

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF THE YARD AT RIVINGTON HALL  
BARN, RIVINGTON, LANCASHIRE**

**BY J M TRIPPIER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SURVEYING CONSULTANCY**

**FOR SALMON'S CATERERS LTD.**

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological recording programme was required as a condition of Listed Building consent in respect of proposed engineering activities in the yard of Rivington Hall Barn. J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy were instructed to do the work on behalf of the occupiers. The programme comprised the making of a measured drawing of the yard and a photographic survey. The Barn and its curtilage is a Grade II listed building and forms part of a larger complex that includes Rivington Hall itself. The yard was found to be a partially cobbled surface which would once have been a focal point for the manorial farmstead at Rivington Hall. It was noted that the cobbles in the south part of the yard were irregular in size shape and density whereas those in the northern part were much more regular and neatly laid; possibly in connection with restoration work at the barn in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The survey was managed and the report prepared by Mr. J. Trippier BA (Hons), MRICS, PIFA who also took the photographs. Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, MPhil, prepared the drawings.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Greenalgh and Williams, Architects, of 340 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, BL1 4JU, acting on behalf of Salmon's Catering Ltd, who commissioned the survey and to the management and staff of Salmon's Catering Ltd. who accommodated us on site during their busy period.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy was instructed by Messrs. Greenalgh and Williams, Architects, of 340 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, BL1 4JU, acting on behalf of Salmon's Catering Ltd., to carry out an archaeological recording programme of the yard surface to the south east of Rivington Hall Barn prior to the placement thereon of temporary toilet facilities.
- 1.2 The temporary toilet facilities are required whilst those attached to the barn itself are refurbished and the whole scheme is the subject of listed building consent by Chorley Borough Council (Application Number 06/01324/LBC). The council have attached a condition to the Consent requiring the implementation of a programme of prior recording of the cobbled yard including hard and soft landscape features before any works take place. It is also required that the recording work must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing the Local Planning Authority. Upon completion of the programme of recording and analysis (sic) shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.3 This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE and the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and is necessary to ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historic importance associated with the building in accordance with Policy No. HT6 of the adopted Chorley Borough Local Plan Review.
- 1.4 The project design was prepared by J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy and agreed with Chorley Borough Council. It forms the basis of this survey and report and is contained at Appendix 1.

## **2 SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 Rivington Hall Barn is part of the Rivington Hall complex of buildings which is located some 3km north west of the small town of Horwich and some 6km south east of the larger town of Chorley. It is part of the well wooded estate known as Lever Park which is situated on the lower slopes of the West Pennine Moors and is now largely given over to public access although the Hall itself is in private hands. The yard itself is largely enclosed by the buildings comprising the Hall, the barn and the hall cottages. It is pointed up by a red arrow on the map enclosed as Fig 1. and is at NGR SD 7054623006. The yard area is shown in some detail on the plan enclosed as Fig 2.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 Historically Rivington was a township within the ancient parish of Bolton-le-Moors. It occupies the western and northern slopes of Winter Hill which rises to 456m and forms the westernmost salient of the West Pennine Moors. The western boundary is formed by the extensive reservoirs constructed by Liverpool Corporation between 1847 and 1857. Some 360 acres of the hillside running down to the reservoirs has been formed into a park which was presented to Bolton Corporation in 1904 by Lord Leverhulme who at the time was Lord of the manor and owned an estate of 2100 acres within the township. However the land was subsequently acquired by Liverpool Corporation to protect the catchment area of their reservoirs (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 286 & 291).
- 3.2 Rivington Hall, which was occupied by the lords of the manor well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was said to be originally a wood and plaster building in the form of a quadrangle. It was rebuilt in stone c.1700 as evidenced by a datestone on the north wing which also bears the initials WBM for William Breres, who owned a part share of the manor at that time, and his wife Martha, and another of 1694(WB) over the west door. A subsequent owner, Robert Andrews rebuilt the greater part of the house again in 1774 including the red-brick west front. The date and his initials are on the spout heads. The south wing is a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick addition. The date 1713 and WBMI for William and Martha Breres and their son John appear on a door head to the stable buildings as does

1732 and IAA for John and Abigail Andrews who purchased the Breres' part-share of the manor in 1729 (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 291).

- 3.3 The barn lies to the north-east of the hall across the yard and is probably of 16<sup>th</sup> century date ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)). It is stone built with a stone slate roof and comprises even bays divided by six pairs of massive crucks on stone bases. The barn is 32.2m long with a main span of 7.8m. The addition of two aisles in an early 20<sup>th</sup> century restoration by Jonathan Simpson for Lord Leverhulme extended the width to 17.5m. Since then the barn has been used as a café, restaurant and entertainment venue (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 291 and Pevsner 1969, 210).
- 3.4 The barn itself is a Grade II Listed Building ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)). and although the yard is no doubt within the Listed area the Listed Building description does not refer to it. Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service have confirmed that they have no more information about the barn. The National Monuments Record at Swindon have also been contacted but to date have not responded.

#### **4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1 Buildings and their surroundings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. Alterations may remove evidence which makes it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the recording programme was to preserve 'by record' details that may be lost during the proposed works. It will also provide a basis for the restoration work required by Condition 5 of the Listed Building Consent.
- 4.2 The objective of the recording programme was therefore to carry out an on-site survey of the cobbled yard areas that may be affected by the proposed development and associated works and to produce a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

#### **5. METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1 The main component will comprise a measured drawing to a scale of 1:20 of the hard and soft landscape features, including all surfaces, within the defined area. The latter will comprise the proposed site of the temporary toilet facilities plus a surrounding 'apron' approx. 1m wide to allow for any minor variations in the siteworks. The features were drawn on site using offsets from datum lines with a planning frame being used to add detail such as the cobbles themselves. The datum lines and features were fixed in relation to the surrounding buildings. The drawing was made on dimensionally stable media and has been reproduced in electronic format a copy of which is included in this report at Fig. 6.
- 5.2 A photographic record was also made using 35mm black and white film shot with a Pentax P30 SLR camera. 5x7 inch prints copies are included as Plates

with this report. The archaeological contractor will retain the originals until such time as they are archived or required by the Planning Authority. A photograph register and plan has also been prepared indicating the direction of shots and areas covered by the photographs (see Figs.7 & 8). The latter has been presented in the form of a grid overlaying the site drawing and photos have been taken of each grid square where cobbles or flags were visible.

