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No. 2, Jordangate, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
September 2014
V 1.0

Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenches
Project Code: A0046.1
Report no. 0046

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Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenches

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Project Code: A0046.1
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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Estates and Leisure to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation of a proposed development area, located to the west of Jordangate and to the north of King Edward Street, in the town of Macclesfield, Cheshire as part of the predetermination of an application for the construction of a single three storey office. As part of the evaluation four trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development.

Trench 1 produced a north-south linear red-brick wall belonging to the former modern garage that occupied the site. Trench 2 was completely sterile aside from a modern drain at its eastern end, but did show that the natural glacial sand existed immediately beneath the car park surface at this location.

Trench 3 was highly disturbed through the excavation of a large post-medieval dumping pit and showed that much of the land had been raised at this point, presumably to create a level building platform in the post-medieval period.

Trench 4 produced a dry-bonded sandstone wall of undeterminable age running from east to west across the trench. The wall appeared to correspond with a stable block shown on the Town Plan of 1871, although recovered artefacts from contexts around the wall appear to all date to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. To the south of the wall the area had been disturbed by two inter-cutting post-medieval dumping pits, and to the north a modern ceramic land-drain ran parallel with and respected the sandstone wall line.

The site has shown its potential for the preservation of buried archaeological remains and it is recommended therefore that an archaeological excavation is undertaken at the site prior to the construction of the office building to ensure that any buried remains are recorded prior to being removed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Estates and Leisure to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation of a proposed development area, located to the west of Jordangate and to the north of King Edward Street, in the town of Macclesfield, Cheshire (centred on NGR **SJ 91682 73867**) as part of the predetermination of an application (**ref: 14/3619M**) for the construction of a single three storey office. The evaluation consisted of the archaeological excavation of 4 trenches, measuring on 4.0m by 1.5m to evaluate the potential of the site to have preserved unknown buried archaeological remains (figure 1 and 2). The location of the trenches had been predetermined but on attending site it was found that all of the trenches needed to repositioned in order to avoid modern drains.

The archaeological evaluation work was undertaken as part of a programme of addressing material considerations as part of the planning application. The principal archaeological interest at the site derived from the fact that the proposed development area is located within a rich archaeological landscape within the historic settlement core of the town, the proposed development area itself, however was un-attested archaeologically and there may have been as yet un-identified archaeological remains within the proposed development footprint. Historic map regression indicated that the site had undergone periods of significant development and potential re-development since the early 19th century. There was, therefore a strong possibility of significant ground disturbance across the whole of the proposed development area.

The aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation was to establish the archaeological significance of the site, to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains, and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. This report includes an assessment of the potential for further investigative work if required, and where relevant give recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

An Archaeological Heritage Assessment was carried out at the site in July 2014 by Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) which identified a number of structures now demolished, located across the site and depicted on the historic mapping. The assessment report also identified that the site was in an archaeologically rich landscape and that the potential for preserved buried archaeological remains at the site was unknown.

The Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service had not prepared a mitigation brief for this phase of work, but a letter written to the Principal Planning Officer at Cheshire East Council stated that:

'it is recommended that the footprint of the proposed office block is subject to a programme of ***pre-determination*** *trial trenching in order to characterise the nature of any archaeological deposits present and assist in defining the need, if any, for further archaeological mitigation.'* (letters/dfwb /cec/mac/143619M)

This report conforms to the guidelines specified in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008).

Appreciation is given to Marcus Headifen who assisted in undertaking the field work; and to Leigh Dodd of Earthworks Archaeology for providing artefact analysis.

