



St. Alban's Church, Tattenhall.

January 2016

V 1.0



aeon archaeology



Archaeological Watching Brief
Project Code: A0053.1
Report no. 0076



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Project Code: A0053.1

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Client: St. Alban's Church

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Graham Holland Associates to carry out a programme of archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundations for an extension to St Albans Church, Tattenhall, Cheshire (centred on NGR **SJ 48639 58611**) as a condition of full planning permission (**10/10696/FUL**).

The archaeological watching brief at St Alban's Church, Tattenhall revealed the earlier foundations of the medieval church and associated buttress lying beneath the existing church wall. This showed that upon rebuilding of the church in 1869/70 that the medieval footprint had been utilised, at least at the western end of the northern elevation, as foundation footings.

The monitoring of the new drainage trench to the south of the church revealed a dry-bonded wall constructed from red sandstone blocks and running east to west across the trench. The origin and identity of this wall is unknown and it may have formed the foundations of a structure associated with the church which has since gone out of use and been demolished. Another hypothesis is that the wall represents a structure that predates the church however no stratigraphic or artefactual evidence was recovered to either confirm or deny this theory.

The medieval and post-medieval finds recovered compliment those from previous archaeological investigations. Although largely unstratified, the decorated medieval floor tiles nonetheless provide examples of designs additional to those previously recorded at Tattenhall and at religious houses elsewhere in Cheshire and beyond.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Graham Holland Associates to carry out a programme of archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundations for an extension to St Albans Church, Tattenhall, Cheshire (centred on NGR **SJ 48639 58611**) as a condition of full planning permission (**10/10696/FUL**). The extension footprint was located adjacent to the westernmost bay of the northern elevation of the church and involved the excavation by machine of a perimeter edge beam to 0.9m depth and the excavation of the central footprint to 0.3-0.5m depth (figure 1 and figure 2).

In addition, seven grave markers were found to occupy the extension footprint and it was a requirement that these were recorded photographically as well as having their locations recorded and descriptions taken, after which they were to be relocated to outside of the development area. A watching brief was also to be maintained during the excavation of a new drain.

A design specification had not been produced by the Cheshire West and Chester archaeological planning officer, but the following statement had been made a condition of full planning permission:

Condition 6

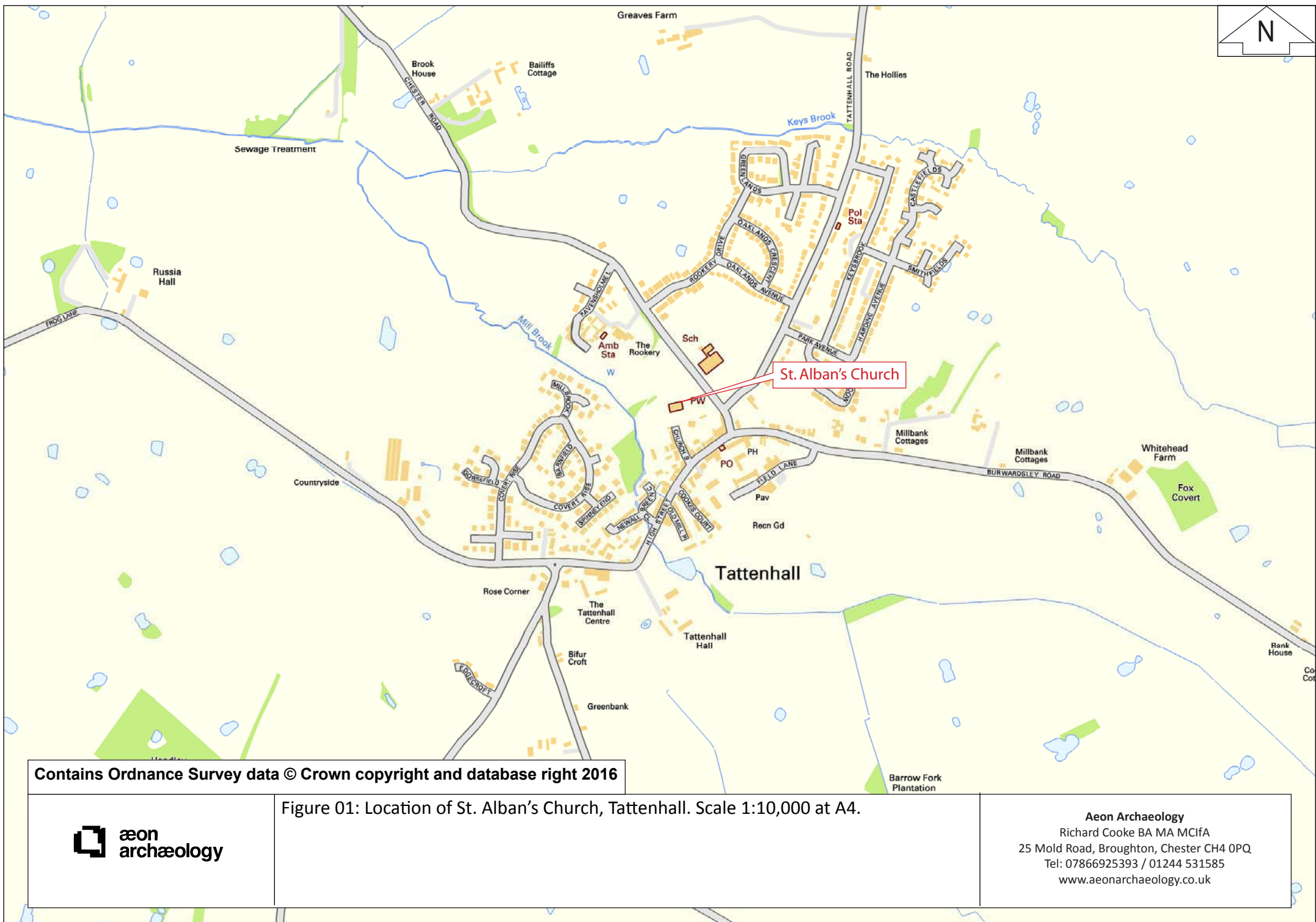
No development shall take place within the area indicated until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been secured by the applicant, or their agents or successors in title and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved scheme (Ref: 10/10696/FUL).

