

August 2001

STREAMLINE GARAGE
KING STREET
LANCASTER

Excavation Assessment Report

Streamline Garage
King Street
Lancaster

Archaeological Excavation Assessment

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SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation was carried out on the former Streamline Garage site, King Street, Lancaster (SD 4765 6135), by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Fairclough Homes in January 2001. It followed on from an evaluation of the site undertaken by LUAU in October 2000. The work consisted of the excavation of a large open area extending parallel to King Street, which was mechanically excavated down to the level of the highest significant archaeological horizon and was then subject to manual excavation.

As the area has been densely built on since the second half of the eighteenth century, considerable post-medieval disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits was anticipated; this was confirmed in the southernmost part of the excavation area, where a number of diesel tanks and modern features cut through the archaeological deposits. The northern part of the site, however, was covered with a spread of ploughsoil, of possible medieval date, which was associated with a shallow medieval boundary ditch encountered in the evaluation.

Several Roman cremations, dating to approximately the second / third century AD, were encountered beneath the medieval subsoil. Of these, five were cut into the top of a large sub-rectangular enclosure, which was orientated north-east/south-west, approximately parallel to Penny Street, but at a diagonal angle to the adjacent King Street. It is probable that the enclosure, possibly a mortuary structure, was later used as a focus for cremations once the ditch had filled. Several rectangular features were also encountered, ostensibly of Roman origin, which cut through the cremations, and were thus of later date.

This assessment examined the results of the excavation, and assesses the potential for future analysis of each category of data with regard to the project's research aims. The process has been designed to correspond to the objectives laid out in the guidance document *Management Of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991b). An updated research design is presented, and an appropriate programme of analysis outlined. It is recommended that, after analysis, a report be published in an appropriate regional archaeological journal.

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Elsworth, Gunnar Hellström, Sean McPhillips, Neil Wearing, and Matthew Town; Chris Howard-Davis commented on the finds. The assessment report was written by Matthew Town, and edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The area of land formerly occupied by Streamline Garage, King Street, Lancaster, (centred on SD 4765 6135 (Fig 1)) is to be developed for residential and retail use by Fairclough Homes. In 1997 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) conducted a desk-based assessment on the development area (LUAU 1997), which highlighted the discovery of isolated prehistoric and Roman burials in close proximity to the site, but none within the boundary of the site.
- 1.1.2 In September 2000 a project design was formulated by LUAU, in response to a verbal brief by the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS), to provide a pre-planning evaluation of the site. LUAU was then commissioned by Fairclough Homes to undertake such an evaluation, summarised in *Section 1.4*, which was implemented between 10th and 24th October 2000. The aim of the evaluation was to identify the presence or absence of buried deposits of archaeological significance. Early activity associated with two cremations was identified in Trench 1 and it was agreed, in conjunction with LCAS, to proceed with an excavation of the site.
- 1.1.3 LUAU was commissioned to carry out the excavation which was undertaken in February 2001, monitored by LCAS. The excavation was guided by a project design (*Appendix 1*), designed to fulfil the full terms of the brief.
- 1.1.4 The proposed housing and retail development will incorporate a pile and ground beam foundation, which will have a limited below ground impact, involving intensive disturbance in areas of each pile and a shallow impact in the area of the ground beams. The archaeological exploration was therefore planned to investigate only those areas where significant archaeological stratigraphy was sufficiently shallow to be affected by the ground works for the laying of the ground beams. This comprised the area adjacent to King Street, covering an area of 15m by 40m (a total of 600m²).

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The site (Fig 1/2, SD 4765 6135) is situated at the extreme southern end of the historic medieval core of the town of Lancaster and forms an irregular wedge-shaped plot on the western side of the junction of King Street and Penny Street; it includes the north end of Henry Street and continues as far north as the east end of Queen Street. The site occupies a gently sloping plot of land, approximately 4336m² in area, with the highest point being at c23 m OD at the south end and c19m OD at the north end.
- 1.2.2 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 for the site has been mapped as glaciofluvial sheet deposits of clayey sands and gravels.

1.2.3 The Soil Survey (1983) does not classify soils within urban areas, but the results of test pits excavated in the adjacent MFI site, on Aldcliffe Road (LUAU 1995), provide a guide to soil and drift geology present in the near vicinity of the current site. The MFI site showed a sequence of soils from a dark brown clay loam, probable plough soil, encountered c0.5m from the surface and with a depth of 0.45-0.7m, overlying a possible old ground surface layer, of lighter brown sandy loam 0.2-0.5m in depth. At the base of the sequence was a yellow-brown sandy clay overlain by a red-brown sandy gravel; both of these deposits were interpreted as natural drift geology. This sequence broadly coincided with that identified from the evaluation of the Streamline site (LUAU 2000b).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 **Prehistory:** there is scarce evidence of prehistoric activity in and around Lancaster but the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) does show three find spots of Bronze Age burials in the immediate vicinity of the site (Fig 2: Sites 01, 04 and 05 (LUAU 1997)). This constitutes some of the best evidence for this period, reflecting the funerary aspect of the area, but gives little indication of settlement or other activities.
- 1.3.2 **Romano-British:** a Roman fort was founded on Castle Hill in the AD 70s, when the conquest and pacification of northern Britain by Cerialis was already under way. The fort was certainly in existence by the last years of that decade, when Agricola, as Governor, pushed northwards along the west coast into Scotland. This was followed by a sequence of forts on the site (Shotter 1993, 92-92) and the latest of these, in the fourth century, seems to have been realigned parallel to the Lune; it has been suggested that its form was similar to the Saxon Shore forts of southern Britain and that it would potentially have served as a fleet supply base and ensured the security of the harbour (*ibid*).
- 1.3.3 Evidence from numerous excavations in Church Street, thought to have been the main road leading to and from the fort and linking it to the overall road system, suggests that the beginnings of extramural settlement were effectively contemporary with the foundation of the first fort, with a time lag of only a few years between the two. Few if any structures are known from this early activity and it may well have been less than robust, leaving a somewhat nebulous impression of settlement rather than anything solid (Howard-Davis *et al* forthcoming). It was not until the early years of the second century, probably during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, that the settlement grew and thrived. Archaeological investigation has focused on Church Street, which is, as a result, relatively well-understood. 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 some distance south along the line of Penny Street, presumably filling in the angle between the two and running westwards as far as the fort, if not beyond (inhumation burials were excavated to the west of the fort in Westfield village during the 1930s – Penney 1981, 13). To the north the river Lune forms a natural boundary. It seems likely that the settlement continued in existence well into the fourth century, when a drastic realignment of the fort seems to have precipitated a major contraction of the town (Howard-Davis *et al* forthcoming). Whether it shrank progressively, as its inhabitants withdrew to the safety of the fort walls (marked today by the Wery Wall on Castle Hill) in troubled times, or was simply abandoned, is not known, but there is

very little, if any, evidence for fifth century activity beyond the fort (Shotter 1993, 102).

- 1.3.4 Burials have been found in the southern part of the town including those excavated in 1996 at Penny Street (LUAU 1996), and individual burials between King Street and Penny Street (Site 03 (LUAU 1997; SD 4769 6144)) and another at St Thomas's Church (Site 02 (LUAU 1997; SD 4776 6142)); these seem to imply an arc of, perhaps superimposed, funerary activity extending around the southern side of the settlement, and dating from the second to fourth centuries AD. It is now assumed that the tombstone of Apollinaris, found in Cheapside in the eighteenth century, was reused and did not mark the location of an eastern cemetery (Shotter and White 1990, 33). It is, however, of interest that continuing excavation on the Mitchells Brewery site on Church Street, in 1999, produced an inurned cremation (Howard-Davis *et al* forthcoming), and fragmentary human bones were recovered from a pit during the 1992 excavations on the same site, raising the possibility that there was once a cemetery in the environs (*ibid*).
- 1.3.5 **The Early Medieval Period:** the early medieval period is represented archaeologically by a hoard of ninth century coins (Northumbrian stycas), found at Vicarage fields, near the church (Newman 1996, 102; Penney 1981, 13). Further evidence for activity during this period comprises fragments of stone crosses from the area of the Priory Church, indicating the presence of an earlier church, which gave rise to the vill of *Chercaloncastre*, one of the two in Lancaster listed in Domesday Book (Faull and Stinson 1986, IL 2M).
- 1.3.6 **The Later Medieval Period:** by the later medieval period, place names and documentary sources provide the main source of evidence, although excavations have also indicated the physical form of the settlement at Lancaster (Howard-Davis *et al* forthcoming; White 1988; Penney 1981). The Domesday reference to a church suggests that this formed the centre of a vill ('*Chercaloncastre*', Church Lancaster; Newman 1996, 98) which was at that time dependent on the manor of Halton (Penney 1981, 13-14). In addition, another vill existed (*Loncastre*) although its precise location is uncertain (White 1993, 11). The centre of Lordship was moved to Lancaster shortly after 1086 and Lancaster Castle, on the site of the earlier Roman forts, was established by 1094, along with a priory on the church site (*op cit*, 19). A borough was created in 1193, with Church Street, Market Street and Penny Street being the main thoroughfares (*op cit*, 11-14; 26-29). This may imply a continuation of settlement pattern, surviving from the Roman period, when activity was concentrated in these same areas.
- 1.3.7 **The Post-Medieval period:** for the post-medieval period there is more extensive evidence from cartographic, documentary and excavation sources. The earliest map record is that produced by John Speed in 1610, which, although stylistic in character, shows both King Street (then known as Chennel Lane), and Penny Street, and the study area is shown as a vacant plot at this time. Lancaster is fortunate that a large-scale map of the town was located in the Towneley family papers, allowing a reconstruction of the town as it was in 1684, by Docton (Docton 1957). This map shows no settlement on the site but does depict a field boundary aligned north/south, dividing two arable fields. From this time until the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1848, King Street was known as Back Lane. Mackreth's map of 1778 shows the site as having remained unchanged since 1684, apart from the addition of a field boundary, parallel to the first and in the same location as the present study area's

western boundary (Fig 2, Site 06 (LUAU 1997)). The boundaries have a slightly sinuous line and may potentially be part of an enclosed medieval open field system. The map also indicates some small areas in use as gardens or orchards, mainly between the eastern field boundary, King Street / Back Lane, and the two boundaries at the very north end of the site. Clarke's map of 1807 shows a similar situation, with housing now evident on the frontage of King Street and the addition of Henry Street, and housing along the western and northern sides. Binns' survey and map of 1821 indicates further building development within the study area. The area between the two boundaries is by this period shown as completely occupied by garden plots, with what appears to be a narrow passageway running alongside the eastern field boundary (north/south).

