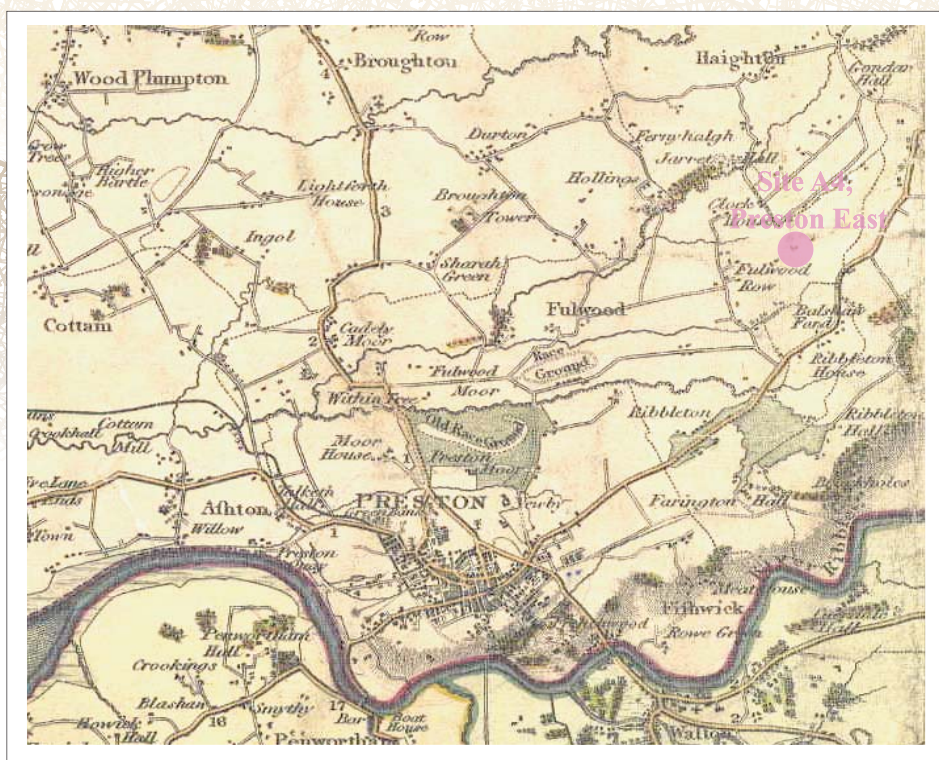


CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.

Site A4, Preston East, Preston, Lancashire.

Archaeological Impact Assessment



By
Richard Scott Jones, (MA)



CAP Report No. 414

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**Site A4, Preston East,
Preston, Lancashire.**

BY *RICHARD SCOTT JONES, MA*

Prepared for:
Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd.

On behalf of:

CAP Report No: 414

Project No: 751

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Non Technical Summary

This archaeological report is the result of a desk based assessment and a site walkover on over 18 hectares of land in the area of Site A4 Preston East, Bluebell Way, Houghton, Preston, as part of a larger Environmental Impact Assessment prepared for Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd on behalf of James Hall & Co (Southport) Ltd.

No significant new features were located across the entire study area. The only site of significant interest is the former farmstead of Rough Hey Farm demolished c. 2000. This farmstead is marked on the early map of the area of 1818 and as such very likely has its origins in the late 18th century. Other minor features discovered include several old clay and marl pits.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd, acting as agents for James Hall & CO (Southport) Ltd, are seeking to develop an area of approx. 18 hectares in Preston East, Bluebell Way, Houghton, Preston, into a distribution center, a food retail store, a petrol filling station and a training centre
- 1.2 The proposed development covers an area of formerly enclosed land centered on NGR: SD 57377 33070. The location of the site is shown in Figure 1. The site is located north-east of Preston, immediately east of the M6 motorway and just north of the Red Scar Industrial site.
- 1.3 Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd were contracted by Janet Dixon Town Planners Ltd. to carry out a desk based assessment and a site walk-over of the proposed area. The desk based assessment and the field study identified all the known archaeological and historic landscape features that would be affected by the proposed development. Both assessments were undertaken in February 2006.
- 1.4 The work undertaken was consistent with the standards and procedures of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists*, and generally accepted best practice.

Objective

- 1.5 The objective of the archaeological assessments was to reveal the nature, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development through desk-based study. The purpose of the assessment was to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the proposed development area (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to assess its relative significance, leading to one or more of the following:
 - the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
 - the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether intrusive or not, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised;
 - the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

Overview of known Archaeological sites within the development area

- 1.6 The proposed area under investigation has not previously been the subject to any systematic archaeological investigation. As such there are no existing archaeological archived records pertaining to any previously recorded sites within the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) nor the National Monuments Record (NMR). However, a preliminary cartographic investigation of the area shows that a farm with outbuildings called 'Rough Hey Farm' used to be central to the area along with a series of marl pits. The farm appears to have been demolished in 2000. The date of construction of this farm is hereto unknown.

2 Methodology

2.1 The following sources were consulted during the desk-based assessment:

- Sites and Monuments Record (LCC).
- National Monuments Record (NMR, Swindon).
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (LCC)
- Listed Buildings (LCC)
- Landmark Environcheck (cartographic and pictorial information)
- Aerial photographs (Cambridge Air Photo Unit, also known Unit of Landscape Modelling).
- Geo-technical material (Client).
- Secondary studies (LCC, SMR, NMR, LCRO)

2.2 where the following documents were studied:

- All Ordnance Survey Maps
- Tithe Enclosure Award and Parish Maps
- Historical documents pertaining to the site
- Archaeological books and journals
- Unpublished reports
- Aerial photographs

2.3 All sites identified in the documentary evidence were assessed to determine their potential significance. The assessment methodology followed that detailed in the DMRB (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges), Volume 11, Section 3, part 2. Sites were subsequently categorised according to their potential significance, following guidelines set out in the DMRB. The categories are described as follows:

- *Category A* – Sites of National Importance. Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Building and sites which meet the criteria for scheduling or listing. Recommended sites will be preserved *in situ*.
- *Category B* – Sites of regional or county importance. Sites which do not quite meet the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are of particular importance to the region. Preservation *in situ* shall be preferred, but where damage or destruction is unavoidable, appropriate action will be undertaken.
- *Category C* – Sites of district or local importance. Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened, but merit adequate recording prior to damage or destruction.
- *Category D* – Minor or damaged sites. Sites of minor importance or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion within a higher category. Rapid recording, either in advance of or during construction, should be sufficient.
- *Category E* – Sites needing further investigation. Sites whose importance cannot be determined without further investigation in order to assign them to categories A-D. These sites will be subject to field evaluation.

The potential impact on the cultural heritage was assessed based on the following criteria:

- *No impact*: No impact to sites or landscapes
- *Minor impact*: Slight damage to sites or landscapes.
- *Moderate impact*: Small loss due to damage of sites or landscape.
- *Major impact*: Significant damage or destruction of sites or landscapes.
- *Severe impact*: Total destruction of sites or landscapes.

3 Desk-based Assessment

Archaeological background

- 3.1 The archaeological background presents an overview of both the topography and the archaeology within the proposed development area and the landscape immediately surrounding the proposed development area to a distance of a 1km radius (Figure 2) (for details of sites within this 1km radius a Gazetteer has been included within Appendix III listing all sites by Primary Record Number - PRN). The following text in essence provides a brief archaeological and historic overview of the wider Preston landscape in order to put the proposed area under investigation into historic context.

Brief History & Archaeology of wider landscape

- 3.2 The name 'Preston' originates from the words 'Priest tun' or 'Priest town', the word 'tun' being a Saxon word for a farm or an estate. The origins of the word are 5th century AD and came into being after the withdrawal of the Romans. Prior to these times however, prehistoric settlers in the Bronze Age first settled here along the banks of the River Ribble. Evidence for this is in the form of arrow-heads, stone tools and the remnants of dug-out canoes. A number of isolated find-spots of prehistoric stone tools have been found in the vicinity of the development site, indicating that the area was in use by prehistoric peoples, although no known sites of this date are located within the designated area.
- 3.3 A new chapter in local history opened when advancing Roman legions reached the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale about 150 AD. There they set up a military supplies depot and constructed a main route to the north cross and a ford in the river, and onward over the land now occupied by Moor Park. Strangely, the Romans don't seem to have set up any settlement on the strategic hill now occupied by the town centre of Preston.
- 3.4 The earliest known activity near the site is a Roman road. It has been documented that this road connected the two Roman forts of Ribchester and Kirkham. Margary (1957, 2, 106) states, "It has been well established that a road ran westwards from Ribchester through Fulwood, the northern suburb of Preston, to Kirkham —", and that "traces of the road have been found to the west of the Roman fort at Ribchester, but the alignment to Fulwood seems now to be obstructed by the wide loops of the River Ribble ...".
- 3.5 The forts of Ribchester and Kirkham have both been the focus of large scale investigations in the last few years (Buxton and Howard-Davis, forthcoming; Buxton, forthcoming). The town and settlement of Ribchester lie on the northern bank of the River Ribble approximately mid-way between the central Pennine uplands and the Irish Sea, within the western territory of the Brigantes. The fort at Kirkham is situated on the top of Windmill Hill, which, as one of the highest points in the vicinity would have proved an excellent vantage point. This site forms part of a chain of military sites running inland up the River Ribble from the suggested *Portus Setannorum*. (port) somewhere on the Fylde coast, to Ribchester. Moreover, it has been suggested (Buxton and Howard-Davis, forthcoming) that the fort at Kirkham may well have acted as the disembarkation point for troops moved, via *Portus Setantonim*. into the north-western frontier region. Consequently, the road between these forts probably acted as a muleway for troop movements. Both Ribchester and Kirkham forts appear to have been established c. A.D.72, during the governorship of Petilius Cerialis. Initially constructed of wood, both forts appear to have been reconstructed of stone c. AD125, possibly in connection with the military consolidation of the North West associated with the construction of Hadrian's Wall. This would suggest a late first century date for the construction of the road, with it acting as a routeway for troop movements well into the second century. The fort at Kirkham appears to have been abandoned before the end of the second century, while activity at Ribchester continued into the third and early fourth centuries. It is likely that the road during this period continued to be used, but saw an increase in civilian as opposed to purely military traffic.
- 3.6 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in the area of Red Scar Industrial Estate in January 1995 by Lancashire University Archaeological Unit prior to development work. The evaluation proved the

existence of the route of the Roman road in this area as well as establishing a lasting record of its make-up(see MILLER 1995).

- 3.7 In 1179 Preston was given a charter. (A charter was a document giving the townspeople certain rights). Preston may have had about 1,500 inhabitants and about half a dozen streets. It would seem very small to us but towns were very small in those days. By the standards of the time Preston was a fair sized market town.
- 3.8 Though Preston was too small to have stone walls it did have stone gates, where tolls could be charged on goods entering the town.
- 3.9 By the 12th century Preston had a weekly market. From the 13th century Preston had a fair as well as a market. In the Middle Ages, fairs were like markets but they were held only once a year for a period of several days.
- 3.10 About 1260 the Franciscan friars arrived in Preston. The friars were like monks but instead of withdrawing from the world they went out to preach and to help the poor and the sick.
- 3.11 In 1539 Henry VIII closed the friary. Despite the religious changes of the 16th century most of the people of Preston remained staunch Catholics. Preston flourished during the 16th century. The main industry in Preston was textiles. Both linen and wool were made in Preston. Like all towns at this time Preston suffered from outbreaks of plague. A particularly severe outbreak occurred in 1631. But each time it struck the population soon recovered.
- 3.12 In 1642 came the civil war between king and parliament. The people of Preston steadfastly supported the king. But in February 1643 parliamentary troops attacked Preston and quickly captured it. The mayor was killed. However the royalists recaptured Preston in March 1643. They did not hold it for long. In April 1643 the royalists were forced to withdraw from Preston and the surrounding area. The civil war ended in 1646 and the King was captured. In 1648 a Scottish army tried to restore him to his throne. They marched into Lancashire but they were met by an English army east of Preston and they were routed.
- 3.13 In 1688 James II was deposed as king of England and Scotland but in 1715 a Scottish army attempted to put his son, James III back on the throne. The Scottish army marched into Preston. Many of the townspeople were sympathetic as James II was a Catholic and Preston was a stronghold of Catholicism. Some townspeople joined his army.
- 3.14 However an English army soon marched to Preston. The defenders erected barricades and dug trenches. The first English attack on Preston was driven back. The English then set fire to the outskirts of Preston but, fortunately for the defenders, the wind was blowing away from the centre of the town and the flames did not spread.
- 3.15 Then English reinforcements arrived from the East and English soldiers completely surrounded the town. Realising their position was hopeless the Scots surrendered. They were held prisoner in the church and were fed on bread and water at the expense of the townspeople. Furthermore 12 people were executed for treason at Preston.
- 3.16 In the 18th century Preston continued to trade with Europe. Hemp, timber and iron were imported from the Baltic region. Preston also traded with the West Indies. Some ships from Preston took part in the slave trade. For centuries wool and linen were woven in Preston. However by the late 18th century they had given way to cotton. The first cotton mill in Preston opened in 1771. Some cotton was made in mills but there were also hand loom weavers, who made cotton cloth in their own homes.
- 3.17 In the mid-18th century a writer said that Preston: 'may for its beauty and largeness compare with most cities. For the politeness of the inhabitants none can excel. Here is a handsome church and a town hall where the corporation meets for business and the gentlemen and ladies for balls and assemblies. Here is

likewise a spacious marketplace in the midst of which stands a fine obelisk. The streets are neatly paved and the houses well built of brick and slates. The town being a great thoroughfare (i.e. a stopping place on the main road to Scotland), there are a good many inns for the travelers. This town has a pretty good trade for linen yarn, cloth, cotton etc.'

- 3.18 Another writer, of the same period, said that Preston: 'Lives chiefly by its being a great thoroughfare and by many families of middling fortune living in it'. By the time of the first census in 1801 Preston had a population of 11,887. By the standards of the time it was a large town. It grew rapidly. By 1851 Preston had a population of 69,361. This was despite outbreaks of cholera in 1832 and 1848.
- 3.19 Like all early 19th century towns Preston was dirty and insanitary. The situation improved a little in the late 19th century with the building of sewers but even in the early 20th century many of the townspeople used earth closets (basically a bucket that was emptied at night into a cart by the 'nightsoilmen').
- 3.20 During the 19th century there were some improvements in Preston's amenities. From 1800 Preston had night watchmen that patrolled the streets at night. The first modern police force was formed in 1836. In 1809 a dispensary where the poor could obtain free medicines opened. The Royal Infirmary opened in 1870.
- 3.21 During the 19th century industry in Preston was dominated by cotton. By 1835 there were 40 cotton mills. There was industrial unrest in the early 19th century with demonstrations in 1808 and 1818 and a strike in 1836. In 1853-54 the employers locked out the employees.
- 3.22 The docks in Preston also flourished during the 19th century. Albert Edward Dock was built in 1892. As well as export and imports to other countries there was a considerable coastal trade in the 19th century. Grain was 'imported' from other parts of the country and coal from the Wigan coalfield was 'exported' to other parts of Britain.

Topography & Geology

- 3.23 The following text gives a brief overview of the topography and geology of the landscape within and surrounding the proposed area of development to a 1km radius.
- 3.24 Within the Lancashire County Councils environmental services section, the area under investigation is characterised historically as an area of ancient enclosures. The greater part of this landscape is marked by enclosed strip fields, groupings of which were formerly managed by a series of both small and large 19th century farmsteads. This is plainly evident from an examination of the early Ordnance Survey map of 1893. Key farmsteads in operation at this time, within a 1km radius, were 'Clarksons Fold' to the north, 'Cow Hill Farm', also to the north, 'Slater's Farm', also to the north, 'Clock House Farm' to the east, 'Rich's Farm' to the south-east, and Dixon's Farm to the west. To the far north-west, just outside of the 1km radius is 'Haighton House' that sits just north of the watercourse known as the 'Savick Brook'. Just outside of the area to the west is the area formerly known as 'Fulwood', now 'Fulwood Row'. The area of Fulwood was re-knowned in the late 19th century for its park wood and racecourse. Central to the area is the former farmstead known as 'Rough Hey Farm' and 'Little Rough Hey Farm', located at approx. 60m OD. The area itself is essentially a 'greenfield' site currently under long grass. The solid geology of the area consists of red and green mudstones covered by glacial drift, which consists of boulder clays. The soil is generally of the Salop series, which is typical stagnogley. The area, both within and surrounding the proposed development area, is fairly well distributed in ponds, marl and clay pits, indicative of boulder clay sub-soils. Only 100m or so to the south of 'Rough Hey Farm' is the remains of the former route of the 19th century 'Longridge Railway' line.

Cartographic sources

- 3.25 The following details the findings from cartographic records, regarding changes to land use in the area of proposed development since 1610 with speeds map. No estate maps were found relating to the area under investigation.

3.26 *Speeds map of 1610 (Figure 17)*

As expected with this early map, only main topographic features are marked along with main towns, halls, churches etc. For the area under investigation Speed has marked both the River Ribble and the Savik Brook.

3.27 *Yates map of 1786 (Figure 18)*

This map by Yates is dated 1786. The only features marked on this map worth mention within the area under investigation is that of 'Clock House Farm', located to the north-west.

3.28 *Greenwood map of 1818 (Figure 19)*

This map is probably the most useful in terms of this investigation. Although no roads or tracks are marked in the area of Rough Hey Farm, the map does appear to show the farm itself. This is easily located by the landmarks of Clock House Farm and Cow Hill to the north. This implies that the farm of Rough Hey at least pre-dates 1818, and as such it is very likely 18th century in origin.