The use of such a condition is in line with the guidance set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) and is also in accordance with the advice contained in the Church of England and English Heritage's *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2005).

The groundworks associated with the extension were not to intrude beyond 0.9m depth however a phase of archaeological evaluation test pits carried out by Mr Kevin Cootes in 2010 found two sandstone blocks, thought to be the foundations of an earlier phase of construction, continuing beneath the north wall of the church.

A written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (appendix II) was undertaken by Aeon Archaeology in January 2015 which outlined the principle aims of the watching brief and the methods by which they would be met. This formed the basis of a method statement submitted for the work. The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with this document.

The work undertaken adhered to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

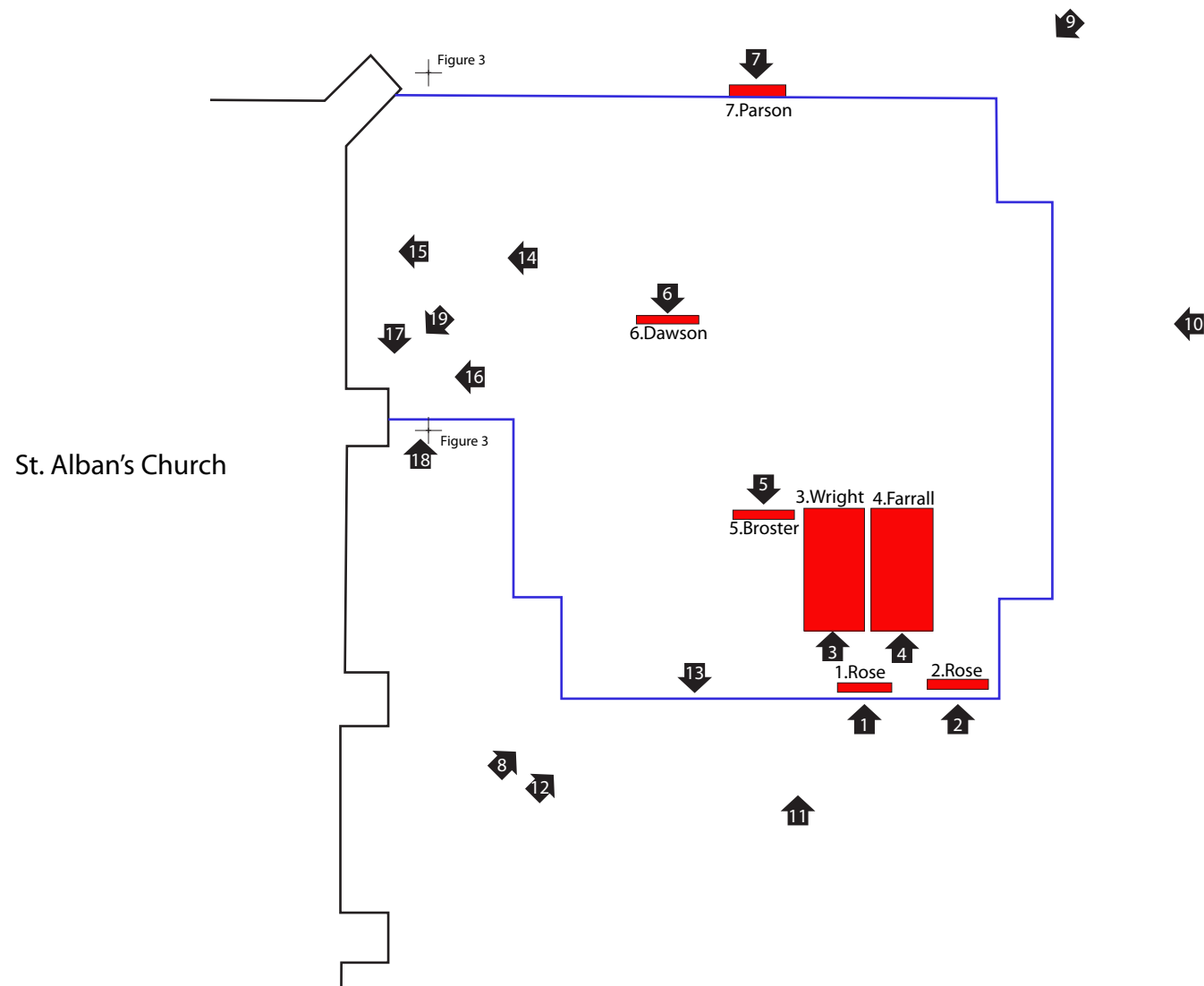


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Figure 01: Location of St. Alban's Church, Tattenhall. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

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3.0 PROJECT AIMS

The watching brief was maintained on site during the ground works which focused on a defined zone extending 10.5m north-south by 9.0m east-west (Fig. 2), with the intention of identifying, investigating, recording and recovering any archaeological remains and/or artefacts.

The CIfA maintains a standard for archaeological watching brief which states that:

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of CIfA.

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the CIfA as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (CIfA 2014a). The watching brief will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

The CIfA further identifies the purpose of a watching brief as allowing, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works. It is also important to note that a watching brief provides an opportunity, if needed, for a signal to be made to all interested parties, before the destruction of the archaeological materials, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is, therefore, not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The aims of the watching brief at St Alban's Church were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the opportunity to gain information about and record the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological remains on the Site affected by excavations and groundworks for the development, the presence and nature of which could not be established with sufficient confidence in advance of works which may disturb them.
- To provide the facility to signal to the relevant authorities, before irreversible impact to remains that an archaeological and/or historic find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the watching brief were:

- To create a photographic and descriptive record of seven grave markers within the development footprint.
- To observe and recover any artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To record the location, dimensions and nature of any deposits, features, structures or artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To recover samples of any deposits considered to have potential for analysis for palaeoenvironmental data should the opportunity arise.

- Where the raw data allows, to construct a model of the depositional processes and stratigraphic sequence for the relevant parts of the site.

