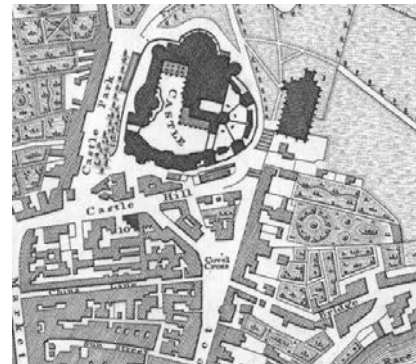


STOREY INSTITUTE, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Client: Lancaster City Council

NGR: 347384 461721

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

August 2022



| The Site | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Name | Storey Institute, Lancaster |
| County | Lancashire |
| NGR | 347384 461721 |

| Client | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Client Name | Lancaster City Council |
| Client's architect | HPA Chartered Architects |

| Planning | |
|--|--|
| Pre-planning? | Yes |
| Planning Application No. | - |
| Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition) | Installation of ground source heat pump |
| Condition number | - |
| Local Planning Authority | Lancaster City Council |
| Planning Archaeologist | Archaeology Service, Lancashire County Council |

| Archiving | |
|---|------------|
| Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s) | Preston |
| Relevant HER | Lancashire |

| Staffing | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Desk-based assessment | Dan Elsworth |
| Report writing | Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth |
| Report editing | Jo Dawson |
| Illustrations | Tom Mace |
| Date of site visit | 08/07/2022 |

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd,
Lower Brook Street, Ulverston,
Cumbria, LA12 7EE

Tel: 01229 588 500
Email: info@greenlancearchaeology.co.uk
Web: www.greenlancearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Illustrations..... | 2 |
| List of Figures | 2 |
| List of Plates | 2 |
| Summary..... | 3 |
| Acknowledgements..... | 3 |
| 1. Introduction | 4 |
| 1.1 Circumstances of the Project..... | 4 |
| 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography | 4 |
| 2. Methodology | 6 |
| 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment..... | 6 |
| 2.2 Site Visit | 6 |
| 2.3 Archive | 6 |
| 3. Results | 7 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 7 |
| 3.2 Desk-Based Assessment..... | 8 |
| 3.3 Map and Image Regression..... | 10 |
| 3.4 Site Visit | 12 |
| 4. Site History..... | 15 |
| 4.1 Background History..... | 15 |
| 4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1 st century AD) | 15 |
| 4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1 st century AD – 11 th century AD)..... | 15 |
| 4.4 Medieval Period (11 th century AD – 16 th century AD)..... | 16 |
| 4.5 Post-Medieval Period (16 th century AD – present) | 17 |
| 4.6 Previous Archaeological Work..... | 17 |
| 5. Discussion..... | 22 |
| 5.1 Introduction | 22 |
| 5.2 Significance..... | 22 |
| 5.3 Potential | 25 |
| 5.4 Disturbance..... | 25 |
| 5.5 Impact | 25 |
| 5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations | 25 |
| 6. Bibliography | 26 |
| 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources..... | 26 |
| 6.2 Secondary Sources..... | 26 |
| Appendix 1: Significance Criteria..... | 31 |
| Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer | 32 |
| Appendix 3: Scheduled Monument Information..... | 61 |
| Appendix 4: Listed Building Information | 62 |

Illustrations

List of Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: Site location | 5 |
| Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan | 9 |
| Figure 3: Previous archaeological work..... | 21 |
| Figure 4: Plan showing Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and Conservation Areas..... | 24 |

List of Plates

| | |
|--|----|
| Plate 1 (left): Extract from Speed's map of Lancaster, 1610..... | 10 |
| Plate 2 (right): Extract from Docton's map of Lancaster, 1684..... | 10 |
| Plate 3 (left): Extract from Mackreth's map, 1778 | 10 |
| Plate 4 (right): Extract from Clark's map, 1807..... | 10 |
| Plate 5 (left): Extract from Binns's map, 1821 | 11 |
| Plate 6 (right): Extract from Atkinson's map, 1824 | 11 |
| Plate 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1848..... | 11 |
| Plate 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1849..... | 11 |
| Plate 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1893..... | 12 |
| Plate 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1913..... | 12 |
| Plate 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1936..... | 12 |
| Plate 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1939..... | 12 |
| Plate 13 (left): The upper (north) side of the garden | 13 |
| Plate 14 (right): The lower (south) side of the garden | 13 |
| Plate 15 (left): Boundary wall to the north | 13 |
| Plate 16 (right): Boundary wall to the west | 13 |
| Plate 17 (left): Terrace dividing the garden | 14 |
| Plate 18 (right): Gravel paths crossing the site..... | 14 |
| Plate 19 (left): The location of the site relative to the position of the Roman fort (after Shotter 2009, 3) | 16 |
| Plate 20 (right): The location of the site relative to the position of the Roman fort and <i>vicus</i> (after Shotter 2009, 5) | 16 |

Summary

Prior to the submission of a planning application for the installation of a ground source heat pump at the Storey Institute, Lancaster, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment of the site.

The site is situated on the north side of the centre of Lancaster, immediately to the south of the Roman fort that was located on Castle Hill, an area that was subsequently occupied by a medieval priory and castle and is on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval town and rich in archaeological remains. The site comprises an area of walled terraced gardens to the rear of the Storey Institute, and the map evidence shows that it has been gardens since at least the 18th century, apparently originally relating to houses on Castle Hill and running all the way down to Meeting House Lane. There have been various pieces of previous archaeological work nearby, primarily concerned with the Roman fort and associated civilian settlement (*vicus*), which is thought to have been to the east. The location of the fort's southern side is still uncertain, however, and while it seems unlikely to have extended as far as the site it is possible that Roman activity could have been present.

A site visit revealed that the site comprised a lawned garden divided by a terrace into two sections and with tall brick walls to the west and north. There were no obvious constraints to further archaeological work or evidence of modern disturbance, with the exception of that caused by paths within the garden and the northern boundary wall, which is evidently relatively modern, and the terracing.

It is evident from the desk-based assessment there is some potential for archaeological remains to be present, primarily those relating to the Roman fort and the medieval town. The map evidence shows that the terracing had been created by the end of the 18th century and while it is likely that this and subsequent activity, including the creation of the northern boundary wall, which is a relatively recent addition, has caused some disturbance, there is still the potential for *in situ* deposits of archaeological interest to be present.

It is recommended that any groundworks associated with the construction of the ground source heat pump be, as a minimum, monitored by an archaeological watching brief.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Lancaster City Council for commissioning the project, and their agents HPA Chartered Architects, in particular Jess Barrow, for providing information about the project. Additional thanks are due to Joanne Smith, Planning Officer at Lancashire County Council, for providing the HER data.

1. Introduction

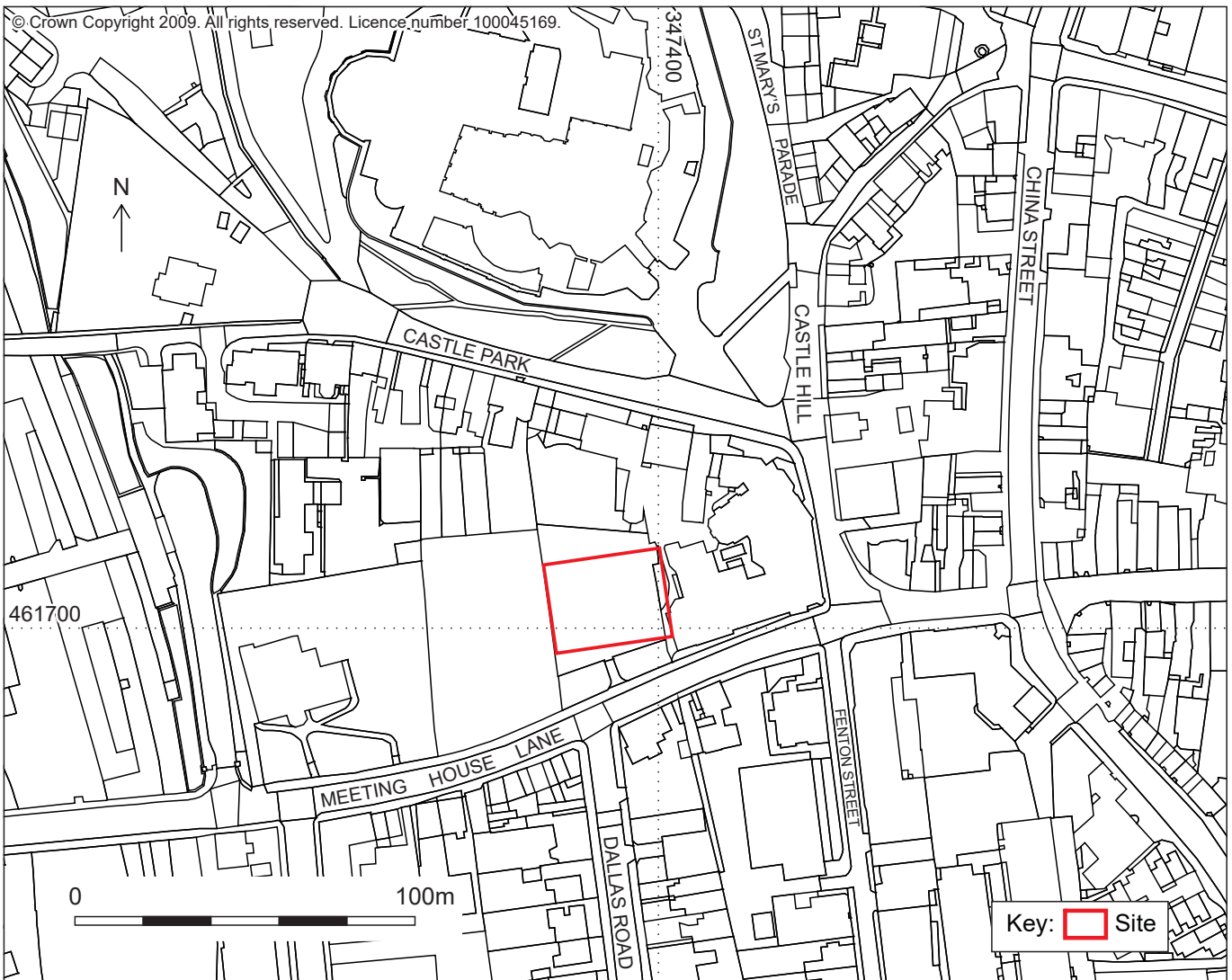
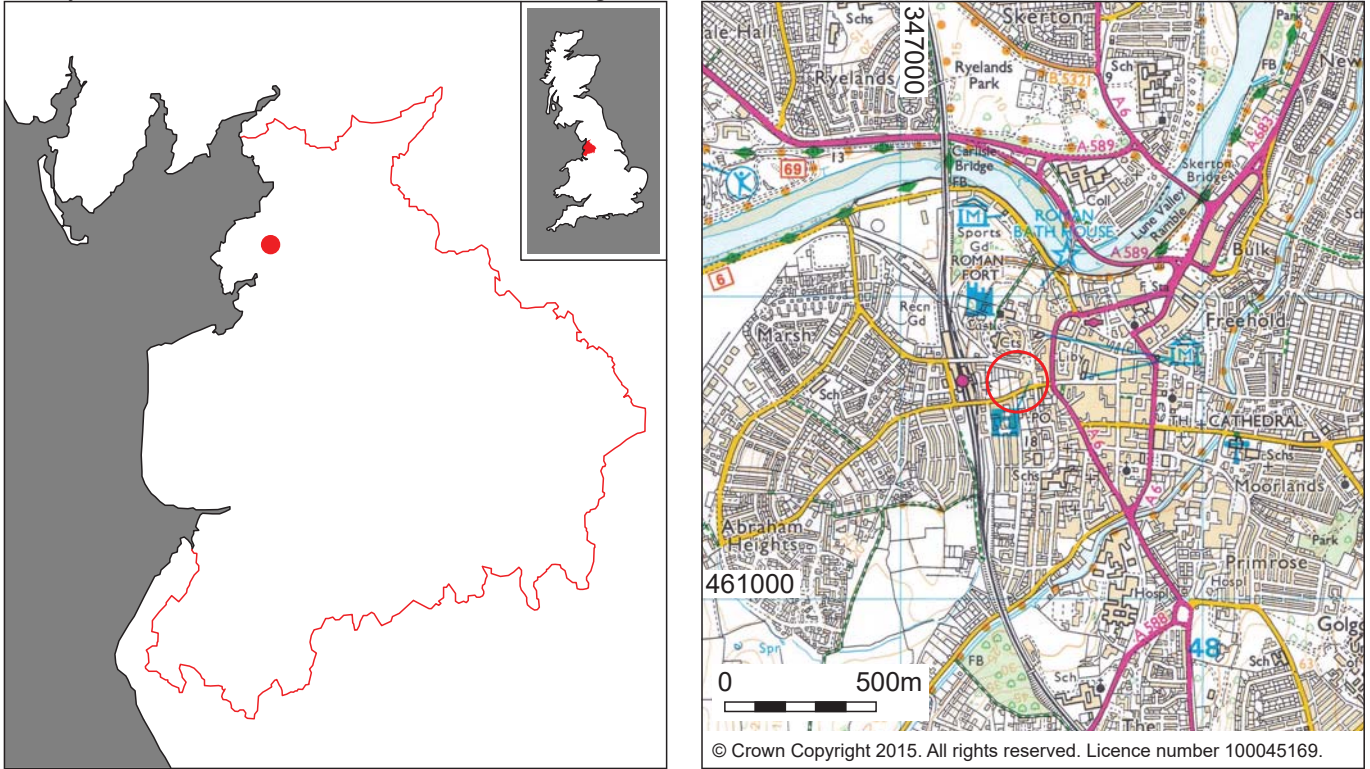
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is near the corner of Castle Hill and Meeting House Lane, close to the city centre, and lies at approximately 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2015).

1.2.2 The solid geology principally consists of Namurian grey mudstones and siltstones with sandstones (British Geological Survey 1982), and although the overlying drift geology is obscured by general urbanisation it is likely to have consisted of glacial till and salt flats (Countryside Commission 1998, 82-3). The surrounding area is dominated by typical brown earths and Cambic stagnogley soils (Ordnance Survey 1983).



Client: Lancaster City Council

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, August 2022

Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **HER:** this is the primary source of information recording previously known archaeological discoveries. For each site a grid reference, description, and related sources were obtained for inclusion in the gazetteer (see *Appendix 1*). In addition, details of previous archaeological work carried out within the study area were also obtained from the HER;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

2.2 Site Visit

2.2.1 A brief site visit, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey (Historic England 2016), was carried out covering the proposed development area and other areas that might be affected. Particular attention was paid to the identification of features of historical or archaeological interest, but other relevant features were recorded such as later aspects of the site that may have impacted on the earlier remains or could constrain further investigation. Colour digital photographs showing the general arrangement of the site and any features of interest were taken.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 The archive of the project will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). In addition, details 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. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

3. Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 61 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the desk-based assessment and site visit (Figure 2; summarised in Table 1 below) ranging from Roman to post-medieval in date. Sites included in the gazetteer that relate to periods of the study area's history are individually mentioned in the site history (see *Section 4* below).

| Site No. | Type | Period |
|----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Find spot (pottery; coin) | Roman |
| 2 | Find spot; settlement; burh?; motte?; keep; castle; moat; prison; courthouse | Roman through to post-medieval |
| 3 | Tower | Medieval |
| 4 | Warehouse; house | Post-medieval |
| 5 | Terrace | Post-medieval |
| 6 | House; flats | Post-medieval |
| 7 | Find spot (various, mostly pottery) | Roman, medieval and post-medieval |
| 8 | Shop | Post-medieval |
| 9 | Boundary post | Post-medieval |
| 10 | Find spot (coin) | Roman |
| 11 | Find spot (altar) | Roman |
| 12 | House/museum | Post-medieval |
| 13 | Stocks | Medieval |
| 14 | Dispensary; office | Post-medieval |
| 15 | Drain | Post-medieval |
| 16 | Boundary wall | Post-medieval |
| 17 | House; office | Post-medieval |
| 18 | Find spot (coin) | Roman |
| 19 | House; garden wall; railings | Post-medieval |
| 20 | Well; house | Post-medieval |
| 21 | Stained glass workshop | Post-medieval |
| 22 | House | Post-medieval |
| 23 | House; stained glass workshop; restaurant | Post-medieval |
| 24 | House | Post-medieval |
| 25 | House | Post-medieval |
| 26 | Find spot (pottery; millstone; coin hoard) | Roman and medieval |
| 27 | House; office | Post-medieval |
| 28 | Forecourt | Post-medieval |
| 29 | Find spot (finger ring) | Post-medieval |
| 30 | Coach house; privy house; stable | Post-medieval |
| 31 | Road | Roman |
| 32 | Terrace; shop | Post-medieval |
| 33 | House | Post-medieval |
| 34 | Find spot (pottery, a quern and metal objects) | Roman and post-medieval |
| 35 | House | Post-medieval |
| 36 | Warehouse; shop | Post-medieval |
| 37 | House; wall; office | Post-medieval |
| 38 | Service wing; drawing office; art gallery | Post-medieval |
| 39 | Find spot (pottery) | Roman and medieval |
| 40 | Façade | Post-medieval |
| 41 | Garden wall | Post-medieval |
| 42 | Warehouse; public house | Post-medieval |
| 43 | House (demolished) | Post-medieval |
| 44 | Find spot (various artefacts) | Roman / medieval |
| 45 | Art school | Post-medieval |
| 46 | House; shop | Post-medieval |
| 47 | House; shop | Post-medieval |

| Site No. | Type | Period |
|----------|--|---------------|
| 48 | House; shop | Post-medieval |
| 49 | Find spot (pottery; spindle whorl) | Roman |
| 50 | Road | Medieval |
| 51 | Road | Medieval |
| 52 | Building (pre-fabricated? air raid shelter?) | Post-medieval |
| 53 | Gate pier; garden wall; garden steps | Post-medieval |
| 54 | Hotel; shop | Post-medieval |
| 55 | Friends Meeting House | Post-medieval |
| 56 | Gate pier | Post-medieval |
| 57 | House | Post-medieval |
| 58 | Carriage house; house | Post-medieval |
| 59 | Site (crop mark?) / aerial photograph | undated |
| 60 | Warehouse; public house | Post-medieval |
| 61 | Boundary post | Post-medieval |

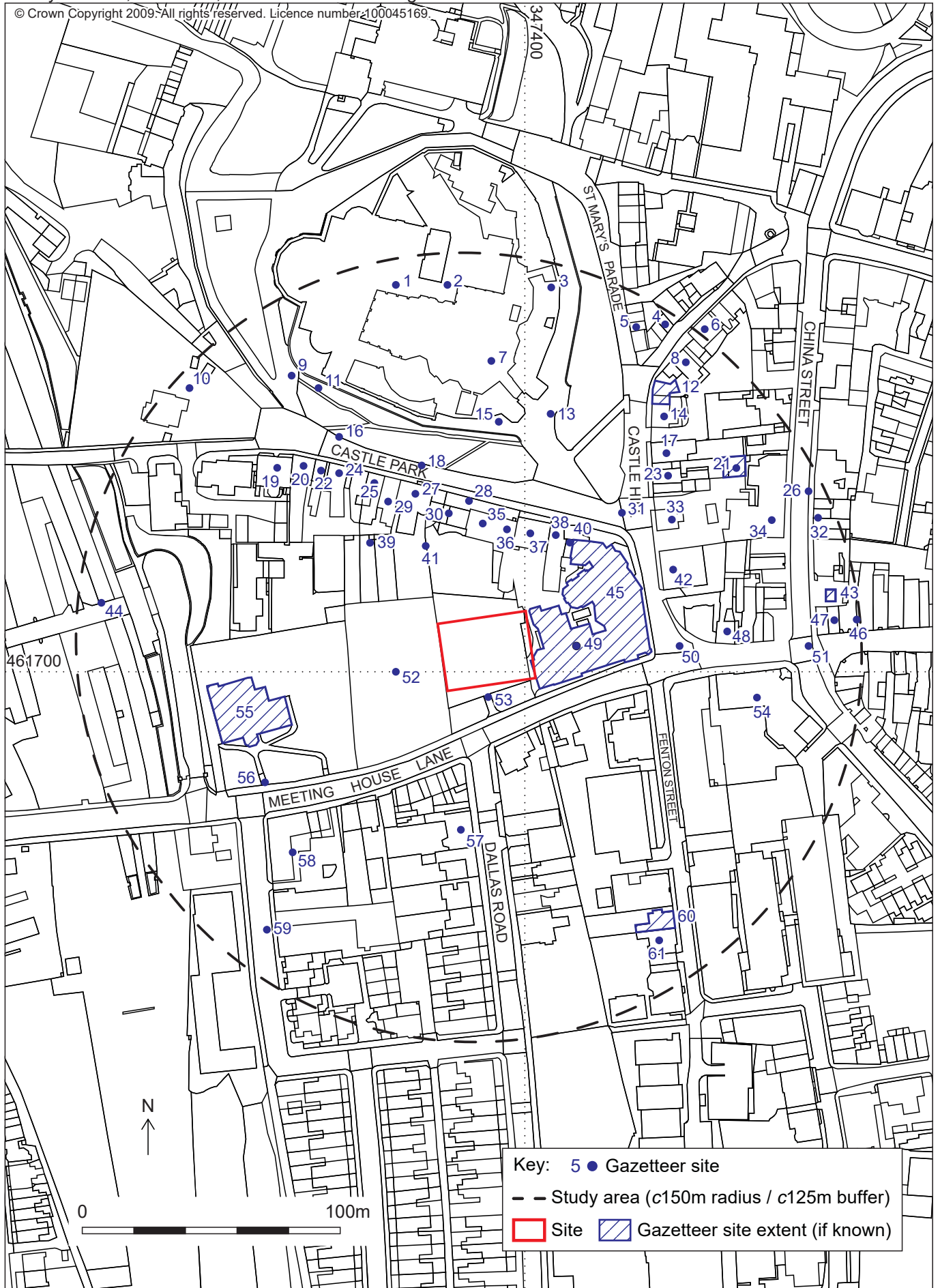
Table 1: Summary of the gazetteer sites identified within the study area

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

3.2.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have been used to produce two main elements. Firstly, all available maps of the area were compiled into a map regression, demonstrating how the site physically developed (*Section 3.3*). The second purpose of the desk-based assessment is to produce a background history of the site. This is intended to cover all periods, in part to provide information that can be used to assess the potential of the site, but more importantly to present the documented details of any sites that are known (see *Section 4*).

3.2.2 Once this information has been compiled the significance of those sites of archaeological interest within the study area, their potential, and the degree to which they are likely to be affected is considered (*Section 5*) and based on this possible mitigation work is then suggested.

© Crown Copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169.



Client: Lancaster City Council

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, August 2022

Figure 2: Gazetteer site plan

3.3 Map and Image Regression

3.4.1 **Introduction:** early maps of Lancaster that show the site, such as Speed's map of 1610 (Plate 1) and Docton's plan of 1684 (Plate 2), are typically insufficiently detailed to be of use in understanding the development of the site. Speed's map shows properties facing towards the castle and one to the north side of what is now Meeting House Lane (Plate 1). Interestingly, Docton's map (Plate 2) shows a building to the south side of the area now occupied by the gardens to the side of the Storey Institute along 'Kiln Lane', now Meeting House Lane (cf. Figure 1).

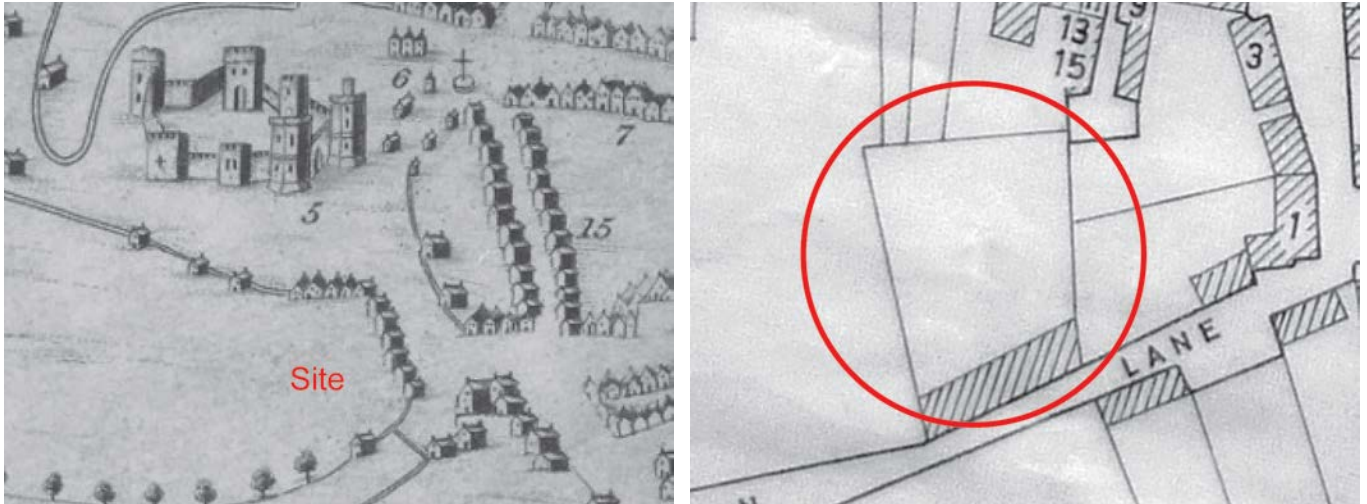


Plate 1 (left): Extract from Speed's map of Lancaster, 1610

Plate 2 (right): Extract from Docton's map of Lancaster, 1684

3.4.2 **Mackreth's map, 1778:** Makreth shows the garden in more detail, including the steps between each tier and the central path north/south (Plate 3). Kiln Lane is now known as Meeting House Lane.

3.4.3 **Clark's map, 1807:** this map is taken from Clark's (1807) Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town of Lancaster and shows a similar arrangement of the gardens as Makreth's map of 1778 (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).



Plate 3 (left): Extract from Mackreth's map, 1778

Plate 4 (right): Extract from Clark's map, 1807

3.4.4 **Binns's map, 1821:** this map also shows tiered gardens divided by a central north/south path (Plate 5).

