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**ST. WILFRID'S PRIMARY SCHOOL,
RIBCHESTER,
LANCASHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Commissioned and funded by:

The Bradley Cuthbert and Towell Partnership

St. Wilfrid's Primary School,
Ribchester,
Lancashire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Karen Jones acted as site assistant, Dick Danks produced the drawings, and Christine Howard-Davis wrote the finds report. Katharine Buxton directed the evaluations and wrote the report, and the project was managed by Mark Fletcher.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 1996, an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of St Wilfrid's School, Ribchester, was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU) on behalf of The Bradley Cuthbert and Towell Partnership. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence (within a depth of no more than 800mm) of archaeological deposits, and, as far as possible, characterise any such deposits, prior to the erection of new school buildings.

The Roman fort and settlement at Ribchester lay within the western territory of the Brigantes. Evidence from the recent LUAU excavations (1989-90) suggest a timber fort was established in the early AD 70s, and modified c AD 82-86. Subsequent demolition of this fort and its rebuilding in stone probably occurred around AD 125-135, possibly as a result of activity in the area of Hadrian's Wall. Roman occupation at Ribchester continued into the third century. The settlement is known to have been of high status during some, if not all, of its life, and was garrisoned by, among others, a *numerus equitatum Sarmatorum* (soldiers from what is now modern Hungary) who may have been settled at, or around, the fort after discharge, in the early third, or possibly very late second, century, hence the name of the settlement, *Bremetennacum Veteranorum*.

The recent evaluation comprised, a single trial trench, located diagonally from the south-east corner of the existing classroom extension, to the south-east corner of the proposed extension (i.e. north-west to south-east). The trench lay approximately 60m west of the fort, and 60m south of the bath house.

The Roman horizon observed in this trench comprised two definite cobbled surfaces, butted by possible linear features, the alignments of which suggest that they converge at a right angle to the south of the trench. A patch of cobbling, and demolition material containing flat slabs, lay between these features. Although the scope of the present work did not allow for the further examination of deposits, it is suggested the linear features are wall foundation slots for a building, the inner area of which contained a cobble/slab floor. If this is so, the eastern wall of the building appears to have been butted by a rough cobbled surface, laid at a slightly lower level to the interior surface, while the western wall of the building was butted by a well laid cobbled surface typical of those seen elsewhere in Roman Ribchester. A considerable quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the trench.

This evaluation has demonstrated that the area to the west of the school has considerable archaeological potential, and that *in situ* Roman layers lie very close to the modern ground surface. Like other evaluations and watching briefs undertaken in Ribchester in recent years it confirms that substantial information can be gained from even small trenches in the village.

The shallowness of the deposits, coupled with the possibility of a Roman building on the site, and the considerable amount of Roman pottery retrieved suggest that

some thought should be given to the depth of the proposed raft. The Roman surface seen at the north-western end of the trench lay only 0.66m below the present ground surface, and should not be damaged by construction. Therefore, not only should the raft lie above this level, but allowance for a barrier layer (e.g. sand and a geotextile membrane) between the upper surface of the archaeological deposits and the concrete of the raft should be included in the design. It is suggested that any such plans should be completed after discussion with the County Archaeologist.

All earth-moving activities should be undertaken with archaeological supervision, and time for archaeological recording should be allowed in the construction timetable. If the later deposits are removed by machine, then the final cleaning of any archaeologically significant deposits should be by hand, by an experienced archaeologist.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

In April 1996, an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of St Wilfrid's School, Ribchester, was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeology Unit (LUAU) on behalf of The Bradley Cuthbert and Towell Partnership. The work was in agreement with a specification (Appendix 1) provided by Mr Peter Iles, the County Archaeological Curator, and a Project Design compiled by LUAU (Appendix 2).

The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits (within a depth of no more than 800mm), and as far as possible to characterise any such deposits prior to the proposed erection of new school buildings, approximately 60m west of the fort, and 60m south of the bath house.

A full archive of the work has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition 1991).

1.2 Archaeological background

The small town of Ribchester, in central Lancashire, lies on the northern bank of the River Ribble, approximately mid-way between the central Pennine uplands and the Irish Sea (Fig 1). The Roman fort and settlement, which have been well known from the sixteenth century onwards, lie largely beneath the church and glebe lands of the Parish Church of St Wilfrid, with extra mural settlement proven as far as 500m to the north of the fort, although evidence from other parts of the town indicate that it is unwise to assume any area in the vicinity of the fort, even if partially damaged, has little or no archaeological value.

There have been both numerous chance finds (including the well known Ribchester Helmet, now in the British Museum), and excavations within the fort and extra mural settlement. The smaller of these excavations have been most coherently summarised by Edwards and Webster (1985, 1987, and 1988) in their consideration of the township during the Roman occupation. The larger excavations are the subject of a monograph sponsored by English Heritage, and scheduled for publication in 1997 (Buxton and Howard-Davis forthcoming).

The fort and settlement at Ribchester lie within the western territory of the Brigantes. The site is strategically well-placed at the crossing of a major trans-Pennine route with an important north-south road and the garrison must have fulfilled something of a policing function. The location of Ribchester, at a crossing of the Ribble, more or less at the point where it becomes navigable, may also have allowed it to oversee river traffic to and from the west coast. As the frontier moved north during the first and second centuries AD, the fort would have

dominated the effective hinterland between the settled and "Romanised" region around Chester, and "the Wall" frontier zone. Evidence from the recent excavations (1989-90) suggest a timber fort was established in the early AD 70s, during the governorship of Petilius Cerialis (AD 71-73/4), and modified c AD 82-86. Subsequent demolition of this fort and its rebuilding in stone probably occurred around AD 125-135, possibly as a result of activity in the area of Hadrian's Wall, with the Roman occupation of Ribchester known to have continued into the third century AD. The identity of the Ribchester garrison is uncertain for the first two centuries AD, although Legion VI and Legion XX are attested epigraphically. The fort was garrisoned by a *numerus equitatum Sarmatorum* (soldiers from what is now modern Hungary) who may have been settled at, or around, the fort after discharge, in the early third, or possibly very late second, century, hence the name of the settlement, *Bremetennacum Veteranorum*.

The north-east corner tower of the stone fort, which was uncovered in the garden of 2 Church Street by Mr J. Ridge and the Time Team (Channel 4 1994), lies only 60m to the west of the St Wilfrid's school extension.

Similarly, the bath house discovered by labourers in 1837, and now open to the public, stands c 60m to the north of the extension. Excavations in 1927 and 1966-68 revealed a hypocausted room, stone walls, furnaces, and a tiled floor, while excavations in 1977-78 uncovered further features associated with the bath house and a preceding structure on the same site. A broad second century AD date has been given to these structures and their associated activity, although it is likely that both the bath complex and the general area may have remained in use during the third century.

Previous work in the immediate vicinity of the school was undertaken in both 1974, when a number of trial trenches to the north of the school were investigated (Edwards and Webster 1987b), and 1977, when archaeological observations were made during the earlier phase of the school extension (Turner and Witherington 1987).

The excavation of five trenches in the school field showed that, to the north of the school, Roman deposits of third and fourth century AD date lay very close to the surface. The most southerly trench revealed, among other things, a pit dated to the second half of the third century AD, sealed by a layer of clay which apparently formed the base for a building, together with an associated wall slot and stone slabs, and demolition deposits which also appeared to date to the third, and perhaps even the fourth, century AD. Further north the trial trenches uncovered the foundations for, and demolition material from, masonry buildings, together with cobbled surfaces, which apparently overlay earlier timber structures. Edwards and Webster (1987b) suggest that it might be expected that a Roman settlement such as Ribchester would have possessed a *mansio* (inn), and that the position of such masonry buildings close to both the baths and the fort, together with the relatively high proportion of fineware among the pottery, might suggest these buildings fulfilled this purpose.

