

FULWOOD BARRACKS JUNIOR RANKS ACCOMMODATION PRESTON, LANCASHIRE



Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment and Watching Brief



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SUMMARY

Defence Estates proposed to upgrade existing accommodation at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancashire, which comprised two modern pre-fabricated buildings in the north-east corner of the barracks (on the east side of Building 57) (NGR SD 5492 3179), as part of Project SLAM. The works involved the demolition of the existing buildings, and the construction of a new development on the site to provide junior ranks accommodation. The area of the proposed improvement works lies within the historic barracks (Site **01**), and adjacent to the line of a known Roman road (Site **09**); as a result the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) requested that a desk-based assessment be undertaken prior to the improvement works being carried out, and a permanent presence watching brief be maintained during all groundworks.

The desk-based assessment was researched in August 2004, and involved visits to the Lancashire County Record Office (LRO) in Preston, and the Queen's Lancashire Regimental Museum at Fulwood Barracks. Information was also gathered from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by LCAS.

In total, 11 sites were identified within the study area; a 500m radius from the given NGR. Ten sites were identified from the SMR, whilst the remaining site (Site **11**) was identified from cartographic and documentary sources. A range of site types and periods was represented, and assessed for their archaeological significance by using the criteria laid down in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (DoE 1990).

The barracks at Fulwood were constructed in 1843, directly as a response to Chartist uprisings within the town of Preston in the early nineteenth century. The layout of the barracks has been altered throughout the last 160 years, although they still maintain their essential form as designated by Napier in his report of 1840.

The barracks had been built on the site of an old horse racing course on Fulwood Moor, on which Lord Derby held races between 1786 and 1833. Fulwood Moor was crown land, and had formed part of the Forest of Lancaster, which had its origins in the twelfth century when William I gifted the land to Roger de Poitou. Most notably the Battle of Preston (Site **02**) was fought on the moor in 1648 between the Roundheads and the Cavaliers, wherein Cromwell defeated the Royalist forces just to the east of the present-day barracks. However, the earliest known feature of the moor is the Roman road (Site **09**) between Kirkham and Ribchester, which crosses through the infantry parade ground of the barracks (now a car park) to the south of the development area. No records of prehistoric or early medieval activity exist within the study area.

The watching brief was carried out over three weeks in September 2004. It comprised the excavation of 11 narrow trenches to locate services, six geological test pits, and overburden stripping across the whole development area. The original barrack plans of c1842 show that in this north-east corner there were two large outbuildings, which functioned as litter sheds for horses, with smaller rooms attached. Additional outbuildings related to cooking, washing and lavatorial facilities. The watching brief revealed the below-ground remains of the majority of the outbuildings depicted on the c1842 plan. The remains took the form of substantial stone foundations. Drainage channels and cobbled surfaces were also exposed.

Any further ground disturbance in this area has the potential to expose more of the original barrack buildings. Therefore, it is recommended that if any further ground disturbance should take place in the future an archaeological programme of work is undertaken.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The desk-based assessment was carried out by Matthew Town and the watching brief was undertaken by Matthew Town and Kathryn Blythe. The report was written by Matthew Town and Kathryn Blythe, with the drawings produced by Mark Tidmarsh and Kathryn Blythe. The project was managed by Alison Plummer who also edited the report, along with Emily Mercer.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Defence Estates proposed to upgrade the Junior Ranks Accommodation at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancashire (NGR SD 5492 3179, Fig 1). This work comes under Project SLAM (Single Living Accommodation Modernisation) with groundworks carried out by Debut on behalf of Defence Estates. This required the demolition of two existing modern pre-fabricated buildings on brick pads and foundations, and their replacement with a new structure in the same position. The area of the proposed improvement works lay within the north-east corner of the barracks, to the rear of the east cavalry range, and close to the course of the Kirkham to Ribchester Roman road. As a result the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) requested a desk-based assessment be undertaken of the site prior to the improvement works, and that a permanent presence watching brief be maintained during all associated groundworks.
- 1.1.2 This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment and watching brief, and includes a statement of the archaeological potential and significance of the findings.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in response to a request by Project SLAM, with reference to a letter issued by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS), for an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief of the site of the proposed junior ranks accommodation at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancashire (Fig 1). Following its acceptance OA North was commissioned by Project SLAM to carry out the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Several sources of information were consulted, in accordance with the project design. The study area consisted of the site of Fulwood Barracks, with specific reference to the buildings in the north-east corner, which had stood on the site prior to their demolition, and the subsequent construction of two pre-fabricated buildings. The more general area around the barracks was also examined to provide an historical and archaeological background to the site, both during the barracks' existence and prior to its construction. In order to assess the significance of the proposed development site and its archaeological potential, the criteria employed in scheduling monuments will be used to analyse the results of the desk-based assessment (see *Section 6*, below).

2.2.2 **Sites and Monuments Record:** the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Lancashire, held in Preston, was consulted. This consists of a list of known archaeological sites within the county, and is maintained by LCAS. Each site recorded within the assessment area was assessed and a brief entry including grid reference, sources, and description, was added to the gazetteer (see *Section 4*, below).

2.2.3 **Lancaster City Library:** a search was conducted in the City Library, concentrating on secondary sources only. Publications in the local history and archaeology sections were also consulted.

2.2.4 **Lancashire County Record Office (LRO), Preston:** the County Record Office in Preston holds the majority of original documents and maps for the area around Fulwood. It was visited primarily to consult early maps of the area, which can provide details of the landscape development, and other documents relevant to the study area.

2.2.5 **Queen's Lancashire Regimental Museum, Fulwood Barracks:** the Queen's Lancashire Regimental Museum at Fulwood Barracks has an extensive archive of secondary references, private research and copies of original documents housed within the museum building. This was consulted in order to gather further information about the development of the barracks.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 **Methodology:** a watching brief was conducted during the excavation of 11 narrow service trenches, six geological test pits and during the stripping of overburden from the site. Archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, were cleaned by hand, using shovels or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and, where appropriate, sections were studied and drawn. The recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, on OA North *pro-forma* sheets, and their accurate location, either on plan and/or section. Records were kept of all the sections of the watching brief, even where the results appeared to be negative. All areas of archaeological interest were fully photographed both in general terms and in specific details, in both monochrome, and in colour slide formats.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the County Record Office (Preston) on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site lies on the northern outskirts of Preston, west of the M6 and north of Watling Street Road, centred at SD 5492 3179 (Fig 1). The development area lies in the north-east corner of Fulwood Barracks, a working military base. The land is largely flat, lying at approximately 41m OD. The development area is bounded on the west side by the original east cavalry range, now used for accommodation. The north, east and south sides are bounded by private access roads internal to the barracks. An electricity sub-station occupies a position towards the south of the development area (Fig 12).
- 3.1.2 The solid geology of the area consists of red and green mudstones, obscured by a thick covering of glacial drift (Countryside Commission 1998). The drift consists of boulder clay to the east of the site. The soil in the area is of the Salop series, which is a typical stagnogley (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistoric Period:** there is little evidence for prehistoric activity (Palaeolithic to Iron Age) within the centre of Preston, although this in part reflects the relative lack of archaeological work within the town centre and/or the destruction of prehistoric deposits by later development. All current evidence for prehistoric activity in Preston has been recorded during work on the dock site during the nineteenth century. A large assemblage of human skulls, log boats and animal bones, including whale vertebrae, were recovered during the construction of the docks and alteration of the course of the River Ribble (Middleton, Tooley and Innes forthcoming). 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 during the prehistoric periods (OA North 2002), although no known sites of this date are located on the site itself.
- 3.2.2 **Roman Period:** Roman activity is equally poorly represented within Preston although there is evidence of activity within the wider area and a Roman road, Watling Street (Site 05), runs just to the south of the site.
- 3.2.3 A Roman road is suggested underlying the current London Road at Walton-le-Dale, where recent excavations (Gibbons *et al* forthcoming) revealed the site of a Roman industrial centre or *fabrica* dating to the early initial conquest period of the first century AD. Recent excavations at the two neighbouring forts of Kirkham to the west and Ribchester to the east support the idea of an intensive early military occupation of the area during the Roman period (Buxton and Howard-Davis 2000). Both forts appear to have been established c AD 72, initially constructed of wood and later consolidated in stone c AD 125. This is possibly associated with the military consolidation of the North West due to the construction of Hadrian's Wall. The fort at Kirkham was abandoned before the end of the second century, whilst activity at Ribchester continued into the early fourth century.

- 3.2.4 These sites are some distance from the study area however, and it is therefore difficult to assess how much of an impact there would have been locally. Finds and excavations have tended to concentrate around the forts and associated civilian settlements, with only a few stray finds identified in any proximity to the study area, such as in the mosses to the north-west (Middleton *et al* 1995, 70); the only evidence for a Roman presence within Preston itself, for example, is a mortarium rim found in a pit on New Hall Lane (Hunt 1992) and coins found at the Ladywell Shrine, built on the site of natural springs at Fernyhalgh Lane in Preston (OA North 2004).
- 3.2.5 However with forts such as Ribchester and Kirkham there was an extensive road network acting as a route-way for troop movements well into the second century and continuing beyond this but with an increase in civilian, as opposed to purely military, traffic. One such road 'Watling Street' (Site 05), is known to have crossed under the infantry parade ground of Fulwood Barracks (now a car-park). Margary (1957, 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 ...'. This is the earliest known evidence of activity on the site.
- 3.2.6 An evaluation in 1995 (LUAU 1995) of an extension to the Red Scar Industrial estate, 2.5km to the east of the development area, uncovered the Roman road approximately on the course shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig 8). It was seen to be relatively well preserved, having an average width of almost 9m, and a cambered surface composed of sub-rounded stones and cobbles, with finer gravels acting as a capping. The excavation of a section through the road showed the surface to consist of a single course of stones and gravel. The stones overlay a 0.10m deep deposit of sand, which acted as a make-up layer. Beneath this was a very dark grey deposit which contained a significant amount of burnt material representing a phase of scrub and vegetation clearance, which probably occurred immediately prior to the construction of the road. There were no other significant archaeological remains on the site, and no evidence of any roadside development (*ibid*). The position of the road *c* 2km further to the east had already been established by Hallam in 1980 (Hallam 1980).
- 3.2.7 A further evaluation on the line of Watling Street was carried out in 2002, at a site off Longridge Road, to the west of the Red Scar industrial estate, and 2km east of the development area. However, there was no indication of the Roman road surviving, and the conclusion was that the railway and modern road systems may have contributed to its destruction, with the use of the land in the recent past as a playing field having exacerbated its final destruction (OA North 2002).
- 3.2.8 Watling Street is thought to have intersected with the Roman road from Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster between Withy Trees (the modern-day junction of the B6242 and the A6, 1.3km west of the barracks) and the barracks, although 'modern development has made it difficult to establish exactly where the two roads crossed' (Knight 1986). The Roman road between Walton-le-Dale and Lancaster is thought to roughly follow the route of the present A6, turning toward Garstang near Catterall (Margary 1957, 108). However the exact route is

uncertain (Shotter 1993), although the alignment shown in the aerial photograph correlates with the orientation of the described route. Part of the road was uncovered during building works in the 1860s at Lower Bank Road, approximately 1km to the west of the barracks (Knight 1986). This may indicate that the road is situated further east of the present-day A6 and nearer to the barracks than was previously thought.

- 3.2.9 **Early Medieval Period:** the immediate post-Roman period is not at all well represented within the area, which is typical for the majority of Lancashire (Newman 1996). Continuous occupation in Preston probably began in the early medieval period, with a grant of land given by St Wilfrid in the seventh century for the establishment of a monastery. Little is known of the community, but the place-name evidence of *Prestune* 'town of the priests' is taken from the Domesday Book of 1086. Other place-names in the vicinity of the town centre, such as Avenham, Fishwick and Ashton, all point to an Anglican settlement established before the Norse settlement of the area during the ninth and tenth centuries (Hunt 1992, 10).
- 3.2.10 The potential for further remains to exist within the survey area is difficult to quantify, but the evidence would suggest it is unlikely to be on a major scale. The area of land around Fulwood was in all probability forested and relatively uninhabited during the early medieval period, although small-scale settlement may have begun at this time. A key indicator is the name Fulwood, which derives from 'foul wood' meaning a boggy and marshy woodland area (Knight 1986). The woodland was presumably fairly substantial, extending in a band across the north of the town (Kenyon 1991, 68).
- 3.2.11 **Later Medieval Period:** after the Norman Conquest, William I gave the lands of Lancashire to Roger de Poitou, who built a castle at Lancaster (Knight 1986). Preston was granted Royal Borough status through a charter issued around 1100 by Roger. In 1102, he was stripped of his lands for his part in a rebellion by Robert Bellême against the king's youngest son, Henry I (Kenyon 1991). Following his accession, Henry I gave the Lancashire estates to Stephen, Count of Boulogne (later to be King Stephen) between 1114 and 1116 (Kenyon 1991).
- 3.2.12 During this period, Fulwood formed part of the demesne Forest of Lancaster, which had been carved out of the Preston parish. Fulwood is variously referred to as *Fulewde* in documents from 1199, *Fulewude* in a survey of 1228 and *Fulewode* in 1297 (Knight 1986, Hunt 1992). The Forest was the hunting preserve of the King, and was pre-Conquest in origin; under the Normans, the practice was formalised and the areas subject to its laws extended. The demesne lands also included Myerscough and Swainshead, and between these three areas formed the greatest part of the Forested land, extending north from the line of St George's Road in Preston. The land remained identified as Forest well beyond the medieval period, and even though the southern line was pushed back to Watling Street Road by the thirteenth century, still extended over 2000 acres 250 years later (Kenyon 1991, Hunt 1992).
- 3.2.13 A 'forest' was as much a legal concept as an actual wooded area; the term derives from *foris* meaning 'outside of' and signified that the area was outside of the normal law of the land, and subject to its own laws. 'Forest Law' was

developed primarily to protect the King's hunting grounds, and stiff penalties were enacted for killing deer, keeping hunting dogs, allowing cattle to trespass, assarting and removing any undergrowth or tall trees (*haut bois*). Farming had to take second place to hunting, and within the belt of land surrounding the Forest it was also illegal to capture escaped deer that damaged crops. Enforcement of the Forest Law was the responsibility of the Chief Justice of the Forest (Kenyon 1991, Hunt 1992).

- 3.2.14 In 1199, a Royal Charter issued by King John (1199-1216) freed up the land and rescinded some of the Forest Laws, allowing free pasturage within the forest to the burgesses of Preston, and the use of timber for house-building purposes. This gesture of goodwill was immediately abused, with settlers from the Fylde arriving to claim sections of the forest and to plunder the timber (Knight 1986). Long term reduction of the forest continued as the burgesses extended pressure on their claims to the land; the original deeds allowing them access were vague, and much argument ensued as to the extent of their rights. The burgesses were summoned in front of the great forest courts in 1286 and 1334, where they showed that the original charter allowed them the right to timber 'to build their town', to blackthorn for fencing and to wood for fuel, as well as the right to pasture their animals in the forest. This ambiguous charter could not be challenged and the burgesses won (Hunt 1992). Pressure on farming land during the fourteenth century resulted in the extension of clearances, often illegal and subject to prosecution; by 1346 there were nine farms in the forests, mainly east of Fulwood Row and Gamull Lane (*ibid*). In 1534, on a visit to Lancashire, Leland bemoaned the fact that '*Al Amounderness for the moste parte in time past hath been ful of wood and many of the moores replenished with hy fyrrre trees. But now such part of Amounderness as is toward the se is sore destitute of woodde*' (*op cit*, 41).
- 3.2.15 By the seventeenth century, Fulwood had been virtually cleared of timber, and the new settlers had enclosed large sections of the land, reducing that available to the burgesses of Preston; large numbers of squatters were frequently harried by the Preston Corporation, and in 1623, 'a great multitude' of nocturnal rioters removed enclosure fences from common pasture land (*ibid*). Matters were taken to the Duchy Court, where the burgesses fought to maintain their rights to the forest. In 1639, Commissioners for the Crown were called in to settle the dispute. They decreed that the early settlers were allowed to stay, and a clearly defined 150 acres of forest was given to the burgesses, extinguishing all previously claims or rights to the land. The king retained 138 acres, later to become the site of the Fulwood Barracks (Knight 1986).
- 3.2.16 **Post-Medieval Period:** during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Preston became a centre for legal and administrative business in Lancashire. Preston was considered to be a genteel town, characterised by the large number of town houses held by the local aristocracy and professional classes (Morgan 1990, 27). Nevertheless, this was a troubled period during which a number of internecine conflicts took place.
- 3.2.17 During the English Civil war, the moors in Fulwood witnessed a dramatic conflict between the Royalist forces, commanded by the Duke of Hamilton and the Marquis of Langdale, and Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentarians. The Battle of

Preston (Site **02**) took place on the 17th of August 1648, on land immediately to the east of the present-day barracks (Site **01**). Langdale's forces were encamped on Ribbleton Moor, east of Preston and south-west of the barracks, while Hamilton's Scottish forces were scattered in Wigan, Preston and Garstang (Hardwick 1882). Battle was joined, with the 'bridge of Ribble' fiercely contested. Cromwell is said to have made 'short work' of the Cavaliers, who quickly scattered across the Midlands, pursued by the Roundheads. The Cavaliers were systematically destroyed or captured; Hamilton was caught in Uttoxeter, whilst Langdale was caught in Nottingham. Both were executed (Hardwick 1882).

3.2.18 In the eighteenth century, a race-course for horse racing was established on Fulwood Moor under the patronage of Lord Derby, whose races ran between 1786 and 1833 (Site **11**). Races were also held on Preston Moor, run by the Preston Corporation, and begun around the same time. However, the latter races were not as popular as those of Lord Derby, and the track closed in 1791 (Knight 1986). Both tracks are shown on Yate's map of 1786 (Fig 3). In 1830, the biggest horse racing event on Fulwood Moor was the Gold Cup, with a prize of 100 sovereigns and a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns. A famous horse, Dr Syntax, won the race seven times in a row between 1818 and 1821. A portion of the barracks on the western side was built upon a section of the old horse race course (Hewitson 1883).

