as tin-glazed wares) relatively unabraded, suggesting that, on the whole, it had not been reworked extensively. At least one of the fragments showed signs of having been re-fired, suggesting that some of the assemblage relates to the processing of midden material for fertilizer.

5.4.2 ***Evaluation***: with the exception of three residual fragments of potentially medieval pottery (from Phase 4 redeposited material ***114*** and Phase 3 floor ***136***), there was nothing in the assemblage that was earlier than the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and it is possible that the entire assemblage dates to the eighteenth century or later. The medieval pottery was largely undiagnostic, and is unlikely to be dated precisely, serving only to establish early activity on the site. The latest, a fragment of Silverdale-type ware from redeposited material ***114***, falls within a date range from the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries.

5.4.3 There was a limited number of small sherds of hard-fired blackwares, probably dating from the later seventeenth to early eighteenth century. The size of the sherds suggests that they derived from tablewares, rather than large kitchen vessels, examples of which persisted into the nineteenth century. There was, in addition, a small amount of Staffordshire slip-decorated hollow-ware and yellow ware cups and dishes, which are of a similar date. Of the remainder of the pottery, tin-glazed wares and manganese mottled wares also appear in the late seventeenth century but were most widely used in the eighteenth century, with tin-glazed wares falling out of use towards the end of the century (Black 2001, 8). The presence of white salt-glazed stonewares is also characteristic of the later eighteenth century and, considered together, this group of fabrics is a strong indication of activity on the site at this time. Deposition clearly continued into the nineteenth century, as exemplified by the presence of creamwares, pearlwares and transfer-printed white earthenwares, alongside small fragments of china.

5.4.4 ***Potential***: the range of fabrics present has some potential for dating specific contexts, but the nature of the fabrics represented means that it is unlikely that further analysis will significantly refine dating or add precision to the broad date groups suggested. However, the larger pottery assemblages from redeposited material ***113-5***, and stratified deposits ***136*** and ***167***, may have the potential to elucidate the status of the inhabitants of the farmstead and patterns of waste disposal.

5.5 OTHER FINDS, INCLUDING ANIMAL BONES

5.5.1 ***Quantification and evaluation:*** although there were 42 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) within the assemblage, few were of significance, comprising, for the most part, hard-fired grey/black quarry floor tiles of recent date, and fragments of cream/brown tile, most likely to have come from a mid-twentieth-century fire surround. There were, in addition, ten stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe, two fragments of slate roofing tile, again likely to be recent in date, and five of modern sheet glass. There were also small samples of coal, a stone bottle closure (marble), and 19 fragments of ironwork, mainly nails and hooks. These are of little archaeological significance.

5.5.2 A very small assemblage of 21 fragments of animal bone (representing the usual domesticates: cattle, caprovid and pig) was recovered, secondarily redeposited in a range of contexts belonging to Phases 2-4. It is likely to have originated as refuse from the farmhouse kitchen that had been dumped on the farm midden.

5.5.3 ***Potential***: none of the other finds or animal bones from the site have any potential for further analysis.

5.6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

5.6.1 ***Quantification:*** three samples were assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains. These comprised samples from water-deposited layer ***176***, fill ***153*** of hearth ***154*** in Room 1 of Building D (both belonging to Phase 3), and Phase 2 levelling deposit ***158*** in Room 3 of Building D. The relative frequency of charred and waterlogged plant remains, and observations on the flotation (flot) matrix, are presented in Table 3.

S	C	Feature	Flot (ml)	Flot description	Plant Remains	Potential
1	***153***	Hearth ***154*** in Room 1	300	Charcoal >4mm (3), HAVM (4), mammal bone (3), calcined bone (3), fish bone (2), industrial material (1)	CPR: cereal grains (cf *Avena*) (1), weeds (1) large grass WPR/modern seeds: (2) including *Polygonum aviculare, Chenopodium, Rumex acetosa*	None
3	***158***	Levelling layer in Room 3	100	Charcoal >4mm (4) including a mixed assemblage and roundwood, other charred plant material including thorns, rush/grass stems and possible heather	CPR: cereal grains (1), seeds (1) large grass WPR/modern seeds: (2) including *Polygonum aviculare, Rumex acetosella* and *Cirsium* sp	None
4	***176***	Layer	350	Charcoal >4mm (2), HAVM (3), industrial debris (2), insect remains (2), amorphous plant remains (4)	WPR: *Fagus* (masts and nuts) (2), *Rubus fructicosus* (1)	None

S=sample; C=context. Plants recorded on a scale of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to five items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). WPR=waterlogged plant remains, CPR = charred plant remains and HAVM=heat-affected vesicular material

Table 3: Assessment of charred and waterlogged plant remains from Rough Hey Farm

5.6.2 ***Results***: waterlogged remains were recorded in all three samples and, whilst the *Fagus sylvatica* (beech masts and nuts) and *Rubus fructicosus* (blackberry) recorded in layer ***176*** may be contemporary with the formation of that deposit, the weed seeds and common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) identified in the other two samples may be modern and thus intrusive. Occasional charred cereal grains and weed seeds were identified in hearth fill ***153*** and levelling layer ***158***. Unsurprisingly, hearth fill ***153*** contained abundant coal and heat-affected vesicular material, together with both burnt and unburnt mammal bone pieces and some fish bone, none of which were

was identified to species. The charcoal from levelling layer ***158*** seemed to derive from a number of sources, as it comprised a mixed assemblage of oak (*Quercus*), diffuse porous taxa (*ie* hazel/alder and birch - *Corylus*/*Alnus*/*Betula*) and heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), as well as charred thorns from the rose family (Rosaceae) and charred rush/sedge stems. Industrial material, thought to be from smithing, was also recorded from both hearth fill ***153*** and layer ***176***.

5.6.3 ***Potential***: the recorded assemblage of plant remains in the three samples is very small and presents little information concerning the economy and environment of the site. The identification of beechnuts is extremely unusual, however, Dr Allan Hall of the University of York (*pers comm*) being unaware of any archaeological post-Roman finds of beechnuts in the British Isles. The taphonomy of beech mast and nuts is very problematic, though, as in a waterlogged condition it is very difficult to distinguish whether or not they are modern. Although the samples from hearth fill ***153*** and layer ***176*** bear possible evidence for smithing activity, further processing of these samples and analysis of this material will not aid the interpretation or identification of the nature of the activity. These samples, together with that from layer ***158***, are therefore considered to have no potential for further analysis.

6. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The following section seeks to synthesise the results of the assessment (*Section 5*) and to establish an appropriate level of detailed analysis of the project archive once it has been integrated, and combined with documentary research. As such, it will determine the validity of the original research questions (*Section 2.3.1*) and, where appropriate, adjust them as updated research questions (URQ) to be addressed by updated research objectives (URO; *Section 6.4*). It is these URO that will form the basis of the updated project design for analysis (*Section 7*).

6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

6.2.1 In the wider context of the surrounding area, Rough Hey Farm can be seen to be one of many dispersed farmsteads within a landscape that contains both nucleated and dispersed settlement, typical of both the Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill and the neighbouring Lancashire and Amounderness character areas (Countryside Commission 1998, 34, fig 14). The same can be said for the pattern of fields around the farm, many of which exhibit boundaries characteristic of early enclosure. The date at which Rough Hey Farm commenced as a focus of settlement is hard to ascertain, but it could have been earlier than the oldest structural remains suggest. Such an hypothesis is based not so much upon the position of the site within a landscape containing fossilised medieval and early post-medieval elements (LCC 2006a, 97; OS 1849), but upon the ceramic evidence recovered. Despite being residual, the few sherds of medieval pottery can be considered significant, given the overall rarity of comparators in the county. Whilst three sherds do not equate to settlement, it should be considered that the shallow traces of typical medieval sill-beam- or cob-built structures might be easily removed by later activity, and thus would be near-impossible to define through conventional excavation techniques. Even if the assemblage merely reflects the common practice of manuring infields with domestic refuse, it nevertheless provides concrete, dated, evidence for such activity in the vicinity.

6.2.2 Any preliminary discussion of the earliest structural remains (Phase 2) of Rough Hey Farm is limited by their poor preservation: little remained of Buildings A and C and neither of the two associated outbuildings depicted on the 1849 OS map could be identified through excavation. From the evidence of the surviving portions, which had been built without foundation cuts, it seems that all traces of the remainder of the buildings could have quite easily been removed had they been demolished and their materials assiduously reused. Despite the limited evidence, these earliest definable structural remains are likely to date to the later seventeenth- to early eighteenth century, as corroborated by the ceramic evidence (*Section 5.4*), and latterly by Greenwood's map of 1818. Their position certainly accords very well with their depiction on the 1849 OS map. As such, the farm falls within a contemporary North West regional trend towards the large-scale rebuilding of

farmsteads, in itself part of the Great Rebuilding, that period from the late sixteenth century to the early eighteenth century when those at the social level of the yeoman farmer had sufficient means to build their houses in more permanent materials (Brunskill 1992, 24). Although the use of brick for higher-status buildings in the region was known in the seventeenth century, it increasingly came into use during the eighteenth, and was a characteristic feature of later post-medieval farm buildings in the Lancashire and Amounderness Plain, the area to the west and south of Preston (Lancashire Plain Joint Character Area 32; Countryside Commission 1998, 86-7; EH 2006b, 24). If, as the associated pottery suggests (*Section 5.4*), an early to mid-eighteenth-century date can be ascribed to this phase of the farmhouse, then Rough Hey Farm may be an early example of vernacular brick construction in the locality. Further, it would not be without precedent, as Gerard Hall Farm (Old Gerard Hall on the 1849 OS map) was also constructed in handmade brick and dates to the seventeenth century (PRN 1708). Within such a context, it is interesting that Building C should be constructed in brick, whilst Building A, assumed to be a barn, should have stone footings. However, this difference might also be explained chronologically. The cartographic depiction of Building A would suggest that it had developed over time in a linear framework, somewhat in the long- or laithe house tradition (EH 2006b). As such, it may represent an early farmhouse and attached barn/byre, perhaps built in stone, or timber-framed on a stone footing. It is quite possible that eighteenth-century agricultural expansion or intensification led to the conversion of the domestic portion of Building A into a larger byre, and the construction, in brick, of a detached house (Building C), a configuration that became more fashionable around the middle of the eighteenth century (*op cit*, 40).

6.2.3 There are several other excavated sites in the Ribble Valley and surrounding uplands dated to the seventeenth century, including Higher Hill Farm and Top of Meadow Farm (Darwen; NAA 2004, 8-12) and College Croft and College Farm, Samlesbury (OA North forthcoming a). Within the same area, eighteenth-century buildings at Tattersall Nook (Blackburn) and Pepper Hill (Samlesbury) were preceded by late medieval activity (NAA 2004, 8-12; OA North forthcoming a). Although the motivation behind this move towards architectural permanence is likely to have been complex, in the North West it was aided, at least partly, by favourable terms of tenancy (EH 2006b, 7).

6.2.4 Morphologically, the juxtaposition of the farm's early buildings can be described in several ways. The depicted arrangement could be called 'haphazard' (Brunskill 1987) or 'dispersed' (EH 2006b), a common (though undated) layout within the North West, especially for smaller lowland farms engaged primarily with stock-rearing/dairying (*ibid*). However, it is also apparent that the buildings share the same alignment and are arranged around a forking road; arguably, they display characteristics more typical of a linear, or parallel plan (EH 2006b, 42). As such, it is difficult to say whether the position of Building A was dictated by the access network, or was deliberately built perpendicular to the prevailing winds to facilitate its use as a threshing barn. The 1849 OS map suggests that Building A narrowed to the south-west and, although there was no archaeological trace of this element, it may have

been an adjoining shippon. Certainly, and characteristic of this area, there remains extensive pasture around the farm, suggesting that stock rearing was central to its economic viability (EH 2006b, 36).

