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BARKER HOUSE FARM

South-West Campus
University of Lancaster

Lancashire

Archaeological Evaluation
Evaluation Report

Oxford Archaeology North

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Prepared by:	Mark Bagwell	
Position:	Project Supervisor	
Date:	August 2002	
Checked by:	Jamie Quartermaine	Signed.....
Position:	Project Manager	
Date:	August 2002	
Approved by:	Rachel Newman	Signed.....
Position:	Director	
Date:	August 2002	
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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

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

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

In June and July 2002 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Jarvis, on land around Barker House Farm (centred at SD 4836 5694), in advance of the proposed construction of a South West Campus for Lancaster University. The work comprised a programme of trial trenching, designed to determine the character and extent of the surviving archaeological resource within the area, involving the excavation of 77 trenches, which were typically 10m in length. The trenches were sited to give maximum coverage of the area, and targeted upon areas of greatest archaeological potential, as informed by a prior archaeological assessment (Neil 1995a; 1995b).

The trial trenching within the extent of the proposed South West Campus revealed evidence of a post-medieval agricultural landscape, comprising mainly field drainage and field boundaries, and, to a lesser degree, clay extraction. These features are associated with the adjacent farms, Barker House and Brandrigg, which both have seventeenth century datestones. Many of the boundaries are shown on an estate map of 1769.

A rectilinear ditched enclosure was revealed in the south-west of the study area, sealed by medieval ploughing. The shape and alignment of this feature suggest that it may have been a double ditch, with only the innermost ditch identified by this evaluation. An association of pits and postholes to the east of this ditch appeared to form part of the south side of a rectilinear structure. The only artefact associated with the ditch was a struck flint, which would suggest a prehistoric date. A second association of pits and a putative hearth may represent a second structure. Charcoal samples have been taken from the ditch and the hearth, and submitted for Radiocarbon dating, but the results are not yet available. Prehistoric settlements of any date are relatively uncommon within the environs of Lancaster,

A geophysical survey in the area of the enclosure did not reflect the ditch or pits, but did reveal a second enclosure to the east. The presence of two enclosures in close proximity suggests that they may be related and potentially contemporary.

A series of rectangular terraces in the west of the proposed South West Campus were found to be associated with medieval pottery. In addition, parallel lynchets were identified at the south-western part of the study area close to the line of the modern A6. The evaluation trenching did not reveal any artefacts associated with these earthworks; however, they are typical of arable field systems that date from the medieval period.

The potential prehistoric enclosure and associated postholes in the south-west of the proposed campus, on the present evidence, would appear to be of considerable importance. The lynchet field system and putative terraces in the south-western part of the study area is apparently part of a medieval arable landscape, and as such are also of archaeological importance. The remainder of the surviving archaeological resource within the extent of the proposed South West Campus is post-medieval or modern in date and mainly agricultural in origin and is of low archaeological importance.

It is recommended that further evaluation of the enclosures be undertaken, in order to establish their extent, character, and if possible precise date. If at all possible the development should be designed or amended to avoid these locally important monuments. Similarly it is recommended that the development should seek to avoid the lynchet system; if this proves impossible then they should be subject to a topographic survey as mitigation of their loss.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OA North would particularly like to thank Laurence Kendall and Gerald White of Jarvis for their support in the course of the project, and also Tim Dean of Insignia Richard Ellis. OA North would also like to thank Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS) for his support during the project.

Mark Bagwell, assisted by Chris Healey, Gunnar Hellström, Anthony Platt and Peter Schofield undertook the fieldwork. The geophysical survey was by GSB Prospection. The report was written by Mark Bagwell, assisted by Jo Cook, the finds analysis was by Chris Howard-Davis, and the drawings were by Kat Hopwood; Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman edited the report. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) was invited by Jarvis to submit a project design for an archaeological evaluation in the area of the proposed new South West Campus of Lancaster University, Lancashire (SD 4836 5694; Fig 1). This follows on from, and was informed by, an archaeological assessment of the overall study area undertaken by Nigel Neil in December 1995 (Neil 1995a; 1995b). The project design (*Appendix 1*) for the evaluation was in accordance with a verbal brief from Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS) to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of selected sites within the study area, which were highlighted by the earlier assessment.

1.1.2 This report outlines the methodology and results of the evaluation centred on Barker House Farm. The work was commissioned by Jarvis and the Lancaster University, in advance of the University's proposed South West Campus development. A total of 77 archaeological evaluation trenches was excavated between 17th June and 12th July 2002, centred on Barker House Farm (Fig 2). The evaluation was undertaken in two phases: Phase 1 consisted of a total of 41 trenches, all of which were within the extent of the proposed South West Campus development, and Phase 2 consisted of a further 36 trenches immediately to the south and west of the proposed development, on the sites intended for tree plantations, car parking, and a perimeter link road to the A6 trunk road.

1.1.3 The evaluation identified a potentially significant enclosure (*Section 3.2.3*) in the south-western part of the site and, in response to this, a geophysical survey was commissioned to identify the extent of the enclosure. The results of the geophysical survey are presented within this report (*Section 3.3*). In order to establish the date of the enclosure, samples were submitted for Radiocarbon dating; the results of the dating are presently awaited.

1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 ***Topography:*** the study area is situated on Lancaster University's South West Campus, in the vicinity of Barker House Farm (SD 4836 5694), which lies to the east of the main A6 road, and to the south of Lancaster. The gently undulating nature of the topography is a direct result of glacial and post-glacial activity, which has produced drumlin-like formations. The proposed South West campus is within several of the fields closest to Barker House, namely Higher Close, Lower Close, Great Field, Great Meadow, Cringles, Nearer Chapel Field, Lay Close, Stack Parrock, and Barker's Parrock (Neil 1995a).

1.2.2 ***Geology:*** the underlying solid geology of the area consists of mudstones, probably of the Crossdale Mudstone Formation, of the Upper Carboniferous Millstone Grit series, dating to the Namurian geological era, 250 million years ago (Crofts 1992).

Overlying the solid geology, the drift geology is essentially boulder clays, laid down approximately 10,000 years ago at the retreat of the last glaciers. The soils of the area belong to the Brickfield Association, which are cambic stagnogley soils (Jarvis *et al* 1984).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 ***Prehistoric:*** there is relatively little information about prehistoric activity in this region, which in part reflects the minimal amount of work carried out and partially the paucity of known remains from this period. Bronze Age cemeteries might be expected to be located in the area, since place names such as Barrow Greave and Burrow Heights are found nearby; however, the latter has produced only finds of Roman date (Neil 1995a). More substantial evidence comes from a flint scatter revealed at Galgate Allotments in 1978, which is thought to represent a Bronze Age occupation (LSMR 2759). In the Iron Age, the area seems to have come under the aegis of the Brigantes (Cunliffe 1991); there are no known remains of the Iron Age within the environs of the study area but it is notoriously difficult to identify such sites, in part due to a lack of a distinct material culture (Haselgrove 1996, 64).

1.3.2 ***Roman:*** in the area of Galgate, the various Roman roads from sites at Walton-le-Dale and the fort at Ribchester, identified by Margary (1973) as 70d and 704 respectively, are believed to have met and continued north towards the fort and extramural settlement at Lancaster. The road between Galgate and Lancaster has been recorded in two places: one at the former Royal Albert Hospital, where an earthwork appears to have survived, although excavations in the area (LUAU 2000; 2001) produced ambiguous results; the second location is at Highland Brow, *c*300m south-west of Leach House and west of the A6, where aerial photographs appear to show a linear mark consistent with a Roman road. Burrow Heights (see *section 1.3.1*) has produced Romano-British stone heads, milestones, and a third century AD coin of Claudius II (Shotter 1997). The intense level of Roman military occupation of the north west and the location of the study area in close proximity to the northern arterial route into Lancaster highlights the potential for occupation and settlement here during the Roman period.

1.3.3 ***Medieval:*** the majority of the study area lies within Ellel township, part of Cockerham parish, but borders the township of Scotforth to the north. The area is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as the manor of *Ellhale* and was adjacent to the manors of *Estun,* or Ashton as it is now known, and *Scozforde*, now Scotforth. Much of the land in Lancashire, including *Ellhale*, was controlled by Roger de Poitou, given to him by William the Conqueror, the lands passing into the Fitz Gilbert family a century later (Baines 1891).

1.3.4 The land holdings within the area are complex and vary over time and in the early thirteenth century some of the land within the manor of *Ellhale* (Ellel) was given over to Cockersand Abbey and other parcels of land in the area were gifted to numerous other religious houses, including Lancaster Priory, Furness Abbey, Burscough Priory, and even as far afield as Leicester Abbey (Farrer and Brownbill 1911; 99). From documentary sources it is possible to show that 'Long Launds', a field within the study area, may have been *Laundlands*, mentioned in the Cockersands Chartulary, and therefore direct Abbey ownership can be traced in the study area (*ibid*). The site of Cockshades Chapel, dating to the thirteenth century, is

alleged to lie *c*1500m south-east of Barker House Farm. The field names Nearer and Further Chapel Field, within the study area, could be referring to Cockshades Chapel, or equally to Ellel Chapel, known to have been in the area. Alternatively the names may relate to earlier versions of Green Lane / Chapel Lane (Neil 1995b).

1.3.5 ***Post-medieval:*** by 1769 (LRO DDM 14/28) the land around Brandrigg is shown as belonging to a Miss Clarkson, while the area around Barker's farmhouse, originally one of two tenements of Brandrigg, is noted as being held by the Barkers. A datestone of 1691 in Barker House Farm suggests that the tenancy became part of the Barker family and was re-named some time after 1600 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The standing building is predominantly of *c*1800 date, but was substantially rebuilt at that time and the structure includes seventeenth century elements. The nearby Brandrigg barn has a datestone of 1626, and is the third oldest dated building in Ellel (Neil 1995a).

1.3.6 In accordance with the widespread enclosure of common land during the eighteenth century, Ellel was enclosed in 1757 (LRO DDM 28/8), although later references on the 1839 Tithe Map (LRO AT/1) suggest that some enclosure had already taken place prior to 1757. The majority of the field boundaries seen today correspond to those shown on the 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28) and the 1839 Tithe Map, and probably relate to land organisation at this time. Interestingly, on the 1769 map (LRO DDM 14/28) a field *c*200m west of Barker House Farm is labelled as Kiln Parrock and this could relate to a malt kiln mentioned in a 1756 survey of John Barker's tenement (LRO DDM 14/2). Alternatively, it is possible that it may relate to an earlier, medieval, brick kiln. Comparative evidence found during pipeline construction in 1992, from Ellel Crag, east of Galgate, found a kiln that turned out to have been mentioned in the Cockersand Chartulary (White 1992).

1.3.7 The principal modern-day communication route through the area is the A6 road, which was part of the Garstang and Heron Syke Trust and was operated as a turnpike. The road dates from after 1786 (Yates 1786), and was shown on a plan of 1815 (LL Pl 13/42) indicating that it was in place by that date. The turnpike post-dates a medieval road slightly to the east, the 'road to Scotland', shown on Yates' map. This road gave Galgate its name, with 'Gal' deriving from 'Galloway' and 'Gate' from 'gata' meaning ' road', hence 'the road to Scotland'. In addition, the cartographic sources and evidence from aerial photographs demonstrate that two previously extant tracks have gone out of use in recent times. The first is a track leading west from Green Lane to Brandrigg and the second a lane leading north-east from Leach House, along the east side of Kiln Parrock (Neil 1995b).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a verbal brief by Peter McCrone of Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS). Following acceptance of the project design by LCAS, OA North was commissioned by Jarvis to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 TRIAL TRENCHING

2.2.1 The programme of trenching aimed to establish the presence or absence of suspected archaeological deposits and, if established, briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. The evaluation assessed the character of all archaeological deposits to the depth of natural subsoils.

2.2.2 The trenching was undertaken in two stages; the first was undertaken within the extent of the proposed new South West Campus, and the second phase was undertaken to the west and south of the proposed campus. The trenches were for the most part targeted on surface features, but also included trenches away from identified surface features in order to test the underlying stratigraphy. The layout of the trenching was agreed with LCAS in advance of the trenching programme.

2.2.3 All of the evaluation trenches were 10m long by 1.6m wide. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were stripped under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket to the top of natural deposits or the first significant archaeological deposits, to an approximate depth of between 0.40m - 0.50m. All trenches were hand cleaned and, where archaeological features were encountered, these were subject to limited archaeological excavation in order to ascertain their date, character, and extent. All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. The trenches were accurately located with regard to surrounding features by use of a Global Positioning System, which provides accuracies of +/- 0.2 m.

2.2.4 ***Recording:*** all information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

2.2.5 Results of the field investigation were recorded using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Recording was principally in the form of *pro forma* Trench Sheets for each trench, which recorded the orientation, length and depth of machining, and described the nature of topsoil, subsoil and geological deposits. Features considered to be of archaeological importance were recorded using *pro forma* context sheets.

2.3 FINDS

2.3.1 ***Artefacts:*** all finds recovered were bagged and recorded by context number; all finds were retained for analysis and were recorded and have been processed and temporarily stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines). The finds have been analysed by the OA North in-house finds specialist.

2.3.2 ***Ecofacts:*** samples were collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. Two samples of charcoal, one from a putative hearth (Trench 63) and the other from a possible enclosure ditch (Trench 57) were submitted for Radiocarbon dating. At the time of preparation of this report the results were not yet available.

2.4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.4.1 An area of 1ha was subject to a detailed gradiometer survey by GSB Prospection in order to confirm the nature and extent of archaeological features that had been uncovered during the excavation, and to locate any other anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

2.4.2 The survey was carried out using a Geoscan FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer, with readings logged at 0.5m intervals along traverses 1m apart. This approach typically enables the recording of features up to 1m below the ground surface.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design and with current Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and English Heritage (EH) guidelines (English Heritage 1991). With the agreement of the Client the paper, and digital archive will be deposited, as appropriate, with Lancashire Museums Service and a copy to the Lancashire Record Office, Preston. The few finds of any archaeological significance will be deposited with Lancashire Museums Service and the remainder, with the consent of the client, will be discarded in accordance with current best practice.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The evaluation trenches were placed evenly across the site, and as far as reasonably possible, located across upstanding earthworks and subsoil features that were identified in the initial archaeological assessment of the site undertaken in 1995 (Neil 1995a;1995b).

3.2 TRENCHING RESULTS

3.2.1 ***Putative Enclosure Site (Fig 3):*** Trench 57 was situated in Wheat Field over an oval cropmark measuring *c*40m north-east/south-west, by 30m (Neil 1995b, Site 52). The trench revealed possible a ditch and postholes, sealed by a medieval ploughsoil, and in order to characterise further the nature and extent of this site, four additional trenches were excavated in its vicinity (Trenches 58, 63, 64, and 72).

3.2.2 Trench 57 was excavated to a depth of 0.60m to the level of the natural sandy clay, ***90***. It was truncated at its western end by a 2m wide by 1.20m deep north-west/south-east aligned ditch, ***89***, with steep sides and a rounded base; its lower fill was a light grey sandy clay, ***88,*** and its upper fill contained large amounts of sub-rounded stones, possibly the remnants of building rubble. Although just a small section of the ditch was revealed, it was evidently extending northwards. Two circular pits, ***75*** and ***77***, and four possible postholes, ***79***, ***81***, ***83***, and ***85,*** were located to the east of the ditch (Plate 1). The pits were 1m in diameter and 0.24m deep, and 1.10m in diameter and 0.52m deep, respectively, both with concave profiles. The postholes were all circular, approximately 0.30m in diameter, with tapered profiles. Three postholes (***79***, ***83*** and ***85***) formed an approximately 4m long north-east/south-west alignment and posthole ***81*** could represent a northerly return (Plate 3), suggesting that these might represent the south-eastern side of a rectangular structure. These features were half-sectioned but produced no dating evidence.