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). 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 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Watching Brief

All soil removal was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. A photographic record was maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution and any subsurface remains were to be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and measured drawings being undertaken if required.

In the event of archaeological discovery features were to be excavated by hand and fully recorded using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas, digital photographs, and plan and section drawings taken at a suitable scale (usually 1:20 for plan drawings and 1:10 for section drawings).

The archive produced is held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0053.1**.

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. 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. 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 archaeological watching brief. Any changes in recovery priorities would be made under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Client and the Cheshire West and Chester archaeological planning officer. 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 photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project was prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions were labelled, and cross-referenced, and will be lodged within a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report has been sent to the client and upon written approval from them paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER, the Cheshire West and Chester archaeological planning officer, and will be logged with the online OASIS database. Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs arising from the watching brief will be stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0053.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.

5.0 SITE LOCATION AND HISTORY

(Reproduced from Cootes, K. 2009)

St. Alban's is grade II listed, situated in the centre of the modern village and, although little is known about the medieval building or any earlier structures, there is a record of two phases of demolition and reconstruction during the 19th century. The initial work consisted of the replacement of the slated square spine of the 16th century tower with a flat roof covered in lead. The main body of the church was demolished and completely replaced in 1869-1870.

Archaeological finds recovered over the last 35 years from the grounds and surrounding area have suggested that the church grounds and the building itself may require further research. The excavation of a drainage ditch in 1982 revealed large sandstone blocks supporting the south, south-west and north-western buttresses of the church, with one such block (under the south wall) containing a layer of plaster adhering to its outer surface. This surface (facing out into the southern portion of the graveyard) was decorated with yellow, grey and red bands on a white background, partially covered under a layer of plaster. Two less decorative plastered and painted blocks were also uncovered under the adjacent buttresses to the east. Postulated as being Roman in origin, the decoration was paralleled with that from the legionary baths in Exeter. A fragment of flagon/rim jar in the Nene Valley fabric, dating to the 3rd/4th century AD, was also recovered.

Other random finds in the vicinity of the village support the postulation of a Roman period settlement in Tattenhall. Two coins (a denarius of Marc Anthony minted in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and a Denarius of Galba) were found in the grounds of Park Primary School, less than 100m from the church. Two further coins; one a 3rd century barbarous radiate, and the other a genuine radiate of Gallianus, was recovered from private land off Chester Road, approximately 200m from the church. Additionally, the dedication to St. Alban is relatively rare and suggests a Saxon foundation, also indicating the possibility of early medieval internments in the graveyard.

6.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

6.1 The Documentary Archive

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

Watching brief day record sheets	11
Digital photographs	118
Context sheets	9
Drawings	4 on 2 sheets

6.2 Environmental Samples

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

6.3 Artefacts

The finds assemblage recovered during recent archaeological works at the church of St Alban, Tattenhall, Cheshire comprised the following range of artefacts: 14 fragments of medieval floor tile; 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipe; 15 fragments of ceramic building materials and 32 fragments of disarticulated human bone.

7.0 SPECIALIST ANALYSIS – ARTEFACTS

By Leigh Dodd

Summary

The finds assemblage recovered during recent archaeological works at the church of St Alban, Tattenhall, Cheshire comprised the following range of artefacts: 14 fragments of medieval floor tile; 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 6 fragments of clay tobacco pipe; 15 fragments of ceramic building materials and 32 fragments of disarticulated human bone.

A little under 86% of the artefacts recovered were recorded as unstratified (not recovered from archaeologically secure deposits).

The finds span approximately a 500 year period between the later medieval period – late fourteenth to fifteenth century – through to the nineteenth century.

Artefact Category	Medieval Floor Tile		Post-Medieval Pottery		Clay Tobacco Pipe		Ceramic Building Materials	
Context	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
(1008)	1	174	3	77	2	5	1	456
Unstrat.	13	2316	11	261	4	13	14	4646
Total	14	2490	14	338	6	18	15	5102

Table 1: Quantification of all finds by category and context (weight in g)

Medieval Floor Tiles

Fourteen fragments, weighing 2490 g, of decorated medieval floor tile were recovered; of these only a single fragment was stratified and this from a context that produced pottery of later, post-medieval, date. However, in view of the intrinsic value of the decorated schemes present, the tiles have been catalogued here on an individual basis. The tiles were produced in sandy red fabrics, many of which were very similar at a visual level.

Context (1008)

1 A single tile was recovered from this context. The tile was of line-impressed type and of a design that would have required four individual tiles to complete the pattern. Each tile contained segments of three circles centred on a corner and two sides, each containing leaf motifs. The example recovered from St Alban's had bevelled edges and had been coated with a green glaze and cut diagonally. The design has been recorded at various sites in Cheshire including Norton Priory (Keen 2008, fig 177: pattern 4050) and Vale Royal Abbey (Thompson 1962, fig 6.7), and in North Wales at both Bangor Cathedral and Denbigh (Lewis 1999, design 744). The tile belongs to a group generally dated to the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century (Lewis 1999, 91; Keen 2008, 278); 174 g.

Unstratified

2 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with white slip and yellow, lead glaze. Design comprises an *eagle displayed*, parallels of which are found in Chester at the Benedictine nunnery, the Dominican and Carmelite friaries, Tattenhall and Bunbury Churches, and from Vale Royal Abbey (Axworthy-Rutter 1990, 230, tile design 3/73), along with Norton Priory (Keen 2008, fig. 190: tile pattern 4190); c. 15th century. An almost complete example, missing the upper left corner but with noticeable wear to the face and edges. Lime mortar adhering to the upper of this tile suggests that it had been re-laid face-down, perhaps owing to wear to the face of the tile; 481 g.

3 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with white slip and yellow, lead glaze. Design comprises an *eagle displayed* (see comments for cat. No. 2). Bottom right corner only, surface worn; 146 g.