3.29 *Hennet map of 1829 (Figure 20)*

Like the earlier Greenwood map of 1818, this map again shows the farmstead of Rough Hey Farm along with the access road and track.

3.30 *Tithe map of 1841 (Grimsargh parish)*

This map with apportionment was produced in 1841. The study area is depicted as being much the same as that shown in the later OS map of 1847.

3.31 *Ordnance Survey map of 1847/49(1:10560 scale) (Figures 3)*

This first edition OS map shows Rough Hey Farm along with a series of strip fields and a small area of woodland or possibly an orchard just west of the farm itself. Within the defined area this map series shows all areas of ponds and pits.

3.32 *Ordnance Survey map of 1893(1:2500 scale) (Figures 4 and 5)*

This first edition map at this enlarged scale clearly shows the farm layout of Rough Hey farm and accompanying out-buildings along with a well, spring and possible orchard/garden wood. Other features within the survey area include a series of old clay and marl pits and ponds. Ponds are present within each enclosed field. To the west of the farm another smaller farm has now appeared, known as Little Rough Hey Farm. This farm is absent on the earlier OS map of 1847/49, suggesting that it at least pre-dates 1895 and yet post dates 1847/49.

3.33 *Ordnance Survey map of 1912-1982 (1:2500 scale) (Figures 6-14)*

All subsequent historical maps post dating the OS 1st edition map of 1847/49 were consulted, however the study established that very little changed within the survey other than the growth of Rough Hey

Farm itself indicated by further outbuildings and barns appearing. As such all features recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map were recorded as being present on all subsequent maps.

3.34 *Ordnance Survey map of 2001(1:2500 scale) (Figures 15 and 16)*

This modern OS edition map shows that Rough Hey Farm had by this time been entirely demolished.

3.35 *Aerial Photographs*

No new archaeological features were noted from any of the aerial photos inspected. For a list of AP's inspected please see sources consulted section in Bibliography. (Figures 21-24)

3.36 *Summary of known Archaeological Sites (see site map figure 25)*

The following list of sites gives a summary of all sites identified by the desk based assessment, sites that are either within or else within a 20m buffer zone of the proposed development, otherwise, for reference and as specified in the project specification (CAP Project Spec No: 751), a list of all known sites recorded within the regional Sites and Monuments Record within a 1km radius of the site have also been included in Appendix III at the rear of the report.

Desk Based Assessment results

1) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Position of pond area as marked on OS map of 1893.

2) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Position of pond area as marked on OS map of 1893.

3) **Site type:** *Spring*

Description: Position of former spring as marked on OS map of 1893.

4) **Site type:** *Track*

Description: Position of NNW – SSE track leading to Rough Hey Farm, as marked on OS map of 1893.

5) **Site type:** *Hazel lined Stream/brook*

Description: Position of Hazel lined stream/brook as marked on OS map of 1893.

6) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Position of pond area as marked on OS map of 1893.

7) **Site type:** *Old clay pit*

Description: Position of old clay pit as marked on OS map of 1893.

8) **Site type:** *Field boundary*

Description: Position of NE-SW field boundary area as marked on OS map of 1893.

9) **Site type:** *Former railway line*

Description: Position of former 19th century Longridge railway line as marked on OS map of 1893. The now dismantled railway was formerly the course of the Preston and Longridge Railway opened in 1840 and closed in 1930. It was originally opened to bring stone from the Longridge quarries to Preston and Liverpool for use in public buildings, and for the Liverpool docks. The line originally terminated at Deepdale.

10) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Position of pond area as marked on OS map of 1893.

11) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Position of pond area as marked on OS map of 1893.

12) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Position of pond area as marked on OS map of 1893.

13) **Site type:** *Enclosure?*

Description: Position of possible open enclosure or agricultural patch. Marked on OS map of 1893 as a hatched rectangular piece of land approx. 30m long x 8m width.

14) **Site type:** *Deciduous wood or else orchard?*

Description: Area of woodland or orchard just west of Rough Hey Farm.

15) **Site type:** *Rough Hey Farm Complex*

Description: Rough Hey Farm complex as marked on OS map of 1893. Consists of main farmhouse and series of approx. 4 outbuildings, each aligned N-S.

16) **Site type:** *Well*

Description: Position of well as marked on OS map of 1893.

17) **Site type:** *Rough Hey Farmhouse and out-buildings*

Description: Position of Rough Hey Farmhouse and out-buildings as marked on OS map of 1893. Farm appears to have been demolished by 2001, but all farm buildings are shown as being roofed on all OS series maps prior to this date.

18) **Site type:** *Rough Hey Farm out-building*

Description: Position of Rough Hey Farmhouse out-building as marked on OS map of 1893. Farm appears to have been demolished by 2001, but all farm buildings are shown as being roofed on all OS series maps prior to this date.

19) **Site type:** *Pond*

Description: Area of pond just outside of survey area to west, as marked on OS map of 1893.

20) **Site type:** *Marl pit*

Description: Possible former marl pit as marked on OS map of 1893. Shown on later maps as area of ponding.

4 Site Visit

- 4.1 A site visit was undertaken on 23rd February 2006. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were cold and wet with poor visibility. The aims of the survey were: to assess the archaeological potential of recorded sites within the application area from the desk based assessment; to identify new and previously unrecognised archaeological sites, features and evidence; and to inform on the potential and character for buried archaeological remains on the proposed site.
- 4.2 The proposed development area was inspected with very few new features being discovered. The site visit did however manage to confirm the existence, form and condition of sites already identified by the desk based assessment, such as ponds and pits. The site of main interest however, 'Rough Hey Farm', was at the time of the field visit, marked only by spoil heaps of demolition rubble with no easily identifiable ground plan. In general the entire area appears to have been used as meadow and pasture land with no clear evidence for any earlier ploughing in any of the fields. As such, no sherds of pottery were identified throughout the entire area during the field walk. This being the case, no areas were identified as areas of potentially buried significant archaeology. This does not mean however that none may exist. Newly discovered sites and features include old clay pits, continuation of boundary/bank ditch and one small stone platform close to Rough Hey Farm.

5 Categorisation of archaeological sites and the impact of development

- 5.1 The results of both the field visit and the desk based assessment have been set out in the summary table (see appendix II), giving category and present condition of site or feature along with the potential impact of the development on the site/feature. This table is to be read with reference to Figure 25. Following this is a discussion of the most significant features discovered.

Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 5.2 The results from the site walkover and the desk based assessment imply that the area under investigation has seen little disturbance, if any, over the centuries, other than use as pasture and meadow land. The remains of a series of ponds, the majority now almost dried up to just marshy areas, would seem to confirm this agricultural use. However, a few of the pits do appear to have been either old clay pits or else former Marl pits. Other than these few features no further significant archaeological features were noted throughout the area. As the area does not seem to have had any significant groundwork undertaken on it for some centuries, other than the clay and marl pits and the construction of 'Rough Hey Farm' since at least the early 19th century, any potentially buried significant archaeology in the area of the fields would at least pre date 1800.
- 5.3 The only area that warrants attention is that of the Rough Hey Farm Complex. The map regression implies that this farm is likely earlier than 1810. Although the farm has been demolished to surface level, there is most certainly a very high potential for the remains of buried foundations, which would give a good indication as to the farms layout, character, form and its origins.

Significance of the Remains

5.4 *Criteria of Significance*

- 5.5 The Study area contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, nor Listed Buildings and does not lie within a Conversation Area.

- 5.6 With regard to the other sites within the study area, although there are a wide number of methodologies for assessing archaeological significance, that with the greatest legal standing is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of PPG16 (Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeological and Planning (DoE 1990)). -In the following assessment the known or possible remains in the study area are assessed using these criteria.

5.7 *Period*

All of the sites identified within the study area most likely belong to the early 19th century at the latest, however they are more than likely 18th century in origin.

5.8 *Rarity*

Clay pits, marl pits and ponds were common features in this area particularly in and around 18/19th century farms.

5.9 *Documentation*

No archaeological excavations have been undertaken within the proposed redevelopment area, and as far as can be ascertained from records, the former Rough Hey Farm complex has not been previously recorded. From the early 19th century the historical development of the study area can be traced reasonably well from the cartographic evidence. Further details, including more precise dating of the construction of buildings within the study area, might be extrapolated from other documentary sources pertaining to the ownership of the farm complex in the 20th century, but these records are unlikely to modify the outline given in this report.

5.10 *Survival / Condition*

In summary, it is very likely that the foundation remains of the Rough Hey Farm complex, particularly around the area of the early farmhouse, will give a clearer understanding of the farms character, its layout and its origins. With regards the rest of the study area, all of the fields appear to have had an association with Rough Hey farm itself and each appear to have been used solely as pasture and meadow land, at least this is true in terms of the early 19th century.

Fragility / Vulnerability

5.11 *Potential*

Any archaeological deposits within the area of the former farm complex have the potential to provide both local and regional data on the past landscape use of this part of the upper Ribble valley. This is particularly the case with the 18th and 17th century landscape. Also, because of the close proximity to the line of the former Roman Road to the south, there is potential for archaeological remains of this period in the area, although this potential is very low, it must not be ruled out.

5.12 *Impact of the Development on the Remains*

The archaeological impact of development on the site can be assessed as follows:

5.13 *Direct*

This would involve an alteration to the potential condition of the site. The alteration might be either positive or negative. A positive effect might, for example, remove possible threats to its survival e.g. causes of erosion. A negative effect would involve damage or destruction to a site. These impacts can be refined by assessing the likely extent of the alteration to the site. As far as is possible to tell at this stage of the development proposal, the development would have a severe impact on all sites within the proposed development area, i.e. the development would destroy any above ground archaeology, however, depending on the nature of the development, it is possible that any potentially buried

archaeology may be preserved in situ, depending on the depth of the buried archaeology. This is relevant in particular to the former Rough Hey Farm.

5.14 Indirect

This would involve an alteration to the setting of a site. Indirect impacts can be positive or negative, i.e. they can improve or detract from the appearance, understanding or appreciation of site. Indirect impacts may be either temporary (i.e. lasting during the groundwork's or other works for a development) or permanent. As far as is possible to ascertain at this stage of the development proposal, there are no indirect impacts on any sites within the proposed development area. For sites more distant than those within the study area itself, a gazetteer of sites within a 1km radius of the site has been included. At this stage it is envisaged that the development will not have any adverse effect on any sites within this 1km radius.

5.15 Below-ground Remains

Development may have a direct negative impact on below-ground remains in the study area, involving their damage or destruction as a result of a reduction of ground levels. This includes the digging of foundation and services trenches, and piling which may effect any as yet unknown archaeological features.

5.16 Standing Remains

There are no standing remains within the proposed development area, however there are foundation remains of the Rough Hey Farm complex.

Archaeological Mitigation

5.17 Sites with Statutory Protection

No sites within the study area have statutory protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Within the study area there are no listed buildings or Conversation Areas

5.18 No archaeological excavations have been undertaken within the proposed redevelopment area.

5.19 The study area contains no significant archaeology apart from the potential foundation remains of an early 19th century farmstead, 'Rough Hey Farm', which potentially may be earlier still, possibly 18th century or even earlier. This being the case then these remains would be considered to be of regional or local significance, which would require to be recorded archaeologically should they be directly affected by any of the proposed development. Should the foundations be disturbed, it is recommended that any ground work be undertaken under archaeological watching brief conditions.

5.20 For summary of effects and mitigation measures please see summary table in appendix II.

6 Conclusions & Recommendations

6.1 The desk based assessment and site visit of the area known as 'Site A Preston East', discovered that the area appears to have been dominated from the 19th century onwards to the late 20th century by the running of the 'Rough Hey Farm' complex, which was demolished in c. 2000. Map regression of the area shows that the farm at least dates to the early 19th century, but may even be earlier, possibly mid 18th century. Cartographic analysis also shows that the fields within the study area each had a pond area, each now partly dried up and marked only by areas of marsh. The field visit found no new

significant features across the entire site, other than the remains of a series of former clay or marl pits. Other than these new features, the site visit did however manage to confirm the existence and condition of former ponds, banks and ditches as marked on the early OS maps.

- 6.2 Because of the nature of the development the impact on all of the sites within the area will be severe, but as the majority of the sites are category D sites, this severity of impact is not of great significance. This is not the case however with the remains of the Rough Hey Farm complex, which is a category C site. Although the complex has been demolished with very little surface remains, it is very likely that there will be significant below ground remains pertaining to the character, layout, form and date of the early farm. As a recommendation, any ground work that may disturbed these remains should be supervised archaeologically under watching brief conditions and any exposed features systematically recorded.
- 6.3 Although no new significant surface features were discovered during the field visit, this is not to say that there is no significant buried archaeology on the site. The study area does appear, from the cartographic study, to have been agricultural land in the early 19th century and onwards, however prior to this date any activity is naturally uncertain, although likely still meadow land. Unfortunately as all of the fields do not appear to have been under the plough at any stage in the last few hundred years, the field visit was unable to recover any pottery sherds from the entire area. Because of this, it implies that the major part of the study area is fairly *clean* of archaeology and if there is any significant archaeology in the area then it is likely buried at a fairly shallow depth.

7. Acknowledgements

Thanks to Kevin Blockley for his help and guidance in the writing of this report. Also thanks to all at each archive repository, including the National Monuments Record in Swindon, the Sites and Monuments Record at Lancashire County Council, the Lancashire Records Office at Preston and the Cambridge Air Photo Unit, Cambridge.

8. References & Bibliography

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- O'FLAHERTY, C.J. 2003. 'A Cruck frame building at Clarkson's Fold Farm, Haighton, Preston, Lancashire.' Building Recording.

Cartographic Sources Consulted

- Speed map of 1610.
- Yates map of 1786.
- Greenwood map of Lancashire 1818.
- Hennet map of Lancashire 1829.
- Tithe Map of Grimsargh parish 1841 (DRB 1/89).
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1893 (1:2500) – Sheet 061_03 – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1912 (1:2500) – Sheet 061_03 – Lancashire and Furness.

- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1932 (1:2500) – Sheet 061_03 – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1938 (1:2500) – Sheet 061_03 – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1961 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5732 – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1961 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5733 – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1980 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5733 – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1959 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5732NE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1959 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5732NW – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1973 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5732NE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1989 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5733 – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1985 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5732NE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1993 (1:2500) – Sheet SD5733 – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1847 - 1849 (1:10560) – 053_00 – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1847 - 1849 (1:10560) – 061_00 – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1895 (1:10560) – 053_SE – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1895 (1:10560) – 061_NE – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1913-1914 (1:10560) – 053_SE – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1913-1914 (1:10560) – 061_NE – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1932 (1:10560) – 053_SE – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1932 (1:10560) – 061_NE – Lancashire and Furness.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1955 (1:10560) – SD53SE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1965 (1:10560) – SD53SE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1980 (1:10000) – SD53SE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 1993 (1:10000) – SD53SE – OS Plan.
- Ordnance Survey County Series published 2001 (1:10000) – SD53SE – OS Plan.

Aerial Photographs Consulted

<i>Photo Ref</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photo Scale</i>	<i>Copyright</i>
RAF	May 1947	?	Cambridge Air Photo Unit
Zkn-JQ 231	8 th May 2000	1:10000	GeoInf
Zkn-JQ 232	8 th May 2000	1:10000	GeoInf



APPENDIX I: **Figures and Plates**



Fig 01: Site Location Map

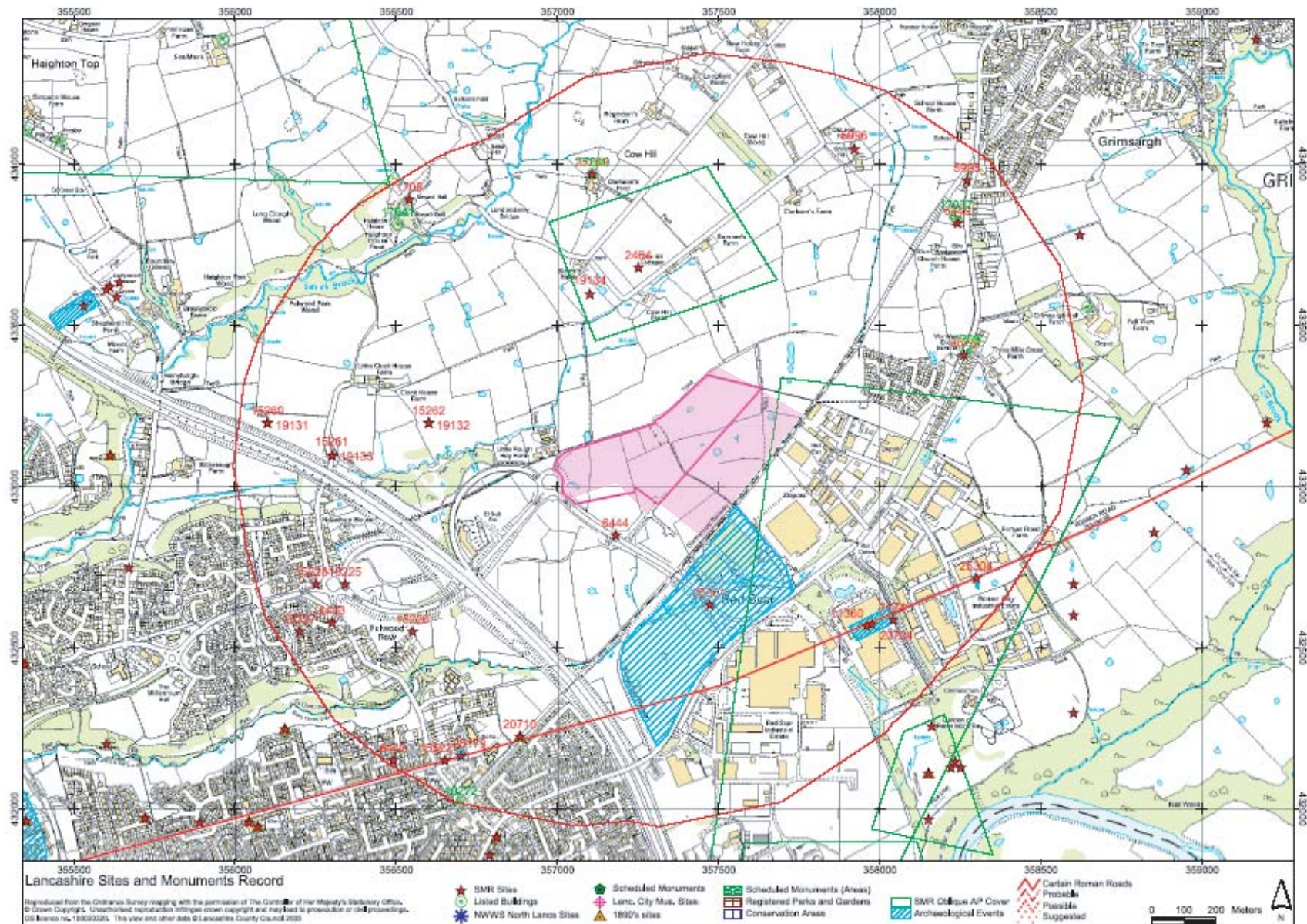


Figure 2. Map showing area of proposed development (outlined in pink) and 1km radius (outlined in red) along with spot data of all known recorded sites and Monuments within regional SMR archive database (see gazetteer for site details).