- 1.3.8 The large-scale OS map of 1893 shows each of the buildings, covered passageways and property boundaries. Amongst this dense area of buildings was a small yard called 'Railway Yard' which was shown as providing access to some of the buildings to the rear of the King Street frontage. By this date the area of land between the two field boundaries had also been built on and formed part of a steam-powered saw mill complex. The northern end of the study area was shown lined with buildings, with a carriageway leading into the former site of the garden plots. This area was called 'Queen's Place' and comprised open yards and several rectilinear buildings, all of which presumably formed part of the saw mill complex. The southern end of the area remained an open plot, with two areas described as a 'Timber Yard'. Two large buildings on the western and northern sides of Henry Street lay within the study area and were also part of the saw mill complex. Two of the saw mill buildings were shown as having chimneys, which suggests the location of the steam engine(s). The saw mill complex expanded so that by 1933 all but the northern end of the area, between the two field boundaries, was occupied.
- 1.3.9 During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the trade directories note the names and occupations of many of the inhabitants of King Street, and in general most seem to be working class labourers. The 1938 OS map shows that the buildings in the triangular plot north of the Albert public house had been cleared; much of the area was subsequently used as a garage and car showroom, with the insertion of tanks for diesel and petrol.

1.4 PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE

- 1.4.1 An evaluation was carried out on the site by LUAU in October 2000. Initially three trenches were excavated, one adjacent to King Street (Trench 1), one in the southernmost part of the study area (Trench 3) and a further trench in between (Trench 2). As the area had been densely built on since the second half of the eighteenth century, considerable post-medieval disturbance to any underlying archaeological deposits was anticipated, and this was confirmed, particularly in the western and southernmost trenches. However, in addition to the post-medieval features and modern makeup layers, present in all trenches, five features of interest were revealed in Trench 1.
- 1.4.2 Two areas of dense charcoal and burnt bone concentrations were uncovered and the full excavation of one of these established that it was a cremation of probable Roman date. Although 416 fragments of bone were recovered, there were only five diagnostic fragments, comprising one human, one pig, and three goat/sheep fragments. Also in

Trench 1 was a linear ditch orientated approximately east/west, at the east end of the trench, and immediately to the south of this ditch was the truncated remains of a posthole, with a further posthole seen only in the north-facing section of the trench. No finds were recovered from these features to help date them, but the stratigraphical relationships make it evident that they were medieval or earlier.

- 1.4.3 Following the discovery of significant archaeological remains within Trench 1, a further three trenches (Trenches 4-6) were excavated in order to determine the extent and survival of archaeological deposits across the northern part of the site. This trenching revealed considerable evidence of eighteenth / nineteenth century activity, but did not reveal any more cremations or early features. There were large numbers of service pipes encountered in Trench 4, which was parallel to Trench 1. Trench 5, in the western part of the study area, was mostly cellared, although a large wall and sandstone flagged flooring were uncovered, which probably related to the saw mill that was known to occupy the site in the mid-nineteenth century. The work also confirmed that the land to the north-west has been levelled with the deposition of large amounts of overburden. As a result, it was recommended that the area of Trench 1 be subject to mitigative recording, which was undertaken in January 2001. The assessment of the results of this work is the subject of the present report.

1.5 THE POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

- 1.5.1 The aim of this assessment report is to evaluate all classes of data generated by the LUAU 2001 excavation, thus enabling an updated project design to be produced, detailing a programme of relevant analysis and publication (*Section 7*).
- 1.5.2 The assessment process has been designed to correspond to the objectives laid out in the guidance document *Management Of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition (MAP2 English Heritage 1991b).

2. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 Given the commercial nature of the project, the main research aim was to record and characterise the surviving archaeological remains on the site, particularly those relating to the Roman cremation cemetery.
- 2.1.2 Building on this, the second major aim was to contribute to existing archaeological knowledge relating to the material culture of Roman cremation cemeteries in the North West. The study of cemeteries is recommended as a priority in the English Heritage document *Exploring Our Past* (1991a).
- 2.1.3 The third major aim was to examine the evidence for extramural development in Lancaster, particularly if possible continuing the study of the development of roadside cremation cemeteries through the Roman period, in relation to the known archaeological remains of the civil settlement further to the north. Excavations have shown that the main area of extramural development extended along Church Street (Howard-Davis *et al* forthcoming) within the Market (Drury forthcoming), and with some activity along Penny Street (LUAU 1996). It is possible that King Street was on the line of a principal Roman road leading to the western gate of the fort, as it is aligned with the fort entrance; however, there was no direct evidence for this and one of the aims of excavation was to investigate this theory.
- 2.1.4 In addition, two specific objectives were identified:
- to excavate as much of the development area as possible given the constraints of Health and Safety;
 - to relate the findings to previous excavations on the site and within the town of Lancaster, and to the larger scale picture of Roman activity in the region.

3. SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Despite fears that the establishment of the garage on the site might have truncated the archaeological remains in the area, or that its subsequent removal could also have disturbed the remains, a considerable surface area was discovered undisturbed and relatively intact when excavated. The earliest remains were to be found along the eastern side of the site to the north of the Albert Inn, with extensive truncation along the western side of the site, which resulted in the tapering of the earlier archaeological deposits towards the northern part of the site. Because of a modern sewage pipe and diesel tanks in the northern part of the site, the excavation corridor was shortened to the north; the eventual area of excavation measured 32m by 12m; the trench was subsequently extended to the west by modern excavation, incorporating an additional area, measuring 8.5m by 7m.

3.2 ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY

3.2.1 The majority of the archaeology uncovered during the excavation was of secure Romano-British date. The earliest identified feature on the site was a large 'enclosure' ditch, [131], forming a sub-square feature, measuring c12m by 14m, the corners of the enclosure being defined by sharp right-angles. The enclosure was orientated approximately on a north-north-east / south-south-west axis, which aligns in essence with Penny Street, believed to be of Roman origin, but is at a diagonal to King Street. The precise dimensions of the feature were difficult to ascertain, as the western end had been truncated by later development; however, the dimensions seemed to have been about 14m square. Whilst three corners of the feature were clearly identified during excavation (the south-east, south-west and north-west corners), the ditch profiles were not identical on each side, and sections may have been remodelled throughout their period of use.

3.2.2 The majority of the enclosure consisted of a broad 'V'-shaped ditch, with a squared base, the western and southern sides sharing this profile, despite the western side having been severely truncated by the construction of the garage (some intact sections survived, such as the northernmost tip of the western side, and the south-western corner, though only as the square-cut bases for the ditch). A short section of the eastern side, extending approximately 2m from the south-eastern corner, also had the same profile. At c4m along the western side from the south-eastern corner, a section of hard-packed stonework, [163], survived within the ditch. This stonework consisted of large, water-worn rounded stones with no visible bonding, packed firmly into the base of the ditch; this was clearly a structural element and cannot be considered as simply a casual dump of stone. It was not clear from the excavation evidence if these stones originally filled the base of the entire ditch, and had been subsequently robbed, or if this was constructed as a short structural feature. The stonework was overlain by a deposit of firm redeposited clay natural, which was subsequently overlain by a deposit of orangey-brown clay silt (which formed the later fill of the whole enclosure – *Section 3.4.5*), indicating that if the stone had been robbed, it was prior to the final infilling of the ditch. To the west of the south-eastern corner, a series of stakeholes, [161], was also identified, with five aligned along, and just inside, the eastern edge and three along the western edge of the ditch. Both these different elements suggest

- that there may have been some form of fence-type structure set into the side of this ditch.
- 3.2.3 At some point during the life of the enclosure, the northern and eastern sides, [147], appear to have been remodelled. At the north-western corner only a short section of the north and western ditches were uncovered, as they had been truncated to the south by a modern rubble-filled linear feature, [177]. The sections uncovered, however, showed the ditches to be different in profile; the western ditch was of standard V-shape, whilst the northern ditch had a deep cut square profile, with flat sides and a flat base. This latter ditch had been cut at a slightly acute angle to the western ditch, rather than at right angles, and also slightly over-ran the northern corner of the north-west ditch, suggesting that the northern ditch was a later cut. No evidence for any putatively earlier V-shaped ditch existed in the vicinity, but such a feature may have been completely lost in the construction of later feature [177]. A similar square-cut ditch, [142], was also encountered on the eastern side of the enclosure, and was again cut slightly obliquely to the axis of the main enclosure. No evidence was identified for an earlier V-shaped ditch to the north of the feature; the exact sequence for these ditches is therefore open to question.
- 3.2.4 The fill of the enclosure ditches, and that of a large square pit, [142], cut into the eastern side of the enclosure, consisted of a mid orangey brown sandy clay-silt with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. This was a homogeneous fill present throughout the features; no other deposits were identified during their excavation, except for the hard-packed stones, [163], beneath the redeposited clay (*Section 3.2.2*). This suggests that the ditches were kept clean during use and were swiftly and deliberately backfilled once they became redundant. The finds from this fill were broadly dated to around the second century, which provides a *terminus ante quem* for the cutting of the ditches, and indicates, perhaps, the approximate date for the backfilling. It is anticipated that more detailed finds analysis will provide a reliable date for this deposit.
- 3.2.5 Upon backfilling, the ditches seem to have become a focal point for a cremation cemetery, which concentrated on the south corner of the enclosure, suggesting that the infilled ditches were still visible in some way at that time. All the cremations were ranged along the south and east sides of the enclosure; those on the east side terminated abruptly at a large rectangular pit, [147], suggesting that beyond this point the cremations may have been truncated (*Section 3.2.7*). Further truncation was indicated on the south side, where two later rectangular pits were cut through the ditch (pits [152] and [154] (*Section 3.1.9*)), pit [154] cutting directly through a double cremation, [105]/[113]. No cremations were uncovered in the area where truncation from the garage was greatest (the western side of the enclosure), and it is possible that some cremations may have been destroyed by these later developments.
- 3.2.6 The burials on the east side consisted of a cremation with a cinerary urn and a further vessel, within a shallow pit (possibly a 'double'-cremation), [103]; a single inurned cremation inserted directly into a small cut, [104]; and, at the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, a void filled with loose charcoal-rich soil and burnt bone, [162] (*see Appendix 3*). This latter cremation was set into an oval cut which had been backfilled with a much firmer deposit, containing further bone remnants and charcoal, suggesting material swept in from a pyre; it was found with iron nails, which may suggest either that the cremation was in an organic receptacle, such as a box, or that these were hobnails from boots. The cremations on the south-west side consist of a

'double'-cremation with two urns lying adjacent to each other in a cut, [105]/[113]; a single cremation without an urn but with iron nails and burnt bone, [156]; and a dark charcoal-rich deposit set into a shallow cut, [150], containing a small amount of bone (see Appendix 3). To the south of the enclosure, a small group of cremations was concentrated in a cluster, one of which was excavated during the evaluation (LUAU 2000b – feature [112]), and the other was left *in situ* (feature [113]). This feature (LUAU 2000b – [112]) proved to be a thin spread of charcoal-rich soil with a high percentage of bone but only a small number of pottery fragments; a piece of burnt timber was also recovered from the deposit. The dearth of pottery fragments may suggest that the cremation was within an organic receptacle. No further cremations were encountered, but the possibility exists that there are further cremations to the south of the site, along King Street. Initial assessment suggests that the pottery associated with the cremations was of second / third century date.