3.2.3 Trenches 64 and 72 were placed to the south and north of Trench 57 respectively (Fig 3), to evaluate further the alignment and character of ditch ***89***. A ditch was revealed in both of these trenches; its alignments and morphology strongly implying that it was the same as ***89***. Ditch cut ***97*** (Fig 4) was located in the eastern end of Trench 64 (Plate 2) and ditch cut ***115*** was in the centre of Trench 72. Both truncated natural clay at 38.32m OD and 38.29m OD respectively, and both had similarly shaped profiles and dimensions as ditch ***89***. Their upper fills contained large amounts of sub-rounded stones, possibly the remnants of building rubble. The alignments of ditch cuts ***89***, ***97***, and ***115*** and their alignment suggest that they represent part of a single ditch enclosing an area in excess of *c*300m^2, possibly linked to the cropmark feature (Neil 1995b Site 52).

3.2.4 Trench 63 was excavated to the east of, and contiguous with, Trench 57. It revealed two shallow cut features, ***94*** and ***96***, which were interpreted as pits. Both were sub-circular with gently sloping sides and rounded bases, and were 1.25m north-west/south-east by 0.70m by 0.32m deep, and 0.60m north-east/south-west by 0.26m by 0.18m deep, respectively. Both were filled with grey sandy silty clay, ***93***

and ***95***, respectively, similar to the fills of the ditches. A 0.60m by 0.30m by 0.20m deep sub-circular cut, ***92,*** with gently sloping sides and a rounded base, lay at the north-eastern end of the trench. It was filled with clayey silt and charcoal, ***91***, suggesting that it might have served as a hearth (Plate 4). Pits ***94*** and ***96***, and hearth ***92*** may also form a putative structure.

3.2.5 Trench 58 revealed a 1.4m wide and 1.20m deep north-east/south-west aligned ditch ***108*** at 39.86m OD (Fig 5). It had straight sides and a rounded base. Although on a perpendicular alignment to ditch ***89***/***97***/***115***, its size and character suggest it to be a related feature, such as a north-east/south-west return of the enclosure. The ditch was filled with light grey silty clay ***107*** and its upper fill contained large amounts of-sub-rounded stones, possibly the remnants of building rubble.

3.2.6 Sections were excavated across all of the ditches, and all of the pits and postholes were half-sectioned. Only one of the ditches produced dating any artefacts; a piece of struck flint was recovered from fill ***98*** in ditch ***97***, which has been attributed to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age (*Section 3.4.6*). It is, however, possible that this was residual in its context and therefore charcoal samples from the fills of ditch ***97***, and from hearth ***92***, have been selected for Radiocarbon dating.

3.2.7 ***Leach House Landscape:*** all of the features in Trenches 57, 58, 63, 64, and 72 were sealed by a 0.25m thick clay sand deposit (***73***, ***103***, ***110***, and ***113***). In Trench 57 this contained medieval pottery but no post-medieval or modern material, which therefore suggests that this deposit was a medieval ploughsoil (*Section 3.4.2*).

3.2.8 Three 10m long trenches (Trenches 48, 49, and 50) were positioned across the slopes of three linear earthworks (Neil 1995b, Site 36) which seemed to indicate cultivation or building terraces (Neil 1995b, 21). The top/bottoms of the slopes were at 34.23m / 33.63m OD, 35.52m / 33.79m OD, and 34.22m / 33.52m OD respectively. The trenches were machine cut to an approximate depth of 0.40m through approximately 0.30m thick deposits of topsoil and 0.10m thick deposits of subsoil to the top of the natural sandy clay. The slope of the natural deposits reflected that of the earthwork, and apart from north/south aligned post-medieval stone drains, no archaeological features were observed. The subsoil from Trench 48 produced a sherd of medieval pottery (*Section 3.4.2*) suggesting that the earthworks might have been medieval in date.

3.2.9 Trenches 54-56 were positioned across a series of parallel earthworks in the south-west of the site (Neil 1995b Site 51). The trenches were 10m long and machine cut to a depth of approximately 0.45m through topsoil deposits 0.25m in depth and subsoil deposits 0.2m in depth. No sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds were found, suggesting that the earthworks represent cultivation lynchets rather than deliberately constructed terraces.

3.2.10 ***Barker House/Brandriggs Landscape:*** thirty-four trenches (Trenches 1-3, 6-8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26-28, 37, 44, 45, 47, 49-50, 52-53, 59, 66-67, 70-71, 73-74, and 76) revealed evidence of a post-medieval land drainage system, consisting of two field drain types. Most of the drains were approximately 0.40m wide, vertical-sided linear cuts, and were either randomly filled with medium-sized sub-rounded stones, or had roughly constructed stone side walls with larger capping stones. The second, less numerous, field drain type comprised rounded or vertical profiled linear cuts, and contained 0.15m diameter ceramic drainpipes. Only a few of the drains produced dating evidence; for example a stone drain in Trench 27 produced a spoon

of modern date. Typically the drains were aligned downslope, presumably to drain the upper slopes of fields centred around Barker House Farm. Most of them corresponded to upstanding earthworks or the lines of cropmarks identified by aerial photography (Neil 1995a;1995b). In Trenches 1-3 and 6-8, field drains were found to correspond to Site 1 (Neil 1995a), a group of north-east/south-west aligned cropmarks; and in Trenches 20, 26 and 47, field drains were found to correspond to Sites 32, 34, 55 (Neil 1995b) respectively. Drains in Trenches 52 and 53, located in the field known as The Cringles, correspond to cropmarks of Site 51, and Trenches 66 and 67, excavated in Nearer Chapel Field, correspond to linear cropmarks (Site 49, Neil 1995b).

3.2.11 In Trench 9, the 50mm deep base of a 0.70m wide, north-west/south-east aligned linear ditch, ***4***, was revealed. The form of the feature suggests that it was a field boundary relating to post-medieval usage of the land.

3.2.12 Trench 11 was excavated to locate Site 29, which was described as a field boundary and small rectangular cottage foundations (Neil 1995b); although there was no evidence for a domestic structure, a north-east/south-west field boundary was revealed, represented by at least three phases consisting of a north-east/south-west aligned ditch or gully, ***19*** which produced post-medieval pottery and was interpreted as the base of a possible field boundary ditch. It was truncated by a posthole, ***13***, possibly the remnants of a fence line, which was overlain by a stone boundary wall ***10*** on the same alignment. To the south of the wall, a layer of stone rubble, ***9***, was observed, probably representing the remains of the wall after it had collapsed. Both boundaries were depicted on the Tithe Map of 1839 (LRO DRB 1/73) and the Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition 6" to 1 mile map of 1847.

3.2.13 In Trench 12, a 1.7m wide, 0.50m deep ditch was identified which corresponds to Site 28 and is interpreted as a field boundary. Its fill produced nineteenth century pottery and contained a ceramic drain at it base, suggesting that it had also been used for drainage.

3.2.14 Trench 14 was placed at the south-eastern end of Site 54 (Neil 1995b), which is a linear earthwork *c*100m long with a possible covered well at the northern end. The excavation of the trench revealed a shallow, rounded linear ditch, 1.5m wide and 0.37m deep; it ran the width of the trench and was aligned north-west/south-east. This feature was interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary.

3.2.15 Trench 16 was excavated on the same linear earthwork (Site 54) in field Ley Close. Directly below the topsoil, three 1.9m long and 0.78m wide, regular rectangular capping stones were revealed, covering an east/west aligned, 1.80m wide, water-filled post-medieval stone-lined drain (Plate 5). This would suggest that the boundary feature had also served as a relatively recent drain.

3.2.16 Trench 26 was placed to examine an east/west field boundary (Site 34 (Neil 1995b)) which survives as an upstanding earthwork. The trench revealed a 2m wide, 0.55m deep east/west aligned boundary ditch with a 140mm diameter ceramic drain at its base.

3.2.17 Trenches 28, 33, 42, and 43 revealed two east/west aligned linear gullies, ***34*** and ***36*** (Fig 6), which were interpreted as field boundaries or drainage features, running down the slope of the hill at the centre of Lower Close. These features did not correlate with any site identified by the assessment (Neil 1995b). The gullies were

observed initially in Trench 28, and later in contiguous Trenches 33, 42, and 43, which were excavated to define further their alignment and extent, and to retrieve dating evidence. Gullies ***34*** and ***36*** were 13m and 10m long respectively, with shallow concave profiles; they were directly in line with one another and had a 0.60m gap between their respective west and east terminals, which was suggestive of an entrance (Fig 7). Gully ***36*** (Fig 8) produced post-medieval pottery no earlier than the late eighteenth century and a tinned button (*Appendix 3*). Gully ***34*** produced several fragments of ceramic building material.

3.2.18 Other features revealed evidence of post-medieval land use at the site. The edge of a large pit with steep sides, ***29*** (Fig 9), was identified in Trench 25. This was over 2.40m in depth and filled with nineteenth and twentieth century domestic refuse. Very similar pits ***41*** and ***121*** were also identified in Trenches 34 and 62 respectively, both containing nineteenth and twentieth century domestic refuse; these again had steep sides and were over 1.20m deep. Pit ***29*** corresponds closely to the edge of Site 33 (Neil 1995b), which was identified as an old marl pit, and survives on the surface as a large shallow depression. Such marl pits were for the extraction of clay, to be used on fields as a form of fertiliser. Cartographic evidence suggests this pit was dug between 1862 and 1875, and filled in at some time between 1932 and 1970 (Neil 1995b, 44-47). Pits ***41*** and ***121*** correspond closely to the edges of two shallow depressions (Sites 41 and 25 (Neil 1995b)) and are thought to have had the same function as pit ***29***.

3.2.19 Trench 51 was positioned across a hollow way or trackway (Fig 10; Plate 6) with an average width of 10m; it was clearly visible as a north-east/south-west aligned earthwork between Leech House (to the north of which it was truncated by the A6), Great Field, and Stack Parrock. Cartographic evidence suggests it carried on to Kiln Parrock and Lower Close (shown on the 1769 map (LRO DDM 14/28), the 1839 Tithe Map (LRO AT/1), the OS 6":1 mile map of 1847, and 1862 sale particulars (LL S20/14/1) (Neil 1995b; 45)). Trench 51 revealed the surface of the hollow way to have originally been formed of highly compacted brown sandy silt, ***63,*** at 31.68m OD, directly above natural clay. The surface shows evidence of possible repair, ***64***, and was later resurfaced by a layer of small sub-rounded cobbles, ***65,*** tightly packed into a clay silt deposit. Later, the surface was overlain along its northern side by a 50mm thick clinker deposit, ***66***, which was probably thrown down to keep the trackway relatively dry. On its eastern side, the track may have been bound by a stone boundary wall, ***58,*** and a bank, ***60***. The boundary wall consisted of a 0.50m wide and 0.23m deep linear cut, ***59,*** which ran alongside the south-eastern edge of cobbled surface ***65***, containing several large sub-rounded stones (up to 0.45m in diameter) at its base. These appeared to have been deliberately placed and may represent the foundation of a dry-stone boundary wall. An earthwork bank, ***60,*** was exposed alongside the wall to a height of 0.30m and a width of 1.40m, consisting of redeposited orange silty, sandy clay. A shallow linear cut, ***61,*** filled with silty clay containing frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones, ran between the stone wall foundation and the cobbled surface, and was interpreted as a drain, suggesting some attempts were made to keep the track dry. The trackway was bound along its north-western side by a north-east/south-west aligned drainage ditch, ***68***, which was 1.40m wide, 0.26m deep, and filled with moderately compact brown clayey sand.

3.2.20 Twenty-eight trenches (Trenches 4, 5, 15, 18, 21-22, 24, 29-32, 35-36, 38-41, 46, 54-56, 60-61, 65, 68-69, 75, and 77) all contained a sequence of natural, subsoil and

topsoil deposits, and no identifiable archaeological features, or finds earlier than post-medieval. Trenches 15, 32, 54, 55, 60, 61, 68 were targeted on features identified in the earlier assessment (Neil 1995a; 1995b) and were expected to encounter field boundaries shown on the 1769 estate map (LRO DDM 14/28), the 1839 Tithe Map (LRO AT/1), 1815 plan, or 1847 OS first edition map. In the event no features were revealed, and it is to be presumed that any boundaries were either relatively insubstantial, or in slightly different positions to those marked on the maps.

3.3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.3.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken to investigate the putative enclosure identified in Trenches 57-58, 63-64 and 72. There was little clear evidence in the geophysical data for any continuation of this enclosure (Fig 11). Other archaeological features, however, were clearly visible (*Section 3.3.2*), and it is not clear why the putative rectilinear ditch was not identified given that these other features were identified.

3.3.2 A roughly circular anomaly of approximately 15m in diameter was noted approximately 70m to the east of Trenches 57-58, 63-64 and 72 (Fig 12). This does not correspond to any of the features identified by Neil in 1995, but given the nature and context of this anomaly, it is highly likely to be archaeological in origin.

3.3.3 A linear anomaly which coincides with a known cropmark is also likely to be of archaeological potential. It might, however, relate to a recent track, as it leads towards a gateway in the field boundary.

3.3.4 A second linear anomaly has a ferrous component and may also be recent in origin. However, it corresponds to the line of the putative enclosure (*Section 3.2.1*) and is therefore tentatively considered to be archaeological in nature.

3.3.5 Other linear features and trends in the data also reflect some of the cropmarks and are likely to be archaeological. However, given the weak nature of some of these anomalies, such an interpretation remains cautious. They may also relate to ploughing on the site.

3.4 FINDS

3.4.1 In total 103 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered during the evaluation (*Appendix 3*). The assemblage comprised a range of ceramic and glass vessel fragments, one object of base metal (a spoon), several small fragments of leather, and four small fragments of animal bone.

3.4.2 A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 38 (one fragment), 48 (one fragment), 50 (one fragment), and 57 (three fragments). In all cases it was recovered as abraded fragments and although it probably represents parts of several vessels, all are too small for confident identification of either fabric or form. In consequence, it is not possible to date the fragments with any precision.

3.4.3 The majority of the ceramic assemblage comprised relatively small, and sometimes abraded, fragments of vessels of relatively recent date. Most are kitchenwares, and it is unlikely that any of this material is earlier than the turn of the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries. The presence of Pearlware, a precursor to the white-glazed

earthenwares that became ubiquitous in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, could suggest a late eighteenth century date as it came into production *c*1780. It did not, however, reach its peak of popularity until the nineteenth century (Cotter 2000, 254). Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from Trenches 32 and 50, but all were undiagnostic, and do not add to the dating evidence. Small amounts of modern ceramic wall tiles and brick were also noted within the assemblage, as were salt-glazed domestic drainpipes and terracotta field drains.

3.4.4 There was a dessert spoon of base metal from Trench 27, and small poorly preserved fragments of leather from Trench 12. Both are likely to be twentieth century in date.