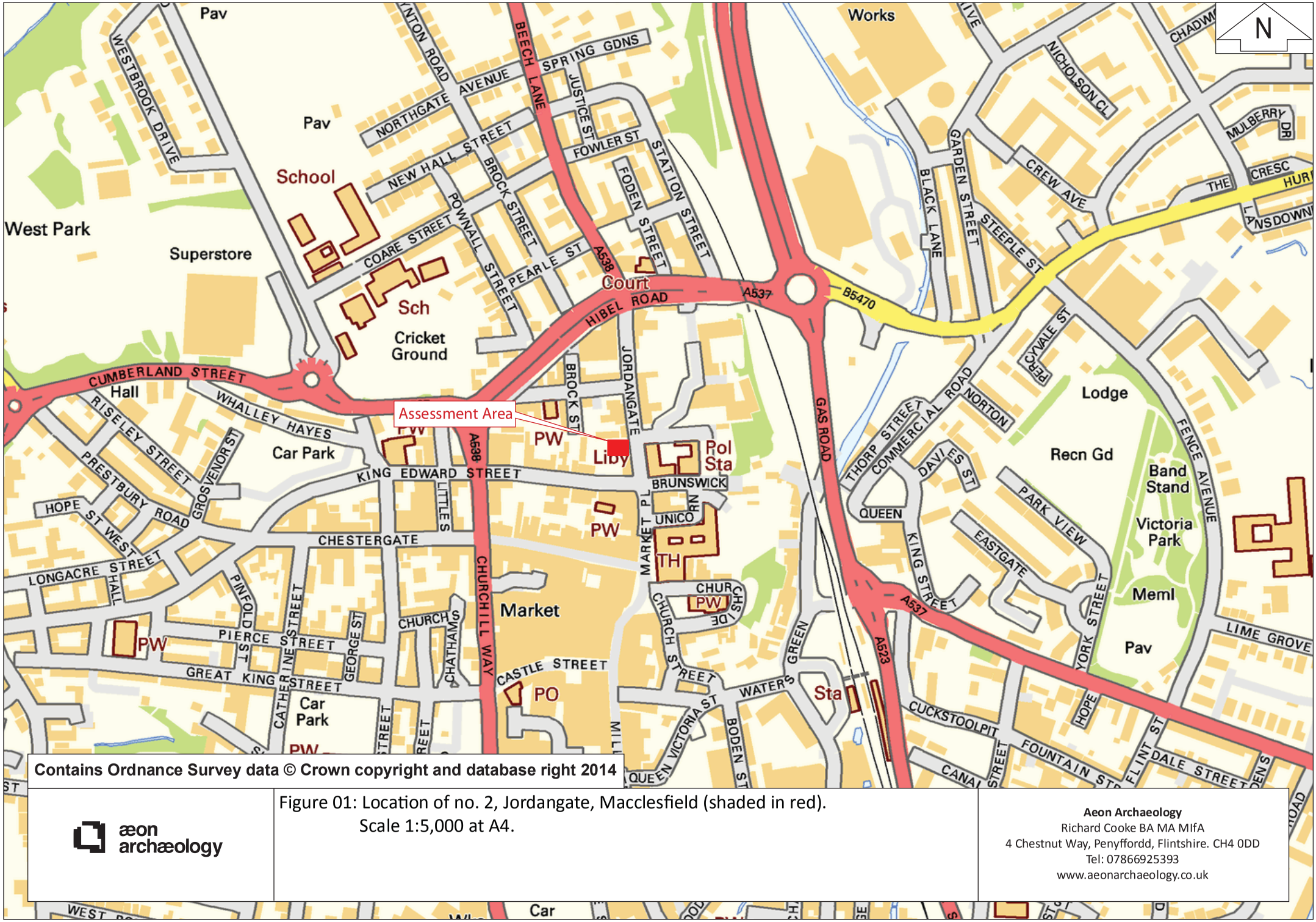

Figure 01: Location of no. 2, Jordangate, Macclesfield (shaded in red).
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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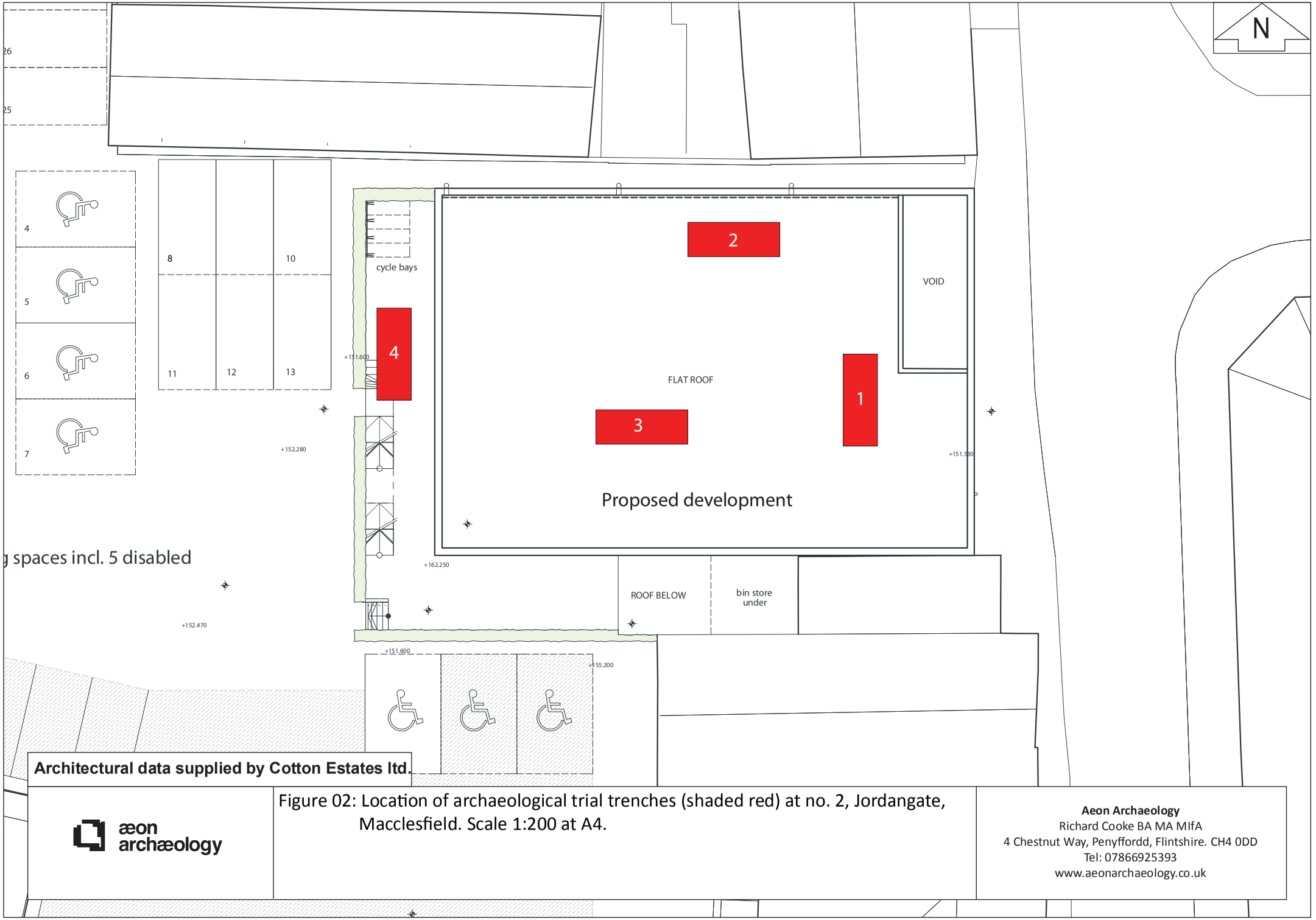

Figure 02: Location of archaeological trial trenches (shaded red) at no. 2, Jordangate, Macclesfield. Scale 1:200 at A4.

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3.0 PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the evaluation works was to characterise the known, or potential, archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation of the archaeological evaluation trenches.

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation trenches were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of surviving archaeological remains on 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 evaluation trenches were:

- 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 Cheshire.

An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (appendix II) was written by Aeon Archaeology and submitted to Estates and Leisure and the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service in September 2014. This formed the basis of a method statement submitted for the work. The archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken in accordance with this WSI.

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 *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 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 the Cheshire Historic Environment Record and the OASIS database 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.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Before the evaluation trenching commenced an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures were agreed with the Client (Estates and Leisure) and the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service.

The trial trench locations had been predetermined however upon attending site it was found that much of the eastern and southern parts of the development area had been used to install a network of drains serving the current car park. As such the trench locations were moved to accommodate these utilities (figure 2).

4.1 Evaluation trenches

The number, size, orientation and distribution of the archaeological evaluation trenches were agreed in advance of excavation with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service and the client. The evaluation trenching array was designed to investigate areas that may contain archaeological features. There was latitude on the location of each trench and slight repositioning to take account of buried services and other constraints was acknowledged as a distinct likelihood within the WSI.

A pneumatic drill was used initially to break up the concrete of the car park before a tracked excavator with toothless ditching bucket was used to open the trenches under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and overburden were removed by machine in spits down to archaeological deposits or natural sub-soils. All subsequent features were excavated by hand.

A written record of the deposits and all identified features in each evaluation trench was completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. All subsurface remains were recorded photographically, with detailed notations. The photographic record was completed using a digital SLR camera (Canon Eon 550D) set to maximum resolution.

Contingency provision was made for the following:

- Additional excavation of up to 100% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.

- Expansion of trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core area.

The archaeological works were surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches and archaeological features within them were accurately located on a site plan prepared at the most appropriate and largest scale. All excavations were backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure the site was left in a safe and tidy condition.

4.2 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 and the field drawings and survey data were used to produce an outline plan of the site.

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

4.3 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 any preliminary identification taking place on site. After processing, all artefacts would be cleaned and examined in-house at Aeon Archaeology. If required artefacts would be sent to a relevant specialist for conservation and analysis.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds was kept under review throughout the evaluation trenching. Any changes in recovery priorities would be made under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service. There was a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

4.4 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.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs would be obtained from Oxford Archaeology if required.

4.5 Report and dissemination

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material resulting from the project was prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions were labelled, and cross-referenced.
Upon approval from the client copies of the report will be sent to the Cheshire HER, the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service, and the OASIS online database.

5.0 HISTORY OF THE SITE

(Reproduced from ABRS assessment report. 2014-JGMC)

A search of the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER) covering a radius of 500m centred on the proposed development area was carried out as part of this assessment on July 14th 2014. The HER records 137 identified sites of archaeological significance within the search area.

Prehistoric
As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Prehistoric period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Romano British
As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Romano British period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Anglo Saxon
The town of Macclesfield, being mentioned in the Domesday Book is certain to have Saxon origins, however physical and archaeological evidence of this is sparse. The site of a possible Saxon Chapel (HER Ref 1561/4) is recorded by documentary sources. Documents held by the British Museum records rent of land in Macclesfield to the Chapel of St Mary, the British Museum records a St Mary's Place in Chestergate. Four fragments of Saxon cross shafts (two rectangular and two cylindrical), one carved with ring-interlace are stored inside the church of St Michael (HER Ref 1563/1/4).

Medieval
There are a large number of confirmed sites known to date from the medieval period recorded by the HER within the search area. The historic settlement core of Macclesfield, based upon the medieval borough (HER Ref 1563/0/0) has been identified using landscape maps. The proposed development area is located on the northernmost fringe of this core.
Within the core, to the south of the proposed development area are a number of recorded sites of medieval activity; the 13th century Guildhall (HER Ref 1563/0/13) was demolished in 1823 and replaced by the present Town Hall, there are no surviving remains. Excavations carried out in the modern town hall car park recorded *"an extensive late medieval layer and early post medieval layer suggesting that there was activity in these periods nearby"* (HER Ref 1563/0/22).

The recovered pottery suggests no pre-15th century activity. Adjacent to the site of the Guildhall is the recorded location of the Royal Bakehouse (HER Ref 1563/0/14). The centralised Bakehouse was owned by the manor and provided a steady income for the manor. Also adjacent to the town hall is the site of the medieval stocks and whipping post (HER Ref 1563/2/3). On the southern corner of Chestergate and the Market Square is the recorded site of the townhouse belonging to the Stanley family (HER Ref 1563/0/15).