3.4.5 **Atkinson's map, 1824:** this map is taken from Baines's (1824) *History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster* (Plate 6). The garden retains the north/south path shown on earlier maps, although it is unclear if the divisions to the sides have remained the same and the steps between tiers are not shown.

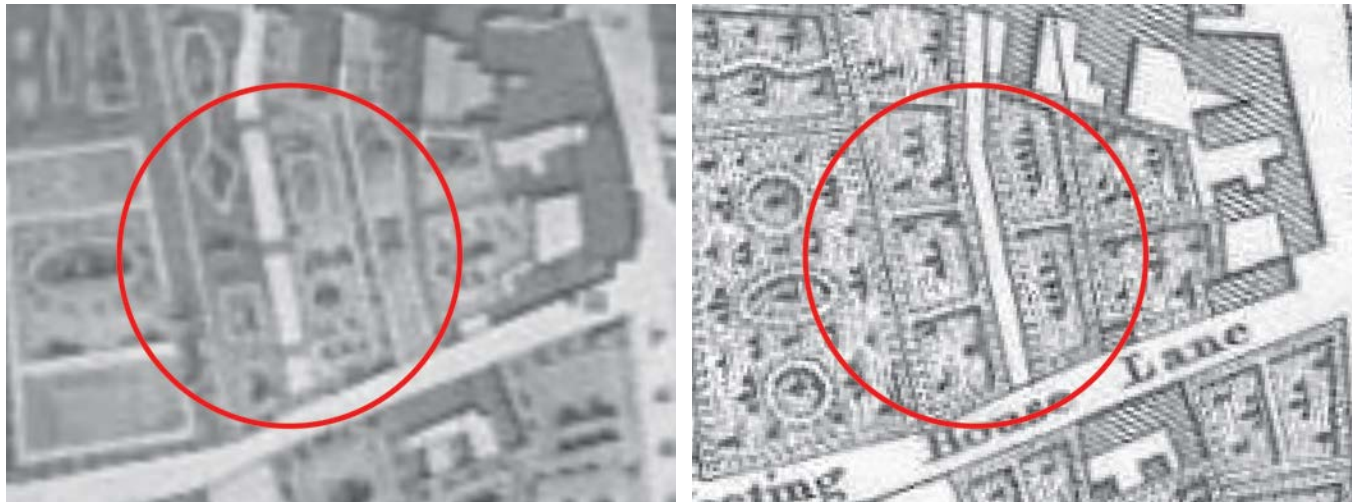


Plate 5 (left): Extract from Binns's map, 1821

Plate 6 (right): Extract from Atkinson's map, 1824

3.4.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1848:** this map is similar to Makreth's and Clark's earlier maps, with the steps between tiers indicated (Plate 7; cf. Plate 3 and

Plate 4); however, at a scale of 1:10,560, it lacks detail.

3.4.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1849:** this edition of the Ordnance Survey map of Lancaster at a scale of 1:1,056 shows the gardens in detail (Plate 8). The steps between tiers are clearly shown.



Plate 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1848

Plate 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1849

3.4.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1893:** this map shows the same site arrangement as the 1849 edition, with hachures showing the direction of slope for each of the tiers (Plate 9; cf. Plate 8).

3.4.9 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** the stepped sections are no longer shown using hachures as they were on the previous edition; however, the location of the steps is still shown (Plate 10; cf. Plate 9).



Plate 9: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1893



Plate 10: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1913

3.2.10 **Ordnance Survey, 1936:** the site appears unchanged (Plate 11).

3.2.11 **Ordnance Survey, 1939:** the site appears unchanged (Plate 12).



Plate 11: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1936

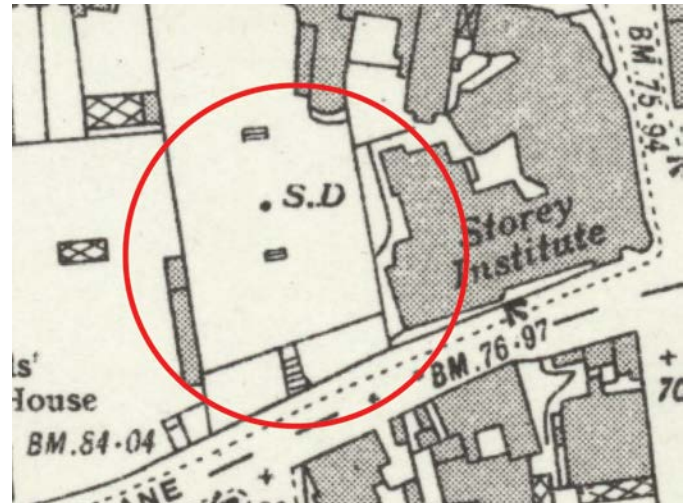


Plate 12: Extract from Ordnance Survey map, 1939

3.4 Site Visit

3.4.1 **Site Arrangement and Character:** the site comprises a single area of terraced lawned garden (Plate 13 and Plate 14) surrounded to the north and west by substantial brick walls supported by buttresses (Plate 15 and Plate 16), the northern one evidently a relatively modern construction, and divided north/south by a large step in the ground level forming two terraces (Plate 17). It is crossed by footpaths running east/west (Plate 18), connecting the Storey Institute to a further garden to the west.



Plate 13 (left): The upper (north) side of the garden



Plate 14 (right): The lower (south) side of the garden



Plate 15 (left): Boundary wall to the north



Plate 16 (right): Boundary wall to the west



Plate 17 (left): Terrace dividing the garden

Plate 18 (right): Gravel paths crossing the site

3.4.2 **Constraints:** there are no obvious constraints to any further archaeological work and no evident modern disturbance to the area, with the exception of groundworks associated with the creation of the terraces, the boundary walls, and tarmac and gravel used to surface elements of the footpaths (Plate 18).

4. Site History

4.1 Background History

4.1.1 The background history to the site helps our understanding of the development and use of the site, where known, making use of the map evidence presented above (see *Section 3*) where relevant. The background to the site is intended to place the results of the project in its local context and in order to do so a brief discussion of the earlier history of its wider environs is also necessary.

4.2 Prehistoric Period (c11,000 BC – 1st century AD)

4.2.1 Remains of Neolithic date have been recovered from Church Street, c250m north-east of the current site (White 2003, 26), but prehistoric remains are otherwise relatively rare in Lancaster, typically comprising stray finds and the occasional evidence for burial (Penney 1981, 40; Iles 2009).

4.3 Romano-British to Early Medieval Period (1st century AD – 11th century AD)

4.3.1 Castle Hill has a long history of occupation, and for a considerable period formed the focus of the city of Lancaster. This hill-top site (**Site 2**) has been occupied since at least the Roman period, with a fort first established there in the AD 70s, followed by a period of abandonment, reoccupation and remodelling in the 2nd century, and essentially continuous use until the 4th century, at which point the fort was massively reorganised on a different alignment (Shotter and White 1990, 18, 22-27). The fort's location, situated atop Castle Hill, would have '*afforded a commanding position, overlooking the lowest fording point of the River Lune [which] almost certainly flowed further to the south and closer to the site of the forts than it does today; possibly along, or near the line of North Road and Damside Street*' (LUAU 1991, 1), '*and it has been suggested that a harbour may have existed in this area, protected by the fourth century fort, which was aligned parallel to the river.... [The area] is regarded as being of archaeological interest due to the proximity of known Roman archaeology, and possible waterfront activity of this and subsequent periods*' (LUAU 1992, 1). The location of the south side of the fort remains uncertain, but it is possible that extends towards the proposed development site (Plate 19). A civilian settlement (*vicus*) associated with the fort at Lancaster is known to have existed from at least the end of the first century AD, apparently primarily to the east of the fort (Shotter and White 1990; Plate 20).

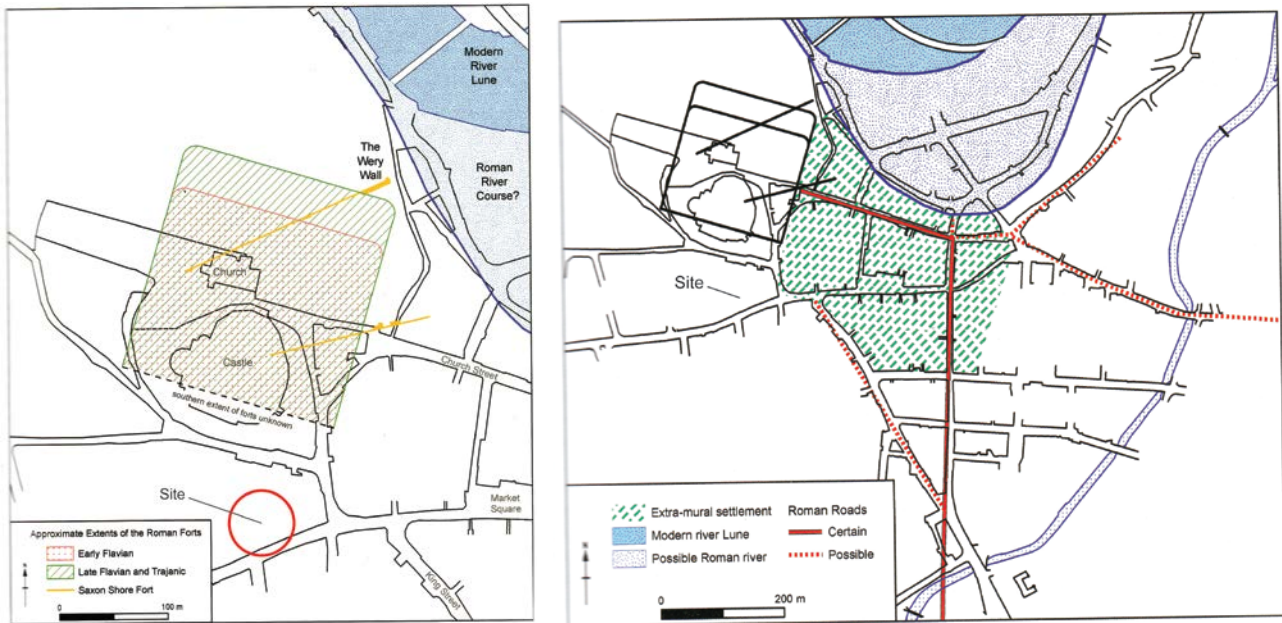


Plate 19 (left): The location of the site relative to the position of the Roman fort (after Shotter 2009, 3)

Plate 20 (right): The location of the site relative to the position of the Roman fort and *vicus* (after Shotter 2009, 5)

4.3.2 Various find spots of Roman artefacts are located within the study area (**Sites 1, 7, 10, 11, 18, 26, 34, 39, 44, 49**). **Site 31** marks a possible south entrance to the fort onto the Roman road from Lancaster to Preston, following the approximate alignment of King Street; however, the exact route has not yet been ascertained.

4.3.3 Following the collapse of Roman rule in the early 5th century there is evidence, in the form of cross fragments and Northumbrian coins, that the area formerly occupied by the fort was utilised as a monastic site, present by at least the 9th century, but perhaps of 7th century origin (White 2001, 34-35). The growth of post-Roman Lancaster undoubtedly owed a great deal to the arrangement of the existing Roman fort and *vicus* and it is likely that some buildings survived from the Roman period into the early medieval and therefore that there was some degree of continuity (White 2001, 33). The town may have developed from two dependent villas of the manor of Halton mentioned in the Domesday Survey, one based on the Castle Hill area (*Chercalonastre* or Church Lancaster) and the other perhaps in the Stonewell area (LUAU 1991, 1).

4.3.4 A bone comb of possible early medieval date was discovered at **Site 44**.

4.4 Medieval Period (11th century AD – 16th century AD)

4.4.1 Castle Hill was again reoccupied in the medieval period, with the construction of a castle (**Site 2**) and priory by at least the start of the 13th century, although these could both have much earlier origins, and there is a surviving foundation charter for the priory dated 1094 (White 2001, 42-44, 55-57). Both the castle and what became the parish church continued in use to the present day, with numerous phases of alteration and expansion. Lancaster certainly developed as a town in the medieval period, and it is apparent from documentary sources what the extent of its topography was by the 15th century (Penney 1981, 42). A port is recorded in Lancaster during the medieval period although there are no details concerning the position or nature of early wharves (LUAU 1992, 3).

4.4.2 Various find spots of medieval date are recorded within the study area (**Site 7, 26, 39**). A possible location of the pillory is recorded as **Site 13**. **Site 50** indicates the location of the medieval 'Market Street' and King Street too (**Site 51**) is referred to in a medieval grant of land.

4.5 Post-Medieval Period (16th century AD – present)

4.5.1 During the 16th and 17th centuries the growth of Lancaster seems to have stalled somewhat (LUAU 1991, 2). However, much of the area once called Green Ayre, which formerly comprised flat meadows surrounded by the River Lune (Bathgate and Pye 1997, 12), was developed as part of the creation of St George's Quay, which came into existence following an Act of Parliament in 1749 (*op cit*, 27). This soon led to the construction of a dock and associated buildings such as warehouses, inns, and private dwellings, initially in a somewhat disorganised fashion, although with ground set aside for important buildings such as the Custom House (*ibid*).

4.5.2 Most of the post-medieval sites recorded within the study area in the HER relate to the development of Castle Hill and Castle Park and most of these are Listed Buildings (see *Appendix 2* and *Appendix 4*).

4.6 Previous Archaeological Work

4.6.1 Several previous pieces of archaeological work are recorded on the HER within the study area (Figure 3). These are summarised in broadly chronological order below. The Castle Keep has been a particular focus of archaeological work, and, further afield, various pieces of excavation have been conducted by the Lancaster Archaeological Society along China Street in the 1970s.

- A pair of cottages, Nos. 15 and 17, Castle Hill, now a folk museum and a house, were surveyed in February 1962 by RCHME (RCHME 1962; PRN2124 - MLA2124);
- An exploratory trench was dug in the back garden of No. 12 Castle Park, Lancaster, in February 1977 by members of the Lancaster Archaeological Society. It was found that some two feet of topsoil directly overlay natural sand and clay and that there were no structural remains of any description. This is the first excavation to have been carried out to the south of the castle; the site was considered to have lain outside the area of the Roman Fort. In addition to much post-medieval pottery the topsoil yielded 38 medieval sherds and 36 Roman fragments, 22 of these being derived from a vessel of a fine creamy fabric. One of the three pieces of Samian excavated was part of a decorated Trajanic bowl of form 37 (Penney 1977; PRN2016 - MLA2016);
- Excavations on China Street between April and June 1979, by members of the Lancaster Archaeological Society under the direction of Stephen Penney, uncovered a series of deposits from the medieval period to the late 18th century. Excavations in 1979 suggest that this section of street frontage had not been developed before the 16th century. Most of the pottery came from local sources notably 17th century Silverdale ware. Burton-in-Lonsdale seems to have provided the bulk of the coarser wares during the 18th century. Fragments of German stoneware vessels demonstrate that imported material was reaching Lancaster between the 16th century and 18th century, no doubt a reflection on the prosperity generated by the port's West Indies trade. The earliest material recovered was a struck chert flake found in a medieval cultivation soil, five residual Roman sherds also being recovered (four from this same deposit). Above this were the remains of a late 16th / early 17th century stone-walled building which had been erected on the site of 49 China Street and a late 17th century house on the site of No. 47 were the main structural elements found, with evidence for extension and alterations in the 18th century and 19th century. It was concluded that this area had been a garden area before the late 16th century, perhaps as a result of the narrowness of the early street - which may have originated as a short-cut between burgage plots (Penney 1979; 1980; PRN2370 - MLA2370);
- An archaeological evaluation on the corner of Wheatfield Street and Meeting House Lane, Lancaster, presently occupied by the Storey Institute Workshops, was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit during October and November 1993 (LUAU 1993). The evaluation investigation involved examination of relevant documentary evidence, a photographic record of specific features of the extant building and evaluation trenching. Three evaluation trenches were excavated, each producing similar results. The earliest activity found was garden soil horizons, present in each trench, dating from the mid-18th century. These were sealed by 19th century

demolition activity. No evidence of Roman or Medieval activity, either through archaeological features or finds, was identified. A profile of deposits across the site was established which clearly showed the natural subsoil to be dipping, to varying degrees, down to the south (PRN23639 - MLA23515);

- An archaeological watching brief at HM Prison, Lancaster was undertaken between 28th June and 14th August 1995, during building alterations which involved the construction of a lorry turning circle and the erection of a large cage behind the western elevation of the gatehouse (LUAU 1995a). The watching brief identified significant archaeological deposits and a small excavation was undertaken in a one week period between 3rd July and 7th July 1995 to record these features. The excavation work and watching brief revealed significant well-stratified archaeological deposits dating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods survive intact within Lancaster Castle (PRN23619 - MLA23495);
- A watching brief was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 1996) between 25th and 27th November 1996 during the excavation, and reinstatement, of a section of stone built culvert outside the gatehouse of Lancaster Castle. No significant deposits were encountered, and the only artefacts recovered were of late 19th and 20th century date. This can be attributed to substantial building up of the ground level in the early part of the 19th century, during the construction of the later curtain wall and other new buildings (PRN23623 - MLA23499);
- Evaluation work carried out between October and December 1996 on the upper floor of the Witches' Tower at Lancaster Castle (LUAU 1997). Of the areas under investigation the main works involved the excavation of parts of the floor structure. The results obtained, together with the information from more limited intervention and inspection of the roof, vice staircase and turret, have substantially improved our understanding of the development of the upper storey of the Witches' Tower (PRN23621 - MLA23497);
- An archaeological watching brief carried out by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU 1998) during remedial work to the top floor and roof level of the Witches' Tower, Lancaster Castle (SD 47386183) in September and October 1998. The watching brief recorded further newly exposed areas of the timber floor previously recorded by LUAU (LUAU 1997) and structural fabric exposed as a result of the removing of the lead roofing and the unblocking of the upper stair turret. The upper section of the stair turret had previously been blocked, for security reasons, from both the second floor level and the roof level, but the roof level access was unblocked in the course of the present works. The upper part of the stairwell had been substantially remodelled, in the course of 18th/19th century repair works. The lower sections, however, incorporated earlier fabric and there was also a blocked entrance extending through the north-western wall of the turret. This would have formerly led onto the parapet walk-way of the medieval curtain wall which was demolished in the mid-to-late 18th century. The works programme involved the replacement of the lead roof, and stripping of the lead revealed that the stonework between the gutters and the base of the parapet walls was butted against the medieval fabric of the tower. The roof below the lead was covered with a series of long pine boards attached to the purlins with square headed nails. On one of these had an inscription reading 'J Richardson 1860' and would appear to be the date when the present timber roof was added. Three inscriptions (JD 1779; G Hansbrow Dec 21 1836; A Hansbrow 1837) were identified carved into the lead sheet overlying the stair turret. The inscriptions, however, do not necessarily date the roofing of the turret as the lead sheets appear to have been reused (PRN23622 - MLA23498);
- In May 2000 a fabric survey was undertaken by LUAU of the eastern wall of the Barristers' robing room in the Shire Hall following removal of plaster from the wall, as a maintenance requirement, which had exposed important structural detail within the elevation (LUAU 2001; PRN25027 - MLA24388);
- Met Surveys Ltd (2007) carried out a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey at HMP Lancaster Castle. The survey was undertaken to locate subsurface hazards and obstructions, including

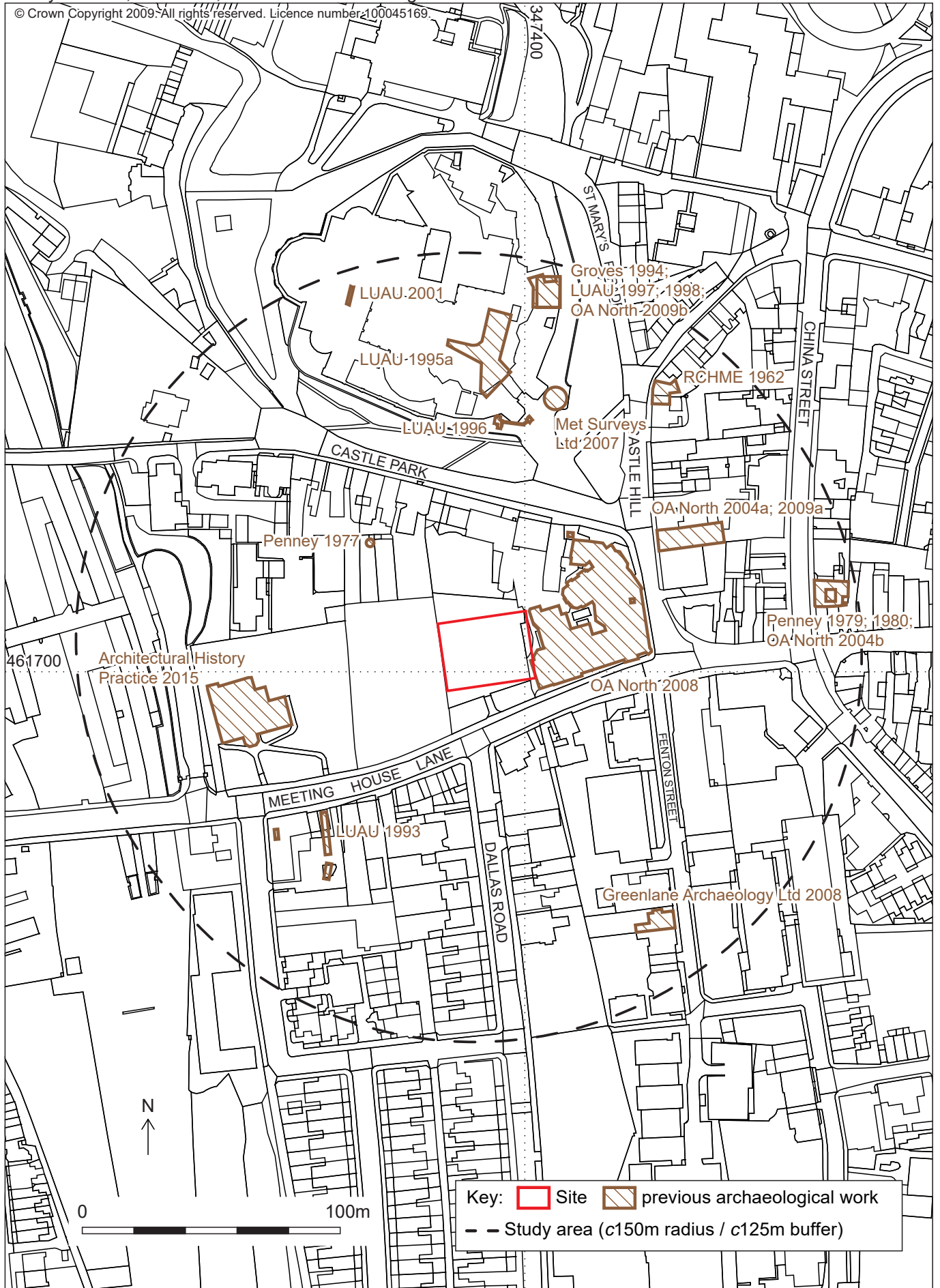
foundations and voids, beneath the survey area. Two survey areas were located inside the prison and two external to the prison walls. The majority of the data shows evidence of disturbed ground. Several subsurface features were identified within all four survey areas that could represent drains, the presence of a culvert or other subsurface structure, previous ground service or large tree roots. The presence of metal sheeting in one of the survey areas prevented the effective penetration of the GPR signal. Horizontal layers, at various depths of between 0.1m and 2.3m, have also been identified. These layers suggest that there is relatively homogenous made ground, possibly including previous ground surfaces, under the current ground surface (PRN30333);

- A watching brief was held on foundation trial holes on 8th January 2004 by T Lee of OA North (2004b; L9334). Foundations of the previous properties were seen in pits 1 and 2, and pit 4 revealed a concentration of c20 pieces of 18th to 19th century pottery. Pits 3 and 5 may have been cut into the backfilled 1979 excavation trench (see Penney 1979; 1980);
- Dendrochronological analysis of samples from the Witches' Tower, Lancaster Castle carried out in early 1994, resulted in the production of a tree-ring chronology spanning the period AD 1154-1368 (Groves 1994);
- In October 2003, OA North (2004a) carried out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a residential complex at 27 Castle Hill, Lancaster. A Roman fort is known to have occupied Castle Hill from the late first to fourth centuries AD, constructed in three successive phases. There has been some previous archaeological excavation on Castle Hill but the south side of the fort has never been precisely located in any of its phases. A single evaluation trench was excavated centrally through the plot, measuring approximately 12m in length by 3m wide. The depth of the archaeology encountered necessitated the stepping-in of the trench at a depth of 1.5m, in order to comply with health and safety regulations, narrowing it to 0.70m. The total area excavated equated to approximately 5% of the site. A substantial portion of the site could not be investigated, due to the presence of a wall that marks the western boundary of the site, as it was feared that any excavation would undermine and destabilise the wall. The evaluation trench established the lack of any cellar on the site, and it was clear that the Roman stratigraphy underlying the 18th century levels was intact and had been subject to little medieval or post-medieval truncation. The Roman deposits at the eastern end of the trench, sealed by early post-medieval layers, lay deeper than those at the west, which were directly below post-medieval layers and structural features. At least two distinct phases of Roman activity could be identified, one apparently dating to the fourth century, the other to the second century. The evaluation was unable to verify that the site was indeed within the south-east of the fort, although deposits associated with second century pottery might possibly constitute the surviving remains of the eastern rampart. This assumption is currently tenuous, however, given the limited area of the investigations. The limited area examined in the course of the evaluation made interpretation of the features difficult; despite this, the evaluation established the lack of modern disturbance by cellars and the presence of *in situ* Roman deposits in this area. Subsequently, OA North was commissioned to undertake a watching brief during groundworks in November 2006 (OA North 2009a). The watching brief comprised the observation of the excavation of four deep, narrow foundation trenches and a pipe trench. The proximity of the foundation trenches to the adjacent existing buildings meant that these excavations were staggered, in eleven separate digs. This, and other health and safety considerations, meant that archaeological features were generally observed in section, and that recording had to be conducted from the top of the trench, with little interaction with the deposits. Further evidence of the north/south-aligned putative rampart was identified across the southern half of the site, indicating that it was at least 8m wide, and was likely to have been metalled. The rampart, and later levelling deposits, some likely to be third to fourth century in date, were cut by several features. The oldest was a narrow ditch from which unabraded medieval pottery was recovered, and was likely to have been a burgage boundary for a plot running from China Street, to the east. Several postholes may have marked the location of an early post-medieval timber-framed structure in this area. These features were sealed by the construction of an 18th century house, with evidence of internal walls and floors identified within

several of the foundation trenches. Archaeological remains appear to have been well-preserved across much of the central portion of the site, with some disturbance around the periphery pertaining to construction trenches for the exterior walls of the Georgian houses at Nos. 25-29 Castle Hill. The upper deposits comprised debris relating to the demolition of No. 27 in the later 20th century (PRN449 and PRN23617);

- OA North (2008) undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation at the Grade II listed Storey Institute prior to its proposed refurbishment. This programme of evaluation included a building investigation and several test pits excavated in the basement and in targeted areas surrounding the building. These elements were completed in June 2006 and November 2007. The building investigation recorded the Storey Institute to an English Heritage Level I standard, and therefore no interpretation or analysis was required. In addition, the test pits, which were excavated within the basement and the courtyard, revealed no significant remains aside from the construction horizon of the building (PRN15918 - MLA15881);
- Following submission of a planning application to convert Mawson House, 4 Fenton Street, Lancaster, from a domestic building into offices, Greenlane Archaeology carried out an archaeological building recording of the structure. Examination of the documentary sources revealed that Fenton Street was a planned expansion of Lancaster laid out as building plots in the late 1790s by its owner John Fenton Cawthorne. Initially the development of the plots was very slow, with only a single new building having certainly been added by 1812. The remainder of the street did not develop until later in the 19th century, and it appears that Nos. 4 and 6, which were built as a matching pair, were constructed some time before 1821. Details of the owners are uncertain until the 20th century, when it became the property of the Lancaster Friends and was used as a school prior to the construction of the Friends' Hall in 1904. In the 19th century No. 4 seems to have been occupied by a succession of professional people. The building recording identified four phases of construction and alteration within the building, the earliest being the initial period of construction in the early 19th century, followed by two small additions, and then a phase of decline during the late 20th century when many original features were removed. The granting of Listed status in 1995 probably prevented further loss. No. 4 is a good but incomplete example of a late Georgian town house, and it is fortunate that No. 6 has survived in better condition as it gives some indication of the former property's former glory (Greenlane Archaeology 2008; PRN15791 - MLA15754);
- Works to strengthen the floor structure of the first floor of the castle keep, involved fixing four steel supports to the underside of the floor joist and the insertion of a foundation support for the steelwork in the keep base, were monitored by watching brief. Two small trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated, to a maximum depth of 0.9m. The levelling and wall foundations observed were most likely the result of extensive rebuilding and development that took place during the 18th and 19th centuries when the prison was expanded. No finds, residual or otherwise, were recovered during the excavation, suggesting that the whole area may have been severely disturbed more recently (OA North 2009b);
- A photographic survey of Lancaster's Friends' Meeting House, built in 1708, was carried out by Architectural History Practice (2015) (PRN4651 - MLA4651).