- 3.2.7 One clearly uncertain and possibly late feature encountered was a massive rectangular pit, [147], measuring 4m by 1.2m, and approximately 0.9m in depth, which was located immediately south of square-cut ditch [142]; these two elements were connected by a slight channel. This may have been the remnants of a V-shaped ditch cut by square-cut ditch [142] though this cannot be confirmed on the present evidence. Rectangular pit [147] had flat sides and base, and stepped up in the south-west to a shallower depth, which was similar to the depth of the V-shaped ditch which adjoined it to the south-west. This feature was clearly later than V-shaped ditch [144], as it was off-line to the original enclosure, but whether the feature was cut before the enclosure was backfilled or sometime after was unclear. The fact that the step in the feature was cut to the same depth as the ditches would tend to suggest that the ditches were in fact open when it was created. The later cremations, which were cut into the tops of the backfilled ditches (Section 3.2.6), were aligned on the length of the southern side of the enclosure, and also the short 2m long section along the east, but stopped abruptly at pit [147]; this may suggest that this pit had cut through the cremations, hence their absence, and this would suggest that this was later in date than either the enclosure or the cremations.
- 3.2.8 The final phase of Romano-British activity consisted of the cutting of a series of three sub-rectangular pits: two, [152] and [154], cut through ditch [144], and the third, [132], cut 3m to the south-west. The pits followed no constant alignment, and contained a mixed array of bone, pot and iron nails throughout the fill. The pits clearly post-dated the cremations as one pit, [154], cut through two cremations, [105] and [113]. The exact function for these pits remains unclear, and their nature and exact date remains to be clarified.

3.3 MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

- 3.3.1 Beneath the primary deposit of overburden, [101] (Section 3.4), a layer of mid brown sandy silt, [102], was identified, which spread from the southern end of the site northwards for approximately 12m. Beyond this point, the overburden lay directly on top of the natural deposits, [128], and the terrain changed gradient, sloping at a marginally steeper angle to the north. This clearly indicates that to the north of this point the underlying deposits have been planed off by later developments. All archaeological remains, apart from some of the deeper-cut features, were located immediately below this deposit, which was spread across the area to a depth of at

least 0.4m in places and contained finds of Roman and medieval date. It has been previously suggested (LUAU 2000b) that this deposit may be the remnant of a ploughsoil, and this has been confirmed by the present excavation. Two features were identified with fills comparable to [102]. A posthole, [120], previously identified during the evaluation as [114] (LUAU 2000b), was excavated on the north-facing edge of the trench but yielded no finds; it should be noted that a further posthole (LUAU 2000b [105]) was also encountered during the evaluation, to the north-west of post-hole [120], but this was very shallow and had been truncated during the machining. A ditch, [119]/[135], was also encountered with a similar fill, running west from the east-facing section for approximately 9m, where it appeared to terminate, being cut at its mid-point by stanchion [173]; this ditch was also encountered during the evaluation ((LUAU 2000b) [107]). All finds recovered from this feature were of medieval date, and it seems likely that it was a boundary ditch associated with the clearly agricultural nature of the site at that period.

3.4 POST-MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

3.4.1 Several post-medieval features were encountered beneath the primary overburden, [101] (*Section 3.4*), including a large sandstone wall, [151], which ran from the south-west corner of the corridor in a north-north-easterly direction, where it was truncated by the later diesel tanks, [178]. This wall was aligned approximately parallel to the western back wall of the plot, and also to the back wall of the Albert public house, and was therefore probably a former property boundary (the wall was also encountered in the evaluation ([110] (LUAU 2000a)). On the eastern side of the trench, a small section of post-medieval yard, [174], was encountered comprising a short stub of sandstone wall flanking a cobbled area (c1.5m x 1m), at approximately 90° to the street frontage. Approximately 4.5m to the south of this yard were the remains of a post-medieval well, [126], made of roughly-shaped sandstone blocks. These features represent the remains of the buildings which at one time fronted onto King Street prior to the construction of the garage.

3.5 MODERN ACTIVITY

3.5.1 Remnants of Streamline Garage, mainly in the form of concrete stanchions, were encountered during the excavation, particularly to the south of the survey area. To the north of the corridor, the north-eastern corner of the site had been removed by the insertion of a number of diesel tanks, [178], and the north-western corner of the site had been massively disturbed by the insertion of an enormous waste oil tank; all these tanks were left *in situ*. A sewage pipe, cut into a deep trench and set in concrete, ran from the north-east corner of the site between the two sets of tanks.

4. RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

4.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

4.1.1 The primary aim of this assessment was to evaluate all classes of data from the excavations undertaken at Streamline Garage, Lancaster, in order to formulate a project design for a programme of further analysis appropriate to the potential of the site archive.

4.1.2 The objectives of this assessment correspond to, and are prescribed by, *Appendix 4 of MAP2* (English Heritage 1991b). They are to:

- assess the quantity, provenance and condition of all classes of material: stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental;
- comment on the range and variety of that material;
- assess the potential of the material to address questions raised in the course of this project design;
- formulate any further questions arising from the assessment of this material.

4.1.3 This assessment will present:

- a factual summary, characterising the quality and perceived quality of the data contained within the site archive;
- a statement of the academic potential of these data;
- recommendations on the storage and curation of this data;

4.2 MATERIAL ASSESSED

4.2.1 The entire electronic, paper and artefact archive was examined for the purposes of this assessment. Quantifications are incorporated within the individual assessments.

4.3 PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSMENT

4.3.1 The method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined. The stratigraphic data and most classes of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the finds records generated during the course of the excavation.

4.4 STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

4.4.1 **Quantification:** the site archive from the LUAU excavation in 2001 comprises the following:

context / object / plan / section indices	12
context records	78
finds records	11
digital CAD plan with all features shown on separate drawing layers	1
plans on drawing film	7
sections on drawing film	18

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| colour print photographs | 252 |
| monochrome photographs | 252 |
| colour transparencies | 72 |
- 4.4.2 The 78 context records relate to the following feature categories:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----|
| wells | 2 |
| drains | 3 |
| stakeholes | 1 |
| ditches, gullies, and other linear features | 22 |
| post-medieval / modern features | 9 |
| cremations | 25 |
| postholes | 2 |
| pits | 9 |
| surfaces, dumps, and other layers | 5 |
- 4.4.3 At present, the contexts may be allocated to three broad periods:
- | | |
|---------------|----|
| Roman | 56 |
| Medieval | 7 |
| Post-Medieval | 15 |
- 4.4.4 **Evaluation:** with the exception of the northern half of the site, excavation has allowed a complete stratigraphic record to be made of the development of this small area of Lancaster, providing evidence of activity from the Roman period to the present day. Roman features have been discovered preserved beneath a layer of medieval ploughsoil, with some truncation by post-medieval and modern structures relating to the use of the area for housing and subsequently as a garage.
- 4.4.5 All contexts are shown on a site matrix. Broad phasing has been ascribed to all the contexts, which break down provisionally as follows:
- three major phases of Roman activity: excavation of the mortuary enclosure and its eventual backfilling; the cremation cemetery; the construction of the square pits;
 - a medieval phase, comprising the ploughsoil, a post-hole and a linear boundary ditch;
 - post-medieval and modern truncation, comprising post-medieval walls and yard surfaces, and much later insertion of concrete stanchions and diesel tanks for the garage.
- 4.5 ROMAN CERAMIC VESSELS**
- 4.5.1 **Quantification:** 422 fragments of Romano-British ceramic vessels were recovered; of these 129 were from vessels in oxidised fabric, 14 in reduced greywares, 275 in Black Burnished Ware 2, and four in colour-coated finewares. No mortaria, amphora, or samian ware was recovered.
- 4.5.2 **Methodology:** all fragments were examined for the purposes of this assessment. A preliminary break-down of the assemblage by fabric was prepared, and spot dates were produced to aid the stratigraphic interpretation. Outline details of the above were entered into an Access database in order to prepare preliminary catalogues.

- 4.5.3 **Evaluation:** pottery was recovered from 15 contexts, most of them relatively undisturbed, albeit truncated. Many of the fragments could be re-fitted, indicating the deposition of a considerably smaller number of intact or relatively intact vessels, mainly associated with the burial of cremated human remains.
- 4.5.4 Almost the entire assemblage can be dated between the late first and early third centuries AD, the period during which the extramural settlement at Lancaster flourished. The heavy representation of jars, principally in Black Burnished Ware 2, and heavily burned, must relate to their use as grave goods in cremation burials. The burning suggests their origin as vessels placed upon funeral pyres, rather than simply within graves. Vessels demonstrably used as receptacles for cremated human bone on the site are unburnt. Interestingly, no other Black Burnished Ware forms were represented, and only beakers and flagons were represented amongst the other fabric types.
- 4.5.5 For the purposes of this assessment spot dating relied heavily on Black Burnished Ware 2 vessels. Recognisable forms indicated a time span concentrated within the second and mid-third centuries. The distribution of pottery indicated a clear chronological progression, with material from ditch [147] (fill [148]) clearly earlier than that from elsewhere. The latest-dated vessel, a small jar dated between AD 250-340, was recovered from pit fill [137]. The assemblage will contribute towards dating, and a general understanding of activity on the site.

