

SITE AT CORPORATION STREET/MARSH LANE AND EDWARD STREET, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief



Client:
Marcus Worthington Properties
Ltd and MREF III Preston
Property S.À R.L

Planning Application No.:
14/0873

NGR: 353562 429671

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Non-Technical Summary

Following submission of a planning application relating to a site at Corporation Street/Marsh Lane and Edward Street in Preston, Lancashire, a programme of archaeological work was commissioned, which was to comprise an archaeological watching brief. This followed on from two previous phases of archaeological watching brief carried out in 2007 by Oxford Archaeology (OA) North and by Greenlane Archaeology in 2010. Greenlane Archaeology carried out the current work in June 2016, which monitored excavation across the area which would cut into the underlying natural geology across the site.

The heavily compacted surface of the carpark and uppermost layer of rubble material across much of the site necessitated use of a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket to excavate and the looseness of the underlying sand deposits provided less than ideal circumstances for archaeological monitoring of the site. That being said, given the very clean nature of the virgin ground below that, it is considered that had any significant archaeological deposits been present then they would still have been detected, however, no significant archaeological finds or features were observed.

Various sections of walls were noted across the area which can be closely identified with those marked on maps dating from the 19th century. The earliest probably dated to the early-to-mid 19th century, relating to terraced properties, basements and yard walls along Marsh Lane and Edward Street and possibly associated with other structures which were cleared by the later 19th century to make way for the construction of Corporation Street. Some post-medieval pits were also noted, which were probably also 19th century in date based on the cartographic evidence.

All of the finds recovered probably dated from the 19th and 20th century, including a large quantity of pottery and glass bottles. The recovery of seconds amongst the post-medieval pottery suggests that production may have been underway nearby, although the remaining building midway along Marsh Lane is known to have been utilised by Kilners China and Glass Merchants, so some of the waste material recovered from the site may have originated there. The total absence of any earlier finds, despite the area being considered to lie within the medieval part of Preston, requires some explanation. The site was only sparsely developed by the end of the 18th century and the area may have been cleared for the construction of buildings across much of the site in the early-to-mid 19th century. Some of these were cleared by the later 19th century, with the construction of Corporation Street, and further building and clearance took place in the 20th century. There was no topsoil or subsoil anywhere on site: generally, once the uppermost rubble layer was removed the underlying natural was immediately exposed, and much of the area had also been cut across by ceramic drains, heavy-duty plastic pipes and other services. These factors combined probably removed any trace of earlier use of the site, if there had indeed been any.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Marcus Worthington Properties Ltd and MREF III Preston Property S.À R.L for commissioning the project. Further thanks are due to Sam Helm, Peter Dodd, Sean Entwistle, Colin Goodman and Adam Catterall for their assistance on site. Further thanks are due to Steve Halliwell for his information about the local public houses and the nearby china and glass warehouse.

The watching brief was carried out by Tom Mace who also produced the illustrations, examined the clay tobacco pipe fragment, and wrote this report. The remaining finds were examined by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report. The project was managed by Dan Elsworth.