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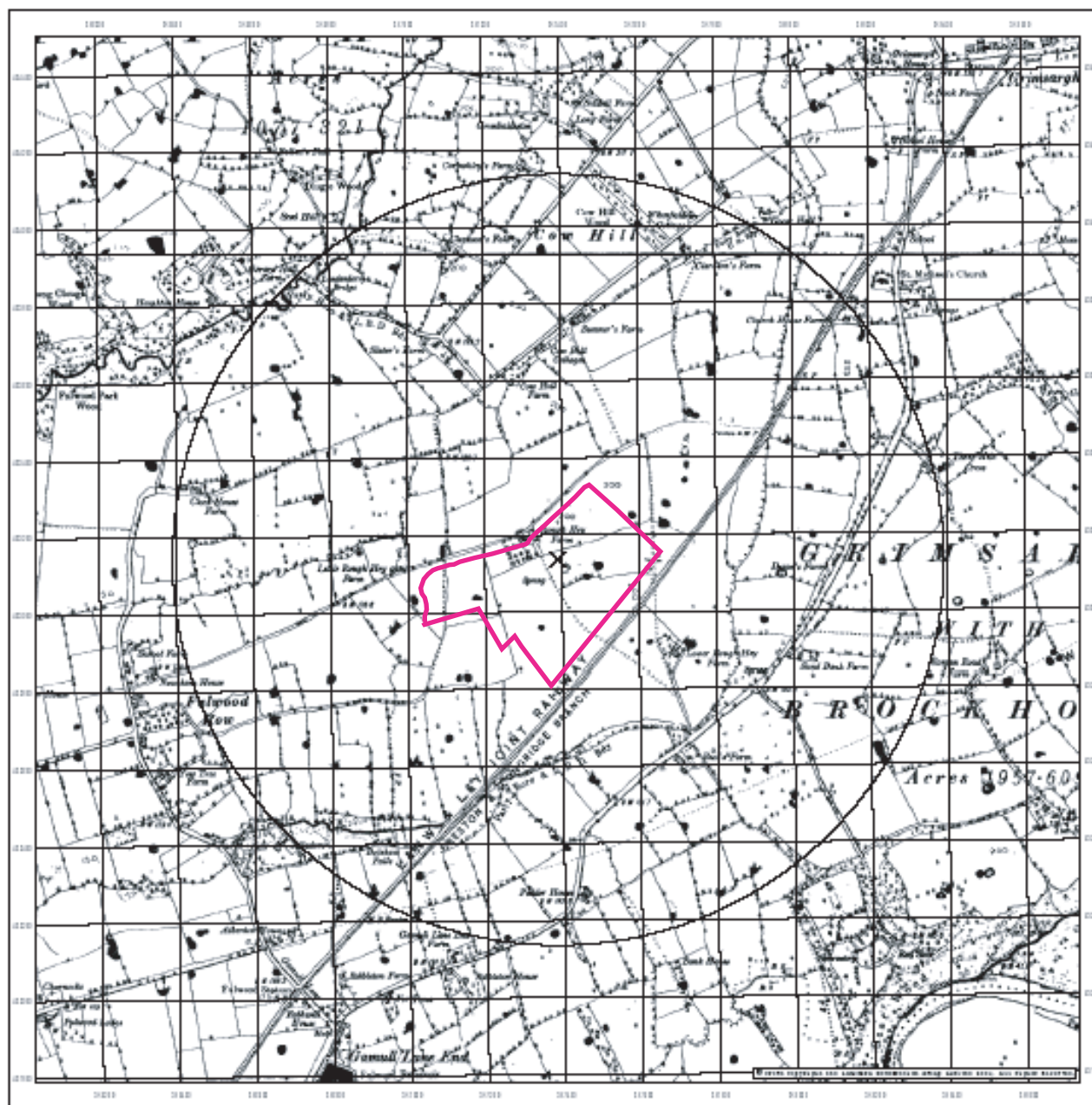
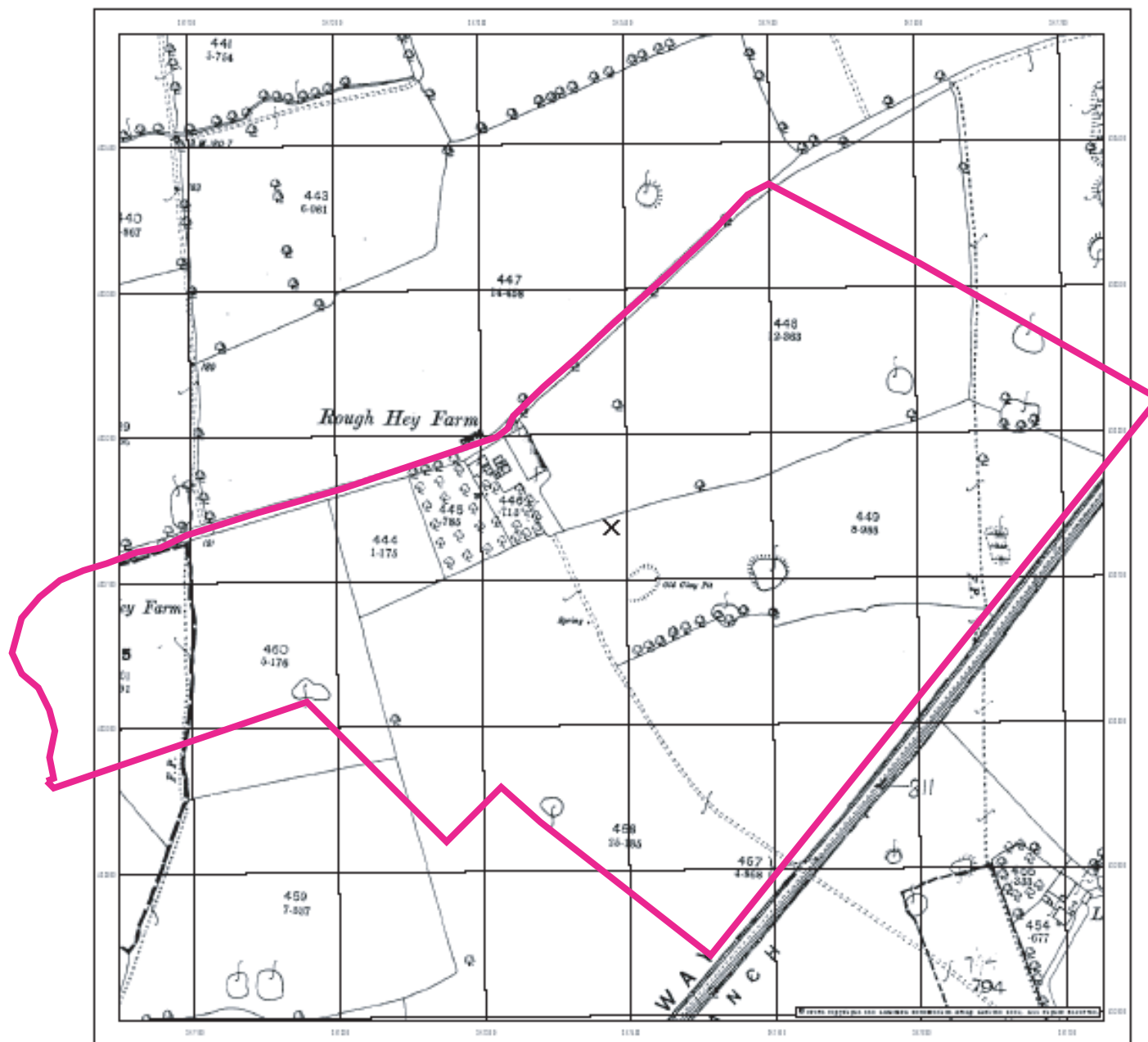
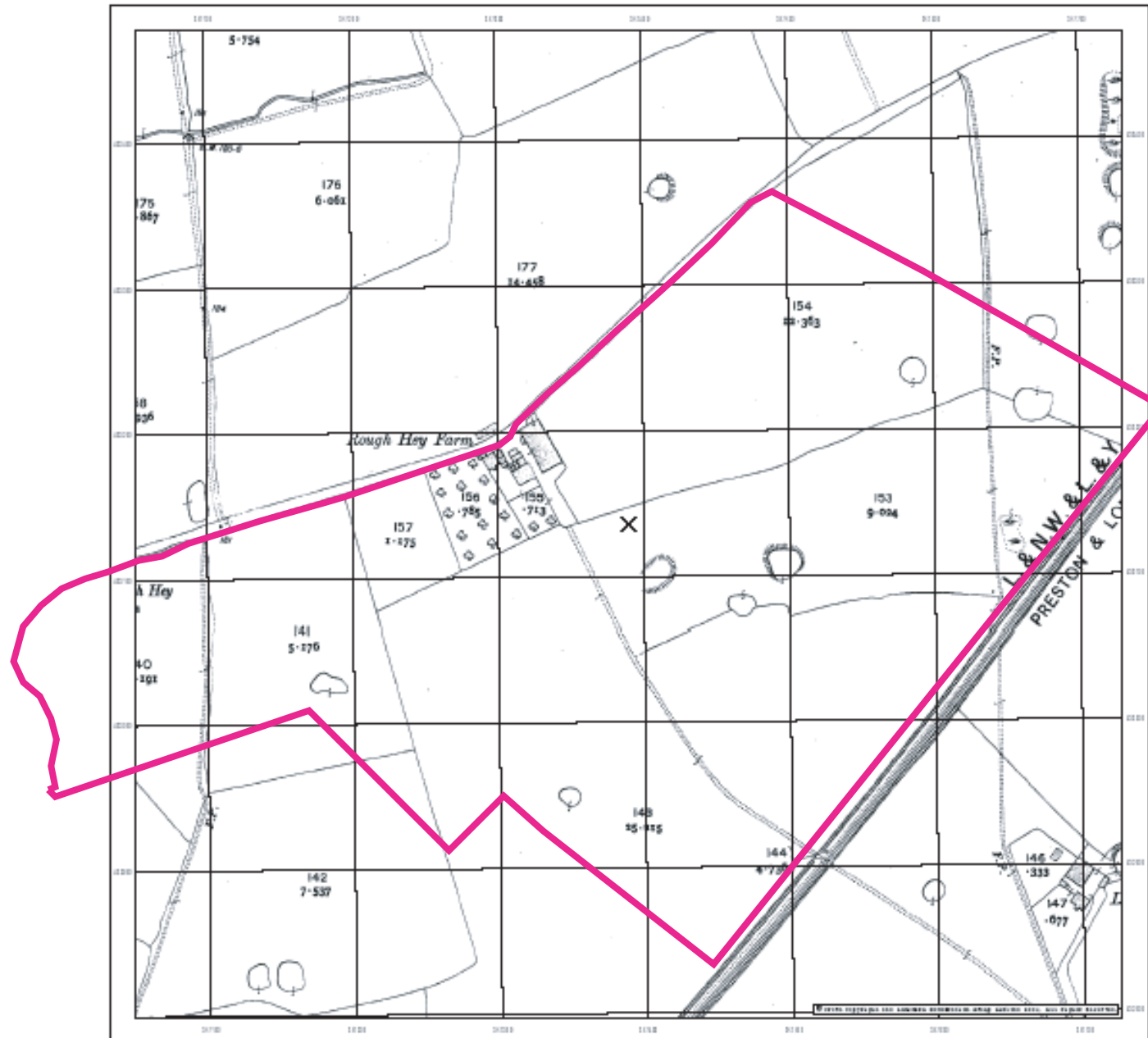


Figure 4 OS map of 1893 (1:10560). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.



OS map supplied by Landmark Group

Figure 5 OS First edition map of 1893 (1:2500). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.