© Crown Copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169.



Client: Lancaster City Council

Figure 3: Previous archaeological work

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, August 2022

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The discussion of the results of the desk-based assessment and site visit is intended to determine the archaeological significance and potential of any known remains (above or below ground) and the potential for any further, as yet unidentified, remains being present. The system used to judge the significance of the remains identified within the development area, or those thought to have the potential to be present within the development area, is based on the criteria used to define Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013, Annex 4; *Appendix 1*). The site is part of **Site 53**, comprising a pair of gate piers, steps and retaining wall to the terraced gardens of Nos. 20 and 22 Castle Park, which is a Listed Building. It is adjacent to **Site 45**, the Storey Institute, which is also a Listed Building. It is worth noting that Roman artefacts were found in the foundations of the Institute (**Site 49**). Possible air raid shelters have been identified from an aerial photograph in the Meeting House garden to the west of the site (**Site 52**) and the site is also situated within a wider area of known archaeological interest, so there is clearly potential for further remains of archaeological interest to be discovered, which are otherwise unknown at present.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 **Site 21** is a Scheduled Monument (see *Appendix 3*; summarised in Table 2 below; see Figure 4).

| Entry number | Address | Heritage Category |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| 1020456 | Glass melting and annealing workshop; part of Shrigley and Hunt's stained glass manufacturing workshops | Scheduled Monument |

Table 2: Scheduled Monument summary

5.2.2 There are 39 Listed buildings within the study area (see *Appendix 4*; summarised in Table 3 below; see Figure 4).

| Entry number | Gazetteer Site Number | Address | Listed Building Grade |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1194905 | 2 | Lancaster Castle | I |
| 1220695 | 4 | 6-12 Castle Hill | II |
| 1214387 | 5 | 21-29, St Marys Parade | II |
| 1194937 | 6 | 7, Castle Hill | II |
| 1290848 | 8 | 9, Castle Hill | II |
| 1290807 | 9 | Posts (five) at south west end, near junction with Castle Park | II |
| 1290853 | 12 | 15 and 17, Castle Hill | II |
| 1194938 | 14 | 19, Castle Hill | II |
| 1298406 | 16 | Piers and low wall around castle precinct to south of castle | II |
| 1220753 | 17 | 21, Castle Hill | II |
| 1220811 | 19 | Number 2 and attached walls and railings [Castle Park] | II |
| 1194940 | 20 | 4, Castle Park | II |
| 1290818 | 22 | 6, Castle Park | II |
| 1298386 | 23 | 23, Castle Hill | II |
| 1194941 | 24 | 8, Castle Park | II |
| 1290782 | 25 | 10-14, Castle Park | II |
| 1290789 | 27 | 16, Castle Park | II |
| 1194944 | 28 | Pebble forecourt to Numbers 18, 18A, 20 and 22 [Castle Park] | II* |
| 1194942 | 30 | Numbers 18 and 18A [Castle Park] including attached privy house | II* |
| 1298409 | 32 | 37-43, China Street | II |
| 1220781 | 33 | 25, Castle Hill | II |
| 1194943 | 35 | 20, Castle Park | II* |
| 1290779 | 36 | 22, Castle Park | II* |

| Entry number | Gazetteer Site Number | Address | Listed Building Grade |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1290761 | 37 | Number 24 with attached forecourt wall [Castle Park] | II |
| 1194945 | 38 | 26, Castle Park | II |
| 1194906 | 40 | Storey Institute, back entrance | II |
| 1220843 | 41 | Garden wall extending south from privy house attached to numbers 18 and 18A [Castle Park] | II |
| 1194939 | 42 | 29, Castle Hill | II |
| 1194973 | 45 | Storey Institute | II |
| 1211373 | 46 | 52 and 54, Market Street | II |
| 1298360 | 47 | 54A, 56 and 58, Market Street | II |
| 1194970 | 48 | 66, Market Street | II |
| 1211539 | 53 | Gate piers, steps and wall opposite junction with Dallas Road | II |
| 1298362 | 54 | Royal King's Arms Hotel [sic] Royal King's Arms Hotel Waterstones Booksellers | II |
| 1211515 | 55 | Friends Meeting House | II* |
| 1298363 | 56 | Gate piers approximately 15 metres south of Friends' Meeting House | II |
| 1290511 | 57 | 2, Dallas Road | II |
| 1194986 | 60 | 4, Fenton Street | II |
| 1194987 | 61 | 6, Fenton Street | II |

Table 3: Listed Building summary

5.2.3 The site is inside the Castle Conservation Area for Lancaster and to the north of the City Centre Conservation Area (see Figure 4).

5.2.4 No previously known sites of archaeological significance are recorded within or in close proximity to the proposed development area.

© Crown Copyright 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045169.

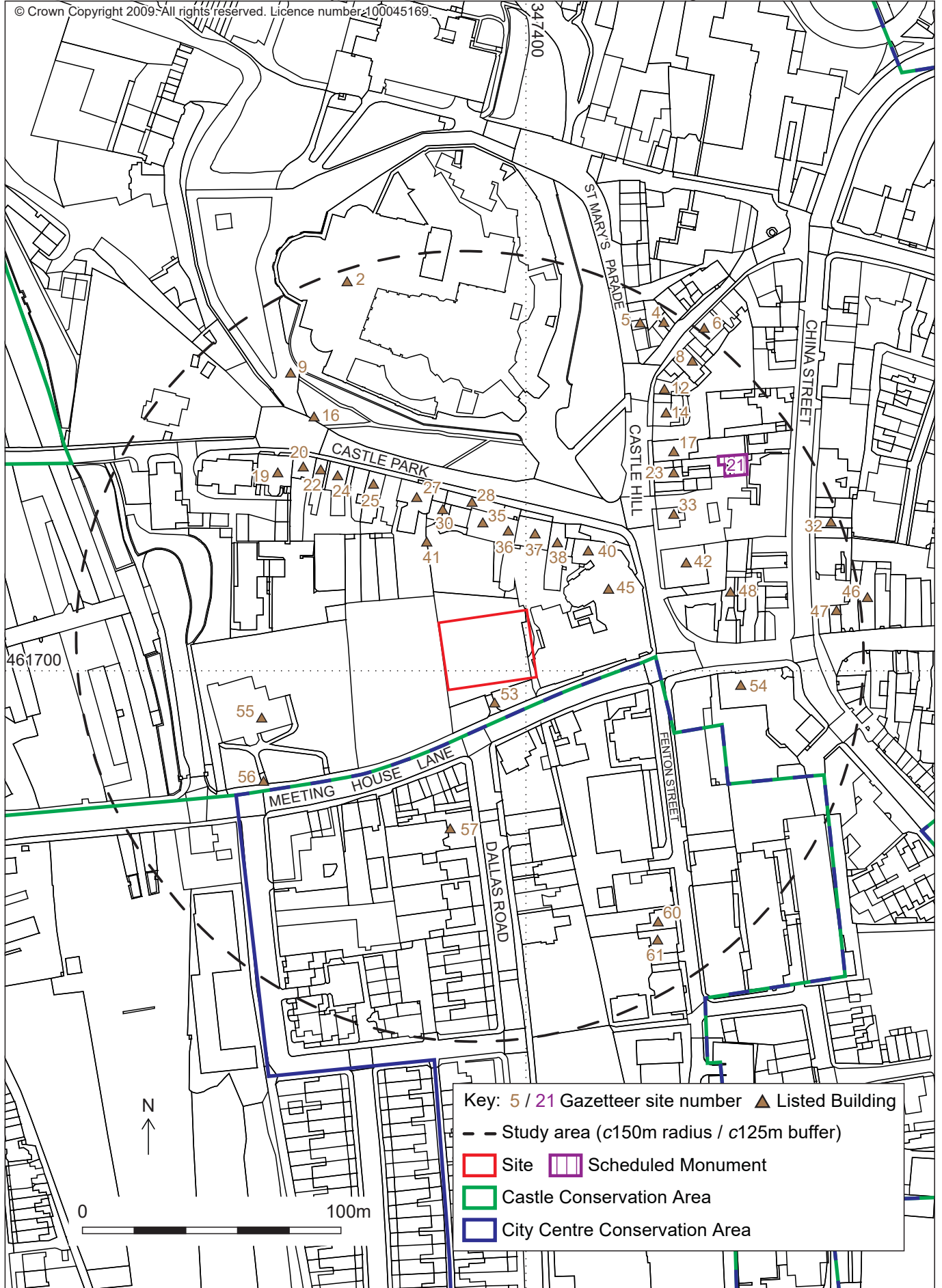


Figure 4: Plan showing Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and Conservation Areas

Client: Lancaster City Council

© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, August 2022

5.3 Potential

5.3.1 Details of the archaeological remains present within the study area are presented in the results of the desk-based assessment (*Section 3; Appendix 2*). The potential for as yet unidentified archaeological remains to be present, however, is based on the known occurrence of such remains in the study area and also in the local environs (see *Section 4*). Where there are no remains known within the study area the potential is based on the known occurrence within the wider local area. The degree of potential is examined by period and the results are presented in Table 4 below; in each case the level of potential is expressed as low (L), medium (M), or high (H).

| Period | Present in study area? | Potential |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Late Upper Palaeolithic | N | L |
| Mesolithic | N | M |
| Neolithic | N | L |
| Bronze Age | N | L |
| Iron Age | N | L |
| Roman | Y | H |
| Early Medieval | N | M |
| Medieval | Y | H |
| Post-medieval | Y | H |

Table 4: Degree of potential for unknown archaeological remains by period

5.3.2 In consideration of Table 4 it is worth noting that several of the find spots are not located accurately in the HER. Remains of Mesolithic date have been found across much of the wider area and within the urban area of Lancaster and along the Lune Valley in general so there is some potential for finds of this date to be present. Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains are recorded from the immediate area of the site so there is a high potential for more to be discovered. Early medieval remains are less common, but the relative proximity of the site to the Priory church and Roman fort means that there are arguably more likely here than anywhere else in Lancaster.

5.4 Disturbance

5.4.1 It is clear that the site has been substantially terraced. The map evidence indicates that this had occurred as early as 1778, by which time the site formed part of an area of extensive gardens running from Castle Hill to the north down to Meeting House Lane. It is not clear whether this terrace made use of an existing feature, such as part of the Roman fort; while this is possible there is no evidence for it continuing into the adjoining garden to the west. It is also apparent, from the map regression and the site visit, that the northern boundary wall is a relatively recent addition, made in the 20th century. Its construction is also likely to have caused some disturbance to any below ground remains that might be present.

5.5 Impact

5.5.1 Although no detailed plans are currently available regarding proposed developments it is likely that the creation of a ground source heat pump on site would impact on any archaeological remains that might be present, particularly those relating to the Roman fort and associated settlement and the medieval and post-medieval town that subsequently developed around and on top of it. Given the secluded location of the site, surrounded on two sides by high walls, the impact on any of the nearby Listed Buildings would be minimal.

5.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.6.1 It is recommended that any groundworks associated with the construction of the ground source heat pump be, as a minimum, monitored via an archaeological watching brief.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

Binns, J, 1821 *Map of the Town and Castle of Lancaster*

Mackreth, S, 1778 *A Plan of the Town of Lancaster*

Ordnance Survey, 1848 *Lancashire Sheet 30*, 1:10,560, surveyed 1844-1845

Ordnance Survey, 1849 *Lancaster Sheet, 9*, 1:1,056, surveyed in 1845

Ordnance Survey, 1849 *Lancaster Sheet 10*, 1:1,056, surveyed 1845

Ordnance Survey, 1893 *Lancashire Sheet XXX.11*, 1:2,500, surveyed 1890

Ordnance Survey, 1913 *Lancashire Sheet XXX.11*, 1:2,500, revised 1910

Ordnance Survey, 1936 *Lancashire Sheet XXX.11*, 1:2,500, revised 1931

Ordnance Survey, 1939 *Lancashire Sheet XXX.11*, 1:2,500, revised 1938

Ordnance Survey, 1983 *Soils of Northern England*, 1:250,000

Ordnance Survey, 2015 **296**

Speed, J, 1610 *The Countie Palatine of Lancaster Described and Divided into Hundreds*

6.2 Secondary Sources

Architectural History Practice, 2015 *Friends Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster, LA1 1TX*, unpubl rep

Baines, E, 1824 *History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, Liverpool

Bathgate, AP, and Pye, JA, 1997 *From Century to Century: The Story of Pye Farm Feeds*, Lancaster

Braithwaite, G, 1984 Romano-British Face Pots and Head Pots, *Britannia*, **15**, 99-131

Champness, J, 1993 *Lancaster Castle A Brief History*, Preston

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a *Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessment*, revised edn, Reading

CIfA, 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*, revised edn, Reading

Clark, C, 1807 *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Town of Lancaster*, Lancaster

Collingwood, RS, and Wright, RP, 1965 *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain I: Inscriptions in Stone*, Oxford

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Cox, EW, 1896 Lancaster Castle, *Trans Historic Soc Lancashire Cheshire*, **48**, 95-122

DCMS, 2013 *Scheduled Monuments & Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments*, London https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2.pdf

Docton, K, 1973 *Lancaster as it Was*, Nelson

Dove, R, and Segebarth, H, 1991 *A History of the Friends Meeting House, Lancaster*, Lancaster

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancashire*, **2**, London

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1914 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancashire*, **8**, London

Graystone, P, 1996 *Walking Roman Roads in the Fylde and the Ribble Valley*, Lancaster

Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008 *Mawson House, 4 Fenton Street, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording*, unpubl rep

Groves, C, 1994 *Tree-Ring Analysis of the Witches Tower, Lancaster Castle, Lancaster, Lancashire*, unpubl rep

Guy, N, 2014 Lancaster Castle Revealed - Part 1: The Keep, *Castle Studies Group J*, **28**, 140-189

Guy, N, 2016 Lancaster Castle – The Gatehouse Revealed, *Castle Studies Group J*, **30**, 168-217

Historic England, 2022aa 2, *Dallas Road*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290511?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ab 4, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194940?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ac 4, *Fenton Street*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194986?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ad 6, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290818?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ae 6, *Fenton Street*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194987?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022af 6-12, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1220695?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ag 7, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194937?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ah 8, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194941?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ai 9, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290848?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022aj 10-14, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290782?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ak 15 and 17, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290853?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022al 16, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290789?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022am 19, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194938?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022an 20, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194943?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ao 21, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1220753?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ap 21-29, *St Marys Parade*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1214387?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022aq 22, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290779?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022ar 23, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298386?section=official-list-entry>

Historic England, 2022as 25, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1220781?section=official-list-entry>

- Historic England, 2022at 26, *Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194945?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022au 29, *Castle Hill*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194939?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022av 37-43, *China Street*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298409?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022aw 52 and 54, *Market Street*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1211373?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022ax 54A, 56 and 58, *Market Street*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298360?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022ay 66, *Market Street*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194970?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022az *Friends Meeting House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1211515?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022ba *Garden wall extending south from privy house attached to Numbers 18 and 18A*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1220843?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bb *Gate piers approximately 15 metres south of Friends' Meeting House*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298363?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bc *Gate piers, steps and wall opposite junction with Dallas Road*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1211539?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bd *Glass melting and annealing workshop; part of Shrigley and Hunt's stained glass manufacturing*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020456?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022be *Lancaster Castle*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194905?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bf *Number 2 and attached walls and railings*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1220811?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bg *Number 24 with attached forecourt wall*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290761?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bh *Numbers 18 and 18A including attached privy house*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194942?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bi *Pebble forecourt to Numbers 18, 18A, 20 and 22*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194944?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bj *Piers and low wall around castle precinct to south of castle*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298406?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bk *Posts (five) at south west end, near junction with Castle Park*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1290807?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bl *Royal King's Arms Hotel [sic] Royal King's Arms Hotel Waterstones Booksellers*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1298362?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bm *Storey Institute*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194973?section=official-list-entry>
- Historic England, 2022bn *Storey Institute, back entrance*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194906?section=official-list-entry>
- Horsfield, K, 2001 *The Lancaster Mill Race: With Notes on the Green Ayre*, Settle

- Iles, P, 2009 Early Evidence for Burials in Lancaster, in P Iles and D Shotter (ed), *Lancaster's Roman Cemeteries*, Lancaster, 7-19
- Iles, PD, 2022 *Summary for Discussion*, Beyond the Castle Project Group 2022, unpubl rep
- Johnson, A, 1910 Supplementary List of Roman Potters' Marks Found at Lancaster, *Trans Lancashire Cheshire Antiquarian Soc*, **27**, 111-114
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), 1991 *An Archaeological Assessment of Redevelopment Area Phase 1: Car and Coach Park East of Damside Street Lancaster*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1992 *Lancaster City: An Archaeological Assessment of Redevelopment Area, Phase II – West of Damside Street*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1993 *Storey Workshops, Wheatfield Street, Lancaster: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1995a *Lancaster Castle Gatehouse: Watching Brief and Excavation*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1995b *Lancaster Castle Hospital Block: Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1996 *Lancaster Castle: Forecourt Drainage Works Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1997 *Lancaster Castle, Witches' Tower: Archaeological Intervention Works*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1998 *Witches' Tower, Lancaster Castle: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 2001 *Barristers' Robing Room, Shire Hall, Lancaster Castle: Fabric Survey*, unpubl rep
- Mackenzie, JD, 1897 *The Castles of England*, **2**, London
- Margary, ID, 1957 *Roman Roads in Britain*, **2**, London
- Met Surveys Ltd, 2007 *HMP Lancaster Castle, Lancaster: Geophysical Survey*, unpubl rep
- Mullett, M, 1978 *Early Lancaster Friends*, Centre for North-West Regional Studies, occ paper **5**, Lancaster
- Nevell, R, 2012 Castle Gatehouses in North West England, *Castle Studies Group J*, **26**, 257-281
- Oxford Archaeology (OA) North, 2004a *27 Castle Hill, Lancaster: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2004b *Working Notes from Watching brief 08 jan 2004, 47-49 China Street, Lancaster*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2008 *Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster: Archaeological Building Investigation and Test Pit Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2009a *27 Castle Hill, Lancaster, Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- OA North, 2009b *Lancaster Castle Keep, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl rep
- Penney, SH, 1977 Excavations at Castle Park, Lancaster, *Contrebis*, **5**, 40
- Penney, SH, 1979 Excavations in China Street, *Contrebis*, **7**, 32-33
- Penney, SH, 1980 The Excavation of Two Post Medieval Houses in China Street, Lancaster, *Contrebis*, **8**, 3-33
- Penney, S, 1981 *Lancaster: The Evolution of its Townscape to 1800*, Centre for North-West Regional Studies University of Lancaster Occasional Paper, **9**
- Potts, WTW, and Shirras, AD, 2001 An Anglo-Saxon Capital from Lancaster, *Contrebis*, **26**, 6-8
- Ratledge, D, 2020 Lancashire's Roman Roads: A Lidar Reappraisal, *Contrebis*, **38**, 62-77
- Roper, WO, 1907 Materials for the History of Lancaster, Cheetham Soc n series, **62**,
- RCHME, 1962 Lancaster Cottage Museum, Nos. 15 and 17 Castle Hill, Lancaster, unpubl rep

Shotter, D and White, A, 1990 *Roman Fort and Town of Lancaster*, Lancaster

Shotter, D, 2009 The Roman Site at Lancaster, in P Iles and D Shotter (ed), *Lancaster's Roman Cemeteries*, Lancaster, 1-7

Stell, C, 1994 *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses in the North of England*, London

Taylor, H, 1906 *The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire*, Manchester

Watkin, WT, 1883 *Roman Lancashire*, Liverpool

White, AJ, 1992 *The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster*, Lancaster

White, AJ, 2001 Continuity, Charter, Castle and County Town, 400-1500, in AJ White (ed), *A History of Lancaster*, Edinburgh, 33-72

White, AJ, 2003 *Lancaster: A History*, Chichester

Whitaker, TD, 1823 *An History of Richmondshire in the North Riding of the County of York*, **2**, London

Appendix 1: Significance Criteria

After DCMS 2013, Annex 1: '*Principals of Selection for Scheduled Monuments*'

- i) *Period*: all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation;
- ii) *Rarity*: there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context;
- iii) *Documentation*: the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of record of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records;
- iv) *Group Value*: the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group;
- v) *Survival/Condition*: the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features;
- vi) *Fragility/Vulnerability*: highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed historic buildings;
- vii) *Diversity*: some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute;
- viii) *Potential*: on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site Number: 1

NGR: SD 47350 61850 (point)

HER No: PRN18986 - MLA18948

Sources: HER; Lancaster City Museum Database; Watkin [1883?]

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (pottery; coin)

Description: Roman finds from Lancaster Castle: coin of Nerva found c1800 (Kenion's MSS, quoted in Gregson's Portfolio p.280 Universal Brit. Dir. 1799); handle of 'rude' vessel (amphora?) stamped CAN....NCNI found in 1819 (Watkin p.185); handle of 'rude' vessel (amphora?) stamped ... TLM found in 1844 (Watkin p.185); pieces of Roman pottery found pre-1850 (Leaves from Local History p.324 - Visit of Brit. Arch. Assoc. 1850); coin with chi-rho found pre-1908 ('Old Lancashire' catalogue).

Period: Roman

Site Number: 2

NGR: SD 47370 61850 (point)

HER No: PRN448 - MLA448

Sources: HER; Champness 1993; Cox 1896, 95-122; Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 528-9; 1914, 5-10; Groves 1994; Guy 2014; 2016; Iles 2022; LUAU 2001; 1995b; 1996; 1995a; 1997; 1998; Mackenzie 1897, 192-6; Nevell 2012; OA North 2009b; White 2001; Historic England 2022be

Designation: Listed Building (I) - 1194905

Site Type: find spot; settlement; burh?; motte?; keep; castle; moat; prison; courthouse

Description: Lancaster Castle; the Castle stands on the site of several Roman forts, dating from the first to fourth century. It has been suggested that a Saxon fort existed here and that a motte and bailey castle preceded the existing structure, though there is little or no supporting evidence. The Norman keep has been dated to c1080-90 having been built by Roger de Poitou prior to 1102 when he was banished. Fortification work was carried out by Hubert de Burgh after he successfully besieged the castle in 1199. In 1209 the Earl of Chester provided men for the construction of the moats and ditches. The Scots partly destroyed the castle in 1314 and the Royalists during the Civil War acted similarly. Alterations have been made since then.

The Castle is composed of several components, viz. 11th century keep 'on site of Saxon Earthworks', 'Hadrian's Tower', Gateway Tower or 'John of Gaunt's Gateway', Well Tower, the Great Hall and the curtain wall. Other features include the site of the castle ditch, the site of the dungeon tower, and the sites of two Medieval towers.

Lancaster Castle as now seen is principally a medieval structure that has been considerably altered during the last century by the building of the Great Shire Hall in place of the ancient towers and walls on the north-west side. The site is on an isolated hill, the earlier castle gradually replacing an earlier motte and bailey castle with timber palisading (Farrer and Brownbill 1908).

