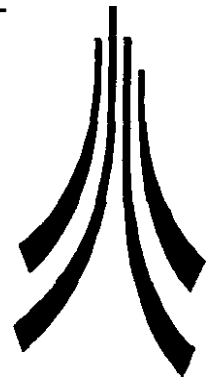


**LANCASTER
UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
UNIT**



December 1996

**77 - 79 PENNY STREET
LANCASTER**

**Archaeological Excavation
Assessment Report**

Commissioned and funded by:

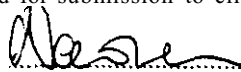
Dalesmoor Homes

77 - 79 Penny Street,
Lancaster,
Lancashire

Archaeological Excavation
Assessment Report

Checked by Project Manager.

•j^.|^Ld\^^..... Pate iHJft- / ^
Passed for submission to client.



Date

© Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LAIITH

December 1996

CONTENTS

	Summary.....	2
	Acknowledgments.....	3
1.	Introduction.....	4
2.	Background.....	5
	2.1 Project background.....	5
	2.2 Location.....	5
	2.3 Historical background.....	5
	2.4 the evaluation.....	5
3.	Methodology.....	7
	3.1 Project design.....	7
	3.2 Human remains.....	7
	3.3 Excavation.....	7
	3.4 Monitoring.....	7
	3.5 Assessment.....	8
	3.6 Publication.....	8
	3.7 Archive.....	8
4.	Excavation, results.....	9
	4.1 Introduction.....	9
	4.2 Phase 1.....	9
	4.3 Phase 2.....	10
	4.4 Phase 3.....	10
	4.5 Quantification.....	11
5.	Finds assessment.....	12
6.	Statement of potential.....	14
	6.1 Phase 1.....	14
	6.2 Phase 2.....	14
	6.3 Phase 3.....	14
	6.4 Principal potential.....	14
	6.5 Realisation of potential.....	15
7.	Publication.....	16
	7.1 Analysis and reporting.....	16
	7.2 Publication.....	16
8.	Timetable and resources.....	17
	8.1 Work programme.....	17
	8.2 Task breakdown.....	17
	8.3 Project team time allocations.....	17
	Bibliography.....	18
	Illustrations	
	Figure 1 - Site location plan	
	Figure 2 - Site plan	
	Appendices	
	Appendix 1 - Context Index	
	Appendix 2 - Finds Catalogue	
	Appendix 3 - Project Brief	
	Appendix 4 - Project Design	

SUMMARY

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit carried out an excavation on a vacant plot on the site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster (SD 4773561585) on behalf of Dalesmoor Homes during September and October 1996. The work was undertaken in advance of development to fulfil a planning requirement, based on the results of an evaluation of the site undertaken the previous year, by Mr C R Salisbury. This earlier work had identified a possible cemetery of Romano-British date in the eastern half of the plot.

The excavation identified a disturbed horizon of Romano-British date and a small number of features, all disturbed. A small quantity of burnt bone together with sherds of pottery in some of the features indicated that the site had formerly been part of a cemetery containing low status burials. The finds evidence indicated that two separate periods of activity may be associated with the use of the site.

Following the Roman occupation the site was not used, apart from cultivation until the post-medieval period. More recently two properties occupied it, and the later evidence included features and structures associated with the nineteenth century and modern use of the plot.

This assessment report summarises the results of the work to date, defines its research potential and outlines the analysis required to complete that work to a relevant publication standard.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project was funded by Dalesmoor Homes. Thanks to Mr Beardsworth, of Dalesmoor Homes, for his interest during the course of the excavation and also to Peter, the machine operator, for his help and careful use of the mechanical excavator.

Thanks go to LUAU staff involved in the fieldwork and post-excavation. Nicky Wilcoxon, Emma Donnelly, and Stuart Elder assisted with the excavation, supervised by Julia Robinson. Stuart Elder undertook the finds processing and the finds were assessed by Christine Howard-Davis. The survey control was established on site by Jamie Quartermaine.

Thanks also to Andrew White (Lancaster City Museum) for his interest during the excavation and comments on the post-medieval development of the area.

The excavation was directed by Denise Drury who also compiled this assessment. The assessment was edited by Richard Newman who acted as project manager.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An excavation was undertaken on behalf of Dalesmoor Homes by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on a vacant plot on the site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster (SD 4773561585), in advance of development. The requirement for further archaeological excavation was based on an evaluation of the site undertaken in June 1995 by Mr C R Salisbury, which identified part of a cemetery of Romano-British date in the eastern half of the plot.
- 1.2 A brief was provided by Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) for the excavation and recording of archaeological deposits and features on the site that would be affected by the construction design. The fieldwork (carried out in accordance with the project design submitted by LUAU) was completed in a three week period during September and October 1996.
- 1.3 Following the excavation an assessment has been undertaken summarising the results of the excavation and indicating the requirement for further work, based on those results. This assessment follows the format outlined in the English Heritage guidelines *Management of archaeological projects* (2nd edition 1991) ((MAP2).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The site lies at the junction of Penny Street with George Street close to the modern centre of the city of Lancaster (Fig. 1). It is on a gentle slope, rising to the south, away from the town centre.

2.2 Project background

- 2.2.1 The circumstances of the project and the aims and objectives were outlined in the agreed project design compiled in response to a brief provided by LCAS (appendix 3). The property was not confirmed as being of archaeological interest until June 1995, though Romano-British cremations had been found nearby. In particular these had come from around St Thomas's church and from 9 Penny Street, both locations having produced Black Burnished ware vessels containing cremations (information from Lancashire SMR and Shorter and White 1987, 37). In June 1995 a trial excavation, consisting of two trenches, was undertaken by Mr C R Salisbury. This determined that the western part of the site had been deeply cellared, as part of the nineteenth century occupation of the property, but that in the eastern half of the site archaeological deposits survived of Romano-British date (see evaluation trench Fig. 2).

The finds material included a Black Burnished ware vessel and human remains indicating a cremation burial, confirming the hypothesis that this area was part of a cemetery lying to the south of, and associated with the Roman extra-mural settlement at Lancaster (Salisbury and Coupe 1995).

2.3 Historical background

- 2.3.1 The development of the settlement of Lancaster is known from the Roman period, although there is scattered evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area.
- 2.3.2 From the end of the first century AD the Roman military exploited the strategic position afforded by Castle Hill with its commanding view, overlooking the lowest fording point of the River Lune. A series of forts was situated here (the first established around AD 70) with the principal development of an extra-mural settlement primarily to the east of Castle Hill, along Church Street to Penny Street. The fort was refurbished in the first half of the second century and in the fourth century the fort was remodelled on a new alignment, parallel to the river.
- 2.3.3 Whilst the importance of the Church Street area is clear, the exact extent of the settlement has yet to be established; although recent work on the Market site has contributed to defining some of those limits to the south (LUAU 1996). The discovery of funerary material, noted during construction, in the environs of St Thomas' church (Penny Street) and in Cheapside, may also suggest the extent of the settlement, as burial would, generally, have taken place beyond the confines of the settlement.
- 2.3.4 Following the Roman occupation, little is known of Lancaster apart from isolated archaeological finds and place-name evidence. Early medieval Lancaster may have developed from the two dependent villas of the manor of Halton mentioned in Domesday Survey, one based on the Castle Hill area (*Chercaloncastre* or Church Lancaster) and the other (*Loncasire*) perhaps in the Stonewell area at the eastern end of present day Church Street.
- 2.3.5 It would seem that Lancaster passed through a period of stagnation during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the eighteenth century, however, there was an increase in trade via the port and a growth in population, which gave rise to the physical expansion of

the town and an increase in building density (including infilling of vacant plots and the excavation of cellars under many buildings).

