

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
The Marsh Building, Marsh Lane, Preston.**

NGR SD 5330 2958



Prepared for Armac Ltd on behalf of U.C.L.A.N.

Oct. 2009

Report Ref. 011/09

Archaeological Excavation Services

Towngate Works

Dark Lane

Mawdesley

Lancashire

L40 2QU

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1. Introduction and Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1** Archaeological Excavation Services have been approached by Mr M. Dudley of Armac Group on behalf of U.C.L.A.N. to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks prior to the construction of a sports centre and a nursery on the site of the Marsh Building, Marsh Lane, Preston. The investigations were undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission (Application No. 2009/0265). The watching brief was carried out between 24th August 2009 and 21st September 2009. The ground works undertaken revealed several archaeological deposits. These included the walls of the 19th century saw mill and a sandstone built well, possibly late 18th early 19th century, as well as several late 19th / early 20th century bottle dumps and the location of the canal basin.

2. The Development Area

- 2.1** The site covers approximately 0.102 ha., at approximately 20-23 m above ordnance datum and is situated 0.7 km west of Preston city centre at NGR SD 353310 439590 (fig. 6). The area was occupied by the U.C.L.A.N. Marsh Building, which housed a lecture theatre and student health centre. An earlier excavation north east of the existing site undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North Archaeologists discovered a medieval burial ground discovered 28 graves for men and children at the Marsh Lane site, thought to have been a part of the medieval friary between the 11th and 15th centuries.

3. Geology

- 3.1** The greater part of Lancashire, the central and eastern portions, is occupied by Carboniferous rocks; a broad belt of Triassic strata fringes the west and south: while most of the detached northern portion is made up of Silurian and Ordovician formations. The Carboniferous system includes the great coal-field in which are gathered all the principal manufacturing towns, Colne, Burnley, Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, Bolton, Preston, Oldham, Rochdale and Manchester. In the centre of the coal-field is an elevated moorland tract formed of the grits and shales of the Millstone Grit series. A good deal of the geology obscured in many places by glacial drift, boulder clay and sands. The soil type is generally clayey loam with some peat deposits. 'Artificial ground is anticipated to be present across the site. The site is underlain by Glacial sand and gravel. Bedrock is anticipated to be at approximately 20m depth. The bedrock geology is the Sherwood Sandstone Group, a groundwater aquifer'. (Site Report. Executive Summary 1.02).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The timescales used in archaeological reports are:

Prehistoric	Pre. AD 43
Roman/Romano-British:	AD 43 - AD 450
Early Medieval:	AD 450 - AD 1066
Medieval:	AD 1066 - AD 1540
Early Post Medieval:	AD 1540 - AD 1750
Late Post Medieval:	AD 1750 - present

4.1 Prehistoric

Human remains obtained from dock excavations during the 1880s at Preston in Lancashire in northwestern England, although apparently recovered in close spatial proximity to remains of red deer has established at least a Neolithic to Saxon age range for the sample. Such a chronological span for a diverse assemblage when considered against modern forensic studies of the taphonomy of bodies in water strongly implies that the human crania need represent no more than an accumulation of elements that normally separate quite naturally from the rest of the body. While the reasons for initial entry to the water may well have included “ritual” activity (Turner A.; Gonzalez S.; Ohman pp. 423-433).

4.2 Roman/Romano-British

Preston was not a settlement during the Roman period but to the east of the town, an archaeological excavation produced evidence of an important military supply station located on the south bank of the Ribble, where the main road from Luguvalium (Carlisle) to Mamucium (Manchester) forded the river.

4.3 Medieval and Post Medieval

Recorded as ‘Prestune’ in the Domesday Book of 1086 with an ancient assessment of six ploughlands, a settlement has existed at Preston since the Saxon period, the name deriving from the ‘old English’ term for a priest’s settlement (priest’s-tun)(Ekwall. 1930, 374). This place had good communication westward by water and stood in the centre of two level and fruitful districts, the Fylde to the north-west and Leyland to the south. It had probably some importance from an early time, and may well have been part of ‘the land by Ribble’ granted to St. Wilfrid for the endowment of his monastery at Ripon about 670 (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).

4.4 Preston was at that time within the kingdom of Northumbria and diocese of York, and at the Conquest was fiscally still part of the county of York. It was in 1066 the head of a fee or lordship comprising the whole district of Amounderness, held by Earl Tostig. Afterwards it was granted to Roger of Poitou, who probably created a borough there, on which the privileges of a guild merchant were conferred in 1179, the town being then in the king's hands. There is other evidence of its relative importance, and it had a market and fair. As a borough Preston sent two burgesses to some of the early Parliaments from 1295 to 1331 and being resumed from 1529 and 1545 (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).

4.5 The position of the town in the centre of the county and on a great road from south to north has occasioned its being the scene of many stormy events. About 1340 the borough had not only the parish church, but an old leper hospital with its chapel and a house and church of Grey Friars. The Guild meetings are known to have been held early in the 14th century, at a court held in June 1328 it was agreed that the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses might ‘set a guild merchant at every twenty years,’ if necessary, the fees to ‘go whole to the mayor at the renewing of the guild and refreshing of our town,’ the object being the preservation of the guild, and therefore of the royal charter, by a regular purging of the roll and admission of new burgesses. The earliest roll extant is that of 1397, and in spite of the order quoted the Guilds were held at irregular intervals; from 1542, however, they have been celebrated every twenty years without a break (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).

- 4.6** In the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster (1351–61) the courts of the duchy were held at Preston, and once at least the parish church served as a court-house. Usually they seem to have been held at Lancaster, but in time of pestilence were transferred to Preston. In 1536, during the excitement of the Pilgrimage of Grace, the Earl of Derby made Preston his head quarters, but on 30 October was able to publish the king's proclamation and desire the gentlemen to go home. The Earl of Sussex was there in 1537 on a similar work for the pacification of the north; he thought there was 'not a scarcer country both for horse meat and man's meat in England.' Preston remains a stronghold of Roman Catholicism. At the Bishop of Chester's visitation in 1605 sixty-eight recusants were presented in Preston town, and nineteen others in the parish, some being described as arch-recusants. Somewhat later, in 1629 and subsequent years, the following recusants compounded by annual fines for the sequestration of two-thirds of their estates (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).
- 4.7** On the outbreak of the Civil War the people of the district in general espoused the king's side. Sir John Seaton led the Parliament's troops to attack it. They found it to be defended by a brick wall, but made the assault with great courage on 9 February 1642–3, and after two hours' fighting captured the town. Five weeks later, 20 March, Lord Derby having learnt that the place was weak because troops had been drawn away to resist him at Lancaster, hurried to Preston and recaptured it for the king. There was no general plunder, but Lord Derby 'gave command that the houses of those who had betrayed the town before should be responsible to his majesty for their masters' treason, whose goods his lordship ordered to be seized and equally divided among the soldiers.' Prince Rupert was in the town on 23 June 1644 and returned to it about a fortnight later, having been defeated at Marston Moor. He then retreated south to Chester, and from that time the Parliament had command of Preston. After a few years' rest the town had renewed experience of war, for in August 1648 the army of Scotch Covenanters under the Duke of Hamilton in their march southward were joined near Preston by English Cavaliers under Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Religious differences prevented the two bodies acting in harmony, and when Cromwell, hastening unexpectedly from Yorkshire, attacked them on 17 August they were overcome. The field of battle was to the east of the town, from Ribbleton Moor to the river. The people seem to have welcomed the Restoration, and the public proclamation of Charles II, on 11 May 1660, was made with the usual signs of popular approval. The hearth tax return of 1663 shows that there were 727 hearths taxable in the town; From several descriptions of the town about the end of the 17th century it seems to have been prosperous. The town seems to have maintained the same loyal disposition, for when James II visited Chester in 1687 the corporation of Preston sent a deputation. In 1709 it was thought 'a very pretty town with abundance of gentry in it; commonly called Proud Preston', but as a port it had declined. (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).
- 4.8** The invasion of the Scottish Jacobites in that year penetrated as far south as Preston, and drew many adherents from the neighbourhood, but 'all Papists.' The army was placed under the command of a lawyer, Thomas Forster of Etherston, member of Parliament for Northumberland, and it arrived at Preston on 9–10 November some 1,700 strong. James III was proclaimed king in the market place. General Wills was advancing from Wigan to attack them, they resolved to await him. Forster appears to have been badly advised; he refused to defend Ribble Bridge and the fords, so that the royal troops crossed the river without opposition and at once made a vigorous attack on

the town. The defenders repelled all the attacks with success, the king's troops suffering severely. but next day Wills received a considerable accession of strength from General Carpenter, who came up from the east, and was thus able to surround the town. The Jacobites found that they must either cut their way through the king's forces or surrender, having but slight provision for a sustained defence. The following day accordingly they laid down their arms in the market place and the king's troops took possession of the town; it is said that they plundered many of the houses. (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).