- 5.3 The onsite drawing took place during the week beginning 9 October 2007 and was carried out for J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy by Steven Price who also made the electronic version. The photos were taken by John Trippier on 6-7 November 2007.
- 5.4 Prior to the commencement of work on site a rapid map-regression exercise was carried out. Old photographs in the collections at Bolton Archives Service and Chorley Local Studies Library were also searched but none of the yard were discovered.

## **6. DESCRIPTION**

- 6.1 It is apparent from the cartographic evidence that prior to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century restoration (see para.1.3.3 above) the barn itself had a somewhat different footprint comprising two rectangles linked by a narrower building to give a squat 'H-shaped plan (OS 1894 –Fig 3). However by 1909 the barn had achieved its current regular rectangular plan following the addition of the aisles by Jonathan Simpson (OS 1908 -Fig 4). The enclosed and open porches to the south elevation which overlooks the yard must of course been part of the restoration or later. The range of buildings along the east side of the courtyard appears to have been largely unaltered from the footprint that existed before the restoration although the existing toilet block along the west side seems to be a replacement/extension of an earlier building that took place between 1908 and 1929 (OS -Fig 5). It seems unlikely that these alterations made any significant change to the area of yard under consideration although in total it must be somewhat smaller than before Simpson's alterations were carried out. It was also the case that there was a central rectangular feature in the yard upto 1929 at east.
- 6.2 The yard surface as it appears today is largely covered with a layer of dark ashy gravel. In the north-east and south-east quadrants substantial areas of cobblestones form the surface area and extend westwards to just beyond the north-south centre line of the yard (see Figs.6 & 8 and Plates 1 & 2). It seems likely that the layer of dark ashy gravel covers similar cobbled areas but this was not penetrated as part of this survey and in any event it must offer some protection to any underlying cobbles. The cobbles in the two areas where they are visible are somewhat different from each other. Those in the southern area are irregular in shape, size and the density at which they are laid (Plate 1). Those in the northern area are generally much more regular in all these respects and appear to have been laid in neat north-south rows (Plate 2). Only the extreme east end of this area exhibits the sort of irregularity seen in the southern area. It does seem possible that the regular nature of the cobbles in the centre-

north quadrant is as a result of relaying at the time of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century restoration and extension of the barn. The extreme north-eastern area and the southern areas are perhaps more indicative of a roughly cobbled yard from the pre-industrial period.

- 6.3 In the extreme north-west part of the yard around the open and then enclosed porches that lead into the barn is a flagged area. As this respects those structures it must represent a laying or relaying. Other features visible on the yard surface are some small patches of concrete which presumably have been put down where the cobbles have been taken up or have become too uneven and a line of manholes running from south west to north-east across the yard. Finally toward the eastern edge of the survey area are two garden features comprising dwarf stone walls (Plates 24 & 25). These appear to be modern.

## 7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This project was largely concerned with recording the cobbled areas of the yard at Rivington Hall Barn and this had been duly carried out. However it also provided the opportunity to consider the yard's past and present relationship to its setting and the complex's significance locally, regionally or nationally in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials and status.
- 7.2 To date the yard has attracted little attention compared with the barn itself. By far the best description is by Rawlinson (1972, 34) who tells us that the barn is 105 ft 8 inches long by 57ft 6 inches wide and divided into seven bays by six oak crucks resting on large boulders as high as eight feet and six inches above the floor line. The height from floor to ridge is 23 feet 10 inches. In 1954 a party from Manchester University visited the barn when it was declared that the building, although much restored, were of Saxon origin and similar to 11<sup>th</sup> century buildings seen in Scandinavia (Rawlinson 1972, 34). More prosaically the Listed Building Description suggests a 16<sup>th</sup> century date [www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk). This issue could of course be easily solved by modern dendrochronological dating techniques.
- 7.3 Although surprisingly little is known about the barn's early functions it seems likely that it was part of a working farm based around Rivington Hall. As such the yard would have been at the centre of both residential and agricultural activities. Even so it seems likely that it was the much rougher cobbled surface in the southern half of the yard that provides a more authentic representation the manorial farmyards of the post-medieval period than the neatly laid cobbles of the northern area which are probably more closely associated with the restoration of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 8. ARCHIVING

- 8.1 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 will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include film and frame number; date photographed and photographer's

name; name and address of feature/building; and NGR. The prints be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

- 8.2 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 8.3 The site archive will be prepared 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'.
- 8.4 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record in Adobe Acrobat 'PDF.' format on CD-ROM on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology)). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.
- 8.5 Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work. A brief summary report of fieldwork, to appear in the Council for British Archaeology North West *Archaeology North West* will be produced and sent to the editor in time to appear within a calendar year of the completion of the fieldwork.

## **9. COPYRIGHT**

- 9.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

## **10. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **Abbreviations**

OS Ordnance Survey

### **Maps**

OS *Lancashire 1:10560 sheet 86*, 1849, Southampton

OS *Lancashire 1:2500 sheet 86:2*, 1894, Southampton

OS *Lancashire 1:2500 sheet 86:2*, 1908, Southampton

OS Lancashire 1:2500 sheet 86:2, 1829, Southampton

**Published Sources**

DOE *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16)

English Heritage, 1991, *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd ed.

Farrer, W. and J. Brownbill, 1911, *The Victoria County History of Lancashire*,  
**5**, London

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1997, *Code of Conduct*

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for  
Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Pevsner, N., 1969, *The Buildings of England: North Lancashire*,  
Harmondsworth

Rawlinson, J., 1972, *'About Rivington'* Chorley

[www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)



## APPENDIX 1

### PROJECT DESIGN FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF THE YARD AT RIVINGTON HALL BARN, RIVINGTON, LANCASHIRE

#### BY J M TRIPPIER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND SURVEYING CONSULTANCY FOR SALMON'S CATERERS LTD.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Circumstances

- 1.1.1 J. M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy have been instructed by Messrs. Greenalgh and Williams, Architects, of 340 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, BL1 4JU, acting on behalf of Salmon's Catering Ltd., to carry out an archaeological recording programme of the yard surface to the south east of Rivington Hall Barn prior to the placement thereon of temporary toilet facilities.
- 1.1.2 The temporary toilet facilities are required whilst those attached to the barn itself are refurbished and the whole scheme is the subject of listed building consent by Chorley Borough Council (Application Number 06/01324/LBC). The council have attached a condition to the Consent requiring the implementation of a programme of prior recording of the cobbled yard including hard and soft landscape features before any works take place. It is also required that the recording work must be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing the Local Planning Authority. Upon completion of the programme of recording and analysis (sic) shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.1.3 This condition follows the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the (then) DOE and the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and is necessary to ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historic importance associated with the building in accordance with Policy No. HT6 of the adopted Chorley Borough Local Plan Review.