6.2.5 The pace of Britain's agricultural development seems to have accelerated around the middle of the nineteenth century as farms reaped the benefits of the agricultural intensification and extensification permitted by increasingly efficient drainage, fertilisation and mechanisation. Livestock was improved through more rigorous selective breeding, more nutritious feeds, and better housing, whilst the expansion of the urban market caused meat prices to rise, increasing profitability. Much of this capital, together with money from newly formed loan companies, was reinvested in new forms of buildings that needed to be spacious enough to house the larger, improved livestock breeds, to store and process mechanically the feeds, and to meet the dictates of agricultural theorists and government hygiene regulations (EH 2006b). It is thus hardly surprising that Rough Hey Farm should undergo such change between 1849 and 1893. Whilst the totality of the reconstruction of the Phase 3 farmstead in the second half of the nineteenth century bespeaks major change, the actual configuration of the structures, and perhaps their function, displays remarkable continuity, and might be more accurately seen as a process of modernisation. Certainly the form of the Phase 3 smallholding, with its excavated L- or U-shaped (OS 1893) layout belongs to the predominantly dairy and stock-fattening regimes typical of the Amounderness and Lancashire plains (EH 2006b, 6; Brunskill 1987, fig 78). Indeed, one of the characteristics of such husbandry was a combined barn and fodder house at right-angles to the cowhouse range, which was often separated by a cart entry to load hay into a first-floor loft area (EH 2006b, 48). The Phase 3 plan revealed by cartographic and archaeological evidence might suggest such a relationship. It might be possible to identify a combined barn and fodder house as being the range of buildings to the east of trackway ***131***, which, although not perpendicular to the barn (Building B), was opposite it. The desirability of housing 'horned stock' (Harvey 1984, 131) indoors, rather than in the field, might be the key to understanding the mapped preponderance of outbuildings at the farm, several of which could not be defined archaeologically. Furthermore, the large size of Building B might indicate its use as a place to over-winter cattle.

6.2.6 It is also possible that Rough Hey Farm belonged to the category of smallholdings that sustained their viability through diversification, with a combination of agriculture and industry. In Lancashire, textiles were often worked in conjunction with farming (EH 2006b, 8), but at Rough Hey, the evidence from Room 2 and the palaeoenvironmental sample from deposit ***176*** might suggest the specialist activity was more likely to be smithing. It might also be possible to suggest that smithing was adopted when increasing mechanisation meant handloom weaving was no longer viable in the 1830s and '40s (Timmins 1977).

6.2.7 The excavation at Rough Hey Farm has demonstrated that the site has been the subject of a great deal of change during its centuries of occupation. As such, it is a testament to the large- and small-scale transformations of patterns of land organisation, utilisation and ownership, to the technology of agricultural

practice, and to its position within the wider economic system; these changes are demonstrated overtly by the construction, modification and demolition of the farm's constituent buildings. In the later post-medieval (industrial) period, such changes are likely to have been stimulated by the growth of Preston's urban population and their commensurate provisioning requirements, which could be met only through reorganisation and specialisation of the surrounding farms. In the case of Rough Hey Farm, this is likely to have been towards cattle husbandry and, more specifically, dairying, although it seems probable that a somewhat mixed regime may have been practised to ensure a degree of economic and subsistence security. For example, towns exercised a high demand for hay and oats to bed and fuel their own horses (EH 2006b), whilst Rough Hey Farm's large orchard could have provided perishable fresh or processed fruit. Thus, this period, between 1750 and 1880, has been described as the 'most important period of farm building development' (EH 2006b, 6). Certainly the style of Building D, double-depth with a central entry, is commonly associated with the rebuilding and regularisation of an earlier steading, and was typical within the region after the 1750s (*op cit*, 46).

6.3 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

6.3.1 This section discusses whether, and how, any or all of the original research questions for excavation and assessment (*Section 2.3.1*) can be addressed by the dataset and thus remain appropriate aims for analysis (Project Stage 3). The research context for the present investigation, including appropriate frameworks and regional studies, has been outlined in *Section 2*, and will not be reiterated here. Suffice it to note, the site at Rough Hey is an important addition to the small but growing corpus of post-medieval dispersed rural sites excavated in the North West. They help not only to redress the limited investigation of such sites in general, but also to further an understanding of rural building evolution in Lancashire, which is less complete than in neighbouring Cumbria, for example (EH 2006b). The data captured from Rough Hey relate to several phases of change within a relatively narrow, but potentially well-documented, timeframe, and mean that there is excellent potential to shed light on the development of post-medieval rural settlement in Lancashire, tracing a number of themes associated with the 'Agricultural Revolution', the Great Rebuilding from the late seventeenth century, and the impact of industrialisation between 1750 and 1900.

6.3.2 During the course of the fieldwork and this assessment, the most basic elements of several of the research questions have been addressed already in *Sections 4.1-6.2*. Moreover, it is apparent that the majority of the research questions remain pertinent. Thus, it has been possible to identify and excavate archaeological remains in various quantities and states of preservation and to equate them with the cartographic sources (RQ1). A full comprehension of these remains (as included within RQ1) is dependent upon the analysis stage of the project. Although there are glimpses of earlier activity in and around the site, associated structural remains and features within the historical settlement focus are hard to define, and RQ2 no longer remains relevant.

6.3.3 Whilst generally it is conceived that the majority of the research questions can be addressed through analysis of the dataset, further enhancement and integration of the archive, coupled with targeted research, will be required to meet that potential fully. For example, provision of a close chronology (RQ3), an identification of status (RQ4), and an understanding of the historical development of the site and its surroundings (RQ6) will require the integration of the stratigraphic, cartographic, finds and documentary data if the potential of the excavated data is to be met. The small assemblage of stratified finds has rather limited potential to contribute to an interpretation of status and, even when combined with the (essentially simple) stratigraphic sequence, to provide a very tightly dated chronological sequence. Clearly, the disparate volume of data pertaining to each phase of activity means that the Phase 3 farmstead will be better understood than its predecessor; however, valuable information on earlier activity, and on-site status throughout, can be gained through intelligent treatment of a range of data. Similarly, it is clearly possible to use the archaeology and cartography to trace and interpret the later post-medieval development of the site and, to a lesser extent, those of its surroundings, but an actual understanding of this process is more dependent on documentary research and an holistic overview of the wider landscape.

6.3.4 Research Questions 5 and 7, which deal with the functional and economic basis of the site, certainly can be addressed to some greater or lesser degree. For instance, with RQ5, where patterns of activity and use on the site have been highlighted, given the rather limited assemblage of artefacts, only inferences may be made, rather than a complete picture gained. Although it would be impossible to reconstruct completely the use of space, economic practice, environmental interaction, and the position of the site within the wider economic system of the region, the level of comprehension is likely to be enhanced by a targeted programme of documentary and comparative analysis. Any pertinent information gained by this process will maximise the potential of the data from Phases 1 and 2, but these can never be expected to provide the same level of understanding as that for Phase 3.

6.3.5 Together with the more general and theoretical works (EH 2006b; LCC 2006a), several recent excavations of post-medieval farmsteads within historic Lancashire and its surroundings, such as at Rochdale, Cutacre and Chorlton Fold in Greater Manchester, Finch Farm in Merseyside, as well as more locally at Pepper Hill, College Croft and College Farm, Samlesbury, together with several sites on the Samlesbury to Helmshore Natural Gas Pipeline (OA North 2005; OA North 2007; OA North 2008a; OA North 2006c; OA North forthcoming a; NAA 2004), there is a growing body of potential comparanda available. This is particularly clear when combined with historical building investigations and the work of vernacular building enthusiasts. Where the data from the Rough Hey Farm can be analysed with those from other sites in the region, there is excellent potential to further the interpretation of Rough Hey Farm itself (RQ1, RQ2 and RQ4-8), and provide a greater understanding of rural settlement in Lancashire (RQ9).

6.4 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR ANALYSIS

6.4.1 ***Updated research aims***: on the basis of the assessment results, the updated research questions (URQ) are presented below. Questions that have been partly, or wholly, addressed, are indicated in *Section 6.3*. As far as possible, to avoid confusion, the original numbering and wording of those research questions, set out in *Section 2*, has been retained. Modifications to the questions have been made in italics, whilst completely new questions have been added at the end of the sequence.

URQ1 Within the defined excavation areas, can the structural remains shown on the historical mapping, *and their associated internal and external features,* be understood *more fully*?

RQ2 *Excavation and assessment has demonstrated that this RQ2,* 'Can earlier structural remains and features associated with the farmstead, but not shown on the maps, be identified and understood?', *is no longer pertinent.*

URQ3 Is it possible to provide a close chronology for any identified archaeological remains, including the date of the farmstead's inception *and of subsequent changes and modification*, and attribute them to meaningful activity phases?

URQ4 Is it possible to identify the social status of those who inhabited the site *during any or each of the activity phases*?

URQ5 *Can those putative zones and patterns of activity that have been identified at assessment stage be augmented with further examples, then each defined and characterised to further an understanding of* the function and the diversity or specialisation of the economic basis of the site?

URQ6 Is it possible to trace *more fully*, interpret, and understand *better* the historical development of the site and its surroundings?

URQ7 Is it possible to identify and understand, *as fully as possible*, how the site interacted with the surrounding landscape and the wider economic systems of the Ribble Valley and the Preston consumer catchment zone, *and whether, how, and why that relationship changed*?

URQ8 Can data from *the identified* chronologically and functionally comparative sites, *and from any further examples*, be used to analyse those from Rough Hey Farm?

URQ9 Can the results of the investigation be made available to the wider public in an accessible form, whilst undertaking appropriate archiving of the artefacts and primary data?

URQ10 *What greater understanding of rural settlement in Lancashire can the analysed data provide*, particularly in terms of characterisation of

dispersed settlement and defining the relationship of such sites with each other and the wider settlement system, including any nucleated rural settlements, such as nearby Fulwood Row?

URQ11 *Is it possible to identify the factors governing the construction of Rough Hey Farm, as well as others in the region, in the late seventeenth or earlier eighteenth century, and the subsequent rebuilding of farmhouses at a late period, a characteristic which is seen at a number of sites in the region*?

6.4.2 ***Updated Objectives***: the following overarching objectives of the post-excavation programme were formulated with reference to the updated research questions (*Section 6.4.1*). Although some of the original objectives remain, many have changed quite substantially, whilst a number of new ones have been added. Unlike the URQ, the updated research objectives (URO) are presented completely anew, coded in the most logical order.

UROa Undertake a detailed literature search, review and collation of available primary and secondary, specific and general, modern and contemporary sources at the LRO, HER, local and university libraries, including:

- relevant tithe maps and awards, hearth, poll and other tax documents, trade directories, census returns and other pertinent documentation, such as details of trade and exchange, that might further an understanding of the history of Rough Hey Farm;
- primary, secondary and unpublished documentary and pictorial sources on the history and archaeological investigation of contemporary rural sites, both dispersed and nucleated;
- reports on archaeological excavations and historic building investigations, including those undertaken by vernacular building recording societies.

Such literature will be used to provide:

- a greater understanding of the history of the social and economic context prevalent during each phase of activity at Rough Hey Farm;
- an understanding of the more general character and economic practices of rural sites, preferably, albeit within the confines of the literature available, focused on those in the area and each of its geographical zones;
- an examination of the structural composition and spatial arrangement of different types of rural site (including any associated field systems), as defined by their economic practices and their geographical position;
- an examination, but preferably a characterisation, of the form and dimensions of rural working buildings and the nature of the functions carried out therein, together with a consideration of any indicative features that might survive within the archaeological record (URQ1-11).

UROb Undertake an analysis of the surrounding historical landscape to understand the site better in its wider environment and, in particular, examine the relationship between the dispersed sites and the nearby nucleated settlements (URQ1, URQ5-7 and URQ9).

UROc Using appropriate reference material, undertake full identification and any suitable analysis of the stratified and unstratified artefacts and ecofacts in order to:

- ♦ establish as accurately as possible the frequency, date, geographical origin, quality and function of the individual components of the artefact assemblage;
- ♦ trace changes in status and access to goods over time;
- ♦ undertake any necessary comparative analysis of the Rough Hey Farm assemblage with those from contemporary rural sites in the region.

UROd Integrate the stratigraphic, cartographic, documentary and finds data to:

- ♦ aid the refined dating of the stratigraphic sequence and the establishment of the date and duration of activity phases;
- ♦ identify artefact concentrations that may pertain to specific activity areas (URQ1-6);

UROe Undertake appropriate analysis of the on-site stratigraphic records (comprising context records, plans, sections and photographs) in order to:

- ♦ define and understand better the relationships between individual deposits and elements of the site, including the establishment of feature groups and their relative sequencing;
- ♦ define and understand structures, groups of structures and their inter-relationships;
- ♦ refine the site phasing and allocation of structures/structural components, internal and external features and deposits, as necessary;
- ♦ establish ground plans of the site in each phase to aid comparative analysis, functional interpretation and spatial understanding (URQ1-7 and URQ9).

UROf Undertake a comparative analysis of the ground plans, material components, surviving internal details and juxtaposition of individual buildings and groups of structures, from selected contemporary post-medieval sites (including both dispersed and nucleated examples) that may aid in the interpretation of those identified at Rough Hey Farm in terms of characterising:

- ♦ the typicality of Rough Hey Farm;
- ♦ chronological development;
- ♦ activities, functions and economic practices, including specialisation or diversity;

- ♦ relative status and size of exploitation zones (URQ1, URQ4, and URQ6-10).