Adjacent to the market place is the church of St Michael (HER Ref 1563/1/1), also Grade II* listed. The Church was consecrated in 1278 by Eleanor, wife of the future Edward I when he was Earl of Chester and originally dedicated to All Hallows, the church was rebuilt in 1739-40 and again in 1898-1901, which demolished the 18th century work, but not the medieval church. There are documentary sources recording an anchorite recluse being walled into the Savage Chapel tower of St. Michael (HER Ref 1563/1/3). In front of the church is the recorded location of the original medieval market hall (HER Ref 1563/2/1).

6.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

6.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological evaluation trenching:

Context sheets	34
Trench sheets	4
Drawings	3 on 2 sheets
Digital photographs	37

6.2 Environmental Samples

No environmental samples were taken as part of the evaluation trenching as no suitable deposits or fills were encountered.

6.3 Artefacts

Post-medieval pottery:	26
Post-medieval clay pipe stems:	2
Total:	**28**

7.0 SPECIALIST ANALYSIS – ARTEFACTS

(By L. J. Dodd BSc, PGDip, MIfA)

Introduction

Archaeological investigations carried out at Jordangate, Macclesfield, Cheshire (site code: A0046.1), produced a small assemblage of ceramic finds (pottery and clay tobacco pipe) dating to the post-medieval period. The finds were recovered from two archaeological contexts but are considered as a single group.

The Pottery

Quantification
A total of 26 sherds of pottery, weighing 895g, representing a maximum of seven vessels, were recovered. The pottery has been summarised in the table below.

Context	(4012)			(4013)			*Total*		
Wares	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	No.	Wt (g)	MNV
Blackware				6	479	2	6	479	2
Mottled ware				1	23	1	1	23	1
Slipware	2	145	1	6	173	2	8	318	3
Tin-glazed ware	11	75	1				11	75	1
Total	13	220	2	13	675	5	**26**	**895**	**7**

Table 1: Quantification of Post-medieval Pottery (No. = number of sherds; Wt (g) = weight in grams; MNV = maximum number of vessels)

Wares and Forms

The pottery was limited to four broad wares: blackware, mottled ware, slipware, and tin-glazed ware. The forms are described on an individual basis according to ware.

Blackware

The two blackware vessels recovered were a jar and a bowl.
The blackware jar comprised two joining sherds from the base and lower body of the vessel together with a single sherd from the rim. The rim was of upright, squared form with a flat top and slight internal overhang, the base of the jar was flat. The vessel was glazed all over and the fabric was reddish-purple in colour.

The blackware bowl comprised two sherds from the base of the vessel and a single sherd from the rim. The rim was of everted, squared form, the base was flat. The vessel was coated all over with a thin coating of brown slip, possibly self-slipped on the exterior, and the interior coated with a reddish-brown glaze; the fabric was pinkish-buff.

Mottled ware

The single sherd of mottled ware was from the body of a rather thick-walled vessel, probably a cylindrical, vertical-sided bowl or jar. The vessel was coated in the usual streaky brown glaze (from which the name derives) but was coated internally with a thin coating of white slip and, unusually, the fabric was pinkish-red as opposed to the more common buff.

Slipware

Three slipware vessels were recovered; context (4012) produced a thrown dish, context (4013) two hollow ware vessels.

The slipware dish comprised a large sherd (with a second small piece broken off) from the base of a thrown dish coated internally with a thin coating of brown slip onto which a geometric pattern had been trailed in a contrasting cream slip; the fabric was pinkish-red.

The first, and most complete, of the two hollow ware vessels comprised five sherds from a small, squat, cylindrical handle-less cup or small dish with a vertical rim and flat base. The exterior of the vessel was decorated with combed cream and brown slips, the interior coated with cream slip only; the fabric was grey-buff.

The second hollow ware vessel comprised the base and lower body from a flat-bottomed, round-bodied cup or porringer. The exterior of the vessel was decorated with combed and feathered cream and brown slips, the interior coated with cream slip only; the fabric was buff.

Tin-glazed ware

The eleven sherds of tin-glazed ware were from a single tulip-shaped squat cup with an upright, slightly flared rim and a raised footring. The vessel was coated all over with a plain white glaze with a slightly pinkish hue, the footring was wiped clean of glaze; the fabric was buff. No handle or handle scar was present but this was almost certainly lost rather than the vessel being produced handle-less, the handle becoming detached and lost along with wall of the vessel where it was attached.

The Clay tobacco Pipe

Finds of clay tobacco pipe were limited to two fragments of stem (total weight of 12g), both of which were recovered from context (4013). Little can be said regarding these finds and there are no reasons to consider them anything other than contemporary with the pottery.

Dating and Discussion

No one particular vessel could be regarded as providing a close and accurate date for the deposition of the assemblage. However, there are characteristics, particularly with the slipware and tin-glazed ware cups, which point towards a date towards the end of the seventeenth century or the first decade or so of the eighteenth century for this group.

Buff-bodied combed and feathered slipware cups and porringers similar to those from Jordangate were produced in Staffordshire, and elsewhere, during the period c. 1690–1720 (see Barker & Crompton 2007, 26–9, 42–4; Atkins 1998, 8, no. 5) and a coffee cup similar in shape to the tin-glazed example recovered from Jordangate is illustrated in the Longridge Collection of English slipware and Delftware (Grigsby 2000, 359), this is similarly dated to c. 1700–20. Unlike the Jordangate example, the single tin-glazed example in the Longridge Collection is decorated in blue and is slightly taller at 7cm when compared to the 5.5cm height of the Jordangate cup. Interestingly, the glaze of the Jordangate tin-glazed cup is crazed and has flaked away from the body in places, this may well have been caused through use as a cup for hot beverages, a use for which tin-glazed earthenware was not particularly suited.

The more utilitarian blackware vessels can generally be considered to have a broader currency than the slipware and tin-glazed drinking vessels. These particular vessels, along with the slipware dish, would not be out of place in an assemblage dating to as early as the middle of the seventeenth century through to the early eighteenth century. Indeed, these particular vessels share close parallels with vessels from the mid seventeenth century Civil War contexts excavated at Beeston Castle, Cheshire

(see Noake 1993, 192–9). The mottled ware sherd is difficult to date closely particularly as it is not readily identifiable to form. However, mottled ware was produced in Staffordshire and the North West from c. 1680 through to the middle of the eighteenth century and as such is broadly contemporary with the other ceramics in this assemblage.

The Jordangate assemblage of post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe therefore represents a small deposit of ceramics that could quite equally be domestic in nature as from an inn or tavern. The assemblage may well have been deposited in a single operation towards the very end of the seventeenth century or early in the eighteenth century.

8.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHES

The evaluation trenches were designed to evaluate and characterise the known, or potential, archaeological remains. Each trench is described and discussed separately; details of the contexts are provided in brackets and are included in appendix I. The location of the test pits can be found on figure 2.

Trench 01 (Plates 1 and 2, figure 2)

Trench 01 was located towards the east of the proposed development footprint and was orientated north to south, parallel with Jordangate. The trench measured 4.0m in length by 1.5m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.16m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the natural glacial substrata horizon (1003).

The trench was excavated through a 0.12m deep very hard light-grey concrete (1001) which had been laid down as hardstanding for the current car park. This overlaid a reasonably soft mid to dark red-brown slightly sandy silt-clay (1002), a fairly uniform deposit which laid between the concrete and the natural glacial sand. The soft compaction of this deposit suggested that it had been redeposited perhaps as a phase of dumping across the site to raise the ground level surface, although no rubble, artefacts, or general construction material were found within it and as such it could simply represent a modified subsoil layer.

The deposit (1002) lay above a soft mid-orange natural glacial sand (1003). Along the eastern side of the trench a red-brick foundation wall was found to run north-south, measuring >4.0m in length, 0.26m in width, and 0.56m in height. The red-bricks were bonded by mortar, so much so that not enough of any single brick could be seen in order to determine whether the bricks were hand-made or machine-cut, or whether they were frogged or unfrogged. The wall stood four courses high upon a foundation of modern concrete with individual bricks measuring 0.18m in length, 0.1m in width, and 0.08m in depth. The wall must have laid within a foundation trench although none could be seen within the trench edges, and it was observed that deposit (1002) continued beneath the concrete foundation thus predating the wall structure.

