

LAND SOUTH OF WYRESDALE ROAD, LANCASTER, Lancashire



Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

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Fairclough Homes

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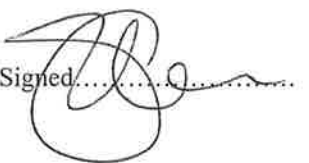
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Circumstances of the project.....	5
2. METHODOLOGY.....	6
2.1 Project Design.....	6
2.2 Desk-Top Assessment.....	6
2.3 Archive.....	6
3. BACKGROUND.....	7
3.1 Topography and Geology.....	7
3.2 History and Archaeology	7
3.3 Map Regression	8
4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS	10
4.1 Introduction.....	10
4.2 Sites and Monuments Record	10
4.3 Lancashire Record Office	10
4.4 Lancaster City Library	10
5. DISCUSSION.....	11
5.1 Desk-Top Assessment.....	11
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
6.1 The Site	12
6.2 Impact	12

6.3	Recommendations.....	12
7.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
7.1	Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	13
7.2	Secondary Sources.....	13
7.3	Aerial Photographs.....	14
8.	ILLUSTRATIONS	15
8.1	Figures.....	15
	APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN	16
	APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER	20

SUMMARY

Following a proposal by Fairclough Homes for a residential development of land South of Wyresdale Road, Lancaster (centred on SD 3491 4608), Oxford Archaeology North was asked to undertake a desk-based assessment of the surrounding area.

A brief outline of the topographical, geological, historical and archaeological backgrounds for the assessment area is given here. With the exception of the Bronze Age evidence, little activity was noted from the prehistoric period and the majority of sites identified date to the post-medieval period. The actual area of proposed development did not contain any identified archaeological sites. An abattoir is seen to extend for approximately 20% of the site, but the remainder is used as a car park or is open land. Investigation of documentary evidence for the site suggests that this remaining area has not been disturbed in the past.

The boundaries of the Bronze Age cemetery located in the vicinity are uncertain and it is possible that a contemporaneous settlement may be located nearby. Due to a lack of disturbance of the area there is potential for good survival of archaeological remains.

As a result of the assessment it is recommended that evaluation trenches be considered in order to determine the existence, type and extent of any archaeological deposits. Depending on the results of the evaluation, significant deposits may be excavated further and a watching brief carried out on specific areas of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Fairclough Homes for commissioning the work and to the staff of the County Record Office in Preston and Lancaster City Library for their assistance. Further thanks are due to Peter Iles at the Lancashire County Archaeological Service Sites and Monuments register for his help and information.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Jo Dawson and Liz Anderson. The report was written by Liz Anderson, with drawings produced by Emma Carter, and was edited by Carol Allen and Emily Mercer. The project was managed by Carol Allen.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Following a proposal by Fairclough Homes (hereafter the client) for a residential development of land south of Wyresdale Road, Lancaster, a desk-based assessment was required by Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS). The proposed development lies within close proximity to a series of Bronze Age cremation urns discovered in the nineteenth century. It is possible that part of the cemetery or an associated settlement may lie within the area of proposed development. As a result, a verbal brief was issued by LCAS for a desk-top assessment and Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submitted a project design (see *Appendix 1*) in response to this. Following the acceptance of the project design, the assessment was carried out in April and May 2003.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted in response to the requirement for a desk-based assessment by LCAS. Following its acceptance, OA North was commissioned by Fairclough Homes to carry out the work. The project design was adhered to in full and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- 2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of an approximate radius of 500m from the boundaries of the development site, and particular attention was paid to the area directly within the site of proposed development. The more general area was also examined in order to provide an historical and archaeological background.

- 2.2.2 **Sites and Monuments Record:** the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Lancashire was consulted. This consists of a list of known archaeological sites within the County, and is maintained by LCAS. The SMR also holds aerial photographs of the region, which were also consulted.

- 2.2.3 **Lancashire County Record Office, Preston:** the County Record Office in Preston holds the majority of original documents and maps for the Lancaster area. It was visited primarily to consult early maps of the area which can provide details of the development of the area. Other documents relevant to the study area were also consulted.

- 2.2.4 **Lancaster City Library:** the library was consulted in order to obtain copies of Ordnance Survey maps of the study area.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the County Record Office on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The site lies on the outskirts of the city of Lancaster, to the south east of the city centre within Lancaster Moor (Fig 1). To the north-west is the site of Williamson Park, to the south-west is the more urban area of Bowerham. The proposed area of development is at present the site of an abattoir. This occupies approximately one fifth of the total area. The rest of the site is either used as a car park or is open land (Fig 2).