The castle stands upon the site of a Roman station. William the Conqueror confirmed Lancaster, then a vill of Halton, to Roger de Poitou. He is credited with the restoration or rebuilding of the castle. He was the builder of the keep which was set upon a mound of Saxon origin. The building must have been erected prior to 1102 AD. In 1199 the castle was besieged and taken by Hubert de Burgh and the earthworks strongly fortified. In 1209 the Earl of Chester had to provide men for the construction of the moats and fosses. The castle was partially destroyed by the Scots in 1314. From the foundations upwards, there is no trace of Saxon masonry (Cox 1896, 95-122).

In the Civil War the castle was first in the hands of the Royalists, but the townspeople took it for Parliament. Later, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Royalists under the Earl of Derby. Some time afterwards it was partially dismantled, but withstood another siege in August 1648. Since 1745 it has been almost wholly used as a common prison.

Lancaster Castle occupies the site of a Roman camp and a Saxon wooden fort... (Mackenzie 1897, 192-6). The Medieval castle covered an irregular area measuring circa 380 (ft?) east to west by 350 (ft?) north to south. In 1663 the High Sheriff petitioned the King to see the castle repaired as formerly. An estimate of cost of repair returned on 12th January 1663-4 was £1,957. The repairs then effected seem to have subsisted down to the end of the 18th century; alterations and enlargement were undertaken in 1788 (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, 5-10).

Date of erection of keep estimated at c1088-1090 AD.

As the centre of an Honour, it [Lancaster] had a castle erected which was certainly in existence by 1102 (Farrer and Brownbill 1908). In earlier works the keep was dated stylistically to the middle of the 12th century which would make its attribution to Roger incorrect. It has also been suggested that the keep works were started by King David I of Scotland during his annexation of much of the North during the unsettled reign of Stephen, 1135-54 and there were certainly stone structures needing repair in 1202-3 (White 2001). Evidence for a pre-existing motte has been mentioned (Cox 1896; Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 528-9) but other authorities assume that the stone keep was the first erection there. It does however appear that Roger had a stone castle in Lancaster at the time of Domesday and more recent analysis would suggest an 11th century origin for the keep (Guy 2014, 147, 152), making it Roger's responsibility. The location of the castle would suggest that it took advantage of surviving earthworks of the Roman station, although a moat and fosses were constructed in 1209 (Cox 1896), remains of which were visible on maps until the middle of the 19th century.

The guide book written for the County Council by the late John Champness (1993) is now seen to be incorrect in places, but it still forms a useful description and summary of the development of the castle and its effective conversion to a court and prison in the mid-17th century. Modern examination of the castle, possible during improvements and maintenance of the prison, and as part of the works funded by the Duchy of Lancaster following its closure in 2011, has provided a great deal of further detail. A discussion of the keep and the gatehouse has appeared in the journal of the Castle Studies Group, and provide an accessible introduction to those parts of the castle, as well as extracts from a number of the early sources for the castle (Guy 2014, 2016; see also Nevell 2012; Guy 2014; Iles 2022).

The castle has been the site of various pieces of archaeological work, including:

- Dendrochronological analysis of samples from the Witches' Tower, Lancaster Castle carried out in early 1994, resulted in the production of a tree-ring chronology spanning the period AD 1154-1368 (Groves 1994);
- A watching brief was carried out within the former hospital of HM Prison Lancaster within the grounds of Lancaster Castle. These works consisted of the insertion of a doorway opening into a wall dividing two wings of the hospital. Recording took the form of sketch elevations and the location of the works on a ground plan, together with textual notation of the composition of the wall as revealed by the removal of facing stones. Mortar and core samples were also taken (LUAU 1995b);
- An archaeological watching brief was carried out during building alterations which involved the construction of a lorry turning area and the erection of a large cage behind the western elevation of the gatehouse. The watching brief identified significant archaeological deposits within Trench 1, and a small excavation was undertaken to record these features. The watching brief and excavation demonstrated that significant, well-stratified archaeological deposits survive intact within Lancaster Castle. These deposits date to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods (LUAU 1995a);
- A watching brief was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) during the excavation, and reinstatement, of a section of stone built culvert outside the gatehouse of Lancaster Castle. No significant deposits were encountered, and the only artefacts recovered were of late 19th and 20th century date. This can be attributed to substantial building up of the ground level in the early part of the nineteenth century during the construction of the later curtain wall and other new buildings (LUAU 1996);
- Archaeological intervention works carried out on the upper floor of the Witches' Tower at Lancaster Castle were monitored to inform a proposed programme of repair and conservation. The main works involved the excavation of parts of the floor structure. The results obtained, together with the information from more limited intervention and inspection of the roof, vice

staircase and turret, improved understanding of the development of the upper storey of the Witches' Tower. Six periods of development were identified, from the mid-late 13th century to the early-mid 20th century (LUAU 1997);

- The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) undertook an archaeological watching brief during remedial works to the top floor, and roof level of the Witches' Tower to record further newly exposed areas of the timber floor previously recorded by LUAU (LUAU 1997) and to record structural fabric exposed as a result of the removing of the lead roofing and the unblocking of the upper stair turret. The works in the upper room revealed further areas of the timber floor which had previously been recorded during the 1996 phase of works. The upper section of the stair turret had previously been blocked, for security reasons, from both the second floor level and the roof level, but the roof level access was unblocked in the course of the present works. The upper part of the stairwell had been substantially remodelled in the course of 18th/19th century repair works (LUAU 1998);
- A fabric survey was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) of the eastern wall of the Barristers' Robing room in the Shire Hall. The survey followed on from the removal of plaster from the wall, as a maintenance requirement, which had exposed important structural detail within the elevation (LUAU 2001);
- Works to strengthen the floor structure of the first floor of the castle keep, involved fixing four steel supports to the underside of the floor joist and the insertion of a foundation support for the steelwork in the keep base, were monitored by watching brief. Two small trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated, to a maximum depth of 0.9m. The levelling and wall foundations observed were most likely the result of extensive rebuilding and development that took place during the 18th and 19th centuries when the prison was expanded. No finds, residual or otherwise, were recovered during the excavation, suggesting that the whole area may have been severely disturbed more recently (OA North 2009b).

Period: Roman through to post-medieval

Site Number: 3

NGR: SD 4741 6184 (point)

HER No: PRN4179 - MLA4179

Sources: HER; Groves 1994; LUAU 1997; 1998

Designation: none

Site Type: tower

Description: Well or Witches Tower, Lancaster Castle; the Witches' Tower consists of a vaulted basement and vaulted ground floor. Archaeological intervention works on the upper floor of the Witches' Tower at Lancaster Castle, together with more limited intervention and inspection of the roof, vice staircase and turret, have substantially improved understanding of the development of the upper storey of the Witches' Tower. Six periods of developed have been identified, from the mid-to-late 13th to the early-to-mid 20th century. The original timber supports for the floor which divided the two upper stories survive, as do elements of the roof. The medieval stone and timber fabric is relatively well preserved though several alterations were made in 18th to 19th century. There has been no significant modern refurbishment of the tower, and repairs and conservation to the fabric are now required. LUAU undertook an archaeological study of the Witches Tower in 1992-95. Preliminary analysis and interpretation suggests that it was built as a typical medieval solar or lodgings tower. Most of the tower is built of two types of local sandstone. Tree-ring dating of timbers within the structure suggests that it was constructed in the mid-late 13th century or possibly early 14th century (Groves 1994). The study also revealed a previously unknown phase of refurbishment in the late 14th/early 15th century, which may have been associated with the works carried out for Henry IV (LUAU 1997).

A watching brief carried out by LUAU during remedial works to the top floor and roof level of the Witches Tower of Lancaster Castle in 1998 recorded further newly exposed areas of the timber floor, previously recorded by LUAU in 1996, and structural fabric exposed as a result of removing lead roofing and the unblocking of the upper stair turret. The upper part of the stairwell had been substantially remodelled in

the course of 18th and 19th century repair works. The lower sections however incorporated earlier fabric. There was a blocked entrance extending through the north-west wall of the turret, which would have formerly led onto the parapet walkway of the medieval curtain wall which was demolished in the mid-to-late 18th century. The works programme involved the replacement of the lead roof, and this provided the opportunity to complete the recording of the tops of the tower walls previously obscured by the lead sheets. The stripping of the lead revealed that the stonework between the gutters and the base of the parapet walls was butted against the medieval fabric of the tower. The roof below the lead was covered with a series of long pine boards attached to the purlins with square headed nails. On one of these was an inscription reading 'J Richardson 1860' and would appear to be the date when the present timber roof was added. Three inscriptions 'JD 1779', 'G Hansbrow Dec 21 1836' and 'A Hansbrow 1837' were identified carved into the lead sheet overlying the stair turret. The inscriptions, however, do not necessarily date the roofing of the turret as the lead sheets appear to have been reused (LUAU 1998).

Period: medieval

Site Number: 4

NGR: SD 47454 61834 (point)

HER No: PRN15820 - MLA15783

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022af

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1220695

Site Type: warehouse; house

Description: Nos. 6-12 (even), Castle Hill, Lancaster; row of three cottages and attached former warehouse, now office. Cottages early 19th century, with 20th century alterations. Warehouse mid-18th century, remodelled in late 19th century, and altered 20th century. Squared sandstone with ashlar dressings. Cottages have stone slate roof with gable chimneys, and warehouse has composition tile roof. The cottages have quoins above the level of the warehouse eaves and square stone gutter brackets. Double-depth plan. Each cottage has three storeys and a single bay, the one to No. 12 being canted back on the left. The windows and doorways have plain surrounds and late 20th century joinery. The doorways of Nos. 8 and 10 are coupled and placed between the windows. No. 12 has a door to the left with a window to its left. The door is set into the gable wall of Nos. 21-29 St Mary's Parade which adjoins at right angles and has its ground floor at a higher level because of the slope of the ground. In 1988 a well, which presumably antedates the cottages, was found immediately next to the rear wall of the cottages. No. 6, the former warehouse, is of two-unit plan, with the gable to the road, three storeys and attic, with a central four-stage loading slot (now glazed) whose jambs and head have ovolo chamfers, and small internal corbels to support loading platforms. On the second floor there are larger external corbels, with a bracket for a crane just above on the left. To the right is a later doorway and two original stair windows vertically aligned above it; to the left on the first floor is an inserted window. The left corner has quoins, but the right-hand corner is tusked. The rear gable, built into higher ground, has only two storeys, with a two-stage loading slot, where each doorway has a massive stone lintel, the lower one flanked by stone corbels. In the apex of the gable are three pigeon holes with perching ledges, protected by the projecting verge of the top of the roof.

INTERIOR: a newel staircase (now blocked), remains of a former doorway in the right-hand wall, and of fireplaces in the left wall. Large pine beams, chamfered with run-out stops. On the first floor, remains of elaborate moulded plasterwork, presumably surviving from a former use as a plasterer's workshop.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 5

NGR: SD 47443 61833 (point)

HER No: PRN16101 - MLA16064

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ap

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1214387

Site Type: terrace

Description: Nos. 21-29 (odd), St Mary's Parade, Lancaster; terrace of five houses, now with shop. Mid-19th century, altered 20th century. Squared coursed sandstone with slate roof and with gable and axial stacks. Each house has three storeys above a cellar, and a single bay. All doorways and windows have plain surrounds and 20th century joinery with glazing bars. The first floor windows are sashed, the others fixed, those on the ground floor are divided to resemble sashes. The house at the left-hand end (No. 21) has its windows to the left of the doorway; the remaining four are built as pairs with paired doorways as a central feature. Four chimneys.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 6

NGR: SD 47469 61832 (point)

HER No: PRN15821 - MLA15784

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ag

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194937

Site Type: house; flats

Description: No. 7, Castle Hill, Lancaster; House, now flats. Mid-18th century, altered 20th century. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar ground floor and dressings, coursed rubble to rear. Stone slate roof and gable chimneys. Double-depth plan with, originally, a staircase projection at the rear. Three storeys plus attic above a cellar, and four bays (though proportioned as for five) with raised quoins to the right, a band above the ground floor windows and another linking the lintels of the second floor windows below an eaves cornice with a gutter carried on slender iron brackets. The return wall on the right has a window on each floor, that on the first floor being somewhat taller. All windows have raised plain surrounds and (except for those to right of door) 12-pane sashes. The attic is lit by a dormer with sloping roof. The central doorway has raised plain surround and 12-panelled door. The windows to right have, on all floors, tripartite stone surrounds, with 20-pane sashes and blocked sidelights. The rear shows signs of alteration at an early date, including vertical joints which suggest that the staircase, lit by a two-stage window, was originally in a central projection. **INTERIOR:** full-height dogleg staircase with closed string, two turned balusters per tread, broad moulded and ramped handrail, fluted rectangular newels and a wreathed curtail at the foot. **HISTORY:** known as the Castle Temperance Hotel until 1950.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 7

NGR: SD 4738 6182 (point)

HER No: PRN4177 - MLA4177

Sources: HER; LUAU 1995a; Potts and Shirras 2001

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (various, mostly pottery)

Description: Lancaster Castle Gatehouse; a watching brief undertaken by LUAU (1995a) identified significant archaeological deposits and a small excavation was undertaken to record these features. The deposits date to Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Finds from Trench 1 included Antonine or late samian ware, late third to fourth century Calcite gritted wares, late BB1 ware, late-flanged bowl forms, amphora fragments and cow bones. A small number of tegulae (Roman roof tiles) were recovered, which suggests a substantial building may have been in the environs of the study area. A cobbled area made up of tightly packed rounded cobbles was set into a yellow grey gritty clay. Its surface produced a small assemblage of nails and globula amphora fragments provisionally dated to second to third century. Medieval pottery included green-glazed wares of mid-14th century onwards and white fabrics. There were also post-medieval clay pipe fragments, glass and manganese-mottled ware sherds. An architectural fragment (part of a capital with integral abacus and pilaster shaft of small dimension) was found. It is similar to early medieval fragments, especially in belfry openings of Anglo-

Saxon churches. If the capital can be proven to be Saxon, it would be one of the only examples of Anglo-Saxon architecture in Lancashire. A large key stone of uncertain date was also recovered. Trench 2 exposed the gatehouse foundations. Two substantial stone culverts of indeterminate date (late medieval or post-medieval) were found. In Trench 6 the gatehouse foundations rested upon well-preserved wooden piling. It is most likely that this dates to when the gatehouse was built (1403-13), although it is possible that it dates to a later period when the wall was underpinned (LUAU 1995a).

A stone capital was recovered by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit from a watching brief for HM Prisons at Lancaster Castle in 1995. The capital is made of a fine grained sandstone. At the top is a damaged square abacus 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep. Below the abacus the capital is conical, tapering to a diameter of 0.23m but the bottom is incomplete. The cone has been turned on a lathe, and a square centring survives on the top. There is a narrow fillet moulding on the cone and there was probably another around the base. The height of the incomplete capital is 0.4m. While the capital could conceivably come from a domestic building, there is as yet no evidence for the use of columns or capitals in such buildings. The capital is most likely to have come from a church, not necessarily on the site of St Mary's, because Anglo-Saxon monasteries often had more than one church. The size of the capital seems rather small to have supported a nave arcade, which would also have to support the roof above, but it would be sufficient to have supported a triple arcade and its gable, as at St Pancras, Canterbury. Whatever its function, the capital is evidence of a sophisticated building at Lancaster in the eighth, or even the late seventh centuries (Potts and Shirras 2001).

Period: Roman, medieval and post-medieval

Site Number: 8

NGR: SD 47462 61819

HER No: PRN15822 - MLA15785

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ai

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290848

Site Type: shop

Description: No. 9, Castle Hill, Lancaster; House, now flats and shop. Late 18th century, altered and partly rebuilt c1975 and perhaps originally the right-hand half of a pair. Sandstone ashlar façade in narrow courses with plain quoins, with rebuilt coursed rubble to the rear and sides, rendered on the left. Composition tile roof with gable chimney to the right. Three storeys above a tall basement, expressed as a plinth with deep coursed stonework, and three bays under an eaves cornice. The windows, which have 12-pane sashes, some recent replacements, have raised plain surrounds with a sill band on the ground floor and, on second floor, lintels linked into a band below the cornice. The doorway, on the far left, also has a raised plain surround and is reached up a flight of six nosed steps with iron railings on both sides. The deeply recessed door originally had nine raised and fielded panels, but the top panels are now glazed. To the right of the doorway is the original entrance to the basement and the shop, now down steps but originally through a trap door. The rear has a recent ground-floor extension and a wide very tall staircase window to the right.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 9

NGR: SD 4730 6181 (point)

HER No: PRN15829 - MLA15792

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bk

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290807

Site Type: boundary post

Description: five posts: c1800. Dressed sandstone. 1m high. Octofoil on plan with moulded bases, and slightly tapering with slightly wider flattish cap of similar plan topped with a cast-iron ball. The outer two

are missing. HISTORY: placed to define the carriageway and demarcate the boundary of the Castle Parade in association with the two similar posts at the north-east end.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 10

NGR: SD 47270 61809 (point)

HER No: PRN19005 - MLA18967

Sources: HER; Lancaster City Museum Database

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (coin)

Description: Long Marsh Lane / West Road, Lancaster; coin of Nerva found in garden in August 1965.

Period: Roman

Site Number: 11

NGR: SD 47320 61809 (point)

HER No: PRN469 - MLA469

Sources: HER; Watkin 1883; Whitaker 1823; Shotter and White 1990, 59-60; Collingwood and Wright 1965

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (altar)

Description: a Roman inscribed altar was found 6' below ground level between Adrian's Tower and the 'great square one of Saxon (?) architecture' in Lancaster Castle in 1797. The inscription was as follows: DEO SANCTO MARTI COCIDIO VIBINIUS LUCIUS B (ene) F(iciarius) CO(n)S(ulis) V(otum) S(olvit) L(ibens) M(erito) (Watkin 1883, 170-2; Whitaker 1823, 215). The site of the discovery lies between the old curtain wall and the new castle wall, in a place now occupied by prison buildings, between Hadrian's Tower and the site of the Dungeon Tower.

RIB 602. Found in 1797 on the north side of the castle. The altar is dedicated to Mars Cocidius; the paralleling of a Celtic deity with his nearest equivalent in the Roman pantheon was common practice. In this case Cocidius was presumably a war god who has left evidence at a number of places in The North, though the chief centre of his cult appears to have been at Bewcastle (Fanum Cocidi). Lucius Vibenius, the dedicator, is described as a Beneficiarius Consularis, which indicates a soldier seconded as an aide to the provincial governor's staff.

DEO / SANCTO MARTI / COCIDIO VIBENIVS / LVCICS B(ene) F(iciarius) CO(n)S(ularris) / V(otum) S(olvit) L(ibebens) M(erito)

To the holy god Mars Cocidius, Lucius Vibenius, the governor's aide, willingly and deservedly fulfilled his vow.

The stone is in Hadrian's Tower at Lancaster Castle (Shotter and White 1990; Collingwood and Wright 1965).

Period: Roman

Site Number: 12

NGR: SD 47454 61807 (point)

HER No: PRN2124 - MLA2124

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ak; Penney 1981, 27-29; RCHME 1962

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290853

Site Type: house/museum

Description: Lancaster Cottage Museum; Nos. 15 and 17, Castle Hill are two storey rubble cottages with a central passageway between them. No. 17 has the date 1739 inscribed on the lintel (Penney 1981, 27-29).

Pair of cottages, now a folk museum and a house. 1739, converted c1820 into two cottages, and restored c1977. Roughly coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, stone slate roof, and a gable chimney stack on the left. Shallow double-depth plan. Two low storeys and three bays, previously symmetrical around three doorways, of which the central one led to the back yard; the right-hand doorway was recently altered as a window, while the remaining coupled pair have chamfered surrounds and deep lintels, inscribed 'RTA' and '1739' above the central jamb, (formerly a semicircular plaque with the same initials over the date above the original central doorway). To left the first bay has a square chamfered surround with a 19th century sixteen-pane sashed window, similar to that in the former right-hand doorway. To right a large square 20-pane sashed window within a plain surround, which has the marks of former shutter-lugs in the jambs. The first floor has three low rectangular windows, all now with 19th century eight-pane sashes but with evidence of original chamfered flush mullions in the centre. To the rear, just outside the present yard wall, is a restored well, protected by a circular wall. INTERIOR: in the museum is a fireplace with shouldered jambs and a small cupboard in the staircase with a fielded panelled door and H-hinges (Historic England 2022ak).

Surveyed in February 1962 by RCHME.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 13

NGR: SD 47409 61799 (point)

HER No: PRN3661 - MLA3661

Sources: HER; Roper 1907, 320; Taylor 1906, 330

Designation: none

Site Type: stocks

Description: Some authorities say that the pillory stood near the entrance to Lancaster Castle (Roper 1907); however, it has also been stated that the site of the pillory was opposite the platform at the northern end of the present Town Hall steps (Taylor 1906). It is quite possible that the pillory occupied two positions for it would be quite easily moved. At SD 4741 6180 the site of the pillory would now be occupied by a cobbled road and at SD 4762 6173 by the market square.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 14

NGR: SD 47454 61798 (point)

HER No: PRN15824 - MLA15787

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022am

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194938

Site Type: dispensary; office

Description: No. 19, Castle Hill, Lancaster; dispensary, now office. 1785, altered 1845. Sandstone ashlar façade with ashlar dressings, coursed rubble elsewhere. Slate roof with gable chimneys. Shallow double-depth plan with small one-storey lean-to extension at the rear. Two storeys over a cellar, and three bays, of which the central one on the first floor contains a square niche, framed by inverted scrolled jambs under a plain cornice and containing a worn tablet inscribed 'ILC 1845'. Sill bands on both floors, and above first floor windows a fluted frieze, in the centre of which is a plain band where the painted letters 'DISPENSARY' were just discernible in 1989, but now removed by abrasive cleaning. Overall is a shallow moulded pediment, which has three ball finials, divided horizontally by thin square slabs set diagonally. All the windows have plain reveals and four-pane sashes. The central roundheaded doorway, up two nosed steps, is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns carrying fluted entablatures and an open pediment. The door has nine raised and fielded panels, and the fanlight has radiating glazing

bars. INTERIOR: contains some doorways with reeded architraves, and panelled shutters on the first floor. HISTORY: built by public subscription in 1785 as the second home, until 1832, of the town's dispensary. The niche originally contained a square Coade stone plaque representing the Good Samaritan; this was subsequently moved and placed above the entrance of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Ashton Road.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 15

NGR: SD 47389 61796 (point)

HER No: PRN4171 - MLA4171

Sources: HER; LUAU 1996

Designation: none

Site Type: drain

Description: Lancaster Castle forecourt; watching brief by LUAU 25th to 27th November 1996 during the excavation and reinstatement of a section of stone-built culvert outside the gatehouse of Lancaster Castle. No significant deposits were encountered, the only artefacts recovered were of late 19th century and 20th century date. This can be attributed to substantial building up of the ground level in early part of 19th century during the construction of the later curtain wall and other new buildings (LUAU 1996).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 16

NGR: SD 47328 61791 (point)

HER No: PRN15773 - MLA15736

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bj

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1298406

Site Type: boundary wall

Description: Castle Park, Lancaster; set of 12 piers and a dwarf wall, originally supporting railings. Early 19th century. Sandstone ashlar. Octagonal in plan, with a faceted pointed cap above a pronounced string course. Near the centre of the south side a pair of piers originally flanked an iron gate. HISTORY: placed to demarcate the boundary of the Castle Park which was laid out on and near the castle ditch.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 17

NGR: SD 47454 61784 (point)

HER No: PRN15825 - MLA15788

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ao

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1220753

Site Type: house; office

Description: No. 21, Castle Hill, Lancaster; House, now offices. c1800 with late 19th century alterations. Sandstone ashlar façade, with coursed rubble elsewhere. Slate roof with a small flat-roofed dormer on the right, coped gables with kneelers and gable chimneys. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to the left. Three storeys above a cellar and three bays under an eaves cornice. The windows have raised sills, plain reveals and four-pane sashes on the ground and first floors, with nine-pane sashes above. The doorway has a moulded cornice carried on fluted consoles. The recessed door, up two nosed steps, has nine raised and fielded panels and an over-light with glazing bars arranged as an ellipse crossed by diagonals. INTERIOR: stained glass screen to the internal porch. Mahogany doors, and panelled shutters in all front rooms, plus a dogleg staircase with an open string, two very slender turned balusters per tread and a mahogany handrail.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 18

NGR: SD 47360 61780 (point)

HER No: PRN18991 - MLA18953

Sources: HER; Lancaster City Museum Database.

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (coin)

Description: Castle Park, Lancaster; coin of Carausius 'found in Mr Willan's garden. Top of Church Street' in 1860. Mr L. Willan lived in Castle Cottage, one of now demolished buildings off Castle Park.

Period: Roman

Site Number: 19

NGR: SD 47304 61779 (point)

HER No: PRN15831 - MLA15794

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bf

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1220811

Site Type: house; garden wall, railings

Description: No. 2, Castle Park, Lancaster; house, later a school, now flats. Early 19th century, altered 19th century and 20th century. Sandstone ashlar and slate roof with coped gables and very prominent gable chimneystacks. Double-depth plan with a two-storey service wing to left and, at the rear, a later semi-octagonal projection to house the staircase, which originally had been against the right-hand gable wall, as a roundheaded window shows. Three storeys above a basement, expressed as a plinth. Five bays with a sill band on the first and second floors, and an eaves cornice. The tall windows have plain reveals and glazing bars, of 12- and nine-panes. The doorway, up three steps with nosings, has a moulded architrave under a cornice carried on fluted brackets. The door has an integral over-light and is panelled with three raised and fielded vertical panels above a square panel subdivided with framing into a concave-sided hollow diamond. To each side of the doorway is an area, protected by dwarf walls and cast-iron railings, with stick balusters and standards in the form of columns with urn finials. INTERIOR: flying geometrical staircase with cast-iron balusters of mid-19th century form.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 20

NGR: SD 47314 61779 (point)

HER No: PRN15832 - MLA15795

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ab

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194940

Site Type: well; house

Description: No. 4, Castle Park, Lancaster; house. Late 18th century, altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings. Stone slate roof with a prominent gable chimneystack on the left and with a stack to the right shared with No. 2. Double-depth plan with a rear wing on the right. Three storeys above a cellar and three bays. The windows have plain raised surrounds and four-pane sashes, except for the central one on the second floor, which is blind and has 12 fixed panes. The heads of the other second floor windows appear to have been raised and the lower parts of the surrounds in-filled. The doorway, in the right-hand bay, has a plain raised surround under a moulded cornice. Original doorway to central bay has an integral rectangular over-light with glazing bars arranged in a diamond pattern above a square panel, subdivided with framing to form a concave-sided hollow diamond. To the right of the door are railings with cast-iron arrowhead balusters. INTERIOR: most doorways have reeded architraves. At the

rear of the entrance hall is a three-bay arcade, with square pilasters carrying semi-elliptical arches. From the centre of this arcade rises the dogleg staircase, which has an open string and stick balusters. The ground floor front room has shutters at the windows and a triple alcove with semi-elliptical arches.

