



January 2000

ASH GROVE COTTAGE
NETHER KELLET
LANCASHIRE

Evaluation and Fabric Survey Report

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Ash Grove Cottage
Nether Kellet
Lancashire

Archaeological Evaluation and Fabric Survey Report

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SUMMARY

A programme of evaluation work was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) at Ash Grove Cottage, Nether Kellet, Lancashire (NGR SD 50756838), in advance of the proposed domestic conversion of the standing buildings and the construction of new domestic buildings. The work comprised two elements: a level 1 photographic survey of the existing farmhouse and barn in December 1998, and the excavation of an evaluation trench on the site of a new building in the south-western corner of the development area in December 1999.

The barn was typical of those found in Lancashire, comprising a three bay cow house with loft above, a central threshing floor with cross passage, and a large open bay at the eastern end. The house comprised a four storey structure with contemporary outshot to the rear. The house was built on a slope with the lower area consisting of two cart sheds, with an access door to the accommodation area on the north side. Internally, some of the original room divisions had been removed to make larger spaces, with the attic level consisting of a single large room. Externally, the house had quoins on the corners, with stone frames to the original windows.

Excavation of the evaluation trench revealed no significant features, although an unexpectedly large sample of medieval potsherds was recovered during the work. The presence of a medieval assemblage, and the corresponding absence of stratigraphic features, would suggest that this site was within an area of ground farmed during the medieval period and had been subject to night-soil enhancement.

Despite the presence of medieval pottery, there were no features that would suggest anything apart from historic agricultural activity on the site; it is therefore recommended that the development should proceed with a watching brief during the excavations for the foundations of the westernmost proposed building.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks go to Mr I Proctor of PBS for commissioning the project, and to the site foreman for his assistance with locating the evaluation trench, and site benchmarks. We would also like to thank Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeological Service for assistance with the project and for providing background historical data.

The fabric survey was undertaken by Chris Wild, and the evaluation fieldwork was carried out by Peter Redmayne, Chris Healey, and Dan Atkinson. This report was compiled by Chris Wild, and Peter Redmayne, and the finds report for the evaluation was compiled by Christine Howard-Davis. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In December 1998, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook a level 1 fabric survey of the farmhouse and barn at Ash Grove Cottage, Nether Kellet, Lancashire (NGR SD 5074 6833), in advance of a proposed conversion of the properties for domestic use. The work was to be undertaken in conjunction with evaluation trenching on the site of two proposed new-build houses; however, the site of one of these was stripped before it could be subject to an archaeological evaluation, and the second was subject to evaluation trenching in November 1999. This report presents the results of both the fabric survey and the evaluation and follows on from an interim statement (LUAU November 1999) which presented the results of the fabric survey only.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The study area lies in the village of Nether Kellet, Lancashire, on the south-east side of the main Skerton to Over Kellet road, and is at the north-eastern end of the village.
- 1.2.2 The village of 'Kellet' is first documented within the Domesday Book (1086), when it was part of Earl Tostig's Halton fee, and was later incorporated within the honour of Lancaster when it was granted to Adam son of Orm (confirmed 1199) (Farrer and Brownbill 1914). The original Nether Kellet, was centred on the the south-western end of the present village, aaround the present St Mark's Church. Although Ash Grove Cottage is at the north-eastern end of the village, the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1846) shows that this was, at that time, part of a separate hamlet centred on Ash Grove Farm, at the junction with the Carnforth road. The site is therefore spatially removed from the site of medieval Nether Kellet.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from PBS Ltd for a fabric survey of the barn and farmhouse, and an archaeological evaluation of two proposed new-build houses. The fabric survey work was undertaken as mitigation for the proposed development and was in accordance with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice. This was undertaken in December 1998, in order to fulfill the planning requirements for the improvement of the standing structures, but the evaluation trenching was delayed to allow for access to become available. In the event the footprint of the easternmost new-build house was excavated to bedrock before any archaeological intervention could be undertaken. The trenching for the westernmost of the new-build structures was excavated in November 1999. In all other respects the project was undertaken in accordance with the project design.

