

**LANCASTER**  
UNIVERSITY  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**  
UNIT



September 1997

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**JOHNSON HOUSE,  
OVER BURROW,  
LANCASHIRE**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

Johnson House,  
Over Burrow,  
Lancashire

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Report no 1997-98/ 008 /7738

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September 1997

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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Circumstances of project.....	5
<b>2. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Project design.....	6
2.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	6
2.3 Archive.....	6
<b>3. BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Site location, geology and topography.....	7
3.2 Historical background and previous archaeological work.....	7
<b>4. FIELDWORK RESULTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Trench locations .....	8
4.2 Trench 1 .....	8
4.3 Trenches 2, 3, and 4 .....	8
4.4 Finds assessment .....	9
<b>5. DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 Conclusions .....	10
<b>6. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX .....</b>	<b>21</b>

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**ILLUSTRATIONS .....22**

- Figure 1      Location map
- Figure 2      Site location plan
- Figure 3      Trench location plan

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## SUMMARY

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An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit on behalf of Mrs Whitaker at Johnson House, Over Burrow, Lancashire (SD 6808 7608). It comprised the excavation of four trial trenches on the site of a proposed silage tank and agricultural building. The site lay within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Over Burrow Roman fort, and therefore Class consent was granted to the client by English Heritage in order for the evaluation to be undertaken. The work programme was devised to determine the archaeological potential of the area directly affected by the proposed development, and this work was agreed with and monitored by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service.

The trenches were located on the line of the footings for the proposed building and the silage tank. None of the trenches yielded evidence of any features or finds of archaeological significance. Each trench profile revealed a broadly similar sequence of clays and silts, and the variations in the deposits, including lenses of clay containing preserved roots, appeared to be natural in origin. There was no evidence for Roman activity on the site, the only artefacts recovered comprised three sherds of post-medieval pottery retrieved from the topsoil.

Although the site lay within the Scheduled Area, c120m north of the fort and 50m to the east of the projected road alignment (leading northward from the fort) there was no archaeological evidence from the evaluation to suggest extramural activity here which would preclude the proposed development of the site.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks go to the Whitaker family for their forbearance. Thanks also to the machine operator, Roger Jones, for his careful use of the machine.

The evaluation was undertaken by Denise Drury, assisted by Mark Tidmarsh; the report was compiled by Denise Drury and was edited by Jamie Quartermaine (who also acted as project manager) and Rachel Newman.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Mrs Whitaker at Johnson House, Over Burrow, Lancashire (SD 6808 7608) (Figs 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, one on the site of the proposed silage tank and three centred on stanchion bases along the eastern wall of the proposed cattle building (Fig 3).
- 1.1.3 The proposed development lay within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Over Burrow Roman fort, although it was outside the known area of the fort. Class consent was granted by English Heritage to the client, following submission of a project design (*Appendix 2*) from LUAU, in order that an evaluation could be undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the site. The programme of fieldwork was agreed with and monitored by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). The fieldwork was carried out in September 1997.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the fieldwork: a description of the findings of each trench has been given followed by a discussion, setting the results in their wider context.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 2*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Mrs Whitaker in order to fulfil a brief provided by LCAS (*Appendix 1*) for archaeological evaluation, and to enable Class consent to be given to undertake such evaluation work within a Scheduled Monument.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided a working method statement for the field evaluation, and all work was carried out in accordance with the agreed design.

### 2.2 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 2.2.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the agreed method statement (*section 3.1*) and recorded in the prescribed manner (*section 3.1.4*). Due to the nature of the deposits revealed most of the excavation was carried out by machine (fitted with a toothless bucket).
- 2.2.2 All excavation was carried out stratigraphically. In each trench the profile of deposits was recorded and drawn (1:20 scale) accompanied by a pictorial record. A trench location plan was produced at 1:500 scale.
- 2.2.3 The trench locations were agreed on site with the client and LCAS. The individual trench dimensions have been given in *section 4.1*.
- 2.2.4 Finds material was recovered for assessment and dating, None of the deposits were deemed suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment.
- 2.2.5 In accordance with the project design the fieldwork was monitored by LCAS.

