

# **33-35 PENNY STREET LANCASTER LANCASHIRE**



## **Archaeological Watching Brief**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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**Beechthorpe Properties Ltd**

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## SUMMARY

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A watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North in April 2005 at 33-35 Penny Street, Lancaster (centred on SD 4776 6161). The work was commissioned by Beechthorpe Properties Ltd, who propose to redevelop and extend the present building, which lies within an area of recognised archaeological potential. The watching brief was undertaken on an intermittent basis within the yard to the rear of the property and monitored the removal of overburden from across the site and the excavation of two foundation trenches along the north and south edges of the yard, as well as the excavation of a lift shaft pit towards the centre of the site.

During the course of the watching brief a number of archaeological features were observed. These included the external cellar wall of the main building and a stone-lined pit-like feature tentatively identified as a cesspit. The limited, unstratified, finds assemblage comprised a clay pipe and several sherds of pottery, including a rim sherd of a second to third century AD Severn Valley ware wide-necked jar redeposited amid the backfill of the cellar wall and single sherds of Samian and Black Burnished ware. It is possible that these vessels are indicative of the presence of Roman cremations on the site which had been disturbed by the later habitation and development of the area.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Beechthorpe Properties for commissioning the project, Stephen Kayll of Falconer Chester Ltd for organising the project and Harry Graham of Nobles Construction for on-site liaison.

The watching brief was undertaken by Steve Clarke, who also wrote the report. The drawings were produced by Emma Carter and the finds were examined by Christine Howard-Davis. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland who also edited the report, together with Alan Lupton.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following proposals by Beechthorpe Properties to redevelop and extend the existing building at 33-35 Penny Street, Lancaster (centred on SD 4776 6161), Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) recommended that an archaeological watching brief be conducted during any associated groundworks. In accordance with this verbal brief, a project design (*Appendix I*) was compiled by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North). The project design was approved by LCAS, and OA North was duly commissioned to undertake the watching brief at the rear of the property. This was undertaken between the 19th and 25th April 2005 and monitored the removal of the overburden and excavation of subsoil from within the yard area to a depth of 0.5m below the existing ground level, to reach 'slab level'. Further groundworks comprised the excavation of two large foundation trenches for the proposed extension to the rear of the property along the northern and southern boundaries of the site, each measuring roughly 17m in length by 2m wide and 2m deep. Finally, a lift shaft, covering an area 2.9m by 2.9m was excavated to a depth of c3m. This report sets out the results of the watching brief in the form of a short document.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 The project design approved by LCAS was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 Close liaison was maintained between OA North staff and the site contractors during the watching brief. The programme of field observation recorded accurately the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features. This work comprised observation during the groundworks, the examination of any horizons exposed, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features, horizons and any artefacts found during the excavations. The groundworks were effected by a small mechanical excavator using both a toothed bucket and a toothless ditching bucket. In the case of the lift shaft pit, observations were undertaken until the excavations reached the natural geology, below which groundworks continued unmonitored, as there was no risk that archaeological features might be damaged.
- 2.2.2 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or structures revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location in plan. In addition, a photographic record in colour slide and monochrome formats was compiled.

### 2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full archive of the work undertaken has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited in the Lancaster County Record Office in Preston, and a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The finds will be deposited with the Lancaster City Museum.

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## 3. BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION

3.1.1 Numbers 33-35 Penny Street lie on the east side of Penny street, just to the north of that street's intersection with Brock Street (Fig 2, SD 4776 6161). The main building fronting Penny Street is of three stories and occupies the full width of plots 33 and 35. It is currently a disused shop, roughly 20m long by 10m wide and has seen many phases of alteration in both brick and stone, but it is likely that the oldest extant fabric dates to the eighteenth century, if not earlier. At the rear of this building is a yard area, 10m wide by about 22m in length, much of which was covered by a recently demolished later extension. The monitored groundworks were located within this rear yard, which backs on to Mary Street.

### 3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.2.1 The solid geology of Lancaster consists predominantly of Silesian (Upper Carboniferous) grey-brown or reddened, medium to coarse-grained sandstones of the Pendle Grit Formation, which is part of the Millstone Grit Group (British Geological Survey 1992). These sandstones are thickly bedded with thin siltstone partings but with mixed sandstone/siltstone units near the top. The drift geology has been mapped as glaciofluvial sheet deposits of clayey sands and gravels. However, the soils in the vicinity of the specific site are classified only as 'urban' by the Soil Survey (1983) and otherwise remain unclassified.

### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.3.1 This historical background is largely compiled from a client report held in OA North's archive (OA North 2003a), a copy of which is available from Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record in Preston. It is intended only as a brief summary of the archaeological development of the settlement of Lancaster, with specific reference to Penny Street where possible.