- 2.3.6 Cartographic evidence from the nineteenth century illustrates the changes within the property boundaries along George Street and Penny Street, particularly in the yards at the rear of the properties. The full width of George Street was not established at its junction with Penny Street until the latter part of the nineteenth century, when buildings were demolished to widen the road.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.2 Project design

- 3.2.1 A project design {Appendix 4) was submitted to Dalesmoor Homes in response to a brief provided by LCAS for an archaeological excavation in the eastern portion of the plot at the junction of Penny Street and George Street in advance of the development of the site.
- 3.2.2 Based on the results of the 1995 evaluation of the site the project brief provided for an excavation to establish and record the nature, extent, and chronology of the archaeological deposits down to the level of the base of the proposed floor slab at 18.15mOD. The depths recorded in the evaluation indicated that the Roman deposits lay below this depth and would therefore be protected *insitu*. Where foundation trenches for ground beams and pile caps were to be cut below that depth their excavation was to be carried out archaeologically, by hand.
- 3.2.3 The excavation methods and recording was undertaken in the usual manner and was carried in accordance with the project design. However, during the excavation, it became apparent that surviving archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period lay approximately at the level specified for cessation of excavation, therefore making those deposits vulnerable to damage during construction.
- 3.2.4 Following discussions with both LCAS and the client a variation to the excavation strategy was agreed, whereby the excavated area was effectively sterilised at the completion of formal excavation with only a limited requirement for excavation below the originally specified level. The remaining deposits were examined along the line of the foundation trenches and did not contain archaeological evidence thereby removing the necessity of further archaeological investigation during site preparation.

3.3 Human remains

- 3.3.1 In accordance with the project design a licence for the removal of human remains was obtained from the Home Office prior to excavation.

3.4 Excavation

- 3.4.1 The overburden of topsoil and modern debris was removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision, most of the excavation was undertaken by hand. The machine was also utilised to remove the more recent deposits and to test apparently sterile or natural deposits.
- 3.4.2 All excavation, by whatever means was undertaken in a stratigraphic manner. The recording included the compilation of context records, accurately scaled section and plan drawings (at 1:10 and 1:20 scale respectively) together with a photographic record comprised of black and white prints and colour transparencies.

3.5 Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The fieldwork was monitored throughout by Mr P D lies of LCAS. All site visits were documented.
- 3.5.2 Following the completion of the excavation a further site monitoring visit was made, by LCAS during the site preparation, and the observations made were communicated to LUAU for inclusion in the site archive.

3.6 Assessment

- 3.6.1 Following the excavation the site archive was checked ordered, cross referenced and amended as necessary and a site narrative compiled. In conjunction with a summary of results a broad phasing of the site has been produced.
- 3.6.2 The aim of the assessment is to evaluate all classes of data (written and artefactual evidence) resulting from the excavation, in order to design a relevant programme of analysis and publication.
- 3.6.3 The archive material (paper and electronic data and artefacts and samples) is currently held at LUAU offices, Lancaster.
- 3.6.4 All artefacts were collected by context, the location of individual finds was recorded in three dimensions, where this was deemed applicable, in order to facilitate the production of distribution plots as required. All finds have been treated in the appropriate fashion, sorted by material groups and rapidly assessed.

3.7 Publication

- 3.7.1 In accordance with English Heritage guidelines (MAP2), the results of the work, if deemed to be of sufficient merit, should be published in an appropriate journal.

3.8 Archive

- 3.8.1 A full archive of the excavations has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (MAP2). The archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office. Preston, and a copy of the record will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. The finds material will be deposited in Lancaster City Museum together with a copy / synopsis of the archive.

4. EXCAVATION RESULTS AND QUANTIFICATION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 An open area was excavated (measuring 8.00m by 7.50m) in the rear half of the plot at 77 - 79 Penny Street, covering the maximum area possible, with due regard for health and safety considerations, and taking the rear wall of the erstwhile buildings, fronting Penny Street, as the western limit of the excavations. This area encompassed Salisbury's easternmost trial trench excavated during the evaluation of the site.
- 4.1.2 The following site narrative comprises a brief summary of the excavated deposits with the focus on the Roman remains. Context numbers are given in square parentheses [].
- 4.1.3 The underlying natural subsoil was a very sandy clay which varied in both colour and texture across site. The natural subsoil in common with all the overlying material had been affected by rooting and by worm action and consequently very small flecks of burnt bone and Hecks of charcoal, although not frequent, were evident in the top of this horizon. The upper surface of the natural subsoil was slightly undulating and irregular with rounded stones protruding.

4.2 Phase 1 - Romano-British

- 4.2.1 The earliest evidence of activity on the site was associated with remains dating from the Romano-British period, mainly concentrated in the north-eastern portion of the site. Spreads of material containing artefactual evidence and flecks of burnt bone, were excavated over a wider area although away from the north-eastern corner of the site these mainly consisted of flecks of bone, frequently in worm casts. This material is presumably derived from disturbed cremations.
- 4.2.2 The main evidence consisted of a number of cuts, two small pits, which may well have been disturbed cremations [78 and 98], and two larger, intercutting features [115 and 103], probably a recutting of a possible burial plot. These features either cut natural subsoil or disturbed spreads of material containing a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. The north-western edge of the earliest cut [115] survived, petering out to the south and obscured by the second cut [103], which was offset slightly to the east on a north - south alignment. The cut was subrectangular (measuring 2.20m by 1.40m) and, in common with the earlier cut, had steeply sloping sides and a very irregular and uneven base (up to 0.50m deep), some of the unevenness may have resulted from the removal of stones from the subsoil. The southern extent of both features had been truncated by the evaluation trench.
- 4.2.3 The early feature was filled by a mottled orange-brown sandy clay [104] containing second and third century pottery and some fragments of burnt bone. The lower fill [107] of the second cut contained a few sherds of late third century pottery, and the upper fill [102] included second and fourth century material along side fragments of burnt bone. There were few indications of cuts which may have contained individual cremations: the deposits had clearly been disturbed in antiquity. One pocket of fragile fragments of burnt bone [112], within the later cut may indicate the position of an internment of cremated bone, perhaps within a family plot. No pottery was found in direct association with this apparently discrete deposit, however, the ground conditions were such that organic material (such as cloth or leather) would not survive.
- 4.2.4 Apart from a cluster of pot sherds at probable southern edge of the burial cut, fragments of pottery tended to be scattered in the associated spreads of material near, or overlying the four identified cut features. The number of pot sherds and the frequency of flecks of burnt bone decreased to the south and the west. Within the possible Roman horizons concentrations of stone were noted, the largest [95] in the south-western corner of the site. The stones were the same as those occurring naturally in the subsoil and no specific form, pattern, or function was apparent during excavation. It may be that these were in effect

small areas of clearance so that as stones were uncovered during the digging of pits or plots, for burial of cremations, they were placed to one side.

- 4.2.5 The difficulty in identifying obvious cuts for the deposition of cremated bone, the lack of clearly inurned burials and the obviously disturbed nature of the site, hampers the interpretation of this phase and the close dating of the features within it. Even so, sufficient evidence exists to suggest that what was found was part of a Romano-British cremation cemetery, including a discrete possible family plot, which was reused repeatedly from possibly the second through to the fourth century AD.

4.3 Phase 2 - Post Roman

- 4.3.1 At the eastern edge of the site there was a depth (0.70m) of overlying deposit [80, 12, 64, 22, and II) containing infrequent sherds of pottery, ranging from the Romano-British period to the post-medieval. These matrices were similar in nature, with gradual boundaries between layers, overlain by topsoil and modern debris [I J. The accumulation of material here probably represented cultivated soil. This was the only portion of the site which had not been disturbed or truncated by later, post-medieval, activity.