Archaeological observation and recording of deposits within c 10m of the present site were undertaken in 1977, during work on the earlier extension to the school. In this case the foundation trenches excavated were dug to depths of c 1.5m, and layers of clay, timber planking, and occupation material were observed, although because of the conditions in which the finds were recovered, dating could only be general. Conclusions drawn from this work suggested that, in contrast to the masonry buildings described above (just north of the school), the structures beneath the school playground had more in common with those excavated to the north of the fort (Edwards *et al* 1987), and belonged to the first and second centuries AD.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The project design

A project design was submitted by LUAU in response to a brief (Appendix 1) supplied by Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy for an archaeological evaluation of the proposed extension to St Wilfrid's Church of England Primary School, Ribchester. The project design was compiled following discussion with the County Archaeological Curator, Mr Peter Iles. All work has been carried out in accordance with the project design (Appendix 2).

2.2 The evaluation

All parties connected with the school were contacted prior to trenching work.

A single trial trench was located running from the south-east corner of the existing classroom extension (Fig 2) to the south-east corner of the proposed extension (i.e. north-west to south-east). The trench measured 11.80m and was positioned in order to avoid a large sewer which crossed the proposed trench line at right angles, *c* 1m from the south-east corner of the existing classroom extension. The trench was excavated to a minimum depth of 0.66m and a maximum depth of 0.80m, and measured 1.80m in width.

Tarmac, hard-core, and other modern material were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All other excavation was undertaken by hand, in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. The trench was backfilled to *c* 0.20m from the surface, and the tarmac re-laid by a professional contractor. Excess spoil was removed from the site by the same contractor.

In line with current guidelines (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1993) no significant archaeological deposits were entirely removed or underwent particularly intrusive inspection.

The recording methods employed by LUAU accord with those recommended by English Heritage's Central Archaeology Service (CAS). Recording was in the form of context sheets, measured plans and sections at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, and a photographic record as necessary. On-site assessment of the deposits suggested that it was not necessary to take environmental samples. All finds were handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologist guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

2.3 Health and safety

Both Lancaster University and LUAU maintain Safety Policies, the latter based on the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual (1991). In keeping with current Health and Safety at Work Regulations, prior to

commencing on-site work a risk assessment for each activity was completed. Before excavation commenced, information from the proper statutory bodies was consulted to obtain the location of all underground cables. The ground was also scanned for services using a U-scan cable detection device.

Particular care was taken to fence the trench, as, although the work was undertaken during the school holidays, the existence of an open trench in the playground was thought to be potentially hazardous.

3. THE EVALUATION RESULTS

In the following text context numbers are given in parentheses [].

3.1 The stratigraphy

The earliest deposits observed in the trench, and undoubtedly of Roman origin, lay between 0.66m and 0.80m below the surface (Fig 3). A cobbled surface [11], comprising rounded, river worn cobbles, between 0.04m and 0.09m in diameter, lay at the extreme eastern end of the trench. The cobbles themselves were contained in a matrix of mid brown silty clay, although a small patch of beige clay silt [12] was seen within this general layer. The surface, which spread beyond the southern limit of the trench, extended *c* 2.60m to the north-west, where it appeared to butt a possible linear feature/deposit (*c* 0.43m wide) of dark yellowish brown clay [7], which contained both lighter yellow and pinkish grey flecks, and was aligned south-west to north-east. Initially, this clay appeared to be associated with a later, post-Roman wall [8] which lay almost directly above it; however, closer inspection demonstrated the clay lay on a different alignment to the wall. Investigation of this material was beyond the scope of the brief (i.e. below 0.80m), therefore its origin and function can only be speculated upon, although it is possible it lay within a cut feature, and that it filled the robbed foundation trench of an earlier wall.

To the north-west of the clay lay a second area of cobbling [14], although this only comprised a patch some 0.68m by 0.58m in size. Although the two areas are probably associated with the same phase of activity, it would seem unlikely that they were ever part of the same surface, as [14] lay *c* 0.06m above [11]. It is however possible that [14] continued to both the north and west, and was not uncovered during this work as a possible demolition layer of mid brown silt clay [13], containing a considerable number of broken flat slabs was seen in the central part of the trench, in other words, would seal this surface.

A second, possible linear feature [15], *c* 0.56m wide, was seen to the north-west of [13]. Although poorly defined, this appeared to be aligned north-west to south-east. defined on the west by two large, flat stones, and on the east, by a line of smaller stones. This feature separated the demolition material [13] from a third cobbled surface [10] which spread beyond the confines of the north-western end of the trench. This surface comprised cobbles between 0.02m and 0.08m in diameter, set in a sandy grit matrix.

The entire Roman horizon described above lay below a homogeneous layer, *c* 0.45m deep, of mid-brown clayey silt [6] (Fig 4). Although the majority of material retrieved from this layer was of Roman origin, occasional modern finds suggest disturbance in the post-Roman period, and it is thought likely this layer represents deposition spanning from the end of the Roman occupation to the construction of the school in the 1870s. Two features cut this layer: a pit [5] *c* 0.95m in diameter, and filled with dark brown loam [4], and a wall [8], aligned

approximately north-south, and made of large sandstone blocks. The wall, which lay some 4.5m from the south-eastern end of the trench, appeared to be an earlier school playground wall. To the west (i.e. nearer the school) a layer [9], 0.09m deep, of loose cobbles, and angular sandstone pieces set in a sandy matrix, lay above the clayey silt [6]. This material is presumably associated with the construction of the first school hall. To the west of the wall, a layer of dark brown gritty material [3] lay above the construction layer [9], while to the east of the wall the clay silt [6] was covered by a mixture of very modern hard-core and rubble [2]. This rubble was probably deposited as levelling material immediately prior to the laying of the tarmac surface [1], the present school playground.

3.2 The finds

This group of finds is entirely typical of Ribchester, and echoes the make-up of assemblages from large excavations in the village.

(DR refers to the standard samian typology created by Dragendorff).

	Context 3	Context 4	Context 6	Context 7
RB: C'wares	-	-	27	-
RB: Samian	-	-	3	1
RB: Mortarium	-	-	1	-
RB: Amphora	-	-	3	-
PR: ceramics	1	14	1	-
Tile/Brick	-	1	25	-
Clay pipe	-	2	1	-
RB: Iron	-	-	1	-
Modern: Iron	-	-	numerous	-

RB = Romano-British

PM = Post-medieval

Material from contexts [3] and [4] are late in date, probably from the twentieth century, and without a doubt represent late disturbance to the site.

Although mixed, the majority of the ceramics from clay silt [6] are of Roman date and represent a group typical of the early to mid second century, a time when the Roman settlement clearly flourished. A range of Romano-British ceramic types was present, including samian vessels and amphora, although mortarium was represented only by a minute fragment. Fabrics included Black Burnished Ware 1 and Severn Valley ware.

The samian appeared to be Central Gaulish in origin, probably from the main export period at Lezoux which began around AD 120, and continued more or less to the end of the century. The forms present, straight-sided cup Dr 33 and possibly bowl Dr 38, both reached their maximum popularity in the early to mid second century, suggesting such a date for the context. Tile and brick confirms the stratigraphic evidence for a relatively substantial building in the close vicinity.

Other material from [6] is of modern date, most notably the fragments of barbed wire, again suggesting late disturbance of the site.

Interestingly the single fragment of pottery from clay [7] is earlier in date. Again samian, this derives from the South Gaulish production centre of La Gaufesenque and the likely form (Dr 18) suggests a first century date.

3.3 Discussion

Given the substantial Roman deposits found in Ribchester, and the proximity of both the stone and timber forts, the bath house, and masonry buildings of unknown function, it is perhaps not surprising that Roman remains were found during this evaluation.

Although a considerable depth of Roman material presumably lies below the deposits observed during this work (Roman deposits at a depth of *c* 1.5m were observed in 1977 (Turner and Witherington 1987)), it was beyond the scope of the brief to examine them within this trench.

The latest identifiable Roman deposits in the trench lay 0.66m to 0.80m below the present ground surface. Although the River Ribble has obviously altered its course considerably since the Roman period (removing approximately one third of the fort itself), it is thought likely that the course of the Duddel Brook to the east of the site has remained relatively static. This may account for the slightly deeper deposits which lay at the south-east end of the trench.