4.6 MEDIEVAL AND LATER CERAMIC VESSELS

- 4.6.1 **Quantification:** only four fragments of medieval pottery were recovered.
- 4.6.2 **Methodology:** all artefacts were examined for the purposes of this assessment, by rapid scan. Outline details of the objects were entered into an Access database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue.
- 4.6.3 **Evaluation:** the four fragments of medieval pottery were largely undiagnostic and could not be dated with precision. The presence within ditch fill [134] of exclusively medieval pottery might be of significance. The method of excavation precluded the recovery of later pottery, as late overburden was stripped by machine. A cursory inspection of spoil from the site, however, suggested that very little pottery was present within the later deposits on the site. The assemblage will contribute towards dating.

4.7 BURNT CLAY

- 4.7.1 **Quantification:** five fragments of incidentally burnt clay, possibly daub, were recovered.
- 4.7.2 **Methodology:** all artefacts were examined for the purposes of this assessment, by rapid scan. Outline details of the objects were entered into an Access database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue.
- 4.7.3 **Evaluation:** the fragments were extremely small and of little significance to an understanding of the site.

4.8 IRONWORK

- 4.8.1 **Quantification:** 197 artefacts or fragments of artefacts were recovered.
- 4.8.2 **Methodology:** all artefacts were examined for the purposes of this assessment. Although the material was in poor condition, reasonable identification could be made of most objects, and therefore none were x-rayed. Outline details of the objects were entered into an Access database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue.
- 4.8.3 **Evaluation:** the entire group comprises nails and hobnails. The principal clump of hobnails, from ditch fill [148], appears to represent one, or possibly a pair, of nailed shoes, presumably of a date contemporary with the pottery from the context (late first to mid-second century). Nails and hobnails from grave fill [109] are closely associated with cremated human bone, and indeed have bone and charcoal incorporated within their corrosion products, suggesting that they represent elements of the grave assemblage. Other examples of this were recovered from cremation fill [124], pit fill [153], and charcoal spread [160]. Hobnails alone were recovered from grave fill [111], and nails bearing traces of mineral-replaced wood from within fill [143]. Shoes are a commonly recovered element of Roman grave goods and larger nails from cremation fill [109] seem most likely to derive from a wooden box placed within the grave, possibly as a container for the cremated bone. Ironwork will contribute towards a general understanding of activity on the site.

4.9 STONE OBJECTS

- 4.9.1 **Quantification:** a single burnt, but otherwise unmodified stone, was recovered and retained.
- 4.9.2 **Methodology:** all artefacts were examined for the purposes of this assessment. Outline details of the objects were entered into an Access database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue.
- 4.9.3 **Evaluation:** this unmodified stone from cremation fill [107] can contribute little to the understanding of the site.

4.10 CREMATIONS

- 4.10.1 **Quantification:** cremated bone was recovered from 12 contexts, of which the majority contained individual cremations.
- 4.10.2 **Methodology:** all major bone fragments were examined for the purposes of this assessment; smaller pieces were assessed by weight. Outline details of the results were entered into an Access database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue.
- 4.10.3 **Evaluation:** the cremated bone was recovered from discrete contexts, often associated with fragments of ceramic vessels. A total of 1069g of burnt bone was recovered from 12 contexts, of which nine were discrete cremations. There was considerable variance in the amount of bone, with one cremation, [162], having 413g of burnt bone and, at the opposite extreme, one cremation context, [113], had only 9g of bone. The assemblage of cremations includes that excavated in the course of the evaluation ([111]; LUAU 2001) which has been subject to only partial analysis.

5. CURATION AND CONSERVATION

5.1 RECIPIENT MUSEUM

- 5.1.1 It is proposed that the ultimate place of deposition for the finds should be the Lancaster City Museum, and this has been agreed with Andrew White (Museum Curator).

Lancaster City Museum
Market Square
Lancaster
Lancashire
LA1 1HT
Contact: Andrew White

5.2 CONSERVATION

- 5.2.1 There were no immediate conservation requirements in the field, or during the assessment.

5.3 STORAGE

- 5.3.1 The complete project archive, which will include records, plans, both black and white and colour photographs, and artefacts, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental Standards for the permanent Storage of Excavated Material From Archaeological Sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archive for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990).
- 5.3.2 All finds will be packaged according to the Museum's specifications, either in acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. The metalwork constitutes the only category which is potentially unstable; although these will be packaged in airtight boxes and will need to be stored in controlled conditions.

5.4 DISCARD POLICY

- 5.4.1 Discussions with the client have resulted in an agreement to discard the unstratified and demonstrably modern material.

5.5 GENERAL CONSERVATION

- 5.5.1 Most of the assemblage is well-preserved and in good condition and thus the conservation requirement is low.

5.6 PACKAGING

- 5.6.1 The assemblage is currently well-packed and will require no further packaging. Box lists are prepared and will be updated from the database when the identification of objects is complete.

6. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The proposed redevelopment of the Streamline Garage site has provided a unique opportunity to study Lancaster's extramural Roman activity by means of a modern open area excavation. This has provided further evidence of the use of the area as a cremation cemetery in the first to third centuries AD, the recovery of the cremations providing well-preserved and well-stratified examples of Roman funerary assemblages. The discovery of a number of features, particularly the large enclosure, which pre-dates the cremations, has also provided some indication of the road layout from the south. In addition, the recovery of medieval and post-medieval features has provided confirmation of evidence, already suspected from cartographic sources, of land-use at the site during these periods.

6.2 PRINCIPAL POTENTIAL

6.2.1 The greatest potential for analysis lies in refining the phasing and dating of the cremations and features recorded, and in analysing the groups of cremations in order to assess all recoverable information from these resources.

6.2.2 Prior to the present excavation, few definitively stratified features had been identified in this part of Lancaster, except for those identified in excavations by LUAU undertaken on Penny Street (LUAU 1996). These had identified a number of small cremations groups, potentially in family plots, aligned along Penny Street. The recovered cremation assemblages from the Streamline Garage site serve to confirm the picture provided by these earlier excavations of substantial burial activity to the south of the Roman settlement of Lancaster.

6.2.3 The excavated features provide evidence of extramural activity prior to its use as a cremation cemetery, and makes suggestions as to the nature of this activity. The principal feature which is known to pre-date the cremations is a large rectangular enclosure, into whose backfill many cremations were cut; the alignment of the enclosure broadly corresponds to that of Penny Street. This enclosure appears to comprise a number of different elements, and cannot be clearly identified as a single coherent structure. Once the finds from this feature have been analysed, it may be possible to demonstrate the date range for the stratigraphic sequence identified by the excavation.

6.2.4 **Stratigraphic Data:** study of the stratigraphic record will potentially allow the phasing of all deposits which were not disturbed by post-medieval and modern truncation; the phasing of all deposits not subject to modern disturbances will allow a full stratigraphic sequence to be produced for this part of Lancaster. The stratigraphic data will provide the framework in which other analyses will take place and should enhance our understanding of the use of the area as a cremation cemetery, and set this in context with both later and earlier activity. Integrated study of the stratigraphy, the cremations, and of documentary sources should shed light on burial practice in the extramural areas of Roman Lancaster.

- 6.2.5 ***Finds Data:*** the archaeological finds assemblage from the North West as a whole is probably one of the smallest from the country. As a result, sites that generate stratified assemblages are important, as they can be used in the refining of primary type series (particularly of pottery but also of other material).
- 6.2.6 ***Roman Ceramic Vessels:*** the pottery assemblage provides a sound framework for dating. The focus of the assemblage lies within the second century, but the range, from the late first to the mid-third centuries, gives some indication of the continuity of activity in this part of the extramural settlement at Lancaster and its cemetery.
- 6.2.7 ***Medieval and Later Ceramic Vessels:*** the small later pottery assemblage will contribute to dating, but it is too small to make any other significant contribution to analysis of activity on the site.
- 6.2.8 ***Post-medieval Ceramic:*** the later pottery assemblage will contribute to dating, but will not significantly contribute to studies of post-medieval pottery in the region.
- 6.2.9 ***Burnt Clay:*** the assemblage is of little significance to the understanding of the site, and will sustain no further analysis.
- 6.2.10 ***Ironwork:*** the assemblage will contribute to the understanding of the site by illustrating customary practice and funerary ritual within this part of the cemetery. It will, however, sustain little further analysis beyond a consideration of its physical distribution throughout the site.
- 6.2.11 ***Stone Objects:*** the assemblage is of no significance to the understanding of the site, and will sustain no further analysis.
- 6.2.12 ***Cremations:*** the cremated material has the potential to inform the size, age and sex details of the cremated individuals and is important to gauge the character of the population during the Roman period.

6.3 REGIONAL PRIORITIES

- 6.3.1 In the absence of formal regional research frameworks at present, the following section highlights aspects of the results from the Streamline Garage excavations which are considered to be of particular significance in the context of the archaeology of North West England.
- 6.3.2 It is accepted that flat cemeteries such as this Roman example are often ‘found only in the course of their destruction’, as was the Streamline site, and are ‘an extremely fragile and vulnerable resource’ (English Heritage 1991a, 50, iii). Although small, taken in consideration with the increasing amount of evidence for the size and development of the Roman town of Lancaster, this site will contribute to an understanding of the foundation, growth, and development of military towns in the North West, still a poorly understood aspect of the process of Romanisation in Northern England (English Heritage 1991a, 36; English Heritage 1997, 49). Similarly, it will contribute to the further understanding of the development of small towns, adding to the growing body of evidence that suggests that Lancaster’s origins in the Roman period had a significant impact on its later development (Howard-Davis *et al* forthcoming).
- 6.3.3 In regional terms, cemeteries are only known from the larger Roman settlements of the North West (Chester, Carlisle) and their immediate hinterlands, or in association

with military sites in the hinterland of Hadrian's Wall, to the north of Lancaster. In the central part of the region, however, there is little, if any, evidence from significant settlements, such as those at Wilderspool, Ribchester, or the quasi-military industrial site at Walton-le-Dale. It seems likely that further examination of the Streamline site would contribute to the study of Roman funerary practice within this area. The presence of what appears to be an arc of burials around the southern perimeter of the Roman town at Lancaster bears comparison to the pattern of burial known at Carlisle (for example Howard-Davis and Leah 1999), where a mixture of inhumations and cremations was apparently contained within a substantial enclosure.