3.2.19 Farms of late seventeenth to eighteenth century date indicate a time of increased building and prosperity across the country (Platt 1994), when middle class yeoman farmers began to become a powerful social and economic force (Marshall 1991). Fulwood Hall, immediately to the north of the development area, was the seat of the Clayton Family who were wealthy landowners. The date on the lintel is 1639 (Knight 1986), and the building is still extant. Across Britain, the eighteenth and nineteenth century Parliamentary Enclosure Acts caused the intake of all available lands around the peripheries of the medieval enclosures, visible as well-surveyed straight enclosure roads and walls and hedges of uniform type, which ignore the natural features of the landscape (Hodges 1991). An Enclosure Act for the parish of Fulwood was passed in 1817, and enclosure of the lands around Fulwood began in earnest. Greenwood's map of 1822 (Fig 4), Henet's map of 1830 (Fig 5), and the 1st edition OS map of 1849 (Fig 7) show the enclosure of the former common lands around Fulwood Moor; this involved the laying of long straight field boundaries radiating off from newly surveyed roads. Watling Street Road, Longsands Lane and Fulwood Hall Lane are all Enclosure roads, as is the current A6 to the west of the barracks. Watling Street Road was laid out on the line of the old Roman road, which may have still been visible as a track; the diversion around the barracks as visible today was actually to take the road around the crown land upon which the race course stood. The barracks were later constructed on this site. The fields were mainly used as pasture, due to their unsuitability for arable purposes (being still essentially moorland) (Knight 1986).

3.2.20 In the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the character of the town changed due to the industrial revolution. The town was a centre for textile production, predominantly cotton, characterised by the construction of large mills, which

totalled 75 in 1857. The control of the cotton industry lay in the hands of the Cotton Lords of Preston, who were reviled by their workforce. Frequent lay-offs, unhealthy working conditions, long work hours as well as accidents from unguarded machinery were signatures of the industry. Alexander Chancellor, a Chartist speaking in 1836, stated: 'the Cotton Lords of Preston are the greatest tyrants in the country. It is well known they grind their workmen down more than any other persons, getting their work done cheaper, and therefore they can undersell their neighbours' (Hunt 1992, 185). The result of the new industry was a rapid population increase; between 1801 and 1851, the population rose from 11,887 to 68,587 (Morgan 1990, 27), largely accommodated by the construction of slum dwellings which infilled open areas within the town, and surrounding countryside.

- 3.2.21 The work conditions led to frequent revolt amongst the workers. In 1808, the handloom weavers agitated for higher wages, causing 'much excitement and unease' when they 'assembled on the Moor in great numbers, in order to consult and induce their employers to raise wages' (Hunt 1992, 184). The magistrates called in the 84th regiment, but the meeting dispersed peacefully ('the Moor' was Preston Moor, a popular political gathering place at the time). Similar demonstrations took place in 1818, when 1200 took part. In 1821, the spinners had a 10% cut in wages enforced on them, and struck for three weeks, but were eventually forced to accept the conditions (Hunt 1992). In 1826, the introduction of new machinery led to roof-top protests by loyal hands armed with paving stones, and the military were again called out (*ibid*). In 1831, 'Radicals' enforced the closure of the mills and attacked the town's prison, The House of Corrections. The military was again required to disperse them (*ibid*).
- 3.2.22 In October 1836, the Spinner's Strike began, over claims for a return of their wage cut; 15,000 were out of work. The mill owners responded by employing 'knobsticks' (non-union out-of-town workers) and labour saving machinery. In December 1836, as union funds decreased, the mill-owners re-opened the mills offering employment and a 10% increase to those who renounced union membership. Normal work resumed on the 5th of February 1837, with 200 ardent strikers black-listed (*ibid*).
- 3.2.23 The political and social unease led to the formation of the Chartists, who viewed political reform as a key to social reform. In Preston, the Chartists were dominated by the handloom weavers and factory workers. They drew up six points of reform to working conditions on a charter, and presented it to Parliament; on the 5th of November 1838, a large demonstration was held on Preston Moor (*ibid*). In 1839, the House of Commons rejected the charter petition, and a general strike - 'the Sacred Month' - was called on the 12th of August, lasting three days. In May 1842, a second petition was presented with 3 million signatures, but this was again rejected. 'Plug' strikes began in July and spread to Lancashire, reaching Preston by the 12th August (*ibid*). Men entered the mills and drew the plugs of the steam engine boilers, stopping work and enforcing a strike. On the 13th of August, 'Black Saturday', the military and police fired on strikers and demonstrators as they marched up Lune Street. Five were mortally wounded and the Riot Act was read. Further firing occurred later, with another 4 men killed and 3 seriously wounded (*ibid*).

- 3.2.24 In September 1853, the Preston mill owners reluctantly conceded a 10% wage rise, on top of wages already 20% less than the national average (*ibid*). However, a handful of firms refused to comply, and dissent soon spread again. The mill owners responded by closing all the mills on the 15th of September 1853 – ‘The Great Lock-Out’. Between 15,000 and 20,000 were out of work, and in October 1853 a national campaign was launched on behalf of the workers with contributions flooding in (*ibid*). The winter was severe, and in February 1854, the mill owners reopened the mills in an attempt to force a return to work on their terms. Pickets were immediately placed on the gates, and the lock-out became a strike. ‘Knobsticks’ were again used by the mill owners. By May Day 1854, the strike ended; a 10,000 strong meeting at Walton Bridge ratified a return to work. Nevertheless, further strikes would occur in 1869, 1878 and 1912 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.25 **Fulwood Barracks:** it was against this atmosphere of unease and dissent that a decision was made to build a barracks at Preston (Site 01). Following on from the cessation of hostilities with France in c 1810, priorities for the armed forces shifted back to maintaining law and order in areas where magistrates felt threatened. Government policy was to resist any changes caused by popular political agitation, such as the aforementioned Chartist movement. The disposition of new barracks across the country reflected the geographical positions of areas of economic stress and political protest. In 1840, Sir Vivian Hussey, Master General of the Ordnance, commissioned a report on the barracks situation in northern textile towns. Its author, Major General Sir Charles Napier, Commanding Officer of the Northern District, analysed the area as though it is a hostile territory under occupation. His central recommendation was the construction of several large new barracks in areas where the growth of settlement had been extensive due to the manufacturing industries. Barracks were sited near to railway lines to aid troop movement, and the towns selected were Bury, Ashton-under-Lyne and Blackburn, although the latter was replaced by Preston due to its political climate (Douet 1998). The decision to position the barracks at Fulwood, so close to Preston Moor which had been the scene of many political meetings and much unrest, cannot have been accidental.
- 3.2.26 Groundworks for the construction of the military barracks in Fulwood began in July 1842, with the first stones laid on the 28th of August 1843 (Knight 1986) (Figs 6 and 7). The stone used for its construction was brought in from the quarries at Longridge, by the Preston to Longridge Railway, and during its construction employed 300 to 400 men a day (*ibid*). The barracks, designed by Major T Foster RE (Douet 1998), were completed in 1848 ‘according to the original plan’ (Hewitson 1883, 241). The barracks cost £137,921 2s 10³/₄d, and overran their original estimate by £305 7s 6¹/₄d – ‘a very trifling excess, considering the magnitude of the work’ (*ibid*). The first soldiers to arrive were two companies of the 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, who arrived on the 7th of January 1848. The barracks subsequently held a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and 46 artillerymen – over 1200 men (Douet 1998) (Plates 1 and 2).
- 3.2.27 Due to the probability of civil unrest, the barracks were constructed in order to be defensible for the first time, being surrounded by a wall with corner bastions; however, they were not built to withstand artillery (*ibid*). The typical layout of

the Napier barracks centred on the parade ground, with the soldiers accommodated in buildings on each side of the ground, in cross-lit rooms on each floor, separated by entrance passageways with staircases. The officers' quarters and mess were across one end of the parade ground with an administration range with a tall central archway at the other end (Douet 1998) (Plates 3 and 4). Fulwood Barracks was unique in that it had two separate squares for infantry and cavalry, with the central officers' quarters dividing the two and facing both directions. The hospital was also revolutionary; 'the barracks hospital showed a distinct advance over [earlier] barrack models, the infantry and cavalry sections having separate sanitary blocks at the rear, attached by short passages, similar to the stemmed annexes that characterised later pavilion-plan hospitals' (*op cit*, 114). The Fulwood Barracks may have been the first to include a chapel and a library from the beginning, to help with schooling of the soldiers; illiteracy amongst the soldiers was around 60% by the late nineteenth century (*ibid*).

3.2.28 The soldiers' quarters were very progressive for the time; the Officers' Quarters boasted a kitchen, scullery, larder, and wine and beer cellars; each officer had their own room with a bell to summon the servants, who lived in basement accommodation (Knight 1986). The ordinary soldiers had undercover ablutions (*ibid*). Various additions were made over the years; between 1856 and 1857, married soldiers quarters were added to the barracks, at the cost of £8,500 (Hewitson 1883).

3.2.29 In January 1915, during the First World War, 5000 men were stationed at Preston, with Fulwood Barracks overflowing. The barracks could barely cope with the need, and consequently just under half of the men were spread out across the town, in private houses and 'licensed houses', with men also billeted in the Public Hall and the pavilion on Faringdon Park (Hunt 2003). In protest over the conditions, recruits marched out of the barracks heading for Preston Station, protesting 'No Food, No Shelter, No Money' (Douet 1998), much as the Chartists had marched for their rights in the early part of the nineteenth century. The barracks at Fulwood continue in use to this day.

3.3 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.3.1 The Lancashire County Record Office (LRO) at Preston was consulted for maps and plans to be used in a regression analysis, and a limited amount of cartographic information was found to be available for the site and the surrounding area. The maps consulted consisted of the early eighteenth and nineteenth century maps for the area, and a full sequence of OS maps, either 25" or 6" to 1 mile, which were examined from the 1st to the 4th editions. The early maps, and the 1st edition 6" to 1 mile and 25" to 1 mile OS maps, are reproduced in Figures 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 from resources in the OA North library, secondary sources and the maps supplied by LCAS; due to the restrictive copying policy at the Record Office it was not possible to reproduce any further OS maps. The title maps were not consulted as it was felt sufficient information was available from the eighteenth and nineteenth century maps.

3.3.2 ***Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786*** (Fig 3): Yate's map is the earliest available map of the area around the barracks which provides sufficient detail for analysis.

The map clearly shows both Fulwood and Preston Moors, with their respective horse racing tracks. To the north of Fulwood Moor, Fulwood Hall is mapped as 'Hall' is marked; this is Fulwood Hall (*Section 3.2.19*). The extent of the forested area is marked, extending from Fulwood Row to the east, to Cadeley Moor to the west. The settlement marked 'Within Trees' south of Fulwood Row is wrongly surveyed, and should actually be marked on the bend in the road to the south-east of Cadeley Moor. The Roman road (Site **05**) is not marked, however to the west of the wrongly-placed 'Within Trees' is a long straight field boundary running towards the horse racing track, with a further straight field boundary, slightly shorter, running parallel to it on its southern side. This may be the Roman road, utilised as a track, and exactly corresponds with the later surveyed line of the Roman road. The land at this time was crown land, and access would have been restricted; one suggestion may be that the road was still visible, perhaps as a dirt track, but was not a public thoroughfare and was not surveyed by Yates as such.

- 3.3.3 **Greenwood's Map of Lancashire, 1822** (Fig 4): Greenwood's map shows the development of the landscape following the period in which the Enclosure Acts for Fulwood of 1817 had been underway for five years. The horse racing tracks are still visible, although the track on Preston Moor is now referred to as the 'Old Race Ground' while that on Fulwood Moor is shown as 'Race Ground' (Site **11**). Fulwood Hall is still shown but not named. The extent of the wooded area is no longer shown; this is perhaps for stylistic reasons rather than indicating that the enclosures of 1817 had cleared the final wooded lands in the vicinity. Preston Moor is still shown as wooded, or at least as rough vegetation. The new roads of Watling Street Road, Longsands Lane and Fulwood Hall Lane are all Enclosure roads and are visible on the map, as is the current A6 to the west of the barracks, which is shown as beginning to extend north from Preston. Watling Street Road is clearly shown running east from Within Trees (now correctly located), diverting around the horse racing track (which was still crown land), and extending east along the line of the Roman road, as suggested on Yates' map of 1786.
- 3.3.4 **George Henet's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1830** (Fig 5): Henet's map is very similar in form to Greenwood's map of eight years previous, but with slightly different detail shown. The horse racing track is still shown, marked as 'Race Course'; two buildings on the south-eastern edge of the course are marked as a 'Grand Stand'. The track on Preston Moor is no longer shown. Fulwood Hall is shown, marked as 'Hall'. The land to the north of the track and south of the hall is shown as wooded; Preston Moor is still shown as rough moorland. The Enclosure roads are as shown on Greenwood's map, and the line of the current A6 was completed from Withy Trees to the Black Bull Inn.
- 3.3.5 **OS 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile (1849)** (Fig 7): the 6" 1st Edition OS map for the area shows the Barracks at Fulwood (Site **01**) for the first time, marked as 'New Barracks For Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry'. A series of 'pumps' are shown along the west side of the barracks, and along the southern half of the eastern side. The buildings in the north-east corner, east of the eastern cavalry range, i.e. those that are in the area of the proposed development, are shown as consisting of a long wide building to the north, with a small re-entrant on its south-eastern side, and a long rectangular building, on the same alignment as, and directly

south of, the first building. The barracks have been built immediately north of the kink in Watling Street Road which had diverted the road southwards around the race track, however the horse racing track is no longer visible. The land immediately surrounding the west side of the barracks is visible as unenclosed, with some ornamental tree-lines at the south-east corner, and is presumably still crown land. A building marked as 'Manor House' is visible west of the barracks.

- 3.3.6 The land around the eastern half of the barracks is now enclosed, and presumably had been sold off as farmland, or leased, at this time. A track is visible to the east of the barracks extending westwards up to the barracks, and a tree-line on the west side of the barracks replicates this line, running westwards through the Manor and up to Watling Street Road. This may be the original line of the Roman road (Site **05**), surveyed for the first time. The rest of the area of Fulwood has been enclosed, involving the laying of long straight field boundaries radiating off from the newly surveyed roads. Preston Moor is still unenclosed. The landscape alters little for the next 160 years up to the present day, other than the progressive infilling of fields by housing developments; the map regression analysis will now concentrate on the barracks themselves, specifically the buildings in the north-east corner.
- 3.3.7 **OS 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile (1893)** (Fig 8): the barracks are marked as '47th Regimental Depot' and are essentially the same as those surveyed in 1849, with some minor differences. The two buildings in the north-east corner of the barracks, east of the eastern Cavalry Range show some developments. A dividing line is visible running longitudinally down the centre of the north building, presumably indicating internal divisions within the building. A small lean-to is shown on the eastern side of the southern building. Two 'pumps' are shown, one adjacent to each building on the western side. Two Parade Grounds are now shown within the barracks. Also of note elsewhere on the map is the first mention of the battlefield site (Site **02**): 'Site of Battle of Preston AD 1648' is shown immediately to the east of the barracks, on the enclosure fields north of the putative Roman road, which is marked as 'Watling Street Roman Road (site of)'; this crosses the Infantry (southern) Parade Ground. To the north of the barracks the Recreation Ground (Site **06**) is also shown for the first time.
- 3.3.8 **OS Second Edition 25" to 1 mile (1912)**: the barracks are marked as 'Artillery & Infantry' and show little change to the buildings. The lean-to on the side of the southern building vanishes. More subdivisions are shown, with the southern building divided into three rooms. The northern building has three rooms on its western side and seven rooms on its eastern side. The Roman road (Site **05**) and battle site (Site **02**) are shown as for the 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile.
- 3.3.9 **OS Third Edition 25" to 1 mile (1932)**: the barracks are marked as 'Infantry', but are essentially the same in layout to those shown on the Second Edition. The line of the Roman road is not shown, but the battle site (Site **02**) is still visible. The manor west of the barracks has been demolished and replaced by a housing estate.
- 3.3.10 **OS Fourth Edition 25" to 1 mile (1938)**: the usage of the barracks is not given. Otherwise the map is identical to the Third Edition.

- 3.3.11 Further to this cartographic information, plans were also studied for the barracks itself within the Queen's Lancashire Regimental Museum at Fulwood Barracks. The plans provided some detail for the sequence of use of the buildings in the north-east corner of the site, and are reproduced in Figures 6, 10 and 11. A large number of architects drawings, consisting of elevations and plans of specific buildings, and details of the water system are available within the archive at the Regimental Museum, but the bulk of these deal with other areas of the barracks, with only one (an elevation of the East Cavalry Range, from an unspecified direction) relating to the north-east corner of the barracks.
- 3.3.12 **'Preston Barracks' original plans, c 1842** (Fig 6): the original plans of the barracks are undated, but presumably date to the period immediately after the Napier report of 1840, and before the groundworks commenced on the barracks in 1842. The two buildings are shown in detail on this plan, in the same form as for the OS 1st Edition (*Section 3.3.5*). The southern building is divided into three rooms; two small rooms at the southern end marked 'Inf^y Cook house', 'Ablution Room' and one larger room marked as 'Litter Shed', occupying about two thirds of the building at the northern end. The small lean-to originally seen on the OS 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile (*Section 3.3.5*) is an 'Ash Pit' and appears to be an open brick- or stone-lined tank. A large water tank, 'No 7 Tank', is shown adjacent to and west of the southern end of the southern building and a well, 'Well No 11', is located to its north.
- 3.3.13 The northern building is subdivided longitudinally down the centre of the building; the western side is occupied by one long room marked 'Litter Shed', whilst the eastern side is subdivided into nine rooms roughly of equal size, though the room adjacent to the re-entrant is not as wide. The rooms on the eastern side are marked as (from south to north): 'Artillery Cook House', 'Cleans Room' (the small room adjacent to the re-entrant), 'Wash House', 'Shoemakers Shop', 'Tailor's Shop', 'Collarmakers Shop', 'Art^y Store Room', 'Farriers Shop', and 'Shoe^s Shed'. A well, 'Well No 10', is shown west of the building. Also of interest are the buildings along the eastern barracks wall. These are marked as: 'Privies' with an associated 'Soil Pit' on the external side of the wall; a 'Urinal' with 'Urine Pit' on the external side of the wall; a 'Dung Pit', possibly an open brick- or stone-lined tank, and a further 'Urine Pit' on the external side of the wall.
- 3.3.14 The functions of the northern and southern buildings appear to relate primarily to cooking for the infantry and artillery soldiers, and washing and lavatorial facilities presumably for the cavalry, with the litter sheds for the horses. A series of uniform manufacturing or repairing areas are shown within the northern building, comprising tailors, shoemakers, and collarmakers. The farrier's shop dealt with the shoeing of the horses, possibly within the adjacent 'Shoe'ers shed'.
- 3.3.15 **'Fulwood Barracks Skeleton Record Plan', 22nd November 1937** (Fig 10): the two buildings are shown in detail on this plan, and the uses have varied slightly since the original blueprints. The southern building is subdivided into four rooms: two short rooms at each end marked 'Recruits Bath', 'Ablution', and two central long rooms marked 'Litter Shed', 'E.L. Switch Room'. The rooms are similar to the original layout, though the Recruits Bath now occupies the space originally occupied by the Infantry Cookhouse. The Ablution Room has

extended northwards into part of the Litter Shed, with the northern end of the Litter Shed having been subdivided for the switchroom for the electric lights. A large tank ('Tank No 7') is shown west of the southern end of the southern building, in the same position as the original layout, but the wells are no longer shown.

