



FORMER MARTON STREET DEPOT, MARTON STREET, Lancaster

Archaeological Evaluation



Oxford Archaeology North

May 2005

Persimmon Homes

Issue No: 2004-5/342

OA North Job No: L9476

NGR: SD 4790 6139

Planning Application No: 1/02/0848

Document Title: FORMER MARTON STREET DEPOT, MARTON STREET,
LANCASTER

Document Type: Archaeological Evaluation

Client Name: Persimmon Homes (Lancashire) Ltd

Issue Number: 2004-5/342
OA Job Number: L9476
Site Code:

National Grid Reference: SD 4790 6139

Prepared by: Hannah Gajos
Position: Supervisor
Date: March 2005

Checked by: Ian Miller
Position: Project Manager
Date: March 2005
Signed.....

Approved by: Alan Lupton
Position: Operations Manager
Date: May 2005
Signed.....

Receiving Museum Lancaster City Museum
Planning Application No: 1/02/0848

Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2005

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Circumstances of Project	4
2. METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.1 Project Design.....	5
2.2 Evaluation Trenching.....	5
2.3 Archive.....	5
3. BACKGROUND.....	7
3.1 Site Location, Topography and Geology	7
3.2 Historical Background	7
3.3 Map Regression Analysis	10
3.4 Archaeological Interventions	12
4. RESULTS.....	14
4.1 Introduction.....	14
4.2 Site Description.....	14
4.3 Trench Descriptions	14
4.4 Finds.....	17
5. DISCUSSION.....	21
5.1 Results.....	21
6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
6.1 Evaluation Trenches.....	23
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	24
7.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources	24
7.2 Secondary Sources	24
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN.....	26
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST.....	34
APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY FINDS CATALOGUE	37
ILLUSTRATIONS	45
List of Figures	45
List of Plates	45

SUMMARY

Persimmon Homes (Lancashire) Ltd have proposed a residential development on the site of the former Marton Street Depot, Lancaster, Lancashire (SD 4790 6139). The site lies on the southern fringe of the historic core of Lancaster, close to known Roman and medieval remains and, as such, lies within an area of archaeological potential. Consequently, Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service recommended that the site was subjected to an archaeological evaluation in advance of development. This comprised the excavation of a series of trial trenches, which was undertaken by OA North in January 2005.

Nine trenches were excavated across the site, with archaeological stratigraphy being encountered at a maximum depth of 2.70m. Most of the deposits and structures revealed dated to the nineteenth century. There were significant amounts of dumped material across the site of this date, including both redeposited natural soils and building rubble, which had similarly been used to construct terraces across the area. This was probably associated with the expanse of building work being carried out in Lancaster during the period, especially the construction of the Lancaster Canal during the 1790s. Structures built in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were also recorded, and a significant quantity of post-medieval artefacts was recovered.

A wall exposed in Trench 6 predated the nineteenth century dumped deposits, but was otherwise undated. However, it is likely to be of post-medieval origin, although the possibility that it was associated with the medieval Friary that was located just to the north of the site cannot be dismissed.

The soil deposition across the south of the site during the nineteenth century appears to have been preceded by some degree of truncation of the original soil horizons. However, soil deposition across the north of site appears to have occurred directly onto topsoil, thereby preserving these soils *in-situ*, with little disturbance subsequently. The potential for any archaeological remains in this area, should they be present, must therefore be regarded as high. Similarly, it is probable that further elements of the wall exposed within Trench 6 will survive. It is therefore recommended that any ground-reduction works associated with the proposed development within the northern part of the site are coupled with an archaeological watching brief, which should be targeted towards providing a greater understanding of the extent, nature and date of the stone wall exposed in Trench 6.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Neil Follows of Persimmon Homes (Lancashire) Ltd for commissioning the work, and Peter Iles of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service for his useful advice.

The evaluation was undertaken by Hannah Gajos, who was assisted on site by Dave Hodgkinson, Steve Clarke and Martin Sowerby. The report was written by Hannah Gajos, the drawings created by Mark Tidmarsh, and Jo Dawson examined the finds. Ian Miller edited the report and undertook the project management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Persimmon Homes (Lancashire) Ltd have proposed a residential development on a c6300m² site at the former Marton Street Depot, Lancaster, Lancashire (SD 4790 6139; Fig 1). The site lies on the fringe of the historic core of Lancaster, close to known Roman and medieval remains, and as such lies within an area of archaeological significance. Due to this potential, the Senior Archaeologist at Lancashire County Council (LCC) provided a brief detailing the required archaeological works. In response to this brief, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) submitted a project design for the required work (*Appendix 1*). Following approval of the project design by the archaeologist for LCC, and acceptance by the client, OA North undertook the work in January 2005.
- 1.1.2 The project design specified an archaeological evaluation with the excavation of eight trial trenches over the site, in areas to be impacted upon by the development. This report details the results of this fieldwork in the form of a short document, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request Persimmon Homes (Lancashire) Ltd for an archaeological evaluation at the former Marton Street Depot, Lancaster, Lancashire (Fig 1). Following its acceptance, OA North was commissioned to carry out the work, which was undertaken in January 2005. All work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 2.2.1 A programme of trial trenching was implemented to establish the presence or absence of any below-ground archaeological deposits. The project brief required a total of 278m² to be evaluated, which entailed the excavation of eight trenches, seven of which measured 20m in length, and one which measured 10m in length. The trenches were located in order to give a comprehensive coverage of the site. However, due to on-site health and safety constraints, Trench 2 was divided into two trenches measuring 10m each. The overall coverage required in the brief was achieved.
- 2.2.2 The trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of an OA North archaeologist. The spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts. The maximum depth of excavation varied, but where it exceeded 1.2m, the sides of the trenches were stepped or battered due to health and safety reasons.
- 2.2.3 The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the features and materials revealed, on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. A plan was produced showing the location of all the trenches and features, with representative sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record, using monochrome and colour slide formats, was maintained.
- 2.2.4 The precise location of the evaluation trenches, and the position of all archaeological structures encountered, were surveyed using GPS systems. All information has been tied in to Ordnance Datum.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository

is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

- 2.3.2 The archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with Lancaster City Museum, which is the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992).
- 2.3.3 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the index to the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site is located to the south-west of the centre of Lancaster, in an area bounded to the south and east by the Lancaster Canal, to the west by the car park off Thurnam Street, and to the north by the magistrates court and council offices (Fig 1). The site covers c6300m², and is centred on SD 4790 6139.
- 3.1.2 The topography of the area is generally flat, as the present ground surface has been terraced with the northern end of the site lying at a height of c25m above Ordnance Datum and the southern end of the site lying at c23m above Ordnance Datum. The site has been terraced into two flat areas by depositing large amounts of gravel and building waste across it.
- 3.1.3 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 or siltstone units near the top. The drift geology for the site has been mapped as glaciofluvial sheet deposits of clayey-sands and gravels.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric:** evidence for prehistoric activity in and around Lancaster consists mainly of Bronze Age burials found in the immediate vicinity of King Street, although no evidence can be found for settlement activity (Penney 1981). Neolithic to Early Bronze Age finds of flints from Vicarage Fields show possible transient occupation of the area, which would have potentially exploited coastal and riverine resources (*ibid*).
- 3.2.2 **Roman:** Lancaster and its environs are well represented during the Roman period. 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. A sequence of forts on the site followed (Shotter 1993) 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*).
- 3.2.3 Evidence from numerous excavations in Church Street, to the west of the site, is thought to show the main road leading to the fort and linking it to the overall road system. Excavations have also demonstrated that the beginnings of extramural settlement were almost contemporary with the foundation of the first fort, with a time lag of only a few years between the two (Miller *et al* forthcoming). Few, if any, structures are known from this early activity and it

may well have been ephemeral or on a small scale. 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 (*ibid*).

- 3.2.4 The full extent of the Roman settlement is as yet unknown, but it seems to have extended almost as far as Cheapside, to the north-west of the site, and some distance south along the line of Penny Street, to the west of the site. Penny Street and Cheapside form the line of a Roman road which intersected Church Street at right-angles, and settlement presumably infilled the angle between the two, running westwards as far as the fort. 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 (LUAU 1997), including a cremation cemetery excavated on King Street in 2001 (LUAU 2001). Burials have also been recovered east of Penny Street: two skeletons accompanied by pottery were uncovered near St. Nicholas Street (Penney 1981), and a burial was discovered in 1840 at St Thomas's Church, south-west of the site, during building work (LUAU 1997), probably with the Roman cremation burial urn of black burnished pot now in the City Museum (Lancaster Priory Timeline nd). The location of these burials seems to imply an arc of, perhaps superimposed, funerary activity extending around the southern and eastern side of the settlement, dating from the second to fourth centuries AD. In 1821, Roman pottery, including Samian ware and amphorae, and tiles, were recovered whilst digging near to the Methodist church in Sulyard Street.
- 3.2.5 It seems likely that the settlement continued in existence well into the fourth century, when there was both a drastic realignment of the fort and a major contraction of the town (Miller *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).
- 3.2.6 **Later Medieval:** little is known of settlement in the area following the Roman 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 (Miller *et al* forthcoming; White 1988; Penney 1981). The centre of the 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 (White 2001). A borough was created in 1193, with Church Street, Market Street and Penny Street being the main thoroughfares (*ibid*); '*Penistret*' is first referred to in 1280 in a land transaction between Furness Abbey and Willelmo Stotte, and is frequently mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth century (Penney 1981, 16). This may imply a continuation of settlement pattern, surviving from the Roman period, when activity was concentrated in these same areas.

- 3.2.7 The Domesday reference to a church suggests that this formed the centre of a vill (*'Chercaloncastre'*, Church Lancaster; Faull and Stinson 1986) which was at that time dependent on the manor of Halton, and comprised six carucates of land (Penney 1981, 13-14). In addition, another vill existed (*Loncastre*), comprising two carucates of land (*ibid*), although its precise location is uncertain, and more recently has been suggested as being located at Bowerham (White 2001, 41). Penney (1981, 14) suggests it may have been centred in the vicinity of Stonewell, St. Leonard's Gate and Moor Lane, to the north of the development area. An undated document of c 1200 refers to a plot of land in 'Old Lancaster' which, from its description, was located to the north and east of Stonewell (*ibid*). The distinction between the two parts of the town appears only to have been removed after the Scottish raids in 1322; Leland, visiting the town in the sixteenth century, states *'the old towne, as thei say ther, was almost al burned, and stood partly beyond the black Freres [Black Friars, the Dominican Friary]. The new town as thei ther say, builded hard by yn the descent from the Castle' (ibid)*. Camden, writing in 1610, states: *'yet for prooffe of Romane antiquity they find otherwhiles peeeces of the Emperours coine, especially where Friery stood: for there, they say was the plot upon which the ancient City was planted, which the Scots ...in...1322 set on fire and burnt. Since which time they have begunne to build nearer unto a greene hill by the river side...'* (cited in White 2001, 41).
- 3.2.8 The first documented evidence for settlement of the land around the site dates from 1268 when a friary of the Dominicans or Blackfriars was founded by Sir Hugh Harrington; the Royal licence to acquire the site is dated 27th May 1268 (MPP Towns 1989). The Friary was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and lay to the east of the medieval town, with entrances to the south, from what is now South Road, and from the north in Moor Lane (White 2001, 63). The friary is thought to have housed thirty friars, and appears to have expanded in 1311 (MPP Towns 1989).
- 3.2.9 After the foundation of the Friary in 1260, the friary lands expanded, as demonstrated by several documented donations of land. The first, in 1300, was a burgage and garden in St Mary's Street (now Church Street) donated by Simon de Lancaster. In 1312, master William of Lancaster received licence to donate a rood of land to the friary, and by 1319 a further two acres of land had been taken in (White 2001, 63). The friars will also have owned sundry property around the town and outside (in 1556, friary land sold included land at Edenbreck, and Friar's Moss near Quernmore (*ibid*)).
- 3.2.10 The area of the Friary precinct, covering twelve acres (*op cit*, 62), was originally bounded approximately by Penny Street to the west, Gage Street and Moor Lane to the north, Bulk Street to the east, and Quarry Road or George Street to the south; Binn's map of 1821 (Fig 4) shows short stretches of the precinct wall surviving, east of Bulk Street, south of Quarry Road and north of Gage Street (Penney 1981, 19); the latter two stretches are described by Simpson (1852, 242) as having 'a kind of coping raised on flags; the building is of a very rough character, but the mortar...is very hard'. The precinct wall respected the eastern side of the burgage plots of Penny Street, clearly demonstrating they were established by this time (White 2001, 53).

The precinct would have contained orchards and gardens, with the Friary church, its cloisters and domestic buildings at the centre (*op cit*, 63). A lane is also thought to run south from the Friary, potentially crossing the northern end of the site (Speed 1610; Mackreth 1778).

- 3.2.11 **Post-Medieval:** by the eighteenth century, the remains of the Dominican Friary and its precinct were seen as an obstruction to the development of Lancaster, as the precinct walls effectively stopped the eastward expansion of the town, causing the town to grow in upon itself (White 1990, 2). In 1783, a hand-bill announced the sale of building lots on ‘the Fryerage’, for the newly designed Dalton Square (White 2000, 29). Works on the site involved levelling a raised area near the centre of the development and it is suggested that the whole area was levelled down to natural at this time, with considerable earth moved within the area (Penney 1982b, 6). It is probable that part of the site was subject to some soil movement as Clark’s map of Lancaster in 1807 (Fig 3) labels the north-west corner of the site as ‘intended building ground’. The site itself began to be developed around this time following the opening of the canal in 1795 (Lancaster Priory Timeline, nd). The industrial potential of the area began to be utilised from the end of the nineteenth century, with storage depots and yards being built on the site (see Section 3.3).