- 4.9** Defoe in 1727 found Preston a fine and gay town, but inferior in population to Liverpool and Manchester. It was 'full of attorneys, proctors and notaries' employed in the special palatine courts. There was 'a great deal of good company,' but not so much 'as was before the late bloody action with the Northern rebels; not that the battle hurt many of the immediate inhabitants, but the consequences of it so severely affected many families thereabout that they still retain the remembrance of it.' (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).

Late Post Medieval

- 4.10** It was in the winter of 1745 that the Prince Charles Edward led his army south through Preston in his attempt to win the crown of England. He arrived there on 27 November, the army left next day for Manchester. On its hasty retreat north, the force regained Preston on 12 December and left for Lancaster the next morning. From that time the history of the parish has been peaceful, with the exception of election battle, notably that of 1768 and industrial disturbances. These latter conflicts appear to have been less dangerous here than in other parts of the county, but there was a threatening demonstration against power-looms in 1826. The Lancaster Canal, which had been constructed in 1798 and the first railways were opened in 1838 and 1840. (Farrer & Brownbill. 1912, 72-91).
- 4.11** The early mapping shows that the site was in use as a saw mill with a part of the canal basin extending westwards onto the site. By the 1890s a coal yard presumably a loading area for the canal had been added between the site and the canal on the eastern side. By 1938 a large garage building has been added to the site, this later formed the basis for the current Marsh Building. In 1901 the population of Preston was almost 120,000. The Leyland steam wagon company was formed in 1896. In 1904 they began making petrol driven vehicles. The name of the company was changed to Leyland Motors in 1907. After 1918 the cotton industry, which had dominated the town for so long, collapsed. There was very high unemployment. In the 1920s and 1930s nearly 3,000 council houses were built in Preston. Another 1,500 were privately built. Penwortham and Fulwood grew rapidly. In the 1950s and 1960s the cotton industry continued to decline and eventually virtually ceased. The dock also declined and closed altogether in 1981. In 2002 Preston was made a city. Today the population of Preston is 131,000 (localhistories.org).

5. Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 5.1** The area to be excavated is located adjacent to the site of Preston's Medieval Friary, the extent of which is unknown. Recent excavation at the nearby Brunel Court revealed remains of what is thought to be the medieval friary and cemetery. Therefore the south eastern area of the site was thought possible to contain similar undisturbed remains. A late 18th century canal basin is known to have existed in the north eastern end of the site and a 19th century saw mill is known to have been located on the western end of the site.

6. Aims and Objectives

- 6.1** The objective of the watching brief is, where possible, to identify and record the presence, absence, nature, extent, and date of any archaeological deposits or features which are disturbed or revealed during the construction of the proposed development A watching brief is defined as:
A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be in a specified area on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IFA 2001).

7. Location of Watching Brief Areas

- 7.1** The area of the watching brief is shown on Fig. 6.

8. Fieldwork Methodology

- 8.1** The watching brief was undertaken on the ground works at the site on 24th August 2009 and 21st September 2009. The site photography was carried out using digital format. A 0.5, 1 or 2-metre scale was used where possible. Proforma Record Forms were used to record the site stratigraphy in combination with site notes to produce the final record contained within this report and will form a component of the archive. The project fieldwork conforms to the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (IFA 2001).

9. Results

- 9.1** The watching brief was carried out on the site formally occupied by the Marsh Building. Initially, before any excavation work was carried out, it was noted that part of the remains of the saw mill appear to be incorporated into the western perimeter wall (plate1). This was recognised as being constructed of large, shaped, sandstone blocks, with quoins at either end.
- 9.2** Before full excavation of the site a series of test pits were dug in key areas. The first of these was in the south eastern corner. Below the tarmac and hard core was a sandy clay mix to a depth of over 2m, the extent of the pit (plate 2). The second of these was in the south western corner, which revealed a 0.45 metre deep layer of rubble and cinders, below which was soil mixed with rubble over 1.7 metres deep, lying over clay (plate 3). The third pit was located within the known location of the 19th century

saw mill. This revealed cinders, 0.2 metres deep, above a mix of sand, soil and rubble (plate 4). The fourth pit was located to the north of this, still lying within the saw mill footprint. This had a mix of cinders and soil 0.45 metres deep lying above a layer of sand and rubble (plate 5). The final pit was located in the north of the site, on the location of the canal basin. This revealed a layer of rubble 0.5 metres deep above a mixed sandy layer (plate 6). None of the pits revealed any finds apart from general industrial detritus from the third pit..

- 9.3** The concrete was removed over several days towards the south and western sides of the site revealing rubble below. Within this rubble, in the south western corner a bottle dump was discovered, approximately 1.5m from the surface (plate 7). Most of the finds were badly broken, although several bottles remained intact, demonstrating a late 19th to early 20th century style. Another glass bottle dump was discovered north of this, with the surviving bottles of a similar age. A railway line, running east to west was also discovered at the southern end of the site.
- 9.4** To the west of this, 2m below the surface, a sandstone wall (03) was uncovered, oriented east – west (plate 8). Given its location and construction it is surmised that it was part of the saw mill. The area south of this was later stripped down to the natural clay, revealing no further archaeological features.
- 9.5** An area to the north of (03) was then stripped of concrete, revealing sand beneath it. In this area several sandstone walls were uncovered (05 & 06), revealing the eastern end of the saw mill (plate 9). Further excavation to the west revealed additional walls (07 & 12) creating a ‘room’ with two doorways at its northern end, formed by large sandstone pillars (07 & 10) (plate 10,11). Further excavation to the west of this room revealed another sandstone wall (13) (plate 12), running parallel to, and between, the saw mill wall recognised in the western perimeter and (12) the western wall of the ‘room’ to the east (plate 13).
- 9.6** To the north of this part of a cobbled surface was uncovered 1.5m from the surface, although it was unclear to what it related (plate 14)
- 9.7** Excavation of the remaining area became slower from this point, with the removed concrete being crushed and moved for later dispersal across the site. A hole was however, dug in the north eastern area, the presumed location of the canal basin. This excavation revealed reinforced concrete, below the existing concrete, which was also removed. Below this, some 1.5 metres below the surface, water and oil were discovered along with the destroyed remains of the canal basin (plate 15,16). No finished stones were evident. To the west of this, c. 2.5 metres away another strip of reinforced concrete was found, marking the other side of the canal basin. Scant remains were also found to the north.
- 9.8** Running north to south, a brick surface was discovered beneath the concrete at the eastern end of the site. It was 3 metres long, 1.5 metres wide and a single brick thick. The area surrounding it contained much coal and it is surmised that it was a part of the coal works, shown on the 1893 mapping. A basement of the marsh building was located to the south of this and had presumably destroyed much of the remained of the coal works (plate 17). To the north of this, however, several timber sleepers were

discovered, aligned east to west and placed progressively north, suggesting a railway. However, no tracks were found.

- 9.9** The excavation of the south western corner was the area with greatest potential for medieval remains. However, after the concrete had been removed it became apparent that any remains were disturbed. It revealed a large concrete base, below which were contained four large metal cylinders, presumably from the earlier garage, reaching a depth of 2m below ground level (plate 18), to the top of the cylinders.
- 9.10** A sandstone well was discovered roughly in the centre of the site (plate 19). It was conical in shape, measuring 0.9 metres at the mouth and expanding to almost 2 metres at its base, with the water level at 15.2 metres from the top. The rough sandstones were bonded with lime mortar and varied in size from 400mm to 200mm, (plate 20) to the point where natural solid sandstone began at approx 5 metre depth. An iron bar protruded from the wall approximately 4 metres down (plate 21). Attempts were made to ascertain a date for the well from retrieving finds from the water and by means of a submersible camera (plate 22, 23). However, due to the large amounts of spoil which had accumulated within the well, the water was less than 20cm deep and no finds were recoverable.
- 9.11** None of the maps show a well in this location. The site of Lady's Well is mentioned on the 1849 map, on the other side of Bridge Lane, although an exact location is not given. However, from what Norman Darwen has written of this well it is likely that that they may be one and the same.