The Roman horizon observed in this trench comprised two definite cobbled surfaces, [10], seen at north-western end of the trench, and [11], at the south-eastern end. Both these surfaces were butted by possible linear features, [7] and [15], the first aligned south-west to north-east, the second north-west to south-east, suggesting that they may converge at right angles to the south of the trench. These features were separated by a third patch of cobbling [14] and a demolition layer containing flat slabs [13].

Although the scope of the present work did not allow for the further examination of deposits, it is possible to suggest that features [7] and [15] form wall foundation slots for a building, the inner area of which contained a cobble/slab floor [13]/[14], similar to those found during Edwards and Webster's work of 1974. If this is so, the eastern wall of the building appears to have been butted by a rough cobbled surface [11], laid at a slightly lower level than the interior, while the western wall of the building was butted by a well laid cobbled surface [10], typical of those seen elsewhere in Roman Ribchester (Buxton and Howard-Davis forthcoming).

Although the earlier work (Turner and Witherington 1987) on the school extension implied a considerable amount of organic material, such as wet wood, was present in the area, this would appear to have been situated below a depth of 0.80m.

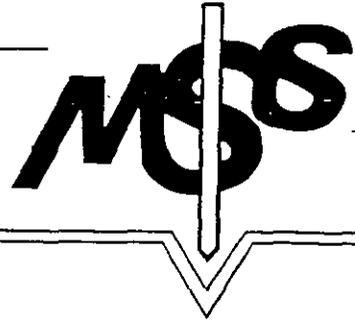
The finds in general appear to indicate a late first to mid-second century date, corresponding with results from Turner and Witherington's watching brief in 1977. In general, the large size of the pottery fragments and their unabraded nature suggests that material has remained close to its original place of deposition, thus indicating a high risk of disturbance if further work is undertaken. Similarly the lack of medieval or post-medieval material might suggest that the site has only recently been disturbed (in the twentieth century) and not to any serious degree, again raising the possibility of good preservation of Roman archaeology in the close vicinity.

Site visit, St Wilfrid's School, Ribchester - 31/10/1996

Telephone call received 17:30 30/10/1996 from M Fletcher, LUAU, regarding above site. He reported that a drain was being excavated into the Roman archaeological layers around the perimeter of the raft for the new classroom extension. PDI agreed to visit the following morning.

The site was visited at 10:30 on 31/10/1996 by PDI. N Hair from LUAU was in attendance. The drain line had been excavated and backfilled, but NH had recorded the sections exposed. The drain ran along the north and east sides of the new building, discharging out of the site towards the river. The top of the backfill was c.550 - 600mm below tarmac level in the north west corner of the site, but becoming shallower towards the discharge point. Some Roman material was still exposed in the base of the section in this north west corner.

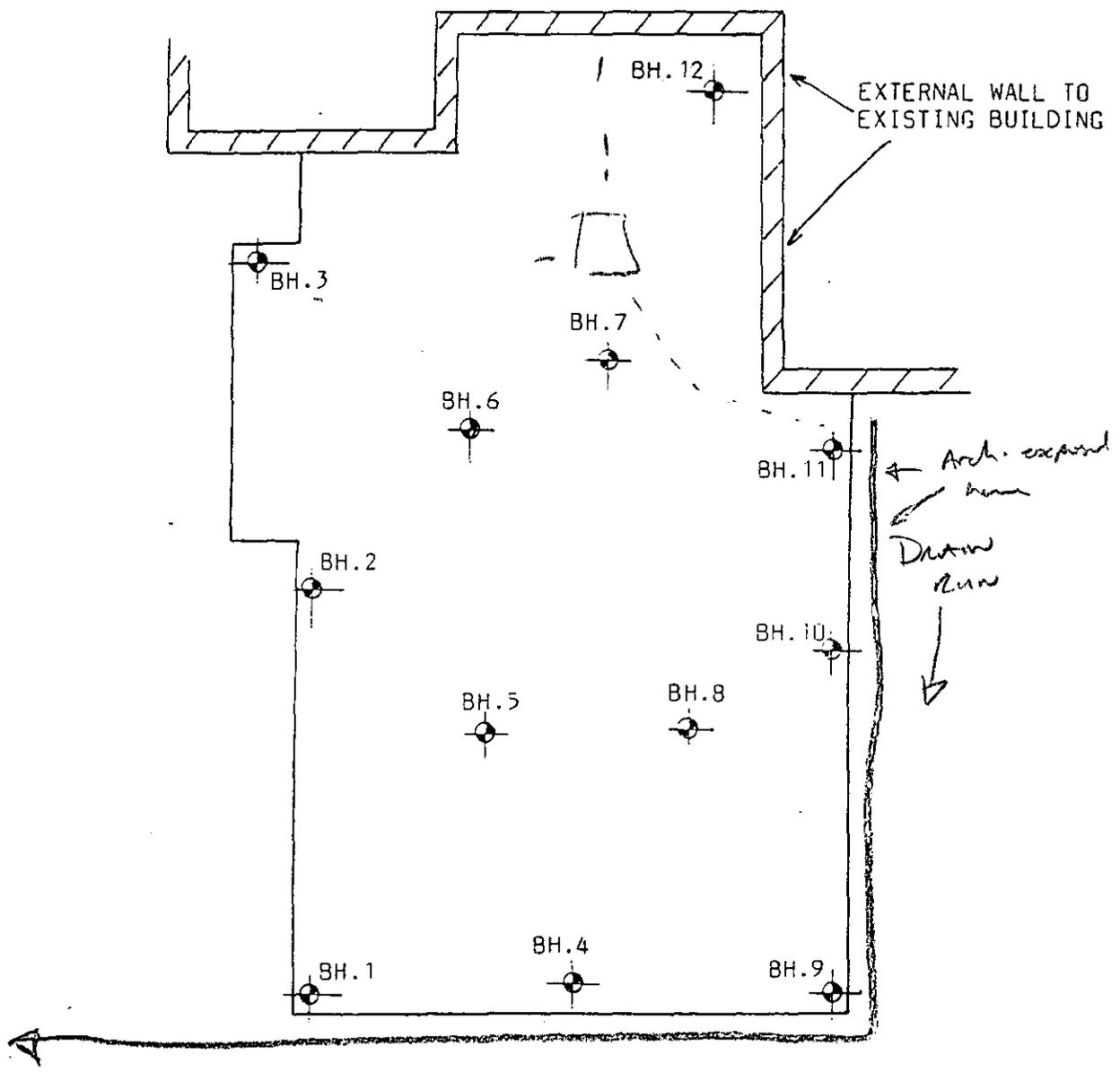
The building contractors were co-operating as far as was possible with NH to try and minimise the damage to the deposits, but it appeared to be inevitable that there was going to be some truncation of the in situ remains.



MINI • SOIL • SURVEYS

SITE: ST. WILFREDS SCHOOL, RIBCHESTER.

JCB No.: BOL 4159



BOREHOLE LAYOUT

(Not to scale: diagrammatic only: all dimensions are in metres.)

Monitoring visits 2/4/96

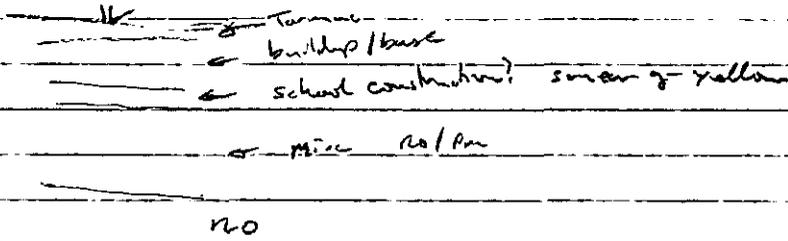
Ribchester St Wilfrids School

Kath Buxton

Trench open + clean.

Bottom covered surfaces c. 600mm at school end,
dropping slightly at other end → c. 800mm

cut by modern wall / pit / ~~st~~? ~~drain~~? at far end, but elevation
just no surfaces.