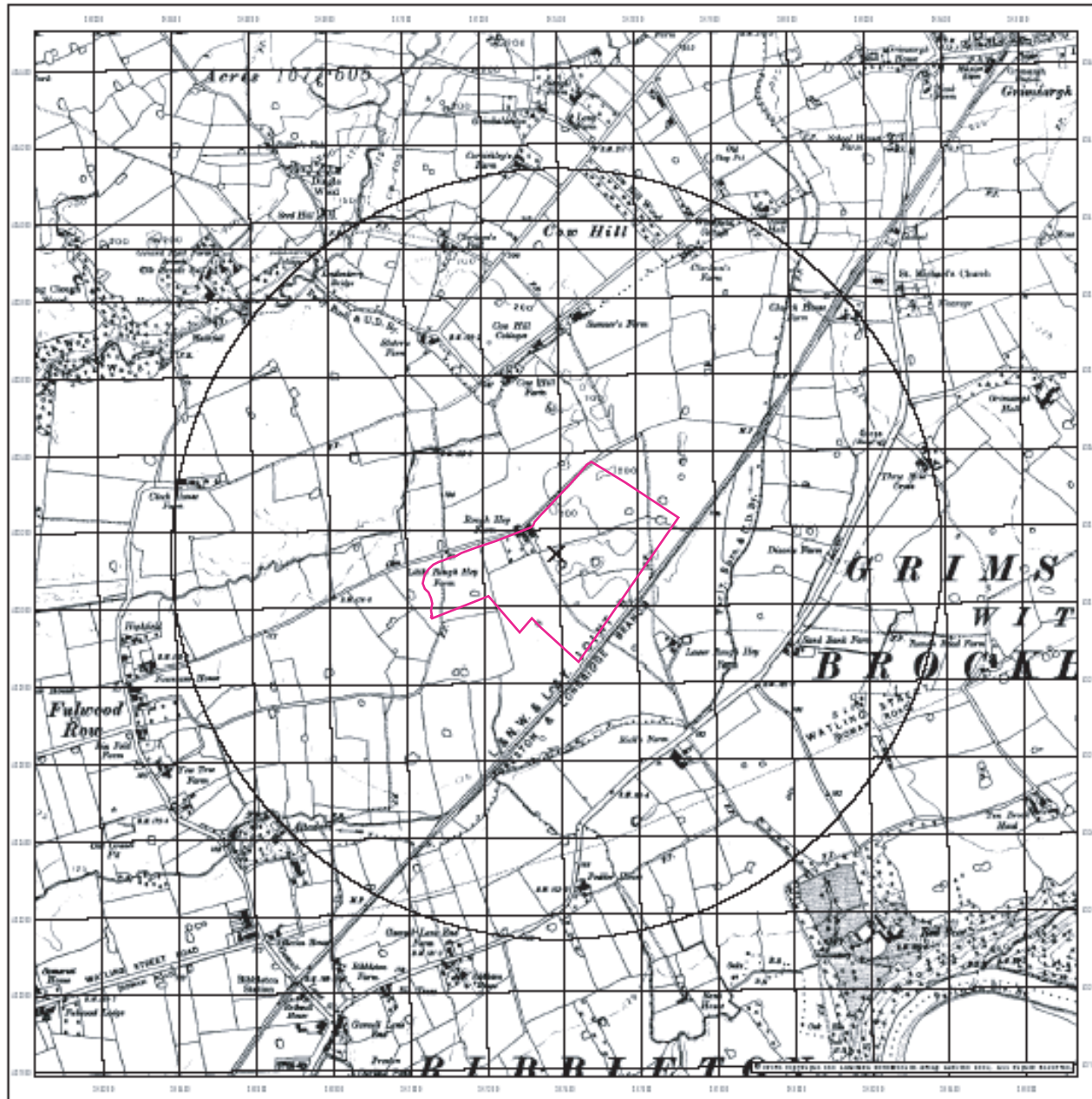
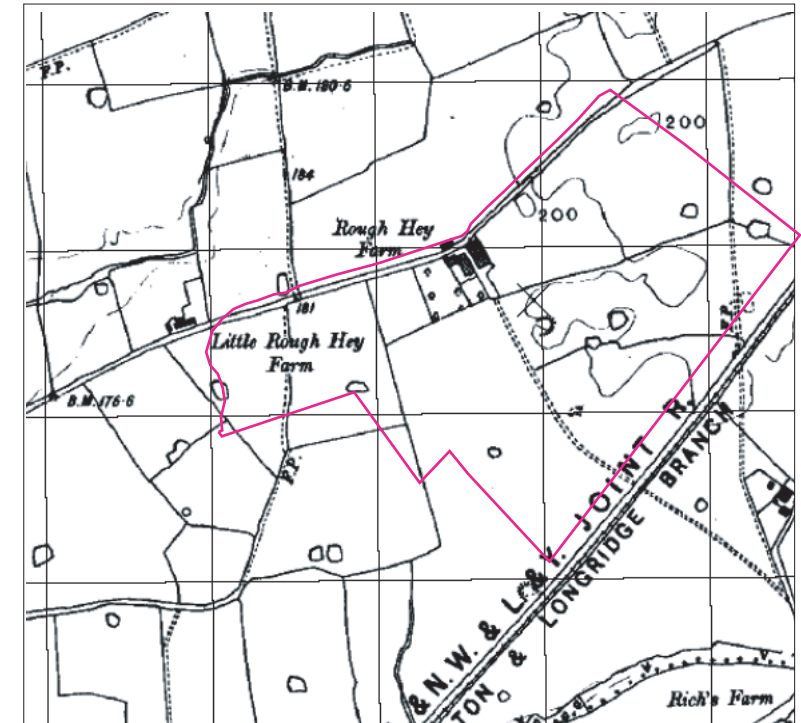
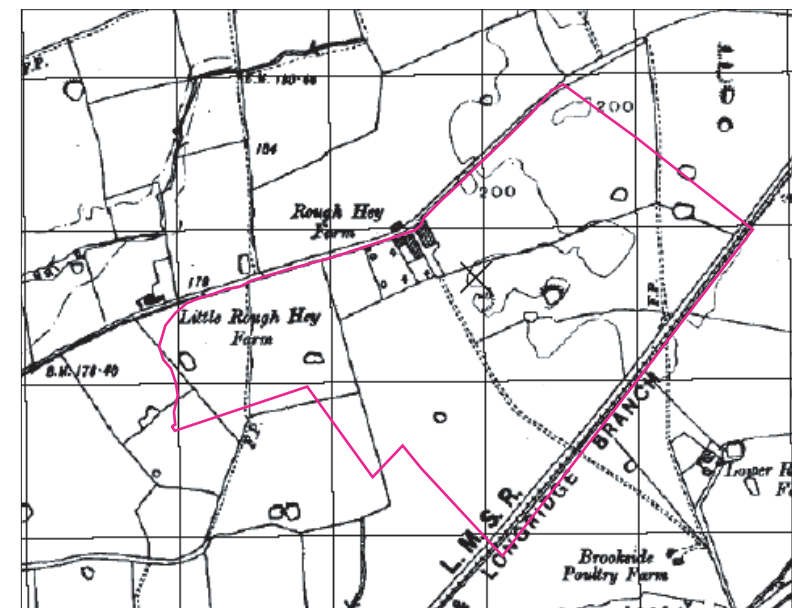
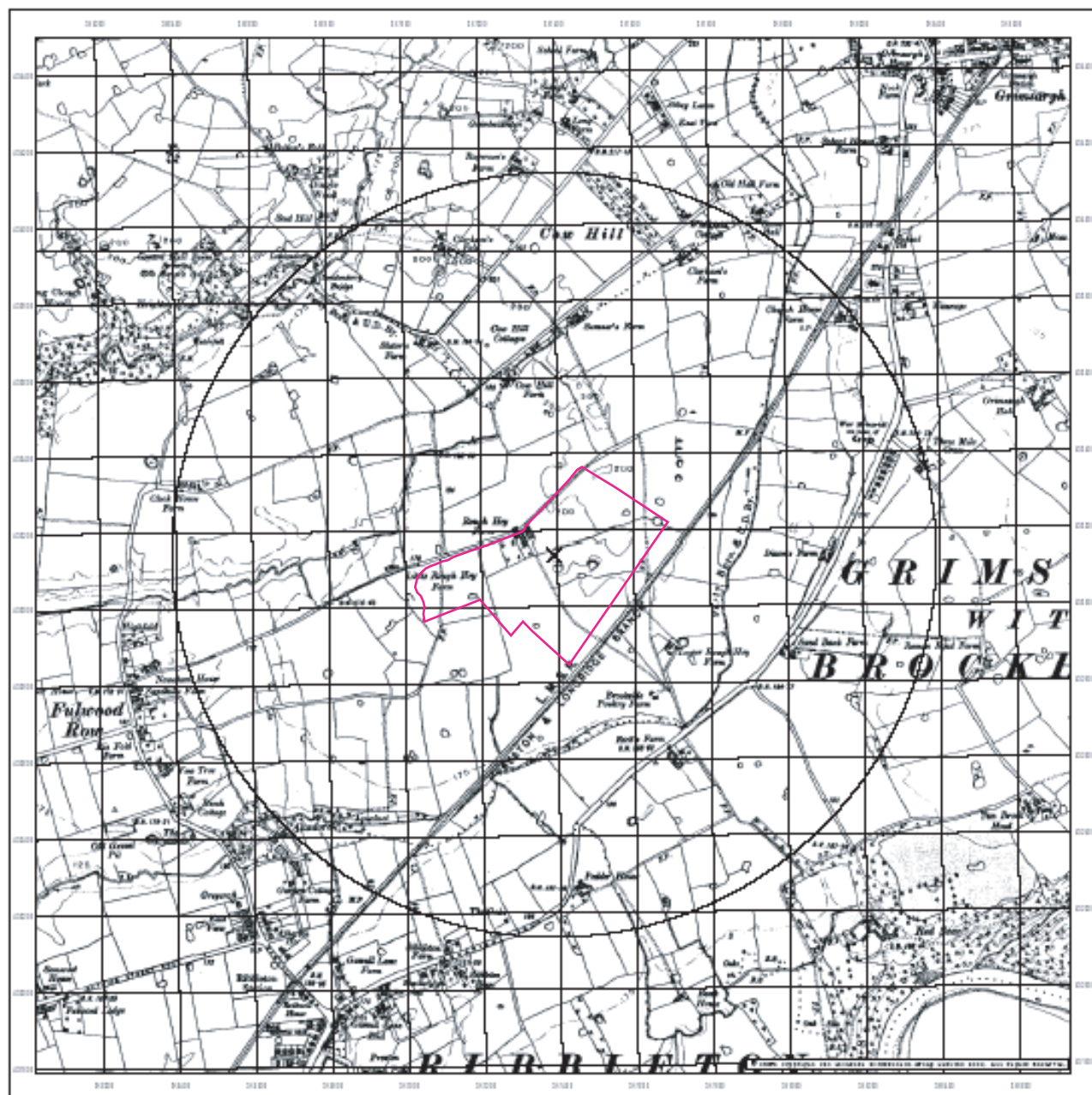


Figure 7 OS map of 1914 (1:10560). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.



Enlargement of proposed area from OS 1914 map



Enlargement of proposed area from OS 1932 map

Figure 8 OS map of 1932 (1:10560). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.

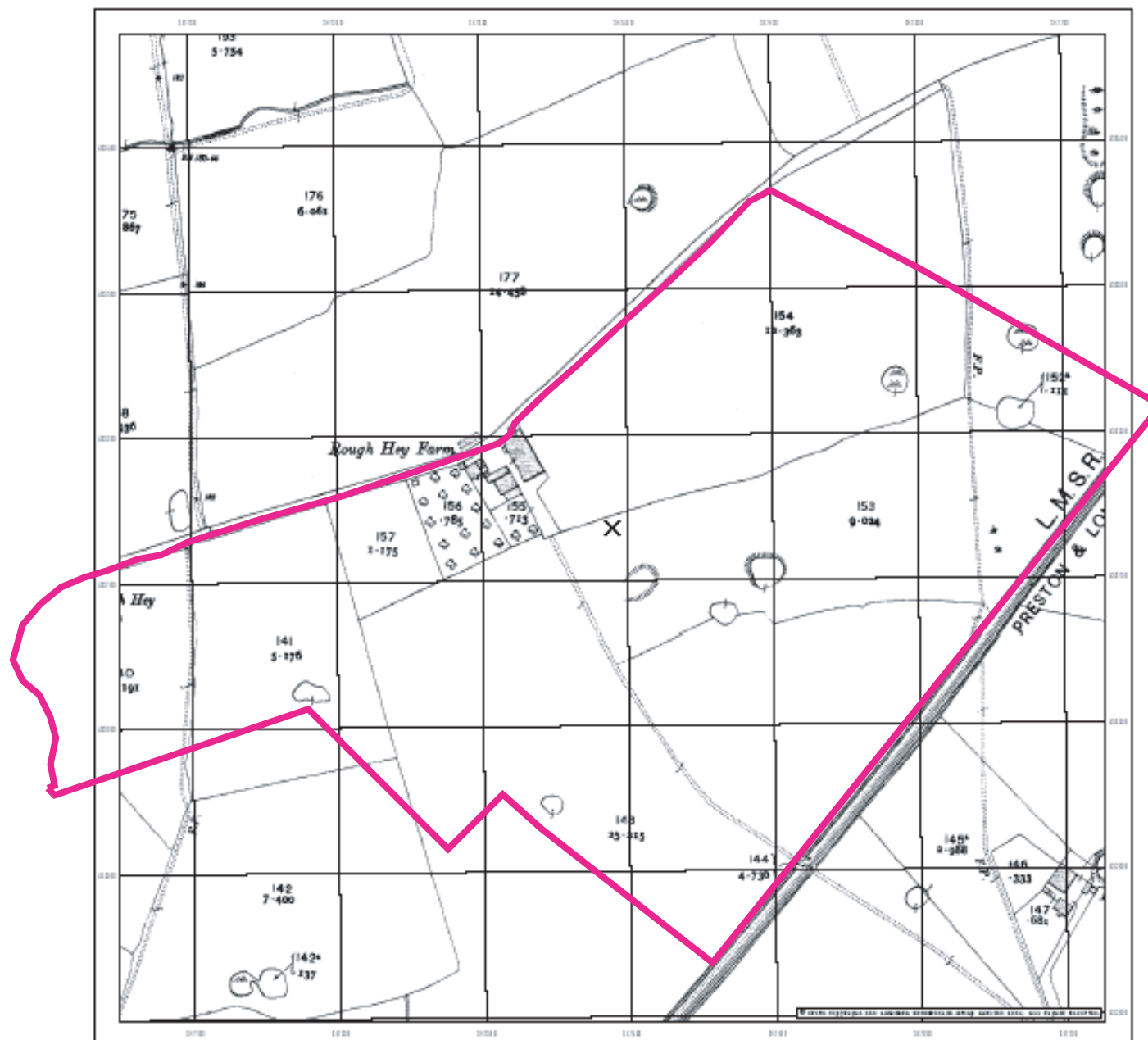


Figure 9 OS First edition map of 1932 (2:5000). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.

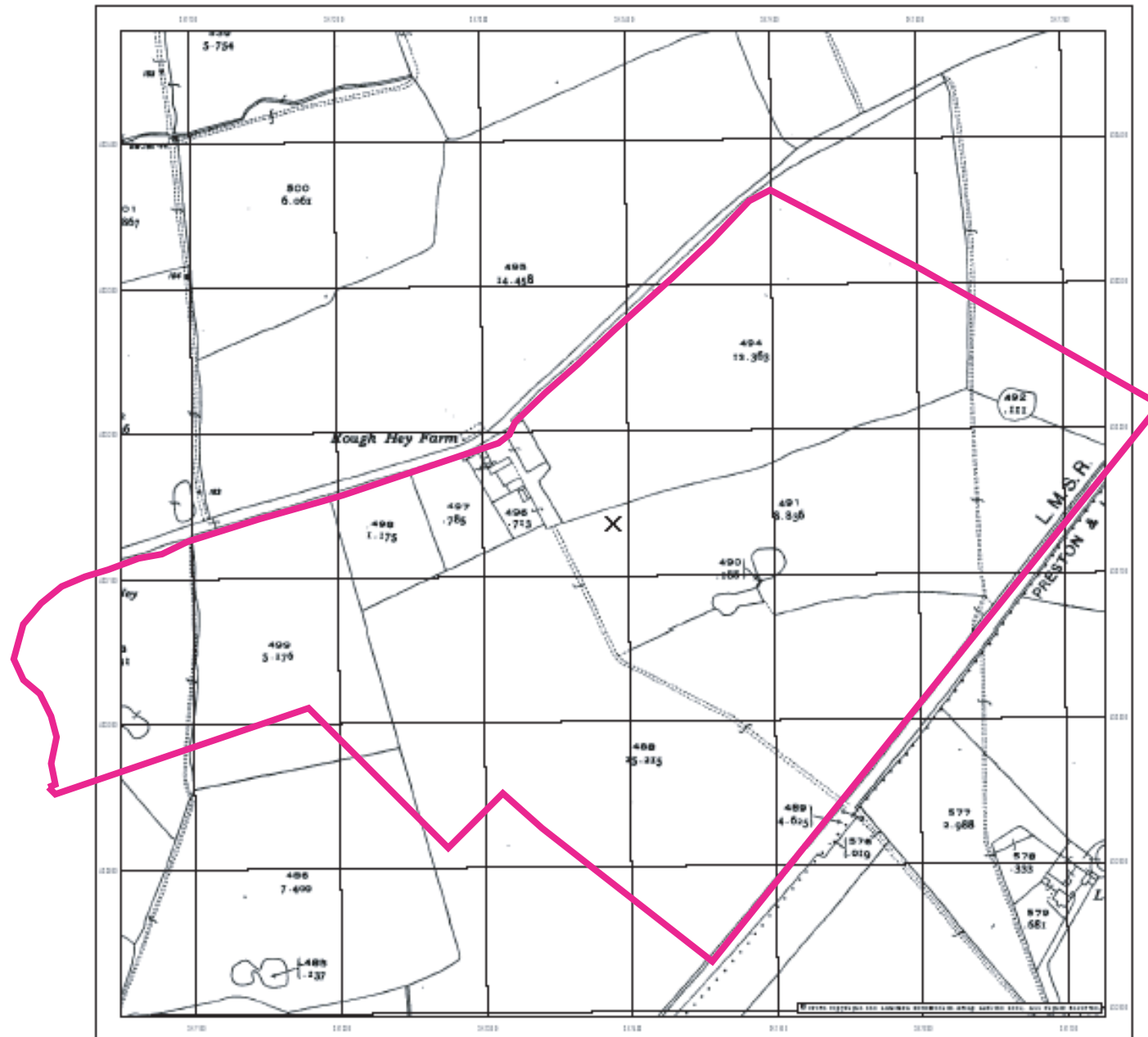


Figure 10 OS First edition map of 1938 (1:2500). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.

