



**DALCOUR
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Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring at Glebe Barn, Gisburn, BB7 4HR

Client: PWA Planning

Project: EP – The Glebe Barn, Gisburn

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Project Details

Project Name	EP - The Glebe Barn, Gisburn
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Prepared by	
Name	Immogen Lyons PCIfA

Approved by	
Name	Beki Jones MCIfA

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Dalcour Maclaren have been commissioned by PWA Planning, on behalf of Mr Andrew Weir (hereafter referred to as 'the Client'), to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological monitoring, also known as an archaeological watching brief at The Glebe Barn, Gisburn, Clitheroe, BB7 4HR (National Grid Reference: SD 83081 48863).

1.2 Circumstances of the Scheme

- 1.2.1 The scheme involves the erection of a double garage on land to the west of Glebe Barn. The proposed garage will be comprised of stone, slate and timber materials with a slated, apexed shaped roof and three garage doors to the eastern façade.
- 1.2.2 The garage will provide a structure for the occupants of Glebe Barn to store vehicles safely and will allow equipment and other materials to be stored and protected from the elements.

1.3 Site Location and Topography

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises a small parcel of undeveloped land to the immediate west of Glebe Farm along High Street, Gisburn, Clitheroe, BB7 4HR. The Site lies within the Gisburn Conservation Area and is bound by:
- the A59 to the immediate south, beyond which lies a restaurant and residential development;
 - the A682 Hellifield Road to the west;
 - the Vicarage to the north, beyond which lies agricultural land; and,
 - the Glebe Barn to the immediate east.
- 1.3.2 The topography of the Site is relatively flat and sits between 140m and 142m Above Ordnance Datum (AoD).

1.4 Requirement for Archaeological Works

- 1.4.1 Planning permission (Ref: 3/2022/0060) was granted by the Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC) for the erection of the double garage on land to the west of Glebe Barn subject to conditions. Condition 3 of the planning permission states that:

No excavation works on the application site, including any required for clearance/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works, to include a formal watching brief to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists as an integral part of the groundworks required for the development. This watching brief must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall include a contingency plan for the unexpected discovery of significant remains. A copy of a formal report on the works undertaken and their results shall be submitted to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record.

1.4.2 An archaeological watching brief is defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive’ (CIfA 2014a).

- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014a);
- Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014b);
- Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIfA 2014c);
- Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-Taking for Sites under Development, Historic England: London (Historic England 2016);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2015.

2 Background

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Society (2022) maps the bedrock geology of the Site as comprising the Chatburn Limestone Formation, which was deposited between the Courceyan Substage and Chadian Substage c. 358.9 - 344.5 million years ago.
- 2.1.2 These bedrock deposits are then overlain by glacial till, deposited during the Devensian Stage c. 116,000 - 11,800 years ago (BGS, 2022).

2.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 2.2.1 The below section contains an overview of the archaeological and historic background of the Site and the surrounding area. In the event that archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief, further documentary research and a review of information contained on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER) will be undertaken to put any findings into context.

Prehistoric (Up to AD 42)

- 2.2.2 Prehistoric evidence in Gisburn comprises Bronze Age worked flint that was found during excavations managed by Richard Atkinson in the mid-1940s on land to the north of St. Mary's Church, which is also the site of the Old Vicarage. These flints could date from as early as the second millennium BC and also possibly represent a settlement in the area (Ribble Valley Borough Council (RVBC, 2005).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.3 There is limited evidence for Roman activity recorded in Gisburn. The old Roman road from Ribchester to Ilkley passes to the south of the parish.
- 2.2.4 Bomber Camp Scheduled Monument is located c. 1.72km south east of Gisburn and comprises a Romano-British farmstead and an associated enclosure. Inside the enclosure are two raised platforms interpreted as hut platforms. Excavations in 1939 showed that the interior was roughly paved with boulders and the occupation area at the centre of the farmstead was dated by finds comprising pottery, an iron sword blade and a spindle whorl, among other finds, to the C4th AD (Historic England, 2022).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 2.2.5 The place name etymology of the name Gisburn is uncertain but may have been derived from an Old English or Old Norse personal name and the Old English word *gysele* or *burna*, which means gushing water or a stream.