3.4.5 A single worked flint was recovered from fill ***98*** of ditch ***97*** in Trench 64. It appears to be a modified flake, but with little sign of deliberate retouch. Notching towards the distal end appears to delineate a slight tang, and it is possible that it was used as a relatively poorly made tanged arrowhead. A Bronze Age date seems most likely, but it is not impossible that it might be earlier in origin, perhaps dating to the later Neolithic period.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on the site of the proposed South West Campus identified a number of surviving archaeological features. These principally formed part of a palimpsest agricultural landscape with relict medieval field boundaries surviving in an essentially pastoral post-medieval and modern landscape. The recognition, however, of what appears to be at least one, and possibly two, relatively large enclosures of likely prehistoric date, is of considerable local and regional significance. Lowland prehistoric archaeology survives only poorly in the vicinity of Lancaster, and opportunities, such as this, to examine a well-preserved prehistoric enclosure are rare.

4.2 PREHISTORIC/ROMANO-BRITISH ACTIVITY

4.2.1 In the south-west of the proposed development, several cut features clearly pre-dated the medieval period and were overlain by demonstrably medieval deposits. These comprised a series of postholes and a rectilinear ditch, which seemed to form part of a rectilinear enclosure. A series of postholes and associated pits, to the east of this ditch, appear to form part of the south side of a rectilinear structure. A second association of pits with a putative hearth may also have been related to a structure. With the exception of a single piece of struck flint from the enclosure ditch, no artefactual dating evidence was recovered. The flint provides only a very general Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date. Charcoal from soil samples taken from the ditch and hearth have been sent for Radiocarbon dating, but the results are not yet available.

4.2.2 The association of a posthole structure within an associated enclosure, and associated with a single worked flint, may suggest that the features have a prehistoric or perhaps even a Romano-British date. It must, however, be conceded that at present the dating is very uncertain, and a later date can not be entirely excluded.

4.2.3 The geophysical survey failed to locate further evidence for the line of the enclosure ditch, or for the posthole structure, but significantly has recognised a second circular enclosure, *c*70m to the east. This second enclosure does not correspond to any of the features identified by the assessment (Neil 1995b), and the area has not been examined by trial trenching as part of the present programme. Consequently, it is not possible to establish any direct archaeologically demonstrable link between the two groups of features, but their close proximity might suggest, albeit tentatively, that they were broadly contemporary. By extension this raises the possibility of a wider area of settlement, increasing further the archaeological significance of the site.

4.3 MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

4.3.1 A series of rectilinear earthworks, identified by the earlier assessment (Neil 1995b, Site 36), was investigated by trial trenching. The trenches established that the profile of the natural deposits matched that of the earthwork, implying that the site

had been terraced. A fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil, suggesting that the earthworks may have been of medieval origin. These earthworks appear to extend out from the known hollow way between Leach House Farm, and Brandrigg (shown on the 1769 map (LRO DDM 14/28), 1839 Tithe Map (LRO AT/1), OS 6":1 mile map of 1847, and 1862 sale particulars (LLS20/14/1)). This suggests that the trackway, well-attested as a pre-enclosure post-medieval feature, may well have had its origins in the medieval period.

4.3.2 In addition, a series of parallel cultivation lynchets in the south-western part of the study area (Neil 1995b Site 51) matched similar earthworks on the western side of the A6 road to the north of Leach House. These features reflect relatively intensive arable cultivation and are typically dated to the medieval period (Neil 1995b); they contrast with the post-medieval landscape in the area which relates to pastoral farming. Trenches excavated across these earthworks did not produce any finds and no other archaeological features were revealed. The apparent absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits would suggest that these were lynchets, formed by plough action, rather than deliberately constructed cultivation terraces. The absence of finds would reinforce the supposition that they were of medieval date, as nightsoiling and midden spreading only became widespread agricultural practices during the post-medieval period.

4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY

4.4.1 The most widely represented surviving archaeological evidence comprised features pertaining to a remnant post-medieval pastoral agricultural landscape, probably combining a chronological succession of individual features dating from the seventeenth century (pre-Enclosure) to the present day. This was typically represented by field boundaries, two different styles of field drain and, to a lesser extent, clay extraction (marl pits). This landscape was almost certainly associated with, and probably generated by, the development of Barker House and Brandrigg Farms, which are thought to be at least seventeenth century in origin, and subsequent systematic land intake and improvement (both bear seventeenth century datestones). Many of the boundaries located and examined correspond to those shown on an estate map of 1769 (LRO DDM 14/28), clearly demonstrating that the field system was established by the time that survey was undertaken. The marl pits reflect clay extraction for use as fertiliser and land improvement and reaffirm the essentially agricultural land use within the designated study area. The large number of drains identified emphasises the essentially wet conditions of the topography, which continued to require drainage despite a marked slope. Remains of a track or hollow way (Neil 1995b Site 35) running between Leach House and Brandrigg, crossing Great Field and Stack Parrock, were shown on the 1769 map (LRO DDM 14/28), OS 6":1 mile map of 1847, and 1862 sale particulars (LL S20/14/1). The trackway was examined in Trench 51 and appears to have been repaired and maintained during its life, with the original sandy surface subsequently cobbled, and a narrow ditch cut parallel to the track surface, possibly to provide drainage. The track was bounded on its eastern side by a steep boundary wall and bank.

5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 IMPACT

5.1.1 A complex of archaeological features located in the southern and western parts of the study area are features of considerable archaeological significance, possibly indicating the presence of a moderately well-preserved, and possibly extensive, prehistoric settlement. The full extent of the surviving features, in particular the enclosure ditch (*Section 4.2.1*), is not yet known and thus it is not possible to establish the full impact that the development will have upon the site. However, the observed line of the putative enclosure ditch suggests that it does not extend into the area of the South West Campus. The present development proposals indicate that this area will be landscaped in order to reduce visibility from the A6 road. This landscaping would typically involve the import and dumping of soil to create baffle banks, and tree planting. Whilst the dumping of imported soil will not directly affect subsurface archaeological remains, extensive tree planting will undoubtedly affect the surviving archaeological features in both the short term (planting) and longer term (tree root action).

5.1.2 There is also a proposal for an access road linking the campus to the A6 road, although the precise line of this road has yet to be defined. At present it is not clear to what extent this will affect the enclosures; however, it appears that the presently proposed alignment of the road will extend into the area of the 'medieval lynchets' (Neil 1995b, Site 51) at Cringles, and thus might result in potential damage to the medieval remains.

5.1.3 The remaining archaeological resource within this area comprises elements of a post-medieval and modern pastoral landscape, relating to Barker House and Brandrigg farms. Such features have no great rarity and are of low archaeological importance. The only significant feature is Barker House Farm farmhouse itself, which will be retained as part of the present development. There was no evidence of earlier activity identified from the trenches within this area; consequently, on the present evidence, the development within this area will not effect any significant archaeological resource.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 Given the lack of significance of the archaeological resource within the South West Campus development area, it is recommended that no further archaeological works be undertaken within this area, unless further work highlights potential in the area.

5.2.2 The area to the south-west of the proposed campus has considerable potential to expand knowledge of prehistoric activity around Lancaster, but the full extent of the enclosure is at present unknown. It is therefore recommended that a further programme of trial trenching be undertaken, in order to establish the extent of the complex. Trenching should also be undertaken in the area of the smaller enclosure identified by geophysical survey, in order to ascertain its character and significance. The proposed link road will extend into the vicinity of both enclosures and if possible this should be diverted so as to avoid them. As there is a strong possibility that there are other archaeological features associated with the enclosures, it is

recommended that additional evaluative trenching be undertaken on the line of the access road in order to establish more accurately its impact on the surviving archaeological resource.

5.2.3 Any landscaping in this area should be such that it would not affect the below ground resource. The form of any landscaping undertaken should be subject to discussions with LCAS.

5.2.4 The proposed line of the road will probably affect the medieval lynchet strips in the south-western part of the area. If it proves impossible to avoid these features, then care should be taken to minimise the impact on the earthwork features (possibly by narrowing the works corridor) and the area should be subject to a topographic survey in mitigation, in advance of any ground works.

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APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford

Archaeology

North

May 2002

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

LANCASHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Andrew Leyssens, Insignia Richard Ellis for an archaeological evaluation and Watching Brief at the South West Campus, University of Lancaster.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has been invited by Insignia Richard Ellis to submit a project design and costs for an archaeological evaluation of selected sites in the area of the proposed South West Campus, of the Lancaster University, Lancashire. This follows on from, and is informed by, an archaeological assessment of the overall study area undertaken by Nigel Neil in December 1999 (Neil 1995). The project design is in accordance with a verbal brief by Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The assessment identified a post-medieval agricultural landscape associated with Barker's Farm. The farmhouse is of predominantly *c*1800 date, but was substantially rebuilt at that time and the structure includes seventeenth century elements. The nearby Brandrigg barn has a datestone of 1626, and is the third oldest dated building in Ellel. The landscape features comprise relict field boundaries, cultivation remains, and tracks. Many of the boundaries are shown on an estate map of 1769, and, along with the other agricultural features, form a post-medieval landscape; however, there are also a series of crop mark lynchets within the landscape that have the potential to be of earlier date, probably medieval. Given the potential of the site to contain relict elements of a medieval landscape there is a requirement by the planning authority to undertake a programme of archaeological recording in advance of the proposed development.

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

1.3.1 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 during the past 18 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has undertaken extensive archaeological research in the area of Lancaster, including extensive excavations throughout Lancaster city itself, and also programmes of excavation and evaluation at Galgate (LUAU 1997).

1.3.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with a verbal brief by Peter McCrone, Lancashire County Archaeological Service, LCAS, to provide an accurate archaeological evaluation of selected sites within the study area, that were highlighted by the earlier assessment. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.3 TARGETED TRENCHING

2.3.1 A programme of trial trenching will be undertaken across the site and will be targeted on those features that have been identified by the earlier assessment (Neil 1995). The trenching is intended to inform the sub-surface survival of the identified surface features and also to clarify the lines of these features.

2.4 EVALUATION REPORT

2.4.1 A written evaluation report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context. It will advise on the requirements for further evaluation or recording measures as necessary.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

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

3.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

3.2.1 ***Access:*** Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken with the client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established.

3.2.2 ***Targeted Trenching:*** this programme of trenching will establish the presence or absence of suspected archaeological deposits and, if established, will then briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. Excavation will assess the character of all archaeological deposits and will be continued to the depth of natural sub-soils. This element of the trial trenching is invaluable in order to assess those parts, within the proposed study area, where there is a potential for archaeological deposits to survive which are not visible on the surface, and in order to establish the character and date of the monuments identified by the earlier assessment (Neil 1995).

3.2.3 The trenches will be targeted on surface features, of which there are *c*38 monuments identified from within the development area. It is required that a 1% sample of the development area be excavated which encompasses an area of 78,000sqm, and as the trenches will each be 10m x 2m in size this will necessitate the excavation of 39 trenches. Coincidentally this is remarkably close to the number of surface features (Neil 2000) and therefore would entail the excavation of a single trench across each feature. The precise location of each trench will be subject to a detailed examination, in conjunction with LCAS, of the site prior to the evaluation.

3.2.4 ***Methodology:*** to maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation the removal of overburden will be undertaken by machine (with a standard five or six foot toothless ditching bucket), although in areas where ephemeral remains are encountered elements may be hand dug. All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located with regard to surrounding features, by use of a total station survey instrument.

3.2.5 ***Recording:*** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

3.2.6 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate, but it is only intended to process such material for assessment at this stage. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeoecology specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.

3.3 EVALUATION REPORT

3.3.1 ***Archive:*** the results of Stages 3.1-3.3 above will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of archaeological projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly quantified, ordered, and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in that organisation's Code of Conduct. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, as a printed document, and a synthesis (the evaluation report and index of the archive) will be submitted to the relevant Sites and Monuments Record. The archive will be deposited with the County SMR within 6 months of the end of the fieldwork.

3.3.2 The archive will be formed of all the primary documentation, including the following:

- Survey Information
- Context Records
- Finds Records
- Sample Records
- Field / Inked Drawings and digital copies of CAD data
- Photographic negatives, prints and colour transparencies

- Written report
- Administrative records
- Conservation records.

3.3.3 ***Report:*** two copies of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client and a further copy to the SMR. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.3 above, and will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the sites development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including a location map, copies of the site plans and section drawings, and the trench location plan all reduced to an appropriate scale. The report will consist of an acknowledgements statement, list of contents, executive summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them, methodology, interpretative account of the archaeological stratigraphy and details of the features and stratigraphy recorded from each trench, table of contexts, a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. If required the report will make recommendations for further mitigative recording. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design.

3.4 GENERAL CONDITIONS

3.4.1 ***Access:*** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through Lancaster University and it is understood that there will be access for both pedestrian and plant traffic to the site.

3.4.2 ***Health and Safety:*** full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects. The Unit Safety Policy Statement will be provided to the client, if required. If there is a requirement to excavate trenches deeper than 1.25m the trenches will be stepped out to minimise section collapse. As a matter of course the Unit uses a U-Scan device prior to any excavation to test for services. It is assumed that the client will provide any available information regarding services within the study area, if available.

3.4.3 ***Confidentiality:*** the report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.4.4 ***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 £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

3.4.5 ***Reinstatement:*** it is understood that there will be no requirement for reinstatement of the ground beyond backfilling. The ground will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded with the machine. It is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security. Any deep sections of open trench would be fenced off to prevent any accidents occurring to OA North/client staff.

3.5 PROJECT MONITORING

3.5.1 ***University of Lancaster:*** *OA North* will consult with the Client regarding access to land within the study area. This consultation will include, if required, the attendance of a representative of LCAS.

3.5.2 ***Lancashire County Archaeological Service:*** Any proposed changes to the project brief or the project design will be agreed with LCAS in conjunction with the client.

4. WORK TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES

4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:

i Trial Trenching

19 days (on site)

iv Evaluation Report

5 days (desk-based).

4.1.1 OA North can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The project (field work, report and archive) is scheduled for completion within one month from the completion of the field work.

APPENDIX 2
TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No: **1**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.60m
The topsoil in this trench was 0.30m in depth, and overlay 0.30m of moderately compacted mid-brown loam subsoil containing 5% small rounded stones. This overlay natural orange/brown silty clay, with frequent small–medium rounded stones. Towards the centre of the trench was a stone-filled field drain, filled with small–medium rounded stones and a loosely compacted dark brown-black peaty fill, with a maximum depth of 0.25m. The drain was aligned east/west.

Trench No: **2**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.58m
The topsoil was 0.32m in depth, and consisted of grey/brown, soft clayey sandy silt, with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Nineteenth century pottery was found in this layer. The subsoil was 0.28m in depth, consisting of orange–mid/brown soft clayey silty sand, with occasional small to medium rounded stones. This overlay a variable brownish orange natural clayey sand, silty in patches, with occasional small to medium rounded stones. Two stone drains were observed in the south of the trench.

Trench No: **3**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.60m
The topsoil was a dark-brown soft clayey sandy silt, with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones (0.40m in depth). This overlay 0.20m of subsoil, consisting of mottled yellow-grey/brown soft, silty sand, with occasional small to medium rounded stones. In turn this overlay a natural, variable mottled grey/orange-yellow clayey sand; with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones. In the centre of the trench was a north/south aligned stone drain.

Trench No: **4**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.60m
The topsoil (0.25m in depth) overlay 0.35m of subsoil, consisting of moderately compacted mid-brown loam, with occasional rounded pebbles (0.14m in size). This overlay a moderately compacted mottled orange/brown, natural clayey silt. There were no archaeological features.

Trench No: **5**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.60m
The topsoil consisted of a dark brown, soft sandy-clay silt with occasional small to medium rounded stones. It was 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil 0.10m in depth, consisting of mottled yellow/grey-brown clayey sand, with occasional small to medium rounded stones. This overlay natural, soft, mottled clayey sand. There were no archaeological features.