4.4 Phase 3 - Post-medieval occupation

- 4.4.1 The post-medieval activity on the site comprised a number of features, mainly walls, surfaces, and out buildings associated with the nineteenth century occupation of this part of Penny Street. To the rear of the back wall [63] of the buildings which formerly fronted Penny Street, were the base courses or foundations of walls forming structures apparently built on to the main structure together with make-up layers for erstwhile surfaces. The likely property division was aligned through the centre of the excavated area. In the southern property a two celled structure, containing a fireplace which had ceased to function prior to the eventual demolition of the structure, occupied most of the 'back', or rear of the property. There was no evidence of a similar structure in the adjacent, northern plot. The structure was clearly not of one build with differing styles of construction and materials employed with evident repairs and alterations.
- 4.4.2 To the rear of this building, and constructed over the probable line of the property boundary there was a small double celled structure, defined by a low stone wall [10 and 39] to the rear (east) and subdivided by large upright stone slabs [7] in association with a short section of brick wall [23]. Both cells incorporated well made cobbled surfaces which butted up to the stone and slab walls. The north wall of the northern cell had been removed during the evaluation whilst the south wall of the southern cell had been removed at an earlier date, but its line could be traced. The low stone wall at the eastern edge on the cells had been partially superseded by a stone wall [6] of a different build, which extended the alignment beyond the cells to the north, but did not continue the line to the south.
- 4.4.3 Subsequently the cells had been abandoned and backfilled and the yard to the rear of the , southern building had been cobbled [3] and this, or similar cobbling [9] may well have extended northwards over the buried subdividing slab wall. A number of other of post-medieval and modern domestic features were recorded, as may be expected in the backs of properties, including the base of an outhouse.
- 4.4.4 The structures recorded are typical of nineteenth century rear of property infilling. The lack of drains indicates that the structures were not wash houses and the presence of a fireplace in the southern most structure indicates that it had either a domestic function or was used as a work shop. The northern structure may merely have had a storage function.

4.5 Quantification

tion paper archive comprises:

Context records 121

Plans	9
Sections	6
Colour slides	146
Monochrome photographs	144

Sample records	2
----------------	---

The context index has been included as Appendix 1.

5. FINDS ASSESSMENT AND QUANTIFICATION

The assessment and brief quantification of the finds material for post-excavation analysis is given below. A brief catalogue of finds material by context is given in Appendix 2.

Samples were retained from site but have not been subject to analysis.

- 5.1 Roman ceramics (113 fragments, including 4 fragments samian)
 - 5.1.1 This material is relevant to the dating and understanding of the site. It appears to fall into two groups, around the second century AD and around the fourth century AD. which might indicate two phases of activity. In addition to the sherds detailed above, a Black Burnished ware vessel was found during the evaluation, now at Lancaster City Museum and has been partially reconstructed, some account of this should be included in the publication text.
 - 5.1.2 Brief catalogue by fabric is required for archive and fabric series for publication, with a brief overall summary. Drawings of the most relevant sherds should be prepared for publication.
- 5.2 Medieval ceramics (5 fragments)
 - 5.2.1 This material is relevant to the dating and understanding of the site. It appears in mixed contexts, apparently garden soil, which overlie Roman activity.
 - 5.2.2 A brief description of fabric is required for publication and a brief report on its significance.
- 5.3 Post Medieval and Modern ceramics (95 fragments).
 - 5.3.1 This material is relevant to the dating and understanding of the latest activity on the site. The small amount of early post-medieval material requires some comment.
 - 5.3.2 A brief catalogue by fabric is required for archive, with spot dates for stratigraphic information with a brief overview (no more than a paragraph) for publication.
- 5.4 Clay pipe (38 fragments)
 - 5.4.1 Most of this group is small fragments of stem and requires no further comment. There are three bowls, one stamped, which require brief specialist comment, and illustration.
- 5.5 Brick (18 fragments)
 - 5.5.1 A brief catalogue is required for archive. The material will be discarded subsequently.
- 5.6 Post medieval vessel and window glass (17 fragments)
 - 5.6.1 A brief catalogue is required for archive.
- 5.7 Iron (3 fragments)
 - 5.7.1 This group appears modern therefore no X-ray is necessary. A brief catalogue is required for archive.
- 5.8 Animal and human bone (89 fragments)
 - 5.8.1 The majority of fragments in this group are very small fragments of highly calcified (presumably cremated human) bone. The material is of relevance to activity on the site but fragments are so small that it is considered highly unlikely that any further analytical work could be undertaken or be considered statistically valid on the group. However, confirmation that the material is human bone is required along with a brief overall summary of the assemblage for publication.
 - 5.8.2 A brief catalogue is required together with a summary for publication.
- 5.9 Marine mollusc (11 fragments)
 - 5.9.1 A brief catalogue is required for archive. The material will be discarded subsequently.

5.10 Mortar (5 fragments)

5.10.1 A brief catalogue **is** required for archive. The material will be discarded subsequently.

5.11 Worked stone (5 fragments)

5.11.1 A brief catalogue is required for archive. The material will be discarded subsequently.

6. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 Phase 1 - Roman

- 6.1.1 The area has obviously been disturbed, in part possibly caused by the recutting or reuse of a burial plot; disturbance at some later date after the site had ceased to be used for burial, is also likely. The pottery from this phase appears to fall into two groups, around the second century AD and around the fourth century AD which may indicate two. distinct phases of activity. There was little to suggest that large portions of any one vessel or urn had survived. Indeed it is probable that most cremations were interred here without complete vessels, indicating a low status burial site. However, analysis of the pottery may determine whether several sherds originate from the same vessel. It would be worth plotting the positions of conjoining sherds (3-dimensional location) to determine the effects of disturbance and perhaps make some estimate of the number of inurned or partially inurned burials.
- 6.1.2 Since the evidence for burial has thus far been limited at Lancaster, this site presents an opportunity to partially examine this aspect of Lancaster's Romano-British lifestyle. It will provide further dating evidence for the duration of the extra-mural settlement and along with the other nearby areas of known burial activity assists in defining the southern boundary of such a settlement (Shorter and White 1990. 40)

6.2 Phase 2

- 6.2.1 The site was clearly unoccupied following the Roman occupation, the accumulated deposit was probably the result of cultivation in the period up until the post-medieval occupation of the site.

6.3 Phase 3 - Post-medieval

- 6.3.1 The later phases of the site are worth placing in context by undertaking some limited documentary research about the property in the nineteenth century. The finds material may contribute to the closer dating of the later phases of activity on the site, but they are not of sufficient import to warrant detailed analysis. The recording of nineteenth century archaeological features is important in the context of understanding post-medieval urban development.

6.4 Principal potential

- 6.4.1 The principal potential for the site lies in the contribution the close dating of the material from the Roman activity, in synthesis with the stratigraphic analysis, can bring to the understanding of aspects of the Roman occupation at Lancaster.
- 6.4.2 Whilst the site itself is small and the cremations disturbed, the information from this site can contribute to the wider picture of the layout and development of the Roman town.
- 6.4.3 The archaeological record in much of the town centre has been compromised by the new building and extensive cellaring during the expansion of the town during the eighteenth century, and more lately by modern construction techniques. Recent work in Lancaster on the site of the Market Hall redevelopment has provided additional information confirming the focus of Roman occupation to the north, toward the known extra-mural civilian settlement on Church Street. A low level of Roman activity was indicated on Market site, possibly during the late first, early second century AD. and the area remained largely open during the following periods, and subject to cultivation, up until the post-medieval development of the town when the area was gradually infilled. This evidence went some way to establishing a southern limit for the Roman and medieval core of the town, although the extent of the spread along Penny Street during these periods has not been established.
- 6.4.4 Burial during the Roman period would generally have taken place beyond the confines of the settlement and it would now seem that this area around Penny Street and uphill toward

St Thomas' church may well encompass the site of a cemetery. The interment of cremations here may be those of a low status family plot, reused over a period of time and subsequently falling into disuse, possibly disturbed by later activity.

- 6.4.5 Obviously the extent and standing of this as a burial site remains to be clarified. It has however, suggested the potential significance of this area where deposits survive undamaged by either cellaring along the frontages, as here, and unaffected by intrusive modern development techniques.