4 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with white slip and yellow, lead glaze. Design comprises a *lion rampant*. English parallels for this design are limited to Norton priory (Keen 2008, fig. 188: tile pattern 4170) and Vale Royal Abbey, Cheshire (Thompson 1962, fig 5.1). In spite of the limited parallels, the tile belongs to a group generally dated to the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century (Keen 2008, 278). Upper right corner only, surface worn; 187 g.

5 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with green-brown lead glaze (see comments for cat. No. 1). Approximately 50% of tile, surface worn; 339 g.

6 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with white slip and yellow lead glaze (see comments for cat. Nos. 1 & 5). Corner of tile, surface worn; 145 g.

7 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with white slip and yellow, lead glaze. The design comprises four oak leaves with circles in the interspaces, within a square set diagonally; double lines with trefoil in each corner. At Chester the design is common with parallels from the Benedictine nunnery, and the Dominican and Franciscan friaries; from Cheshire churches at Tattenhall, Bunbury, Astbury, Tarvin and Malpas, along with Vale Royal Abbey (Axworthy-Rutter 1990, 230, tile design 4/78) and Norton Priory (Keen 2008, fig. 188: tile pattern 4110). In North Wales the design has been recorded at Bangor, Conway, Rhuddlan friary, and St. Asaph Cathedral (Lewis 1999, design 734). The current examples (see also cat. No. 8 below) have the addition of a small diamond set within the lined borders surrounding the central motif; this small detail is seemingly not recorded elsewhere. The tile belongs to a group generally dated to the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century (Lewis 1999, 91; Keen 2008, 278). Corner of tile, surface worn; 174 g.

8 Line-impressed, square, coated with white slip and yellow, lead glaze (see comments for cat. No. 7). Fragment with one edge, worn; 81g.

9 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with yellow-brown lead glaze. The design comprising a continuous scroll of vine leaves within parallel borders. Parallels for this design have been recorded at Norton priory (Keen 2008, fig. 176: tile pattern 4032) and Vale Royal Abbey, Cheshire (Thompson 1962, 5.6). At Norton Priory the design forms part of pattern 4030 along with tile pattern 4031. In North Wales, the form occurs in a slightly different form at Bangor Cathedral (Lewis 1999, design 738). The tile belongs to a group generally dated to the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century (Lewis 1999, 91; Keen 2008, 278). A little over 50% of tile; 311 g.

10 Line-impressed, with bevelled side, coated with brown lead glaze (see comments for cat. No. 9). Fragment with one edge, surface worn; 80 g.

11 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with brown lead glaze. The design comprising a continuous scroll of vine leaves within parallel borders. Parallels for this design have been recorded at Norton priory (Keen 2008, fig. 176: tile pattern 4031) and Vale Royal Abbey, Cheshire (Thompson 1962, 5.6). At Norton Priory the design forms part of pattern 4030 along with tile pattern 4032 (see comments for cat. Nos. 9 and 10 above). The tile belongs to a group generally dated to the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century (Keen 2008, 278). Corner of tile, some surface wear; 182 g.

12 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with brown lead glaze. The design comprising a central quatrefoil within a double circle, with a pointed trefoil in each corner. Parallels for this design are found in Chester at the Dominican, Carmelite, and Franciscan friaries, from the Cathedral and St. John's church, also at Vale Royal Abbey and Bunbury church (Axworthy-Rutter 1990, 230, tile design 2/81), and at Norton Priory (Keen 2008, tile pattern 4150). In North Wales the

design has parallels at Bangor, Denbigh and Rhuddlan (Lewis 1999, design 736). The tile belongs to a group generally dated to the late fourteenth to early fifteenth century (Lewis 1999, 91; Keen 2008, 278). Corner only, worn; 82 g.

13 Line-impressed, square with bevelled sides, coated with green lead glaze. The design of a type that would have required four individual tiles to complete the central pattern comprising a quatrefoil containing leaves; the corners comprising a leaf design within double quatrefoil border with addition of points at the intersection of the arcs, all within a double circular border. Parallels for this tile are scarce but include Tattenhall and Malpas churches and the Benedictine nunnery, Chester; probably fifteenth century (Axworthy-Rutter 1990, tile design 99/124). Corner of tile, surface in good condition with glossy glaze, lime mortar adhering to edge; 108 g.

14 Fragment of probable floor tile with one edge; yellow green glaze on edge and underside. Worn, 95 g.

Post-Medieval Pottery

The post-medieval pottery comprised a rather limited range of wares spanning the period from the 17th century to the 19th century. The forms comprised utilitarian storage vessels, such as jars and bottles, along with bowls and tableware.

Wares	Blackware		Mottled ware		Slipware		Stonewares		Whitewares		Yellow ware	
Context	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
(1008)	2	58			1	19						
Unstrat.	2	97	1	14			4	84	3	53	1	13

Table 2: Quantification of post-medieval pottery by ware group and context

Context (1008)

This context produced sherds from two blackware bowls and a sherd from a press-moulded slipware dish decorated with combed cream and brown slips. Although limited, the components of this assemblage – along with the clay tobacco pipe fragments – suggest a date in the later 17th century or the first half of the 18th century.

Unstratified

The earliest sherds of unstratified post-medieval pottery comprised a rim sherd from a yellow ware jar; a sherd from the base to a mottled ware dish, and a sherd from the body of a blackware jar. These three sherds potentially span the period from the middle of the 17th century through to the early 18th century.

A second sherd of blackware – from the base of a jar or bowl – is likely to date to the 19th century along with sherds from at least three stoneware bottles, sherds from the base and body to a whiteware jar and a sherd from a whiteware cup decorated with a grey printed *marble* design; the latter probably dating to the middle of the 19th century.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

Context (1008)

This context produced two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, one of which was a mouthpiece. The mouthpiece had a bore measurement of 7/64", the stem fragment 5/64". The pipes were probably produced in the later 17th century or the first half of the 18th century, broadly contemporary with the pottery recovered also.

Unstratified

Four fragments of stem, all with bore measurements of 4/64", were recovered. One fragment retained the spur from the bowl. A further fragment was rounded at one end suggesting re-working of the stem after breakage, perhaps so that the pipe could be continued to be smoked. These fragments date broadly to the 19th century.