### 1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 Rivington Hall Barn is part of the Rivington Hall complex of buildings which is located some 3km north west of the small town of Horwich and some 6km south east of the larger town of Chorley. It is part of the well wooded estate

known as Lever Park which is situated on the lower slopes of the West Pennine Moors and is now largely given over to public access although the Hall itself is not open to the public. The yard itself is largely enclosed by the buildings comprising the Hall, the barn and the hall cottages. It is situated at NGR SD 63321448 pointed up by a red arrow on the map enclosed as Fig 1. The yard area with the proposed siting of the temporary toilet facilities is shown on the plan enclosed as Fig 2.

### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 Historically Rivington was a township within the ancient parish of Bolton-le-Moors. It occupies the western and northern slopes of Winter Hill which rises to 456m and forms the westernmost salient of the West Pennine Moors. The western boundary of the township is formed by the extensive reservoirs constructed by Liverpool Corporation between 1847 and 1857. Some 360 acres of the hillside running down to the reservoirs has been formed into a park which was presented to Bolton Corporation in 1904 by Lord Leverhulme who at the time was Lord of the manor and owned an estate of 2100 acres within the township. However the land was subsequently acquired by Liverpool Corporation to protect the catchment area of their reservoirs (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 286 & 291).
- 1.3.2 Rivington Hall, which was occupied by the lords of the manor well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was said to be originally a wood and plaster building in the form of a quadrangle. It was rebuilt in stone c.1700 as evidenced by a datestone on the north wing which also bears the initials WBM for William Breres, who owned a part share of the manor at that time, and his wife Martha, and another of 1694(WB) over the west door. A subsequent owner, Robert Andrews rebuilt the greater part of the house again in 1774 including the red-brick west front. The date and his initials are on the spout heads. The south wing is a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick addition. The date 1713 and WBMI for William and Martha Breres and their son John appear on a door head to the stable buildings as does 1732 and IAA for John and Abigail Andrews who purchased the Breres' part-share of the manor in 1729 (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 291).
- 1.3.3 The barn lies to the north-east of the hall across the yard and is probably of 16<sup>th</sup> century date ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)). It is stone built with a stone slate roof and comprises even bays divided by six pairs of massive crucks on stone bases. The barn is 32.2m long with a main span of 7.8m. The addition of two aisles in an early 20<sup>th</sup> century restoration by Jonathan Simpson for Lord Leverhulme extended the width to 17.5m. Since then the barn has been used as a café, restaurant and entertainment venue (Farrer & Brownbill 1911, 291 and Pevsner 1969, 210).

## **2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 Buildings and their surroundings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social

structure and lifestyles. Alterations may remove evidence which makes it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the recording programme is to preserve 'by record' details that may be lost during the proposed works. It will also provide a basis for the restoration work required by Condition 5 of the Listed Building Consent.

- 2.2 The objective of the recording programme is therefore to carry out an on-site survey of the cobbled yard areas that may be affected by the proposed development and to produce a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The recording programme will be carried out prior to the commencement of any works connected with the construction of the temporary toilet facilities (see para. 1.1.2 above).
- 3.2 The main component will comprise a measured drawing to a scale of 1:20 of the hard and soft landscape features, including all surfaces, within the defined area. The latter will comprise the proposed site of the temporary toilet facilities plus a surrounding 'apron' approx. 1m wide to allow for any minor variations in the siteworks. The area so defined, which will be the subject of the survey, is shown edged red on the enclosed Fig.3. The features will be drawn on site using offsets from datum lines with a planning frame being used to add detail such as the cobbles themselves. The datum lines and features will be fixed in relation to permanent features such as surrounding buildings which will enable them to be related to the National Grid. The drawing(s) will be made on dimensionally stable media and will be reproduced in electronic format for inclusion in the final report (see para.3.4 below).
- 3.3 An adequate photographic record will be prepared. This will include 35mm or medium format black and white prints and colour transparencies and/or digital photography illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and areas of concern. A photograph register and plan(s) will be prepared indicating the direction of shots and areas covered by the photographs.
- 3.4 A short report will be prepared incorporating the following information
- a) The dates of the recording and names of personnel involved;
  - b) Locational details and statutory listings or scheduling;
  - c) A brief description of the yard surfaces as recorded visually and photographically
  - d) Any information that can usefully be provided about the chronology of the
  - e) A note of the yard's past and present relationship to its setting and the complex's significance locally, regionally or nationally in

terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials and status.

- 3.5 Prior to the commencement of work on site a rapid map-regression exercise and investigation of old photographs will be undertaken to establish as far as possible any past changes in the yard's form and function.

#### **4. STANDARDS AND MONITORING**

- 4.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

#### **5. REPORT AND ARCHIVING**

- 5.1 A report will be produced containing the information outlined at para. 3.4 above.
- 5.2 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 will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include film and frame number; date photographed and photographer's name; name and address of feature/building; and NGR. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves. Slides will be labelled and stored similarly

#### **6. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

- 6.1 The archive resulting from the building recording will be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office in a format to be agreed with the Archives Officer and within a timescale to be agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology). A summary record of the building will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and with the National Monuments Record in Swindon.
- 6.2 The site archive will be prepared 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'.
- 6.3 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record in Adobe Acrobat 'PDF.' format on CD-ROM on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed with the Specialist Archaeological Advisor or the Planning Officer (Archaeology)).

A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision.

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

## **7. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 7.1 The contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and a risk assessment will be carried out prior to commencement of the site work.
- 7.2 Site procedures shall be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

## **8. STAFFING**

- 8.1 The recording programme will be managed by John Trippier BA (Hons) MRICS, PIFA. Mr. Trippier is a qualified surveyor and archaeologist with over 30 years professional experience of surveying and recording structures of many types. He has worked on excavations for both Manchester and Lancaster University (now Oxford Archaeology North) Archaeological units and for Matrix Archaeology Ltd of Stretford. In addition he worked during 2000 and 2001 as consultant archaeologist for the North Pennines Heritage Trust. Other suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists may be employed as required.

