



May 1997

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**STREAMLINE GARAGE,  
KING STREET,  
LANCASTER**

**Archaeological Assessment**

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Funded by:

**Henry Starnes Properties Ltd**

Commissioned by:

**BSF Planning Consultants**

Streamline Garage, King Street,  
Lancaster,  
Lancashire

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Archaeological Assessment Report

Checked by Project Manager. ..... Date
Passed for submission to client. ..... Date

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May 1997

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This assessment was undertaken for Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) as a subcontract by Tom Burke. The project was managed by Mark Fletcher (LUAU Project Manager).

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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An archaeological assessment was carried out on the former Streamline Garage site, King Street, Lancaster (SD 4767 6133). The work was carried out by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of BSF Planning Consultants. The work comprised a desk-based study, compiling data from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, the Lancashire County Record Office and Lancaster City Museum, followed by a rapid field inspection of the site.

The desk-based study revealed that the site remained a vacant plot of agricultural land until the second half of the eighteenth century. From this time buildings began to occupy the site to the extent that by the early part of the twentieth century almost all of the area was built upon. The main building development was the construction of a steam-powered saw mill in the mid-nineteenth century, which expanded to occupy most of the site. Other development on the site consisted of housing along the King Street frontage. The existing garage buildings on the site incorporate some of the fabric from the saw mill complex, although all above ground evidence of the housing has been demolished.

The site is situated to the south of the Roman fort at Lancaster, to the west of the assumed line of a Roman road along Penny Street, and lies in an area where several prehistoric and Roman burial remains have been encountered.

The parts of the study area where houses were formerly situated is likely to contain a number of infilled cellars, which will have truncated any archaeological remains. However, the area beneath the main garage structure (the former saw mill) may not have been significantly disturbed.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1** An archaeological assessment was undertaken by LUAU on behalf of BSF Planning Consultants in advance of proposed retail development at the former Streamline Garage site, King Street, Lancaster (SD 4767 6133).
- 1.2** The purpose of the assessment was to collate existing archaeological information from various sources and to carry out a field inspection to identify the existence and extent of any surviving features from a detailed visual inspection.
- 1.3** The desk-top study study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, the Lancashire County Record Office, the Lancaster City Museum and available secondary sources. Both published and unpublished sources were consulted. The field inspection followed on from the desk based study and involved a rapid examination of the study area. The desk based survey and field inspection were undertaken between the 19th and 25th November 1996.
- 1.4** This report sets out the results of the work as a gazetteer in conjunction with a methodology statement, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that the development proposals may have upon the archaeological resource.

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from BSF Planning Consultants for an archaeological assessment of proposed retail development at the former Streamline Garage site, King Street, Lancaster (SD 4767 6133).
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an initial archaeological assessment involving a desk-top survey and field inspection culminating in a written report. The work has been carried out in accordance with the project design.

### 2.2 DESK TOP SURVEY

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR).
- 2.2.2 Published maps and printed copies of manuscript maps were studied and reproductions acquired from the Lancaster City Museum and the Lancashire Record Office. These ranged from Speed's map of Lancaster dated 1610, through to Ordnance Survey maps of the late 1930s. Selective published sources as well as unpublished census returns (LRO MF 26/151) were also examined.
- 2.2.3 Both the LSMR officer Mr Peter Isles and the City Museum Curator Dr Andrew White were consulted for their knowledge of site specific documentary and cartographic material, and for their opinions on the archaeological potential of the site.

### 2.3 FIELD INSPECTION

A site visit was undertaken of the study area. The purpose of this was to delineate those areas where archaeological deposits may have been previously destroyed, to highlight those areas where undisturbed archaeological deposits could be expected, and to locate and assess areas of upstanding fabric which are integrated into the present building and may be of archaeological significance. These features were added to a CAD plan provided by the client (Figure 2).

### 2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.4.1 The collated site specific information has been presented in the form of a gazetteer in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:1250 scale showing site locations. Locations are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (field inspection, LSMR, cartographic and documentary) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site.