Ceramic Building Materials

Context (1008)

A fragment of hand-made brick in a hard, sandy red fabric was recovered from this context. The fragment measured approximately 50mm thick and 100mm wide (length unmeasurable) and although not closely datable was probably contemporaneous with the pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from this context.

Unstratified

A single fragment of curved ridge tile (weighing 841 g) was recovered. The tile was manufactured from a sandy, red fabric. The fragment varied in thickness from 16mm, where the end survived, up to 40mm at the thickest surviving point. The tile may be a product roughly contemporary with the decorated floor tiles described above as the fabric shared similar characteristics.

Ten fragments (weighing 2678 g) of hand-made horseshoe-shaped ceramic field drain were recovered along with four fragments (weighing 1127 g) of similarly coarse hand-made flat tile. During the 18th century horseshoe-shaped tiles were often placed on flat tiles to form a tunnel-shaped drain; after which point tunnel-shaped drains were manufactured in one piece until finally replaced by hollow cylinders from the middle of the 19th century.

Human bone

Unstratified

Thirty-two fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered during the archaeological watching brief. These were bagged and stored on-site and upon conclusion of the work were returned to the Church Warden for reburial.

Concluding Comments

The medieval and post-medieval finds recovered from the recent work undertaken at the church of St Alban compliment those from previous archaeological investigations (*see* Axworthy-Rutter 1982; Cootes 2009). Although largely unstratified, the decorated medieval floor tiles nonetheless provide examples of designs additional to those previously recorded at Tattenhall and at religious houses elsewhere in Cheshire and beyond.

8.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

The archaeological watching was maintained between 27th April and 4th May 2015 during the excavation of the extension footprint, and between 25th and 28th August 2015 during the excavation of the connecting drainage trench. Archaeological contexts have been assigned where relevant and are shown in brackets. Details of contexts are presented in appendix I.

8.1 Relocated Grave Markers

Grave Marker 1 'Rose' – Plate 1, figure 2

Grave marker 1 relates to plot no. 577 – 580 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

In affectionate
Remembrance of
Sarah
The beloved wife of
Aaron Rose Tattenhall
Who died June 19th 1881
In her 70th year
*Blessed are the dead
Which die in the Lord*

Also the above Aaron Rose
Who dies November 20th 1892
In his 91st year

Grave Marker 2 'Rose' – Plate 2, figure 2

Grave marker 2 relates to plot no. 577 – 580 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

In
Memory of Thomas Eldest Son of
Aaron and Sarah Rose of Tattenhall
Who died Decr 28th 1839 aged 7 years
and 2 Months
*My parents dear no longer pine,
I'm safely lodged in hands divine;
Short was my time, long is my rest.
God takes them first whom He loves best.*
Also Frances Rose died June 7
1851 aged 12 Months
Also William Rose son of
Aaron and Sarah Rose who died
January 12th 1868, in his 31st year
Also Aaron Rose
Died Handley 12th Augst 1890
Aged 46

Grave Marker 3 'Wright' – Plate 3, figure 2

Grave marker 3 relates to plot no. 593 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

Underneath
lie the remains of Benjamin
Wright of Tattenhall who
Departed this life on the
....of September 1791
aged 75
Also Mary wife of the
Above Benjamin Wright
Departed this life
20th of October 1800 in the
90th year of her age

Grave Marker 4 'Farrall' – Plate 4, figure 2

Grave marker 4 relates to plot no. 592 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

Beneath
interred the body of
Thomas Farrall
of Tattenhall who died Dec
7th 1753 aged 29
Here also lies the Body of
....Farrall Son
who died June 16th
17..1 aged 6
also Margery his wife
died April 12th 1765
Aged 77

Grave Marker 5 'Broster' – Plate 5, figure 2

Grave marker 5 relates to plot no. 594 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

Here lie interred
The remains of Martha
Daughter of Joseph and Martha
Broster of Tattenhall who died
June 29th 1785 Aged 32
Also the said
Martha Broster died Feb 4th
1793 Aged...7

(last line and further lines below soil level unreadable)

Grave Marker 6 ‘Dawson’ – Plate 6, figure 2

Grave marker 6 relates to plot no. 621 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

William Dawson
Died April 6th 1872
Aged 31 years

Grave Marker 7 ‘Parson’ – Plate 7, figure 2

Grave marker 7 relates to plot no. 639 in the Tattenhall graveyard report.

Inscription:

HERE
Lie the Remains of
Mary Parson of Tattenhall
Who departed this life
Sep 16th 1804 aged 86
...verse...this peal
...verse...I am dead
Remember thou must die
...verse...king of dread.

Also Thomas Parson
Schoolmaster of Waverton
aged 48 9th Decr 1811
...indecipherable

Discussion

The archaeological watching brief was maintained while all seven grave markers were carefully lifted using the boom arm of a tracked excavator fitted with a lifting sling. The bases of all slabs were cleaned and inspected for inscriptions that may have been beneath ground level, and all markers were carefully stored to the north of the extension footprint. Upon completion of the works the grave markers will be re-erected against the outer wall of the new extension.

8.2 Extension footprint

Description

The archaeological watching brief was maintained while the footprint of the extension was excavated adjacent to the westernmost bay of the northern elevation of the church. The footprint was rectangular in shape and measured 10.5m in length (north-south) by 9.0m in width (east to west).

A mechanical excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket was utilised to remove the top 0.15m turf layer across the entire footprint, after which the extension footprint was excavated through a >0.6m deep moderately soft mixed mid/dark red-brown, light orange-brown, and dark grey-brown mottled silt-clay with frequent lenses of clay (1004). This soil horizon was heavily disturbed through centuries of grave digging with the clay lenses almost certainly representing areas of redeposited natural substrata from deeper grave cuts. The deposit produced 13 sherds of medieval floor tile, 11



Plate 01: Grave marker 1 'Roset', from the east. Scale 0.5m.