- 6.3.4 There is increasing reason to believe that Roman burial rites in north-western England differed from those of the South in a number of ways (Hair and Howard-Davis 1996, 147; Philpott 1991, 47). This site also bears a number of points of comparison and contrast with evidence from the cemetery at Low Borrowbridge, in Cumbria (Hair and Howard-Davis 1996), and other sites, such as Carlisle (Giecco and Zant 2001), and Brougham.
- 6.3.5 At a local level, analysis of the site will add to the available body of knowledge of Roman Lancaster, and make a contribution to an understanding, not only of the layout of the town and its changing appearance through time, but also make a significant contribution to any study of the population, and their attitude towards the dead.

7. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

7.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAMME OF ANALYSIS

7.1.1 *Overall Aims:* the overall aims are:

- to elucidate the development and chronological history of the site;
- to contribute to existing archaeological knowledge of Roman extramural activity in the North;
- to relate the findings to the wider body of evidence for Roman extramural activity in the North West;
- to integrate the results with the findings of previous excavations in Lancaster.

7.1.2 *Specific Objectives:* the specific objectives are:

- to phase the cremations, where possible;
- to provide appropriate study of, and comparison between, groups of phased cremations;
- to study the cremated remains, with a view to enhancing our knowledge of Roman population characteristics;
- to phase and date the other features on the site;
- to enhance understanding of extramural activity in Lancaster;
- to examine the function of the large enclosure and establish how it related to the later activity on the site;
- to relate the evidence of Roman activity to existing knowledge of such activity in the North West;
- to study the Roman pottery, with a view to refining the stratigraphic sequence, characterising the nature of the pottery, and improving an understanding of locally produced wares;
- to study the medieval and post-medieval pottery, with a view to refining the stratigraphic sequence, characterising the nature of the pottery, and improving an understanding of locally produced wares.

7.2 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

7.2.1 In accordance with the guidelines outlined in the English Heritage document MAP2 (English Heritage 1991b), it is proposed to present the results of the project in the following stages:

Publication Text: following the analysis and interpretation of the results of the project, a synthesised text will be prepared suitable for publication in either *Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* or as an Oxford Archaeological Unit *Occasional Paper*.

Project Archive: the completion of the project will result in an integrated project archive. The archive will be deposited with the Lancaster City Museum.

7.3 PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

7.3.1 The post-excavation programme will be divided into the following stages:

- analysis;
- integration;
- synthesis;
- preparation of text and illustrative material;
- publication;
- archive deposition.

8. METHOD STATEMENT

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 This statement relates the tasks outlined in the task list (*Appendix 4*) to the aims and objectives. The programme of work is tailored to address the specific objectives, which, when achieved, will secure the general objectives outlined in *Section 7.1* above.

8.2 START UP

8.2.1 **Task 1:** at the outset of the project a team meeting will be held to define and coordinate the programme of analysis.

8.3 STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

8.3.1 **Task 2:** the stratigraphic sequence will form the contextual framework for an integrated report which, following the incorporation of artefactual data and information pertaining to the cremations, will facilitate the interpretation of the site.

8.3.3 The interpretative framework will focus on the resolution of the stratigraphic record into defined periods.

8.3.4 Detailed structural analysis will be undertaken on those features which are highlighted by the stratigraphic analysis as being of major interpretative importance to the site.

8.4 CERAMIC ANALYSIS

8.4.1 **Task 3: Romano-British Pottery:** the material will be fully catalogued, and a fabric series will be prepared which will be cross-referenced to that from earlier excavations (Hird and Howard-Davis forthcoming; Evans forthcoming); the dating of the assemblage will also be refined. A report will be presented in conventional fashion, and will be illustrated with examples of vessel types (c20) from significant stratigraphic groups. The report will include a brief discussion of any noteworthy features of the group, especially with regard to dating and sources of supply.

8.4.2 **Task 4: Medieval Pottery and Early Post-Medieval Pottery:** the material will be fully catalogued, and fabric and illustrated form series will be prepared in conventional fashion and accompanied by a brief discussion of any noteworthy features of the group, especially with regard to dating and sources of supply.

8.5 OTHER FINDS

8.5.1 **Task 5:** identifiable, stratified or otherwise significant Roman finds will be analysed. The quantity of material represented by these finds is so small as to render any attempt to group them by function or form unnecessary. An outline catalogue of ironwork will be prepared, with points of relevance discussed within a summary report. There will be no illustration requirement.

8.5.2 A catalogue will be prepared in standard format, and entries will include descriptions and basic comparanda. Exceptional objects will be accorded broader academic discussion; significant objects will be illustrated.

8.6 CREMATIONS

8.6.1 **Task 6:** examination of the cremated bone material will be undertaken by Jacqui MacKinley of the Trust for Wessex Archaeology; the character, range, size, sex and species of the bone will be assessed and entries will include descriptions and basic analysis. The bone assemblage will also be scanned for selective species representation, to identify if there is non-human material within the cremations. This will enhance the already known assemblages of cremated material from the area. The catalogue will be accompanied by a brief discussion of any noteworthy features of the cremations. There will be no illustration requirement.

8.7 PUBLICATION

8.7.1 **Task 7:** following analysis and interpretation of the 2001 excavation results, a text will be prepared suitable for publication as a journal article in either *Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* or as an Oxford Archaeological Unit *Occasional Paper*. The report will address the research objectives of the project, presenting an integrated synthetic overview of the various analyses and, where appropriate, précis of the finds reports will be included, although more detailed data will remain in the archive.

8.7.2 **The Structure of the Report:** the following section represents a likely breakdown of the proposed publication. It should be noted, however, that this synopsis can only be regarded as a draft, based on the current understanding of the archive.

8.7.3 The text will be supported by a number of graphics, comprising line drawings and photographs, to illustrate the evidence, tables to summarise data and, where appropriate, interpretative phase drawings. The finished text will aim to present a high degree of integration between both finds categories and the structural/stratigraphical history of the site.

Summary 100 words

Acknowledgements 70 words

Introduction and Background

Circumstances of the project/site location 300 words

Historical Background 500 words

Archaeological Background 700 words

Results

Roman 2000 words

Medieval	300 words
Post-Medieval	300 words
<i>Finds</i>	
Cremations	500 words
Other finds	900 words
<i>Discussion</i>	900 words
<i>Bibliography</i>	
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>6570 words</i>

9. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

9.1 NAMED PROJECT TEAM

9.1.1 The team consists of a combination of internal LUAU staff, with an input from Jacqui MacKinley, external consultant. The project will be managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

Name	Organisation	Tasks
Jamie Quartermaine	LUAU	Project Management
Rachel Newman	LUAU	Internal Quality Control
Matt Town	LUAU	Stratigraphic Analysis and Writing of Publication Text
Christine Howard-Davis	LUAU	Finds Analysis/Report
LUAU Supervisor	LUAU	Illustrator
Jacqui MacKinley	Wessex Archaeology	Cremation Analysis/Report

9.2 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

9.2.1 LUAU operates a project management system. The team is headed by the Project Manager, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary or scheduling.

9.2.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

9.2.3 Communication between all concerned in the post-excavation programme is of paramount importance and it is essential that the specialists involved liaise closely in order that comparable data are obtained. To this end regular meetings and reviews are envisaged between all project staff and between particular groups of specialists. All information will be disseminated at regular intervals, thus ensuring that everyone is aware of current progress, strategy and thinking.

9.3 LIST OF TASKS

9.3.1 The project has been broken down into a series of summary tasks, which are set out in *Appendix 4*. In addition to the tasks outlined, there is some time allocated to general project monitoring and management. As these tasks are on-going and are not allocated to any specific days, they do not appear on the task sheet or the Gantt chart (*Appendix 5*).

9.3.2 **Management tasks:** the management and monitoring allocations include project monitoring, advice and co-ordination, and problem-solving.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1
ORIGINAL EXCAVATION PROJECT DESIGN

Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit

November 2000

STREAMLINE GARAGE, KING STREET, LANCASTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Fairclough Homes for a proposal for a mitigative archaeological excavation in advance of a residential development at the former Streamline Garage site, King Street., Lancaster.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 The present project proposal for a mitigative archaeological excavation at Streamline Garage site, King Street, Lancaster (SD 4765 6135 centred), immediately to the south of Lancaster city centre, is submitted by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) at the request of Fairclough Homes. It is in accordance with a verbal brief by the Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS).
- 1.1.2 **History of Investigation:** the site has been the subject of a desk-based archaeological assessment (LUAU 1997), which has outlined the nature of the finds from the area around the garage, the archaeological potential of the site itself, and the post-medieval history of the area since it was built up in the late eighteenth century. The main interest of the site lies in the discovery of a number of isolated prehistoric and Roman burials from around the site (LUAU 1997, 14-16).
- 1.1.3 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by LUAU in October 2000 (LUAU 2000) which involved the excavation of six trenches over the extent of the site. One trench, adjacent to King Street, revealed a significant resource. Two areas of dense charcoal and burnt bone concentrations were uncovered and the full excavation of one of these established that it was a cremation of possible Roman date. The presence of two cremations in close proximity, coupled with the association with other burials in the environs suggests that the area was part of a large cemetery beyond the southern edge of Roman Lancaster. Also in this Trench was a linear ditch orientated approximately east/west at the east end of the trench and immediately to the south of this ditch was the truncated remains of a post hole, with a further post hole seen only in the north facing section of the trench. No finds were obtained from these features to help date them, but they are stratigraphically early (medieval or earlier).
- 1.1.4 The other trenches revealed only post-medieval remains. It was concluded that a narrow corridor of land immediately adjacent to Kings Street had the potential for surviving early extant remains, but that the area on the western side of the study area has been extensively disturbed by post-medieval activity resulting in the truncation of any early deposits.

1.2 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

- 1.2.1 The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation, and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large 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 considerable knowledge of the archaeology of Lancaster, having undertaken many excavations and evaluations over the years in areas such as Church Street, Penny Street, Damside Street, Pye's Warehouse, Market Hall, Brock Street and also within and around Lancaster Castle. In particular LUAU has undertaken both the assessment and evaluation phases of investigation of the Streamline site.
- 1.2.2 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 Archaeology (IFA) Code of Conduct and LUAU is a registered organisation (No 27) with the IFA.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The following mitigation recording programme has been designed, in accordance with a verbal brief by Lancashire County Archaeological Service. The principal aim is to provide a mitigative record of the archaeological features and stratigraphy that will be disturbed in the course of the proposed development. It will record any identified archaeological remains or deposits within the excavation areas and recover finds and environmental material where present.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.2.1 A watching brief will be maintained during the removal of concrete to ensure that no significant archaeological deposits are affected during this process.