The wall appears to be that of the building depicted as fronting on to Jordangate on the 1938 and 1973 Ordnance Survey map editions, but which had been demolished by the production of the 1990 map edition. This building is likely to be the car garage which once stood at this part of the site and has since been demolished.

Trench 02 (plates 3 and 4, figure 2)

Trench 02 was located towards the north of the proposed development footprint and was orientated east to west, perpendicular with Jordangate. The trench measured 4.0m in length by 1.5m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the natural glacial substrata horizon (2004), although the trench was intentionally overcut through approximately 0.59m of the glacial substrata in order to test its validity.

The trench was excavated through a 0.18m deep very hard light-grey concrete (2001) which had been laid down as hardstanding for the current car park. This overlaid a 0.1m deep firm mid-brown silt, sand and clay sub-base (2002) that had been laid down prior to the concrete. The sub-base directly overlaid a soft mid-orange natural glacial sand and gravel (2004) and it can be assumed that this part of the site had been stripped of top and subsoil prior to the construction of the car park, and possibly earlier buildings.

Plate 01: Trial trench 01, from the south. Scale 1.0m.

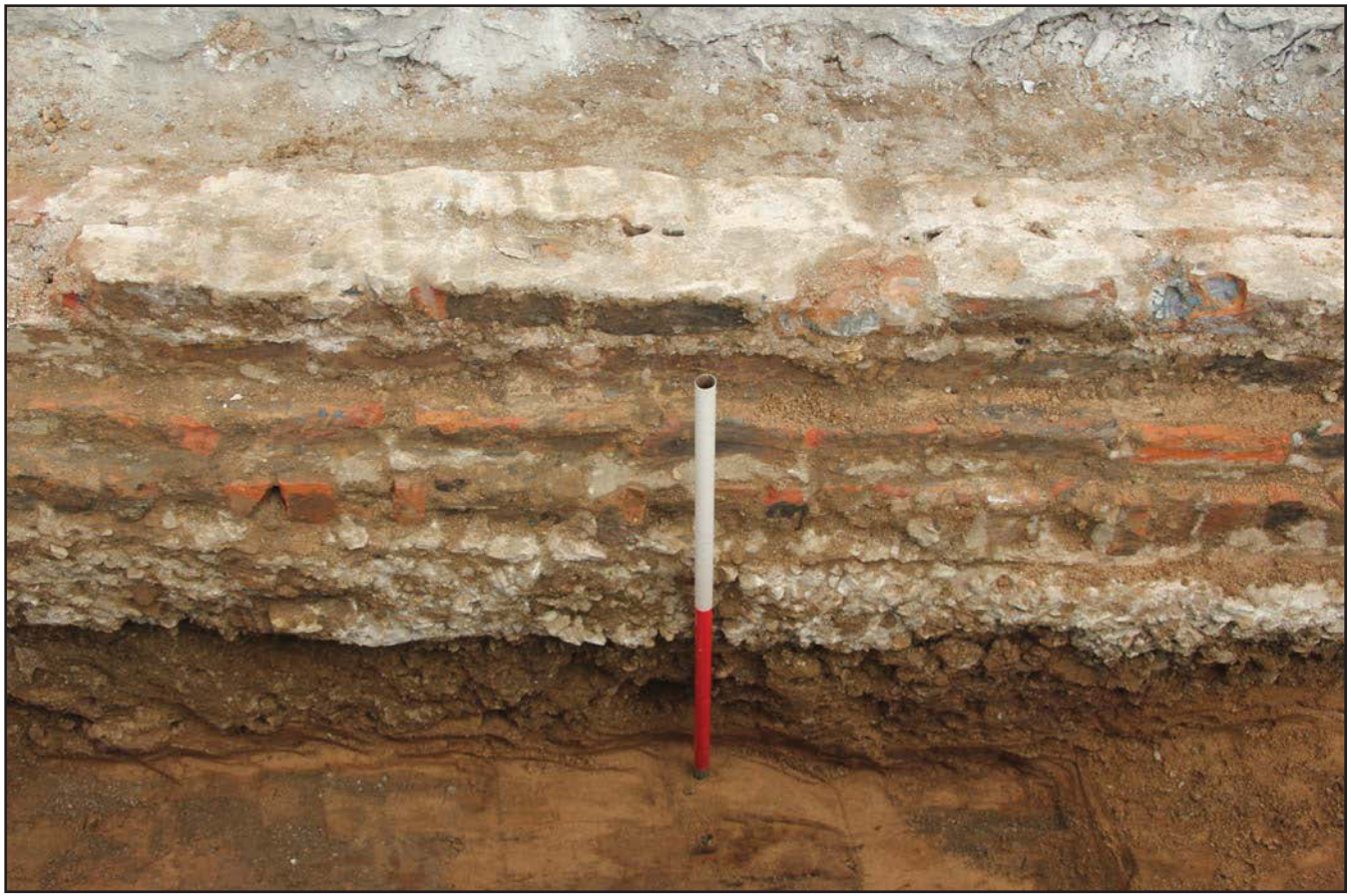

Plate 02: Trial trench 01 showing wall (1004), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 03: Trial trench 02, from the west. Scale 2 x 1.0m.

