

**Western Parcel
Land at Slyne Road
Lancaster
Lancashire**

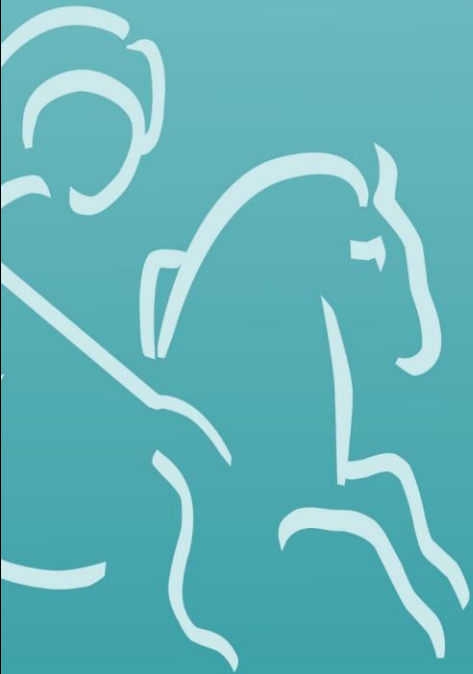
Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Taylor Wimpey North West

CA Project: CR0845
CA Report: CR0845_1

December 2021



Western Parcel Land at Slyne Road Lancaster Lancashire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: CR0845
CA Report: CR0845_1

| Document Control Grid | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Revision | Date | Author | Checked by | Status | Reasons for revision | Approved by |
| A | 29 December 2021 | Liam Wilson | Alex Thomson | First Issue | – | Richard Young |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022 | Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660 | Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630 | Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120 |
| e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk | | | |

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| SUMMARY | 2 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION..... | 3 |
| 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND..... | 4 |
| 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES..... | 6 |
| 4. METHODOLOGY..... | 7 |
| 5. RESULTS..... | 7 |
| 6. THE FINDS | 8 |
| 7. DISCUSSION..... | 9 |
| 8. CA PROJECT TEAM..... | 9 |
| 9. REFERENCES..... | 9 |
| APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS | 11 |
| APPENDIX B: THE FINDS..... | 12 |
| APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM | 13 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (1:1000)

Figs 3 & 4 Photographs

SUMMARY

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Project name: | Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road |
| Location: | Lancaster, Lancashire |
| NGR: | 347530 464080 |
| Type: | Evaluation |
| Date: | 15–19 November 2021 |
| Planning reference: | LCC ref: 21/00722/HYB |
| Location of Archive: | To be deposited with Lancashire County Council Museum Service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) |
| Site Code: | SLY 21 |

In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on the western parcel of land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire. A total of 13 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified a former field boundary ditch of post-medieval date, which correlates with a boundary shown on historic mapping, and evidence for associated ridge and furrow cultivation.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on the western parcel of land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire (centred at NGR: 347530 464080; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Taylor Wimpey North West (TWNW).
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for a mixed residential, care and local centre development of the site, which has been made to Lancaster City Council (LCC; planning ref: 21/00722/HYB).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology), Lancashire Council, the archaeological advisor to LCC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Doug Moir.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 4.3ha in extent and lies to the north of Lancaster. The site currently comprises two pastoral fields and is bounded to the north by the A683 dual carriageway, to the east by Turnpike Fold and the A6/Slyne Road beyond, to the south by the grounds of Beaumont College and to the west by further pastoral fields. The site lies at approximately 25m AOD, and slopes downwards towards the east.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as siltstone, mudstone and sandstone of the Roeburndale Member of the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2021). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits of sand and gravel in the east and Diamicton Till in the west, both of the Quaternary Period (ibid.). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation consisted of variable silty-clay and gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site, and the wider area to the east, has previously been the subject of a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2016; CA 2020a), Heritage Statement (CA 2020b) and geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2019). The following is a summary of these reports.

Prehistoric

2.2. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods are poorly represented in North Lancashire; isolated Mesolithic finds have been recorded along the valley of the River Lune, c. 5.5km to the east of the current site (CA 2020b).

2.3. The remains of a probable Neolithic long house were recorded c. 750m east of the site during excavations undertaken prior to the construction of the A683 (OA 2014; CA 2020b). Such a structure is a rare survival and the first known from Lancashire. The remains of other pits and pottery indicate that the area continued to be used into the Bronze Age. Further evidence from the Neolithic period is sparsely represented in the area and the limited evidence predominantly comprises isolated finds of stone tools and flints from within plough soils (ibid.). An evaluation (RHS 2014) and subsequent excavation (OA 2014) 350m to the east of the site identified evidence of prehistoric settlement activity (ibid.), and earthworks to the north-east (recorded from aerial imagery), likely relate to further prehistoric settlement.

