



# Animate Preston, Tenterfield Street Preston, Lancashire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Preston  
PR1 2LA

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## Quality Assurance

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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd, on behalf of Maple Grove Developments Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks relating to the redevelopment of the site for mixed leisure use. The monitored works covered 0.7 hectares, located at the former Indoor Market Hall, Earl Street/Tenterfield Street, Preston, PR1 2LA and centred on NGR 353942 429639.

The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Preston City Council (PCC; 06/2021/1589), as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included the monitoring of geotechnic test pits, window samples and bore holes in 2021.

There was a poor survival of archaeological remains at the site of Animate Preston. The demolition of previous buildings to make way for the construction of the late 20th-century indoor market and carpark was substantial and complete, largely removing any evidence of previous activity. This correlates well with the conclusions formed by the desk-based assessment (Waterman IE 2021).

The only surviving remains were in the north-west corner of the site and were evidence of a substantial building. The remains comprised walls constructed from white glazed and red, potentially re-used, bricks as well as vinyl and concrete flooring. The size and location of the building would suggest it is most likely to be the Majestic Hall, thought to have been built in the early 20th century.

The watching brief has met its aims and objectives.

## **Acknowledgements**

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# Animate Preston, Tenterfield Street, Preston, Lancashire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd, on behalf of Maple Grove Developments Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks relating to the redevelopment of the site for mixed leisure use. The monitored works covered 0.7 ha, located at the former Indoor Market Hall, Earl Street/Tenterfield Street, Preston, PR1 2LA and centred on NGR 353942 429639 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Preston City Council (PCC; 06/2021/1589), and formed part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included the monitoring of geotechnic test pits, window samples and bore holes in 2021. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 7:

*No development hereby approved shall commence until a written scheme of investigation for archaeological works has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The written scheme of investigation should include a formal watching brief to the standards and guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists as an integral part of the groundworks required for the development. The written scheme of investigation should also include a contingency plan for the unexpected discovery of significant remains.*

*The watching brief must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced professional contractor and in accordance with the submitted written scheme of investigation.*

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Waterman IE 2022). The Planning Officer (Archaeology) for the Lancashire County Council Historic Environment Team (LCC HET) approved the WSI, on behalf of PCC, prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 18–29 July and 15–26 August 2022.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The watching brief was located on land immediately south of the A59 highway (Ringway) and was bordered by Tenterfield Street to the east, Preston Markets to the south and a residential block to the west.





- 1.3.2 The topography of the site has largely been levelled to 43 m OD, though this rises to 46 m OD towards the south-eastern boundary. The modern-day course of the River Ribble runs approximately 950 m south of the development.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is the Sherwood Sandstone Group. This is overlaid by superficial hummocky (moundy) glacial deposits of clay, sand and gravel across much of the site. The north-west border of the site, however, contains superficial glaciofluvial ice contact deposits of gravel, sand and silt (British Geology Survey online viewer).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site, taken from the WSI (Waterman IE 2022) and a desk-based assessment (Waterman IE 2021).

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

#### *Archaeological Watching brief (2008)*

- 2.2.1 Three ground investigation test pits were monitored within the site boundary in 2008 as part of the Heart of Titheburn Regeneration Area scheme. Two of the test pits contained no archaeological remains, while the third test pit on the north-western boundary of the site revealed a former ground surface, thought to predate the existing buildings.

#### *Desk-based assessment and site walkover survey (2016)*

- 2.2.2 A historic environment desk-based assessment and site walkover survey was undertaken on the site for a previous planning application (06/2016/0402) that was provided consent in 2016 (Waterman IE 2016a). The assessment determined that the site was in agricultural or horticultural use until the early 19th century, when it was then developed with small scale structures. The assessment also concluded that the site had been subject to considerable truncation and disturbance, and therefore had low potential for archaeological remains. The southern boundary of the site was highlighted as possibly being less impacted by later development.

#### *Built heritage statement (2016)*

- 2.2.3 A built heritage statement was undertaken on the site for a previous planning application (06/2016/0402) that was provided consent in 2016 (Waterman IE 2016b). The statement identified that the earliest existing building on the site was Lancastria House, while the indoor market and car park dated to the 1970s. It was considered that these buildings had no heritage value, though the façade of Lancastria House may have had limited heritage value.