UROg Undertake integrated analysis of the excavated data from Rough Hey Farm, the specific and general documentary research and the comparative site data to:

- ♦ gain the fullest understanding of the nature of activity hosted at Rough Hey Farm during each analytical phase, including the function, organisation and the internal and external spatial relationships of the site;
- ♦ gain the fullest understanding of the role of the site within a wider integrated geographical and economic system;
- ♦ relate specific and datable changes at Rough Hey Farm to documented changes and historical trends in the wider landscape and economic system;
- ♦ address the motivation behind the late seventeenth- or earlier eighteenth-century inception/permanent construction of farmsteads in the region, and their subsequent reorganisation in the nineteenth century (URQ1, URQ4-6, URQ8-9 and URQ11).

UROh Collate all results of the above objectives and publish them appropriately (URQ10).

UROi Collate and submit the project archive of original documents, specialist reports and stratigraphic narrative to the LRO (URQ10).

7. DESIGN FOR PROJECT STAGE 3: ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

7.1 METHOD STATEMENT

7.1.1 ***Scope of the analysis:*** the proposed programme of analysis, Project Stage 3, is a vital stage in achieving the full potential of the data generated during the fieldwork at Rough Hey Farm, as assessed by the present document. It will seek to address the updated research aims (*Section 6.4.2*) as completely as possible, in order to place Rough Hey Farm within a wider chronological, local, and regional framework, and make the fullest contribution feasible to an understanding of historical rural settlement in the North West. Project Stage 3 will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (EH 1991) and MoRPHE (EH 2006a), and will have three outcomes, comprising:

- The preparation of a final archive report on the analysis of results, including appendices of specialist information and summarised data (although this will be an academically valid document, it will not be in a format suitable for publication);

- The completion and submission of the project archive of original records, and of the artefacts, to the appropriate repositories (*see Section 7.7)*;

- The preparation of an appropriate publication text on the salient results of the programme of analysis, with background, contextualisation and a suitable discussion at the end.

7.1.2 ***Stages, products and tasks:*** the tasks necessary to complete the post-excavation analysis (labelled 'PAT' – Post-excavation Analysis Tasks), the staff by whom they will be undertaken, and the final product of each task, are summarised in Table 4, and considered in more detail below, whilst the estimated duration, order and interdependencies of each task are illustrated within the accompanying gantt chart (*Appendix 4*). For the sake of clarity, the tasks within Table 4 have been grouped in thematic order, although practicalities will dictate that a more integrated progression will be utilised for their enactment.

PAT	Description	Product	Staff
1	**Management**		
1.1	Management, liaison and review	General management, including, liaison with team members and ongoing quality assurance	SR RN
1.2	Project Briefing	Project team fully briefed	SR
2	**Documentary research**		
2.1	Examine sources relevant to Rough Hey Farm, including census returns, trade directories, tithe maps and awards, deeds, etc	A better understanding of the inhabitants and activities undertaken at Rough Hey Farm within a site-specific and, potentially, wider context	JB
2.2	Identify and consult general literature on medieval and post-medieval rural and agrarian history, both in the North West and, if appropriate, more widely	A better understanding of the historical and geographical context of the sites and of the nature and characterisation of the composition, spatial arrangement and wider relationships of rural settlements	JB
2.3	Find comparative sites in the area through examination of local repositories, particularly the HER and LRO	Detail of suitable sites that can be used as a basis for interpreting the results from Rough Hey Farm and comparative analysis	JB
3	**Stratigraphic analysis**		
3.1	Assimilate spot dates and stratigraphy, testing of statigraphic relationships and attribution of contexts to feature and structures groups	Integrated database. Thorough understanding of site sequence and establishment of final site phasing	JB
3.2	Produce detailed and closely dated phasing on a building-by-building/room-by-room basis, if appropriate		
4	**Artefactual analysis**		
4.1	Undertake detailed analysis of selected artefactual material, in terms of closer dating, source, function, status, fragmentation, abrasion of individual sherds and understanding of groups of material from selected deposits	Specialist report and database. Greater understanding of the artefactual assemblage, recorded in a format easily comparable with other assemblages. Closer dating of the stratigraphic sequence	CHD JB
4.2	Generate full catalogue of all the artefacts, including recommendations for retention or disposal, in accordance with museum standards	Full catalogue of all the artefacts for inclusion in the archive. An understanding of the similarities and differences between the assemblages from Rough Hey Farm and other sites in the locality, allowing greater comprehension of the regional context	CHD JB
4.3	Undertake comparative analysis		
5	**Integrated analysis**		
5.1	Identify and interpret activity zones; building/room functions; as far as possible by phase	The results of the further documentary research, finds analysis and stratigraphic interrogation will be integrated to allow a deeper and more holistic understanding of each of the sites, allowing questions to be addressed concerning small- and widescale change and development, patterns of economic practice and specialisation, and the role of each of the sites within the local agrarian landscape and the wider economic context	JB
5.2	Identify patterns of use and spatial relationships within and between buildings/yards		
5.3	Identify the economic basis during each phase		
5.4	Identify the status of the occupants during each phase		
5.5	Identify associated field systems and areas of exploitation		

PAT	Description	Product	Staff
5.6	Undertake comparative analysis	An understanding of Rough Hey Farm in terms of its typicality and place, both economically and temporally, within a local and regional framework	JB
6	**Report production and archive deposition**		
6.1	Assemble and edit specialist reports	Formatted reports for integration into archive report	SR
6.2	Compile archive report and extrapolate publication text	Introduction including contract, historical and research backgrounds, methodologies, results, bibliography and appendices; plates; provisional discussion of results within research framework; short publication synthesis	JB SR
6.3	Prepare illustrations for archive report and publication	Scaled and plated digitised drawings showing general and detailed elements of the site to illustrate the report	MR
6.4	Edit report	Corrections to report returned to original authors	SR
6.5	Undertake corrections	Corrections to text Corrections to illustrations	JB MR
6.6	Copy-edit	Final correction to text	SB
6.7	Provide quality assurance	Quality-assured and academically valid document	RN
6.8	Prepare archive of primary fieldwork records, including marked slides, contact prints and negatives	Archive prepared and packaged in line with recipient repository's guidelines	JL SB
6.9	Prepare artefactual archive, including appropriate conservation, storage and packaging for recipient museum and discard those finds unsuitable for retention		SB CHD
6.10	Submit finds and paper archive to museum and LRO, respectively	Archives received by museum and LRO	JL SB
6.11	Submit archive report and summary of the archive to the HER	Report received by HER	SR

Table 4: Task list for production of project design for further analysis and publication

7.2 PAT1, MANAGEMENT

7.2.1 This element facilitates the completion of all UROs that are appropriate to the further analysis and publication, and ensures the efficient execution of this stage of the project to time and budget. The team for the post-excavation assessment will be managed by Stephen Rowland, who will organise and monitor the internal OA North staff and the external specialists. Specialists have been chosen for their knowledge of the region and its materials, and for their ability to fulfil contracts to budget and on time. Steve will report to Rachel Newman (OA North Senior Executive Officer: Research and Publication) whom, as Project Executive, will undertake quality assurance and academic direction, and to Murray Cook (OA North Post-Excavation Programme Manager), who is responsible for timetabling staff to ensure that the programme runs to time.

7.2.2 ***General Management (PAT1.1)***: general management time will be required to deal with the organisation of non-specific tasks, administration and correspondence. Time will also be required by the Project Executive to provide academic advice and assure quality at all stages. Basic project review, including the tracking of task completion and logging of resource expenditure, will be undertaken internally on a weekly basis.

7.2.3 ***Project Briefing (PAT1.2)***: it will be necessary to brief each member of the project team concerning the aims and objectives of the project, expected outcomes, and their specific roles, responsibilities, products and timetable. Where possible, the briefing will be undertaken collectively. Following the completion of each task sub-division, the responsible staff member will inform the project manager, preferably through a brief email, with details of the work that was undertaken, the time taken, and any positive or negative issues arising that may affect further works. Should any issues arise during the undertaking of a task, the responsible staff member will inform the project manager by whatever convenient method guarantees that the information is transmitted and received.

7.2.4 Communication between all concerned in the post-excavation programme is of paramount importance, and it is essential that all team members working on different aspects of the project liaise closely in order that comparable data are obtained. To this end, regular meetings and reviews are envisaged between all project staff and between particular groups of specialists.

7.3 PAT2, DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

7.3.1 Further research is required to help contextualise and understand better the archaeological remains in terms both of the site, of its inhabitants, and of its place within the wider landscape. To facilitate the comparative and formal analysis of the physical remains recorded at Rough Hey Farm, it will be necessary to identify and draw together relevant sources that have the potential to provide the most informative comparanda. Specifically, further research is the crux of UROa, UROb and UROf, but will also assist in the completion of UROd and UROg.

7.3.2 ***Documentary research (PAT2.1-3)***: as many repositories as possible will be consulted for relevant documentation, including the HER, LRO and various local and university libraries. This will comprise the examination and collation of all relevant primary documents pertaining to Rough Hey Farm, including historical maps and any associated awards, censuses, trade directories, and deeds, as well as tax, trade, legal and any other such documents that might provide information about the lives, economic practices, holdings and tenurial relationships of the inhabitants of these sites. General texts, including early works on farm management and design, will be consulted also. A lot of valuable work on existing buildings contemporary with those that once stood at Rough Hey Farm has been undertaken by members of vernacular buildings recording groups; links with such groups will be forged, and liaison maintained to gain access to any relevant results. Extensive use will be made of archaeological investigation reports, particularly those generated by OA

North over the course of numerous excavations and non-intrusive investigations of such sites (including detailed desk-based research and historic building investigations).

7.4 PAT3, STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

7.4.1 Basic collation of the stratigraphy has been undertaken as part of the production of the post-excavation assessment; however, to understand that data as fully as possible, to contextualise all other analyses, and in order to facilitate the comparative and formal analysis of the dataset from Rough Hey Farm with those from other, similar, sites, a programme of further investigation of the recorded stratigraphy will be undertaken. This will contribute ultimately to UROh, but specifically will address UROd-g.

7.4.2 ***Analysis of three-dimensional stratigraphic sequence (PAT3.1 and 3.2)***: to help understand more fully the recorded stratigraphy, and break it down into coherent analytical units (*ie*, feature and structure groups), it will be necessary to review further the results of the fieldwork in some detail. Utilising the integrated finds data (*Section 7.4*), this process will examine specific groups of records in order to test/construct key relationships, enhance the existing matrices, and refine and assign the final chronological phases. The process may require the allocation of new context numbers and the modification of the site database. Overall, it will use the available data to enable the formulation of an appropriate explanatory text, describing the chronological development of the site components and the manner in which they relate to each other during each identifiable phase.

7.5 PAT4, ARTEFACTUAL ANALYSIS

7.5.1 The present assessment has indicated the potential of the artefactual assemblage, albeit to varying degrees, to enhance an understanding of the site. Analysis of this assemblage will assist in a range of post-excavation tasks, but most specifically, will help to date more closely the stratigraphical sequence and provide clues concerning the status of the inhabitants (UROc-g).

7.5.2 ***Detailed analysis of selected material (PAT4.1)***: the stratified pottery, clay pipe, glass and metalwork assemblages, together with any appropriate unstratified sherds/fragments, will be identified using any necessary reference material and recorded fully, including details of form, fabric, fragmentation, abrasion, and numbers of vessels/objects. The results will be recorded within a database linked into the site context database, and any appropriate and statistically valid analysis will be undertaken and discussed in terms of dating, source, form, function, status, and spatial and temporal distribution. Significant objects will be illustrated, either by conventional measured drawing, or in the case of any complete modern objects, by photograph.

7.5.3 ***Catalogue (PAT3.2)***: the database formulated during PAT3.1 will be used to catalogue finds from each of the remaining categories (*Section 5.4-7*).

7.5.4 ***Comparative analysis (PAT3.3)***: comparative analysis of the fully recorded assemblages from the site will be undertaken using a spreadsheet programme to establish variations in general trends in date, status, etc, between each activity phase. Such trends will then be compared with assemblages recorded from suitable rural sites identified during further research (*Section 7.3*).

7.6 PAT 5, INTEGRATED ANALYSIS

7.6.1 The integrated analysis is the most important aspect of Project Stage 3. It will pull together each of the threads of research and processed data to form a coherent whole that will allow the site to be understood on an individual basis, but more significantly, to be placed within a wider historical, economic and geographical context. PAT5 will contribute to virtually all of the UROs, but is particularly relevant to UROf-h.