Trench No: **6**
Alignment: East/West

Length: 10m
Depth: 0.50m
The topsoil in this trench was 0.35m in depth and overlay a moderately compacted mid-brown clayey silt subsoil, 0.12m in depth, with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles. This overlay a natural moderately compacted mottled orange/brown clayey silt, with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. There were no archaeological features.

Trench No: **7**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.60m
A dark-brown topsoil (0.30m in depth) overlay moderately compacted mid-brown clayey silt subsoil, 0.15m in depth, with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles. This overlay in turn a natural, moderately compacted mottled orange/brown clayey silt, with frequent small to medium rounded pebbles. To the west of the trench was a stone-filled drain running north-west/south-east, filled with topsoil and small to medium rounded stones, loosely packed with many voids between them.

Trench No: **8**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m
In this trench the dark-brown topsoil, 0.3m in depth, included occasional small to medium rounded pebbles and also some nineteenth century ceramics. This overlay a mid orange-brown soft clayey sand subsoil, *c*0.25m in depth, including small to medium sub-rounded pebbles. This overlay a mottled soft orange/brown natural sandy-silty clay containing occasional small to medium pebbles. To the north of the trench was a possible drain, aligned east/west, which was 0.5m wide and filled with a loose pebble and silty clay rubble. No finds were recovered.

Trench No: **9**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m
A mid-brown compacted loam topsoil, ***1***, including occasional small to medium rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecking and coal fragments, which overlay a compact, light brown clayey loam subsoil, ***2***, containing occasional small to medium rounded pebbles. This overlay a highly compacted orange/brown natural clayey silt, ***3***, with grey and yellow mottling and occasional patches of sandy silt. There were also frequent small to medium rounded pebble and sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil.

A linear feature, ***4***, ran across the centre of the trench aligned north-west/south-east. This was very denuded, with shallow sides and a flat base. It was approximately 0.7m wide and 0.05m deep and was filled by compacted greyish brown clayey silt, ***5,*** with rare charcoal flecking, small coal fragments and occasional burnt stones. No finds were recovered.

In the centre of the trench, south of ***4,*** lay posthole ***6***, which was sub-square in plan with steep sides and a flat bottom, 0.28m wide and 0.05m in depth. This was filled by ***7***, a mid grey/brown compacted clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecking, dark grey clay mottling and occasional flecks of orangey red stone. This was cleaned and excavated by hand, but no finds were recovered.

Trench No: **10**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m
A ploughsoil approximately 0.25m in depth overlay an orange clayey sand subsoil approximately 0.3m in depth, containing some medium stones of various shapes up to 0.1m in size, some sub-angular stones up to

0.03m in size and some smaller grit-like stones up to 0.01m in size. One piece of nineteenth century pot was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no finds were recovered from the subsoil.

Two drains, one ceramic and one stone-lined, crossed the trench. The ceramic drain was aligned north-west/south-east and situated in the northern end of the trench. The stone-lined drain was aligned approximately east/west.

A test slot, to a depth of 0.15m, was dug through a darker spread across the trench to the north of the stone-lined drain, but this proved not to be a feature. Instead, it was a layer of subsoil with a lens of redeposited natural material along the south side. No finds were recovered. A burst drain prevented investigation in the southernmost 1.5m of the trench.

Trench No: **11**
Alignment: North-West/South-East
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench, ***8***, consisted of a dark brown silty sand, overlaying a field boundary wall, ***10***, aligned approximately north-east/south-west. This was of dry-stone construction, formed of loosely compacted large irregular stones within a construction cut, ***11***. A layer of rubble, ***9,*** to the east of feature ***10*** probably represents the rubble core spread across the ground during the destruction of the wall.

The rubble spread, ***9,*** sealed three postholes or pits, ***13, 15*** and ***17,*** aligned approximately north-west/south-east in the northernmost part of the trench, and were filled by ***12***, ***14*** and ***16*** respectively. These may represent an earlier phase of field boundary. Feature ***13*** also truncated an earlier feature, ***19***, a linear north/south aligned gully, possibly the earliest phase of the field boundary in the trench. The fill of this feature, ***18***, produced post-medieval ceramics. Features ***13***, ***15***, ***17*** and ***19*** cut the natural subsoil, ***20***, a mid orange brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.

Trench No: **12**
Alignment: South West/North-East
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

A mid-brown compact loam topsoil, containing occasional rounded pebbles and 0.2m in depth, overlay a compact light-brown clayey silt subsoil, 0.2m in depth, containing occasional small to medium rounded pebbles. This in turn overlay an orange/brown mottled, highly compacted clayey silt and sandy silt natural deposit, containing frequent rounded pebbles and sub-angular stones.

In the centre of the trench, aligned approximately north-west/south-east, was a drainage ditch 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep. This contained (from the bottom up) a ceramic drainage pipe, 0.2m in diameter, covered in a packing of medium sub-angular stones; a lower fill of mixed mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m deep, with frequent angular and sub-angular small to medium stone inclusions and an upper fill of grey/black cindery loosely compacted grit 0.2m deep with modern pottery, and clinker fragments. This feature was cleaned and excavated by hand.

Trench No: **13**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.26m

The topsoil and subsoil were very similar in this trench, with depths of 0.1m and 0.16m respectively. The subsoil overlay a highly compacted mottled orange/brown clayey silt natural deposit, with frequent medium sub-angular stones and frequent manganese flecking. No finds were recovered from the topsoil or subsoil.

Three field drains intersected this trench, all running approximately north/south. The first most westerly drain consisted of a ceramic pipe surrounded by a mid-brown relatively compact clayey silt fill with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone packing. The second drain (moving east) was roughly linear but widened to the south. A slot was dug through the northernmost part of this drain, 0.85m by 0.5m by 0.25m deep. This showed a thin lens of mid brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, overlying a highly compacted mixed orange and grey silty clay. No stone lining was

apparent, and this fill would appear to represent redeposited natural material overlying a deeper drain. The test slot was sis not bottom the drain. The third drain had well-defined edges with a thin lens of fill similar to that of the first drain overlying a highly compacted mixed orange and grey clayey silt 0.05m deep, possibly redeposited natural material. The drain was filled with medium sub-rounded pebbles with voids in between them. It appeared to be earlier than the first drain. All features were cleaned and excavated by hand, but no finds were recovered.

Trench No: **14**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench, ***21***, was a dark brown sandy silt, 0.3m in depth, with <5% small stones up to 0.03m in size and small pieces of ochre less than 0.01m in size. This overlay a mainly orange mottled clay natural deposit, ***22***, containing variable stone inclusions up to 0.15m in size.

A ditch, ***23,*** aligned approximately east/west intersected the trench roughly half way down. This was 0.25m in depth with a fill, ***24,*** that was darker, stonier and drier than the surrounding natural material. This ditch was half-sectioned but no finds were recovered from this, or any other part of the trench.

Trench No: **15**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench was *c*0.3m deep and overlay an orangey-brown moderately compacted sandy clay subsoil with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay an orangey brown mottled, moderately compacted natural sandy clay with frequent small rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the topsoil.

At the northern end of the trench was a spread of large rounded and sub-angular stones sitting in the natural clay. This was cleaned and a slot excavated through by hand, but no finds were recovered to suggest whether this feature was natural or a post-medieval dump.

Trench No: **16**
Alignment: North-West/South-East
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m

The topsoil in this trench was a moderately compacted mid-brown clayey loam, 0.2m deep, with occasional small to medium, sub-angular stone inclusions. This overlay a moderately compact light-mid brown clayey loam subsoil, 0.25m in depth, with frequent small sub-rounded pebbles and occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. This in turn overlay a mixed orange/brown and grey clayey and sandy silt natural deposit, with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, and occasional manganese flecking.

In the centre of the trench, aligned approximately north-east/south-west, was a drain, 2.9m wide, covered with rough hewn limestone flags; the central drain was 1.9m in length, 0.78m in width and 0.12m in depth. Packed between the flags was highly compacted red clay with no inclusions, which sealed the stones. The feature was backfilled with redeposited natural material mixed with lenses of topsoil and red clay, with occasional sub-angular small to medium stone inclusions. The middle stone slab was lifted by machine; underneath were two dry-stone walls running along the underside of the slab edges. The walls were mortared together, and courses were visible to a depth of 0.7m beneath which the drain was filled with water.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **17**
Alignment: North-West/South-East
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

The topsoil in this trench was a dark-grey brown soft silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small and very occasional medium sub-angular pebbles. This overlay a mid-grey brown soft clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional orange flecks. This in turn overlay a mottled brown/orange natural soft clayey sand with occasional iron pan and manganese flecks and occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles.

A field drain aligned north/south crossed the trench at the eastern end. It was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with vertical sides and a flat bottom. It was filled with randomly deposited medium-large sub-rounded stones. A slot was hand-excavated across the northern end of the drain but no finds were recovered from this or anywhere else in the trench.

Trench No: **18**
Alignment: North-East/South-West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

A grey brown soft silty clayey sand topsoil, 0.4m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions overlay a mid-brown soft clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebbles. This in turn overlay a brownish orange natural soft clayey sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles. No features or finds were observed within this trench.

Trench No: **19**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

A mid grey to dark brown silty sand topsoil, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions, overlay an orange brown silty clayey sand subsoil, 0.5m in depth with occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This in turn overlay a natural mottled orange-brown sandy clay and clayey sand with occasional to moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles.

At the east end of the trench a field drain was aligned north-west/south-east, 0.6m wide. This consisted of a simple, crude vertical-sided cut filled with randomly deposited small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles. It is likely to be modern or nineteenth century in date.

Trench No: **20**
Alignment: North-East/South-West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m

The topsoil in this trench was a dark-brownish grey, soft clayey silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small stone inclusions. It overlay an orangish-brown soft, clayey silty-sand subsoil, 0.1m thick, with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions. This in turn overlay a mottled orange and dark brown natural soft clayey sand with occasional small to medium, sub-rounded pebble inclusions. The natural had been disturbed by root action, particularly at the southern end of the trench. No finds were recovered.

A field drain, aligned east-north-east/west-south-west, crossed the centre of the trench. This consisted of a linear cut, 0.5m in width, filled with rounded and sub-angular stones up to 0.3m in width. No finds were recovered.

Trench No: **21**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

A mid grey brown soft silty sand topsoil, 0.3m in depth, with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions, overlay an orange-brown, soft silty clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This in turn overlay a dark orange-brown natural clayey sand with occasional to moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench No: **22**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a dark greyish brown friable sandy clay, 0.2m in depth. This overlay a light greyish-brown friable sandy clay subsoil, 0.2m in depth, which in turn overlay a yellowish brown natural clay with occasional small stone inclusions. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

Trench No: **23**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

A moderately compacted, mid-brown silty loam topsoil, 0.23m in depth, with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions, overlay a moderately compacted mid-light-brown clayey silt subsoil, 0.22m in depth. This overlay a highly compacted orangey-brown natural clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions and frequent manganese flecking. In the north of the trench the character of the natural depsosits changed to a more mottled orangey-brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecking.

A field drain, aligned east/west, crossed the north part of the trench. It was *c*0.35m wide and filled with a mid to light brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **24**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a moderately compacted mid-brown loam, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a moderately compact mid to light brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, to a maximum depth of 0.2m. This in turn overlay a moderate to highly compacted mottled orange/grey natural clayey silt with frequent small to medium (and occasional large) sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional manganese flecking. No finds were recovered.

A possible posthole was present towards the eastern edge of the central part of the trench. It was circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. The break of slope at the top was sharp, the sides were concave, with a gradual break of slope to a rounded base. This was filled with a moderate to loosely compacted, mid to light brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This was half-sectioned but no finds were recovered.

Towards the north of the trench, two patches of lighter brown, soft moderately compacted clayey silt were seen, with frequent charcoal flecking and frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions. These were half-sectioned and had steep but uneven sides and bases, and are thought not to be archaeological but rather the result of bioturbation.

Trench No: **25**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 2.4m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown friable sandy clay to a maximum depth of 0.2m. In the eastern part this overlay a friable light greyish brown sandy clay subsoil to a depth of 0.2m. To the west a steep, 2.4m deep, cut, ***29***, was revealed that continued westwards past the limits of the trench.

Feature ***29*** contained four fills. The lowest, ***28***, consisted of organic clay, possibly a result of natural silting. The second, ***26***, was an organic-rich fill containing frequent twigs and reeds, possibly indicating that the feature had held open water. The feature was then backfilled with rubble and clay, ***27***, which contained polystyrene, fabric, iron railings and other late twentieth century debris. It was subsequently filled with organic clay, ***25***, and covered by topsoil. Feature ***29*** was machined to the base and the backfill monitored for

finds, but nothing was found to suggest anything other than a nineteenth century date for its development, possibly as a pond or quarry.

Trench No: **26**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of grey/brown soft silty sand, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions overlying a mid orange/brown soft silty clayey sand subsoil, 0.15m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This in turn overlay a mid to dark orange natural clayey sand with mid brown/grey mottling throughout, occasional silty inclusions caused by bioturbation and occasional small to medium (and very occasional large) rounded stone inclusions.

At the southern end of the trench, 3m from the end, an east/west aligned field drain was revealed. This was linear, 2m wide and 0.55m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded break of slope at both top and bottom. It was filled with redeposited natural material and topsoil. At the base was a ceramic drainpipe, 0.14m in diameter, in 0.3m long sections.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **27**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

A 0.2m deep topsoil, consisting of dark brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded stone and very occasional medium rounded stone inclusions, overlay a 0.25m thick medium orangey-brown clayey sand subsoil with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a natural orange silty clay loam.

A stone-lined drain crossed the trench in the north-west corner, 0.4m in width. This was filled with varying sized stones with voids between them. From the upper part of the drain fill came a stainless steel spoon, which was the only find from the trench.

Trench No: **28/33**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 15m
Depth: 0.5m

Trenches 28 and 33 were excavated contiguously in order to assess and characterise two gullies first observed in Trench 28. The natural subsoil, ***37***, a mottled yellowy brown clayey sand, was cut by two gullies, ***34*** and ***36***, aligned east/west with their respective termini to the centre of the double trench. There was a 0.56m gap between the termini. Both gullies were shallow, up to 0.14m in depth, with concave sides and extended east and west respectively past the limits of the trench. Gully ***34*** was filled by ***33***, a redeposited silty sandy clay, perhaps a result of natural silting. Gully ***36*** was filled by ***35***, which was again redeposited silty sandy clay. Some post-medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.

Gully ***34*** was truncated by a north/south aligned field drain, ***32***, the fill of which, ***31***, contained modern pottery. This was then sealed by a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay topsoil, ***30***, 0.23m in depth.

Trench No: **29**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m

The topsoil in this trench was a moderate to loosely compacted mid brown loam, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This overlay a moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey loam subsoil to a maximum depth of 0.3m, with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a moderate to highly compacted natural orange and brown clayey silt mixed with grey and orange sandy clay, with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions.

On the eastern side of the trench, towards the southern end, a posthole was revealed, 0.2m in diameter and 0.04m deep and concave in profile. It was filled with a moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey loam with some roots within the matrix.

There was evidence of bioturbation in the form of several dips in the natural deposits, filled with subsoil, with a higher frequency of stone inclusions. On excavation these were found to have very uneven sides and bases, indicative of root action.