#### *Archaeological Watching brief (2021)*

- 2.2.4 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in August 2021 during ground investigation works (Allen Archaeology 2021). The watching brief comprised the monitoring of six boreholes, eleven test pits, and four window samples. The monitoring revealed a consistent deposit sequence across the site comprising natural sand substrate, redeposited sand, and demolition material, which was sealed by the concrete carpark surface. Glazed brick walls were also identified and interpreted as forming part of the basement of the Majestic Hall, built by 1931.



#### *Desk-based assessment (2021)*

- 2.2.5 An updated desk-based assessment was produced for the current planning application (Waterman IE 2021), addressing changes to the proposed development and relevant updates to planning policy. The assessment reached the same conclusions as the 2016 assessment, supported by the results of the 2021 watching brief.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.1 While no Romano-British activity has been recorded within the site, the potential alignment of a Roman road has been recorded 160 m to the east, connecting Preston to Wigan.

#### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)*

- 2.3.2 During the Anglo-Saxon period Preston was located within the kingdom of Northumbria. The name origin of Preston is probably Old English, meaning ‘priest’s tun’, or homestead. Preston was recorded in the Domesday Book as being part of the hundred of Amounderness, with three churches but no recorded population (monks and clergy were not included in the Domesday Book), with Earl Tosti as its Lord before 1066 (Open Domesday 2022), though this changed to King William after the Conquest.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

- 2.3.3 Preston was granted the right of a guild merchant in 1179, indicating its importance. The rights to hold a market and a fair were granted shortly after 1179, before the end of the 12th century. The former sites of a tithe barn and vicarage are situated around 50 m east of the site, and a test pit investigation during pre-planning activity at the Covered Market, 10 m to the north, revealed significant deposits of medieval pottery. The survival of medieval buried soil horizons discovered during the same investigation suggests that there is significant potential for medieval archaeology within the area.

#### *Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)*

- 2.3.4 A 1684 Plan of Preston showed the site as open land, bounded to the south by a footpath which ran along the back of plots that fronted onto the north side of St John’s Street, now known as Lord Street. The map also showed evidence of a pre-industrial Preston, with narrow streets, small plots and narrow buildings. By the late 18th century, the site had become part of an enclosed orchard known as Collys Garden. The 1774 Survey Plan of Preston showed the orchard bordered on its western, southern and eastern sides by 18th-century buildings, with fields to the north.
- 2.3.5 Archaeological trial trenching conducted around 150 m south-west of the site, during development of the St Georges shopping centre, uncovered a post-medieval brick structure, possibly associated with small-scale industrial activity.

#### *Modern (AD 1800–present)*

- 2.3.6 By the early 19th century Preston had expanded greatly, surrounding the site to the east and west. Shakeshaft’s 1822 map of Preston showed a new road, ‘High Street’, bordering the site to the north, with properties lining either side of the highway. The properties had rear gardens, which the northern section of the site encompasses. The rest of the site was still largely an open area by 1824 (Baines map), though an area of formal gardens or parkland potentially encroaches the south-west corner of the site.
- 2.3.7 The first development on the site is shown on the 1836 OS map, comprising the Orchard Methodist Chapel, which fronts onto the newly constructed Liverpool Street at the southern

end of the site. Liverpool Street was orientated north-east–south-west and located just inside the southern edge of the site. The chapel was constructed from stone and brick in a Gothic style, with a south facing entrance flanked by two small towers. It was demolished, along with its associated school in 1956.

2.3.8 By 1893 the site had been completely developed, with Tenterfield Street bisecting the area on a north-east–south-west orientation. Narrow, small scale-buildings had been built on either side of the street. The chapel initially built in the early 19th century had now been joined by its associated school, located immediately to its north-west. The site continued to be built on throughout the early 20th century, with small scale buildings filling in any remaining spaces. By 1931 the Majestic Hall had been constructed in the north-west corner of the site, which had changed to Majestic Buildings by 1958. By 1958 a number of the small buildings on the site had been demolished to make way for larger developments. This comprised the demolition of the chapel and school to make way for a car park, the enlargement of the Majestic Buildings, the demolition of terrace plots to the north of the site ahead of the construction of a club and warehouse, and the construction of Lancastria House in the east of the site. Two buildings are labelled warehouses in the centre of the site on the 1958–59 OS map.