7.6.2 ***Integrated analysis (PAT 5.1-5)***: the results of the documentary research, artefact analysis and stratigraphic interrogation will be integrated to allow a deeper and more holistic understanding of each of the sites, allowing questions to be addressed concerning small- and widescale change and development, patterns of economic practice and specialisation, and the role of the site within the local agrarian landscape and the wider economic context. This will be achieved by establishing, as far as possible, the functional use of space and its mutual relationships, both within the site and within its landscape and field systems, its economic practice, and the degree of specialisation and diversification. Such analysis will attempt to correlate these findings with the evidence for occupant status and the role of the site within the wider economic system.

7.6.3 ***Comparative analysis (PAT5.6)***: the processed data generated during the analysis of Rough Hey Farm will be compared with that from identified post-medieval rural sites. This will consider themes such as organisation and spatial arrangement (*ie*, ground plans, material components, surviving internal details and the juxtaposition of individual buildings and groups of structures), chronology of change and development, aspects of status, degree of specialisation or diversity in economic practices, and the manner in which they are manifested. Where data are available, relationships with the immediate landscape and wider economic system will also be considered.

7.7 PAT6, REPORT PRODUCTION AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.7.1 One of the primary aims of the project (URQ10, fulfilled through UROh and UROi) is to make the results of the investigation available to the wider public, thus fulfilling the planning condition. This will be achieved through the compilation and submission of an archive report and the deposition of the site archive with the Lancashire Museum Service and the LRO. 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 (IFA 2001). The collated results of each stage of the project will form the basis of a full archive compiled to professional standards in accordance with EH and other guidelines (EH 1991;

EH 2006a; Walker 1990). An OASIS form has been filed and, in the cases of the material and documentary archives, the ultimate places of deposition are respectively the *Museum of Lancashire*, and the LRO, both in Preston. The archive report will comprise the collation of the detailed data deriving from each stage of analysis and will include a synthesised conclusion. It will be an excellent reference to any future researchers seeking a detailed account of the works undertaken at Rough Hey Farm and the results achieved. Although the archive report itself will not be suitable for publication, it would, at the completion of the project, form the basis for a text to be published in a journal article or within a synthetic volume. Such a publication would synthesise the results of the completed project, and would aim to present a high degree of integration between the multi-thematic analyses and the wider economic and social history of the region.

7.7.2 ***Assemble and edit specialist reports (PAT6.1)***: each specialist report will be edited for consistency with the stratigraphic sequence, and in terms of style and content. Liaison will be maintained with the specialists, who will receive edited drafts for final comment. In this form, the specialist reports will be ready for incorporation into the full archive report.

7.7.3 ***Compile full archive report (PAT6.2)***: the full archive report will present:

- an introduction, detailing the contract background, site location, historical and research context, as well as the updated aims and objectives presented in this document;
- a section presenting the methodologies employed on site, as well as those of the specialist analyses;
- a summary of the detailed documentary research undertaken and the sources examined;
- a stratigraphic narrative arranged by phase and site component;
- individual sections presenting details of specialist analyses;
- a synthetic discussion of the results of the investigation as a whole, and an appraisal of the extent to which the URQ and URO could be, and were, addressed by the project;
- a bibliography;
- appendices of raw data, together with key documents (the OA North project designs for the fieldwork and for the programme of post-excavation analysis);
- selected illustrative figures and plates.

7.7.4 ***Prepare illustrations (PAT6.3)***: suitable illustrations for the archive report will be devised, and prepared in CAD or a similar computer package, at an appropriate scale, with additional digitisation of fine detail as required. Selected artefacts will be illustrated by hand, scanned-in, and enhanced digitally using Adobe Illustrator or a similar such package.

7.7.5 ***Editing and Quality Assurance (PAT6.4)***: the report text and illustrations will be edited and QA'd by the project manager and project executive, respectively, with corrections returned to the original authors.

7.7.6 ***Preparation of primary archive (PAT6.5-6)***: the complete project archive generated during the fieldwork and post-excavation stages, which will include records, plans, both monochrome print and colour slide photographs, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1990, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). All photographic media, including slides, contact prints and negatives, will be marked for identification, and digital photographs will be stored on CD. Paper records, including context sheets, field notes and the various indices, will be ordered and filed, as will original drawings and sections. The archive will also include printed documents and CDs containing ASCii and other digital files (as appropriate). These records will be stored in standard acid-free cardboard archive boxes.

7.7.7 ***Conservation and storage***: the finds will continue to be well packed according to the LRO's and the *Museum of Lancashire's* specifications, ensuring as far as possible that they remain in a stable condition. For the majority of finds this comprises acid-free cardboard boxes, or, for otherwise unstable material, airtight plastic boxes. Metalwork constitutes the only category which is potentially unstable and, although any such items to be retained will be packaged in airtight plastic boxes, they will need to be stored in controlled conditions once deposited. Box lists are prepared and will be updated from the database once the full cataloguing of the archive is complete.

7.7.8 ***Discard policy***: in accordance with the museum's policy for finds' retention, it is likely that all unstratified nineteenth- and twentieth-century pottery, glass, ceramic building material and undiagnostic metalwork will be discarded following cataloguing and the completion of the project for publication. The same is likely to be true of the zooarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental assemblages.

7.7.9 ***Submission of archive (PAT6.7-8)***: the *Museum of Lancashire*, and the LRO, both in Preston, will be the ultimate places of deposition for the paper, digital and material archive, as these are the nearest repositories that meet the Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long-term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992):

Museum of Lancashire	Lancashire Record Office
Stanley Street	Bow Lane
Preston	Preston
PR1 4YP	PR1 2RE
01772 534075	01772 533039

A copy of all reports on the archaeological work undertaken at the site, together with the archive report and an index to the archive, will be deposited with the Lancashire HER.

7.7.10 ***Preparation of text for publication***: the assessment has indicated that, following the completion of the project, the results of the Rough Hey Farm project would be worthy of publication. The publication text would be edited, quality-assured and supported by a number of illustrations, comprising drawings and photographs, tables to summarise data and, where appropriate, interpretative phase drawings. Rather than being published in a typical 'site report' format, it is envisaged that a text presenting the results of the full analysis of the data associated with Rough Hey Farm will form part of a monograph on the archaeology of rural Lancashire, within the *Lancaster Imprint* series produced by OA North. As such, these results are likely to be integrated with those from contemporary rural sites in an exploration of themes such as seventeenth-century rural occupation, eighteenth-century landscape development and nineteenth-century economic evolution.

7.7.11 ***Alternative publication structure***: if for any reason it is not possible to publish the results within the rural Lancashire monograph, every attempt will be made to publish the results within an appropriate journal; the following section represents a likely breakdown of such a publication. It should be noted, however, that this synopsis of the proposed publication can only be regarded as provisional, based on the current understanding of the archive. Such a publication is likely to include details of the following elements:

1. Introduction (500 words)

1.1 Site location

1.2 Circumstances of project

2. Background (1500 words)

2.1 Geographical and brief historical background

2.2 Summary history of the development of dispersed settlement in the North West

2.3 Documentary evidence for Rough Hey Farm

3. The Archaeological Investigation (1000 words)

3.1 Phased description and interpretation of the principal structures and features encountered during the archaeological investigations

4. Finds' Overview (500 words)

4.1 Results of the typological and comparative analysis of the ceramics and a brief note on the other artefactual groups

5. Discussion (2000 words)

5.1 Chronological, economic and social discussion

5.2 Thematic context and wider examples

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

7.8 PROJECT TEAM

7.8.1 The provisional project team to undertake the programme of post-excavation works is detailed in Table 5.

Team member	Responsibility	Principal role and relevant experience
Rachel Newman (RN), BA (Hons), FSA	Project Executive	OA North Senior Executive Officer: Research and Publications, responsible for quality assurance and academic leadership. Rachel has directed and managed numerous excavation and post-excavation projects on sites in the north-west of England. Rachel is series editor for the *Lancaster Imprints*, and was a period group co-ordinator for the *North West Archaeological Research Framework*.
Stephen Rowland (SR), BSc (Hons), MSc	Project Manager	Project organisation and budget management; liaison; preparation of management documents and editing of reports. Stephen has been a project manager for five years, and has been involved with a number of excavation and post-excavation projects.
Chris Howard-Davis (CHD), BA (Hons)	Finds Manager - Expert	Assessment and analysis of finds, conservation advice; detailed academic input. Chris has worked and written extensively on numerous post-medieval finds assemblages in the North West.
Jeremy Bradley (JB), BA (Hons)	Project Officer - Expert	Collation of the archives, interpretation of the results and compilation of report text; assessment and analysis of medieval pottery. Jeremy is a highly experienced field archaeologist, and has worked on a number of post-medieval excavations within rural contexts in the North west. He has a particular specialism in medieval pottery.
Marie Rowland (MR), BA (Hons), Alix Sperr (AS), BA MA	Illustrators - Team members	Presentation of site drawings and artefact illustration for reports and publication. Marie and Alix are extremely experienced in artefact illustration and the use of computer packages for the presentation of site drawings for reports and publications.
Joanne Levey (JL)	Archive Co-ordinator	Joanne is OA North's archivist and will supervise the compilation, organisation and submission of the project archive.
Sandra Bonsall (SB), BSc (Hons)	Finds co-ordination	Sandra will co-ordinate the submission of the finds archive and supervise the undertaking of the discard policy.
Project Assistant (Ass)	Support tasks	Project Assistants will undertake support tasks, including filling in database records, marking photographs, bagging material, etc.

Table 5: Summary of the project team

7.9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.9.1 All OA North post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety Legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Oxford Archaeology Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992) – offices and finds processing areas;

Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport of bulk finds and samples;

Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work;

COSSH (1998)- finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis.

7.10 TIMETABLE AND FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

7.10.1 The timetable and total costs (exclusive of VAT) for the analysis stage are set out in the Gantt chart and Financial Breakdown provided as *Appendices 4 and 5*.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Janet Dixon Town Planners, on behalf of James Hall and Co (hereafter the 'Client'), has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), in accordance with a verbal communication from Lancashire County Archaeology Section (LCAS), submit a design for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording to be undertaken in advance of construction works on the former site of Rough Hey Farm, Haighton, Preston, Lancashire (SD 573 331). Following the results of a desk-based assessment undertaken by Cambrian Archaeology, LCAS stipulated that a programme of mitigative investigation, comprising a strip and record of the area occupied by the historic farm, should be undertaken prior to any development taking place. The following document outlines the methodology for these works and for the production of a report to meet the standards of English Heritage *Management of Archaeological Projects, Second Edition* (1991).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The present development site lies to the north-west of the Preston urban area, within a generally rural region that is becoming encroached upon by light industrial development within the M6 corridor. The extent of historical records pertaining to Rough Hey Farm is not fully-known, but regression of historical cartographic sources would indicate that unnamed structures without any access track on, or close to, the site of the farm were in existence by 1818 as shown on Greenwood's map of the area and again (this time with an access track) on Hennet's Map of 1829. An unnamed collection of three buildings, together with a possible well, are shown arranged around a 'T'-junction on the 1849 Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to 1 mile map within the area corresponding with the focus of the recent farm. Rough Hey Farm is first cartographically named as such (or indeed, as anything) on the 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map and as such depicts a rather similar arrangement of structures as shown on the 1849 edition, although there is some discrepancy concerning the distances between the structures and with the dimensions of the barn on the eastern side of the access track that may be indicative of modification or rebuilding of the structures. In addition, a small structure (outside of the proposed development area) lies on the northern side of the 'T'-junction. By the time of the survey for the 1913 OS 6" to 1 mile map, the structures on the western side of the track had been rebuilt or modified to produce a single, roughly 'L'-shaped structure, a configuration, minus the north-east corner of the building, which is shown in greater detail (including outshuts) on the 1932 OS 25" to 1 mile map.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 25 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of Clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.3.2 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. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EXCAVATION

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the archaeological investigation will be to identify, expose, investigate and record the extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the area of the historic farmstead and in so doing gather information that will shed light on the function, development, dating and phasing of the structures and of associated onsite occupation. Of particular interest is the identification of any evidence of earlier activity on the site that may fit in with a pattern of pre-industrial dispersed settlement.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The objectives of the project may be summarised as follows:

- to clear overburden and modern deposits from the hedge-enclosed area on the western side of the access track which equates with the likely settlement focus of the nineteenth-century farmstead and also from that area within the north-eastern angle of the access track 'T'-junction which seems to have been occupied by a barn throughout the history of the site;
- to expose and record the extent and character of the structures and features on site relating to the remains identified cartographically, together with any further remains identified through clearance of the formerly-occupied area;
- to collect a well-stratified finds assemblage that would enable accurate dating of the features and which would provide clues regarding the nature of activity undertaken on site, the status of the inhabitants and also to create a dated site narrative, illustrating, where appropriate, phases of construction and occupation;
- to process and quantify the physical and recorded data recovered from the site in such a way as to assess its potential to answer pertinent research questions based on the objectives of local initiatives and on those of the North West Region Archaeological Research Framework;
- to identify an appropriate programme of post-excavation analysis to address any such questions.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the aims and objectives summarised above, and in accordance with a verbal communication with LCAS.