Together the name roughly translates as ‘Gysla’s stream’, ‘Gisli’s stream’ or ‘gushing stream’ (Mills, 2011).

- 2.2.6 The layout of the village, with the properties arranged facing the main street and the tenement plots passing down to a back lane, is similar to many of the villages established in the C10th, which further suggests that Gisburn has early medieval origins (RVBC, 2005).

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 2.2.7 Gisburn was recorded during the Domesday Survey in 1086 as ‘*Ghiseburne*’ and held by William of Percy with no recorded population, which was often the case for large towns or abandoned settlements. Gisburn at this time was more likely an abandoned settlement rather than a large one. (Powell-Smith, 2022).
- 2.2.8 The manor passed to Sawley Abbey in 1224 sometime after the Abbey was established in 1147. The Church of St. Mary was built in the centre of the village in 1135; although the building largely dates to the early C16th, with C12th and C13th remains still extant. The church is a Grade II* listed building (Ref: 1164472) (RVBC, 2005).
- 2.2.9 A dispute rose in 1226 over the patronage of the Church of St. Mary, known at this point as Gisburn Church. Sawley Abbey attempted to claim the patronage from the Prioress of Stainfield Nunnery in Lincolnshire. These nuns were possibly situated at the house called ‘The Priory’ which lies to the north of the church adjacent to the site of the Old Vicarage (RVBC, 2005).

Post-Medieval & Modern (AD 1540 to Present)

- 2.2.10 In 1635, Thomas Lister, whose father, also Thomas, acquired the Abbot of Sawley’s land in Gisburn after the dissolution, built Lower Hall within Gisburne Park, which was later replaced by the Grade I listed Gisburne Park (Ref: 1317877) in 1724. After another Thomas Lister became the first Baron Ribblesdale in 1797, he celebrated by reportedly planting over a million oak trees within the park. The hall is now a private hospital after the Ribblesdale family line ended with the death of the fourth baron, with his two sons having been killed in the Boer War and WWI. (RVBC, 2005).
- 2.2.11 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping shows that two structures, one labelled as the Vicarage and the other comprising Glebe Barn, were present within the Site between 1888-1914. Glebe Barn forms the westerly one of a pair of adjoined former barns, built either in the late C18th or early C19th. Both buildings are depicted on mapping from 1853. The Vicarage and the barns were previously under the same ownership and held by the Church of St. Mary (O’Flaherty, 2021).

2.2.12 The Vicarage to the north of Glebe Barn is also mapped on the 1853 OS and by 1894, the building has either been rebuilt larger or extended (O’Flaherty, 2021).

2.3 Potential

2.3.1 There is the potential for the development to encounter remains associated with the early medieval and medieval development of Gisburn, due to the proximity to the church, and C18th/C19th remains associated with the construction and development of the Vicarage and the barns themselves.

3 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The purpose of the investigation and recording is to monitor the intrusive works and, where archaeological remains are present, to investigate, characterise and interpret them. In instances where the investigation and recording remit is not sufficient to deal with the potential archaeological resource, then it will highlight this and provide sufficient data to allow the Stakeholders and Client to make an informed decision on the requirement for further recording strategies, if required.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological investigation and recording are to:
- Examine, assess and record the extent, preservation, characteristics, form and any further details available, of any archaeological remains present;
 - To investigate and / or recover and assess archaeological material to better define the dating of the Site; and
 - To provide enough information to inform upon any mitigation strategy following completion of works.
- 3.1.3 The general aims of the archaeological monitoring are to:
- determine the presence or absence of buried or upstanding archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
 - allow the monitoring archaeologist to signal that potentially significant archaeology has been revealed before it is destroyed;
 - provide the opportunity for an appropriate resource allocation to deal with the archaeology under the watching brief remit;
 - determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits revealed as well as their potential significance;
 - determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
 - sufficiently investigate and record all deposits and features of potential archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed during the current development;
 - disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

3.2 Regional Research Framework

3.2.1 The current work and all future reporting will consider existing and developing research frameworks from the North West England Regional Research Framework.