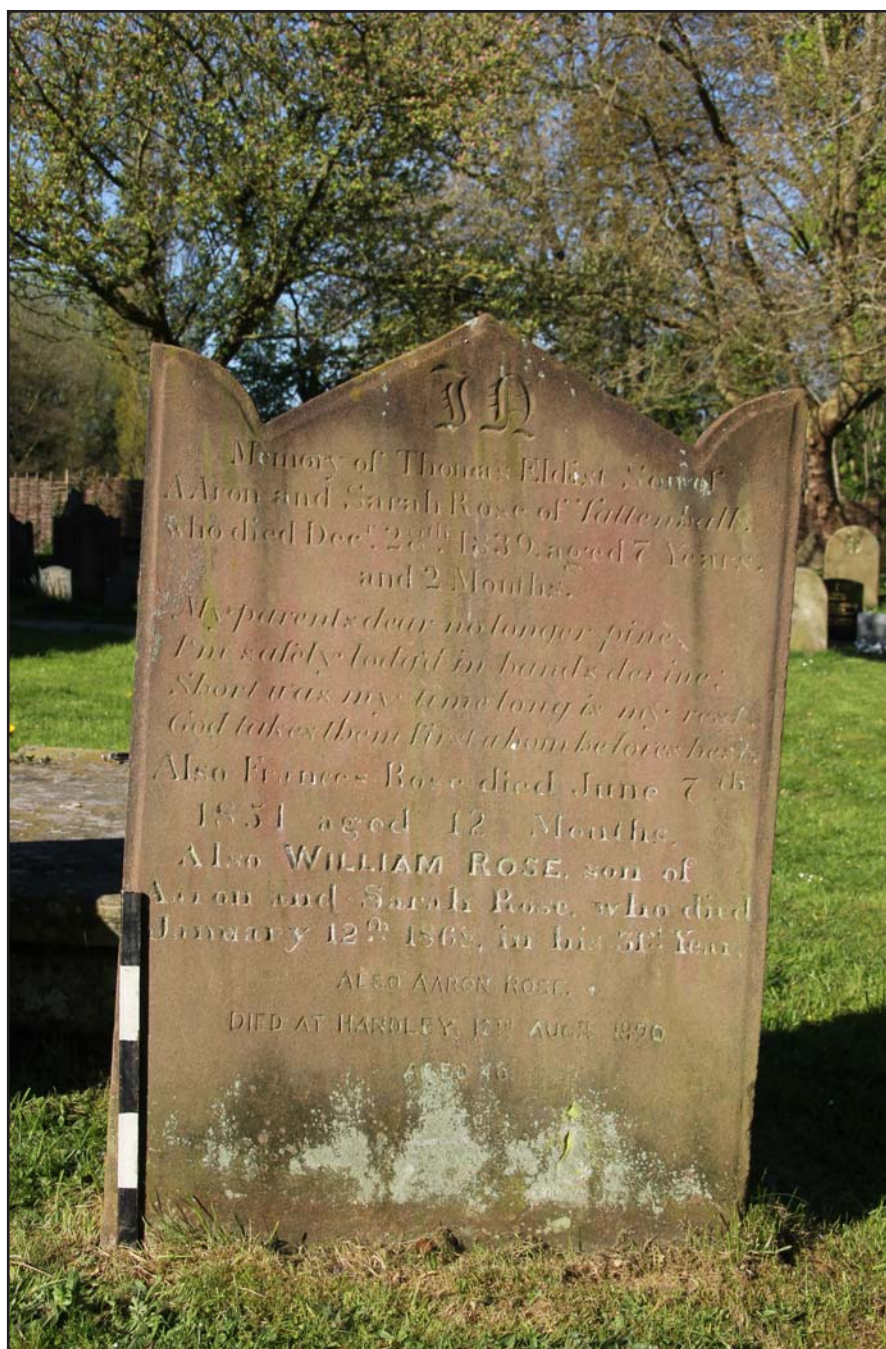


Plate 02: Grave marker 2 'Rose', from the east. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 03: Grave marker 3 'Wright', from the east. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 04: Grave marker 4 'Farrall', from the east. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 05: Grave marker 5 'Broster', from the west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 06: Grave marker 6 'Dawson', from the west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 07: Grave marker 7 'Parson', from the west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 08: Area of proposed extension showing grave markers, from the southeast.



Plate 09: Area of proposed extension showing grave markers, from the northwest.

sherds of post-medieval pottery, 4 sherds of clay pipe, 14 fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, and 32 fragments of disarticulated human bone, however due to the ambiguity of the graveyard soil deposit all of the recovered artefacts were assigned to unstratified contexts.

The extension footprint was excavated to a maximum of 0.6m below ground level at the southern end, however due to the gentle downward slope of the churchyard the northern part of the footprint was only required to be excavated to 0.2m below ground level.

The mechanical excavator was then utilised to dig a trench around the perimeter of the extension footprint for the edge beam. This excavation measured 0.9m in width and 0.9m in depth (BGL) but still lay within deposit (1004), the base of which was not encountered.

The southern limit of the extension footprint was excavated up against the northern church wall and this uncovered three large, roughly dressed sandstone blocks (1001), the same ones that had been observed in test pit 7 excavated by Kevin Cootes in 2009. The uppermost sandstone block measured 0.6m in length by 0.56m in width by 0.27m in depth and was bonded to the two lower blocks by a firm, light orange-brown clay. The three blocks lay immediately to the north of the buttress of the current church and almost certainly represent the foundation stones of the buttress of the medieval church, which must have been larger in form and extended approximately 0.6m further to the north than the current buttress. The stones lay directly above a moderate to firm mid red-brown silt-clay deposit (1005) which is likely to represent the medieval relict ground surface.

The extension footprint also revealed three courses of roughly dressed sandstone (1002) lying beneath the northern wall of the church. These foundation stones had previously been beneath current ground level and were bonded by clay to one another and to the sandstone buttress (1001), thus being contemporary in date. The blocks averaged 0.7m in length by 0.2m in depth and appear to represent the foundation stones of the medieval church, which had been utilised for the rebuilding of the current church in 1869-70 upon the same footprint.