1. Introduction

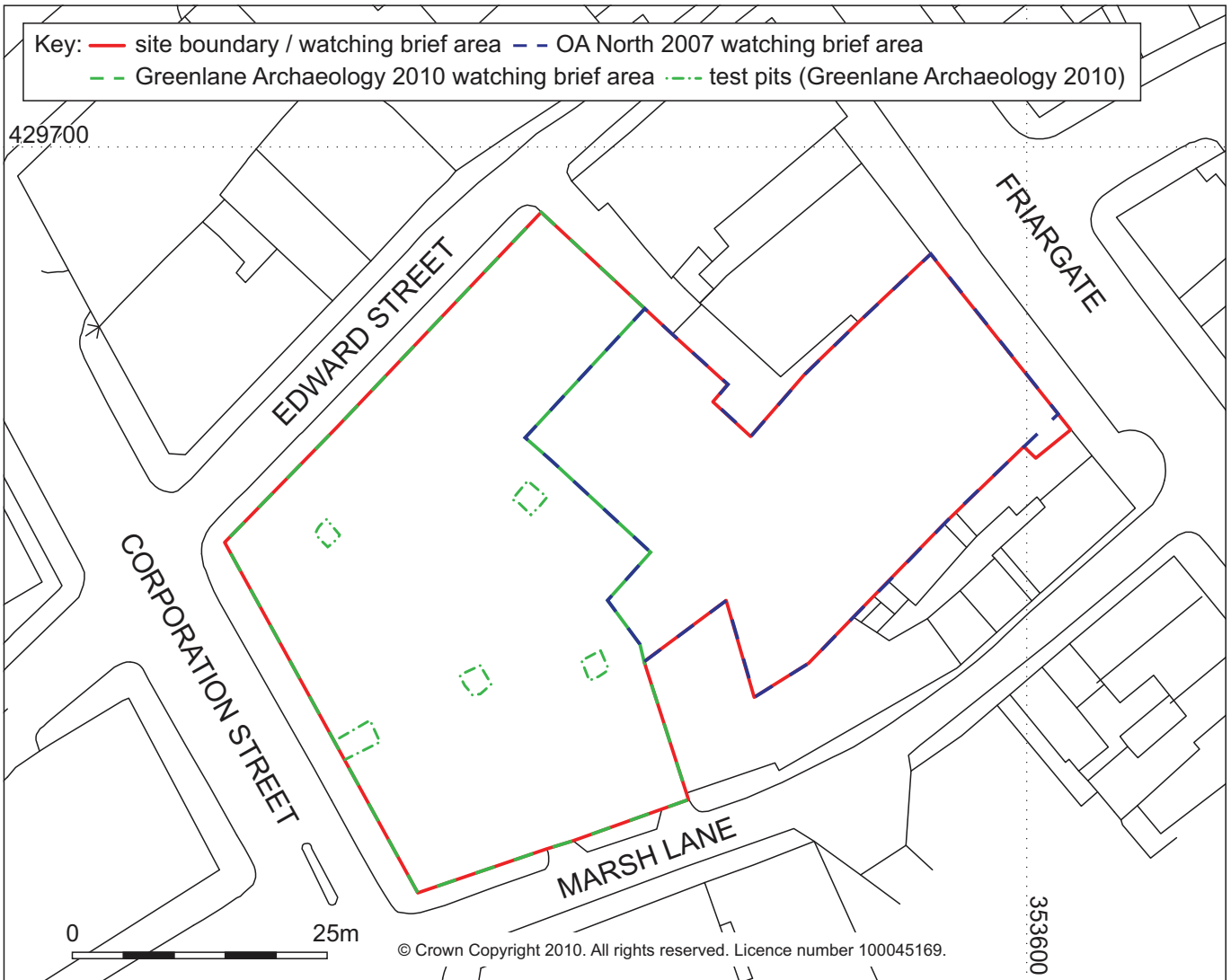
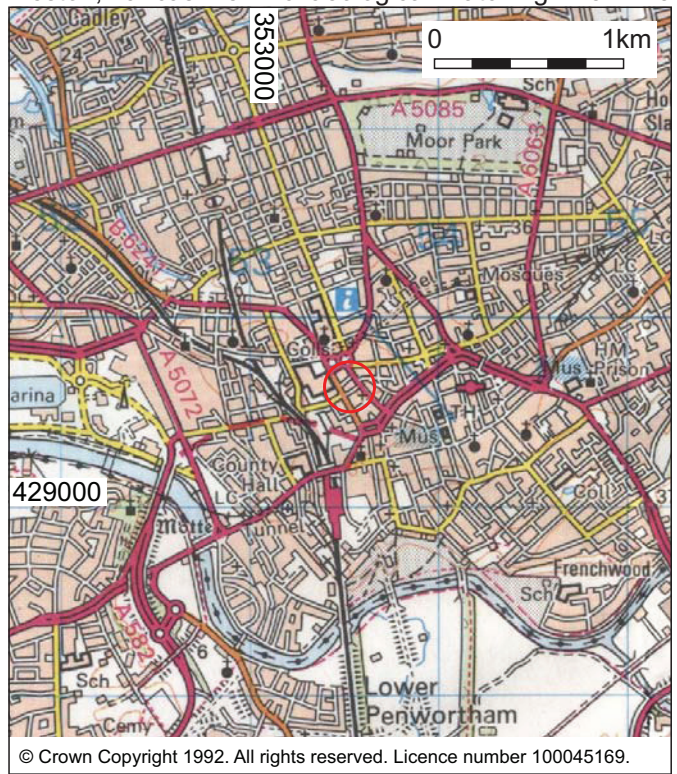
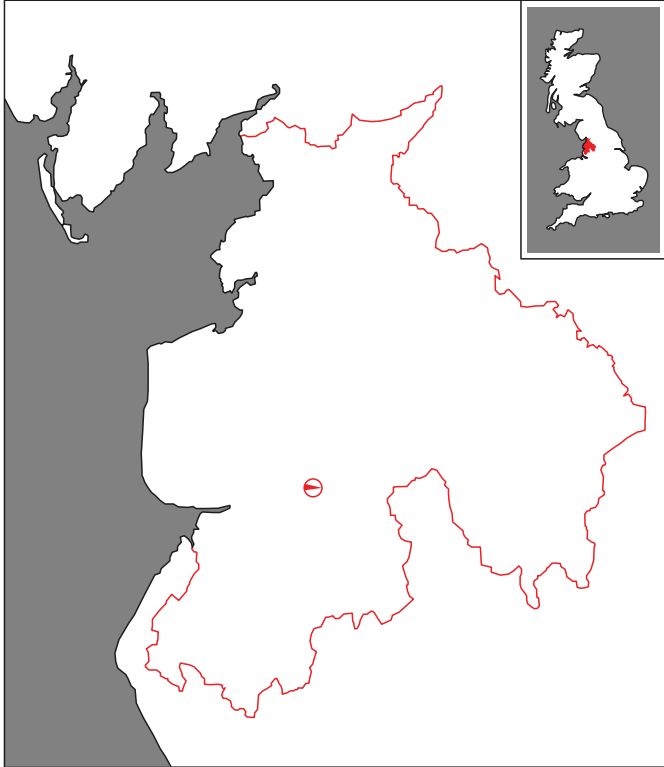
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 14/0873) for the construction of new student accommodation on a site at Corporation Street/Marsh Lane and Edward Street, Preston, Lancashire (NGR 353562 429671), a condition (No. 13) requiring a programme of archaeological work was placed on the decision notice. Following discussion with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service it was determined that this would comprise a watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Marcus Worthington Properties Ltd and MREF III Preston Property S.Á R.L (hereafter 'the client') to carry out this work in response to which Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design (*Appendix 1*). After the project design was accepted Greenlane Archaeology carried out the work in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014) in June 2016. This followed on from two previous phases of archaeological watching brief carried out in 2007 by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and 2010 by Greenlane Archaeology (Greenlane Archaeology 2010).

1.1.2 The site is situated at the junction of Corporation Street with Marsh Lane and Edward Street, with the eastern side extending to Friargate. Friargate is considered to be of medieval origin, although the previous investigation in this area in 2007 did not apparently find any significant archaeological remains.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated near Preston city centre (Ordnance Survey 1992), within a substantially commercialised part of the city to the north of the Ribble Viaduct (Figure 1). The site itself slopes gently upwards from north-west to south-east, along Corporation Street, and slopes more sharply from Corporation Street up along Marsh Lane to the north and east between a height of approximately 26m and 28m above sea level. The site is located near to the main buildings of the University of Central Lancashire. Preston lies on a low rise on the north side of the River Ribble and is on the eastern edge of the Lancashire and Amounderness coastal plains. To the west lie the Lancashire valleys and the Bowland fringe. The solid geology comprises Permian and Triassic Red New Sandstones which is overlain by deposits of glacial drift comprising clay with a thick overlay of sand, which is up to 9m thick in places (LCC and ELC 2006, 9). The plain's lush green pasture and rich arable land are a creation of the last two centuries, prior to this it was marshland which was created by rising sea levels after the last glaciation (Countryside Commission 1998, 87-88).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out as part of the watching brief undertaken by Greenlane Archaeology in 2010 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and published secondary sources.

2.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

2.2.1 The watching brief was carried out according to the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The site occupies an area of approximately 0.27 hectares. The overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket. Bulky deposits below that were removed using a toothless bucket and subsequently cleaned and further investigated by hand. Features were recorded relative to nearby property boundaries and other structures that were evident on the site plans and Ordnance Survey mapping. Finds were collected from all deposits for dating purposes. The following recording techniques were used during the watching brief:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all deposits and features (see *Appendix 2*) were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, specifically trench record sheets and individual context record sheets where necessary;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format (as RAW files) were taken of all archaeological features uncovered during the watching brief, as well as general views of the site, the surrounding area, and working shots. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report and the remainder are included in the archive. A written record of all of the photographs was also made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets (Greenlane Archaeology 2007);
- **Drawings:** a site plan at a scale of 1:500 and measured sketch plans were also produced on site.

2.3 Finds

2.3.1 **Collection:** all of the finds were recovered by hand and stored in self-seal bags with white write-on panels on site before being removed for processing and assessment. Finds which could not be allocated to a specific context are considered unstratified (**U/S**). These include finds which were recovered from the spoil heap or handed to the archaeologist on site by ground workers after they had been removed from context. The bulk of this material was retrieved from close to the centre of the site and specifically along Corporation Street.

2.3.2 **Processing:** artefacts were washed (or dried and dry brushed in the case of glass and metal), dried in a drying oven or naturally air-dried, and packaged appropriately in self-seal bags with white write-on panels.

2.3.3 **Assessment and recording:** the finds were assessed through visual examination, identified where possible by comparison with published examples, and a list of them was compiled (see *Appendix 3*).