During refurbishment work two stone-lined wells have been undertaken[?] in the rear garden of this property. The first is close to the rear of the house at SD 473093 617733. It measured 0.9m diameter and 0.6m deep with the water surface c1.9m from ground level. A segment of lead pipe, 50mm in diameter, was recovered from the site and may relate to a missing pump. The second well was at the rear of the garden, 13m from the house (at SD 473115 617745), and was discovered whilst digging foundations for a garage. Covered by a series of stone slabs, the well was 0.9-1.0m in diameter and over 2.25m deep (not bottomed). The water level was 1.54m from the ground surface and there was a large ledge projecting from the wall of the well a short way under the surface. One of the covering slabs had a rectangular cut out, which may have provided access for a missing pump (lles pers comm).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 21

NGR: SD 47482 61779 (point)

HER No: PRN15272 - MLA15235

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bd

Designation: Scheduled Monument - 1020456

Site Type: stained glass workshop

Description: No. 23 Castle Hill (rear of), Lancaster; the monument includes a glass melting and annealing workshop which formed part of Shrigley and Hunt's stained glass manufacturing workshops. It is located in a cellar at the rear of No. 23 Castle Hill, a building which had formerly been the main part of Shrigley and Hunt's workshops. The cellar is accessed via an external L-shaped flight of stone steps which lead to the only door. Internally the cellar is tunnel-vaulted or arched, with the concrete floor acting as the arch's springing line, and is constructed of a combination of sandstone and brick. An offset central timber acts as a roof support. The cellar's south wall has a brick-built drain added to its interior while the internally curving east and west walls are featureless. The most interesting features are situated on the brick-faced north wall where four melting and annealing furnaces have been built into the wall. The melting furnaces facilitated the re-melting of previously-formed glass, the production of new glass from raw materials, or a combination of the two activities whereby new materials were mixed with broken glass known as cullet. The glass was melted in crucibles placed in the furnace. The rapid cooling of molten glass gives rise to internal stresses and deformation and, unless annealed, the glass will readily shatter. The annealing furnaces here facilitated the process of reheating previously molten glass to a temperature below the point where deformation begins. The glass was then gradually cooled thus resulting in a considerably strengthened finished product. The firm of Shrigley, painters and gilders, had late 18th century origins, coming to specialise in stained glass manufacture from 1870 when AW Hunt of London took over.

The main building fronting Castle Hill has late 18th century origins and was occupied by the firm from about 1890. It was converted to studios and workshops in which stained glass of a very high quality was made for the national market. The cellar housing the furnaces originally formed the basement of a [separate] three-storey building [an older warehouse?] which has now been reduced to a single storey. Glassmaking is thought to have continued here until about the mid-20th century.

No. 23 Castle Hill, including the cellar, is a Listed Building Grade II. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these include the electricity substation, the surface of the yard fronting the west side of the building housing the cellar, a modern timber roof support in the cellar, and a brick-lined drain on the cellar's interior south wall. The ground beneath all these features is included as is the cellar wall behind the brick-lined drain (Historic England 2022bd).

Associated with **Site 23** (PRN15826).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 22**NGR:** SD 47320 61777 (point)**HER No:** PRN15833 - MLA15796**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2022ad**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1290818**Site Type:** house

Description: No. 6, Castle Park, Lancaster; House. Late 18th century, altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar in narrow courses, with ashlar dressings. Stone slate roof with two skylights and chimneystacks to left and right. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to right. Three storeys above a cellar, and one bay. All the windows have raised plain surrounds and sills. The windows on the first floor are paired and placed centrally; they have 12-pane sashes. Ground floor has single window, with a four-pane sash. The place of what would have been the left-hand window is taken by the tall, narrow doorway, flanked to the left by the doorway to the yard, both have plain raised surrounds and doors which have raised and fielded panels. Above the house door there is an over-light.

Period: post-medieval**Site Number: 23****NGR:** SD 47455 61776 (point)**HER No:** PRN15826 - MLA15789**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2022ar**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1298386**Site Type:** house; stained glass workshop; restaurant

Description: No. 23 Castle Hill, Lancaster; house, subsequently a stained glass studio and workshop, now a restaurant. Later 18th century (before 1778), altered in late 19th century. Sandstone ashlar façade with coursed rubble to the side and rear. Slate roof, with the remains of a coped gable on the right and gable chimneys, that on the right being on the roof slope. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to right. Three storeys above a cellar, and three bays with a very prominent added attic. Chamfered quoins. Ground floor has a wagon entrance with two panelled doors on the left, and then the remains of a ground floor sill band interrupted by two large late 19th century rectangular windows with decorated wooden architraves and stained-glass panels in geometrical leading, but with plain glass in the lower part of the left-hand window. The upper floors have 12-pane sashes within plain raised surrounds, and the heads of the top windows, which are shorter, are incorporated in a plain frieze which has the remains of painted lettering, reading 'STAINED GLASS

HERALDIC...'. The attic storey has a continuous studio window of six casement lights with a boarded gablet over each pair; each light is divided into six large panes of square-leaded glazing; there is similar glazing in the returned ends. The long rear wing has in its gable large doorways, presumably, once windows, on the first and second floors leading to a steel fire escape; on the north side it has a glazed timber-framed projection. HISTORY: formerly the premises of Messrs Shrigley and Hunt, stained glass makers. The firm developed from Shrigley and Son, founded in the late 18th century, which became Shrigley and Hunt in 1870. It moved to premises in West Road before closing in the 1970s. (Lancaster City Museums Local Studies: Price, J: Industrial Lancaster: Lancaster: 1989-).

In the rear yard is the truncated stump of a warehouse, formerly the main workshop for Shrigley and Hunt, the cellar containing melting and annealing ovens and the surviving ground floor a later electrical substation (see **Site 21**; PRN 15272). The two 'large late 19th century rectangular windows noted above are big enough to have originally been doors, running from the pavement level to above head height, although the presence of two such doors in a Georgian house would be unusual and suggests a later alteration. They are currently glazed with single sheets of glass within the ornamental wooden surrounds mentioned above. That to the right is backed by a stained glass panel, the upper part of which shows the head and shoulders of a cleric (a bishop?) within a roundel, but the panel from the left-hand opening has been missing from this location for some years now. It is not known if this missing panel has been moved elsewhere within the building or has been 'lost'. The lowest part of each of the two windows contain two

rows of plain glass squares in an iron frame, presumably lighting the cellar. The upper parts of the jambs to the wagon entrance noted above incorporate a pair of facing moulded frames, surrounding a 1x5 tile panel with a red and cream decorative pattern incorporating a 'S & H' monogram (thus post-dating 1870?). The text painted in red just below the gutter line reads in full: 'STAINED GLASS, HERALDIC & MVRA[L] PAINTERS'. The letter spacing allows for the existing (mainly modern replacement) rain-water goods, which suggests that a similar arrangement was in place at the time that the text was painted. The right-hand (south facing) gable end has an attached single-storey addition under a slate roof. Its stone front wall has slab coping with imitation kneeler and incorporates a linked pair of modest-sized reused windows in plain surrounds, containing plain glass in geometric leading. The side of this extension is partly glass but mainly weather-boarded and was erected in the ?1980s? to replace a dilapidated timber lean-to of similar proportions but without the stone front wall. On the right-hand gable of the original house, between first and second floors, is a row of stone corbels. Their purpose is uncertain, but it would seem possible that they once supported a rainwater pipe or gutter. There is then a vertical line of quoins at the original corner of the house, marking the junction with the added rear wing. As noted above the left-hand (north-facing) side of this wing has a timber framed construction c1m deep projecting from it; the roof over this appears to be continuous with the main roof to the wing suggesting that it is an original component. This projection is difficult to see from public land, but appears to be open at ground floor level or jettied above it. Above this its eastern end at first and second floors is closed with rendered panels and windows made of multiple small square leaded panes, very similar to the attic windows noted above and possibly contemporary with them. It seems probable that these windows wrap around the corner to the north face.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 24

NGR: SD 47328 61776 (point)

HER No: PRN15834 - MLA15797

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ah

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194941

Site Type: house

Description: No. 8, Castle Park, Lancaster; House. Mid-18th century, raised 1854. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings, and slate roof with gable chimney stacks. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to the left, which may have been altered from a former stable. Three storeys above a cellar, and two wide bays with chamfered quoins, nosed sill courses on the first and second floors and a moulded eaves cornice. All the openings have moulded architraves. The windows have large 16-pane sashes, and the doorway has a recessed door with fielded panels including a concave-sided hollow diamond in the lower half, an upper glazed panel, and an over-light with glazing bars forming a pattern based on a pointed oval. Because of the sequence of raising the party walls to accommodate an extra storey, the top storey appears to be offset about 0.5m to the left, overlapping the gable of No. 10, which has only two storeys, and overlapped in its turn by the front wall of No. 6. **INTERIOR:** reeded architraves to doorways. A dogleg open-string staircase with stick balusters and mahogany handrail, up to the first floor, with a rib-vaulted ceiling at landing level. An earlier staircase from the first to the second floors, not continuous with the first staircase and perhaps moved upstairs when the house was raised, with two slender turned balusters per tread. **HISTORY:** the title deeds include a plan and notes for 'taking down a part of this dwelling house... and built and reared the additional height, Nov. 3rd 1854'. The earliest deed, of 1753, is a mortgage by Thomas Mackrel, barber and peruke maker, who had inherited a moiety of 'one messuage or dwelling house, one maltkiln, one stable...etc'.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 25

NGR: SD 47341 61773 (point)

HER No: PRN15835 - MLA15798

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022aj

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290782

Site Type: house

Description: Nos. 10, 12, and 14, Castle Park, Lancaster; row of three houses, originally part of a row of five. Mid-18th century, altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar façade with ashlar dressings, coursed rubble to the rear. Slate roofs and brick chimney stacks on the party walls. Two storeys with cellars and attics, and 10 bays with chamfered quoins at the right, a first floor sill band, and a moulded eaves cornice. Each house is of double-depth plan with various rear extensions, and each is of three bays, except No. 10 which has a fourth bay over a wide wagon entrance, whose stone lintel is carved to appear as a flat arch. All the openings have moulded architraves. The windows on the ground floor are sashed without glazing bars, and those above have eight-pane sashes. Beneath each ground floor window is a low cellar opening some shuttered, some blocked. The doorways have recessed panelled doors; the one to No. 10 (next to the wagon entrance) is of six panels and has an over-light with diamond glazing bars and is flanked by reeded pilasters which suggest an early 19th century date; those to Nos. 12 and 14 (side by side in bays three and four) have nine-panel doors with integral over-lights. Each house has a low hipped attic dormer, that to No. 14 of double width, with small paned horizontal sliding sashes. The rear of No. 14 is of three storeys.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 26

NGR: SD 47510 61770 (point)

HER No: PRN18976 - MLA18938

Sources: HER; Johnson 1910; Smith, R, Letter to Alice Johnson, 15 May 1908; Lancaster City Museum Catalogue

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (pottery; millstone; coin hoard)

Description: references to finds from China Street: coarse and samian ware found at Abraham Seward & Co, China Street in 1908; several coarse vessels including a dozen rivetted fragments found on site of YMCA, China Street in 1908; reference to a millstone from YMCA site in Alice Johnson's notes [a quern was noted as found at the Priory Hall, see PRN460]; coin hoard in a pot found in 1908 possibly in China Street area (much development in China Street at this time).

Period: Roman and medieval

Site Number: 27

NGR: SD 47357 61769 (point)

HER No: PRN15836 - MLA15799

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022al

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290789

Site Type: house; office

Description: No. 16, Castle Park, Lancaster; house, formerly two houses, originally part of a row of five, now offices. Mid-18th century, raised and altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings on the front and side, coursed rubble on the rear with a rendered second storey. Slate roof hipped to the left with a chimney set back towards the rear, and a gable chimney stack to the right. T-plan with a double-depth front range, with a two-storey bow window on the back wall to the left, and a rear wing extended into a former outbuilding. Three storeys above a cellar and six bays under an eaves cornice, with the doorway in the third bay and with chamfered quoins to the left, and to the right on the second floor above the junction with No. 14. The sill bands on first and second floors return around the left-hand gable wall, where there is a window on each floor. All the windows have moulded architraves, as does

the doorway, and are sashed without glazing bars. The doorway is approached up a flight of four steps with railings of cast-iron 'turned' balusters and standards with urn finials. The recessed door has nine panels and an integral over-light.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 28

NGR: SD 47378 61766 (point)

HER No: PRN15840 - MLA15803

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bi

Designation: Listed Building (II*) - 1194944

Site Type: forecourt

Description: Nos. 18-22, Castle Park, Lancaster; pebble forecourt. Probably 18th century or early 19th century. Extends across the frontage of all three buildings from their front façades to the edge of the pavement. Made up of rounded pebbles set on edge. In front of Nos. 20 and 22 they are arranged in a chequerboard

pattern of light and dark stones.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 29

NGR: SD 47 61 (point)

HER No: PRN40929 - MLA38126

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (finger ring)

Description: gold signet finger ring of modern date (c1854-1931 AD);

Portable Antiquities Scheme find provenance information:

Methods of discovery: Gardening

Parish: Castle

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 30

NGR: SD 47370 61761

HER No: PRN15837 - MLA15800

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bh

Designation: Listed Building (II*) - 1194942

Site Type: coach house; privy house; stable

Description: Nos. 18 and 18A, Castle Park, Lancaster; Coach house, stables and privy, now flats above garages. Early 18th century, altered c1975. Roughcast sandstone rubble, with ashlar dressings on the front, and roughly coursed rubble at the rear. Stone slate roof and brick gable stack to the right. An almost symmetrical elevation of two storeys and six bays, with a first floor sill band. The ground floor has, in the centre, a pair of coach house doorways under semi-elliptical moulded arches, with prominent keystones, rising from stout ashlar piers. These are flanked on each side by a stable doorway under a plain lintel, the one to the left has been widened. To the left again is a narrow doorway with a moulded architrave and a door with six raised and fielded panels under a recent fanlight, and on the far right a window with raised plain surround. On the first floor, above the coach house doorways, are two round-headed windows (originally circular pitching eyes) which have moulded architraves with keystones and wedge-shaped impost blocks. They are flanked on either side by two windows with raised plain surrounds. All windows have recent eight-pane sashes. To the rear of the building and set into the corner

of the garden wall of No. 16 is a large 18th century privy house built of handmade brick with some ashlar dressings. The convex façade has the appearance of two storeys and three bays, with a central doorway with a moulded architrave and panelled door, a narrow vertical window on each side, and three blind lunettes above. The tall, single-storey interior is furnished with seven privy seats, including a low child's seat in the angle. HISTORY: built as the coach house stables and privy to Castle Park House, No. 20 Castle Park.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 31

NGR: Centred SD 47584 60934 (294m by 1869m)

HER No: PRN15538 - MLA15501

Sources: HER; Graystone 1996, 25; Margary 1957, 108; Ratledge 2020

Designation: none

Site Type: road

Description: Preston to Lancaster Roman Road: a good part of the route has not yet been ascertained. From Galgate northward a very direct road continues along the west side of the railway, keeping on higher ground throughout, and this is the older road, for the present main road there is modern. It is probable that the route originally continued onward along this high ground, now marked by hedges and walls, right into Lancaster (Graystone 1996, 25). Margary points to the minor road as a probable indication of the line. This road is certainly older than the A6 but in its present state it seems to have originated as an earlier turnpike construction. Some traces of the Roman line have been observed, by aerial photography, slightly to the west of this road (Margary 1957, 108). A linear feature, apparently this road, can be seen on LCC aerial photographs 3888.120 - 3888.125. A straight line plotted on the map using these photographs gives a course from SD 47754 55773 (Galgate) to SD 47731 60000 to SD 47725 61789 (Lancaster). A section of this road has, however, been recently recorded in the grounds of the former Royal Albert Hospital and the line may need some slight alteration once this data has been received. NGR adjusted to reflect the findings of the 1999 and 2001 trenches - see PRNs 20278 and 25250.

The Roman Road was recorded during excavations at Aldcliffe Road, Lancaster, when the 'Insus' memorial stone was also recovered. See PRN30470. From this point a straight line running close to the present Penny Street/Cheapside line is presumed, with a junction at Church Street leading to the east gate of the fort. A branch may, however, have led directly to a south gate in the fort wall, using the approximate line of King Street. Note that an alternative line for the southern part of this road has been suggested by Ratledge (2020), utilising LiDAR data. This runs west of the 'traditional' line, diverging at Forton towards Cockerham and then slanting back east to join the 'traditional' line just north of Scotforth Cemetery. After the turn for Lancaster, possibly just south of Broad Gate (SD 4636 5316), then the next visible agger is in the woods at Thurnham RC Church (SD4661 5433). It is in remarkable condition around 7m wide and 0.5m high in the centre. This can only really be appreciated in winter. There are intermittent traces through the woods and where the road exits there is a visible spread of stones confirming the line. Beyond here when the canal was constructed the River Conder was diverted into a straight new course. The old river meander is just visible in the LiDAR plot and is most likely where the Roman bridge would have been (SD 4671 5487). The LiDAR image shows the road very clearly and is convincing enough on its own. In addition, in the field "adjoining the canal" at Ashton was found a milestone dedicated to the Emperor Philippus. This recorded a distance of 3 MP (miles) obviously from Lancaster. This all perfectly fits this route for the road but would not fit with the previously assumed route east of Burrow Heights. Just north of this spot when excavating the canal in 1794 the famous collection of statuary was unearthed. These are taken to be from a cemetery and/or mausoleum and these were commonly sited alongside roads. The find spot is given as in the pasture on the east side of the canal and the south side of the lane leading from Broken Back Bridge. Heading into Lancaster the remains of the road have been found at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary and the line is not to the fort but along Penny Street and Cheapside. This was confirmed in 2005 with the discovery of the road (and a magnificent tombstone) on a development site just north of the canal at Aldcliffe (Ratledge 2020).

Period: Roman

Site Number: 32

NGR: SD 4751 6175 (point)

HER No: PRN15725 - MLA15688

Sources: HER; Docton 1973; Historic England 2022av

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1298409

Site Type: terrace; shop

Description: Nos. 37-43 (odd), China Street, Lancaster; gable chimney stack to the left. Each house has a double-depth front range and a rear wing, now altered. Three storeys above cellars, and nine bays. Photographs taken before the alterations show the building originally divided, from left to right, into properties of two, three and four bays, with doorways in bays two, three and eight. The ground floor has four shop fronts of c1900, each with a plate-glass window under a semicircular head, a doorway to the right, a plain fascia board and a prominent cornice supported by carved brackets, doubtless inserted after the widening of China Street in 1895. All the upper windows have moulded sills and are set into slightly projecting vertical panels, across which a band passes between the first and second storeys. Their joinery is recent. The windows on the second floor (which originally had 12-pane sashes) have plain surrounds, while those on the first floor (originally with 18-pane sashes) have jambs in the form of Tuscan pilasters without bases and stilted lintels with a projecting triple keystone (Docton 1973).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 33

NGR: SD 47456 61759 (point)

HER No: PRN15827 - MLA15790

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022as

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1220781

Site Type: house

Description: No. 25, Castle Hill, Lancaster; house, c1840. White-painted scored render over sandstone rubble, which appears at the sides. Slate roof with large gable chimneys. Double-depth plan. Two storeys above a cellar, and three bays framed by a plinth, vestigial pilasters and an eaves cornice with a plain frieze, all painted black. The windows have plain reveals, raised sills with nosings, and double-hung sashes with margin lights. The doorway, up three steps, has panelled timber pilasters, a lintel decorated with intersecting wavy bands and a cornice protected by a lead flashing with scalloped edges. The door has four raised and fielded panels, arranged from top to bottom as one, a pair, and one. HISTORY: built as the residence of the prison governor.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 34

NGR: SD 4749 6175 (point)

HER No: PRN460 - MLA460

Sources: HER

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (pottery, a quern and metal objects)

Description: finds from the site of New Priory Hall, China Street included Samian ware, coarse wares (amphorae and mortaria), bronze, iron and lead objects (including the tongue of a belt clasp, a sword grip and a spindle whorl). Also found on the site were a lower stone from a flat rotary hand quern and an early 18th century bowl. The New Priory Hall was built in 1936, the year in which, according to the donations book, the finds were given to the Museum.

Period: Roman and post-medieval

Site Number: 35

NGR: SD 47383 61757 (point)

HER No: PRN15839 - MLA15802

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022an

Designation: Listed Building (II*) - 1194943

Site Type: house

Description: No. 20, Castle Park, Lancaster; house. 1720, altered 19th century. Built for William Birdsworth, a lawyer, and his wife Margaret. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings, roughcast on the front elevation and lined out as ashlar blocks between chamfered quoins. Slate roof with a small flat-roofed dormer, and gable chimney stacks. Three storeys above cellar and attics and five bays, with a central square projection at the rear to contain the staircase. All the windows have moulded architraves and eight-pane sashes. Above the central first floor window is a datestone inscribed: BW+M 1720. The elaborate painted stone doorcase has engaged Ionic columns supporting a pulvinated frieze, an entablature with dentils, and a segmental open pediment, panelled both in its soffit and its tympanum. Its door has 12 raised and fielded panels, and is recessed between similarly panelled reveals. INTERIOR: entrance hall has marble floor. Double-depth room to left has very good painted raised and fielded panelling with Corinthian pilasters. Right-hand room has similar unpainted panelling, but with Ionic pilasters. The room was probably altered in the 19th century when a front cloakroom was created and the rear wall extended. The first floor is divided conventionally and has similar panelling with Doric pilasters. The second floor has a matching dado which is said to be a 19th century alteration. The fine dogleg staircase rises to attic level and has full-height panelling until the half-landing above the first floor and thereafter a panelled dado. It has an open string with carved scrolled brackets, two turned balusters per tread, and a ramped handrail. HISTORY: built by William Birdsworth, a lawyer, and subsequently owned by Allan Harrison, the Recorder of Lancaster between 1731 and 1747, who probably added the doorcase and made many of the internal alterations, including the link with No. 22 to the left. His daughter and heiress, Ann, married Lt. Col. George Wilson, the builder of Abbot Hall, Kendal. The house was owned by the Satterthwaite family from c1780 to 1932.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 36

NGR: SD 47393 61755 (point)

HER No: PRN15823 - MLA15786

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022aq

Designation: Listed Building (II*) - 1290779

Site Type: warehouse; shop

Description: No. 22, Castle Park, Lancaster; house. Early 18th century, altered and extended to the rear in 1765-66 and re-fronted c1800. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings on the front, random and coursed rubble and some ashlar at the rear. Slate roof with gable chimney stack to the right. L-plan, with a double-depth main range and a long narrow range to the rear. Three storeys over a cellar and two bays under a prominent eaves cornice. All the windows have moulded architraves; those on the ground and first floors have 12-pane sashes, those on the second have nine panes. On the left the doorway, up five steps with nosings, has a simple moulded architrave, a pulvinated frieze and a cornice, and a door with nine raised and fielded panels under an over light with radiating glazing bars. The left edge of the façade is slightly overlapped by No. 24 which projects, while the top floor rises above both adjoining properties. At the rear, the tall roundheaded stair window, with impost and a keystone, has Gothic intersecting glazing bars. The south end of the long rear wing - apparently adapted from a former outbuilding, since the east wall incorporates a blocked 17th century doorway - was remodelled c1765 with a two-storey canted bay, of ashlar on the first floor, which is approached externally by a fine curved

stone staircase of nosed steps with iron stick balusters. INTERIOR: unusual plan resulting from alterations and additions. Two ground floor rooms contain very large rectangular stone fireplaces; the first of these rooms has doors with raised and fielded panels with L-hinges and a built-in cupboard with butterfly hinges. Geometrical staircase with stick balusters and a wreathed curtail. Adam-style fireplaces in the first floor rooms, including the drawing room in the rear wing. HISTORY: the house probably antedates its neighbour, No. 20, and was incorporated into it by Allan Harrison c1740. The rear extension was built at the expense of George Wilson (of Abbot Hall, Kendal) who married Harrison's daughter, Ann. The clerk of works appears to have been Richard Gillow. At that time the house was let to Thomas Saul, who later built High Street House, High Street.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 37

NGR: SD 47402 61753 (point)

HER No: PRN15841 - MLA15804

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bg

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290761

Site Type: house; wall; office

Description: No. 24, Castle Park, Lancaster; house, now flats. Mid-18th century, altered c1800. Coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings and chamfered quoins. Slate roof with gable chimney stacks to right and left. Double-depth plan. Three storeys over a cellar and five bays. All the openings have moulded architraves. The windows all have 12-pane sashes, of diminishing height in successive storeys (some of the glazing in the top windows may be original). The central doorway, up three steps, has a door of six raised and fielded panels below an integral over-light with diagonal glazing bars trapping semi-ellipses above and below and circles at the sides. The level forecourt (on a site which slopes down from right to left) is enclosed by a low wall, whose returned side is ramped and bears cast-iron railings. On the far left, beyond the forecourt, there is a doorway at cellar level. The rear elevation has a full-height stair window above the back door and, to the right, a Venetian window on the first floor with Gothic glazing bars. Above and below it are coupled windows. INTERIOR: dogleg open-string staircase with three slender turned balusters per tread, an altered ramped handrail with a wreathed curtail. Doors with raised and fielded panels, including double doors under a semi-elliptical archway of c1800 which connects the first floor reception rooms. Adam-style fireplace in one reception room. HISTORY: The house was used as offices by Paley and Austin (Architects) from c1870 until c1940.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 38

NGR: SD 47411 61752 (point)

HER No: PRN15842 - MLA15805

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022at

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194945

Site Type: service wing; drawing office; art gallery

Description: No. 26 Castle Park, Lancaster; former service wing to No. 24, now part of the Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane. Early 19th century with 20th century alterations. Sandstone rubble with quoins. Hipped slate roof, now without chimney stacks. Double-depth plan. Two storeys and one bay, with the doorway on the left. All the openings have raised plain surrounds. The first floor windows are paired and have 12-pane sashes. The left-hand return wall has a window on each floor. That on the first floor is sashed with glazing bars and has a blocked loading doorway to its left close to the junction with the back entrance to the Storey Institute. HISTORY: used as a drawing office by Paley and Austin (Architects) when they occupied No. 24 Castle Park from c1870 until c1940.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 39**NGR:** SD 47340 61750 (point)**HER No:** PRN2016 - MLA2016**Sources:** HER; Penney 1977**Designation:** none**Site Type:** find spot (pottery)

Description: an exploratory trench was dug in the back garden of No. 12 Castle Park, Lancaster, in February 1977 by members of the Lancaster Archaeological Society. It was found that some two feet of topsoil directly overlay natural sand and clay and that there were no structural remains of any description. This is the first excavation to have been carried out to the south of the castle, and the site was clearly shown to have lain outside the area of the Roman Fort. In addition to much post-medieval pottery the topsoil yielded 38 medieval sherds and 36 Roman fragments, 22 of these being derived from a vessel of a fine creamy fabric. One of the three pieces of Samian excavated was part of a decorated Trajanic bowl of form 37 (Penney 1977).