Discussion

It is evident from the results of the archaeological watching brief that the sandstone blocks observed by Kevin Cootes in 2009 were not related to an earlier structure that occupied the site but rather to the foundation remains of the medieval church. The blocks in question had originally formed the base of a buttress and were bonded to three courses of rough sandstone that now lie beneath the existing church wall. It appears from these structural remains that the medieval church had been constructed from a much more coarsely dressed sandstone rubble and had been bonded with clay, unlike the current church whose stone masonry is bonded by mortar. Moreover, it is evident that the buttresses of the medieval church were larger and extended at least 0.6m further from the church wall than the existing buttresses.

The structural evidence suggests that when the church was rebuilt in 1869/70 the western part of the northern elevation, at least, was rebuilt upon the foundations of the medieval church.

8.3 Drainage Trench

Interpretation

The archaeological watching brief was also maintained during the excavation of a new drainage trench connecting the western edge of the extension footprint with the main churchyard gate to the south. The trench measured 0.5m in width and gently sloped from 0.2m in the north to 1.2m in depth in the south, excavated within the existing pathway.

A mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket was first utilised to remove all of the gravel along the length of the pathway, after which the drainage trench was dug from the churchyard gate in



Plate 10: Stripped extension footprint, from the north. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 11: Stripped extension footprint, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 12: Stripped extension footprint, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 13: West facing section of stripped extension footprint, from the west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 14: Exposed foundations of medieval church, from the north. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 15: Exposed foundations of medieval church, from the north. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 16: Exposed foundations of medieval church showing former buttress, from the north. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 17: Exposed foundations of medieval church showing former buttress, from the west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 18: Exposed foundations of medieval church showing former buttress, from the east. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 19: Exposed foundations of medieval church showing former buttress, from the northwest. Scale 0.5m.

Spot Heights (reduced level OD)

- 1 = 34.40m
- 2 = 33.69m
- 3 = 33.83m
- 4 = 34.09m
- 5 = 33.83m
- 6 = 33.84m
- 7 = 34.27m
- 8 = 34.02m
- 9 = 33.83m
- 10 = 34.29m
- 11 = 33.78m
- 12 = 34.06m

