

PROJECT DESIGN
(FORMERLY WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION):
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING, LEVEL 3
Phynis Farm, Catlow Road, Slaidburn



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e. admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
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Project Design: Historic Building Recording, Level 3 at Phynis Farm, Catlow Road, Slaidburn



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Issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Date approved	Reason for issue
1	Joseph Tong	Gianluca Foschi	Kimberley Teale	16/04/2026	For Client and LPA consideration

Prepared on behalf of: CJP Northwest Ltd
Planning Reference: 3/2023/0056
Local Authority: Ribble Valley Borough Council
Site central NGR: SD 71421 54416



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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

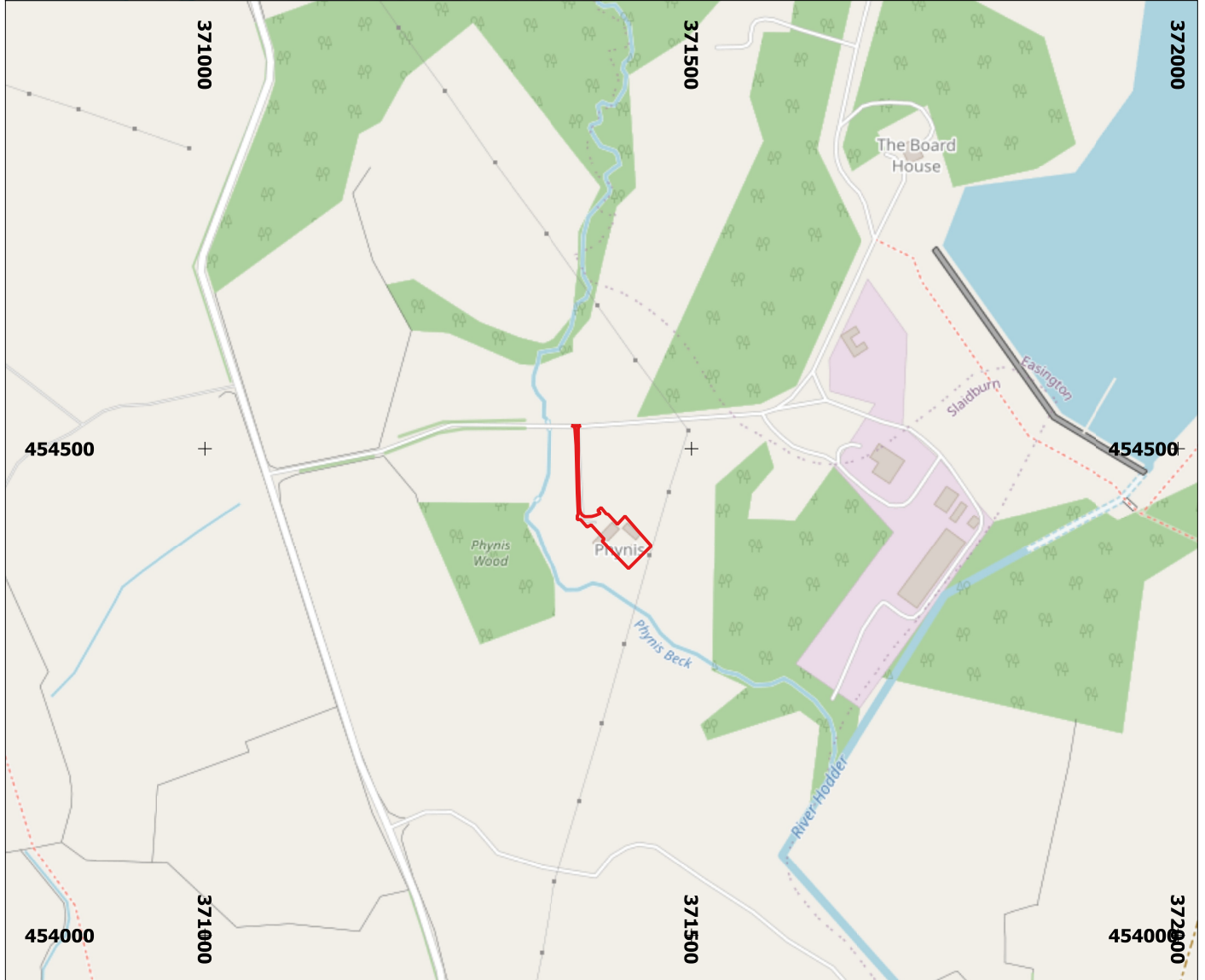
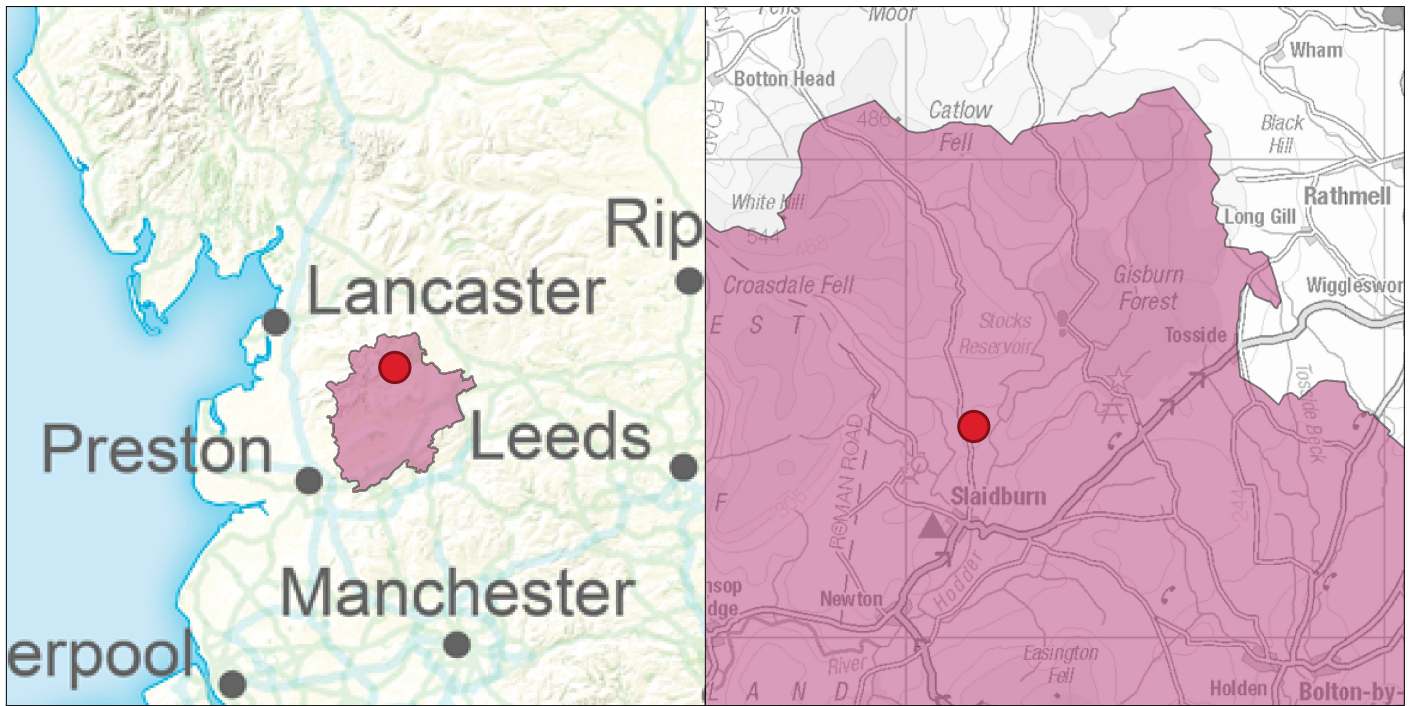
- 1.1.1 This Project Design (formerly known as Written Scheme of Investigation/WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of CJP Northwest Ltd (the Client). This document details the nature of the archaeological works to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at Phynis Farm, Catlow Road, Slaidburn, Lancashire. This is in accordance with the requirements of Ribble Valley Borough Council and adheres to Historic England's (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings - A guide to good recording practice Level 3..
- 1.1.2 This Project Design (PD) has been produced in response to conditions associated with an application for full planning permission (Ref: 3/2023/0056) proposing the redevelopment of three barns for the creation of up to four new dwellings. Ribble Valley Borough Council have granted planning permission for the development, described above, subject to condition of historic building recording works to be carried out within the site, and that such recording be secured by means of the following condition:

Condition 21

No works to the application buildings, including any clearance/demolition or preparation works shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording to level 3 as set out in "Understanding Historic Buildings" (Historic England 2016). This must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor to the standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 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. A copy of the resulting report shall be submitted to the Lancashire Historic Environment Record prior to the consented development coming into use.