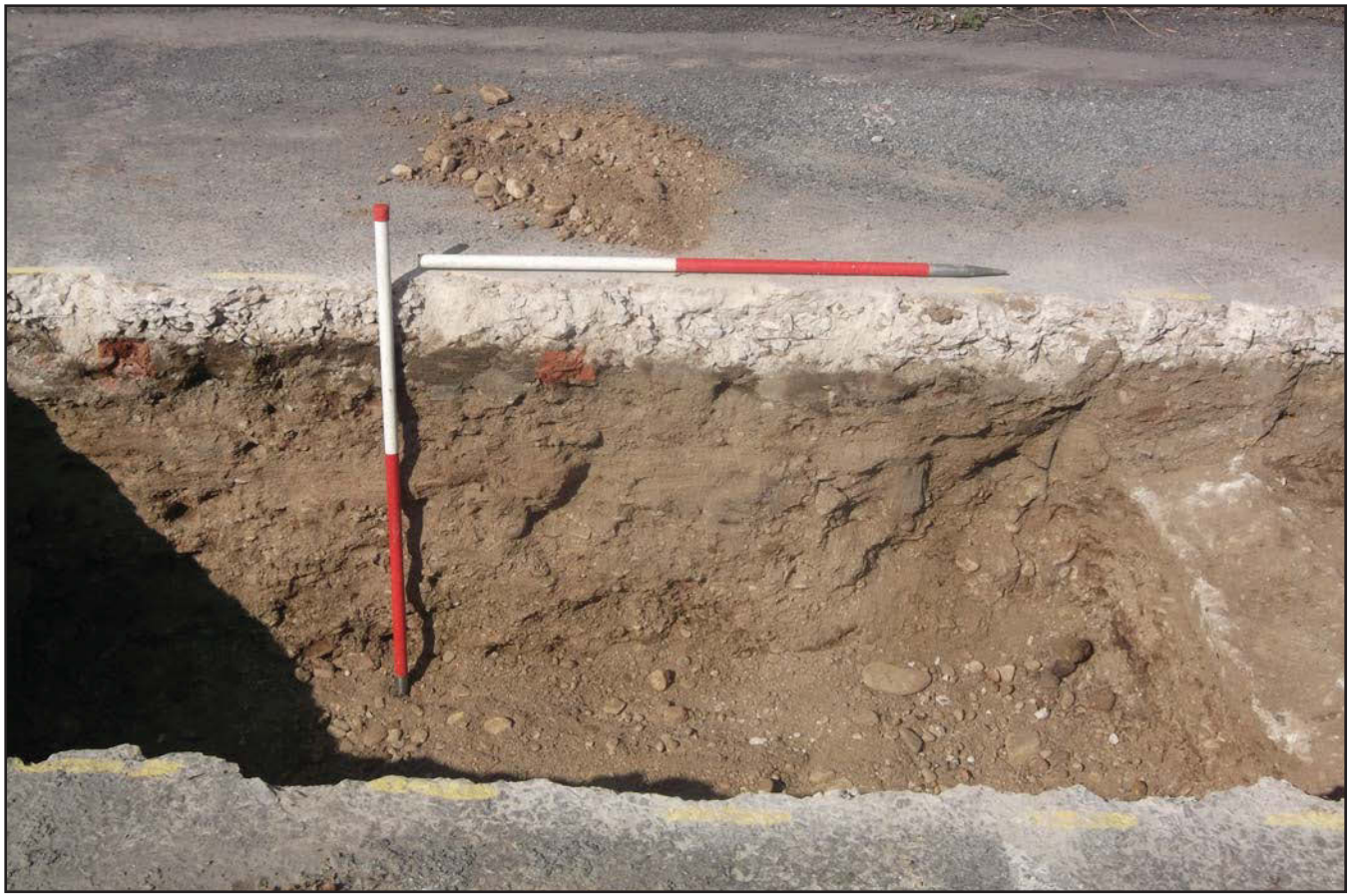

Plate 04: South facing section of trial trench 02, from the south. Scale 2 x 1.0m.

Towards the eastern part of the trench a modern drain measuring 0.5m in width by 0.5m in depth ran from north to south across the trench. The drain had been covered in concrete and appeared to correspond with a removed downpipe on the building to the north, clearly draining into the network of drains at the southern end of the site. The drain had partially cut into the natural glacial sand and gravel (2003) and had been overlaid by the sub-base deposit (2002).

Trench 03 (plates 5 and 6, figures 2 and 3)

Trench 03 was located towards the centre of the proposed development footprint and was orientated east to west, perpendicular with Jordangate. The trench measured 4.0m in length by 1.5m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the maximum safe depth as dictated by the soil conditions.

The trench was excavated through a 0.1m deep very hard light-grey concrete (3001) which had been laid down as hardstanding for the current car park. This overlaid a firm mid-brown silt, sand and clay sub-base (3003) that had been laid down prior to the concrete. The sub-base directly overlaid a slightly loose mid-brown silt-sand deposit (3002) which appeared to be the uppermost fill of a large post-medieval rubbish pit [3009] which occupied the eastern half of the trench.

Towards the centre of the trench a small limited patch of firm mid orange-yellow sand (3011) was encountered at 1.0m depth which almost certainly was the natural glacial substrata. This was overlain within the western part of the trench by a loose mottled mid-brown and orange-yellow silt-sand deposit (3010) which contained occasional stones, clay and charcoal fragments and appeared to represent a redeposited layer, possibly laid down in order to raise the ground surface for construction at this part of the site. This deposit was cut within the eastern half of the trench by pit [3009] which measured >2.1m in length, >1.5m in width, and >0.86m in depth. This pit exceeded the limits of the trench but appeared to be a post-medieval rubbish or dumping pit. It was filled by a succession of fills starting with a slightly firm dark-brown sand-silt measuring 0.06m in depth (3008); overlain by a slightly firm white-yellow-brown sand and degraded mortar measuring 0.12m in depth (3007); overlain by a moderately firm orange-brown sand-silt measuring 0.26m in depth (3006); overlain by a slightly loose mottled brown and grey sand-silt measuring 0.08m in depth (3005); overlain by a firm grey-brown sand-silt measuring 0.6m in depth (3004); and overlain by a slightly loose mid-brown silt-sand measuring 0.18m in depth (3002).

Trench 04 (plates 7-10, figures 2, 4 and 5)

Trench 04 was located towards the west of the proposed development footprint and was orientated north to south, parallel with Jordangate. The trench measured 4.0m in length by 1.5m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the natural glacial substrata horizon (4009)), although the trench was intentionally overcut through approximately 0.46m of the glacial substrata in order to test its validity.

The trench was excavated through a 0.1m deep very hard light-grey concrete (4001) which had been laid down as hardstanding for the current car park. This overlaid a 0.08m deep firm mid-brown silt, sand and clay sub-base (4002) that had been laid down prior to the concrete. Towards the southern end of the trench the sub-base overlaid a large post-medieval rubbish or dumping pit [4006] which exceeded the trench limits but measured >1.5m in length, >0.95m in width, and >1.3m in depth. This pit was orientated from east to west and despite an exploratory sondage being placed across it its base was not encountered at the safe limit of 1.3m depth. The pit had near vertical sides and had been filled by three distinctive fills starting with a firm mid grey-brown silt-sand measuring >0.62m in depth (4005); overlain by a firm orange-brown sand measuring 0.21m in depth (4004); and overlain by a firm mid-orange sand measuring 0.19m in depth (4003).

Plate 05: Trial trench 03, from the west. Scale 2 x 1.0m.

Plate 06: South facing section of trial trench 03 showing pit [3009], from the south. Scale 2 x 1.0m.

Contexts
3001: Concrete
3002: Mid brown silt-sand fill
3003: Hardcore sub-base deposit
3004: Grey-brown sand-silt fill
3005: Mottled brown and grey sand-silt fill
3006: Light orange-brown sand-silt fill
3007: White-yellow-brown sand and mortar fill
3008: Dark brown sand-silt fill
3009: Cut of post-medieval pit
3010: Mottled mid brown and ornage-yellow silt-sand deposit

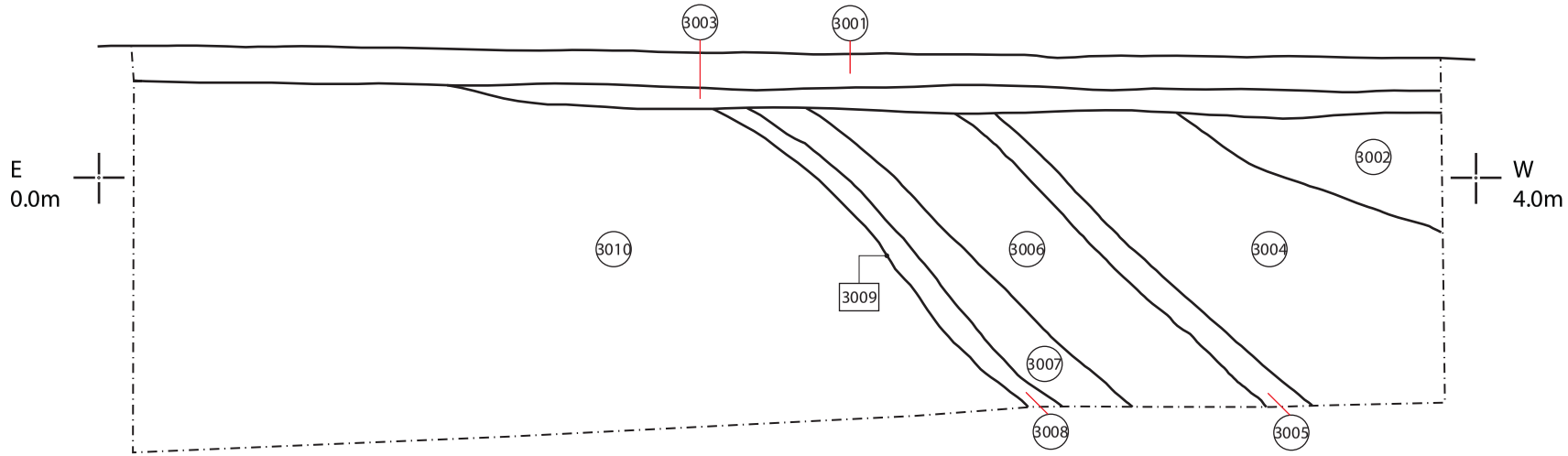

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Figure 03: North facing section of trench 03 showing post-medieval pit [3009].
Scale 1:20 at A4.

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To the immediate north this pit had cut away and earlier post-medieval rubbish or dumping pit [4008] which had been cut into the natural glacial sand (4009). This pit measured 0.9m in width and 0.21m in depth and appeared to be sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides. The pit was filled with a single firm grey gritty-sand (4007).