2.3 EXCAVATION

- 2.3.1 The proposed development will incorporate a pile and ground beam foundation, which will have a limited below ground impact, involving intensive disturbance in areas of each pile and a shallow impact in the area of the ground beams. The archaeological exploration will therefore investigate only those areas where the significant archaeological stratigraphy is sufficiently shallow to be affected by the ground works for the laying of the ground beams. In practice this will involve only the area adjacent to King Street, covering a total area of 15m by 40m (a total of 600m²) (Fig 1). Following the removal of concrete the site will be mechanically excavated down to the level of natural subsoils or the depth of significant archaeological deposits. There after the site will be excavated by manual techniques to record the exposed archaeological features.

2.4 EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

- 2.4.1 A site archive will be completed in accordance with English Heritage MAP 2, Appendix 3. An interim assessment report will be prepared which will summarise the results of the recording programme, with appropriate illustrations and examine the resource requirement of undertaking analysis of the dataset and producing the Final Report. Subject to the assessment a final report will be prepared which bring together the results of all the disparate elements and examine the results within a local and regional context.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.1.1 A watching brief will be undertaken during the stripping of the concrete surfaces by the developer. The watching brief will consist of on-site liaison with the developers at the outset of the works programme, and regular visits to ascertain whether the machine-stripping is proceeding along required parameters. All concrete will be broken up and will be stored away from the main excavation area.
- 3.1.2 Due to the limited intrusion of the groundworks no records will be created, apart from pre and post stripping photographs.

3.2 EXCAVATION

- 3.2.1 The present evaluation evidence suggests that the significant archaeology of this area comprises negative features cut into natural sub-soils and that much of the archaeological stratigraphy has been truncated. It is required, therefore, that the topsoil and overburden be excavated mechanically under archaeological supervision down to the top of the natural subsoils or the upper level of significant archaeological deposits. The topsoil will be stored in appropriate spoil heaps at the edge of the excavation area. Following cleaning of the site and the establishment of a plan of the features present, detailed excavation will be undertaken in areas where features have been identified. The programme will investigate all identified features and although it is anticipated that much of the deposits will be truncated, any surviving deposits will be excavated and appropriately recorded. An attempt will be made to establish an overall chronology for activity within the excavation area.
- 3.2.2 The excavation will use a variety of techniques, from rapid cleaning to delicate excavation, to suit differing conditions. Following removal of the overburden, the excavation area will be subject to manual cleaning over the whole excavation area, since extant deposits may be fragile and machinery in their vicinity could disturb relatively delicate layers and relationships. The aim of this work will be to explore all features stratigraphically and to produce a clear plan of the complex. Detailed excavation will be targeted in areas of identified archaeological features and deposits encountered during the excavations will be sampled according to the appropriate professional standards to enable palaeoenvironmental analysis. A minimum sample of 20% of each major feature will be excavated, including all key relationships (a minimum sample of 50% will be made

of discrete features such as postholes). Identified Cremations will be subject to 100% excavation and recording. Layers and features will be cleaned and excavated by an appropriate technique.

3.3 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 All elements of the work will, as a matter of course, be recorded in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*MAP2*) and the best practices formulated by English Heritage's Central for Archaeology (CFA).

3.3.2 **Survey Control:** a series of survey control points will be established by controlled traverse using a total station across the extent of the site. The control will be tied into the OS national grid and Ordnance Datum. The survey stations will be established as clearly marked nails into concrete surfaces. Station descriptions will be established for each principal control station.

3.3.3 **Planning:** archaeological planning will be undertaken using a data-logging total station and the data will be digitally incorporated into a CAD system during the excavation. There will not, therefore, be a requirement to establish a grid of pegs across the excavation areas. This process will generate scaled plans which will also be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale but can be output at any scale required. This digital process will go hand in hand with single context planning, whereby each entity is ascribed a unique layer but yet all or selective features can be viewed as required. It will therefore be possible to get a general overview of the excavation site without prejudicing the phasing or the post-excavation process. The technique has been successfully applied on the recent large scale roman excavations at Walton le Dale, Preston and Bottle Bank, Gateshead. Three-dimensional recording of selected finds' classes will be undertaken using a total station, should the site warrant this treatment. Section drawings will for the most part be generated manually, although a total station has proved to be a cost effective tool for drawing very long sections.

3.3.4 **Context Recording:** the features will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets which are in accordance with those used by CFA. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross referencable from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.

3.3.5 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

3.4 HUMAN REMAINS

3.4.1 The results of the evaluation suggest that human remains may be present, in the form of cremations. The recovery and exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application has already been placed by LUAU for the evaluation of the area; this will be extended as more human remains are likely to be encountered. All cremations and contents will be recorded in plan at 1:20. Significant details of any grave goods, should they be discovered, will be planned at 1:10. Photography will be used to provide a further detailed record of the skeletal evidence. The removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity.

3.4.2 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996

3.5 FINDS

3.5.1 Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice. All material will be collected and identified by stratigraphic unit. Hand collection by stratigraphic unit will be the principal method of collection, but targeted on-site sieving will serve as a check on recovery levels. The location of findspots for objects deemed to be of potential significance to the understanding, interpretation and dating of individual features, or of the site as a whole, will be recorded in 3-D. All finds will be treated in accordance with LUAU standard practice, which is cognisant of IFA and UKIC Guidelines. In general this will mean that (where appropriate or safe to do so) finds are washed, dried, marked,

bagged and packed in stable conditions; no attempt at conservation will be made unless special circumstances require prompt action. In such case guidance will be sought from Ancient Monuments Laboratory (AML) conservator Jennifer Jones at Durham University. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC).

- 3.5.2 The Unit employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.5.3 **Cremated Bone Analysis:** the assessment of the cremated bone assemblage will be by Jaqui MacKinley of the Trust for Wessex Archaeology. All bone recovered from stratified deposits will be subject to assessment and analysis will provide metrical, ageing or sex information (where possible). The bone assemblage will be scanned for selective species representation, to identify if there is non-human material within the cremations.

3.6 ARCHIVE

- 3.6.1 An archive for the project to the specification provided in *Appendices 3 and 6* of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition* (MAP2), prepared during the excavation programme, and supplemented as necessary during any phase of analysis, will be prepared to professional standards for deposition in an appropriate repository.
- 3.6.2 The results of the excavation 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*). 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 quantified, ordered, and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in that organisation's Code of Conduct. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project's cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. The project archive would be deposited, as appropriate, with Lancaster Museum and Lancashire Record Office, in agreement with the Client and the relevant bodies.
- 3.6.3 The textual archive will be provided both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files. Any drawings will be provided as originals; copies of drawings from other sources will be provided as photocopies.
- 3.6.4 **Analysis:** LUAU accords with best practice for the analysis of the excavation results in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. This would involve a brief assessment of the data-set generated by the excavation, followed by a review of the excavation archive to establish the potential for further analysis and to examine the resource requirements for the completion of the post-excavation phase. This assessment will take place in close consultation with the client and LCAS, and the report format will also be agreed at this stage of the work. An appropriate programme of analysis should then be undertaken to prepare a research archive, as detailed in Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects*. A Harris Matrix, largely produced during the excavation programme will be completed and checked as part of the assessment. The assessment will involve the compilation of a brief archive report, detailing the stratigraphic history of the site, and the outlining the significance of the structural, artefactual and environmental evidence. A provisional programme of post-excavation analysis is proposed, on the basis of the anticipated recovery of material from the excavation; however, the extent of the programme can only be reliably assessed on completion of the fieldwork. The proposed programme anticipates analysis of the artefactual evidence and of the site stratigraphy leading to the production of a final report.

3.7 REPORTING

- 3.7.1 **Final Report:** the cost implication of this element of the programme will be subject to the assessment and review although a ball-park figure is presented for guidance purposes within the present costs. Following the analysis of the excavation results, a report will be written which will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme and will incorporate specialist reports on artefact assemblages and environmental reports. It will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the site's development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans and section drawings all reduced to an appropriate scale. The report will consist of a statement of

acknowledgements, lists of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, methodology, interpretative account of the site and associated structures, gazetteer of features, a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. A copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" IBM compatible disk in either ASCii or Word for Windows format and the drawings can be provided as DXF files if required.

3.8 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.8.1 **Health and Safety:** full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the excavation, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The Unit Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the Lancaster University Health and Safety Statement. A full risk assessment will be undertaken and the Universities Safety Policy Statement will be provided to the client. LUAU has a set of service maps for the study area and as a matter of course, a U-Scan device will be undertaken prior to the commencement of excavation.
- 3.8.2 **Fencing:** the area will need to be fenced for the top-soil stripping by the clients contractor. Under provisions of the *Burial Act 1857*, all work upon human remains must be undertaken out of sight of the public; therefore fencing will have to be erected around the site which will block the site works from public view.
- 3.8.3 **Insurance:** insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising out of an in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of LUAU in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of LUAU or any of its employees, there applies insurance cover of £ 3m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.
- 3.8.4 **Access:** the site is owned by Fairclough Homes. LUAU should be provided with unrestricted access to the excavation for the duration of the archaeological programme.
- 3.8.5 **Project Monitoring:** Any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with the Client and the Lancaster County Archaeologist. LUAU will arrange a preliminary meeting if required, and will inform the Lancaster County Archaeological Service (LCAS) of the commencement of the project, by telephone, during the preceding week.
- 3.8.6 **Presentation:** in the interests of health and safety, it is recommended that there should be no public access, although it is possible that limited access could be made available if the client is willing and is pre-arranged.
- 3.8.7 **Working Hours:** excavation will be undertaken on the basis of a five day week, within daylight hours only.
- 3.8.8 **Reinstatement:** the excavated spoil will be left on site for disposal by the primary contractor. Deep features will be backfilled to make them safe, but otherwise it is understood that the archaeological contractor will have no liability for the backfilling or reinstatement of the excavation.
- 3.8.9 **Equipment:** following the removal of the concrete the overburden will be excavated by a JCB wheeled excavator, which will be fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket; the plant will be provided by LUAU.
- 3.8.10 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in this 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 or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