2.3.9 Evidence of the Central Lancashire New Town urban renewal programme was shown on the 1966 OS map; several buildings along Tenterfield Street and High Street had been demolished leaving large blank areas, including the Majestic Buildings. By 1971–88 the scale of development in Preston as a result of this programme is evident. Within the site bounds there had been a complete demolition of all former buildings, apart from Lancastria House, and the covered market and adjoining multi-storey car park had been constructed in their stead, covering the majority of the site. Liverpool Street was shortened and became an access to the car park, whilst to the north of the site the High Steet and its buildings had been completely removed with the construction of the A59. Tenterfield Street had been re-routed north, passing under the A59 in the form of an underpass, and joining the southern end of Lawson Street.

## 2.4 General aims

2.4.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI, (Waterman IE 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

## 2.5 Objectives

2.5.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Waterman IE 2022), were to:



- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Waterman IE 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are outlined below.

#### **3.2 Fieldwork methods**

##### *General*

3.2.1 The intrusive groundworks were split over two areas: phases 1 and 2 (Fig.1). These entailed the removal of surface concrete slabs approximately 300 mm deep, breaking out existing pile caps to 1.5 m depth and removal of any encountered obstructions/structures below ground up to a maximum depth of 2 m. The watching brief monitored all mechanical excavations that occurred along the southern edge of the site, across the footprint of the former Methodist Chapel (phase 1) and in the south-west corner of the site (phase 2).

3.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

3.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

##### *Recording*

3.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plan and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

3.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

3.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### 3.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 3.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Waterman IE 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for specialist reporting* (Type 1: Description).

### 3.4 Monitoring

- 3.4.1 The Planning Officer (Archaeology) at LCC HET monitored the watching brief on behalf of PCC. Any variations with the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology).

## 4 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The ground works across much of the site uncovered no archaeological features or deposits (Fig. 1).
- 4.1.2 In the north-west corner of the site there were two areas of surviving early 20th-century structural remains beneath the 1970s car park and market (Fig. 2), at a depth of 1 m below ground level (BGL).

### 4.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 4.2.1 The natural substrate (1003) comprised orange sand, with fine lenses of light yellow sand. It was seen across the site at varying depths, ranging from 0.7–3 m BGL.
- 4.2.2 Overlying the natural substrate was a 0.4–3 m thick sand and silt layer (1005/1006; Fig. 3) which contained fragments of brick. The layer was probably used to level the site once the original buildings had been demolished in the 1960/70s and before the indoor market and car park was built.
- 4.2.3 Evenly dispersed across the area were concrete piles (1004; 1.5 m to 2 m deep), which would have supported the multi-story car park and indoor market.
- 4.2.4 The ground surface comprised 0.3 m thick concrete slab.

### 4.3 Twentieth century

#### *Eastern area*

- 4.3.1 Wall 1007 (10 x 0.24 x 1.3 m high; Figs 2 and 4) was approximately NNW–SSE aligned, with a step to the east, the corners of which were rounded. The wall was constructed from white glazed, frogged bricks (228 x 114 x 78 mm) coursed in a stretcher bond and bonded with a cement mortar. To the west of wall 1007 was floor surface 1014, which was made up of suspected vinyl-asbestos square tiles (0.22 m<sup>2</sup>), green and beige yellow in colour and alternating in a chess board pattern.
- 4.3.2 Wall 1008 (3.8 x 0.58 x 0.3 m high; Figs 2 and 4) butted up to the east side of wall 1007, on a north-east to south-west orientation. The wall was constructed from varying sized red bricks, suggesting the bricks were reused in a random bonding pattern.

4.3.3 Wall 1009 (1.1 x 0.26 x 0.35 m high; Fig. 2) butted against the north-east edge of wall 1008, on the same alignment. The bricks of this wall were also of varying sizes, suggesting re-use, and coursed in a random bonding pattern with a lime mortar cement. Wall 1009 however, was a lot narrower than wall 1008 and seemed to be not as well built. A drain was located south of wall 1009, silted-up with fills of silty sand (1010 and 1011), from which six sherds of modern tableware (58 g), a fragment of white marble worktop, and one fragment of domestic fowl bone were recovered.