- 3.3.16 The northern building has a rectangular room at its southern end marked 'Cookhouse', and two ranges of six rooms apiece on the western and eastern sides. The western range of rooms is marked: *illegible*, 'Baths', 'Shed', 'Litter Shed', 'Shed', 'Store Room'. The eastern range of rooms is marked: 'Shoe'ers Shop', 'Q¹ M¹ Gen. Stores No. 3' (across two rooms), 'Stores' (across two rooms), 'Painters Shop *?*T.'. Of the buildings along the eastern barracks wall, only the 'Privies' are still visible, now labelled 'latrines'; the urine and dung pits to the north have presumably been infilled. The rooms are similar to the original layout, though the original Artillery Cookhouse has extended westwards into part of the original Litter Shed to form the rectangular Cookhouse. The western range of rooms has now changed and is no longer only a Litter Shed (which now only occupies one part of this side); the room has been subdivided to form sheds, baths and a store-room. The eastern range of rooms have also changed: the Cleaner's Room adjacent to the re-entrant no longer has a function listed; the 'Shoe'ers Shop' now occupies the original position of the Wash House; the Quartermaster General Stores now occupies the original position of the Shoemaker's and Tailor's shops; stores for unspecified items now occupy the original position of the Collarmaker's Shop and Artillery Store Room; and the Painter's Shop now occupies the position of the Farrier's and Shoe'er's sheds.
- 3.3.17 The functions of the northern and southern buildings still appear to relate primarily to cooking, washing and lavatorial facilities, though the two cookhouses appear to have amalgamated into one larger room. The litter sheds for the horses are now much smaller, possibly indicating a reduction in capacity required, and implying fewer horses within the barracks. The uniform manufacturing or repairing areas appear now to have been replaced by general stores, suggesting that these services were taking place elsewhere in the barracks or outside of the barracks altogether. A painter's and shoe'er's are apparently the only two artisan rooms running at this time.
- 3.3.18 *'Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lay-out of Water Mains', 5th March 1957* (Fig 11): no detail is shown on this plan as it specifically deals with the water mains system only; only the outlines of the buildings are given. The outline of the northern building is visible, and is labelled '58'. The southern building is not shown and is presumably demolished.

3.4 DOCUMENTARY SEARCH

- 3.4.1 A brief assessment of selected secondary source documentary material was made and is outlined within *Section 3.2*. The scope of this project did not allow for full consultation of all primary documentary sources, although these are a valuable resource for the future, and may reveal the presence of new archaeological features or provide additional information regarding existing sites.

3.4.2 Ten sites were identified from the SMR, and have been listed in the gazetteer (*Section 4*). Apart from the barracks (Site **01**), Roman road (Site **05**) and the site of the Battle of Preston (Site **02**) as already discussed, other sites include a sand pit (Site **03**), a mound-type earthwork (Site **04**), a recreational ground (Site **06**), the site of a horse racing track (Site **11**), two clay pits (Site **07** and Site **10**), and two hotels (Site **08** and Site **09**). These are all thought to be post-medieval in date, with the exception of the mound-type feature (Site **04**) which remains undated.

3.4.3 No primary source material was identified within the Lancashire County Record Office (LRO), where only secondary source material and cartographic evidence was located. Within the Regimental Museum at Fulwood Barracks, the main source of information available was the cartographic evidence discussed above (*Section 3.3*). Files of social history, relating to the lives of the soldiers billeted in the barracks, exist within the archives (Col Glover pers comm), but these were not consulted as they were not directly relevant to the project.

3.4.4 No sites were identified or recorded from aerial photographs held by the SMR or the County Record Office in Preston.

3.5 BOREHOLE DATA

3.5.1 Following a request by the client, Ian Farmer Associates Ltd helpfully supplied a report on their ground investigations on the site of Fulwood Barracks (Ian Farmer Associates Ltd 2003). Two cable percussion boreholes were sunk to depths of 10m below ground level between the 8th and the 12th of September 2003. The boreholes were located:

- adjacent to and south of the road to the north of the development area, on the grassed area to the north of Building 77 (BH1A); and
- north of the electricity substation and south of Building 70 (BH2A)

3.5.2 The results are summarised below:

Borehole	Depth	Description
BH1A	0m-0.2m	Made ground: turf over brown, locally clayey, fine to coarse sand
	0.2m-1m	Made ground: firm brown slightly sandy clay with stone and soil fill
	1m-8.3m	Firm becoming stiff, brown slightly sandy, locally slightly gravelly clay. Gravel is sub-rounded to rounded, fine to medium, occasionally coarse
	8.3m-10.3m	Light brown very silty fine to coarse sand
BH2A	0m-0.2m	Turf over topsoil
	0.2m-1.1m	Made ground: brown gravelly fine to coarse sand. Gravel is angular to sub-angular, fine to coarse of brick and sandstone with cobbles.
	1.1m-2.0m	Made ground: soft brown sandy gravelly clay. Gravel is sub-rounded to rounded, fine to coarse with sand bands
	2.0m-4.5m	Soft becoming firm brown slightly sandy clay with occasional angular to sub-angular, fine to coarse gravel or sandstone (possibly reworked)
	4.5m-9.2m	Firm becoming stiff brown sandy, locally gravelly clay. Gravel is sub-angular to rounded, fine to coarse of sandstone and mudstone. Locally with sand bands
	9.2m-10.0m	Dense light brown fine to coarse sand

- 3.5.3 It would appear that most of the initial made ground deposits suggest potentially man-made deposits, at a depth of between 1m to the north of the development area, and 2m to the south of the development area.

3.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

- 3.6.1 No previous archaeological interventions have taken place on the site, or within the immediate area. The nearest archaeological interventions to the site were evaluations carried out at Longridge Road (OA North 2002), and Red Scar Industrial Estate (LUAU 1995), approximately 2.5km to the east. These are discussed within *Section 3.2*.

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Fulwood Barracks, Watling Street Road, Preston
NGR	SD 54850 31650
Site type	Barrack Complex
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	17010
Statutory Designation	Listed Grade II
Sources	SMR; Douet 1998; Hewitson 1883; Hunt 1992; Knight 1986;
Description	This site is recorded in the SMR as a Barrack complex dated 1842-8 and is still in use.
Assessment	The development area lies within this site, and will be affected.

Site number	02
Site name	Site of Battle of Preston
NGR	SD 55100 31900
Site type	Battlefield
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	1713
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; Hardwick 1882
Description	The site of the Battle of Preston on Ribbleton Moor, 17 th August 1648, as part of the Civil War.
Assessment	The site lies to the east of the development area, and may be affected.

Site number	03
Site name	Sandpit
NGR	SD 54990 31980
Site type	Sandpit
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	6440
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; OS 1 st Edition 6" to 1 mile
Description	A sand extraction site shown on the OS map of 1859 but not on any subsequent mapping.
Assessment	The site lies to the north-east of the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	04
Site name	Mound
NGR	SD 54900 32100
Site type	Earthwork
Period	?Unknown
SMR No	15265
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR
Description	A mound, possibly a barrow or motte, on the edge of the former quarries near Fulwood Hall Lane, but it is much disturbed.
Assessment	The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected

Site number	05
Site name	Ribchester to Kirkham Roman Road
NGR	SD 56650 32150 and SD 55000 31500
Site type	Roman road
Period	Roman
SMR No	15522 and 15523
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; Margary 1957; OA North 2002; LUAU 1995
Description	The Fourth and Fifth Sections of the road as designated by Margary.
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the development area, and will not be affected

Site number	06
Site name	Recreation Ground
NGR	SD 54809 31947
Site type	Recreation Ground
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	22791
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; OS 1 st Edition 25" to 1 mile
Description	A recreation ground at Ironside Close, north of Fulwood Barracks. It is dated as post 1849 and is no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies to the north of the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	07
Site name	Clay Pit
NGR	SD 55351 31962
Site type	Clay Pit
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	22792
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; OS 1 st Edition 25" to 1 mile
Description	An old clay pit situated to the rear of 54-64 Coniston Road, Fulwood. It is dated as post 1849 and is no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies to the east of the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	08
Site name	Royal Garrison Hotel
NGR	SD 54743 31470
Site type	Hotel
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	22794
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; OS 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile
Description	The Royal Garrison Hotel was located on the south-west side of the junction between Watling Street Road and Deepdale Road. It is dated as post 1849 and is no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies to the south-west of the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	09
Site name	Prince Albert Hotel
NGR	SD 54811 31473
Site type	Hotel
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	22795
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; OS 1 st Edition 6" to 1 mile and 25" to 1 mile
Description	The Prince Albert Hotel was located on the south east side of the junction between Watling Street Road and Deepdale Road. It is dated as post 1849 and is no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies to the south-west of the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	10
Site name	Clay Pit
NGR	SD 54706 31285
Site type	Clay Pit
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	22796
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	SMR; OS 1 st Edition 25" to 1 mile
Description	Old Clay Pits situated at the junction of Sir Tom Finney Way with Deepdale Road. They are dated as post 1849 and are no longer extant.
Assessment	The site lies to the south-west of the development area and will not be affected.

Site number	11
Site name	Fulwood Moor Horse Racing Track
NGR	SD 54850 31650
Site type	Horse Racing Track
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	-
Statutory Designation	None
Sources	Yates 1786; Greenwood 1822; Henet 1830; Knight 1986; Hewitson 1883.
Description	An eighteenth century horse racing course on Fulwood Moor run by Lord Derby, dated between 1786 and 1833. The biggest event was the Gold Cup, with a prize of 100 sovereigns, and a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns. A famous horse, Dr Syntax, won the race seven times in a row between 1818 and 1821. The barracks (Site 01) was built upon a section of the old horse race course.
Assessment	The development area lies within this site, and will be affected.

5. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of 11 narrow trenches of varying dimensions, which were excavated in order to locate services (Fig 12). Trenches 1 to 9 were excavated prior to two pre-fabricated buildings on the construction site being demolished, and Trenches 10 and 11 were excavated thereafter. The area of the new construction was then stripped of approximately 0.5m of topsoil and overburden, taking the ground surface to 41.44m aOD. A walkway aligned east/west over a service duct approximately in the centre of the site remained *in situ* throughout this work as it contained live services. Six geological test pits were also excavated during this time (Test pits 6-11) and two boreholes were excavated (one in the same area as Test Pit 9 and one towards the south end of the site, east of wall **30** (see Fig 13). Finally, the walls revealed during the stripping were removed by machine and the trenches were subsequently backfilled with sand.

5.2 THE SLIP TRENCHES

5.2.1 **Introduction:** 11 trenches (Fig 12) were excavated along the south, west and north edges of the construction site in order to ascertain the position and depths of various services. The location, alignment, dimensions and a brief description of each trench is set out in Table 1 below (*Section 5.2.2*). Those trenches which contained features or deposits of archaeological interest (Trenches 1, 10 and 11) are discussed in more depth below (*Sections 5.2.3, 5.2.4 and 5.2.5*). Building numbers such as R2 relate to Figure 13.

5.2.2 Table 1: Description and results of the 11 slip trenches

Trench No	Location	Aligned	Dimensions (l x w x d)	Description
1	North of the existing sub-station and south of R4, the privies.	North/south	3.8m x 0.3m x 0.6m	Stone setts, 35 , truncated by a service trench (see further discussion in <i>Section 5.2.3</i> below).
2	At the south end of R2, litter shed.	North/south	2.6m x 0.5m x 0.8m	Topsoil 0.15m in depth, overlying rubble 0.65m in depth. A north/south aligned cable was found at the base of the trench.
3	North of R1, No7 tank.	North-west/south-east	2.2m x 0.5m x 0.6m	Topsoil 0.15m in depth, overlying rubble 0.45m in depth. A north-west/south-east aligned cable was found at the base of the trench.
4	North of Trench 3.	North/south	2.5m x 0.9m x 0.6m	Topsoil 0.3m in depth, overlying brick rubble 0.3m in depth.

5	Towards the north end of R9.	East/west	2.5m x 0.7m x 0.7m	Topsoil 0.15m in depth overlying rubble 0.55m in depth (base obscured due to waterlogging).
6	In the north-east corner of the site, outside the curtain wall.	North-east/south-west	3.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m	Topsoil 0.15m in depth overlying rubble 0.35m in depth. Cables aligned east-west were seen at the base of the trench.
7	Immediately north of the sub-station, in the south-east corner of the site.	East/west	1.5m x 0.6m x 0.5m	Topsoil 0.25m in depth, overlying pink sandy-clay 0.25m in depth. Cables were seen at the base of the western half of the trench, and a ceramic pipe and concrete pad at the base of the eastern half of the trench.
8	Across the curtain wall, in the north-east corner of the site.	West half aligned east/west, turning north-east/south-west in the eastern half.	4m x 0.4m x 0.3m	A cable was found at the base of the eastern half of the trench within pink sandy-clay, and underlying topsoil. The western half of the trench was filled with demolition rubble.
9	Across the east wall of R9, towards the north end of the site.	East/west	2.5m x 0.45m x 0.25m	Topsoil 0.15m in depth, overlying rubble 0.15m in depth. Cables were seen at the west end of the trench.
10	Immediately south of Trench 9, across east wall of R9, and dividing wall between R18 and R17.	North/south	2.9m x 1.8m x 1.25m	Two walls, 12 and 18 , were seen beneath north-south aligned cables (see further discussion in <i>Section 5.2.4</i> below).
11	Across the west wall of R9, (wall 29) the litter shed, towards the south end of the building.	East/west	3.3m x 1.3m x 1.05m	A wall (29) aligned north/south, ran through the trench (see further discussion in <i>Section 5.2.5</i> below).

5.2.3 **Trench 1:** a compacted gravel surface was found at the northern end of this trench measuring 1.57m in length. Sandstone setts, **35**, set in pitch were found to the south of this, a number *in situ*, and the remainder disturbed. An east/west aligned service trench (1.2m in width) had cut through the setts. Overlying **35** was a 0.1m deep layer of compacted gritty black clay, which may have been intended to replace the setts. Above this was 0.35m of modern rubble, and above this 0.15m of topsoil. A second area of setts (**07**) was located to the east of setts **35** (*Section 5.3.34*), and on the west side of the curtain wall, and therefore probably represents an outer surface area. It is interesting that setts **35** were bonded with pitch, as this was not seen elsewhere on the site. Consequently, these may represent a different phase of surface, or a repair to an earlier surface.

5.2.4 **Trench 10:** five service pipes aligned north/south were located within this trench at a depth of 0.8m. Two walls were observed beneath these pipes, wall **12**, aligned north/south, and wall **18**, aligned east/west (Fig 16). The relationship between the two walls was not clear due to modern disturbance. Wall **12** could be seen to continue beyond the depth of the trench and its north and south limits. Wall **18** ran eastwards from wall **12** and continued beyond the eastern limit of the trench. It was not seen in the west side of the trench, but it may have been truncated by the pipe trench. It measured 0.82m in width and was 0.79m in depth, continuing beneath the limit of excavation of the trench. The walls were constructed of rough sandstone blocks bonded with a pink mortar. Both walls were also observed during the overburden stripping (see *Sections 5.3.9 and 5.3.6*, respectively).

5.2.5 **Trench 11:** a north/south aligned wall, **29**, was observed extending beyond the limits of the trench. It measured 0.86m in width and 0.5m in depth, but continued beneath the limit of the excavation. It was constructed of rough sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar. The wall was also observed during the overburden stripping (see *Section 5.3.21*).

5.3 THE TOPSOIL/OVERBURDEN STRIPPING

5.3.1 **Introduction:** the overburden stripping of the development area was 81m in length and 25m in width (Fig 13), and reduced the ground surface by a maximum of approximately 0.5m. The results of this stripping are discussed below, starting with the position, alignment, dimensions as seen, and brief description of the walls identified on the site, which are set out in Table 2 (*Section 5.3.2*). Where appropriate these walls are discussed in more detail below (*Sections 5.3.3 to 5.3.25*), followed by other features (*Sections 5.3.26-39*). As part of the post-excavation process the walls and features found have been compared with the original barrack plans from c1842 and also with later plans from 1937 and 1957. This has enabled many of the walls to be identified with specific buildings, which has been incorporated in the discussion.

5.3.2 Table 2: Summary of the walls identified on site

Wall No	Position	Alignment	Dimensions as seen (l x w x d)	Description
03	North, east and south walls of R12.	North/south, and east/west at its north and south ends.	6.1m in length, returning towards wall 12 at its north and south ends, 0.36m in width, depth not known	A narrow brick structure on stone foundations.
06	West wall of R8; Dung pit	North/south	2m x 0.9m x 2m	Constructed of sandstone blocks.
10	East wall of R13-18.	North/south	24.75m x 0.8m (depth not known, seen in plan only)	Stone and brick foundations.
11	South of wall 14 ,	North/south	0.65m in length north-	A narrow brick structure

	west of setts 04 .	and east/west (forming the south-east corner of a structure)	south and 0.8m east-west, 0.25m in width on the east-west stretch and 0.35m on the north-south stretch.	seen in plan only.
12	East wall of R9.	North/south	40m x 0.7m x 1.7m	Large sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar.
13	East wall of R11.	North/south	0.8m x 0.6m x 2.7m	Stone foundations.
14	North and East walls of R10.	North/south and east/west (forming the north-east corner of R10)	5.85m in length east/west, 2.52m in length north/south. The east/west wall comprising brick structure 0.8m in width on foundations 2m in width, the north/south wall was seen in plan only at 0.8m in width, depth not known.	A brick wall on stone foundations.
18	North wall of R17.	East/west	5.4m x 0.8m x 1.7m	Observed in plan on the east side of 12 but was revealed by the excavation of wall 12 , to be constructed on rough sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar.
19	North wall of R16.	East/west	1.6m x 0.75m x 1.2m	Observed both to the east and west of wall 12 as stone foundations. The east part of the wall was identified as a brick construction in plan.
20	North wall of R15.	East/west	4.9m x 0.8m x 1.1m	Sandstone foundations bonded with a pink sandy mortar.
21	North wall of R14.	East/west	1.4m x 2.2m x 1.2m	This was identified as stone foundations.
22	North wall of R13.	East/west	5.12m x 0.9m x 1m	This was a brick wall with stone foundations.
23	Between walls 22 and 03 .	East/west	Length unknown (seen in section only), 0.9m in width on the west side and slightly narrower on the east side, 1.6m in depth.	A brick structure on stone foundations.
24	North wall of R8, Dung pit.	East/west	Length not known, seen in section only. 1.1m in width and 2m in depth.	Sandstone foundation bonded with pink sandy mortar.