### 2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 An archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*section 3.2*). A copy of the report, including a synopsis of the archive, will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments record. Artefacts will be deposited together with a copy of the project paper archive with the Lancashire County Museums Service.



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## 3. BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 Over Burrow lies in the Lune valley on the eastern bank of the river Lune, c2.25km south of Kirkby Lonsdale (Fig 1). The site of the proposed development lay c50m to the east of Johnson House and c100m north of Burrow Hall at the western edge of a pasture field (Fig 2). The site was partly occupied by two agricultural buildings (of relatively recent construction) with concrete slab surfaces. The portion of the site under investigation was the eastern edge of the proposed building which lay within the field itself. The field sloped down (in irregular undulations) from the west to the east, toward a beck, and the ground level at the western edge of the field was lower than the adjacent concrete slab.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the area is Namurian mudstones with overlying glacial - fluvio deposits, the soil is of the Lowick series.

### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 3.2.1 The site lay c120m north of the Over Burrow fort and c50m to the east of the suggested line of the road leading northward (from the north gate). A civilian settlement may lie to the north of the fort. It formed part of the chain of military installations along the main road north from Chester to Carlisle and Hadrian's Wall and as such, might be expected to produce information from the end of the first century AD onwards (Shotter 1993).
- 3.2.2 The site of the fort itself has been identified since at least the eighteenth century, although the site was mentioned by Leland in the sixteenth century. A number of small excavations have taken place in and around the fort, but the work of Hildyard and North in the 1950s has provided most of the information on the location and layout of the fort (Hildyard 1954).
- 3.2.3 Hildyard and North's work revealed the remains of a stone fort dating to the third to fourth centuries AD, with the suggestion that earlier remains may survive here on a different alignment.
- 3.2.4 Work by Dr David Shotter (1993) of Lancaster University and aerial photographic evidence point to the existence of a civilian settlement to the north of the fort. The presence of a significant earthwork to the north of Johnson House (seen on aerial photographs) may suggest a defended settlement or annex (LSMR 2727).
- 3.2.5 Although a limited amount of trial trenching has been carried out around the fort no comprehensive assessment of the site has been undertaken.

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## 4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

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### 4.1 TRENCH LOCATIONS

- 4.1.1 Four separate trenches (Trenches 1 to 4) were excavated; Trench 1 was located on the site of the proposed silage tank and the other three centred on the position of stanchions along the eastern edge of the building (Fig 3). Trench 1 was aligned north - south, and measured 8m in length by 2m wide with a test pit excavated up to 1.70m deep. Trenches 2, 3, and 4 were approximately 1.50m square and excavated up to 1.40m deep.
- 4.1.2 The trench profiles were roughly similar in nature, therefore Trench 1 has been described separately and the other three smaller trenches have been described together. A context index has been included (*Appendix 3*).

### 4.2 TRENCH 1

- 4.2.1 The subsoil revealed at the base of Trench 1 (water seepage occurred at this level) was a brown to grey-brown silty clay which included many lenses of orange-brown fine sand and grey-brown silt [12]. Some of the silty clay lensing contained preserved organic material (undecayed roots up to 5mm in diameter). The lensing of the material appeared to have been the result of water action and the deposit continued beyond the limits of the excavated trench. This was overlain by a depth of mottled clays with variations in colour and texture [10, 11].
- 4.2.2 At the northern end of the trench a very mottled clay [10] merged to a clay silt with lenses of sand toward the base of the layer with no change in colour over its depth. Toward the centre of the trench this deposit merged to a reddish brown silty clay with a limited amount of mottling [11], returning to a more markedly mottled clay at the southern end of the trench [10]. This was overlain by a relatively shallow deposit of slightly stonier (10 -15%) mottled clay [9] including some larger patches of stony clay. This deposit was marked by vertical mottles of clay and clay silt which continued into the underlying clay deposits [10, 11].
- 4.2.3 The mottled clays were overlain by a relatively stony (10 -15%) pale brownish yellow clay silt [8] and a similar matrix which contained few stones [7] (similar to the clay silt recorded in the other trenches). This in turn was overlain by up to 0.20m of topsoil and turf.