2.4 Environmental samples

2.4.1 No samples were deemed necessary as no suitable contexts were encountered.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*) and current CIfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991, Brown 2007). The archive (see *Appendix 4*), which comprises the drawn, written, and photographic record, will be

deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston (LRO(P)). On completion of the project a copy of this report will be provided for the client and a copy will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital copy will be provided to the Historic Environment Record at Lancashire County Council, and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Historical Background and Previous Archaeological Work

3.1 The site is situated within part of the medieval town of Preston, of which Friargate is thought to have been one of the main streets (Moir 2009). The investigated area, which is located at the north-west end of Friargate, however, was not heavily developed by the time of George Lang's 1774 map of Preston (LRO DDK 1549/6 1774; Plate 1). Lang's map appears to show that the site occupied fields and part of a bowling green to the rear of houses on Bridge Street (now Marsh Lane), which branches off to the south-west near the north end of Friargate. The structures facing onto Bridge Street do not appear on later maps and neither Edward Street nor Corporation Street had been built by that time.



Plate 1: Extract from Lang's plan of Preston of 1774 (LRO DDK 1549/6 1774)

3.2 The area developed rapidly towards the end of the 18th century and into the 19th century, concomitant with the Industrial Revolution. By 1836 much of the site was occupied by terraced housing along both Edward Street and Bridge Street (Marsh Lane), with a large yard located to the rear of these properties (Plate 2). Corporation Street had yet to be built by 1849 (Plate 3).



Plate 2 (left): Extract from Myers' plan of Preston of 1836



Plate 3 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1849

3.3 After the construction of Corporation Street towards the end of the 19th century the west side of the site was unoccupied for a period and the yard appears to have been built over (Plate 4). During the 20th century the site was the location of various commercial premises and the terraced houses along Edward Street were also demolished.



Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1893

3.4 **Previous Archaeological Work:** a watching brief and subsequent excavation carried out by OA North at Brunel Court, in advance of a development on the opposite side of Corporation Street on the south side of Marsh Street, revealed substantial remains of medieval date including 31 graves, some with surviving timber coffins, and associated cobbled and sandstone structures (Doug Moir pers comm.). These remains are assumed to represent part of the medieval friary, which was thought to be situated in this area, although a medieval chapel is also thought to have been situated nearby (Steve Rowland pers comm.). However, an intermittent archaeological watching brief carried out to the north-east side of the current site by OA North in 2007 recorded no significant archaeological finds or features (Doug Moir and Steve Rowland pers comm.). The watching brief carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in 2010 monitored the removal of various modern concrete floor surfaces and the excavation of additional test pits across the west side of the site. Outside of the various test pits the site was not reduced by more than 0.4m; which was the lowest depth reached at the north end of the site and again no significant archaeological features were encountered. It was considered that the buildings which stood on the site before had probably truncated any earlier features, especially given the lack of any earlier finds recovered from the site, however, most of the groundworks did not reveal the natural and the depth of intrusion remained within the foundations of the buildings. The limited extent of the groundworks meant that any earlier deposits present on site, if any, would be preserved below the car park, but any subsequent building work on the current site could disturb any archaeological remains, even if this potential is low.

4. Fieldwork Results

4.1 Watching Brief

4.1.1 The north-east end of the area had been monitored previously by Oxford Archaeology North (see Figure 1). This area had been reduced to the level of the natural at the time and had not revealed any significant archaeological features (Doug Moir and Steve Rowland pers comm.). The area was noted to be heavily truncated by modern piling for buildings which formerly stood on this part of the site.



Plate 5: Area of Oxford Archaeology North watching brief viewed from the east



Plate 6: Area of Oxford Archaeology North watching brief viewed from the north-east

4.1.2 The current watching brief monitored removal of deposits to the level of the underlying natural (**1009**) (see Figure 2), which was uniformly a bright orangey-yellow sand across the area.



Plate 7: Site viewed from the north-east



Plate 8: Site viewed from the south-east

4.1.2 Across the site the uppermost layer below the surface of the carpark was a mix of rubble and hardcore material (**1000**), generally c0.5m thick. Once this was removed, the excavators generally came straight on to the natural (**1009**), with no topsoil or subsoil layers present. The site was noted to be cut across by 6" diameter ceramic drains and elsewhere heavy-duty plastic drains as well as electricity cabling. These services were at a depth of c0.5m below the uppermost layer of rubble and hardcore (**1000**), although their exact locations and orientations were not recorded. Several red brick-built walls also crossed the area, which, as far as could be ascertained, aligned with those shown on plans of the area dating from the 19th century. Measured examples of the red brick were c220x120x80mm.

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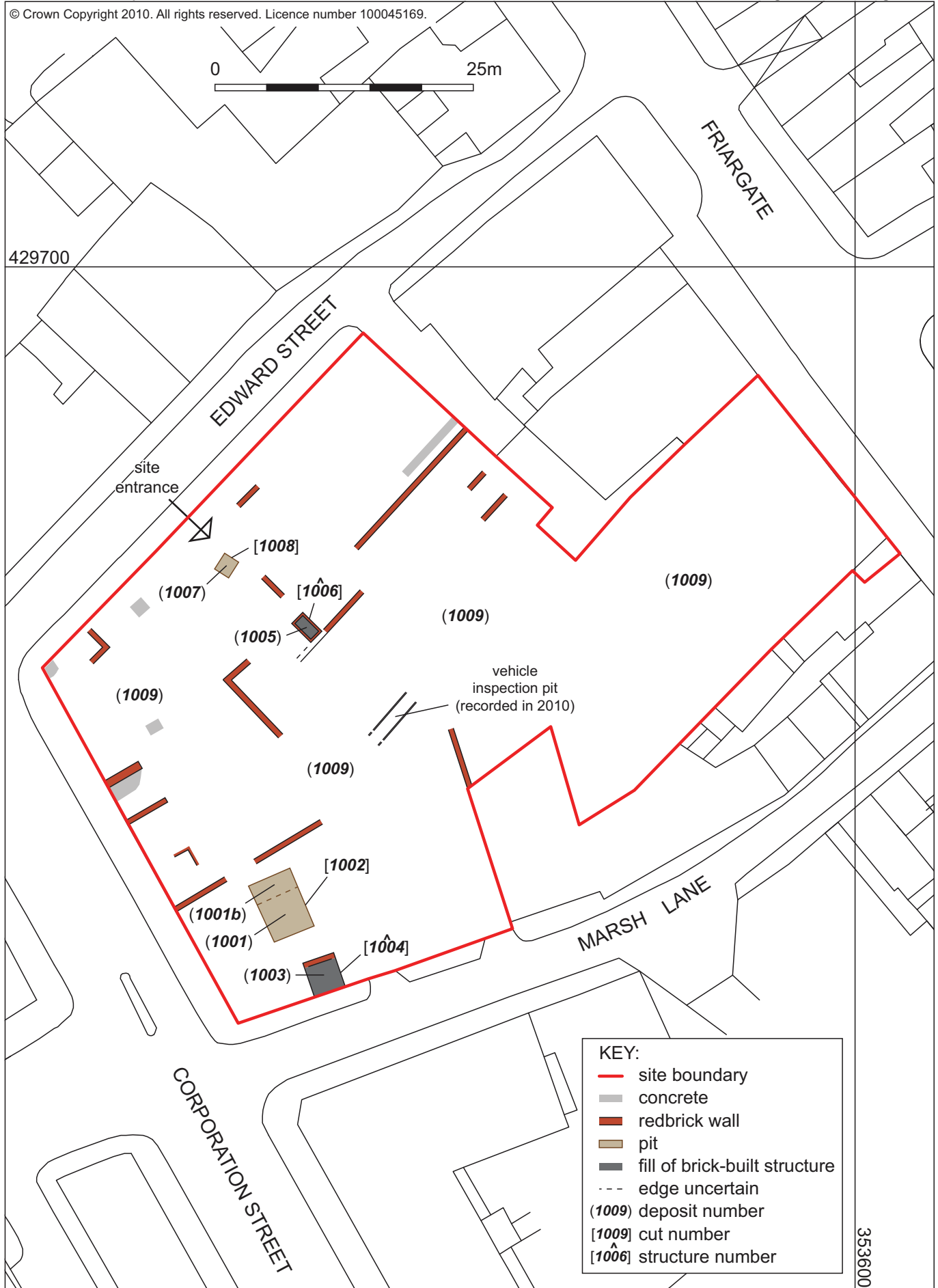