Reason: To ensure and safeguard the recording and inspection of matters of archaeological/historical importance associated with the building/site.

- 1.1.3 The use of such a condition is in line with the guidance set out in Section 16, *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2024) and *Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (Historic England 2015c).
- 1.1.4 The condition is necessary to ensure the implementation of the required scheme of historical building observation and recording and its appropriate publication.



Site name: Phynis Farm
 Date: April 2026
 Drawn by: JT
 Scale: Varies

 Development Area  Ribblesdale District Council



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Suite 1
 First Floor
 Dunham House
 Cross Street
 Sale
 M33 7HH
 Tel: 01619 762544
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com





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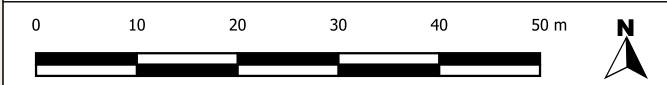
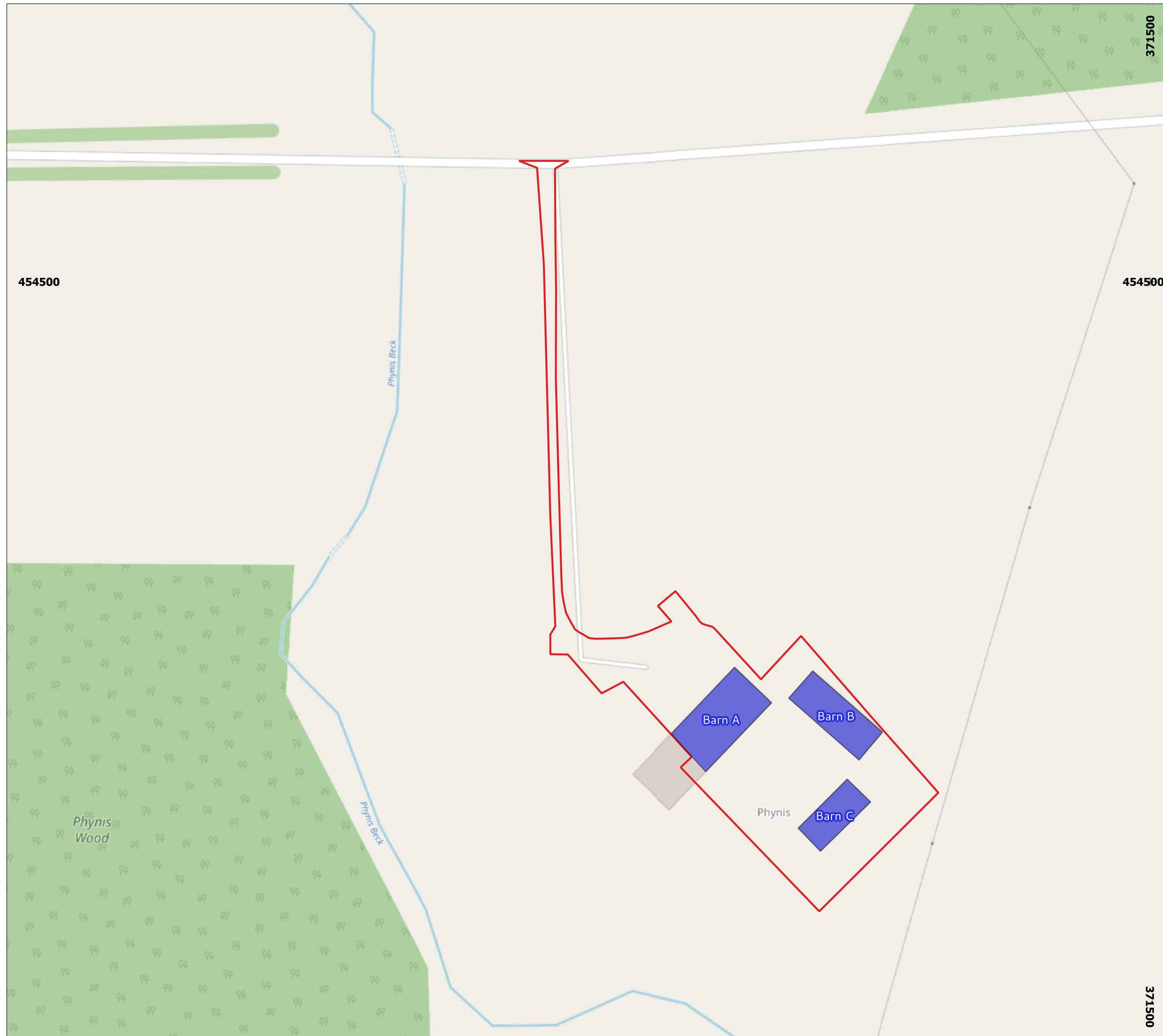
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Figure 1:
Site location