*Western area*

4.3.4 Walls 1017, 1028 and 1030 (Fig. 2) were located along the southern edge of the western area, aligned north-east to south-west. Walls 1017 (3.5 x 0.45 x 1.1 m high) and 1028 (1.45 x 0.35 x 1.1 m high) were constructed from red, possibly re-used, bricks, while wall 1030 (3 x 0.5 x 1 m high) was constructed from white glazed bricks in a stretcher bond, the same as those used in wall 1007 to the north-east. A concrete floor (1023) was recorded north and east of walls 1030 and 1027, respectively.

4.3.5 Walls 1028 and 1030 formed a 1.25 m wide entranceway to a room which was delineated by walls 1027 and 1029 (6+ x 0.1 x 0.1 m high). The bricks of walls 1027 and 1029 were also white glazed, in a stretcher bond and were rounded at the corners of the room. The room measured 3.5 m long by 2.25 m wide and contained a flooring of green and yellow tiles (1015; (Fig. 5)) which were comparable to those uncovered in the eastern area (1014). The similar alignment and construction of walls 1030 and 1007, as well as the same floor design in both areas of survival, indicate that they were part of the same structure. Evidence of later alteration was seen on wall 1030, where a recess in the wall had been filled in with red brick painted white to match the other white glazed bricks.

4.3.6 Walls 1017 and 1028 were bisected by red brick wall 1025 (0.45 x 1 m high; Fig. 2), which extended over 6 m to the north-west from the southern edge of the western area. The wall was the western extent of a narrow room or corridor that was also delineated by walls 1028 and 1027. The space measured at least 4.6 m long and 1.3 m wide and was possibly associated with storage due to its size.

4.3.7 L-shaped wall 1016 (Figs 2 and 6) was bonded to the western side of wall 1025 and the northern side of wall 1017, and was constructed from white glazed bricks. An L-shaped internal wall (1018; 2+ x 0.25 x 0.3 m high) was located north-west of walls 1017 and 1016, forming an L-shaped space with the other two walls. The L-shape could be the shape of the room, a large corridor corner turn, or the surviving remains of two rooms. The room(s)/corridor contained a 0.1 m thick concrete bedding for a timber floor (1020; Fig. 6); the imprints of the former timber floor were seen imbedded into the concrete close to the southern arm of wall 1016. A square drain (1019) with attached ceramic pipe was noted at the western end of the surviving wall 1016.



## 5 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small modern assemblage of finds was recovered during the investigations, comprising pottery, glass, stone, metal, animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM).
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Feature	Pottery	CBM	Glass	Other
1002	Levelling Layer	/	/	4/863	Slate x 1
1006	Demolition Rubble	/	/	/	Lead x 1
1007	Structure		4/4315		
1010	Deliberate Backfill	3/24		19/74	Stone x 1; Iron x 2
1011	Drain Fill	3/34	/	1/3	Animal Bone x 1; Iron x 1
<b>Total</b>		<b>6/58</b>	<b>4/4315</b>	<b>24/940</b>	

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery consists of six sherds representing modern tableware; five sherds are refined whitewares (two joining sherds with an external turquoise glaze), and one brown-glazed redware handle. These came from contexts 1010 (drain fill) and 1011 (drain fill) respectively.

### 5.3 Animal bone

- 5.3.1 The site yielded only one fragment of animal bone, from 1011, the fill of a (modern) drain. It is bird bone, possibly a fragment of sternum or rib, of domestic fowl.

### 5.4 Ceramic building material

- 5.4.1 An intact externally white-glazed facing brick from wall 1007 measures approximately 200 mm x 114 mm x 78 mm. This has the remains of a cement mortar, and circular nail head marks mould-impressed in the frog.
- 5.4.2 A worked fragment of white marble with a rhomboid profile was retrieved from drain fill 1010, which may have come from a worktop; it measures 28 mm thick with a maximum width of 155 mm.

### 5.5 Other finds

- 5.5.1 Other finds include metal pipe fragments in iron and lead (120 mm diameter) and a variety of transparent glass, including both window and vessel, including two intact 'Associated Dairies' milk bottles (which date to post-1949 when the company ASDA was formed).