3.2.2 Of the research questions, specific and overarching, contained within the Research Framework, the below are considered the most relevant to these works and consider all potential remains within the Site from very low potential to high potential:

- EM21: What can archaeological investigation tell us about the origins and character of early Christian sites?
 - Due to the proximity to the C12th Church of St. Mary, there may be potential to encounter remains associated with the church.
- LM03: How did small settlements evolve and exploit environmental resources?
- LM24: How can archaeological techniques be applied to enhance our understanding of the evolution and character of monasteries and lesser religious houses?
- LM26: How did the location of Medieval churches and other religious houses relate to and influence Medieval settlement patterns?

4 Methodology

4.1 General Methodology

- 4.1.1 A scheme of archaeological monitoring has been designed in order to satisfy the stated objectives of the project as set out under Section 3 above.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological investigation and recording is intended to monitor all intrusive works during the course of the development to allow for any potential archaeological features or deposits present to be highlighted, investigated and recorded. If this is unable to be completed within the remit of the investigation and recording, then this will be flagged to the Client and key stakeholders, including the RVBC, so an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation can be discussed and agreed.
- 4.1.3 In advance of any fieldwork, Dalcour Maclaren will request the Client has demonstrated that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints and that they have provided all reasonable information regarding the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, any areas of potentially contaminated land and/or any other known risks to health and safety.
- 4.1.4 Where mechanical excavation is required, Dalcour Maclaren will request that intrusive works using a mechanical excavator are undertaken with a toothless bucket to maximise the chance for identification of any archaeological remains should they be present and minimisation of impact to the known structures.
- 4.1.5 All intrusive works will be monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist who will highlight any potential archaeological features revealed to the groundworkers. Should this occur then the client will provide the archaeologist with sufficient time to allow suitable investigation by hand. All surfaces will be cleaned, inspected and potential features/deposits excavated to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material, as well as determine their character, significance and date.
- 4.1.6 In the event that archaeological features and/or deposits are encountered, they will be investigated and sampled sufficiently to characterise, date them, understand their relationships and determine their significance. Features are to be excavated as follows:
- All early prehistoric features will be 100% excavated;
 - All structural features (e.g. postholes and hearths), burials, industrial features (e.g. ovens and kilns) etc. will be 100% excavated;

- Other discrete features (e.g. pits) of late prehistoric or late date will be excavated to a minimum of 50% based on the potential for the recovery of important material or ecofactual assemblages;
- Features of possible natural origin (e.g. variations in the geology) will be excavated until a full characterisation of the feature type, profile, fill and any other characterisations have been demonstrated adequately;
- Linear features (e.g. ditches and gullies) will be excavated to a minimum of 10% or until a full understanding of the feature is ascertained. All intersections will be sampled to establish relationships and a higher percentage of excavation will occur in areas of potential domestic activity;
- Occupational layers will be excavated to a minimum of 50% with a higher percentage for prehistoric layers as required to gain a full understanding of the various functions and variations.

4.1.7 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and/or theft.

4.1.8 Archaeological deposits and features will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and the standards of the Appointed Archaeological Contractor who will be an appropriately qualified and accredited professional. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow for a full characterisation of the context and its relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.

4.1.9 Archaeological contexts will be recorded and numbered individually on pro-forma context sheets with all relevant data such as drawings, photographic images, finds, environmental samples, height values and any other information cross-referenced. In addition, a further, more general record of the work comprising descriptions and discussions of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate. Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist excavating the feature/deposit.

4.1.10 All features will first be recorded in plan using a GPS unit with sub-centimetre accuracy with each point recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geod model, this plan will also provide a three-dimensional geo-referenced visual representation on the archaeology present.