3.2 FIELDWORK

3.2.1 ***Excavation Trench***: unless requested otherwise, all archaeological investigation will be limited to the extent of the historic farmstead, measuring approximately 70m by 50m; any excavation outside of this area may require an amendment to this project design and to the associated costs.

3.2.2 ***Methodology:*** any concrete or tarmac surfaces, together with any mounded or levelled demolition debris will be broken-out, lifted and removed from site by a suitable machine working under archaeological supervision. Excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden will be effected incrementally down to the top of the first significant archaeological level by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket operating under the supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, this horizon will be cleaned by hand, using trowels, or hoes, as appropriate, in order to establish the extent, nature, form and, where possible, date, of features on site. Spoil from mechanical and hand excavation of topsoil and subsoil deposits will be stockpiled on site within an area of no archaeological potential, ready for backfilling and levelling following the completion of the excavation. A machine would only otherwise be used if there was a requirement to remove any large stone blocks that would be unsafe to remove by hand, or for bulk

excavation of deep or extensive features/layers. The machine would also be used to excavate a *c* 3m long section of the existing 7m-wide tarmac trackway in order to establish the presence and nature of any earlier surfaces in this area. For reasons of continued access for plant, welfare facilities and for the removal of arisings, it is not proposed to excavate the entire track within the area of the farm complex. If there is a requirement for excavation to proceed beyond a depth of 1.2m below the present base of the trench, it would be necessary to step or batter back the sides of any such investigations to a safe angle of repose.

3.2.3 ***Site Meeting:*** should the Client wish at any point, particularly if further archaeological remains are revealed by the process of cleaning, through the fuller investigation of the known archaeological features or during the removal of the final overburden deposit, a site meeting, involving LCAS, OA North and the Client, could be held in order that all parties are kept informed of developments and that the most appropriate investigation strategy can be adopted. Any variation to the methodology presented in this project design, however, will not be undertaken without the agreement of LCAS and the Client.

3.2.4 ***Recording Strategy:*** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage. Results of the excavation will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied 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 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography will also be undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photographic records will be maintained on special *pro-forma* sheets.

3.2.6 The precise location of the trench, and the position of all archaeological structures and features encountered, will be surveyed either by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger, or by GPS. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD 2004, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

3.2.7 Negative features would be investigated and characterised through half-sectioning or, if linear, by the removal of sufficient samples at strategic points (minimum 1m wide to a maximum of 20% of the entire feature).

3.2.8 Human remains will be investigated and lifted with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857* and in accordance with the directions of the DCA burial licence and with any specific requirements of the Preston Environmental Health Officer. The Oxford Archaeology methodology for the excavation and treatment of human remains are outlined in *Appendix 1*.

3.2.9 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

3.2.10 ***Finds policy:*** finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. OA North has close contact with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the University of Durham and, in addition, employs in-house 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.

3.2.11 Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham. Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate.

3.2.12 ***Reinstatement:*** contingency costs have been provided for backfilling of the excavation area upon completion of the archaeological works. In this case it is proposed that spoil is returned to the trench in such a way that any topsoil is laid on top, and roughly graded by the machine. Should there be a requirement by the Client for any other form of reinstatement, such works can be agreed as a costed variation. In such instances, it would be preferable for the landowner to agree to the finished reinstatement prior to OA North leaving site.

3.2.13 ***Fencing/hoarding requirements:*** a contingency has been provided for the provision and erection of heras fencing by OA North to staff to create a site compound that is as secure as possible.

3.2.14 ***Contingency plan:*** a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the Costings document and would be charged in agreement with the Client.

3.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.3.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a 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 (3rd Edition, 1997). OA North will liase with the Client/main contractor to ensure all current and relevant health and safety regulations are met.

3.3.2 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

3.3.3 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the Client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

3.4 OTHER MATTERS

3.4.1 Access to the site will be arranged via the Client/main contractor.

3.4.2 The Client/main contractor will be responsible for the provision of a secure enclosed area for the archaeological work to take place within.

3.4.3 Unless informed otherwise (in which case, the appropriate contingency detailed in the costing document will be invoked), it is assumed that the Client/main contractor will provide adequate welfare facilities on site.

3.4.4 The Client/main contractor is asked to provide OA North with information relating to the position of live services on the site, and, if not already present onsite, OA North would use a cable detecting tool in advance of any excavation within uninvestigated areas of the site.

3.5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

3.5.1 ***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*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. 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.

3.5.2 The paper and finds (if appropriate) archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

3.5.3 Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum, where they meet that museum's retention policy.

3.5.4 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the Lancashire SMR. A copy of the index to the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London.

3.5.5 ***Post-excavation assessment:*** subsequent to the completion of the fieldwork, it is probable that, following LCAS recommendations, it will be necessary to conduct a programme of post-excavation assessment in order to determine the size, complexity and potential of the site archive for further analysis. During the programme of post-excavation assessment, the excavation and watching brief results will be collated and an assessment of the resource implications of the potential further analysis would be undertaken. The stratigraphic data and the finds assemblage would be quantified and assessed, and any environmental samples processed and a brief assessment of their potential for further analysis made. The assessment would, where appropriate, comprise:

- Quantification of all site records, including drawings
- Assessment of the stratigraphic sequence, in terms of complexity and, where possible, provisional chronology
- A summary description of the results of the excavation, including an identification of formation processes
- An assessment of the significance of any deposits from which dating evidence has been taken and the selection of specific samples for submission for analysis
- Processing of a selection of any environmental samples in order to establish the potential for preservation and further analysis of ecofacts and palaeoenvironmental materials
- A quantification and preliminary classification of the artefact assemblage and assessment of the potential of the assemblage for further analysis in terms of function, origin and dating, as well as the requirements for conservation of any organic or metal artefacts

3.5.6 ***Post-excavation assessment report:*** the assessment results would be presented within a post-excavation assessment report which would summarise the results of the excavation and watching brief together with any initial hypotheses that can be drawn from the assessment of

the finds and environmental samples. Within the framework of these initial results, an attempt would be made to place the data from the excavation within a regional context both in terms of a chronological narrative and of significance. The assessment report would make recommendations for a schedule, timescale and programme of analysis in accordance with MAP2 Appendix 4.

3.5.7 ***Analysis:*** a provisional programme of post-excavation analysis is anticipated. The extent of the programme, however, can only be reliably established on completion of the post-excavation assessment report, but it is likely that a full programme of analysis would be undertaken on all elements of the identified building (including production of detailed, phased plans and sections), of any associated features and of selected assemblages of material from well-stratified deposits (see *Section 3.6.5,* above). The costings document, below, contains a provisional estimate for the cost of any analysis. The final cost of analysis, however, will be based upon the results of the MAP2 assessment and will be outlined in further correspondence. The proposed programme anticipates both analysis of the site stratigraphy and the artefactual/ecofactual evidence leading to the production of a final report. This will be completed within two years of the fieldwork. In addition, details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.

3.5.8 ***Analysis Report:*** depending upon the significance and extent of the excavation findings, the results of the analysis will be presented either as a bound document or as a publication draft (*Section 3.7*). Three bound and one unbound copy of the report will be issued to the client, and further copies will also be deposited with the Lancashire SMR and the Lancashire County Record Office when the fieldwork archive is deposited.

3.5.9 ***Confidentiality:*** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, 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.

3.6 PUBLICATION

3.6.1 It is anticipated that the results of the excavation will be worthy of publication. If possible, the publication text will be prepared in a suitable form for inclusion in either a regional or national journal.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 ***Fieldwork:*** it is estimated that about five to ten days will be required to strip the western half of the site of demolition debris and overburden deposits. Investigation and recording of archaeological deposits associated with the nineteenth-century farmstead will be undertaken over a period of about four weeks, during which time site clearance of the eastern parts of the site would take place. Should complex or multi-phase activity be identified, a contingency period of three weeks has been allowed within the schedule.

4.2 ***Interim report document:*** an interim report on the findings from the excavation can be made available to the Client and to LCAS in order to ensure that the required fieldwork is fulfilled and being completed in accordance with the planning conditions. This can be forwarded to the Client within three working weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Should information be required sooner, an official letter summarising the results can be produced.

4.3 ***Post-excavation assessment:*** if required, the post-excavation assessment will be undertaken within sixteen weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Estimates for the cost of this element

are included within the costing section, but the exact costs will be dependent upon the amount of data recovered from the site. The assessment report will present an overview of the results of the excavation and the scope of the post-excavation analysis required, a timetable for that analysis and the cost of further analysis, together with an index to the archive.

4.4 ***Post-excavation analysis***: whether or not a post-excavation assessment is undertaken, a revised project design will also be submitted for the post-excavation detailed analysis which will be implemented through to archive report within eight weeks of either the completion of fieldwork or the post-excavation assessment, as appropriate, and summary publication within two years of the completion of the fieldwork.

4.5 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the Client.

5. STAFFING PROPOSALS

5.1.1 The project will be under the overall charge of Stephen Rowland (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. The excavation will be undertaken under the direction of an OA North Project Officer, assisted by an appropriate sized team of technicians. All OA North Project Officers are highly experienced field archaeologists, capable of running sites of all sizes.

5.2 Assessment of any finds from the excavation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the study of post-medieval artefacts. The processing, assessment and analysis of any environmental samples would be undertaken under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby BSc** (OA North Environmental Manager). Elizabeth has unparalleled experience of the environmental archaeology of the North West.

6. MONITORING

6.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by LCAS, who will be afforded access to the site at all times.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context	Context type	Interpretation
100	Structure	Brick-built barn with a stone floor (Building G)
101	Deposit	Stone surface in the western half of Building G
102	Structure	Stone surface in the easternmost half of Building G
103	Structure	Cobbled trackway with stone kerb on north-west side
104	Structure	South-east wall of Building G
105	Structure	Interior wall dividing Building G
106	Structure	Brick surface within Room 7, Building E
107	Structure	Brick surface within Room 7, Building E
108	Structure	Brick surface in Room 7, Building E
109	Structure	Stone drain at the side of cobbled path ***103***
110	Structure	Stone drain at the side of cobbled path ***103***
111	Structure	Flag stones denoting entrance to a building on south-east side of trackway ***103***
112	Deposit	Flag stone floor surface in Room 7, Building E
113	Deposit	Mixed topsoil and demolition debris in Room 4, Building D
114	Deposit	Black clay layer
115	Deposit	Layer of black organic material
116	Deposit	Sand layer
117	Deposit	Clay deposit in Room 2, Building D
118	Structure	Brick surface within Room 5, Building F
119	Structure	South-west wall Building D
120	Structure	North-east wall of Building D
121	Structure	Hearth in Room 4, Building D
122	Structure	North-west wall of Building D
123	Structure	Hearth in Room 1, Building D
124	Structure	Wall separating Rooms 2 and 3, Building D
125	Structure	Cobbled surface extending from north-west side of wall ***122***
126	Structure	Stone slab surface, part of access to rear (north-west) of Building D
127	Structure	Cobbled path leading to entrance in north-west wall of Building D
128	Structure	Possible boundary wall attached to north-west wall of Building D
129	Structure	South-east wall of Building D
130	Structure	Porch or entranceway to Building D
131	Structure	North-west/south-east-aligned metalled trackway adjoining trackway ***103***
132	Structure	Circular stone drain conduit within trackway ***131***
133	Structure	Dividing wall between Rooms 6 and 7, Building E
134	Structure	Brick floor within south-west half of Room 6, Building E
135	Structure	Group number for structures and surfaces in Room 2, (***183***, ***184*** and ***185***), Building D
136	Deposit	Possible floor or levelling layer within Room 3, Building D
137	Deposit	Clay layer
138	Structure	Dividing wall between Rooms 3 and 4, Building D
139	Deposit	Foundation layer for a floor in Room 7, Building E
140	Structure	Dividing wall between Rooms 5 and 6, Buildings F and E
141	Structure	Earlier wall, Building C
142	Structure	Part of hearth in Room 4, Building D
143	Structure	Part of hearth or fireplace cheeks in Room 4, Building D
144	Deposit	Clay layer, part of fireplace ***193*** in Room 1, Building D
145	Deposit	Layer of plaster from robbed wall, Room 3, Building D