“The site of this well is about three hundred yards east of the supposed site of the previous entry, on Marsh Lane. Taylor wrote: ‘The site is marked on the ordnance map at a spot about one hundred yards north-east from the Franciscan friary, from which it is now separated by the Lancaster Canal. To the east of it is Ladywell Street. Baines states that at a short distance from the Friary, there was an ancient well called Lady Well, frequented within living memory by the devout. Mr Hewitson, in his *History of Preston*, says that he examined the site in the year 1883, but could find no trace of the well. It was probably destroyed when the canal was made. Mr Hardwick, writing on ‘Well worship’ [*Traditions, Superstitions and Folklore*, p.218] remarks that water, both in ancient and modern times, has been largely employed as a symbol of purity, and in the Roman Catholic church especially has been consecrated to religious purposes and rendered ‘holy’. He writes, ‘Hence, it is not surprising that many springs, and especially in the neighbourhood of religious houses should in the Middle Ages have been invested with a sacred character, or that superstition of a more ancient or heathen origin should yet as it were haunt their precincts. Many such wells, as those in connection with the ‘Old Friary’ at Preston which gave the name to Ladywell Street in that borough, like that which performed a similar office for the late, notorious ‘Holywell Street’ near The Strand in London, have passed away, and left nothing behind but the street nomenclature referred to....’

“The canal has now also vanished, supplanted by the railway. It is interesting that some slight memory of this well does still linger among Preston residents; about twenty years ago, my father told me that the well was now under Ladywell House or the adjacent railway sidings. This corresponds almost exactly with Taylor’s directions. The receptionist at Ladywell House, British Rail’s divisional headquarters, mentioned some old stones in a corner as possibly being ‘something to do with the well maybe’, but with a date of 1850 prominent on one of them, this seems unlikely as the well would have disappeared long before that if it vanished when the canal was built. However, some idea of the sanctity of the site still remains, if only slightly – she thought that she perhaps was working on the former site of a convent. Finally, I can remember as a child that there was a story that the area around Ladywell Street was haunted by a horrible monster!” (Darwen N. 1988).

From this it is surmised that the well dates at least from the early 19th century, possibly late 18th century.

10. Finds

- 10.1** The majority of finds were bottles recovered from the various dumps that were uncovered, representing many examples from the late 19th and early 20th century. No finds of an earlier date were recovered.

11. Conclusions

- 11.1** The watching brief was successfully carried out according to the methodology stated in the project design (see Appendix 5). The area was highly disturbed, the only surviving archaeology being the lower courses of the sandstone walls of the 19th century saw mill, and the sandstone well. The finds were from the late 19th and early 20th century, attesting to the great amount of disturbance of the site.

12. Confidentiality and Publicity

- 12.1** The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the client.

13. Copyright

- 13.1** Copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to reside with Archaeological Excavation Services who retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all archaeological aspects of the project.

14. Acknowledgements

- 14.1** The author would like to thank Sean O’Hagan of Preston University and Mark Dudley of Armac who commissioned the watching brief, Ewan Liddle of Armac Ltd, Steve Price, Joanna Wright of A.E.S. and the staff at the Lancashire Record Office.

15. Bibliography

Abbreviations

IFA - Institute of Field Archaeologists
 LCRO - Lancashire County Record Office
 OS - Ordnance Survey
 HER – Historical Environment Record (formerly SMR)
 OS – Ordnance Survey
 Nd – Not dated
 PRN – Primary Record Number
 CHME – Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Maps

OS, 1849, 1:10560 Scale Lancashire sheet 61, Southampton
 OS, 1893, 1: 2500 Scale Lancashire sheet 62-10, Southampton
 O.S.1960, 1: 2500 Scale Historical map segment A13 SD5329
 O.S. 2008 1: 2500 O.S. Sheet No. SD5329NW

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[www. people.bath.ac.uk/liskmj/living-spring/sourcearchive](http://www.people.bath.ac.uk/liskmj/living-spring/sourcearchive) Aceded 8/10/2009

A Brief History of Preston T. Lambert,
<http://www.localhistories.org/preston> Accessed 13/10/2009

Appendix 1

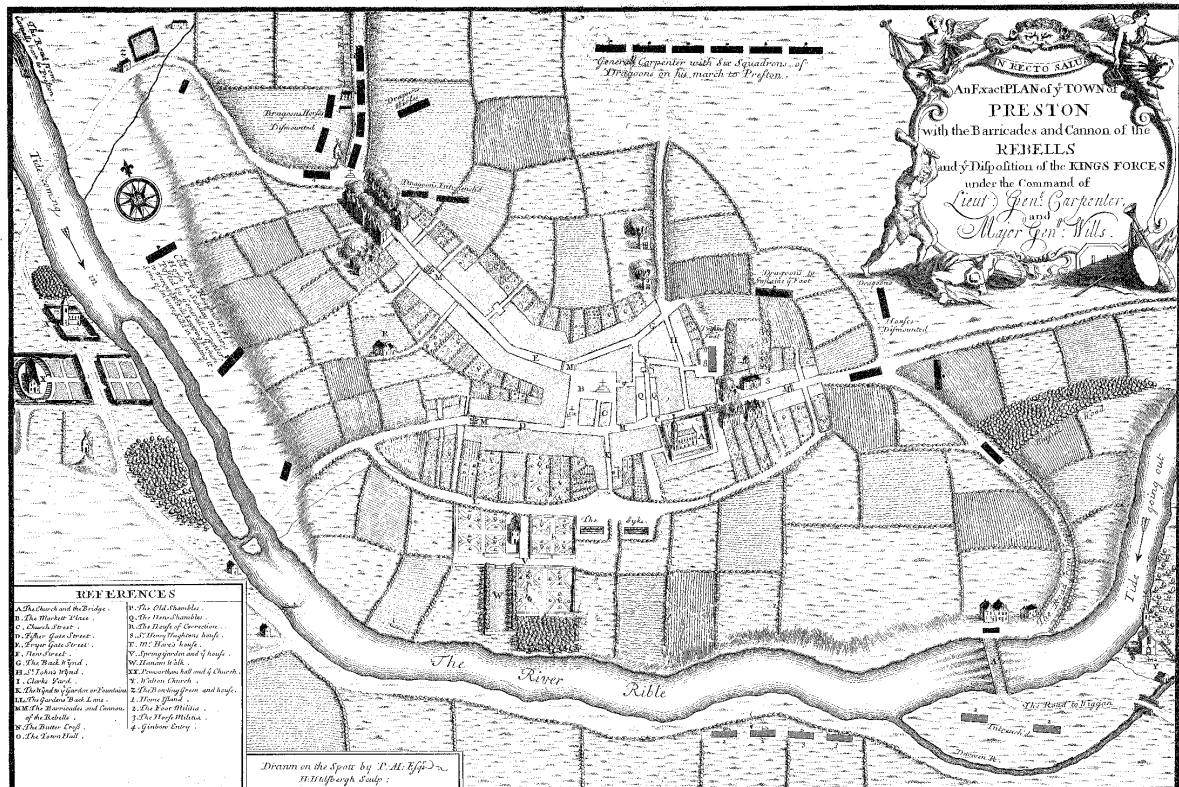


Fig.1 Plan of siege of Preston dated 1715 showing disposition of the Kings forces against the Jacobites