6.5 Realisation of potential

- 6.5.1 To extract the full archaeological potential from the site, it is considered that some analysis of the finds is undertaken as detailed in section 5. No further stratigraphic analysis is needed but the site will require some limited interpretation based on the combination of stratigraphic evidence with artefact dated sub-phasing. In addition the site data needs to be placed within the context of Roman Lancaster. Beyond the evidence for the Romano-British phase some attention needs to be paid to the nineteenth century features. Little further work is required here other than some limited documentary work, as stated in section 6.3.1, and some minimal finds analysis as detailed in section 5.

- 6.5.2 The report generated should be published in a suitable local journal such as *Contrebis** and the finds deposited along with a copy of this and the publication report in Lancaster City Museum. The paper archive should be deposited with the Lancashire County Record Office, as detailed in section 3.9.

7. PUBLICATION

7.1 Analysis and reporting

7.1.1 In order to complete the analysis and reporting, as laid out in the English Heritage guidelines (MAP2), a small amount of work should be undertaken in keeping with the nature and range of evidence and artefacts from the Penny Street site. It is anticipated that this will largely focus on the artefactual evidence, primarily from the earliest phase of occupation. Only the Romano-British ceramics will be illustrated. Most categories of later material will be catalogued for archive only.

7.1.2 This evidence will be incorporated in the stratigraphic history of the site and synthesised, with comment on its broader context, as an illustrated report suitable for publication.

7.1.3 The report will total about 1,800 words and have four figures.

7.2 Publication

7.2.1 The report would be suitable for an article published in the local journal. *Contrebis*, with a note submitted to *Britannia*, summarising the results of the excavation of the Roman deposits.

8. TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES

8.1 Work programme

8.1.1 It is anticipated that only a limited amount of work would be required to complete the finds analysis and illustration, which would then be incorporated in a report suitable for public dissemination. In total the work could be completed within two weeks.

8.2 Task Breakdown

Data category	Specialist	Time allocation
Roman ceramics, catalogue, fabric series and summary	Christine Howard-Davies	1.5 days
Note on pot from evaluation	Andrew White	0.5 days
Medieval ceramics	Christine Howard-Davies	0.25 days
Post medieval ceramics	Christine Howard-Davies	0.5 days
Clay pipes	Andrew White	0.25 days
Brick, glass, iron, marine molluscs, mortar and worked stone	Christine Howard-Davies	0.25 days
Animal and human bone	Jacqueline McKinley	0.5 days
Incorporate finds evidence into stratigraphic text	Denise Drury	0.5 days
Historical research	Nigel Neal	1.5 days
Write conclusions	Denise Drury	0.25 days
Site features plan	Dick Danks	1 day
Finds illustration	Ruth Parkin	1 day
Edit final report	Richard Newman	0.25 days
Corrections	Christine Howard-Davies	0.25 days
Check and finalise archive	Denise Drury	0.25 days
Send report and deposit archive	Denise Drury	0.5 days
Project management	Richard Newman	0.5 days

8.3 Project team time allocations

Team member	Time
Christine Howard-Davies	2.75 days
Denise Drury	1.5 days
Nigel Neal	1.5 days
Ruth Parkin	1 days
Dick Danks	1 days
Richard Newman	0.75 days
Andrew White	0.75 days
Jacqueline McKinley	0.5 days

BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition. London

LUAU, 1996, *Lancaster market hall redevelopment: archaeological report* LUAU unpubl rep

Salisbury, CR, and Coupe, J, 1995, *Archaeological appraisal of the site 77-79 Penny Street. Lancaster unpubl*

Shorter, D and White, A, 1990, *Roman Fort and Town of Lancaster*. University of Lancaster