Context	Context type	Interpretation
146	Deposit	Rubble layer below ***144***, beside hearth ***193*** in Room 1, Building D
147	Deposit	Silty sandy clay deposit above natural geology ***151*** in Room 1, Building D
148	Deposit	Upper fill of construction cut ***149***, for wall ***129***
149	Cut	Foundation cut for wall ***129***, Room 3, Building D
150	Deposit	Lower fill of foundation cut ***149***
151	Deposit	Natural clay
152	Deposit	Subsoil layer within Room 3, Building D
153	Deposit	Fill of hearth ***193*** in Room 1, Building D
154	Cut	Foundation trench for wall ***191***
155	Deposit	Backfill of construction cut ***154***, for wall ***191***
156	Structure	Stone structure possibly connected with smithing
157	Deposit	Clay packing around stone feature ***156***
158	Deposit	Levelling layer within Room 3, Building D
159	Cut	Construction cut for wall ***124***
160	Deposit	Backfill of cut ***159***
161	Deposit	Upper fill of hearth ***121***
162	Deposit	Lower fill of hearth ***121***
163	Deposit	Fill under hearth in Room 1, Building D
164	Structure	Brick wall within Room 1, Building D
165	Cut	Cut related to hearth in Room 4, Building D
166	Deposit	Fill of cut ***165***
167	Deposit	Loose demolition deposit within north-east corner of Building D
168	Not used	
169	Structure	North-east wall of Building B
170	Structure	North-west wall of Building B
171	Structure	North-west extent of south-west wall of Building B
172	Structure	South-east extent of south-west wall of Building B
173	Structure	North-west/south-east-aligned stone wall of Building A
174	Deposit	Natural clay within Building B
175	Deposit	Sand levelling layer within Building B
176	Deposit	Alluvial layer below Building G
177	Structure	North-west/south-east-aligned brick wall, possible boundary feature
178	Cut	Very shallow cut for wall ***177***
179	Cut	Shallow U-shaped cut for wall ***169***
180	Structure	South-east wall of Building B
181	Deposit	Cobbled trackway flanking wall ***180***
182	Structure	Stone kerb flanking south-east side of trackway ***181***
183	Structure	Area of cobbles within Room 3, Building D
184	Structure	Stone flag surface within Room 2, Building D
185	Structure	Brick foundation within Room 2, Building D
186	Structure	Rectangular drain inlet built against the eastern side of wall ***169***
187	Structure	Stone threshold at the north-eastern end of wall ***170***. Entrance within Building B
188	Structure	Internal wall at the north-east end of Building B
189	Structure	Blocked doorway, Building B
190	Structure	Brick wall within Room 4, Building D
191	Structure	Internal wall within Building D
192	Structure	Fireplace cheek within Room 4, Building D
193	Group	Hearth within Room 1, Building D
194	Cut	Threshold between walls ***171*** and ***172***, Building B
195	Cut	Foundation trench for wall ***122***
196	Structure	Early exterior cobbled surface associated with wall ***190***

Context	Context type	Interpretation
197	Deposit	Make-up layer
198	Deposit	Make-up layer
199	Structure	Part of hearth ***193***
200	Deposit	Fill of cut for structure ***156***
201	Cut	Construction cut for structure ***156***
202	Structure	North-west wall of Room 5, Building F
203	Structure	Threshold allowing access into Room 6, Building F
204	Structure	Threshold into Room 6, Building F
205	Structure	Threshold into Room 5, Building F
206	Structure	South-west wall of Room 7, Building E
207	Structure	Foundation for north-east wall of Room 7, Building F
208	Structure	Structure forming north-east wall of Room 6, Building F
209	Structure	Threshold into Room 7, Building F
210	Structure	Threshold into byre (Room 8), Building G
211	Structure	Threshold into byre (Room 8), Building G
212	Structure	Stanchion to support cattle stall within byre (Room 8), Building G
213	Structure	Concrete and iron stanchion to support cattle stall in Room 8, Building G
214	Structure	Concrete floor
215	Structure	Foundation course below wall ***122***, representing wall of Building C
216	Structure	Foundation course below wall ***138***, representing wall of Building C
217	Structure	Hearth in Room 4, Building D
218	Structure	Wall representing one side of a possible porch at rear (north-west) of Building D
219	Structure	Wall representing one side of a possible porch at rear (north-west) of Building D
220	Structure	Threshold between Rooms 1 and 4, Building D
221	Structure	Threshold between Rooms 3 and 4, Building D

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

C= Context; ORN= Object Record Number; Cat= Category; N= Number of fragments; NCD= Not closely datable

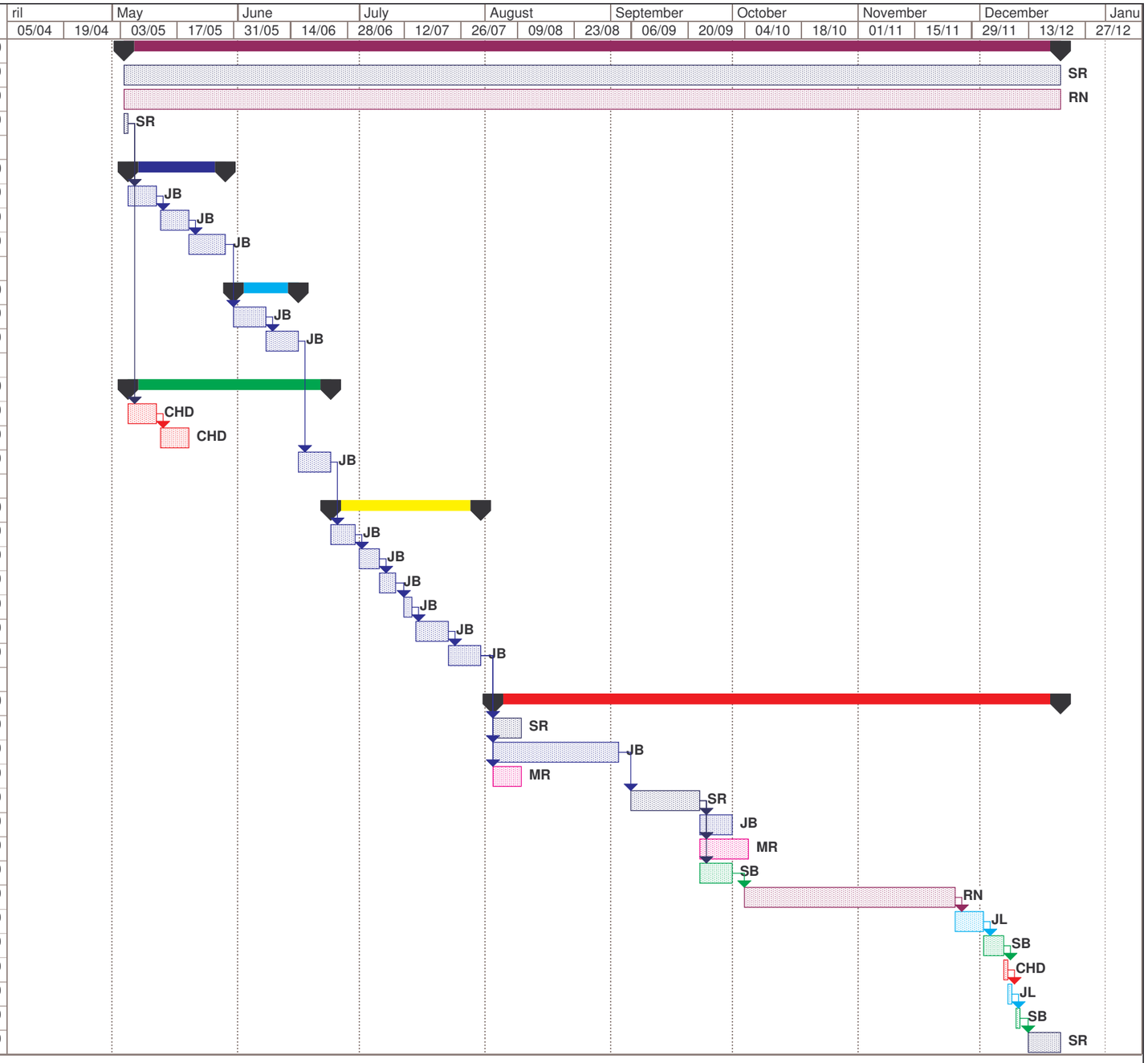
C	ORN	Material	Cat	N	Description	Period
113	1000	Ceramic	Vessel	15	One fragment tin-glazed ware; three fragments white salt-glazed stoneware; 12 fragments black-glazed redware	Eighteenth century
114	1003	Ceramic	Vessel	4	One fragment black-glazed redware; one fragment Staffordshire yellow ware; one fragment fully reduced green-glazed ware (Silverdale?); one base fragment fully reduced green-glazed ware	Late seventeenth to eighteenth century
115	1026	Bone	Animal	5	Fragments	NCD
115	1001	Ceramic	Building material	3	Dark grey/black quarry tile	NCD
115	1002	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Black-glazed redware bowl. Very large	Nineteenth century or later
115	1017	Ceramic	Vessel	28	Seven fragments cream-bodied black-glazed ware; six fragments black-glazed redware; five fragments self-glazed redware; three fragments tin-glazed ware; one fragment Staffordshire slip-decorated ware; three small fragments over-glazed early black-glazed redware; two fragments white-glazed earthenware; one fragment white salt-glazed ware	Late seventeenth to eighteenth century
115	1018	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	3	Small stem fragments	Post-medieval
115	1028	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	1	Small fragment stem	Post-medieval
115	1029	Ceramic	Vessel	25	Twelve fragments black-glazed redware; seven fragments dark brown mottled ware; one fragment yellowish mottled ware; two fragments Staffordshire slip-decorated cup; two fragments white salt-glazed stoneware; one base fully reduced green-glazed ware	Late seventeenth to eighteenth century
115	1030	Shell	Mollusc	1	Common mussel	NCD
115	1019	Stone	Coal	1	Fragment of coal	NCD
117	1020	Bone	Animal	6	Fragments	NCD
117	1021	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	6	Six small fragments of stem; heel with an illegible stamp	Late seventeenth to eighteenth century
117	1022	Ceramic	Vessel	4	One fragment black-glazed redware; one fragment self-glazed yellowish fabric; one fragment yellowish-brown fabric; one fragment green-glazed white earthenware	Nineteenth century or later
117	1031	Ceramic	Building material	2	Dark grey-black quarry tile	NCD
136	1006	Bone	Animal	2	Fragments	NCD
136	1024	Ceramic	Building material	3	One fragment painted render; two fragments cream fireplace tile	Twentieth century?
136	1005	Glass	Window	5	Fragments of sheet window glass	Twentieth century?
136	1004	Ceramic	Building material	14	One fragment grey/black quarry tile; 12 fragments brownish-cream tile; one fragment field drain	Nineteenth century or later

C	ORN	Material	Cat	N	Description	Period
136	1004	Ceramic	Vessel	22	Five fragments black-glazed redware; three fragments self-glazed redware dish; one fragment refired porcelain; one fragment very coarse and hard-fired incompletely oxidised fabric, two fragments cream-bodied blackware; four fragments yellow/brown-glazed white earthenware; four fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; two fragments plain white earthenware	Nineteenth century or later
136	1032	Ceramic	Building material	17	Dark grey/black quarry tile	NCD
136	1007	Stone	Marble	1	Stone bottle stopper	Late nineteenth century or later
136	1023	Stone	Slate	2	Fragments of Lakeland slates	NCD
144	1027	Bone	Animal	1	Fragment	NCD
144	1025	Ceramic	Vessel	1	One fragment black-glazed redware	Eighteenth century?
146	1014	Bone	Animal	1	One sheep tooth	NCD
146	1013	Ceramic	Building material	1	Field drain	NCD
146	1015	Ceramic	Building material	1	Small fragment of tile or brick with several layers of whitewash/paint	NCD
147	1016	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Two fragments unglazed terracotta garden ware	Nineteenth century or later
153	1012	Bone	Animal	3	Fragments	NCD
153	1099	Ceramic	Vessel	5	One fragment late slipware; three fragments blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware; one fragment blackware	Late nineteenth century or later
153	1010	Iron	Object	19	Undiagnostic iron objects	NCD
158	1009	Bone	Animal	2	Fragments	NCD
158	1008	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Hard-fired early black-glazed ware	NCD
167		Bone	Animal	1	Fragment	NCD
167		Ceramic	Vessel	29	Five small fragments of creamware; five small fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware; one fragment industrial slipware; one fragment brown-glazed earthenware; three small fragments tin-glazed ware (two plate and one drug jar); three fragments early black-glazed redware; one fragment cream-bodied black-glazed ware; one fragment black-glazed redware; one small fragment pearlware plate with blue feathered edge; two fragments porcelain; four fragments blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware; one fragment whiteware	Later eighteenth to early nineteenth century
169		Ceramic	Building material	1	Handmade brick	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 4: TIMETABLE FOR PROJECT STAGE 3, ANALYSIS, PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

The timetable for each of the tasks listed in Table 4 and explained in *Section 7* is presented on the following gantt chart.

