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**Bank House, 142 Barnston Road,  
Barnston, Heswall,  
Wirral.  
September 2013**

**aeon archaeology**

Archaeological Watching Brief  
Project Code: A0012.2  
Report no. 0024

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aeon archaeology

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**Bank House, 142 Barnston Road,  
Barnston, Heswall,  
Wirral.**

**September 2013**

Report no. 0024 v1.0

Archaeological Watching Brief

Aeon Archaeology

17 Cecil Street

Chester

CH3 5DP

Project Code: A0012.2

Date: 20/09/2013

Client: Alison Cearn

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## 1.0 Non Technical Summary



## **1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Alison Cearn (owner) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the demolition of the outbuildings extension at Bank House, 142 Barnston Road, Barnston, Heswall, Wirral. The watching brief was maintained during the excavation of new foundation trenches roughly upon the same footprint for the construction of a new proposed extension.

The watching brief of the demolition of the existing extension supported the cartographic evidence that the outbuildings predated the existing two-storey extension on the north-eastern elevation of the main house. Furthermore, it was shown that the site had been stripped down to the outcropping bedrock and glacial substrata prior to construction of either the outbuildings or as part of their alteration into the existing outbuilding extension. This would have removed any trace of earlier archaeological remains and as such no remains were encountered.

The excavation of foundation trenches to the immediate northwest and northeast of the demolished outbuilding extension revealed that the sandstone outcrop petered out and was replaced by glacial sand-silt. No archaeological remains or artefactual evidence were encountered during the watching brief.

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## 2.0 Introduction and Project Aims

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT AIMS

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Alison Cearn (owner) to carry out an archaeological watching brief as a condition of a planning application (ref: **APP/12/00989**) during the demolition of an extension at Bank House, 142 Barnston Road, Barnston, Wirral CH61 1BY (centred on NGR **SJ 2804 8333**). (figure 1). The watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of a new extension upon approximately the same footprint.

The aim of the works was to monitor and where relevant characterise the known, or potential, archaeological remains uncovered during the demolition and ground reduction works at the site.

The principal archaeological interest derives from the fact that the house is a well preserved example of a mid 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. A level 2 historic building record was carried out by Aeon Archaeology in April 2013 (Aeon report. 0010) that ascertained that the house was constructed in 1754 and was registered as an alehouse in the same year, later functioning as the village Post Office.

A mitigation brief was not prepared for this project by the Senior Conservation Officer (Matthew Crook) of the Wirral Borough Council, but he requested that a watching brief be made a condition of planning permission. The broad aims of the archaeological watching brief were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological watching brief were determined to be:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Wirral.

An Archaeological Project Design (appendix II) was written by Aeon Archaeology and submitted to the Senior Conservation Officer (Matthew Crook) of the Wirral Borough Council in May 2013. This formed the basis of a method statement submitted for the work. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with this Project Design.

The management of this project has followed the procedures laid out in the standard professional guidance *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006), and in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (1994 rev. 2001 and 2008). Five stages are specified:

- Phase 1: project planning
- Phase 2: fieldwork
- Phase 3: assessment of potential for analysis and revised project design
- Phase 4: analysis and report preparation

- Phase 5: dissemination

The current document reports on the phase 4 analysis and states the means to be used to disseminate the results. The purpose of this phase is to carry out the analysis identified in phase 3 (the assessment of potential phase), to amalgamate the results of the specialist studies, if required, with the detailed site narrative and provide both specific and overall interpretations. The site is to be set in its landscape context so that its full character and importance can be understood. All the information is to be presented in a report that will be held by Merseyside Historic Environment Record so that it can be accessible to the public and future researchers. This phase of work also includes archiving the material and documentary records from the project.



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Figure 1: Location of Bank Farmhouse, 142 Barnston Road (site located in red). Scale 1:4,000 at A4.

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## 3.0 Methodology

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Watching Brief**

(Reproduced from IFA. 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 1994 rev. 2001 and 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

An archaeological watching brief is divided into four categories according to the IFA. 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

A partial watching brief was maintained during the demolition of the existing extension as well as during the ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of the new extension.

#### **3.2 Data Collection from Site Records**

A database of the site photographs was produced to enable active long-term curation of the photographs and easy searching. The site records were checked and cross-referenced and photographs were cross-referenced to contexts. These records were used to write the site narrative.