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were seen during the monitoring works.



## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 There was a poor survival of archaeological remains at the site of Animate Preston. The demolition of previous buildings to make way for the construction of the late 20th-century indoor market and carpark was substantial and complete, largely removing any evidence of previous activity. This correlates well with the conclusions formed by desk-based assessments (Waterman IE 2016; 2022).
- 7.1.2 The only surviving remains were in the north-west corner of the site and provide evidence of a substantial building. The remains comprised walls constructed from white glazed and red, potentially re-used, bricks as well as vinyl and concrete flooring. The size and location of the building would suggest it is most likely to be the Majestic Hall, thought to have been built in the early 20th century. The line of the south-west to north-east aligned walls (1007, 1017, 1028, 1029 and 1030) are potentially the main outer wall that would have once fronted Tenterfield Street as seen on the early mapping. This correlates with the results of the 2021 watching brief (Allen Archaeology 2021), which also found evidence of white glazed bricks interpreted as belonging to Majestic Hall.

## 8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Lancashire County Museum Service has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, accession code TBC. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 8.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 8.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and artefacts will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Lancashire County Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code (267870), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- one cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type
  - one file of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

- 8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### 8.3 Selection strategy

- 8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity.



These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

- 8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Finds*

- 8.3.5 The small size and modern nature of the assemblage suggests that no further work is necessary, and retention of the assemblage is not recommended.

#### *Documentary records*

- 8.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 8.3.7 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

### **8.4 Security copy**

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **8.5 OASIS**

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the senior archaeological officer for the Lancashire Historic Environment Record on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **9.2 Third party data copyright**

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd 2022. *Preston Animate. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 Context Index

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<b>1001</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light grey reinforced concrete with ----			
<b>1002</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid-red sand			
<b>1003</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid-red sand with ----			
<b>1004</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light grey concrete			
<b>1005</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light orange sand			
<b>1006</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid-brown grey gritty silt with rare small stones and pebbles			
<b>1007</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Incomplete wall aligned north / south, turns east, then north / south with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from white glazed, frogged, yellow engineering bricks and bonded with lime flecked mortar. Maximum height: 1.30 m.			
<b>1008</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Incomplete wall aligned NE to SW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red handmade bricks, varying in size, small grit and pebble inclusions and bonded with pinkish cream lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.30 m.			
<b>1009</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall. Constructed from red handmade bricks, some having pebble inclusions and bonded with peachy cream lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.35 m.			
<b>1010</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid-red brown silty sand			
<b>1011</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid-brown silty sand			
<b>1012</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Demolition layer</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light grey clay			
<b>1013</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Demolition layer</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Pinkish grey, with greenish blue broken pieces of concrete			
<b>1014</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Green and orange / yellow vinyl or rubber floor tiles			
<b>1015</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Green and orange / yellow vinyl or rubber floor tiles			
<b>1016</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Incomplete wall with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from white glazed bricks, some with curved corners and bonded with cement mortar. Maximum height: 1.50 m.			
<b>1017</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Incomplete wall aligned NE to SW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red handmade bricks, varying in size with small grit and pebble inclusions and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 1.10 m.			
<b>1018</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall aligned NW / SE for 1.1 m then west. Constructed from red brick and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.30 m.			
<b>1019</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Drain</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Square drain with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from brown, glazed ceramic and bonded with concrete. Maximum height: 0.05 m.			