3.1.2 The solid geology consists of grey mudstones and siltstones with intercalated sandstones, in part coarse and pebbly, with thin coal seams (British Geological Survey 1982). The presence of the sandstone is reflected in the extensive quarries to the north of the study area.

3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

3.2.1 The more general historical background consists entirely of information from secondary sources, including early histories of the area and archaeological reports. It includes evidence from the wider area of the site, in order to put the area into its historical context and provide a general understanding of the factors which have shaped the heritage of the area.

3.2.2 **Prehistory:** Evidence for prehistoric activity in the general area is scarce. Excavations nearly two kilometres to the north-west of the site at Church Street (Penney 1981) produced Neolithic pottery and a number of stakeholes, possibly representing a form of settlement. All other prehistoric material has come from chance finds, or has been encountered during other projects (OA North 2002, 6).

3.2.3 A group of Bronze Age vessels was found within the study area (Sites 05 and 16). These were found in 1863 towards the most elevated part of Williamson Park, and in 1877 in the north eastern part of St Martin's College grounds (Jackson 1936, 101). The vessels were found to be arranged in pairs, on an east to west alignment (*ibid*), and a number of them contained cremated bone. Two bronze blades were also found associated (*ibid*). These finds are likely to represent one or perhaps two flat cremation cemeteries(*ibid*).

3.2.4 No evidence for Iron Age activity has been reported from within the study area. Evidence is scarce in the wider area, although a cluster of burials nearly two kilometres north-north-west of the site, centred around upper Penny Street, are potentially pre-Roman in origin (OA North 2002, 6).

3.2.5 **Roman:** The city of Lancaster saw a large amount of activity during this period. A fort is believed to have been founded on the location of the present Castle Hill site, two kilometres north-west of the site from as early as AD 70 (OA North 2002, 7). The fort was later altered and rebuilt in the second and fourth centuries (*ibid*, 7-8). The extent of extramural settlement is as yet

unconfirmed; recent excavations seem to suggest that the edge of Roman settlement lay between Common Garden Street and Spring Garden to the south (*ibid*, 9), over one and a half kilometres north-west of the site, and as far as the Stonewell/Moor Lane area which lies further to the east (*ibid*). No evidence for Roman activity has been recovered from within the study area.

3.2.6 **Early Medieval:** No targeted excavations of early medieval sites have taken place within the city and very few finds of this period have been encountered, with the exception of Castle Hill (OA North 2002, 9). There is little doubt however, that this area of Lancashire would have been settled during this period (*ibid*). No evidence for activity during this period has been recovered from the study area.

3.2.7 **Medieval:** The County and Honour of Lancaster is a Norman creation; the date of the construction of the castle in the medieval period is not known (*ibid*, 10). The Domesday book contains references to settlements in the area surrounding the city centre, as well as to areas in close proximity to the study area such as *Aldeclif* (Aldcliffe) approximately two kilometres to the west and *Scozeforde* (Scotforth) nearly two kilometres to the south west (*ibid*). However, no medieval activity has been identified within the study area.

3.2.8 **Post-medieval:** The general area underwent a large amount of development during this period. The late seventeenth century saw a period of expansion in the city after an episode of economic stagnation in the sixteenth and earlier seventeenth centuries (*ibid*, 11-2). Within the study area lies the site of the gallows (Site 15), used during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to execute a number of people for heresy in the sixteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1914, footnote 95). A number of listed buildings also lie in the area, built during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In addition a number of quarries were created in the early nineteenth centuries (Site 08), the land was later bought by James Williamson who created the park which was completed in 1881 (EH and HBMCE nd). The park itself contains a number of Listed Buildings, including a palm house, pavilion and bridge over an ornamental lake (*ibid*).

3.2.9 Field names just outside the area of proposed development such as 'Big Hill Meadow' and 'Little Hill Meadow' from the Tithe Map of 1841 suggest that the area was either fallow or used as pasture (DRB 1/173). According to Ordnance Survey maps, the proposed development area composed open fields until the second half of the twentieth century, when an abattoir was built, and an accompanying car park created (Ordnance Survey 1893, 1913, 1919 and 1938).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION

3.3.1 According to Yates map of 1786, the site of proposed development appears to lie in open fields. The site of the gallows (Site 15) is noted on this map, as are the sites of quarries (Site 08). The Tithe map of Scotforth dated to 1841 similarly shows the development area to lie in open fields. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1848 again shows the area as lying in open fields.