### 4.3 TRENCHES 2, 3, AND 4

- 4.3.1 Trenches 2, 3, and 4 were similar in profile, although in Trench 4 there was a depth (0.62m) of reddish brown clay [20] revealed at the base of the trench which merged into the overlying brownish yellow clay [19]. This in turn lay below 0.20m of rooted pale brownish yellow silty clay [18] and turf and topsoil [17], as observed in all four trenches.

4.3.2 In Trench 3 there was a similar depth (0.80m) of reddish brown clay [15] mottled with vertical veins of grey clay, and included a patch of mottled pale brown clay [16], which was then again overlain by silty clay and topsoil [14, 13]. There was some variation to this sequence in Trench 2, where a depth of plastic grey-brown clay [4] was observed together with a large 'patch' of orange-brown [5]sand which appeared to be a variation in the natural deposition. The clay was in turn overlain by a shallow deposit of reddish clay [3], a silty clay [2], and topsoil [1] (similar to the sequence observed in Trenches 3 and 4).

#### **4.4 FINDS ASSESSMENT**

4.4.1 Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil: two sherds from Trench 1 and a single sherd from Trench 2. The condition of two of the fragments (crazing of glazes and spalling) was characteristic of material which may have derived from domestic and ash middens, the contents of which were routinely spread as manure.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

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### 5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The evaluation did not identify any features or finds of archaeological significance within the proposed development. The trench profiles all appeared to comprise naturally deposited clays overlain by a silty clay, which also appeared undisturbed, sealed by a relatively shallow deposit of topsoil. The variations in the clays may have resulted from depositional or post-depositional processes (such as rooting or leaching).
- 5.1.2 The anomalous deposition in Trench 1, where the underlying deposit of mixed clay, silts and sands (containing organic remains) appeared to have been waterlain, was most probably the result of a natural variation in the general deposition. Similarly the greater variation and changes in the overlying clays and silts and concentrations of stones probably reflect a local difference in deposition. The trench was positioned in a slight hollow on the higher, undulating ground at the western edge of the field and the differences in the local topography probably reflect similar variations.
- 5.1.3 There was no evidence for disturbance or activity below the level of the topsoil and its interface with the underlying silty clays in any trench. The topsoil did not appear to have been frequently or deeply cultivated and in recent times has only been harrowed (pers comm Mr Whitaker). The few finds recovered from the topsoil would be in keeping with minimal cultivation.
- 5.1.4 There was no evidence of Roman activity in the area investigated, which may suggest a northern limit for the civilian settlement; however, it should be remembered that only a very small area was subject to examination. Its location, c120m north of the fort and 50m to the east of the projected road alignment north from the fort, may suggest that it lay beyond the bounds of the settlement. However, it has been suggested that the area to the north of Johnson House may be the site of a defended settlement or annex. It is of interest to note that no artefactual evidence (other than post-medieval material), such as abraded fragments of pottery, was recovered as may be expected in the vicinity of a Roman settlement.
- 5.1.5 There was no archaeological evidence from the evaluation which would preclude the development of the proposed site.

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## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

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## APPENDIX 2: PROJECT DESIGN

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Lancaster  
University  
Archaeological  
Unit

**July 1997**

### **LAND AT JOHNSON HOUSE, OVER BURROW LANCASHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

#### ***Proposals***

*The following design is offered in response to a request from Mrs Whitaker, for an archaeological evaluation to inform both a planning application and an application for Scheduled Monument Consent for a development at Johnson House, Over Burrow, Lancashire.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Mrs Whitaker has applied for planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent to enable the demolition of existing buildings, the erection of an agricultural building to store silage and house cattle, and also for the installation of a silage effluent tank at Johnson House, Over Burrow, Lancashire (SD 6808 7608). The proposed site is just north of the Roman fort at Over Burrow, which formed part of a network of forts in the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall, and is near to the line of the Roman road that extended north from the fort towards the Low Borrowbridge fort in Tebay Gorge and subsequently Carlisle and the Wall.