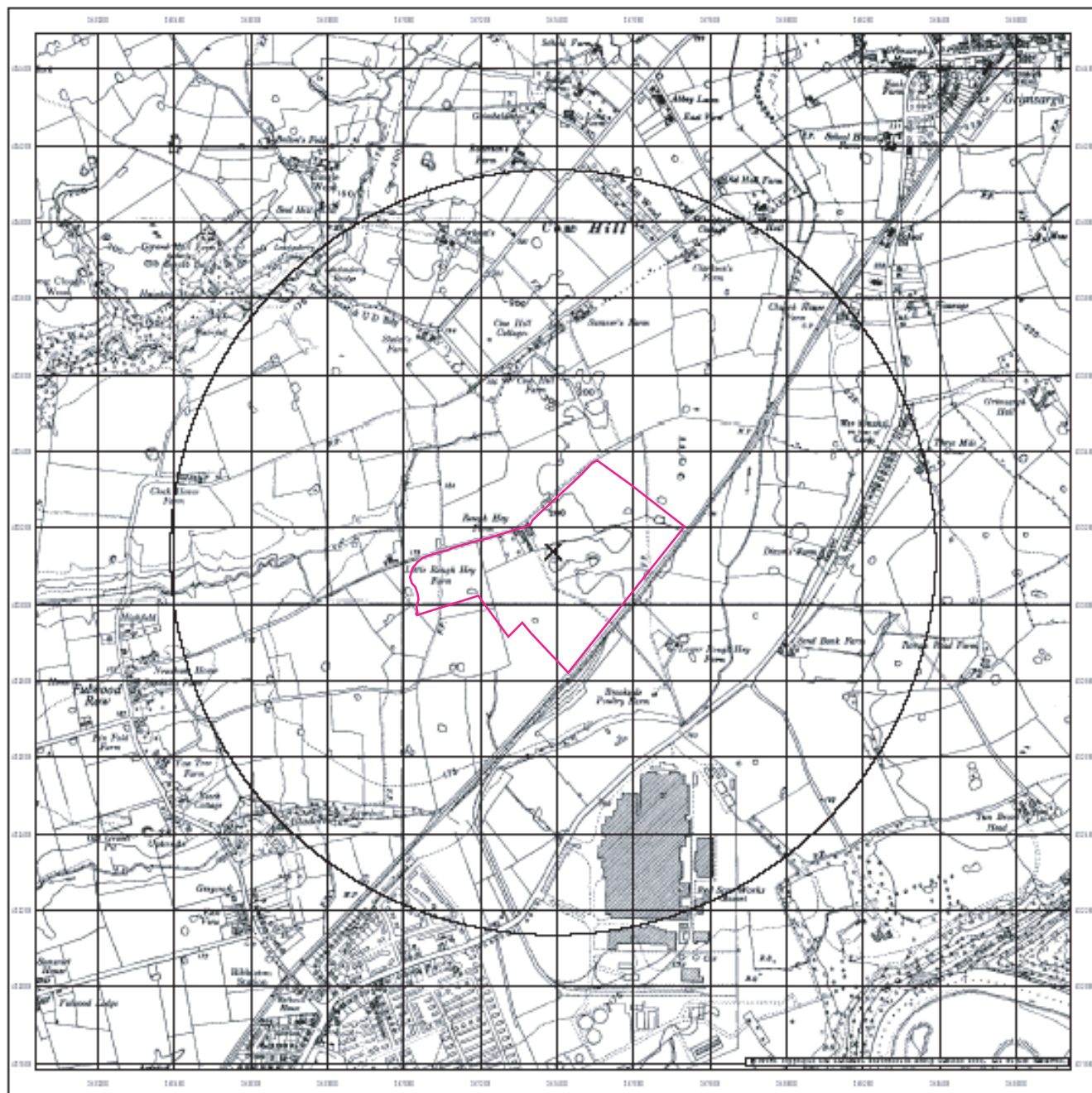
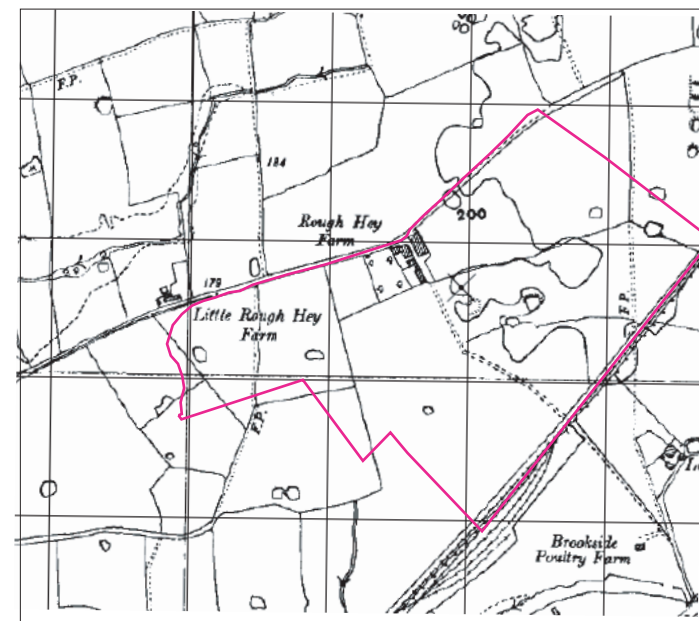


Figure 11. OS map of 1955 (1:10560). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.



Enlargement of proposed area from OS 1955 map

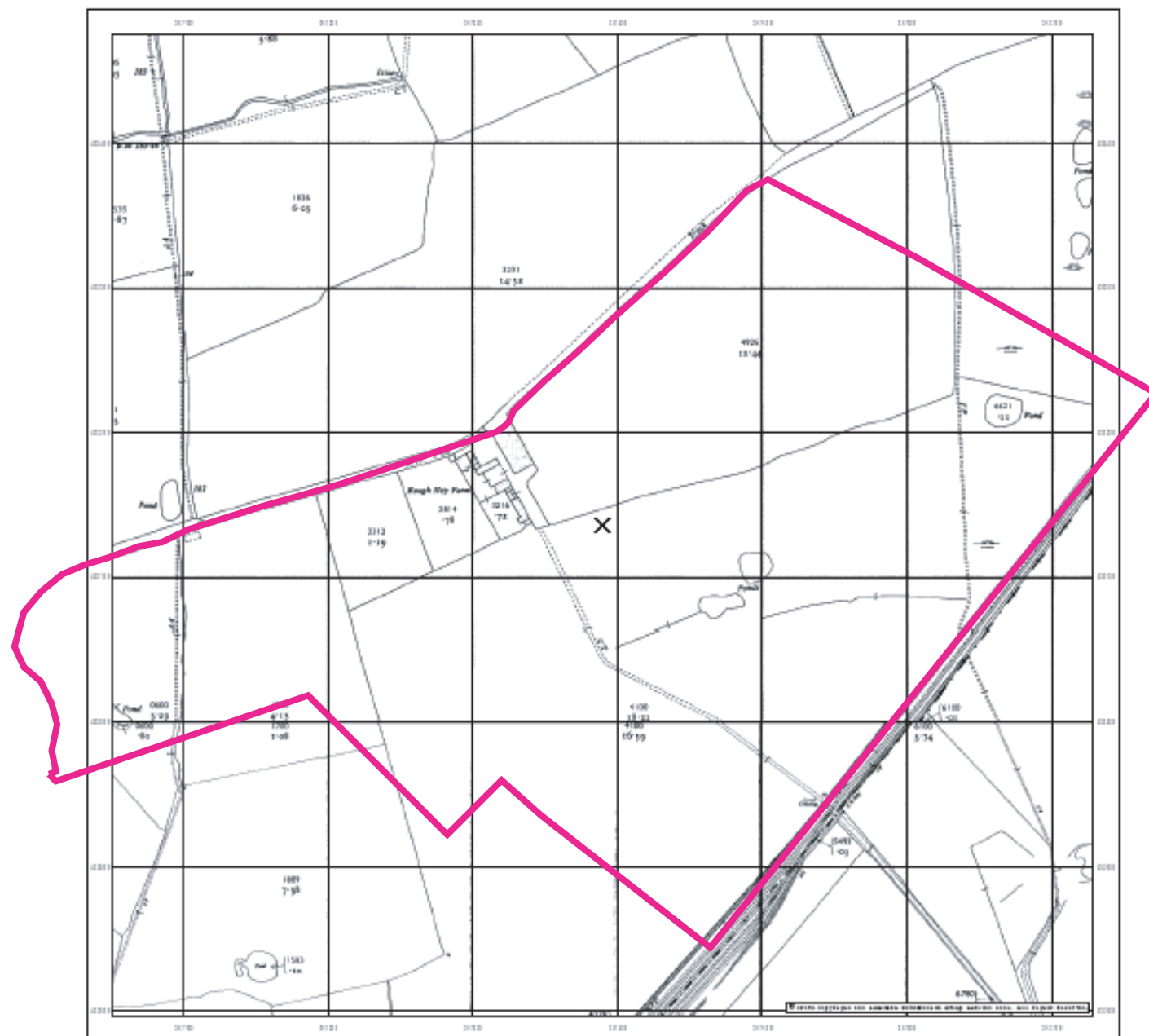


Figure 12 OS First edition map of 1961 (1:2500. Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.

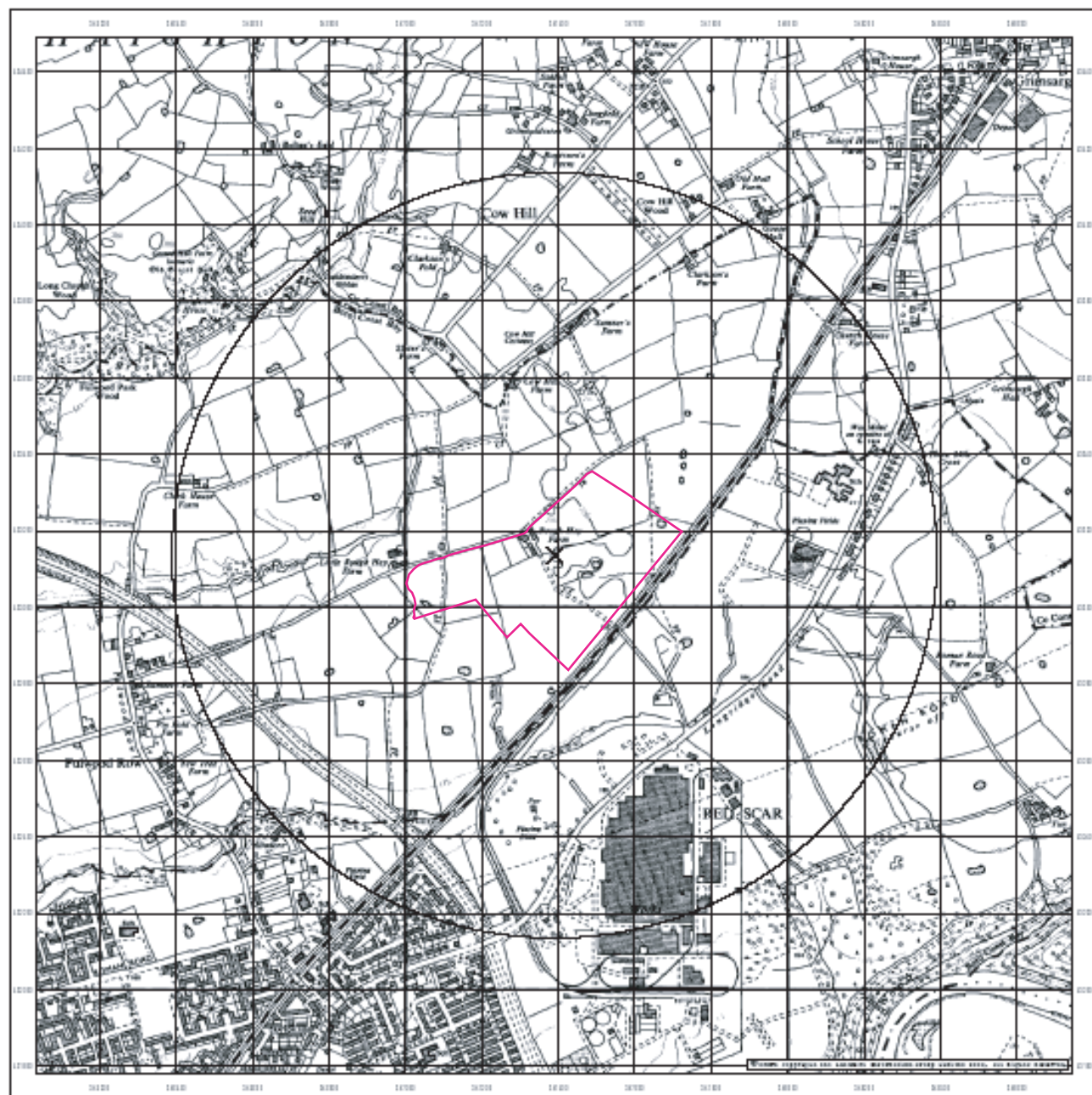
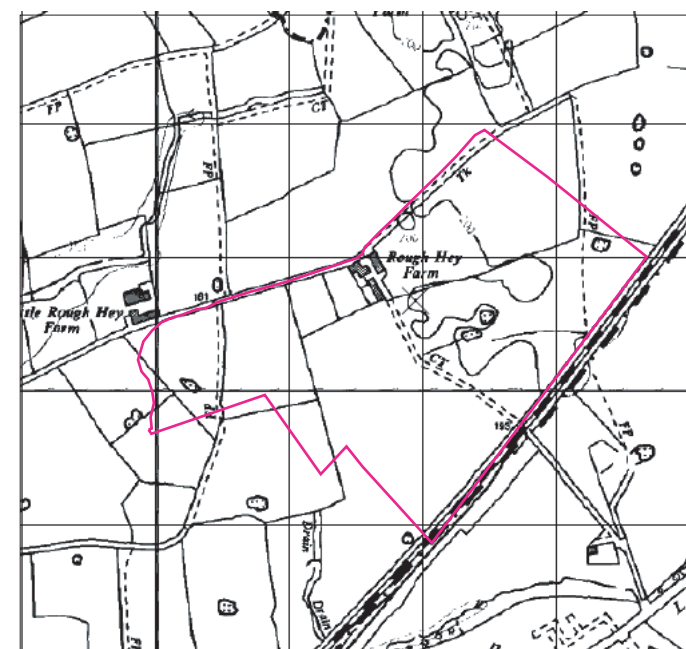


Figure 13. OS map of 1965 (1:10560). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.



Enlargement of proposed area from OS 1965 map

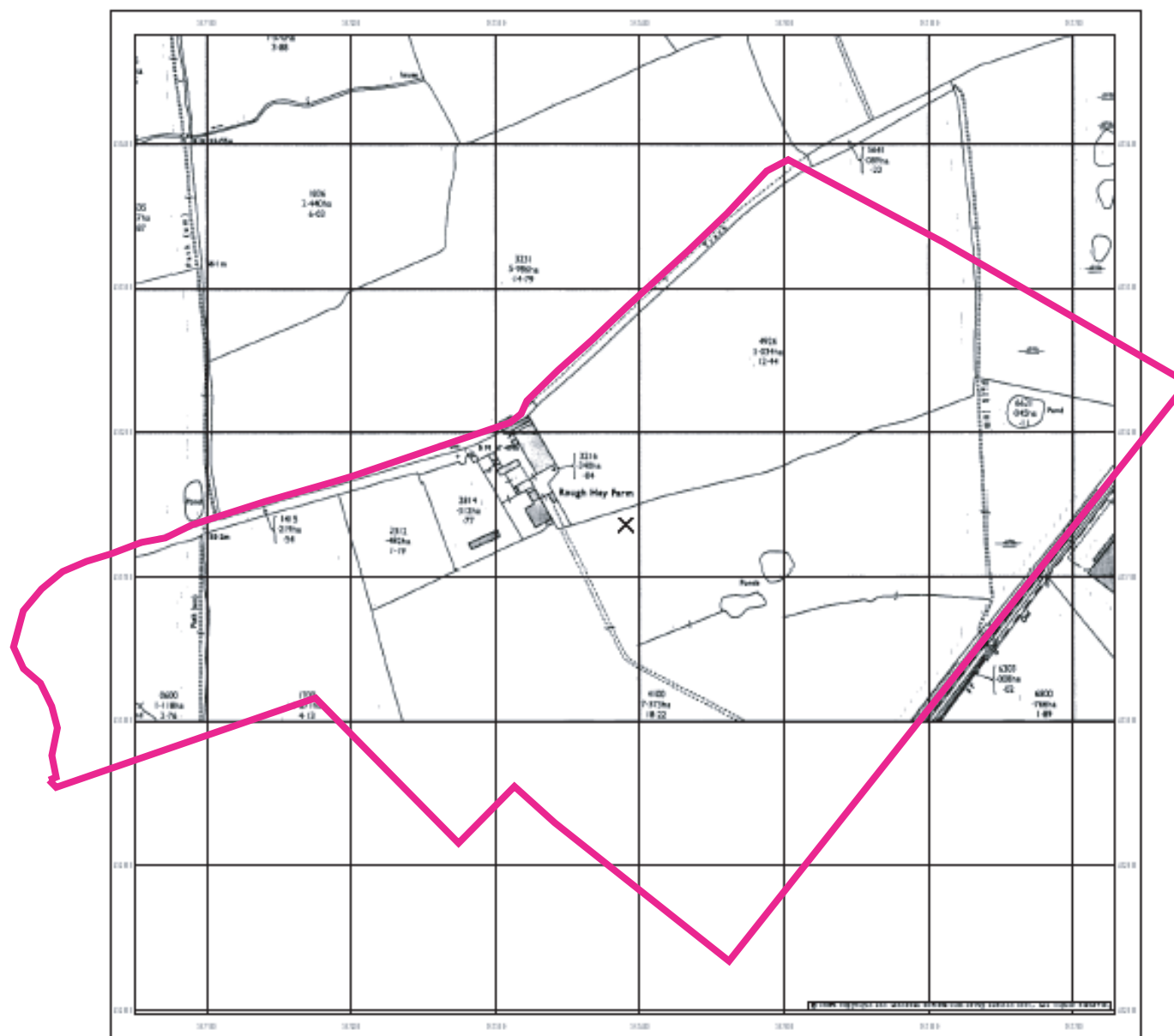


Figure 14 OS First edition map of 1982 (1:2500). Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.