25	South wall of R8, Dung pit.	East/west	Length not known, seen in section only. 1.1m in width and 2m in depth.	Sandstone foundation bonded with pink sandy mortar. This wall had been truncated by a service pipe on the same alignment.
26	Divides R2 at the southern end.	East/west	Length not known, seen in section only. 1m in width and 1.2m in depth.	Wall, comprising sandstone foundations, observed in the west baulk after the removal by machine of wall 30.
27	Between walls 19 and 20.	East/west	5m x 0.5m (depth not known, seen in plan only)	Observed as a narrow brick wall in plan. However, this wall was not observed during the excavation of wall 12, suggesting that it had shallow foundations.
28	North and west walls of R2.	North/south and east/west	10m in length east/west and 3.5m north-south, 0.75m in width. Depth not known.	Constructed of sandstone blocks in a pink sandy mortar.
29	West wall of R9.	North/south	3.3m x 0.86m x 0.5m	Rough sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar.
30	East wall of R2.	North/south	32m x 0.75m. Depth not known.	Constructed of sandstone blocks in a pink sandy mortar.
31	North and west walls of R4.	North/south and east/west	East/west wall seen partially in section only (0.75m in depth). North/south wall 2m x 0.76m, depth not known.	Foundations constructed of rough sandstone blocks.
33	North wall of R18	East/west	1m wide, seen in small service trench. Other dimensions not established	Rough sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar.
34	Between walls 20 and 21	East/west	4.05m x 0.5m (depth not known, seen in plan only).	Seen as a narrow brick wall in plan. This wall was not seen during the excavation of wall 12, suggesting that it had shallow foundations.

5.3.3 The original barrack plan of c1842 (Figs 6 and 14) shows two buildings in the north-east corner of the barracks behind the east Cavalry Range. The northernmost of the two buildings was a long, wide building with a re-entrant on the east side. The western half of the building is labelled as a Litter Shed (R9) whilst the eastern half comprises nine small workshops (R10-18). The southern building, also rectangular comprised a Litter Shed in the north (R2) and two

smaller rooms to the south, and was the smaller of the two. For each building the east and west walls are described first. The description of the remaining walls is given from north to south.

- 5.3.4 The sandstone used throughout the construction of these buildings was Longridge Sandstone and the blocks varied considerably in size, but were a maximum of approximately 0.65m x 0.5m.
- 5.3.5 **North Building:** the following walls were observed within the area of the northernmost building: walls **29; 12; 32; 33; 18; 19; 27; 20; 34; 21; 16; 3; 13; 14** and **11**. Walls **12** and **29** ran parallel with each other, and are the east and west walls, respectively, of the long building identified on the c1842 Barrack plan as a 'Litter Shed' (R9). Wall **29**, was only observed in Trench 11, as its alignment was beyond the western limit of the proposed new construction. Wall **12**, however, was seen in plan for approximately 40m of its original 49m. The excavation of wall **12** revealed it to vary greatly in depth. For the most part it was 0.7m below the stripped ground surface. However, where it was abutted by east/west walls **18-23**, it became deeper; 1.7m in depth as it was abutted by wall **18**, and 1.2m–1.6m in depth at its abutment with walls **19-23**.
- 5.3.6 As mentioned above, wall **12** is abutted by an arrangement of internal walls. A number of these walls (**18** to **23**) would appear to extend beyond **12** and continue to the west. However, no direct relationship between each supposed length of the east/west walls could be determined, other than to state the walls were not truncated by the construction of wall **12**. This would suggest that the walls are contemporary rather than continuous, with the western stubb-type walls providing internal partitions/bays within R9, the Litter Shed.
- 5.3.7 Wall **10** corresponds with the alignment of the east wall of northern building as shown on the c1832 plan. Unfortunately, due to the nature of the construction works it was only possible to observe this wall in plan for a length of approximately 25m.
- 5.3.8 Despite only a small part of wall **33** being identified, it could be seen to be on the same alignment as the existing north wall of building 57 (Fig 12) to the west. Therefore, it seems highly probable that this was part of a north external wall namely the north wall of R18, the 'Shoe^s Shed'.
- 5.3.9 Wall **18** divided the 'Shoe^s Shed' (R18) from the 'Farrier's Shop' (R17). A patchy brick and mortar surface was seen to the immediate south of the wall, which may have been the remains of the floor of the Farrier's Shop, unfortunately this area was heavily truncated by a service pipe. The 1937 plan shows an internal division within the Litter Shed (R9) corresponding with the western extent of **18**. Interestingly, this plan also shows that the Shoe Shed and the Farrier's Shop were converted to the 'Painter's shop' suggesting the removal of the eastern end of wall **18**.
- 5.3.10 Wall **19** corresponds with the dividing wall shown on the c1842 plan between the 'Farrier's Shop' (R17) and the 'Art^x Store Room' (R16). The foundations were 1.7m wide within R16 and R17. This width is explained by the 1937 plan,

which depicts two short sections of wall extending out from either side of **19**, possibly representing fireplaces and a chimney flue.

- 5.3.11 Wall **27** does not correspond with any internal divisions on the east side of the building *c*1842. However, wall **27** does appear to correspond with the north wall of the northernmost of the two pre-fabricated buildings recently demolished, and may in fact have been one of the shallow foundations upon which they were built. There is also a dividing wall shown on the 1937 plan on this same alignment, separating a shed from a litter shed. It, therefore, remains unclear whether **27** was the foundation for the pre-fabricated building, or an earlier dividing wall. Given the shallow nature of the foundations in comparison to the other walls identified from the *c*1842 and 1937 plans, it would seem more probable that this was, in fact, the modern foundation wall.
- 5.3.12 Wall **20** corresponds with a wall on the east side of **12** marked on the *c*1842 plan as separating the 'Art^y Store Room' (R16) from the 'Collar Maker's Shop' (R15). By 1937, there is a change in use of these rooms to 'Stores'. A stone foundation, **32**, aligned north/south and measuring 4m x 0.7m was found on the east side of these rooms corresponding with a rectangular feature seen on the 1937 plan. This appears to be a stone step or steps on the outside of the building with an entrance to the east on the position of wall **20**.
- 5.3.13 A hard surface was seen to the immediate south of wall **20** comprising compacted clay and brick rubble, this was possibly a levelling layer for the floor of the Collar Maker's Shop.
- 5.3.14 Wall **34** does not appear to correspond with any of the walls shown on the barrack plans, and therefore its function remains unclear.
- 5.3.15 The alignment of wall **21** corresponds well with the dividing wall for the Collar Maker's Shop (R15) and the Tailor's Shop (R14) and is also shown on the 1937 plan. However, by this time it is shown to have the arrangement of fireplaces as observed within wall **19**.
- 5.3.16 Wall **22** corresponds with the dividing wall shown on the *c*1842 plan between the Tailor's Shop (R14) and the Shoe Maker's Shop (R13). On the 1937 plan the words 'Q^t M^t Gen. Stores No. 3' are printed across this wall, suggesting a change in use. Whether or not the wall was demolished at this stage is unclear. A rough surface, **16**, comprising irregular shaped concrete slabs bonded with grey sand was located to the immediate south of wall **22**. This was 1.8m in width, north/south and 2.6m in length, east/west and was bounded to the south by a patchy row of bricks. This appeared to be a rough surface or levelling layer within the Shoe Maker's shop (*c*1842) or perhaps for the later Quarter Master's General Stores (1937).
- 5.3.17 Wall **23** is on the same alignment as the dividing wall through the western half of the building shown on the 1937 plans, which separated the litter shed (R9) from a shed to the south.

- 5.3.18 Wall **03** corresponds with the east (outer) wall of the Wash House (R12) as seen on the c1842 plan. The north return of wall **03** separated the Wash House (R12) from the Shoe Maker's Shop (R13). On the 1937 plan this appears to be a wider wall (similar to walls **19** and **20**), however only a small part of this wall was seen in plan, and so this was not clarified. On the c1842 plan the south wall separated the Wash House (R12) from the Cleaning Shed (R11) to the south. The cleaning shed (R11) was approximately half the width (east to west) of the other eastern buildings, thereby forming a re-entrant on this east wall, resulting in half of the south return of wall **03** being external.
- 5.3.19 Wall **13** was partially seen in plan at its south end, and excavated by Test Pit 7 (*Section 5.4.4*) at its north end. It is on the same alignment as the east wall of the Cleaning Shed (R11) marked on the c1842 plan. This wall was aligned approximately 2m west of the alignment of walls **10** and **14**, forming a re-entrant in the east side of the building, and therefore would have been an external wall. This is supported by the depth of the foundations (2.7m) as revealed by Test Pit 7.
- 5.3.20 Wall **14** was aligned north/south with a return to the west, thereby forming the corner of a room corresponding with the southernmost of the rooms in this building, the 'Artillery Cook House' (R10) as marked on the c1842 plan. The north/south aligned wall was on the same alignment as **10**. The western part of the return corresponds with a wall on the 1937 barrack plan, which shows the southernmost room, now labelled 'Cookhouse' as extending almost entirely across this southern part of the building.
- 5.3.21 Wall **11** does not align well with wall **14** to the north, and is of a much narrower build. It, therefore, seems most likely that this was a part of the foundations for the recently demolished pre-fabricated buildings, and not connected with the original barrack buildings.
- 5.3.22 **South Building**: the recorded remains of the southern building comprised walls **28**, **30** and **26**. The southern limit of the building was beyond the footprint of the new construction.
- 5.3.23 Wall **30** was on the same alignment as wall **12** to the north. This was the east wall of the southern litter shed (R2). Whereas wall **12** divided the wider north building, and therefore was an internal wall, the southern building was only as wide as the litter shed, making wall **30** an external wall.
- 5.3.24 Wall **28** was beyond the western limit of the footprint of the building, and therefore was not fully exposed. This wall can be interpreted as part of the north and west walls of the southern litter shed building (R2) as marked on the c1842 barrack plan.
- 5.3.25 Wall **26** was located towards the southern extent of the stripped area, and was the only wall seen in the trench after the excavation of wall **30**. On the c1842 plan, the litter shed (R2) takes up approximately two-thirds of the space in this

southern building, with only two smaller buildings at its southern end on the 1937 plan, the litter shed is shown with more divisions within it. Wall **26** is on the alignment of a wall marked on the 1937 plan separating the litter shed to the north from a room marked 'Ablution' to the south.

- 5.3.26 **External Features:** on the east side of the stripped area, a continuous wall, **02**, was recorded extending beyond the limits of the construction area. This was identified as the curtain wall for the east side of the barracks and appears on the plans of c1842. The wall was fully exposed in plan to the north of the central walkway. To the south of the walkway, only the west face was exposed, as the wall was against the limit of the stripped area.
- 5.3.27 A trial trench towards the southern end of this wall revealed three substantial arches in the stonework of the wall (Fig 14, Plates 9 and 10). They were spaced 1.32m apart, and the top of the arches were 0.3m below the stripped ground surface. The lintels were 0.74m-0.8m thick; the remainder of construction comprised large sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar. The wall in this area was 2.32m in depth. This was measured from the top of the lintels to the base of the wall at which point the arches met a sandstone slab floor. The slabs measured 0.07m in thickness and varied in size with a maximum of 0.51m x 0.63m. The arches appear to be within an area of the curtain wall, **02**, marked on the c1842 plan is marked 'Privies' (R4) (on the internal face of the wall), and adjacent to a 'Soil Pit' (R19) on the external face of the wall. These arches were constructed to facilitate the shovelling-out of soil beneath the privies to the soil pit, from where it could be removed.
- 5.3.28 Excavation of wall **02** showed that it was deepest (2.32m) in the vicinity of the privies (R2); it was approximately 2m in depth in the area of the central walkway, and further to the north was between 1.2m and 1.4m in depth. The excavation of the wall also allowed for a closer inspection of its construction, which was of Longridge Sandstone squared blocks with a rubble core. It should also be noted that a number of large coping-stones, scored along their length, were seen in the rubble removed as part of the stripping activities. These matched the coping-stones on the existing curtain wall to the north of the barracks.
- 5.3.29 Wall **31**, the wall for the privies building (R2), was revealed in two places; immediately to the north of the northernmost lintel in wall **02** (the north-east corner of the building), and to the immediate south of stone setts **08** (Section 5.3.31). It should be noted that the privies are also shown in the same position on the 1937 plan, but the soil pit (R19) and the other buildings on the outside of the curtain wall are not shown, and presumably were no longer in use.
- 5.3.30 Walls **24**, **25** and **06** correspond with the north, south and west walls respectively of a structure labelled 'Dung Pit' on the c1842 plan. An ashy deposit was seen between walls **24** and **25**, on the west side of the curtain wall **02**, approximately 1.5m below the stripped ground surface. Interestingly, a similar ash deposit at the same depth was seen in the section on the east side of the curtain wall, adjacent to the dung pit; however no structure is marked on the barrack plans in this area.

- 5.3.31 **Setts and Cobbles:** the remains of external surfaces represented by stone setts (**01**; **04**; **05**; **07**; **08** and **17**) and cobbles (**15**) were recorded across the development area. Stone setts **01**, **04**, **07** and **17** are shown on both the 1843 and 1937 plans. These all related to drainage features. Stone setts **05** and **08**, and cobbles **15** are believed to be the remains of courtyard surfaces.
- 5.3.32 Stone setts **01** (Plate 5), comprising granite blocks, were located between the east curtain wall and wall foundations **10**. They were aligned north/south with a curved profile. They were seen in plan for a total of 14.3m and measured 0.75m in width. There was a break of 0.75m in the setts towards their south end, after which the setts continued for a further 1.15m ending in a concrete drain. Excavations within Test Pit 6 revealed these setts to be above a stone culvert (Section 5.4.3), and their curved profile would suggest they served as a drainage channel. The 1842 plan shows a series of drainage channels running throughout the site; setts **01** correspond with a channel, which runs around the entire range of buildings, and incorporates setts **4** and **7** within its alignment.
- 5.3.33 Stone setts **04** (Plate 6) were located to the immediate south-west of wall **11**. These setts were arranged in a curve running from north-south/east-west at which point they also terminated in a concrete drain. A large slab of concrete on the north side of the setts represented a repair. This drainage channel would appear to be more substantial than **01** but part of the same drainage channel as shown on the 1842 plan.
- 5.3.34 Stone setts **07** (Plate 7) were located in the southern extent of the construction area extending beyond the limit of the development. The setts were laid north/south and comprised a maximum of five courses (0.63m) running for 22.8m. As with setts **01** (Section 5.3.32), these setts served as a drainage channel, part of the same channel as **01** and **07**.
- 5.3.35 Stone setts **17** were located to the west of the Litter Shed (R9). The exposed area measured 5.85m north/south by 2.65m east/west. The setts were partially obscured by a tarmac path, which appears to have been laid over them as a replacement surface.
- 5.3.36 To the north-west of the construction area a number of other setts were partially exposed. The full extent of these setts is not known as were situated outside of the footprint of the new development. No further attempt at recording these was possible.
- 5.3.37 Cobbles (**15**) were observed between the southern end of the northern building and the curtain wall. They measured 1.4m north/south and 0.7m east/west. To the north of the cobbles was a large concrete and brick manhole. A few cobbles surrounded this feature on each side but it was unclear whether they had been truncated by the manhole or were built up against it. The cobbles may represent a repair to a courtyard surface.

5.3.38 To the south of cobbles **15** and on the same alignment a slab of concrete was observed with a small area of setts, **05**, to its south. The concrete measured 1.5m east/west and 0.7m north/south, and the setts were 1.6m east/west x 0.55m north/south. The setts were aligned east/west and a maximum of five courses were observed. They were located 0.75m east of setts **04** but appear to have been laid at a slightly higher level. As with cobbles **15**, these setts probably represent a repair to the courtyard surface in this area.

5.3.39 Quite an extensive area of setts, **08** (Plate 8), was located on the east side of **07**, extending 6.4m to meet the curtain wall **02**. They had a clear edge to the north, but in the south had been truncated to varying degrees. Their junction with the curtain wall was to the immediate north of the lintel of the most northerly arch (Section 5.3.28). This is interesting, as the setts are on the same alignment as the north wall of the privies, and therefore would appear to post-date it.

5.4 THE GEOLOGICAL TEST PITS

5.4.1 **Introduction:** six geological test pits were excavated during the course of the topsoil/overburden stripping in order to test the ground conditions (Fig 12). These were excavated by machine, and measured 3-4m in length and 2-3m in depth. The location, alignment and a brief description of the test pits is set out in Table 3 below (Section 5.4.2). The test pits seen to contain features or deposits of archaeological significance are discussed in more detail below (Sections 5.4.3-5.4.8).

5.4.2 Table 3: Geological test pit descriptions

Test Pit No	Location	Alignment	Description
6	East of R16, Artillery Store.	North/south	This test pit was excavated between setts 01 and curtain wall 02 , the results are discussed in Section 5.4.3.
7	In the south-east corner of R12, the Wash House.	East/west	This test pit excavated parts of walls 03 and 13 , discussed in Section 5.4.4.
8	In the north corner of R2, the Litter Shed.	North/south	This test pit excavated parts of walls 30 and 28 , discussed in Section 5.4.5.
9	Between R2, the Litter Shed and R4, the Privies.	North/south	No significant archaeology was exposed in this trench.
10	East of R13, Shoemaker's shop.	North/south	Part of the stone culvert beneath setts 01 was found in this test pit, discussed in Section 5.4.7.
11	On the west side of R8, the Dung Pit.	East/west	Part of wall 06 was excavated by this test pit, discussed in Section 5.4.8.

5.4.3 **Test Pit 6:** within the west side of the test pit, a stone wall was exposed lying beneath setts **01**. This represented the side of the culvert beneath the setts, and was more fully exposed in Test Pit 10 (Section 5.4.7). The culvert wall appeared to be constructed of the same granite blocks as were used for the setts. Wall **02**

was exposed in the east section of the test pit and measured 0.8m beneath the ground surface at this point. Beneath these features a clean pink natural clay was observed.

5.4.4 **Test Pit 7:** this test pit was located over the south end of wall **03**, and the north extent of wall **13**. The test pit showed that the brick structure of wall **03** was built on stone foundations. The foundations for wall **13** were recorded to a depth of 2.7m beneath the ground surface.

5.4.5 **Test Pit 8:** a brick manhole was located on the east side of the test pit. Wall **30** was observed within this test pit. However, the depth of its foundations could not be ascertained as the pit was heavily waterlogged. At the north end of the test pit, wall **28** was partially exposed.

5.4.6 **Test Pit 10:** this test pit was located 3m to the south of setts **01**. A stone culvert was exposed within the pit. This was on the same alignment as the wall found in Test Pit 6, beneath the setts, and therefore showed that the culvert was observed *in situ* on this alignment, although the setts from this area are no longer extant. The culvert was constructed to a depth of 1.3m beneath the stripped ground surface. The walls of the culvert appeared to be constructed of the same stone as the setts but the top and base of the culvert were lined with rectangular sandstone slabs.