ILLUSTRATION

Figure 1 - Site location

Figure 2 - Area of excavation

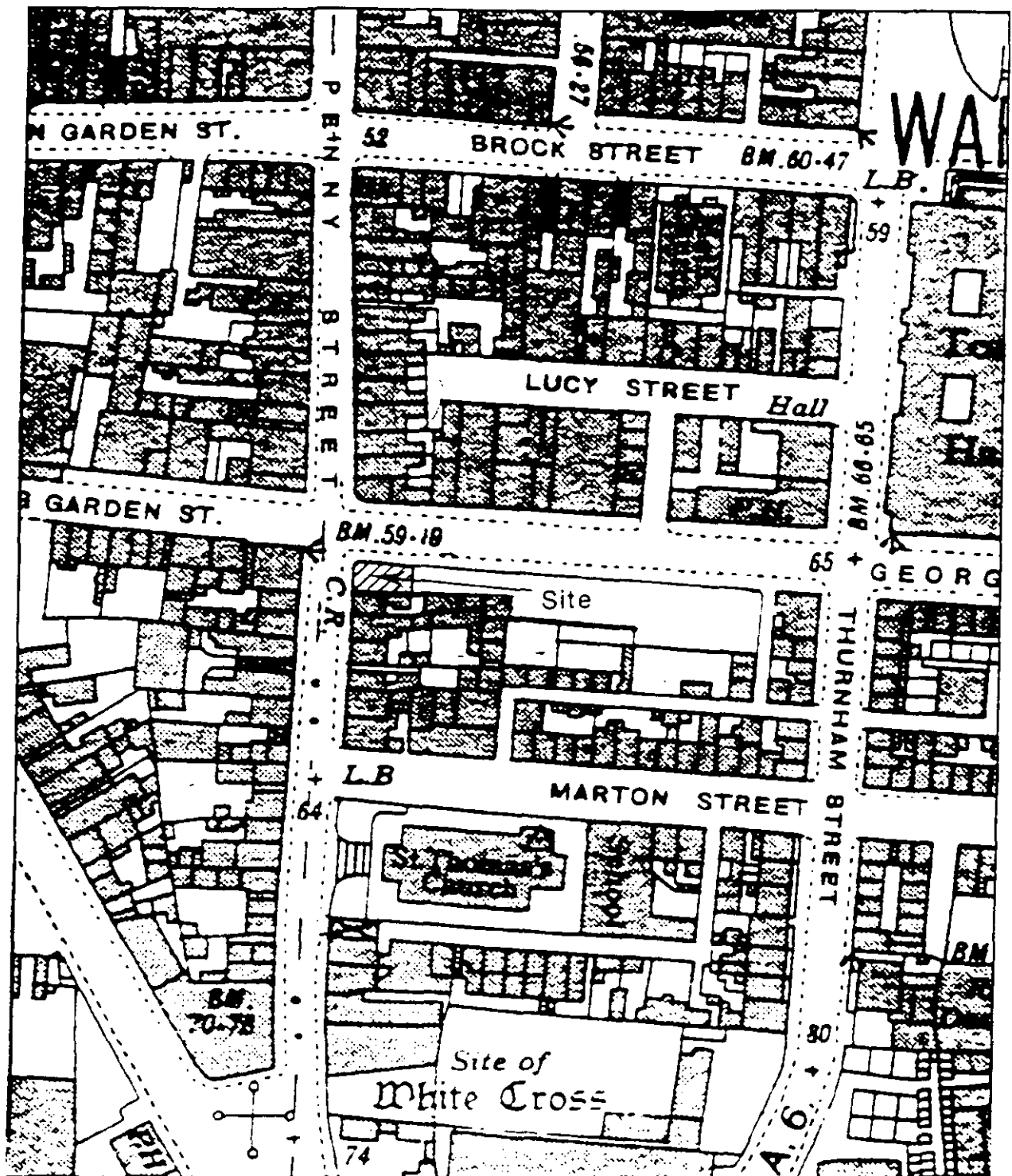


Fig.1 Site location plan

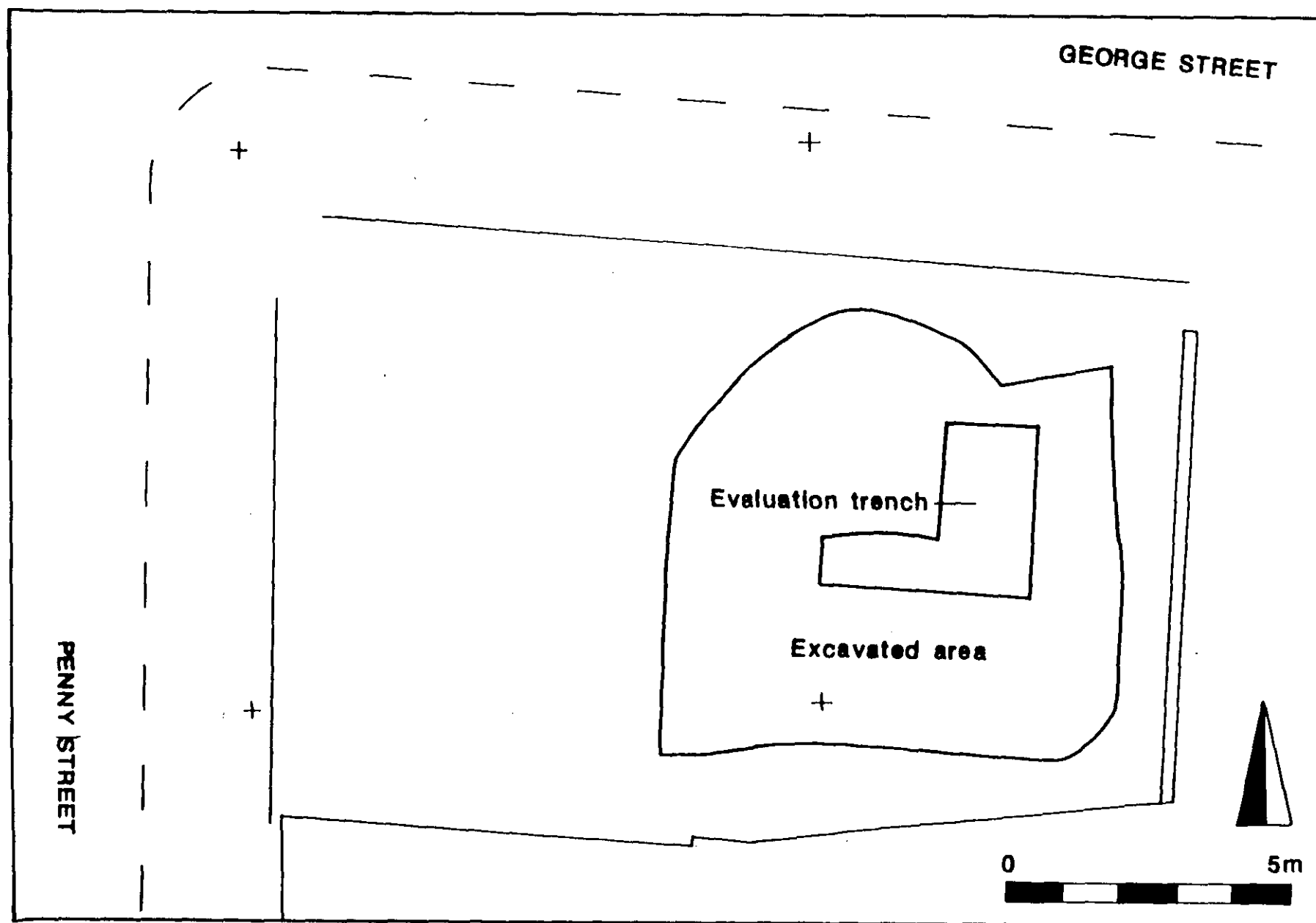


Fig.2 Site plan

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - context index

Appendix 2 - finds catalogue

Appendix 3 - project brief

Appendix 4 - project design

APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT INDEX

context	same as	description
1		Topsoil and debris.
2		Stone wall.
3		Cobble surface.
4		Demolition debris (roof slate).
5		Concrete toilet base.
6		Stone wall.
7		Stone slab partition.
8		Cobble surface.
9		Cobble surface.
10		Stone wall.
11		Layer.
12		Layer.
13		Brick surface or foundations.
14		Layer.
15		Layer.
16		Stone wall.
17		Layer.
18		Layer.
19		Stone and brick wall.
20		Stone and brick wall.
21		Layer.
22		Layer.
23		Brick wall.
24		Levelling layer.
25		Layer.
26		Layer.
27		Layer.
28		Foundation cut.
29		Fill of 28.
30		Wall foundation cut.
31		Wall foundation cut.
32		Layer.
33		Layer.
34		Fill?
35		Stone flags.
36		Wall.
37		Stone flag surface.
38		Fill of 56.
39		Stone wall.
40		Pipe trench.
41		Pipe trench
42		Levelling layer.
43		Fill of 44.
44		Stone lined feature.
45		Make-up layer.
46		Fireplace.
47		Cobble surface.
48		Fill of 52.
49		Stone flag surface.
50		Cut.
51		Fill of 50.
52		Cut for 44.
53		Group number for fireplace.

54		Brick lined ash pit.
55		Ash pit fill.
56		Cut.
57		Foundation cut for wall 19.
58		Fill of 57.
59		Layer.
60		Layer.
61		Layer.
62		Stone wall.
63		Stone wall.
64		Layer.
65		Layer.
66		Backfill of 1995 evaluation trench.
67		Layer.
68		Wall foundation cut.
69		Fill of 68.
70		Cut for wall 39.
71		Fill of 78.
72		Layer.
73		Layer.
74		Layer.
75		Linear feature.
76		Fill of 75.
77		Layer.
78		Oval cut.
79		Layer.
80		Layer.
81		Cut?
82	= 86	Fill? of 81.
83		Stone wall.
84		Cobble surface.
85		Layer.
86		Fill?
87		Layer.
88		Layer.
89		Layer.
90		Layer.
91		Layer.
92		Layer.
93		Layer.
94		Fill of 98.
95		Layer.
96		Layer.
97		Layer.
98		Pit.
99		Layer.
100		Layer.
101		Fill of 106.
102		Cut.
103		Cut.
104		Layer.
105		Layer.
106		Tree root hole.
107		Fill.
108		Wall cut.
109		Fill of 108.
110		Natural subsoil.
i n		Cut of 1995 evaluation trench.

1)2	Layer.
113	Layer.
114	Layer.
115	Cut.
116	Cut?
117	Natural subsoil
118	Fill?
119	Fill?
120	Fill?
121	Layer.

APPENDIX 2 - FINDS CATALOGUE

General catalogue

Context		Object no.	Count	Description	Date
6		-	1	greyware	Second century
6	-	2		including jug	Medieval
6		-	1	blackware	Early Post Medieval
6		-	1	yellow wares	Early Post Medieval
6		-	1	brown glazed, slip dec	Eighteenth century
6	-	2		pot	Nineteenth century
6	-	3		clay pipe , 1 bowl. 2	Post Medieval
				stem, Eliz Scuaig	
6		-	22	2 x slate	
6		-	1	charcoal	
6/7		-	1	brown glazed, slip dec	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
II		-	2	brown glazed	Nineteenth century
11		-		pottery, mixed	Post medieval
11		-	1	clay pipe	Post Medieval
12		-	1	Huntcliffware	Fourth century
12		-	1	pot	Post Medieval
12		1000	1	pot	
12		-	17	bone	
12		-	1	mortar or concrete	
14		-	4	flowerpot	Post Medieval
14		-	21	late wares	Post Medieval
1	4	-	4	clay pipe	Post Medieval
14		-	5	glass	Eighteenth to nineteenth century
14		-	4	shell	
14		-	1	bone	
15		-	1	brown glazed	Post Medieval
17		-	2	blue and white ware	Nineteenth century
17		-	1	blackware	Post Medieval
17		-	1	brown stoneware	Post Medieval
17		-	2	brown glazed ware	Nineteenth century
17		-	2	whiteware	Post Medieval
17		-	2	grey stoneware	Nineteenth century
17		-	1	colourless glass	Nineteenth century
17		-	1	brick	Post Medieval
18		-	1	whiteware	Nineteenth century
18		-	5	clay pipe	Post Medieval
18		-	1	button	Post Medieval
24		-	15	pottery, mixed	Post medieval
25		-	1	clay pipe	Post Medieval
2	5	-	2	bone, unburnt	
25		-	1	asbestos	Modern