All paper field records were scanned to provide a backup digital copy. The photographs were organised and precisely cross-referenced to the digital photo record so that the Merseyside Historic Environment Record (HER) can curate them in their active digital storage facility.

#### **3.3 Artefact Methodology**

All artefacts were to be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Finds numbers would be attributed and they would be bagged and labelled as well as any preliminary identification taking place on site. After processing, all artefacts would be cleaned and examined in-house at Aeon Archaeology.

#### **3.4 Environmental Samples Methodology**

The sampling strategy and requirement for bulk soil samples was related to the perceived character, interpretational importance and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. This ensured that only significant features would be sampled. The aim of the sampling strategy was to recover carbonised macroscopic plant remains, small artefacts particularly knapping debris and evidence for metalworking.

### **3.5 Storage and curation**

All artefacts recovered would be the property of the landowner but it is strongly recommended that these are donated to a museum for long-term storage.

### **3.6 Report and dissemination**

This report will be placed in the public domain by submitting it to the Merseyside Historic Environment Record within 6 months of completion unless the client specifically requests the report to remain confidential for a longer period. The report will also be made available through a site notification form deposited with the Oasis Project.





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## 4.0 History of the site

#### 4.0 HISTORY OF THE SITE

Some of the earliest settlement patterns in the Wirral landscape are visible as dispersed farmsteads, vernacular cottages and ribbon settlement development. These are present in rural areas, but have also become surrounded by later urban development. A number of small village settlements have origins in the medieval period - these include Upton, Bidston, West Kirby, Greasby, Woodchurch, Poulton, Moreton and Bromborough.

The commercial cores in the district were formed in the late post-medieval period (c.1700 to 1851). The distribution of surviving examples indicates that they developed as part of historic settlements along early transport routes and at river crossing points, such as at Birkenhead. Although a small settlement had been established here in the medieval period, it was not until the mid 19th century that a definite historic core was formed. Further later post-medieval villages include the ferry crossing sites at Rock Ferry and New Ferry. Further early modern settlements include the seaside towns of New Brighton and Hoylake.

The industrial revolution generated unprecedented urban growth – significant survival from this period remains in Birkenhead, Tranmere and New Brighton. The majority of housing in this band dates to pre-1900, with notable concentrations in New Brighton, Wallasey and central Birkenhead. Much of this in the form of relatively affluent suburbs comprising villa, detached and semi-detached housing located towards the north-western, central (around Birkenhead Park) and southern-most parts of the of the Peninsula. Victorian working class gridiron terraced housing is found in the central part of Birkenhead, and larger middle-class semi-detached and terraced housing is located towards the south. Further affluent Victorian detached, villa and large semi-detached housing is found along the northern coast of the Wirral, particularly in West Kirby and Hoylake. Early 20th century gridiron terraced housing, representing westwards growth and expansion of Birkenhead Town, can be found in the north-central (Wallasey and Liscard), central (Birkenhead) and south-central (Tranmere) parts of the Wirral Peninsula (Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project, 2011).

Bank House, 142 Barnston Road is a well preserved example of a mid 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse. The available historic sources claim that it was constructed in 1754 and was registered as an alehouse in the same year, later functioning as the village Post Office. The physical evidence of the cellar footings and the wall in the attic suggests that the building was originally rectangular, orientated from southeast to northwest with the principal elevation towards Barnston Road. The cartographic evidence however can only be traced as far back as the tithe map of 1849 where the house is depicted much as it exists today, as a rectangular structure orientated from southwest to northeast. The tithe map is not entirely reliable but does suggest that between 1754 and 1849 the main house had been extended to form a square building and that the two-storey extension had been constructed on the northeast elevation.

It is clear from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 that the single storey extension (that is to be demolished) was originally outbuildings, forming at least three animal stalls and possibly some storage sheds. The physical evidence of the sandstone footings within several of the walls as well as the probable animal stall within the second office room supports this theory. The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912 shows that the outbuildings extension had been amalgamated into the property. This suggests that the current extension was constructed upon some of the footings of the outbuildings between 1875 and 1912.



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## 5.0 Quantification of results

## **5.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS**

### **5.1 The Documentary Archive**

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological watching brief.

Context sheets	3
Watching brief day sheets	4
Drawings	0
Digital photographs	30

### **5.2 Environmental Samples**

No environmental samples were taken as part of the watching brief as no suitable archaeological deposits were encountered.

### **5.3 Artefacts**

No artefacts were recovered during the archaeological watching brief.