5.4.7 **Test Pit 11:** this test pit was located over wall **06**, towards the south end of site. It revealed the wall foundations to be 0.9m in width and 2m in depth, and constructed of large sandstone blocks bonded with a pink sandy mortar.

5.5 THE FINDS

5.5.1 A small finds assemblage of ten items was retrieved during the watching brief including nine fragments of pottery retrieved from unstratified deposits, and a glass bottle from the backfill of a nineteenth century wall foundation.

5.5.2 Table 4: Finds recovered during the watching brief

Context	Material	Quantity	Description	Date
02	Glass	1	Press-moulded clear glass beer bottle made in Preston (H Aspden).	Nineteenth/twentieth century.
U/S	Pottery	2	Large white-glazed white earthenware serving dish rim with military insignia decoration in black transfer print.	Nineteenth – early twentieth century.
U/S	Pottery	1	White-glazed white earthenware base from a marmalade jar in black transfer print bearing a DUNDEE label, and stamped along the base with a mark bearing the name MALING, K.	Late nineteenth – early twentieth century.
U/S	Pottery	1	White-glazed white earthenware decorated in black transfer bearing the mark INDU(STRY?).	Late nineteenth – early twentieth century.
U/S	Pottery	1	Transfer printed English porcelain with hand painted red rose over the glaze.	Late nineteenth – early twentieth century.
U/S	Pottery	3	Blue and white glazed white earthenware mug.	Late nineteenth – early twentieth century.
U/S	Pottery	1	Rouletted industrial trailed slipware.	Nineteenth century.

- 5.5.3 The pottery does not provide a great deal of information about the barracks and adds little to aid interpretation, beyond its intrinsic interest for military commissioned decorated vessels. The majority of the objects are fairly typical kitchenware-type vessels, which would be expected from buildings of this type.
- 5.5.4 The glass bottle contained aerated beer produced by a firm called H Aspden owned by Henry Aspden of Preston. The firm produced ginger beer in stoneware bottles from the 1860's. The bottle was produced in a multi-part mould with embossed lettering bearing the makers mark. There was no evidence of a glass or marble stopper in the neck, which was ridged and unthreaded.

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 There were 11 archaeological sites within the immediate environs of the proposed development site recorded during the desk-based assessment, and these are listed in detail in the site gazetteer (*Section 4*). Ten SMR records were identified within the study area, most of which date to the post-medieval period, with one site (Site **05**) being Roman in origin. Of these, the only sites directly relevant to the development area were Sites **01**, **02**, **05**, and **11**.

6.1.2 One Grade II Listed Building was identified, (Site **01**) and no Scheduled Monuments (SMs).

6.1.3 Table 4: Number of sites by period.

Period	No of sites	Site number and type
Neolithic	0	-
Bronze Age	0	-
Iron Age/ Romano-British	0	-
Roman	1	Road (Site 05)
Medieval	0	-
Post-medieval	9	The Fulwood Barracks (Site 01), the site of The Battle of Preston (Site 02), a sand pit (Site 03), a recreational ground (Site 06), two clay pits (Sites 07 and 10), two hotels (Sites 08 and 09) and the site of a horse racing track (Site 11)
Unknown	1	A mound-type feature (Site 04)

6.2 CRITERIA

6.2.1 There are a number of different methodologies used to assess the archaeological significance of sites; that to be used here is the ‘Secretary of State’s criteria for scheduling ancient monuments’ which is included as Annex 4 of PPG 16 (DoE 1990). The sites previously listed (*Section 5*, above) were considered using the criteria, with the results below.

6.2.2 **Period:** the Roman period is represented by the Ribchester to Kirkham Roman road (Site **05**). The remaining evidence of archaeological activity relates to the post-medieval period. The main site of significance to this study and to the post-medieval period is Fulwood Barracks (Site **01**), of which Douet states: ‘Fulwood is the only barracks built in response to Chartism that is still intact today’ (Douet 1998, 114). The proposed development site lies within the barracks. Also of significance is the site of the eighteenth century horse racing track on Fulwood

Moor (Site **11**) of which the western end underlies the barracks, and the seventeenth century site of the Battle of Preston (Site **02**) immediately to the east of the development area.

- 6.2.3 **Rarity:** the Roman road (Site **05**) is regionally rare, and not fully understood; the course of the road is only conjectural and previous sections of the road have been excavated only on rare occasions. The study of Roman roads is by no means definitive, and further excavation of Site **05** would aid understanding of their construction and use on a national scale. The horse racing track (Site **11**) is regionally rare, of most significance however, is the barracks (Site **01**). As stated above by Douet (1998), the barracks at Fulwood are nationally rare, being the only examples of Napier's barracks system surviving today. All other sites fall outside the scope of the present development, and are considered to be of local rarity.
- 6.2.4 **Documentation:** the understanding of the study area was greatly enhanced by the large amount of documentation available, including cartographic sources and primary source material. The map regression analysis (*Section 3.3*) traced the site from 1786 onwards, marking the horse racing track (Site **11**). The course of the Roman Road (Site **05**) was marked on the 1786 map, but only labelled from the 1822 map onwards. The barracks (Site **01**) are marked from the 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile OS Map of 1849, onwards. The site of the Battle of Preston (Site **02**) is first shown on the 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile OS Map of 1893. In addition the barrack plans of c 1842, 1937 and 1957 were also consulted, and this allowed for a detailed study of the area impacted upon by the groundworks.
- 6.2.5 **Group Value:** this section relates to the significance of sites due to their association with other in terms of preservation, rather than isolating sites to dots on a map. Few sites within the study area can be grouped in this way. The extractive quarries and pits for clay and sand (Sites **03**, **07** and **10**) can be grouped, showing the importance of extraction of minerals in the nineteenth century for building and other purposes; however, these are only locally significant. Similarly, the presence of two hotels (Sites **08** and **09**) to the south-west of the development area may have some group value, although nineteenth century hotels and inns are by no means rare in this area. The proximity of the horse racing track (Site **11**) to Preston Moor (Fig 4), where races were also run around the same time, is of group significance, and both tracks should be considered of regional significance. The barrack complex (Site **01**) as a whole should also be considered as a group of sites rather than an individual entity, as they comprise many interacting buildings of different function, and have developed successively since the nineteenth century.
- 6.2.6 **Survival/Condition:** the majority of sites within the study area do not survive as above ground remains. The original barrack buildings in the development area were demolished some time ago, but survive as beneath ground remains. This includes the two buildings which originally lay in the development area as well as the eastern curtain wall and its associated structures. The horse racing track (Site **11**) and Roman road (Site **05**) are likely to have been truncated by the construction of the barracks, or subsequent development. However, they may still survive in limited or substantial form, or may have associated archaeological features which survive.

- 6.2.7 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** it is difficult to gauge the fragility of most of these sites, as most of them will only survive as the below ground remains. These are probably fairly stable, although subject to the possibility of destruction by future development. The barracks should be considered as a fragile resource, as any redevelopment work either within the buildings or within the grounds has the potential to destroy elements relating to the first building of the barracks, or significant elements relating to the barrack's usage.
- 6.2.8 **Diversity:** the individual sites identified show a moderate degree of diversity, ranging from the Roman period, through to nineteenth century military complex. The study of the barracks itself (Site **01**) shows a diversity in the use of the barrack buildings affected by the potential development from their original construction to the present day.
- 6.2.9 **Potential:** most of the sites identified have potential for furthering our understanding of the development of Fulwood and Preston. The horse racing tracks (Site **11** and the track on Preston Moor) have the potential to further our understanding of eighteenth and nineteenth century racing and recreational activity. Studies of Fulwood Barracks have the potential to further our understanding of military sites and more specifically barracks relating to Napier's report of 1840. Further excavation of the surviving buildings below the ground surface have the potential to enhance our knowledge of the organisation of work and life within the barracks. Studies of the Roman road could further our understanding of Roman activity in the area, which at present is poorly understood.

6.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.3.1 The barracks (Site **01**) are considered to be of national significance on the basis of the criteria of rarity, group value, survival and potential; they are the sole surviving example of Napier's barracks construction of the 1840s, and as such are of historical and architectural significance.
- 6.3.2 The racetrack (Site **11**) and Roman road (Site **05**) are considered to be of regional significance on the basis of the criteria of rarity, group value, survival and potential. The racetrack is regionally important, being one of only two known within the Preston region; the track is also historically significant, being an example of an early form of horse racing activity. The significance of the Roman road for the Roman period is arguable, as the construction of the barracks has almost certainly destroyed any remnants of the road within the development area itself; nevertheless, the proximity of the crossroads between the 'Watling Street' Roman road and the Roman road from Walton-le-Dale to Lancaster (cf Knight 1986) could be significant as crossroads were frequently the sites of settlement and/or cemeteries during the Roman period.
- 6.3.3 All other sites fall outside the scope of the present development, and are considered to be of local significance.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks within the development area revealed features associated with three phases of building in this north-east corner of the barracks. A synthesis of these phases is presented below.
- 7.1.2 **1843 to 1848:** the first phase of buildings within the development appear original to the 1842 barrack plan. These buildings comprise the north building and the south building both associated with supporting the cavalry. The north building included: the artillery cookhouse (R10); clean shed (R11); wash house R12); shoe maker's shop (R13); tailor's shop (R14); collar maker's shop (R15), artillery store (R16); farrier's shop (R17); shoe shed (R18) and litter shed (R9). The foundations for most of the walls associated with these rooms, both internal and external were observed. The archaeological evidence would seem to agree with the plan with the exception of the stubb-type walls observed along the west face of the east wall (**12**) of the litter shed (R9). There is no suggestion that the stubb walls were at any time physically part of the internal walls, and therefore have been interpreted as elements for internal partitions within the litter shed. Their absence on the 1842 plan cannot easily be explained except to suggest the partitions did not extend the full width of the litter shed, or certainly not as stone walls. It should be noted however, that the building of the barracks took five years, during which time it is likely that small modifications were made to the 1842 plans.
- 7.1.3 **1937:** the second recorded phase of activity on site is the conversion of a number of the rooms to different functions by 1937; in some instances resulting in the demolition of internal dividing walls, although the general footprint of the buildings remained unchanged. The general change in function of the rooms, for example the loss of the farrier's shop and shoe shed, which were converted to the painter's shop, suggests that cavalry numbers were reduced; a number of services previously undertaken on site, such as collar making and tailoring, become redundant or relocated. Certainly by 1937, the style of uniform worn and method of production would have changed.
- 7.1.4 **Modern:** by 1957 the southern of the two buildings no longer appears on plan. It is uncertain exactly when this building was demolished and likewise, there is no date for the demolition of the north building other than to presume it would be related to the construction of the two pre-fabricated-type buildings, which were demolished as part of the proposed new development. No external detail is given on the 1957 plan.
- 7.1.5 **Recommendations:** the watching brief identified extensive survival of the original barrack buildings. This suggests that additional work in the area is likely to disturb further well-preserved remains. The remainder of the sites which were identified by the desk-based assessment: the site of the Battle of Preston (Site **02**), Roman road (**05**) and the horse racing track (Site **11**) were not found to be present in the development area. However, these sites still have the potential to

be affected by any further work in the area. It is recommended that any further development on this site be subject to an archaeological programme of work.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 FIGURES

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Figure 4: Extract from Greenwood's Map of Lancashire 1822

Figure 5: George Henet's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1830

Figure 6: Extract of 'Preston Barracks' original plan, c 1842

Figure 7: Extract from the 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile OS Map 1849

Figure 8: Extract from the 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile OS Map 1893

Figure 9: Reconstruction of Fulwood Barracks c 1880 (from Douet 1998)

Figure 10: Extract from 'Fulwood Barracks Skeleton Record Plan', 22nd November 1937

Figure 11: Extract from 'Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lay-out of Water Mains', 5th March 1957

Figure 12: Trench location plan showing existing buildings and proposed development

Figure 13: Results of watching brief showing position of 1842 buildings

Figure 14: West-facing section of wall **09** showing northernmost and central arch in privies building (R2)

Figure 15: West-facing section of wall **18** in Trench 10

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Plate 2: Nineteenth century engraving of entrance to Fulwood Barracks

Plate 3: Early photograph of entrance gate dated 1905

Plate 4: Entrance as it appears today (from Douet 1998)

Plate 5: South-facing view of setts **01** (also shows wall **02** on the east side of the setts and wall **10** on the west side)

Plate 6: South-facing view of setts **04**

Plate 7: South-facing view of setts **07** (showing setts **08** in the background)

Plate 8: West-facing view of setts **08** (showing setts **07** in the background)

Plate 9: Central of three arches found in wall **09**

Plate 10: Northernmost of three arches found in wall **09**

Plate 11: North-facing view of setts **17**

Plate 12: East-facing view of wall **18**

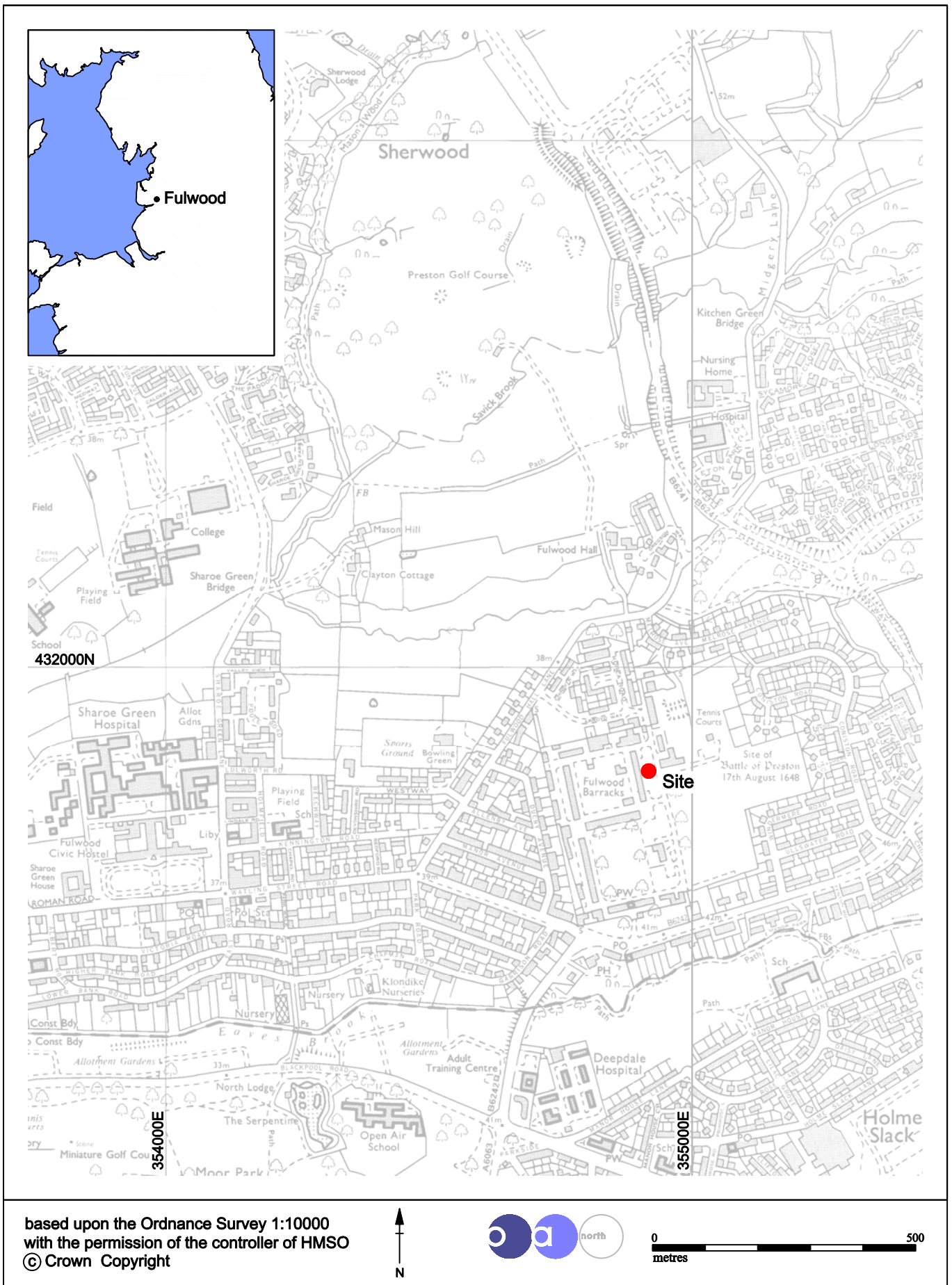
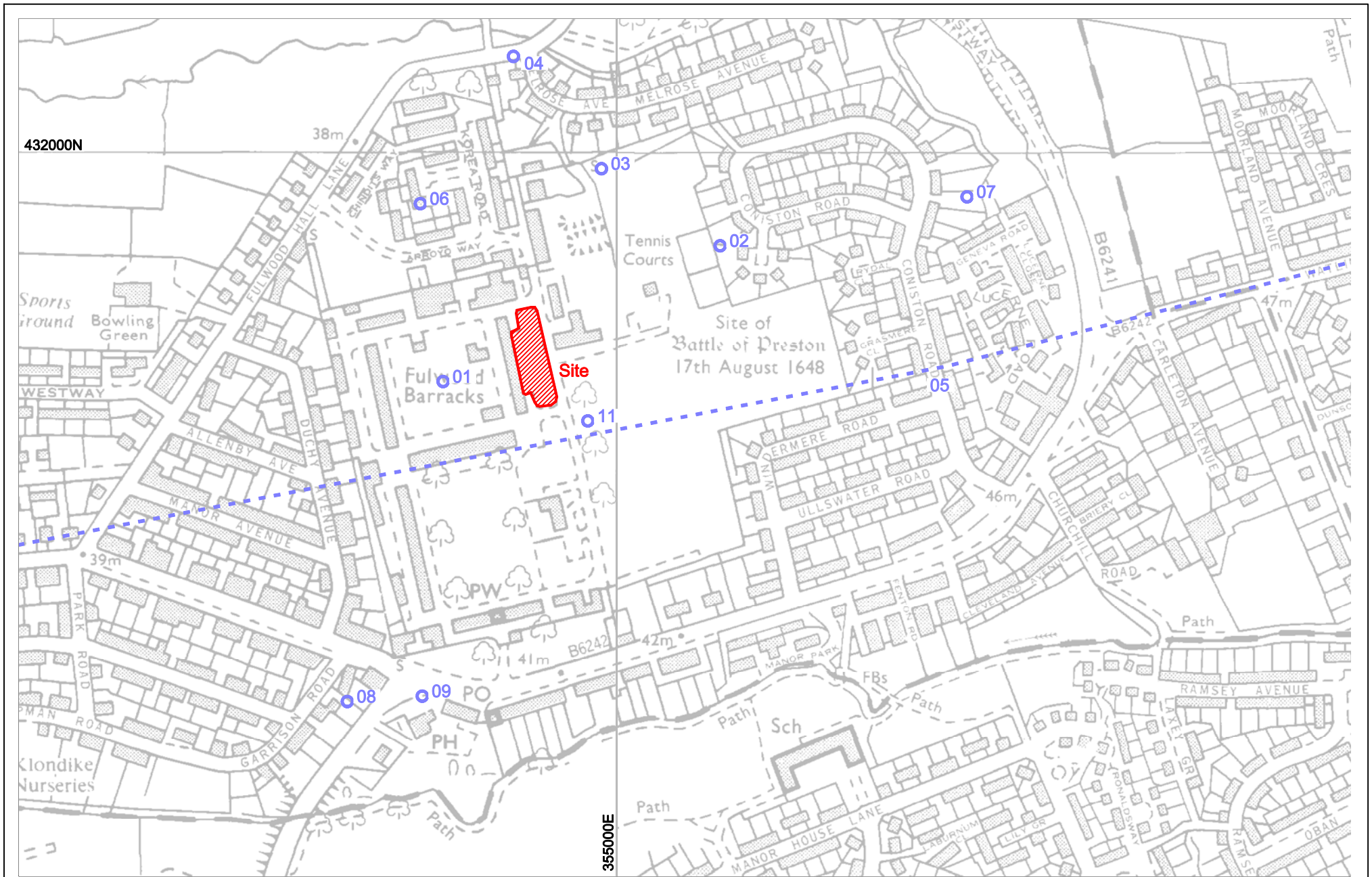