Figure 2: Historic Building Recording Coverage

Legend

-  Development Area
-  Historic Building Recording Extent



Site name: Phynis Farm
Date: April 2026
Drawn by: JT
Scale: 1:750 @ A3

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Suite 1
First Floor
Dunham House
Cross Street
Sale
M33 7HH
Tel: 01619 762544
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



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1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Development Area, consisting of a traditional arrangement of a farmhouse and barns oriented around a central yard, is located approx. 1.9km north-northeast of Slaidburn village centre. The 'red line boundary' of the permitted development area is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 centred on SD 71421 54416.
- 1.2.2 The Development Area is bounded to the north by a minor road, east by Hodder Wastewater Treatment Works and is unbounded to the south and west. Three extant buildings on the site, comprising a northern barn (Barn A), eastern barn (Barn B) and southern barn (Barn C), are the subject of this historic building recording (Figure 2). The buildings are rectangular in plan over two storeys and are constructed of stone. Both Barns A and C are considered likely to date to the 19th century, whilst Barn B is thought to be earlier in origin.

1.3 Geology and Soils

- 1.3.1 The solid geology of the Development Area is recorded as mudstone of the Hodder Formation (British Geological Survey 2026). The overlying superficial geology of the Development Area are recorded as Devensian till (*ibid.*).
- 1.3.2 Soils of the Development Area are defined as Soilscape 17: Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University 2026).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background has been drawn from records held by Lancashire Historic Environment Record (Lancashire County Council 2026). A nominal search radius of 1km was applied to the development area, for which 69 monument records and 5 archaeological interventions were returned. Record numbers are presented as such (PRN12345). Only records of relevance to the archaeological and historical potential of the development area are described below.
- 1.4.2 The earliest recorded activity within the study area is represented by an annular earthwork enclosure measuring 60m x 60m x 0.3m, located approx. 740m north-west of the development area (PRN13288). This feature is characteristic of Romano-British period settlements in the region; however, on the basis that there are a few excavated parallels with this feature, it is possible that the enclosure may date from the Iron Age.
- 1.4.3 The development area is located approx. 2km north north-east of the nearest extant settlement of Slaidburn. Placename evidence for Slaidburn suggests an early medieval foundation meaning *Sheep-pasture stream* from Old English *slæget* meaning "sheep-pasture" and *burna* meaning "stream" (University of Nottingham 2026). Any such settlement may have been short-lived as the 1086 Domesday Survey records Slaidburn as having no households in both 1066 and 1086, suggesting it had been abandoned even prior to the Harrying of the North (Powell-Smith 2026b).
- 1.4.4 The HER records a potential site for the deserted medieval village of Hammerton as being located approx. 880m south-east of the development area (PRN1117). Placename evidence for this settlement suggests an early medieval foundation possibly referring to an enclosure or homestead at a hammer shaped crag, steep rock, or cliff (University of Nottingham 2026). Hammerton is similarly described as containing no households in 1066 and 1086 (Powell-Smith 2026a). Slaidburn falls within the Forest of Bowland which was

designated as a Royal hunting forest under William II (1087 – 1100) which restricted clearing and cultivation of the land, restricting development and prohibiting change until 1507 (Forest of Bowland National Landscape 2015).