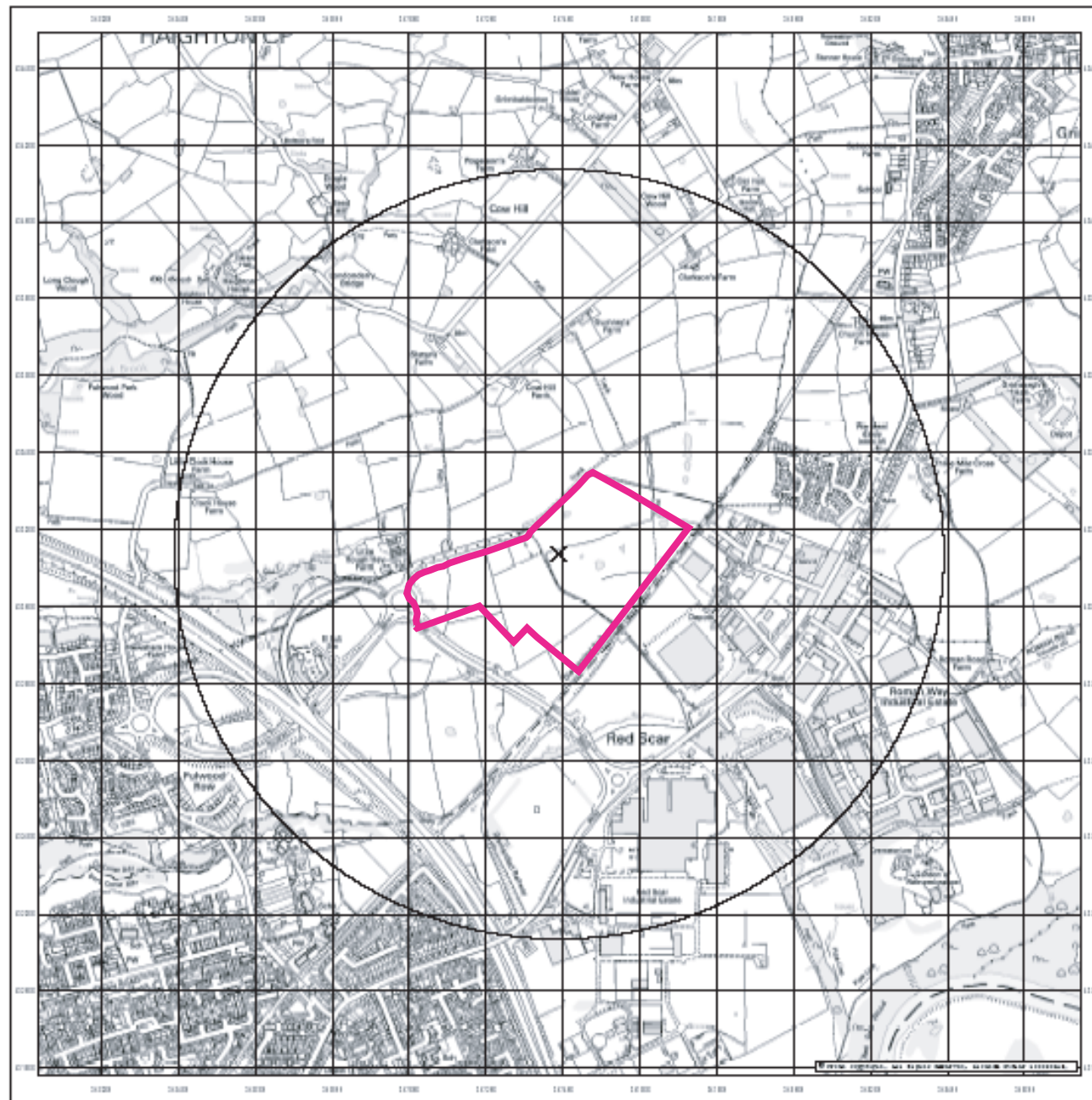


Figure 15 OS 1:10000 map of 2001. Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.

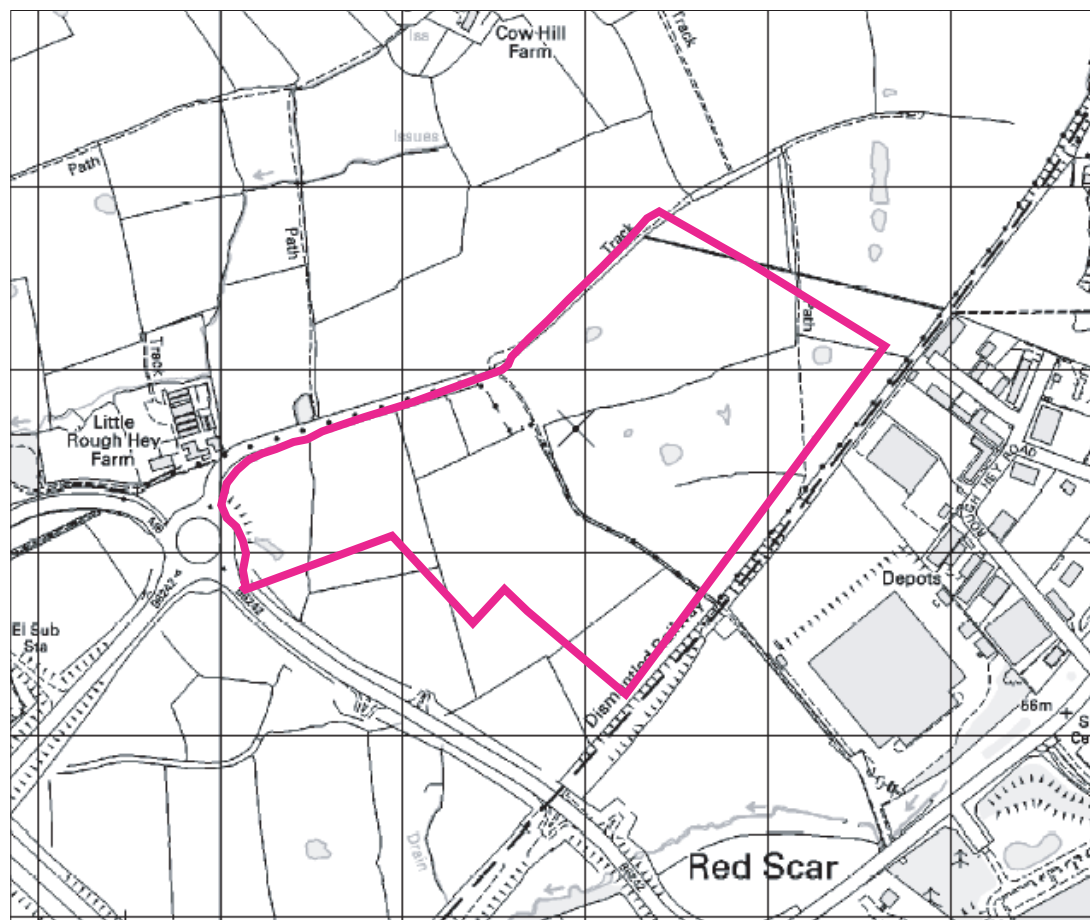


Figure 16 OS 1:10000 map of 2001. Area of proposal high-lighted in pink.
(enlarged view)



Figure 17. Part of Speeds map of 1610 showing Preston area.



Figure 18. Part of Yates map of 1786 showing Preston area.



Figure 19. Part of Greenwood map of 1818 showing Preston and Haighton area.

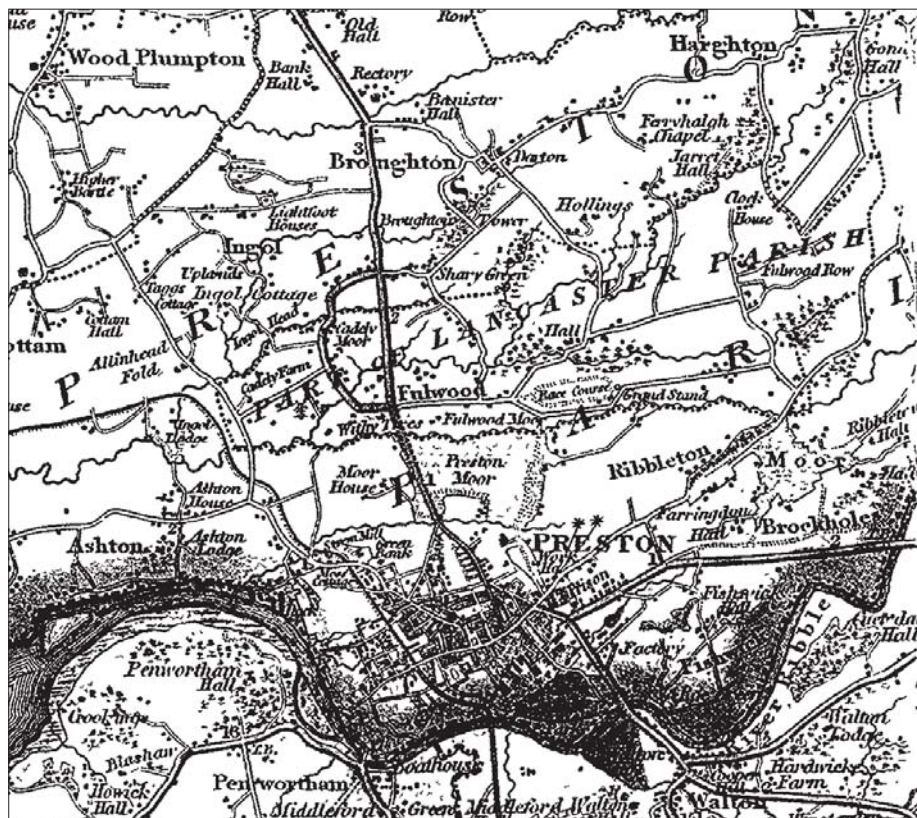
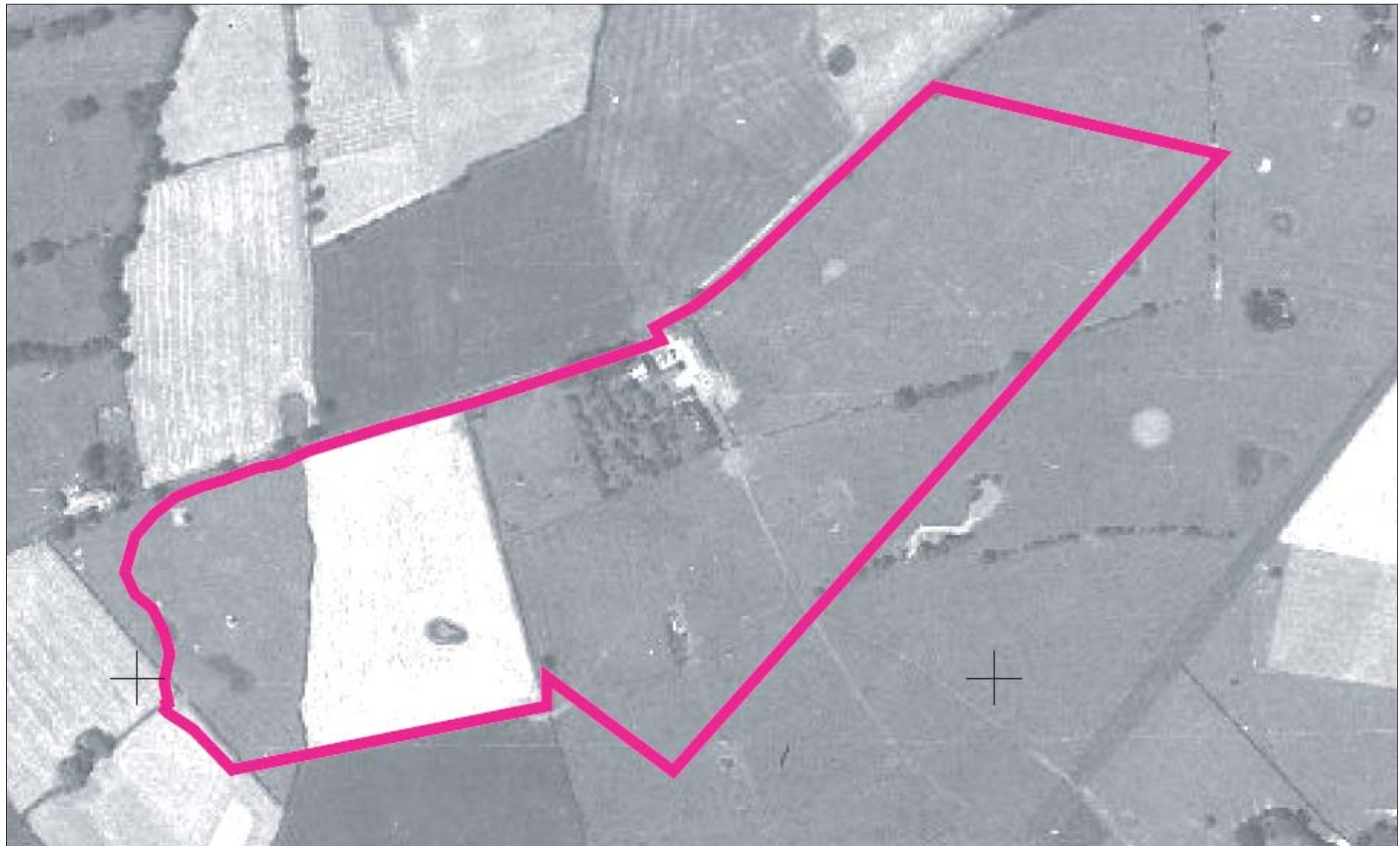


Figure 20. Part of Henriet map of 1829 showing Preston and Haighton area.20.



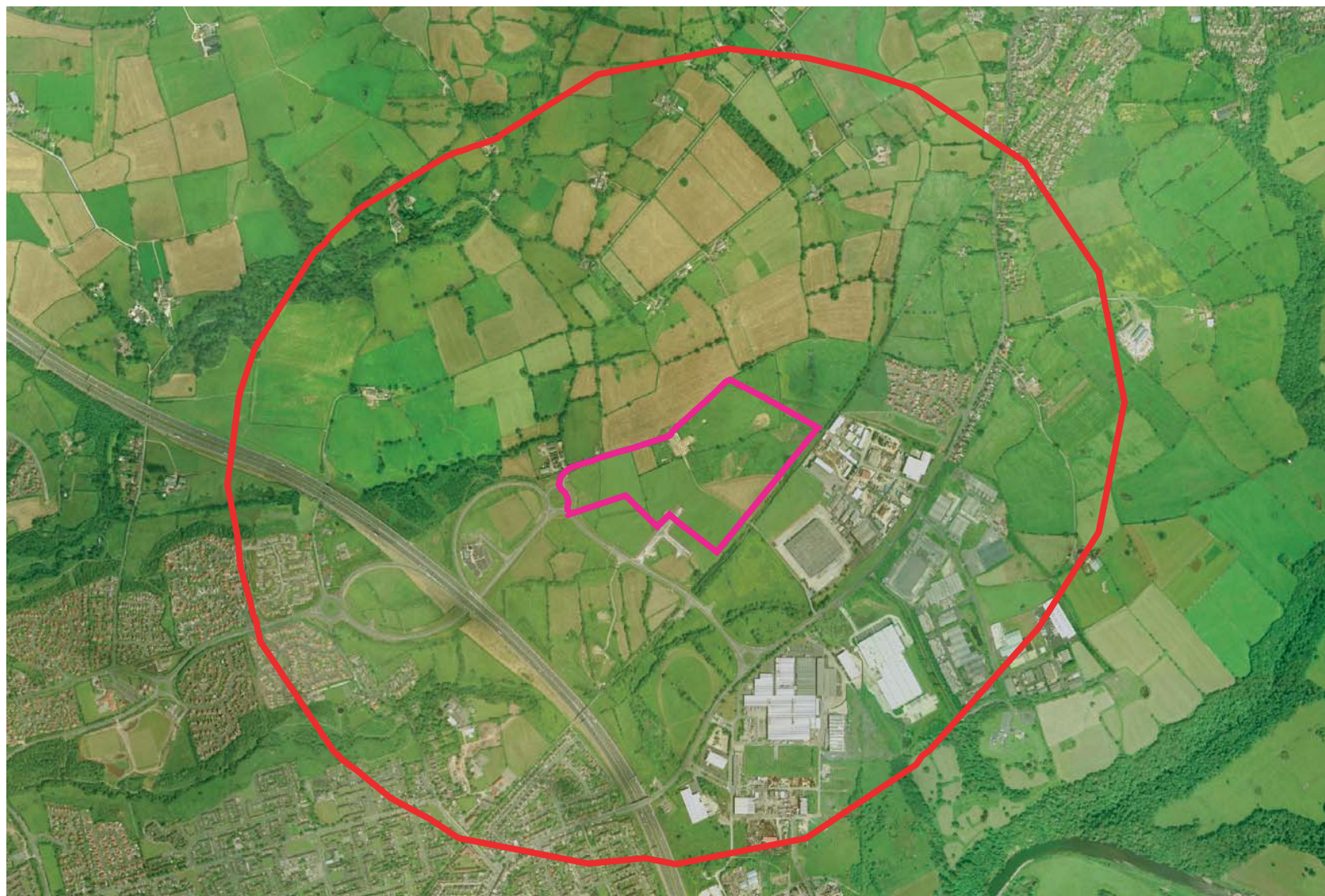
A P supplied by Lancashire Site and Monuments Record

Figure 21. Aerial photograph from RAF 1940 survey. Shows Area of proposed development (pink outline) and 1 km radius around proposed site (red outline).



AP supplied by Lancashire Site and Monuments Record

Figure 22. Enlargement of Aerial photograph 1940 survey. Shows Area of proposed development(pink outline) and 1 km radius around proposed site (red outline).



A P supplied by Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record

Figure 23. Aerial photograph from 2002 survey. Shows proposed development area (pink outline) and 1 km radius around proposed area (red outline).



AP supplied by Lancashire Sites & Monuments Record

Figure 24. Aerial photograph from 2002 survey. Shows proposed development area (pink outline).