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## **6.0 Results of the archaeological watching brief**

## **6.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

A partial watching brief was maintained during the demolition of the existing extension as well as during ground reduction and the excavation of new foundation trenches from 10<sup>th</sup> July 2013 to 16<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

The location and orientation of photographs are shown on figure 3.

### **6.1 Partial Watching Brief (figure 2 and figure 3)**

#### **10<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

The existing extension had been reduced down to floor height over the majority of the structure, with the exception of the north-eastern elevation where the walls still stood to between 0.5m and 1.0m in height (plate 1). Unfortunately it was not possible to observe the sandstone blocks in-situ as these had been removed and stockpiled. However it was observed that an internal brick skin had been applied to the external sandstone blocks (plate 2), creating a cavity wall towards the south-western side of the extension structure. Furthermore, the exposed wall section showed that the sandstone blocks at the south-western end of the outbuilding extension were butted by the two-storey extension of the main house (plate 3). This supported the documentary evidence found in the historic building record (Aeon report 0010) that the outbuildings were in existence prior to the construction of the two-storey extension sometime between the production of the tithe map in 1849 and the first edition Ordnance Survey map in 1875.

No artefacts were recovered and no archaeological features were observed.

#### **15<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

All of the external walls had been demolished and the floor tiles of the outbuilding extension had been raised (plate 4). The ground level had been reduced by approximately 0.2m on to a hardcore layer (1002) of mixed stone, brick and occasional areas of bedrock outcrops. This was clearly a levelling layer laid down upon construction of the outbuildings extension between 1875 and 1912.

No artefacts were recovered and no archaeological features were observed.

#### **16<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

The rubble hardcore levelling layer (1002) had been removed onto a stony black and yellow mottled silt-sand natural glacial horizon (1003) that filled the crevices of the sandstone bedrock (plate 5). The layer contained infrequent fragments of brick and stone demolition material from the rubble layer above and demonstrated that the area had been deliberately stripped down to bedrock prior to the construction of either the outbuildings or the outbuildings extension. This would have almost certainly have removed any earlier archaeological features present at the site.

A foundation trench for the north-western wall of the new extension had been excavated. This measured approximately 3.0m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.5m in depth (plates 6 and 7). The trench had been excavated through the black and yellow mottled silt-sand natural glacial horizon (1003) but no sandstone bedrock was encountered suggesting that the outcrop had petered out by this point.

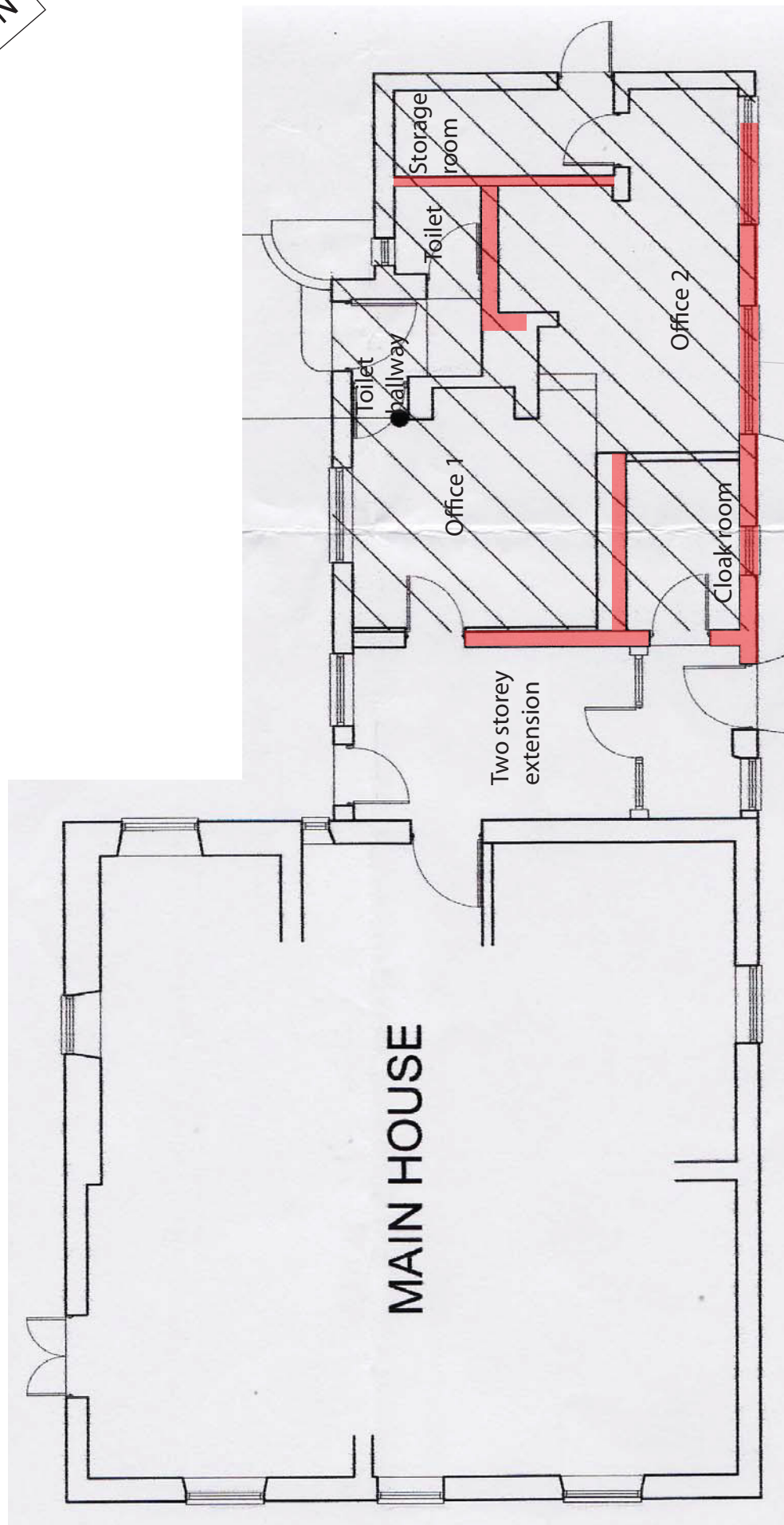
No artefacts were recovered and no archaeological features were observed.