Towards the northern half of the trench a foundation cut [4014] had been excavated through the natural sand substrata (4009) for the construction of a dry-stone sandstone wall (4015). The foundation cut measured 1.05m in width by 0.45m in depth and ran from east to west before turning southward at the eastern limit of the trench. The foundation cut had steep, almost vertical sides with a flat base and had been partly filled through the construction of wall (4015). This wall was also orientated east to west and measured 1.4m in width by 0.33m in height. It was dry-bonded and had been constructed from medium sized angular sandstone cobbles, with no apparent dressing or wall core. Upon construction of the wall the remaining part of the foundation cut had been backfilled with a slightly firm mottled dark brown and orange sand-silt (4013) which added stability to the foundation wall. This deposit produced six sherds of blackware, one sherd of mottled ware, and six sherds of slipware. Above this lay a firm dark-brown clay-sand (4012) which measured 1.2m in width and 0.12m in depth and appeared to post-date the demolition phase of the wall (4015), being deposited above the in-situ wall once it had been demolished down to its current level. This deposit produced two sherds of slipware and eleven sherds of tin-glazed ware.

The ceramic sherds from contexts (4012) and (4013) are all of a post-medieval date and can be broadly dated to between the late 17th and early 18th Centuries. This could mean that the wall was not in use for a long period of time and as such the artefacts produced from the construction layers broadly correspond with those found within the demolition layer once the wall had gone out of use. However, a more plausible theory is that the artefacts were deposited within a single event time period either dating to the construction of the wall or its demolition phase.

To the immediate north of the sandstone wall the deposit (4012) was cut by a post-medieval drain cut with vertical sides and a flat base [4011]. The drain cut measured 0.5m in width by 0.5m in depth and had been excavated for the installation of a post-medieval ceramic drain measuring 0.19m in diameter and running east to west across the trench. This drain had clearly respected the wall (4015) but stratigraphically post-dated it by cutting through the wall demolition deposit (4012). The drain had been backfilled with a mid to dark grey-brown silt-clay (4010). This type of ceramic land drain had been utilised from the Victorian period up until the 1960s, and it can therefore be assumed that the sandstone wall (4015) dates to before this time period.

Plate 07: Trial trench 04 showing wall (4015), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 08: Trial trench 04 showing wall (4015), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 09: Trial trench 04 showing pit [4006], from the west. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 10: Trial trench 04 showing wall (4015), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

Contexts	
4001: Concrete	4008: Cut of post-medieval rubbish pit
4002: Hardcore sub-base	4009: Sand and gravel natural substrata
4003: Mid-orange sand fill	4010: Backfill of post-medieval land drain
4004: Orange-brown sand fill	4011: Cot of post-medieval land drain
4005: Mid grey-brown silt-sand fill	4012: Dark brown clay-sand fill
4006: Cut of post-medieval rubbish pit	4013: Mottled dark brown and orange sand-silt backfill
4007: Grey grit-sand fill	4014: Foundation cut for wall (4015)
	4015: Dry-stone sandstone block wall

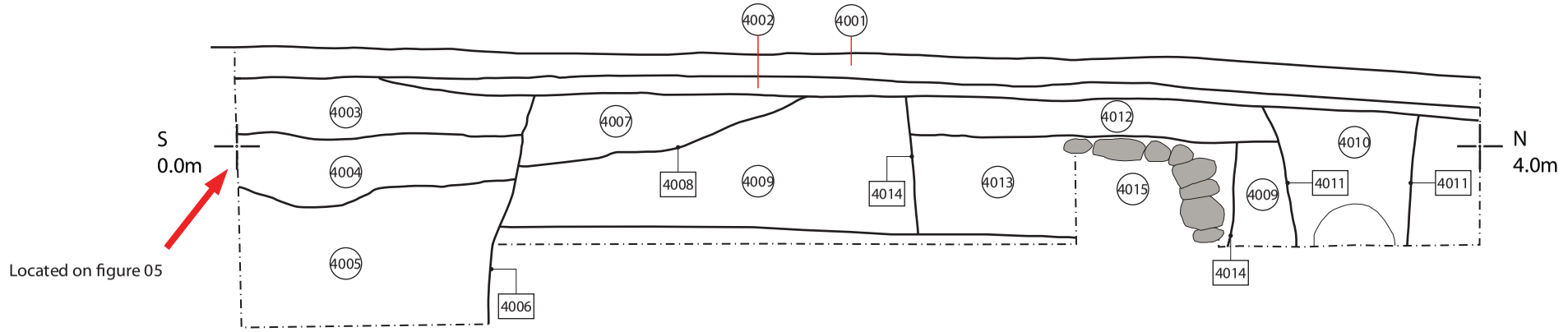

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Figure 04: East facing section of trench 04 showing wall (4015).
Scale 1:20 at A4.

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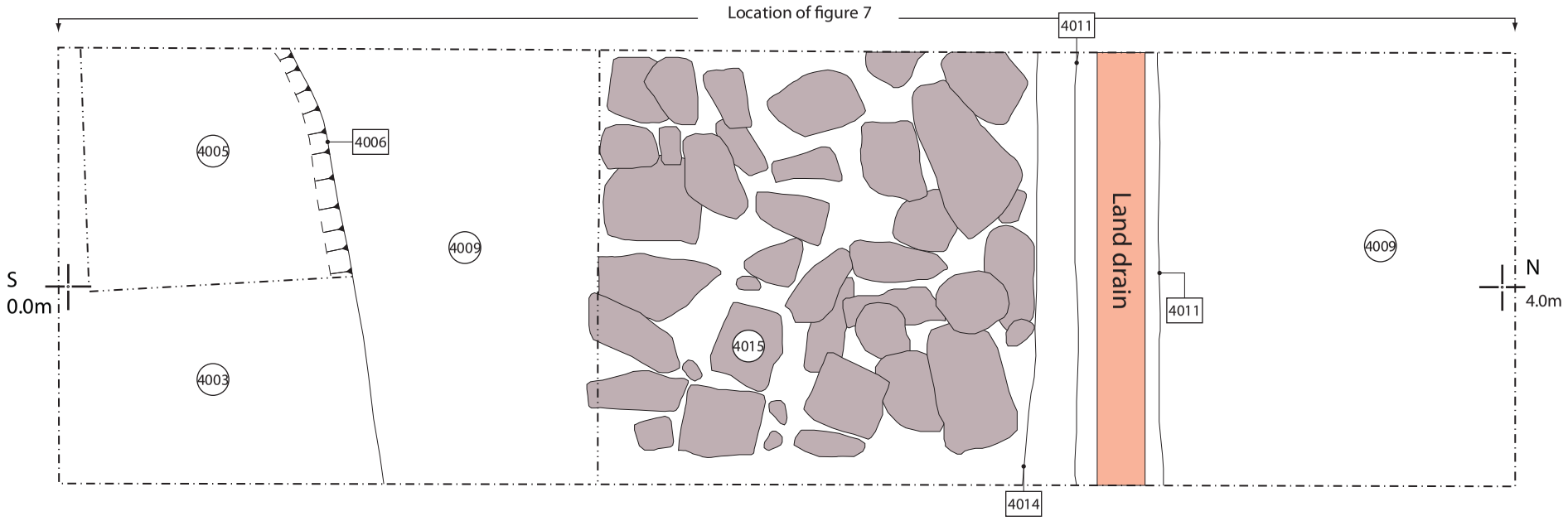

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Figure 05: Plan of trench 04. Scale 1:20 at A4.

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9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The phase of archaeological evaluation trenching at no. 2, Jordangate, Macclesfield determined on the one had that much of the site had been previously disturbed but also that archaeological structural remains exist at a shallow depth beneath the current car park. The very fact that all of the evaluation trenches required repositioning due to buried utilities is testament to the high level of disturbance, especially at the eastern and southern ends of the site but also criss-crossing it in the form of buried drains. Away from these utilities it could be seen, as with trench 1, that the former modern garage which occupied the site still had associated buried remains, and it is likely that these have removed any trace of earlier archaeological remains at these parts of the site.