Figure 2: Site plan

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Plate 9: Removal of rubble and hardcore along Corporation Street, viewed from the south-east



Plate 10: Wall, ceramic drain and other services adjacent to Edward Street, viewed from the east

4.1.3 A red brick-built cellar (**1004**) was noted close to the centre of the south side of the site along Marsh Lane and to the north of this was a pit, or possibly a sequence of close together pits (grouped as

1002), with a black silty fill (**1001, 1001b**). The first section to be exposed was noted to be at approximately the same depth as some of the ceramic drains cutting the site, cut into the natural (**1009**), and it was not possible to determine the edge of one pit and the beginning of the next given the manner of their excavation until there was an opportunity to clean the trench section by hand. They are assumed to have been external pits, outside the buildings which stood on the site in the 19th century, presumably some sort of refuse/ash pit or midden associated with each household. It was not possible to separate the finds from the different pits, although it was clear at the time of excavation that all the finds recovered from the cellar and pit(s) were all post-medieval. These included several large fragments of pottery and glass (see *Section 4.2*).



Plate 11: Cellar next to Marsh Lane, viewed from the west



Plate 12: Post-medieval pit(s) (1002) near Corporation Street

4.1.4 Several short sections of wall were noted along the edge of Corporation Street which probably marked the edges of former buildings and/or cellars. Many of the larger unstratified finds were recovered from this area, including the large fragments of mortar (from a pestle and mortar) and large, 19th century 'Hamilton' or 'torpedo' glass bottle fragments (see *Section 4.2*). Possible concrete footings were noted towards the north end of Corporation Street and a concrete floor base was also exposed. A wooden barrel was observed to come out from near the foundations of one section and some deposits of unusual bright green and bright blue chemical substances (covering a small area near to a section of concrete flooring) were noted. The nature and extent of these chemical deposits was not investigated since it was not known whether or not they were hazardous materials. These residues perhaps related to the functioning of the buildings along Corporation Street, either towards the end of the 19th or into the 20th century.



Plate 13: Modern wall and concrete floor near to Corporation Street, viewed from the south-east

4.1.5 There was a lot of concrete to the north side of the wall along the former carpark to the south-east side of Edward Street, which appeared to relate to services, including drainage, and there was also cabling for electric lighting to the edge of the site cutting this area. The natural (1009) immediately underlay the rubble along the south-east side of Edward Street to the north-east. Towards the midpoint of Edwards Street on this side of the site was another post-medieval pit (1008), with some red brick fragments and blue and white transfer printed ware within its fill (1007), but this was rapidly removed by machine to facilitate site access.



Plate 14: Wall and service pipe at the edge of the car park off Edward Street, viewed from the east



Plate 15: Excavation at the site entrance from Edward Street, viewed from the west



Plate 16: Excavation at the north end of Edward Street, viewed from the south-east

4.1.6 A section of red brick walling, with a return broadly parallel to Edward Street, was noted towards the centre of the site. This again is thought to have been post-medieval and was built from machine-made, unfrosted red brick (although the side away from Corporation Street had some firebrick), each measuring 108x229x76mm or exactly $4\frac{1}{4} \times 9 \times 3$ inches. To the north-east of this was another small brick built structure (**1006**), built from unfrosted, machine-made red brick, each measuring 220x120x80mm, measuring 1.52m wide by c2.6m long. It had a single course of red brick around the outer edge and measured 0.86m internally and had a brick base. Its short end was approximately parallel to Edward Street. It was filled with a black silty deposit (**1005**). The fill (**1005**) contained no obvious slag, industrial residue or organic material and only contained a single fragment of a broken glass bottle (see *Section 4.2.6*). The structure is assumed to have possibly had some sort of industrial function but this is uncertain.



Plate 17: Deposits of sand and 19th century walls exposed towards the centre of the site, viewed from the south-east



Plate 18: Rectangular brick-built structure (1006), viewed from the south-east



Plate 19: Detail of the brick-built structure (1006), viewed from the north-east

4.2 Finds and samples

4.2.1 **Introduction:** in total 134 finds were recovered during the watching brief, the vast majority comprising post-medieval pottery and glass. Each type is discussed in the following sections, which are organised in chronological order where possible.

4.2.2 **Ceramic building material:** an unstratified fragment of frogged, blue and white patterned glazed firebrick was recovered, probably of 19th century date.

4.2.3 **Post-medieval pottery:** 104 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the watching brief, 52 were unstratified (**U/S**), 10 from **1000**, 28 from **1001**, 12 from **1001 B**, one from **1003** and one from **1007**. The assemblage includes glazed red earthenwares, white earthenwares, stonewares, and a small amount of bone china. The potential date ranges for many of the ware types is very broad, due to the persistence of the styles and fabrics, however, the more closely dateable types show a noticeable concentration of 19th to 20th century material and this is probably a better indicator of dating for the other fabrics within each context (see *Appendix 3*). A 19th to early 20th century date is suggested for the bulk of the unstratified material (**U/S**) and material from the layer of rubble and hardcore (**1000**) across much of the site. A 19th to early 20th century date is also suggested for the deposit (**1003**) backfilling the basement (**1004**) on Marsh Lane and a 19th century date is suggested for the fill (**1007**) of pit **1008**, near Edward Street. Some of the material recovered from **1001** and **1001 B** is potentially slightly earlier, perhaps mid-19th century but probably 19th century nonetheless (see *Appendix 3*). There was no noticeable difference in the suggested date range for material from **1001** and **1001 B**, which came from nearby pits that could not be separated with certainty on site at the time of excavation and were grouped as part of **1002**.