#### **17<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

A foundation trench for the north-eastern wall of the new extension had been excavated. This measured approximately 4.0m in length, 0.6m in width and 1.0m in depth (plates 8 and 9). The trench

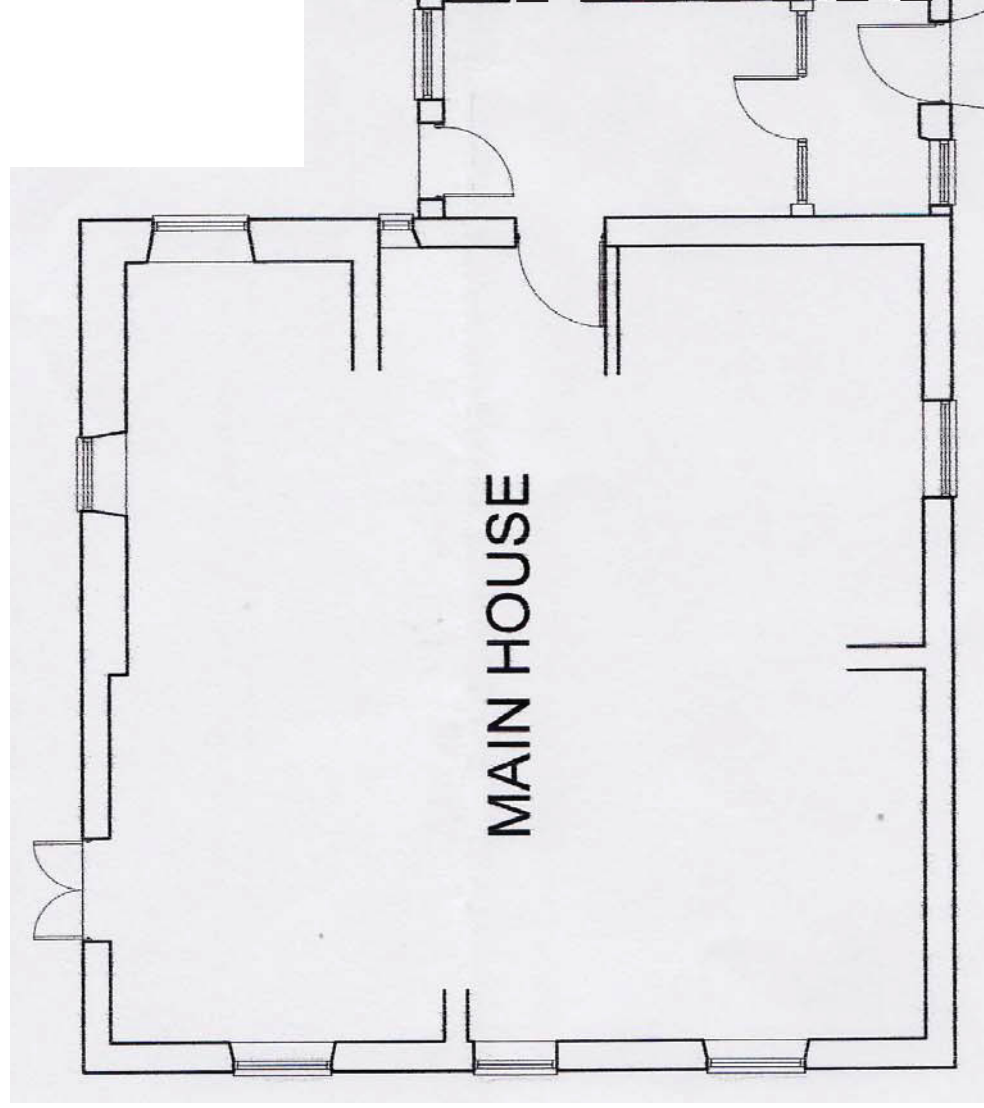
had been excavated through a dark brown-black silt-clay-loam topsoil (1001) that measured approximately 0.4m in depth and through 0.6m of the black and yellow mottled silt-sand natural glacial horizon (1003). No sandstone bedrock was encountered suggesting that the outcrop had petered out by this point.