Figure 1: Location Map



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
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Scale 1:5000

0 100m



Figure 2: Study area showing gazetteer sites

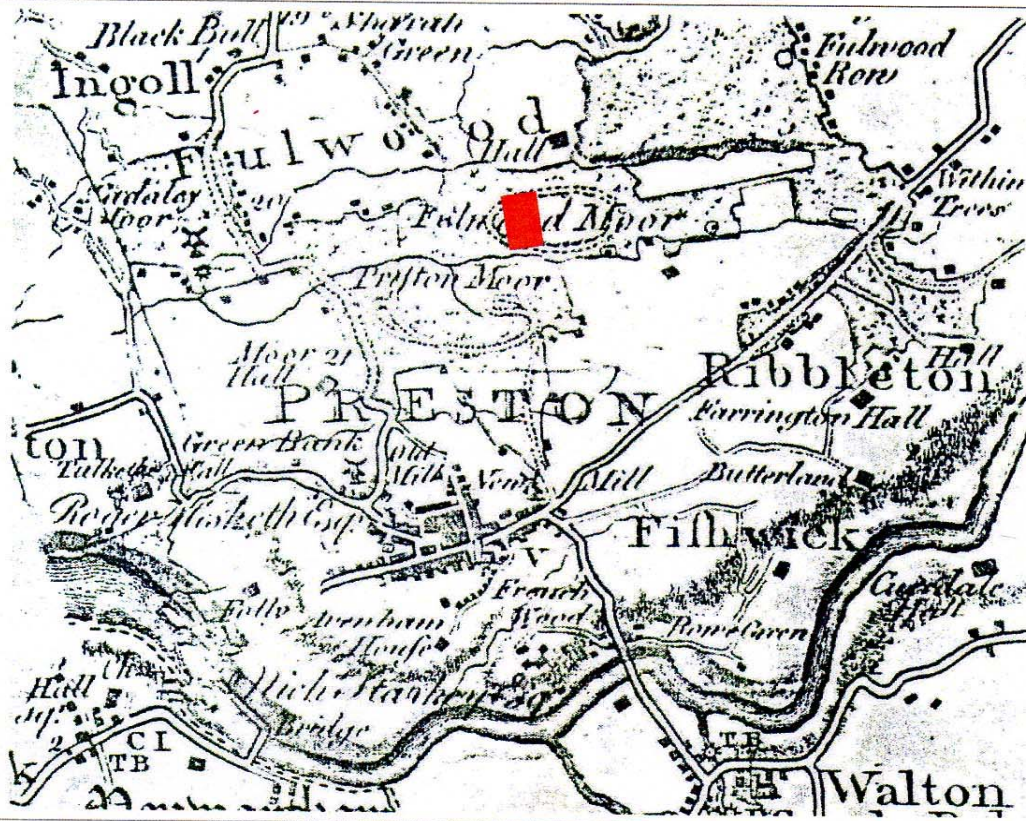


Figure 3: Extract from Yates' Map of Lancashire 1786

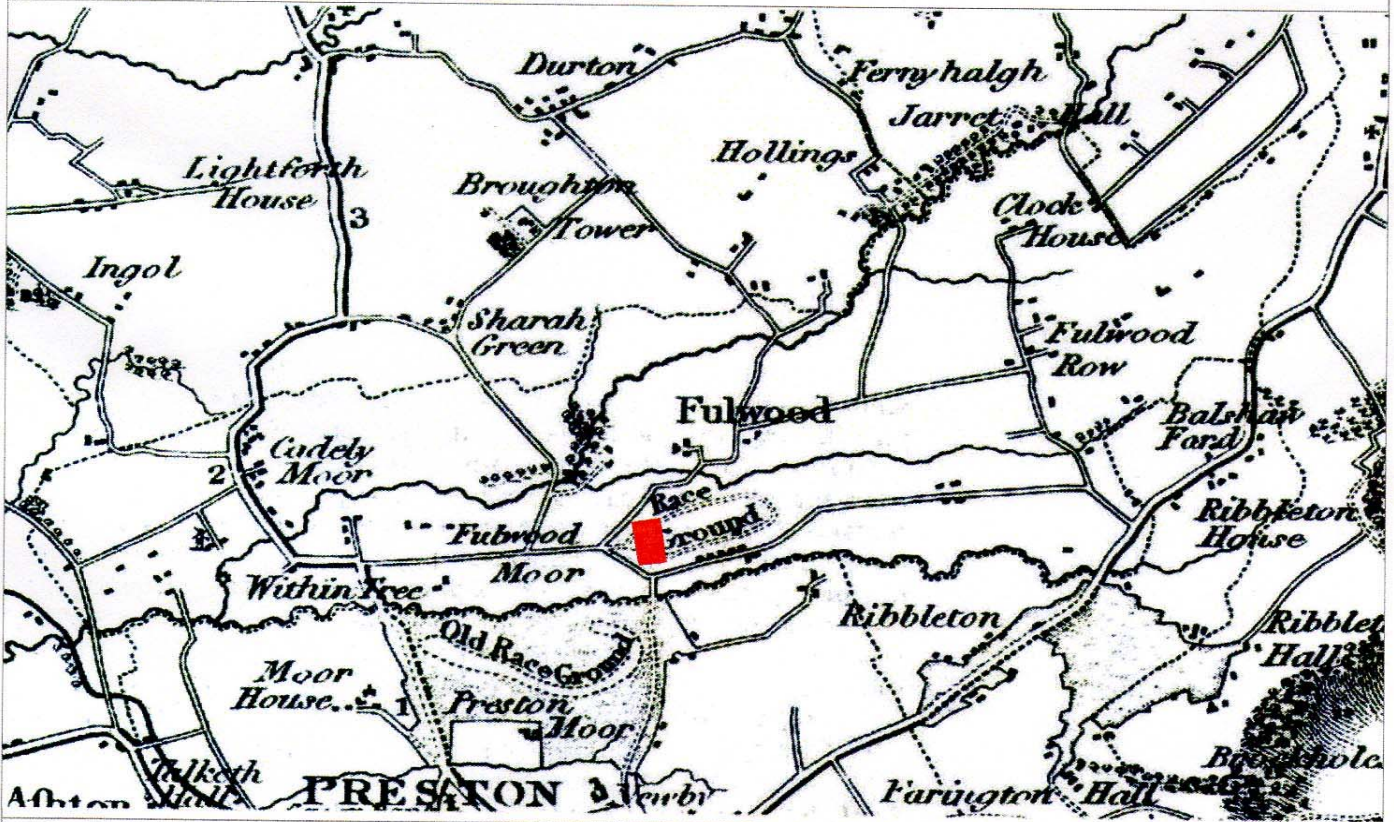


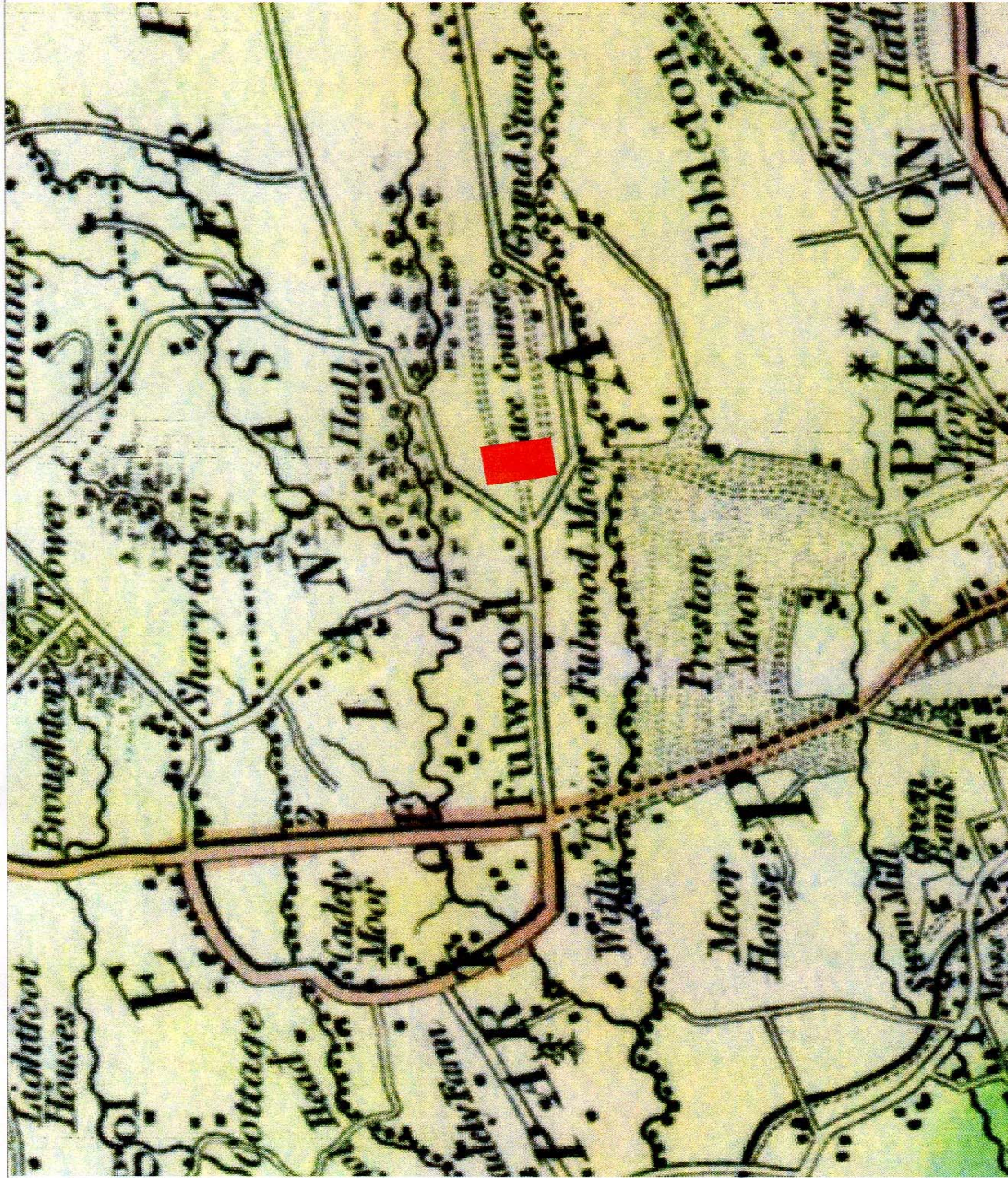
Figure 4: Extract from Greenwood's Map of Lancashire 1822



Approximate location of Barracks

Not to Scale



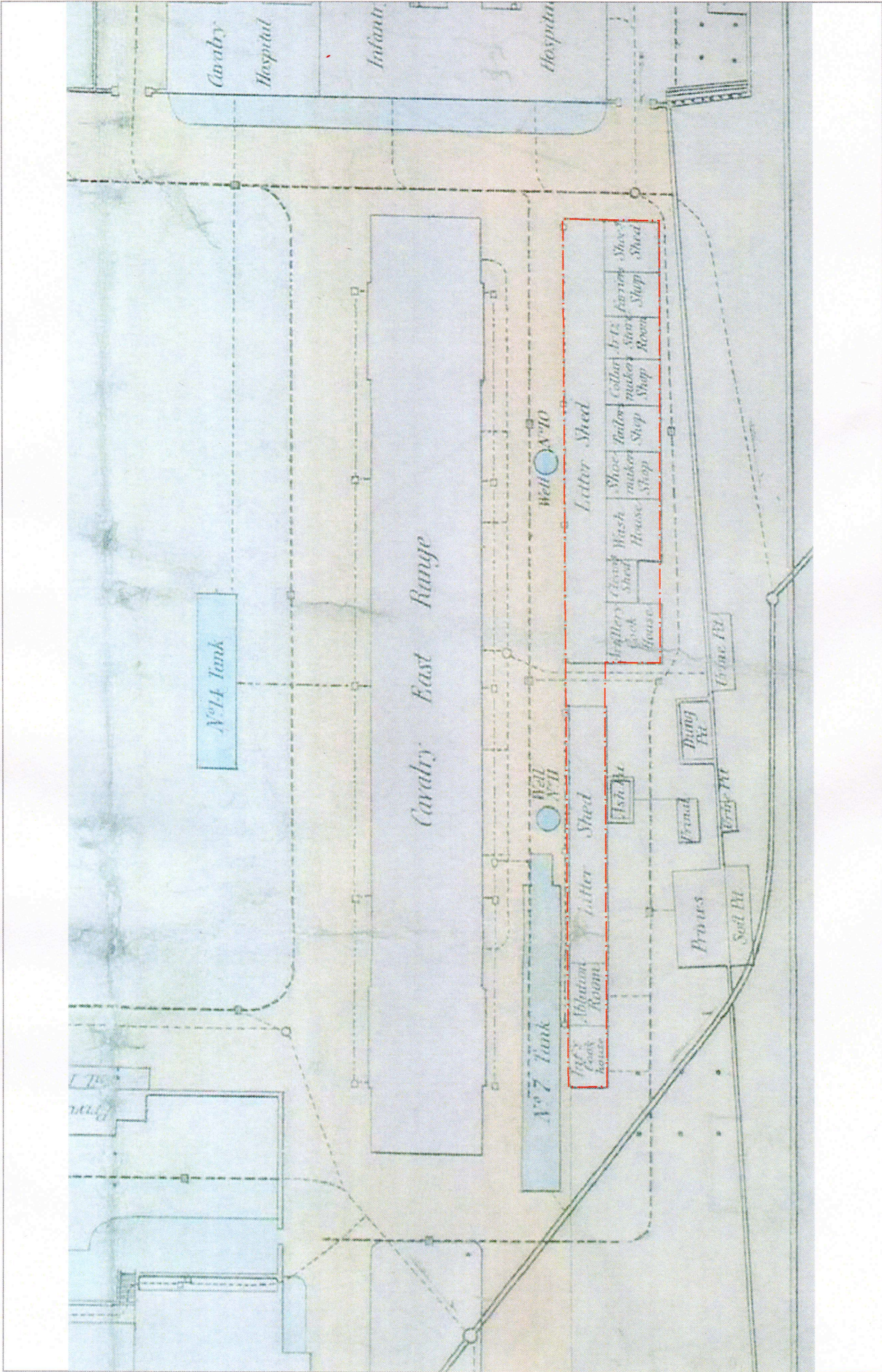


Not to Scale

Approximate location of
Barracks



Figure 5: George Henet's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1830