4.2.4 Vessel forms included: storage vessels, such as bottles, flacons, and jars; tableware, including plates and dishes; kitchenware bowls, serving dishes, pie dishes, and egg cups; teaware (e.g. teacups, saucers and teapots); and dinnerware plates. Two unstratified white stoneware mortars, presumably for grinding ingredients for use in cooking or pharmacy, were also recovered. The unstratified material also included some hotelware, comprising a bowl and a chamber pot. Material from **1001** and **1001 B** included dishes, jars, saucers, cups, plates, a pancheon rim, egg cups, teapots and coffee pot fragments.

4.2.5 Some of the material was noted to be seconds, including an unstratified stoneware jar rim-to-base with glaze drip down the side and an unstratified white earthenware porringer, with a surface fault near the rim. A white earthenware bowl with a fault on the rim was also recovered from **1001**.

4.2.6 **Post-medieval glass:** 17 fragments of glass were recovered in total. All of the material dates from the 19th to early 20th century. It includes a large number of fragments of very light turquoise bottles, including several Hamilton bottles, many of which were embossed, and some of these could be dated quite closely (see *Appendix 3*). The two fragments from **1001** suggest a possible mid to late 19th century date for the pit or pits (grouped as **1002**) and a 19th century date is also suggested for the brick-built feature, **1006**, on the basis of the piece of glass recovered from its fill (**1005**).

4.2.7 **Clay tobacco pipe:** an unstratified clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered. It had a spur, a 4/64" diameter borehole, and was stamped 'DUBLIN' in a cartouche on the rear of the bowl (facing towards the smoker). It most likely dates from the late 19th century.

4.2.8 **Shell:** 11 oyster valves were recovered from the pit or pits grouped as **1002** (from fill **1001 B**). These are not closely datable, but a 19th to early 20th century date is suggested on the basis of associated finds from the same context (see above), with a late 19th century cut-off being most likely since that is when the area was cleared for the construction of Corporation Street.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Discussion of results

5.1.1 Given the degree of compaction of the carpark surface and uppermost layer of rubble material, the site was generally excavated using a toothed bucket. This is less than ideal for carrying out

archaeological observations, since it churns underlying deposits, however, given the very clean nature of the underlying natural sand deposits (**1009**) across the site, it is felt that if there were any significant features cut into this underlying deposit then they would have been observable. Deposits were also often 'cut' from below or from the side, with the machine parked above the area excavated, rather than being excavated stratigraphically. Inevitably this causes a certain amount of redepositing of material to take place, but again it was felt that if there were any significant archaeological features cut into the underlying sand then these would have been seen. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed.

5.1.2 Another concern was that sand from the section would often fall back into the trench once cut through by the machine, frequently reburying some of the red brick walls noted across the site. The location of these walls, however, could be satisfactorily approximated based on rough measurements being taken on site, and all of the sections of wall noted are believed to have aligned with buildings marked at the site during the 19th century (although some may have been incorporated into later structures at the site):

- The cellar (**1004**) on Marsh Lane probably dated to the early to mid-19th century. At that time there were terraced houses along Marsh Lane, but the area was cleared by the later 19th century. This suggested date for the feature is perhaps partially supported by the retrieval of a fragment of 19th to early 20th century white earthenware from the backfill (**1003**);
- Some of the stubs of walls observed along the edge of Corporation Street and at the north end of Edward Street possibly also dated to the early to mid-19th century. The sections of wall observed along Corporation Street probably marked the locations of basement walls or building foundations whereas those at the north end of Edward Street seem to represent old yard walls. A small section of wall perpendicular to Edward Street, observed near the main site entrance, perhaps the side wall of the backyard of one of the terraced properties there, coincidentally appears to mark the north extent of the area cleared by the later 19th century. The area to the south-west side of the site was cleared to make way for Corporation Street and the yards at the north end of Edward Street were opened out at around the same time;
- The wall with the return near the centre of the site probably also originally dated from the early to mid-19th century, although it may have been incorporated into later structures in the area;
- The brick-built structure (**1006**) probably dates from mid-to-late 19th century when the central part of the site was first built over. This date is also suggested for the feature by the recovery of a fragment of 19th century glass from its fill (**1005**), that being the only find from **1005**;
- The remaining stubs of walls are all believed to be of 19th or 20th century date. The wall and concrete floor and other sections of concrete are modern, some being shown on the modern Ordnance Survey (see Greenlane Archaeology 2010, figure 1). Some clearly related to the modern commercial premises standing on site at least as late as 2009 (Greenlane Archaeology 2010, 8).

5.1.3 The post-medieval pit or sequence of pits (grouped as **1002**) to the north-west of the cellar (**1004**) on Marsh Lane appear to coincide with what might be ash pits or refuse middens to the rear of properties shown on maps of the area from the early-to-mid 19th century. This area was cleared by the later 19th century for the construction of Corporation Street. The glass finds from **1001** potentially date from 1830, at the earliest, to c1900 at the latest, and pottery finds from **1001** and **1001 B** also indicate a 19th century date, some of it again potentially dating from the mid-19th century (see *Appendix 3*). The post-medieval pit (**1008**) noted near the site entrance is probably slightly later; it probably dated from the mid-to-late 19th century. It most likely would have been an external feature, so its use probably followed the clearance of houses along Edward Street for the creation of Corporation Street around that time. A 19th century date is seemingly confirmed for this feature by the recovery of a fragment of Willow transfer-printed white earthenware from its fill (**1007**).

5.1.4 Although the site is situated within part of the medieval town, only late 19th and 20th century finds and deposits were encountered. It is likely that any earlier deposits or features, if there were any, have

been heavily truncated by later buildings and services. As the map regression makes clear (see *Section 3*), the area was scarcely developed by the end of the 18th century. Much of the site will have been cleared ahead of the construction of terraced housing during the early 19th century, sections of which were cleared to make way for the construction of Corporation Street later in the 19th century, and further clearance took place during the 19th and 20th century for the construction of the modern commercial properties on site followed by their demolition in the late 20th century to make way for the car park.

5.1.5 The recovery of two mortars is of interest in that it suggests that the site, or somewhere nearby, may have been involved in pharmacy, and the recovery of seconds amongst the post-medieval pottery is also of interest as it suggests that production may have been underway nearby. However, it is perhaps noteworthy that the remaining building midway along Marsh Lane is known to have been utilised by Kilners China and Glass Merchants (Steve Halliwell pers comm.), so this site could conceivably have been the origin of some of the waste material recovered on site, although its period of operation as such is not known at this time and would require further desk-based research.