1.1.2 The fort has been investigated by a number of small-scale excavations, in particular those by North and Hildyard, in 1952/3 (Hildyard 1954), which identified a third to fourth century stone fort, although there is every possibility that this overlies an earlier timber fort. Most such forts in the northern military zone have some extramural settlement in their vicinity, although the variety of types of such settlements are being increasingly recognised (some, for instance seem to be aggregations of civilians, others perhaps more intimately connected with the military personnel, whereas others would seem to form annexes to the fort). Typically the cemetery for the fort lies beyond this settlement. No excavations have specifically investigated any extramural settlement at Over Burrow, but aerial photographic evidence suggests the existence of such activity to the north of the Over Burrow fort (Shotter and White 1995).

1.1.3 The proposed development is near the line of the Roman road north out from the fort and is likely to be within the area of the posited Roman extramural activity; as such it would have the potential to affect significant archaeological remains. The site is within the Scheduled Monument of Over Burrow and, given the considerable archaeological sensitivity of the site, an evaluation is required to inform both the planning decision and also the application for Scheduled Monument Consent. This evaluation will be undertaken under the regulations of Class Consent, granted by English Heritage.

### 1.2 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1.2.1 LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small- and large-scale projects during the past 15 years. Evaluations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct. LUAU has



considerable experience in the excavation of both Roman military and extramural settlements, notably excavations at Ribchester, Lancaster, Walton-le-Dale, and Kirkham in Lancashire, and Low Borrowbridge and Papcastle in Cumbria.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed, in accordance with a brief from the Lancashire County Archaeological Service, to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of the designated area, within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

### 2.2 FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 A limited programme of trial excavations, as recommended by the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS), will be undertaken to establish the nature, extent, chronology, and preservation of any archaeological deposits encountered. This will involve the excavation of an 8m x 2m trench and three trial pits of 1.5m x 1.5m dimensions, which will be located as annotated on plan M6MtWHI 1 (available from the client). These will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m, the maximum depth for unshored trenches. If archaeological deposits are not encountered at that depth a further sondage would be excavated within the confines of the larger trench.

2.2.2 The excavation will normally be undertaken by hand, but a machine may be used for the removal of topsoil, disturbed material or below depths greater than 1.25m from the surface.

### 2.3 EVALUATION REPORT

2.3.1 A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will assess the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

## 3. METHOD STATEMENT

### 3.1 TRIAL TRENCHING

3.1.1 This programme of trenching will establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits. One trench, 8m long and 2m wide, and three 1.5m x 1.5m trial pits will be excavated to investigate the possible presence of Roman extramural settlement and any later activity. The trench and trial pits will be located in accordance with the requirements of the County Archaeological Curator, as annotated on plan M6MTWHI 1. The trench and trial pits will be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil will be removed by machine and those deposits below

will be excavated by hand, although clearly disturbed material will also be excavated by machine.

- 3.1.2 To maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation the removal of overburden will be undertaken by a small JCB-type excavator fitted with a 1.8m or 1m wide toothless bucket as appropriate. The mechanical excavator will be used to remove topsoil, but will not excavate into any potential archaeological stratigraphy. All machine excavation will be undertaken under careful archaeological supervision. Manual excavation techniques will be used to evaluate any sensitive deposits, and will enable an assessment of the nature, date and survival of deposits. The excavation will be undertaken to the top of archaeological deposits or to a maximum depth of 1.25m, whichever is encountered first. If no significant archaeological deposits are identified at the maximum depth of 1.25m (the maximum depth for an unshored excavation) then a sondage will be excavated within the trench to a maximum depth of 3m. For safety reasons this sondage will be excavated by machine and all examination of the exposed sections will be undertaken from the top of the sondage. The excavation will establish the depth of natural horizons if possible.
- 3.1.3 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located by use of total station equipment with respect to OS published boundaries. All typologically significant and closely datable finds will be contextually recorded. All archaeological features within the trenches will be planned by manual techniques.
- 3.1.4 ***Finds and Sampling Strategy:*** Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. Bulk soil samples will be dry-sieved on site if possible or wet-sieved off site as required. If environmental potential is established a sampling strategy will be undertaken to recover representative material for future analysis and will be undertaken subject to advice from specialists. The Unit has close contact with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs in-house finds and palaeoecology specialists, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).
- 3.1.4 ***Recording:*** All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.1.5 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts

and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

## 3.2 EVALUATION REPORT

- 3.2.1 **Archive:** The results of the fieldwork 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 all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. 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. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be included in the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum, in consultation with the County Museums Service.
- 3.2.2 **Evaluation report:** One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and further copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority and to the County Sites and Monuments Record. The 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 a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material, any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted, and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.
- 3.2.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of the trench and trial pits, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional

and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, and section drawings and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).

### 3.3 OTHER MATTERS

3.3.1 **Health and Safety:** LUAU conforms to all health and safety guidelines as contained in the Lancaster University Manual of Health and Safety and the safety manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers. The work will be in accordance with Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Council for British Archaeology Handbook No. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).

3.3.2 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. A risk assessment will be completed in advance of the project's commencement. The precise location of any services within the study area will be established in consultation with the client and as a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services.

### 3.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

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

### 3.5 PROJECT MONITORING

3.5.1 LUAU will consult with Mrs Whitaker regarding access to land within the study area. Whilst the work is undertaken for Mrs Whitaker, the Lancashire County Archaeological Service will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, as will English Heritage. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with both English Heritage and LCAS in consultation with the Client. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting, if requested, and both English Heritage and LCAS will be informed at the commencement of the project.

#### 4. WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 The following programme is proposed:

4.2 ***Evaluation***

A two to three day period is required to undertake the trenching programme, depending on the results.

4.3 ***Prepare Evaluation report***

A two day period will be required to complete this element.

4.4 LUAU can execute projects at short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. LUAU would be able to submit the report to the client within three weeks from the commencement of the project.

#### 5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

5.1 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

5.2 ***Evaluation***

2-3 man-days Project Officer

2-3 man-days Project Assistant

5.3 ***Evaluation report***

2 man-days Project Officer

1 man-days Draughtsman

0.5 man-day finds specialist

5.4 The project will be directed by **Denise Drury BA** who has considerable excavation experience, which includes the Roman extramural settlement at Lancaster and the Roman cemetery at Low Borrowbridge. The project will be managed by **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA** (Unit Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. LUAU adheres by the IFA's Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT INDEX

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Johnson House, Over Burrow evaluation context index.

Site code: L97/023

Context	Trench number	Brief description
1	2	Turf and topsoil. Included one sherd of post-medieval pottery.
2	2	Pale brownish yellow silty clay. Below [1].
3	2	Mottled reddish clay. Below [2].
4	2	Mottled grey-brown clay. Below [3].
5	2	Large 'patch' of sand. Within [4]?
6	1	Turf and topsoil. Included two sherds of post-medieval pottery.
7	1	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (similar to [2]). Below [6].
8	1	Pale yellowish brown silty clay with 10 - 15% stones. Below [7].
9	1	Very mottled brownish red clay with 10 - 15% stones. Below [8].
10	1	Very mottled brownish red clay becoming silty toward base of context. Below [9].
11	1	Reddish brown silty clay. Below [9].
12	1	Brown to grey-brown silty clay with many lenses of sand and silt. Includes undecayed small roots. Below [10] and [11].
13	3	Turf and topsoil.
14	3	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (similar to [2]). Below [13].
15	3	Reddish brown mottled clay. Below [14].
16	3	Patch of mottled pale brown clay. Below [14].
17	4	Turf and topsoil.
18	4	Pale yellowish brown silty clay (similar to [2]). Below [17].
19	4	Brownish yellow clay. Below [18].
20	4	Reddish brown mottled clay (similar to [15]). Below [19].