4.1.11 Once features have been excavated, they will be recorded again using a GPS unit under a separate project file with all features recorded to sub-centimetre accuracy and coded to an internal database that records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other feature

specific information that may be relevant. In addition, features that require more detailed illustration will be undertaken by hand in relation to a feature specific geo-referenced baseline and drawn at an appropriate scale on polyester based drafting film and labelled in relation to a site-specific drawing register.

- 4.1.12 Hand-drawn sections will be drawn at an appropriate scale, primarily 1:10. Likewise, plans of archaeological features will be drawn at a suitable scale to record them in detail. If appropriate a larger site plan will be produced at a scale between 1:100 and 1:1,250 to show the location of monitored works, if required, this plan would indicate the boundaries of the excavated area, the site grid and location and numbers of any smaller detailed plans and sections produced along with any other appropriate information appropriate. All plans will be accurately related to the National Grid.
- 4.1.13 All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to height AOD and are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled in relation to a site-specific drawing register. All levels taken are to be clearly labelled on all drawings with any calculations and final height values provided and cross referenced with a site-specific level register.
- 4.1.14 A complete digital photographic record of the work is to be kept. All images are to be taken using a digital SLR camera with a suitable megapixel resolution. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and digital files will be appropriately filed, saved, labelled and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register.
- 4.1.15 The complete site archive, including finds and paleoenvironmental samples, will be kept securely throughout the fieldwork and during all post-excavation activities.
- 4.1.16 Archaeological deposits and features will be recorded according to accepted professional standards with sufficient data being recorded to allow for a full characterization of the context and its relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.

4.2 Finds and Artefacts

- 4.2.1 All artefacts recovered during the archaeological mitigation are the property of the landowner/Client. They will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CifA 2014d), and the Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al. 2014).
- 4.2.2 All artefacts revealed will be recovered regardless of date so that the provisional dating of as many contexts as possible can be ascertained, as in

line with Historic England guidance (2015). In circumstances where the quantity of finds present preclude total recovery then a representative sample will be taken, and this noted on the context sheet.

- 4.2.3 Any finds that are considered potentially significant will be provided a unique registered artefact identification number, as provided by a site-specific registered artefact register. The location of the item will be recorded in three dimensions and marked on any relevant drawings as appropriate before being lifted. Also, if required, the item will be photographed, and an appropriate specialist will be on hand to ensure the object is lifted and transported in the most stable and suitable fashion to stop any potential degradation.
- 4.2.4 On completion of the project, modern material, unstratified remains and objects that have been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention will be discarded after a period of six months, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository and the ClfA selection and retention toolkit if adopted by the local depository).
- 4.2.5 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

4.3 Treatment of Treasure

- 4.3.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner, Client and RVBC. A treasure receipt (obtainable from either the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) or the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) website) will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding that the find is treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.
- 4.3.2 The treasure receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (will be assigned as the Appointed Archaeological Contractor) and the location of the find in relation to Ordnance Survey.

4.4 Human Remains

- 4.4.1 In the unlikely event that human remains, both inhumations and/or cremations, are exposed during the course of the archaeological investigations then all works are to cease immediately, and the local police and coroner informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions will be held with the Dalcour Maclaren and RVBC on options for their appropriate preservation in situ or for their removal in accordance with

professional standards and guidelines once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven.

- 4.4.2 If it is decided that removal of the remains is the most appropriate option, a Ministry of Justice License will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. The application for a Licence will be made by Dalcour Maclaren.