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Appendix 1: Project Design

SITE AT CORPORATION STREET/MARSH LANE AND EDWARD STREET, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Project Design



Client: Marcus Worthington Group

Planning ref. 14/0873

NGR: 353562 429671

June 2016

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 14/0873) for the construction of new student accommodation on a site at Corporation Street/Marsh Lane and Edward Street, Preston, Lancashire (NGR 353562 429671), a condition (No. 13) requiring a programme of archaeological work was placed on the decision notice. Following discussion with the Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service it was determined that this would comprise a watching brief. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by Marcus Worthington Group (hereafter 'the client') to carry out this work in response to which this project design was produced. This followed on from two previous phases of archaeological watching brief carried out in 2007 by OA North and 2010 by Greenlane Archaeology (Greenlane Archaeology 2010d).

1.1.2 The site is situated at the junction of Corporation Street with Marsh Lane and Edward Street, with the eastern side extending to Friargate. Friargate is considered to be of medieval origin, although the previous investigation in this area in 2007 did not apparently find any significant archaeological remains.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The watching brief will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons), ACIfA)**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has recently managed a wide variety of projects including building recordings of various sizes, watching briefs, and excavations in the region, including an excavation and evaluation in the centre of medieval Kendal (Greenlane Archaeology 2009a; 2010a), evaluation in the Roman *vicus* at Stanwix (Greenlane Archaeology 2010b), evaluation of a Scheduled post-medieval gunpowder works (Greenlane Archaeology 2010c), and watching briefs in Preston (Greenlane Archaeology 2009b; 2010d).

1.3.2 The watching brief will be carried out by Dan Elsworth or **Tom Mace (BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA)**, or another suitably qualified member of staff, depending on scheduling constraints. Tom has extensive experience of working on a variety of archaeological projects, especially watching briefs, but also excavations, evaluations, and building recordings, as well as report writing and illustration production. He joined Greenlane Archaeology in 2008 having worked for several previous companies including Archaeological Solutions and Oxford Archaeology North.

1.3.3 All artefacts will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology, and it is envisaged that they will initially be assessed by Jo Dawson, who will fully assess any of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery will be assessed by Tom Mace, and other finds will be assessed by specialist sub-contractors as appropriate. The client will be notified of any other specialists, other than those named, whom Greenlane Archaeology wishes to engage.

1.3.4 Environmental samples and faunal remains, should significant deposits of these be recovered, will be processed by Greenlane Archaeology. It is envisaged that charred plant remains will be assessed by staff at Headland Archaeology Ltd, and faunal remains by Jane Richardson at ASWYAS. Should any human remains be recovered for assessment it is envisaged that these will be examined by Malin Horst at York Osteoarchaeology, following appropriate advice on initial processing.

2. Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 To identify any surviving archaeological remains or deposits revealed during groundworks and to investigate and record them.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief, which will outline the nature, form, extent, and date of any archaeological remains discovered.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the watching brief.

3. Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The groundworks are to be monitored, with one archaeologist on site. If there are multiple machines operating on site it may be considered necessary to have more than one archaeologist on site.

3.1.2 The watching brief methodology will be based on Greenlane Archaeology's own excavation manual (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), and can be summarised as follows:

- Foundation trenches and/or trenches for services and any areas of ground reduction will be excavated under supervision by staff from Greenlane Archaeology;
- All deposits of archaeological significance will be examined by hand if possible in a stratigraphic manner, using shovels, mattocks, or trowels as appropriate for the scale;
- The position of any features, such as ditches, pits, or walls, will be recorded and where necessary these will be investigated in order to establish their full extent, date, and relationship to any other features. If possible, negative features such as ditches or pits will be examined by sample excavation, typically half of a pit or similar feature and approximately 10% of a linear feature;
- All recording of features will include detailed plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 where practicable or sketches where it is not, and photographs in both colour print and colour digital format;
- All deposits, drawings and photographs will be recorded on Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- All finds will be recovered during the watching brief for further assessment as far as is practically and safely possible. Should significant amounts of finds be encountered an appropriate sampling strategy will be devised;
- All faunal remains will also be recovered by hand during the watching brief as far as is practically and safely possible, but where it is considered likely that there is potential for the bones of fish or small mammals to be present appropriate volumes of samples will be taken for sieving;
- Deposits that are considered likely to have, for example, preserved environmental remains, industrial residues, and/or material suitable for scientific dating will be sampled. Bulk samples of between 20 and 60 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller features) where possible, depending on the size and potential of the deposit, will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (e.g. gullies, pits and ditches) and occupation deposits such as hearths and floors. An assessment of the environmental potential of the site will be undertaken through the examination of samples of suitable deposits by specialist sub-contractors (see *Section 1.3.4* above), who will examine the potential for further analysis. All samples will be processed using methods appropriate to the preservation conditions and the remains present;
- Any articulated human remains discovered during the watching brief will be left *in situ*, and, if possible, covered. The client will be immediately informed as will the local coroner. Should it be considered necessary to remove the remains this will require a Home Office licence, under Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, which will be applied for should the need arise;
- Any objects defined as 'treasure' by the Treasure Act of 1996 (HMSO 1996) will be immediately reported to the local coroner and securely stored off-site, or covered and protected on site if immediate removal is not possible;
- Should any significant archaeological deposits be encountered during the watching brief these will immediately be brought to the attention of the client and ground works in that area halted so that the need

for further work can be determined. Any additional work will be agreed with the client, and subject to a variation to this project design.

3.3 Report

3.3.1 The results of the watching brief will be compiled into a report, which will contain the following sections as necessary:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom, and the results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results of the watching brief including descriptions of any deposits identified, their extent, form and potential date, and an assessment of any finds or environmental remains recovered during the watching brief;
- Discussion of the results, incorporating the results of the rapid desk-based assessment;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a plan showing the location of the ground works;
 - plans and sections of the watching brief ground works, as appropriate, showing any features of archaeological interest;
 - photographs of the watching brief, including both detailed and general shots of features of archaeological interest and the trenches;
 - photographs of individual artefacts as appropriate.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the watching brief, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details of the project will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.4.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within six months of the completion of fieldwork a digital copy will be submitted for incorporation into the Lancashire Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy, and a digital copy will be deposited with the OASIS scheme as required.

3.4.3 The client will be encouraged to transfer ownership of the finds to a suitable museum, most likely the Harris Museum in Preston, although this is at present at capacity. If no suitable repository can be found the finds may have to be discarded, and in this case as full a record as possible and necessary would be made of them beforehand.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project from **6th June 2016**, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will involve tasks in the following order:

- **Task 1:** watching brief;
- **Task 2:** post-excavation work on archaeological watching brief, including processing of finds and production of draft report and illustrations;
- **Task 3:** feedback, editing and production of final report, completion of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s).