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

- 3.3.1 **John Speeds’ Map of Lancaster, 1610** (Fig 2): Speed’s map is the earliest available map of the city which provides sufficient detail for analysis. The remains of the Dominican Friary are shown, although the confines of the precinct are not. The buildings are shown as a series of structures around a central courtyard, with a gap at the south-eastern corner, perhaps corresponding to the entrance of a road which is not illustrated, but which may originally have run south and connected to South Street (Penney 1982b). The site itself is blank, although the probable line of the south road from the priory would have crossed the area.
- 3.3.2 **Kenneth Docton’s Map of Lancaster, 1684:** the precinct wall for the Friary is not shown, but the boundaries on the western and southern sides of adjacent burgage plots correspond to the known outline of the precinct, shown in more detail on later maps. The site lies to the south of enclosed fields, but the site itself is shown as blank.
- 3.3.3 **Stephen Mackreth’s Map of Lancaster, 1778:** the Mackreth map of 1778 is the first highly-detailed map of Lancaster available. The main precinct wall of the Friary is shown in some detail, running south from Moor Lane, then west in a northerly arc to the rear of the burgage plots on Penny Street; the precinct wall then follows the backs of the burgage plots northwards, circling the burgage plots off St Nicholas Street, and joining the latter street to the west of its junction with Stonewell. The precinct is shown subdivided into six fields, three to the west of the lane, and three to the east. The southernmost of the eastern three fields has a small lake or tarn within it, located approximately at the corner of modern-day Bulk Street and Sidney Street, which could be

remains of a medieval fish-pond related to the Friary. The site itself is hidden by an illustration of Lancaster Castle, although a walled path runs eastwards towards the site is shown, as is what was probably the southern road leading out from the priory. From this line it can be seen that the road should have crossed the southern end of the site.

- 3.3.4 ***A Plan of the Fryerage Lands in Lancaster, Edward Batty, 1783***: the main buildings of the Friary are not shown, but the outline of the precinct wall is shown as surveyed for earlier maps on the west, north and east sides; the southern side falls some distance south of the new street called 'George Street'. To the south of this area, a further block of land called 'Upper Tarn Field' is shown, the name taken from the tarn or fish-pond identified on Mackreth's map, which was not shown. The site itself is also not shown.
- 3.3.5 ***Map from C Clark's History of Lancaster, 1807*** (Fig 3): the outline of the Friary precinct is still discernible on the western side of the development, although the lane running south from the Friary cannot be seen. The Lancaster Canal, opened 12 years before this map was drawn, marks the south-east boundary of the site. The area was beginning to be developed, with land to the west labelled as 'Intended building Ground'. Two boundary walls can be seen running east to west across the site, although these may be speculative in advance of development.
- 3.3.6 ***Jonathan Binns' Map of Lancaster, 1821*** (Fig 4): elements of the Friary are still identifiable, in the form of the outline of the Friary precinct, which was fossilised in the street boundaries; a series of sections of the original Friary precinct wall are shown, marked as 'Friar's Wall', to the north of Gage Street, east of Bulk Street, and south of George Street, and the outline of the precinct is shown as a dashed line. The line of the old lane to the Friary is also shown as a dashed line that runs down towards the site. The site shows building development to the west of site, and encroaching upon the western edge of the site itself. Two field boundaries are also shown, although they are aligned north / south, as opposed to the east / west aligned boundaries shown in 1807.
- 3.3.7 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 60" to 1 mile (1844)*** (Fig 5): a number of field boundaries are shown on the site. In the south of the site there is a north / south aligned boundary wall creating a broadly rectangular enclosure. In its west are a north / south and an east / west aligned boundary wall, creating a square enclosure, with outbuildings in the north-east and south-east corners. A north / south aligned boundary wall is located in the north of the site.
- 3.3.8 ***Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to 1 mile (1893)*** (Fig 6): this map shows the site to have been somewhat developed relative to the 1844 map, and a number of rectangular buildings are located in the south of the area, possibly with paths between the buildings. The Corporation Store Yard has been established in the centre of the site, with a large building complex situated to the west of the Yard. Two north-east / south-west aligned walls, with an outbuilding attached, are located to the centre of the Yard. The Old Friarage Coal Wharf is located in the north of the site, with several small outbuildings located on the northern boundary.

- 3.3.9 **Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25" to 1 mile (1913)** (Fig 7): three large buildings have by this time been constructed in the centre and north of the former Corporation Store Yard, which is referred to as the Corporation Depot. The Old Friarage Coal Wharf appears to have been reduced in size slightly.
- 3.3.10 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25" to 1 mile (1933)** (Fig 8): a rectangular building and a further north-west / south-east aligned wall have been added to the old Friarage Coal Wharf, which is now referred to as simply the Coal wharf. A small walled enclosure in the Corporation Depot is no longer shown.
- 3.3.11 **Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition 25" to 1 mile (1938)**: no further buildings have been added to this addition, although the Coal Wharf is now referred to as the Timber Yard, indicating the change of use.
- 3.3.12 **Ordnance Survey Fifth Edition 25" to 1 mile (1957)**: the rectangular building in the Timber Yard is no longer shown. An extension also appears to have been added to the westernmost building in the Corporation Depot.
- 3.3.13 **Ordnance Survey Sixth Edition 25" to 1 mile (1973)**: several of the outbuildings on the northern boundary of the Timber Yard are no longer shown.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.4.1 Excavations at 7 Dalton Square were conducted during the early 1980s on a block of land adjacent to the council offices just to the north of the present development area. A small trench measuring 6.5m by 2m was excavated, running east / west (Penney 1982a). The frontage of the plot had never been developed, and was annexed as a garden in the eighteenth century; the plot remained a garden until the 1890s when it was used as a timber yard. The plot subsequently became a bus terminal between the 1920s and 1940s, then was used as a scrap yard until the 1960s (Penney 1982b). Approximately 1.5m of eighteenth and nineteenth century make-up deposits was identified and removed. Beneath this, a massive stone-built eighteenth century culvert, measuring over a metre in depth, was found crossing the trench in a north / south direction. This related to drainage of a tarn located 150m south-south-east of the site and shown on Mackreth's plan of 1778; the tarn is absent from Batty's plan of 1783, but the area is named as 'Upper Tarn Field' (Penney 1982b). The drain cut through the basal three courses of a 1m wide medieval wall foundation, which ran east-north-east / west-south-west. A further wall extended south from this wall at right angles at the eastern end, the joint removed by the drain cut. The second wall was founded on a layer of small rounded cobbles cut into the natural subsoil, above which were massive stone blocks with a dressed outer face. The size of the stones meant that only a minimal amount of core-work was necessary. No other medieval features survived, having been removed during eighteenth century landscaping prior to the construction of Dalton Square (Penney 1982a). Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the foundation trench of the wall, and around 40 sherds from the eighteenth to nineteenth century contexts. Ninety-four whole or fragmentary sections of medieval mosaic tile flooring were found scattered

throughout the deposits, none *in-situ*. It is suggested that the landscaping may have displaced the tiles from Sulyard Street (Penney 1982a). The 33 motifs represented have affinities with tiles found at Norton Priory and Warrington Friary, and have been dated to 1300-25 (Penney 1982b).

- 3.4.2 A watching brief during the construction of the new Inland Revenue offices at 7 Dalton Square in the 1980s revealed the remains of stone-built walls at a depth of 2m. These walls were not securely dated but could also be remains of the Friary (Peter Iles, cited in LUAU 1985).
- 3.4.3 A recent excavation at number 5 Dalton Square exposed a probable element of the Friary, in the form of a substantial wall, which may relate to the claustral wall for the Friary complex (OA North 2005). The absence of dating was problematic, but the wall certainly predated the eighteenth century as it is sealed by demolition deposits and garden soils relating to this period. The wall was built directly onto what appears to have been open land, which also suggested it could have predated the subsequent development of the area. Whether the wall related directly to the thirteenth century friary, or a later phase, is a question only answerable by further excavation.

4. RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Nine trenches (1 - 8 plus 2b) were excavated across the site (Fig 9), with archaeological stratigraphy being encountered at a maximum depth of 2.70m. Structural remains were revealed across the site, and a significant amount of post-medieval artefacts were recovered, the majority of which have been dated to the nineteenth century (*section 4.4* below).

4.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 4.2.1 The southern section of the site containing, Trenches 1, 2 and 2b, was laid with tarmac, with sets to the east of the area. The central section of the site, containing trenches 3, 4 and 5, was covered with loose building rubble and scrub. The northern section of the site, containing Trenches 6, 7 and 8, was recently used as a car park, and was laid with cobbles. A full description of each context revealed in the trenches has been provided in *Appendix 2*.

4.3 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

- 4.3.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was aligned east / west, measured 10m by 2.5m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.95m. The trench revealed three sides of sandstone wall foundations (**105**) aligned east / west for 8m, and turning north / south at either end (Fig 10). The foundations had an average width of 0.80m, and an average depth of 0.9m (Plate 1 and 2). The stones were bonded loosely using a lime mortar, and mostly lay directly onto subsoil **103**, but in places directly onto a deposit of natural sandy-clay (**104**). This wall corresponds with the southern end of a rectangular building first marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893, suggesting it to have been of nineteenth century origin. The building is unlabelled on the map, but may have been associated with the adjacent cattle market. No other archaeological features were identified within the trench.
- 4.3.2 **Trench 2a:** Trench 2a was aligned north / south and measured 10m by 1.6m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, with a sondage excavated to a depth of 2.05m to the north of the trench, encountering natural clay at 1.7m. The trench revealed a sandstone wall **208**, aligned north / south, which had been built over a series of dumped deposits **201-206**. This wall corresponds with the western edge of the same rectangular building as that represented by wall foundations **105** (Trench 1). The sequence of dumped deposits **201 – 206** yielded a combined total of 130 sherds of pottery, the bulk of which dated to the mid- to late-nineteenth century (*section 4.4.16* below).
- 4.3.3 **Trench 2b:** Trench 2b was aligned north / south and measured 10m by 3.3m (Fig 11). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.95m, with a natural sandy-clay deposit (**212**) being revealed at a depth of 1.7m below the modern ground surface. The trench revealed a cobbled surface, with occasional sets,

which butted a possible kerb line (**210**), aligned north / south. The cobbles were set in a soil matrix that yielded pottery dated to the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Limited excavation revealed that the surface overlay natural subsoils, and also sealed a small pit (**213**), which contained a significant amount of post-medieval pottery to which an early to mid-nineteenth century date has been ascribed (*section 4.4.3* below). It seems likely that the cobble surface was of later nineteenth century origin, and had been associated with the large rectangular building identified partially in Trenches 1 and 2a.

- 4.3.4 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was aligned east / west and measured 20m by 1.6m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, with a sondage excavated to 2m at its western end. The trench revealed a series of dumped layers overlying natural soils, the upper surface of which was exposed at a depth of 0.8m. None of the excavated layers yielded any artefacts. No deposits of archaeological significance were revealed within this trench.
- 4.3.5 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was aligned north-east / south-west and measured 20m by 1.6m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.4m, with natural sands and clay **401**, **402** and **403** exposed at a depth of 1m in the southern half of the trench, and at 0.8m in the northern half of the trench. The southern half of the trench revealed a series of shallow intercutting pits, **404**, **411**, **416** and **430**, which had been cut into the natural subsoils (Fig 13). There was no clear indication of the function of these pits as they were backfilled with natural sands and gravel, with very rare building rubble inclusions.
- 4.3.6 In the northern half of the trench there was a series of walls, all of which were aligned broadly east / west (Fig 12). A well-built sandstone wall, **424**, 0.6m wide and 0.75m deep, comprising two courses of rough-cut stone with rubble infill, was the earliest structure encountered within the trench. A field boundary is shown close to this position on Binn's map of Lancaster (1821), although it cannot be seen on later maps. A wall and a small building can be seen on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1844, which may also correspond with this wall. The wall itself overlay natural gravel at a depth of 0.8m.
- 4.3.7 A large brick wall, **408**, appeared to be an external wall enclosing two parallel yellow brick internal walls **426** and **429** to its north. These walls were associated with brick floor surfaces **427** and **428**, which overlay a solid concrete base c0.3m thick. This concrete could not be removed by the mechanical excavator, so excavation within this trench was discontinued. It is most likely that these walls correspond to the Corporation Depot building, which first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913. This building remains on the map until the Ordnance Survey edition of 1973, raising the possibility that the features revealed here could also be later modifications of the structure.
- 4.3.8 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was aligned north-west / south-east and measured 20m by 1.6m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.3m, with a sondage excavated to 2m at the north-western end. The trench consisted mostly of backfilled materials overlying natural at 1.1m. A brick wall aligned north-east / south-west was

located 10.5m from the north-west end of the trench. This wall was probably twentieth century in date, with factory-made red bricks with deep frogs. To the north of the wall was a large dump of concrete rubble, which was not bottomed at 2m. It is probable that this wall corresponds with the Corporation Depot building which first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913, but again, could potentially be a later addition to the structure.