Roman

2.4. Roman activity within the vicinity of the site is better represented. During archaeological excavations at Cottam Farm, located c. 750m east of the site, collapsed rubble banks defining the boundary of the previously identified earthwork enclosures were recorded (CA 2020a). The enclosures were interpreted as evidence for Iron Age settlement, but cobbled spreads and features observed within the enclosures and associated pottery were tentatively dated to the Late Roman period. The enclosures may have been associated with settlement activity.

2.5. The remains of a Roman fort (*Calunium*) are located c. 1.7km south of the Site in Lancaster (CA 2020b). This fort was built around AD 80, along with associated roads, and it was re-modelled in the 4th century to protect against sea-borne attacks. A small town grew up alongside the fort, which would have required an agricultural hinterland, quite likely encompassing the area of the site (ibid.).

-
- 2.6. Roman artefacts have been recorded in the surrounding area and include a Roman trumpet brooch found to the east of the site during metal detecting, and a copper alloy button and loop fastener found c. 180m north of the Site. Three fragments of a copper-alloy enamelled vessel in the shape of a cockerel were found c. 825m north-east of the site and a copper patera (a type of bowl with a handle) handle was recorded c. 750m north of the site (CA 2020b).
- 2.7. Further evidence for Roman period activity includes fragments of a Roman altar found during the construction of lime kilns in 1802, c. 440m west of the site. A section of the conjectured route of a Roman road was identified during antiquarian investigations prior to 1823, c. 460m north-west of the site; however, a geophysical survey of the area found no associated evidence of the road surface extending beyond the current road (CA 2020b).

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.8. It is known that Lancaster continued to be occupied during the early-medieval period, as there is evidence of the Roman streets being re-used and evidence of activity within the wider Lancashire area (CA 2020b). Within Lancaster too, coin hoards of early medieval date have also been recovered, suggesting active commerce during the period. There is, however, no recorded evidence of early-medieval activity within the site or its surroundings.
- 2.9. Lancaster probably became a town at the end of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century and the site would probably have been open land in the hinterland of this settlement (CA 2020b). The Domesday survey does not record Lancaster, and Halton, situated c. 2km to the east, was recorded as the main medieval manor in the area at this time. Following the Norman Conquest, Lancaster and the surrounding area was granted to Roger de Poitou, who oversaw the building of a series of motte and bailey castles along the Lune Valley. The Lune Valley however, suffered from continued wars and skirmishes with Scotland and so was not a particularly prosperous or attractive area for settlement during the medieval period (ibid).
- 2.10. Settlement during the medieval period became increasingly nucleated, with a few scattered outlying farmsteads. The nucleation of settlement in the area was also associated with the development of communal open-field cultivation, characterised by the creation of extensive areas of ridge and furrow cultivation strips (CA 2020b).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.11. The Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) characterises most of the site and its surroundings as ‘ancient enclosure’, indicating that it was enclosed prior to the 17th century. It is likely that the site, or much of it, comprised part of the open fields associated with the nearby settlements of Halton, Skerton and Slyne (CA 2020b).
- 2.12. By the end of the 19th century, field boundaries in the site were removed to form three parcels of land, likely associated with the neighbouring Beaumont Farm (CA 2020b). Within the surrounding area, the construction of the Lancaster Canal contributed to changes in the historically arable landscape, and the construction of the A683 road, which dominates the landscape to the north of the site, led to the formation of the two unequal parcels of land now forming the site (ibid.).

Geophysical survey

- 2.13. A geophysical survey was conducted across the current site and land to the east (ASWYAS 2019). Former field divisions were recorded throughout, many corresponding to historic mapping, and possible ridge and furrow was identified within the current site area. The survey detected anomalies of archaeological and possible archaeological origin in the form of an enclosure, ditches, pits and ring ditches to the north-east of the current site, some of which corresponded to prehistoric settlement earthworks (ibid.).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable LCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches measuring 50m in length by 1.8m in width in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, but no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Lancashire County Council Museum Service for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

-
- 5.2. A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the site. Natural substrate was encountered at an average depth of 0.37m below present ground level (bpgl), and was generally overlain by subsoil, measuring an average thickness of 0.13m, which was sealed by c. 0.24m of topsoil.
- 5.3. Overall, there was a fair level of correlation between the recorded features and the anomalies identified during the preceding geophysical survey, with features recorded in Trenches 10 and 11.