clay pipe, stem	Post Medieval
pot	Post Medieval
brick	Post Medieval
bone	
mortar	Post Medieval
slate	Post Medieval
black glazed ware	Post Medieval
clay pipe	Post Medieval
glass	Nineteenth century
leaded glass	Post Medieval
cockle	
bone	
stoneware	Post Medieval
flowerpot	Nineteenth century/20
earthenware	Nineteenth century
clay pipe	Post Medieval
stoneware	Nineteenth century
yellow ware	Post Medieval
clay pipe	Post Medieval
cast window glass	Nineteenth century
cockle	
bone	
black ware	Post Medieval
white chamberpot	Post Medieval
blue and white ware	Post Medieval
stoneware	Post Medieval
brown glazed ware	Post Medieval
white salt glazed ware	Post Medieval
brick	Post Medieval
mortar	Post Medieval
coal	
slate or limestone	
brown stoneware	Post Medieval
clay pipe, bowl	Post Medieval
blue and white ware	Post Medieval
clay pipe	Post Medieval
bone, cow, butchered	
iron	
glass	Post Medieval
brick	Post Medieval
whitewares	Nineteenth century
stoneware	Post Medieval
brick	Post Medieval
iron, large hook	
shell	
white ware	Post Medieval
clay pipe	Post Medieval
cockle	

bone	
colourless window	Nineteenth century
clay pipe	Post Medieval
clay pipe	Post Medieval
glass	Post Medieval
black glazed ware	Early Post Medieval
oxidised, very small	Romano-British
oxidised	Romano-British
black burnished I	Second or third century
Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
whiteware	Nineteenth century
clay pipe, 1 bowl	Post Medieval
colourless glass	Modern
sewer	Post Medieval
brick	Post Medieval
other	
iron nail	Modern
bone, 1 unburnt	
bone	
oxidised, pink/white	Romano-British
oxidised, orange	Romano-British
bone	
greyware	Late First or second century
handmade	Romano-British
bone	
oxidised white/pink	Romano-British
samian, CG, later Dr	Second century
37. mended	
Huntcliff ware?	Fourth century
oxidised orange	Romano-British
samian. very abraded,	Second century
plain, base	
oxidised, small frags	Romano-British
black burnished ware	Second or third century
hand made, Janice dec	<i>Romano-British</i>
bone	
oxidised	Romano-British
black burnished ware	Second or third century
Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
hand made	Romano-British
bone	
pink/white frags	Romano-British

38	1048	2	bone	
89	1011	2	bone	
90	1049	14	oxidised, pink/white	Romano-British
90	1049	1	oxidised, flagon	Second century
90	1049	9	bone	
100	1010	1	oxidised, orange	Romano-British
100	-	2	oxidised scrap	Romano-British
100	1038	1	oxidised flagon	Second century
100	-	2	greyware	Second century
100	1038	8	greyware. secondary burning	Second century
100	-	1	Severn Valley	Second or third century
100	1008	1	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
too	1009	1	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
100	1043	3	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
102	1012	1	samian CG. plain	Second century
102	1037	1	oxidised fabric, black surfaces	Second or third century
102	1045	1	oxidised	Romano-British
102	1030	1	oxidised, white	Romano-British
102	1016	1	oxidised, very small	Romano-British
102	1018	1	oxidised white, base	Romano-British
102	1035	1	greyware	Romano-British
102	-	1	greyware, rouletted dec	Romano-British
102	-	1	black burnished ware rim	Second or third century
102	1024	1	hand made, shell temper	Romano-British
102	1027	1	hand made	Romano-British
102	1013	1	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
102	1023	1	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
102	1025	1	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
102	1026	1	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
102	1034	5	Huntcliff ware	Fourth century
102	1018	1	bone	
102	1013	1	bone	
102	1026	1	charcoal	
104	1019	1	samian, plain or late Dr37 rim	Second century
104	-	1	oxidised	Romano-British
104	1039	1	black burnished	Second century
104	-	4	calcite gritted	Third century
104	1033		calcite gritted	Third century
104	-	1	natural ironstone	
104	-	1	lava, or secondary fired	
104	-	11	bone	
107	1029	3	Huntcliff ware, rim	Late third century
(09	-	1	0	Eighteenth century?

APPENDIX 3 - PROJECT BRIEF

Lancashire County Council

Development on the Site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster

Brief for Full Archaeological Recording

July 1996

Development on the site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster

Brief for Full Archaeological Recording

This brief has been prepared by the Lancashire County Council Planning Department Archaeology Service.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Following an archaeological evaluation of the site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster, it has become clear that whilst part of the site has been deeply cellared, a significant portion of the site retains important archaeological deposits. These deposits, which appear to **be** of a cemetery of Roman date, occur on the eastern half of the site. The site has been purchased for development, and it is clear that, whilst the remains on site do not appear to **be** so important as to require preservation in situ at the expense of development, a scheme of archaeological impact mitigation is required.
- 1.2. As it has not proven possible to design the proposed building's foundations in such a way as to totally avoid the archaeological deposits, the site requires excavation in advance of any construction works. This brief sets out how such an excavation should be undertaken.

2. The Site

- 2.1. The site, centred at SD 4773561585. is located on the south east corner of the junction between Penny Street and George Street, Lancaster. It is currently vacant, having last been occupied by an advertising hoarding and small garden.
- 2.2. Prior to the evaluation of June 1995 (below) no archaeological sites were listed on the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record as falling directly on this plot. A cluster of **five** inurned cremation burials were however recorded in the immediate vicinity, of which two were almost certainly Roman or Romano-British in date. Few details of the remaining three are available but they could have been of prehistoric or Romano-British origin. Other known sites include a medieval cross and pinfold from the southern end of Penny Street.
- 2.3. No prehistoric settlement site has been identified in Lancaster, but the number of findspots suggests that a settled population existed in the vicinity. More is known of the Roman occupation of the town - the fort on Castle Hill and the main part of the civilian settlement along Church Street have been examined in some detail - but many details of its development and full extent are still obscure. It has been suggested that Penny Street formed one of the roads leading south but evidence (including the presence of the two Roman cremation burials mentioned above) for this is ambiguous. Certainly the cluster of burials hereabouts is worthy of further consideration and enhances the archaeological potential of the area.

Development on the Site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster
Brief for Full Archaeological Recording

- 2.4. Very little is known of the pre-Conquest town of Lancaster. There must have **been** a significant settlement at Lancaster but details of its layout and extent is unknown. The medieval period is better documented and Penny Street itself is first mentioned in the 13th century. Its status when compared with King Street is hard to determine. It appears to be the main road south from the 17th century until the widening of China Street in the first part of the 20th Century. A reference to "Regiam Viam" or the Kings Road in a document of 1225-1240 may refer to the road currently called King Street, but could equally be a more general reference to a formal highway. George Street appears to have been established in the early 19th century, but not linked to Penny Street until the second half of the century.
- 2.5. The site of the development is known to have been occupied since the latter part of the 17th century until sometime between 1938 and 1956 and map evidence suggests only a limited number of rebuildings. It seems probable that the structures on site in the 19th and 20th centuries were associated with the clay pipe manufactory known to have been located hereabouts, and destroyed when George Street was connected with Penny Street and Spring Garden Street.
- 2.6. In late June 1995 the site was the subject of an archaeological evaluation directed by Mr C. R. Salisbury. Details of this work are contained in "Report on the Archaeological Potential of the site of the Former Premises 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster" by C. R. Salisbury and J. Coupe, dated 6 July 1995.
- 2.7. This evaluation determined that the western part of the site had been deeply cellared as part of the 19th century occupation of the site, but that the eastern portion retained important archaeological deposits of Roman or Romano-British date, these deposits included a black-burnished ware vessel and human remains, indicating a cremation burial. These deposits tend to confirm the hypothesis that this area is part of the cemetery associated with the Roman vicus at Lancaster.
- 2.8. Further notes on the trial excavation and on three small test holes cut at a later date should be obtained from the County Archaeological Curator.