- 4.3.9 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was aligned east / west and measured 14m by 1.6m (Fig 14). It was excavated to a depth of 1.7m, with the natural clayey-sand **606** being reached at 1.65m. The trench revealed a well-constructed drystone wall, **605**, aligned north-east / south-west, which comprised sandstone blocks placed directly onto natural **606** (Plates 3 and 4). A series of dumped deposits and redeposited natural **601 – 603** (Fig 14) overlay wall **605**. The wall cut through layer **604**, a possible buried topsoil.
- 4.3.10 Clark's map of 1807 shows an east / west aligned field boundary at this position, and Binn's map of 1821 shows small structures aligned roughly north / south. However, these structures do not appear on any other maps, and the field boundary changes position slightly on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps, so this wall cannot be identified firmly from the available cartographic sources. Stratigraphically, it predated the layers of dumped material that are probably of a nineteenth century origin. Two sherds of pottery to which a broad late eighteenth to twentieth centuries date range has been ascribed (*section 4.4.3* below) were recovered from wall **605**, although these may have been associated with the demolition of the wall rather than its construction.
- 4.3.11 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was aligned north / south and measured 14m by 9m, with sides battered and sloped (due to health and safety reasons and unstable loose deposits being present within the trench). It was excavated to a depth of 3m, with the natural **706** being reached at a depth of 2.90m. The trench consisted of a series of dumped deposits **700 – 703**, which overlay possible buried topsoil **704**, at a depth of 2.7m, and natural subsoils. No deposits of archaeological significance were revealed within this trench.
- 4.3.12 **Trench 8:** Trench 8 was aligned east / west and measured 20m by 1.6m. It was excavated to a depth of 1.5m, with a sondage dug at either end to a depth of approximately 3.5m. The trench contained a series of dumped deposits **803 – 807**, which the eastern sondage demonstrated overlay possible buried topsoil **808**, at a depth of 2.50m, and natural subsoils. In the centre and the west of the trench, a large deposit of concrete and building rubble was found, continuing beneath the limit of excavation in the sondage. No deposits of archaeological significance were revealed within this trench, although deposit **807** yielded 97 fragments of pottery, to which an early to mid-nineteenth century date has been ascribed (*section 4.4.16* below).

4.4 FINDS

4.4.1 **Introduction:** in total, 392 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered during the evaluation, the majority of which was fragments of pottery. Ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, lead alloy (?) and cork, rubber and glass, and marine shell were also present. The type of finds recovered from different contexts is shown in Table 1, below, and a full list is presented in *Appendix 3*.

	Unstratified finds from Trenches 5 and 7	Backfills, packing, and dumped deposits 201-206, 209, 410, 601, 805 and 807	Pit fills 214 and 413	Cobbled surface and wall 210 and 605	Total
Ceramic building material	0	2	0	0	2
Clay tobacco pipe	0	5	1	0	6
Glass	0	23	0	1	24
Lead alloy (?) and cork	0	1	0	0	1
Marine shell	0	6	0	0	6
Pottery	10	233	51	58	352
Rubber and glass	0	1	0	0	1
Total	10	271	52	59	392

Table 1: Type of finds from different contexts

4.4.2 All the artefacts appeared to fall into a date range of between the sixteenth to seventeenth century and the nineteenth to twentieth century, with the pottery fragments providing the most reliable dating evidence. Details of the pottery are set out below, followed by a brief record of the other categories of finds. Whilst these finds, where they are datable, corroborate the pottery evidence, they have little other relevance to the interpretation of the site.

4.4.3 **Pottery:** the numbers of fragments of different fabric types are summarised in Table 2, below. It can be seen that the earliest date to the sixteenth to seventeenth century, and that the greatest quantity dates to the late eighteenth to twentieth century.

Pottery type	Date range	201 - 206	209	210	214	410	413	601	605	805	807
Green-glazed reduced fabric	Sixteenth - seventeenth century	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tin-glazed earthenware	Eighteenth century	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brown-glazed red earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century	12	2	14	41	0	0	1	0	0	25
Red earthenware	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century	5		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century	5	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	2

Bone china	Late eighteenth - twentieth century	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
White earthenware, self-glazed beige earthenware, both including all factory-made slipware, brown-glazed beige earthenware, and yellow-glazed earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century	94	0	33	4	1	1	0	2	0	62

Table 2: Types of pottery by context, with approximate date ranges and quantities of fragments

- 4.4.4 The green-glazed reduced fabric fragments were very soft and abraded, and were recovered from dumped deposits **201-206**, together with the larger, glazed piece of tin-glazed earthenware. The earliest stratified find was a small, abraded fragment of tin-glazed earthenware of eighteenth century date, which was possibly residual.
- 4.4.5 The second largest group of pottery fragments was from brown-glazed red earthenware domestic coarseware vessels. These were essentially kitchen wares such as crocks, jars, pancheons, and dishes. Small numbers of flower pots and stoneware storage jars and bottles were also recovered. None of these can be dated with precision.
- 4.4.6 As tableware was more finely potted and more decorative than the coarsewares in use during contemporary periods, it was more subject to changing fashions and thus is of more use in dating. The main type of tableware recovered was white earthenware, with much smaller quantities of self-glazed beige earthenware, bone china, yellow-glazed earthenware, and brown-glazed beige earthenware also present. All of these date broadly to the late eighteenth to twentieth century. In order to assign more accurate dates to these wares, it is useful to consider decoration.
- 4.4.7 The most common type of decorated pottery within the assemblage was transfer-printed ware, followed by factory-made slipware, and painted and moulded ware, with very small numbers of vessels having been painted or sponge-printed. Where possible, the transfer-printed patterns were identified, and the numbers of fragments of each pattern from different contexts is shown in Table 3, below.
- 4.4.8 ‘Willow’, a dinnerware pattern (Copeland 1980, 33), and ‘Broseley’, a teaware or breakfastware pattern (Kelly 1999, 115 pl 21.29), have been extremely popular ever since their introduction in the late eighteenth century. They are of little use when tight date ranges within the late eighteenth to twentieth century period are required. ‘Asiatic Pheasants’ was also extremely popular from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century (Coysh and Henrywood 1982, 29), and its absence from context **807** is significant. ‘Wild Rose’ is indicative of an

early to mid-nineteenth century date (Coysh and Henrywood 1982, 400), Spode's 'Chinese Flowers' of a c1815 to mid-nineteenth century date (Drakard and Holdway 2002, 223, P816), and 'Fibre' of a mid-nineteenth century date (Kelly 1999, 104-5, 196-7).

Context	Patterns and makers' marks identified (with quantities in brackets), and date ranges	Overall date
201-206	'Willow' (14), late eighteenth - twentieth century; 'Broseley' (5), late eighteenth - twentieth century; 'Fibre' (2), mid- nineteenth century; 'Asiatic Pheasants' (12), mid- nineteenth - early twentieth century; impressed mark 'Cochran' (1), mid- nineteenth - early twentieth century; impressed mark 'Maling, Newcastle' (3), mid- nineteenth - early twentieth century	Mid- nineteenth century
210	'Broseley' (2), late eighteenth - twentieth century; 'Asiatic Pheasants' (2), mid- nineteenth - early twentieth century; impressed mark '... Granite, Wedgwood & Co' (1), mid - late nineteenth century	Mid - late nineteenth century
214	'Indian Flower' (1), c1828 - c1860	c1828 - c1860
605	'Willow' (2), late eighteenth - twentieth century	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
807	'Willow' (14), late eighteenth - twentieth century; 'Broseley' (1), late eighteenth - twentieth century; Spode's 'Chinese Flowers' (1), c1815 - mid- nineteenth century; 'Wild Rose' (2), early - mid- nineteenth century	Early - mid- nineteenth century

Table 3: Patterns and makers' marks from different contexts

4.4.9 Vessels bearing the 'Indian Flower' design were fully marked, and the maker's initials were 'T.G'. Unfortunately, none of the standard works listed the 'Indian Flower' pattern (Coysh and Henrywood 1982 and 1989; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999), and the initials TG could refer to three different manufacturers. Thomas Godwin (1834-54) is a possibility (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999, 526), as is Thomas Goodfellow (1828-60; *ibid*), and Thomas Green (1848-59; *ibid*). This gives a possible date range of 1828-60. The use of the impressed tableware mark '... Granite, Wedgwood & Co' can be dated to approximately 1849 (*ibid*, 307) to 1890, as 'England' was normally included after 1891 (Godden 1991, 11).

4.4.10 The remaining impressed marks 'Cochran' and 'Maling, Newcastle' are from jam jars produced for commercial use. 'Cochran' almost certainly indicates Britannia Pottery, Glasgow (Kelly 1999, 33). Kelly remarks that '*In the later years of the nineteenth century, a heavy ware was made for shipping and Cochran's 2lb. white jam jars were a celebrated innovation in their day*' (*ibid*). Maling put a lot of emphasis on the production of pots and containers for commercial use from 1853 onwards, and by 1863 the firm was responsible for supplying 90 per cent of the jars for jam makers in England and Scotland (Bell 1986, 4, 6). Most of these were jam and marmalade pots for James Keiller of Dundee, and later Frank Cooper of Oxford (*ibid*, 6). In the early twentieth century glass began to replace earthenware for commercial use, and demand for ceramic containers had dropped considerably by the early 1920s (*op cit*, 7).

- 4.4.11 The material derives from a range of sources; it is likely that the coarseware vessels were all made relatively locally, although little is known of the small-scale producers of red earthenwares around Lancaster during the nineteenth century. The tablewares reflect popular taste of the time and where a provenance has been established, the wares represented are those of the industrial-scale potteries of Staffordshire, such as Spode and Wedgwood and Co. It is likely that other pottery production centres in the region, such as Liverpool and Whitehaven, may also have produced some of the wares found on site; however, none of their marks have been identified. Provenanced commercial wares were manufactured in Glasgow by Britannia Pottery, and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne by Maling.
- 4.4.12 **Other artefacts:** six fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, the most diagnostic of which was the base of a bowl with relief moulded lines, which is likely to be nineteenth century in date. A single undiagnostic brick fragment was recovered, and was dated to the post-medieval period. An unidentified tough porcelain or similar ceramic object was assigned a nineteenth to early twentieth century date, although it was not possible to determine its function.
- 4.4.13 Quantities of glass bottle fragments were recovered, together with lead alloy (?) and cork, and rubber and glass, bottle accessories. The glass bottles were relatively undiagnostic, but several near complete bottles from dumped deposits **201-206** are particularly interesting. They are marked with details of the company, Lund and Fleming of Lancaster, who manufactured mineral water. At least one of the bottles was made in Yorkshire by Oaks Glass Works, in Barnsley, and bears the works name. It is also marked 'Barnsley Patent', and this would appear to refer to the 1875 (Ashurst n.d., 90) or 1878 (*op cit*, 126) patent of a glass marble closure bottle by T Sutcliffe, the owner of Oaks Glass Works. The closure mechanism was a variant of the Codd bottle, which had been patented only five years earlier (*ibid*).
- 4.4.14 **Ecofacts:** fragments of oyster shells were recovered from deposit **807**, which has been dated to the early- to mid-nineteenth century from the pottery it contained. The shells are believed to represent food waste.
- 4.4.15 **Discussion:** in addition to their advantages in providing dates for the contexts, the finds are of interest as a reasonably sized nineteenth century domestic assemblage from Lancaster. Due to the presence of significant quantities of tableware, there is the potential for more detailed study of the associated contemporary coarsewares, with a view to investigating characteristics which may aid dating.
- 4.4.16 From the available evidence, deposit **807** (Trench 8) would appear to be the earliest. It contained approximately 97 fragments of pottery, which has been dated to the early- to mid-nineteenth century. Pit fill **214**, which contained 49 pottery fragments, is likely to be of a similar date, with the 'Indian Flower' pattern having a likely date range of 1828 to 1860. Surface **210**, which contained 56 fragments of pottery, can be dated with equal confidence to the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Dumped deposits **201-206** probably date to the mid- to late-nineteenth century, but also contain small quantities of abraded residual sixteenth to eighteenth century material within them.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 RESULTS

- 5.1.1 The evaluation revealed at least 2.7m of archaeological stratigraphy across parts of the site, consisting of several stone-built structures, walls and a cobbled surface, and large amounts of dumped deposits. The majority of these features appeared to be of a nineteenth century origin, with little indication for any earlier activity on the site. Most significantly, the evaluation did not provide any indication of the Roman cemetery, which is known to have occupied an area to the south of the modern city centre.
- 5.1.2 The earliest stratified deposits were found within Trench 8 to the north of the site, and in pit **213** to the south of the site (*section 5.1.5* below). Layer **807** dates to the early- to mid-nineteenth century, and was part of a series of dumped deposits which overlay buried topsoil **808**.
- 5.1.3 Layers of dumped material are found across the site, and are interpreted as the result of large-scale movement of soil carried out as part of the development of the area during the nineteenth century. The building work for Dalton Square, the construction of the canal during the late eighteenth century, and further work within Lancaster stretching into the early nineteenth century, are probably the origin of this material. The survival of topsoil **808** in the north of the site suggests that these deposits were laid directly onto undisturbed land. It therefore seems likely that the amount of truncation in this area of the site is minimal, and that the terracing has been achieved by building up the land.
- 5.1.4 Walls **105** and **208** revealed in the south of the site are very likely to have been part of the same building, which probably dates from the end of the nineteenth century. Wall **105** in Trench 1 was built directly onto the natural soil, while wall **208** in Trench 2 was built over a series of the dumped deposits, including redeposited natural. This shows that these deposits predate the late nineteenth century, when the structure was built, and the artefactual evidence dates them to the mid- to late-nineteenth century.
- 5.1.5 The cobbled surface **210**, presumably associated with the structure in Trenches 1, 2 and 2b, sealed pit **213**, and its fill **214**. This pit has been dated to the early- to mid-nineteenth century, and may well be associated with the initial development of the site. However, there is no indication of surviving topsoils in the south of the site, suggesting that a degree of truncation may have occurred in this area.
- 5.1.6 Although the majority of nineteenth century soil deposition appears to have occurred over undisturbed land, wall **605** in Trench 6 was overlain by a redeposited natural. It may therefore represent activity in this area before the widespread dumping of material on the site. It is undated, other than predating the dumping, although its survival above the ground surface that existed before the dumping suggests that it is more likely to be medieval or post-medieval than earlier. It is possible that it is related to the Friary in some way, perhaps being part of the lane associated with the southern entrance to the

Friary. Alternatively, it could be part of a field system not recorded on the available maps of the area.

6. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 EVALUATION TRENCHES

- 6.1.1 The evidence from the evaluation trenching has shown that there are areas of disturbance across site which have will have destroyed any potential archaeological remains, such as to the west of Trenches 5 and 8. However, much of the site has been unaffected and protected by upwards of 1m of made ground, particularly across the northern part of the study area. The potential for surviving archaeology in these areas must be regarded as high, especially as features have been revealed at this level. However, the programme of evaluation trenching has not revealed any significant archaeological deposits or features, with the possible exception of wall **605** in Trench 6, which could feasibly have been an element of the medieval Friary.
- 6.1.2 The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the proposed development is unlikely to have a negative impact on the archaeological resource as no significant archaeological deposits have been identified. However, as there is a potential for buried remains to survive within the northern part of the study area, an archaeological watching brief during any ground-reduction works in this area may be an appropriate course of action, not least to provide a better understanding of the nature of the stone wall exposed within Trench 6.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Batty, E, 1783, A Plan of the Fryerage Lands in Lancaster

Binns, J, 1821, Map of Lancaster

British Geological Survey 1992, 5 Nottingham

Docton, K, 1684, Map of Lancaster (reproduction)

Mackreth, S, 1778, Map of Lancaster

MPP Towns 1989, Lancaster, folder in OA North Library

Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition 60" to 1 mile 1844

Ordnance Survey (OS) First Edition 25" to 1 mile 1893

Ordnance Survey (OS) Second Edition 25" to 1 mile 1913

Ordnance Survey (OS) Third Edition 25" to 1 mile 1933

Ordnance Survey (OS) Fourth Edition 25" to 1 mile 1938

Ordnance Survey (OS) Fifth Edition 25" to 1 mile 1957

Ordnance Survey (OS) Sixth Edition 25" to 1 mile 1973

Speed, J, 1610, Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire

7.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Ashurst, D, n.d. *The History of South Yorkshire Glass*, Sheffield

Bell, RC, 1986 *Maling and other Tyneside Pottery*, Princes Risborough

Clark, C, 1807 *A History of Lancaster*, London

Copeland, R, 1980 *Spode's Willow Pattern & other designs after the Chinese*, London

Coysh, AW, and Henrywood, RK, 1982 *The Dictionary of Blue and White Printed Pottery 1780-1880*, 1, Woodbridge

Coysh, AW, and Henrywood, RK, 1989 *The Dictionary of Blue and White Printed Pottery 1780-1880*, 2, Woodbridge

Drakard, D, and Holdway, P, 2002 *Spode Transfer-Printed Ware 1784 - 1833*, Woodbridge

- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition
- Faull, ML, and Stinson, M, (eds) 1986 Yorkshire, in *Domesday Book* (ed J Morris), **30**, Chichester
- Godden, GA, 1991 *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks*, London
- Kelly, HE, 1999 *Scottish Ceramics*, Atglen, Pennsylvania, USA
- Kowalsky, AA, and Kowalsky, DE, 1999 *Encyclopedia of Marks on American, English, and European Earthenware, Ironstone, and Stoneware 1780-1980*, Atglen, Pennsylvania, USA
- Lancaster Priory Timeline, nd, www.priory.lancs.ac.uk/timeline.html#19
- LUAU, 1985 *3 Dalton Square: Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1996 *77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster: Evaluation Report*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 1997 *Streamline Garage, Lancaster: Archaeological Assessment*, unpubl rep
- LUAU, 2001 *Streamline Garage, King Street, Lancaster: Archaeological Excavation Assessment Report*, unpubl rep
- Miller, I, Howard-Davis, C, Newman, R, and Hair, N, forthcoming *Mitchell's Brewery: Excavations in Church Street, Lancaster, 1988 - 2000*
- Museums' and Galleries' Commission, 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, London
- OA North, 2005 *No 5 Dalton Square, Lancaster*, unpubl rep
- Penney, SH, 1981 *Lancaster: The Evolution of its Townscape to 1800*, CNWRS **9**, Lancaster
- Penney, SH, 1982a Lancaster Friary Excavation 1981: An Interim Report, *Contrebis*, **9**
- Penney, SH, 1982b Excavations at Lancaster Friary 1980-81, *Contrebis*, **10**
- Shotter, D 1993 *Romans and Britains in North West England*, Lancaster
- Simpson, R, 1852 *The History and Antiquities of the Town of Lancaster*, Lancaster
- UKIC, 1990 *The Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage* London
- White, A, 1988 Did Lancaster Priory Have a Precinct Wall ?, *Contrebis*, **14**, 8-12
- White, A, 1990 *Lancaster: A Pictorial History*, Chichester
- White, A, 2000 *The Buildings of Georgian Lancaster*, CNWRS **39**, Lancaster
- White, A, 2001 (ed) *A History of Lancaster*, Edinburgh

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

December 2004

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

**FORMER MARTON STREET DEPOT,
MARTON STREET,
LANCASTER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PROJECT DESIGN**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Mr Neil Follows, of Persimmon Homes (Lancashire) Ltd, for an archaeological evaluation of land on Marton Street, Lancaster.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 A planning application has been submitted recently for the redevelopment of the former Marton Street Depot in Lancaster (centred on SD 4790 6139). The study area comprises c6300m², and lies adjacent to the site of the medieval friary and within an area of the city where a number of Roman burials have been found.

1.1.2 In order to secure archaeological interests, Lancashire County Council have attached an archaeological condition to planning consent for redevelopment of the site, and a brief detailing the required archaeological works has been devised by the Development Control Officer at Lancashire Archaeology Service. In the first instance an archaeological evaluation is required, which will be aimed at establishing the extent, nature, character and survival of the sub-surface archaeological resource.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.2.1 OA North has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 23 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.

1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an **Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme of work has been designed in accordance with the project specification devised by Lancashire Archaeology Service to identify any surviving archaeological deposits and provide for accurate recording of any such remains that are likely to be disturbed by ground works for the proposed development. The specific aims and objectives may be summarised as follows:

- To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

2.2 The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.3 **Evaluation:** to implement a programme of evaluation trenching examining c5% of the study area. The primary aim of the evaluation trenching is to determine the character, extent, integrity and, where possible, the date of the surviving archaeological resource within the extent of the proposed development area.

2.4 The proposed development area will be evaluated by the excavation of eight trenches, measuring 278m² in total, which will be placed in the positions shown in Figure 1. Excavation would entail mechanical excavation of surfaces and overburden to the upper level of sensitive/significant archaeological deposits. Thereafter, all excavation will proceed stratigraphically by hand.

2.5 **Report and Archive:** a report will be produced for the Client within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The report will assess the significance of the data generated by the programme of evaluation trenching within a local and regional context. It will include an assessment of the archaeological potential of the study area, and will make recommendations for further work. Following analysis, a text suitable for publication in an appropriate journal will be prepared.

2.6 An archive for the project to the specification provided in *Appendices 3 and 6* of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition* (MAP 2), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990), will be prepared during the excavation programme, and supplemented as necessary during any phase of analysis. The archive will be prepared to professional standards for deposition in an appropriate repository.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 EVALUATION TRENCHING

3.1.1 The programme of trial trenching will establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. A total of eight evaluation trenches will be excavated, seven of which will be 20m in length, and one trench 10m in length. All arisings from the excavation of the trenches will stockpiled temporarily adjacent to the trenches.

- 3.1.2 **Methods:** the uppermost surface and overburden deposits will be subject to sample excavation, involving the careful excavation by machine of spits. These will be mechanically excavated down to the depth of significant archaeological deposits, and will be carried out in such a manner as to avoid or minimise damage to the archaeological remains. This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. Thereafter all excavation will proceed by hand in a stratigraphic manner. Should the trenches be excavated to depths in excess of 1.20m, they will be stepped in or battered back to accommodate health and safety constraints.
- 3.1.3 Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will attempt not to destroy their integrity, and will be exclusively manual. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.1.4 The exact position of the trenches will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger, and will be located with respect to surrounding landscape features.
- 3.1.5 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.1.6 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. The site archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.1.7 The deposition and disposal of any artefacts recovered in the evaluation will be agreed with the legal owner and an appropriate recipient museum prior to the work taking place.
- 3.1.8 On completion of the evaluation, the trenches will be backfilled in a stratigraphical manner, unless instructions are given to the contrary.
- 3.1.9 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). In general terms, the sampling strategy will be aimed at recovering palaeo-botanical, palaeo-zoological and pedological evidence, although the precise scope of the programme will be agreed with the Client

prior to commencement of the fieldwork. All samples will be processed at OA North's offices in Lancaster, and will be subject to a rapid preliminary analysis by the in-house palaeo-environmentalist in order to allow an assessment of their potential.

- 3.1.10 OA North employs artefact and palaeo-ecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. In addition, OA North maintains close relationship with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the University of Durham, and access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available if necessary.
- 3.1.11 **Human remains:** it is anticipated that human remains may be encountered during the evaluation. Where possible, these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Should their removal prove to be essential, the recovery and exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Home Office licence, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity. The costs for the excavation of any such remains are defined as a contingency.

3.2 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.2.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for 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. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the CSMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the Lancashire County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. Wherever possible, OA North recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling, packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered.
- 3.2.2 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.2.3 **Report:** four bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological

features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

- 3.2.4 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans.

3.3 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.3.1 **Health and Safety:** OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of project commencement and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties. OA North uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services as a matter of course. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available. All OA North staff will be equipped with hard hats, safety boots, and high-visibility jackets.
- 3.3.2 An appraisal of existing ground conditions, undertaken by Owen Williams Consultants, concluded that the site contained some contaminated soils. Whilst the levels of contamination are not expected to represent a significant risk by direct contact or ingestion, provision of an adequate welfare unit (including washing facilities and designated eating areas) and appropriate PPE will be provided by OA North.
- 3.3.3 **Confidentiality:** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.3.4 **Insurance:** the 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 OA North, in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees, there applies the insurance cover of £2m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

- 3.3.5 **Project Monitoring:** OA North will consult with the client regarding access to the site. The client will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed in consultation with the client.
- 3.3.6 Access to the site will be arranged for representatives of Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service to make site inspections during the fieldwork.
- 3.3.7 **Contingencies:** there is uncertainty as to the depth and survival of archaeological deposits and this will have an implication on the resourcing of the excavation. If there are more complex or generally deeper deposits than can be anticipated from the evidence available, there may need to be a corresponding increase in costs, which will be subject to agreement with the Client and the Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service. Similarly, there will be a recourse to a contingency if there is any requirement to fully excavate any human remains that may be present. These contingency costs are in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists guidance and are defined in the costings section.

4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 OA North could commence the archaeological programme of works within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the Client.
- 4.2 The evaluation trenches are expected to take approximately 10 days on site to complete.
- 4.3 The Client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.

5 STAFFING

- 5.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Ian Miller BA (Hons) AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 5.2 The evaluation in the field will be carried out either by an OA North project officer or supervisor experienced in this type of project, who will be assisted by two technicians. All OA North project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes. Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking this element of the project.
- 5.3 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis MIFA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of finds from many periods, although she does have considerable experience with Roman finds, being involved with the excavations at Ribchester, Kirkham, Lancaster, Walton-le-Dale, and at present with the Carlisle Millennium Project.

- 5.4 Assessment of any palaeoenvironmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc MIFA** (OA North Project Officer). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeoecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.
- 5.5 Assessment of any human remains from the evaluation will be carried out by **Angela Boyle** (OA Unit Project Officer). Angela is a specialist within osteoarchaeology and has extensive knowledge of human remains throughout Britain.