3.3.2 There is scarce evidence of prehistoric activity within the general vicinity, this being limited to find spots, recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record, of three possible Bronze Age burials (Jones and Shotter 1988, 207; Shotter and White 1990, 5). The Roman period is well-evidenced in Lancaster as a whole, with a fort being founded on Castle Hill in the AD 70s. It was almost certainly in existence during the governorship of Agricola in the later years of that decade, but it was not until the reign of the Emperor Hadrian in the early years of the second century AD that the settlement grew and thrived (Shotter 1997, 21). The full extent of the Roman settlement is as yet unknown, but it seems to have extended almost as far as Cheapside to the east, and to some distance south along the line of Penny Street, on which the present site is located. Romano-British burials have been found in the southern part of the city, including cremations recovered during excavations at 77-79 and 81 Penny



Street (OA North 2003b), while evidence of a road and wattle and daub structures were found closer to the heart of the city, at number 1 Penny Street (Shotter 1990; LUAU 1996).

- 3.3.3 The early medieval period is represented archaeologically by a hoard of ninth century coins (Northumbrian stycas) found at Vicarage Fields near the Priory Church (Newman 1996). Further evidence includes fragments of stone crosses from the Priory Church, one of which at least is of seventh century date, implying the presence of an earlier church on that site (Mullineaux 2002). Lancaster is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 2002), the castle was built in 1094 and a borough was created in 1193, with Church Street and Penny Street being the main thoroughfares. The medieval period is also evidenced by place names and previous excavations.
- 3.3.4 For the post-medieval period there are extensive cartographic and documentary sources available, in addition to numerous excavations in the area. The earliest map record is that produced by John Speed in 1610, which shows Penny Street as having continuous building along the eastern side (occupied by Number 33-35). It is probable that such burgage plots have medieval origins. Mackreth's Map of 1778 indicates features within the yards of the Penny Street burgage plots, although it is unclear whether those observed in the plot of number 33-35 represent small buildings or areas of cultivation. Mary Street is not recorded cartographically until Clarke's map of 1807, which indicates the presence of small buildings at the rear of the Penny Street burgage plots, fronting on to Mary Street. Baines' 1824 map indicates a progression of this pattern, with much larger buildings fronting onto the west side of Mary Street, within what had previously been Penny Street burgage plots.

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## 4. RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The backyard area of the site was covered by a layer of brick and rubble overburden *c*0.3m thick, which was removed across the site to the level of the natural subsoil. Subsequent excavations reduced the ground level across the site to 0.5m below the floor level of the existing building of 33-35 Penny Street. In areas of proposed foundations along the northern and southern site boundaries, these excavations reached a depth of *c*2m below the existing floor level. The excavations for the lift shaft exceeded 2m in depth.

### 4.2 RESULTS

- 4.2.1 Removal of the overburden at the west end of the site revealed a cobbled surface, **100**, abutting the rear wall of the building of 33-35 Penny Street. This surface was slightly irregular in plan due to later truncation, but extended 9.5m east and 5.9m north/south (Fig 3, Plates 1 and 2). The cobbles were made of hard, fine-grained stone, measured roughly 150mm in all directions and appeared to have been bedded into a thin layer of gravel. Surface **100** was removed, revealing layer **101**, a 0.78m thick blackish-brown friable silty-clay soil containing occasional inclusions of rounded stones and, near its top, a number of nineteenth-twentieth century artefacts, including old paint and chemical cans. Layer **101** is interpreted as relict topsoil and had been deposited directly above subsoil **103**.
- 4.2.2 The natural geology on the site, which lay at a depth of *c*1.8m below the floor level of the existing building, comprised light yellowish-brown slightly silty-sand, **111**. This was overlain by **103**, a 0.5m-0.7m thick orange-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of small to medium stones. Because **103** contained no organic material or cultural debris and extended across the development area, it has been interpreted as a natural subsoil layer rather than a make-up deposit. In addition, the post-glacial geology of the area would appear to be extremely variable, as indicated by the fact that at 99-101 Penny Street, where natural geology was encountered within the evaluation trenches, it was of different character in each case (OA North 2003a).
- 4.2.3 A foundation trench (Trench 2) measuring 17m long, 2m wide and 2.1m deep was excavated along the southern site boundary, enabling the stratigraphy to be recorded (Fig 4 - Section 2). This north-facing section showed the concrete surface, **107**, of the adjoining property over a *c* 0.1m thick layer of roughly-cut limestone blocks, **108**, each *c* 0.2m in length. Layer **108** had been laid directly over topsoil **101** and **102**, a dark brown silty-clay soil with small pockets of redeposited gravel and rubble located at the south-west end of the site. Context **102** extended roughly 2m eastwards from the rear wall of the building, and passed under cobbled surface **100**. The southern extent of this context was delimited by east/west aligned stone-built wall **110**, identified within the north-facing section. Wall **110** abutted and matched the depth of the rear wall of the building of 33-35 Penny Street and machining within the area uncovered possible evidence for a north/south section of stone walling

extending from the eastern limit of wall **110**, running parallel with the rear cellar wall of 33-35 Penny Street. It is possible that wall **110** represents either an eastward extension of the building's cellar, or perhaps more likely, a relieving wall for the cellar allowing air to circulate within the cavity between the two walls. This cavity had been later backfilled with the more mixed material of context **102**.