5. OUTLINE RESOURCES

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

-
- 5.1 **Watching Brief**
Subject to duration of concrete removal.
- 5.2 **Trial trenching**
13 man-days Project Officer
11 man-days Project Assistant x 3
- 5.3 **Assessment**
4 man-day Project Officer
3 man-days Illustrator
1 man-day finds specialist
- 5.4 **Final Report**
Subject to assessment
- 5.5 The total cost quoted on the accompanying sheet is a fixed price, inclusive of all management, overheads, and other disbursement costs (travel and expenses), to undertake the programme of work as defined in the project brief and this project design.
- 5.6 Any other variations from this programme of work at the Clients' direction will require recosting.
- 6. STAFFING**
- 6.1 The project will be under the management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA, Surv Dip MIFA** (LUAU Project Manager), to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Site Subdivision	Description
101	South end	Overburden
102	South end	Subsoil
103	South end	Cremation
104	South end	Cremation
105	South end	Cremation
106	South end	Cut for cremation [104]
107	South end	Fill of [106]
108	South end	Cut for cremation [103]
109	South end	Fill of [108]
110	South end	Cut for cremation [105]
111	South end	Fill of [110]
112	South end	Cremation
113	South end	Cremation
114	South end	Cut for cremation [113]
115	South end	Fill of [114]
116	South end	Fill of [117]
117	South end	Cut for modern drain
118	South end	Fill of [119]
119	South end	Cut for linear feature
120	South end	Cut for posthole
121	South end	Fill of posthole [120]
122	South end	Cut for cremation [112]
123	South end	Fill of [122]
124	South end	Fill of cremation [125]
125	South end	Cut for cremation (void)
126	South end	Well
127	South end	Construction cut for well
128	South end	Natural subsoil
129	South end	Cut for Pit
130	South end	Fill of [129]
131	South end	Cut for L-shaped ditch
132	South end	Cut for pit
133	South end	Fill of pit [132]
134	South end	Fill of ditch [135]
135	South end	Cut for ditch
136	South end	Primary fill of [135]; redeposited natural ?
137	South end	Fill of [132]
138	South end	Structure in drain cut [117]
139	South end	Modern unexcavated pink clay deposit – fill of [140]
140	South end	Cut for [139]
141	South end	Fill of ditch
142	South end	Cut for [141]
143	South end	Deposit within cut [149]
144	South end	Cut for ditch running east-west
145	South end	Fill of [144]
146	South end	Dark charcoal-rich patch - ? cremation
147	South end	Cut for large pit
148	South end	Fill of [147]
149	South end	Cut for [143]
150	South end	Cut for cremation [146]
151	South end	Post-medieval wall
152	South end	Cut for sub-rectangular pit cutting [144]

153	South end	Fill of [152]
154	South end	Sub-rectangular cut, cutting [144]
155	South end	Fill of [154]
156	South end	Cremation
157	South end	Fill of [158]
158	South end	Cut for cremation [156]
159	South end	Cut for 160
160	South end	Charcoal spread - fill of [160]
161	South end	Stake holes
162	South end	Cremation
163	South end	Hard standing - wall?
164	South end	Redeposited natural subsoil
165	West extension	Cut for L-shaped ditch
166	West extension	Fill of [165]
167	North end	Fill of [168]
168	North end	Cut for L-shaped ditch
169	North end	Cut for L-shaped ditch
170	North end	Fill of [169]
171	West extension	Cut for V-shaped ditch
172	West extension	Fill of [171]
173	South end	Concrete stanchion
174	South end	Post-medieval yard surface
175	South end	Concrete stanchion
176	South end	Concrete stanchion
177	North end	Modern linear feature
178	North end	Diesel tanks

APPENDIX 3 FINDS LIST

Note: all references to form consisting of a number prefaced with G (eg G138) are taken from Gillam (1970)

Context	OR	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
102	1026	Ceramic	vessel	12	Oxidised ware. Single vessel, incomplete, in white sandy fabric. Rim of large flagon. As form G5	AD 110-15
102	1027	Ceramic	vessel	3	Black burnished ware 2? Two body and one base fragment, jar. Burnt	Second century or later
102	1028	Ceramic	vessel	1	Rusticated greyware. One fragment fine reduced fabric with rusticated decoration	Before AD 120/130
102	1029	Iron	nail	1	Fragmentary nail	Romano-British
107	1007	Bone	human			
107	1006	Ceramic	vessel	35	Black-burnished ware 2? Single vessel. One rim, 33 body sherd, one base. Jar. No lattice evident, (form G138?) but too burnt for certainty. Rim might suggest a second century date.	AD 150-250
107	1001	Sample				
107	1076	Stone		1	Sandstone pebble, heavily burnt.	
109	1036	Burnt clay		2	Fragments of fired clay with impressions of organic material	
109	1056	Burnt clay		4	Very small fragments of fired clay	
109	1003	Ceramic	vessel	18	Wilderspool. Single vessel, almost complete, in oxidised orange fabric with red inclusions (Wilderspool?). Large rough-cast beaker (Hartley and Webster 1973)	Late first to late second century
109	1005	Ceramic	vessel	45	Black burnished ware 2? Two or more vessels. Six rim, 34 body, 5 base fragments. Jars. Acute lattice decoration. One vessel	AD 120-160
109	1054	Ceramic	vessel	16	Black burnished ware 2? All small body fragments. All burnt	Second century or later
109	1055	Ceramic	vessel	2	Oxidised ware. Orange fabric, probably Wilderspool. Very small rim fragments	Romano-British
109	1057	Ceramic	vessel	1	Black Burnished Ware 1?, Burnt or greyware	Second century or later
109	1004	Iron	nail	15	Small nail-shaft fragments associated with small fragments of cremated bone and dark (charcoal-rich?) soil	
109	1030	Iron	nail	6	Fragmentary nails associated with small fragments of cremated bone and dark (charcoal-rich?) soil	
109	1073	Iron	hobnail	72	Hobnail and small nail-shaft fragments associated with small fragments of cremated bone and dark (charcoal-rich?) soil	
109	1002	Sample			-	
111	1010	Ceramic	vessel	35	Black burnished ware 2? Single vessel. Three rim, 32 body fragments. Jar. Burnt. Flaring rim and fine obtuse lattice, depth of lattice band not ascertained. Rim similar to form G143	AD 180-280
111	1069	Ceramic	vessel	27	Black burnished ware 2? Single vessel? All very small abraded body fragments, two burnt. Acute lattice. Jar	Second century
111	1070	Ceramic	vessel	2	Oxidised fabric. Orange gritty fabric. Body fragments	Romano-British
111	1009	Iron	nail	2	Hobnails	
111	1008	Sample			-	
112	1046	Ceramic	vessel	2	Oxidised ware. White fabric. Small abraded fragments	Romano-British
112	1047	Ceramic	vessel	9	Black burnished ware 2? One rim, eight body fragments. Jar. Rim suggests form G168	AD 120-160
115	1012	Ceramic	vessel	2	Greyware. Body fragments. Jar	Romano-British

115	1045	Ceramic	vessel	4	Black burnished ware 2? Three rim and one body fragments representing two vessels. One rim not closely dated, the other slightly flaring with a fine obtuse lattice band set low down on the body of the vessel – perhaps form G138/139	AD 150-250
115	1011	Sample			-	
118	1064	Ceramic	vessel	1	Incompletely reduced. Base. Incompletely reduced green-glazed fabric	Mid-twelfth to mid-fourteenth century
118	1065	Ceramic	vessel	2	Black burnished ware 2? Body fragments	Second century or later
118	1066	Ceramic	vessel	1	Oxidised ware. Body fragments, fine fabric. Jar	Romano-British
118	1066	Ceramic	vessel	1	Greyware. Gritty fabric with some red grits. Burnt	Romano-British
123	1013	Sample			-	
123	1014	Sample			-	
123	1015	Wood	Charcoal		-	
124	1072	Iron	nail	8	Fragmentary nails associated with cremated bone and burnt soil	
124	1074	Iron	nail	8	Fragmentary nails	
124	1016	Sample			-	
124	1019	Sample			-	
130	1067	Ceramic	vessel	9	Black burnished ware 2? All small body fragments	Second century or later
130	1017	Sample				
131	1068	Ceramic	vessel	16	Black burnished ware 2? One rim, 14 body, one base fragment. Three burnt. Jar	Second century
133	1035	Iron	nail	3	Fragmentary nails	
134	1048	Ceramic	vessel	2	Oxidised ware. Light orange coarse and very gritty fabric with occasional large red inclusions	Medieval?
134	1048	Ceramic	vessel	3	Incompletely reduced. Coarse gritty incompletely reduced fabric. All burnt and abraded	Mid-twelfth to mid-thirteenth century
137	1049	Ceramic	vessel	9	Greyware. Single vessel. Two rim, seven body fragments. Jar. Form G172?	AD 250-340
143	1050	Ceramic	vessel	8	Oxidised ware. Sandy orange fabric. All small fragments, probably shattered thick-walled vessel - flagon or amphora	Romano-British
143	1051	Ceramic	vessel	6	Black burnished ware 2? All small body fragments. All burnt	Second century or later
143	1052	Ceramic	vessel	1	Oxidised ware. Dark orange-brown gritty fabric. Body, possibly narrow-necked	Romano-British
143	1053	Iron	nail	6	Fragmentary nails	
148	1024	Ceramic	vessel	2	Colour-coated ware. Single vessel. Base and most of wall, no rim. Hard pinkish grey fabric with dull purple-black colour coat over rough-casting. Indented beaker, possibly the same vessel as 148/1032	AD 80-130
148	1025	Ceramic	vessel	8	Oxidised ware. Dark red fine fabric with darker red slip. Flagon. Probably same vessel as 148 1033	Late first to second century
148	1031	Ceramic	vessel	1	Black burnished ware 2? Body. Jar.	Second century?
148	1032	Ceramic	vessel	2	Colour-coated ware One rim, one body fragment in hard pinkish grey fabric. with dull purple-black colour coat, cornice rim, possibly form G72	Romano-British
148	1033	Ceramic	vessel	32	Oxidised ware. Single vessel. Dark red fine fabric with darker red slip. One rim, 29 body, one base, one heavy strap handle	Late first to second century
148	1034	Ceramic	vessel	40	Single vessel in fine red fabric with very abraded white slip from Wilderspool. Three rim, 37 body, fragments. Flagon. (Hartley and Webster 1973, fig 2.3)	Late first to late second century
148	1018	Iron	hobnail	30	Numerous (30+) hobnail clumps from a single hobnailed sole. Some evidence remains for the structure of the shoe from mineralised leather	Romano-British?