REFERENCES

Department of Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning and Policy Guidance Note*, **16**, London

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), 1992 *Guidelines for data collection and compilation*

Owen Williams, 2003 *Proposed Development at Former Marton Street Depot, Lancaster: Appraisal of Existing Ground Conditions*, unpubl rep

Walker, K, 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section, London

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Description	Thickness (max)
100	Modern overburden with 70% glass, concrete and clinker, loose	0.25m
101	Light orangey-brown silty-clay with minimal gravel inclusions	0.25m
102	Mid- greyish-brown silty-clay with 1% gravel inclusions	0.20m
103	Mid- orangey-brown silty-clay with minimal gravel inclusions	0.30m
104	Light orangey-brown sandy-clay with 1% gravel inclusions - natural	-
105	Limestone wall running east/west and turning north/south at both ends.	0.90m
106	Construction cut for wall 105	1m
201	Dark brown clayey-sand, soft consistency with 3% gravel inclusions	0.35m
202	Mid- reddish-brown clayey-sand, soft consistency with no inclusions	0.40m
203	Dark reddish-brown clayey-sand, soft with no inclusions	0.25m
204	Light greyish-brown sand, friable	0.20m
205	Dark reddish-brown silty-sand with sandy-clay pockets, no inclusions	0.40m
206	Mid- reddish-brown clayey-sand, soft consistency with no inclusions	0.10m
207	Light reddish-brown clayey-sand, soft consistency with 60% sandstone	0.25m
208	Sandstone wall, randomly coursed, bonded with pale grey lime mortar	1.20m
209	Mid- orangey-brown silty-clay with 30% gravel inclusions	1m
210	Surface area made up of cobbles, sets, and limestone block kerb set in a dark-greyish brown silty-clay matrix with 20% gravel and clinker inclusions	0.40m
211	Mid- greyish-brown sandy-clay, loose with 2% gravel inclusions – buried subsoil	0.15m
212	Mid- orangey-brown sandy-clay with 5% gravel inclusions – natural	-
213	Rubbish pit, filled with 214	0.30m
214	Fill of 213 , black silty-clay, friable. Pottery recovered.	0.30m
301	Black silty-sand with brick and tile inclusions, modern backfill	0.28m
302	Light to mid- grey silty-sand, fairly compacted with 30% gravel inclusions	0.30m
303	Mid-to dark brownish-grey silty-sand with 20% gravel inclusions	0.25m
304	Loose pale orange sand - natural	-
401	Mid-brownish-yellow sand, friable with 2% gravel inclusions - natural	-
402	Mid-pinkish-brown clay, firm - natural	-
403	Mid-yellowish red sand, soft - natural	-
404	Square cut pit	0.60m
405	Fill of 404 , dark greyish-brown silty-sand with 3% gravel inclusions	0.60m
406	Construction cut for wall 408	0.64m
407	Mid-brown sand, soft with 10% large stone, 5% brick and 2% gravel inclusions capped with 0.30m of concrete – foundation footings	-
408	Brick wall running east/west, 9 courses high, and built in the English garden wall pattern. Bricks measure 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.07m and are not frogged, possibly part of culvert	0.84m
409	Dark brownish-grey sand, friable with 10% gravel inclusions, packing for construction cut 406	0.20m

410	Mid-reddish-brown silty-sand, soft with 1% gravel inclusions, packing for construction cut 406	0.42m
411	Cut of pit	1m
412	Fill of 411 mid-brown silty-sand, friable with 1% gravel inclusions	0.60m
413	Fill of 411 mid-reddish-brown silty-sand, contains lenses of dark brown silty-sand, minimal inclusions	0.60m
414	Fill of 411 light brownish-red sand, soft and friable with no inclusions	0.32m
415	Fill of 411 mid-greyish-brown silty-sand, 2% gravel inclusions	0.40m
416	Cut of pit	1.20m
417	Fill of 416 mid-brownish-red sand, soft and friable with 10% gravel and 1% brick inclusions	1.20m
418	Fill of 411 mid-reddish-brown silty-sand with minimal inclusions	0.60m
419	Fill of 430 light reddish-brown sand with no inclusions	0.46m
420	Dark brownish-grey sand, friable with 30% gravel inclusions, possible levelling	0.20m
421	Mid-brownish-grey sand, friable with 30% gravel and 20% brick inclusions, final levelling layer	0.20m
422	Orangey-brown sandy-clay with 30% gravel inclusions, backfill	0.20m
423	Orangey-brown sandy clay, friable with 10% gravel inclusions, backfill	-
424	Sandstone wall running east/west, rough-cut stones, with rubble infill and bonded with mortar	-
425	Mid-brown sandy-clay, friable with 50% brick rubble inclusions	-
426	Yellow brick wall running east/west, single stretcher course wide with unfrogged bricks, probable internal wall. Runs parallel with 429 .	-
427	Red brick floor abutting 426 comprised of stretchers running north/south	-
428	Yellow brick floor abutting 427 comprised of stretchers running east/west	-
429	Yellow brick wall running east/west, single stretcher course wide with unfrogged bricks, probable internal wall. Runs parallel with 426 .	-
430	Cut of shallow pit, backfilled with redeposited natural 419	0.46m
500	Dark greyish-black silty-sand, fairly loose with coal and building rubble - backfill	0.70m
501	Mid-orangey-brown silty-sand and gravel, loose with occasional charcoal and rubble flecks - backfill	0.40m
502	Light orangey-brown sandy gravel - natural	-
503	Modern brick wall running north-east/south-west	
600	Cobbles 0.10 – 0.20m in width, irregularly placed	0.20m
601	Dark brown silty-clay with 20% gravel, charcoal and building rubble - backfill	0.90m
602	Mid-orangey-brown sandy-clay with 10% gravel – redeposited natural	0.40m
603	Light orangey-brown sandy-clay with 10% gravel – redeposited natural	0.45m
604	Mid-brown friable silty-clay – buried topsoil	0.10m
605	Yellow sandstone wall, roughly hewn, and two courses wide and four courses high with gravel and brick rubble infill. Aligned north-east/south-west	-

606	Dark orangey-brown clayey-sand - natural	-
700	Mixed layers of hardcore and overburden	0.37m
701	Mid-orangey-brown sandy gravel - redeposited natural	0.35m
702	Black clinker layer	0.10m
703	Mid-orangey-brown sandy gravel - redeposited natural	0.35m
704	Dark greyish-brown silty-sand – buried topsoil	0.10m
705	Dark yellowish-brown clayey-sand – buried subsoil	0.35m
706	Light yellowish-brown sandy-clay - natural	-
801	Void	
802	Void	
803	Dark-brown, very loose silty-sand with cobbles inlaid	0.20m
804	Mid-orangey-brown silty-sand, loose with 30% gravel inclusions	0.27m
805	Light orangey-brown silty-clay, fairly compacted with 30% gravel inclusions – redeposited natural	0.50m
806	Light orangey-brown silty-clay, fairly compacted with 30% gravel inclusions - natural	0.63m
807	Mixed backfill consisting of very loose building rubble	-
808	Dark brown silty-sand fairly loose with 5% small gravel inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal	1.10m
809	Mid-brownish-orange silty-sand, loose with minimal inclusions - natural	-

APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
2b	209	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including rim from globular pot	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2b	210	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2b	210	4	Pottery	White earthenware with blue transfer-printed patterns	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware with green sheet transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware with blue sponge-printed pattern	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware with blue painted pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware vessel base with impressed mark '... GRANITE, [WE]DGWOOD & CO'	Mid - late nineteenth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware paste pot base (originally with ceramic lid)	Late eighteenth - early twentieth century
2b	210	2	Pottery	Factory-made slipware with blue bands	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	White earthenware with enamelled brown stripe	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	12	Pottery	White earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	Bone china plate	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	Bone china relief-moulded painted ornament?	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	5	Pottery	Self-glazed beige earthenware, some with blue and white factory-made slip decoration	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	14	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including rims from three different pancheons and jars	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2b	210	1	Pottery	Red earthenware flower pot rim	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2b	210	6	Pottery	Brown-glazed and khaki-glazed grey-bodied stoneware storage vessels	Eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	210	1	Glass	Blue cylindrical bottle fragment	Nineteenth - twentieth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
2b	214	4	Pottery	White earthenware, including one with the 'Indian Flower' blue transfer-printed pattern, marked 'Indian Flower, Canton China, T.G'	c1828 - c1860 (from dates of three possible manufacturers, see <i>Section 4.4</i>)
2b	214	3	Pottery	Khaki-glazed grey stoneware storage jar base	Eighteenth - twentieth century
2b	214	41	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware, including the bases from two crocks, four pancheons, and one jar, and the rims from two or three pancheons, one platter, and one jar	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2b	214	1	Pottery	Red earthenware flower pot rim	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2b	214	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem and base of bowl with relief-moulded lines	Nineteenth century?
2	201-206	7	Glass	Very light turquoise mineral water (?) bottles, with embossed text 'LUND & FLEMING, TRADE (L&F) MARK, LANCASTER', from at least six different bottles	Nineteenth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Very light turquoise cylindrical bottle, with embossed text 'LUND & FLEEMING [<i>sic</i>], TRADE (L&F) MARK, LANCASTER', and around the base 'BARNSELEY PATENT OAKS GLASS WORKS', and '226' on base	1875 - late nineteenth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Colourless small screw-top jar, with 'N' in a diamond and '8' below it on the base	Twentieth century?
2	201-206	1	Glass	Colourless mouth from stoppered/corked bottle	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Colourless bottle with rectangular cross-section but with short sides rounded, and mould seam diagonally across this sub-rectangle	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Green cylindrical wine or beer bottle base with embossed text 'G 6 to One Gallon'	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Large green wine bottle base with high kick and pontil mark	Mid eighteenth - nineteenth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Green bottle mouth	Nineteenth - early twentieth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
2	201-206	1	Glass	Green square-sectioned bottle with a square embossed on the base with the different letter in each corner, clockwise from top left 'C, H, C, E'	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Very light turquoise bottle made in two-part mould (?) with lip applied separately	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Very light turquoise bottle with high kick	Nineteenth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Brown square-sectioned squat screw-top jar	Twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Glass	Light blue facetted bottle	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Lead alloy (?) and cork	Bottle stopper with lead alloy (?) tube and screw thread for dropper (?), with tube surrounded by a cork	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	4	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware, comprising two pancheon rims, one bowl rim, and one jar base	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Red earthenware flower pot base?	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed beige earthenware tea pot	Nineteenth -twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	White earthenware jardiniere with blue transfer-printed pattern of bird, butterfly, and plants	Late nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware cup (?) with mulberry transfer-printed pattern and orange enamel	Nineteenth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	White earthenware storage jars	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware storage jar base with 'COCHRAN' impressed	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware saucer with black transfer-printed scene, no border, recessed footrim and edge of impressed mark '...T[?]'	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware cup base with imitation Meissen crossed swords painted mark in underglaze blue (or decorator's mark)	Nineteenth - twentieth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Factory-made slipware with blue bands and lines	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	3	Pottery	White earthenware basins and other hollow-ware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	3	Pottery	White earthenware plate rims with lilac classical transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth century
2	201-206	14	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	10	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	4	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	White earthenware with 'Fibre' transfer-printed pattern	Mid nineteenth century
2	201-206	25	Pottery	White earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	11	Pottery	Bone china, some with gilding	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	5	Pottery	Factory-made slipware with blue bands	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	3	Pottery	Ribbed storage jar with impressed mark on base 'MAL[ING, NEWCA]STLE'	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware plate rim decorated with green sponge-printed pattern	Late nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware marmalade jar with black transfer-printed label	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware saucer rim with blue painted decoration (same as fragments recovered from Cramond, Scotland)	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	White earthenware cup or bowl rims with lilac transfer-printed plant pattern	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	White earthenware saucer with black transfer-printed pattern featuring sprigs of plants	Mid nineteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware plate base with blue transfer-printed landscape pattern	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware hollow-ware rim with lilac and blue geometric transfer-printed pattern clobbered with orange, golden, yellow, and pink enamels	Nineteenth -twentieth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
2	201-206	1	Pottery	White earthenware hollow-ware base with purple transfer-printed pattern	Nineteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	4	Pottery	Red earthenware flower pots	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	Khaki-glazed stoneware storage jar	Eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	Brown-glazed stoneware	Eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	Eighteenth century
2	201-206	8	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware including rims from pancheons	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Yellow-glazed earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Self-glazed beige earthenware	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Pottery	Green-glazed reduced fabric, very soft and abraded	Sixteenth - seventeenth century
2	201-206	1	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
2	201-206	2	Clay tobacco pipe	Stems with medium bores, one with relief-moulded lines along opposite sides	Nineteenth century?
2	201-206	1	Rubber and glass	Top of colourless glass dropper tube with green rubber squeezable end	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
4	410	1	Pottery	White earthenware plate rim with painted brown stripe near edge	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
4	413	1	Pottery	Self-glazed beige earthenware factory-made slipware rim from chamber pot or similar vessel	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
4	413	1	Pottery	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle fragment	Nineteenth - twentieth century
5	U/S	2	Pottery	White earthenware, including jug (?) handle terminal	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
5	U/S	1	Pottery	White earthenware relief-moulded jug with navy blue transfer-printed pattern, including within it the number '169'	Late nineteenth - early twentieth century
5	U/S	1	Pottery	White earthenware small jug or cup handle with flow blue transfer print	Mid nineteenth - early twentieth century
5	U/S	1	Pottery	Self-glazed beige earthenware with white slip lining, from very large mixing bowl or possibly even sanitary ware	Nineteenth - twentieth century
5	U/S	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware large pancheon (?) base	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
6	601	1	Pottery	Finely potted brown-glazed red earthenware pot with grooves and white slip stripes	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
6	605	2	Pottery	White earthenware bowl with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
7	U/S	1	Pottery	White earthenware plate base with pearlware glaze and 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - mid nineteenth century
7	U/S	1	Pottery	White earthenware with pearlware glaze and cobalt blue transfer-printed pattern featuring a sheep	Early - mid nineteenth century
7	U/S	1	Pottery	Bone china plate rim with enamelled orange sponged (?) and pink lustre painted pattern	Nineteenth century
7	U/S	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware with white slip stripes, apparently from shallow dish, fairly small and abraded	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	805	1	Pottery	Tin-glazed (?) earthenware hollow-ware vessel with all the glaze having flaked off; powdery fabric, soft and abraded	Eighteenth century
8	805	1	Pottery	Very small red earthenware fragment from inner surface of hollow-ware vessel?	Not closely dateable
8	805	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Rim fragment from bowl, apparently straight-sided with top of bowl not parallel to stem	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	14	Pottery	White earthenware, mainly with pearlware glaze, and with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern, from ashets, plates, and a possible vegetable dish	Late eighteenth - nineteenth century
8	807	1	Pottery	Bone china hollow-ware vessel base (possibly tea bowl) with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern and recessed footrim	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
8	807	2	Pottery	White earthenware plate rim with 'Wild Rose' transfer-printed pattern	Early - mid nineteenth century
8	807	5	Pottery	White earthenware plate and pie dish rims with pearlware glaze, four decorated with blue painted moulded shell edge, and one decorated with green painted moulded shell edge	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
8	807	11	Pottery	White earthenware plate bases, ashet bases, and hollow-ware bases, some with pearlware glaze	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
8	807	15	Pottery	White earthenware with creamware glaze including plates, ashets, and pie dishes	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
8	807	1	Pottery	White earthenware with creamware glaze and painted enamel pattern of a stripe near the edge of the rim, and a line of alternating hearts and dots below it	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century?
8	807	1	Pottery	White earthenware sausage-rimmed bowl with pearlware glaze and painted blue decoration	Late eighteenth - mid nineteenth century
8	807	1	Pottery	White earthenware plate base with pearlware glaze and Spode's 'Chinese Flowers' blue transfer-printed pattern	c1815 - mid nineteenth century
8	807	1	Pottery	White earthenware tea bowl (?) with pearlware glaze, recessed footrim, and blue transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - mid nineteenth century
8	807	1	Pottery	White earthenware tea bowl with pearlware glazed and blue Chinoiserie transfer-printed pattern	Late eighteenth - mid nineteenth century
8	807	1	Pottery	White earthenware plate with pearlware glaze and blue transfer-printed pattern (probably 'Willow')	Late eighteenth - mid nineteenth century
8	807	2	Pottery	White earthenware bowl (?) bases with pearlware glazes and blue transfer-printed patterns on exterior	Late eighteenth - mid nineteenth century
8	807	3	Pottery	Self-glazed beige earthenware, one with factory-made slipware decoration, another is a bowl rim with relief-moulded edging	Late eighteenth - twentieth century
8	807	4	Pottery	Factory-made slipware, two carinated bowls with dark brown slip stripes and blue slip stripes/stained stripes; one with dark brown slip stripes and chestnut-coloured band with mocha on; one with dark brown slip	Late eighteenth - twentieth century