### 2.5 ARCHIVE

- 2.5.1 A full archive of the desk-top survey and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd Edition, 1991). The archive will be deposited with the County Record Office with a copy of the report given to the LSMR. A copy of the archive will also be available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London.



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### 3. TOPOGRAPHY

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#### 3.1 LOCATION

- 3.1.1 The site (centred on SD 4767 6133) is situated at the extreme southern end of the historic medieval town core of Lancaster. It forms a large garage complex on the western side of King Street and Penny Street. The site occupies a gently sloping plot of land measuring *c*23m OD at the southern end of the site, descending to *c*19m OD at the northern end (Figure 1).

#### 3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

- 3.2.1 The solid geology of south Lancaster consists predominantly of Silesian (Upper Carboniferous) grey-brown or reddened medium to coarse-grained sandstones of the Pendle Grit Formation, which are part of the Millstone Grit Group. The drift geology for the site has been mapped as glaciofluvial sheet deposits of clayey sand and gravel.
- 3.2.2 The Soil Survey (1983) does not classify soils within urban areas, although the results of test-pitting in the adjacent MFI site, Aldcliffe Road (LUAU 1995) are likely to provide an accurate guide to soil and drift conditions on the site. On the MFI site a dark brown clay loam, interpreted as an old ploughsoil, was encountered *c*0.5m from the surface and had a depth of between 0.45m and 0.7m. This overlay a layer of lighter brown sandy loam, between 0.2m and 0.5m in thickness, interpreted as an old ground surface. Below this was a thick horizon of red-brown sandy gravel, overlying yellow-brown sandy clay, both of which were natural subsoils of glaciofluvial and glacial till origin respectively.

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## 4. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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### 4.1 LANCASHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

- 4.1.1 An examination of the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR) revealed that no recorded sites were located within the study area. However, amongst the recorded sites in the immediate vicinity of the study area five have a bearing on the area's archaeological potential. These are three reportedly Bronze Age cinerary urns (LSMR No 0473, SD 4763 6146; LSMR No 1999, SD 4778 6128; and LSMR No 2000), a late second century AD Roman ceramic pot (LSMR No 0464, SD 4776 6142) and a mid-second century AD Roman cremation urn (LSMR 4766 6139).
- 4.1.2 The LSMR also identified the line of Penny Street as the most likely alignment of the Roman road which approached the Roman fort from the south.

### 4.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 4.2.1 The earliest map consulted is Speed's map of Lancaster dated 1610. Although rather stylistic in character, this map does show both Penny Street and King Street (then called Chennel Lane), with the study area shown as vacant at this date. The situation is similar on the next map consulted which dates to 1684 and is commonly referred to as Docton's map of Lancaster. This map shows no settlement on the site, although a single field boundary runs through the site, dividing two fields which are both described as 'arable'. On this map King Street is named Back Lane.
- 4.2.2 A period of ninety six years elapses before the publication of Mackreth's map of Lancaster, which is dated 1778. Despite this time gap the site remains almost completely undeveloped. The field boundary of the 1684 map is still shown, as is a second parallel boundary which coincides with the western boundary to the site. Both of these two boundary features are straight, although they curve very slightly eastward as they approach Aldcliffe Road, which lies outside the study area. The slightly sinuous shape may derive from a medieval open field use for this land. The space between these two boundaries is completely blank, except for a rectangular garden plot at the extreme northern end of the area. Between the eastern field boundary and King Street (still referred to as Back Lane) the area contains further garden plots or possibly orchards. Only towards the northern end of the site is there evidence for settlement with a large rectangular block shown fronting King Street. Because of the road widening of King Street in the twentieth century it would appear that the site of this building lies mainly outside the study area.
- 4.2.3 Although Yates' map of Lancashire, dated 1786, was consulted, it is of insufficient detail with regard to such a small site to provide any information on the area's development.
- 4.2.4 Clarke's map of Lancaster, dated 1807, is of a more suitable scale. Although some of the detail on this map should be accepted with caution (A White,