## **9. INSURANCE**

- 9.1 The archaeological contractor has both professional indemnity (£250,000) and public liability insurance (£2,000,000). Details will be provided if required.

## **10. CONTRACT**

- 10.1 The Contractor will enter into a written agreement with the client as required. That agreement and this project design will form a contract binding on both parties.

## **11. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

DOE, 1990, Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)  
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Harmondsworth

[www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

## **APPENDIX 2: FIGURES**

**Fig. 1: Location Plan**

**Fig. 2: Site of Proposed Temporary Toilets**

**Fig. 3: OS 1894, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 86.2  
Southampton**

**Fig. 4: OS 1908, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 86.2  
Southampton**

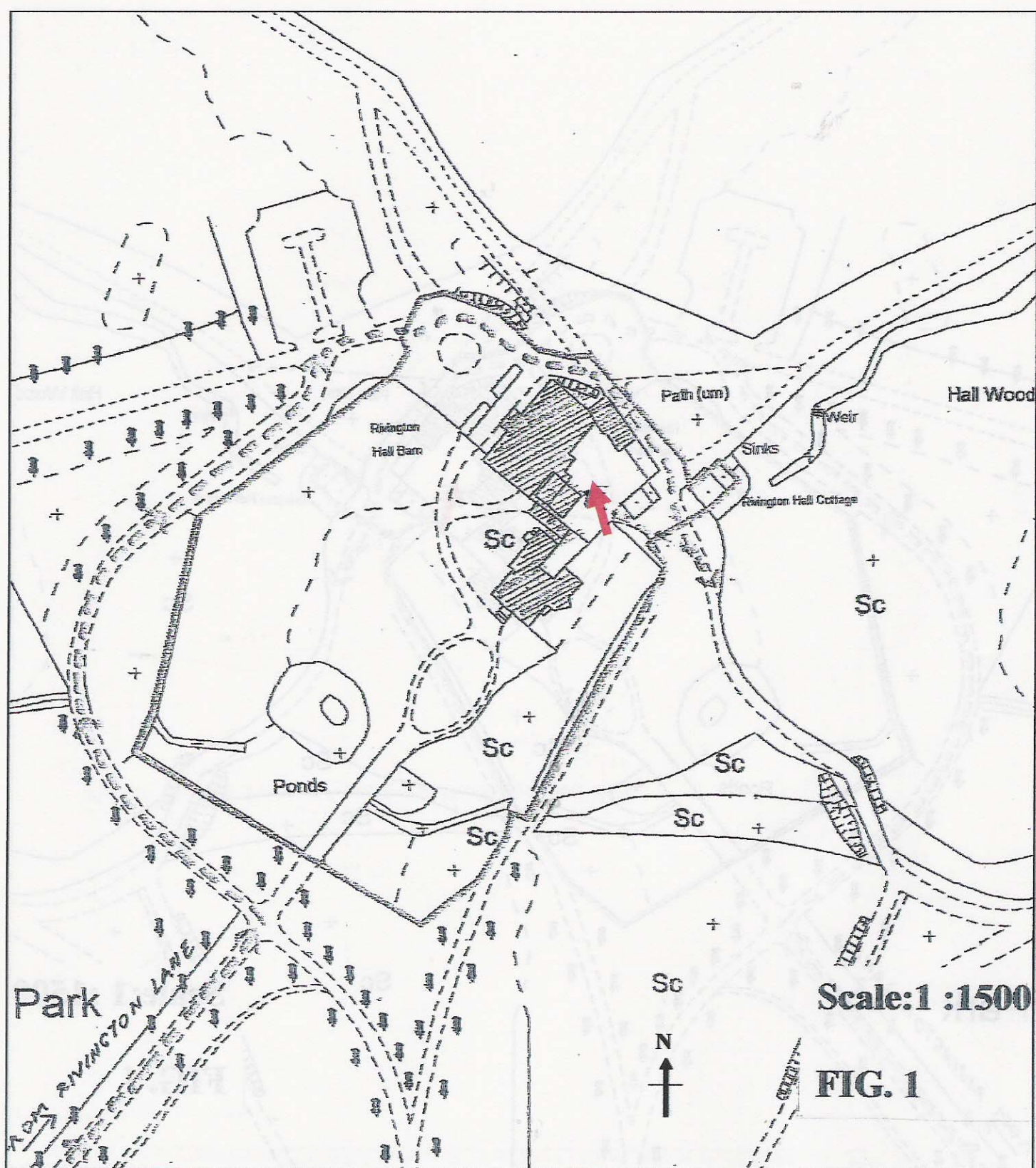
**Fig. 5: OS 1929, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 86.2  
Southampton**

**Fig. 6: Drawing of Yard Surface at 1:20 Scale**

**Fig. 7: Photographic Register**

**Fig. 8: Photograph Grid**

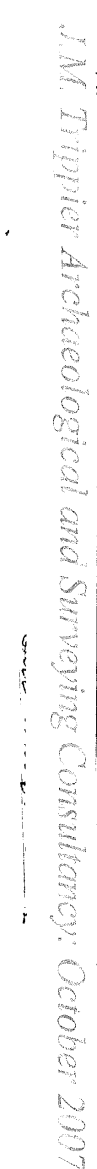




**Fig. 1: Location Plan**  
(Reproduced from Architects Drawing)



RAYNIGTON HALL BARN.