Trench	Context	Quantity	Category	Description	Date range
8	807	2	Pottery	Rouletted brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware jar, with khaki glaze on interior	Eighteenth - twentieth century
8	807	7	Pottery	Red earthenware, probably all from flower pots	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	1	Pottery	Finely potted brown-glazed red earthenware jar rim	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	1	Pottery	Finely potted brown-glazed red earthenware bowl/dish rim with exterior unglazed	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	6	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware decorated with white slip stripes from smallish vessels	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	1	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware vessel base decorated with white slip	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	16	Pottery	Brown-glazed red earthenware from crocks, pancheons, jars, and dishes	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century
8	807	4	Glass	Dark olive green wine bottles	Mid eighteenth - early twentieth century
8	807	6	Marine shell	Oyster valves and fragments	Not closely dateable
8	807	1	Ceramic building material	Brick fragment with iron deposits adhering to it	Post-medieval
8	807	1	Ceramic building material?	Tough porcelain (or similar ceramic) octagonal complete item, with unidentified function	Nineteenth - early twentieth century
8	807	2	Clay tobacco pipes	Stems with medium and wide bores	Late seventeenth - early twentieth century

ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Speed's Map of Lancaster, 1610

Figure 3: Clark's Map of Lancaster, 1807

Figure 4: Binn's Map of Lancaster, 1821

Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey first edition map, 1844

Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey second edition map, 1893

Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance survey third edition map, 1913

Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey fourth edition map, 1933

Figure 9: Trench location plan

Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 1

Figure 11: Plan of Trench 2b

Figure 12: Plan of Trench 4

Figure 13: North-west-facing section of Trench 4

Figure 14: Plan and section of Trench 6

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Shot of north to south section of wall **105**

Plate 2: Shot of east to west section of wall **105**

Plate 3: Shot of wall **605**

Plate 4: Shot of wall **605**

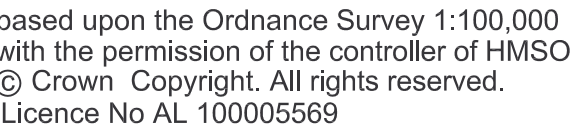
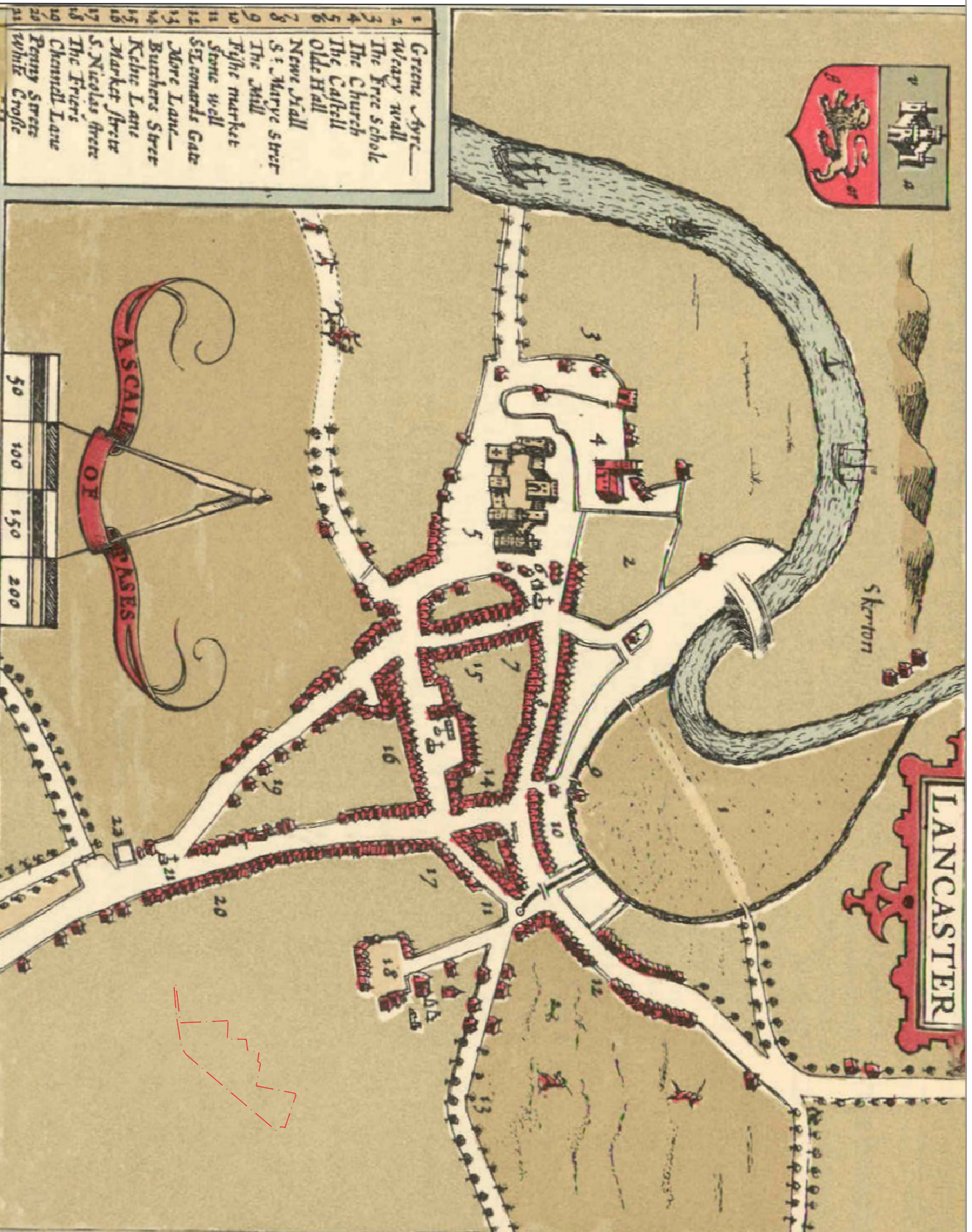