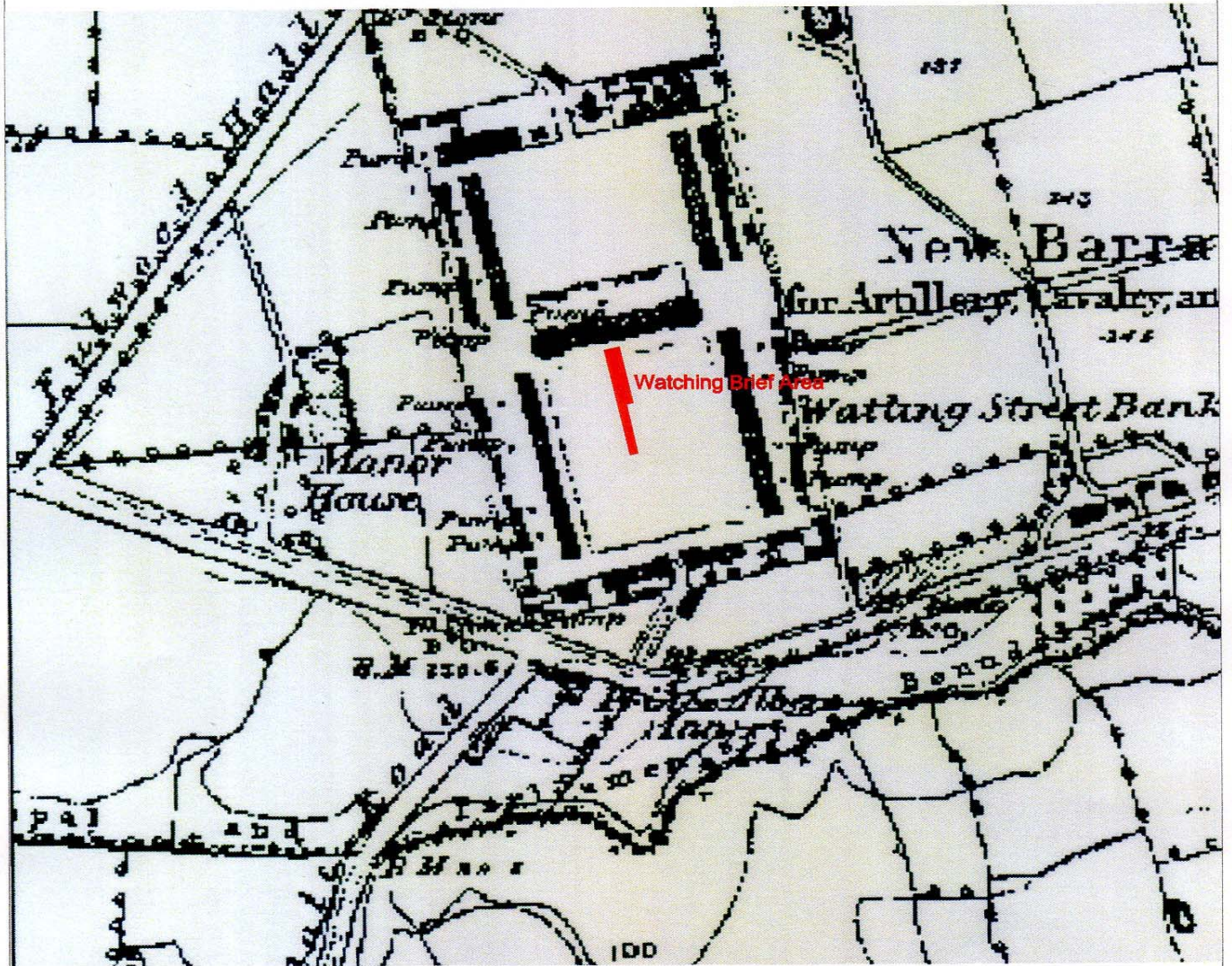


Not to Scale



watching brief area

Figure 6: Extract of 'Preston Barracks' original plan, c 1842



Not to Scale



Figure 7: Extract from the 1st Edition 6" to 1 mile OS Map 1849



Figure 8: Extract from the 1st Edition 25" to 1 mile OS Map 1893

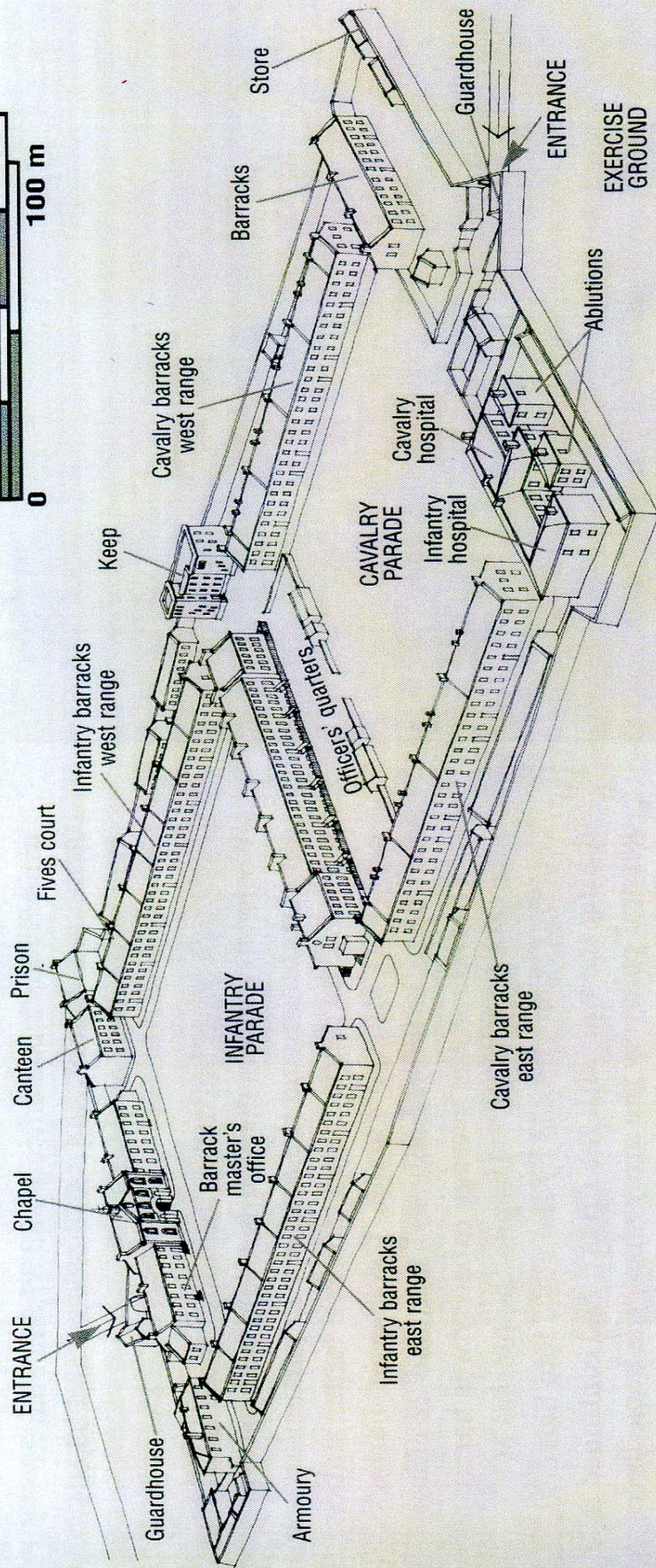
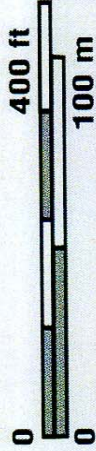
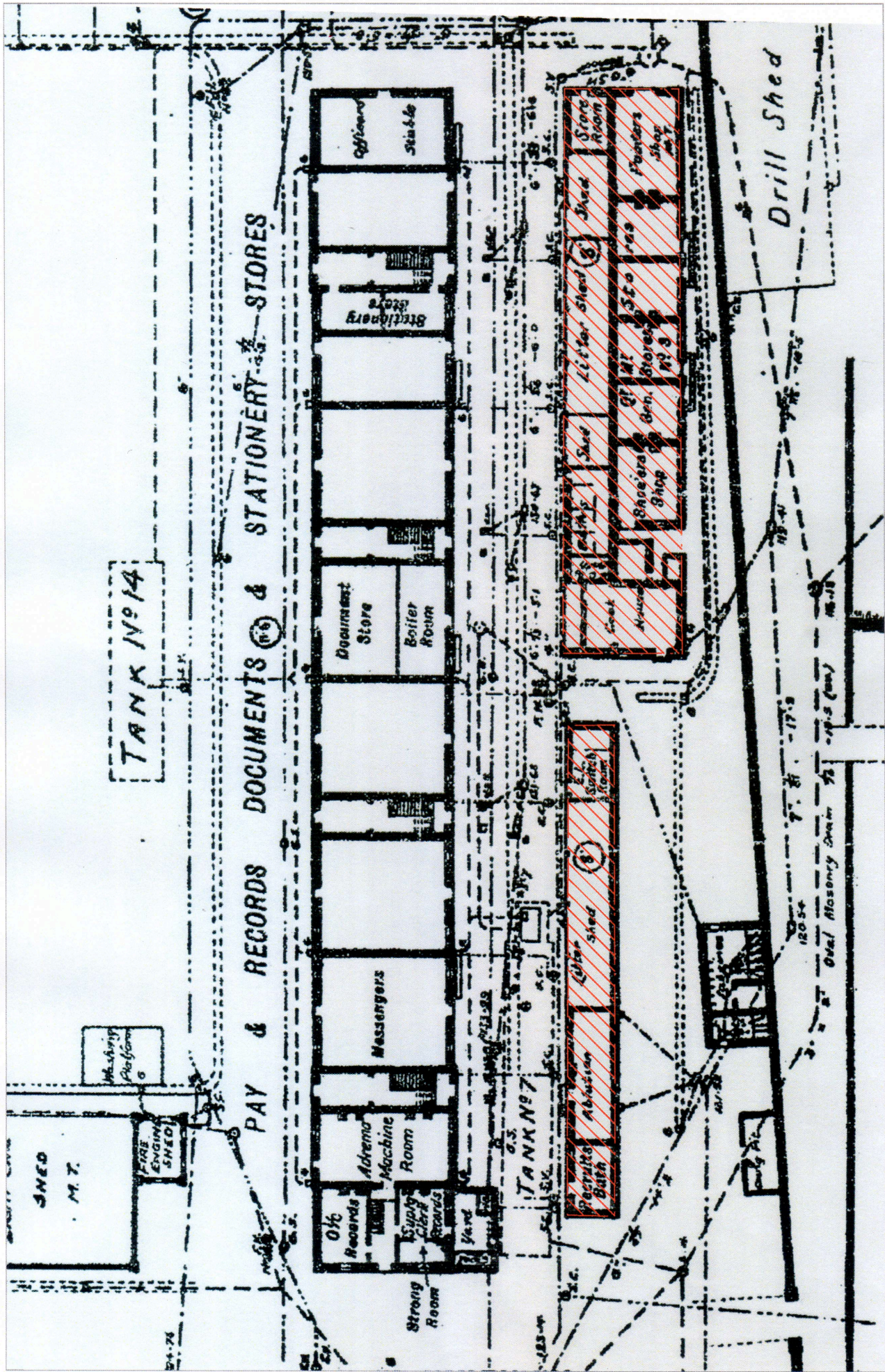


Figure 9: Reconstruction of Fulwood Barracks' c 1880 (from Douet 1998)



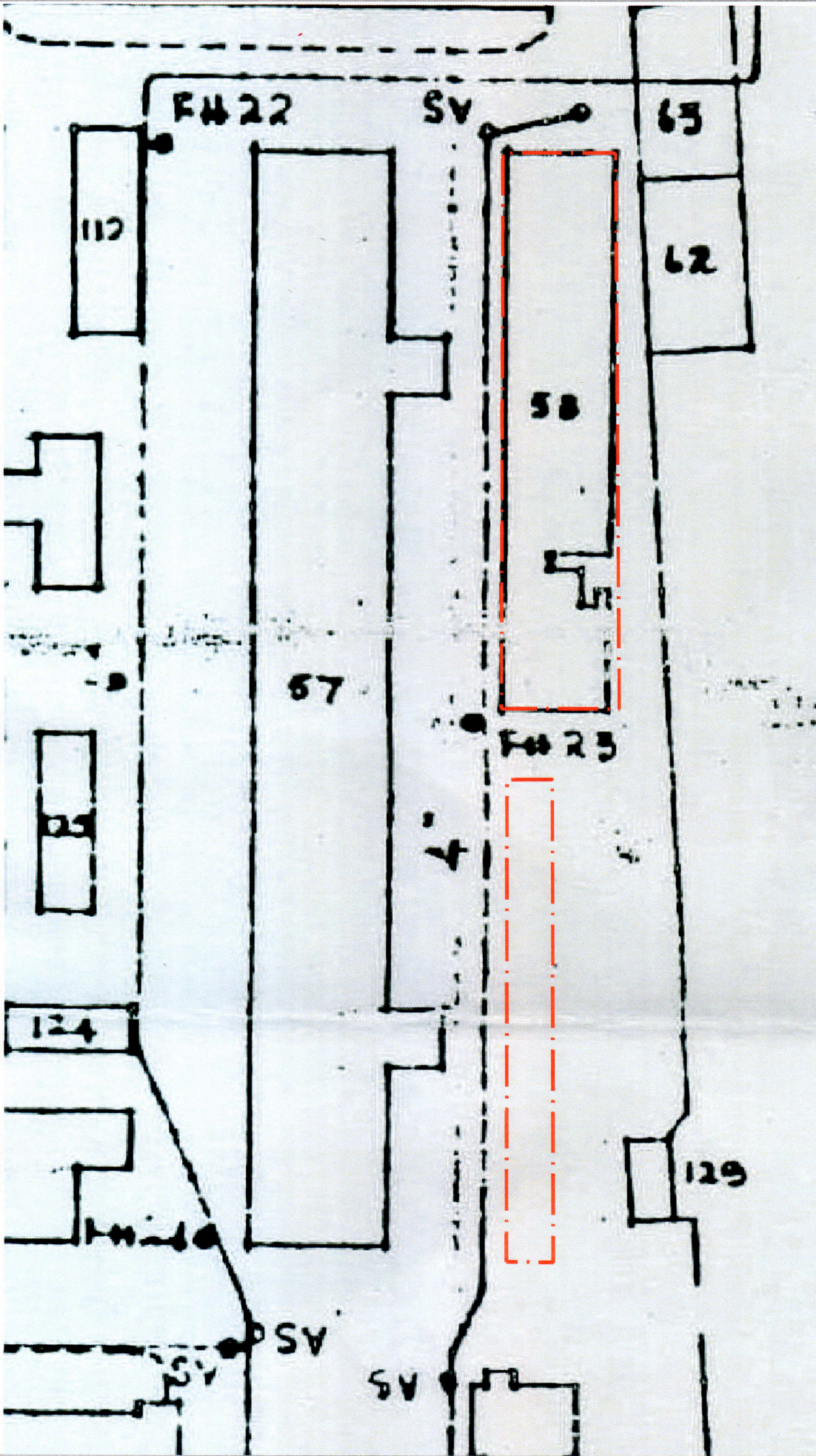
Area of Watching Brief



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Figure 10: Extract from 'Fulwood Barracks Skeleton Record Plan', 22nd November 1937



Not to Scale



Area of Watching Brief

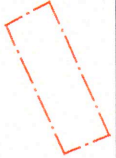


Figure 11: Extract from 'Fulwood Barracks, Lay-out of Water Mains', 5th March 1957

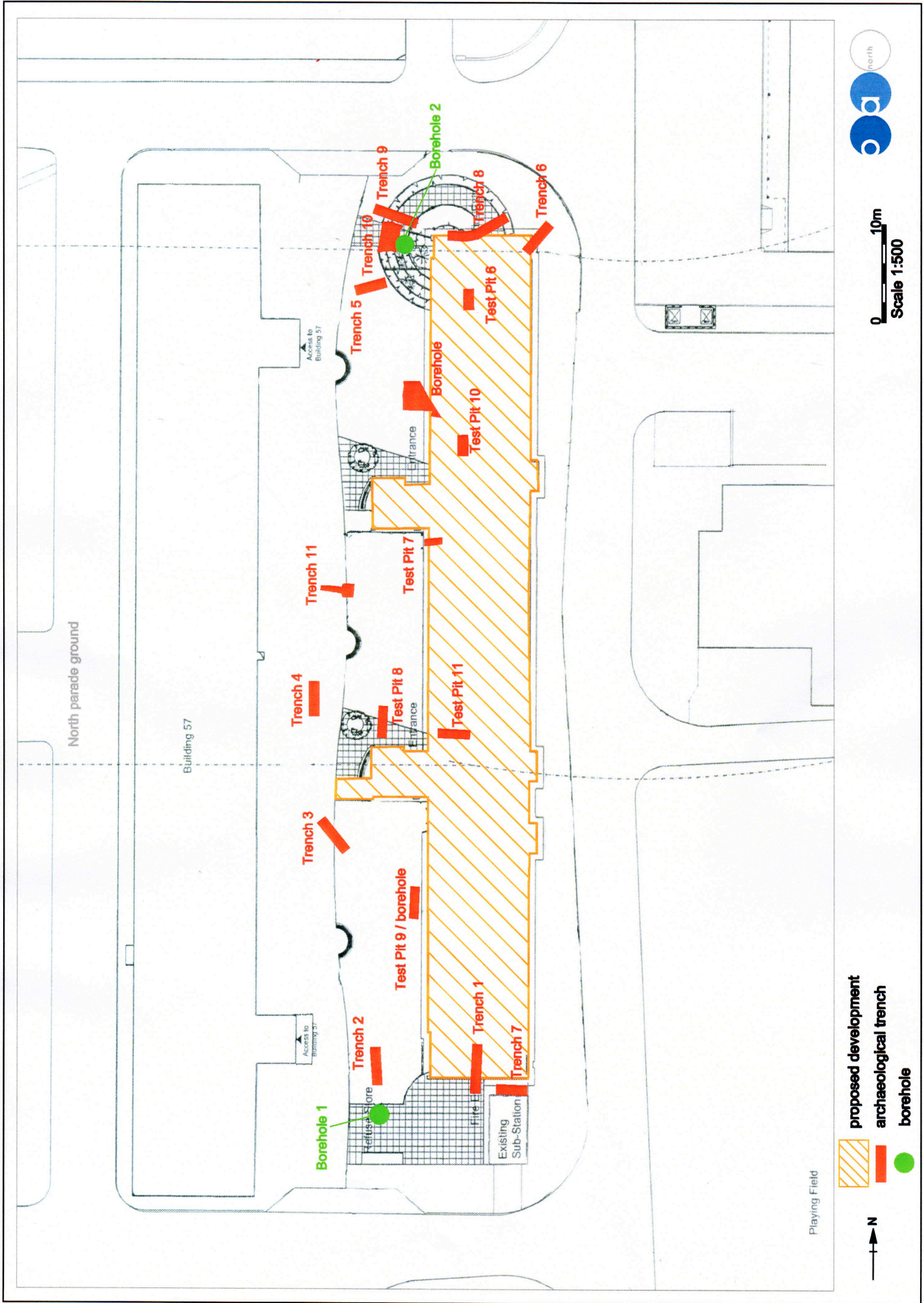


Figure 12: Trench location plan showing existing buildings and proposed development, plus watching brief trenches



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Figure 13: Results of watching brief showing brief position of 1842 buildings

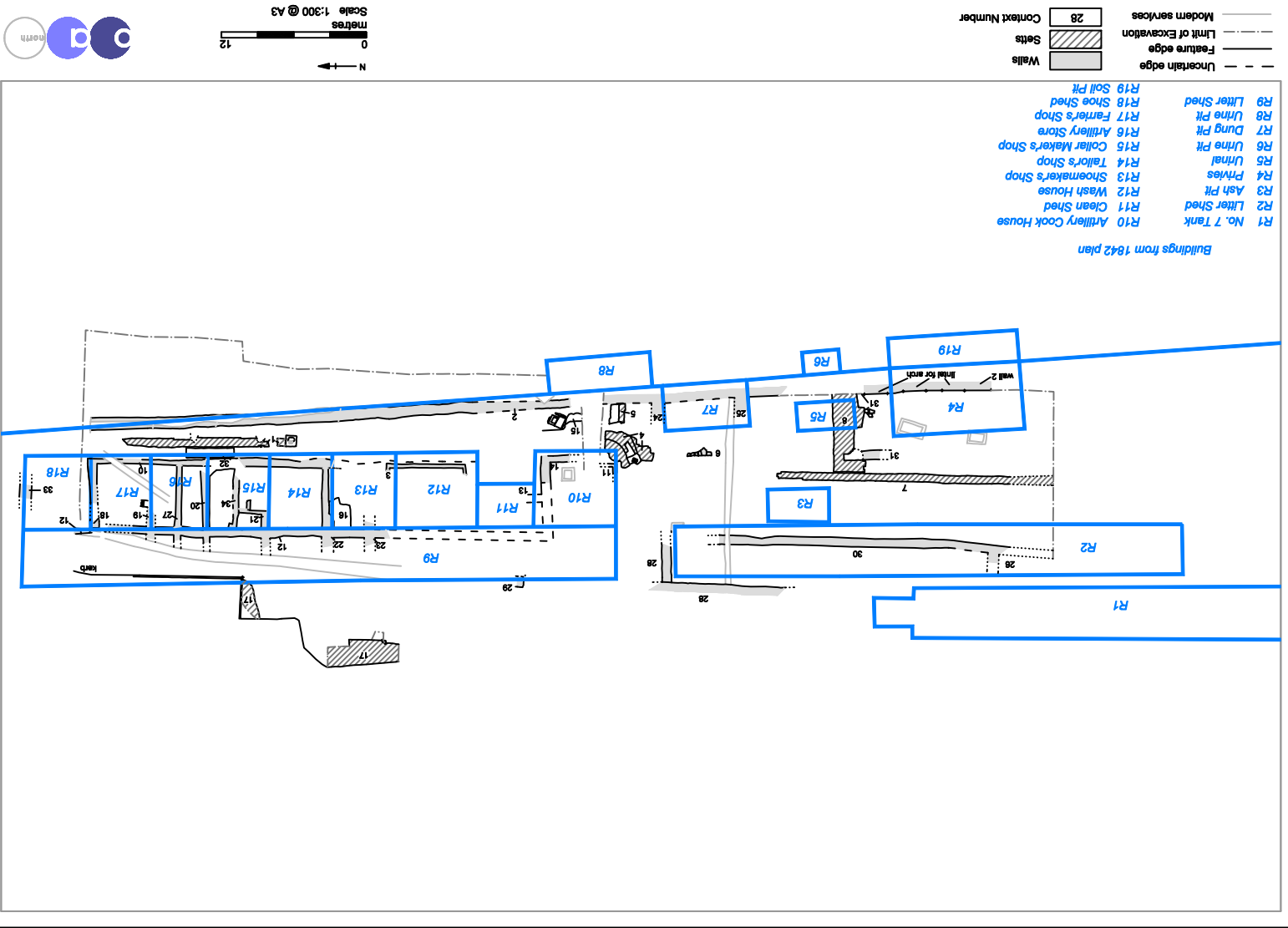
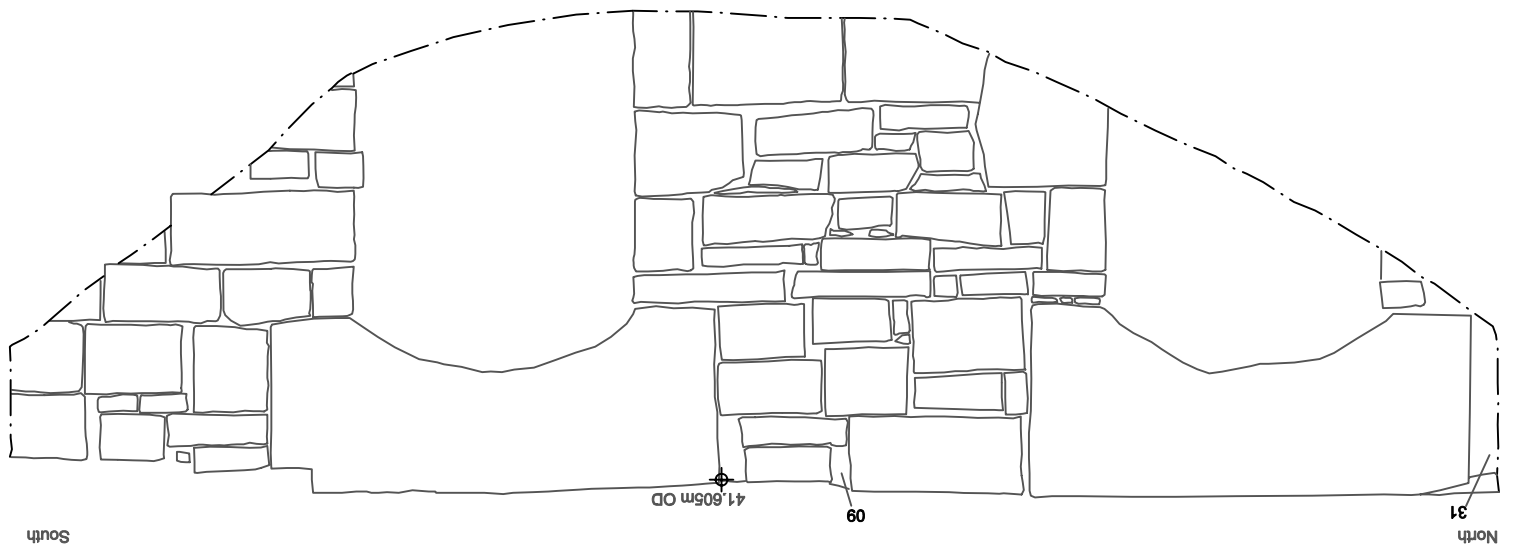


Figure 14: West-facing section of wall 09, showing northernmost and central arch in privies building (R2)



0.50m
Scale 1:25 at A4

09 = context number



09 = context number

Scale 1:25 at A4

0 0.5m

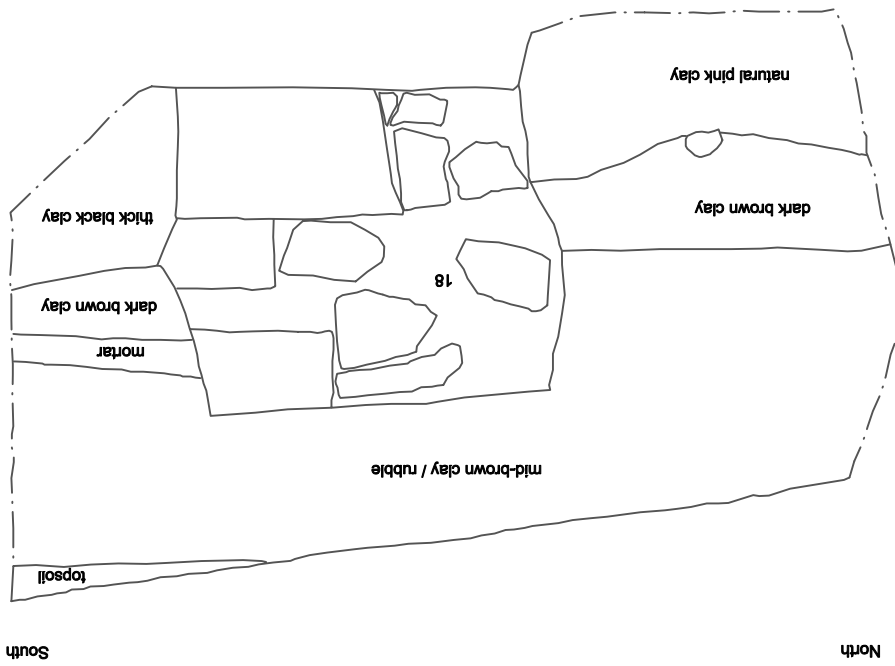


Figure 15 : West-facing section of wall 18 in Trench 10

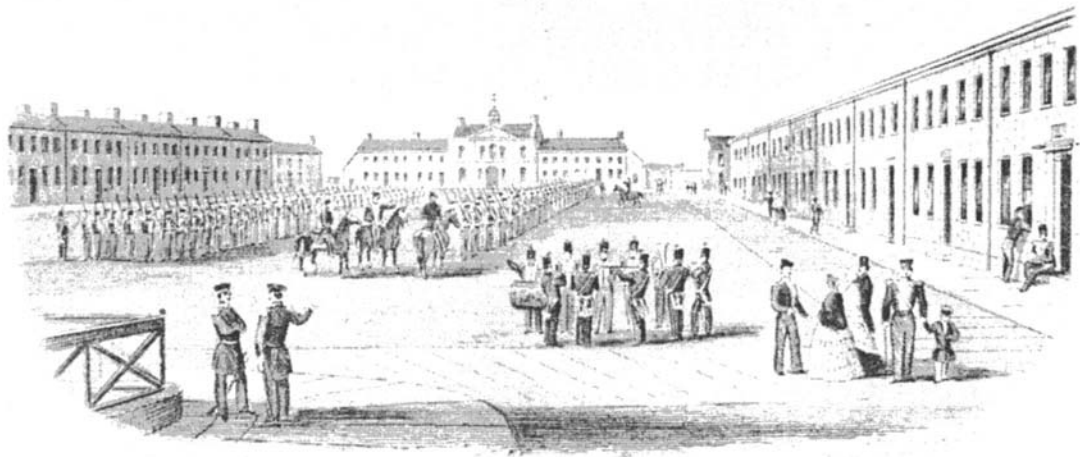


Plate 1: Nineteenth century engraving of the Infantry Parade Ground

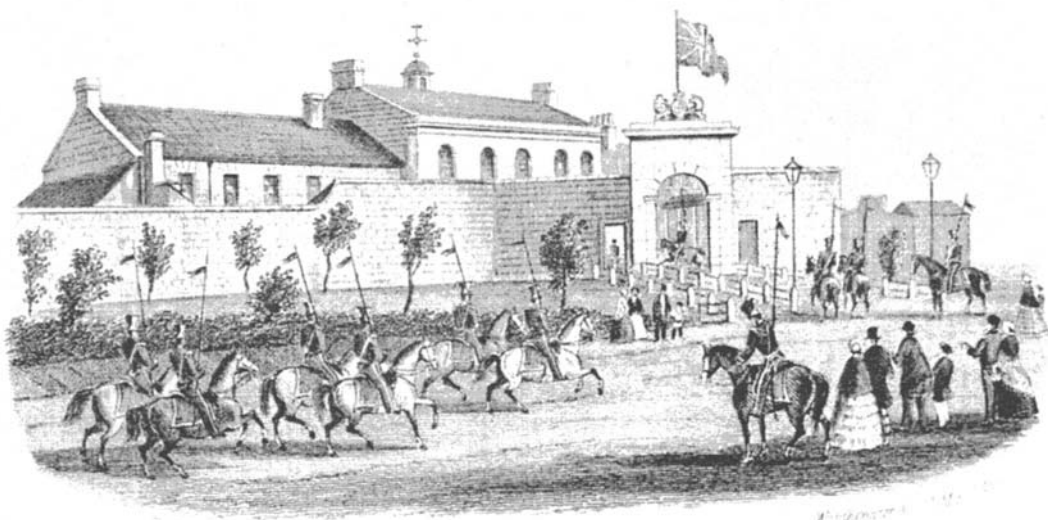


Plate 2: Nineteenth century engraving of entrance to Fulwood Barracks

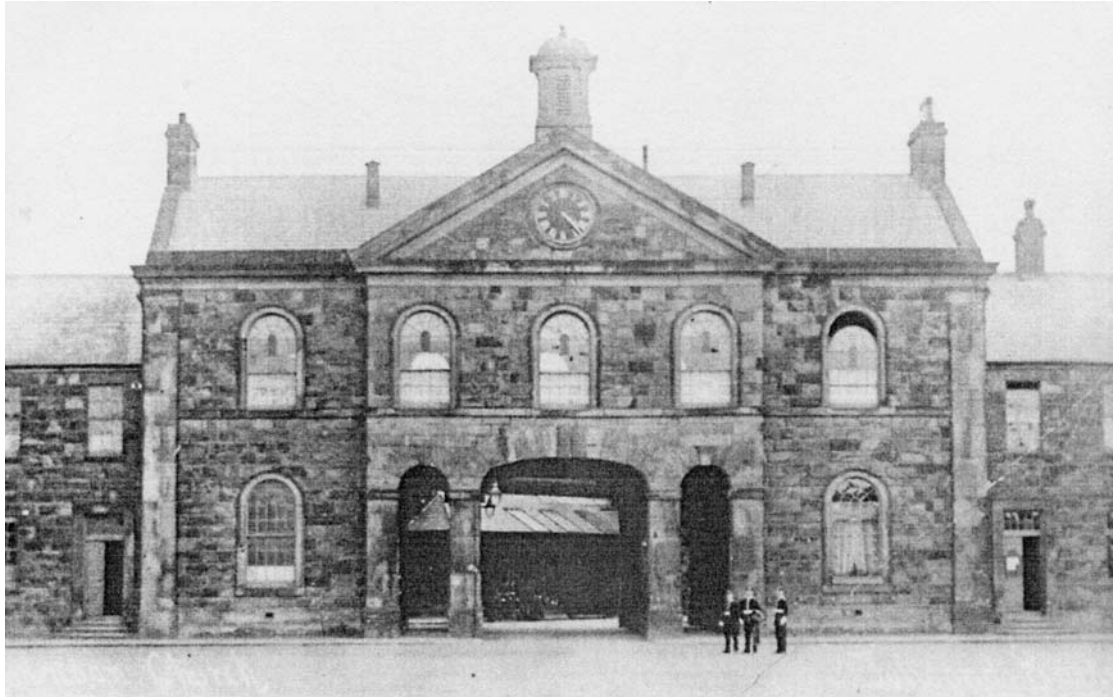


Plate 3: Early photograph of entrance gate dated 1905



Plate 4: Entrance as it appears today (from Douet 1998)



Plate 5: South-facing view of setts *01* (also shows wall *02* on the east side of the setts and wall *10* on the west side)



Plate 6: South-facing view of setts *04*



Plate 7: South-facing view of setts *07* (showing setts *08* in the background)



Plate 8: West-facing view of setts *08* (showing setts *07* in the background)



Plate 9: Central of three arches found in wall *09*



Plate 10: Northernmost of three arches found in wall *09*



Plate 11: North-facing view of setts *17*



Plate 12: East-facing view of wall *18*

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

**Oxford
Archaeology
North**

August 2004

**PROJECT SLAM FULWOOD BARRACKS JUNIOR RANKS
ACCOMMODATION**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WATCHING BRIEF
PROJECT DESIGN**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request by Project Slam on behalf of Defence Estates for an archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief in advance of the construction of junior ranks accommodation at Fulwood Barracks, Watling Street Road, Fulwood, Preston.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project design has been compiled for Project Slam with reference to the letter issued by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) for an archaeological investigation of site of the proposed junior ranks accommodation at Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancashire. Section 2 of this document states the objectives of the project, Section 3 deals with OA North's methodology. Section 4 addresses other pertinent issues including details of staff to be involved, and project costs are presented in Section 5.
- 1.2 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 20 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. In recent years, OA North has undertaken similar types of work in many parts of Lancashire and the North West.
- 1.3 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, **registration number 17**, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide for accurate recording of any archaeological deposits that are disturbed by proposed development. The watching brief will be preceded by a rapid desk-based assessment to place any findings that are made in to the context of known archaeological sites and/or artefact discovery sites in the immediate vicinity.
- 2.2 A written report will assess the significance of the data generated by the assessment and watching brief, within a local and regional context.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The emphasis of the assessment is to indicate potential archaeological remains rather than to relate a detailed history of the barracks.
- 3.1.2 ***Documentary and Cartographic Material:*** this work will comprise a rapid desk-based survey of the existing resource. It will include an appraisal of the data in the Regimental Museum, the Lancashire SMR, appropriate sections of County histories, early maps (printed and manuscript), and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular attention will be paid to original plans, which are known to be held

by the museum. All available published and unpublished documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The Lancashire Record Office (Preston) will also be consulted if necessary.

3.1.3 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken in order to set the archaeological features in context. Engineering and/or borehole data relating to the site, and provided by the client, will also be examined.

3.2 WATCHING BRIEF

3.2.1 **Methodology:** a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits exposed in the course of the proposed development works. This work will comprise observation during the excavation of service trenches, trial pits/trenches and any other ground disturbance within or immediately adjacent to the footprint of the building. The systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation will be undertaken.

3.2.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.

3.2.3 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.

3.2.4 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie. selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a 10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).

3.2.5 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered, but this would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the County Archaeology Service and will require a variation to costing. Also, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Home Office Licence would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the

proper authorities were happy for burials to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.

- 3.2.6 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc.), as well as to all Health and Safety and site security regulations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Unit Managers.

3.3 ARCHIVE/REPORT

- 3.3.1 **Report:** four bound and one digital copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the client, and a further two copies submitted to the Lancashire SMR (one digital) within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be submitted to the Regimental Museum. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived.

- 3.3.2 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the identified archaeology within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans. This report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report will be provided on CD-ROM.

- 3.3.3 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. Wherever possible, OA North recommends the deposition of such material in a local museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission, and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum at the outset of the project for the proper labelling,

packaging, and accessioning of all material recovered. In this instance any such material will be deposited with the Regimental Museum located at the barracks.

- 3.3.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision.

4 OTHER MATTERS

- 4.1 **Monitoring:** this will be undertaken through the auspices of the LCAS Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.
- 4.2 **Timetable:** OA North could commence the watching brief within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the client. The desk-based assessment for the development is expected to take in the region of five days to complete. The duration of the archaeological presence for the watching brief is as yet unknown, being dictated by the schedule of works. The client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork.
- 4.3 **Staffing:** the project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 4.4 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing at this stage exactly who will be undertaking the desk-based assessment and watching brief elements of the project.
- 4.5 **Insurance:** OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF CONTEXTS

Context Number	Description
<i>01</i>	Stone setts overlying drain at north extent of site
<i>02</i>	Stone wall foundations (same as <i>09</i>)
<i>03</i>	Brick wall on same alignment as <i>10</i>
<i>04</i>	Stone setts and concrete in central part of site
<i>05</i>	Stone setts and concrete to east of <i>04</i>
<i>06</i>	Foundations to the south of <i>04</i>
<i>07</i>	Narrow stretch of north/south aligned setts
<i>08</i>	East/west band of setts; a possible path?
<i>09</i>	Stone wall aligned north/south (same as <i>02</i>)
<i>10</i>	North/south aligned foundations to the west of <i>01</i>
<i>11</i>	South-east corner of brick wall/foundation
<i>12</i>	North/south aligned wall foundation, west of setts <i>07</i>
<i>13</i>	Stone foundations, north-east corner of a structure, to the north of <i>14</i>
<i>14</i>	East/west foundations of a brick wall to the south of <i>14</i>
<i>15</i>	Cobbles on the west side of <i>02</i> , north of the central walkway
<i>16</i>	Concrete setts (on plan 8)
<i>17</i>	Setts, towards north west extent of site
<i>18</i>	East/west wall, east and west of wall <i>12</i>
<i>19</i>	East/west wall, east and west of wall <i>12</i>
<i>20</i>	East/west wall, east and west of wall <i>12</i>
<i>21</i>	East/west wall, east and west of wall <i>12</i>
<i>22</i>	East/west wall, east and west of wall <i>12</i>
<i>23</i>	East/west wall, east and west of wall <i>12</i>
<i>24</i>	East/west wall seen in the east facing section during excavation of <i>09</i>
<i>25</i>	East/west wall seen in the east facing section during excavation of <i>09</i>

26	East/west wall heading west from the south end of wall 12
27	East/west brick wall, between 19 and 20
28	North-west corner of building
29	North/south wall in Trench 11
30	North/south wall on the east side of the south litter shed, on the same alignment as 12
31	East/west and north/south wall – part of privies building on west side of wall 09
32	Foundation for steps on the east side of 10
33	East/west wall to the north of 18
34	Shallow east/west brick wall, between walls 20 and 21
35	Setts in Trench 1