**FIG. 2**

**Scale: 1:50**

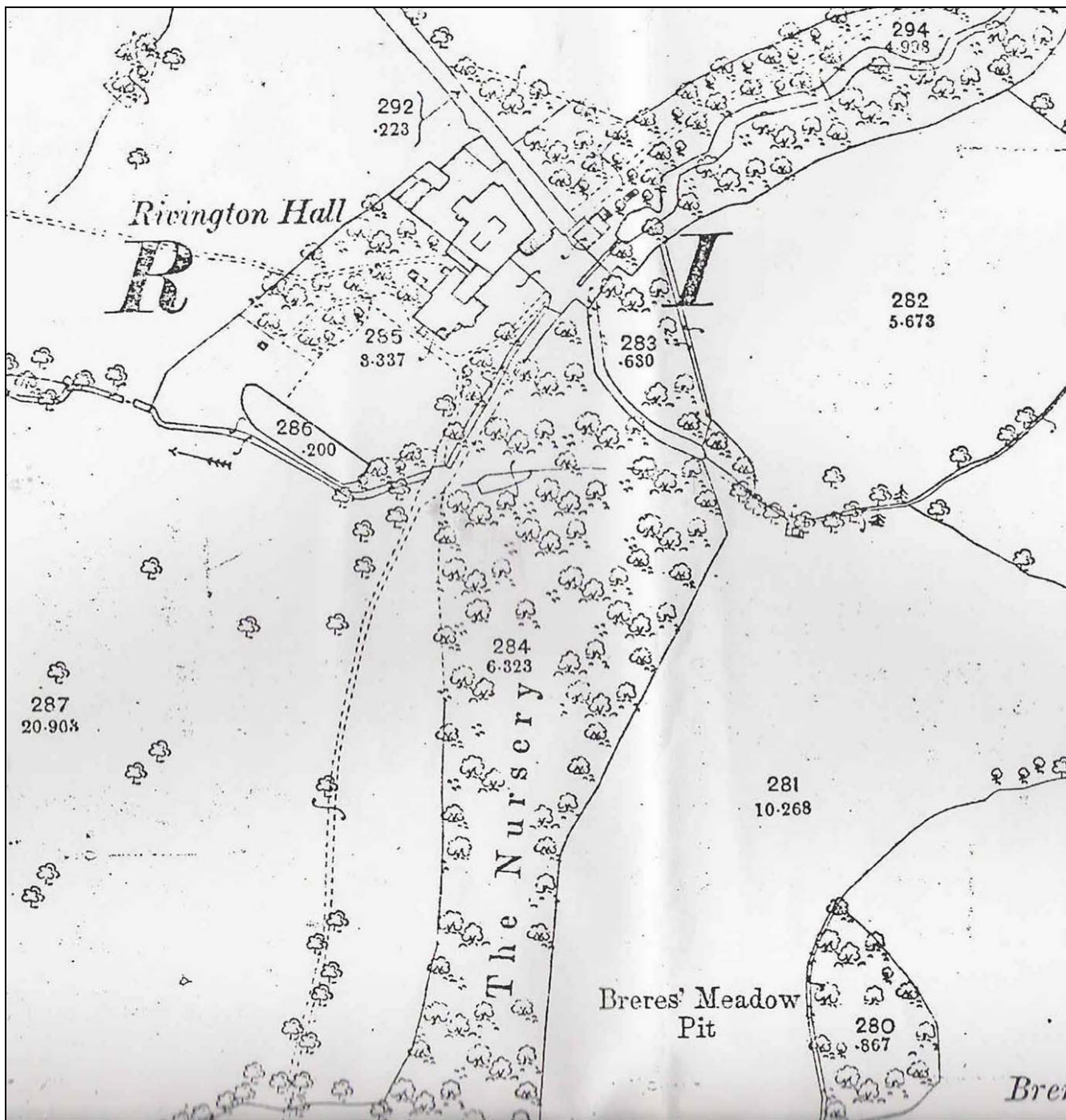


Fig. 3: OS 1894, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 86.2, Southampton

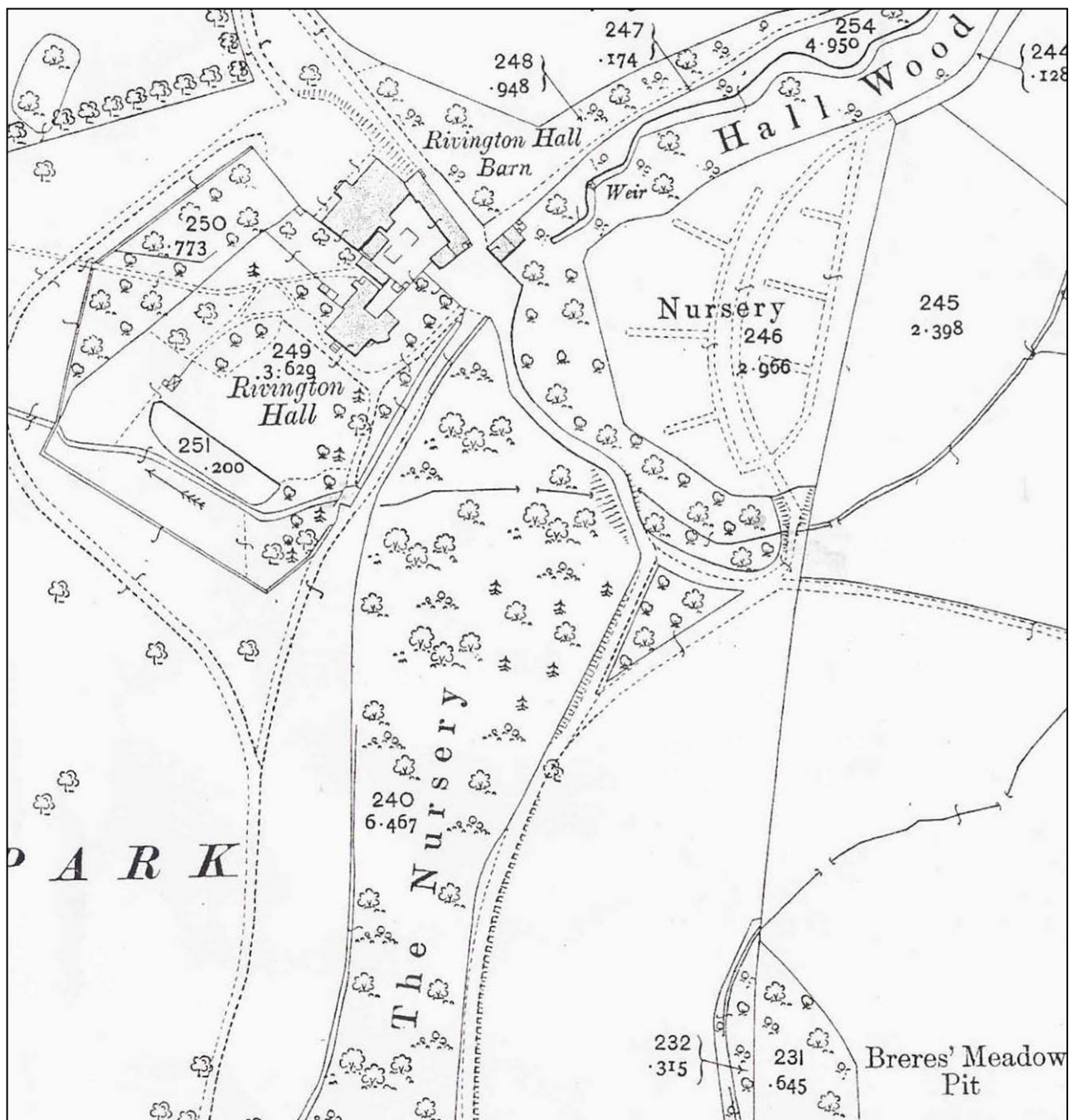


Fig. 4: OS 1908, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 86.2, Southampton