4.5 Environmental Archaeology

- 4.5.1 The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with English Heritage (Now Historic England) Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology - A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2011).
- 4.5.2 If significant or complex deposits are identified, DM's, or the approved archaeological contractors, in-house specialist will be notified, and a sampling strategy will be agreed before proceeding. Historic England's Regional Science Advisor, Dr Sam Rowe, will also be contacted as necessary to advise on suitable sampling strategies.
- 4.5.3 All samples will be assigned a unique identification number accompanied with an appropriate sample form that will provide justification for sampling, the research questions which could be addressed and the methodologies to be employed to ensure that the appropriate techniques are used to maximise potential.
- 4.5.4 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts.
- 4.5.5 Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.
- 4.5.6 Mollusc samples of two litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 4.5.7 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with Dalcour Maclaren and LPA. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro remains and insects.

- 4.5.8 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 4.5.9 Where guidance is relevant the appropriate English Heritage (Now Historic England) papers will be followed (EH 2005, 2007 & 2011).

4.6 Post-Excavation and Reporting

- 4.6.1 Upon completion of the archaeological fieldwork, Dalcour Maclaren will produce a post-excavation assessment report that will interrogate the quality, quantity, character and potential of the archaeology recovered. The report will include an Archaeological and Historical background section to provide context to any archaeological remains encountered and will be assessed in conjunction with heritage assets recorded on the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition to the HER, the Post Excavation report will demonstrate how it has contributed to regional research framework objectives, where appropriate. The Post Excavation report will outline the methodology of the works, including archive deposition, provide an assessment of the results and will identify and specify the need, if any, for further analysis of material with the view of producing a final report, which addresses regional research objectives for wider dissemination/publication.
- 4.6.2 A draft of this assessment document will be supplied to the Client for comment in the first instance. Once approved by the Client, a copy of the report will be provided to the LPA to ensure their satisfaction and, in cooperation with the Client, determine the need and scope of any further post-excavation assessment and/or analysis.
- 4.6.3 At the assessment stage of post-excavation, external specialists will only be called upon if the nature of the archaeological resource cannot be adequately determined without their input.

4.7 Archive Preparation, Deposition and Dissemination

- 4.7.1 The archive will be retained by the Approved Archaeological Contractor, Dalcour Maclaren or the Client until it can be deposited with the Lancashire County Museum.
- 4.7.2 The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the archaeological mitigation and will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Brown 2011), Guidance for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Lancashire County Council Museum Service and

Lancashire Records Office, edited 2022), Preparation and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al 2014), with any variation agreed with the LPA.

- 4.7.3 A unique site code will be used during the course of the archaeological fieldwork and will be referenced through post-excavation reporting, on all documents, artefacts and any other items that may be associated with the project.
- 4.7.4 An accession number will be requested from the appropriate repository prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The Site archive will be deposited and make reference to that unique accession number.
- 4.7.5 The works will be registered with the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS). A digital copy of the archaeological report and any appropriate associated documentation from the archive will be made available upon its completion.
- 4.7.6 Should the results warrant it, a summary of the work, in addition to the findings from the wider archaeological works across the Scheme, will be compiled and submitted to an appropriate local journal and any relevant journals agreed with the Stakeholders.
- 4.7.7 In the unlikely event that no archaeology be revealed then the final report will be provided to the local HER and uploaded to OASIS. A copy of the final report along with any relevant shapefiles will be made available to the local HER via the County Archaeologist.

4.8 Health and Safety

- 4.8.1 Dalcour Maclaren will prepare a site-specific risk assessment and method statement outlining the potential health and safety.
- 4.8.2 All staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely and appropriate personal protective (PPE) clothing will be worn by all staff and any visitors at all times.
- 4.8.3 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the site in a safe condition. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.
- 4.8.4 All staff and visitors will abide by the Client's Health and Safety methodology as well as abiding by any other site-specific and task-specific risk assessments and toolbox talks which may be provided/undertaken. Once on site, these documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the site-specific risks.

- 4.8.5 If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of the Dalcour Maclaren, then the Client's will take priority, unless it is perceived to be placing the staff of the Dalcour Maclaren at greater risk.
- 4.8.6 In addition to the risk assessment and method statement, where appropriate a COSHH assessment will also be undertaken.
- 4.8.7 All members of staff and any visitors will be required to be inducted on first arrival. Daily signing in sheets will be maintained to site to show that they have attended and understood a safety message conducted at the start of shift. Any variations will be communicated as required.
- 4.8.8 The Client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before the archaeological works commence.