Next work may be difficult near school itself - v. shallow + little
room to manoeuvre → ? hand dig?

was essential → ? Plan whole site? depends on whole level
justifying it. say 2 days & all no.

left site 16:50

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

This evaluation has demonstrated that the area to the west of the school has considerable archaeological potential, and that *in situ* Roman layers lie very close to the modern ground surface. Like other evaluations and watching briefs undertaken in Ribchester in recent years (e.g. Buxton and Hill 1994; Buxton 1995) it confirms that substantial information can be gained from even small trenches in the village.

The shallowness of the deposits, coupled with the possibility of a Roman building on the site, and the considerable amount of Roman pottery retrieved from the layer above the *in situ* Roman horizon, suggest that some consideration should be given to the depth of the proposed raft. The Roman surface seen at the north-western end of the trench lay only 0.66m below the present ground surface, and should not be damaged by construction. Therefore, not only should the raft lie above this level, but allowance for a barrier layer (e.g. sand and a geotextile membrane) between the upper surface of the archaeological deposits and the concrete of the raft should be made. It is suggested that any such plans should be completed after discussion with the County Archaeologist.

All earth moving activities should be undertaken with archaeological supervision, and allowance should be made for archaeological recording in the construction timetable. If the later deposits are removed by machine, then the final cleaning of any archaeologically significant deposits should be by hand, by an experienced archaeologist.

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6. FINDS CATALOGUE

- DR = The standard samian typology created by Dragendorff
 RB = Romano-British
 PM = Post-medieval
 C1 = First century
 C2 = Second century
 BB1 = Black Burnished Ware 1

6.1 Ceramics

Roman pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
6	103	1 fragment samian. Low body DR 38? Central Gaulish, Lezoux	RB: C2, after 120
6	104	1 fragment samian. Base of small DR 33? broken across stamp. Central Gaulish, Lezoux	RB: C2, after 120
6	105	1 fragment flagon body? Fine hard-fired white fabric 1 fragment vessel body. Sandy, hard-fired orange fabric	RB: C1/C2 RB
6	106	2 fragments flagon body? Fine, hard-fired orange fabric	RB: C2?
6	107	3 fragments rim and handle amphora	RB: C1/C2
6	108	1 very small fragment mortarium 1 rim fragment bowl. BB1 1 rim fragment samian. Dr 33. Central Gaulish, Lezoux 1 rim fragment jar. Sandy hard-fired orange fabric. Note roller-stamped decoration on neck 5 fragments white or cream fabrics 2 joining fragments jar. Sandy orange fabric. Severn Valley ware?	RB: C2? RB: later C2 RB: C2 AD 120 RB: later C2? RB: C2? RB: C2
7	110	14 fragments mixed sandy orange/brown fabrics 1 rim fragment samian. Dr 18? South Gaulish, La Gouffesenne	RB: C2 RB: late C1?

Post-medieval pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
3	102	1 fragment brown Nottingham-type stoneware	C19/C20
4	101	2 fragments blue and white transfer printed 1 fragment brown slipped white earthenware 1 fragment dark brown glazed ware 10 fragments terracotta garden ware	C19/C20 C19/C20 C19/C20 C20
6	108	1 fragment dark brown glazed ware	C19/C20

Tile and brick

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
4	101	1 small fragment	Undated
6	108	25 fragments mixed	RB and Undated

Clay pipe

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
4	101	2 fragments stem	late C18 onwards
6	108	1 fragment stem	late C18 onwards

6.2 Ironwork

Roman?

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
6	109	1 wall hook, good condition	RB?

Modern

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
6	105	numerous fragments barbed wire	late C19/C20
	2?	nails, retain mineralised wood	Undated

6.3 Animal Bone

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
6	109	16 fragments poorly preserved animal bone	Undated

6.4 Miscellaneous

<i>Context</i>	<i>Find</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
6	108	1 fragment? concrete	Modern