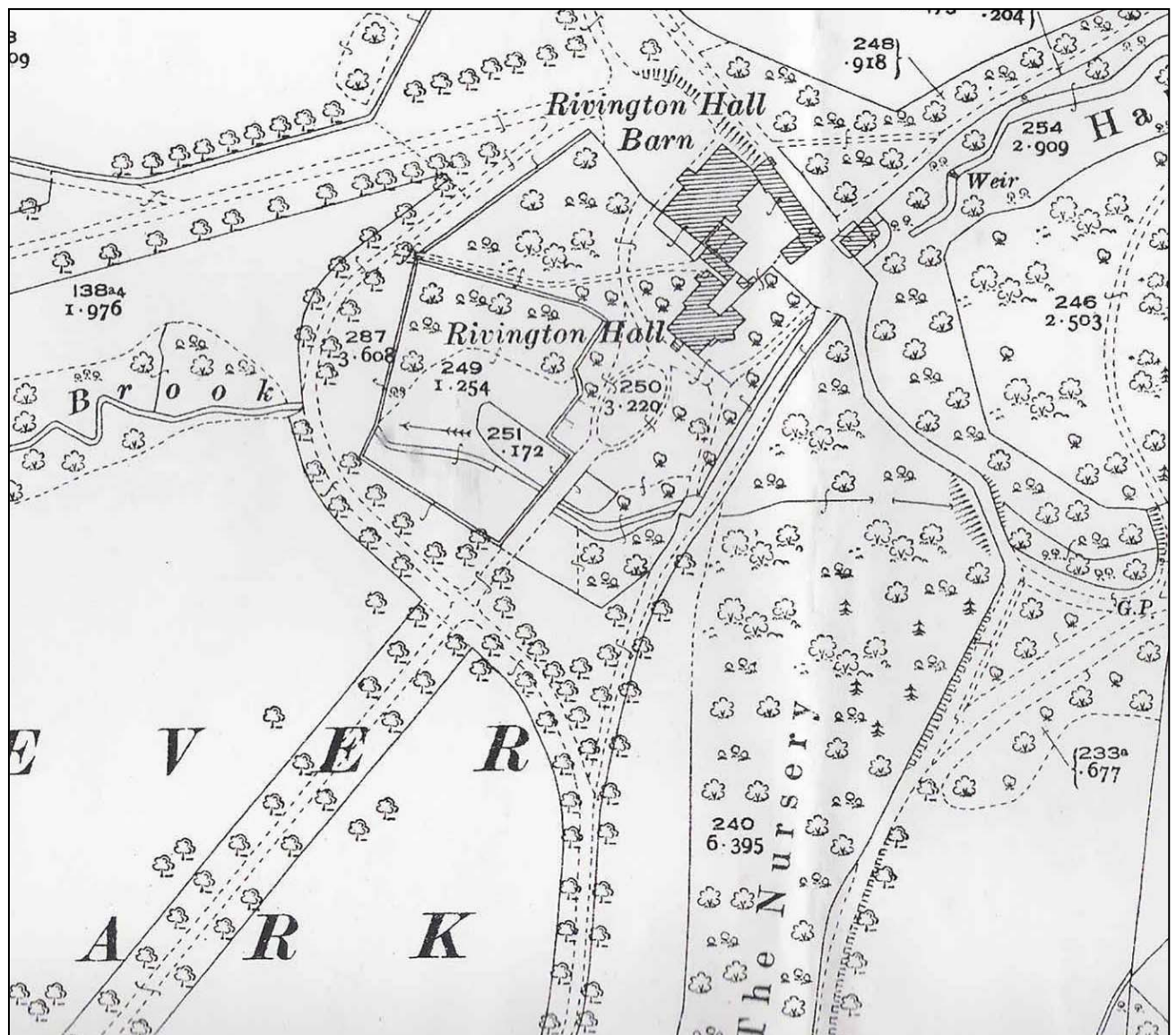


Fig. 5: OS 1929, 1: 2500 Scale, Lancashire Sheet 86.2, Southampton

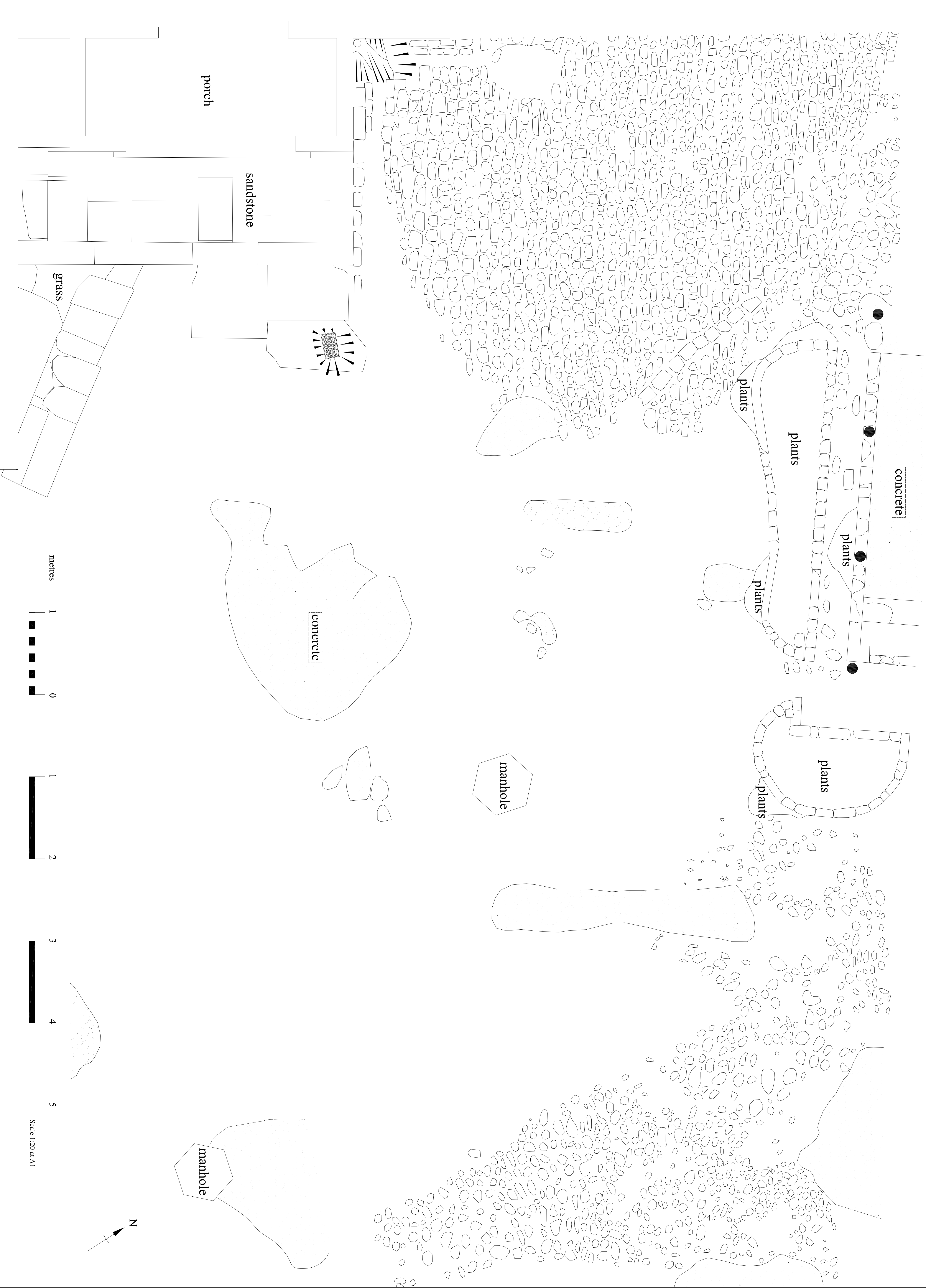


Figure 6

**FIG 7: Photograph Register**

<b>Plate Nos. in Report</b>	<b>Feature or Grid Square on Photograph Plan</b>	<b>Monochrome Prints Film/frame</b>	<b>Date of Shot</b>	<b>Direction of Shot</b>
Cover	Yard	2/11A	6/11/07	N
1	Southern area of cobbles	2/14A	6/11/07	E
2	Northern area of cobbles	2/12A	6/11/07	NE
3	1A	1/33	6/11/07	E
4	1B	1/34	6/11/07	E
5	Northern garden feature	2/15A	6/11/07	E
6	2A	1/32	6/11/07	E
7	2B	1/31	6/11/07	E
8	2C	1/35	6/11/07	E
9	3A	2/2A	6/11/07	W
10	3B	1/30	6/11/07	E
11	3C	1/36	6/11/07	E
12	4A	1/3A	6/11/07	W
13	4B	3/5A	6/11/07	W
14	5A	2/8A	6/11/07	N
15	5B	2/6A	6/11/07	W
16	Southern garden feature	1/29	6/11/07	NE
17	1E	1/22	6/11/07	E
18	1F	1/20	6/11/07	E
19	1G	1/10	6/11/07	E
20	2E	1/28	6/11/07	E
21	2F	1/21	6/11/07	E
22	2G	2/27	6/11/07	E
23	3F	1/25	6/11/07	E
24	3G	1/26	6/11/07	E
25	4G	1/23	6/11/07	E