Quarries (Site 08) are seen to exist to the north west of the site, and a cluster of houses are seen to the west at Golgotha (Sites 01, 06, 18 and 19). The Ordnance Survey Map of 1919 continues to show the study area as lying in open fields to the south of Williamson Park (Fig 3). The Ordnance Survey emergency edition of 1938 depicts Williamson Park; fields and buildings are seen to be similar to that shown on the 1st edition map, the residential buildings situated further to the west are seen to have advanced as far as Scotforth Mill, approximately two kilometres to the south. The proposed development site is seen to continue to lie in open fields.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary records; principally maps and deeds, SMR records and study of aerial photographs and secondary sources including archaeological reports and pieces of private research. A short entry was added to the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) for each site of archaeological interest identified within the study area and their position shown on Figure 2.

4.2 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 4.2.1 **Introduction:** twenty sites were recorded through reference to the SMR and earthworks of unknown date (Site 21) were identified from an aerial photograph (JAS AIR 1988). The majority of the sites were also identified from documentary and cartographic sources.
- 4.2.2 Two of the SMR entries relate to the presence of one or more flat cremation cemeteries, dated to the middle Bronze Age.
- 4.2.3 The remaining sites identified in the SMR are post-medieval in date. These include a number of sites associated with the Ashton Memorial and Williams Park, and include ten Grade II Listed Buildings, and one Grade I Listed Building, the Ashton Memorial itself. The post-medieval sites include a number of domestic dwellings, a well, milestone, pottery kiln, cemetery and quarry. Also recorded in Williamson Park are the remains of the Garden Pavilion and the Palm House, and the Ashton Memorial Gardens and Williams Park area. Other interesting post-medieval sites which lie close to but outside the area under consideration, include a gallows and Bowerham Barracks which is still standing.

4.3 LANCASHIRE RECORD OFFICE (PRESTON)

- 4.3.1 The Lancashire Record Office at Preston contains all records for the study area. A number of maps were of specific interest.
- 4.3.2 **Cartographic Sources:** The Tithe Map for Scotforth, dated to 1841 (*DRB 1/173*) was consulted, as was Yates map of 1786. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1848 was consulted, as was the emergency addition of 1938.

4.4 LANCASTER CITY LIBRARY

- 4.4.1 **Cartographic Sources:** The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" edition of 1913 was consulted, as was the 25" edition of 1919.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 The description of the historical and archaeological background of the study area shows some archaeological and historical activity. The vast majority of the sites identified from the assessment date to the post-medieval period. These consist of domestic Listed Buildings and more ornamental Listed Buildings, associated with Williamson Park. Many are located within the Conservation Area which lies to the north of the area studied. No identified sites lie within the area of the proposed development (Fig 2).
- 5.1.2 Two sites of considerable archaeological interest lie within close proximity to the site of proposed development. Sites 05 and 16 represent at least one middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, found on two separate occasions in two areas. Site 16 lies towards the most elevated part of Williamson Park and Site 05 lies further south to the west of the development area. The two areas lie approximately 500m apart, in part of Lancaster Moor. The land of the present park was originally part of this moor, which also stretched further to the north and south encompassing the areas of the cremation cemeteries. These flat cemeteries have never been properly investigated and their scale is unknown. In addition, it is possible that a contemporaneous settlement may have been located nearby, although no remains have ever been found.
- 5.1.3 The area of development has never been subject to an archaeological investigation. During the construction of the abattoir, the laying of the foundation inevitably disturbed the underlying stratigraphy. However, this equates to only one fifth of the total area of proposed development. Therefore, the remainder of the area, which comprises an area of car park and an area of open land, will remain largely undisturbed. This was demonstrated during the map regression (section 3.3) which showed the area as undisturbed until the latter half of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, the extent of the cremation cemeteries is not known but, any archaeological remains of any period in the undisturbed area of the proposed development are likely to survive below ground.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 THE SITE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological sites were identified within the area of the proposed development although a number of sites are recognised nearby, as indicated on Figure 2, in particular the remains of a Bronze Age flat cremation cemetery. Due to the fact that much of the development area has not been disturbed in the past, there is potential for good survival of below ground archaeological features of any period, including prehistoric remains.

6.2 IMPACT

- 6.2.1 The proposed development will involve the construction of a large number of houses. This will undoubtedly destroy any archaeological remains which might be present within the site. The character and date of such archaeology is at present unknown due to the lack of previous archaeological investigation in the area.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.3.1 In view of the nature of the development area it is recommended that evaluation trenches should be excavated in order to determine the existence, type and extent of any archaeological deposits. Depending on the results of the evaluation, significant deposits may be excavated further and a watching brief may be carried out on specific areas of the site.