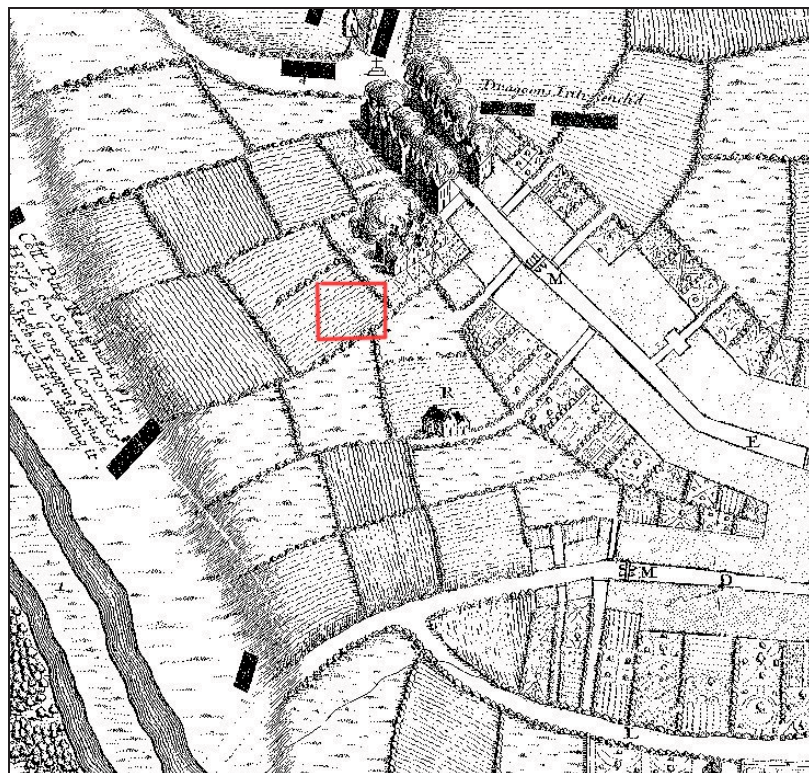
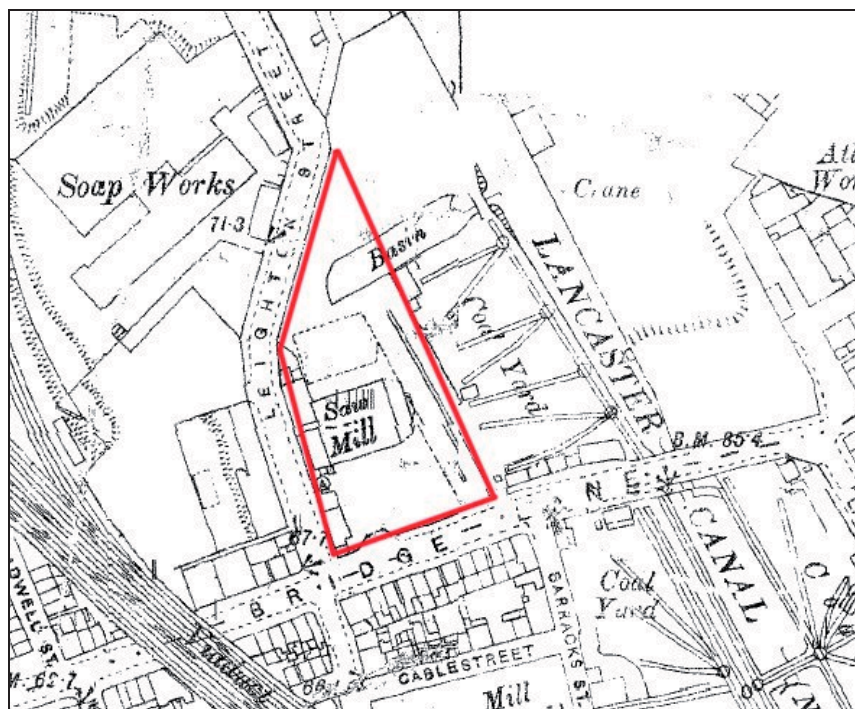
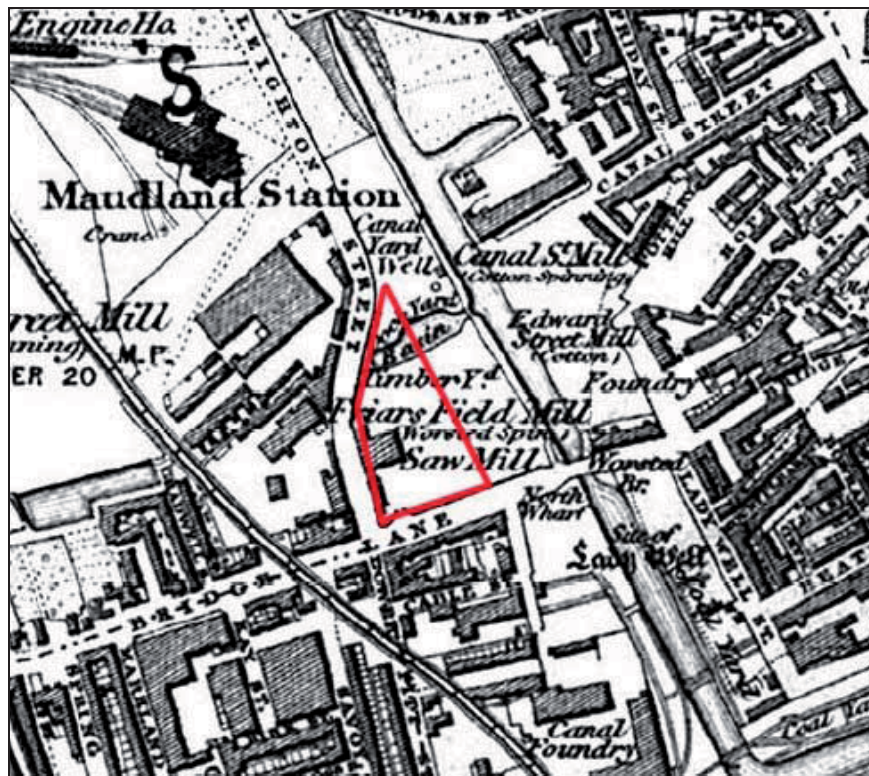