- Curator, Lancaster City Museum, pers comm), it is likely that where buildings are shown, as opposed to vacant plots, they represent actual developments. The two field boundaries are still shown, with the garden plot between them at the northern end, and the remaining space between the boundaries still vacant. By this date Henry Street has been laid out with housing fronting most of its western and northern sides. All of the King Street (still called Back Lane) frontage also has housing built along it, although to the rear of this housing the land is still vacant.
- 4.2.5 Binns' map of Lancaster, mainly surveyed in 1821, shows further building development within the study area. This activity is still confined to the triangle of land formed by King Street (still Back Lane), Henry Street and the eastern of the two field boundaries. Most of this land is built upon, both on the street frontages and behind. The area between the two field boundaries is shown as completely occupied by garden plots, with what appears to be a narrow passageway running alongside the eastern field boundary.
- 4.2.6 The First Edition of the Ordnance Survey published in 1848, shows some infilling to the triangular block of land, but is otherwise not dissimilar to the 1821 map, with garden plots still shown between the two field boundaries.
- 4.2.7 The most detailed map of the study area was produced by the Ordnance Survey in 1892 at a scale of 10.56' to 1 mile, and coincided with the Second Edition survey of the county. This map shows considerable development within the study area, during the second half of the nineteenth century. Each of the buildings on the triangular plot are clearly shown, as are covered passageways and property boundaries. Amongst this dense area of building activity a small yard called 'Railway Yard' is shown providing access to some of the buildings to the rear of the King Street frontage. By this date the area of land between the two field boundaries has also been built upon and would all seem to form part of a steam powered saw mill complex. The northern end of the study area is shown lined with buildings, with a carriageway leading into the former site of the garden plots. This area was called 'Queen's Place' and comprised open yards and several large rectilinear buildings, all of which presumably formed part of the saw mill complex. The southern end of the study area remained an open plot with two areas described as a 'Timber Yard'. Two large buildings on the western and northern sides of Henry Street also lay within the study area, and were also part of the saw mill complex. Two of the buildings within the mill complex were shown as having chimneys and may therefore approximately locate the position of the steam engine(s).
- 4.2.8 By the 1913 Ordnance Survey map the saw mill complex had expanded to occupy a large part of the open area called Queen's Place, although the timber yards at the southern end of the site were still largely vacant with the exception of an L-shaped structure built at the extreme southern end.
- 4.2.9 The densely grouped housing in the triangular plot remained largely unaltered on the 1913 map although the housing associated with Railway Yard appears to have been demolished.

- 4.2.10 The 1933 and 1938 Ordnance Survey maps show all but the northern end of the area between the two field boundaries occupied by the mill complex. The latter map also shows the clearance of all of the buildings in the triangular plot which lie to the north of the Albert Inn public house, and of the buildings occupying the northern entrance to the mill complex.

### **4.3 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

- 4.3.1 Lancaster has a well documented Roman and medieval history, although in the case of both periods the main centre of settlement lay to the north of the study area and therefore specific documentary references to the site are not encountered before the post-medieval period, and these mainly from the nineteenth century onwards. An oblique reference to the site may be inferred from Camden's description of the town in *c*1600 (Farrer & Brownbill 1914, 14) when he stated that Lancaster 'is not very well peopled nor much frequented and all the inhabitants thereof are given to husbandry, for the territory all round about is well manured, lying open, fresh and fair, and not void of woods.' This supports the cartographic evidence which shows the site as part of an arable field in the seventeenth century.
- 4.3.2 The cartographic evidence indicates that housing began to occupy the street frontage of King Street in the late eighteenth century, and similarly Henry Street from the early nineteenth century. An examination of census returns and trade directories suggests that the occupants of these houses came from the working classes, with a high proportion being labourers.
- 4.3.3 Further specific details on the housing formerly situated within the study area have not been established, however, test-pitting on the adjacent MFI site, on the corner of Aldcliffe Road and Queen Street, revealed evidence for cellars, which would have been associated with housing of a period contemporary to that within the study area (LUAU 1995, 16-19).
- 4.3.4 The trade directories also provide further details on the saw mills complex which occupied part of the site from the mid-nineteenth century. A reference to Richard Howson, Henry Street under the heading of 'timber merchant' in 1869 (Slater 1869) is the first name associated with the site. In 1881 (Mannex & Co 1881) William Huntington is recorded as a timber merchant and saw-mill proprietor at Upper King Street.