Trenches 10 and 11

- 5.1. Ditches 1003 and 1103 were identified in Trenches 10 and 11 and represented the continuation of the same former field boundary. The ditch was aligned east/west, and measured up to 1.72m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained a single fill, from which a single sherd of 19th-century pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe were recovered. The ditch correlated to a linear geophysical anomaly and a field boundary depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map.
- 5.2. Three furrows were identified in Trench 11, on an east/west alignment, correlating to anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and parallel with ditch 1003/1103. Furrow 1105 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, and 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery, post-medieval glass fragments and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from its fill.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material was hand-recovered from two deposits (fills of a ditch and a furrow). The recovered material dates to the post-medieval and modern periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric (Appendix B) and pottery fabric codes have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 15 sherds (202g) of post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered from two deposits. Represented fabrics are Cistercian ware (CIST), of 16th to 17th-century date, Creamware (CRM, mid to late 18th century), transfer-printed refined whiteware (TRW, late 18th to 19th century) and brown- and black-glazed earthenwares (BRGE, BLGE, 18th to 19th century).

Other finds

- 6.3. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe (20g) were recorded. The example from fill 1104 of ditch 1103 is a spurred bowl which most closely matches Oswald's Type 15, datable to c. 1840–80 (Oswald 1975, 38–9).
- 6.4. Fill 1106 of furrow 1105 produced three fragments of glass of post-medieval date (55g). One is a fragment of pale green window glass. The other two fragments are dark green and derive from vessels, including one from the base of a wine/spirit bottle.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that there was a good correlation between the identified archaeological features, the geophysical survey results and the locations of former field boundaries depicted on historic mapping.
- 7.2. The ditches identified in Trenches 10 and 11 correlated to a boundary depicted on historic cartographic sources, and likely represent a former land-division of post-medieval date, with the recovered dating evidence corroborating this interpretation. Limited evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was also recorded in Trench 11 and is likely related to and be contemporary with the former boundary.
- 7.3. No further archaeological features were identified.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Liam Wilson, assisted by Jack Harrison, Fanny Dubuc and John McColgan. This report was written by Liam Wilson. The finds evidence report was written by Jacky Somerville. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

9. REFERENCES

ASWYAS (Archaeological Services WYAS) 2019 *Slyne Road, Lancaster: Geophysical Survey*, ASWYAS report no.: **3357**

-
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 6 December 2021
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Slyne Road, Lancaster, Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*, CA report no. **16675**
- CA 2020a *North Lancaster Strategic Site, Lancaster, Lancashire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*. CA report no. **CR0189_1**
- CA 2020b *Western Parcel, Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire: Heritage Statement*, CA report no. **CR0545_01**
- CA 2021 *Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- OA (Oxford Archaeology) 2014 *Completion of the Heysham to M6 Link, Mitigation Excavation*
- Oswald. A. 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. Oxford. Brit. Archaeol. Rep., **14**. Oxford
- Research Frameworks 2021 *The North West England Regional Research Framework* <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/> Accessed 13 September 2021
- RHS (Rubicon Heritage Services) 2014 *Heysham to M6 Link: Archaeological Evaluation Assessment Report*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| Trench | Context No. | Type | Fill of | Interpretation | Description | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth/thickness (m) | Spot-date |
|--------|-------------|-------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 100 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.27 | |
| 1 | 101 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.13 | |
| 1 | 102 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 2 | 200 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.16 | |
| 2 | 201 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.11 | |
| 2 | 202 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 3 | 300 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.18 | |
| 3 | 301 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.1 | |
| 3 | 302 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 4 | 400 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.21 | |
| 4 | 401 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.09 | |
| 4 | 402 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 5 | 500 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.3 | |
| 5 | 501 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.12 | |
| 5 | 502 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 6 | 600 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.25 | |
| 6 | 601 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.11 | |
| 6 | 602 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 7 | 700 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.22 | |
| 7 | 701 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.18 | |
| 7 | 702 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 8 | 800 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.3 | |
| 8 | 801 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 9 | 900 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.27 | |
| 9 | 901 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 10 | 1000 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.28 | |
| 10 | 1001 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.16 | |
| 10 | 1002 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 10 | 1003 | Cut | | Ditch | E/W aligned linear | | 1.5 | | |
| 10 | 1004 | Fill | 1003 | Fill of ditch | Grey-brown clay-silt | | 1.5 | | |
| 11 | 1100 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.21 | |
| 11 | 1101 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.18 | |
| 11 | 1102 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 11 | 1103 | Cut | | Ditch | E/W aligned linear | | 1.72 | 0.4 | |
| 11 | 1104 | Fill | 1103 | Fill of ditch | Grey-brown clay-silt | | 1.72 | 0.4 | C19 |
| 11 | 1105 | Cut | | Furrow | E/W aligned linear | | | | |
| 11 | 1106 | Fill | 1105 | Fill of furrow | Grey-brown clay-silt | | | | LC18-C19 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|------|------|--|
| 12 | 1200 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.25 | |
| 12 | 1201 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.1 | |
| 12 | 1202 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |
| 13 | 1300 | Layer | | Topsoil | Reddish-brown sandy-silt | >50 | >1.8 | 0.19 | |
| 13 | 1301 | Layer | | Subsoil | Light reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay | >50 | >1.8 | 0.1 | |
| 13 | 1302 | Layer | | Natural substrate | Reddish-brown silty-clay and gravel | >50 | >1.8 | | |