ILLUSTRATIONS

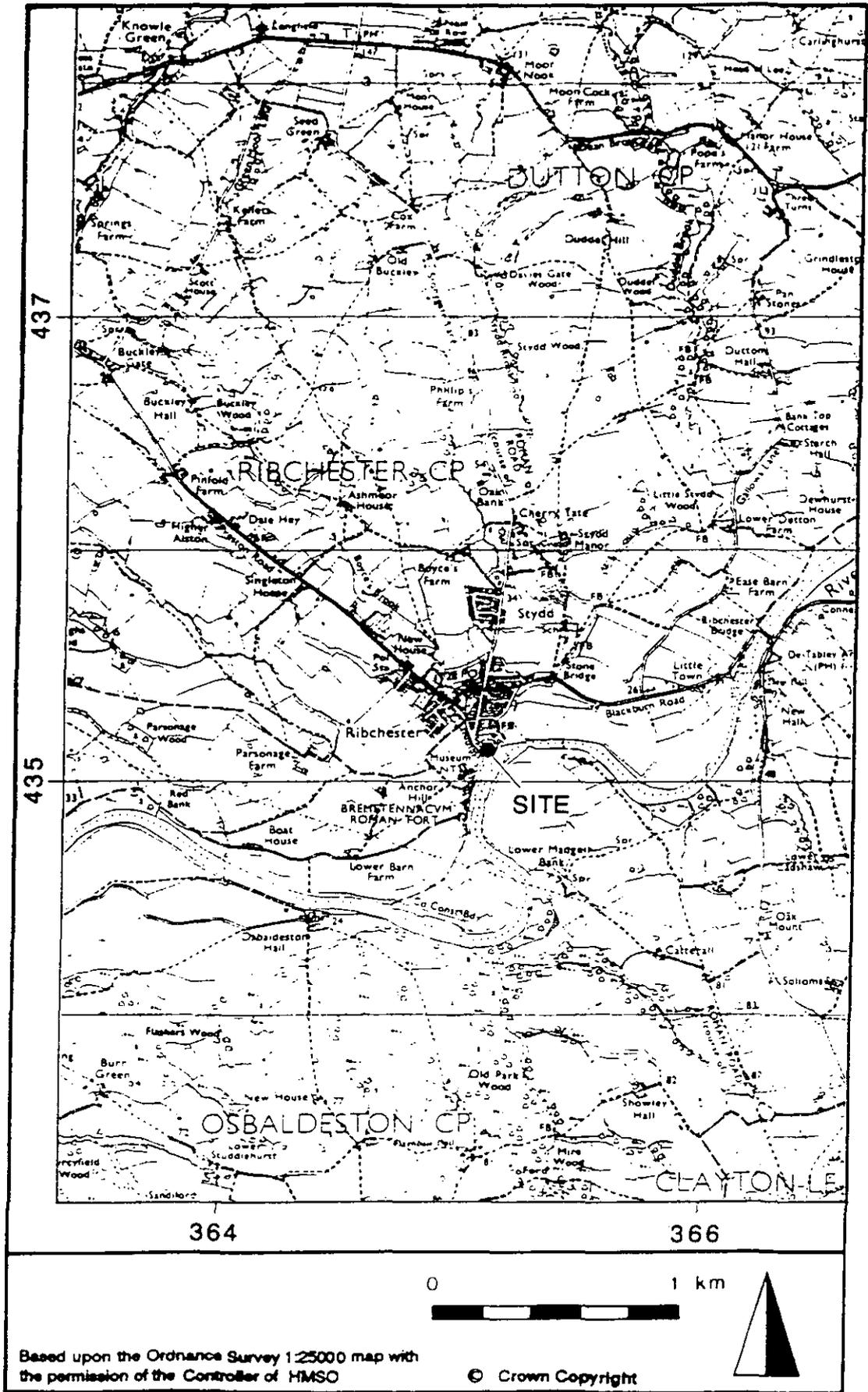


Figure 1: Site location plan

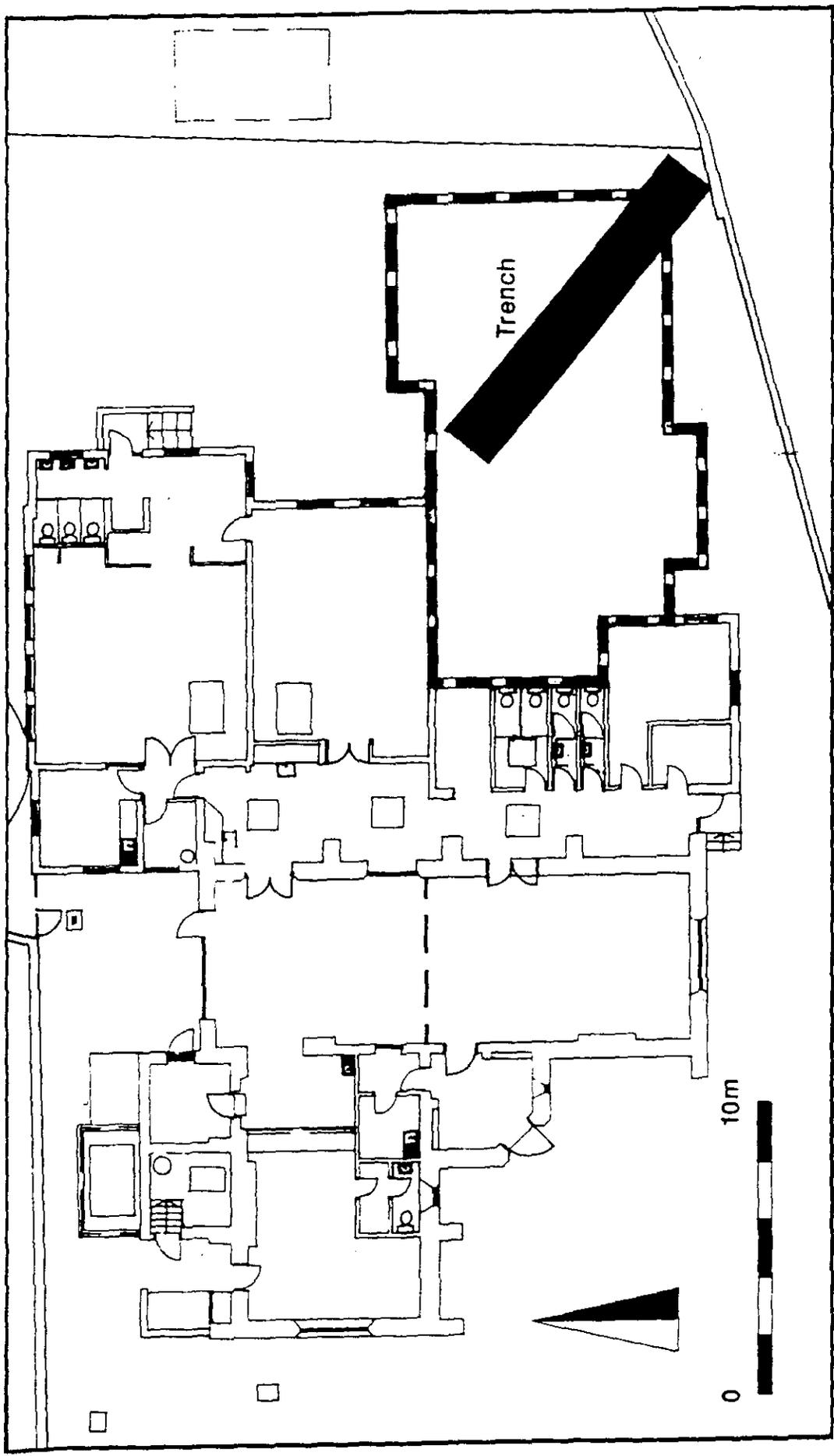


Figure 2: Trench location plan

Figure 3: Plan of archaeological deposits

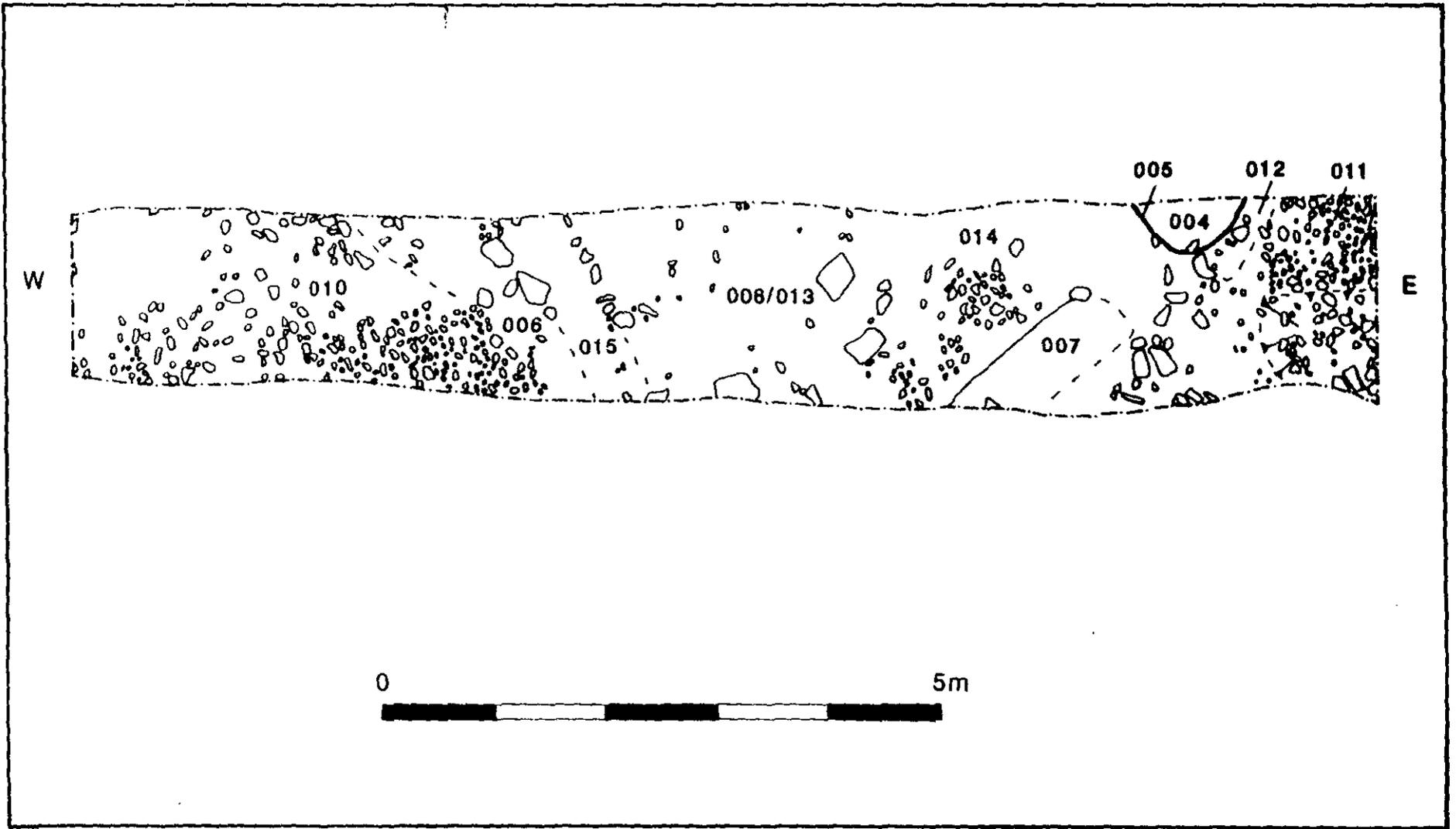
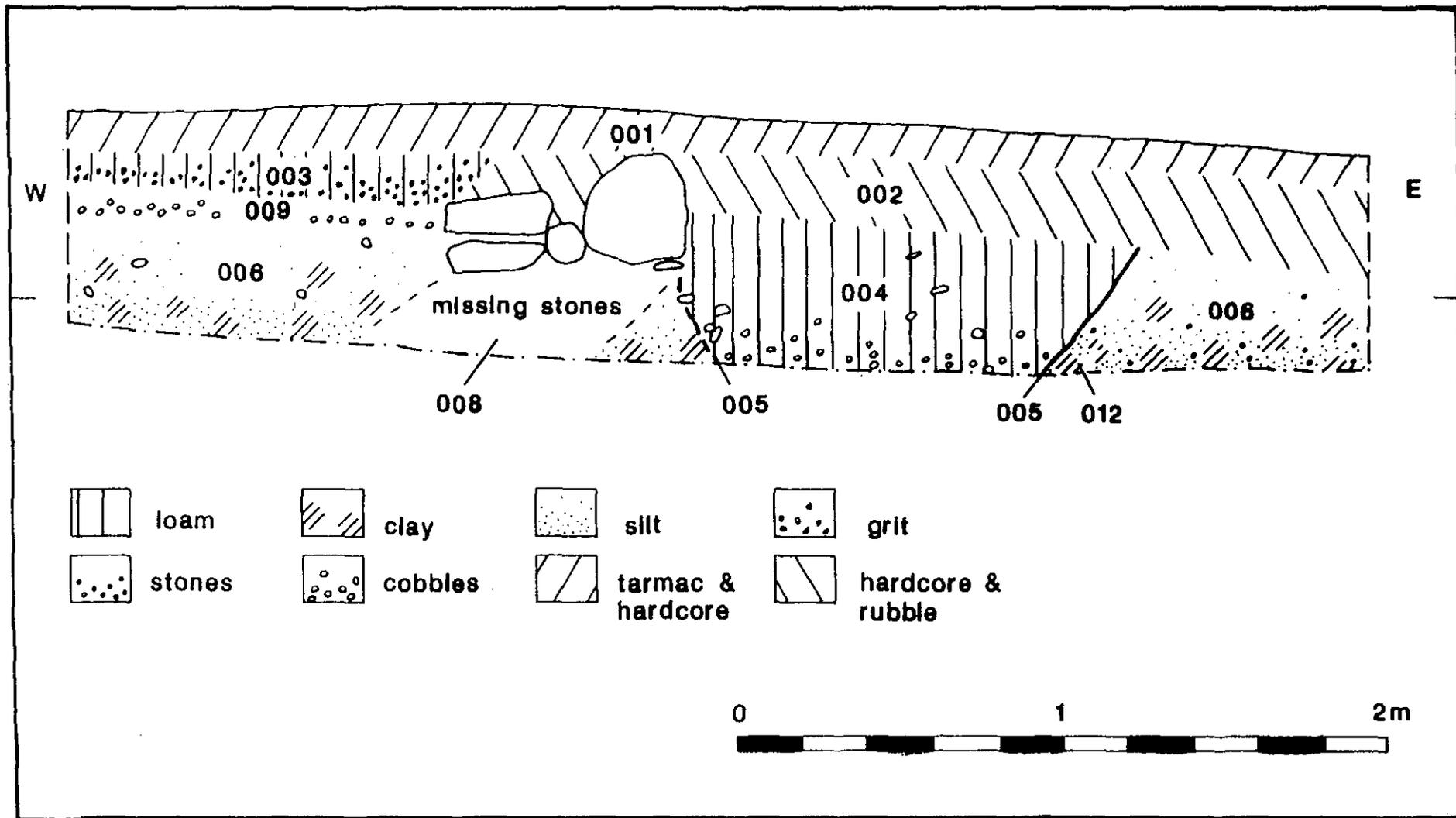