5.2 Health and Safety

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.3 Insurance

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of **£1,000,000**. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.4 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally- and ethically-sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

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Appendix 2: Summary Context List

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1000	Deposit	A mixed deposit with red brick and rubble inclusions, c0.5m	Rubble and hardcore
1001 and 1001B	Deposit	Black silty fill(s) with shell and post-medieval pottery and glass fragments; fragments from 1001B were recovered from further to the north (and may represent a second pit)	Fill of pit [1002]
1002	Cut	Possible pit or line of pits close to Corporation Street, c0.5m deep with steep, straight sides and flat base, c0.5m deep	Large post-medieval refuse pit(s)
1003	Deposit	Firm, pale, grey-brown, silty deposit and rubble	Rubble fill of cellar [1004]
1004	Structure	Brick edged structure, presumably the remnants of a cellar, close to the centre of the side of site along Marsh Lane	Brick-built cellar
1005	Deposit	Black silty fill with no obvious slag or organic inclusions	Fill of brick structure [1006]
1006	Structure	Rectangular, red brick-built structure, 1.52m by c2.6m externally (the south-east end was partially truncated or destroyed); it measured 0.86m internally and had a single course of brick around the outer edge; it had a brick surface at its base; the short end was parallel to Edward Street; the brick was unfrogged red machine made, each measuring c220x120x80mm.	Brick-built structure
1007	Deposit	Gritty, black silty matrix with red brick fragments	Fill of pit [1008]
1008	Cut	Approximately rectangular pit with some red brick and post-medieval pottery within its fill (1007), located close to the site entrance from Edward Street	Post-medieval pit
1009	Deposit	Orangey-yellow to bright orange sand with no inclusions	Natural

Appendix 3: Summary Finds List

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Bowl with spur, stamped 'DUBLIN' inside a cartouche on the rear of the bowl (facing towards the smoker); 4/64" borehole diameter	Late 19 th century
U/S	Glass	1	Olive green gin bottle base, faceted square cross-section, tapering slightly towards base	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Glass	1	Dark green wine (?) bottle, complete, with remains of metal alloy covering on neck, stoppered closure, high kick	Late 19 th century?
U/S	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle base to shoulder, embossed 'label' on side 'JOSEPH THOMPSON / PRESTON / TRADE MARK / REGISTERED / <i>Joseph Thompson</i> / J.T.'; punt mark on base '564 / N', mould seams up both sides	Late 19 th century
U/S	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle base to neck, embossed 'label' on side 'HOWARD BROS ^S / S ^I JOHN S ^I / PRESTON', punt mark '3122', mould seams up both sides	Late 19 th century
U/S	Glass	1	Very light turquoise complete bottle, square cross-sectioned with circular cross-section neck and stoppered closure, mouth finished separately as mould seams do not continue all the way up the neck; embossed on sides 'HAUTHWAYS / PEERLESS GLOSS'	Late 19 th century
U/S	Glass	3	Very light turquoise Hamilton bottle base to shoulder, and same base to neck, and base only, first two embossed on sides 'AERATED WATERS / J · SCHWEPPE & CO / 51 BERNERS · STREET / OXFORD · STREET / GENUINE · SUPERIOR', third embossed '[AERATED ·] WATERS / [J · SCHW]EPPE & CO / [51 BERNER]S · STREET / [OXFORD · ST]REET / [GENUINE] · SUPERIOR'	C1840s – 1870
U/S	Glass	1	Light turquoise Hamilton bottle base, embossed on sides '[MAKE(?)]RS OF / [AER]ATED WATERS / [...] TO THE / [ROYAL (?) F]AMILY / ... SON'	C1840s – 1870
U/S	Glass	2	Spherical marbles (toys), one with a three-lobed blue swirl core and one with yellow four lobed swirl core	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle, unmarked	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Roughly-potted buff-coloured stoneware bottle base to shoulder, unmarked	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware blacking bottle, impressed mark at base of side 'HOLLIS & SON, / 14. OLD STREET, / LONDON'	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Small brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware blacking (?) bottle, unmarked	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware oval pie dish rim to base, grey-glazed on interior, impressed size '8'	19 th – early 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware pot rim to base of side, rouletted decoration on sides, grey-glazed on interior	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware jar base	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-coloured stoneware flagon shoulder, brown-glazed on shoulder	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Light brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware oval plate rim-to-base, green striped on rim	Late 19 th – 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	2	Refitting white stoneware rim-to-base fragments of most of a mortar, with impressed marks: size (?) '7', maker's marks 'B.G & W. WARRANT[ED] ACID PROOF', date mark '6 / 80' pestle not present	Manufactured June 1880
U/S	Pottery	1	Rim-to-base of half a white stoneware mortar, slightly smaller than marked mortar above	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	3	White earthenware large kitchenware bowl, undecorated and unmarked, rim-to-base fragments, from one or more vessels	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	3	White earthenware small kitchenware bowls, undecorated and unmarked, two bases and one rim	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware paste pot, complete except for a couple of chips to the rim, undecorated and unmarked, with groove for tie-on lid	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Small white earthenware jar, complete except for fragment missing from wall, with impressed mark on base 'P', with groove for tie-on lid and the remains of a metal alloy seal	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware marmalade jar base, with impressed marks 'MALING / NEWCASTLE' on base, and black printed 'label' on side '[GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT VIENNA 1873 / JAMES KEILLER & SONS / DUNDEE / MARMALADE] / N / [ONLY] PRIZE MEDAL FOR [MARMALADE] / LONDON, 1862', jar reused for paint (?) (deposits remaining in base)	C1880
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware plate base with black transfer-printed scroll with a picture of a bull above a scroll with the words '[...] AND HOTEL / PRESTON'	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware chamber pot rim, hotelware with blue band and stripe	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware bowl, hotelware with red stripes	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock rim	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	2	White earthenware Broseley transfer-printed side plate rim-to-base and saucer body fragment	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Mulberry transfer-printed white earthenware oval ashet, pattern showing flowers in strip along border, with small clumps of flowers and ribbons etc below	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	2	Teapot base and spout with brown wood grain transfer-printed sheet pattern, and teapot (?) base and side with same pattern	19 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
U/S	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware teapot rim-to-base, missing most of handle and most of spout, with seat for lid, and black-glazed red earthenware teapot spout base	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Bone china small cylindrical object, egg cup sized but too deep for an egg cup, with painted stripes and flowers and pale blue background	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	6	White earthenware dinnerware with Asiatic Pheasants transfer-printed pattern: dinner plates rim-to-base marked 'Asiatic Pheasants / F C(?) C' (manufacturer's initials poorly printed); side plate or child's plate rim-to-base, two ashtray rims from different vessels (one a second), plate rim, and vegetable dish/tureen lid rim to knob scar	Mid-19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware bowl base and body, with green transfer-printed pattern of plums and leaves and blue glaze patch adhering to it (a second)	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware bowl rim-to-base with brown transfer-printed pattern of apples (?) and leaves	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	3	White earthenware teaware: saucer rim-to-base with brown transfer-printed flowers and leaves along the border and chinoiserie (?) pattern in the centre; brown transfer-printed saucer rim-to-base with grape vine image; blue transfer-printed tea cup base and sides with dark blue Broseley pattern	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware jar rim with blue transfer-printed bamboo (?) and hole in rim to take wire handle?	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	Bone china mug base and body with complete loop handle, painted/glazed in turquoise, green, and light brown	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware serving dish rim with blue shell edge	Late 18 th – early 19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware rim fragment with blue transfer-printed leaves	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware plate rim with blue transfer-printed pattern	19 th century
U/S	Pottery	1	White earthenware jug (?) base, with blue-glazed interior and embossed flowers along bottom border on the side	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Pottery	2	Bone china gilded trefoil side plate rim-to-base and cup rim	19 th – early 20 th century
U/S	Ceramic building material	1	Frogged white firebrick, with edge of maker's mark, and blue and white patterned glazed side	19 th century
1000	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle with embossed 'label' on side 'JAMES. W. PARKINSON / TRADE MARK / (picture of a swan) / KIRKHAM / AERATED MINERAL WATERS', and embossed maker's mark at the base of the opposite side 'NUTTALL & C ^o / MAKERS / S ^t HELENS', and punt mark '430' on base	1872-1913 (dates of Nuttall & Co, St Helens (Toulouse 1971, 380)) and 1881 onwards for James W Parkinson (The London Gazette 13 th January 1882, 153)