Trench No: **30**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.35m

A 0.2m deep topsoil, consisting of moderate to loosely compacted mid brown loam with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions, overlay a 0.15m deep subsoil consisting of a moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey silt, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and rounded pebble inclusions. This in turn overlay a mixed moderate to highly compacted orange/brown natural clayey silt with frequent patches of brown clayey silt and frequent small sub-rounded (and occasional medium to large) sub-rounded stone inclusions. Small patches of disturbance in the form of occasional charcoal flecking were also visible, but no archaeological features or finds were present within this trench.

Trench No: **31**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of brownish grey soft silty sand, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This overlay an orange/brown soft silty clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying a brownish orange natural soft clayey sand with patches of mottled brown throughout and occasional small to medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

Trench No: **32**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.35

In this trench the topsoil consisted of dark brown sandy silt, 0.2m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded and occasional medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay subsoil, 0.15m in depth, consisting of medium brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, which overlay an orange natural clayey sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and occasional larger sub-rounded stone inclusions. Two clay pipe stem fragments were found within the subsoil, but no other archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

Trench No: **34**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 1.2m

Topsoil, ***38***, consisting of dark brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, to a depth of 0.15m, overlay a medium brown clayey sand subsoil, ***39***, 0.15m in depth, with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and occasional larger stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a natural orange clayey sand, ***40***, with occasional small and medium, and occasional larger sub-rounded stone inclusions.

The subsoil and natural deposits were cut by a large modern ditch, ***41***, aligned north/south. This was filled by a lower fill, ***42***, consisting of a dark ashen matrix containing tile, wires and brick, and an upper fill, ***43***, consisting of a clay and stone mix.

Trench No: **35**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.35m

In this trench the topsoil was 0.2m in depth and consisted of a thick dark brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a 0.15m thick subsoil consisting of medium brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-rounded and occasional medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying a pale orange natural clayey sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and occasional larger sub-rounded stone inclusions. There was no archaeology present in this trench.

Trench No: **36**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.35m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a dark grey/brown sandy silt, 0.16m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a light brown silty sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small and medium stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a browny orange natural clayey sand with moderate small, medium and large sub-rounded stone inclusions and frequent patches of mottled brown material.

Towards the south and centre of the trench were tree-root holes, with irregular sides and bases, filled with a mottled grey redeposited natural fills containing higher frequencies of larger stones and occasional charcoal flecks. These were half-sectioned, but no finds were recovered here or anywhere else in the trench.

Trench No: **37**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.38m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a soft dark grey/brown silty clay, 0.23m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a 0.11m thick subsoil, consisting of mid grey brown soft silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a browny orange soft natural clayey sand with moderate medium and large stone inclusions. Post-medieval pottery and tile were recovered from the topsoil.

A ceramic field drain was located in crossing the centre of the trench, aligned roughly east/west. This consisted of a steep-sided cut, 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep, with a ceramic drainpipe packed with large sub-rounded stones and redeposited natural material, and covered with subsoil.

Trench No: **38**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

The topsoil in this trench was a dark greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. It overlay a mixed grey and yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil in which was found a fragment of post-medieval pottery. The subsoil overlay a mixed grey and yellowish brown clay with frequent stone inclusions. No features were present within this trench.

Trench No: **39**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a moderate to loosely compacted mid brown silty loam, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small and medium stone inclusions overlying a moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey loam subsoil, 0.3m in depth, with occasional sub-rounded small and medium stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a moderately compacted brown/orange natural clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, more frequent towards the northern end of the trench. This trench was cleaned by hand but no archaeology was present.

Trench No: **40**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m
In this trench the topsoil consisted of a dark greyish-brown friable sandy clay. This overlay a greyish-brown sandy clay subsoil with occasional small sub-angular and occasional larger rounded stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a yellowish-brown natural sandy clay with moderate small rounded stone inclusions. No archaeological features or finds were present in this trench.

Trench No: **41**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.38m
The topsoil in this trench was a moderately compacted mid-brown loam, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions overlaying a moderately compact mid to light brown clayey loam with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a mottled moderate to highly compacted orangey-brown and orangey-grey natural clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions and frequent manganese flecking. There were no archaeological features or finds present in this trench.

Trench No: **42**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m
The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish-brown friable sandy silty clay, 0.18m in depth, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a greyish-brown friable sandy clay subsoil, 0.22m in depth, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a yellowish brown natural sandy clay, very compacted with frequent stone inclusions.

An east/west aligned linear feature was revealed running down the centre of the trench for 6m from the eastern end. It was 0.45m in width, shallow with gradual breaks of slope at the top and base. It was filled by a light brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions. Some post-medieval pottery was found within the fill of this gully. This was interpreted as a continuation of gully ***36***, filled by ***35***, first seen in trench 28/33.

Trench No: **43**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.38m
A soft dark grey-brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.16m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlay a mid to light grey-brown silty clayey sand subsoil, 0.12m in depth, with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a natural mid brownish-orange soft clayey sand, with moderate medium to large sub-rounded and rounded stone inclusions.

A gully ran through the centre of this trench, aligned east/west, visible at the western end but petering out after 5.12m. It was 0.42m in width and 0.15m in depth, and filled by a light brown soft sandy silt in which some possible worked chert was found. Towards its eastern limit, this feature was cut by a roughly north-east/south-west aligned drain, 0.54m in width, filled with frequent large angular and sub-angular stones. This gully was interpreted as a continuation of gully ***34***, filled by ***33***, first seen in trench 28/33.

Trench No: **44**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.43m
The topsoil consisted of a moderate to loosely compacted mid-brown silty loam, 0.2m in depth, with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a moderately compacted mid to

light brown clayey loam subsoil, 0.23m in depth, with occasional small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a moderately compacted orangey brown natural clayey silt with frequent small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, some of which were blackened and degraded.

A drain, aligned east/west, crossed this trench towards the southern end. It was 0.3m in width and packed with stones. No finds were recovered from this or anywhere else in the trench.

Trench No: **45**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

A moderate to loosely compacted mid brown clayey loam topsoil, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking, overlay a moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey loam subsoil, 0.2m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a moderately compacted orangey brown natural clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. There was occasional bioturbation in the form of root action and small charcoal flecking. A sub-circular feature, 0.12m in diameter and 0.09m in depth, with frequent charcoal flecking in a grey-brown fill, was found to be a root hole.

A drain, aligned north-west/south-east, crossed the centre of the trench. It was 0.3m in width and filled with small to medium rounded cobbles and pebbles. No finds were recovered from here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **46**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.53m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a soft dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small to large rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a light greyish brown firm sandy clay subsoil with small to large rounded stone inclusions, overlying a compacted yellowish brown natural sandy clay with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. A sherd of nineteenth century pottery was found in the subsoil, but no other archaeological features or finds were recovered.

Trench No: **47**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a soft dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.28m in depth, with occasional small to medium rounded stone inclusions, overlying a stiff light greyish brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.2m in depth, with moderate small rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a firm yellowish-brown natural sandy clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions.

A north/south aligned drain crossed this trench, towards the western end. A small 0.28m section was cleaned and excavated revealing a yellowy orange clay capping under which the drain was filled with worn cobbles, 0.1m in size. No finds were recovered from here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **48**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a browny grey silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying a soft orangey brown clayey sand subsoil, ***49***, 0.1m in depth. This in turn overlay a soft orange natural clayey sand with dark brown patches and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. One piece of medieval pot was recovered from the subsoil.

In this trench the ground surface and natural deposits sloped downwards from south to north at a gradient of 2:1, continuing past the east and west limits of the trench. At the northern end the slope became east/west aligned, possibly representing an earthwork of some kind.

Trench No: **49**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.72m

The topsoil in this trench, ***46***, consisted of a soft dark grey/brown clayey silt, 0.2m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a soft mid grey/brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.15m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. In turn the subsoil overlay a soft orangey brown natural clayey sand, ***48***, with occasional medium and large sub-rounded stone inclusions.

Two drains, aligned north/south, crossed this trench towards the western end. Drain ***44*** was 0.44m in width and 0.48m in depth, and packed with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. It was backfilled with a browny grey clayey sand, ***47***, which probably represents redeposited natural material. Drain ***45*** was 0.33m in width and 0.32m in depth, lined with angular and sub-angular stones laid on edge and crudely capped the top. It was backfilled with the same fill, ***47,*** as drain ***44***. It appears that these drains converge within the limits of this trench.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No; **50**
Alignment; East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

The topsoil in this trench, ***50***, consisted of a dark brown sandy silt, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a medium orangey brown clayey sand subsoil, ***51***, 0.3m in depth, with moderate small rounded stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a natural pale orange mottled clayey sand, ***52***, with occasional medium stone inclusions.

The earliest feature in this trench, ***55***, appears to have been a deposit of large rounded stones within a redeposited natural matrix, quite amorphous in shape and situated in the centre of the trench, probably extending beyond the northern and southern limits. This may have been an artificial embankment of some kind. Deposit ***55*** was cut by a north/south aligned field drain, ***54***, with a square-shaped profile, 0.5m in width, 0.35m in depth. A test slot revealed it to be lined with stones and backfilled with redeposited subsoil. A second field drain, ***53***, also north/south aligned, was revealed, 0.5m in width and 0.28m in depth, with a U-shaped profile. This appeared to be later in date, cutting the subsoil and was filled with redeposited topsoil.

A sherd of medieval pottery and a clay pipe stem were found within the general subsoil in this trench, unassociated with any of the features.

Trench No: **51**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 11.5m
Depth: 0.55m

The earliest features, cutting the natural deposits, ***69***, in this trench were a bank, ***60***, and a road, ***71***, consisting of several phases of build. These were aligned north/south with the bank to the east of the road. The bank, ***60***, was exposed in the eastern end of the trench and consisted of redeposited natural orange clayey silt. It was exposed to a length of 1.6m, a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.3m, and had a gradual break of slope leading to a convex top and a 45 degree slope down towards the road.

The earliest deposit associated with the road was a layer, ***63***, consisting of moderate to highly compacted mottled mid brown and orange sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebble inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. In a sondage cut across the road it was found to be 3.25m in width and 0.16m in depth. This was partially covered on the southern side of the trench by ***64***, a moderate to loosely compacted mid to light orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded pebble inclusions. This was 1.65m in length, 1.45m in width and 0.03m in depth. This was covered at its eastern edge by a moderate to loosely compacted mid brown clayey silt and cobble matrix, ***65***, with the cobbles occasionally two courses deep. This layer was

1.4m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.15m in depth. In the western part of the road this layer was sealed by ***66***, a loosely compacted dark brown/black gritty sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking, frequent small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional fuel slag and occasional metalworking slag. No finds were associated with the road.

Adjacent to the western edge of the road lay a north/south aligned linear ditch, ***68***. This had a 'U'-shaped profile with a flat base, a sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual curving base. It was 0.26m in depth, 1.8m in length and filled by ***67***, a moderately compacted mid brown clayey sandy silt with orangey-brown patches and occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. Along the eastern edge of the road lay a second linear ditch, ***62***, also aligned north/south, with a 'U'-shaped profile. This feature was 0.45m in width but only 0.12m in depth, so may have been truncated. It was filled by ***61***, a mixed, moderately compacted orange/brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded pebbles and stone inclusions. There were some voids within the fill, and the stones appeared to be slanting into the cut. Some pottery and bone was recovered from the fill.

A north-east/south-west aligned wall foundation, ***59***, ran along the eastern edge of the road, to the east of drain ***62***. It consisted of a roughly 'L'-shaped irregular linear cut into the earth bank, ***60***; and truncated to the west. The break of slope at the top was sharp with vertical sides and a gradual break of slope at the bottom leading to a flat base. It was 0.5m in width and 0.23m in depth and was filled by ***58***, a moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey silt with orangey-brown mottling. Fill ***58*** had frequent small to medium pebbles and large rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

A moderately compacted mid to light brown clayey loam subsoil, ***57***, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions, was revealed covering the features in the western and eastern ends of the trench but not over the centre of the road. Some post-medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. This was overlain by the topsoil, ***56***, a moderately compacted mid brown soft silty loam with occasional small pebble inclusions and charcoal flecking (possibly an intrusion from layer ***66***), through which the archaeological features could be seen as distinct earthworks. At the western end of the trench a patch of disturbed natural material, ***70***, was found sealed by the topsoil, which was interpreted as bioturbation.

Trench No: **52**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.42m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a dark greyish-brown soft sandy clay, 0.16m in depth, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a light greyish-brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.26m in depth, with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a dirty orangey brown compacted natural sandy clay with moderate small and medium rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

A modern field drain cut across the north-eastern corner of this trench. It was 0.4m in width and filled with rounded cobbles and a very dark brown sandy silty clay. This feature was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from it or elsewhere within the trench.

Trench No: **53**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.42m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of dark brownish-grey soft sandy silt, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. It overlay an orange-brown clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, which in turn overlay a variable brownish orange natural clayey sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.

Three drains crossed this trench, cutting the natural deposits and sealed by the subsoil. The first, furthest to the north, was north-west/south-east aligned and 0.4m in width. It was filled with medium sub-rounded stones and redeposited natural sand. The second drain crossed the centre of the trench and was aligned east/west. It was 0.45m in width and the fill had the same character as above. The third drain was aligned north-east/south-west in the south of the trench. It was 0.45m in width with the same fill as above. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.

Trench No: **54**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m
The topsoil in this trench consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt, 0.2m in depth, with moderate small to medium rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a light greyish brown sandy clayey silt subsoil, 0.2m in depth, with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a dirty yellowish brown natural sandy clay with occasional large and moderate small to medium rounded stone inclusions. No archaeological features or finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **55**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.48m
The topsoil in this trench consisted of a soft dark brown sandy silt, 0.26m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying a soft orange brown silty sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a soft natural clayey sand mottled orange and grey/brown in colour, with moderate small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

A roughly linear cut crossed the trench towards the eastern end. This had irregular sloping sides and an irregular base and was filled with a creamy grey patchy silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions. It was interpreted as a tree bole.

Trench No: **56**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.43m
The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.21m in depth, with occasional large rounded plough-scarred boulder inclusions particularly towards the west. This overlay a light brown/yellow soft subsoil, 0.22m in depth, with moderate small to medium rounded stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a yellowish brown natural sand with frequent very small rounded stone inclusions. No archaeology or finds were present in this trench.

Trench No: **57**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.6m
The topsoil in this trench, ***72***, consisted of dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. It overlay a light grey-brown sandy clay subsoil, ***73***, with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a yellowish brown mottled natural sandy clay with frequent small rounded stone inclusions.

Several features cut the natural clay, ***90***, the first was a circular pit, ***75***, 1.1m in diameter and 0.24m in depth, with a gradual break of slope at the top and bottom, concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by ***74***, a dark greyish brown soft sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions and charcoal flecking. Feature ***77*** was another circular pit with an irregular profile, gradual break of slope at base and top, and a concave base. It was 1.28m in diameter and 0.52m in depth. It was filled by ***76***, a light greyish brown soft sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.

Features ***79***, ***81***, ***83***, ***85*** were circular postholes; ***79*** had a 'V'-shaped profile and a sharp break of slope at top and bottom. It was filled by ***78***, a light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Posthole ***81*** was also circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter, and 'V'-shaped in profile. It had a sharp break of slope at top and bottom and was filled by ***80***, a light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecking and occasional small stone inclusions. Posthole ***83*** was circular in plan with a 'V'-shaped profile offset to one side. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and bottom and was 0.29m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. It was filled by ***82***, a light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. Posthole ***85*** was circular in plan, with a 'V'-shaped profile and a sharp break of slope at the top and base. It was filled by

84, a light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecking. Postholes ***79***, ***83*** and ***85*** were on an approximate north-east/south-west alignment, with ***81*** forming a possible right-angled return to the north.