The excavation of evaluation trench 2 showed that in places the natural glacial sand exists immediately beneath the current car park surface, and it is likely that the top and subsoils had been stripped away at these locations, possibly truncating the natural sand and any archaeological remains with them. Moreover, the results of trench 3 showed that this part of the site had clearly been heavily disturbed through the dumping of material at the site and through the excavation of a large post-medieval rubbish pit.

However, the discovery of a sandstone wall within trench 4 has shown that structural remains are preserved in places almost immediately beneath the car park surface. The sandstone wall ran from east to west and could correspond with a small rectangular building depicted within this area on the Town Plan of 1871 (see ABRS assessment report. 2014-JGMC) which is likely to have been stabling for the Macclesfield Arms Hotel. The finds assemblage appears to date broadly to the late 17th to early 18th Century and it is clear that despite the ceramic sherds being recovered from separate contexts relating to the construction and demolition of the wall that some of these are residual, and have thus worked their way into their accompanying contexts. It is not clear therefore whether the recovered artefact assemblage relates to the construction, occupation, or demolition of the sandstone wall and as such there is the potential for the wall and indeed any associated remains to be of an earlier date, and even possibly medieval in origin.

It is therefore recommended that prior to the construction of the proposed development at the site that an archaeological excavation is undertaken so that any surviving buried remains can be cleaned and fully recorded prior to disturbance, thus ensuring their preservation via record.

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APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF RECORDED CONTEXTS

Context Number	Form	Description
1001	Concrete hardstanding	Very hard, light grey concrete, 0.12m depth.
1002	Redeposited soil	Reasonably soft, mid/dark red-brown slightly sandy silt-clay, 0.67m depth.
1003	Natural sand substrata	Soft, mid-orange sand.
1004	Red-brick wall	Red-brick bonded by mortar on base of concrete, four courses. 0.26m width by 0.56m height.
2001	Concrete hardstanding	Very hard, light grey concrete, 0.16m depth.
2002	Sub-base	Firm, mid brown silt, sand and clay, 0.1m depth.
2003	Post-medieval drain	Drain encased in concrete, 0.5m width by 0.5m depth.
2004	Natural sand and gravel substrata	Soft, mid-orange sand and gravel.
3001	Concrete hardstanding	Very hard, light grey concrete, 0.1m depth.
3002	Fill of pit [3009]	Slightly loose, mid-brown silt-sand, 0.18m depth.
3003	Sub-base	Firm, mid brown silt, sand and clay, 0.1m depth.
3004	Fill of pit [3009]	Firm grey-brown sand-silt, 0.6m depth.
3005	Fill of pit [3009]	Slightly loose mottled brown and grey sand-silt, 0.08m depth.
3006	Fill of pit [3009]	Moderately firm orange-brown sand-silt, 0.26m depth.
3007	Fill of pit [3009]	Slightly firm, white-yellow-brown sand and mortar, 0.12m depth.
3008	Fill of pit [3009]	Slightly firm, dark brown sand-silt, 0.06m depth.
3009	Cut of post-medieval pit	Exceeds trench limits, gradual sides, >2.1m length by >1.5m depth by >0.86m depth
3010	Redeposited soil	Loose, mottled mid brown and orange-yellow silt-sand, >1.0m depth.
3011	Natural sand substrata	Soft, mid orange-yellow sand.
4001	Concrete hardstanding	Very hard, light grey concrete, 0.1m depth.
4002	Sub-base	Firm, mid brown silt, sand and clay, 0.1m depth.
4003	Fill of pit [4006]	Firm, mid-orange sand, 0.19m depth.
4004	Fill of pit [4006]	Firm, orange-brown sand and gravel, 0.21m depth.

4005	Fill of pit [4006]	Firm, mid grey-brown silt-sand, 0.62m depth.
4006	Post-medieval pit	Exceeds trench limits, near vertical sides, base not reached. >1.5m long by >0.95m wide by >1.3m deep.
4007	Fill of pit [4008]	Firm, grey grit-sand, 0.21m deep.
4008	Post-medieval pit	Concave sides and base, 0.9m width by 0.21m depth.
4009	Natural sand and gravel substrata	Soft, mid orange-yellow sand and gravel.
4010	Post-medieval drain and backfill	Ceramic drain 0.19m diameter and mid grey-brown silt-caly backfill.
4011	Cut for land drain (4010)	Linear in plan, vertical sides, flat base, E-W. 0.5m wide by 0.5m deep.
4012	Demolition deposit	Firm dark-brown clay-sand, 0.12m depth.
4013	Backfill of foundation cut [4014]	Slightly firm, mottled dark brown and orange sand-silt, 0.2m depth.
4014	Foundation cut for wall (4015)	Linear in plan, steep near vertical sides, flat base. E-W.
4015	Sandstone wall	E-W, measures 1.4m in width by 0.33m in height, Dry-bonded, medium angular sandstone blocks.

APPENDIX II – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

No 2, Jordangate,
Macclesfield, Cheshire.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(Tender Code T0068):

Archaeological Trenches

Prepared for

Estates and Leisure

September 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been asked by Estates and Leisure to provide a cost and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for carrying out a programme of archaeological evaluation of a proposed development area, located to the west of Jordangate and to the north of King Edward Street, in the town of Macclesfield, Cheshire (centred on NGR **SJ 91682 73867**) as part of the predetermination of an application (**ref: 14/3619M**) for the construction of single three storey office. The evaluation will consist of the archaeological excavation of 4 archaeological trenches, measuring 5.0m in length by 1.5m in width on to the natural substrata to evaluate all potential features within the trenches. The topsoil and any overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator, and any archaeological features encountered will be sample excavated by hand in order to determine their character and date.

The archaeological evaluation work is being undertaken as part of a programme of addressing material considerations as part of a planning application. The principal archaeological interest at the site derives from the fact that the proposed development area is located within a rich archaeological landscape within the historic settlement core of the town, the proposed development area itself, however is un-attested archaeologically and there may be as yet un-identified archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Historic map regression indicates the proposed development area has undergone periods of significant development and potential re-development since the early 19th century. There is, therefore a strong possibility of significant ground disturbance across the whole of the proposed development area.

The aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation is to establish the archaeological significance of the site, to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains, and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The subsequent report will include an assessment of the potential for further investigative work if required, and where relevant give recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

An Archaeological Heritage Assessment was carried out at the site in July 2014 by Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) which identified a number of structures now demolished, located across the site and depicted on the historic mapping. The assessment report also identified that the site was in an archaeologically rich landscape and that the potential for preserved buried archaeological remains at the site was unknown.

The current design conforms to the guidelines specified in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008).

2.0 BACKGROUND

(Reproduced from ABRS assessment report. 2014-JGMC)

A search of the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER) covering a radius of 500m centred on the proposed development area was carried out as part of this assessment on July 14th 2014. The HER records 137 identified sites of archaeological significance within the search area.

Prehistoric

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Prehistoric period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Romano British
As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Romano British period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Anglo Saxon
The town of Macclesfield, being mentioned in the Domesday Book is certain to have Saxon origins, however physical and archaeological evidence of this is sparse. The site of a possible Saxon Chapel (HER Ref 1561/4) is recorded by documentary sources. Documents held by the British Museum records rent of land in Macclesfield to the Chapel of St Mary, the British Museum records a St Mary's Place in Chestergate. Four fragments of Saxon cross shafts (two rectangular and two cylindrical), one carved with ring-interlace are stored inside the church of St Michael (HER Ref 1563/1/4).

Medieval
There are a large number of confirmed sites known to date from the medieval period recorded by the HER within the search area. The historic settlement core of Macclesfield, based upon the medieval borough (HER Ref 1563/0/0) has been identified using landscape maps. The proposed development area is located on the northernmost fringe of this core. Within the core, to the south of the proposed development area are a number of recorded sites of medieval activity; the 13th century Guildhall (HER Ref 1563/0/13) was demolished in 1823 and replaced by the present Town Hall, there are no surviving remains. Excavations carried out in the modern town hall car park recorded *"an extensive late medieval layer and early post medieval layer suggesting that there was activity in these periods nearby"* (HER Ref 1563/0/22).