No artefacts were recovered and no archaeological features were observed.



Outbuildings extension (to be demolished)

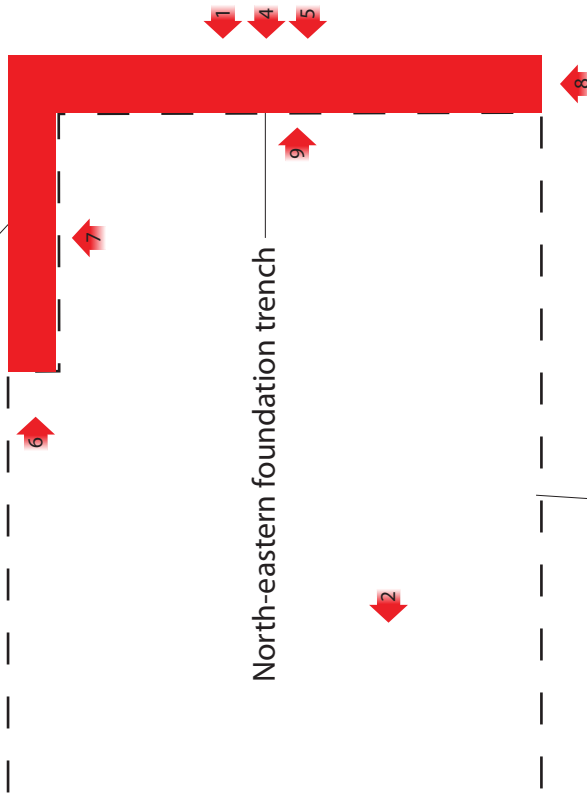




North-western foundation trench

North-eastern foundation trench

Demolished outbuildings extension





**Plate 01:** Initial demolition of the outbuildings extension, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 02:** Sandstone wall with internal brick skin, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.





**Plate 03:** Two storey extension butting the sandstone blocks of the outbuildings extension, from the northwest.



**Plate 04:** Ground reduction on to hardcore levelling layer (1002), from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.





**Plate 05:** Ground reduction on to natural glacial substrata and bedrock (1003), from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



**Plate 06:** North-western foundation trench, from the southwest. Scale 0.5m.





**Plate 07:** Section of the north-western foundation trench, from the southeast. Scale 0.5m.





**Plate 08:** North-eastern foundation trench, from the southeast. Scale 0.5m.





**Plate 09:** Section of the north-eastern foundation trench, from the southwest. Scale 0.5m.



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## 7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

## **7.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The demolition of the outbuildings extension at Bank House showed that the documentary evidence presented in the historic building record (Aeon report 0010) was correct in depicting that the outbuildings had been present prior to the construction of the two-storey extension on the north-eastern side of the main house. The map evidence suggested that the north-eastern two-storey extension had been built sometime between 1849 and 1875, and that the outbuildings had been altered into the current extension sometime between 1875 and 1912.