Fig.2 Expanded view of plan showing approximate location of excavation



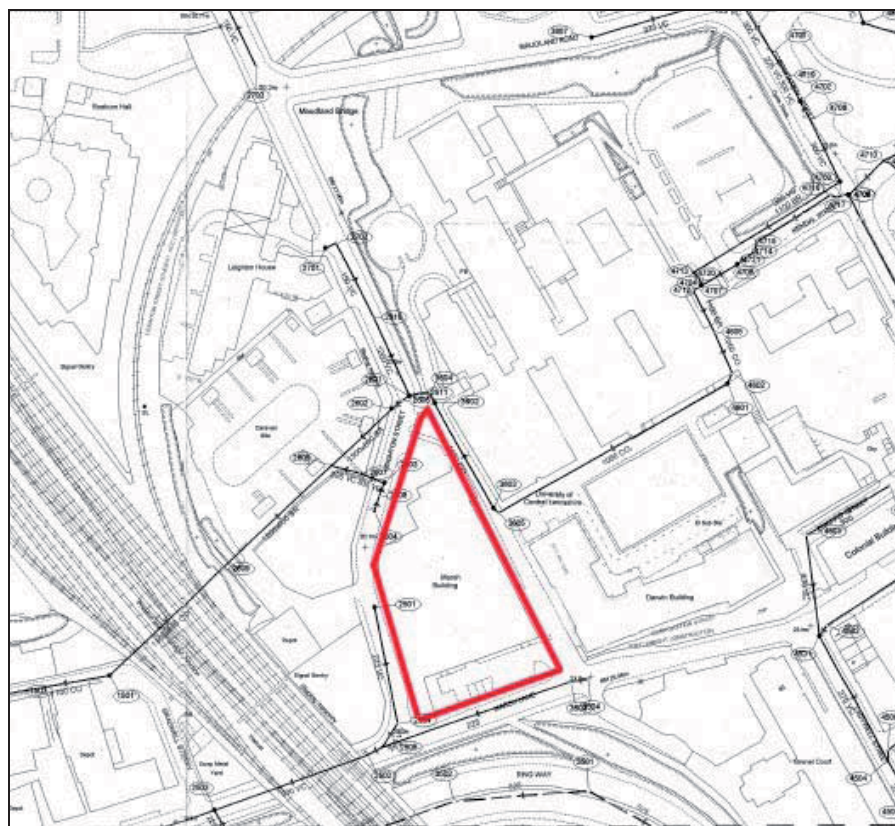
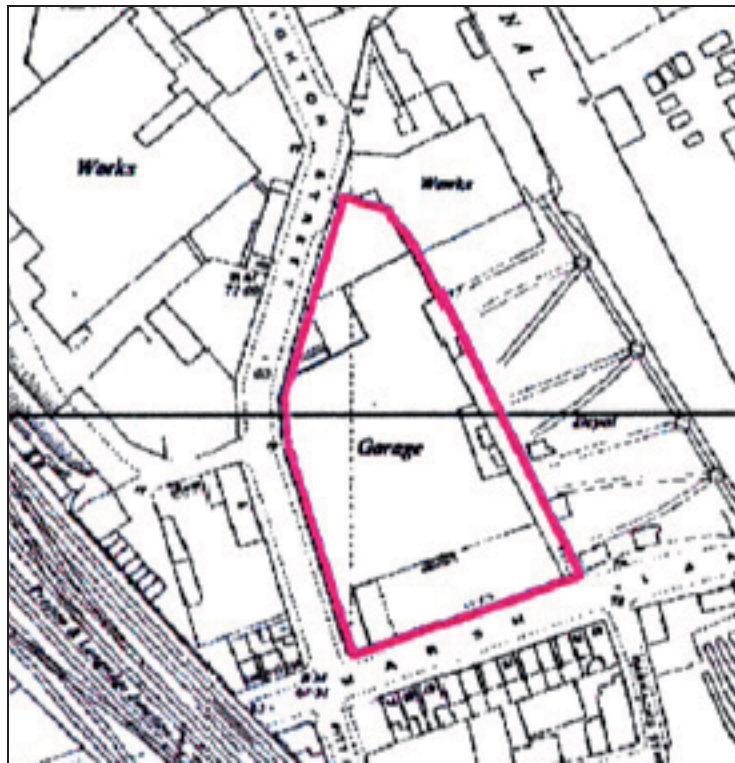
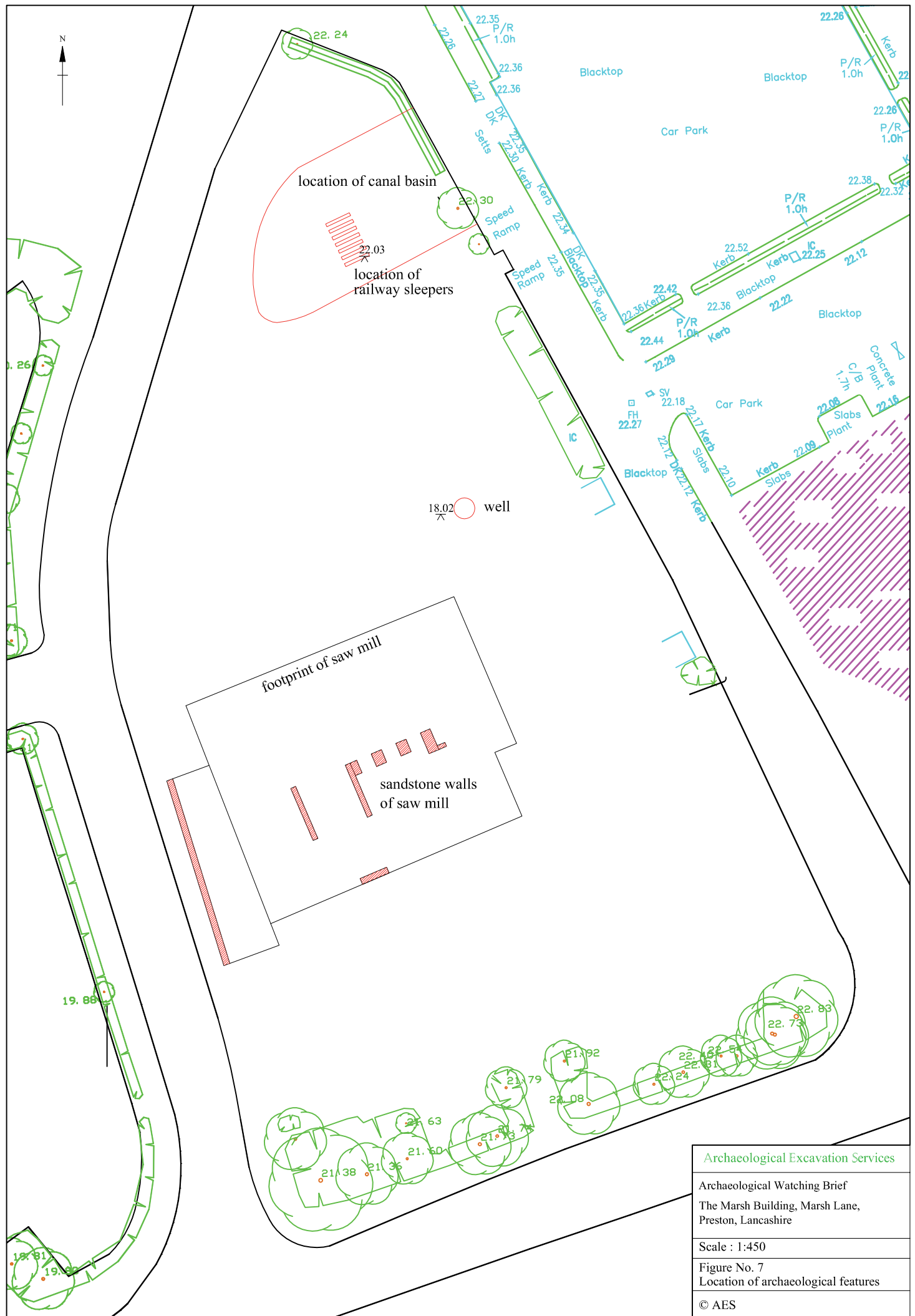
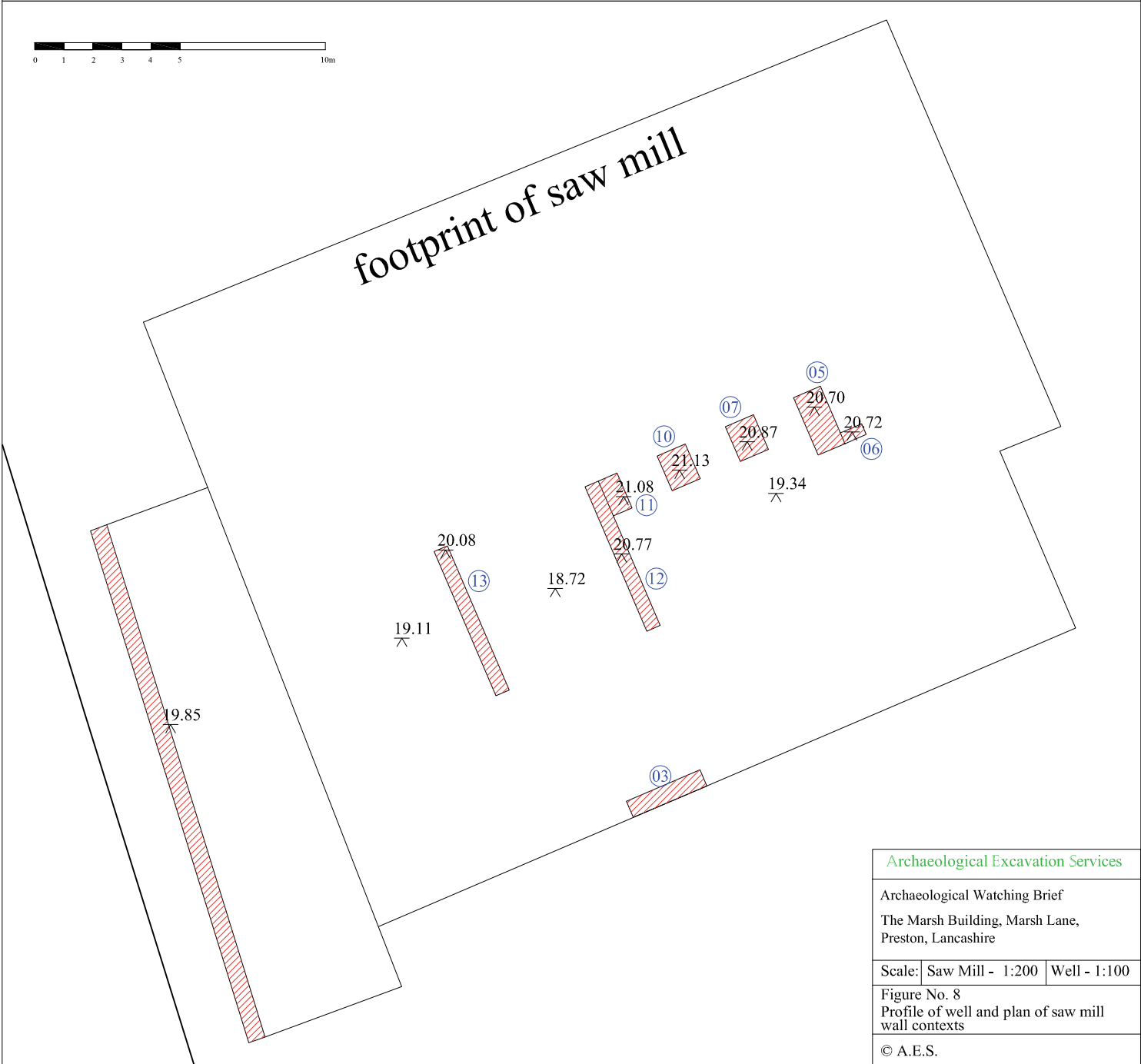
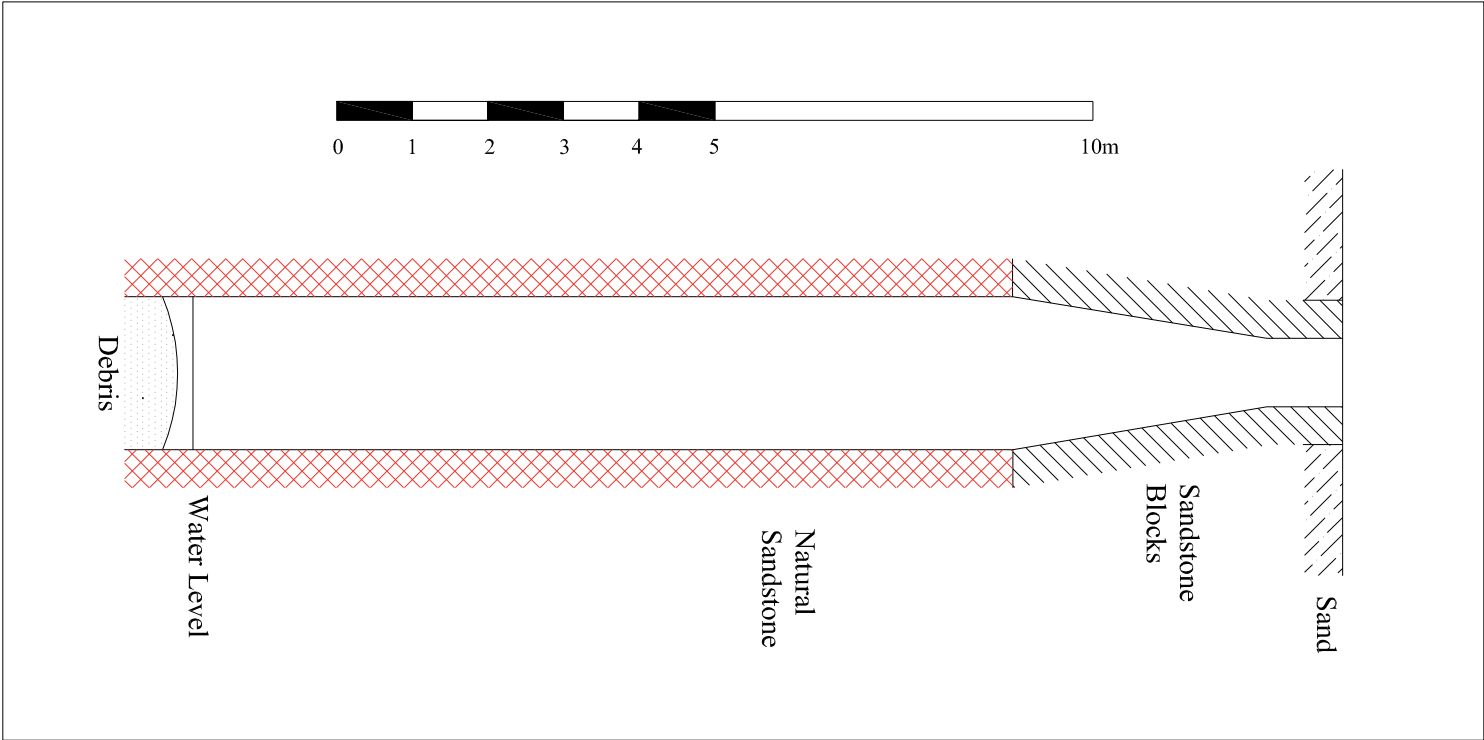