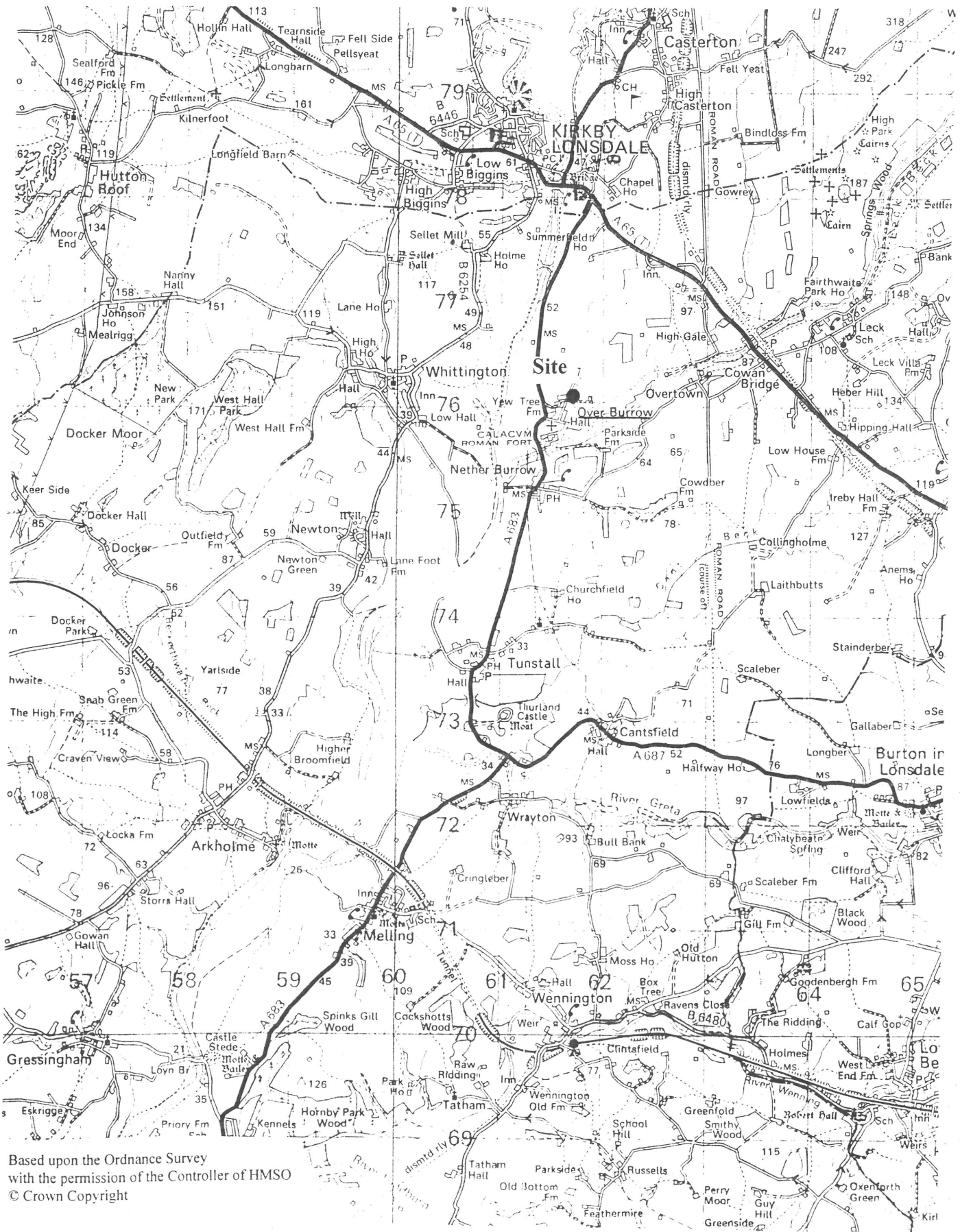
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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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- |          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| Figure 1 | Location map         |
| Figure 2 | Site location plan   |
| Figure 3 | Trench location plan |