### **4.4 ORAL EVIDENCE**

- 4.4.1 Both Peter Iles (Lancashire Sites and Monuments Officer) and Andrew White (Curator, Lancaster City Museum) drew attention to the Bronze Age and Roman finds discovered in the immediate vicinity of the study area. They both felt that this part of Lancaster may have represented an early burial area, with the possibility for a continuation of use into the Roman period, representing a significant occurrence.

4.4.2 Peter Iles also drew attention to recent archaeological work at 77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster where further Roman cremation evidence was recovered, believed by the excavator to relate to a cemetery (LUAU, 1996). This site is not yet on the SMR but provides further evidence for the archaeological potential in this part of Lancaster.

4.4.3 Andrew White had a recollection that the forecourt area at the northern end of the site contained fuel pumps at one time. This has not been established at present, although the presence of nine man-holes in this area on the CAD drawing may support this.

## 4.5 FIELD INSPECTION

4.5.1 The site is presently completely built over. The floor area is concreted, with sloping sections following the natural topography of the land. There are essentially four main parts to this built up area. At the northern end of the site is a roofed-over forecourt, which is open along the King Street frontage. The rear (west) wall to this forecourt is constructed in stone but has been raised in height in machine-made brick.

4.5.2 To the south of the forecourt is the main structure, which occupies the plot of ground between the two field boundaries 06 and 08 (see 6.Gazetteer) and represents the position of the saw mill. This structure is built in two phases with the northern part constructed in roughly dressed, and irregularly coursed stone. The southern part is constructed in machine-made brick, primarily in a stretcher bond. A first floor has been constructed within this building which is supported on steel columns, set into the concrete floor. There is evidence for a former brick partition wall in the east wall of the stone part of this building. There is a brick partition wall within the brick part of the building. The roofs to the forecourt and the main structure were supported by lightweight steel trusses.

4.5.3 Attached to the main structure and situated to the north of the Albert public house is a three storey brick structure, which may have been used as office or storage space, it has a c1950s appearance. It has a rendered exterior with a parapet around all sides. There are large windows on all floors of the south and east elevations.

4.5.4 To the east of the main structure and situated to the south of the Albert public house is a two storey stone structure. Only the west gable reveals the original stone fabric which is roughly dressed and coursed, with quoins. Window openings in this gable have stone sills and lintels. The remaining elevations (south and east) have a rendered exterior with rusticated pilasters to the first floor. The ground floor contains large shop windows, and the building is currently being used as a furniture showroom. Between this building and the main structure is an infill block which has a corrugated roof.

4.5.5 A ramp to the east of the main structure links the first floor of the building with external access to Henry Street.

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## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 5.1 IMPACT

- 5.1.1 This assessment has identified the potential for prehistoric and Roman burial remains within the study area. Although some areas of the site have been intensively occupied during the last two centuries, some of the development on the site has potentially involved minimal sub-surface disturbance.
- 5.1.2 Any below ground works carried out as part of the proposed development could destroy any surviving archaeological remains.
- 5.1.3 The proposed development would also involve the demolition of the existing buildings.

### 5.2 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

- 5.2.1 It is recommended that a programme of evaluation be undertaken to investigate the archaeological resource and to establish reliably the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
- 5.2.2 A programme of trial trenching is recommended which would investigate the area of greatest potential under the main structure. The distribution and extent of any trenching programme, however, should be subject to the specific archaeological recommendations of the County Archaeological Officer, whose views should be sought prior to proceeding with any further work on the site.
- 5.2.3 Subject to the results of the proposed evaluation there may be a requirement, by the County Archaeological Officer, for a further programme of detailed archaeological mitigation recording to anticipate the destruction of the archaeological resource by the development.
- 5.2.4 The existing buildings on the site should be photographically recorded prior to their demolition.