148	1020	Sample			-	
148	1021	Sample			-	
153	1039	Bone	human		-	
153	1037	Ceramic	vessel	19	Black burnished ware 2? (small fragments). One rim, 18 body sherds. All burnt and abraded	Second century or later
153	1038	Ceramic	vessel	28	Black burnished ware 2? All small body fragments. All abraded	Second century or later
153	1040	Iron	nail	7	Fragmentary nails associated with cremated bone	
153	1041	Iron	nail	2	Fragmentary nails	
153	1042	Wood	Charcoal		-	
155	1058	Bone	human		-	
155	1059	Ceramic	vessel	9	Black burnished ware 2? Two rim, five body fragments. Burnt	Late second century or later
155	1060	Ceramic	vessel	2	Black burnished ware 2? Body. Jar. Burnt	Second century or later
155	1062	Ceramic	vessel	8	Black burnished ware 2? Seven body and one base fragments, four burnt. Two show a narrow acute lattice	Second century
155	1061	Iron	object	2	Small unidentified object in two adjoining fragments	
155	1063	Wood	charcoal		-	
156	1022	Iron			Fragmentary nails associated with cremated bone	
157	1043	Ceramic	vessel	3	Oxidised ware. Dark orange-brown gritty fabric. Body fragments	Romano-British
157	1044	Ceramic	vessel	1	Black burnished ware 2? Small body fragment	Romano-British
160	1071	Iron	nail	25	Fragmentary nails associated with cremated bone and burnt soil	
160	1075	Iron	nail	10	Fragmentary nails associated with cremated bone	
160	1023	Sample			-	

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Streamline Garage: location map
- Fig 2 Layout of excavation area with putative enclosure shown
- Fig 3 Trench detail showing location of Roman ditch

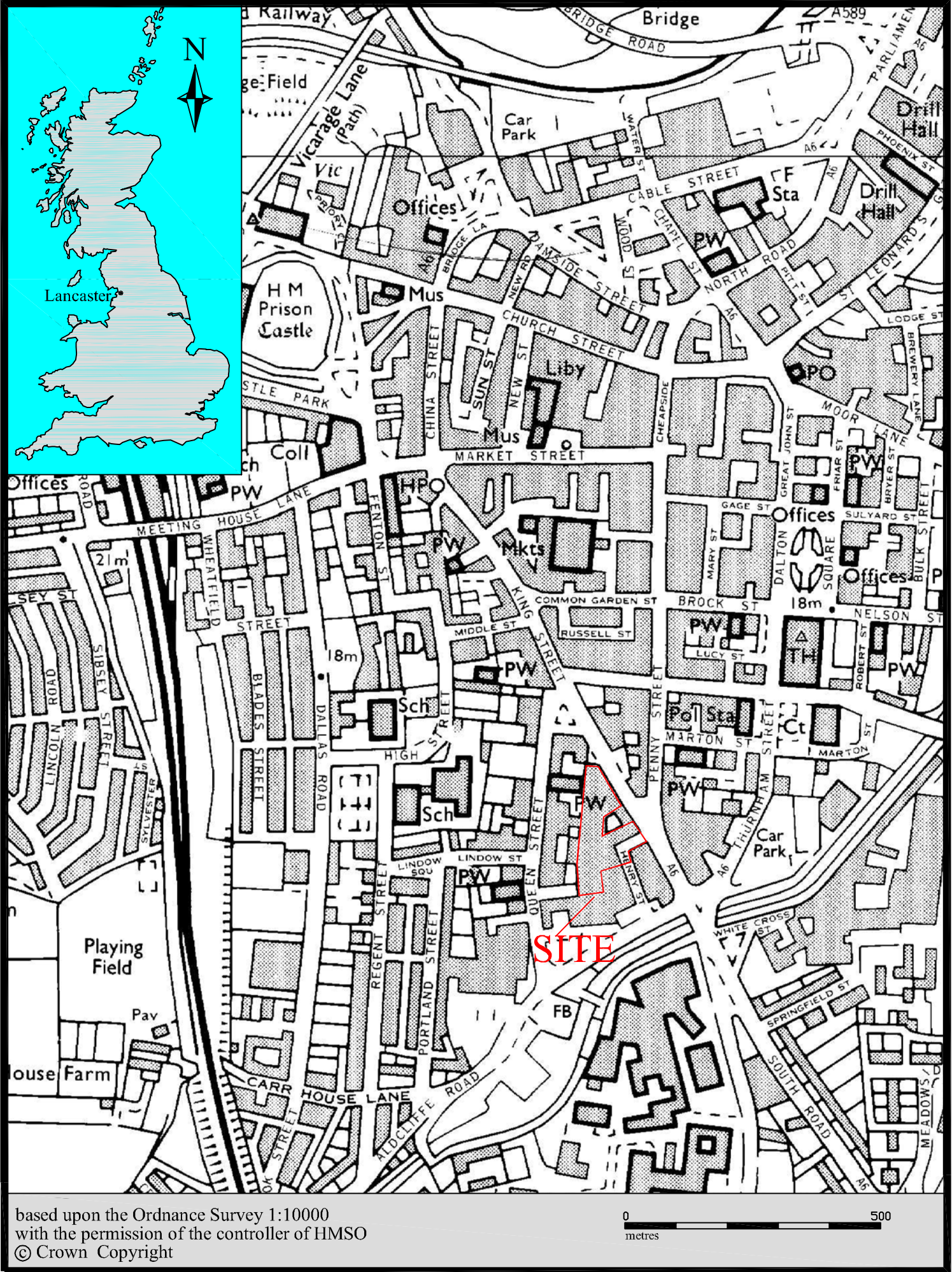


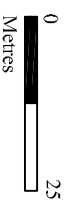
Fig 1: Streamline Garage: Location Map



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PROJECT:
 STREAMLINE
 GARAGE
 LANCASTER

DRAWING No:
 2



DRAWN BY: ELC
 DATE: April 2001
 LOCATION:

KEY	
	Site boundary
	Limit of excavation
	Feature
	Conjectural
	Modern features



TITLE:
 Layout of Excavation
 Area
 COMMISSIONED BY:
 Fairclough Homes





Fig 2: Layout of excavation area with putative enclosure shown

PROJECT:
**STREAMLINE
 GARAGE
 LANCASTER**

DRAWING No:
3

DRAWN BY: **CF**
 DATE: **April 2001**
 LOCATION:


N

5m

- KEY
-  Limit of excavation
 -  Feature
 -  Conjectural
 -  Modern features

TITLE:
Trench detail

COMMISSIONED BY:
Fairclough Homes

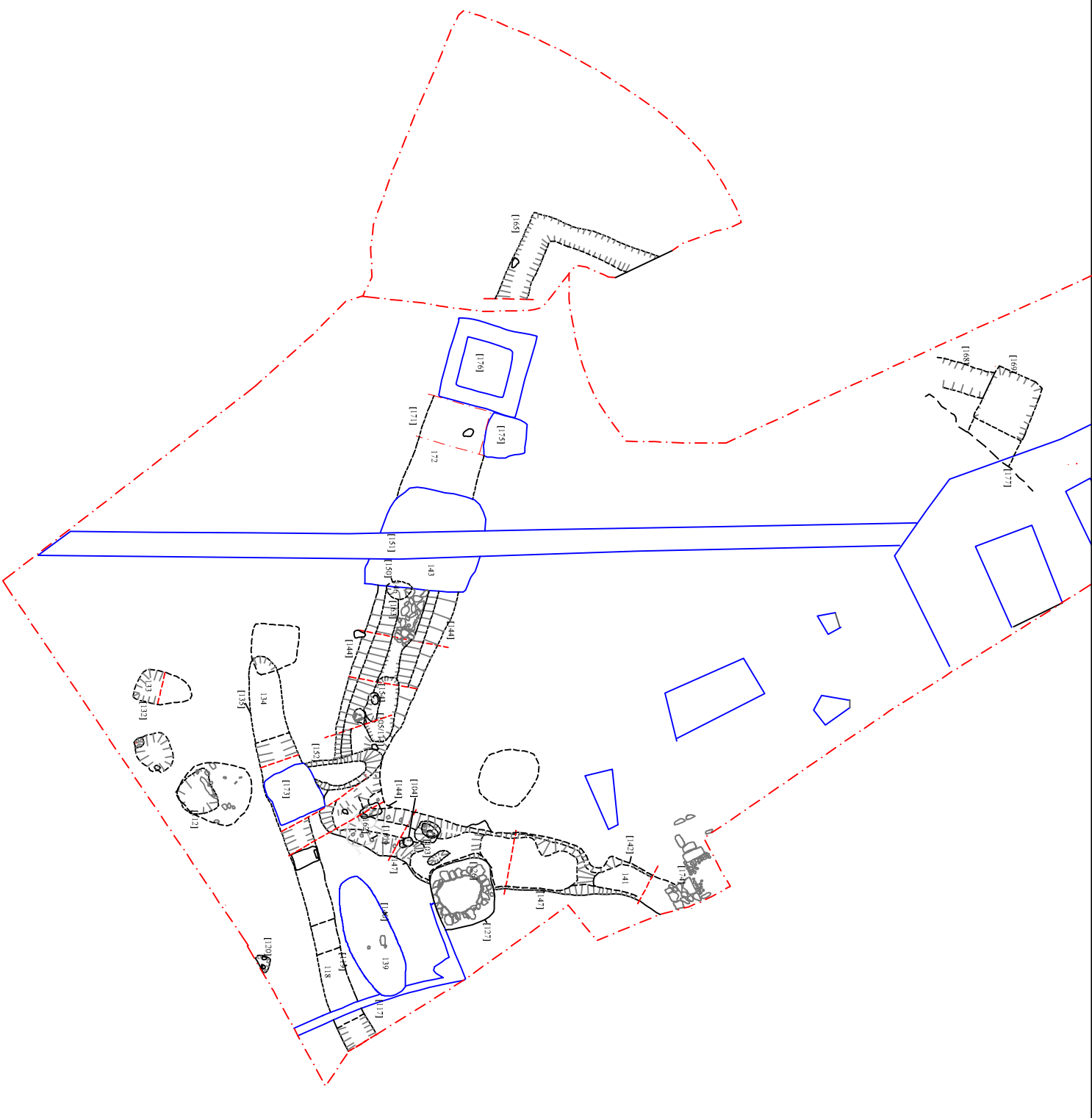


Fig 3: Trench detail showing location of Roman Ditch