4.9 Staffing and Standards

- 4.9.1 The project will be directly managed by a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or an archaeologist of equivalent standing.
- 4.9.2 The standards and codes of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists will be adhered to at all times.
- 4.9.3 Dalcour Maclaren will provide appropriate specialists as required and their details and experience can be provided on request.
- 4.9.4 The RVBC will be contacted to monitor on Site if required.

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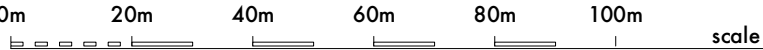
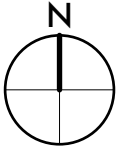
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revision	date	note
A	02.10.2020	issued for pre-app
B	29.04.2021	issued for planning
C	21.12.2021	issued for planning resubmission





stanton andrews
architects

44 york street clitheroe BB7 2DL
t. 01200 444490 e. mail@stantonandrews.co.uk w. stantonandrews.co.uk



Chartered Practice

project	glebe barn	project number	2060	drawing number	EX.00
name	location plan				
scale	1 to 1250 @ A3	date	september 2020	status	planning
				revision	C

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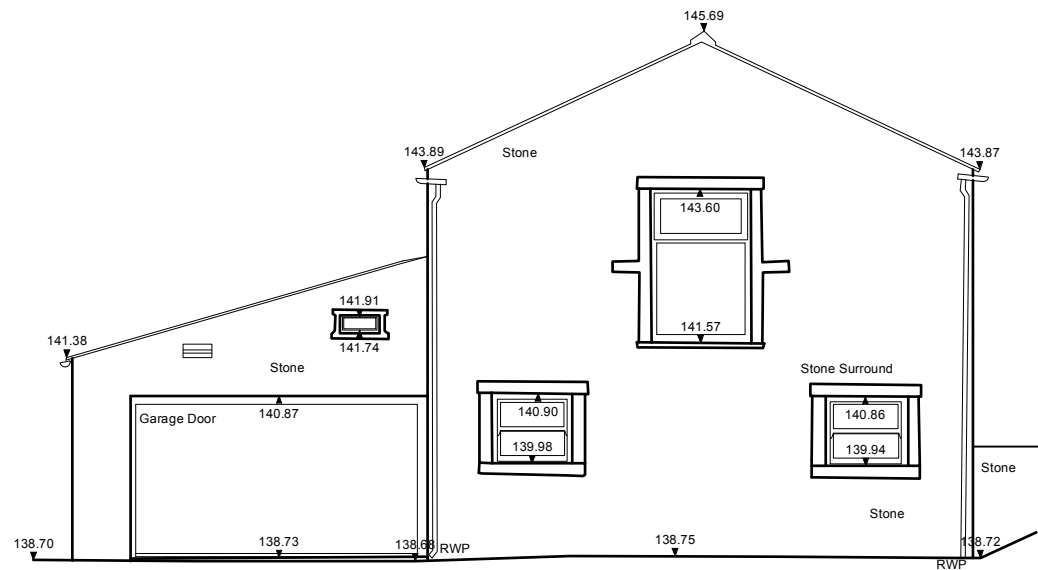
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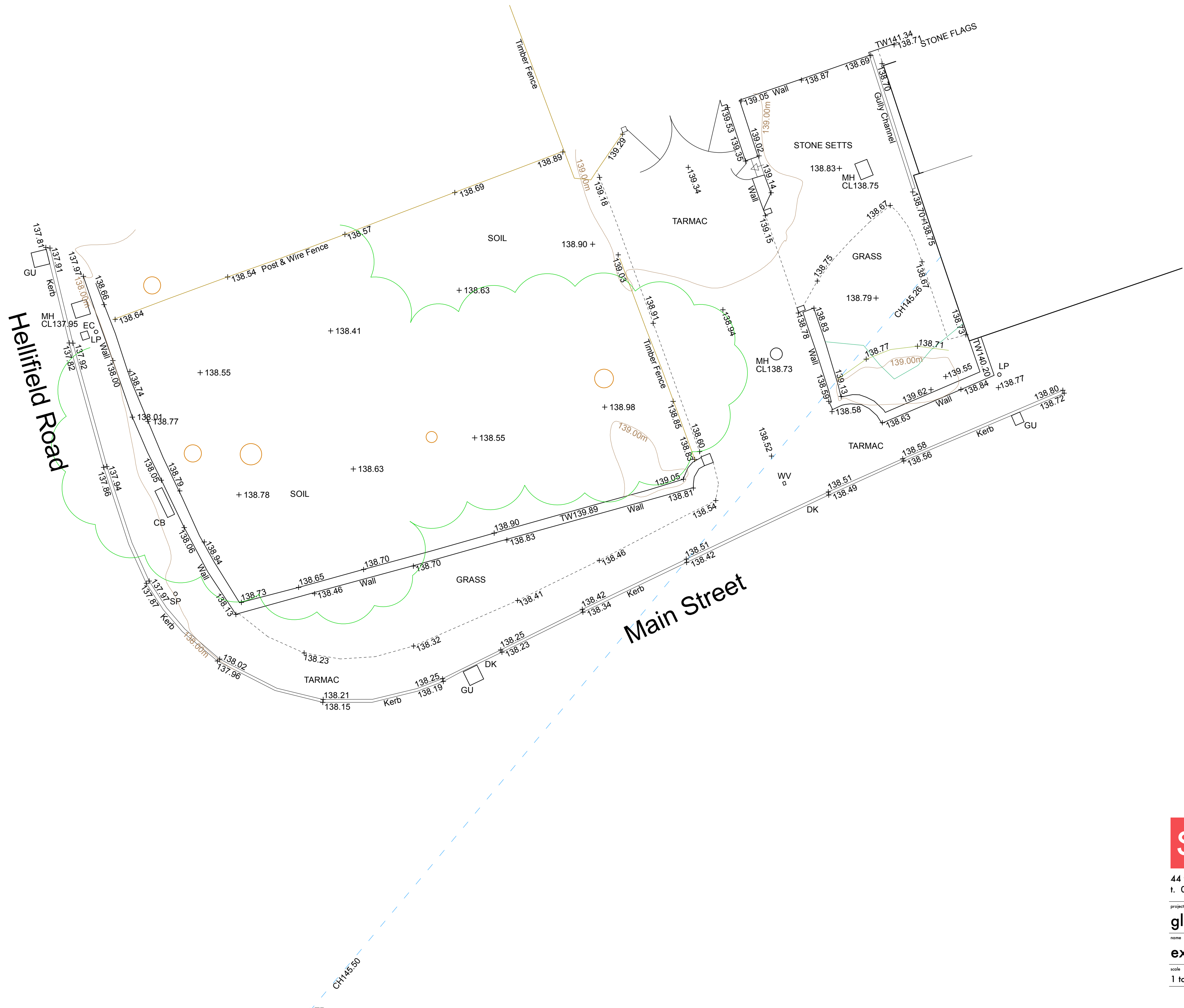
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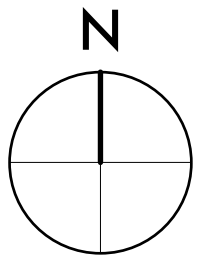
revision	date	note
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A West Elevation
Scale: 1:100



A Site Plan
Scale: 1:100



0m 5m 10m scale



**DALCOUR
MACLAREN**

Midlands

4 Bredon Court
Brockridge Park
Twynning
Gloucestershire GL20 6FF

T: 01684 217 703

E: info@dalcourmaclaren.com

E: EPTeam@dalcourmaclaren.com

dalcourmaclaren.com