- 1.4.5 A significant number of records relate to agricultural ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval and post-medieval date suggesting that the landscape lay in the agricultural hinterland of Slaidburn. This is further confirmed by records of post medieval farm structures (PRN113, PRN13369, PRN36469), barns (PRN13010, PRN13019, PRN13286, PRN31030), and a rabbit warren (PRN13279) within the study area.
- 1.4.6 The first map to depict the development area at a useful scale is the 1849 Ordnance Survey (Figure 3) which shows buildings within the development area were as their current layout. The 1894 Ordnance Survey (Figure 4) and 1910 Ordnance Survey (Figure 5) depicts that buildings immediately adjacent to the development area were no longer extant, and that there were no further changes within the development area.



Figure 3. Yorkshire Sheet 148. Surveyed 1847, Published 1850.
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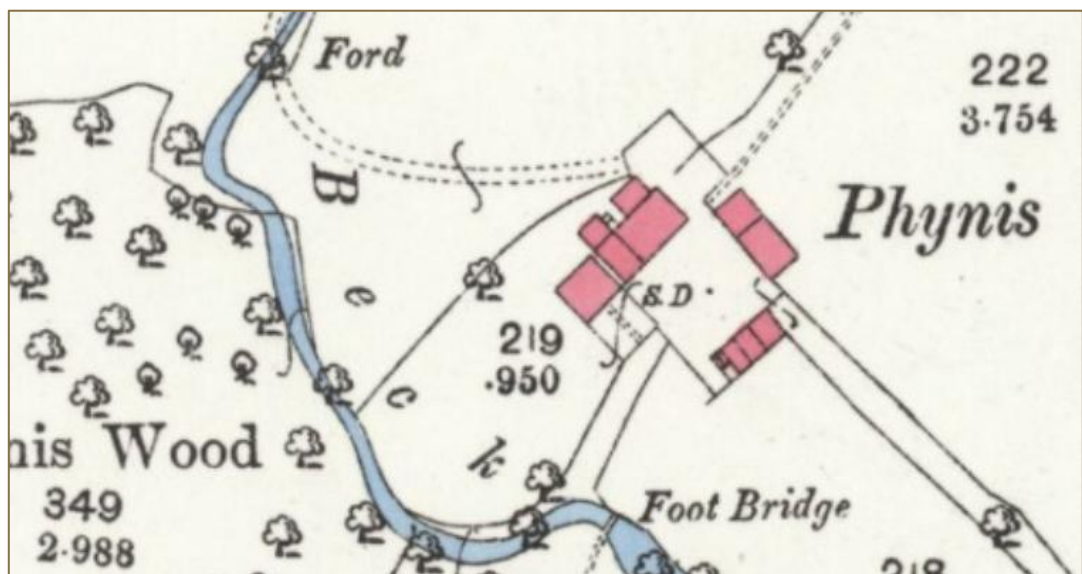


Figure 4. Yorkshire CXLVIII.13. Surveyed 1892, Published 1894.
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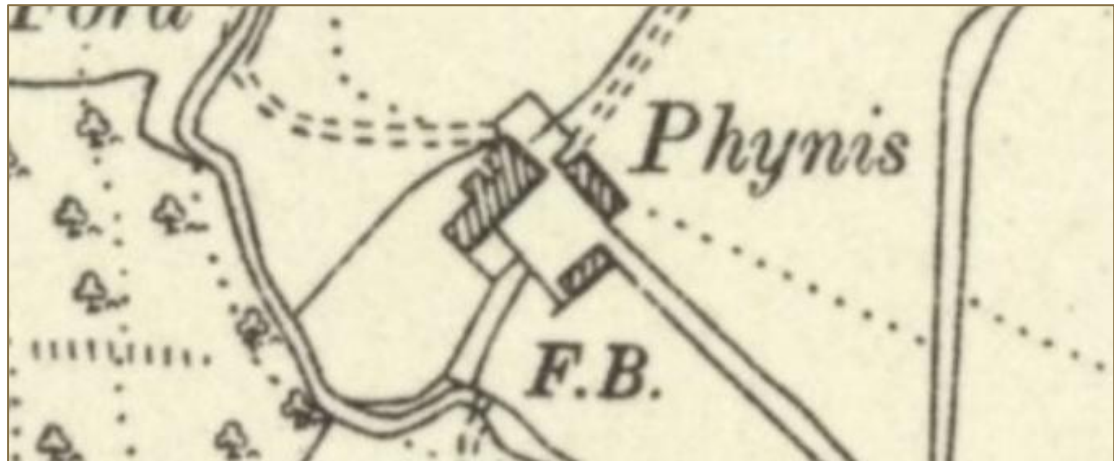