Fig. 6 Area of excavation on modern mapping showing extent of Marsh Building
O.S. Sheet No SD5329NW scale 1:1250. 2008
O.S. Licence 100047948





Archaeological Excavation Services		
Archaeological Watching Brief The Marsh Building, Marsh Lane, Preston, Lancashire		
Scale:	Saw Mill - 1:200	Well - 1:100
Figure No. 8 Profile of well and plan of saw mill wall contexts		
© A.E.S.		

Appendix 2. CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context No.	Trench No.	Description	Date
01		Concrete	26/8/09
02		Mixed Rubble & sand layer below concrete Demolition layer	“
03		East-west running sandstone wall in s.w. end of excavation	“
04		Wall of saw mill running n-s along road – same as (14)?	“
05		North-south running sandstone wall in east area of excavation (rear of saw mill?)	27/8/09
06		East-west running sandstone wall badly damaged, butting north-south wall (5)	“
07		East-West (?) running sandstone wall to west of wall (05). Possibly a pillar.	28/8/09
08		Natural sand	“
09		Sand dump at western end of site, over walls (5), (6) and (7).	“
10		Pillar, wall (N-S?) west of (7) and east of (11) -sandstone	“
11		Short east-west running wall (sandstone) butting wall (12) and forming doorway with wall (10)	“
12		North-south running sandstone wall butted by (11)	“

13		North-south running wall to the west of wall (12) composed of brick and sandstone.	01/9/09
14		Wall running along road – sandstone modern and rebuilt.	“
15		Internal wall butting (14)	“
16		Brick structure butting walls (15) & (14)	“
17		Cobbled surface at northern extent of site.	“
18		Sandstone wall running east-west at east of central area- south of (5) & 6)	11/9/09
19		Railway sleepers running north-south above canal basin location	“
20		Well with solid sandstone lower section and upper sandstone blocks.	18/9/09
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			

Appendix 3. **SITE LEVELS RECORD**

Site: Marsh Building, Marsh Lane, Preston

LEVEL NO.	CONTEXT NO.	BACK SIGHT	INSTRUMENT HEIGHT	FORWARD SIGHT	REDUCED LEVEL
1	05	1.82	21.45	0.75	20.70
2	06	1.82	21.45	0.73	20.72
3	07	1.82	21.45	0.58	20.87
4	08	1.82	21.45	-----	-----
5	09	1.82	21.45	-----	-----
6	02	1.82	21.45	2.11	19.34
7	10	1.82	21.45	0.32	21.13
8	11	1.82	21.45	0.37	21.08
9	02	1.82	21.45	2.73	18.72
10	12	1.82	21.45	0.68	20.77
11	02	1.82	21.45	2.34	19.11
12	13	1.82	21.45	1.37	20.08
13	14	1.82	21.45	1.60	19.85
14	15	1.82	21.45	3.43	18.02
15	16	2.85	22.48	0.46	22.02
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					

Appendix 4
PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER
SITE: Marsh Building, Marsh Lane Preston.

Date	View No.	Monochrome Film No/Frame No:	Colour Slide Film/Frame No:	Digital (9 M-pixels) File Name:	Description	View From	Photographer
24/8/09	001			972	Pre-Excavation	N	R. J. Gurney
“	002			973	“	E	R. J. Gurney
“	003			974	“	S	R. J. Gurney
“	004			975	“	W	R. J. Gurney
“	006			976	Area with bottle dump	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
“	007			977	Section through bottle dump	N	R. J. Gurney
“	008			978	Overview of eastern excavation	N.E.	R. J. Gurney

“	008				979	Brick support	S.	R. J. Gurney
“	009	16/01			980	Section through drain	E.	R. J. Gurney
“	010				981	Section through S.W. area (3)	N.	R. J. Gurney
“	011	17/01			982	W-E running wall. Part of saw mill.	N.	R. J. Gurney
“	012				983	As above	N.	R. J. Gurney
“	013	18/01			984	Section of trench (2)	N.	R. J. Gurney
“	014				985	Wall –front of Marsh Building	S.	R. J. Gurney
“	015	19/01			986	East facing section of wall (5)	E.	R. J. Gurney
“	016	20/1			987	View of walls (5) & (6)	N.E.	R. J. Gurney

017				988	North end of wall (5)	N.	S. Price
018				989	North face of wall (6)	N.	S. Price
019				990	Junction of wall (6) butting wall (5)	N.E.	S. Price
020	21/01			991	Walls (5) & (6)	N.	S. Price
021	22/01			992	Wall (5) South face & natural	S.	S. Price
022				993	General shot showing south face of (5) with (7) & (10)	S.W.	S. Price
023				994	General shot showing walls (5), (6), (7) & (10)	E.	S. Price
024	23/01			995	Walls (11) & (12)	E.	S. Price
025	24/01			996	Walls (5), (6), (7), (10), (11) & (12)	E.	S. Price

01/09/09	26				999	Join in wall (14) running along road.	E.	J. Wright
“	27	25/01			1000	Wall (13)	W.	J. Wright
“	28	26/01			1001	Wall (12) with wall (13) in foreground.	W.	J. Wright
“	29	27/01			1002	General shot of walls (05) (07) (10) (11) (12) & (13)	S.W.	J. Wright
“	30				1003	Walls (14) (15) & (16)	E.	J. Wright
“	31				1004	General shot of walls (7) (10) (11) & (12)	S.W.	J. Wright
“	32				1005	Cobbled Surface (17)	E.	J. Wright
3/09/09	33	28/01			1006	Wall west facing section (13)	W.	J. Wright
4/09/09	34-36				1007/8/9	3 x General shots of Canal Basin area.	E. /S.E. /S.E.	J. Wright

7/09/09	37			1011	Modern walls in north-west corner of site after sand.	S.E.	S. Price
9/09/09	38			1012	General shot of NW area	S.W.	S. Price
11/09/09	39			1013	General shot of northern end of site during levelling work.	S.W	S. Price
“	40			1014	General shot of south eastern corner.	N.W.	S. Price
“	41			1015	Wall (18) as first discovered	E.	S. Price
14/09/09	42			1016	Start of brick and concrete basement (modern) at eastern boundary	N.	S. Price
16/09/09	43			1017	Working shot of concrete & metal petrol storage tank.	N.	S. Price
“	44			1018	As above S.E. Corner	N.	S. Price
21/09/09	45	29/01		1027	Well as uncovered	E	R.J. Gurney

21/09/09	46			1030	Inside top of well southern side.	S.E.	R. J. Gurney
"	47			1031	Inside top of well northern side.	N.E.	R. J. Gurney
"	48	30/1 31/1 32/1		1033, 1037. 1040	Three shots inside well looking down	----	R. J. Gurney
"	49			1043	Using camera to see bottom of well.		R. J. Gurney
"	50			1044	Camera equipment used to view bottom of well.		R. J. Gurney

Appendix 5. Plates



Plate 1. Earlier building in west perimeter wall possibly the saw mill.