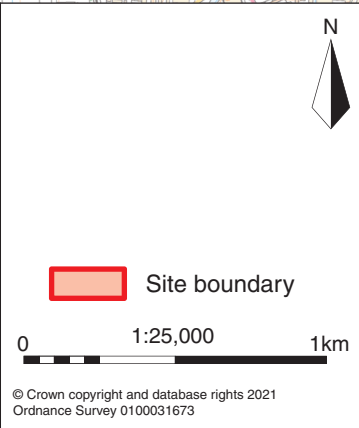
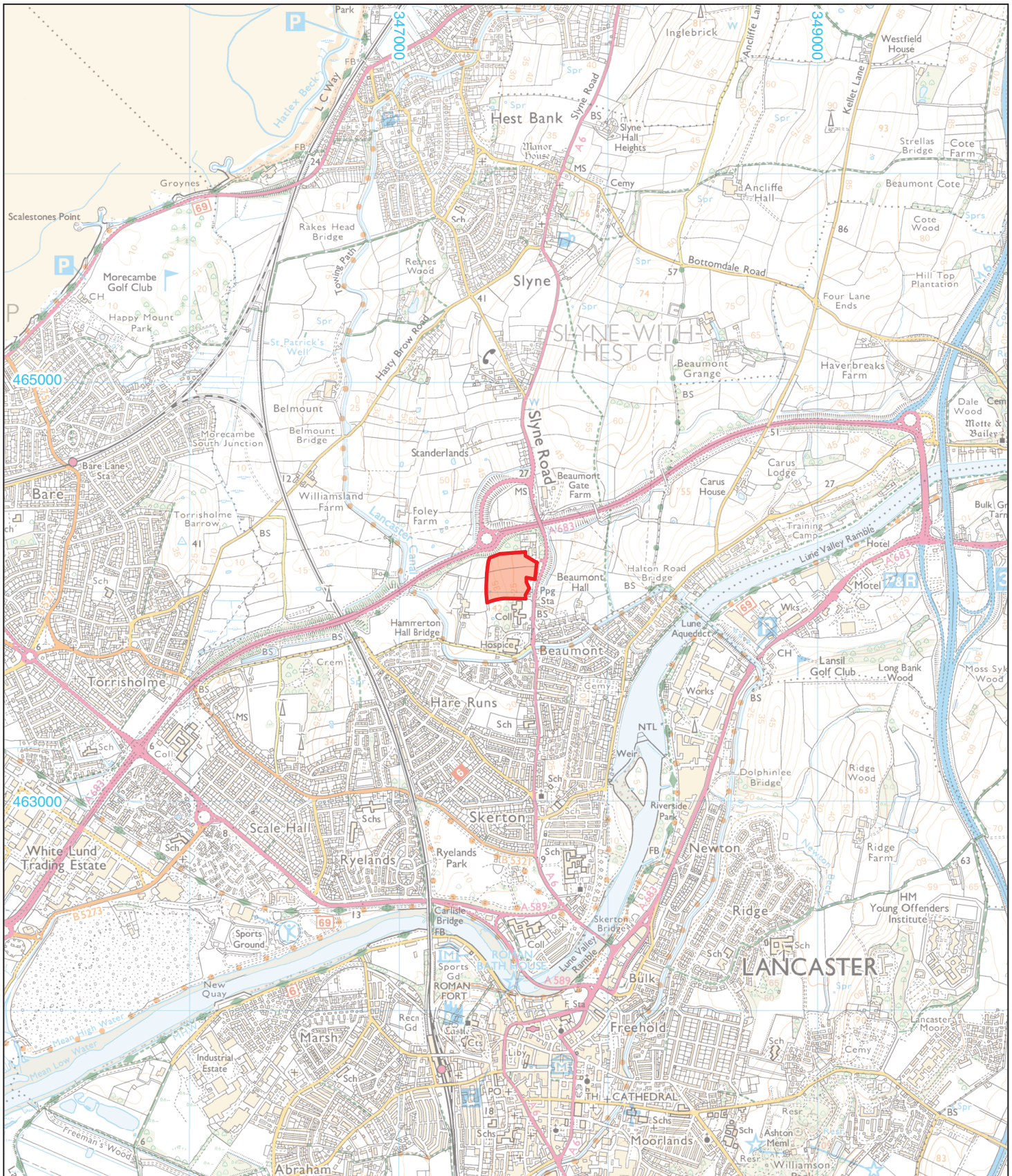
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