Feature ***89*** was a rectilinear ditch crossing this trench on an approximate north-west/south-east alignment. It was 2m in width and 1.2m in depth, and roughly 'V'-shaped in profile although with a flat base. The break of slope at top and bottom was sharp and the sides were steeply sloping. It was filled by ***88***, a light grey sandy clay with frequent small to large rounded stone inclusions. This feature was cut by field drain ***87*** on the same alignment. Drain ***87*** was 0.45m in depth and 0.4m in width; it had a flat-bottomed 'V'-shaped profile with a sharp break of slope at top and base. It was filled by ***86***, a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions, packed around a nineteenth century ceramic drainpipe.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **58**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.55m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown loose sandy silt, ***109***, 0.35m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying an orangey brown loose clayey sand subsoil, ***110***, 0.2m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded and occasional medium stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a reddish brown firm natural clayey sand, ***111***, with occasional medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.

At the southern end, a north-east/south-west aligned ditch crossed the trench, cutting the natural deposits and sealed by the subsoil. This ditch, ***108***, was roughly 'V'-shaped in profile, 1.4m in width and 0.43m in depth. The break of slope at the top and bottom was irregular, as were the slopes of the sides. The ditch was filled by ***107***; a pale greyish mottled slightly silty clay with occasional small and moderate large stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **59**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.43m

A dark browny grey silty clayey sand topsoil, 0.24m in depth, with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlay a mid brown clayey sand subsoil, 0.15m in depth, with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions. In turn this overlay a browny orange natural soft silty sand with occasional large and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.

A north/south aligned field drain, containing frequent large sub-rounded stone inclusions, crossed the centre of the trench. This was cut by a second drain, aligned north-east/south-west, also filled with frequent large rounded stones. At the western end of the trench was some modern disturbance in the form of an irregular gully.

There were no finds recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **60**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a dark-brown loose sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions, overlying an orangey-brown loose clayey sand subsoil with moderate small, occasional medium and larger stone inclusions. This in turn overlay an orange natural clay with moderate large and occasional small and medium stone inclusions. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

Trench No: **61**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil consisted of a soft grey/brown silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a very thin layer of orange-brown sandy clay subsoil, only 0.05m in depth and perhaps truncated. In turn this overlay a moderately firm brownish-orange natural clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

Trench No: **62**
Alignment: North-West/South-East
Length: 10m
Depth: 1.4m

The topsoil consisted of a brownish-grey silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone and pebble inclusions. This overlay a large pit, ***121,*** cutting the subsoil that began 3m from the western end of the trench and extended past the eastern limit. This feature was at least 1.4m in depth, although the bottom was not reached. It had steeply sloping sides and was filled by a dark grey clay primary fill and an orangey brown clay upper fill. No finds were recovered in the pit or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **63**
Alignment: North-East/South-West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.6m

The topsoil, a dark-greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions and charcoal flecking, sealed a field drain aligned roughly north/south, which cut the subsoil. Beneath the subsoil, a light greyish-brown sandy clay, 0.25m in depth, were three shallow features cutting the natural deposits.

Feature ***92*** was shallow and sub-circular in plan, 0.6m in diameter and 0.12m in depth, protruding from the northern side of the trench, with gradual breaks of slope at top and bottom and a flat base. It was filled by ***91***, a moderately compacted mid to light grey sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecking, occasional charcoal fragments and burnt stone. Feature ***94*** was a sub-circular pit, again protruding from the northern edge of the trench, 1.25m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.32m in depth, 'U'-shaped in profile with a sharp break of slope at the top and a concave base. It was filled by ***93***, a moderately compacted mid to light grey sandy clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded pebble and stone inclusions. At the base of the cut was some degraded angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Feature ***96*** was a circular shallow cut with a concave profile, 0.6m in length, 0.26m in width and 0.18m in depth, protruding from the southern edge of the trench. It was filled by ***95***, a moderately compacted mid to light-grey sandy clayey silt with occasional orangey brown flecking and occasional small sub-rounded pebble and stone inclusions. At the base of the cut was some fragmentary red sandstone.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **64**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 13m
Depth: 1.55m

The topsoil in this trench, ***105***, consisted of a dark-brown silty clayey sand, 0.22m in depth, with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay an upper subsoil, ***104***, 0.28m in depth, consisting of mid brown silty sand with occasional small and medium, sub-rounded stone inclusions. In turn, this overlay a lower subsoil, ***103***, of silty sand, 0.23m in depth, light orangey brown in colour and with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a light browny-orange coarse natural sand, ***106***, with frequent manganese nodules, moderate large and occasional medium and small stone inclusions. Some ceramic was recovered from the topsoil.

Cutting the natural subsoil and sealed by the lower subsoil was a north-east/south-west ditch ***97***, at the western end of the trench. This was 1.8m in width and 0.93m in depth with a 'V'-shaped profile and a sharp break of slope at top and base. It was filled by ***98***, ***99***, ***100***, ***101*** and ***102***. The lowest fill, ***98***, was 0.57m in depth and consisted of a mid-grey soft clayey sand with brown mottling, moderate large sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecking, probably deposited as a result of natural silting. A flint flake was recovered from this context. The next fill, ***99***, was a firm mid-grey slightly sandy clay, 0.16m in depth. Fill ***100*** was

0.26m in depth, a secondary silting deposit consisting of greeny-grey silty sand with brown mottling and frequent manganese flecking. Fill ***101*** was a dumping layer, 0.14m in depth, consisting of yellowy-grey soft silty sand with frequent medium and large sub-rounded stone inclusions. The final fill within this ditch was ***102***, a silting deposit 0.14m in depth consisting of a light grey soft silty sand with occasional medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from any of the later fills.

Trench No: **65**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.45m
The topsoil consisted of a loose dark-brown sandy silt, 0.35m in depth, with occasional small, medium and large stone inclusions overlaying a 0.1m thick subsoil consisting of loose orangey-brown clayey sand with occasional small and moderate medium stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a pale orange natural clayey sand with occasional large and moderate small and medium stone inclusions. An animal bone (lower leg) and a pot sherd were recovered from the topsoil.

Cutting the natural subsoil were some plough marks, aligned north/south, but no other archaeology was present.

Trench No: **66**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m
The topsoil in this trench consisted of a dark-grey-brown soft clayey silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. The subsoil consisted of an orange-brown soft silty clayey sand, 0.1m in thickness with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying a mottled orange-brown natural clayey sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

A north-east/south-west aligned stone-filled drain crossed the eastern end of the trench, 0.6m in width and packed with loose sub-rounded small and medium stones in a brown clayey sand matrix. This feature was excavated to a depth of 0.3m but was not bottomed. No finds were recovered from here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **67**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m
A loose medium to dark-brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.45m in depth, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions, overlay a loose orangey-brown clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with moderate small rounded stone inclusions. In turn this overlay an orange natural clayey sand with occasional small and moderate medium rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions.

A field drain, aligned north-east/south-west, crossed the northern end of this trench. It was 0.45m in width and filled with large sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered from here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **68**
Alignment: North-West/South-East
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m
The topsoil in this trench was a grey-brown soft sandy silt, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlying an orange-brown soft clayey sand subsoil, 0.15m in depth, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a mottled orange/grey-brown natural sandy clay with moderate small to medium and occasional large sub-rounded stone inclusions. No features or finds were revealed within this trench.

Trench No: **69**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a loose dark-brown sandy silt, 0.2m in depth, with occasional small rounded stone inclusions. It overlay a friable orangey-brown clayey sand subsoil, 0.20m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. In turn the subsoil overlay a pale-orangey-brown natural clayey sand with moderate small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. No features or finds were revealed within this trench.

Trench No: **70**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.52m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a dark grey/brown silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small stone inclusions overlaying a soft orangey brown clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth. The subsoil in turn overlay a browny-orange natural clayey sand with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions.

A stone lined field drain, 0.4m in width and 0.3m in depth, crossed the trench. This was curvilinear in plan, curving south from an original east/west alignment. The drain had vertical sides lined with stones and was capped with larger stones. No finds were recovered from here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **71**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.52m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a loose, dark-brown sandy silt, 0.35m in depth, with occasional small and occasional medium sub-rounded stone inclusions, overlaying a loose friable orangey-brown clayey sand subsoil, 0.1m in depth, with occasional small and medium stone inclusions. In turn the subsoil overlay a pale-orangey-brown natural clayey sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.

A field drain aligned roughly north-west/south-east crossed the trench at the western end. It was stone-lined and capped with flat squarish stones on top that had been broken or selected to fit, and had been silted up with a dark-brownish-grey wet silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench No: **72**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 14.5m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench, ***112***, consisted of a dark-brown silty clayey sand overlying subsoil, ***113***, consisting of mid- brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a light browny-orange coarse natural sand, ***114***.

Cutting the natural deposits was a north-east/south-west ditch, ***115***, slightly curved in plan and 'V'-shaped in profile with a lip on the eastern side. This had sides sloping at 45 degrees, a sharp break of slope at the top and a gradual break to an uneven base. There were five fills to the ditch; the primary fill, ***119***, consisted of a mid- grey soft clayey sand with brown mottling, probably deposited as a result of natural silting and water action, 0.3m in depth, with moderate to large sub-rounded stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Some bone was recovered from this fill. Deposit ***120*** was located on the eastern side of the ditch slumping down the side wall and sealing deposit ***119***. It was 0.16m in depth and consisted of a mid grey clayey sand with brown mottling. This was sealed by ***118***, a clean mid grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, 0.3m in depth. Deposit ***118*** was in turn sealed by ***117***, a mid to light grey soft clayey sand with brown flecking, 0.4m in depth, with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stone inclusions. Fragments of burnt bone were recovered from this context. The final fill in the ditch was ***116***, a light grey/brown moderately compact silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and rounded stone inclusions, 0.2m in depth.

Trench No: **73**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil consisted of a grey brown silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional stone inclusions, overlying a 0.1m thick subsoil, consisting of soft orangey brown clayey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a mottled orangey-brown natural clayey sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.

A north-east/south-west aligned field drain crossed the centre of this trench. It was 0.4m in width and 0.3m in depth, with vertical sides lined with stones, filled with medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and roughly capped on top. No finds were discovered here or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench No: **74**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a 0.3m thick grey-brown soft sandy silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions overlying a 0.2m thick subsoil of soft orange-brown silty sand. This in turn overlay a mottled orange/grey natural silty clayey sand.

A stone-filled field drain, aligned north/south, crossed the centre of this trench but no other features or finds were revealed.

Trench No: **75**
Alignment: East/West
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a grey-brown silty clayey sand, 0.25m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a 0.1m thick soft browny-orange silty sand subsoil which in turn overlay a mottled grey-orange natural clayey sand. No finds or archaeology was present in this trench.

Trench No: **76**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.5m

The topsoil in this trench consisted of a browny-grey clayey silt, 0.3m in depth, very soft and wet in texture, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This overlay a browny-orange soft silty clay subsoil, 0.2m in depth that in turn overlay an orangey-brown natural coarse clayey sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

An east/west aligned field drain crossed the centre of this trench, 0.4m in width and filled with stones, draining into a large ditch, dyke or pond situated to the immediate east of the trench. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench No: **77**
Alignment: North/South
Length: 10m
Depth: 0.4m

In this trench the topsoil consisted of a soft brown silty sand, 0.3m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions overlying an orangey-brown soft silty sand subsoil, 0.15m in depth, with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. This in turn overlay a mottled grey-orange soft natural silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

APPENDIX 3
FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
1	Topsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, brown-glazed redware.	Nineteenth century
10	Ploughsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Rolled rim, late slip-decorated redware.	Nineteenth century?
11	10	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment. Pearlware.	Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century
11	10	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Undiagnostic body fragments. Late slipwares, including Mocha ware.	Nineteenth - twentieth century
11	10	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Joining undiagnostic body fragments. Late slipped redware.	Nineteenth - twentieth century
11	18	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, late slip-decorated redware.	Nineteenth century?
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Joining fragments of a single jar, grey stoneware.	Late nineteenth – early twentieth century
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Ceramic	Vessel	9	Joining fragments of a single plate, blue and white underglaze transfer-printed whiteware.	Late eighteenth century on
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Body fragments, whiteware.	Nineteenth century on
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, garden ware.	Nineteenth - twentieth century
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, brown-glazed redware.	Nineteenth century
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Teapot spout fragment, cream fabric, black glaze.	Nineteenth century
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Glass	Vessel	3	Mould blown bottle, natural blue-green.	Late nineteenth - twentieth century
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Glass	Vessel	2	Joining fragments of mould blown body, colourless.	Late nineteenth - twentieth century
12	Fill of drainage ditch	Leather	Shoe?	6	Small fragment of nail-studded boot sole and small fragment of vamp with copper alloy.	Twentieth century?
25	26	Glass	Vessel	2	Mould blown bottles, colourless. Embossed 'Yorkshire Relish' and 'Puritan Maid'.	Modern
25	27	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Undiagnostic body fragments. Late stoneware.	Late nineteenth – early twentieth century
25	27	Ceramic	Electrical insulator	1	Porcelain circuit insulation.	Twentieth century
25	27	Glass	Vessel	1	Mould blown bottle, colourless. Screw top.	Twentieth century

27	Fill stone-lined drain	Copper Alloy	Spoon	1	Dessert spoon, base metal.	Modern
28	35	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, very soft, coarse fabric, brown glaze. Inclusions >10mm.	Modern?
28	35	Copper Alloy	Button	1	Tinned button.	Modern
32	Subsoil	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Undiagnostic stem fragments.	Post-medieval
34	42	Ceramic	Tile	10	Floor and wall tiles.	Modern
34	42	Ceramic	Drain	1	Stoneware drain fragment.	Modern
37	Topsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, blue and white underglaze transfer-printed whiteware.	Late eighteenth century on
37	Topsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, black-glazed redware.	Nineteenth century
38	Topsoil?	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, gritty oxidised fabric. Thin-walled. Glaze splashes.	Medieval
38	Topsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, blue and white underglaze transfer-printed whiteware.	Late eighteenth century on
43	33	Ceramic	Tile/Brick	6	Small undiagnostic fragments. Abraded.	Modern?
45	Topsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	2	Body fragments, sponge-decorated whiteware.	Nineteenth century on
45	Topsoil	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Base fragment, Pearlware.	Late eighteenth–early nineteenth century
46	Topsoil?	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, late slip-decorated redware.	Nineteenth century?
48	49	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, sandy fabric, incompletely reduced. Glaze splashes.	Medieval
50	51	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, gritty white fabric.	Medieval
50	51	Ceramic	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Undiagnostic stem fragment.	Postmedieval
52	57	Ceramic	Vessel	6	Body fragments, whiteware. Small and abraded.	Nineteenth century on
52	61	Bone	Animal	1	Tooth.	
52	61	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Body fragment, blue and white underglaze transfer-printed whiteware.	Late eighteenth century on
53	Fill Drain	Ceramic	Vessel	1	Undiagnostic body fragment, late slip-decorated redware.	Nineteenth century?
57	73	Ceramic	Vessel	3	Undiagnostic body fragments, gritty fabric, one sherd reduced, two sherds oxidised. Small abraded fragments.	Medieval

62	Fill Pit 121?	Ceramic	Drain	4	Terracotta field drain.	Nineteenth century on
64	98	Stone	Flint	1	Fragment of worked flint. Toffee-coloured flint flake, slight patination. There is little retouch except for notches that appear to form tangs, suggesting that the piece was hafted, perhaps as an arrowhead. A break at the opposite end is unpatinated and thus possibly recent.	Bronze Age?
72	119	Bone	Animal	3	Cow bone?	