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## 6. GAZETTEER

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**Site number** 01  
**Site name** Queen's Square, Lancaster  
**NGR** SD 4763 6146  
**Site type** Cinerary Urn  
**Period** Bronze Age ?  
**Source** LSMR 0473  
**Description** A cinerary urn containing ashes, possibly of Bronze Age date was discovered in Queen's Square, Lancaster, in 1847.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number** 02  
**Site name** St Thomas's Church, Lancaster  
**NGR** SD 4776 6142  
**Site type** Ceramic pot  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** LSMR 0464  
**Description** A ceramic pot, dated to the late 2nd century AD was found in 1840 during the digging of the foundations for St Thomas's Church.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number** 03  
**Site name** Site of Squirrel's Wine Bar, Penny Street, Lancaster  
**NGR** SD 4769 6144  
**Site type** Cremation urn  
**Period** Roman  
**Source** LSMR 10114  
**Description** Fragments of a Roman jar, containing a small amount of cremated human bone were found in digging a foundation trench at the rear of the former Squirrel's Wine Bar in Penny Street. The trench was for a wall, replacing a former boundary wall, almost exactly on a line with the north aisle wall of St Thomas's Church. The vessel was found at a depth of approximately 1.5m below ground surface, at this point somewhat raised above the adjoining property levels. The urn is of Black Burnished Ware, probably mid-2nd century AD in date.  
**Assessment** The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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**Site number** 04  
**Site name** Farmer's Arms, Penny Street, Lancaster

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<b>NGR</b>	SD 4774 6130
<b>Site type</b>	Cinerary urn
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age ?
<b>Source</b>	LSMR 2000
<b>Description</b>	Cinerary urn found during the construction of the Corporation Arms in Penny Street (now the Farmer's Arms) in the early nineteenth century.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	05
<b>Site name</b>	Near Penny Street Bridge, Lancaster
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4778 6128
<b>Site type</b>	Cinerary urn
<b>Period</b>	Bronze Age
<b>Source</b>	LSMR 1999
<b>Description</b>	Cinerary urn found near Penny Street Bridge, c1900.
<b>Assessment</b>	The site lies outside the proposed development area.

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<b>Site number</b>	06
<b>Site name</b>	West of King Street, Lancaster
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4765 6134
<b>Site type</b>	Property boundary
<b>Period</b>	Medieval?
<b>Source</b>	Cartographic
<b>Description</b>	This boundary (running approximately north to south), which coincides with the western boundary of the site, is shown on the Mackreth's map of 1778. Its curved alignment may derive from an earlier medieval open field system. It presently lies under the western wall of the upstanding building.
<b>Assessment</b>	The boundary may be affected by the proposed development and may merit targeting during a watching brief, but does not warrant evaluation.

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<b>Site number</b>	07
<b>Site name</b>	West of King Street, Lancaster
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4765 6137
<b>Site type</b>	Open field? and later steam saw mill
<b>Period</b>	Multi-period?
<b>Source</b>	Cartographic
<b>Description</b>	This area, bounded by the two property boundaries (06 and 08), is shown as part of an arable field on the 1684 map. By the mid-nineteenth century the site was occupied by garden plots. During the latter part of the nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century the site has been occupied by a steam saw mill and later the site of a



motor garage. The present building which occupies the site is built in at least two phases in stone and then brick. The floor area inside the building is largely open with few dividing walls. The floor itself is composed of concrete with sloped sections following the natural topography.

**Assessment** Given the potential for prehistoric and Roman burial remains in the area, this site, which potentially has had minimal disturbance, warrants evaluation. The structure itself may also merit some level of survey record.

**Site number** 08  
**Site name** West of King Street, Lancaster  
**NGR** SD 4767 6138  
**Site type** Field and property boundary  
**Period** Medieval?  
**Source** Cartographic  
**Description** This is shown as a field boundary on the 1684 map, when it divides two arable fields. Its curved alignment, which is shown more clearly on the 1778 map, may derive from a medieval open field system. The alignment now forms the eastern boundary to the main structure occupying the site.  
**Assessment** The site is within the proposed development area and where it has not been built upon by the main structure it should be evaluated.