Figure 4: South facing section



APPENDIX I
PROJECT BRIEF

Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy

St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester

Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

January 1996

St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester
Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

1 Introduction

- 1.1 As part of the planning of a development at St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester (Plan 1), the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy (LUHPC) has been requested to provide a brief for an archaeological evaluation. The proposed development includes the erection of a new two-classroom extension.
- 1.2 Initial correspondence between LUHPC and the Bradley, Cuthbert, Towel Partnership (BCT) indicated that the site was of high archaeological potential, and that if at all possible, the archaeological deposits here should be left undisturbed. BCT responded by designing a raft foundation that appeared satisfactory to LUHPC, if accompanied by a permanent presence watching brief during its construction.
- 1.3 Correspondence and discussions between English Heritage and BCT have, however, recommended that an archaeological evaluation of the site be carried out prior to the development commencing, in order to confirm that the archaeological deposits will not be affected by the proposed raft. If the Roman deposits are shown to be shallower than the depth of the disturbance required by the raft, then a contingency plan of archaeological excavation may be required. Equally, if it can be demonstrated that the important deposits are significantly deeper than the disturbance caused by the raft, then a permanent presence watching brief may not be required, although minor archaeological supervision may still be desirable.

2 The Site

- 2.1 The Ribchester area has seen settled occupation since prehistoric times and is the site of Bremetennacum, a Roman fort and associated external settlement dating from the first century AD. Remains of the fort and settlement are exposed to view within the town and more extensive archaeological deposits are present below the surface. The fort and settlement have been recognised as of national importance and are included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments.
- 2.2 The fort is known to have been a high status site during some, if not all, of its life. A crack regiment of cavalry troops from Samartia in the northern Rhineland was quartered here, as were Asturian cavalrymen from northern Spain. Epigraphic evidence suggests that the commander of the fort was the civilian governor of the region and there is also evidence for the existence of a veteran soldiers' settlement at Ribchester. Such settlements were placed at selected spots in the empire and appear to have been at least partly intended as a "civilising" influence on the native populations.

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Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.3 The proposed development site is located at the rear of the existing St Wilfrid's School, Ribchester, only c.40m outside the north east defences of the fort, and c.60m south of the Roman bathhouse. The area is of high archaeological potential, and a number of pieces of formal archaeological work have been carried out in the immediate vicinity of the school. These include the excavation of a number of trial trenches between the school and the bathhouse in 1974, and observations made during an earlier phase of extension to the school in 1977. Details of these are contained in Edwards and Webster 1987, "*The Ribchester Excavations, Vol.2, The External Settlement*" pp.103-116.
- 2.4 Briefly these works showed that, to the north of the school, Roman deposits of 3rd-4th century date lay very close to the surface, but closer to the school, indeed probably running up to or beneath its foundations, only material of 1st-2nd century date survived beneath a disturbed layer. It seems probable that the immediate area of the school was occupied over the whole of this period, but that later disturbance including the construction of the school and its services has truncated the archaeological record in the immediate vicinity of the school.

3 Archaeological Implications

- 3.1 The area within and around the Roman fort at Ribchester is particularly rich in archaeological material. The external settlement is quite extensive and has been proven as far as 500m to the north of the fort. Recent work undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has shown that important activities were taking place immediately adjacent to the fort walls and that parts of the settlement appear to be of a "military" rather than "civilian" character.
- 3.2 The prehistoric remains recovered to the east of the development site indicates an established and organised settlement of the area prior to the Roman occupation and suggests that the Romans may have displaced an existing native settlement when the fort was constructed. The information currently available does not make it possible to give an indication of the focus or area of this organised settlement and it seems probable that further remains will only be identified as chance survivals or by-products of formal excavation of the Roman deposits.
- 3.3 The remains of the Roman occupation of this part of the village, however, have proved somewhat easier to detect, if not simple to interpret. There is a suggestion that there exists, south of the bathhouse but outside the fort proper, a *Mansio* or inn. It is equally possible, however, that the remains here are related to the Roman army veteran's settlement at Ribchester. What is certain is that, as late Roman deposits do not survive well at Ribchester, and that this is the only area of the town where significant remains of 3rd-4th century date have been found in situ, that this site is of particularly high archaeological potential.