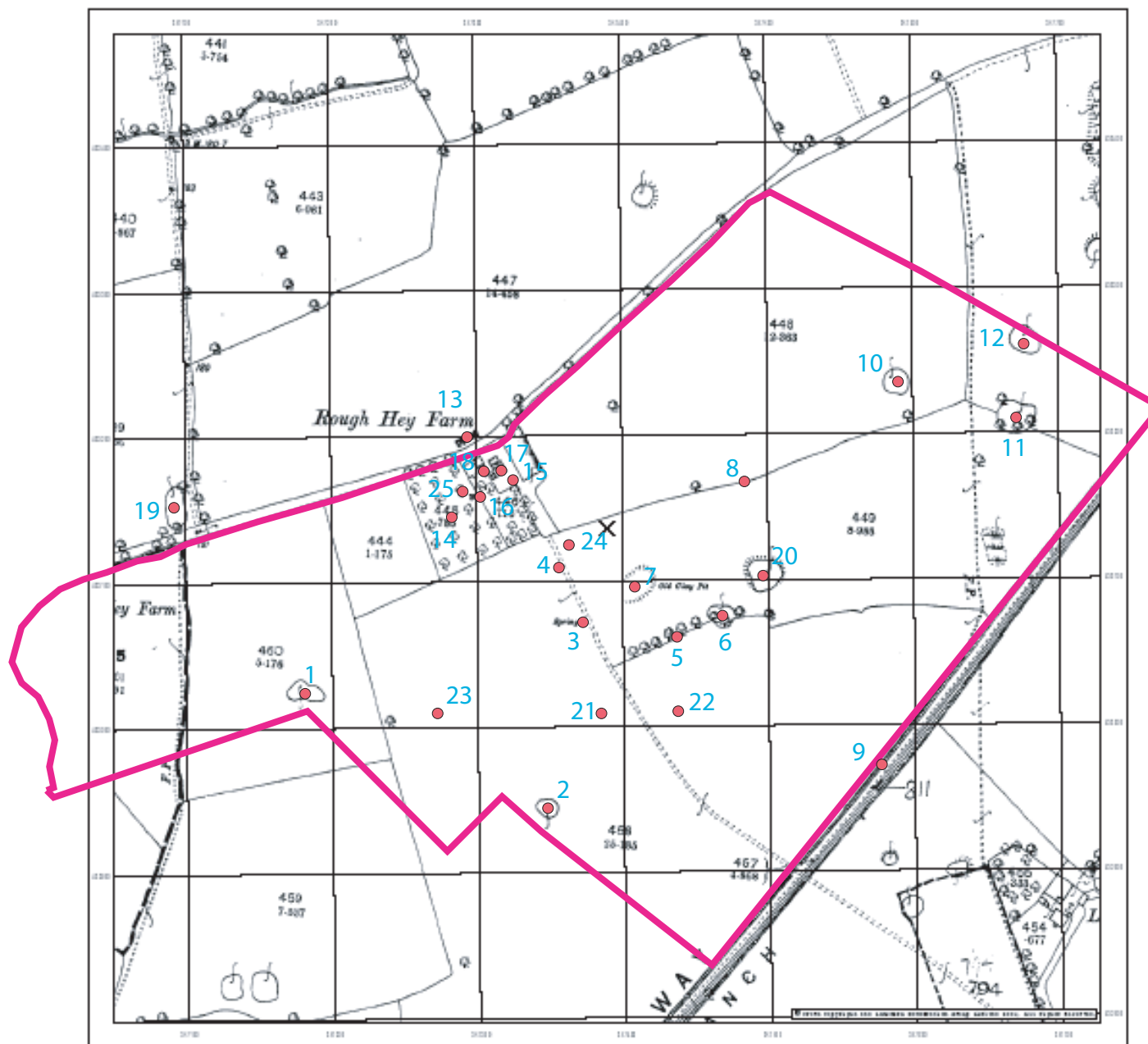


Figure 25. Desk based assessment and Site walkover results plan.



Plate 01. Remains of former shed in area of former Rough Hey Farm. Looking Northwards.



Plate 02. Remains of former Rough Hey Farm. Looking westward towards area of former farmhouse.



Plate 03. Stone platform/plinth just south of Rough Hey Farm. Looking Northwards.



Plate 04. Pond area, number 20. Looking southward toward Red Scar Industrial Estate.



Plate 05. Pit area, number 21. Looking Northwards.



Plate 06. Pit area, number 22. Looking south-west toward Red Scar Industrial Estate.



Plate 07.Continuation of ditch, number 23. Looking westward.



Plate 08. Concrete base of former cattle shed in courtyard of former Rough Hey Farm.
Looking Northward.



APPENDIX II: **Summary tables**

Site no	Site Name	Site Type	Source	Condition	Site Category	Potential Impact
1	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh/dry	D	Severe impact
2	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh/dry	D	Severe impact
3	Spring	Spring	DBA	Unknown	D	Severe impact
4	Track	Track	DBA/SV	In use	D	Severe impact
5	Bank	Bank	DBA/SV	Intact	D	Severe impact
6	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marshy	D	Severe impact
7	Old Clay pit	Pit	DBA/SV	Intact	D	Severe impact
8	Ditch	Ditch	DBA/SV	Intact	D	Severe impact
9	Old Railway line	Railway line	DBA/SV	Footpath	D	Severe impact
10	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh	D	Severe impact
11	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh	D	Severe impact
12	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh	D	Severe impact
13	Platform	Platform	DBA/SV	Absent	D	Severe impact
14	Wood	Woodland	DBA/SV	Cleared	D	Severe impact
15	Rough Hey Farm Complex	Farm complex	DBA/SV	Demolished	C	Severe impact
16	Rough Hey Farm 'Well'	Well	DBA	Unknown	C	Severe impact
17	Rough Hey Farmhouse	Farmhouse	DBA/SV	Demolished	C	Severe impact
18	Rough Hey Farm out-buildings	Out-buildings	DBA/SV	Demolished	C	Severe impact
19	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh area	D	Severe impact
20	Pond	Pond	DBA/SV	Marsh area	D	Severe impact
21	Pit	Pit	SV	Pit	D	Severe impact
22	Pit	Pit	SV	Intact	D	Severe impact

23	Ditch	Ditch	SV	Shallow	D	Severe impact
24	Stone platform	Unknown	SV	Intact	D	Severe impact
25	Concrete platform	platform	SV	Intact	D	Severe impact

Table 1. Summary table of site category and potential impact of development

Potential environmental effects	Significance if unmitigated	Proposed mitigation	Responsible party	Residual effects
Construction	Moderate	Watching brief on areas close to the remains of Rough Hey Farm complex.	Contractor	minor
Operation	Negligible /minor	None	Contractor	None
Decommissioning	Negligible /minor	None	Contractor	None

Table 2. Summary of effects and mitigation – archaeology



APPENDIX III: **Gazetteer**

Gazetteer of archaeological sites and monuments within 1km radius of proposed development.

1) SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN1708 – MLA 1708	Gerard Hall Farm, formerly Old Gerard Hall, Haighton	Monument

Modernised, possibly incorporating a 17th century house

Monument Types and Dates

FARMHOUSE (LCC Date1: C17, 17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

SD 56543389 Gerard Hall Farm formerly Old Gerard Hall. {3}

John Gerard died in 1635 holding lands in Haighton. {4}

The present farmhouse has been greatly modernised and extended, but it seems likely that a 17th century house is incorporated. The farmhouse is of two storeys and is built of hand-made brick and has a gabled roof covered with grey slates. The windows and doors are modern, and chimneys have been restored. In the northwest side there is a fragment of brick hood-moulding above one ground floor window. There are no datestones. Late additions have been made to the northwest side and to the southeast side. Outbuildings to the east are contemporary and modern. The lack of architectural details makes dating impossible. {5}

2) SMR Number	PRN 1709 -	Site Name	Grimsargh Village
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SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN1709 - MLA1709	Grimsargh Village	Monument

War memorial on remains of cross

Monument Types and Dates

CROSS (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence STRUCTURE

CROSS (LCC Date2: -, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence STRUCTURE

WAR MEMORIAL (LCC Date3: C20th, 20th Century - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)

Evidence STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

Pedestal of Stone Cross. {3}

The socket stone of a wayside or boundary cross. The cross base stone measures 0.7m by 0.6m and is 0.8m high. An inscription on a metal plaque affixed to the west side states that the cross restored by local inhabitants in memory of the fallen of the 1914-1918 war. Socketted into the base is a modern stone latin cross 1.8m high, 0.7m across the arms 0.3m square in cross-section. It is cemented into the base stone. {4}

War memorial on remains of cross. {5}

Listed gd II. War memorial cross on pedestal which may be late medieval. Sandstone.

C.3 metres high. Cross of punched stone mounted on slightly tapered cubic pedestal, the face of which has an inset metal plate lettered (in raised capitals). "This cross was restored by the inhabitants of Grimsargh and District in Memory of local sailors and soldiers who fell in the Great War 1914 - 1919" followed by 15 names. (Neighbouring farm known as Three Mile Cross Farm). {6}

3) SMR Number	PRN 3174 -	Site Name	Ribbleton, Preston
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SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN3174 - MLA3174	Ribbleton, Preston	Monument

Aerial photograph, showing possible indications of course of Roman Road

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (LCC Date1: -, Undated)
Evidence CROPMARK
ROAD (LCC Date2: -, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence CROPMARK

Description and Sources

Description

Possibly shows indication of course of Roman Road (see PRN 1488) at SD 58043259. {4}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 58040 32590 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

4) SMR Number PRN 3678 - **Site Name** Stocks, Near Grimsargh

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN3678 - MLA3678	Stocks, Near Grimsargh	Monument
Single stone pillar of former village stocks		

Monument Types and Dates

STOCKS (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence STRUCTURE
STOCKS (LCC Date2: -, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

The stone north end pillar of the stocks alone remains. In its south face is a groove for holding the boards. There are no inscriptions. The stone is 0.8m high and 0.3m by 0.2m. {3}

Sources

- {1} Cartographic material: -. 1978. OS geol surv Liverpool Bay 1:250,000.
- {2} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.
- {3} Personal communication: Phillips, A S, OSFI. 1958. Pers com; Phillips, A S, OSFI; 1958.

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 58260 33410 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

5) SMR Number PRN 5995 - **Site Name** Longridge Road, Grimsargh

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN5995 - MLA5993	Longridge Road, Grimsargh	Monument
Grimsargh School, pre-1847		

Monument Types and Dates

SCHOOL (LCC Date1: Pre-1847, (pre) Victorian - 1847 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Grimsargh School is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, and also on the current sheet, though it is not named on the current sheet. {3}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 58270 33950 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

6) SMR Number PRN 5996 - **Site Name** Goose Hall, Houghton

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN5996 - MLA5994	Goose Hall, Houghton	Monument

Site shown on OS first edition map

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (LCC date1: Pre-1847, Victorian - 1847 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Goose Hall is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, and also on the current sheet. {3}

Sources

- {1} Cartographic material: -. 1978. OS geol surv Liverpool Bay 1:250,000.
- {2} Cartographic material: -. 1970. OS soil surv Lancs 1:250,000.
- {3} Cartographic material: -. 1847. OS first edition Lancs 1:10,560 sheet 53.

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57920 34050 (point)	SD53SE	Centre/Point
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7) SMR Number PRN 6442 - **Site Name** near Watling Street Road - Roman Road, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN6442 - MLA6440	near Watling Street Road - Roman Road, Preston	Monument

Marl pits shown on OS first edition 1:10,560 map

Monument Types and Dates

MARL PIT (LCC date1: Pre-1849, Victorian - 1849 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

These four marl pits, near the Roman road section of Watling Street Road, are shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, sheet 61, but not on the current sheet. There are a couple of unnamed lakes or ponds shown in the vicinity. {4}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56490 32150 (point)	SD53SE	Centre/Point
------------------------	--------	--------------

8) SMR Number PRN 6443 - **Site Name** Fulwood Row, Fulwood

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN6443 - MLA6441	Fulwood Row, Fulwood	Monument

Gravel pit shown on OS first edition 1:10,560 Map

Monument Types and Dates

GRAVEL PIT (LCC Date1: Pre-1849, (pre) Victorian - 1849 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

This gravel pit, near Fulwood Row, is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, sheet 61, but not on the current sheet. {4}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56300 32580 (point)	SD53SE	Centre/Point
------------------------	--------	--------------

Related Monuments

MLA15188	Sumners and Pinfold Farms (sites of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15189	'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15190	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15191	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston	Undefined

9) SMR Number PRN 6444 - **Site Name** near to Preston and Longridge railway line

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN6444 - MLA6442	near to Preston and Longridge railway line	Monument

Marl pits shown on OS first edition 1:10,560 map.

Monument Types and Dates

MARL PIT (LCC Date1: Pre-1849, Victorian - 1849 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

These two marl pits, near the Preston and Longridge Railway, are shown on the OS first edition map, sheet 61, but not on the current sheet. An unnamed lake or pond is shown nearby. {4}
The Preston and Longridge Railway, which runs from SD 55003042 to SD 58903500, was originally a single track line and later doubled. It was opened in 1840, closed to passenger traffic in 1930, and closed to goods traffic in 1967. {5}{6}

Location

National Grid Reference
SD 57180 32850 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

10) SMR Number PRN 6449 - **Site Name** Grimsargh Church and Parsonage

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN6449 - MLA6447	Grimsargh Church and Parsonage	Monument

Sites shown on OS first edition map

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (LCC Date2: Pre-1849, (pre) Victorian - 1849 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
VICARAGE (LCC Date1: Pre-1849, (pre) Victorian - 1849 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Grimsargh Church and the adjacent parsonage are both shown on the OS first edition 1:10560 map. {1}.

Location

National Grid Reference
SD 58240 33820 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

11) SMR Number PRN 10272 - **Site Name** Gamull Lane Station, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN10272 - MLA10272	Gamull Lane Station, Preston	Monument

Railway station, pre-1840

Monument Types and Dates

RAILWAY STATION (LCC Date1: Mid C19, (pre) Victorian - 1840 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Former railway station on the Preston-Longridge line, now disused. {4}

Listed gd II. Small railway station building including station master's house and booking office, now dwelling. Mid C19, altered. See LB description. {5}

The Preston and Longridge Railway, which runs from SD 55003042 to SD 58903500, was originally a single track line and later doubled. It was opened in 1840, closed to passenger traffic in 1930, and closed to goods traffic in 1967. {6}{7}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56700 32020 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

12) SMR Number PRN 11360 - **Site Name** Red Scar, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN11360 - MLA11357	Red Scar, Preston	Monument

Roman road, recorded January 1995

Monument Types and Dates

ROAD (LCC Date1: -, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Evaluation by LUAU January 1995 in advance of proposed development on land located south-east of Longridge Road at Red Scar, Preston. Excavation of 4 trenches across the line of a Roman road, which was known to exist to the east of site, its projected line ran across development area. The Roman road was found to be located approximately on the site shown on OS map. It was seen to be relatively well preserved, average width of almost 9m, with a cambered surface composed of sub-rounded stones and cobbles with finer gravels acting as a capping. No other significant archaeological remains on the site and no evidence of any roadside development. It was noted that on one side of the road section there was a ditch, but on the other was a series of postholes, suggestive of a fence. It was not possible to say if these were contemporary with the road construction or to be sure of their function. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57958 32568 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

13) SMR Number PRN 15225 - **Site Name** Sumners and Pinfold Farms (sites of), Fulwood Row, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15225 - MLA15188	Sumners and Pinfold Farms (sites of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Monument

Possible medieval settlement

Monument Types and Dates

DRAINAGE DITCH (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

EMBANKMENT (LCC Date2: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

FIELD SYSTEM (LCC Date3: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

MOUND (LCC Date4: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

RIDGE AND FURROW (LCC Date5: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

SETTLEMENT? (LCC Date6: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Dr T C Welsh {1} recorded features here and around the adjacent house plot to the south, formerly Yew Tree Farm (PRN 15226), and in the angle west of Fulwood Row and south of Longsands Lane (PRN 15227) in 02.1992. He suggests a larger (?medieval) settlement, and notes that there had been little topographical change apart from demolition of buildings shown on both the first edition {2} and most recent 1:10,560 maps {3}. Two ridges (A on Dr Welsh's sketch plan) formed an orchard on the first edition 1:10,560 {2}, with a featureless strip to the east, and lay behind a building, now demolished called Sumners Farm on the 1965 map {3}. Running approximately east-west to the south of A is a ditch boundary (B) showing reverse-S plan, possibly indicating the former existence of selions (ie ridge and furrow). Other boundaries show formalisation of this original shape. 'C' is a mound, or end of a ridge, and adjoins a dry square pond, while D is a curved ditch near a NorWEB substation at X. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56340 32700 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA6441	Fulwood Row, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15189	'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15190	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15191	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston	Undefined

14) SMR Number PRN 15226 - **Site Name** 'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15226 - MLA15189	'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Monument

Possible medieval field system

Monument Types and Dates

DRAINAGE DITCH (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

FIELD SYSTEM (LCC Date2: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Dr T C Welsh {1} recorded features here and around the adjacent house plot to the north (PRN 15225), and in the angle west of Fulwood Row and south of Longsands Lane (PRN 15227) in 02.1992. He suggests a larger (?medieval) settlement, and notes that there had been little topographical change apart from demolition of buildings shown on both the first edition {2} and most recent 1:10,560 maps {3}.