| Context | Category | Description | Fabric | Count | Weight | Spot-date |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1104 | Modern pottery Clay tobacco pipe | Brown-glazed earthenware Spurred bowl | BRGE | 1 | 14 | C19 |
| | | | | 1 | 12 | |
| 1106 | Post-medieval pottery | Cistercian ware | CIST | 1 | 7 | LC18-C19 |
| | Post-medieval pottery | Creamware | CRM | 5 | 42 | |
| | Post-medieval/modern pottery | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | TRW | 4 | 33 | |
| | Modern pottery | Black-glazed earthenware | BLGE | 1 | 14 | |
| | Modern pottery | Brown-glazed earthenware | BRGE | 3 | 92 | |
| | Clay tobacco pipe | Bowl | | 1 | 8 | |
| | Post-medieval glass | Vessel, window | | 3 | 55 | |

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

| PROJECT DETAILS | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Project name | Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire | |
| Short description | <p>In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on the western parcel of land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire. A total of 13 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified a former field boundary ditch of post-medieval date, which correlates with a boundary shown on historic mapping.</p> | |
| Project dates | 15–19 November 2021 | |
| Project type | Field evaluation | |
| Previous work | Desk-Based Assessments (CA 2016; CA 2020a) Heritage Statement (CA 2020b) Geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2019) | |
| Future work | Unknown | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | |
| Site location | Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire | |
| Study area (m ² /ha) | 4.3ha | |
| Site co-ordinates | 347530 464080 | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | |
| Name of organisation | Cotswold Archaeology | |
| Project brief originator | N/A | |
| Project design (WSI) originator | Cotswold Archaeology | |
| Project Manager | Alex Thomson | |
| Project Supervisor | Liam Wilson | |
| MONUMENT TYPE | | |
| SIGNIFICANT FINDS | None | |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | |
| | Intended final location of archive | Content |
| Physical | Lancashire County Council Museum Service | Ceramics, etc. |
| Paper | Lancashire County Council Museum Service | Context sheets, etc. |
| Digital | Lancashire County Council Museum Service | Digital photos, etc. |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | |
| Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report CR0845_1 | | |





Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road,
 Lancaster, Lancashire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | CR0845 | FIGURE NO. | |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 25/11/2021 | | |
| APPROVED BY | AT | SCALE@A4 | 1:25,000 | | 1 |

© Crown copyright and database rights 2021
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Furrow
- Modern

Geophysical survey data (ASWYAS 2019)

- Dipolar isolated: Ferrous material
- Dipolar linear: Service pipe
- Magnetic disturbance: Ferrous material
- Linear trend: Field drain
- Linear trend: Ridge and furrow
- Linear trend: Agricultural
- Linear trend: Former field boundary
- Linear trend: Geology
- Magnetic enhancement: Geology
- Magnetic enhancement: Uncertain
- Linear trend: Archaeology
- Magnetic enhancement: Archaeology



© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road, Lancaster, Lancashire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | CR0845 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 06/12/2021 | 2 |
| APPROVED BY | AT | SCALE@A3 | 1:1000 | |



3

Trench 13, looking north-east (1m scales)



4

Trench 7, looking north-east (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Western Parcel, Land at Slyne Road,
 Lancaster, Lancashire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-------------|------------|------------------|
| DRAWN BY | KM | PROJECT NO. | CR0845 | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY | RP | DATE | 25/11/2021 | 3 & 4 |
| APPROVED BY | AT | SCALE@A3 | N/A | |

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