Figure 5. Yorkshire CXLVIII.SW. Surveyed 1907, Published 1910.
Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Historic Building Recording Aim and Objectives

- 2.1.1 The aim of historic building recording is “to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) during the proposed development in a manner proportional to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.” (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2024, 61-2, par. 218).
- 2.1.2 The historic building recording of Phynis Farm will comply with a Level 3 standard as outlined in the Historic England volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).
- 2.1.3 Level 3 is envisaged as an **analytical record** which “*will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure, and to support an historical analysis*” (Historic England, 2016, p. 26).
- 2.1.4 Accordingly, the objectives of the building recording are as follows.
- ◆ To produce a record, supplemented by documentary sources to provide a written analysis of the building, outlining its form, layout, construction, materials, broader stylistic or historic context, and architectural features, with observations on phasing and development where evident.
 - ◆ To compile a visual photographic record of the buildings’ exterior and interior, capturing key architectural and historic features. A general view, or views, of the building in its wider setting or landscape will be recorded.
 - ◆ All photographs will be captioned and referenced to a location plan indicating viewpoint and direction.
 - ◆ To include sketched plans to illustrate the location and context of features of historic interest. OR

- ◆ To include measured plans to illustrate the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.
- ◆ To provide a historical analysis summarising the building's origins, development, and past uses, supported by documentary research including Ordnance Survey mapping, trade directories and other published sources.

2.2 Relevant Research Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify evidence pertinent to overarching research themes identified in *The North West England Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2026). The relevant Research themes are outlined below.

The Post-Medieval Period

- ◆ Chronologies and Buildings
- ◆ Settlement and Land Use

2.2.2 These aims and objectives will be re-visited both during and after the Historic Building Recording in order that they may be updated as necessary.

3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 Information from the Lancashire Historic Environment Record, along with additional documentary research, including sources held at Lancashire Archives, will be used to place the buildings at Phynis Farm in their historical context. This research will support the interpretation of the buildings' location, age and type informed by historic maps and relevant documents.
- 3.1.2 The building recording will include the exterior and interior features of the buildings at Phynis Farm. Prior to recording, stored materials will be removed from internal spaces, and vegetation or other obstructions will be cleared from external elevations to ensure full visibility. Adequate lighting will be provided for interior photography, including the use of portable battery or generator-powered lighting where necessary.
- 3.1.3 A preliminary site inspection will be undertaken by the archaeologist to identify features of architectural and historical interest. Observations will be recorded to support the written analysis, including notes on features which reveal the age and function/type of the building.

3.2 Written account

- 3.2.1 The introductory material of the written account will include, at minimum:
- ◆ A contents list; a list of illustrations or figures.
 - ◆ An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
 - ◆ The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
 - ◆ A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
 - ◆ The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
 - ◆ A longer summary statement. This account will summarise the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons, and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary.
 - ◆ Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced.
- 3.2.2 The main report of the written account will include, at minimum:
- ◆ A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
 - ◆ An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.

- ◆ An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of a circulation pattern or of a decorative or liturgical scheme. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose. In an industrial building, a sequential account of the way in which materials or processes were handled.
- ◆ Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- ◆ A summary of the findings of any specialist reports (for example dendrochronology or paint analysis).
- ◆ A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: its relationship to local settlement patterns or other man-made features in the landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc.
- ◆ An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.
- ◆ Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site
- ◆ Copies of other records of the building including specialist reports.
- ◆ Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use or occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.
- ◆ An outline of the significance of the building.

3.2.3 The end material of the written account will include, at minimum:

- ◆ Full bibliographic and other references, or a list of sources consulted.

