

LAND BETWEEN 98 AND 108 ST LEONARD'S GATE, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation



Client: Logica Group Ltd

NGR: 347863 461860

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March 2010



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Non-Technical Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application by Michael A Harrison Architectural Services on behalf of Logica Group Ltd (hereafter 'the client') for the construction of a new combined commercial and residential development on land between 98 and 108 St Leonard's Gate, Lancaster, a recommendation was made by Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) that an archaeological evaluation be carried out prior to the work taking place. Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design which was accepted by LCAS and the work was carried out on the 2nd March 2010.

The development site is located on the north side of St Leonard's Gate, a medieval thoroughfare of Lancaster, named in documents from as early as the 13th century; this area is also thought to be in a part of the city that formed the centre of a manor mentioned in the Domesday Book. The street name probably comes from that fact that it connected the town to a medieval leper hospital dedicated to St Leonard. The extent of settlement along the street is uncertain, but it certainly saw considerable development during the 18th and 19th century, which included the establishment of the city's first permanent theatre in 1781.

The work revealed that the site had very little archaeological potential beyond the identification of structures dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Trench 1, which was nearest to the St Leonard's Gate street front, had been placed in an area that was cellared to a depth of at least 1.60m, and only 20th century backfill was encountered. Trench 2, towards the rear of the site, encountered the eastern edge of an outbuilding that is recorded on the site in one form or another from at least 1778. The outbuilding appeared to be a simple brick structure with a flagstone threshold, and pottery and glass encountered on the associated yard surface suggested that it was in use in the 19th and 20th century. Sandy gravels of a glacial nature were encountered immediately below the level of the yard surface.

No features or finds of archaeological significance were encountered and it is likely that any pre-18th century remains have been truncated by later activity. However, the site does present an opportunity to examine further the structures known to have been present from at least 1778.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Logica Group Ltd for commissioning and supporting the project, in particular Zubeir Mister. Thanks are also due to the project architect Michael Harrison for providing information and assistance.

The site work was conducted by Sam Whitehead and Tom Mace. Sam Whitehead also wrote the report. The post-medieval finds were examined by Jo Dawson, who edited the report along with Dan Elsworth. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth. The illustrations were produced by Sam Whitehead and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also copyedited the text.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of a pre-planning requirement, and prior to the submission of a planning application by Michael A Harrison Architectural Services on behalf of Logica Group Ltd relating to the construction of combined residential and commercial property on land between 98 and 108 St Leonard's Gate, Lancaster (NGR 347863 461860), a programme of archaeological work was requested by Lancashire County Archaeological Service. Discussions with Doug Moir determined that the work should comprise the archaeological evaluation of an area of approximately 12 square metres. Greenlane Archaeology submitted a project design for the work (*Appendix 1*) and following the acceptance of this the evaluation was carried out in March 2010. The work was carried out in accordance with guidelines from the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The city of Lancaster is located in the north-west part of the county, some 5km south-east from the seaside town Morecambe (Ordnance Survey 2004). The city developed on a low lying ridge adjacent to the River Lune; to the east the land rises sharply to the uplands of the Forest of Bowland and to the south and west it is characterised by the low lying estuary of the Lune and the Morecambe Bay coastline (LCC and ELC 2006, 8). The land surrounding the urban conurbation is generally improved and intensively managed pasture which is used for cattle and sheep farming, as well as hay meadows (LCC and ELC 2006, 8; Countryside Commission 1998, 83), but the site is situated within an entirely urban area and is currently used as a car park. The underlying geology largely comprises the coarse grained sandstones of the Pendle grit formations which are overlain with stony till deposits derived from the Lake District through fluvo-glacial action (LCC and ELC 2006, 8).

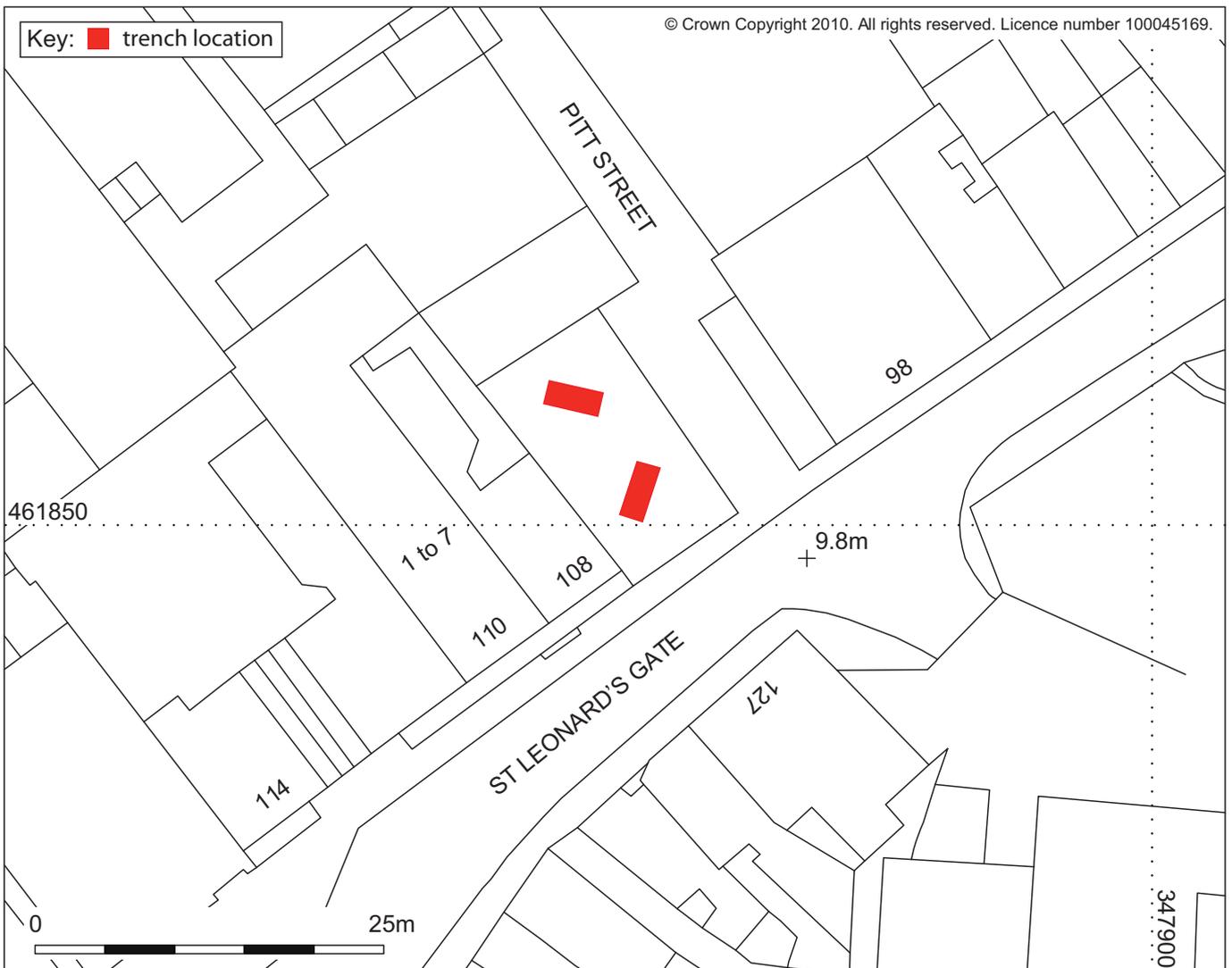
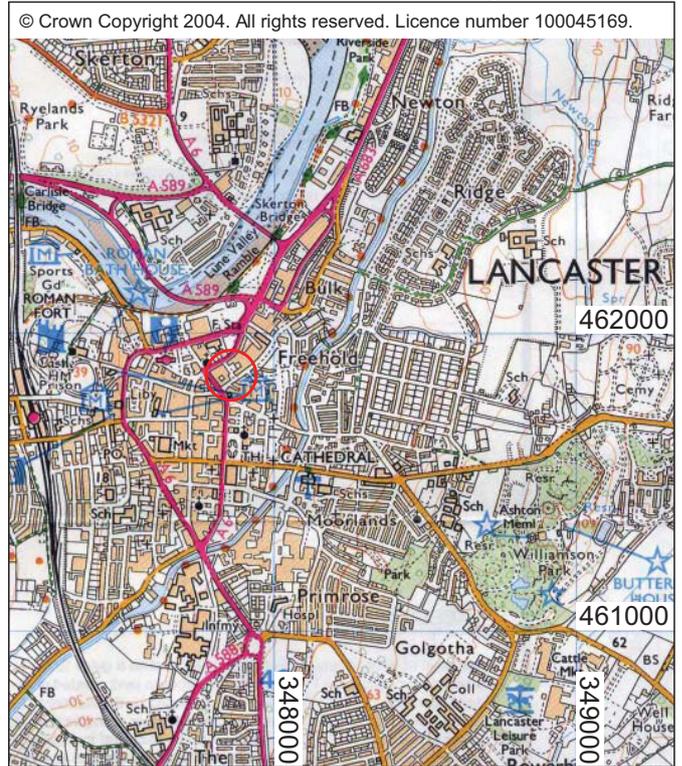
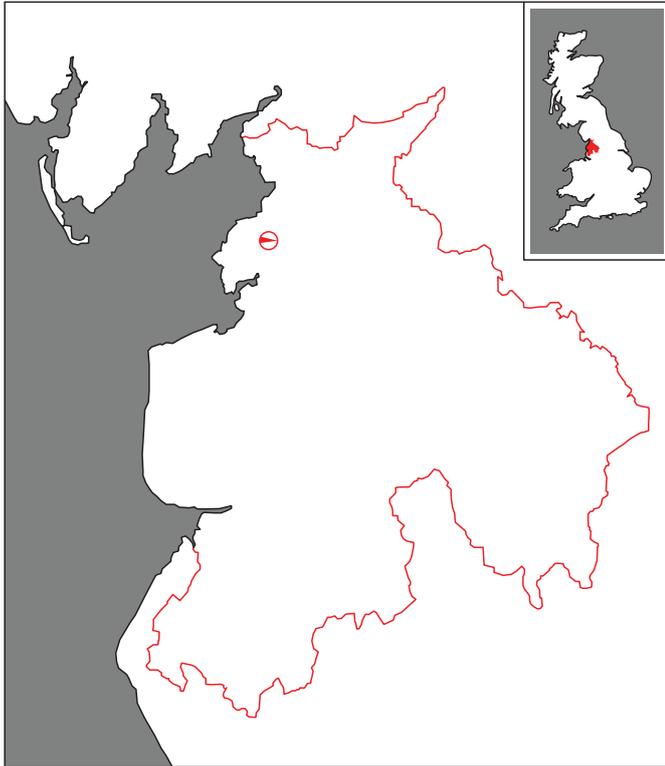


Figure 1: Site location

Client: Logica Group Ltd

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2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was not specified in the brief for the archaeological work (Doug Moir pers comm.); however, some basic background to the site's history was gathered to help inform the results of the fieldwork. This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and a brief review of archaeological work that had previously been carried out in the vicinity.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

2.2.1 The intention of this element was to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance were present on the site, their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date. All aspects of the archaeological recording were carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). The evaluation involved the excavation and recording of two trenches which were recorded in the following manner:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets. In addition, a general record was made of each trench and the day's events. A list of the contexts encountered is presented in *Appendix 2*;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm black and white, and colour digital format were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the evaluation, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding landscape, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remainder are contained within the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced on site as follows:
 - i. Trench plans were produced at a scale of 1:50;
 - ii. Trench sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

2.2.2 Features of interest were recorded relative to the known location of nearby buildings and other structures on the site plans and Ordnance Survey maps. The height over datum was gained from a spot height on St Leonard's Gate immediately to the south of the site.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Processing:** artefacts were washed, naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.2 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed and identified and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.4 Environmental Samples

2.4.1 No samples were deemed necessary as no suitable contexts were encountered.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007). The archive, which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO(P)). A copy of the written report will also be submitted to the client, Greenlane Archaeology will retain a copy, and digital copies will be produced for the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) and the OASIS scheme (English Heritage 2007).

2.5.2 An archive index is included within this report (*Appendix 4*).

3. Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Historical Background

3.1.1 The proposed development site is located on the north side of St Leonard's Gate, a medieval thoroughfare of Lancaster, named in documents from as early as the 13th century (Penny 1981, 42), although it may have its origins in the Roman period as part of a road leading north-east along the Lune Valley (Shotter 2010, 5). This part of the city is thought to have formed the centre of a manor mentioned in the Domesday Book (Penny 1981, 14), and the long narrow plots indicated on early maps are certainly indicative of medieval burgage plots (see Plate 1). The street name probably comes from the fact that it connected the town to a medieval leper hospital dedicated to St Leonard (White 2001, 65). The extent of settlement along the street is uncertain, but it certainly saw considerable development during the 18th and 19th century (LCC and ELC 2006, 21), which included the establishment of the city's first permanent theatre in 1781 (Dalziel 2001, 139).

3.2 Map Regression

3.2.1 The earliest map of the city of Lancaster which was consulted is John Speed's map of 1611 (from Penny 1981, 43). This appears to show the site as being undeveloped, and within a squarish enclosure bordered on the north side by the mill leat. A later plan of 1684 (also reproduced by Penny; *op cit*, 44) also appears to show a majority of the site as undeveloped, although there may be a building or buildings on the site along the street front by this time.

3.2.2 The first map to clearly depict the site is Mackereth's map of 1778 which clearly shows the development of a majority of St Leonard's Gate. The site appears to have a substantial street front property as well as an outbuilding within the yard to the rear (see Plate 1).

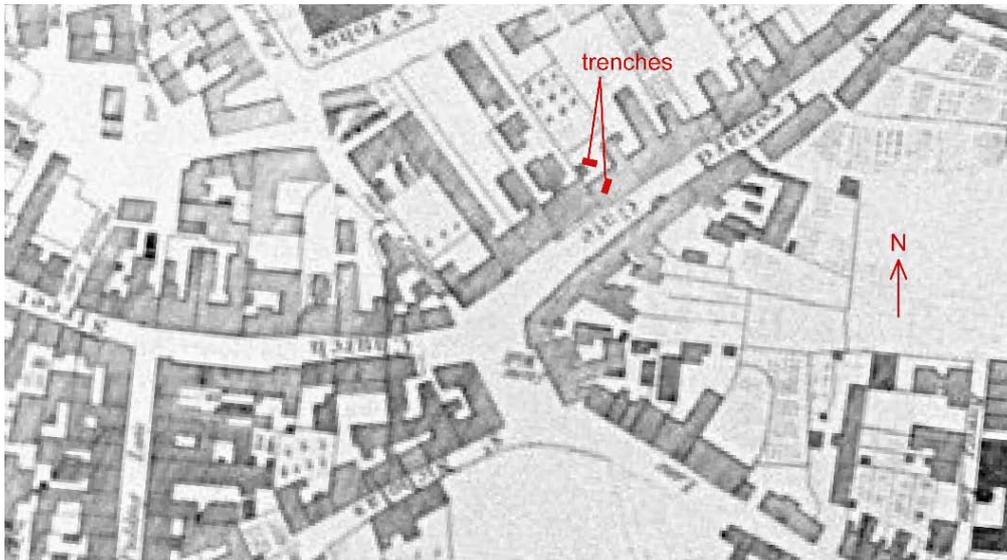


Plate 1: Mackereth's map of 1778

3.2.3 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Plate 2) shows a very similar arrangement of buildings to the plan of 1778, although the outbuilding to the rear of the yard does appear to be larger on this later map.



Plate 2: Ordnance Survey map of 1848

3.2.4 The 1893 Ordnance Survey map gives a more detailed picture of the site (Plate 3), showing the street front block comprised four individual dwellings, and appears to show that the rear outbuilding or dwelling comprised two elements. Once again the rear building appears to have changed shape and size.

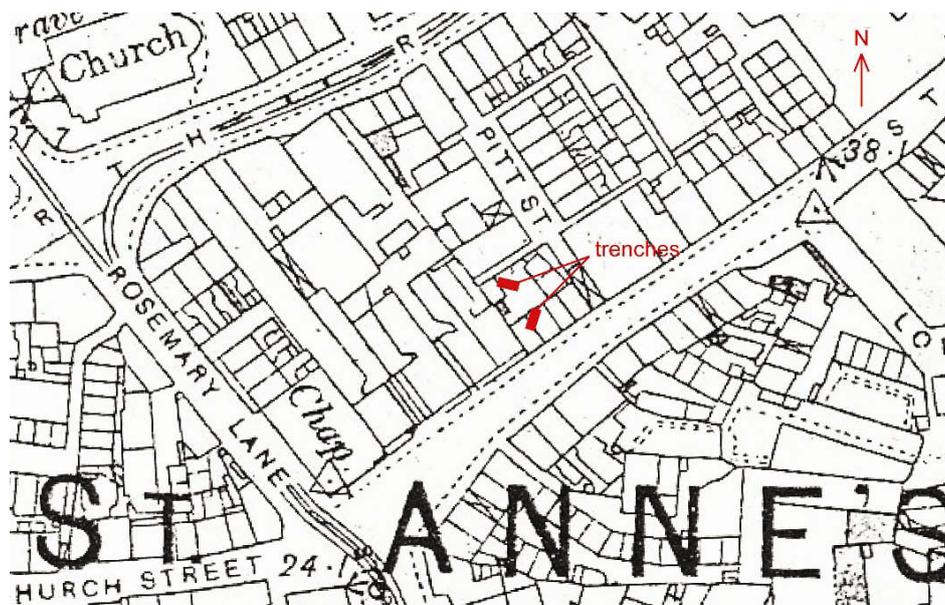


Plate 3: Ordnance Survey map of 1893

3.2.5 The 1938 Ordnance Survey map shows that the site remains unchanged to this date (Plate 4), and suggests that these were perhaps the last building to occupy the site. The demolition of these structures appears to have occurred in the second half of the 20th century judging from the comments of passers by when the fieldwork was being carried out.



Plate 4: Ordnance Survey map of 1938

3.3 Previous Work

3.3.1 There has been no previous archaeological work carried out along St Leonard's Gate, or indeed in the immediate vicinity of the site. The nearest work was a watching brief on North Road, at the east end of Damside Street, although this revealed no remains predating the 18th century (UMAU 2002).

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Evaluation

4.1.1 **Introduction:** the evaluation comprised two roughly four metre long trenches that covered a total of 13m² (see Figure 1). The tarmac surface of the car park was initially cut with a disk cutter and the trenches carefully excavated in shallow spits with a tracked JCB excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Any deposits or features of archaeological merit were then hand cleaned and recorded (see Section 2.2).

4.1.2 **Trench 1:** this trench revealed backfilled basements of former properties that fronted St Leonard's Gate. Elements of the front and rear gritstone cellar walls ([06]; see Figure 2), a truncated longitudinal red brick cellar wall partition ([05]; Plate 5), and three backfill/demolition deposits which filled the cellars were recorded in the trench. A single piece of buff coloured earthenware with a white slip coated interior was recovered from the infill deposit (03) and this probably dates from the 20th century when the overlying buildings were demolished.



Plate 5: South-east facing section of Trench 1

4.1.3 **Trench 2:** this trench revealed the eastern wall of a red brick outbuilding that incorporated a sandstone flag threshold stone and external step (structure [14]), and the associated external cobbled yard [15]. The remains of this structure were buried beneath a 0.30m thick deposit of demolition rubble, (09), that presumably resulted from the destruction of the overlying building of which the floor surfaces were a part. A single, not closely dateable, ceramic artefact was recovered from the demolition layer.

4.1.4 **Structure [14]:** two small wall stubs ([10]) were visible in the trench sections and were on a north-west/south-east alignment. These wall stubs were separated by a threshold, and appear to represent the east wall of the outbuilding known to exist in this part of the site. The walls comprised two courses of red brick that appeared to be frogged (Plate 6), which would suggest that it had been re-built or altered after the original structure shown on the 1778 map, although still on a similar footprint. The two sandstone flags ([11]) seem to represent threshold stones, one of which was internal, and one external.



Plate 6: West end of the north-east facing section of Trench 2

4.1.5 **Yard surface [15]:** this cobbled yard comprised three main elements, the cobbles ([12]), a single stretcher course of unfrosted red brick, and a single gritstone flag ([11]) (Plate 6). From the surface of the yard several sherds of pottery and glass were recovered that were wedged between the cobbles and indicated the surface was in use during the 19th century, and possibly into the 20th century. Pottery recovered from the base of the cobbles yielded dates from the start of the 18th century, and a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware indicated a date of 1700-1770 which is in keeping with the proposed date of the outbuilding's construction.

4.1.6 **Natural (13):** this was encountered directly below the cobbled yard at a depth of 8.90m over datum. The natural comprised sandy gravels and pebbles that were sub-rounded to sub-angular, suggesting a glacial rather than alluvial derivation.

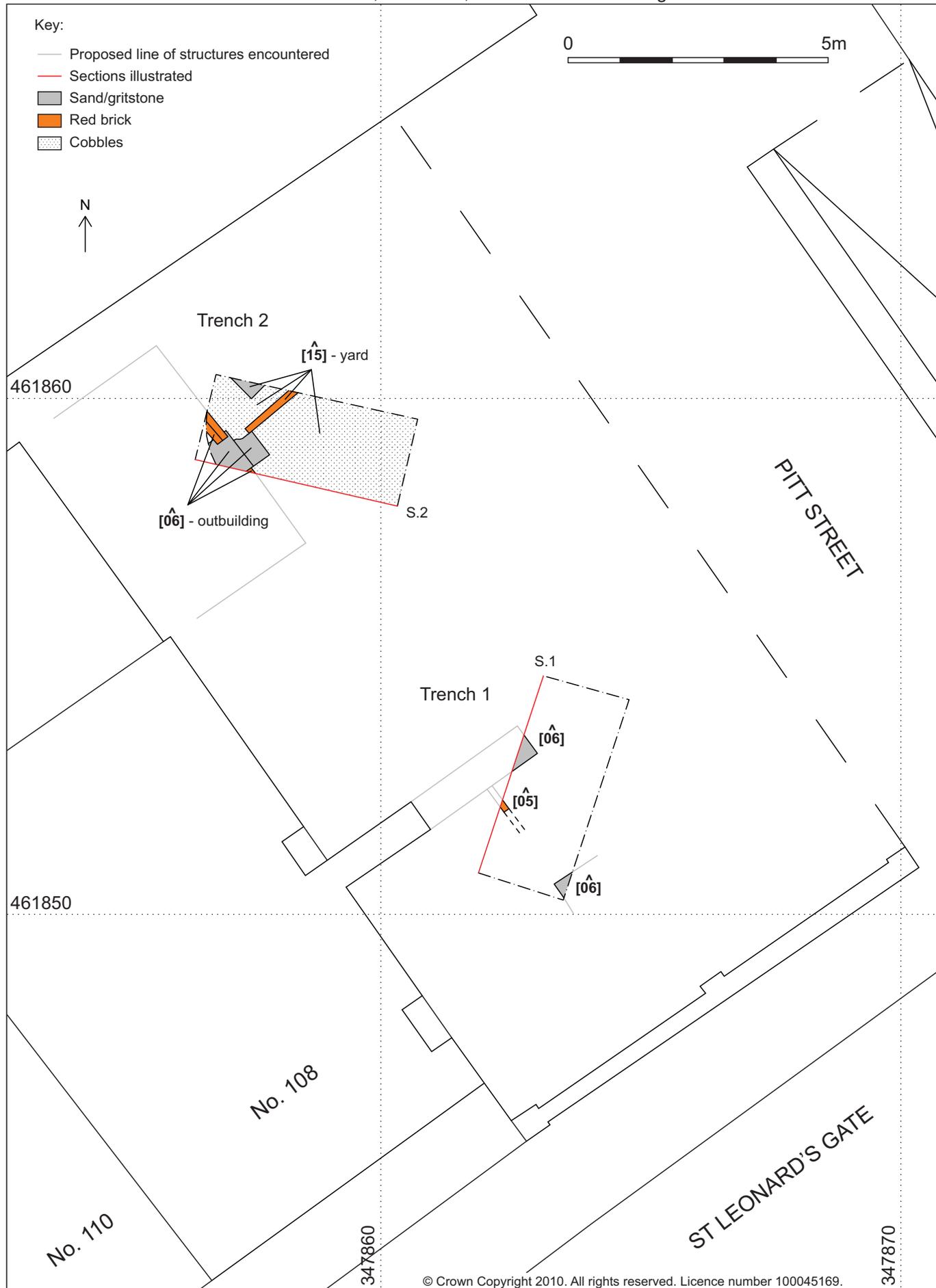
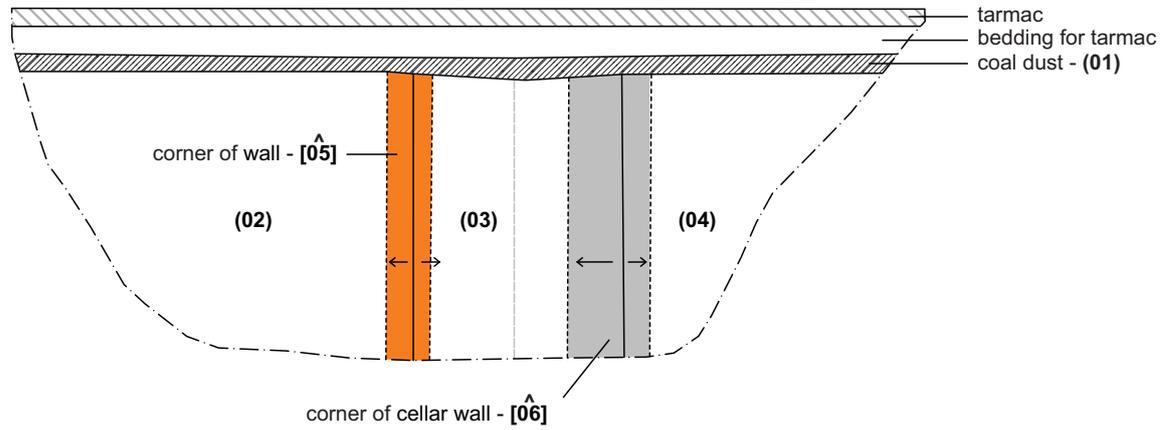
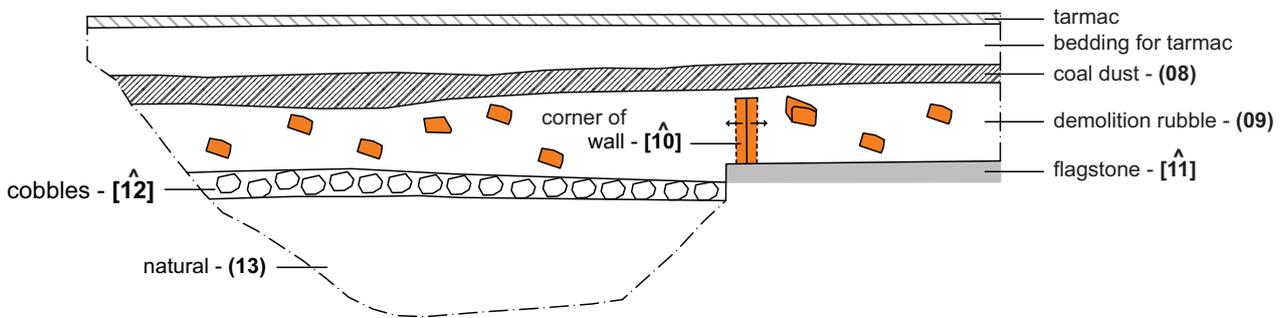


Figure 2: Trench plan

Trench 1 - South-east facing section



Trench 2 - North-east facing section



Key:

-  Sand/gritstone
-  Red brick
-  Coal dust
-  Tarmac



Figure 3: Trench sections

5. Finds

5.1 Artefacts

5.1.1 The finds comprised pottery and glass, and all but a single sherd of pottery were recovered from Trench 2; a full list is presented in *Appendix 3*. Pottery found at the base of the cobbles **[15]** in Trench 2 suggests that the cobbles were laid in the 18th century and pottery and glass from over or within the cobbles suggests that the yard was in use during the 19th century. The single sherd that was recovered from the cellar backfill **(03)** of Trench 1 suggested that the date of infill was the 20th century, although the documentary evidence and the structure of their walls would suggest that the buildings that contained the cellars have at least 18th century origins.

5.2 Summary and Discussion

5.2.1 The pottery recovered suggests date ranges that are in keeping with the known development of the site (*Section 3.2*). No artefacts were recovered that could date the site's development to before the 18th century, although the truncation of any earlier deposits is always a possible explanation for this. The pottery represented standard utilitarian domestic functions, and the glass was also very utilitarian comprising bottle and jar fragments.

6. Conclusion

6.1 This evaluation has shown that the site between 98 and 108 St Leonard's Gate, Lancaster, has limited archaeological potential due to cellaring at the street frontage and development at the rear of the plot which may also have involved the truncation of earlier deposits. However, remains of structures dating to the 18th and 19th centuries that were clearly in use until the 20th century were well preserved and further work could elucidate their full extent and character. This site perhaps represents the only current opportunity to examine such remains on St Leonard's Gate.

7. Bibliography

7.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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Appendix 1: Project Design

LAND BETWEEN 98 AND 108 ST LEONARD'S GATE, LANCASTER

Archaeological Evaluation Project Design



Client: Logica Group Ltd

February 2010

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following consultation prior to the submission of a planning application by Michael A Harrison Architectural Services on behalf of Logica Group Ltd (hereafter 'the client') for the construction of a new combined commercial and residential development on land between 98 and 108 St Leonard's Gate, Lancaster (NGR 347863 461860) a recommendation was made by Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) that an archaeological assessment be carried out prior to the work taking place. The evaluation is intended to establish, where possible, whether any remains of archaeological significance are present on the site, their nature, degree of survival, extent, significance, and date. Following discussions with Doug Moir it was determined that the evaluation should comprise the excavation of an area of at least 12m².

1.1.2 The proposed development site is located on the north side of St Leonard's Gate, a medieval thoroughfare of Lancaster, named in documents from as early as the 13th century (Penny 1981, 42). This part of the city is thought to have formed the centre of a manor mentioned in the Domesday Book (*op cit*, 14). The street name probably comes from that fact that it connected the town to a medieval leper hospital dedicated to St Leonard (White 2001, 65). The extent of settlement along the street is uncertain, but it certainly saw considerable development during the 18th and 19th century (LCC and Egerton Lea 2006, 21), which included the establishment of the city's first permanent theatre in 1781 (Dalziel 2001, 139).

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The evaluation will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), AIfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a number of archaeological excavation projects in the region including an evaluation in Milnthorpe (Greenlane Archaeology 2008d), and a watching brief in Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008e), and most recently a series of assessments at 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008a; 2008b; 2008c).

1.3.2 The archaeological evaluation will be supervised by **Sam Whitehead (BSc (Hons), MA)**, with assistance from a suitably qualified individual. Sam graduated from the University of Liverpool in 1994 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and has more than 10 years professional experience in commercial archaeology, much of which was in a supervisory capacity. He has extensive experience of excavations, evaluations, and watching briefs, as well as report writing and illustration production. Recent relevant projects include evaluations at Upper Brook Street, Ulverston (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b), Collin Croft, Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c), and a large evaluation and excavation at 130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2008a; 2008b; 2008c).

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Finds of earlier date

will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate, and in this case it is envisaged that these may include Ian Miller or Jeremy Bradley, both of Oxford Archaeology North, for medieval pottery. The LCAS will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, who Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage, before any specialist contracts are awarded, and their approval will be sought.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by Scott Timpany of Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Auli Tourunen, also at Headland Archaeology. Should any human remains be recovered it is envisaged that these will be assessed by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing. The LCAS will be informed and their approval will be sought for these arrangements.

2. Objectives

2.1 Archaeological Evaluation

2.1.1 To excavate a series of evaluation trenches or test pits covering an area of at least 12m². These will assess the presence or absence of features of archaeological interest within the area, their extent, date, and significance.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the evaluation, that will outline the historic development of the site, list the known sites of archaeological interest, present the results of the evaluation, and assess the potential of the site and significance of the remains.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the evaluation.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 A total of at least 12m² of evaluation trenching is required, which it is envisaged will be covered by excavating two trenches each approximately 3-4m long and 1.7m wide (a standard excavator bucket width), until significant archaeological deposits or the natural geology are reached, or to a depth of 1.2m. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take one day on site with two archaeologists (totalling two person days).

3.1.2 The evaluation methodology, which is based on Greenlane Archaeology's excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007a), will be as follows:

- The site will be checked with a Cable Avoiding Tool (CAT) in order to establish the presence of live electrical services. Any existing service plans will also be consulted in order to identify the presence of other services;
- The trenches will be excavated with regard to the position of any services, in locations intended to assess and characterise the archaeology of the site. In practice this is likely to involve the placement of one at the front of the plot (the end closest to St Leonard's Gate) and one at the rear of the plot (the end furthest from St Leonard's Gate);
- The overburden (which is likely to largely comprise relatively modern make-up deposits) will be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist until the first deposit beneath it is reached;
- All deposits below the overburden will be examined by hand in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale. Deposits will only be sampled, rather

than completely removed, below the first identified level of archaeological interest, unless specified by LCAS, with the intention of preserving as much *in situ* as possible;

- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. Negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include hand-drawn plans and sections, typically at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, respectively, and photographs in both 35mm black and white print and colour slide, supplemented by colour digital format;
- All deposits, trenches, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the evaluation for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant quantities of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the evaluation, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have preserved environmental remains will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 10 and 40 litres in volume, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits, and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.5* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any human remains discovered during the evaluation will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The LCAS will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and secured stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Each evaluation trench will be backfilled following excavation although it is not envisaged that any further reinstatement to its original condition will be carried out.

3.1.3 Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the evaluation these will immediately be brought to the attention of the LCAS so that the need for further work can be confirmed. Any additional work and ensuing costs will be agreed with the client and according to the requirements of the LCAS, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the evaluation will be compiled into a report, which will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR) and planning application number;
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;

- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Relevant historical background, map regression, and appropriate details relating to any sites of archaeological interest identified within the environs of the site;
- Results of the evaluation including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form, and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the evaluation;
- Discussion of the results including an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the study area, areas of further archaeological potential, areas in which further work is recommended, and appropriate types of further work;
- Bibliography, including both primary and secondary sources;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the study area in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - copies of early maps, plans, drawings, photographs and other illustrations of elements of the site, annotated with the extent of the proposed development area where appropriate;
 - a plan showing the position of the evaluation trenches;
 - plans and sections of the evaluation trenches showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the evaluation, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
 - illustrations of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the evaluation, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.3.2 A copy of the report will be deposited with the archive at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, one will be supplied to the client, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology will retain one copy, and digital copies will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.3.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum. Any finds recovered during the evaluation will be offered to Lancaster City Museum. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on **15th February 2010**, or at another date convenient to the client. The project will comprise the following tasks:

- **Task 1:** archaeological evaluation;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological evaluation, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report and archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site for the evaluation will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£500,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, is even decorated with organic paint, and has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
01	Layer	Trench 1 - Coal dust/industrial waste	Levelling layer/dump
02	Infill	Trench 1 - Rubble in cellar	Demolition rubble
03	Infill	Trench 1 - Rubble in cellar	Demolition rubble
04	Infill	Trench 1 - Rubble in cellar	Demolition rubble
05	Wall	Trench 1 - Truncated red brick wall	Cellar partition
06	Wall	Trench 1 – Sandstone cellar walls, north and south	Cellar wall/foundations
07	Void	-	-
08	Layer	Trench 2 – as (01)	Levelling layer/dump
09	Layer	Trench 2 – rubble	Demolition
10	Wall	Trench 2 – two red brick wall stubs	Wall of outbuilding
11	Surface	Trench 2 – flagstones – sandstone	Threshold to [14]
12	Surface	Trench 2 – cobbles	Yard [15]
13	Natural	Trench 2 – glacial till	Holocene
14	Structure	Trench 2 – outbuilding comprising [10] and [11]	Building
15	Yard	Trench 2 – comprises cobbles [12], some red brick, and a single flag [11]	Yard for [14]

Appendix 3: Summary List of Finds

Context	Fabric	Qty	Description	Date range
03	Pottery	1	Black-specked buff coloured earthenware with white slip-coated interior	19 th to 20 th century
09	Pottery	1	Buff coloured earthenware with white slip-coated interior - vessel type unclear	19 th to early 20 th century
12-on surface	Glass	1	Green bottle neck fragment with mould seam	19 th to 20 th century
	Glass	1	Brown jar / bottle fragment	19 th to 20 th century
	Glass	1	Colourless bottle fragment	19 th to 20 th century
12-at base	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware cup base with blue painted stripe	1700-1770
	Pottery	1	Coarse black-glazed red earthenware, hollow-ware	Late 17 th – early 20 th century

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	Land Between 98 and 108 St Leonard's Gate, Lancaster, Lancashire		
Project Code:	G1128	Site Code:	SL10
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper	A4, Comb-bound	24 pages, double-sided
Drawings	Draughting film	Non-format	3 sheets, single sided
Day record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheets, single -sided
Context index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Context record sheet	Paper	A4	12 sheets, single-sided
Object record index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, single-sided
Negatives	Negative film	6 inches x 1 inch (approx)	2 strips
Black and white prints	photographic gloss prints	6inches x 4inches	17 prints
Digital archive indices	Paper	A4	1 sheet, Single-sided
Digital archive	CD	-	1