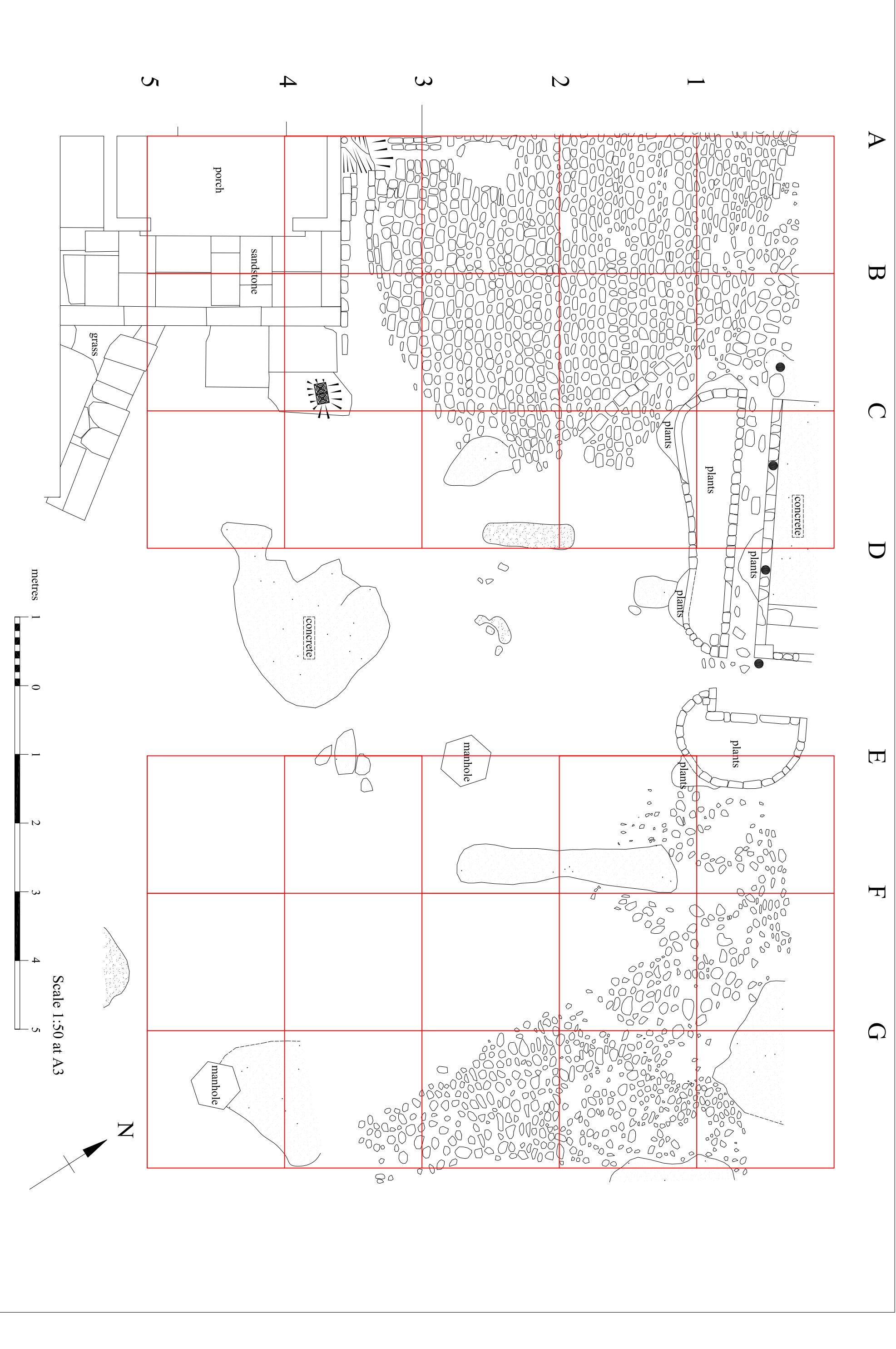


Figure 8 J.M. Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy: October 2007

### **APPENDIX 3: PLATES**

- Plate 1: Southern area of cobbles looking east**
- Plate 2: Northern area of cobbles looking north-east**
- Plate 3: Grid square 1A looking east**
- Plate 4: Grid square 1B looking east**
- Plate 5: Northern Garden feature looking east**
- Plate 6: Grid square 2A looking east**
- Plate 7: Grid square 2B looking east**
- Plate 8: Grid square 2C looking east**
- Plate 9: Grid square 3A looking west**
- Plate 10: Grid square 3B looking east**
- Plate 11: Grid square 3C looking east**
- Plate 12: Grid square 4A looking west**
- Plate 13: Grid square 4B looking west**
- Plate 14: Grid square 5A looking north**
- Plate 15: Grid square 5B looking west**
- Plate 16: Southern Garden feature looking north-east**
- Plate 17: Grid square 1E looking east**
- Plate 18: Grid square 1F looking east**
- Plate 19: Grid square 1G looking east**
- Plate 20: Grid square 2E looking east**
- Plate 21: Grid square 2F looking east**
- Plate 22: Grid square 2G looking east**
- Plate 23: Grid square 3F looking east**
- Plate 24: Grid square 3G looking east**
- Plate 25: Grid square 4G looking east**





Plate 1: Southern area of cobbles looking east



Plate 2: Northern area of cobbles looking north-east





Plate 3: Grid square 1A looking east



Plate 4: Grid square 1B looking east





Plate 5: Northern Garden feature looking east



Plate 6: Grid square 2A looking east





Plate 7: Grid square 2B looking east



Plate 8: Grid square 2C looking east





Plate 9: Grid square 3A looking west



Plate 10: Grid square 3B looking east





Plate 11: Grid square 3C looking east



Plate 12: Grid square 4A looking west





Plate 13: Grid square 4B looking west



Plate 14: Grid square 5A looking north





Plate 15: Grid square 5B looking west



Plate 16: Southern Garden feature looking north-east





Plate 17: Grid square 1E looking east



Plate 18: Grid square 1F looking east



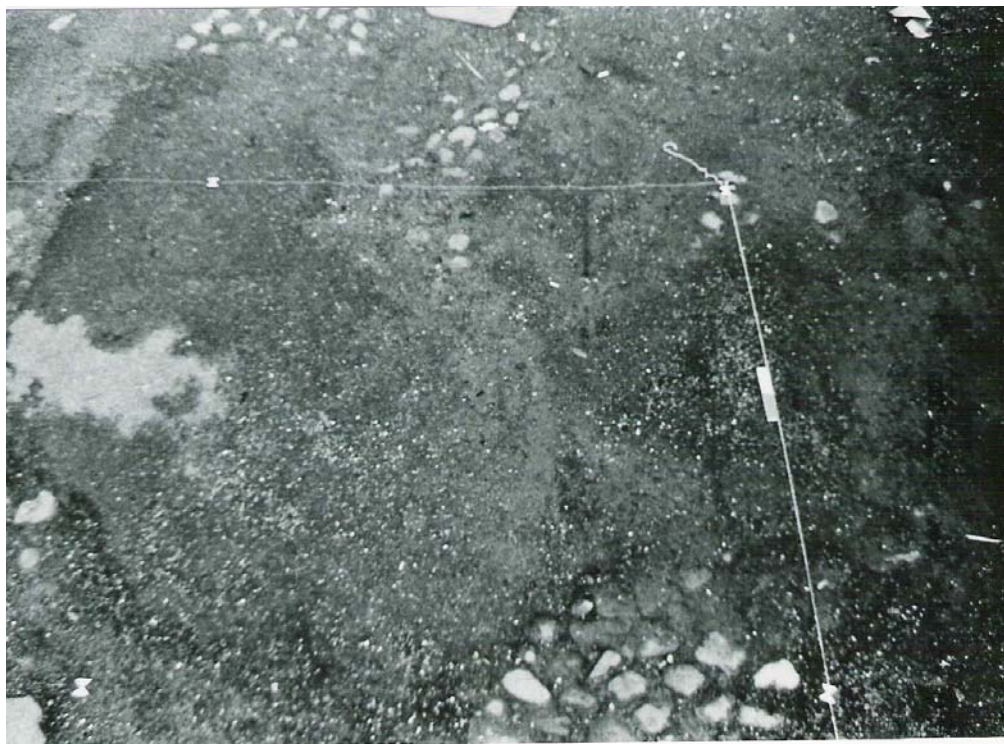


Plate 19: Grid square 1G looking east



Plate 20: Grid square 2E looking east





Plate 21: Grid square 2F looking east



Plate 22: Grid square 2G looking east





Plate 23: Grid square 3F looking east



P

Plate 24: Grid square 3G looking east



Plate 25: Grid square 4G looking east