2.2 FABRIC SURVEY

- 2.2.1 The visual inspection and photographic survey were undertaken on 22nd December 1998. The aim of the survey was to produce an outline written and photographic record of both the interiors and exteriors of the buildings, and to establish the presence or absence of significant architectural features.
- 2.2.2 **Photography:** the photographic survey consisted of general oblique coverage of the site on 35mm black and white and colour print film. Photography was also undertaken using a digital camera. Additional photographs were taken of noteworthy architectural details and internal views of rooms where accessible.
- 2.2.3 **Analysis:** a visual inspection of the site was undertaken and a general descriptive record was maintained of the structure, utilising appropriate LUAU *pro-forma* record sheets to the Royal Commission on Historic Buildings in England (RCHME) level 2 standard. It involved the internal and external examination of the extant fabric, where health and safety guidelines allowed, and resulted in a description and assessment of the period, character and development of the buildings.

2.3 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 2.3.1 The evaluation involved the excavation of a single 2x5m trench on the site of the new house, in the south-western corner of the development area (Fig 2).
- 2.3.2 The trenches were excavated manually and the trench was cleaned in entirety by hand, displaced material being scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts and other potentially significant materials.
- 2.3.3 Recording was by means of the standard LUAU context recording system, with trench records and supporting registers and indices. A full photographic record in colour slide, monochrome, and digital formats was made, and scaled plans and section drawings were made of the trenches at appropriate scales.

2.3.4 **Environmental Samples:** samples for the assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains were taken from soil horizons that appeared to have potential for environmental analysis, although no detailed analysis has been undertaken to date.

2.3.5 **Finds Policy:** finds were collected by stratigraphic unit following LUAU standard practice. A policy of total collection was adopted in order to maximise the level of information retrieved.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 An archive of the evaluation, and fabric survey, has been produced in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office and a copy of this report will also be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record.

3. BUILDING ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 SETTING

- 3.1.1 The assessment examined two structures a four storeyed farmhouse set into the slope, and an adjacent long barn which was set at a right-angle to the farmhouse, and its western end was also revetted into the slope. The principle entrances to the barn was on the northern side, facing into a courtyard, and the lowest ground floor of the farmhouse was similarly accessed from this courtyard and was used as cart sheds.

3.2 THE BARN

- 3.2.1 The barn was a fairly typical Lancashire Barn (Brunskill 1978, 111), c 20m x 7m, comprising a three bay cow house with loft above in the western end, a central threshing floor, and a large open bay at the eastern end. The barn was set into a gentle bank, which was not steep enough to allow separate access levels to the barn and cow house. Slit ventilators were observed on all elevations, with small owl holes on the gables as opposed to the more common upper pitching holes. Three string courses were observed on the southern elevation, and four on the eastern gable end.
- 3.2.2 Four entrances to the barn were observed. The main entrance, on the northern side, was a 2.5m wide arched and quoined doorway leading to the threshing floor; neither of the original double doors were present. A smaller standard stone doorway led from the threshing floor out of the rear of the building. At the western end of the building were three stone doorways into the cow-house, all with apparently original timber doors.
- 3.2.3 Externally the barn has had only limited alteration with the blocking of some of the slit ventilators, and the insertion of four windows, all with brick jambs. The northern pitch of the roof has been replaced with corrugated iron. A mortar wall scar was observed on the western elevation, showing that an additional structure was formerly attached to the end of the cow-house.
- 3.2.4 Internally the barn was little altered, except that the floor to the cow-house had been concreted. The cow-house comprised a central feeding passage with flanking manuring passages, each split into four double stalls (1.9m wide) with a central timber stanchion in each, as well as tether rings on the stalls. The area above was used as a loft. The eastern part of the building was a threshing barn with a flagstone threshing floor across the centre.
- 3.2.5 **Roof Structure:** the barn had six trusses of varying styles. The western two trusses were of king post style, with braces on either side set into the tie beam. The next three trusses to the east were light collared tie beam trusses, whilst the easternmost truss was similar, but with supporting braces near either end.

3.3 THE HOUSE

- 3.3.1 The house comprised a four storey structure with a contemporary outshut at the rear (east). The location of the house, stepped into the hillside to the east of the courtyard, required a slightly unusual layout of the building, making it rather unique. The lowest floor of the building comprised two cells, with rough stone internal walls, each used as cart sheds, and had quoined and arched doorways leading onto the courtyard to the west.
- 3.3.2 The next storey of the building was effectively the ground floor, and was entered on the northern side by one of two doorways. The western ('front') door accessed into an 'L'-shaped corridor leading to the staircase at the western end. Two large rooms were situated on either side of the staircase, both containing fireplaces. The outshut, which could be entered from the main corridor into the kitchen, or from the eastern external door on the north elevation, comprised a passage, alongside the wall of the main house, with four small cells on the eastern side (probably originally pantries etc), leading to the kitchen at the southern end. A window was located in the western ('front') elevation at the level of the mid-floor landing, and an additional window had been inserted at ground floor level behind the staircase.
- 3.3.3 The 'first' floor (third storey) originally comprised four cells with doorways onto a small landing situated by the stairs; however, a significant proportion of these original stud walls had been removed, leaving only scars on the exposed floors and walls. The layout corresponds almost exactly to that of the first floor of a Double-pile house (Brunskill 1978, 62), although orientated with the stairs at the visual 'front' of the house, rather than at the rear. A small window had also been added in the eastern elevation, after the removal of the centrally positioned stud wall.
- 3.3.4 The attic comprised a single room, with four windows at the top of the front and rear elevations. The entire roof had been replaced at some time during the twentieth century, probably at the time of the structural collapse of the upper two storey window lintels, but both king posts had been reused and the position of the trusses, on either side of the central staircase, remained the same. The roof sat directly on the wall tops without the use of timber wall plates. Both king posts had ornamental, but crude, chamfers, mimicking the earlier tradition of attaching the braces to the king post, though neither was socketed. It is probable that the original trusses had offset braces, as seen in the barn.
- 3.3.5 Externally, the house was quoined on all corners, with all original windows having stone lintels, sills and jambs. The southern elevation and part of the eastern elevation and outshut were rendered, and, although the quoin stones on the eastern elevation were continuous with the eastern elevation of the barn, there was a possibility of a rebuild *c* 1m to the south, suggesting that the barn may predate the main house. A mortar wall scar was also observed on the northern elevation of the house, suggesting that there was, at some point, a small structure attached to the lowest storey to the west of the main door.
- 3.3.6 To the immediate south-east of the barn was an approximately oval, concrete lined, trough *c*4.5m x 3m. The eastern side was flush with the hillside, whilst the western, downslope, side was levelled by a stone wall up to 0.3m high.

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 EVALUATION TRENCH

- 4.1.1 The trench (Fig 2) was positioned on a strip of level ground in the centre of the proposed new building. Immediately to the south-west of the trench was a flat-topped rock outcrop, and to the north-west was a bank that sloped down towards the road.
- 4.1.2 Removal of the turf [1] revealed a 1.7m x 1.2m spread [2] of angular and sub-angular stones in the south-eastern corner of the trench (Plate 7). In the rest of the trench, a uniform surface of mid-brown silty loam was exposed with occasional stones protruding from the surface. Excavation of the silty loam [3] in the south-western part of the trench showed it to be between 0.7m and 0.34m in depth, containing frequent small to medium-sized stones similar to those observed in the stone spread, overlying limestone bedrock.
- 4.1.3 The stones were randomly distributed, and did not appear to have been laid as a surface. The layer was excavated in two spits, with the surface being cleaned by hand in between; no evidence of any cut features was recorded.

4.2 FINDS

- 4.2.1 A small assemblage of pottery and other object (51 fragments in total) was recovered during the evaluation. The majority of objects represented were ceramic vessels, with only two fragments of glass, one of clay pipe, one of iron, and a fragment of unmodified chert. The material derived from two contexts [1 and 3] with the majority of the material from topsoil [1] dating to the very late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The majority from layer [3] was of medieval date, mainly twelfth to thirteenth century, although two fragments of Silverdale-type ware were clearly of later date.
- 4.2.2 Both fragments of glass were from topsoil [1]. One was a small fragment of dark olive green wine bottle of eighteenth century date, the other, considerably more recent, was a fragment of bottle in a turquoise natural glass. The fragment of iron, also from [1], was unrecognisable.
- 4.2.3 The recent pottery from the topsoil [1] included a fragment of porcelain, late brown stonewares, pearlware, and white salt-glazed stonewares of later eighteenth century date. There were also four fragments of medieval pottery in gritty oxidised wares, abraded and rolled, and clearly residual in this context.
- 4.2.4 The group from layer [3] was also mixed, although most was of medieval date. Again the group was badly abraded, and the presence of a fragment of eighteenth century stoneware and the stem of a clay pipe suggest strongly that it was a disturbed context. Of the 30 fragments of medieval pottery, most were oxidised gritty fabrics, likely to be of twelfth-to-fourteenth century date, perhaps trending towards the earlier part of that period. The presence, however, of a small amount of Silverdale-type ware, a fifteenth-to-seventeenth century type, reinforces the suggestion that the context was disturbed.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 FABRIC SURVEY

- 5.1.1 The house is an unusual building, as is the spatial arrangement of the farm. However, the barn conforms with a building style common between c1750 and 1850 (Brunskill 1978, 113) and the standard elements of the house conform to a similar period (*op cit*, 1978, 62). It would appear that the mixing of styles in the house date it to the first half of the nineteenth century, although the barn may be slightly earlier; both, however, were in place by the time of the first edition map (1846), as they and the outbuildings were depicted.
- 5.1.2 The position of the house is unusual in that it is cut into the slope of the hillside, which created a space-saving way of building a cart shed, but added complications to the layout of the house plan. The entrance through the north elevation, leading into an 'L'-shaped corridor, basically shifts the internal layout of the house back to front, and so the stairs are positioned at the 'front'. The layout of the house appears to be based on a 'Double pile' arrangement (Brunskill 1978, 62), with the original layout of the 'first' floor corresponding to such a plan (although backwards). The ground floor required an L-shaped corridor to reach the staircase, thus drastically reducing the area available for rooms. It would appear for this reason that the front outshut was constructed to house the kitchen, and allow for the main part of the house to have two large parlours at this level. The kitchen also had its own entrance and several pantries.
- 5.1.3 By raising the height of the walls the attic became a viable large room. No partitions were observed and it would appear to have been intended as a single room. The four windows would have made it light, but no fireplace was observed, although it may have been heated by heat rising from the rest of the house.
- 5.1.4 The relative positions of the house and barn are also unusual. Their arrangement to form a courtyard with other outbuildings is common, although the two main structures do not usually overlap. This means that the north pitch of the barn butts up to the gable end of the house and, if the drainage were poor, or blocked, this would lead to serious damp in the main building. This also suggests that the house maybe slightly later than the barn,
- 5.1.5 The house is much larger than most farmhouses of its period, and is also the tallest building in the former hamlet of Ash Grove. Although no direct evidence was observed, it is possible that the complex also had some form of small-scale industrial function which required it to be so unusually large, but could also potentially be an indication of a very wealthy farmer.

5.2 EVALUATION TRENCH

- 5.2.1 No significant archaeological features were recorded, the stratigraphy comprising a layer of dark organic soil above a deposit of stony, mid-brown silty loam above limestone bedrock. The stone spread appeared to be a random dump/deposit, with no evidence of it being part of a metalled surface.
- 5.2.2 The finds assemblage in both the topsoil and the underlying loam subsoil was of mixed composition and the artefacts were relatively abraded. The implication is

that both deposits were considerably disturbed, to the extent of abrasion, and this probably reflects plough action. This abrasion coupled with the lack of any stratigraphic complexity and absence of features, would suggest that this was an area of farm land which has been enriched by night-soiling since at least the medieval period, hence the amount of finds.

- 5.2.3 The quantity of medieval potsherds was unexpected, as the site lies beyond the core of the original medieval settlement of Kellet (*Section 1.2.2*); this may reflect an area of open fields away from the centre of the original settlement, or perhaps that the Ash Grove hamlet had medieval origins.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 The evaluation has established that the location of the southernmost proposed new-build structure is in an area that was formerly cultivated and has been so since at least the medieval period. Although no evidence of any structural features was revealed, the evaluation trench formed only a small sample of the overall area that will be affected by the development, and it is possible that there will be significant medieval features and stratigraphy elsewhere within the development.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during the course of any ground-intrusive element of the proposed development of the southernmost new-build.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

December 1998

ASH GROVE COTTAGE, NETHER KELLET LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FABRIC SURVEY AND EVALUATION

Proposals

The following design is offered in response to a request from Mr Proctor for an archaeological photographic survey and evaluation as a planning condition in advance of a housing development at Ash Grove Cottage, Nether Kellet, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Mr Ian Proctor of PBS Ltd has requested that Lancaster University Archaeological Unit submit proposals for archaeological recording at Ash Grove Cottage, Nether Kellet, in advance of a house and barn conversion coupled with the construction of two new buildings.

1.1.2 The archaeological condition has been applied to the present planning application by the Lancashire County Archaeological Service, because of the archaeological potential of the locality. Nether Kellet was recorded within the Domesday Book (1086), when it was part of Earl Tostig's Halton fee. As a consequence there is the possibility that the village had at least early medieval origins, and the discovery of extant archaeological remains of this period would be of very considerable significance. Because of this archaeological potential it has been considered that trial trenching would be required to investigate the sub-surface potential of the area.

1.2 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1.2.1 LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation and fabric survey of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small- and large-scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct. LUAU has considerable experience of the recording of vernacular buildings, in particular a series of farm complexes at Keekle, West Cumbria have been extensively recorded in advance of open cast coal development. Also a major fabric survey has been undertaken of the medieval / post-medieval farm house at Risley, in Cheshire.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a verbal brief from the Peter McCrone, Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS), to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of the new build sites and to undertake a basic photographic survey of the buildings prior to any works. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

2.2.1 To provide a basic survey record of the extant fabric of the farmhouse and barn, in accordance with Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (RCHME) Level 1 survey.

2.2.2 This would provide a basic investigation of the fabric and would result in a brief textual description, coupled with an oblique photographic record of the internal and external features.

2.3 FIELD EVALUATION

2.3.1 A limited programme of trial excavations, as recommended by LCAS, will be undertaken to establish the nature, extent, chronology, and preservation of any archaeological deposits within the footprint of the two new-build structures. This will involve the excavation of two 5m x 2m trenches. These will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m, the maximum depth for unshored trenches.

2.3.2 The excavation will be undertaken by a combination of mechanical and manual techniques. The machine will be used for the removal of topsoil, disturbed material and the floor of the trench will be subject to manual cleaning, and any archaeological features will be manually excavated.

2.4 EVALUATION REPORT

- 2.4.1 A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 3.1.1 A rapid investigative survey will be undertaken of the farmhouse and barn and will be in accordance with the RCHM(E) Level 1 recording. It will involve the internal and external examination of the extant fabric, in advance of any works. This will primarily generate a description and assessment of the period and significance of the building and will define the form and character of the building within a regional context.

- 3.1.2 **Photographic Recording:** a photographic survey will be undertaken of the external faces of the building as well as selected internal detail, particularly where plaster or coverings have been removed. This will be undertaken using both monochrome and colour and/or digital photography in order to provide a general record of the building.

3.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.2.1 This programme of trenching will establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits. Two trenches, 5m long and 2m wide will be excavated, one within the footprint of each new build structure. This is intended to investigate the possible presence of any medieval or early medieval deposits or features. The trenches will be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil will be removed by machine and those deposits below will be cleaned and investigated by manual excavation, although clearly disturbed material will also be excavated by machine.

- 3.2.2 The removal of overburden will be undertaken by a small JCB-type excavator fitted with a 1.8m or 1m wide toothless bucket as appropriate. The mechanical excavator will be used to remove topsoil, and will be used with care and precision to investigate the underlying deposits. All machine excavation will be undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. Manual excavation techniques will be used to evaluate any sensitive deposits, and will enable an assessment of the nature, date and survival of deposits. The excavation will be undertaken to the top of archaeological deposits, to the depth of natural sub-soils or to a maximum depth of 1.25m, whichever is encountered first. The excavation will establish the depth of natural horizons.

- 3.2.3 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located by use of total station equipment with respect to OS published boundaries. All typologically significant and closely datable finds will be contextually recorded. All archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual techniques.

- 3.2.4 **Finds and Sampling Strategy:** Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. Bulk soil samples will be dry-sieved on site if possible or wet-sieved off site as required. If environmental potential is established a sampling strategy will be undertaken to recover representative material for future analysis and will be undertaken subject to advice from specialists. The Unit has close contact with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs in-house finds and palaeoecology specialists, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).

- 3.2.5 **Recording:** All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

- 3.2.6 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The archive will include both a

photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

3.3 EVALUATION REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. 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. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be included in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum, in consultation with the County Museums Service.
- 3.3.2 **Evaluation report:** One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copies submitted to Lancashire County Archaeological Service. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material, any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted, and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered.
- 3.3.3 The report will present an assessment of the architectural significance of the vernacular structures on the site and will include photographs of any significant features. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.
- 3.3.4 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of the trenches, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings and plans if appropriate, and also pertinent photographs. It can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).

3.4 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.4.1 **Health and Safety:** LUAU conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. The work will be in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Council for British Archaeology Handbook No. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).
- 3.4.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A risk assessment will be

completed in advance of the project's commencement. The precise location of any services within the study area will be established in consultation with the client and as a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services.

- 3.4.3 **Confidentiality:** the evaluation report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.5 PROJECT MONITORING

- 3.5.1 LUAU will consult with the client regarding access to land within the study area. Whilst the work is undertaken for PBS Ltd, the County Archaeologist (LCAS) will be kept fully informed of the work and its results. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in consultation with the Client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if requested, and the County Archaeologist will be informed at the commencement of the project.

4. WORK PROGRAMME

- 4.1 The following programme is proposed:

4.2 **Photographic Survey**

A half day is required to undertake the photographic survey.

4.3 **Evaluation**

A one day period is required to undertake the trenching programme, depending on the results.

4.4 **Prepare Evaluation report**

A two day period will be required to complete this element.

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

- 4.6 The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. LUAU adheres by the IFA's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

ILLUSTRATIONS

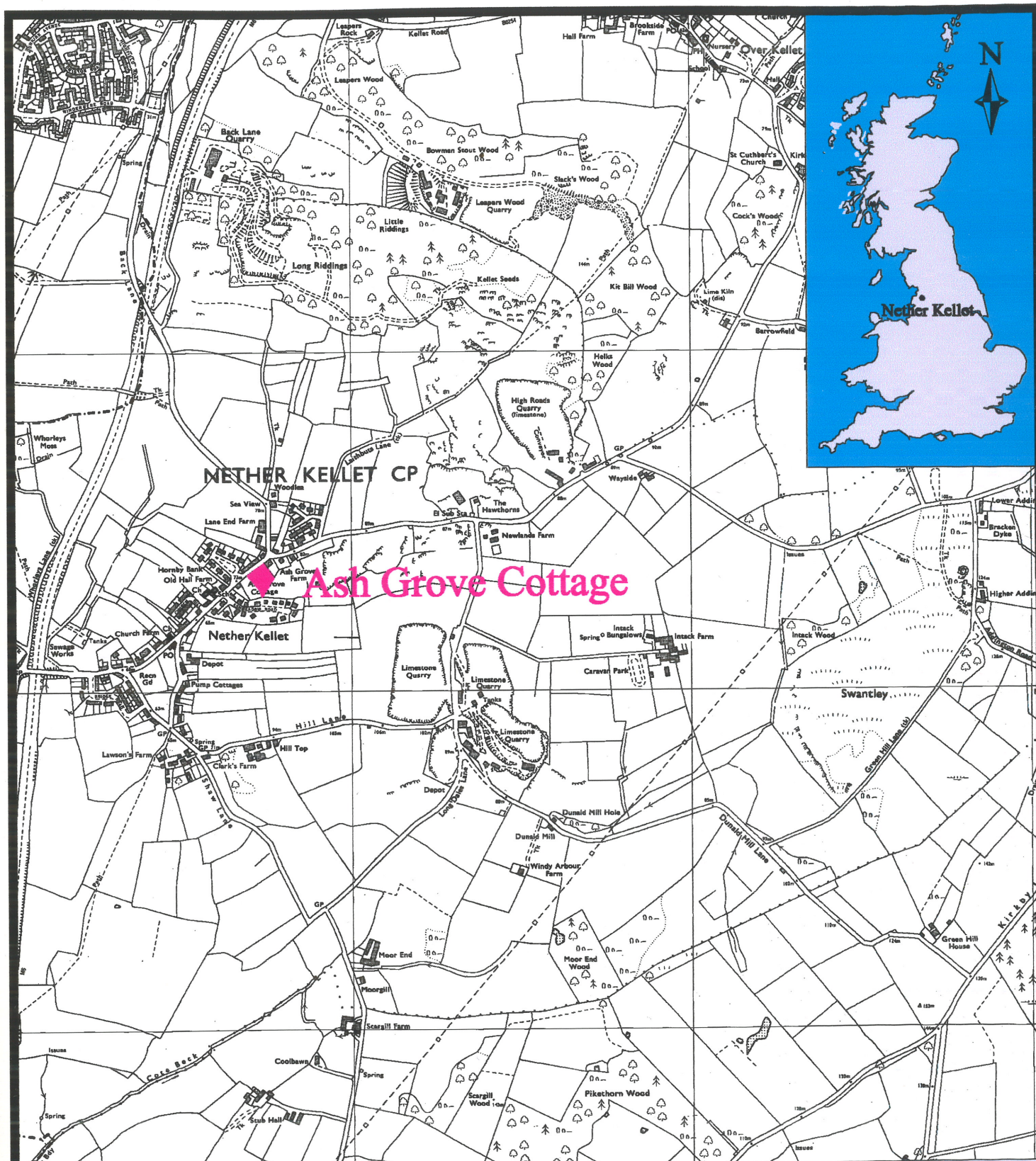
Fig 1 Ash Grove Cottage, Nether Kellet, Lancashire, Location Map

Fig 2 Trench Location Plan

Fig 3 North/South section across evaluation trench

PLATES

- Plate 1 Cottage and Barn looking north-west
- Plate 2 Cattle stalls within the western end of the barn
- Plate 3 Eastern interior of the barn
- Plate 4 Western external elevation of the farmhouse
- Plate 5 Northern external gable wall of the farmhouse
- Plate 6 Kingpost truss within the farmhouse
- Plate 7 Eastern end of Trench, showing localised stone spread [2] – Looking North



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000
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Fig 1: Ash Grove Cottage, Nether Kellet, Lancashire Location Map

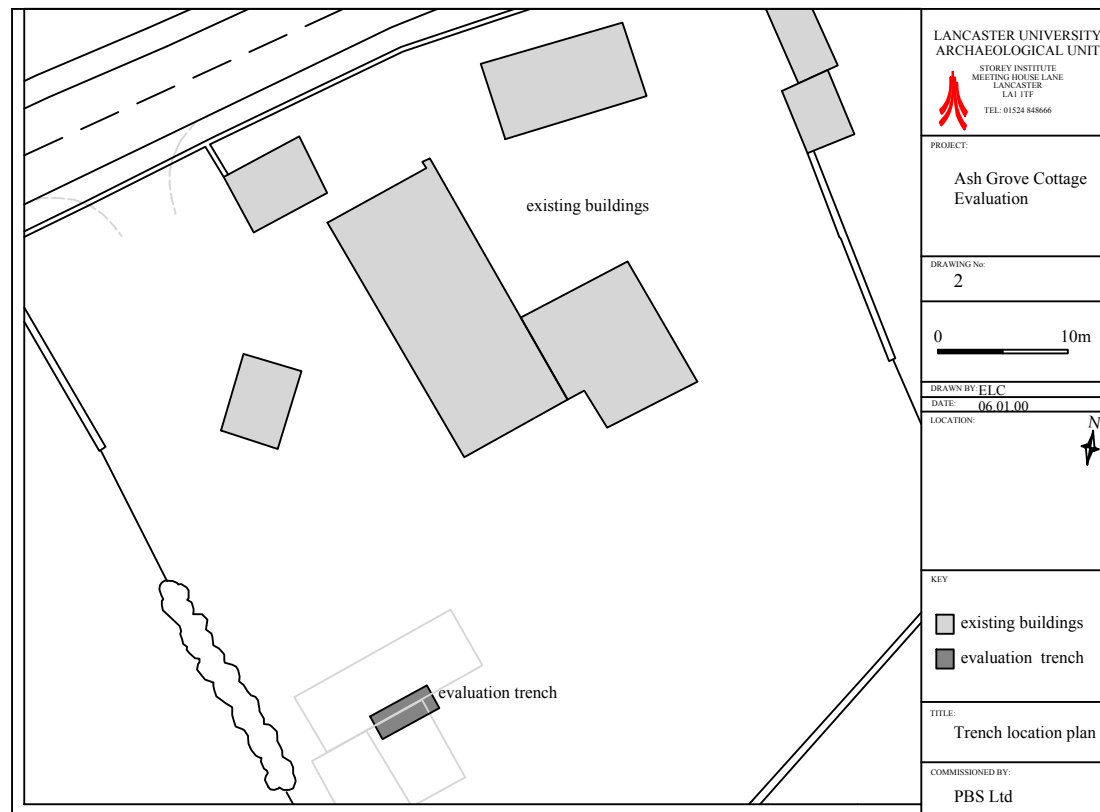


Figure 2 Trench location plan

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
STONEY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TY
TEL: 01524 848666



PROJECT:

Ash Grove Cottage
Evaluation

DRAWING No:

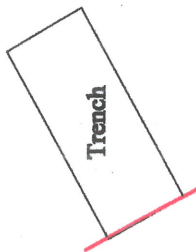
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DATE:

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LOCATION:



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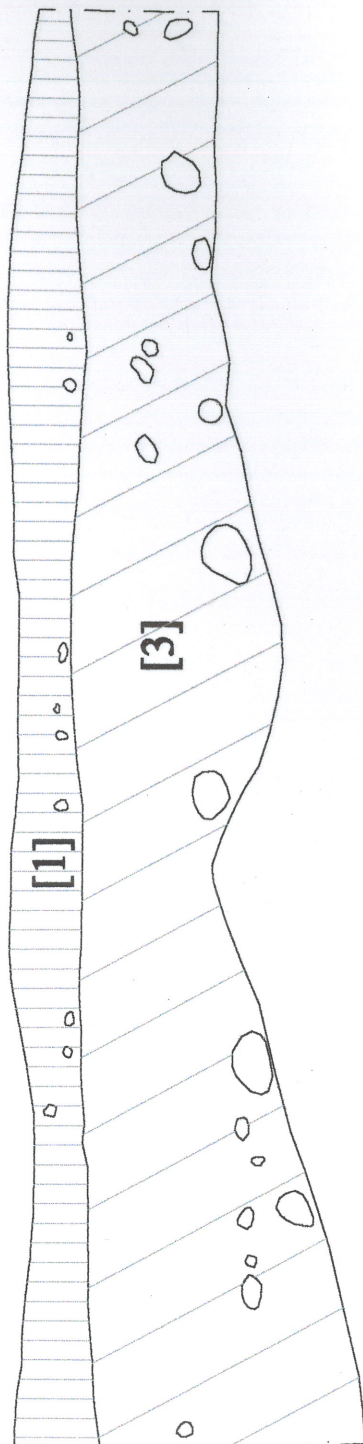
North / South Section

COMMISSIONED BY:

PBS Ltd

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Figure 3: North - South Section

PLATES

- Plate 1 Cottage and Barn looking north-west
- Plate 2 Cattle stalls within the western end of the barn
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Plate 1 Cottage and Barn exteriors looking north-west



Plate 2 Cattle stalls within the western end of the barn



Plate 3 Eastern interior of the barn



Plate 4 Western external elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 5 Northern external gable elevation of the farmhouse



Plate 6 Kingpost truss within the farmhouse



Plate 7 Eastern end of Trench, showing localised stone spread [2] – Looking North