**Site number** 09  
**Site name** West of King Street, Lancaster  
**NGR** SD 4768 6138  
**Site type** Housing  
**Period** Late eighteenth and nineteenth century  
**Source** Cartographic  
**Description** This small triangular plot between King Street and the field boundary 08 begins to have houses built on it by Mackreth's map of 1778. Initially the housing fronts King Street, but the rear of the plot is also occupied by the end of the nineteenth century. Between the publication of the 1931 and 1938 maps all of this site was cleared of housing. This area is now partially occupied by the forecourt to the existing garage and by a three storey structure which appears to have formed an office or storage area for the garage. This structure is brick built with a rendered exterior. A parapet runs around the top of the building. There are large windows to all three floors on the south and east elevations.  
**Assessment** The site is likely to contain a number of cellared

properties and does not warrant evaluation.

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<b>Site number</b>	10
<b>Site name</b>	North and west of Henry Street, Lancaster
<b>NGR</b>	SD 4768 6134
<b>Site type</b>	Housing? and saw mill
<b>Period</b>	Early nineteenth century
<b>Source</b>	Cartographic
<b>Description</b>	<p>This irregular shaped plot between Henry Street and the field boundary 08 begins to have buildings upon it on Clark's map of 1807. This expands during the nineteenth century and by the 1892 map the building immediately to the west of Henry Street is described as a 'steam saw mill'. The large building on the north side of Henry Street may be the one shown on Clark's map. If it is then the building's appearance would suggest an industrial function, rather than for domestic accommodation. The present building, which is now used as a furniture showroom, is two storey, stone built with a hipped roof. The stone fabric, which is visible in the west gable, is roughly dressed and coursed, with quoins. Some windows are visible in the west gable which have stone sills and lintels. The other external elevations (south and east) have a rendered exterior with rusticated pilasters to the first floor.</p> <p>The ground floor contains large shop windows. The site of the steam saw mill on the west side of Henry Street appears to have been demolished after the publication of the 1938 map. The only feature of interest in this plot is a ramp, providing access to the first floor level of the main garage building.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>This plot is unlikely to warrant evaluation, although the remaining standing buildings and ramp may merit some form of record.</p>

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## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### 7.1 PRIMARY DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Lancaster Record Office, MF 26/151, 1861 census.

### 7.2 SECONDARY DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J (eds), 1914 *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, vol 8, London

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1995 *MFI Site, Aldcliffe Road Lancaster: Archaeological Assessment*, Unpubl Rep

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1996 *77-79 Penny Street, Lancaster: Archaeological Assessment*, Unpubl Rep

Mannex P & Co, 1881 *Topography and Directory of Lancaster*, Preston

Slater, 1869 *Lancashire Directory*

### 7.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

1610 Speed's Map of Lancaster

1684 Map of Lancaster (compiled by Kenneth Docton from a collection of documents in Townley Hall)

1778 A Plan of the Town of Lancaster by Stepn. Mackreth, copy held at Lancaster City Museum

1786 William Yates's Map of Lancashire, approx. 6/10" to 1 mile

1807 A Plan of the Town of Lancaster by C Clark, copy held at Lancaster City Museum

1821 Map of the County and Castle of Lancaster by Jonathan Binns, copy held at Lancaster City Museum

1848 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 statute mile, Lancashire sheet 30

1892 Ordnance Survey 10.56' to 1 statute mile, a composite copy of this map is held at Lancaster City Museum

1893 (surveyed 1891) Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire sheets XXX.11 and XXX.15

1895 (surveyed 1844, revised 1891) Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 statute mile, Lancashire sheet 30

1913 (re-surveyed 1890-1, revised 1910) Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire sheets XXX.11 and XXX.15

1933 (re-surveyed 1890-1, revised 1931) Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire sheets XXX.11 and XXX.15

1938 (re-surveyed 1890-1, revised 1938) Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Lancashire sheets XXX.11 and XXX.15