Period: Roman and medieval**Site Number: 40****NGR:** SD 47417 61750 (point)**HER No:** PRN15843 - MLA15806**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2022bn**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1194906**Site Type:** façade

Description: Storey Institute (rear entrance), Castle Park, Lancaster; former frontispiece to Cawthorne House, which was built in the 1770s by Richard Gillow for John Fenton Cawthorne and stood on the site of the present Post Office in Market Street. Re-sited and reduced in height c1906. Sandstone ashlar. Roman Doric portico with two columns in antis under a triglyph frieze and cornice. Above this three courses of masonry with chamfered quoins and a small moulded cornice, then a single course surmounted by a pediment with dentils. Originally there were two storeys between the portico and the pediment. The openings of the portico are furnished with elegant wrought iron gates and screens, also from Cawthorne House, which have elaborate scrolled cresting. The structure frames a rectangular opening in a single-storey building. Further to the left, however, is an ex-situ semicircular door hood of c1700, formerly part of a building which was demolished in 1906 to make way for an extension of the Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane.

Period: post-medieval**Site Number: 41****NGR:** SD 4736 6174 (point)**HER No:** PRN15838 - MLA15801**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2022ba**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1220843**Site Type:** garden wall

Description: Castle Park, Lancaster; garden wall. Mid-18th century. Mostly brick, but with some sandstone rubble. Runs south from the corner of the Privy House attached to Nos. 18 and 18A and forms the eastern boundary of the garden (and the former garden) to No. 16, which extended as far as Meeting House Lane. Approximately 3m high.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 42**NGR:** Centred SD 47457 61739 (1m by 0m)**HER No:** PRN15828 - MLA15791**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2022au**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1194939**Site Type:** warehouse; public house

Description: Merchants, No. 29, Castle Hill, Lancaster; warehouse, now shop and public house. Mid-18th century, altered and extended late 19th century. Roughly coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. Tall chimney stacks above the right-hand and left-hand side walls of the range on the left, which has its gable to the road. This now has three storeys, but the roof, which has strongly projecting but asymmetrical verges, has obviously been lowered. The façade is symmetrical with two loading slots with projecting corbels on the first and second floors; between the slots is a late 19th century steel crane, and to either side on the first floor is a roughly square window with plain jambs, that to the left still has a square mullion. On the ground floor the loading slots are glazed as shop windows, to right a doorway with a plain surround. Beyond this, on the right, is a two-storey extension, enlarged or remodelled in the late 19th century under two roofs whose ridges run parallel to the street and terminate in two timber-framed projecting gables. Below the larger (left-hand) gable is a canted oriel with a tile-hung apron above a tripartite ground floor window. In the gable are painted traces of the name 'RICHARD HINDE'. To the right below the smaller gable a tripartite sash above a small plain sash. Beyond is a further extension under a cat-slide roof, which is carried down from the rear of the main warehouse range. **INTERIOR:** very large barrel-vaulted cellars under the main range. **HISTORY:** Richard Hinde was a wine and spirit merchant, mentioned in directories of 1851 and 1913.

Period: post-medieval**Site Number: 43****NGR:** SD 47520 61729 (point)**HER No:** PRN2370 - MLA2370**Sources:** HER; Penney 1979, 32; 1980; 1981; OA North 2004b**Designation:** none**Site Type:** house (demolished)

Description: Nos. 49 and 51, China Street, Lancaster?; No. 47 China Street was originally a two storey terraced house of roughly dressed local gritstone, with a door onto the street and a single ground floor window. There were two windows with splayed jambs and mullions at first floor level, which were later blocked and replaced by a single window. In about 1720-30, the back wall was demolished to facilitate the addition of a third storey. The house contained an oven or copper built against the back wall at the south east corner of the house. No. 49 had a datestone dated 1701 (Penney 1981). Houses, early 18th century, demolished in 1973.

Excavations between April and June 1979, by members of the Lancaster Archaeological Society under the direction of Stephen Penney, uncovered a series of deposits from the medieval period to the late 18th century. Excavations in 1979 suggest that this section of street frontage had not been developed before the 16th century. Most of the pottery came from local sources notably 17th century Silverdale ware. Burton-in-Lonsdale seems to have provided the bulk of the coarser wares during the 18th century. Fragments of German stoneware vessels demonstrate that imported material was reaching Lancaster between the 16th century and 18th century, no doubt a reflection on the prosperity generated by the port's West Indies trade. The earliest material recovered was a struck chert flake found in a medieval cultivation soil, five residual Roman sherds also being recovered (four from this same deposit). Above this were the remains of a late 16th / early 17th century stone-walled building which had been erected on the site of 49 China Street and a late 17th century house on the site of No. 47 were the main structural elements found, with evidence for extension and alterations in the 18th century and 19th century. It was concluded that this area had been a garden area before the late 16th century, perhaps as a result of the narrowness of the early street - which may have originated as a short-cut between burgage plots (Penney 1979; 1980).

A watching brief was held on foundation trial holes on this site on 8th January 2004 by T Lee of Oxford Archaeology North. Foundations of the previous properties were seen in pits 1 and 2, and pit 4 revealed a concentration of c20 pieces of 18th to 19th century pottery. Pits 3 and 5 may have been cut into the backfilled 1979 excavation trench (OA North 2004b). NOTE: Street numbering on site name altered to fit modern addressing. Adjacent public house is 45-47, this site now 49-51.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 44

NGR: centred SD 4756 6193 (655m by 415m)

HER No: PRN475 - MLA475

Sources: HER; Watkin 1883, 186-8; Braithwaite 1984, 113, fig. 9.4

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (various artefacts)

Description: a large amount of Roman material was found in 1849-50 during the construction of an unnamed railway station in Lancaster (Castle Station seems most likely, but it is also possible that it was Green Ayre). Amongst the objects found were:

1) a cup or vase of a coarse red fabric with a face moulded on it. The cup was of 'rather coarse red ware', the front of which represents a human face. 'The nose is very prominent and the eyes are inlaid, the pupils being painted white. The hair on the face is delineated by roughly incised lines and at the back is a handle';

2) a lamp of red 'pottery' has an illegible maker's name;

3) Samian ware. A number of fragments of Samian were found, amongst the makers stamps represented are ATTICI.M., (AL)BINI.M., (B)ORILLI.M., CATVLI...., OF COELI., DIVICATVS. , OFF.GER., QUINTILIANI.M., SEXTI.O., SEDATI.M and RVCCVS;

4) mortaria sherds. The mortaria stamps include ATEPAC' and DE ()A.OF.C;

5) glass vessels, fragments of olive green glass;

6) bone comb, possibly of Dark Age date, described as 'similar to those found in the Danish 'Kitchen middens' (Watkin 1883).

The Face Pot (item 1) is discussed briefly by Braithwaite (1984, 113, fig. 9.4), although she allocates it to 'a cemetery cut through by the railway' - Watkin in contrast does not describe this find spot as a cemetery site. She notes that the vessel is 'unique and quite extraordinary' and that it was lost by War damage. A parallel is drawn to pots from the Middle Danube region. She notes that it is undated but that the associated potter's stamps are of the mid-first to second centuries.

Period: Roman / medieval

Site Number: 45

NGR: SD 47420 61709 (point)

HER No: PRN15918 - MLA15881

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bm; OA North 2008

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194973

Site Type: art school

Description: Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster; art institute. 1887, extended 1906. Designed by Paley and Austin. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with curved gables and tall chimneys. White glazed brick used for rear walls of extension. Jacobean Revival style. Built on a corner site with a domed octagonal turret at the junction of the two façades. Two storeys with attic and cellars. Façades have string courses, and glazing bar sash windows which have roll-moulded surrounds on the ground floor. On the first floor they have architraves with moulded sills and with strapwork ornament above moulded pediments. The façade to Meeting House Lane has three principal bays with paired windows on the ground and first floors and with the attic windows rising into dormers which have

scrolled shaped pediments. Between them are narrower bays which have timber attic dormers set behind the parapet and projecting from the mansard roof slope. The right-hand bay contains the doorway, which has a bolection-moulded architrave with an outer moulding enriched by shaft rings and with a segmental pediment. To each side are engaged Tuscan columns with strapwork decoration above their bases, supporting an entablature whose cornice continues the string course. On the first floor are two rows of windows lighting the stairs. Towards the left of the Meeting House Lane façade is the art gallery, which projects forwards slightly under an elaborate shaped gable with cornices, finials, and four pilasters rising from first floor level. On the ground floor are four windows and a door. Above, the wall is blank except for a central oculus in the gable and a first floor plaque inscribed: 'IN HONOREM VICTORIAE REGINAE NOSTRAE MDCCCLXXXVII'. To the left is a lower studio of one storey plus attic with two windows on the ground floor and with its upper window rising into a gable dormer. At the left a single-storey curved wall contains a round-arched gateway. At the right of the façade the corner turret has a lead dome with a spirelet. The façade to Castle Hill is of four bays, treated similarly except that the third bay has four windows on the ground and first floors, and has paired attic dormers. To the right, canted back at an angle, is the addition of 1906, of three storeys, with two bays at the left projecting forwards slightly under a shaped gable with an oculus and with paired windows. To the right are two main bays in the centre, with paired windows, with narrower bays to their left and right. Set back behind a parapet is a long timber attic dormer. INTERIOR: the first floor rear corridor is lit by a curved stained-glass window designed by Mr Jowett of Shrigley and Hunt and containing medallion figures symbolical of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Literature and Science, and the names of men distinguished in the Arts. The first floor exhibition hall is top-lit by a lantern spanned by four trusses. In a semicircular alcove at the rear is a marble statue of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort sculptured by Mr Wood of Chelsea.

OA North (2008) undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation at the Grade II listed Storey Institute, Lancaster, prior to its proposed refurbishment. This programme of evaluation included a building investigation and several test pits excavated in the basement and in targeted areas surrounding the building. These elements were completed in June 2006 and November 2007. The building investigation recorded the Storey Institute to an English Heritage Level I standard, and therefore no interpretation or analysis was required. In addition, the test pits, which were excavated within the basement and the courtyard, revealed no significant remains aside from the construction horizon of the building.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 46

NGR: SD 47528 61720 (point)

HER No: PRN15886 - MLA15849

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022aw

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1211373

Site Type: house; shop

Description: Nos. 52 and 54, Market Street, Lancaster; pair of houses, now shops. Early 19th century with 20th century alterations. Sandstone ashlar with slate roof and gable stacks. Three storeys above a cellar, and two bays with, on the first and second floors, tripartite windows with plain reveals, square flush mullions, and sashes without glazing bars. The sills provide the only modelling of the façade. The ground floors are occupied by 20th century shop fronts of traditional design. The left-hand shop front (to No. 54) now extends under No. 54A to the left.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 47

NGR: SD 47520 61719 (point)

HER No: PRN15888 - MLA15851

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ax

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1298360

Site Type: house; shop

Description: Nos. 54A, 56 and 58, Market Street, Lancaster; row of three houses, now shops. Early 19th century with 20th century alterations. Sandstone ashlar to the front, with coursed rubble and dressed stone dressings on the rear and on the left-hand wall to China Street. Slate roofs with a coped gable to the left. Double-depth plan with doorways, originally, to the right and with chimney stacks to the left. Each house has three storeys above a cellar and a wide tripartite window, off-set slightly to the left, on the upper floors. The ground floors have been altered by the insertion of shop fronts. The upper windows have plain reveals, square flush mullions and sashes without glazing bars. The doorway to No. 56, which appears to be original, has plain jambs. The gable to China Street has a full-height stair window, with glazing bars, on the first and second floors. The shop front of No. 54A now extends to the right below No. 54.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 48

NGR: SD 47478 61715 (point)

HER No: PRN15912 - MLA15875

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022ay

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194970

Site Type: house; shop

Description: No. 66, Market Street, Lancaster; house, now shop. Late 18th century, with 19th century and 20th century alteration. Squared coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Double-depth plan. Three storeys and three bays. Façade has chamfered quoins, and the second floor window lintels are continued as a band below a cornice. The windows have 20th century casements in plain stone surrounds. Most of the ground floor is occupied by a timber shop front of c1900, with a fascia and cornice between brackets. To its right is a doorway with a plain stone right-hand jamb. Chimney on right-hand gable.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 49

NGR: SD 47420 61709 (point)

HER No: PRN18990 - MLA18952

Sources: HER; Lancaster City Museum Database

Designation: none

Site Type: find spot (pottery; spindle whorl)

Description: Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster; Roman finds - samian ware and spindle whorl found in 1907-8; found in Storey Institute foundations - part of samian rim with barbotine bud and tendril, noted with rubbing in Alice Johnson's notes. Spindle whorl found during Storey Institute extensions in 1907-8.

Period: Roman

Site Number: 50

NGR: SD 47460 61709 (point)

HER No: PRN2378 - MLA2378

Sources: HER; Penney 1981

Designation: none

Site Type: road

Description: a toft of land was granted at the eastern end of 'Markahastrete' (Market Street) in a document dated 1200-1240 in the Cockersand Chartulary. The usual name however was 'Marketgate', which should not be confused with the 18th century Marketgate on the south side of Market Street (Penney 1981).

Period: medieval

Site Number: 51

NGR: SD 47510 61709 (point)

HER No: PRN2383 - MLA2383

Sources: HER; Penney 1981; Speed 1610

Designation: none

Site Type: road

Description: the modern 'King Street' is probably the 'regiam viam' of a document recording a grant of land by Walter de Braiose to the canons of Cockersand between 1225-40. It remains aligned with the Castle gatehouse except for a dog-leg between King Street as it is today and Castle Hill (Penney 1981). Called 'Chennell Lane' on Speed's map of 1610.

Period: medieval

Site Number: 52

NGR: SD 47350 61700 (point)

HER No: PRN19409 - MLA 19371

Sources: HER; pers com; Lambert, J?; 1993

Designation: none

Site Type: building (pre-fabricated building? / air raid shelter?)

Description: oblong structures in Meeting House garden on aerial photograph of Lancaster taken c1967. Are they air raid shelters, pre-fabs, art school classrooms, free range pig pens?

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 53

NGR: SD 4738 6169 (point)

HER No: PRN15917 - MLA15880

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bc

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1211539

Site Type: gate pier; garden wall; garden steps

Description: Meeting House Lane, Lancaster; pair of gate piers, steps and retaining wall to the terraced gardens of Nos. 20 and 22 Castle Park. Mid-18th century, altered c1866. One of three flights laid out by Allan Harrison in his extended garden. Sandstone ashlar and coursed and squared rubble. The piers are square in plan with a pilaster on each face and have a pronounced cornice. The eastern pier is topped by an urn on an elaborately moulded base, the urn to the western pier was removed c1990. The gate piers now stand at the top of a flight of plain 19th century steps and at the bottom of a flight of 15 mid-18th century steps with nosings. The retaining walls are battered and watershot, approx. 4m high, and extend approx. 20m westwards from the bottom of the steps and 15m eastwards. HISTORY: Meeting House Lane was widened in 1866 to cope with the increased traffic generated by the railway station, and consequently the wall was rebuilt approx. 5m north of its original alignment.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 54**NGR:** SD 47489 61690 (point)**HER No:** PRN15913 - MLA15876**Sources:** HER; Historic England 2022bl**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1298362**Site Type:** hotel; shop

Description: Royal King's Arms Hotel, Nos. 75-83 (odd), Market Street, Lancaster; includes: Royal King's Arms Hotel and [former] Waterstones Booksellers King Street. Hotel and shop. Rebuilt on its original site in 1879 and altered 1988. Designed by Holtom and Connor in the Northern Renaissance style. Sandstone ashlar and ashlar dressings, with bricks at the rear. Slate roofs with coped gables. Reversed L-plan on the corner of Market Street and King Street, and extending along both, with the entrance on Market Street. The façade is a balanced composition of two similar halves, each symmetrical in itself, on either side of a narrow canted bay on the corner. The façade on Market Street has four storeys and an attic, and five bays, including a slightly recessed three-bay centre. The ground floor is articulated by six Tuscan pilasters carrying an entablature which extends along the façades on both streets. The entrance is in the centre and has a round-arched, hollow-chamfered doorway of banded rustication, set between pilasters on high bases; each of these has two vertical panels decorated with arabesques, while above is a scrolled pediment. The windows in the upper floors have two-, three- and two-lights; those on the first floor also have a transom and have pediments, triangular to the sides and segmental in the centre. The central light of the second floor window accommodates a niche, and on the third floor is an inscription which reads: 'ESTABLISHED AD 1629 REBUILT AD 1879'. The outer bays of these upper storeys contain a very tall oriel window lighting a double-height room; above is a tall pedimented gable, which is decorated with a niche containing an urn filled with a plant, a motif which is repeated in all the gables. The canted bay on the corner has, on the ground floor, a shop window which extends one bay into Market Street and along all of the King Street frontage; above is a round-headed French window with a balcony on the first floor, a blind aedicule on the third floor, and an open segmental pediment in front of a chimney. The façade to King Street is virtually the same as on Market Street, except that it is concave in plan, and the end bays do not have oriel windows, though the right-hand one did originally.

Period: post-medieval**Site Number: 55****NGR:** SD 47299 61680 (point)**HER No:** PRN4651 - MLA4651**Sources:** HER; Dove and Segebarth 1991; Mullett 1978; Ordnance Survey 1848; Stell 1994, 100; Architectural History Practice 2015; Historic England 2022az**Designation:** Listed Building (II*) - 1211515**Site Type:** Friends Meeting House

Description: Quaker meeting house. 1708, altered 1769, extended 1779 and 1790, and altered internally early 20th century and 1969. Sandstone rubble, pebble-dashed at the front. Roof of stone slate at front and slate at rear. Single-storey, with two-storey porch and with attic storey above left-hand (west) meeting room. Three bays to left of porch and five to right, with projecting ashlar quoins. Windows have painted rebated and chamfered surrounds, with hinge pins for shutters, and have glazing bar sashes, the first of which were installed in 1769 when the mullions and transoms were removed from the original cross windows. The left-hand window was added in 1789 when the small meeting room was enlarged, and the two right-hand windows were added when the large meeting room was extended. The porch, which was probably added in the late 18th century, has canted sides which each have a glazing bar sash in a plain stone surround lighting the upper room. The doorway has a cyma-moulded surround with a lintel carved with a semi-elliptical arch with keystone. The gables are coped. The left-hand gable has an ashlar chimneystack with a cornice and weathered offset. Near the junction of the porch and the main roof is a second chimney cap. The right-hand (east) gable wall is part of the 1779 extension, is of coursed squared sandstone and has a Venetian window with stone surround and Gothic glazing.

Towards the east end of the rear wall a three-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window has been exposed by the demolition of adjoining school buildings. A rear wing towards the west was added in 1852 as a warden's cottage and further additions were subsequently made at the rear as part of the former Friends' School. INTERIOR: inside the porch a chamfered doorway which led to the left-hand meeting room has a re-set datestone inscribed '1677', reused from the first meeting house on the site. Attached to the wall is the inscribed grave slab of John Lawson, removed from the Friends' burial ground in Wyresdale Road. The north gallery was removed from the large meeting room in the early 20th century, and the west gallery was removed in 1969 when the screen dividing the room from the vestibule corridor was moved. This is now partly glazed but incorporates 18th century woodwork, including raised and fielded panels, pilasters, and a timber cornice. The north wall is panelled to dado height with raised and fielded panels, and the east wall is similarly panelled with plain panels. The high ceiling has four cased beams and two decorative 19th century vents (Dove and Segebarth 1991).

The Friends built their first meeting house in 1677, replacing it in 1708, and in the early 1690s they established their school (further details of George Fox's involvement in Lancaster and the development of the Quaker community in Lancaster) (Dove and Segebarth 1991, Mullett 1978).

The meeting house and adjacent Friends' Burial Ground are shown on the OS first edition map, and the current sheet (Ordnance Survey 1848).

A photographic survey was undertaken by Architectural History Practice (2015).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 56

NGR: SD 4729 6165 (point)

HER No: PRN15916 - MLA15879

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022bb

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1298363

Site Type: gate pier

Description: Friends' Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Lancaster; pair of gate piers. Mid-18th century, altered late 19th century. Sandstone ashlar. Square in plan with a pilaster on each face and a pronounced cornice; above this is a pyramidal cap, which dates probably from the late 19th century.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 57

NGR: SD 4737 6163 (point)

HER No: PRN15771 - MLA15734

Sources: HER; Historic England 2022aa; Ordnance Survey 1848; 1893

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1290511

Site Type: house

Description: No. 2, Dallas Road, Lancaster; house, c1840. Coursed dressed sandstone with quoins and ashlar dressings, and with sides and rear of coursed squared sandstone. Slate roof with slightly overhanging eaves and verges and gable chimneystacks. Symmetrical double-depth plan. Two storeys above a cellar, and three bays with a slightly projecting centre and pilasters at each end. The doorway, up two steps, has plain jambs and a cornice supported on consoles. All the windows have plain surrounds. Those on the ground floor have 12-pane sashes and those on the first floor have nine-pane sashes.

Neither this building nor Dallas Road itself are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published in 1848 (surveyed 1844-5). The house and the northern part of Dallas Road (extending only as far as the junction between the present Nos. 5 and 7 and named Dallas Place) do however appear on the Ordnance Survey 1893 1:2,500 mapping, surveyed 1890.

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 58**NGR:** SD 47309 61629 (point)**HER No:** PRN10255 - MLA10255**Sources:** HER; LUAU 1993; 1975. Centre for North West Regional Studies Card.**Designation:** none**Site Type:** carriage house; house**Description:** an advertisement for this carriage house appears in an 1881 Lancaster directory.

The building was formerly part of the Lancaster College of Art, and used as workshops (and called 'the Storey Workshops' from the adjacent Storey Institute), but has subsequently been largely rebuilt and adapted to form domestic housing. The original part that remains is a two storey structure of yellow sandstone, with large windows on the ground floor (1975. Centre for North West Regional Studies Card). An archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development on the corner of Wheatfield Street and Meeting House Lane, Lancaster, presently occupied by the Storey Institute Workshops, was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit during October and November 1993 (LUAU 1993).

Period: post-medieval**Site Number: 59****NGR:** SD 47299 61600 (point)**HER No:** PRN3893 - MLA3893**Sources:** HER; Aerial Photograph: Olivier, A C H. -. LUAU aerial photography. OAP, b&w. N1842

Personal communication: Turner, V E. 1984.

Designation: none**Site Type:** site (crop mark?) / aerial photograph**Description:** a general view of south west Lancaster with the railway station in the foreground apparently shows some crop marks.**Period:** undated**Site Number: 60****NGR:** SD 4745 6160 (point)**HER No:** PRN15791 - MLA15754**Sources:** HER; Greenlane Archaeology Ltd 2008; Historic England 2022ac**Designation:** Listed Building (II) - 1194986**Site Type:** warehouse; public house**Description:** No. 4, Fenton Street, Lancaster; house. Early 19th century (before 1821), altered 20th century. Sandstone ashlar with coursed rubble to the side and rear. Slate roof with a coped gable to the right, and gable stacks. Double-depth single-fronted plan with the doorway and staircases to the right. Three storeys above a cellar, and two bays with a plinth, first floor sill band and prominent moulded cornice. The entrance, in the right-hand bay, has three steps enclosed by bar railings with a frieze of intersecting waves, pineapple heads to the standards, and integral shoe-scrappers in the returned sides. The doorway has plain reveals under a cornice on consoles and a recessed six-panelled door with an over-light. All the windows have plain reveals, and have casements with glazing bars installed in the late 1980s to replace glazing bar sashes. The right-hand return wall has a tall stair window with impostes and keystone, and intersecting glazing bars.

Following submission of a planning application to convert Mawson House, 4 Fenton Street, Lancaster, from a domestic building into offices, Greenlane Archaeology was carried out an archaeological building recording of the structure. Examination of the documentary sources revealed that Fenton Street was a planned expansion of Lancaster laid out as building plots in the late 1790s by its owner John Fenton Cawthorne. Initially the development of the plots was very slow, with only a single new building having

certainly been added by 1812. The remainder of the street did not develop until later in the 19th century, and it appears that Nos. 4 and 6, which were built as a matching pair, were constructed some time before 1821. Details of the owners are uncertain until the 20th century, when it became the property of the Lancaster Friends and was used as a school prior to the construction of the Friends' Hall in 1904. In the 19th century No. 4 seems to have been occupied by a succession of professional people. The building recording identified four phases of construction and alteration within the building, the earliest being the initial period of construction in the early 19th century, followed by two small additions, and then a phase of decline during the late 20th century when many original features were removed. The granting of Listed status in 1995 probably prevented further loss. No. 4 is a good but incomplete example of a late Georgian town house, and it is fortunate that No. 6 has survived in better condition as it gives some indication of the former property's former glory (Greenlane Archaeology 2008).