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1000	Glass	1	Very light turquoise Hamilton bottle base to shoulder, embossed on sides 'J. WHITE / FULWOOD / N ^R PRESTON'	C1840s – 1870
1000	Glass	1	Very light turquoise oval-cross-sectioned bottle, with punt mark '2054', stoppered/cork-type closure, chip missing from rim but otherwise complete, with blue residue in base	19 th – early 20 th century
1000	Pottery	2	White earthenware jam jars, ridged on sides, with groove for tie-on lid, bases impressed 'MALING / NEWCASTLE' – one base only, one rim-to-base with part of side missing	19 th century
1000	Pottery	1	White earthenware jar base, with impressed 'B' on underside	19 th century
1000	Pottery	2	Refitting white earthenware pie dish rim-to-base, unmarked and undecorated	19 th – early 20 th century
1000	Pottery	1	White earthenware Broseley transfer-printed cup rim-to-base, with lower handle terminal	19 th century
1000	Pottery	1	White earthenware porringer with blue transfer-printed border, with surface fault near rim (a second)	19 th – early 20 th century
1000	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle mouth and shoulder	19 th century
1000	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware jar rim-to-base with glaze drip down side (a second)	19 th century
1000	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied earthenware kitchenware bowl base, grey glazed and slip-coated interior, rouletted decoration on exterior	19 th century
1001	Glass	1	Green bottle, square cross-section, punt marked 'C&B' on base	1830-c1870 (Crosse & Blackwell (Toulouse 1971, 113))
1001	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle, mouth finished separately, embossed on shoulders 'YORKSHIRE RELISH' and on side 'GOODALL BACKHOUSE & C ^O '; and punt marked 'GPCO / 1066 / CASTLEFORD' (Goodall, Backhouse & Co started using that company name from 1858; Grace's Guide Ltd 2016)	1858 – 1900
1001	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-bodied stoneware dish body, grey-glazed internally, rouletted decoration externally	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware dish rim, grey-glazed internally, rouletted externally	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Glazed buff-bodied stoneware complete jar, brown-dipped at the top, with groove for tie-on lid, impressed maker's mark on base 'W.P.H'	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	3	Complete white earthenware/white stoneware jars, two with remains of metal alloy seal for cork closure (of which one cork still present inside)	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Complete white stoneware jar, base impressed 'GRAY'S / PATENT / AVERAGE / 8 OZ'	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coffee (?) pot, handle and spout missing	19 th - early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	Complete white earthenware/stoneware small bottle, unmarked	19 th – early 20 th century

Context	Type	Qty	Description	Date range
1001	Pottery	2	White earthenware transfer-printed dark blue Broseley pattern: saucer rim-to-base, impressed 'PG' on base, and tea cup rim-to-base with upper and lower handle terminals	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	White earthenware Broseley transfer-printed saucer rim-to-base	19 th century
1001	Pottery	3	White earthenware lilac transfer-printed saucer rim-to-base, two refitting	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	3	White earthenware with brown floral transfer-printed patterns: hollow-ware (cup?) body, and plate and side plate rim-to-base fragments, with edge of transfer-printed crown mark on plate	Mid-19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	White earthenware Asiatic Pheasants transfer-printed plate rim-to-base, with edge of 'Asia[ti]c Pheasants]' transfer-printed mark on base	Mid-19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	White earthenware dark green sheet patterned saucer rim-to-base, marked 'POMPADOUR / J.B.'	Mid-19 th - early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	2	White earthenware cup base and body fragments	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	White earthenware basin rim	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	2	White earthenware blue painted bowl rim and body fragments, with fault on rim (second)	19 th – early 20 th century
1001	Pottery	1	White earthenware saucer rim-to-base with scarlet band and stripe along rim	19 th – 20 th century
1001	Pottery	2	Bone china porringer rim and egg cup rim-to-base, with gilded lines on both vessels	19 th – 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed red earthenware pancheon rims, with white slip-coated interior	19 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	1	Small brown-glazed red earthenware jar	Late 17 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware coffee (?) pot lid	19 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	1	Shiny brown-glazed buff-coloured earthenware teapot spout	19 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	3	Brown-glazed grey-bodied stoneware bowl rims and jar body, rouletted on exterior, grey-glazed on interior	19 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	1	White earthenware marmalade jar base, , with impressed marks 'MALING / K / NEWCASTLE' on base, and black printed 'label' on side '[GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT VIENNA 1873 / JAMES KEILLER & SON]S / [DUNDEE / MARMALA]DE / J. / [ONLY] PRIZE MEDAL FOR MARMALADE / LONDON, 1862'	Late 19 th century
1001 B	Pottery	1	White earthenware hollow-ware base with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-printed pattern, and edge of '[Asiatic Pheasant]s' transfer-printed mark on underside	Mid-19 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Pottery	1	White earthenware dark blue Broseley transfer-printed cup (?) body fragment	Late 19 th – early 20 th century
1001 B	Marine shell	11	Oyster valves	Not closely dateable
1003	Pottery	1	White earthenware bottle fragment	19 th – early 20 th century
1005	Glass	1	Turquoise bottle base, faceted rectangular cross-section	19 th century
1007	Pottery	1	White earthenware Willow transfer-printed plate rim	19 th century

Appendix 4: Archive Index

Project name:	Site at Corporation Street/Marsh Lane and Edward Street, Preston, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief		
Project Code:	G1314	Site Code:	ML16
Description	Material	Size	Quantity
Report	Paper	A4, comb-bound	19 pages, double-sided
Watching brief record sheet	Paper	A4	3 sheets, single- and double-sided
Context record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 sheets, double-sided
Drawings	Paper	A4	2 sheets, single sided
Drawings	Drafting film	Non-format	1 sheet, single sided
Negatives	Negative film	6 inches x 1 inch (approx)	7 strips
Colour prints	Photographic gloss prints	6 inches x 4 inches	21 prints
Finds and samples discard policy	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive indices	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	CD	-	1