3.3 Photography

3.3.1 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken using a Nikon D3200 DSLR camera (24 megapixels). Where appropriate, images will include a graduated scale, and a monopod or tripod will be used to ensure stability. Each photograph will be logged on a *pro-forma* index sheet detailing location, subject, and orientation.

3.3.2 The photographic record will include, at minimum:

- ◆ A general view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape.
- ◆ The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- ◆ The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in the above point.
- ◆ Further views desirable to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its settings.
- ◆ Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
- ◆ Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- ◆ Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to the understanding of the building.

- ◆ Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press, a malt shovel).
- ◆ Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site.

3.4 Drawing

3.4.1 The drawn record will include:

- ◆ Annotated sketch plans showing the location of features of historic interest.
- ◆ Measured elevations, when necessary, to understand the development of the building.
- ◆ A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- ◆ Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.
- ◆ Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building.
- ◆ Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings, when these are of value.
- ◆ Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) or people (circulation), or the segregation of people or activities (for example permeability diagrams), where these are warranted by the complexity of the subject.

3.5 Report Structure

3.5.1 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report comprising the written, photography and drawn account described above. The report will be structured as follows, in accordance with ClfA's standards (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a):

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary.
- ◆ Precise location of the buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- ◆ An introductory section setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objective, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
- ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations.
- ◆ Discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting.
- ◆ An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- ◆ A discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons, and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures.
- ◆ Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (where copyright or permissions allow).
- ◆ A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of the history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
- ◆ If applicable, a summary of the findings arising from any specialist reports (e.g. dendrochronology, paint analysis).
- ◆ An outline of the significance of the building.
- ◆ An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.
- ◆ References.

- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
 - ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.
 - ◆ A glossary of architectural or other terms unlikely to be familiar to readers.
 - ◆ A register of photographs taken.
 - ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements and quantified statement of archive content.
 - ◆ A copy of the Project Design and OASIS form.
- 3.5.2 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the Lancashire County Council Planning Archaeologist for agreement prior to submission of the final copy. A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Lancashire HER. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see Sections 7.2.2 and 8.1.10 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

- 4.1.1 Notice is given prior to commencement of the historic building recording upon submission of this WSI to the Planning Archaeologist. The proposed start date will be a minimum of five working days from submission unless otherwise agreed. Work will not commence until the WSI has been approved.
- 4.1.2 If the start date is not known, then the Planning Archaeologist will be kept informed of progress and will be notified when a start date has been set within 5 working days, assuming that the WSI has already been approved and there have been no changes to the proposal.
- 4.1.3 ARS Ltd will consult with the Planning Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work. The client will afford reasonable access to the Planning Archaeologist for the LPA or representative officers, for the purposes of monitoring the historic building recording work.

5 VARIATIONS TO THE SCOPE OF WORKS

- 5.1.1 Any variations to the coverage, methodology or scope of works will be made in agreement with the Client and the archaeological planning advisor.
- 5.1.2 Variations prior to the commencement of works will be agreed in writing by updating and resubmitting the WSI or an addendum. Variations on site will be tracked by the Project Manager over the course of monitoring the works.
- 5.1.3 Additional works that trigger contingency items or extra overs will be notified to the Client and agreed before they are implemented. Where no contingency agreement exists, such works will only be implemented where they are reasonably practicable with the resources already available, or unless the Client grants further resource.

6 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

- 6.1.1 ARS Ltd is a CfA Registered Organisation. Registered Organisations are regularly assessed to ensure that high standards of work, processes and training are embedded in the organisation, in line with the professional *Code of Conduct (2022)* and the Chartered Institute's Standards and Guidance documents (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a; 2020b).

6.1.2 The historic building recording will be managed and conducted by a suitably experienced Project Manager and archaeological staff, as necessary.

6.1.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and will be briefed on the archaeological context of the area and the work required by this specification.

6.1.4 Timetable

Task	Duration	Start date	End date
Historic building recording	Within 1 week	TBC after written approval of WSI received. Written notice to be provided.	TBC
Historic building recording reporting	Approx. 6 weeks	Following historic building recording completed	TBC
Archive preparation, completion and deposition	Within 3 months	Following acceptance of report	TBC

7 PROJECT ARCHIVE

7.1 Digital Archive

7.1.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

7.1.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the WSI and final report
Images	Site photographs, scans of site drawings, report illustrations, digital drawings

7.1.3 Only the final copies of any digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

7.1.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works. Digital photographs will be assessed and selected in line with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015a). Any data to be excluded from the archive will be removed in accordance with ARS Ltd retention and discard policy.