Period: post-medieval

Site Number: 61

NGR: SD 4745 6159 (point)

HER No: PRN15792 - MLA15755

Sources: HER; White 1992, 38; Historic England 2022ae

Designation: Listed Building (II) - 1194987

Site Type: boundary post

Description: No. 6, Fenton Street, Lancaster; house, now flats. Early 19th century (before 1821). Sandstone ashlar with coursed rubble to the rear and side. Slate roof with a coped gable to the left, and gable stacks. Double-depth single-fronted plan with the doorway in the left-hand bay. Three storeys above a cellar, and two bays with a plinth, a first floor sill band, and a prominent moulded cornice. The entrance has three steps enclosed by late 20th century small bar railings with a short frieze of intersecting waves to the front, a similar restored frieze to the sides, and pineapple heads to the standards. The doorway has plain reveals under a cornice on consoles, and an altered panelled door with an over-light. All the windows have plain reveals and glazing bar sashes. The left-hand return wall has a tall roundheaded stair window with imposts and keystone, and intersecting glazing bars. INTERIOR: the dogleg staircase is placed between the front and back rooms and has an open string, stick balusters and a mahogany handrail; in the back room the tympanum has a moulded plaster fan.

Period: post-medieval

Appendix 3: Scheduled Monument Information

List Entry Number: 1020456 (Historic England 2022bd; **Site 21**)

Date first listed: 16-Oct-2002

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47480 61779

Reasons for Designation: the glass melting and annealing workshop which forms part of Shrigley and Hunt's stained glass manufacturing workshops is an outstanding and unique survival of late 19th/early 20th century *in situ* stained glass manufacturing furnaces.

Details: the monument includes a glass melting and annealing workshop which formed part of Shrigley and Hunt's stained glass manufacturing workshops. It is located in a cellar at the rear of number 23 Castle Hill, a building which had formerly been the main part of Shrigley and Hunt's workshops. The cellar is accessed via an external L-shaped flight of stone steps which lead to the only door. Internally the cellar is tunnel-vaulted or arched, with the concrete floor acting as the arch's springing line, and is constructed of a combination of sandstone and brick. An offset central timber acts as a roof support. The cellar's south wall has a brick-built drain added to its interior while the internally curving east and west walls are featureless. The most interesting features are situated on the brick-faced north wall where four melting and annealing furnaces have been built into the wall. The melting furnaces facilitated the re-melting of previously-formed glass, the production of new glass from raw materials, or a combination of the two activities whereby new materials were mixed with broken glass known as cullet. The glass was melted in crucibles placed in the furnace. The rapid cooling of molten glass gives rise to internal stresses and deformation and, unless annealed, the glass will readily shatter. The annealing furnaces here facilitated the process of reheating previously molten glass to a temperature below the point where deformation begins. The glass was then gradually cooled thus resulting in a considerably strengthened finished product. The firm of Shrigley, painters and gilders, had late 18th century origins, coming to specialise in stained glass manufacture from 1870 when AW Hunt of London took over. The main building fronting Castle Hill has late 18th century origins and was occupied by the firm from about 1890. It was converted to studios and workshops in which stained glass of a very high quality was made for the national market. The cellar housing the furnaces originally formed the basement of a three-storey building which has now been reduced to a single storey. Glassmaking is thought to have continued here until about the mid-20th century. Number 23 Castle Hill, including the cellar, is a Listed Building Grade II. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these include the electricity substation, the surface of the yard fronting the west side of the building housing the cellar, a modern timber roof support in the cellar, and a brick-lined drain on the cellar's interior south wall. The ground beneath all these features is included as is the cellar wall behind the brick-lined drain.

Appendix 4: Listed Building Information

List Entry Number: 1194905 (Historic England 2022be; **Site 2**)

Grade: I

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address 1: LANCASTER CASTLE, CASTLE PARADE

Statutory Address 2: LANCASTER CASTLE, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47331 61850

Details: castle, now prison and courthouses. Occupies part of the site of a Roman fort. Principal dates of construction of the surviving structure are c1150, when the keep was erected; c1200 (parts of Hadrian's Tower, fragments of curtain wall running north and east from the tower, some masonry in the Gatehouse passageway, and the lower part of the Well Tower); early 15th century (the Gatehouse and Well Tower). The upper storey of the keep is probably 15th century and was re-modelled in 1585. Extensive additions were made from 1788 onwards to the designs of Thomas Harrison. The Governor's house was the first of the new buildings. The former Crown Hall at the west was rebuilt and extended to the north to include a new Crown Court (1798) and circular Grand Jury Room. To the west a new Shire Hall was built on a seven-sided semicircular plan. The female felons' prison was completed in 1793, and the male felons' prison to the north was also built in the 1790s. Following a break, work continued under the supervision of JM Gandy in 1802: the interior of the Crown Court was completed, and the female penitentiary was added in 1818-21. The walls are of sandstone ashlar and rubble with roofs of slate and lead. All the buildings are linked to form an irregular polygon on plan with a central courtyard. The Gatehouse, of three storeys and with two towers which have projections of semi-octagonal plan, linked by a passageway arch which dies into the reveals, and have machicolations and embattled parapets. To each side square turrets, with taller stair turrets, rise above the parapets. Above the gateway a niche contains a statue of John O'Gaunt by Claud Nimmo, installed in 1822, flanked by shields of arms of Henry V when Prince of Wales (1407-1413). The former female penitentiary on the south side of the courtyard is linked to the gatehouse by the former female felons' prison. Of five storeys and semicircular plan with its curved wall facing a small yard formed by the curtain wall to the south. The interior contains cells, nine to each floor, radiating from landings with cast-iron stairs. Within the yard the wall extending from the cell block towards the west contains rubble masonry from the curtain wall of c1200. This forms the south wall of the former debtors' rooms, added by Harrison, a range of buildings which is continued towards the north where it abuts the parallel Crown Court range, and returns towards the east against the south wall of the keep. The north/south range, which forms the west side of the courtyard, has cantilevered stone staircases at each end. The keep is of four storeys. The east wall contains the blocked round-arched first floor entrance doorway and now has a three-light mullioned and transomed window. On the ground floor are two doorways with pointed wave-moulded arches. Some round-headed window openings with angle shafts remain, including two at first floor level in the north wall. On the north side the battlements have a plaque inscribed 'ER RA [Ralph Assheton] 1585'. Internally, the tower is divided into two compartments by a spine wall. At ground floor level two of the massive timber posts which support the first floor are visible in the southern half. The former Male Felons' prison, to the north, built on a radial plan with two cell blocks of five storeys linked by a rebuilt curtain wall. The western block has been altered by the addition of a late 19th century range of cells. Between this block and the Keep is the former Execution Yard, with a blocked 'Hanging Doorway' in the curtain wall. The eastern cell block is relatively unaltered and used for storage, with each floor having two groups of four cells, separated by a spine wall and served by two landings. The original cast-iron doors remain. The Well Tower on the west side of the courtyard is of rectangular plan with a long flight of stone steps leading down to a cellar. To the north of the steps a niche contains a well. The stonework of the pointed cellar vault has mortar which retains the impression of the wattle centring used in its construction. The former GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, to the south, has the centre of its façade canted forwards and has Gothic windows. At the west of the complex are the courtrooms and associated buildings. The Crown Court range was built partly on the site of the

earlier Crown Hall and has semicircular north and south terminations: to the south is the re-cased Hadrian's Tower and to the north the new Grand Jury Room. Projecting on the west side is the Shire Hall, with a ground floor arcade of Tudor arches, with a walkway above, and with pointed windows lighting the Hall itself. All the openings have Perpendicular tracery. INTERIORS. Gatehouse: the upper rooms of the towers contain cambered roof beams carried on corbelled wall posts. A corridor above the entrance passage contains the following graffito incised into the stone: 'John Bailey Committed April ye 15th, 1741 by Brindle, for kissing', together with a drawing of a fiddle. Inside the Shire Hall an elliptical arch spans the full width of the courtroom, its wide soffit decorated with blind tracery plasterwork. Below, the east wall contains three pointed windows above a continuous Gothic plasterwork canopy, added by Gandy. In front of the arch the ribs of the ceiling vault radiate from a central boss and spring from seven clustered sandstone columns which form an ambulatory around the outside wall. To each side of the judge's seat are jury boxes, and benches are arranged in a segmental pattern: the woodwork is in a Gothic style and was supplied by Gillows. The Crown Court was decorated by Gandy and has Gothic woodwork which includes a canopy over the judge's chair. The Grand Jury Room is vaulted and has curved Gothic doors. Hadrian's Tower now has exposed stonework internally, squared below and of rubble above. The circular gallery was added in 1892 when the tower was excavated to its present level. At gallery level is a blocked round-arched opening of c1200. To the north of Hadrian's Tower there is a barrel-vaulted corridor under the site of the old hall. Opening off it are five barrel-vaulted cells with timber doors, possibly used originally as stables but in use as prison cells by the 18th century.

List Entry Number: 1194906 (Historic England 2022bn; **Site 40**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: STOREY INSTITUTE, BACK ENTRANCE, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47424 61746

Details: former frontispiece to Cawthorne House, which was built in the 1770s by Richard Gillow for John Fenton Cawthorne and stood on the site of the present Post Office in Market Street. Re-sited and reduced in height c1906. Sandstone ashlar. Roman Doric portico with two columns in antis under a triglyph frieze and cornice. Above this three courses of masonry with chamfered quoins and a small moulded cornice, then a single course surmounted by a pediment with dentils. Originally there were two storeys between the portico and the pediment. The openings of the portico are furnished with elegant wrought-iron gates and screens, also from Cawthorne House, which have elaborate scrolled cresting. The structure frames a rectangular opening in a single-storey building. Further to the left, however, is an ex-situ semicircular door hood of c1700, formerly part of a building which was demolished in 1906 to make way for an extension of the Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane.

List Entry Number: 1194937 (Historic England 2022ag; **Site 6**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 7, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47469 61832

Details: house, now flats. Mid-18th century, altered 20th century. Coursed squared sandstone with ashlar ground floor and dressings, coursed rubble to rear. Stone slate roof and gable chimneys. Double-depth plan with, originally, a staircase projection at the rear. Three storeys plus attic above a cellar, and four bays (though proportioned as for five) with raised quoins to the right, a band above the ground floor windows and another linking the lintels of the second floor windows below an eaves cornice with a gutter carried on slender iron brackets. The return wall on the right has a window on each floor, that on the first floor being somewhat taller. All windows have raised plain surrounds and (except for those to right of door) 12-pane sashes. The attic is lit by a dormer with sloping roof. The central doorway has raised plain surround and 12-panelled door. The windows to right have, on all floors, tripartite stone surrounds, with 20-pane sashes and blocked sidelights. The rear shows signs of alteration at an early date, including vertical joints which suggest that the staircase, lit by a two-stage window, was originally in a central projection. INTERIOR: full-height dogleg staircase with closed string, two turned balusters per tread, broad moulded and ramped handrail, fluted rectangular newels and a wreathed curtail at the foot. HISTORY: known as the Castle Temperance Hotel until 1950.

List Entry Number: 1194938 (Historic England 2022am; **Site 14**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 19, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47454 61799

Details: dispensary, now office. 1785, altered 1845. Sandstone ashlar façade with ashlar dressings, coursed rubble elsewhere. Slate roof with gable chimneys. Shallow double-depth plan with small one-storey lean-to extension at the rear. Two storeys over a cellar, and three bays, of which the central one on the first floor contains a square niche, framed by inverted scrolled jambs under a plain cornice and containing a worn tablet inscribed 'ILC 1845'. Sill bands on both floors, and above first floor windows a fluted frieze, in the centre of which is a plain band where the painted letters 'DISPENSARY' were just discernible in 1989, but now removed by abrasive cleaning. Overall is a shallow moulded pediment, which has three ball finials, divided horizontally by thin square slabs set diagonally. All the windows have plain reveals and four-pane sashes. The central round-headed doorway, up two nosed steps, is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns carrying fluted entablatures and an open pediment. The door has nine raised and fielded panels, and the fanlight has radiating glazing bars. INTERIOR: contains some doorways with reeded architraves, and panelled shutters on the first floor. HISTORY: built by public subscription in 1785 as the second home, until 1832, of the town's dispensary. The niche originally contained a square Coade stone plaque representing the Good Samaritan; this was subsequently moved and placed above the entrance of the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Ashton Road.

List Entry Number: 1194939 (Historic England 2022au; **Site 42**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Statutory Address: 29, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47462 61741

Details: warehouse, now shop and public house. Mid-18th century, altered and extended late 19th century. Roughly coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. Tall chimney stacks above the right-hand and left-hand side walls of the range on the left, which has its gable to the road.

This now has three storeys, but the roof, which has strongly projecting but asymmetrical verges, has obviously been lowered. The façade is symmetrical with two loading slots with projecting corbels on the first and second floors; between the slots is a late 19th century steel crane, and to either side on the first floor is a roughly square window with plain jambs, that to the left still has a square mullion. On the ground floor the loading slots are glazed as shop windows, to right a doorway with a plain surround. Beyond this, on the right, is a two-storey extension, enlarged or remodelled in the late 19th century under two roofs whose ridges run parallel to the street and terminate in two timber-framed projecting gables. Below the larger (left-hand) gable is a canted oriel with a tile-hung apron above a tripartite ground floor window. In the gable are painted traces of the name 'RICHARD HINDE'. To the right below the smaller gable a tripartite sash above a small plain sash. Beyond is a further extension under a cat-slide roof, which is carried down from the rear of the main warehouse range. INTERIOR: very large barrel-vaulted cellars under the main range. HISTORY: Richard Hinde was a wine and spirit merchant, mentioned in directories of 1851 and 1913.

List Entry Number: 1194940 (Historic England 2022ab; **Site 20**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 4, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47314 61778

Details: house. Late 18th century, altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings. Stone slate roof with a prominent gable chimney stack on the left and with a stack to the right shared with No. 2. Double-depth plan with a rear wing on the right. Three storeys above a cellar and three bays. The windows have plain raised surrounds and four-pane sashes, except for the central one on the second floor, which is blind and has 12 fixed panes. The heads of the other second floor windows appear to have been raised and the lower parts of the surrounds in-filled. The doorway, in the right-hand bay, has a plain raised surround under a moulded cornice. Original doorway to central bay has an integral rectangular over-light with glazing bars arranged in a diamond pattern above a square panel, subdivided with framing to form a concave-sided hollow diamond. To the right of the door are railings with cast-iron arrow-head balusters. INTERIOR: most doorways have reeded architraves. At the rear of the entrance hall is a three-bay arcade, with square pilasters carrying semi-elliptical arches. From the centre of this arcade rises the dogleg staircase, which has an open string and stick balusters. The ground floor front room has shutters at the windows and a triple alcove with semi-elliptical arches.

List Entry Number: 1194941 (Historic England 2022ah; **Site 24**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 8, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47327 61775

Details: house. Mid-18th century, raised 1854. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings, and slate roof with gable chimney stacks. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to the left, which may have been altered from a former stable. Three storeys above a cellar, and two wide bays with chamfered quoins, nosed sill courses on the first and second floors and a moulded eaves cornice. All the openings have moulded architraves. The windows have large 16-pane sashes, and the doorway has a recessed door with fielded panels including a concave-sided hollow diamond in the lower half, an upper glazed panel, and an over-

light with glazing bars forming a pattern based on a pointed oval. Because of the sequence of raising the party walls to accommodate an extra storey, the top storey appears to be offset about 0.5m to the left, overlapping the gable of No. 10, which has only two storeys, and overlapped in its turn by the front wall of No. 6. INTERIOR: reeded architraves to doorways. A dogleg open-string staircase with stick balusters and mahogany handrail, up to the first floor, with a rib-vaulted ceiling at landing level. An earlier staircase from the first to the second floors, not continuous with the first staircase and perhaps moved upstairs when the house was raised, with two slender turned balusters per tread. HISTORY: the title deeds include a plan and notes for 'taking down a part of this dwelling house... and built and reared the additional height, Nov. 3rd 1854'. The earliest deed, of 1753, is a mortgage by Thomas Mackrel, barber and peruke maker, who had inherited a moiety of 'one messuage or dwelling house, one malkiln, one stable...etc'.

List Entry Number: 1194942 (Historic England 2022bh; **Site 30**)

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: NUMBERS 18 AND 18A INCLUDING ATTACHED PRIVY HOUSE, 18 AND 18A, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47368 61762

Details: coach house, stables and privy, now flats above garages. Early 18th century, altered c1975. Roughcast sandstone rubble, with ashlar dressings on the front, and roughly coursed rubble at the rear. Stone slate roof and brick gable stack to the right. An almost symmetrical elevation of two storeys and six bays, with a first floor sill band. The ground floor has, in the centre, a pair of coach house doorways under semi-elliptical moulded arches, with prominent keystones, rising from stout ashlar piers. These are flanked on each side by a stable doorway under a plain lintel, the one to the left has been widened. To the left again is a narrow doorway with a moulded architrave and a door with six raised and fielded panels under a recent fanlight, and on the far right a window with raised plain surround. On the first floor, above the coach house doorways, are two round-headed windows (originally circular pitching eyes) which have moulded architraves with keystones and wedge-shaped impost blocks. They are flanked on either side by two windows with raised plain surrounds, All windows have recent eight-pane sashes. To the rear of the building and set into the corner of the garden wall of No. 16 is a large 18th century privy house built of hand-made brick with some ashlar dressings. The convex façade has the appearance of two storeys and three bays, with a central doorway with a moulded architrave and panelled door, a narrow vertical window on each side, and three blind lunettes above. The tall, single-storey interior is furnished with seven privy seats, including a low child's seat in the angle. HISTORY: built as the coach house stables and privy to Castle Park House, No. 20 Castle Park.

List Entry Number: 1194943 (Historic England 2022an; **Site 35**)

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 20, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47383 61756

Details: house. 1720, altered 19th century. Built for William Birdsworth, a lawyer, and his wife Margaret. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings, roughcast on the front elevation and lined out as ashlar blocks

between chamfered quoins. Slate roof with a small flat-roofed dormer, and gable chimney stacks. Three storeys above cellar and attics and five bays, with a central square projection at the rear to contain the staircase. All the windows have moulded architraves and eight-pane sashes. Above the central first floor window is a datestone inscribed: BW+M 1720. The elaborate painted stone doorcase has engaged Ionic columns supporting a pulvinated frieze, an entablature with dentils, and a segmental open pediment, panelled both in its soffit and its tympanum. Its door has 12 raised and fielded panels, and is recessed between similarly panelled reveals. INTERIOR: entrance hall has marble floor. Double-depth room to left has very good painted raised and fielded panelling with Corinthian pilasters. Right-hand room has similar unpainted panelling, but with Ionic pilasters. The room was probably altered in the 19th century when a front cloakroom was created and the rear wall extended. The first floor is divided conventionally and has similar panelling with Doric pilasters. The second floor has a matching dado which is said to be a 19th century alteration. The fine dogleg staircase rises to attic level and has full-height panelling until the half-landing above the first floor and thereafter a panelled dado. It has an open string with carved scrolled brackets, two turned balusters per tread, and a ramped handrail. HISTORY: built by William Birdsworth, a lawyer, and subsequently owned by Allan Harrison, the Recorder of Lancaster between 1731 and 1747, who probably added the doorcase and made many of the internal alterations, including the link with No. 22 to the left. His daughter and heiress, Ann, married Lt. Col. George Wilson, the builder of Abbot Hall, Kendal. The house was owned by the Satterthwaite family from c1780 to 1932.

List Entry Number: 1194944 (Historic England 2022bi; **Site 28**)

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: PEBBLE FORECOURT TO NUMBERS 18, 18A, 20 AND 22, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47379 61765

Details: pebble forecourt. Probably 18th century or early 19th century. Extends across the frontage of all three buildings from their front façades to the edge of the pavement. Made up of rounded pebbles set on edge. In front of Nos. 20 & 22 they are arranged in a chequerboard pattern of light and dark stones.

List Entry Number: 1194945 (Historic England 2022at; **Site 38**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Statutory Address: 26, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47412 61749

Details: former service wing to No. 24, now part of the Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane. Early 19th century with 20th century alterations. Sandstone rubble with quoins. Hipped slate roof, now without chimney stacks. Double-depth plan. Two storeys and one bay, with the doorway on the left. All the openings have raised plain surrounds. The first floor windows are paired and have 12-pane sashes. The left-hand return wall has a window on each floor. That on the first floor is sashed with glazing bars and has a blocked loading doorway to its left close to the junction with the back entrance to the Storey Institute. HISTORY: used as a drawing office by Paley and Austin (Architects) when they occupied No. 24 Castle Park from c1870 until c1940.

List Entry Number: 1194970 (Historic England 2022ay; **Site 48**)**Grade:** II**Date first listed:** 13-Mar-1995**Statutory Address:** 66, MARKET STREET**County:** Lancashire**District:** Lancaster (District Authority)**Parish:** Non Civil Parish**NGR:** SD 47479 61730

Details: house, now shop. Late 18th century, with 19th century and 20th century alteration. Squared coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Double-depth plan. Three storeys and three bays. Façade has chamfered quoins, and the second floor window lintels are continued as a band below a cornice. The windows have 20th century casements in plain stone surrounds. Most of the ground floor is occupied by a timber shop front of c1900, with a fascia and cornice between brackets. To its right is a doorway with a plain stone right-hand jamb. Chimney on right-hand gable.

List Entry Number: 1194973 (Historic England 2022bm; **Site 45**)**Grade:** II**Date first listed:** 18-Feb-1970**Date of most recent amendment:** 13-Mar-1995**Statutory Address:** Storey Institute, Meeting House Lane**County:** Lancashire**District:** Lancaster (District Authority)**Parish:** Non Civil Parish**NGR:** SD 47432 61731

Details: art institute. 1887, extended 1906. Designed by Paley and Austin. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with curved gables and tall chimneys. White glazed brick used for rear walls of extension. Jacobean Revival style. Built on a corner site with a domed octagonal turret at the junction of the two façades.

Two storeys with attic and cellars. Façades have string courses, and glazing bar sash windows which have roll-moulded surrounds on the ground floor. On the first floor they have architraves with moulded sills and with strapwork ornament above moulded pediments.

The façade to Meeting House Lane has three principal bays with paired windows on the ground and first floors and with the attic windows rising into dormers which have scrolled shaped pediments. Between them are narrower bays which have timber attic dormers set behind the parapet and projecting from the mansard roof slope. The right-hand bay contains the doorway, which has a bolection-moulded architrave with an outer moulding enriched by shaft rings and with a segmental pediment. To each side are engaged Tuscan columns with strapwork decoration above their bases, supporting an entablature whose cornice continues the string course. On the first floor are two rows of windows lighting the stairs. Towards the left of the Meeting House Lane façade is the Art Gallery, which projects forwards slightly under an elaborate shaped gable with cornices, finials, and four pilasters rising from first floor level. On the ground floor are four windows and a door. Above, the wall is blank except for a central oculus in the gable and a first floor plaque inscribed: 'IN HONOREM VICTORIAE REGINAE NOSTRAE... MDCCCLXXXVII'. To the left is a lower studio of one storey plus attic with two windows on the ground floor and with its upper window rising into a gable dormer. At the left a single-storey curved wall contains a round-arched gateway. At the right of the façade the corner turret has a lead dome with a spirelet.

The façade to Castle Hill is of four bays, treated similarly except that the third bay has four windows on the ground and first floors, and has paired attic dormers. To the right, canted back at an angle, is the addition of 1906, of three storeys, with two bays at the left projecting forwards slightly under a shaped gable with an oculus and with paired windows. To the right are two main bays in the centre, with paired windows, with narrower bays to their left and right. Set back behind a parapet is a long timber attic dormer.

INTERIOR: the first floor rear corridor is lit by a curved stained-glass window designed by Mr Jowett of Shrigley and Hunt and containing medallion figures symbolical of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Literature and Science, and the names of men distinguished in the Arts. The first floor exhibition hall is top-lit by a lantern spanned by four trusses. In a semicircular alcove at the rear is a marble statue of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort sculptured by Mr Wood of Chelsea.

List Entry Number: 1194986 (Historic England 2022ac; **Site 60**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 4, FENTON STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47451 61603

Details: house. Early 19th century (before 1821), altered 20th century. Sandstone ashlar with coursed rubble to the side and rear. Slate roof with a coped gable to the right, and gable stacks. Double-depth single-fronted plan with the doorway and staircases to the right. Three storeys above a cellar, and two bays with a plinth, first floor sill band and prominent moulded cornice. The entrance, in the right-hand bay, has three steps enclosed by bar railings with a frieze of intersecting waves, pineapple heads to the standards, and integral shoe-scrapers in the returned sides. The doorway has plain reveals under a cornice on consoles and a recessed six-panelled door with an over-light. All the windows have plain reveals, and have casements with glazing bars installed in the late 1980s to replace glazing bar sashes. The right-hand return wall has a tall stair window with impost and keystone, and intersecting glazing bars.

List Entry Number: 1194987 (Historic England 2022ae; **Site 61**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 6, FENTON STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47451 61596

Details: house, now flats. Early 19th century (before 1821). Sandstone ashlar with coursed rubble to the rear and side. Slate roof with a coped gable to the left, and gable stacks. Double-depth single-fronted plan with the doorway in the left-hand bay. Three storeys above a cellar, and two bays with a plinth, a first floor sill band, and a prominent moulded cornice. The entrance has three steps enclosed by late 20th century small bar railings with a short frieze of intersecting waves to the front, a similar restored frieze to the sides, and pineapple heads to the standards. The doorway has plain reveals under a cornice on consoles, and an altered panelled door with an over-light. All the windows have plain reveals and glazing bar sashes. The left-hand return wall has a tall round-headed stair window with impost and keystone, and intersecting glazing bars. INTERIOR: the dogleg staircase is placed between the front and back rooms and has an open string, stick balusters and a mahogany handrail; in the back room the tympanum has a moulded plaster fan.