The foundation trenches excavated for the north-western and north-eastern walls of the new extension did not reveal any archaeological remains or artefactual evidence. The trenches did however show that the sandstone outcrop is limited to the area of the main house and extensions, and as one moves northward the outcrop is replaced by a glacial mixed black and yellow mottled silt-sand. This underlying superficial deposit is far more conducive to the preservation and identification of subtle archaeological features and as such there is an increased potential for remains to be encountered away to the north of the house.

The demolition of the outbuildings extension did not reveal any archaeological features or any further evidence to more closely date the outbuildings. Furthermore, the foundation trenches for the north-western and north-eastern walls of the proposed new extension did not uncover any archaeological remains. In terms of the contribution that the project has made to the overall understanding of the history of the house, village and the regional research agenda the results are somewhat disappointing. However, the negative evidence is of some value and should be used to help inform any further future mitigation within the local area.



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## 8.0 Sources

## 8.0 SOURCES

Aeon Archaeology report 0010. *Bank House, 142 Barnston Road, Barnston, Heswall: Level 2 Historic Building Record. April 2013.*

Barnston Parish Magazine, undated.

Dawson, G. 2013. *Heswall Magazine.*

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice.*

MacGregor, A.J. 1992. *The Alehouses Alehouse-keepers of Cheshire 1629-1828.*

Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project, 2011

Williams Mortimer, W. 1972. *The Hundred of Wirral.*



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## Appendix I: Details of recorded contexts

## APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF RECORDED CONTEXTS

Context Number	Form	Description
1001	Topsoil	0.4m in depth, comprising a dark brown-black silt-clay-loam with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.
1002	Rubble hardcore	0.3m in depth and constituted a mixed brick and stone levelling layer.
1003	Glacial substrata	Mixed black and yellow mottled silt-sand.





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## **Appendix II: Project design for archaeological watching brief**

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
v1.0**

**PROJECT CODE:** A0012

**SITE:** Bank House, 142 Barnston Road, Barnston, Wirral.

**NGR:** SJ 2804 8333

**PLANNING REF:** APP/12/00989

**DATE:** 7<sup>th</sup> May 2013

**PREPARED FOR:** Alison Cearn's (owner)

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been asked by Alison Cearn (owner) to provide a cost and project design for carrying out an archaeological watching brief as a condition of a planning application (ref: **APP/12/00989**) during the demolition of an extension at Bank House, 142 Barnston Road, Barnston, Wirral CH61 1BY (centred on NGR **SJ 2804 8333**).

A mitigation brief has not been prepared for this work by Wirral Council Senior Conservation Officer (Matthew Crook), but he has agreed with the recommendation by Aeon Archaeology for a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) (Aeon Archaeology report 0010).

The watching brief is to be undertaken on an **partial** basis while the demolition of the extension takes place, with a view to also inspect the foundation level of the structure and any new foundation excavations.

Reference will also be made to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 and 2008).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Some of the earliest settlement patterns in the Wirral landscape are visible as dispersed farmsteads, vernacular cottages and ribbon settlement development. These are present in rural areas, but have also become surrounded by later urban development. A number of small village settlements have origins in the medieval period - these include Upton, Bidston, West Kirby, Greasby, Woodchurch, Poulton, Moreton and Bromborough.

The commercial cores in the district were formed in the late post-medieval period (c.1700 to 1851). The distribution of surviving examples indicates that they developed as part of historic settlements along early transport routes and at river crossing points, such as at Birkenhead. Although a small settlement had been established here in the medieval period, it was not until the mid 19th century that a definite historic core was formed. Further later post-medieval villages include the ferry crossing sites at Rock Ferry and New Ferry. Further early modern settlements include the seaside towns of New Brighton and Hoylake.

The industrial revolution generated unprecedented urban growth – significant survival from this period remains in Birkenhead, Tranmere and New Brighton. The majority of housing in this band dates to pre-1900, with notable concentrations in New Brighton, Wallasey and central Birkenhead. Much of this in the form of relatively affluent suburbs comprising villa, detached and semi-detached housing located towards the north-western, central (around Birkenhead Park) and southern-most parts of the of the Peninsula. Victorian working class gridiron terraced housing is found in the central part of Birkenhead, and larger middle-class semi-detached and terraced housing is located towards the south. Further affluent Victorian detached, villa and large semi-detached housing is found along the northern coast of the Wirral, particularly in West Kirby and Hoylake. Early 20th century gridiron terraced housing, representing westwards growth and expansion of Birkenhead Town, can be found in the north-central (Wallasey and Liscard), central (Birkenhead) and south-central (Tranmere) parts of the Wirral Peninsula (Merseyside Historic Characterisation Project, 2011).