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- 3.4 It is important, therefore, that any development proposal that threatens these archaeological deposits is thoroughly assessed, and an appropriate archaeological response formulated. Such a response may include the preservation in situ of the deposits, or their full excavation prior to any development commencing.
- 4 The Brief**
- 4.1 An archaeological evaluation of the proposed two-classroom extension site at St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester, shall be carried out.
- 4.2 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by the most appropriate methods that comply with the Code of Conduct, Standards, and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA); the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice; and the appropriate policy statements of the Association of County Archaeological Officers and English Heritage. Where an apparent conflict occurs between these sources, the IFA Standards and Guidance shall be utilised and/or further guidance obtained from the County Archaeological Curator. Procedures set out in the English heritage document "*The Management of Archaeological Projects*" 2nd edition, shall be followed where appropriate, but formal adherence to the whole of this document is not required.
- 4.3 It should be clearly understood that, wherever possible, important archaeological deposits shall be preserved in situ, and damage to any such deposits shall be kept to an absolute minimum. With the agreement of the County Archaeological Curator, it may be necessary to terminate any excavation upon the discovery of such deposits and the archaeological contractor shall include a statement to this effect in any project design.
- 4.4 It is important that the project takes the site conditions into account, particularly with regard to security, access and the health and safety aspects of the site. Any fieldwork shall comply with the relevant health and safety legislation, including the recent Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, the SCAUM health and Safety manual. The archaeological contractors are advised to consider this carefully and may wish to discuss it at length with the developers.
- 4.5 A written project design, detailing how the evaluation is to be undertaken, the name of the project director, the proposed staffing levels and the proposed programme of work shall be produced to the standards above. It must be approved by the County Archaeological Curator and the client prior to any archaeological works commencing on site. Any estimate of cost shall be included under a separate cover.
- 4.6 The director of the excavation shall be a full member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and shall have excavation as a registered Area of Competence.
- 4.7 The document entitled "General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire" is in use as a model of expected practices and procedures. A copy of this document is attached as Appendix 1.

St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester
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- 4.8 The archaeological work shall be monitored by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and fieldwork will be subject to a single monitoring visit. This visit will be charged to the archaeological contractor at the standard rate of £100, which sum shall be shown as a separate item in any estimate of costs. The archaeological contractor shall contact the Sites and Monuments Record to discuss the precise nature and timing of this monitoring.
- 4.9 The archaeological contractor will need to liaise with the Client to ensure that suitable access arrangements are established.
- 4.10 Agreement shall be reached with the developers concerning the appropriate deposition of the evaluation archive and the provision of an appropriate synopsis for the County Sites and Monuments Record, and the National Archaeological Record. Costings shall reflect the capital cost of the deposition of the archive. Whilst the site owners have property rights over finds not declared treasure trove, objects shall normally be deposited in a local Museums and Galleries Commission approved archaeological museum, either on loan or by donation. Any finds not so deposited shall be completely recorded and reported as part of the evaluation.
- 4.11 The project report shall be completed and submitted within ^{three}~~six~~ weeks of the completion of the field work, unless otherwise agreed by all parties.
- 4.12 This brief allows some flexibility of approach, but deviations from normally accepted procedures or the IFA standards above shall be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeological Curator. Deviations from an approved project design shall also be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeological Curator.
- 4.13 This brief is not to be altered without the written permission of the County Archaeological Curator.

5 Scope of Works

- 5.1 A single trial trench, running as close as possible to a line from the south eastern corner of the existing classroom extension to the south east corner of the proposed classroom extension (Plan 2), shall be excavated. The trench location and alignment may be altered to avoid drains or other services in consultation with the County Archaeological Curator and English Heritage.
- 5.2 The trench shall not be deeper than 800mm, nor wider than 2500mm. It may be excavated by hand or a combination of hand and machine. Machine excavation shall only be undertaken in previously disturbed deposits, and excavation of *in situ* archaeological deposits shall be by hand only.

St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester
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- 5.3 The excavation shall establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits. Any deposits encountered shall be characterised as far as is possible within the limits set above. If it proves impossible to characterise a potentially significant feature or deposit within these limits, then the problem shall be discussed with the County Archaeological Curator. The excavation limits shall only be exceeded with the explicit permission of the County Archaeological Curator.
- 5.4 Maps or plans produced as part of the assessment may, where relevant, incorporate appropriate Ordnance Survey information and/or information from suitable surveys undertaken by the developers.
- 5.5 A report to the IFA standards mentioned above shall be produced, describing the work undertaken, the results achieved and conclusions drawn from those results. It shall address the archaeology of the site and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological deposits present. It shall contain as appendices a copy of this brief and the approved project design, as well as an indication of any departure from that project design. It shall include appropriate maps and plans, at least one measured section and plan from the trench, and any appropriate photographic material.
- 5.6 This report may be utilised for the creation of a brief and project design for further phases of archaeological work if important deposits are encountered during this project. Recommendations for further archaeological work may be made in the report, but shall be discussed with the County Archaeological Curator prior to its submission.
- 5.7 A full archive shall be created and deposited as agreed above. Copies of the project report shall be supplied for comment by the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy, and English Heritage. An appropriate synopsis shall be provided for inclusion in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record and the National Archaeological Record.

6 Further Information

- 6.1 Further queries regarding the archaeological content of this brief or the General Conditions can be addressed to P D Iles, the County Archaeological Curator. Tel. 01524 65201 extension 4385, Fax. 01524 846102.

Further information on the development can be obtained from G Walsh of the Bradley, Cuthbert, Towel, Partnership. Tel. 01204 520951, Fax. 01204 363675.

St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Ribchester
Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

Appendix 1

General Conditions for Appropriate Archaeological Contractors in Lancashire

Organisations and individuals wishing to be included on the County list of Appropriate Archaeological Contractors will be required to fulfil the following General Conditions:

1. Professional Standards

- 1.1 Contractors shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practise for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practise, and appropriate policy statements from the Association of County Archaeological Officers and English Heritage. Where an apparent conflict occurs between these sources, the IFA Standards and Guidance shall be utilised, or clarification sought from the County Archaeological Curator. Procedures set out in the English Heritage document Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, shall also be followed where appropriate.
- 1.2 Contractors shall encourage members of their staff to join the IFA. In addition, Project Directors shall be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA.
- 1.3 Contractors with a significant backlog of unpublished projects will not normally be included on the approved list.
- 1.4 Where students or trainees are employed on a project, their ratio to professional staff shall not normally exceed 1:2.
- 1.5 In cases of dispute, arbitration will normally be sought through the IFA or the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group.

2. Finance

- 2.1 Contractors shall make available at the request of the County Archaeological Curator an audited set of recent accounts.

3. Insurance

- 3.1 Contractors shall hold a current certificate of Public Liability and (where relevant) Employers Liability insurance, and shall produce it at the request of the County Archaeological Curator.

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4. Health and Safety

- 4.1 Contractors shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and related legislation.
- 4.2 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.

5. Project Design

- 5.1 Individual projects shall be designed in accordance with a brief provided by the County Archaeological Curator. Before commencement of a project, Contractors shall prepare a written Project Design and agree it with the County Archaeological Curator.
- 5.2 Project Designs shall be prepared with reference to the guidelines laid down in The Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage 1991).

6. Sub-Contracting

- 6.1 The names of proposed Sub-Contractors shall be included in the Project Design. All such Sub-Contractors shall be required to fulfil the General Conditions for Contractors.

7. Form of Contract

- 7.1 Before commencement of a project, the Contractor shall enter into a written agreement with the Client. Such an agreement shall be in accordance with the IFA Model Contract for Archaeological Services or such other form as approved by the County Archaeological Curator.

8. Project Monitoring

- 8.1 The County Archaeological Curator shall be responsible for monitoring progress throughout the project.
- 8.2 Contractors shall provide the County Archaeological Curator with an outline programme of work, and agree with the curator any proposed modification to this programme brought about by unforeseen circumstances. It is strongly recommended that Project Designs include a contingency factor to allow for such circumstances.

9. Administrative Charge

- 9.1 The County Archaeological Curator reserves the right to levy a charge for the archaeological monitoring and the provision of information from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. Monitoring visits will be charged at £100.00 per visit and the number of such visits will be specified in the brief provided for the works. This cost shall be indicated as a separate item in any costing documents produced.

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10. Publication

- 10.1 Publication shall be in a form and to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative. A copy of the site narrative and publication synopsis shall be lodged with the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 10.2 Whilst acknowledging the need for confidentiality in some instances, archaeological information shall enter the public domain as soon as possible and within two years of the completion of fieldwork.