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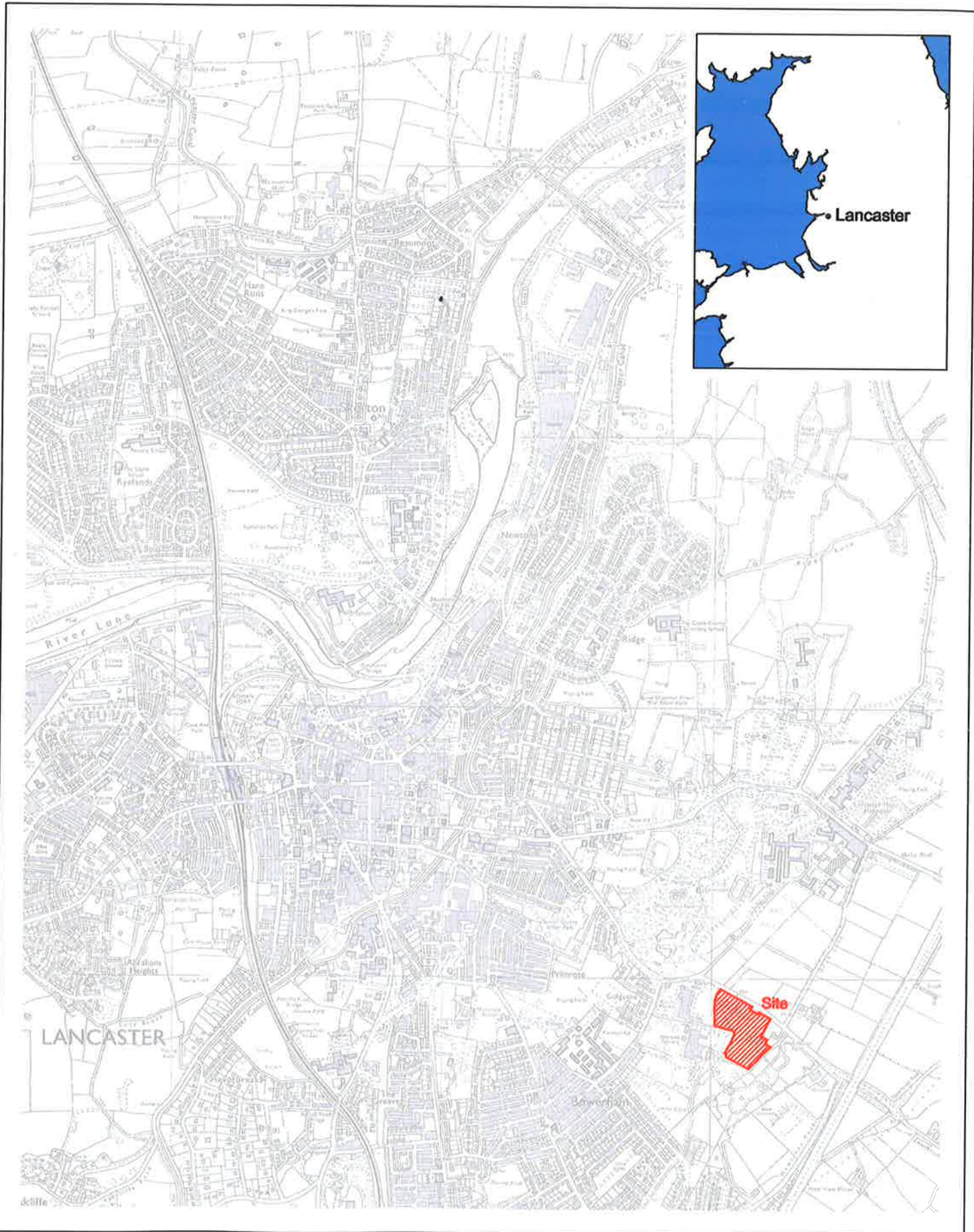
8. ILLUSTRATIONS