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The **watching brief** will consist of the following:

- Observation of the demolition of the extension.

- Observation of excavation works associated with the scheme.
- A drawn, written and/or photographic record of any archaeological features, including structures that may be revealed by the work.
- Preparation of a full archive report.

**If archaeological remains are encountered during the watching brief it may be necessary to suspend development work in that area. The client should have a suitable contingency in place in case of such a scenario.**

#### **4. PROGRAMME OF WORK**

##### *4.1 Archaeological Watching Brief*

(Reproduced from IFA. 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 1994 rev. 2001 and 2008 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*)

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and *Standard* do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

An archaeological watching brief is divided in to four categories according the IFA. 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*:

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

A **partial** watching brief is to be maintained during the demolition of the extension building and during the excavation of new foundation trenches.

A photographic record will be maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution and any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and a measured survey using a handheld GPS (Satmap Active 10). The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code A0012.

#### **5.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

- The discovery of substantial buried archaeological remains during the watching brief may result in the requirement for a wider programme of archaeological mitigation. This may require the submission of revised quotes to the client.

- This design does not include a methodology or cost for examination, conservation and archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the GAPS Archaeologist.

## **6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains, small bones, and small artefacts.

## **7.0 HUMAN REMAINS**

Any human remains or suspected human remains will be covered, protected and left in-situ. The coroner and the Wirral Council Senior Conservation Officer will be informed immediately of the find, and if removal is required then it will take place under the relevant regulations.

## **8.0 SMALL FINDS**

All finds are the property of the landowner but it is recommended that finds are donated to an appropriate museum for conservation and research. Furthermore, the client agrees to granting access to all finds recovered by Aeon Archaeology for analysis, study and publication as necessary.

Initial identification of artefacts will be carried out by Aeon Archaeology, but additional conservation and analysis will be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist, if required.

The following experts will be consulted regarding the recovery of small finds:

- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: Oxford Archaeology
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Waterlogged environmental: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Environmental samples: Oxford Archaeology
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.
- Pottery (all periods): Oxford Archaeology
- Clay pipe: Oxford Archaeology

The cost for examination, conservation and archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief are not included within this quote.

If well preserved materials are found it may be necessary to employ additional staff. Furthermore, it may be necessary to suspend work within a specific region of the site, or across the whole site, while conservation and excavation/recording takes place. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility for any costs incurred from delays as a result of unexpected archaeological finds.

The cost for the additional staff, resources, and time required to excavate/ record unexpected archaeological finds/ features are not included within this quote and a separate project design and costs will be submitted to the client if necessary.

## **9.0 REPORT PRODUCTION**

Following completion of the watching brief as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Project Design
- Methodology
- Archaeological Background
- Description of the results of the watching brief
- Summary and conclusions
- Bibliography of sources consulted.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the regional curatorial archaeologist and to the client prior to production of the final report.

## **10. ARCHIVING**

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place within six months of the completion of the project. The location is to be agreed with the Curatorial Archaeologist.

Bound copies of the report and an archive CD will be sent to the regional HER (CHER, The Forum, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 2HS).

## **11. PERSONNEL**

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology.

## **12. MONITORING**

Monitoring visits can be arranged during the course of the project with the clients and with the appropriate Development Control archaeologist.

## **13. HEALTH AND SAFETY**



Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project prior to the commencement of works.

## **14. INSURANCE**

*Liability Insurance – Towergate Insurance Policy 000467*

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
- Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £250,000

The current period expires 30/09/13

*Professional Indemnity Insurance – Towergate Insurance Policy 2011025521290*

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 30/09/13

## **15. SOURCES CONSULTED**

Aeon Archaeology report 0010.

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 and 2008).

## COST ESTIMATE

1. Partial watching brief	2 days	
2. Report, illustration and archiving	2 days	

**By commissioning Aeon Archaeology to undertake this work the client agrees to be invoiced directly at the end of each calendar month for works to date or once the project concludes, whichever occurs first. In addition, the client agrees to pay the invoice no more than 1 calendar month after issue from Aeon Archaeology.**