The site, 'E' on Dr Welsh's sketch plan, lies east of a new house called 'The Close', which seems to be on the site of Yew Tree Farm, shown on the 1965 1:10,560 map {3}. The site comprises small field divisions not shown on the first edition 1:10,560 map {2}, including a deep ditch included in shallow ditch boundaries. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56550 32550 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA6441	Fulwood Row, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15188	Sumners and Pinfold Farms (sites of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15190	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15191	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston	Undefined

15) SMR Number PRN 15226 - **Site Name** 'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston

16) SMR Number PRN 15227 - **Site Name** Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15227 - MLA15190	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood	Monument

Possible medieval field system

Monument Types and Dates

DRAINAGE DITCH (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

FIELD SYSTEM (LCC Date2: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

POND (LCC Date3: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

ROAD (LCC Date4: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

GRAVEL PIT (LCC Date5: -, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Dr T C Welsh {1} recorded features here, east of Fulwood Row (PRN 15225, 15226), and north of Longsand Lane (PRN 15228) in 02.1992. He suggests a larger (?medieval) settlement, and notes that there had been little topographical change apart from demolition of buildings shown on both the first edition {2} and most recent 1:10,560 maps {3}. The sites, 'F and G' on Dr Welsh's sketch plan, lie south-west of the Fulwood Row - Longsands Lane junction, and east of gravel pit PRN 6443. The site comprises a pair of rigs (F), similar to 'A' (part of PRN 15225), a stone post (?rubbing stone), and an old road camber (G), 8-9m wide, with side ditches and berm beyond and to the south, which either terminates or is overlain by

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56200 32550 (point)	SD53SE	Centre/Point
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17) SMR Number PRN 15227 - **Site Name** Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood

rigs. {1}MLA6441Fulwood Row, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15188 Sumners and Pinfold Farms (sites of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15189 'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15191 Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston	Undefined

18) SMR Number PRN 15228 - **Site Name** Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15228 - MLA15191	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston	Monument

Pinfold and earthworks

Monument Types and Dates

BOUNDARY DITCH (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK

EMBANKMENT (LCC Date2: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence EARTHWORK
POUND (LCC Date3: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
POND (LCC Date4: -, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence EARTHWORK
POUND (LCC Date5: -, Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Dr T C Welsh {1} recorded features here, east of Fulwood Row (PRN 15225, 15226), and south of Longsand Lane (PRN 15227) in 02.1992. He suggests a larger (?medieval) settlement, and notes that there had been little topographical change apart from demolition of buildings shown on both the first edition {2} and most recent 1:10,560 maps {3}. The site, 'H' on Dr Welsh's sketch plan, lies north-west of the Fulwood Row - Longsands Lane junction. It comprises an angular feature formed by a ditch and internal bank. adjacent to an old pond, now dry. To the north-west is a boundary ditch or bank, and beyond this the site of the pinfold. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56250 32700 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

19) SMR Number PRN 15228 - **Site Name** Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Preston

MLA6441	Fulwood Row, Fulwood	Undefined
MLA15188	Sumners and Pinfold Farms (sites of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15189	'The Close' and Yew Tree Farm (site of), Fulwood Row, Preston	Undefined
MLA15190	Junction of Fulwood Row and Longsands Lane, Fulwood	Undefined

20) SMR Number PRN 15260 - **Site Name** Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15260 - MLA15223	Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Monument

Pond complex

Monument Types and Dates

FISHPOND? (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Pond complex reported by Dr T C Welsh. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56100 33200 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

21) SMR Number PRN 15261 - **Site Name** Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15261 - MLA15224	Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Monument

Curved ditch

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Curved ditch reported by Dr T C Welsh. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56300 33100 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

22) SMR Number PRN 15262 - **Site Name** Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15262 - MLA15225	Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Monument
Pond complex		

Monument Types and Dates

POND (LCC Date1: -, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Ponds reported by Dr T C Welsh. {1}

National Grid Reference

SD 56600 33200 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA15223	Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Undefined
MLA15224	Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Undefined

23) SMR Number PRN 15522 - **Site Name** Watling Street Road, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN15522 - MLA15485	Watling Street Road, Preston	Monument
Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703), Fourth section		

Monument Types and Dates

ROAD (LCC Date1: -, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence STRUCTURE

Description and Sources

Description

... The true Roman line followed by the south pavement of Watling Street Road. Continuing the route westwards, where Watling Street Road swerves south to avoid the site of Fulwood Barracks. The line is continued by humps in gardens on the opposite side of Eastway. {1}{2}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56650 32150 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA15482	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15483	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15484	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15486	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined

MLA15487	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15488	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined

24) SMR Number PRN 15522 - **Site Name** Watling Street Road, Preston

MLA15489	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15490	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15491	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15492	Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road (Margary 703)	Undefined
MLA15493	Danes Pad, Poulton-le-Fylde	Undefined
MLA20141	Northeast of Gammull Lane, Nr. St. Maria Goretti R.C. School	Undefined

25) SMR Number PRN 17037 - **Site Name** Parish Church of St Michael, Preston Road, Grimsargh

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN17037 - MLA17000	Parish Church of St Michael, Preston Road, Grimsargh	Monument

Church, 1868-69

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (LCC Date1: 1868-69, Victorian - 1868 AD to 1869 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Church, 1868-9, by Paley and Austin (Pevsner). Snecked sandstone, slate roofs. West tower, nave, north aisle under parallel roof, chancel. Simple Decorated style. Three-stage tower with south-east stair turret, angle buttresses, battlements and pyramidal roof, has 3-light belfry louvres with moulded surrounds and hoodmoulds, and a stone spout projecting from the centre of the string course below the battlements on each side. Five-bay buttressed nave has a sill-band carried round the buttresses, windows of 2 cusped lights each, gabled porch to 2nd bay. Lower single-bay chancel in matching style has traceried east window of 3 lights under a hoodmould with figured stops. North aisle has square-headed windows of 2 cusped lights each, a vestry at the east end with a doorway on the north side and 2 cusped windows in the east gable; this and the aisle have one gargoyle each. Interior: 5-bay aisle arcade of octagonal columns with moulded capitals supporting moulded 2-centred arches; similarly moulded chancel arch with carved angels beneath the capitals; wagon roof Supported by short wallposts rising from foliated corbels; chancel with moulded arched door to vestry and 2 sedilia with cusped trefoil

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 58235 33836 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

26) SMR Number PRN 17040 - **Site Name** Clarkson's Fold Farm, Cow Hill, Houghton

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN17040 - MLA17003	Clarkson's Fold Farm, Cow Hill, Houghton	Monument

Former C17 farmhouse, barn and shippon

Monument Types and Dates

BARN (LCC Date1: C17, 17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING
COW HOUSE (LCC Date2: C17, 17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

FARMHOUSE (LCC Date3: C17, 17th Century - 1601 AD to 1700 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

A grade II listed cruck-framed structure was surveyed by C J O'Flaherty in April 2003. The building, which is currently used for general storage purposes, has fallen into a serious state of disrepair, and in terms of continued functional usage it would appear incapable of viable economic repair. It is now under serious threat. The building appears to have had continued residential and agricultural use and a suggested dating is the 17th century. See report. {2}

Former farmhouse with integral barn and shippon, probably C17, altered, now used as store and shippon. Cruck frame with cladding of hand-made brick on stone plinth (part rendered), steeply-pitched roof of corrugated sheet covering remains of thatch. Rectangular 4-bay plan (not corresponding to cruck trusses), with 2-bay end-baffle-entry house at south end and 2-bay barn and shippon continued to the north. One-and-a-half storey house, facing west, has board door at right-hand end, a square fixed window with glazing bars to this bay, a larger 16-pane sashed window to the next (both these damaged) and a 2-light sliding sash further left; barn has a door to the shippon at the left end, double doors to the 2nd bay. South gable has a 2-light attic window; rear has a 16-pane sashed window to the south bay, a small sliding sash to the next, and beyond this a door with a boarded window to the left of it and a fixed square window to the right.

Interior: 3 full cruck trusses; the 1st making the partition between the barn and the shippon, with tie beams, yoke, and dorsals carrying trenched purlins with curved windbraces to the inner side; the 2nd, about the middle of the 2nd bay of the house, with front blade of inferior scantling (perhaps altered); and the 3rd, close to the right gable and enclosing a brick stack, with tie beam and yoke, collar missing, carrying purlins trenched into the blades, with curved windbraces on the inner side. House has intermediate partition of timber framing and wattle and daub, 1/4-turn staircase in the angle between this and the front wall giving access to lofts over both rooms; barn divided from house by full-height brick wall; lofted shippon with one single and 2 double stalls, the partitions apparently original (and still used for 5 cattle). {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57110 33970 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

27) SMR Number PRN 17040 - **Site Name** Clarkson's Fold Farm, Cow Hill, Haighton

Other Land Classes

Drift Geology BOULDER CLAY
Solid Geology SHERWOOD SANDSTONE GROUP

Related Monuments

MLA24656 Clarkson's Fold Farm, Haighton Undefined

28) SMR Number PRN 17041 - **Site Name** Haighton House, Cow Hill, Haighton

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN17041 - MLA17004	Haighton House, Cow Hill, Haighton	Monument

C19 large house

Monument Types and Dates

HOUSE (LCC Date1: 1820, 19th Century - 1820 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Large house, now partitioned to make 3 dwellings, 1820, built by Captain Evan Richard Gerard, enlarged after 1832 by new owner James Francis Anderton. Brick in Flemish bond with sandstone dressings, shallow-pitched hipped slate roofs. Square plan formed-i 5-bay front range with 5-bay rear extensions under 3-span roof. Two storeys, symmetrical, in late Georgian style, with 1st floor sillband, moulded cornice, low parapet, and sashed windows with stone sills and splayed stone heads; various multiple-flue chimney stacks. Centre bay, breaking forward slightly (the parapet slightly pedimented), has stone porch of coupled Tuscan pillars with an entablature, panelled and glazed door with side lights and segmental fanlight with radiating glazing bars; ground floor has 4 tall 6-pane sashed windows, 1st floor has five 12-pane sashes. Right return wall has canted full-height bay in the centre, 7 tall 6-pane sashes on each floor; left return wall has single-storey canted stone bay in the centre, windows of varied widths but mostly 12-paned except in bay which has full-height windows; rear has 2 doors and varied sashed windows; extension or service wing continued to left from rear corner, now used as farmhouse (the 3rd dwelling), is of less interest. Interior: principal feature of interest is entrance hall and staircase, separated by a screen of modified Corinthian coupled pilasters and responds, with a basket arch in the centre, and leading

to an open-well staircase with scrolled brackets and 2 stick-balusters per tread, illuminated by a large domed skylight. Other parts undergoing restoration at time of survey (1985). History: Anderton family, resident here until C20, active in social life of Preston, identified with this site by colloquial name for the wooded valley to the west, "Squire Anderton's Wood", otherwise Fulwood Park Wood. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56505 33813 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

29) SMR Number PRN 19131 - **Site Name** Killinsough Farm, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN19131 - MLA19093	Killinsough Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Monument

Pond system

Monument Types and Dates

DAM (LCC Date1: -, Undated)
Evidence EARTHWORK
POND (LCC Date2: -, Undated)
Evidence EARTHWORK
WATER CHANNEL (LCC Date3: -, Undated)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

This is on or close to proposed by-pass works. Two of the ponds are substantial, the uppermost having a link channel to one of the dams which occur in parallel on the north. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56100 33200 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

30) SMR Number PRN 19132 - **Site Name** Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN19132 - MLA19094	Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston	Monument

Ponds south-east of farm

Monument Types and Dates

POND (LCC date1: -, Undated)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

Lying south-east of Clock House Farm, and again in a threatened area, is a small pond above an angle in a gully, formed by a large bank across a tributary. There is a pond, part infilled with rubble, fifty metres north and linked by a channel, and possibly another pond indicated by a large bank projecting halfway across gully from the east side, north-west of the first pond. The ponds may be process related eg. a small mill. West of the first pond the side of the gully is cut away as an embayment. The line through the first pond from the pond to north is continued south-west of the gully as a boundary bank and ditch which seems to post-date the pond. {1}.

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56600 33200 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

31) SMR Number PRN 19133 - **Site Name** Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
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PRN19133 - MLA19095 Clock House Farm, Fulwood, Preston
Ditch isolating a promontory south of farm

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (LCC Date1: -, Undated)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

A very small promontory overlooking the steep defile that approaches Clock House Farm from Fulwood Row appears to have been isolated by a curved defensive ditch, partly infilled by modern farm refuse, the ditch being on the axis of a deflection in the modern field boundary. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56300 33100 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

32) SMR Number PRN 19134 - **Site Name** Cow Hill, Fulwood, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN19134 - MLA19096	Cow Hill, Fulwood, Preston	Monument

Earthworks seen on site visit

Monument Types and Dates

EARTHWORK (LCC date1: -, Undated)
Evidence EARTHWORK

Description and Sources

Description

North-west of Cow Hill Farm, in an area affected by proposed industrial estate, is a rectangular area astride the road linking the two arms of Cow Hill, approximately 120 metres SW-NE by 100 metres. The predominant feature comprises three ridges SW to NE rather more substantial than cultivation ridges, bounded on NW and part SW by a possible ditch, including a pond on the Fulwood boundary. The south-east side is formed by the natural escarpment on the side of a shallow valley, but to north-east the ridges are open ended. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57100 33600 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

33) SMR Number PRN 20179 - **Site Name** Northeast of Gammull Lane, Nr. St. Maria Goretti R.C. School

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN20179 - MLA20141	Northeast of Gammull Lane, Nr. St. Maria Goretti R.C. School	Monument

Archaeological Watching Brief, March 2001

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (LCC Date1: 01-Mar-2001, Modern - 2001 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

A watching brief was undertaken prior to the development of 28 dwellings. There is a known presence of a Roman road in the area (PRN 15522) which linked the military sites of Ribchester and Kirkham. Evidence of the road has been identified along with ditches several metres further away. Therefore, this was seen as an opportunity to record any surviving evidence of the Roman road and ditches immediately north east of Gammull Lane. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were observed during the watching brief, and no artefacts were recorded. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56699 32167 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA15485 Watling Street Road, Preston Undefined

34) SMR Number PRN 20710 - **Site Name** rear of 73 Sulby Drive, off Longridge Road, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN20710 - MLA20670	rear of 73 Sulby Drive, off Longridge Road, Preston	Monument
M.P on first edition 1:2,500 map		

Monument Types and Dates

MILEPOST (LCC Date1: Pre-1893, (pre) Victorian - 1893 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description

Description

Post-1848. Marked 'Preston 3' on the OS 1:2,500 map of 1893. No longer extant? {1}{2}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 56883 32224 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

35) SMR Number PRN 23704 - **Site Name** Red Scar, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN23704 - MLA23580	Red Scar, Preston	Monument
Archaeological evaluation, January 1995		

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (LCC Date1: Jan-95, Late 20th Century - 1995 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the Red Scar Industrial Estate, Preston, in advance of a proposed development by Courtaulds PLC. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits related to the known course of a Roman road which is presumed to have run between Ribchester, to the east and Kirkham, to the west. The evaluation proved the presence of the road and recorded its character. See report

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57974 32573 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA11357 Red Scar, Preston Undefined

36) SMR Number PRN 25299 - **Site Name** Clarkson's Fold Farm, Houghton

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN25299 - MLA24656	Clarkson's Fold Farm, Houghton	Monument
Archaeological building survey, April 2003		

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (LCC date1: Apr-2003, Modern - 2003 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

A Grade II listed cruck-framed structure was surveyed by CJ O'Flaherty in April 2003. The building, which is currently used for general storage purposes, has fallen into a serious state of disrepair, and in terms of continued functional usage it would appear incapable of viable economic repair. It is now under serious threat. The building appears to have had continued

residential and agricultural use and a suggested dating is to the 17th century. See report. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57106 33968 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA17003 Clarkson's Fold Farm, Cow Hill, Houghton Undefined

37) SMR Number PRN 25301 - **Site Name** Longridge Road, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN25301 - MLA24658	Longridge Road, Preston	Monument
Archaeological evaluation, August 2002		

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (LCC Date1: Aug-2002, Modern - 2002 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by OAN in June 2002. The site apparently lay along the projected line of the Roman road between the forts at Kirkham and Ribchester. Five trenches were excavated; there was no indication of the Roman road surviving. An east-west linear ditch was discovered in Trench 4, sealed by what appeared to be undisturbed sub-soil. A clinker filled trackway was seen in Trenches 1 and 2; it is clearly post medieval. Three phases of field drainage systems were also identified, the earliest of stone, the second Victorian, and the most modern of very recent date. See report. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 57471 32633 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA15484 Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road Undefined
(Margary 703)

38) SMR Number PRN 25304 - **Site Name** Roman Way Employment Area, Preston

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PRN25304 - MLA24661	Roman Way Employment Area, Preston	Monument
Archaeological Excavation, June 2001		

Monument Types and Dates

SITE (LCC date1: Jun-2001, Modern - 2001 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Earthworks Archaeology Services undertook an excavation on the site of a proposed development at the Roman Way Employment Area, Preston. A single 50m long linear trench was excavated across the presumed line of the Roman road. Two phases of surface metalling were identified together with associated ditch features. Further, several linear features, on a different alignment from the road, were noted; these were considered to represent agricultural activity of indeterminate, but possibly pre-Roman date. See report. {1}

Location

National Grid Reference

SD 58299 32717 (point) SD53SE Centre/Point

Related Monuments

MLA15484 Ribchester to Poulton-le-Fylde Roman Road Undefined
(Margary 703)



APPENDIX IV: **Archive Cover Sheet**

Site A4, Preston East, Preston

Site Name:	Site A4 Preston East, Preston
Site Code:	PRE/WB/06
PRN:	
NPRN :	N/A
SAM:	N/A
Other Ref No:	CAP Report No. 414
NGR:	SD 57377 33070
Site Type:	Post Medieval
Project Type:	Impact Assessment
Project Officer:	Richard Scott Jones
Project Dates:	Feb 2006
Categories Present:	N/A
Location of Original Archive:	Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd
Location of duplicate Archives:	N/A
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	Not assigned
Copyright:	CAP Ltd
Restrictions to access:	None



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