Plate 2. Pit 1 South-eastern corner of site



Plate 3 The second pit located in the south-west corner

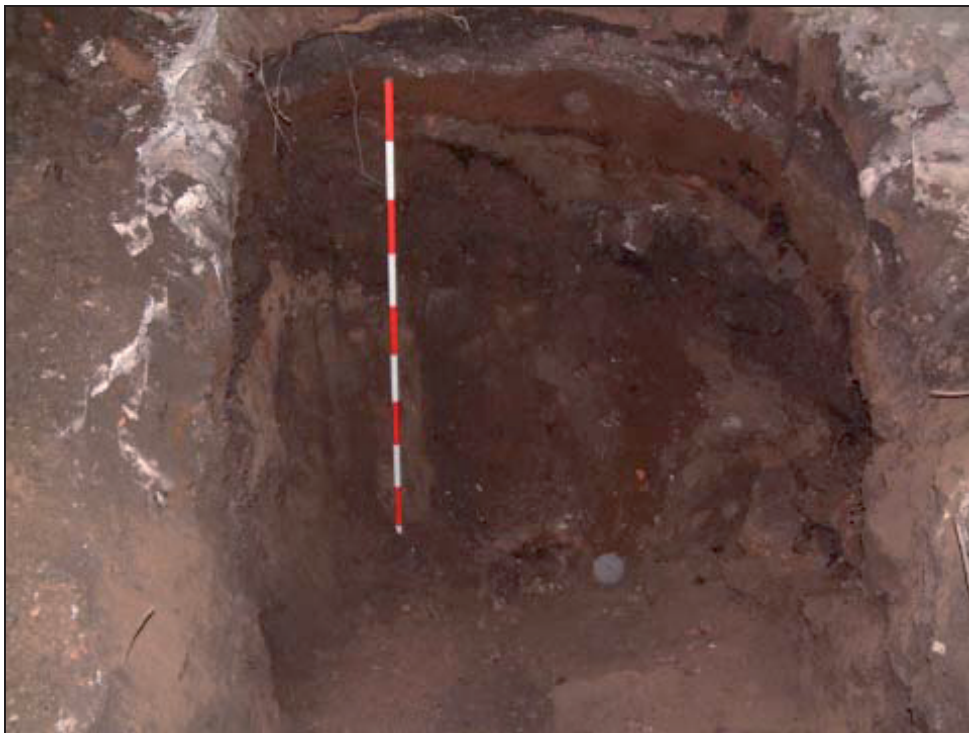


Plate 4. The third pit located within the saw mill to the west of the site



Plate 5. The fourth test pit located north of the third within the saw mill footprint

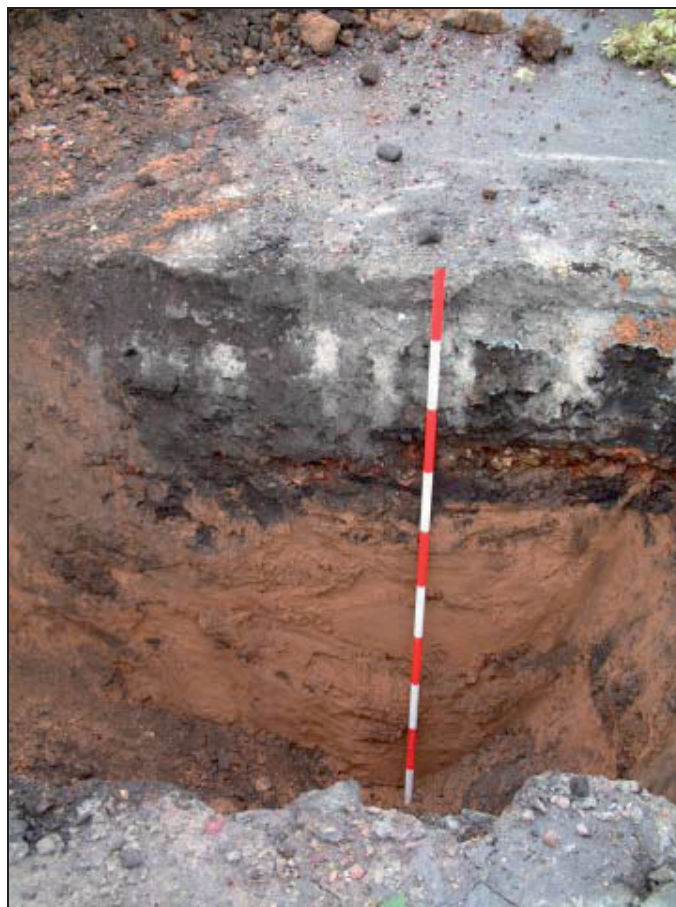


Plate 6 The fifth test pit located on the site of the canal basin



Plate 7. Details of bottle dump in section from the south.



Plate 8. Details of sandstone wall. Part of the saw mill from the south-east.



Plate 9. Eastern end of saw mill from the east



Plate 10. Various walls and doorways in saw mill building from the east.



Plate 11. Walls and doorways in saw mill building from the north-west.



Plate 12. Inner western wall of saw mill from the west.



Plate 13. Outer western wall and perimeter of saw mill from the west.



Plate 14. Cobbled surface appears unrelated to other buildings from the east.



Plate 15. Remains of canal basin from the west.



Plate 16. Remains of canal basin from the south.



Plate 17. Marsh Building basement from the east.



Plate 18. The remains of the concrete filled metal cylinders (fuel tanks).



Plate 19. The well located to the eastern side of the site from the west.



Plate 20. Rough sandstone bonding on internal surface of well.



Plate 21. View inside well showing rough coursing down to cut sandstone.



Plate 22. Attempts to image bottom of well.



Plate 23. Imaging equipment at wellhead.



Plate 24. Mostly local bottles and jars recovered from the dump on site

Appendix 6. Project Design

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at the site of the
Marsh Building
Marsh Lane
Preston,
Lancashire**

Project Design

Prepared for Armac Group

June 2009

**Archaeological Excavation Services
Towngate Works
Dark Lane
Mawdesley
Lancashire
L40 2QU**

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1. Introduction and Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1** Archaeological Excavation Services have been approached by Mr M. Dudley of Armac Group on behalf of U.C.L.A.N. to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundworks prior to the construction of a sports centre and a nursery on the site of the Marsh Building, Marsh Lane, Preston. The investigations are being undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition on outline planning permission (Application No. 2009/0265).
- 1.2** This document defines the areas to be investigated and the methodologies to be used.

2. The Development Area

- 2.1** The site covers approximately 0.102 ha., at approximately 20-23 m above ordnance datum and is situated 0.7 km west of Preston city centre at NGR SD 353310 439590 (fig. 3). The area is currently occupied by the U.C.L.A.N. Marsh Building, which houses a lecture theatre and student health centre.

3. Geology

- 3.1** The greater part of Lancashire, the central and eastern portions, is occupied by Carboniferous rocks; a broad belt of Triassic strata fringes the west and south: while most of the detached northern portion is made up of Silurian and Ordovician formations. The Carboniferous system includes the great coal-field in which are gathered all the principal manufacturing towns, Colne, Burnley, Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, Bolton, Preston, Oldham, Rochdale and Manchester. In the centre of the coal-field is an elevated moorland tract formed of the grits and shales of the Millstone Grit series. A good deal of the geology obscured in many places by glacial drift, boulder clay and sands. The soil type is generally clayey loam with some peat deposits. 'Artificial ground is anticipated to be present across the site. The site is underlain by Glacial sand and gravel. Bedrock is anticipated to be at approximately 20m depth. The bedrock geology is the Sherwood Sandstone Group, a groundwater aquifer'. (Site Report. Executive Summary 1.02).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1** Recorded as 'Prestune' in the Domesday Book of 1086 with an ancient assessment of six ploughlands, a settlement has existed at Preston since the Saxon period, the name deriving from the 'old English' term for a priest's settlement (priest's-tun). Preston was not a settlement during the Roman period but to the east of the town, an archaeological excavation produced evidence of an important military supply station located on the south bank of the Ribble, where the main road from Luguvalium (Carlisle) to Mamucium (Manchester) forded the river. Preston formed a parish and township in the hundred of Amounderness and was granted a Guild Merchant charter in 1179, giving it the status of a market town. The town owes its success and rapid expansion during the industrial revolution, to the textile industry. The town was granted 'city' status in 2002.

5. Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 5.1** Both the 1st edition 6" O.S. 1844-47 (see fig.1) and the 25" O.S 1893 (see fig.2) maps show an 18th century canal basin and a 19th century saw mill located on the site. The development site is adjacent to the site of Preston's Medieval Friary, the exact location and extent of which, is unknown. The nearby recent excavation at Brunel Court has uncovered, what is thought to be the remains of the Friary Church and cemetery. The 18th and 19th century development evident in the cartographic evidence will have undoubtedly damaged any earlier deposits, but shallow foundations and undisturbed areas may have preserved earlier archaeological deposits.

6. Aims and Objectives

- 6.1** The objective of the watching brief is, where possible, to identify and record the presence, absence, nature, extent, and date of any archaeological deposits or features which are disturbed or revealed during the construction of the proposed development

7. Location of Watching Brief Areas

- 7.1** The area of the watching brief is shown on fig. 3.

8. Methodology

- 8.1** All work shall be carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and with the IFA Code of Conduct.
- 8.2** Monitoring will be undertaken in the locations specified and indicated by the L.C.A.S. specification.
- 8.3** An archaeologist will be present on site as necessary and appropriate to monitor all excavation and/or soil disturbance. The archaeologist will monitor the area as groundworks proceed, and will, where possible and practicable, view any available trench sections after excavation is completed.
- 8.4** In the event of phased excavation, the archaeologist on site will record the date, time and duration of all visits and the nature and extent of the works being monitored.
- 8.5** If archaeological features or deposits are identified, the area will be rapidly cleaned. The archaeological sub-contractor will be allowed sufficient time, where required, to record any archaeological deposits identified.
- 8.6** The Archaeological officer at L.C.A.S. will be notified by A.E.S. immediately significant/extensive archaeology is uncovered by the watching brief. In this situation the site investigation methodology will be reviewed and agreed before resumption of excavation .
- 8.7** Any archaeological deposits/features identified will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

- 8.8** The areas of excavation/ground disturbance (even if they reveal no archaeological features) will be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphy and depth of the excavation will be recorded,
- 8.9** A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of general site photographs will also be taken to give an overview of the site and the scope of the works taking place.
- 8.11** All non-modern artefacts will be retained. If appropriate all 'small finds' will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Finds will be treated in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' (1995) and stored in controlled conditions where appropriate. All artefacts will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines of the IFA. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) guidelines will apply (UKIC1998).
- 8.12** Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered an appropriate soil sampling strategy will be implemented in accordance with Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (English Heritage 2002).
- 8.13** Should human remains be discovered during the course of the excavations the remains will be covered and protected and left in situ in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with the appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857 and Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981. In such an event the contractor will notify LCAS immediately.
- 8.14** Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1997 will be reported to H. M. Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 8.15** The intention of the watching brief is not to delay unduly the work of other contractors on site. A.E.S. will make every reasonable effort to complete archaeological excavation and recording works without impacting upon the programme of other site contractors

9. Reporting

- 9.1** Immediately after the completion of fieldwork the finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate. Each category of find or environmental material will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist. The integrity of the site archive should be curated and maintained.
- 9.2** An assessment report will be submitted as soon as possible after completion of fieldwork. The report will include the following:
- a non-technical summary
 - site location
 - archaeological and historical background
 - methodology

- aims and objectives
- results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains)
- an appraisal of the results within their local, regional and national context
- publication proposals if warranted
- detailed plans and sections as appropriate (to a known scale) · a cross-referenced index of the project archive

9.3 One copy of the complete report will be submitted to Armac Group as a draft.

9.4 Further copies and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be provided as required within one week of the receipt of the clients comments on the draft report. (Digital text to be in Microsoft Word format and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format). Upon completion A.E.S. will submit details of the project to the HER (Historic Environment Record) via the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

9.5 A.E.S. will submit a copy of the report to the Archaeological Officer for Lancashire for deposition in the Lancashire HER.

10. Publication

10.1 Provision should be made for the publication of the results in an appropriate archaeological journal, if of regional or national significance.

11. Archive Preparation and Deposition

11.1 The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by English Heritage 1991, Appendix 3;

11.2 The archaeological sub-contractor shall, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with the appropriate museum to obtain agreement in principle to accept the archive for long-term storage and curation. The sub-contractor shall be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive (Guidelines on the Deposition of Archaeological Archives), and for adhering to those requirements.

11.3 The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of the project. The archaeological sub-contractor shall provide copies of the communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. The archive will be presented to the appropriate Archive Curator/Record Office within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed.

12. Monitoring

12.1 A.E.S. will liaise with LCAS to inform them of the commencement of site works and to offer them the opportunity to visit and monitor the work in progress.

13. Confidentiality and Publicity

- 13.1** The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the client.

14. Copyright

- 14.1** Copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to reside with Archaeological Excavation Services who retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all archaeological aspects of the project.
- 14.3** The results of the archaeological work will be submitted to the client and Lancashire County Council Archaeological Service by A.E.S. and will ultimately be made available for public access.

15. Resources and Timetable

- 15.1** All archaeological personnel involved in the project will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.
- 15.2** The timetable for the work will be dependant upon the ground works contractors programme.

16. Insurances and Health and Safety

- 16.1** A.E.S. is covered by public and professional indemnity insurance.
- 16.2** All on site work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974 and the regulations of the *Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM)* and identified hazards are set out in a risk assessment document, signed by all staff, prior to any work commencing. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues

17. References

English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*

English Heritage, 2002. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.*

Centre for Archaeology Guidelines Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief.

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage

Thomas Consulting, Site Investigation Report for the Marsh Building, Marsh Lane, Preston. 2008

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1998. *First Aid for Finds.*

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Farrer & Brownbill *A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 7* (1912), pp. 72-91.
URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk> Date accessed: 15 January 2009.

18. Figures



Fig.1 Development area (highlighted red) on the 1844-47 1:10000 O.S. edition

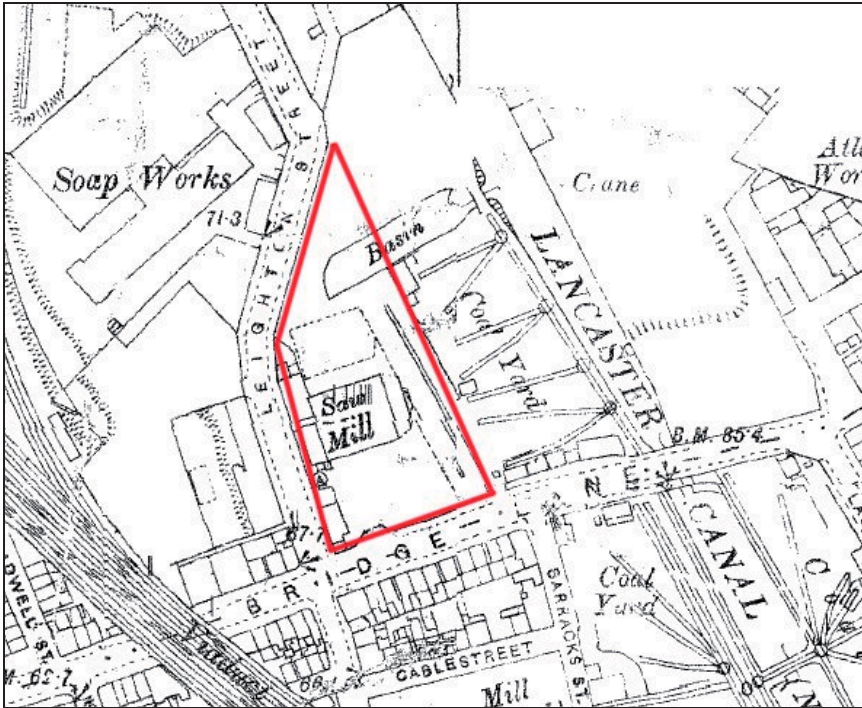
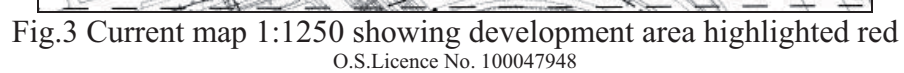


Fig.2 Development area (highlighted red) on the 1893 1:2500 O.S. edition



Appendix 7.

**Marsh Building
Marsh Lane
Preston
Lancashire**

Archaeological Watching Brief carried out 24th August- 18th September 2009

Archive Contents:

35mm monochrome labelled negatives and prints – 1 set 20 B/W photographs

Hard copy of report inc. plans

Pro-forma recording sheets

.jpg files Photo contact sheet

Copy of planning permission

C.D. containing report in .pdf format and .jpg photographs