The recovered pottery suggests no pre-15th century activity. Adjacent to the site of the Guildhall is the recorded location of the Royal Bakehouse (HER Ref 1563/0/14). The centralised Bakehouse was owned by the manor and provided a steady income for the manor. Also adjacent to the town hall is the site of the medieval stocks and whipping post (HER Ref 1563/2/3). On the southern corner of Chestergate and the Market Square is the recorded site of the townhouse belonging to the Stanley family (HER Ref 1563/0/15). Adjacent to the market place is the church of St Michael (HER Ref 1563/1/1), also Grade II* listed. The Church was consecrated in 1278 by Eleanor, wife of the future Edward I when he was Earl of Chester and originally dedicated to All Hallows, the church was rebuilt in 1739-40 and again in 1898-1901, which demolished the 18th century work, but not the medieval church. There are documentary sources recording an anchorite recluse being walled into the Savage Chapel tower of St. Michael (HER Ref 1563/1/3). In front of the church is the recorded location of the original medieval market hall (HER Ref 1563/2/1).

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Archaeological Trenches

Before trenching commences an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures will be agreed with the client and the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service.

The number and size of the trenches will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist but it is proposed that 4 trenches measuring 5.0m by 1.5m are excavated within the footprint of the proposed office building. The trenches will not target the areas of the site that will be left as car parking. There is latitude on the location of each evaluation trench and repositioning to

take account of buried services and other physical constraints. The exact positioning of each trench will be determined after a site meeting with the client, ABRS, Aeon Archaeology, and the Cheshire Archaeological Planning Service (if required).

3.1.1 Specific Methodology

If archaeological deposits are identified they will be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

Contingency provision will be made for the following:

- additional excavation of up to 100-% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of evaluation trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core trench area.

The archaeological works will be surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The pits, deposits, features and structures within them will be accurately located on a site plan prepared at most appropriate and largest scale.

A written record of the trench content and all identified features will be completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations, measured drawings, and a measured survey. The photographic record will be maintained, using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution. Photographic identification boards will also be used.

All trenches will be opened with a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Trenches and spoil heaps will be routinely investigated through the use of a metal detector and any finds/artefacts collected and processed as outlined in section 7.0.

To prevent any potential health and safety risk to the public and staff the trenches will require cordoning with Harris fencing (to be supplied by the client).

All excavations will be backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure Aeon Archaeology will leave the site in a safe and tidy condition. Aeon Archaeology has not been requested to reinstate hard standing surfaces as found.

Aeon Archaeology will not be held responsible for delays and subsequent costs incurred through the onset of adverse weather. If such conditions occur additional costs may be incurred.

3.1.2 Evaluation Aims

A design brief has not been produced by the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service but the broad aims of the evaluation trenching are understood to be:

- 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.

- To enable the owners to establish a schedule for archaeological risks.

- The report on the work will assist in determining the need, if any, for further archaeological mitigation. This may consist of attempts to preserve significant remains in situ or, if this is not possible, more extensive excavation work and reporting. Less sensitive remains may require a watching brief. Any such further work may be secured by condition.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation trenches are understood 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 Cheshire.

NB. If significant archaeological activity is identified within any trench (e.g. extensive and/or complex features/artefacts/deposits), cf. para. 4.0.

3.2 Post-excavation Report

An post-excavation report of the evaluation, in accordance with the recommendations in *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 evaluation* (1994 rev. 2001 and 2008) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The post-excavation report will be completed within a maximum of six months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The cost quoted does not include examination of, conservation of or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological programme, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. Contingency costs are provided for these at the end of the WSI.

The project will be monitored by the Curatorial Archaeologist at the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service.

3.3 Archive

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 (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the project. The report will also be lodged with the online OASIS database.

4.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The identification of significant archaeological features during the evaluation stage may necessitate further archaeological works. This will require the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor and may be subject to a separate WSI, to be agreed by the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service prior to implementation.

This WSI does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the evaluation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples associated with any peat deposits. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new WSI will be issued for approval by the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Archaeologist.

5.0 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. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

Bulk environmental samples will also be taken from any fills, deposits or structures which yield archaeological artefacts, charcoal flecks/ fragments, bone, or any other historic remains.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs will be obtained from Oxford Archaeology.

For guidance purposes the following volume criteria represent the minimum feature sampling requirements:

- 50% of each discrete feature (e.g. pits and postholes)
- 25% of the exposed areas of each liner feature and all terminals/intersections
- 50% of structural features (e.g. beamslots, ring-ditches)
- 50%-100% of domestic/industrial working features (e.g. hearths and ovens)

6.0 HUMAN REMAINS

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a licence is required under Section *25* of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

7.0 SMALL FINDS

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is recommended that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to Aeon Archaeology for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the fieldwork phase. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Archaeologist. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds with the exception of unstratified items dating to the twentieth or twenty-first centuries AD which will be recorded by material, type, form, identification and weight, and discarded.

All finds will be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Their location will be recorded; finds numbers attributed, bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking place on site. Where specialist advice is required provision will be made to do so at the earliest possible convenience.

After processing, artefacts which are suitable will be cleaned and conserved in-house. Artefacts requiring specialist cleaning and conservation will be sent to the relevant specialist. All finds will then be sent to a specialist for analysis, the results of which will then be assessed to ascertain the potential of the finds assemblage to meet the research aims of the project. The value of the finds will also be assessed in terms of the wider educational and academic contributions.

7.1 Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.

- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.

- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.

- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown.

The British Museum will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

8.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

8.1 Staff

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke BA MA MIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology. A second archaeologist (Tbc) will also be utilised on site to excavate and record the archaeological trenches.

8.2 Timetable

The evaluation work can currently be undertaken from mid- September 2014, although the client is encouraged to give as much notice as possible to Aeon Archaeology as project commitments are currently high.

9.0 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.

10.0 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 30/09/14

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Towergate Insurance Policy 2011025521290

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 30/09/14

11.0 GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation prepared by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.

Please note the following:

Aeon Archaeology will not be held responsible for any delays to the work programme resulting from the discovery of archaeological sites or finds.

The cost quoted does not include examination of, conservation of or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological programme, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. Contingency costs are provided below.

Payment is strictly due within 30 days of the date on the issued invoice.

Payment will be taken as the date of receipt of cheque or, where payment is by BACS, date of receipt of payment to the nominated account. Failure to pay the invoiced balance within 30 days will result in a:

- **levee a compensation charge of £40 (for sums under £1000) or £70 (for sums to £9,999)**
- **plus 13.75% of the contract value (plus levee and charges) on the start of every subsequent 30 day period after the lapse of the 30 day term (in accordance with the late Payment of Commercial Debts (interest) Act 1998)**

CONTINGENCY COSTS

The following contingency costs will apply if relevant:

Cost of orange mesh fencing: £22.95 per roll

Cost of road pins: £2.50 each.

Cost of TERAM geotextile matting: @£39.95 roll

Shoring of pits, if required, will be charged at cost of material and acro-prop hire.

Removal of excess spoil, or temporary storage of spoil at cost of haulage and tipping. It is anticipated that the spoil will be stored on-site ready for re-instatement.

Cleaning, examination and drawing of finds £250/day

Conservation of finds £250/day

Materials and containers for storage of finds will be charged at cost

Examination and report of skeletal remains £250/day

Examination of palaeo-ecological samples £250/day

Radiocarbon dates: AMS £450 per date

Note: All figures are quoted exclusive of VAT, which will be added at the appropriate rate.

SPECIALISTS

Specilaist advice required will be sought from the following list:

- 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

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of waterlogged material:

- Organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)
- Non-organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)

DECLARATION: I (the client) agree to the conditions of this WSI and in particular the quote, additional costs, timescales for payment and penalties for late payment as outlined above.

Signed:

Print:

Date: