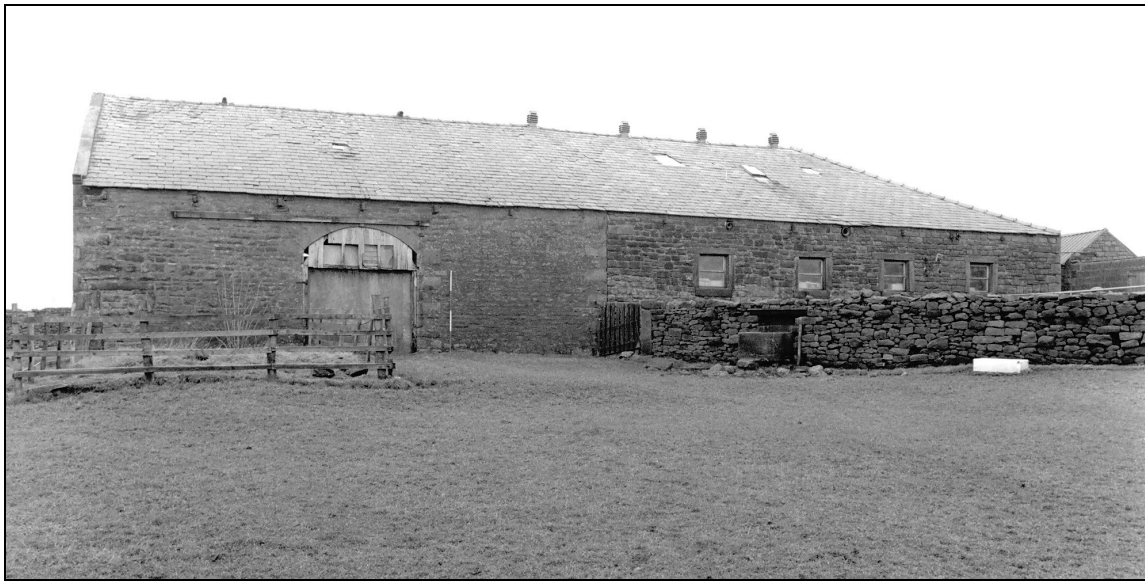


Souteril Laithe
Keighley Road, Trawden, Lancashire:
Archaeological Building Recording



March 2006

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Souteril Laithe

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SUMMARY

Archaeological building recording was carried out in February 2006 at Souteril Laithe, a barn near Trawden in Lancashire (NGR: SD 91573990), for Holly Holmes, before the conversion of the building to residential use. The original part of Souteril Laithe appears to date from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, and comprises a three-bay, stone-built combination barn, extended by the addition of a shippon in 1926. The records made include a floor plan, sections and photographs, as well as a written account.

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SOUTERIL LAITHE, KEIGHLEY ROAD, TRAWDEN, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Photo	Subject
1	The barn and shippon from the west
2	North-west elevation of barn
3	Detail of blocked doorway to former shippon, in north-west elevation of barn
5	Detail of kneeler at south-west corner of barn
6	The barn and shippon from the south-west
8	South-east elevation of barn
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10	Interior of barn: north-west doorway
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12	Interior of barn: view towards south-east porch and entrance
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17	Interior of barn: roof trusses, from the east
18	Interior of barn: east roof truss, from the west
19	North-west elevation of 1926 shippon, from the west
20	Detail of south-east elevation of 1926 shippon
22	Added shippon, from the north
23	Barn and added shippon, from the east
25	Interior of shippon: view down feeding passage, from the east
28	Interior of shippon: view of stalls in south-east side, from the west
29	Interior of shippon: former stable, from the north
30	Interior of shippon: detail of date and initials in floor: "J W 1926" (J Whitworth)
33	General view of the site, from the east
34	Stone-built shed to east of shippon, from the north-west

A complete set of photographs forms part of the project archive (see Appendix 1)

SOUTERIL LAITHE, KEIGHLEY ROAD, TRAWDEN, LANCASHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological building recording at a barn known as Souteril Laithe near Trawden in Lancashire, carried out in February 2006. The work was commissioned by the prospective owner Holly Holmes, to fulfil a condition of planning consent from Pendle Borough Council, for the conversion of the barn to residential use.
- 1.2 Souteril Laithe is a stone-built three-bay combination barn dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth century, which was extended by the addition of a shippon in 1926. Records made include a ground floor plan, section drawings and photographs, as well as a written account.
- 1.3 The recording was carried out in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. This report will be deposited with the client, the planning authority, the County Archaeology Service and the English Heritage National Monuments Record. The project archive will be deposited at the Lancashire Record Office.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Souteril Laithe stands on the south-east side of Keighley Road, 1km north of Trawden village and about 2km east of Colne, in Trawden Forest civil parish (NGR: SD 9157 3990; Figure 1). The site lies at an altitude of 220m AOD and is an upland area characterised by pasture fields enclosed by dry-stone walls, probably brought into cultivation in the eighteenth or nineteenth century.
- 2.2 The building is set back from the road by 30m, and forms the focus for a small group of buildings (Figure 2). Its long axis runs from south-west to north-east, and a small range of buildings lies to its east, with a covered silage pit to the south-east (Figure 3).
- 2.3 The barn is still used for farming by the present owner Mr Sedgwick of Bough Gap, who has had the building since the 1960s. Previously it was held by a neighbouring farm.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 None of the buildings at the site are listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. Planning permission has been granted by Pendle Borough Council for the conversion of the barn to a dwelling (application no:

13/04/0387/P) and one of the conditions attached to the consent requires that a detailed record of the building be made before development, which this report is intended to fulfil.

4 Historical background and architectural interest

- 4.1 The origins of Souteril Laithe are unclear, although it is likely to have been built when the present field system was established; the regular form of these fields suggests that they date from a relatively late phase of enclosure, probably in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The name Souteril is probably a personal name, while “laithe” is a dialect word for a barn.
- 4.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey 6” to the mile map, published in 1848 (Figure 4), shows the barn (unnamed) as a rectangular building with a small appendage at the north-east end. The 1893 edition of the OS 1:2500 map (Figure 5) shows it similarly, with a small enclosure to the south, and names it “Soutral Laithe”; the 1912 edition also shows the building unchanged but gives the present spelling of “Souteril Laithe” (Figure 6).
- 4.3 A major extension to the building took place in 1926 with the addition of a shippon to the north-east gable of the barn, as shown on the 1931 edition of this map (Figure 7). The date of this addition is attested by a date in the concrete floor of the shippon, and by the proposal plans, in the possession of Mr Sedgwick, the present owner. These were drawn up by R S Pilling, architect and surveyor of Colne, for R Eastwood esq, in June 1926 and show the barn at that time as well as the proposed plan, elevations and sections (Figure 8).
- 4.4 Traditional farm buildings are of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well as their potential for conversion to housing, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken on 13 February 2006, in accordance with a specification from the Lancashire County Archaeology Service. It involved the production of a ground floor plan of the building and two section drawings, showing all significant archaeological detail, and employing conventions based on those specified by English Heritage¹. The floor plan is based on a survey by Chris Eyres Designs, and has been checked for general accuracy, with extra detail added.

¹ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

- 5.2 A photographic record was also made, using a medium format camera with shift and other lenses, and black and white film for the sake of archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the site and floor plans. The photographs have been printed to a size of 7" x 5", and are copied in this report, where they are referred to by numbers in bold. A small number of 35mm colour slides was also taken.

6 Description of the barn and shippon

Barn

- 6.1 The barn's long axis runs from south-west to north-east, and the building faces north-west onto an irregular yard enclosed by dry-stone walls, running off the adjacent Keighley Road (**1**). This side of the building can be considered as the front elevation, although it is largely hidden behind the fuel tank and sliding door. The walls of the original barn are of heavily pointed, coursed gritstone rubble with generally plain dressings, and the roof is of blue slate with tile ridge, incorporating two small ventilators, and there is stone coping to the south-west gable. The present stone eaves brackets, for guttering which is no longer present, are of plain square form, and have clearly been inserted.
- 6.2 The front elevation has a central, tall cart entrance with segmental stone arch and later sliding door (**2**), and a blocked doorway to the right with tie-stone jambs (**3**). Some elements of this doorway are chamfered, indicating re-use of earlier stonework. The south-west gable (**4**) is now blind, but there are three small blocked windows discernible at ground floor level and at each end the gable coping is finished with shaped kneelers (**5**).
- 6.3 The south-east elevation faces onto the field, with a fenced-off enclosure at the corner in which is a stone-capped underground tank for liquid manure (**6,7**). This side of the building mirrors the front (**8**), with central cart entrance and blocked doorway at the west end, although the cart entrance has its arch at a lower level, probably because the ground level is lower at this side (**9**). As at the front, there is a clear straight joint marking the end of the barn, and the added shippon beyond.
- 6.4 The interior of the barn has few features of interest although the main structural elements are unaltered. The north-west doorway leads into a small internal porch flanked by short partial cross-walls on either side (**10,11**), and there are the remains of a flagged floor to the central bay, in contrast to the earth floors to either side; this may have been a threshing bay, or alternatively simply a hard standing. The entrance in the south-east side has a similar pair of cross-walls,

now used to carry a modern porch which prevents use of the doorway (12). In each case, the western cross-wall has two sockets in it, about 0.6 and 1.2 above floor level, which appear to have held beams running across the building, no doubt part of the timber structure of a shippon which once occupied the south-west bay of the building, but which has been entirely removed (13). The shippon would have had a single row of stalls facing into the barn, accessible by the doorways in the north-west and south-east walls, and with a loft over used for hay storage, as was typical for the building type; rows of blocked joist sockets can just be made out, near these blocked doorways (14). This area has been converted to a much larger hay storage area, with the timber framework attached to the interior of the south-west gable intended to keep the hay dry by preventing it coming into contact with the stonework (15). There is no evidence for any former structures in the north-east bay of the barn, which appears therefore simply to have been used for crop or hay storage (16). The doorway in the gable, leading into the adjacent shippon, appears to have been inserted although given the presence of an earlier adjoining structure (as shown on the OS maps) it may have been in existence previously.

- 6.5 The roof of the barn is reported to have been replaced after a fire, around the same time as the shippon was added, ie around 1926, and this is borne out by the form of the two roof trusses (17,18). These are set on the cross-walls, and are of sawn softwood. They comprise tie-beams with queen posts and raking struts, the principal rafters running only to the posts; iron strapping and brackets hold the purlins, which butt up to the trusses, and outer purlins also run between the cross-walls. The present blue slate covering was re-laid in the 1960s, according to the owner Mr Sedgwick.

Shippon

- 6.6 The extension of the building in 1926 is recorded in the proposal drawings (Figure 8), although there are some notable discrepancies between the present building and these drawings. The shippon has walls of squared gritstone, not coursed, and incorporating square stone gutter brackets and ceramic ventilation pipes at the eaves. The building is well-lit by windows in both sides, and well-ventilated, with ceramic cowls on the ridge of the blue slate roof (19,20). The present roof has a hipped end, whereas the plans show a gabled design; this variation was no doubt present from the outset, rather than the result of later structural modification.
- 6.7 The north-west side of the shippon has two entrances: that immediately next to the barn is to a former stable and has monolithic jambs, while the second doorway, with tie-stone jambs, leads into the main area of the interior. The latter is not shown on the original plan, but is probably an original feature of the building. There are three doorways in the north-east end (21,22), also with tie-

stone jambs, and the south-east side has a row of four windows, the doorway shown on the proposals here apparently never having been incorporated (23,24).

- 6.8 The shippon's interior has been altered, although again the extent to which the differences between the surviving features and the proposal drawings result from alterations after construction rather than during it are not clear. The present layout comprises a wide central feeding passage with breeze block walls to either side, and concrete boskins or stall dividers in pairs; there are also later steel dividers, and a third row of small stalls against the north-west side (25-28). The feeding passage itself appears to have been altered as a partly demolished brick wall testifies. The present stalling arrangements date from the second half of the twentieth century, and replace timber boskins, as shown on the proposed section, and as evident from sockets in the end walls which held pairs of overhead beams, into which the timber boskins fitted.
- 6.9 The former stable in the north-west corner of the shippon is separated from the main area by a stone wall on the north-east side, and a timber partition above a stone trough on the south-east side, the partition incorporating sliding shutters (29). All the other stable fittings have been removed, to be replaced by cattle stalls, although there is a small original loft overhead. Within the concrete floor just outside are the initials "JW" and the date 1926 (30). Although the proposed plans show another room within the shippon, divided into two parts and labelled "provender store" and "cooling room", these appear not to have been built, the function of the latter apparently carried out by a small stone outbuilding (see below). This shows that the building was intended for dairy cows, and the remains of the electrically powered vacuum system are still evident.
- 6.10 The shippon has two roof trusses: the west one is of similar form to those in the barn (31), the east one having a half truss beyond to carry the hip, and comprising a king-post with outer posts and two pairs of raking struts (32). It has assembly numbers in Roman numerals visible on one side. The underside of the roof throughout the shippon is sealed with planking.
- 6.11 Although the OS maps show a small structure which was presumably demolished to allow the addition of the shippon, this is only evident as some poorly defined scarring on the north-east gable of the barn.

Outbuildings

- 6.12 There is a small, single storey stone outbuilding to the east of the shippon and probably broadly contemporary with it; it has been extended to north and south by breeze block sheds (33-35). This stone shed was a dairy (Mr Sedgwick, pers comm), although its interior was not inspected during this survey. Both this and another stone building in the vicinity are shown on the 1931 map. The latter is

now a silage pit, roofed over with asbestos cement sheeting, and apparently of two phases (36). The 1926 proposals show a manure shed near the north-west corner of the barn, but this does not appear on any of the OS maps and there is no evidence for it on the ground, suggesting it was not built in this position, and it is possible that this silage pit was actually built as a manure shed, where it would have been in a more convenient location, but was later adapted to this new use.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 Souteril Laithe is a historic agricultural building which is valuable as representing part of the farming history of the local area. It was probably established to exploit recently enclosed land in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, when it would have provided winter housing for cattle, and storage of hay and possibly grain crops. Its extension in 1926, which is well documented, shows that considerable investment in dairy farming took place at this time, and it is significant that the building is located away from the farmstead with which it was associated. (It is not certain which farm this was, although the nearest and most likely is Slack, to the south-east.) Its development at this time may have been undertaken because the farmstead was already built up to capacity, or because this site was more conveniently located in relation to pasture, or in relation to the road which may have been important in distributing the milk produced there.

Appendix 1: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office, Preston

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report text & figures
- full set of labelled photographs
- photographic negatives
- 35mm colour slides
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
Fig 8	3	11	Copy of 1926 plan by R S Pilling for construction of shippon, in possession of Mr Sedgwick
1	1	7	The barn and shippon from the west
2	1	8	North-west elevation of barn
3	1	9	Detail of blocked doorway to former shippon, in north-west elevation of barn
4	1	6	South-west gable of the barn
5	2	5	Detail of kneeler at south-west corner of barn
6	1	5	The barn and shippon from the south-west
7	1	2	South-east elevation of barn and shippon, from the south
8	1	1	South-east elevation of barn
9	1	3	Detail of main barn entrance in south-east elevation
10	2	13	Interior of barn: north-west doorway
11	2	12	Interior of barn: view towards north-west doorway from the east
12	2	6	Interior of barn: view towards south-east porch and entrance
13	2	10	Interior of barn: view towards south-west corner (former shippon area); modern timbers are to keep hay dry
14	2	11	Interior of barn: north-west corner, with blocked doorway.
15	2	18	Interior of barn: view towards west end
16	2	7	Interior of barn: view towards south-east corner
17	2	17	Interior of barn: roof trusses, from the east
18	2	14	Interior of barn: east roof truss, from the west
19	1	11	North-west elevation of 1926 shippon, from the west
20	2	4	Detail of south-east elevation of 1926 shippon
21	1	13	Added shippon, from the north-east
22	1	12	Added shippon, from the north
23	1	15	Barn and added shippon, from the east
24	2	1	South-east elevation of 1926 shippon
25	3	1	Interior of shippon: view down feeding passage, from the east
26	3	2	Interior of shippon: view of stalls in south-east side, from the east
27	3	7	Interior of shippon: view of stalls in north-west side, and former stable, from the east
28	3	5	Interior of shippon: view of stalls in south-east side, from the west
29	3	8	Interior of shippon: former stable, from the north. Modern stalls for cows but original timber partition above trough
30	3	10	Interior of shippon: detail of date and initials in floor: "J W 1926" (J Whitworth)
31	3	4	Interior of shippon: west roof truss and former stable, from the east
32	3	6	Interior of shippon: east roof truss, from the south-west
33	1	14	General view of the site, from the east
34	1	18	Stone-built shed to east of shippon, from the north-west

35	1	17	North-east end of 1926 shippon, and outbuildings to east
36	2	2	View of barn and shippon, from the south-east

LIST OF COLOUR SLIDES

Slide Subject

- 1 The barn and shippon from the west
- 2 The barn and shippon from the south-west
- 3 South-east elevation of barn
- 4 Interior of barn: view towards south-east porch and entrance
- 5 Interior of barn: view towards west end
- 6 North-west elevation of 1926 shippon, from the west
- 7 Barn and added shippon, from the east
- 8 South-east elevation of 1926 shippon
- 9 Interior of shippon: view of stalls in south-east side, from the west

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF AN HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL BUILDING REQUIRED BY A PLANNING PROPOSAL

Prepared on behalf of Pendle Borough Council for Chris Eyres agent

Site Name: Souteril Laith, Keighley Road, Trawden

Planning application number: 13/04/0387/P

Grid Reference: SD 9157 3990

Summary

Planning permission has been granted by Pendle Borough Council for conversion of a barn to dwelling at Souteril Laith, Keighley Road, Trawden.

Because of the impact on the historic interest of the building, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) has recommended that the barn be recorded before its conversion.

This recommendation follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) and *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the DoE.

1. Purpose of recording

1.1 Building recording is required to comply with a condition attached to the planning permission. The alterations will lead to the loss of significant historic fabric relating to the building's former agricultural use. A permanent record of the building is therefore required.

2. Description of proposal

2.1 The proposed changes include the addition of new rooflights, modification and unblocking of existing openings, the removal of cattle stalls in the western extension and subdivision of this space into bedrooms and a kitchen.

3. Archaeological/Historical interest

3.1 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844 shows an unnamed building which corresponds in scale and location to the western section of Souteril Laith, which is depicted as a rectangular building with an extension, probably a small lean-to, against its eastern end. This part of the barn was originally constructed as a three bay storage and threshing barn, with livestock accommodation on the ground floor in the western bay of the building. The threshing area retains a flagged floor. Carpenters marks can be seen on the king post roof. Exterior details include quoins, kneelers and coping. The extension to the east, which more than doubled the floor area of the building was constructed in the 1920s, the date has been left in the concrete floor, and was to provide livestock accommodation for 27 dairy cattle.

3.2 Farm buildings are of great historical importance. They record, by the siting of the farmstead, the pattern of rural settlement and the making of the historic landscape. They

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record the historic farming systems and methods of the area and they show the vernacular or traditional building materials and methods of their locality. Conversion and dereliction are steadily eroding the numbers of functional historical farm buildings in the county. The proposed development will have a significant impact on the character and appearance of the building and will result in the loss of some historic fabric. The barn lies within Winewall and Cotton Tree Conservation Area.

4. Map analysis

4.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise. As a minimum, all historic Ordnance Survey maps should be examined. If available, other historic cartographic sources should also be examined. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to the function of the building/structure and its phasing.

5. Personnel

5.1 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

6. Photographic Recording

6.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building.

6.2 General photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building are required.

6.3 Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

6.4 The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

6.5 Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.6 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images are acceptable.

6.7 Archive photographs can be taken with a 35mm camera (a Medium or Large Format camera can also be used). All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Digital photography is unacceptable due to unproven archiving qualities. This basic

photographic record is to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.

6.8 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building/site plan.

7. Drawn Record

7.1 A scale plan (1:50 or 1:100) of the ground floor of the building to be affected is to be made. Storage areas such as lofts at first floor level should be noted on the plan. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with a planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any existing drawings used are accurate, if not, to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The drawn record is to show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as to show any other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

7.2 Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording the form and location of other significant structural details (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs).

7.3 Sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g., ceiling heights; differing floor heights; roof trusses).

7.4 Construction techniques and sequences should be appropriately illustrated and described, if visible. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

7.5 The archaeologist on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

7.6 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in RCHME 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings - A Descriptive Specification (3rd Edition)*.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 The archaeologist on site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

9. Monitoring

9.1 The Lancashire County Archaeology Service may undertake monitoring for its own quality control purposes. A minimum of one weeks notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the monitor, in order that arrangements can be made.

10. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

10.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

10.2 A fully indexed archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Printed adhesive labels are also acceptable. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

10.3 A short written report should be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the structure/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report should also include details of the alterations/demolition to be undertaken and an assessment of the importance of the feature/building to be affected. A discussion of the construction sequence of the building should also be included.

10.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500 with the building(s) being recorded clearly marked; photographs used to illustrate key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. Extracts from all historic maps studied during the map analysis stage (section 4.) are also to be included within the report with the building/buildings of interest clearly visible, where they aid interpretation of the development of the building(s). All copyright and Licence agreement numbers should be included where necessary. The photographic record plan and register must also be included.

10.5 A copy of this specification should be bound into the back of the report.

11. Deposition of archive

11.1 The archive resulting from building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office, in a format to be agreed with the County Records Officer, and within a timetable to be agreed with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building with appropriate illustrations will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon. This should be provided as an Adobe Acrobat 'pdf' format file on CD-ROM.

11.2 The site archive shall be conserved and stored according to the *UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990)* and the Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992)* 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.

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11.3 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (a maximum of 6 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless another date is agreed in writing with the Specialist Advisor (Archaeology) or Planning Officer (Archaeology)). A copy of the report will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

11.4 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of any further work. As a minimum, a brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced. This will be sent to the editor of Archaeology North West in time for it to appear within a calendar year of the completion of fieldwork.

12. Technical queries

12.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the LCAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced.

12.2 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the LCAS without delay at Lancashire County Council, Environment Directorate, Guild House, Cross Street, Preston, PR1 8RD, Tel. 01772 531734. Fax 01772 533423. E-mail: Douglas.moir@env.lancscc.gov.uk

13. Valid period of specification

13.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Doug Moir
Planning Officer (Archaeology)
Lancashire County Archaeology Service