ID	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1	**1 Management**	**132 days**	**Tue 04/05/10**	**Mon 20/12/10**
2	1.1 Management, liaison and review	132 days	Tue 04/05/10	Mon 20/12/10
3	1.1 Management, liaison and review	132 days	Tue 04/05/10	Mon 20/12/10
4	1.2 Project Briefing	1 day	Tue 04/05/10	Tue 04/05/10
5				
6	**2 Documentary research**	**15 days**	**Wed 05/05/10**	**Fri 28/05/10**
7	2.1 Examine sources relevant to Rough Hey Farm	5 days	Wed 05/05/10	Tue 11/05/10
8	2.2 Identification and consultation of general literature on mediev	5 days	Thu 13/05/10	Wed 19/05/10
9	2.3 Find comparative sites	5 days	Thu 20/05/10	Fri 28/05/10
10				
11	**3 Stratigraphic analysis**	**10 days**	**Mon 31/05/10**	**Tue 15/06/10**
12	3.1 Assimilation of spot dates & strat, testing relationships, attribı	5 days	Mon 31/05/10	Mon 07/06/10
13	3.2 Production of detailed and closely dated phasing	5 days	Tue 08/06/10	Tue 15/06/10
14				
15	**4 Artefactual analysis**	**30 days**	**Wed 05/05/10**	**Wed 23/06/10**
16	4.1 Detailed analysis of selected artefactual material	5 days	Wed 05/05/10	Tue 11/05/10
17	4.2 Catalogue artefacts, retention or disposal	5 days	Thu 13/05/10	Wed 19/05/10
18	4.3 Comparative analysis	5 days	Wed 16/06/10	Wed 23/06/10
19				
20	**5 Integrated analysis**	**21 days**	**Thu 24/06/10**	**Fri 30/07/10**
21	5.1 Id & interpret activity zones; building/room functions	3 days	Thu 24/06/10	Tue 29/06/10
22	5.2 Identification of patterns of use and spatial relationships withi	3 days	Thu 01/07/10	Mon 05/07/10
23	5.3 Identification of the economic basis during each phase	3 days	Tue 06/07/10	Fri 09/07/10
24	5.4 Identification of the status of the occupants during each phas	2 days	Mon 12/07/10	Tue 13/07/10
25	5.5 Identification of associated field systems and areas of exploit	5 days	Thu 15/07/10	Thu 22/07/10
26	5.6 Comparative analysis	5 days	Fri 23/07/10	Fri 30/07/10
27				
28	**6 Report production and archive submission**	**80 days**	**Tue 03/08/10**	**Mon 20/12/10**
29	6.1 Assemble and edit specialist reports	5 days	Tue 03/08/10	Mon 09/08/10
30	6.2 Compile archive report	20 days	Tue 03/08/10	Thu 02/09/10
31	6.3 Prepare illustrations for archive report	5 days	Tue 03/08/10	Mon 09/08/10
32	6.4 Edit report	10 days	Mon 06/09/10	Wed 22/09/10
33	6.5 Corrections	5 days	Thu 23/09/10	Thu 30/09/10
34	6.5 Corrections	6 days	Thu 23/09/10	Mon 04/10/10
35	6.6 Copy-editing	5 days	Thu 23/09/10	Thu 30/09/10
36	6.7 QA	30 days	Mon 04/10/10	Wed 24/11/10
37	6.8 Prepare archive of primary fieldwork records	5 days	Thu 25/11/10	Wed 01/12/10
38	6.9 Prepare artefactual archive, dicard and retention	2 days	Thu 02/12/10	Mon 06/12/10
39	6.9 Prepare artefactual archive, dicard and retention	1 day	Tue 07/12/10	Tue 07/12/10
40	6.10 Submit finds and paper archive to museum	1 day	Wed 08/12/10	Wed 08/12/10
41	6.10 Submit finds and paper archive to museum	1 day	Fri 10/12/10	Fri 10/12/10
42	6.11 Submit archive report and summary of the archive to the HE	5 days	Mon 13/12/10	Mon 20/12/10



Project: RHF analysis gantt2
Date: Tue 30/03/10

Task
Split
Progress
Milestone
Summary
Project Summary
External Tasks
External Milestone
Deadline