- 4.2.4 Within the north-facing section it was possible to identify part of a shallow feature, **112**, possibly a pit, cut into topsoil **101** and subsoil **103** in the south-east corner of the site. Pit **112** measured 2.5m wide by 0.63m deep and had been filled with loose rubble **113**. Also at the east end of the site situated 2.9m west of the east boundary and 4.85m south of the north boundary, feature **104** was revealed (Fig 5; Plate 3), tentatively identified as a stone-lined posthole or possibly a small stone-lined pit. Feature **104** was sub-circular *c* 0.77m in diameter and 0.57m deep from the top of the stone lining to the base. This stone lining, **105**, consisted of slabs of roughly-cut stone ranging in size from 0.1m by 0.15m up to 0.53 by 0.62m, the larger slabs being *c* 60mm thick. The stones, set almost vertically around the pit, were truncated on the north side. The fill, **106**, consisted of a light brown friable sandy-clay with occasional small charcoal inclusions and was removed to reveal that the base of the feature was lined with medium-sized stones, 0.07m to 0.12m in diameter.
- 4.2.5 Excavation of the northern foundation trench (Trench 3) revealed a similar stratigraphy to that seen in the southern foundation trench, with layers **101** and **103** seen in the south-facing section. At the eastern end of the site, a backfill deposit, **113** possibly analogous to context **102**, was located against the rear wall of 33-35 Penny Street. This appeared to extend for a distance of *c* 1m from the rear wall, but since this area was more disturbed by later activity and was in any case slightly more shallow than the excavations on the southern side of the site, the full extent of this context was hard to ascertain. Of particular interest, however, was the fact that a piece of Roman pottery (*Section 4.3.1*) was located on the subsoil surface very close to the edge of this context.
- 4.2.6 Subsequent to the stripping of overburden and subsoil to slab level, observations undertaken during the excavation of the lift shaft pit recorded that 0.5m-0.7m of subsoil **103** overlay natural geology **111**. The latter deposit was tested to a total depth of 1m below slab level.

### 4.3 FINDS

- 4.3.1 In all, six fragments of pottery and one of clay tobacco pipe were examined. All fragments were recovered unstratified. The group included three well-preserved fragments of Romano-British pottery, probably of later second century date. The fabrics represented (Central Gaulish Samian, Black Burnished ware 1, Severn Valley ware) imply military links, not surprising in what was, at that time, a thriving extra-mural settlement, owing its genesis to the fort on Castle Hill. The large size and unabraded nature of the fragments suggests that they derived from relatively undisturbed contexts, and by extension that this part of Penny Street lay within the Roman settlement or the cemetery known to have lain towards the southern end of the present road.

- 4.3.2 The single fragment of ceramic tobacco pipe and the small but unabraded fragments of glazed red earthenware and glazed white earthenware, dated to the nineteenth century or later, reflect later post-medieval activity on the site but are insufficient to draw any other conclusions.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 Although the development area lies within an area of Lancaster likely to have been the focus of activity since Roman times, very few archaeological features of early date were encountered. The three sherds of Roman pottery represent the earliest activity on site. Although these artefacts were found either redeposited within a backfill context (likely to be associated with alterations for the rear wall of the building when the internal cellar was added) or unstratified, the lack of abrasion would suggest that the sherds had not been frequently disturbed or exposed. Since there was little other evidence for contemporary domestic refuse in the area, or for structural remains, it would seem more likely that the Roman pottery represents vessels associated with cremations, several of which are known to lie in the Penny Street area, that had been disturbed by the post-medieval development of the site.
- 5.1.2 The attribution of any significance to stone-lined pit/posthole **104** is slightly hindered by the fact that no dating evidence was found associated with this feature. Although its fill contained charcoal, none of the stones showed signs of burning, so it seems unlikely that the primary function of this feature was as a hearth. The interpretation of this feature as a posthole is further hindered by the fact that it appears in isolation and that the stones very clearly formed a lining rather than represent packing. It is possible, therefore, that feature **104** represents a subterranean element of a more extensive above-ground structure, or, perhaps more likely, the base of a feature requiring regular cleaning, a cess pit for example. In which case, the observed truncation to the northern edge of feature **104** may be a design feature, facilitating cleaning, rather than damage. If feature **104** did indeed represent a cess pit, then it might be expected to be associated with an outdoor privy. However, the foundations for such a small and possibly flimsy structure may not have been particularly deep, and may not have penetrated through the topsoil into the subsoil. Such remains would not be archaeologically visible.
- 5.1.3 A previous phase of work carried out on the site, comprising a watching brief on several test pits towards the north-east part of the site (OA North 2005) suggested that an absence of stratified archaeological remains may have related either to their burial beneath thick make-up deposits, or to later truncation in preparation for the modern (and now demolished) extension. Considering the presence of cobbled surface **100** and the preservation of topsoil horizon **101** across much of the site, burial seems more likely than truncation. The limited archaeological remains are likely to relate to the fact that the development site lies to the rear of the burgage plot, so that even if there was medieval activity on the site, structural remains are likely to have been restricted to the street front area, currently occupied by the post-medieval building of 33-35 Penny Street. Mackreth's 1778 map would indicate that the backyard area equating to the development site was occupied by gardens or allotments, an activity to which topsoil **101** is most likely to relate. It is, however, curious that there were relatively few finds from **101** given that

nightsoil and midden waste would be expected to have been an important component of this material. Given the relatively small number of finds, it is not safe to assume that the absence of medieval pottery from the site indicates that medieval settlement on Penny Street did not extend as far as the development site.

- 5.1.4 Cobbled surface **100** would appear to be late nineteenth or early twentieth century in date, given that it seals a collection of paint and chemical tins within the upper part of topsoil **101**. The backfilling of the void between the cellar wall and the east/west return of wall **110** is likely to have occurred at a similar time and relate to a general reorganisation of the backyard area.

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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### 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Beechthorpe Properties (hereafter the client) intend to redevelop 33 Penny street, Lancaster (SD 4776 6161). The development will replace the structure at the rear of number 33 with a larger structure, which will require new and more substantial foundations. Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may exist in this area, Lancashire County Archaeology Service has recommended that a watching brief should be carried out. This project design has been written to comply with a brief issued by the County Archaeology Service.
- 1.2 Penny Street is first recorded in the twelfth century (PRN 4193) but it is possible that its origins are associated with a routeway that linked the end of the Roman settlement with the road which is now followed by the line of King Street. Finds of Roman date retrieved along Penny Street include structures, pottery, and road surfaces (PRN 2023) and cremation burials (PRN 19247). There is the potential for burials, or material disturbed from burial on this site. There is also the potential for medieval archaeology on site.
- 1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 20 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North has carried out a number of excavations, watching briefs and evaluations in Lancaster and the surrounding area. Of most relevance, OA North undertook the recent excavation of the Streamline Garage site, opposite Penny Street.
- 1.4 OA NORTH is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (**IFA**) **registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

### 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological deposits affected by the proposed developments. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.1.3 ***Permanent Presence Watching Brief:*** archaeological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities on site.
- 2.1.4 ***Report and Archive:*** a report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

## 3.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.2.1 A programme of observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features within the excavations in the course of the proposed development. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the foundation works, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.2.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, or as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). All archaeological information collected in the course of fieldwork will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large scale plan provided by the Client.
- 3.2.3 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop works for up to one hour to enable the recording of significant archaeological deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered, but this would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the County Archaeology Service and will require a variation to costing. Also, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Home Office Licence would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the proper authorities were happy for burials to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.
- 3.2.4 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.
- 3.2.5 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

## 3.3 REPORT AND ARCHIVE PRODUCTION

- 3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.2 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate). The paper archive will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) will be deposited with an appropriate museum following agreement with the client. A synthesis of the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Monuments Record.
- 3.3.3 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the client within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A further copy of the collated final report will be

submitted to the County SMR within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

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

#### 4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 The various stages of the project outlined above will fall into two distinct phases, which would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:
- 4.1.2 **Watching Brief:** the development programme will dictate the timescale of this phase. OA North generally calculates a 1:0.5 ratio of fieldwork: post-fieldwork (archive, analysis, and report preparation) if the level of archaeology observed is low or 1:1 if the level of archaeology is high.
- 4.1.3 **Archive/Report:** the report and archive will be produced following the completion of all the fieldwork. The final report will be submitted within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork and the archive deposited within six months.

#### 5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

- 5.1 The project will be managed by **Stephen Rowland** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 5.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing exactly who will be carrying out each specific task, but all elements of the project are likely to be supervised by an OA North project supervisor experienced in this type of project. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 5.3.1 Assessment of the finds from the watching brief will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA MIFA** (OA North project officer). Christine acts as OA North's in-house finds specialist and has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England.

#### 6. MONITORING

- 6.1 Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the County Development Control Officer (DCO).
- 6.2 Access to the site for monitoring purposes will be afforded to the DCO at all times.

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**APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX**


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<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>
<b>100</b>	A cobbled surface composed of sub-cube stones c150mm across	0 - 0.15m
<b>101</b>	Blackish-brown silty clay friable soil with occasional inclusions small-medium rounded stones	0.7 - 0.8m
<b>102</b>	A dark brown silty-clay friable soil with inclusions of gravel deposits and brick rubble	0.7m
<b>103</b>	Slightly orange mid-brown sandy-clay subsoil.	1.1m
<b>104</b>	Circular cut for pit/posthole	0.56m
<b>105</b>	Irregular stone slabs lining <b>104</b>	
<b>106</b>	Fill of <b>104</b> , light brown friable sandy-clay with small charcoal inclusions.	0.3 - 0.9m
<b>107</b>	Concrete surface	0.15m
<b>108</b>	Layer of rough-cut masonry, base for <b>107</b>	0.1 - 0.2m
<b>109</b>	Deposit of loose brick and concrete rubble	1.65m
<b>110</b>	Wall	1.8m
<b>111</b>	Light yellowish brown slightly silty sand	Natural
<b>112</b>	Cut of possible pit	0.7m
<b>113</b>	Rubble fill of possible pit <b>112</b>	0.7m
<b>114</b>	Backfill deposit against east wall of cellar of 33-35 Penny Street and against wall <b>110</b>	0 - 2m

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS LIST

<b>Context</b>	<b>OR no</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date range</b>
Us	5	Pottery	1	Samian, Central Gaulish, Lezoux. Form Dr 18/31	Hadrianic-Antonine
Us	7	Pottery	1	Tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval or later
Us/ <b>113</b>	-	Pottery	1	Beige fabric with orange core. Severn valley ware	Second-third century
Us	6	Pottery	2	Base, white earthenware jar, paint deposits internally.	Late nineteenth century or later
Us	6	Pottery	1	Black-glazed redware, heavily laminated fabric.	Nineteenth to early twentieth century
Us	6	Pottery	1	Black burnished ware category 1 bowl with out-turned rim and lattice decoration	Second century

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## LIST OF FIGURES

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### FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Watching brief location plan

Figure 3: Plan of area covered by the watching brief

Figure 4: North-facing section of southern foundation trench

Figure 5 Plan and west-facing section of feature **104**

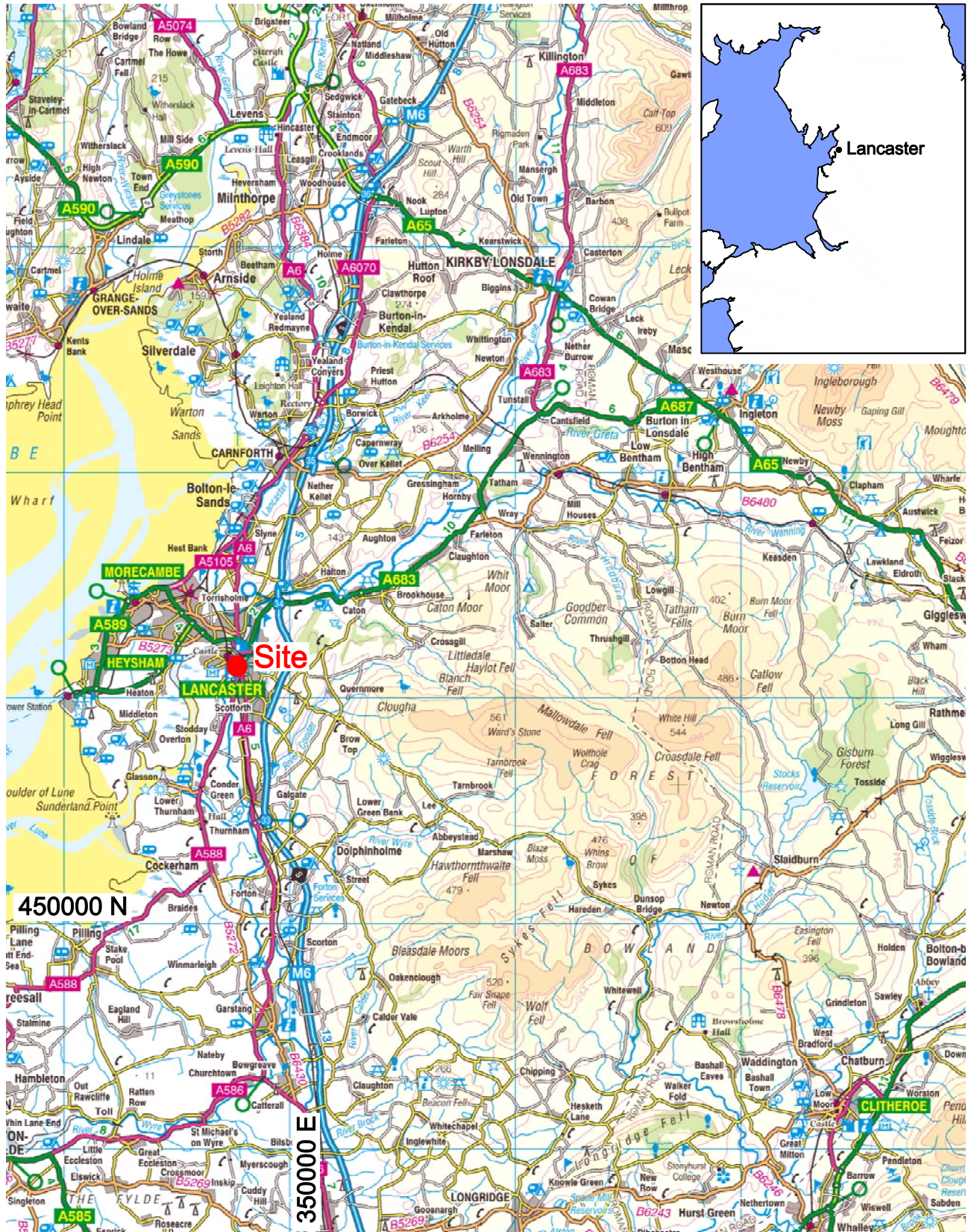
### PLATES

Plate 1: Cobbled area (Context **100**), pre-excavation

Plate 2: Cobbled area, post-excavation, showing surface **100** and topsoil **101** in section

Plate 3: Stone-lined pit/posthole **104**

Plate 4: Oblique view of north-facing section showing the cellar wall of 33-35 Penny Street



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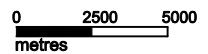


Figure 1: Location Map




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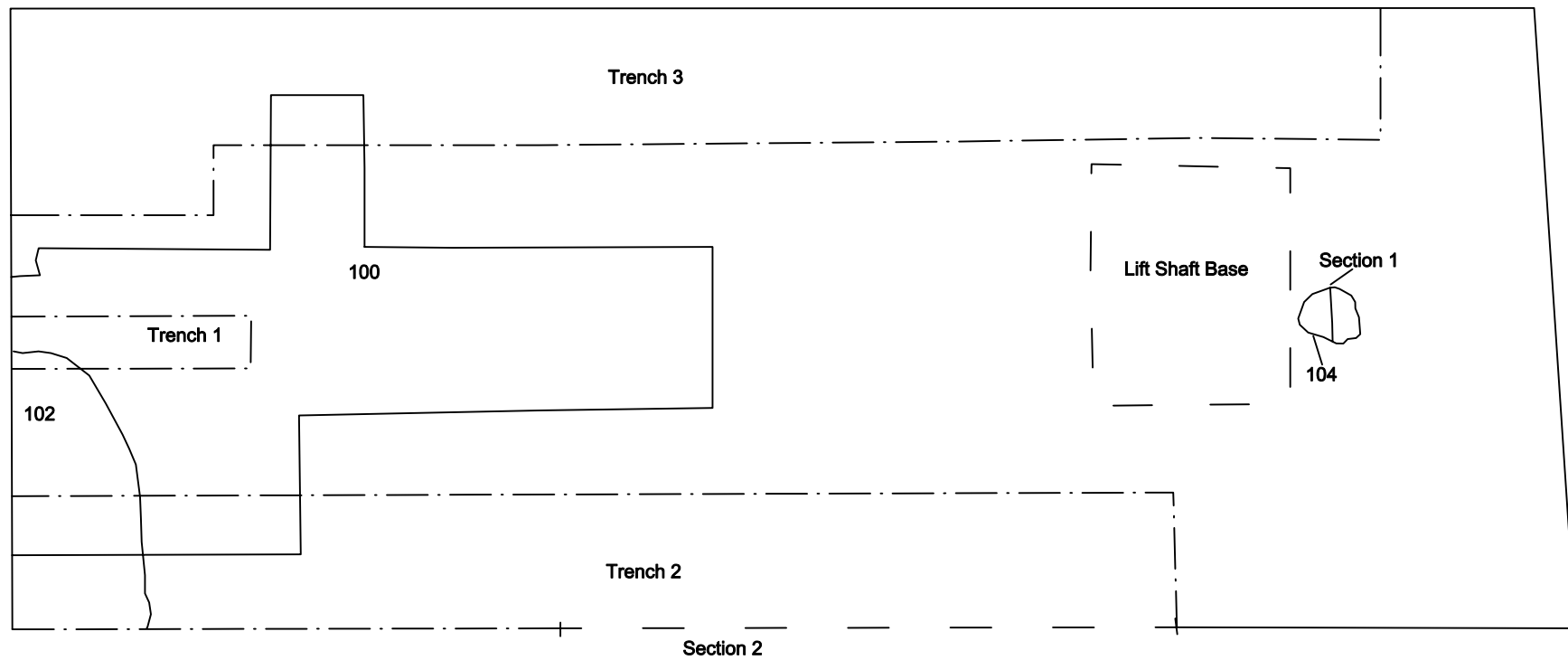
 Site Boundary

  
 Scale 1:500



Figure 2: Watching Brief Location Plan





Scale 1:100 at A4



Figure 3: Plan of area covered by watching brief

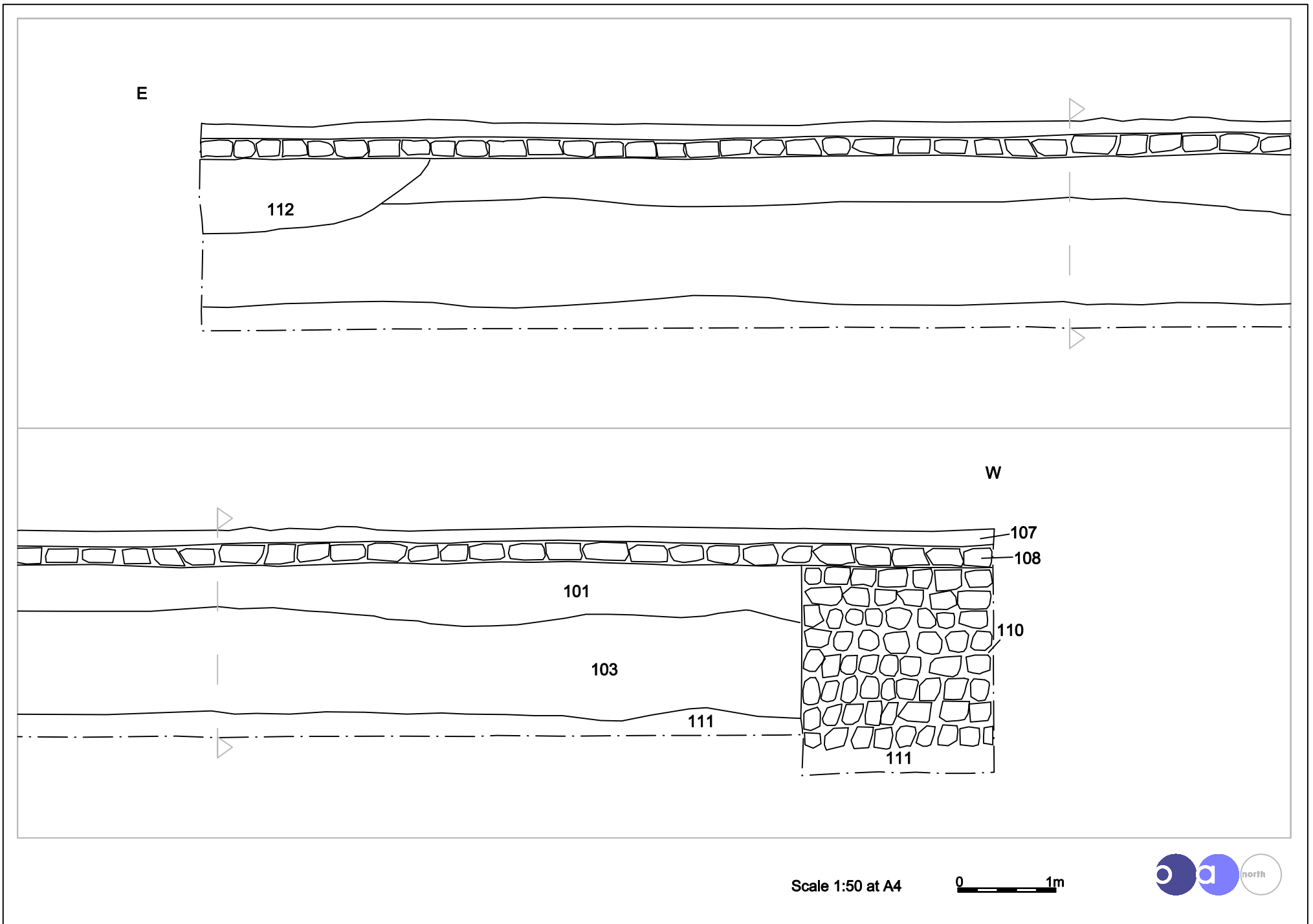


Figure 4: North-facing section of southern foundation trench

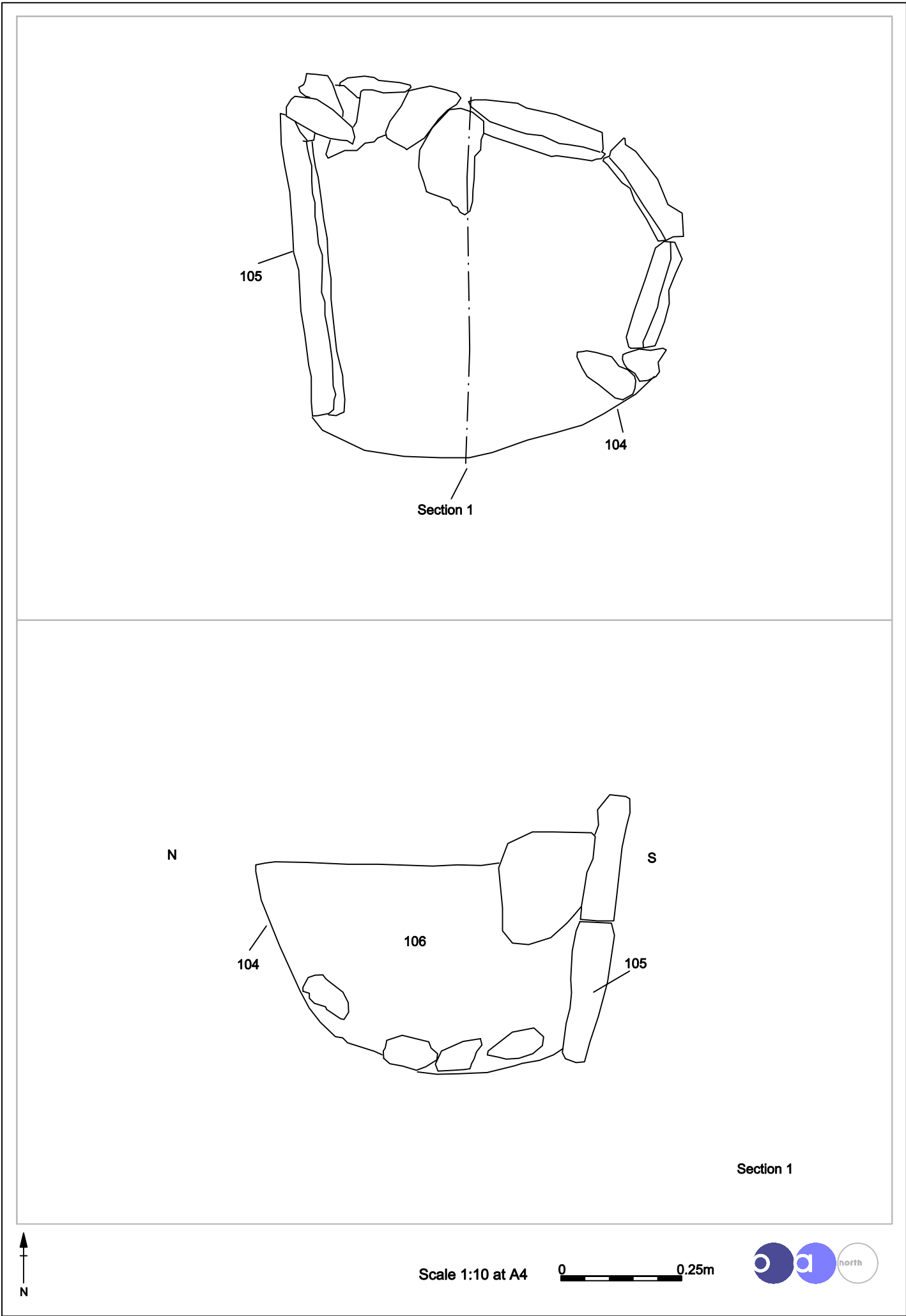


Figure 5: Plan and west-facing section of feature 104



Plate 1: Cobbled area (Context *100*), pre-excitation



Plate 2: Cobbled area, post-excitation, showing surface *100* and topsoil *101* in section

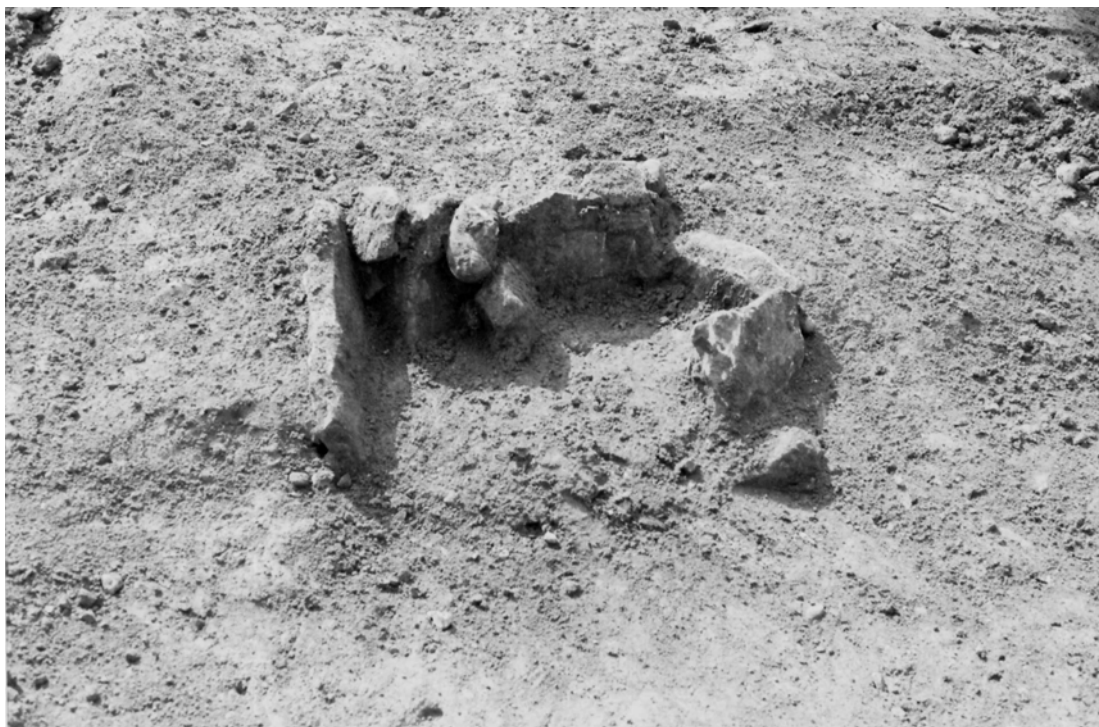


Plate 3: Stone-lined pit/posthole **104**



Plate 4: Oblique view of north-facing section showing the cellar wall of 33-35 Penny Street