3. Archaeological Implications

- 3.1. The evaluation confirmed the presence of important archaeological remains on the site. They are not, however, either so extensive or so important as to require preservation in situ at the expense of development.
- 3.2. The 19th century occupation of the site makes it likely that, within the area of the cellaring, even if Roman remains had existed, they would have been destroyed. Important remains are therefore only likely to be present across the eastern half of the site. It should be noted, however, that intact Roman deposits were recovered below the level of a probable 19th century wall, and that the presence of foundations for domestic-scale structures may well not have penetrated and thus destroyed the deposits beneath.

Development on the Site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster
Brief for Full Archaeological Recording

Two possible mitigation strategies are possible on this site. Firstly an engineering solution could be devised that would preserve more than 95% of the archaeological deposits in situ. Secondly the site could be fully excavated to the appropriate professional standards, and the deposits recorded and removed prior to development commencing. As the First option has proven impossible, this brief has been written for the excavation.

The Brief

A full and formal archaeological excavation shall be undertaken on the plot of land known as **77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster**. An appropriate scheme of post-excavation processing and analysis shall be undertaken on completion of the fieldwork. A full report shall be compiled and appropriately published, giving the results of the fieldwork and post excavation work.

Archaeological work on site 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 appropriate policy statements from the Association of County Archaeological Officers and English Heritage. Procedures set out in the English Heritage document *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*, shall also be followed where appropriate.

A full and complete project design shall be created to the standards above. It must be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any archaeological works commencing on site. This project-design shall include a discussion of the post-excavation assessment (below) and a discussion of the potential requirements for excavation work.

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.

All necessary health and safety considerations shall be taken into account whilst undertaking any work on site. In particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (1994), the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers, and any other relevant legislation or guidance.

The maximum practical and safe area of the eastern half of the site, as set out in Plan 1, shall be excavated by hand in a stratigraphic manner, to the appropriate professional standards. It is permissible for the upper 19th century and later, deposits to be removed carefully and rapidly by a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, provided appropriate records are made of the deposits and sufficient care is taken to avoid damage to earlier deposits. This machine clearance shall not go below the level of the base of the north-south wall identified at the eastern side of Salisbury's Trench B, or 18.52m. whichever is the shallower (Site datum is the centre of the drainage grating A on Plan 953-001 at 17.802m).

Development on the Site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster
Brief for Full Archaeological Recording

- 4.7. The first phase of excavation shall be terminated at a level of 18.025m. using the above datum. At this time the site will be covered with a protective layer of at least 100mm of stone chippings by the developer, and a pattern of piles bored by a specialist contractor from the top of this stone layer. When the piling has been completed a further limited number of trenches shall be excavated archaeologically. to correspond to the locations and finished levels required by the foundation ground beams and pile caps, as set out in Plan 784/01 Pi, or later revisions of this drawing agreed with the Local Planning Authority and the County Archaeological Curator.
- 4.8. If significant areas of modern disturbance are located within the area of archaeological excavation, and it can be proven that no archaeological remains will exist within them, then it may be permissible to exclude these areas from the archaeological excavation or to remove these disturbed deposits by machine. Before such exclusion of machine excavation takes place, the agreement of the County Archaeological Curator shall be obtained.
- 4.9. In determining the area of excavation, the archaeological contractor shall have regard to the safety and stability of any adjacent structures or other constraints on adjacent land areas, and the presence and location of any services.
- 4.10. All archaeological deposits revealed on site shall be as recorded as fully as practicable by means of measured drawings, photographs and other such methods as appropriate.
- 4.11. This site is located within a busy town centre, and appropriate site security and safety measures shall be taken. This is likely to involve the erection of a secure and stable security barrier around the site and the provision of appropriate tool and equipment storage facilities. Consideration must also be given to the provision of appropriate staff facilities on or adjacent to the site.
- 4.12. The size of the site is limited, and given the safety and security measures that may be necessary consideration shall be given to the need to remove spoil from the site and to re-import material for any necessary backfilling. The archaeological contractor is urged to discuss these matters with the developer prior to compiling a project design and any tender.
- 4.13. Following completion of the fieldwork a post excavation assessment shall be undertaken and an appropriate report supplied to the developer and the County Archaeological Curator. Post excavation work shall only be undertaken according to a post-excavation assessment report that has been approved by the County Archaeological Curator and the client.
- 4.14. A full archive to the appropriate professional standard shall be produced, as shall a report describing the work undertaken, the results achieved and conclusions drawn from those results. Appropriate photographs, plans, sections and other drawings shall be included in the report.
- 4.15. 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.

Development on the Site of 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster
Brief for Full Archaeological Recording

- 4.16. Prior to fieldwork commencing an agreement between the Archaeological Contractors and the developers shall be made, concerning the deposition of the project archive, and the provision of an appropriate synopsis for the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Archaeological Record. Whilst the site owners have property rights over finds, objects shall normally be deposited, either on loan or by donation, in a Museums and Galleries Commission approved archaeological museum. It is recommended that any finds from this site are placed in the Lancaster City Museum and any paper archive either in the City Museum or in the County Record Office, Preston. The archaeological contractors are urged to discuss any requirements the Museum or Record Office may have with the Museum Curator and County Archivist prior to compiling a project design and any tender.
- 4.17. The archaeological work shall be monitored by the County Archaeological Curator and shall include a minimum of four site visits. The archaeological contractor shall contact the County Archaeological Curator at least fourteen days in advance of fieldwork commencing, in order to arrange this monitoring. _____
- 4.18. Costings shall be submitted under a separate cover to the project design. Costings for fieldwork and an estimate for post-excavation shall be included separately, along with a statement indicating that the post-excavation figure may vary, dependent upon the results of the post-excavation assessment.
- 4.19. This brief allows some flexibility in approach, but deviations from the agreed project design shall be discussed and agreed in advance with the County Archaeological Curator.
- 4.20. This brief is not to be altered without the express permission of the County Archaeological Curator.

5. General Conditions for Archaeological Contractors

- 5.1. 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 that document is attached as Appendix One. In this brief and in that document "County Archaeological Curator" shall mean the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Officer of the Lancaster University Heritage Planning Consultancy, by whom the role of County Archaeological Curator is currently undertaken.

6. Further Information

- 6.1. Further queries regarding the archaeological content of this brief or the General Conditions can be addressed to P D lies at the Lancashire County Council Planning Department Archaeology Service. Tel. 01772 261551
- 6.2. Further information regarding the development can be obtained from I T Beardsworth of Dalesmoor Homes. Tel. 015242 51456

APPENDIX 4 - PROJECT DESIGN

August 1996

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

**77-79 PENNY STREET, LANCASTER
LANCASHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to the brief supplied by Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service, for an archaeological excavation in advance of the redevelopment of a 77-79 Penny Street. A prior archaeological evaluation has shown that the site contains Romano-British remains, including at least one cremation burial.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was invited to provide a costing for an archaeological excavation at 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster by Dalesmoor Homes. The site is currently a vacant plot on the corner of Penny Street and George Street.
- 1.2 LUAU has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small- and large-scale projects during the past 15 years. In recent years, LUAU has undertaken evaluations and excavations throughout Lancaster, with the most notable being on the Market and on the site of Mitchells Brewery. LUAU has unrivalled experience of archaeological work within Lancaster.
- 1.3 LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. The organisation operates subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.
- 1.4 This project design has been compiled in response to a brief set by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), and details of the brief and the site have been discussed with LCAS. In particular section 4.7 of the LCAS brief has been altered for the purposes of this project design to reflect subsequent design changes to the floor levels of the proposed development. Whereas the brief stated that *"the first phase of the excavation shall be terminated at a level of 18.025m"*, it has subsequently been accepted that a revised level of 18.150m aOD should apply.