11. Archive

- 11.1 Archive deposition shall take place according to a timetable to be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.
- 11.2 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, shall be conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 11.3 The archive (excepting the finds) shall be deposited as soon as is practicable with the Lancashire County Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston and the finds stored, wherever possible, in a Registered Museum fulfilling the HBMC/MGC storage criteria with a copy of the paper archive. It may be felt more appropriate in some circumstances to store both the paper archive and the finds together, and this shall be, wherever possible, within a Registered Museum fulfilling the HBMC/MGC storage criteria.
- 11.4 Any material not to be archived, such as unstable material or items to be retained by the landowner, shall be fully analysed and reported on.
- 11.5 A copy of the reproducible elements of the site archive shall be deposited in the National Archaeological Record.

12. Acknowledgement

- 12.1 The collaborative role of the County Archaeological Curator shall be acknowledged in all publicity - including media releases, site displays, exhibitions and publications - arising from the project.

The role of the County Archaeological Curator is currently undertaken by:

Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Officer
Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy
Furness College
Lancaster University
Lancaster
Lancs LA1 4YW
Tel. 0524 65201 ext. 4385, Fax. 0524 846102

APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN

January 1996

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

ST WILFRID'S SCHOOL, RIBCHESTER

LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from The Bradley Cuthbert & Towell Partnership, for an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed extension at St Wilfrid's School, Ribchester.

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed classroom extension at St Wilfrid's Primary School, Ribchester will affect a site of known archaeological potential. It lies on the west bank of the river Ribble, c40m outside the north-east defences of the Roman fort, and c60m south of the Roman bathhouse. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity included a series of trenches between the school and bathhouse in 1974, and observations made during the construction of an earlier school extension, in 1977. This work demonstrated that to the north of the school, 3rd-4th century Roman deposits survived, but closer to the school, only material of 1st-2nd century date survived, apparently beneath a truncated surface. It has been suggested that a *Mansio* or inn existed in the vicinity of the school, or at least that the remains located here are related to the Roman army veteran's settlement at Ribchester.

On the basis of the potential importance of the site, the County Archaeological Curator has recommended an evaluation of the site prior to any further progressing of the development proposal.

The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In addition, advice has been supplied to clients for the preparation of Environmental Statements. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, since its formation in 1979, has taken the lead role in investigations in Ribchester and many members of staff have intimate and detailed knowledge of the archaeological deposits. Both large-scale projects, such as the excavation of the churchyard exterior in 1989-90, and small scale evaluations, including Clarendon Haulage Ltd in Church Street, and the Norweb cable trench at Anchor Hill, to the south-west of the fort, have been undertaken.

LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment and evaluation of the designated area. within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.1 Field Evaluation

Limited trial excavation, following the agreed programme, would be undertaken to establish the nature, extent, chronology, and preservation of any archaeological deposits encountered. This will record fully the sampled areas; suitable samples recovered will be assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential.

2.2 Evaluation Report

A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will advise on the mitigation measures necessary to protect and/or record (to appropriate levels) identified archaeological features and deposits, including the appropriate excavation, recovery, and recording strategies.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.1 Field Evaluation

A limited programme of trial excavation will be undertaken, in consultation with the County Archaeological Curator, in order to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation. This will establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if established, will then briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. The location of a single trench has been determined by the County Archaeological Curator, as running from the south-eastern corner of the existing classroom extension, to the south-eastern corner of the proposed classroom extension, and c14m long, by up to 2.5m wide, and no deeper than 0.8m. The exact trench location may be varied slightly to avoid any drains or services which are identified as running across the site. Excavation will normally be limited to the upper surface of significant archaeological deposits, followed by limited sampling of deposits/features. However, where important deposits are identified, these would be left intact and the evaluation terminated, following consultation with the County Archaeological Curator.

3.1.1 Access

Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken with the Client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established.

3.1.2 Methodology

To maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation the majority of the work (including removal of overburden) will be undertaken by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, although in areas where ephemeral remains are encountered elements may be hand dug. It is understood that the Client will provide the machine and driver, but that the trenches will be excavated under archaeological direction. All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located with regard to local topographical features.

Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1991) and risk assessments are now being implemented for all projects. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. Additionally, a Health & Safety Plan in accordance with the recent Construction (Design and Management) Regulations will be

drawn up and submitted to the Client/Client's Agent for approval.

At the conclusion of the evaluation, LUAU will reinstate all land disturbed to the satisfaction of the Client, including re-tarmacing of the surface. Movable security fencing will be maintained around the open trench throughout the duration of the work, although it is understood that the evaluation will take place on private land.

2.1.4 Timetable

All excavation will be undertaken within constraints agreed with the Client. Subject to these constraints, work of this scale and nature can normally be completed within a period of one working week.

2.1.5 Recording

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

Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. LUAU maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

2.2 Evaluation Report

2.2.1 Archive

The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects

by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the report) will be included in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, and in the National Archaeological Record. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. The actual details of the arrangements for the deposition/loan and long term storage of this material will be agreed with the landowner (through their agents), and the receiving institution. Wherever possible, LUAU recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered. The archive costs include a single payment of £11/m³ to the receiving museum as a one-off contribution towards the cost of long term storage and curation.

2.2.2 Evaluation report

One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, and English Heritage, following any comments from the Client. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a limited bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.

This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of trenches, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible

format), if requested.

2.2.3 Proposals

The report will make a clear statement of the likely archaeological implications of the intended development. It will highlight where, as a first option, the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological features should take place and possible strategies for the mitigation of the impact of the development, including design modification, will be considered. When conservation is neither possible, nor practical, it may be appropriate to suggest a further stage of more intensive archaeological work in order to mitigate the effects of development.

2.2.4 Confidentiality

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

2.3 Project Monitoring

2.3.1 The Bradley Cuthbert & Towell Partnership

The Client will be kept informed of all progress during the project. Consultation will include the attendance of a representative of the Client (if required) at any meetings convened with the Lancashire County Archaeological Curator to discuss the progress of the evaluation or the report.

2.3.2 Lancashire County Council

Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the Lancashire County Archaeological Curator, in coordination with the Client. The Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record will be informed in writing at the commencement of the project.

3. WORK TIMETABLE

The phases of work would comprise:

3.1 Field Evaluation

To be undertaken over a three-day period.

3.2 Prepare Evaluation Report

To be completed within a period of three weeks.

LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The project is scheduled for completion within two weeks from its commencement.

4. OUTLINE RESOURCES

The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above. The total cost of the project is provided on the accompanying project costing form. This has been expressed as a fixed figure, accompanied by a contingency sum which would be negotiated with the Client should archaeological deposits of some significance be identified, necessitating more detailed recording.

The total cost quoted on the accompanying sheet is a fixed price, inclusive of all management, overheads, and other disbursement costs (travel and expenses), to undertake the programme of work as defined in this project design, together with a contingency sum, should deposits of archaeological significance be identified. Any other variations from this programme of work at the Clients' direction will require recosting.

LUAU are happy to submit a single invoice on completion of the work, in this case.

3.1 Field Evaluation

4 man-days Project Officer

3 man-days Project Assistant

Finds and Environmental Specialist consultation as necessary

3.2 Evaluation Report

2 man-days Project Officer

0.5 man-days Draughtsperson

The project will be under the direct line management of **Mark Fletcher, BSc, MAAIS** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

The LUAU Consultant on this project will be **Dr Richard Newman, PhD, MIFA** (Unit Director) who will be available to visit the site to advise on aspects of archaeological potential, if necessary.

The project will be directed in the field by **Kath Buxton, BA, Dip Field Arch, AIFA** (Unit Project Officer), who has undertaken a great deal of evaluation and excavation work in Ribchester in recent years, and probably has a better understanding of the archaeology of the Roman fort and settlement here than any other individual.

St. Wilfreds School, Ribchester 30/10/96



St. Wilfredo School, Ribchester



St. Wilfreds School, Ribcheste



St. Wilfreds School, Ribchester