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

PLATES

Figure 1: Site Location

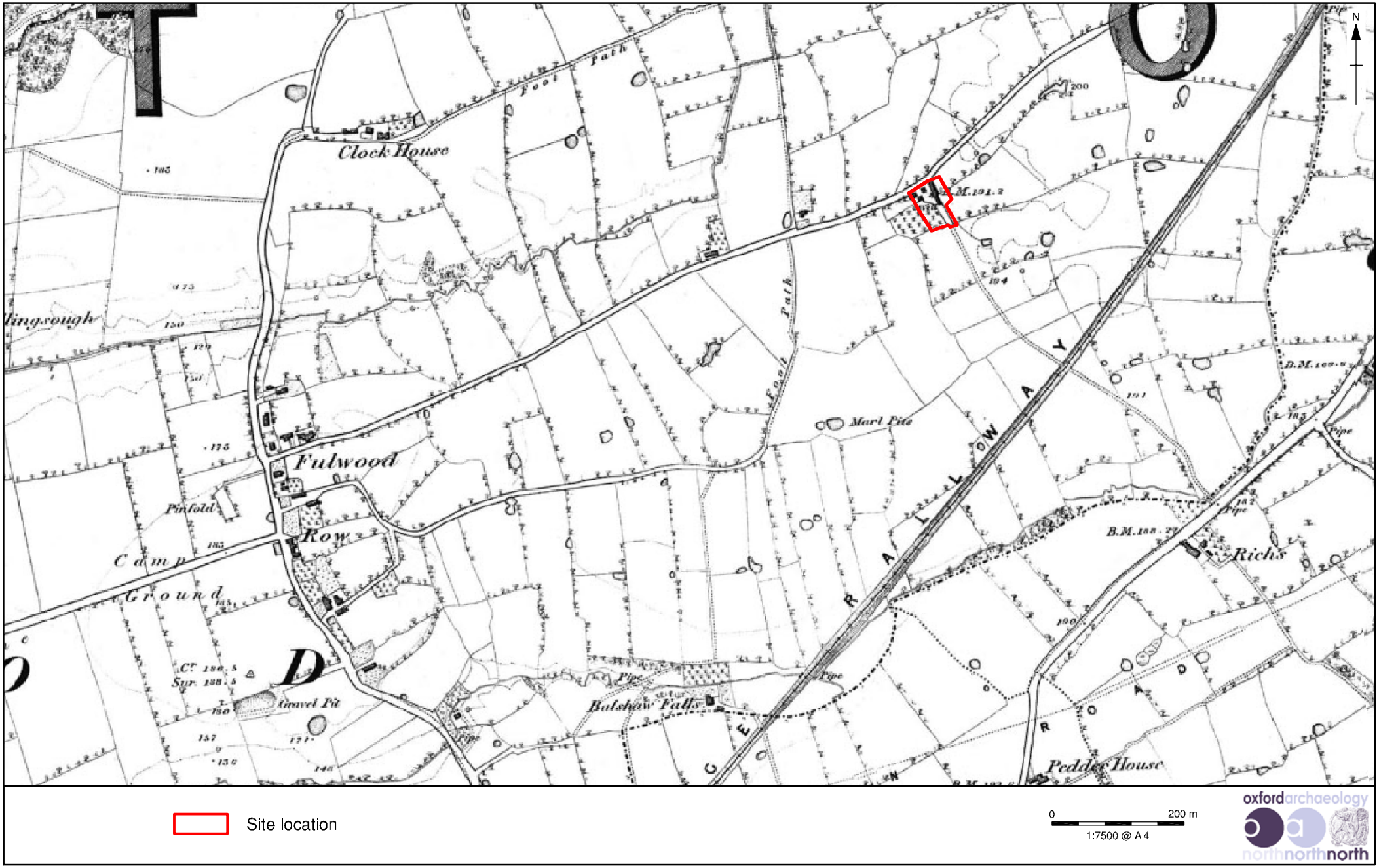


Figure 2: Extract from the 1849 Ordnance Survey map

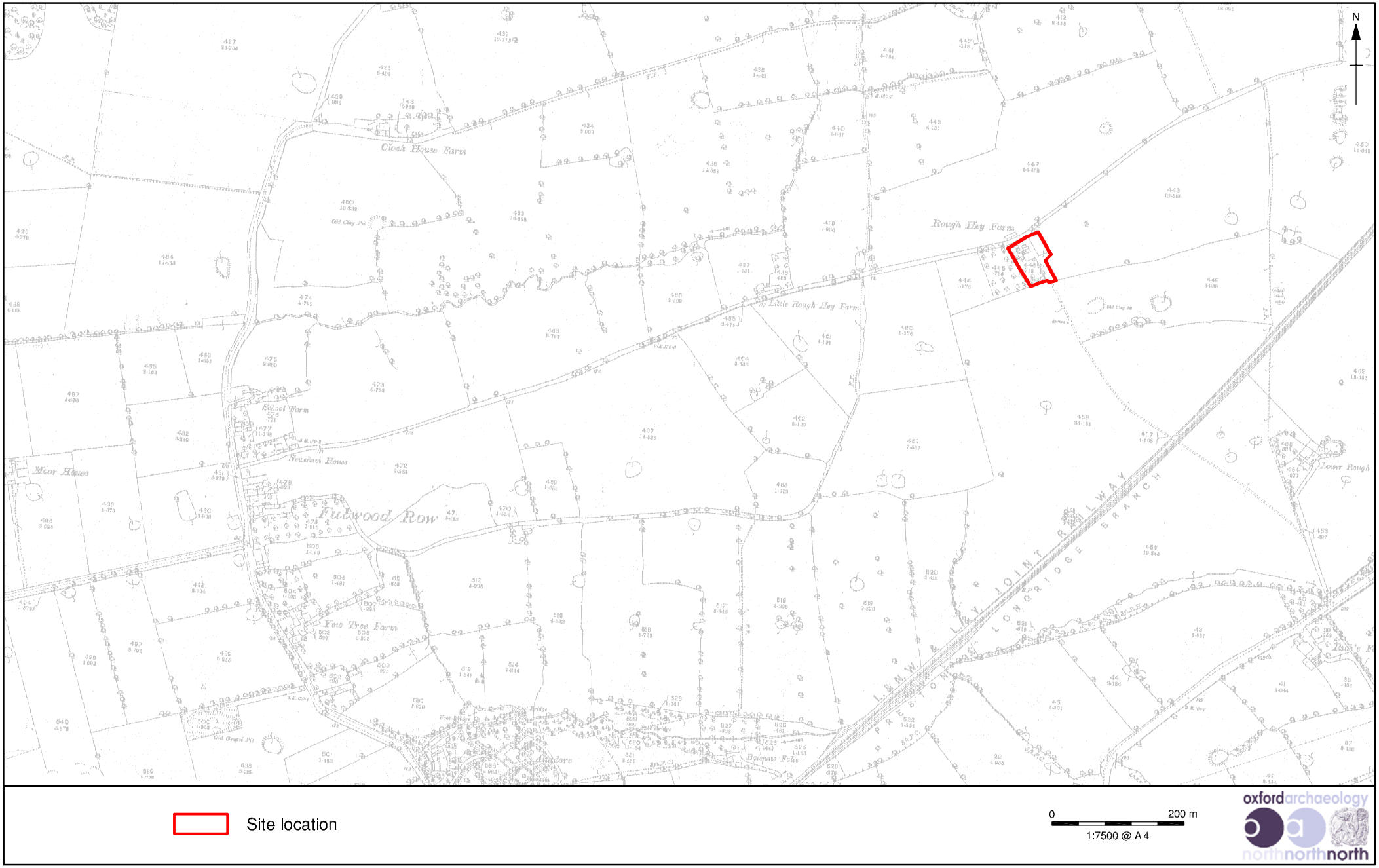


Figure 3: Extract from the 1893 Ordnance Survey map

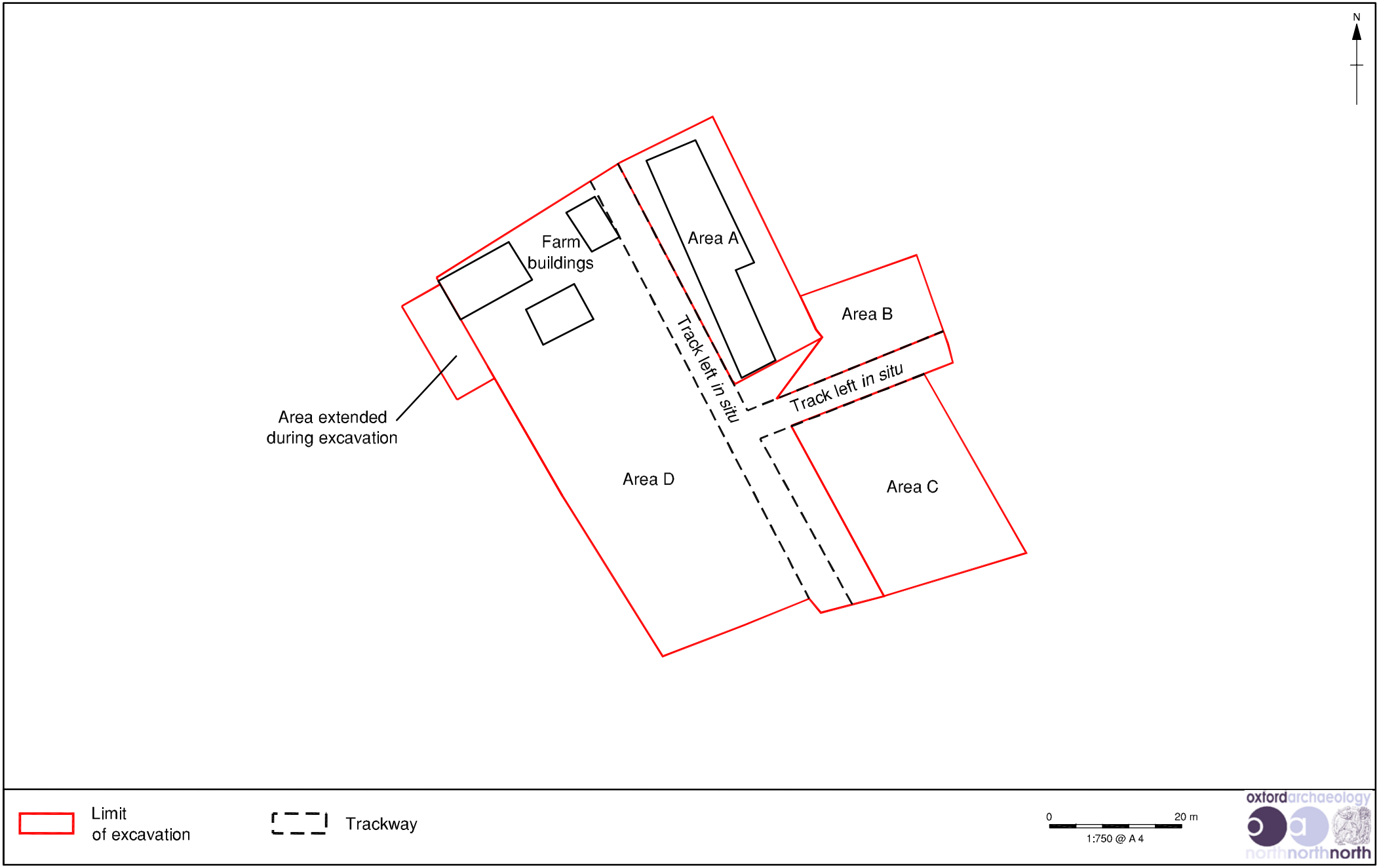


Figure 4: Excavation area, with buildings from the 1849 Ordnance Survey map superimposed

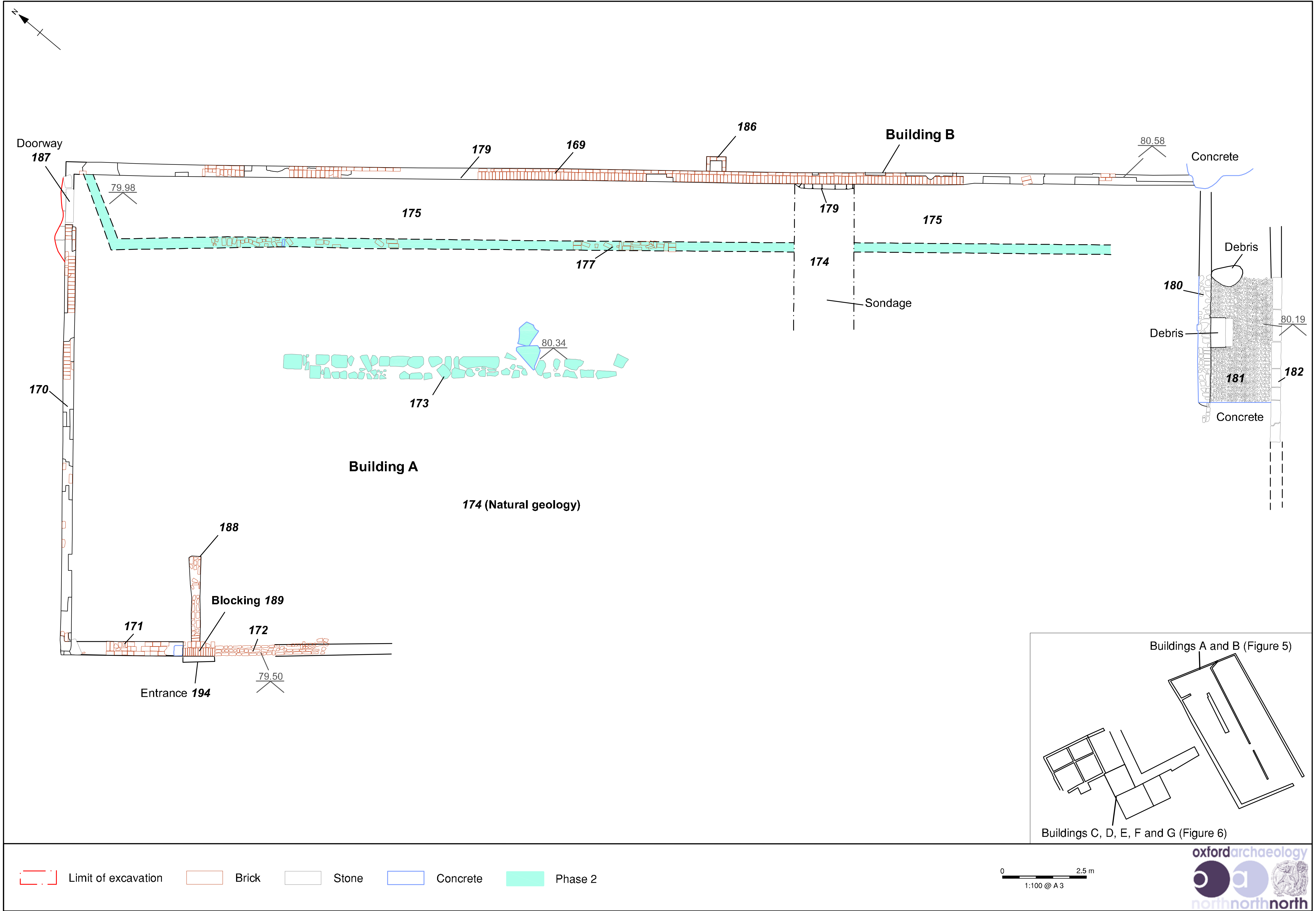


Figure 5: Area A; the Phase 2 and 3 barns

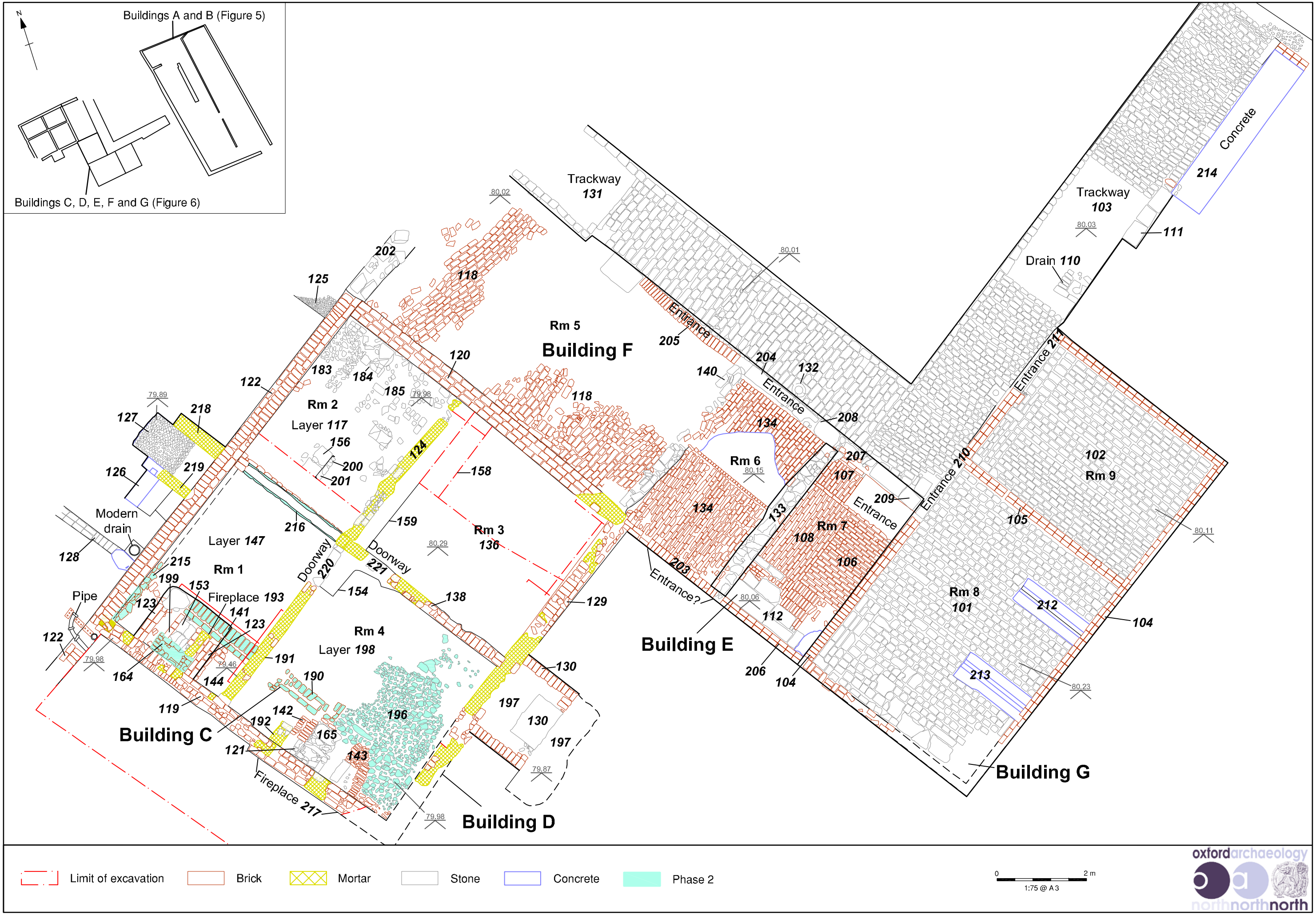


Figure 6: Area D, the Phase 2 and 3 farmstead and ancillary buildings

Plate 1: Wall ***173***, the sole surviving remains of the Phase 2 barn (Building A); looking north-west, 1m scale

Plate 2: The Phase 2 house (Building C), with wall ***141***/***190*** running up the centre (the large boulder was a later addition), and cobbled surface ***196*** in the background; looking south-east, 2m scale

Plate 3: The Phase 3 barn (Building B), from the south, with walls ***172*** and ***188*** in the foreground and wall ***170*** in the background; 1m and 2m scale

Plate 4: The Phase 3 house (Building D) with Rooms 4 (left) and 3 (right) in the foreground, and Rooms 1 and 2 to the rear; 1m and 2m scale

Plate 5: Room 1, Building D, during excavation, with Phase 3 walls ***138*** (foreground) and ***122*** (right) and hearth ***193*** beyond. The wall of Building C can be seen in the background; 2m scale

Plate 6: Room 2 in Building D looking north-east. Stone foundation ***185*** (right) associated with flagged (***180***) and cobbled (***183***) surfaces; 1m and 2m scales

Plate 7: Wall ***129*** (foreground) and wall ***120*** (right), the eastern corner of Room 3 in Building D. Natural geology (***151***) (in sondage) and deposit ***152*** (further left); 1m scale

Plate 8: The fireplace within Room 4, Building D, with central slate hearth ***121***; 1m scale

Plate 9: Stone wall ***133***, dividing Buildings E and F; looking south-west; 1m and 2m scales

Plate 10: Metalled trackway ***131*** (foreground), turns to the left as ***103***. Building G is in the background with Building E to the right; 1m and 2m scale

Plate 11: Room 8 of Building G (foreground), looking north-east; 1m and 2m scales