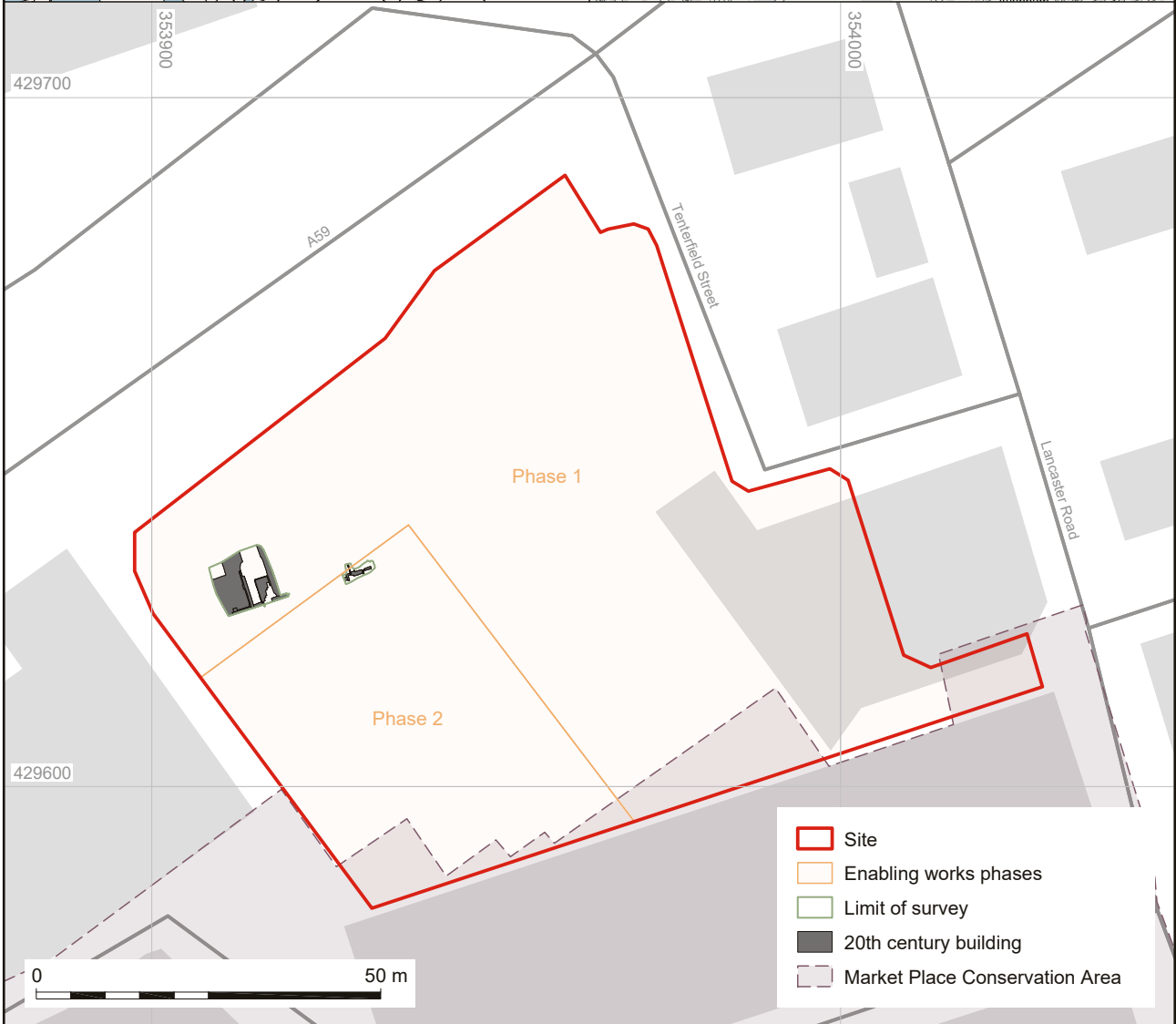



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<b>1020</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Unknown floor surface and a flat base. Constructed from concrete and bitumen and bonded with wooden planks / floorboards. Maximum height: 0.08 m.			
<b>1021</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Bedding layer</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Pink concrete			
<b>1022</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Blue, grey silver speckled concrete			
<b>1023</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark blueish black bitumen concrete			
<b>1024</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Floor surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Grey, dark grey speckles on surface concrete			
<b>1025</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall. Constructed from handmade red brick and bonded with dark grey cement mortar.			
<b>1026</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Demolition layer</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid-brown silty sand			
<b>1027</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Rectangular wall with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from yellow, white glazed bricks, some with curved corners. and bonded with cement mortar.			
<b>1028</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall. Constructed from red brick wall.			
<b>1029</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall aligned NE / SW. Constructed from yellow, white glazed bricks, some with curved corners and bonded with cement mortar. Maximum height: 1.00 m.			
<b>1030</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Wall aligned NE to SW. Constructed from red + yellow, white glazed bricks, some with curved corners and bonded with cement mortar. Maximum height: 1.00 m.			