List Entry Number: 1211373 (Historic England 2022aw; **Site 46**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 09-Jul-1974

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 52 AND 54, MARKET STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47532 61728

Details: pair of houses, now shops. Early 19th century with 20th century alterations. Sandstone ashlar with slate roof and gable stacks. Three storeys above a cellar, and two bays with, on the first and second floors, tripartite windows with plain reveals, square flush mullions, and sashes without glazing bars. The sills provide the only modelling of the façade. The ground floors are occupied by 20th century shop fronts of traditional design. The left-hand shop front (to No. 54) now extends under No. 54A to the left.

List Entry Number: 1211515 (Historic England 2022az; **Site 55**)

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47298 61681

Details: Quaker meeting house. 1708, altered 1769, extended 1779 and 1790, and altered internally early 20th century and 1969. Sandstone rubble, pebble-dashed at the front. Roof of stone slate at front and slate at rear. Single-storey, with two-storey porch and with attic storey above left-hand (west) meeting room. Three bays to left of porch and five to right, with projecting ashlar quoins. Windows have painted rebated and chamfered surrounds, with hinge pins for shutters, and have glazing bar sashes, the first of which were installed in 1769 when the mullions and transoms were removed from the original cross windows. The left-hand window was added in 1789 when the small meeting room was enlarged, and the two right-hand windows were added when the large meeting room was extended. The porch, which was probably added in the late 18th century, has canted sides which each have a glazing bar sash in a plain stone surround lighting the upper room. The doorway has a cyma-moulded surround with a lintel carved with a semi-elliptical arch with keystone. The gables are coped. The left-hand gable has an ashlar chimney stack with a cornice and weathered offset. Near the junction of the porch and the main roof is a second chimney cap. The right-hand (east) gable wall is part of the 1779 extension, is of coursed squared sandstone and has a Venetian window with stone surround and Gothic glazing. Towards the east end of the rear wall a three-light rebated and chamfered mullioned window has been exposed by the demolition of adjoining school buildings. A rear wing towards the west was added in 1852 as a warden's cottage and further additions were subsequently made at the rear as part of the former Friends' School. INTERIOR: inside the porch a chamfered doorway which led to the left-hand meeting room has a re-set datestone inscribed '1677', reused from the first meeting house on the site. Attached to the wall is the inscribed grave slab of John Lawson, removed from the Friends' burial ground in Wyresdale Road. The north gallery was removed from the large meeting room in the early 20th century, and the west gallery was removed in 1969 when the screen dividing the room from the vestibule corridor was moved. This is now partly glazed but incorporates 18th century woodwork, including raised and fielded panels, pilasters, and a timber cornice. The north wall is panelled to dado height with raised and fielded panels, and the east wall is similarly panelled with plain panels. The high ceiling has four cased beams and two decorative 19th century vents.

List Entry Number: 1211539 (Historic England 2022bc; **Site 53**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: GATE PIERS, STEPS AND WALL OPPOSITE JUNCTION WITH DALLAS ROAD, MEETING HOUSE LANE

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47388 61687

Details: pair of gate piers, steps and retaining wall to the terraced gardens of Nos. 20 and 22 Castle Park. Mid-18th century, altered c1866. One of three flights laid out by Allan Harrison in his extended garden. Sandstone ashlar and coursed and squared rubble. The piers are square in plan with a pilaster on each face and have a pronounced cornice. The eastern pier is topped by an urn on an elaborately moulded base, the urn to the western pier was removed c1990. The gate piers now stand at the top of a flight of plain 19th century steps and at the bottom of a flight of 15 mid-18th century steps with nosings. The retaining walls are battered and watershot, approx. 4m high, and extend approx. 20m westwards from the bottom of the steps and 15m eastwards. **HISTORY:** Meeting House Lane was widened in 1866 to cope with the increased traffic generated by the railway station, and consequently the wall was rebuilt approx. 5m north of its original alignment.

List Entry Number: 1214387 (Historic England 2022ap; **Site 5**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Statutory Address: 21-29, ST MARYS PARADE

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47444 61834

Details: terrace of five houses, now with shop. Mid-19th century, altered 20th century. Squared coursed sandstone with slate roof and with gable and axial stacks. Each house has three storeys above a cellar, and a single bay. All doorways and windows have plain surrounds and 20th century joinery with glazing bars. The first floor windows are sashed, the others fixed, those on the ground floor divided to resemble sashes. The house at the left-hand end (No.21) has its windows to the left of the doorway; the remaining four are built as pairs with paired doorways as a central feature. Four chimneys. **HISTORY:** shown on the five feet to one mile Ordnance Survey map, which was surveyed in 1845, and probably built shortly before that date.

List Entry Number: 1220695 (Historic England 2022af; **Site 4**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 6-12, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47453 61834

Details: marked on Ordnance Survey as Nos. 4, 6 and 8. Row of three cottages and attached former warehouse, now office. Cottages early 19th century, with 20th century alterations. Warehouse mid-18th century, remodelled in late 19th century, and altered 20th century. Squared sandstone with ashlar dressings. Cottages have stone slate roof with gable chimneys, and warehouse has composition tile roof. The cottages have quoins above the level of the warehouse eaves and square stone gutter brackets. Double-depth plan. Each cottage has three storeys and a single bay, the one to No. 12 being canted back on the left. The windows and doorways have plain surrounds and late 20th century joinery.

The doorways of Nos. 8 and 10 are coupled and placed between the windows. No. 12 has a door to the left with a window to its left. The door is set into the gable wall of Nos. 21-29 St Mary's Parade which adjoins at right angles and has its ground floor at a higher level because of the slope of the ground. In 1988 a well, which presumably antedates the cottages, was found immediately next to the rear wall of the cottages. No.6, the former warehouse, is of two-unit plan, with the gable to the road. 3 storeys and attic, with a central four-stage loading slot (now glazed) whose jambs and head have ovolo chamfers, and small internal corbels to support loading platforms. On the second floor there are larger external corbels, with a bracket for a crane just above on the left. To the right is a later doorway and 2 original stair windows vertically aligned above it; to the left on the first floor is an inserted window. The left corner has quoins, but the right-hand corner is tusked. The rear gable, built into higher ground, has only two storeys, with a two-stage loading slot, where each doorway has a massive stone lintel, the lower one flanked by stone corbels. In the apex of the gable are three pigeon holes with perching ledges, protected by the projecting verge of the top of the roof. INTERIOR: a newel staircase (now blocked), remains of a former doorway in the right-hand wall, and of fireplaces in the left wall. Large pine beams, chamfered with run-out stops. On the first floor, remains of elaborate moulded plasterwork, presumably surviving from a former use as a plasterer's workshop.

List Entry Number: 1220753 (Historic England 2022ao; **Site 17**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Statutory Address: 21, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47457 61784

Details: house, now offices. c1800 with late 19th century alterations. Sandstone ashlar façade, with coursed rubble elsewhere. Slate roof with a small flat-roofed dormer on the right, coped gables with kneelers and gable chimneys. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to the left. Three storeys above a cellar and three bays under an eaves cornice. The windows have raised sills, plain reveals and four-pane sashes on the ground and first floors, with nine-pane sashes above. The doorway has a moulded cornice carried on fluted consoles. The recessed door, up two nosed steps, has nine raised and fielded panels and an over-light with glazing bars arranged as an ellipse crossed by diagonals. INTERIOR: stained glass screen to the internal porch. Mahogany doors, and panelled shutters in all front rooms, plus a dogleg staircase with an open string, two very slender turned balusters per tread and a mahogany handrail.

List Entry Number: 1220781 (Historic England 2022as; **Site 33**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Statutory Address: 25, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47457 61760

Details: house. c1840. White-painted scored render over sandstone rubble, which appears at the sides. Slate roof with large gable chimneys. Double-depth plan. Two storeys above a cellar, and three bays framed by a plinth, vestigial pilasters and an eaves cornice with a plain frieze, all painted black. The windows have plain reveals, raised sills with nosings, and double-hung sashes with margin lights. The doorway, up three steps, has panelled timber pilasters, a lintel decorated with intersecting wavy bands and a cornice protected by a lead flashing with scalloped edges. The door has four raised and fielded

panels, arranged from top to bottom as one, a pair, and one. HISTORY: built as the residence of the prison governor.

List Entry Number: 1220811 (Historic England 2022bf; **Site 19**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: NUMBER 2 AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS, 2, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47304 61776

Details: house, later a school, now flats. Early 19th century, altered 19th century and 20th century. Sandstone ashlar and slate roof with coped gables and very prominent gable chimney stacks. Double-depth plan with a two-storey service wing to left and, at the rear, a later semi-octagonal projection to house the staircase, which originally had been against the right-hand gable wall, as a round-headed window shows. Three storeys above a basement, expressed as a plinth. Five bays with a sill band on the first and second floors, and an eaves cornice. The tall windows have plain reveals and glazing bars, of 12- and nine-panes. The doorway, up three steps with nosings, has a moulded architrave under a cornice carried on fluted brackets. The door has an integral over-light and is panelled with three raised and fielded vertical panels above a square panel subdivided with framing into a concave-sided hollow diamond. To each side of the doorway is an area, protected by dwarf walls and cast-iron railings, with stick balusters and standards in the form of columns with urn finials. INTERIOR: flying geometrical staircase with cast-iron balusters of mid-19th century form.

List Entry Number: 1220843 (Historic England 2022ba; **Site 41**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: GARDEN WALL EXTENDING SOUTH FROM PRIVY HOUSE ATTACHED TO NUMBERS 18 AND 18A, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47362 61749

Details: garden wall. Mid-18th century. Mostly brick, but with some sandstone rubble. Runs south from the corner of the Privy House attached to Nos. 18 and 18A and forms the eastern boundary of the garden (and the former garden) to No. 16, which extended as far as Meeting House Lane. Approximately 3m high.

List Entry Number: 1290511 (Historic England 2022aa; **Site 57**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 2, DALLAS ROAD

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47371 61639

Details: house. c1840. Coursed dressed sandstone with quoins and ashlar dressings, and with sides and rear of coursed squared sandstone. Slate roof with slightly overhanging eaves and verges and gable chimney stacks. Symmetrical double-depth plan. Two storeys above a cellar, and three bays with a slightly projecting centre and pilasters at each end. The doorway, up two steps, has plain jambs and a cornice supported on consoles. All the windows have plain surrounds. Those on the ground floor have 12-pane sashes and those on the first floor have nine-pane sashes.

List Entry Number: 1290761 (Historic England 2022bg; **Site 37**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: NUMBER 24 WITH ATTACHED FORECOURT WALL, 24, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47404 61752

Details: house, now flats. Mid-18th century, altered c1800. Coursed sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings and chamfered quoins. Slate roof with gable chimney stacks to right and left. Double-depth plan. Three storeys over a cellar and five bays. All the openings have moulded architraves. The windows all have 12-pane sashes, of diminishing height in successive storeys (some of the glazing in the top windows may be original). The central doorway, up three steps, has a door of 6 raised and fielded panels below an integral over-light with diagonal glazing bars trapping semi-ellipses above and below and circles at the sides. The level forecourt (on a site which slopes down from right to left) is enclosed by a low wall, whose returned side is ramped and bears cast-iron railings. On the far left, beyond the forecourt, there is a doorway at cellar level. The rear elevation has a full-height stair window above the back door and, to the right, a Venetian window on the first floor with Gothic glazing bars. Above and below it are coupled windows. INTERIOR: dogleg open-string staircase with three slender turned balusters per tread, an altered ramped handrail with a wreathed curtail. Doors with raised and fielded panels, including double doors under a semi-elliptical archway of c1800 which connects the first floor reception rooms. Adam-style fireplace in one reception room. HISTORY: The house was used as offices by Paley and Austin (Architects) from c1870 until c1940.

List Entry Number: 1290779 (Historic England 2022aq; **Site 36**)

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 22, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47393 61753

Details: house. Early 18th century, altered and extended to the rear in 1765-66 and re-fronted c1800. Sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings on the front, random and coursed rubble and some ashlar at the rear. Slate roof with gable chimney stack to the right. L-plan, with a double-depth main range and a long narrow range to the rear. 3 storeys over a cellar and 2 bays under a prominent eaves cornice. All the windows have moulded architraves; those on the ground and first floors have 12-pane sashes, those on the second have nine panes. On the left the doorway, up 5 steps with nosings, has a simple moulded architrave, a pulvinated frieze and a cornice, and a door with 9 raised and fielded panels under an over light with radiating glazing bars. The left edge of the façade is slightly overlapped by No. 24 which projects, while the top floor rises above both adjoining properties. At the rear, the tall round-headed stair window, with impostes and a keystone, has Gothic intersecting glazing bars. The south end of the long

rear wing - apparently adapted from a former outbuilding, since the east wall incorporates a blocked 17th century doorway - was remodelled c1765 with a two-storey canted bay, of ashlar on the first floor, which is approached externally by a fine curved stone staircase of nosed steps with iron stick balusters. INTERIOR: unusual plan resulting from alterations and additions. two ground floor rooms contain very large rectangular stone fireplaces; the first of these rooms has doors with raised and fielded panels with L-hinges and a built-in cupboard with butterfly hinges. Geometrical staircase with stick balusters and a wreathed curtail. Adam-style fireplaces in the first floor rooms, including the drawing room in the rear wing. HISTORY: the house probably antedates its neighbour, No. 20, and was incorporated into it by Allan Harrison c1740. The rear extension was built at the expense of George Wilson (of Abbot Hall, Kendal) who married Harrison's daughter, Ann. The clerk of works appears to have been Richard Gillow. At that time the house was let to Thomas Saul, who later built High Street House, High Street.

List Entry Number: 1290782 (Historic England 2022aj; **Site 25**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 10-14, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47341 61771

Details: row of three houses, originally part of a row of five. Mid-18th century, altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar façade with ashlar dressings, coursed rubble to the rear. Slate roofs and brick chimney stacks on the party walls. Two storeys with cellars and attics, and 10 bays with chamfered quoins at the right, a first floor sill band, and a moulded eaves cornice. Each house is of double-depth plan with various rear extensions, and each is of three bays, except No. 10 which has a fourth bay over a wide wagon entrance, whose stone lintel is carved to appear as a flat arch. All the openings have moulded architraves. The windows on the ground floor are sashed without glazing bars, and those above have eight-pane sashes. Beneath each ground floor window is a low cellar opening some shuttered, some blocked. The doorways have recessed panelled doors; the one to No. 10 (next to the wagon entrance) is of six panels and has an over-light with diamond glazing bars and is flanked by reeded pilasters which suggest an early 19th century date; those to Nos. 12 and 14 (side by side in bays three and four) have nine-panel doors with integral over-lights. Each house has a low hipped attic dormer, that to No. 14 of double width, with small-paned horizontal sliding sashes. The rear of No. 14 is of three storeys.

List Entry Number: 1290789 (Historic England 2022aj; **Site 27**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 16, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47358 61766

Details: house, formerly two houses, originally part of a row of five, now offices. Mid-18th century, raised and altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar with ashlar dressings on the front and side, coursed rubble on the rear with a rendered second storey. Slate roof hipped to the left with a chimney set back towards the rear, and a gable chimney stack to the right. T-plan with a double-depth front range, with a two-storey bow window on the back wall to the left, and a rear wing extended into a former outbuilding. Three storeys above a cellar and six bays under an eaves cornice, with the doorway in the third bay and with chamfered quoins to the left, and to the right on the second floor above the junction with No. 14. The sill bands on first and second floors return around the left-hand gable wall, where there is a window on each

floor. All the windows have moulded architraves, as does the doorway, and are sashed without glazing bars. The doorway is approached up a flight of four steps with railings of cast-iron 'turned' balusters and standards with urn finials. The recessed door has nine panels and an integral over-light. Rebuilt stonework to the right of the door, and the Ordnance Survey five feet to one mile map surveyed in 1845, suggest that there were originally paired entrance doorways in the two central bays.

List Entry Number: 1290807 (Historic England 2022bk; **Site 9**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: POSTS (FIVE) AT SOUTH WEST END, NEAR JUNCTION WITH CASTLE PARK, CASTLE PARADE

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47309 61814

Details: five posts. c1800. Dressed sandstone. 1m high. Octofoil on plan with moulded bases, and slightly tapering with slightly wider flattish cap of similar plan topped with a cast-iron ball. The outer two are missing. HISTORY: placed to define the carriageway and demarcate the boundary of the Castle Parade in association with the two similar posts at the north-east end.

List Entry Number: 1290818 (Historic England 2022ad; **Site 22**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 6, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47321 61777

Details: House. Late 18th century, altered 19th century. Sandstone ashlar in narrow courses, with ashlar dressings. Stone slate roof with two skylights and chimney stacks to left and right. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to right. Three storeys above a cellar, and one bay. All the windows have raised plain surrounds and sills. The windows on the first floor are paired and placed centrally; they have 12-pane sashes. Ground floor has single window, with a four-pane sash. The place of what would have been the left-hand window is taken by the tall, narrow doorway, flanked to the left by the doorway to the yard, both have plain raised surrounds and doors which have raised and fielded panels. Above the house door there is an over-light.

List Entry Number: 1290848 (Historic England 2022ai; **Site 8**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 9, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47464 61819

Details: house, now flats and shop. Late 18th century, altered and partly rebuilt c1975 and perhaps originally the right-hand half of a pair. Sandstone ashlar façade in narrow courses with plain quoins, with

rebuilt coursed rubble to the rear and sides, rendered on the left. Composition tile roof with gable chimney to the right. Three storeys above a tall basement, expressed as a plinth with deep coursed stonework, and three bays under an eaves cornice. The windows, which have 12-pane sashes, some recent replacements, have raised plain surrounds with a sill band on the ground floor and, on second floor, lintels linked into a band below the cornice. The doorway, on the far left, also has a raised plain surround and is reached up a flight of six nosed steps with iron railings on both sides. The deeply-recessed door originally had nine raised and fielded panels, but the top panels are now glazed. To the right of the doorway is the original entrance to the basement and the shop, now down steps but originally through a trap door. The rear has a recent ground floor extension and a wide very tall staircase window to the right.

List Entry Number: 1290853 (Historic England 2022ak; **Site 12**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Dec-1953

Statutory Address: 15 AND 17, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47454 61808

Details: pair of cottages, now a folk museum and a house. 1739, converted c1820 into two cottages, and restored c1977. Roughly coursed sandstone rubble with quoins, stone slate roof, and a gable chimney stack on the left. Shallow double-depth plan. Two low storeys and three bays, previously symmetrical around three doorways, of which the central one led to the back yard; the right-hand doorway was recently altered as a window, while the remaining coupled pair have chamfered surrounds and deep lintels, inscribed 'RTA' and '1739' above the central jamb, (formerly a semicircular plaque with the same initials over the date above the original central doorway). To left the first bay has a square chamfered surround with a 19th century sixteen-pane sashed window, similar to that in the former right-hand doorway. To right a large square 20-pane sashed window within a plain surround, which has the marks of former shutter-lugs in the jambs. The first floor has three low rectangular windows, all now with 19th century eight-pane sashes but with evidence of original chamfered flush mullions in the centre. To the rear, just outside the present yard wall, is a restored well protected by a circular wall. INTERIOR: in the museum is a fireplace with shouldered jambs and a small cupboard in the staircase with a fielded panelled door and H-hinges.

List Entry Number: 1298360 (Historic England 2022ax; **Site 47**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 54A,56 AND 58, MARKET STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47520 61723

Details: row of three houses, now shops. Early 19th century with 20th century alterations. Sandstone ashlar to the front, with coursed rubble and dressed stone dressings on the rear and on the left-hand wall to China Street. Slate roofs with a coped gable to the left. Double-depth plan with doorways, originally, to the right and with chimney stacks to the left. Each house has three storeys above a cellar and a wide tripartite window, off-set slightly to the left, on the upper floors. The ground floors have been altered by the insertion of shop fronts. The upper windows have plain reveals, square flush mullions and sashes without glazing bars. The doorway to No. 56, which appears to be original, has plain jambs. The gable to

China Street has a full-height stair window, with glazing bars, on the first and second floors. The shop front of No. 54A now extends to the right below No. 54.

List Entry Number: 1298362 (Historic England 2022bl; **Site 54**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address 1: ROYAL KING'S ARMS HOTEL, 75-83, MARKET STREET

Statutory Address 2: ROYAL KING'S ARMS HOTEL, KING STREET

Statutory Address 3: WATERSTONES BOOKSELLERS, KING STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47483 61694

Details: includes: Royal King's Arms Hotel and [former] Waterstones Booksellers KING STREET. Hotel and shop. Rebuilt on its original site in 1879 and altered 1988. Designed by Holtom and Connor in the Northern Renaissance style. Sandstone ashlar and ashlar dressings, with bricks at the rear. Slate roofs with coped gables. Reversed L-plan on the corner of Market Street and King Street, and extending along both, with the entrance on Market Street. The façade is a balanced composition of two similar halves, each symmetrical in itself, on either side of a narrow canted bay on the corner. The façade on Market Street has four storeys and an attic, and five bays, including a slightly recessed three-bay centre. The ground floor is articulated by six Tuscan pilasters carrying an entablature which extends along the façades on both streets. The entrance is in the centre and has a round-arched, hollow-chamfered doorway of banded rustication, set between pilasters on high bases; each of these has two vertical panels decorated with arabesques, while above is a scrolled pediment. The windows in the upper floors have two-, three- and two-lights; those on the first floor also have a transom and have pediments, triangular to the sides and segmental in the centre. The central light of the second floor window accommodates a niche, and on the third floor is an inscription which reads: 'ESTABLISHED AD 1629 REBUILT AD 1879'. The outer bays of these upper storeys contain a very tall oriel window lighting a double-height room; above is a tall pedimented gable, which is decorated with a niche containing an urn filled with a plant, a motif which is repeated in all the gables. The canted bay on the corner has, on the ground floor, a shop window which extends one bay into Market Street and along all of the King Street frontage; above is a round-headed French window with a balcony on the first floor, a blind aedicule on the third floor, and an open segmental pediment in front of a chimney. The façade to King Street is virtually the same as on Market Street, except that it is concave in plan, and the end bays do not have oriel windows, though the right-hand one did originally.

List Entry Number: 1298363 (Historic England 2022bb; **Site 56**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: GATE PIERS APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH OF FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47299 61657

Details: pair of gate piers. Mid-18th century, altered late 19th century. Sandstone ashlar. Square in plan with a pilaster on each face and a pronounced cornice; above this is a pyramidal cap, which dates probably from the late 19th century.

List Entry Number: 1298386 (Historic England 2022ar; **Site 23**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 23, CASTLE HILL

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47457 61776

Details: house, subsequently a stained glass studio and workshop, now a restaurant. Later 18th century (before 1778), altered in late 19th century. Sandstone ashlar façade with coursed rubble to the side and rear. Slate roof, with the remains of a coped gable on the right and gable chimneys, that on the right being on the roof slope. Double-depth plan with a rear wing to right. Three storeys above a cellar, and three bays with a very prominent added attic. Chamfered quoins. Ground floor has a wagon entrance with two panelled doors on the left, and then the remains of a ground floor sill band interrupted by two large late 19th century rectangular windows with decorated wooden architraves and stained-glass panels in geometrical leading, but with plain glass in the lower part of the left-hand window. The upper floors have 12-pane sashes within plain raised surrounds, and the heads of the top windows, which are shorter, are incorporated in a plain frieze which has the remains of painted lettering, reading 'STAINED GLASS HERALDIC...'. The attic storey has a continuous studio window of six casement lights with a boarded gablet over each pair; each light is divided into six large panes of square-leaded glazing; there is similar glazing in the returned ends. The long rear wing has in its gable large doorways, presumably, once windows, on the first and second floors leading to a steel fire escape; on the north side it has a glazed timber-framed projection. HISTORY: formerly the premises of Messrs Shrigley and Hunt, stained glass makers. The firm developed from Shrigley and Son, founded in the late 18th century, which became Shrigley and Hunt in 1870. It moved to premises in West Road before closing in the 1970s.

List Entry Number: 1298406 (Historic England 2022bj; **Site 16**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: PIERS AND LOW WALL AROUND CASTLE PRECINCT TO SOUTH OF CASTLE, CASTLE PARK

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47318 61797

Details: set of 12 piers and a dwarf wall, originally supporting railings. Early 19th century. Sandstone ashlar. Octagonal in plan, with a faceted pointed cap above a pronounced string course. Near the centre of the south side a pair of piers originally flanked an iron gate. HISTORY: placed to demarcate the boundary of the Castle Park which was laid out on and near the castle ditch. Not marked on Binns' map of 1821, but clearly shown on the five feet to the mile Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1845.

List Entry Number: 1298409 (Historic England 2022av; **Site 32**)

Grade: II

Date first listed: 13-Mar-1995

Statutory Address: 37-43, CHINA STREET

County: Lancashire

District: Lancaster (District Authority)

Parish: Non Civil Parish

NGR: SD 47518 61757

Details: Terrace of three houses, now four shops. Early 18th century, altered in late 19th century. Coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings. Slate roof with gable chimney stack to the left. Each house has a double-depth front range and a rear wing, now altered. Three storeys above cellars, and nine bays. Photographs taken before the alterations show the building originally divided, from left to right, into properties of two, three and four bays, with doorways in bays two, three and eight. The ground floor has four shop fronts of c1900, each with a plate-glass window under a semicircular head, a doorway to the right, a plain fascia board and a prominent cornice supported by carved brackets, doubtless inserted after the widening of China Street in 1895. All the upper windows have moulded sills and are set into slightly projecting vertical panels, across which a band passes between the first and second storeys. Their joinery is recent. The windows on the second floor (which originally had 12-pane sashes) have plain surrounds, while those on the first floor (originally with 18-pane sashes) have jambs in the form of Tuscan pilasters without bases and stilted lintels with a projecting triple keystone.