8.1 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Gazetteer sites

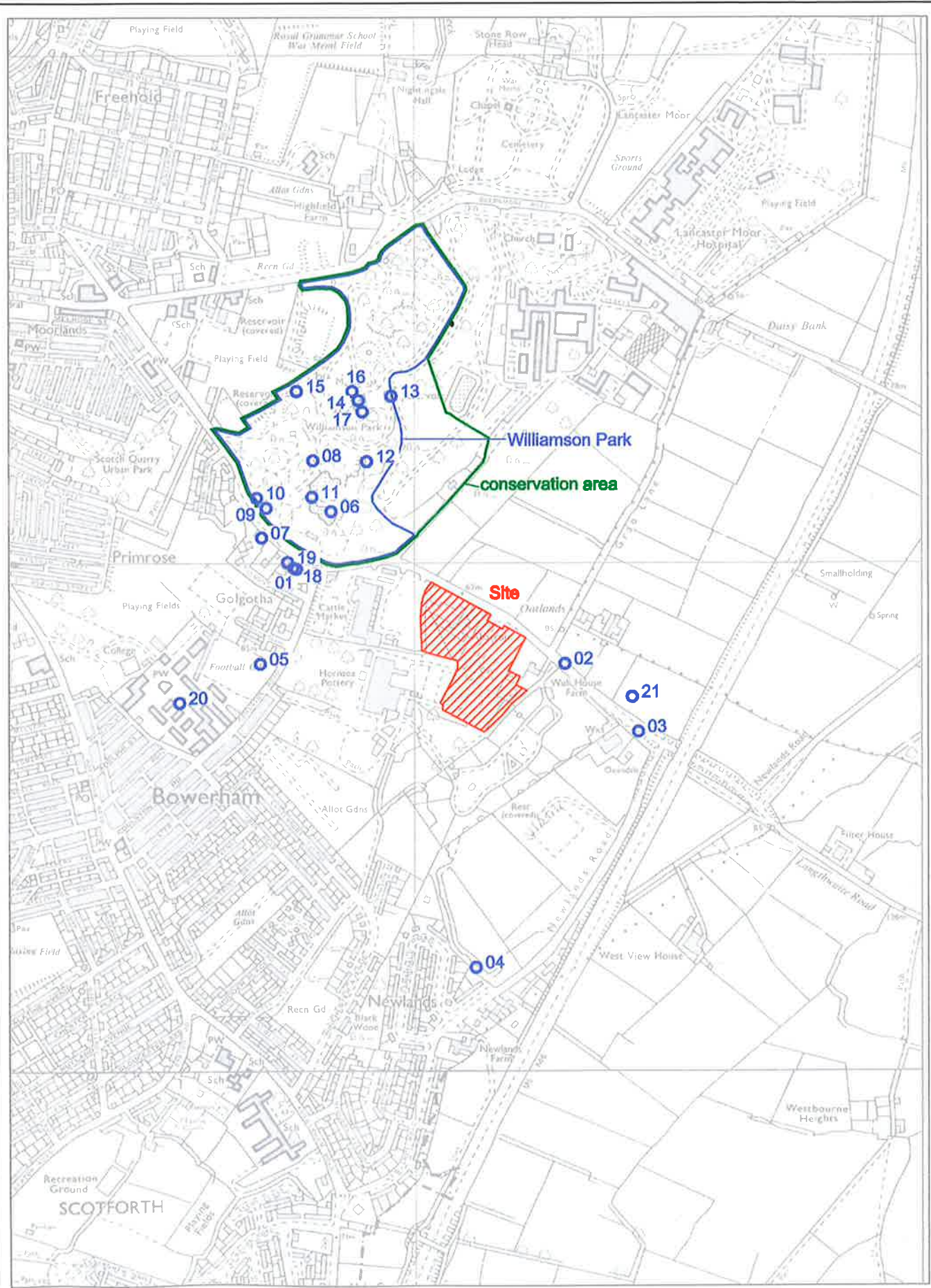
Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1919, 6": 1 mile



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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Figure 1: Location Map



04 gazetteer site

Scale 1:10,000 at A4



Figure 2: Gazetteer sites

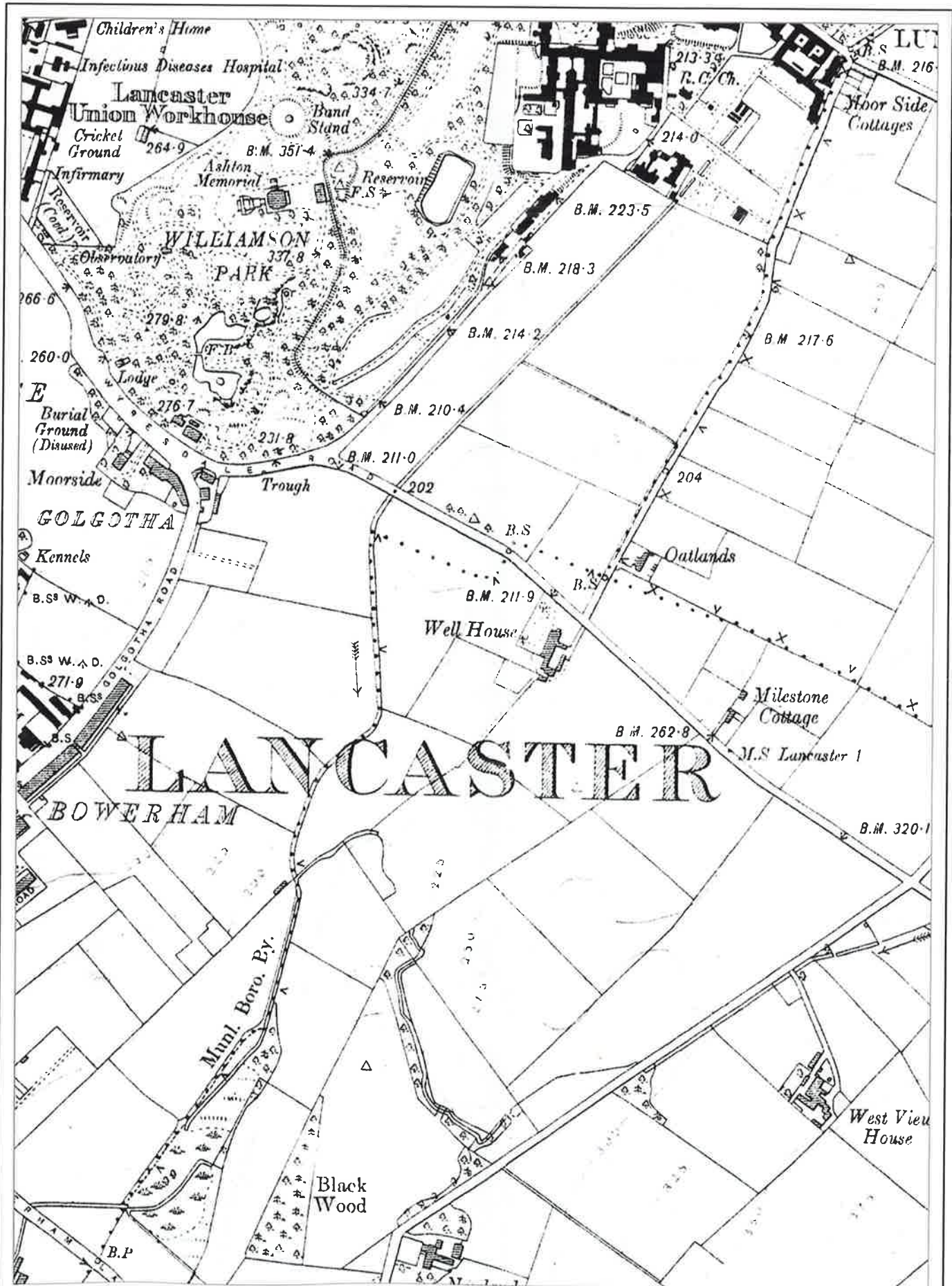


Figure 3 : Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1919, 6":1 mile



APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford
Archaeology
North

March 2003

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LAND SOUTH OF WYRESDALE ROAD

LANCASTER

LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following design is offered in response to a request from Fairclough Homes for an archaeological assessment in advance of a residential development at Wyresdale Road, Lancashire.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 Fairclough Homes has requested that Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submit proposals for an assessment for land south of Wyresdale Road, Lancaster in advance of a proposed residential development at the site.

1.2 BACKGROUND

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is within the environs of the reported location of a series of Bronze Age cremation urns discovered in the nineteenth century. The cremations were within the adjacent Williamsons Park, and there is the possibility that the cemetery, or an associated settlement extended into the area of the proposed development. It is therefore required by Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) that an assessment be undertaken of the site, as a preliminary to further investigations of the site.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey and evaluation of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North has considerable experience of the recording of historic buildings together with the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Fieldwork has taken place within the planning process and construction programmes, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has considerable experience of archaeological investigations within Lancaster, and a number of these have been for Fairclough Homes, notably the excavation of Streamline Garage, which revealed a Romano-British cemetery.
- 1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. 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, in accordance with a verbal brief by LCAS to provide a desk-based assessment. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

To accrue an organised body of data from existing records in order to establish the impact of the proposed development upon the surviving archaeological deposits.

2.3 ASSESSMENT REPORT

A written assessment report will collate and assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context, in order to establish the site's archaeological potential and thus serve to inform any future formulation of mitigative measures. It will advise on the impact of the proposed development upon any buried archaeological deposits, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for/of the sites development.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. The programme defined provides for a documentary study, which will also examine the wider context of the development.

3.2 DESK-BASED STUDY

3.2.1 The aim of the study will be to examine all known and available sources of information relating to the study area.

3.2.2 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.

3.2.3 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the study will include interrogation of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon any early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any other relevant cartographic or photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County Record Office will also be studied. If appropriate, the search will be broadened to include interrogation of the National Monuments Record. Published documentary sources will be examined and assessed. The study will also examine and assess place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, Lancaster University Library, the OA North library, the Lancaster Local Studies Library, Lancaster Museum and the National Monuments Record.

3.2.4 **Aerial Photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record will be consulted for aerial photographs and the study will entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in the report.

3.2.5 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken, supplemented by data gathered during a brief field visit. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the county council or the client. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.3 ASSESSMENT REPORT

3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.2 and 3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork. 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 and is enshrined 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), and a synthesis (in the

- form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (English Heritage), as appropriate. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the Lancashire Record Office.
- 3.3.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known and suspected surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.
- 3.3.4 **Assessment Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. The final report, following completion of the identification survey, 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 the methodologies used in undertaking the project. The report will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also provide an assessment of past and present land use. It will also provide a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the project design.
- 3.3.5 The report will identify and define areas of surviving or potentially surviving archaeology, an assessment of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features with be made, and accompanied by a statement of their significance within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities. Illustrative material will include a location map for the identified resource. An index of the project archive will be appended to the report.
- 3.3.6 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear and discrete statement of the impact of the proposals upon the identified archaeological resource, and will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development.
- 3.3.7 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are 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 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:
- i* **Desk-Based Assessment**
6 days
 - ii* **Assessment Report**
6 days (desk-based).
- 4.2 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The desk-based study is scheduled for completion within three weeks from the completion of the field work.
- 4.3 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site name	7,8,9 and 10 Wyresdale Road, Golgotha
Site number	01
NGR	SD 48770 60989
SMR No	13479
Site type	House: domestic
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

Row of four cottages, built c.1800 and altered in the 20th century. Masonry at the left end of no.10 suggests that the row formerly continued at this end.
Listed Building Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Near Well House, Wyresdale Road
Site number	02
NGR	SD 49300 60800
SMR No	4673
Site type	Well
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR, OS 1st edition Lancs Sheet 30

Description

The 1st edition OS map shows the site as 'the site of Bed Well'.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Milestone, Wyresdale Road, west of junction with Newlands Road.
Site number	03
NGR	SD 49442 60667
SMR No	22251
Site type	Milestone
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR, OS 1st edition Lancs sheet 30

Description

Pre 1848 milestone, marked 'Lancaster 1'. The location of the milestone is also noted by the field name 'Mile End Close' on the tithe map of 1841. No longer extant.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Newlands Farm
Site number	04
NGR	SD 49120 60200
SMR No	2222
Site type	Pottery kiln
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR; White 1976, 36-7

Description

Pottery kilns were found during the construction of a bungalow near Newlands Farm. Wasters from the base of the kiln suggest a late 18th to early 19th century date. By 1844, the site was known to be a plantation.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	St Martin's College (formerly Lancaster Barracks)
Site number	05
NGR	SD 48700 60800
SMR No	441
Site type	Prehistoric urns and stone ornaments
Period	Prehistoric
Source	SMR; Jackson 1936, 100-1; Harrison 1896, 15

Description

During the construction of the barracks in 1877 workmen discovered six cinerary urns at the highest point of the site, 300 yards from the Lancaster Moor site. The urns were arranged in pairs running east to west. All but one of the urns was broken. The unbroken urn was 8 inches high, and contained calcined bones. It was found inside a larger urn also filled with calcined bones and a limestone ornament. The objects have been dated to the Bronze Age. The site is now utilised by St Martin's College, the exact location of the urns is not specified, but it likely to be in the north eastern part of the college grounds.

Assessment

The extent of this site is not fully understood, and it may be that it extends as far as the development area. If this is the case, any remains would be destroyed by the development.

Site name	1 Golgotha, Wyresdale Road
Site number	06
NGR	SD 48840 61010

SMR No 16132
Site type 17th century domestic house
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR

Description

Late 17th century house with attached garden walls. Altered in the 20th century.
Listed Building Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name Moorside Burial Ground
Site number 07
NGR SD 48700 61050
SMR No 4677
Site type Cemetery
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR, OS 1st edition Lancs sheet 30

Description

Burial ground, located off Wyresdale Road, nearly opposite the nursery within Williamson's Park. Site shown on OS 1st edition map and on the current sheet.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name Quarries at Williamson's Park
Site number 08
NGR SD 48800 61200
SMR No 4676
Site type Quarry
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR; Penney 1981, 28, 30; Price 1983, 42

Description

A series of quarries are known to have existed between Wyresdale Road and Quernmore Road. Six separate quarries are shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1847. James Williamson bought the land in 1877, and began to create a park. The area was handed over in 1881.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Golgotha Lodge, Williamson Park
Site number	09
NGR	SD 48710 61110
SMR No	16130
Site type	19th century lodge
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

Lodge, built in 1880.
Listed Building Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Gate, gate piers and walls at Williamson Park
Site number	10
NGR	SD 48690 61130
SMR No	16129
Site type	Gate pier, gate and wall
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

Gateway built in 1880. Gate piers flank the main carriageway. Low stone walls are of an S-plan. Listed Building Grade II

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Bridge over ornamental lake at Williamson Park
Site number	11
NGR	SD 48800 61130
SMR No	16125
Site type	20th century bridge
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR

Description

Bridge over ornamental lake, constructed c.1909. The bridge replaced an earlier timber structure. Listed Building Grade II

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name Remains of a garden pavilion at Williamson Park
Site number 12
NGR SD 48910 61200
SMR No 16124
Site type 20th century tower
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR

Description

Tower which represents the remains of a garden pavilion, constructed c.1909.
Listed Building Grade II

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name The Palm House, Williamson Park
Site number 13
NGR SD 48950 61330
SMR No 16126
Site type 20th century palm house
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR

Description

Palm house, constructed c. 1909, now a butterfly house. Damaged by fire in 1949 and restored c.1985
Listed Building Grade II

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name Ashton Memorial, Williamson Park
Site number 14
NGR SD 48890 61320
SMR No 16123
Site type 20th century memorial
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR

Description

Memorial, built in 1905-9, damaged by fire in 1962 and restored in 1985-87.
Listed Building Grade I

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	The site of gallows, at the junction of Wyresdale Road and Quernmore Road
Site number	15
NGR	SD 4877 6134
SMR No	3662
Site type	Gallows
Period	Post Medieval
Source	SMR; Yates 1786; Axon 1892, 5; Farrer and Brownbill 1914, footnote 95

Description

Site of gallows, used during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, thought to have been located between the roads to Wyresdale and Quernmore. Shown on Yates map of 1786. No trace of the gallows remains.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name	Lancaster Moor in the area of Williamson Park
Site number	16
NGR	SD 48880 61340
SMR No	440
Site type	Urnfield
Period	Prehistoric/Bronze Age
Source	SMR; Harrison 1896, 15; Yates 1896 132; Jackson 1936, 101

Description

A number of urns were found by chance in 1863 at a depth of two feet below the original surface by workmen. Six urns were found, in pairs, aligned east to west. All were wide mouthed with deep collars and were flat bottomed. A small incense cup was also recovered. These were dated to the Bronze Age.

Assessment

The extent of this site is not fully understood and it may be that it extends as far as the development area. If this is the case, any remains would be destroyed by the development.

Site name	Ashton Memorial Gardens and Williamsons Park
Site number	17
NGR	SD 48900 61300 to SD 48920 61410
SMR No	10500
Site type	Registered park and garden
Period	Post Medieval

Source SMR, EH and HBMCE nd; Pevsner 1969, 163-4

Description

The Ashton Memorial Gardens and Williamson's Park comprise a late 19th century public park with 20th century development. The park was laid out on land donated by James Williamson, and was completed in 1881. The park is situated on land previously used for quarrying, and the landscaping of the park reflects this. The park contains several Listed Buildings, and is itself a Registered Park and Garden grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development

Site name 6 Wyresdale Road, Gologtha
Site number 18
NGR SD 48763 60994
SMR No 13480
Site type Domestic building
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR

Description

Cottage with attached garden walls, built c.1800, altered in the 20th century. Garden wall attached to the front is also listed.

Listed Building Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name 2,3,4 and 5 Golgotha, Wyresdale Road
Site number 19
NGR SD 48750 61004 to SD 48756 60998
SMR No 16131 and 16133
Site type Domestic buildings
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR

Description

18th century cottage and garden walls, and three 19th century houses and garden walls. All altered in the 20th century.

Listed Buildings Grade II.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name Bowerham Barracks
Site number 20
NGR SD 48539 60724
SMR No 21677
Site type Barracks
Period Post Medieval
Source SMR, 1st edition OS map.

Description

Bowerham Barracks, noted on the first edition OS map. Probably built between 1848 and 1893. Still extant.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.

Site name Earthworks
Site number 21
NGR SD.49430 60740
SMR No N/A
Site type Earthworks
Period Unknown
Source Aerial photograph

Description

Traces of raised banks and low walls noted from vertical aerial photograph of 1988.

Assessment

The site lies outside the proposed development area and will not be affected by the development.



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