## Appendix 2 OASIS summary

<b>OASIS ID (UID):</b>	wessexar1-509177
<b>Project Name:</b>	Animate Preston, Tenterfield Street, Preston, Lancashire: An archaeological watching brief
<b>Activity type:</b>	Watching Brief
<b>Project Identifier(s):</b>	267870
<b>Planning Id:</b>	06/2021/1589
<b>Reason for Investigation:</b>	Planning requirement
<b>Organisation Responsible for work:</b>	Wessex Archaeology
<b>Project Dates:</b>	18-Jul-2022–26-Aug-2022
<b>HER:</b>	Lancashire SMR
<b>HER Identifiers:</b>	[no data]
<b>Project Methodology:</b>	The intrusive groundworks were split over two areas, termed Phases 1 and 2. These entailed the removal of surface concrete slab c.300 mm depth, breaking out existing pile caps to 1.5 m depth and removal of any encountered obstructions/structures below ground up to a maximum depth of 2 m. The watching brief monitored all mechanical excavations that occurred along the southern edge of the site and across the footprint of the former Methodist Chapel.
<b>Project Results:</b>	There was a poor survival of archaeological remains at the site of Animate Preston. The demolition of previous buildings to make way for the construction of the late 20th-century indoor market and carpark was substantial and complete, largely removing any evidence of previous activity. This correlates well with the conclusions formed by the desk-based assessment (Waterman IE 2021). The only surviving remains were in the north-west corner of the site and were evidence of a substantial building. The remains comprised walls constructed from white glazed and red, potentially re-used, bricks as well as vinyl and concrete flooring. The size and location of the building would suggest it is most likely to be the Majestic Hall, thought to have been built in the early 20th century.
<b>Keywords:</b>	
<b>Archive:</b>	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Lancashire County Museums;
<b>Reports in OASIS:</b>	Jackson-Slater, C., (2022). <i>Animate Preston, Tenterfield Street, Preston, Lancashire: An archaeological watching brief</i> . Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology. 267870.02.



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Site location

Figure 1





Plan of 20th-century building (Majestic Hall)


Figure 2



Figure 3: Photograph showing the depth of levelling layer 1005, view from east



Figure 4: Walls 1007 and 1008, view from south-west, 1 m scale

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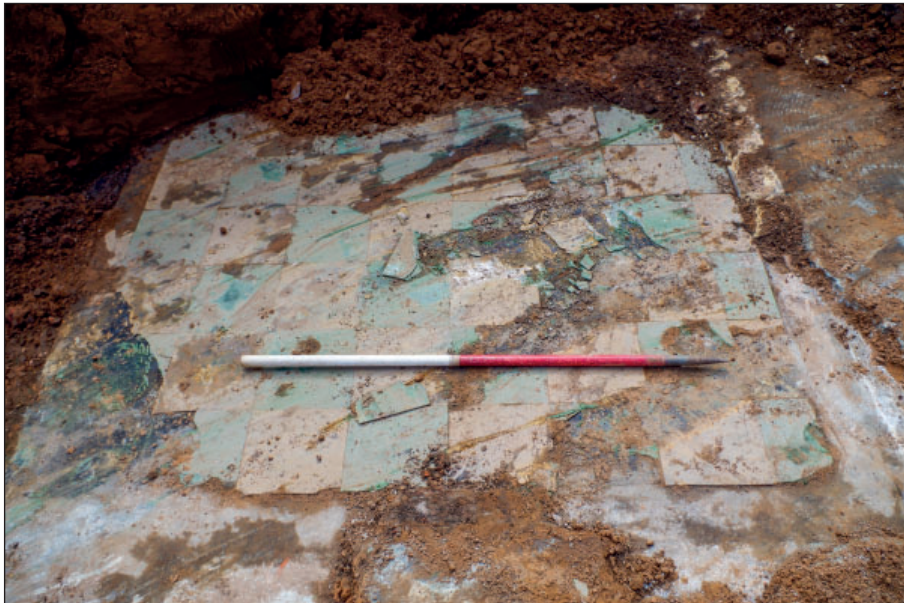



Figure 5: Floor 1015, view from south-east, 1 m scale



Figure 6: Wall 1016 and floor 1020, view from north, 1 m scale

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