Based upon the Ordnance Survey  
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Fig 1: location map

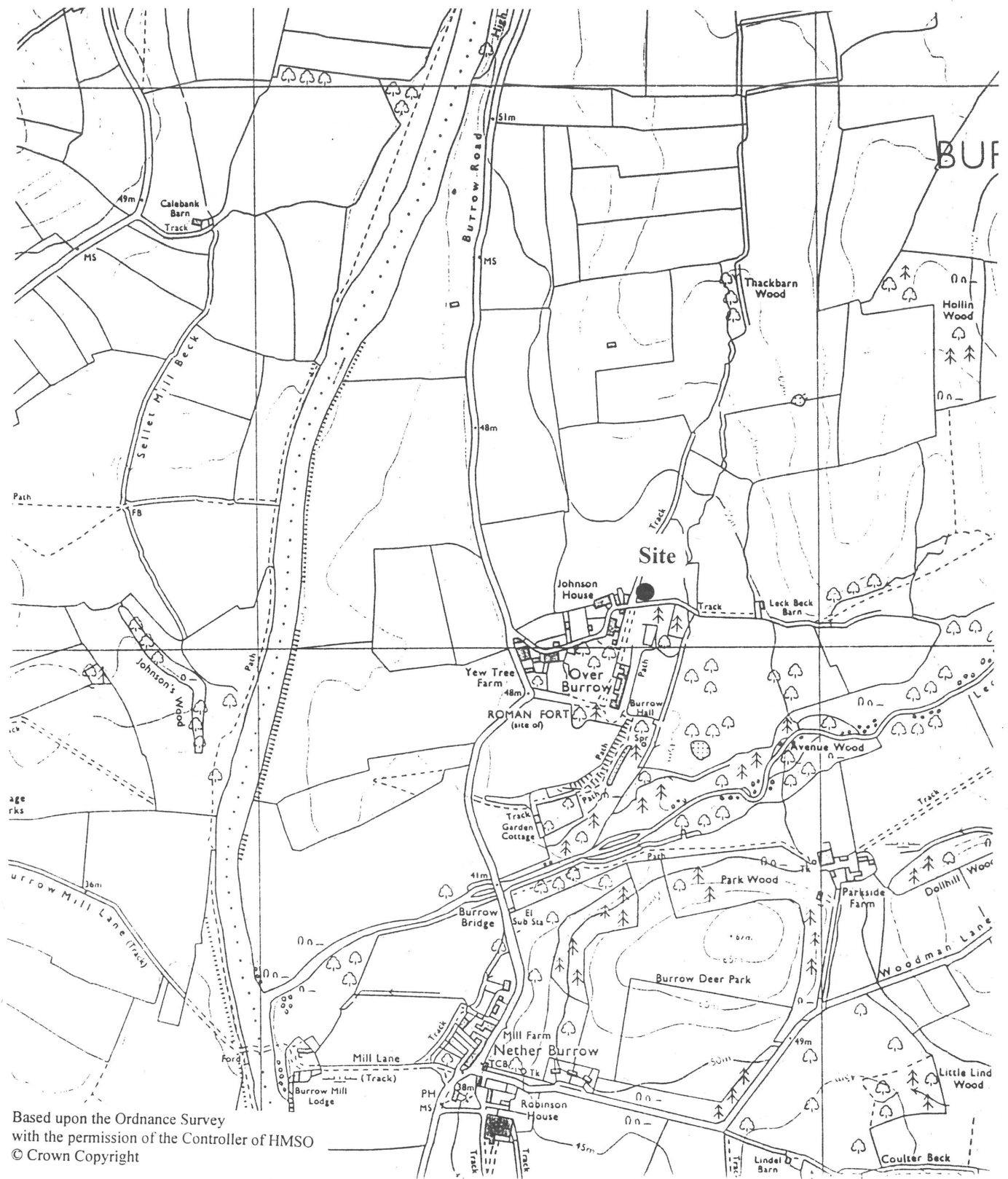


Fig 2: site location plan

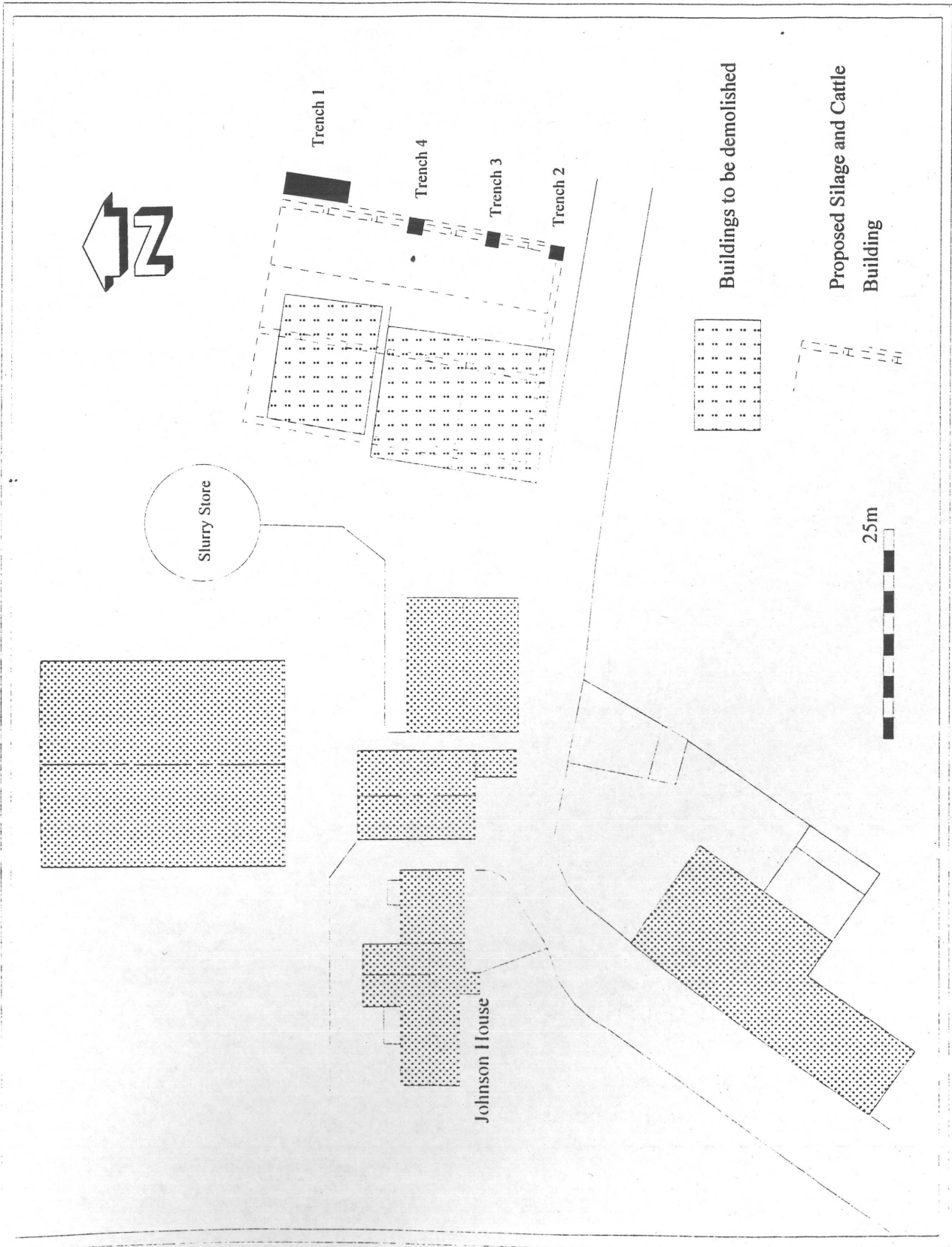


Fig 3: trench location plan