1.5 Site Location

- 1.5.1 The site at NGR SD 47735 61585 is known to have been continuously occupied since the seventeenth century, and a recent evaluation by C. R. Salisbury confirms that the site experienced activity during the Romano-British period. The cremation urn found indicates that the site formed part of the cemetery of the *vicus* to the Roman fort at Lancaster.
- 1.5.2 Only the eastern part of the site has surviving archaeological deposits, the western section having been deeply cellared.

1.6 Historical Background

- 1.6.1 A summary historical description is given in the LCAS brief, and it will not be repeated here.
- 1.6.2 Details of the previous archaeological work are contained in a report by C. R. Salisbury and J. Coupe; this report has been consulted in compiling this project design.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1** The purpose of the excavation will be to fully record any archaeological remains and deposits contained beneath the level of the base of a north-south nineteenth century wall at a level of 18.52m aOD, to the level of the base of the proposed new floor slab at 18.15m aOD.
- 2.2** In addition following the laying of 100mm of stone chippings as a protective layer across the site, and the boring of piles, a further set of trenches will be excavated to fully record any archaeological remains located within the foundation trenches for the ground beams and pile caps. The following project design assumes that the layout for these will be as set out in Dalesmoor Homes plan 784/01 PI, any alteration to this plan will necessitate a variation to this project design and costing.
- 2.3** To achieve these aims, a phased approach will be adopted consisting of a the excavation of the eastern end of the site as defined in the plan accompanying the brief, to a level of 18.15m aOD, followed by the excavation of the foundation trenches for the ground beams and pile caps after the completion of the pile bores. It will be the client's responsibility to inform LUAU of the availability of the site following piling, one week in advance of the cutting of the foundation trenches and pile caps. After the completion of the site works, a short assessment report will be compiled in line with the recommendations of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edt (English Heritage 1991). This will detail the significance of the findings and allow a costing to be made for a full analysis of the excavations results and the compilation of a publication report.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Phase 1

- 3.1.1** In advance of site commencement and in anticipation of finding human burials, a licence for the removal of human remains on the site will be sought from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Office as specified under section 25 of the Burial act 1857. The cost of the licence is £10.00 and a separate sum for this has been identified in the costing.
- 3.1.2** All recent overburden will be removed by a machine equipped with a toothless grading bucket to a level of 18.52m aOD, or to the top of significant archaeological deposits if they occur at a height greater than this.
- 3.1.3** In consultation with LCAS any sizeable areas of modern disturbance, such as C. R. Salisbury's evaluation trench, will be clearly defined and excavation of these may proceed with the assistance of a mechanical excavator, provided that in all instances surviving significant archaeological deposits will not be compromised by such actions.
- 3.1.4** Except in the circumstances outlined in 3.1.2, all significant archaeological deposits, and deposits beneath the level of 18.52m aOD, will be excavated by hand, stratigraphically.

- 3.1.5 Where appropriate deposits are present samples will be taken in order to recover information relating to the palaeoenvironment.
- 3.1.6 All archaeological information revealed in the course of the excavation will be recorded in standardised form on *pro forma* sheets. There will also be a full drawn and photographic record to appropriate scales.
- 3.1.7 All archaeologically significant contexts will be levelled and selected finds' classes will be three-dimensionally recorded. Such work will be undertaken using a data-logging total station instrument
- 3.1.8 Phase 1 will terminate once all of the excavated area has been reduced to a level of 18.15maOD.

3.2 Phase 2

- 3.2.1 The excavation of the ground beam and pile cap foundation trenches shall be undertaken by hand and proceed in a stratigraphic manner.
- 3.2.2 All provisions for undertaking the work as detailed in 3.1.4 to 3.1.6 will apply.
- 3.2.3 Phase 2 will terminate once the foundations have been excavated archaeologically to the dimensions detailed on Dalesmoor Homes plan 784/01 PI.

3.3 Phase 3

- 3.3.1 An assessment of the potential of the findings will be compiled in accordance with guidelines contained in English Heritage's *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition 1991). This report will briefly describe the results of the fieldwork, seek to establish their significance and propose a detailed strategy for analysis and publication. Any recommendation will be discussed with LCAS prior to the submission of the report.
- 3.3.2 The assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this 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.

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 4.1 LUAU considers health and safety to be of paramount importance on all their projects. LUAU have considerable experience in applying modern health and safety practices in large and small-scale archaeological projects.
- 4.2 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 (1993 rev.). A written risk assessment will be

undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

- 4.3 A baulk of not less than 1m in width will be left unexcavated adjacent to the walls to the south and east of the site. A baulk of not less than 0.50m in width will be left on the north side of the site.
- 4.4 The client will ensure that the site is appropriately fenced in accordance with current guidelines, in order to exclude entry by members of the public.
- 4.6 The client will provide two portaloo's.
- 4.7 The client is requested to provide information relating to services, though LUAU will undertake a Cat scan in advance of site commencement.
- 4.8 No provisions for the backfilling and reinstatement of the site have been made, since they are not necessary as the archaeological works have been integrated into the construction programme.

5. ATTENDANCES

- 5.1 During the course of the fieldwork the client will provide the following:

- a) secure fencing around the site
- b) two portaloo's
- c) an appropriate mechanical excavator with driver
- d) facilities to 'muck away' spoil
- e) a lockable workman's hut to be used as a tool store

6. ARCHIVE

- 6.1 The results of the evaluation 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 records of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork, in accordance with UKIC guidelines. 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.
- 6.2 Arrangements will be made for the deposition of the archive with Lancaster City Museum. Copies of the assessment report, the publication report and index to the archive will be lodged with the LCAS and the National Archaeological Record.
- 6.3 All finds will be treated in accordance with LUAU standard practice which follows current IFA guidelines.
- 6.4 Except for items subject to the laws of Treasure Trove, all artefacts found during the course of the project will remain the property of the landowner.

7. PROJECT MONITORING

- 7.1** Any proposed variations to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with LCAS in co-ordination with the client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if required, and the Planning Authority will be informed of the start of the project in writing, at least 14 days before project commencement.
- 7.2** It is intended that the LCAS archaeological curator will visit the site at least four times during the duration of the project.

8. WORK TIMETABLE

- 8.1** LUAU would commence the excavation within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the client. It is estimated that the excavation will take ten days to complete Phase I. Phase 2 is estimated as requiring 5 days for completion. LUAU would be able to submit the assessment report on the excavation to the client within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 8.2** All work is undertaken on the basis of a five day week, with fieldwork being conducted in daylight hours only.

9. STAFFING

- 9.1** The project will be under the management of **Richard Newman BA PhD FSA MIFA**, Unit Director.
- 9.2** The excavation will be under the direction of an appropriate LUAU Project Officer, to be determined following the commission of the project and in line with LUAU work commitments current at the time.

10. INSURANCE

- 10.1** LUAU has both professional indemnity and public liability insurance. Details will be sent if required.

11. CONTRACT

- 11.1** In accordance with the brief, LUAU would enter into a written agreement with the client which shall conform with the IFA model contract for archaeological services. LUAU has its own contracts which conform with these and is happy to use either these contracts or the client's contracts if preferred.