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

Plate 1: Postholes 79 and 81 and pit 75 in Trench 57, facing south-west

Plate 2: South-facing section through ditch 97 in Trench 64

Plate 3: General shot of Trench 57, facing east, showing pit 75 and postholes 79, 81, 83 and 85

Plate 4: North-west-facing section in Trench 63, showing hearth 92 and pit 94

Plate 5: General shot of Trench 16, facing south-east, showing stone-capped drain

Plate 6: General shot of Trench 51, facing south, showing cobbled hollow way

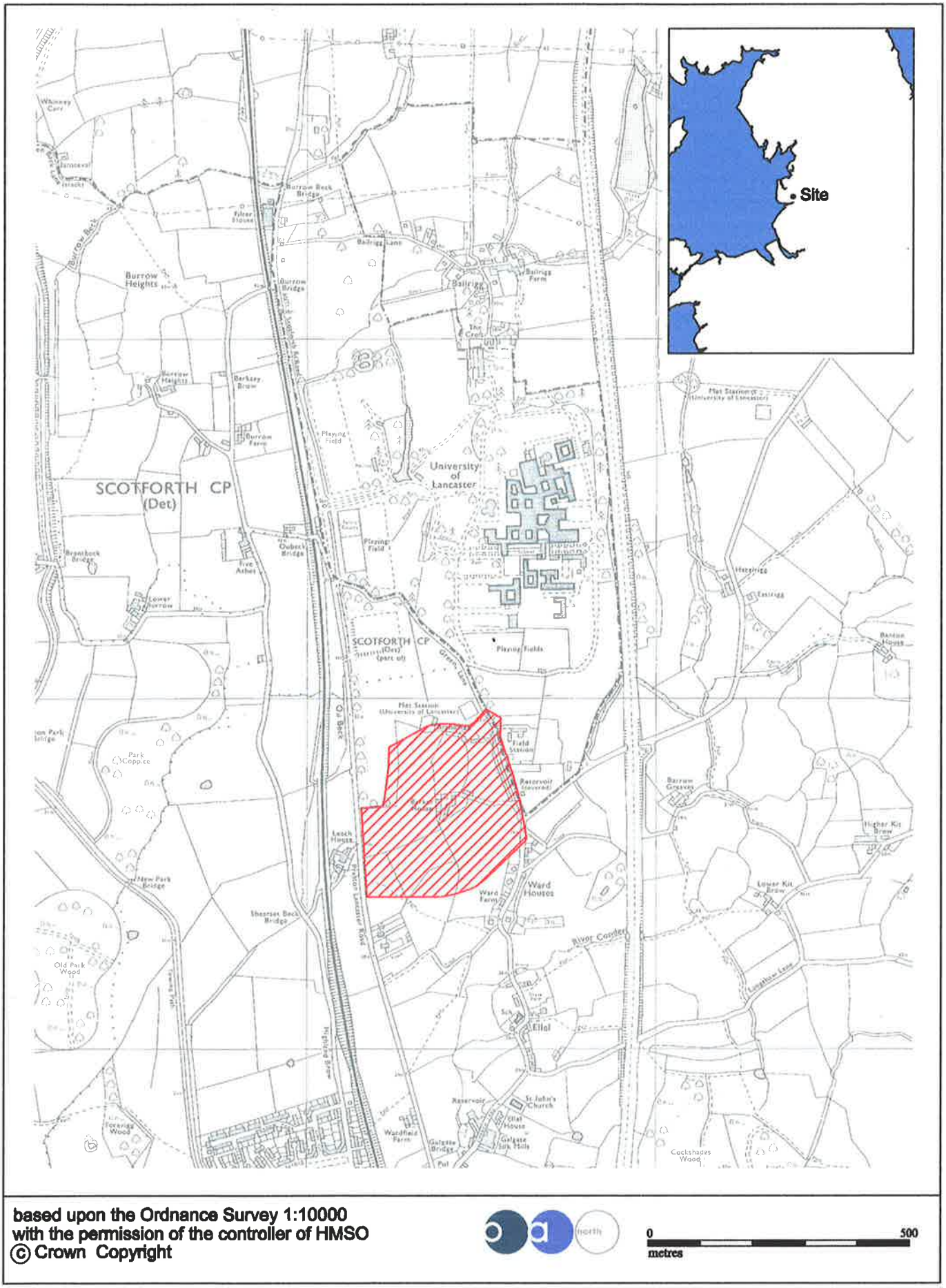
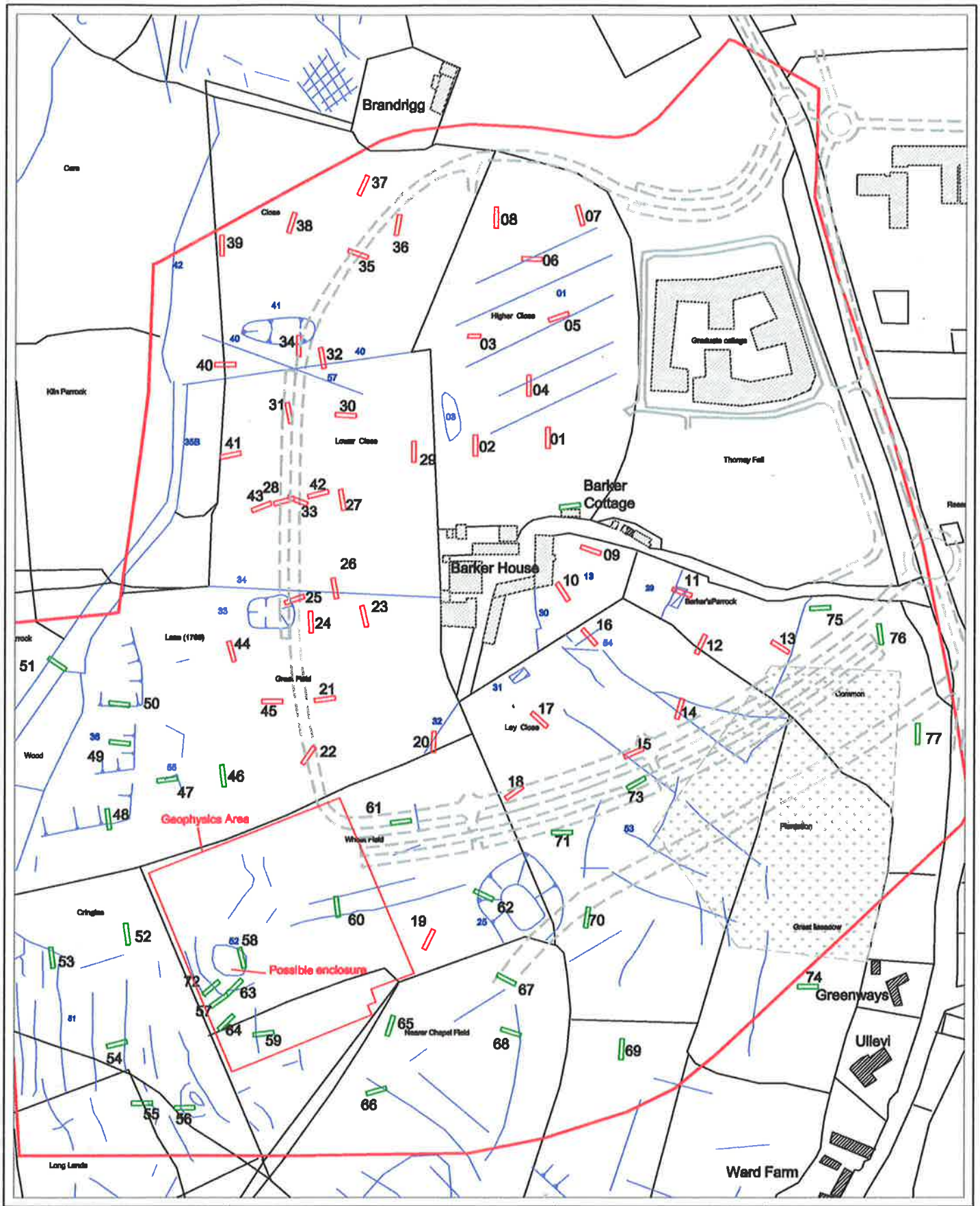
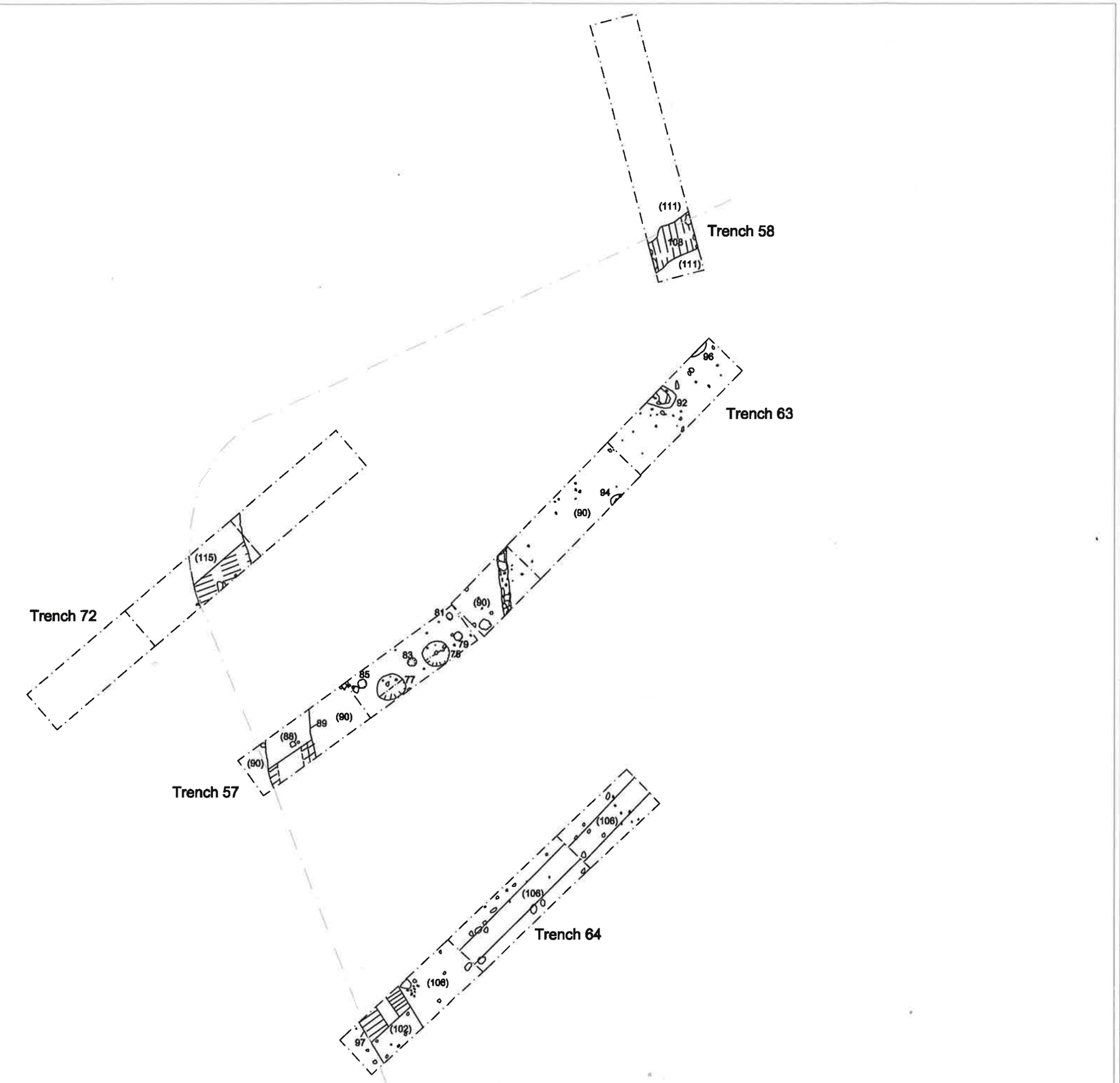


Figure 1: Location Map



Oxford Archaeology North Storey Institute Meeting House Lane Lancaster LA1 1TF Tel 01524 848666 Fax 01524 848606	PROJECT: Lancaster University SW Campus DRAWING No: 02 SCALE: 1:2500 TITLE: Trench location plan CLIENT Jarvis and Lancaster University DRAWN BY: Kat DATE: July 2002	LOCATION: N	KEY Trenches Trenches Archaeological features Proposed extent of campus Existing Buildings Plantation

Figure 2 : Trench location plan



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LA1 1TF

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PROJECT:

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SW Campus

DRAWING No:

03

0 2.5m

Scale 1:150 at A3

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: July 2002

LOCATION:

N

KEY

Archaeological features

Possible line of enclosure

Trenches

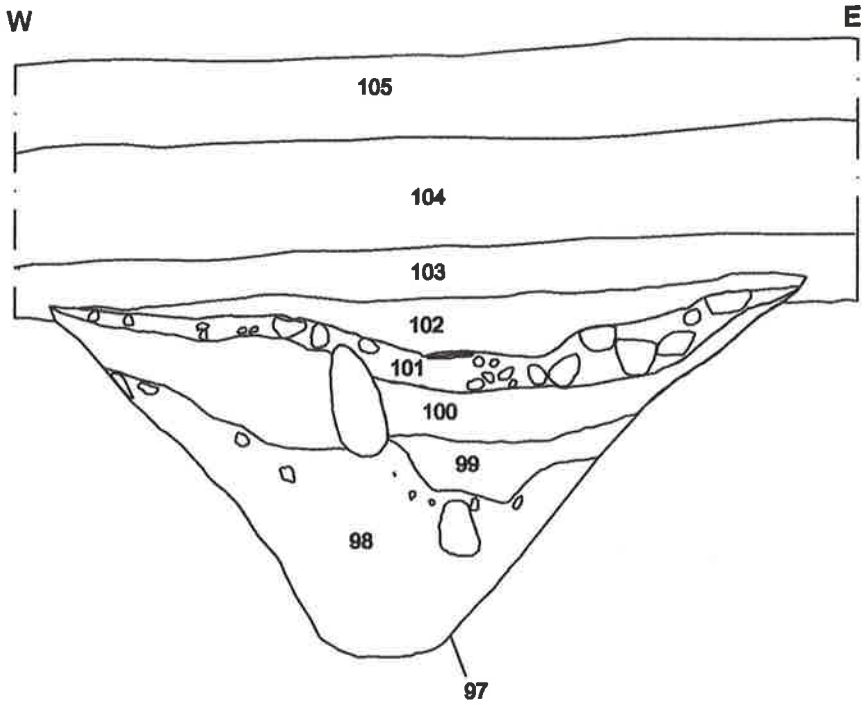
TITLE:

Plan of feature 52, showing Trenches 57, 58, 63, 64, and 72

COMMISSIONED BY:

Jarvis and Lancaster University

Figure 3 : Plan of feature 52, showing Trenches 57, 58, 63, 64, and 72



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PROJECT:	Lancaster University SW Campus
DRAWING No:	04
SCALE:	1:20
TITLE:	Section 10, facing south, showing ditch 97
CLIENT	Jarvis and Lancaster University
DRAWN BY:	AJP
DATE:	July 2002

LOCATION:

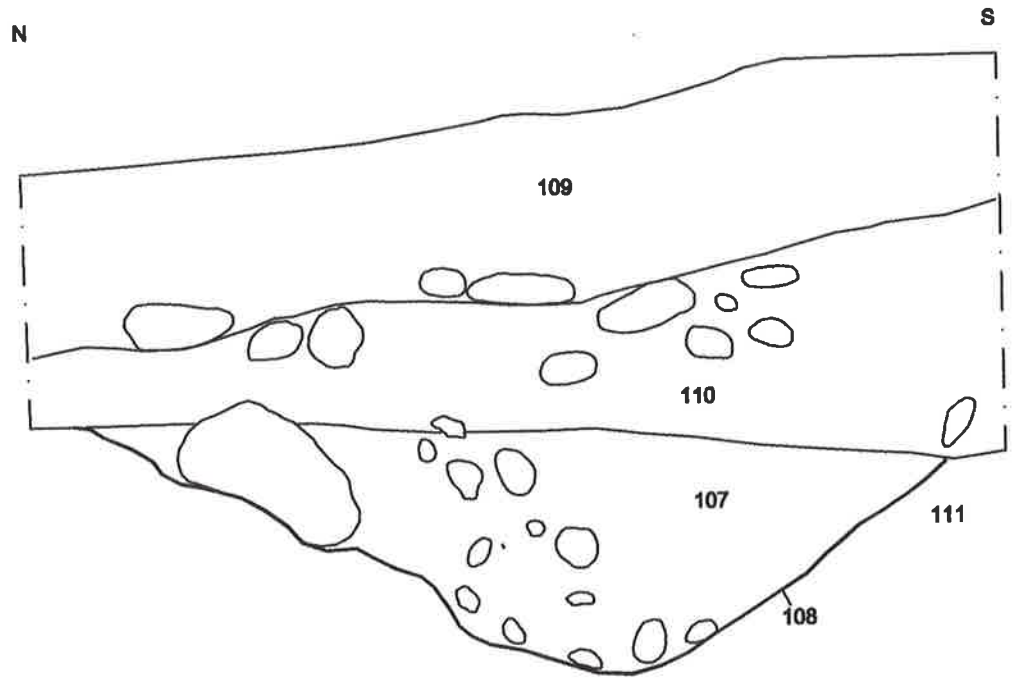
0 0.5m

KEY

Truncation

Cut

Figure 4 : Section 10, facing south, showing ditch 97



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PROJECT:	Lancaster University SW Campus
DRAWING No:	05
SCALE:	1:10
TITLE:	Section 11, facing west, showing ditch 108
CLIENT	Jarvis and Lancaster University
DRAWN BY:	Kat
DATE:	July 2002

LOCATION:

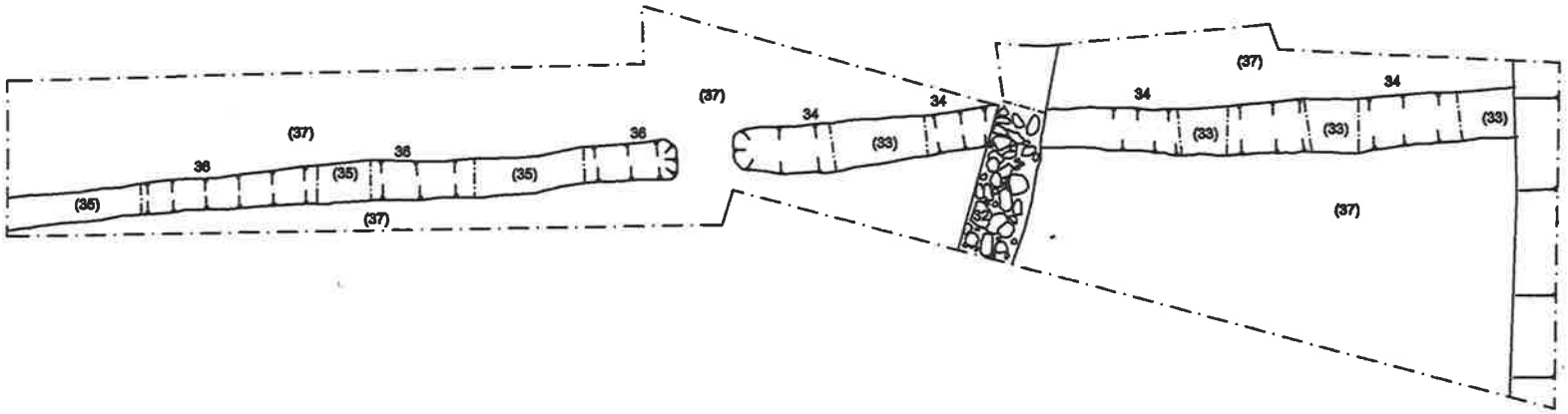
0 0.25m

KEY

Truncation

Cut

Figure 5: Section 11, facing west, showing ditch 108



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DRAWING No:
08

0 2.5m

Scale 1:75

DRAWN BY: AJP

DATE: July 2002

LOCATION:

N

KEY

Trench

Features

TITLE:
Plan ofTrenches 28 and 33 showing gullies 34 and 36

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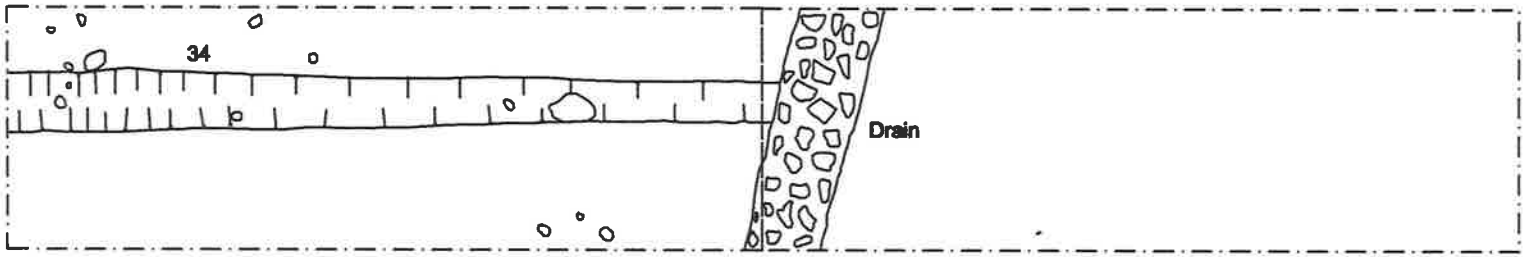
Figure 6 : Plan of Trenches 28 and 33, showing gullies 34 and 36



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PROJECT:

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DRAWING No:
07

0 1m

Scale 1:50

DRAWN BY: AJP

DATE: July 2002

LOCATION:

N

KEY

Trench

Features

TITLE:

Plan of Trench 43, showing eastern extent of gully 34

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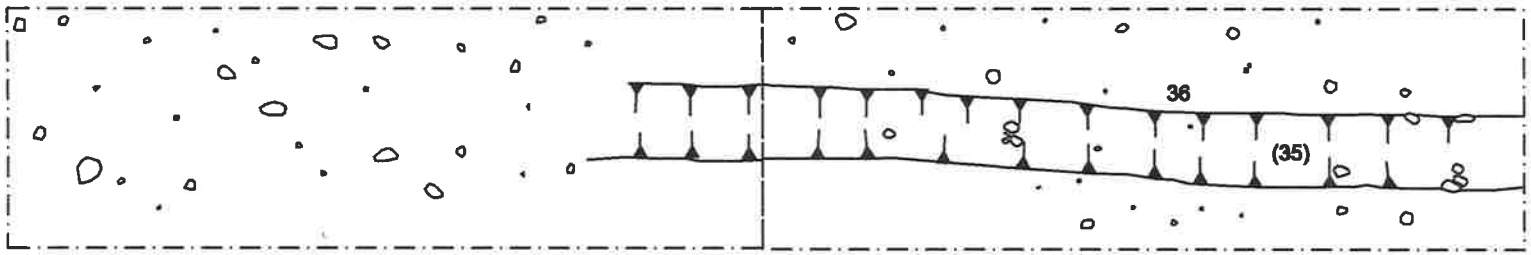
Figure 7 : Plan of Trench 43, showing eastern extent of gully 34



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LA1 1TF

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Fax 01524 848606

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0 1m

Scale 1:50

DRAWN BY: AJP
DATE: July 2002

LOCATION:

N

KEY

Trench
Features

TITLE:
Plan of Trench 42, showing ditch 36

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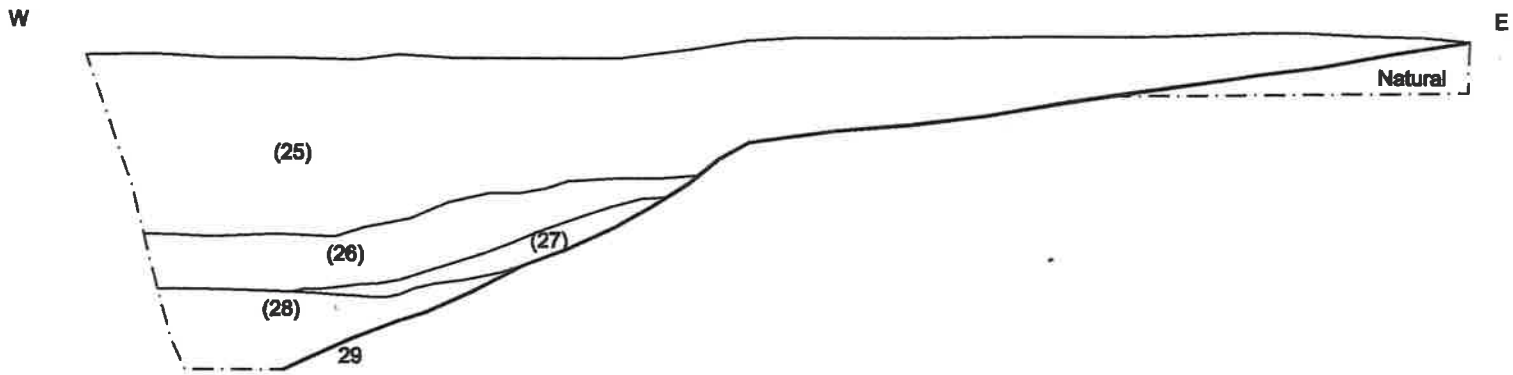
Figure 8: Plan of Trench 42, showing ditch 36



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09

0 1m

Scale 1:50

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: July 2002

LOCATION:

KEY

Cut number [9]
Fill number (0)
Truncation
Cut

TITLE:
Section 2, facing south, showing ditch 29

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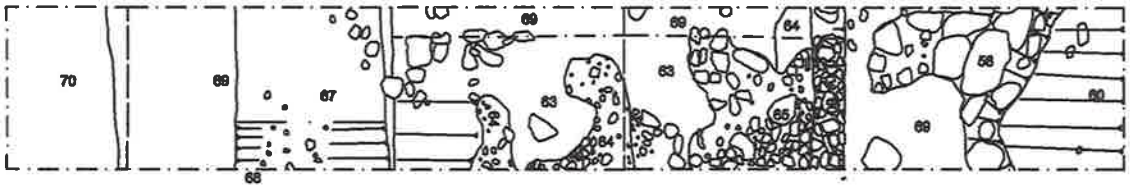
Figure 9: Section 2, facing south, showing ditch 29



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Lancaster
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Fax 01524 848606

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DRAWING No:
10

0 2.5m

Scale 1:75

DRAWN BY: AJP

DATE: July 2002

LOCATION:

N

KEY

Trench

Features

TITLE:

Plan of Trench 51, showing roadway

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Figure 10 : Plan of Trench 51, showing roadway

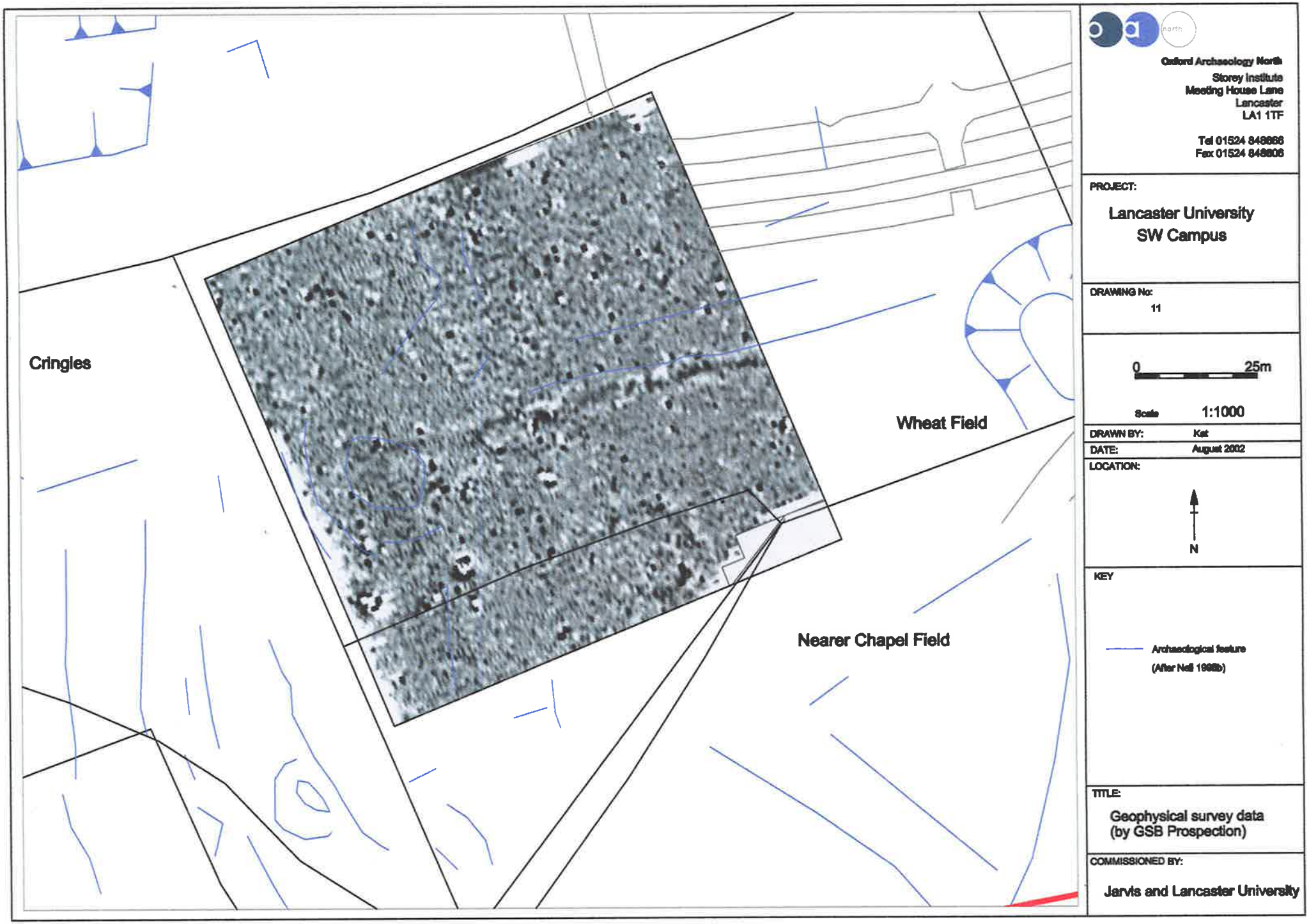

Figure 11: Geophysical survey data (by GSB Prospection)

Figure 12: Interpretation of geophysical survey (by GSB Prospection)

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Plate 6: General shot of Trench 51, facing south, showing cobbled hollow way

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com