Soil Survey, 1983 *Soils of Northern England*, scale 1:250,000

## **APPENDIX 1 - PROJECT BRIEF**

## **APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESIGN**

## **FIGURES LIST**

Figure 1 - Site location plan

Figure 2 - Site plan

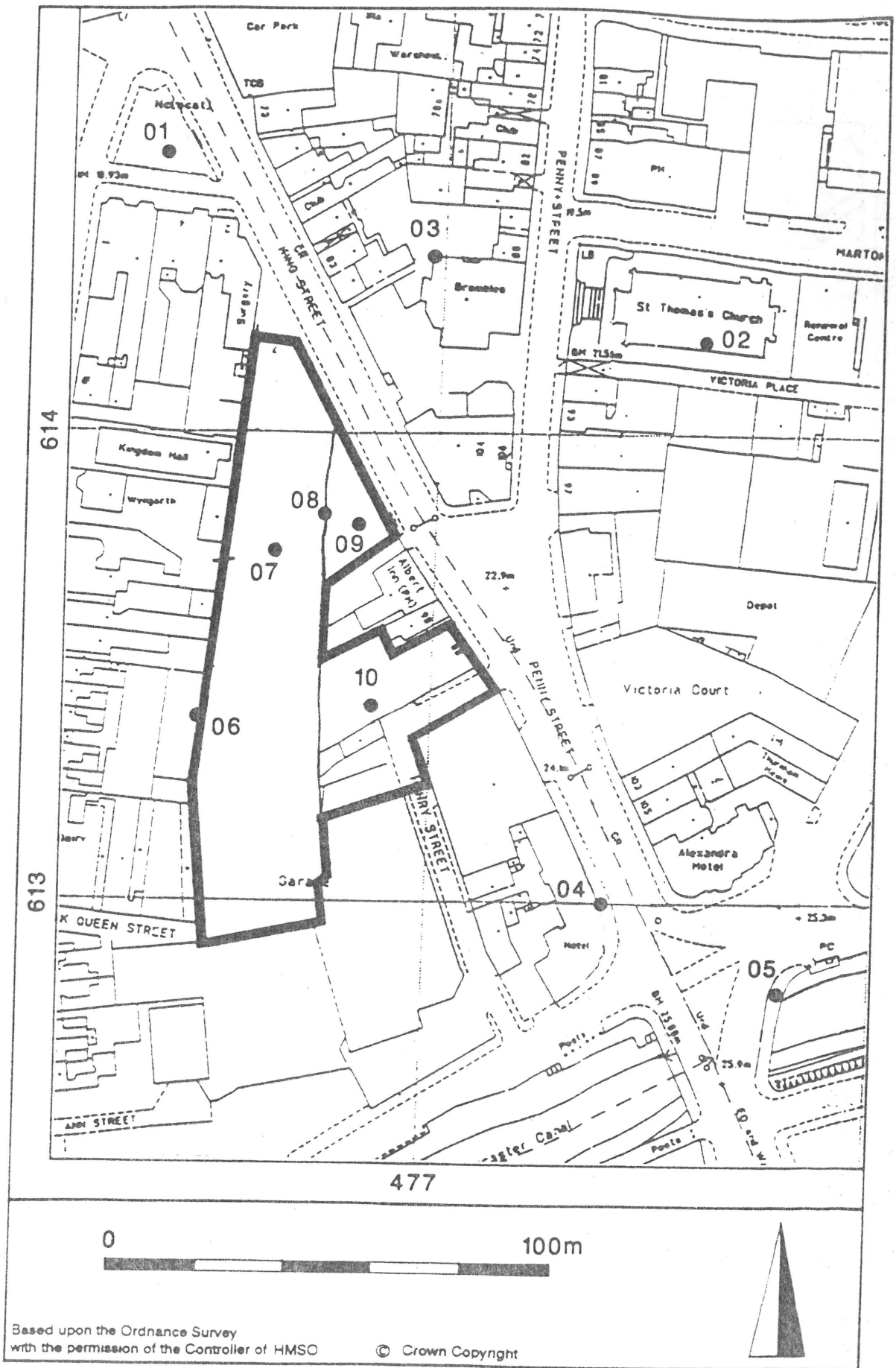
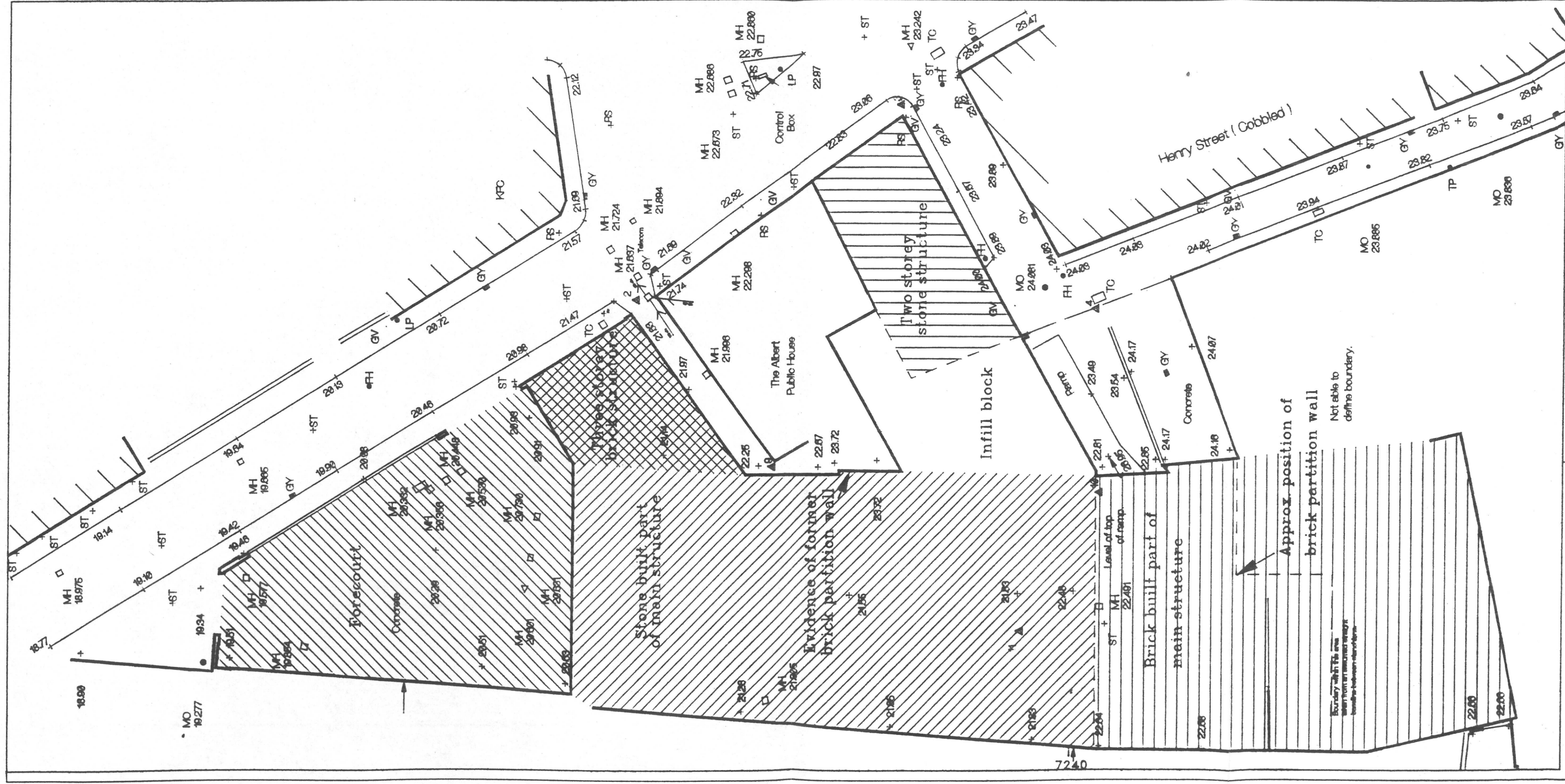


Fig.1 Location plan



STREAMLINE GARAGE  
Site Plan

PLAN NAME

DATE

SCALE

DATE

1-1997

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Figure 2