7.2 Archive Deposition

7.2.1 High resolution digital photographs will typically be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice (Archaeology Data Service / Digital Antiquity 2026; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2022b; Foster 2019).

7.2.2 All projects have an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form within the report. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Historic Environment Record (HER). This will include an uploaded PDF/A

version of the entire report. Upon final completion of the project, a final copy of the report will be deposited with the county HER in an agreed format.

8 DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 8.1.1 This Data Management Plan (DMP) outlines how data will be collected, stored, documented, shared, and preserved throughout a project to ensure its integrity, accessibility, and long-term usability.
- 8.1.2 All digital data will be created, stored and managed in accordance with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) *Guides to Good Practice* (Archaeology Data Service / Digital Antiquity, 2026), Historic England’s *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (2015a) and Historic Environment Scotland’s *Short Guide: Applied Digital Documentation in the Historic* (2018), ARS *Data Management Policy*, and Lancashire County Museums.
- 8.1.3 The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP. Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the whole Project Team. Data archiving is undertaken by the Post-Excavation and Archives Supervisor, who is responsible for transferring the archive to Lancashire County Museums.
- 8.1.4 The table below summarises the data types, formats and estimated archive quantities of data expected to be generated as part of this project. All data will be produced in ADS preferred file formats for future reuse and archiving. As the project develops, this DMP will be updated and a project data summary (including data types, metadata tables, file counts, and software used) will be compiled and included in all reports.

Type	Format	Estimated Archive Quantity
Text/ Documents	Word (.docx) PDF (.pdf/a)	3 x documents, <100MB
Raster Images	Lossy Graphics File (.jpg) Preferred Deposition Format (.tiff)	150 x images, average size 4MB
GIS	ESRI Shapefile (.shp & .shx & .dbf)	1 x GIS site plan, including 10 shp layers

- 8.1.5 Data will be stored within a project-specific folder on the ARS server, accessible via secure login on/off, and backed up daily by an external IT provider. Project folders will follow established company naming conventions using unique project identifiers. File names will include site code, descriptor, and version control number (e.g., HSQ19_WSI_V2.pdf/a) following standard conventions set forth by ADS.
- 8.1.6 The DMP and digital selection strategy will be reviewed in the post-project phase and finalized with relevant stakeholders. The Selection Strategy will be based on the Written Scheme of Investigation, and defined by the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the results of the project.
- 8.1.7 Prior to deposition, all personal data will be excluded from the archive unless explicit consent is obtained as to meet ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Copyright for all project data belongs to ARS Ltd.

- 8.1.8 The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS, a certified repository with Core Trusted Seal. All files will be deposited in the ADS preferred file formats with associated metadata tables as required. The ADS will disseminate the digital elements of the archive online under a creative commons licence and the dataset will receive a unique identifier (DOI).
- 8.1.9 Archiving costs have been assessed using the ADS Costing Calculator and are covered in the project budget.
- 8.1.10 An OASIS record has been created for the project (archaeol5-542059) and will be updated throughout the life of the project. The final report will be attached to the OASIS record and upon completion of the project, be released into the ADS Grey Literature Library and made publicly available.
- 8.1.11 A final copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record in their preferred format.
- 8.1.12 If there is a physical archive deposition associated with this project, a complete digital archive index, DOI identifier and OASIS ID number will be provided to Lancashire County Museums.

9 PUBLICITY, ENGAGEMENT AND COPYRIGHT

- 9.1.1 The Client will manage media publicity. ARS Ltd will not undertake media engagement except where approved and directed by the Client.
- 9.1.2 Any form of public community engagement, presentations, exhibitions or otherwise lie outside the scope of this WSI. Any such opportunities will by separate agreement of the Client.
- 9.1.3 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 10.1.1 The project will be managed according to the Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (2015).
- 10.1.2 As a Registered Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of conduct* (2022a). All aspects of the building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (2016), CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2022a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2020a).

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 11.1.1 All works will be undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations (1992).
- 11.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced before commencement of the work that will be updated and adhered to throughout the course of the project.

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