Figure 1: Location Map

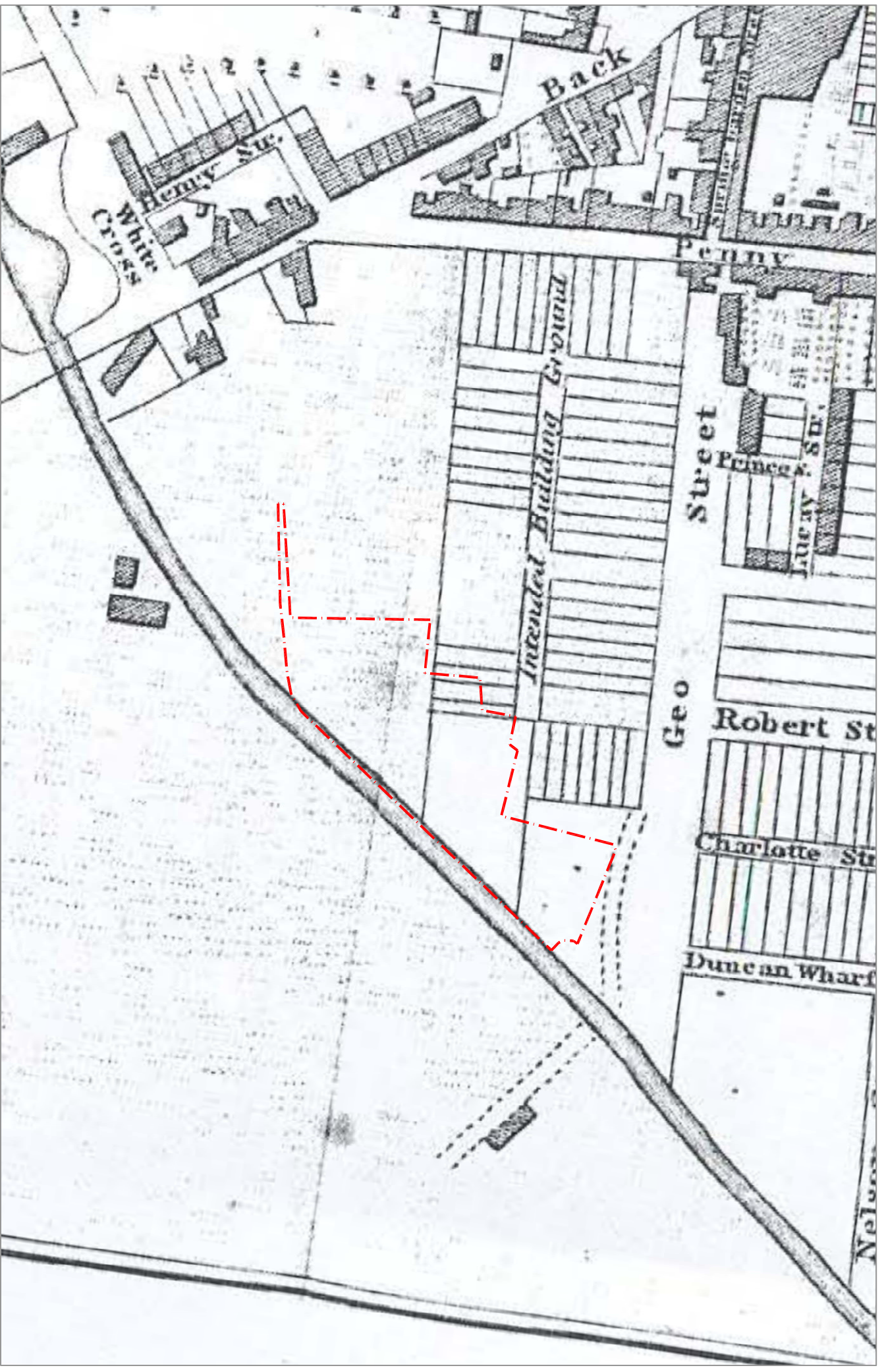


Approximate Site Location

Not to Scale



Figure 2: Speed's map of Lancaster, 1610



Approximate Site Location

Not to Scale



Figure 3: Clark's map of Lancaster, 1807



Approximate Site Location

Not to Scale



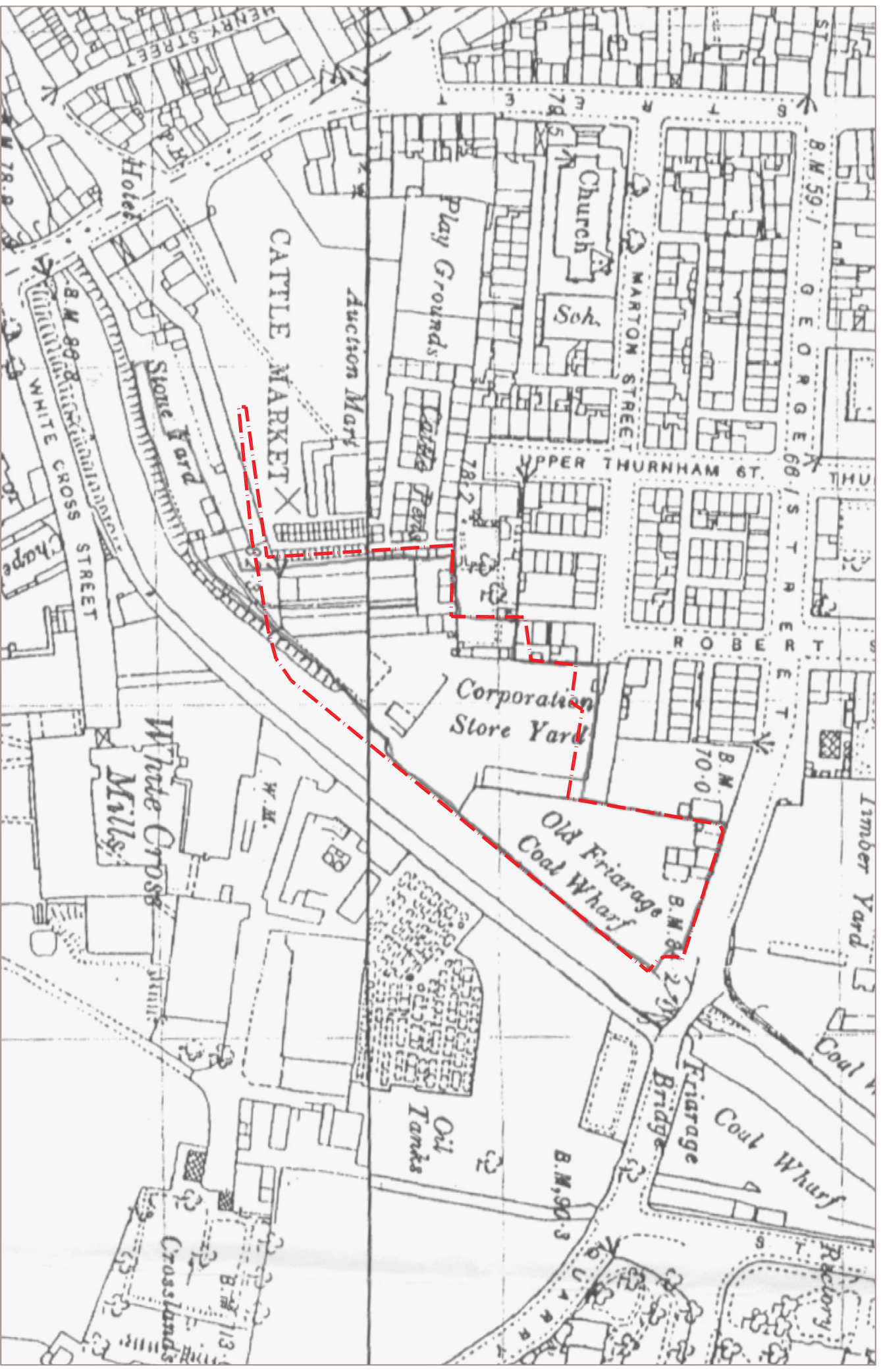
Figure 4: Binn's map of Lancaster, 1821



Site Boundary



Figure 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 60": 1 mile map, 1844



Site Boundary

Not to Scale



Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Edition 25": 1 mile map, 1893



Site Boundary

Not to Scale



Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey Second Edition 25": 1mile map, 1913

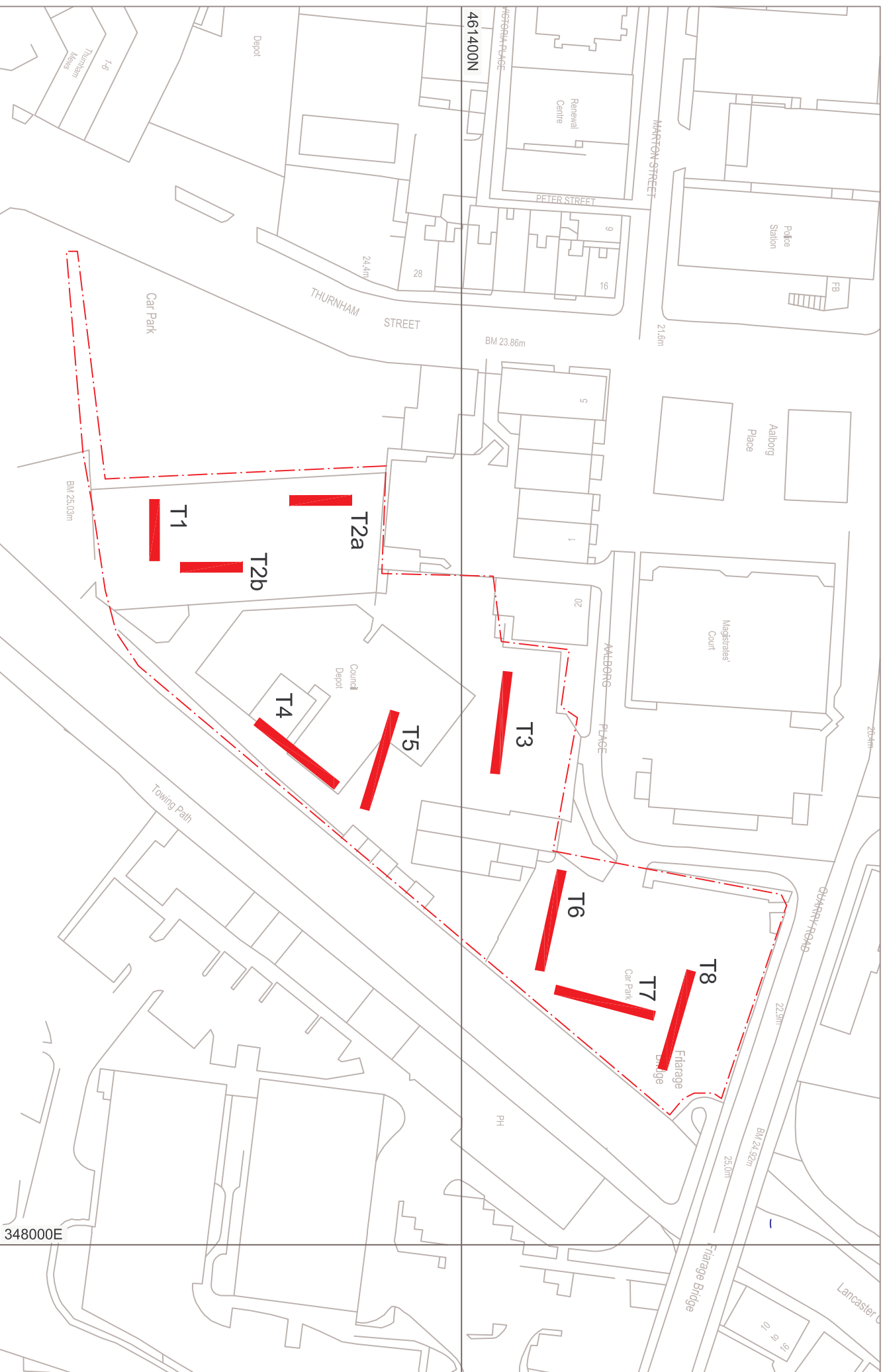


Site Boundary

Not to Scale



Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey Third Edition 25": 1 mile map, 1933



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence No AL 100005569

Figure 9: Trench location plan

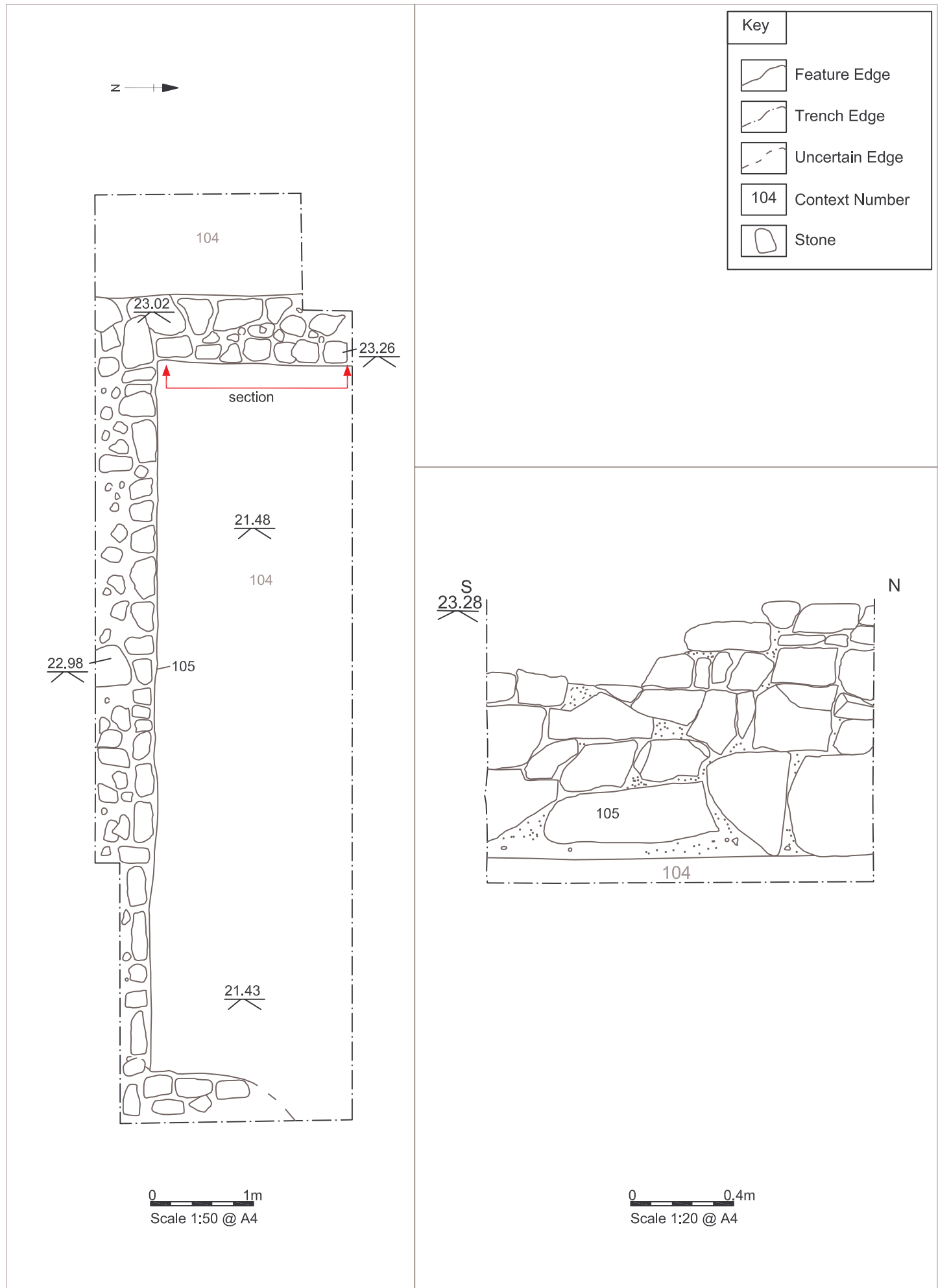
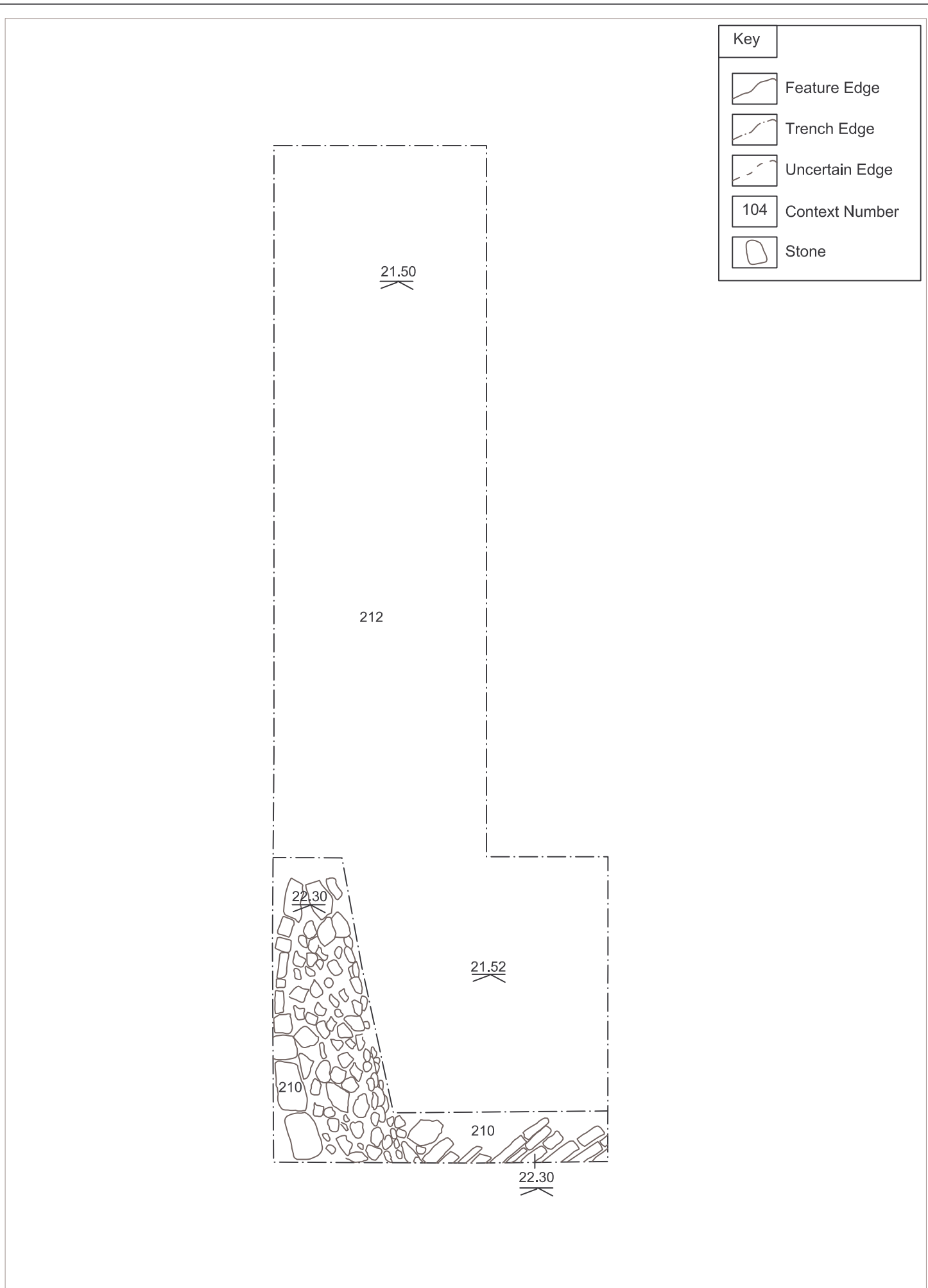







Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 1



Key	
	Feature Edge
	Trench Edge
	Uncertain Edge
	Context Number
	Stone



0 1m
Scale 1:50 @ A4



Figure 11: Plan of Trench 2b

Key



Feature Edge



Trench Edge



Uncertain Edge

104

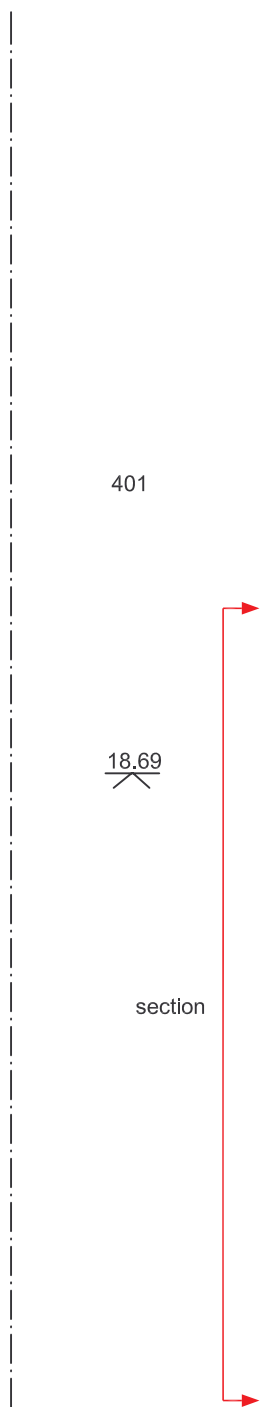
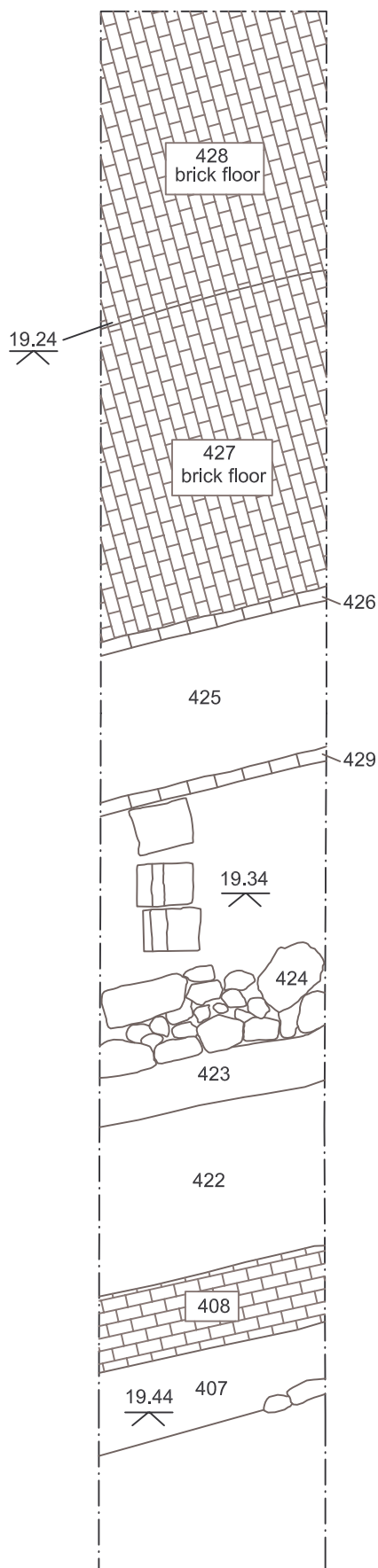
Context Number



Stone



Brick



0 1m
Scale 1:50 @ A4



Figure 12: Plan of Trench 4

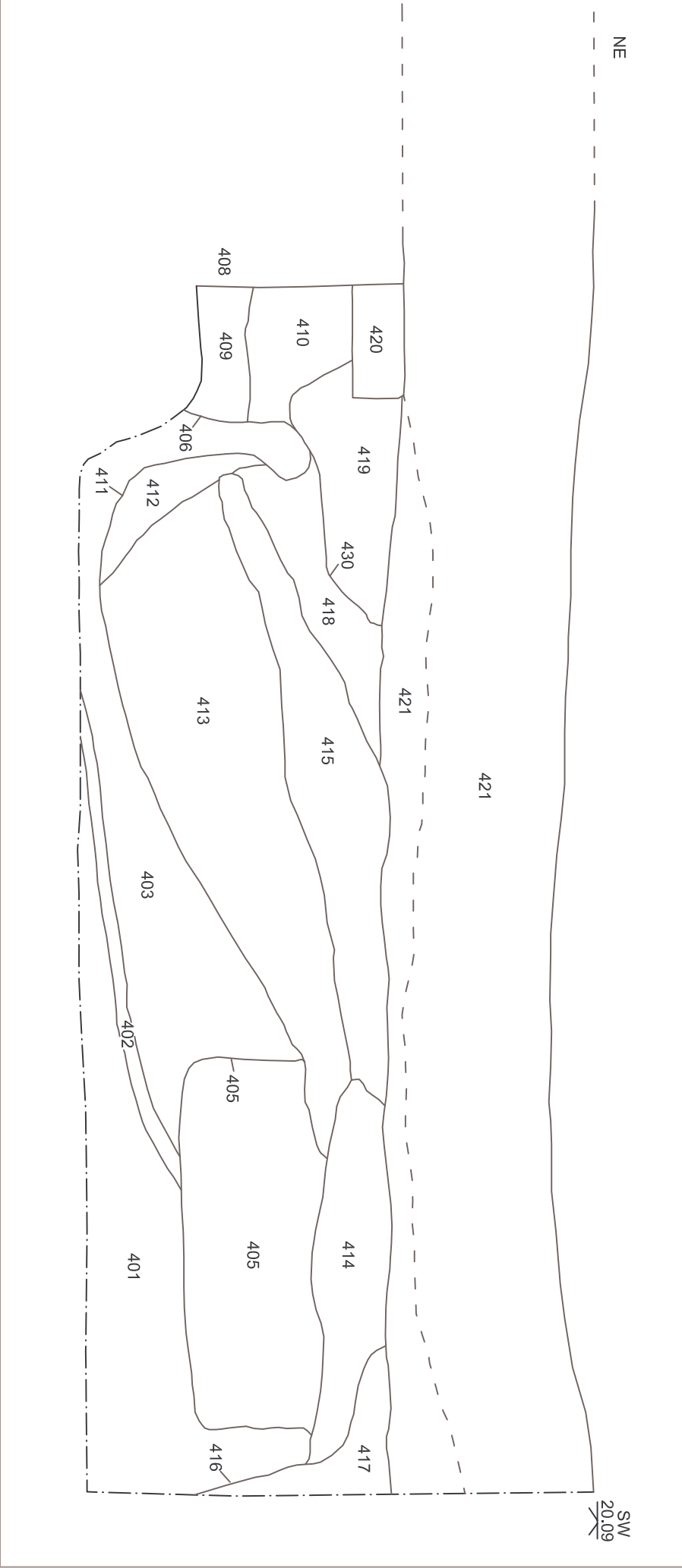
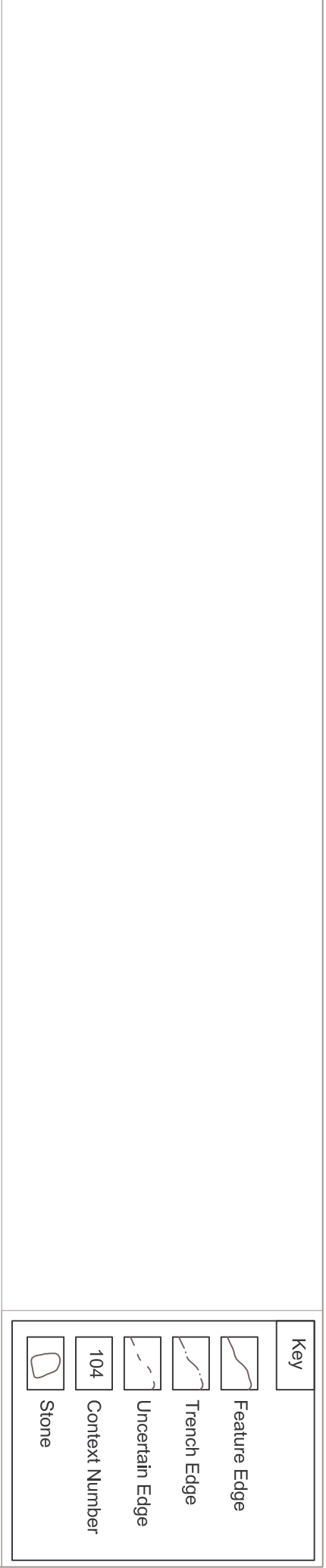


Figure 13: North-west facing section of Trench 4

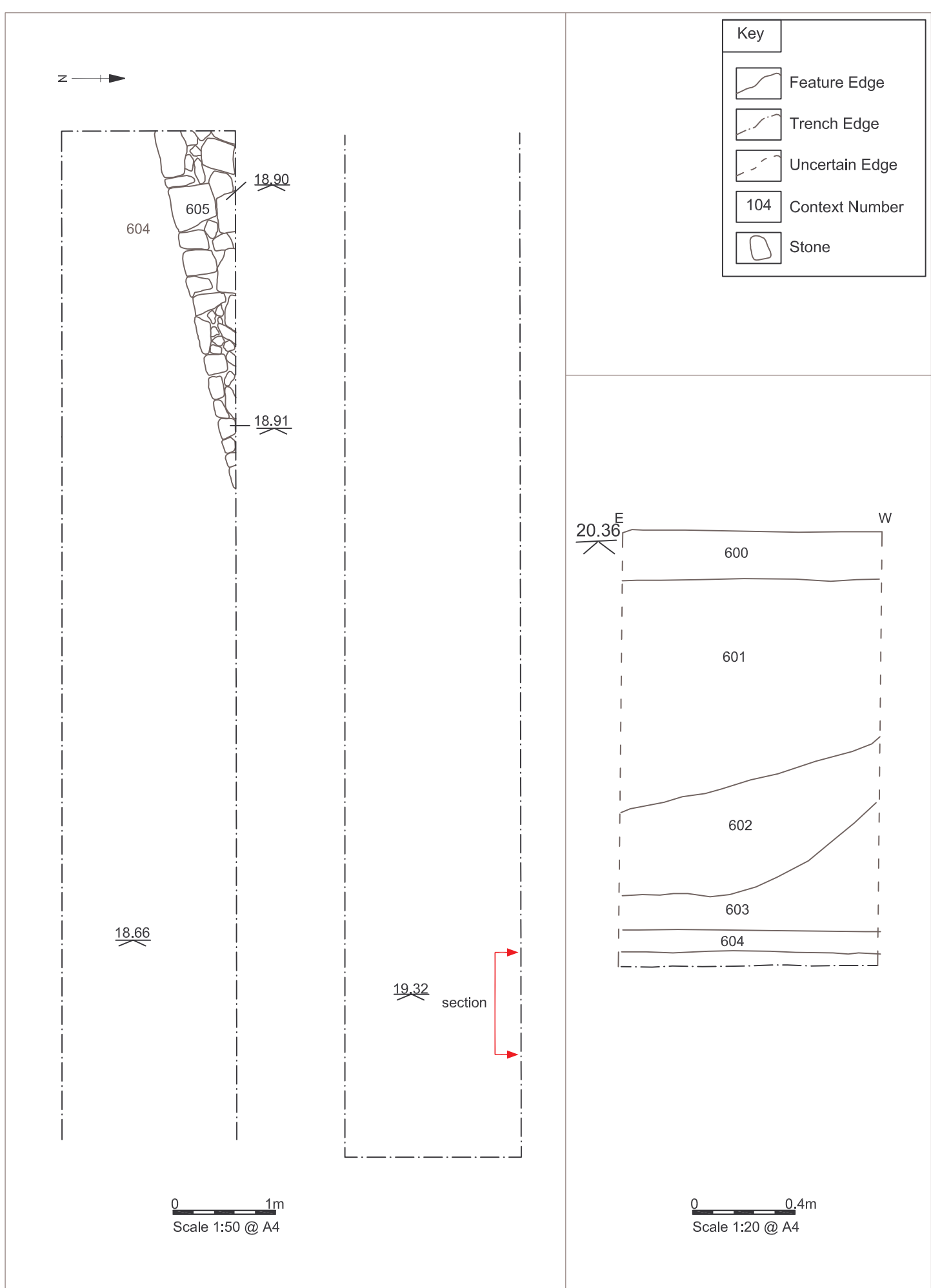


Figure 14: Plan and section of Trench 6



Plate 1: Shot of north/south section of wall **105**



Plate 2: Shot of east/west section of wall **105**



Plate 3: Shot of wall **605**



Plate 4: Shot of wall **605**