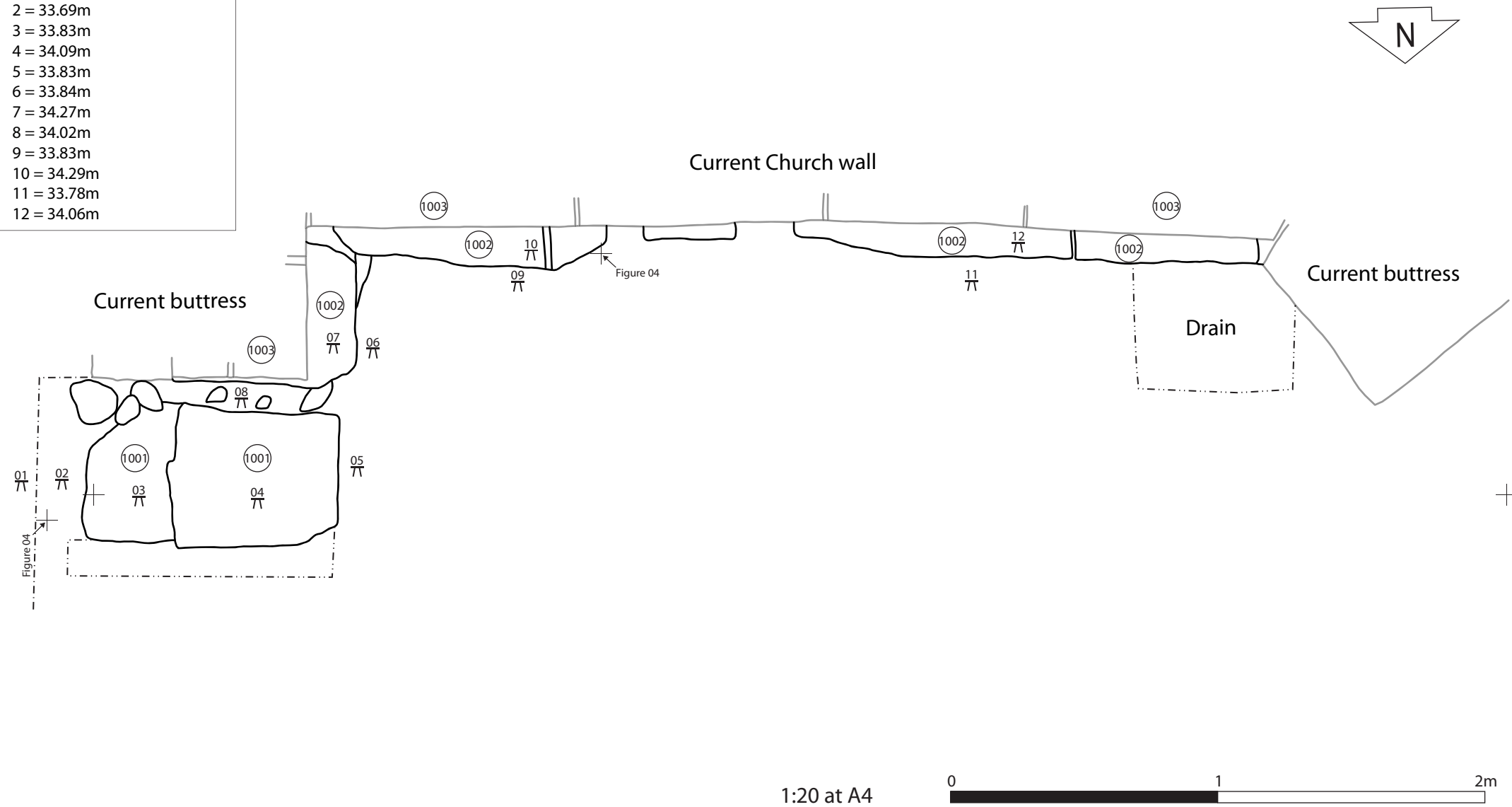


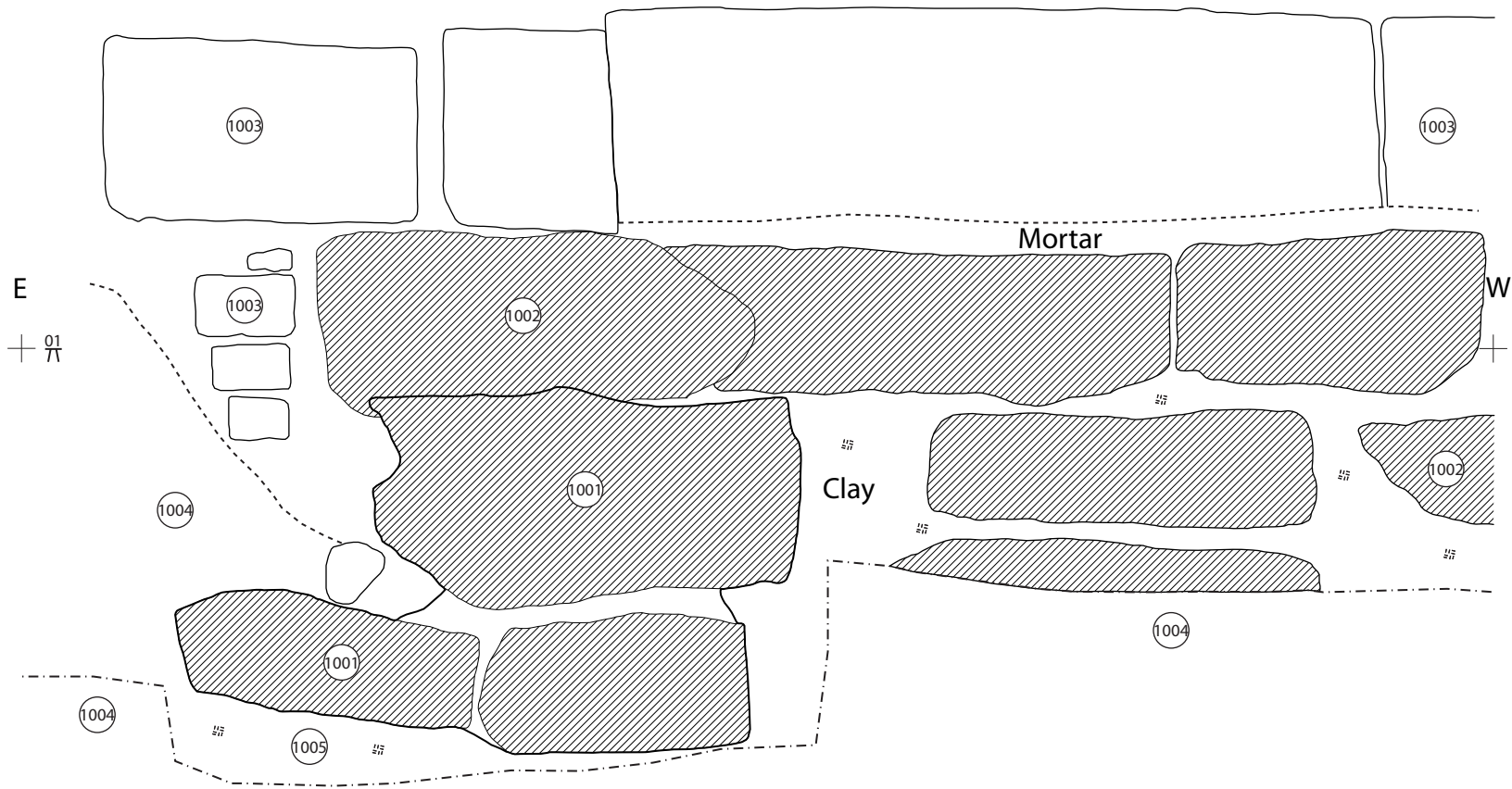
Figure 03: Plan of St Alban's Church medieval foundations (located on figure 02).



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Spot Heights (reduced level OD)

1 = 34.17m



1:10 at A4

0 0.5 1m

the south. The trench was excavated through a >1.2m deep firm, mixed mid brown-red sand-clay graveyard soil (1008) which produced 1 medieval floor tile fragment, 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 2 fragments of clay pipe, and 1 fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material.

Approximately 10.0m to the south of the Church, soil horizon (1008) was found to overlay a dry-bonded wall of dressed red sandstone (1006), measuring >0.44m in length by 0.9m in width (max) by 0.46m in height orientated east to west approximately 0.65m BGL. This wall ran perpendicular to the drainage trench and although on the same orientation as the Church did not appear to be aligned with any associated structural elements. The largest stone of the wall measured 0.56m in length by >0.3m in width by 0.22m in depth, and survived to at least two courses in height. To the immediate north the wall was partially overlain or perhaps infilled by a reasonably soft mid red-brown silt-clay deposit with fairly frequent small sandstone pebble and slate inclusions (1007). The limits of this deposit were not determined within the drainage trench due to depth restrictions, however it was found to be >0.45m in depth.

The watching brief was maintained for the duration of the drainage trench excavation but no other archaeological features were observed.

Discussion

The archaeological watching brief maintained during the excavation of the new drainage trench uncovered the remains of a dry-bonded sandstone wall, surviving to at least two courses in height and running east to west – approximately 10.0m south of the current church. The origin and identity of this wall is currently unknown, and the parameters of the watching brief did not allow for the full excavation and recording of this feature.

The orientation of the wall on an east-west axis may suggest that it is related to the church in some way, perhaps as an original boundary wall, mausoleum or some other ancillary structure that has since been demolished. However, the orientation of the wall is not enough to confirm the origin of the structure and it may indeed relate to a building that predates the church. Interestingly the wall lies to the south of the church, the same side that produced the painted and plastered sandstone block found in 1982 and postulated to be Roman in date. If the wall did indeed represent the southern limit of a Roman building then it is probable that the return northern elevation lies somewhere close to the southern wall of the existing church. However no such remains were identified further to the north in the drainage trench although the reduced depth at this point meant that any remains were unlikely to be encountered.

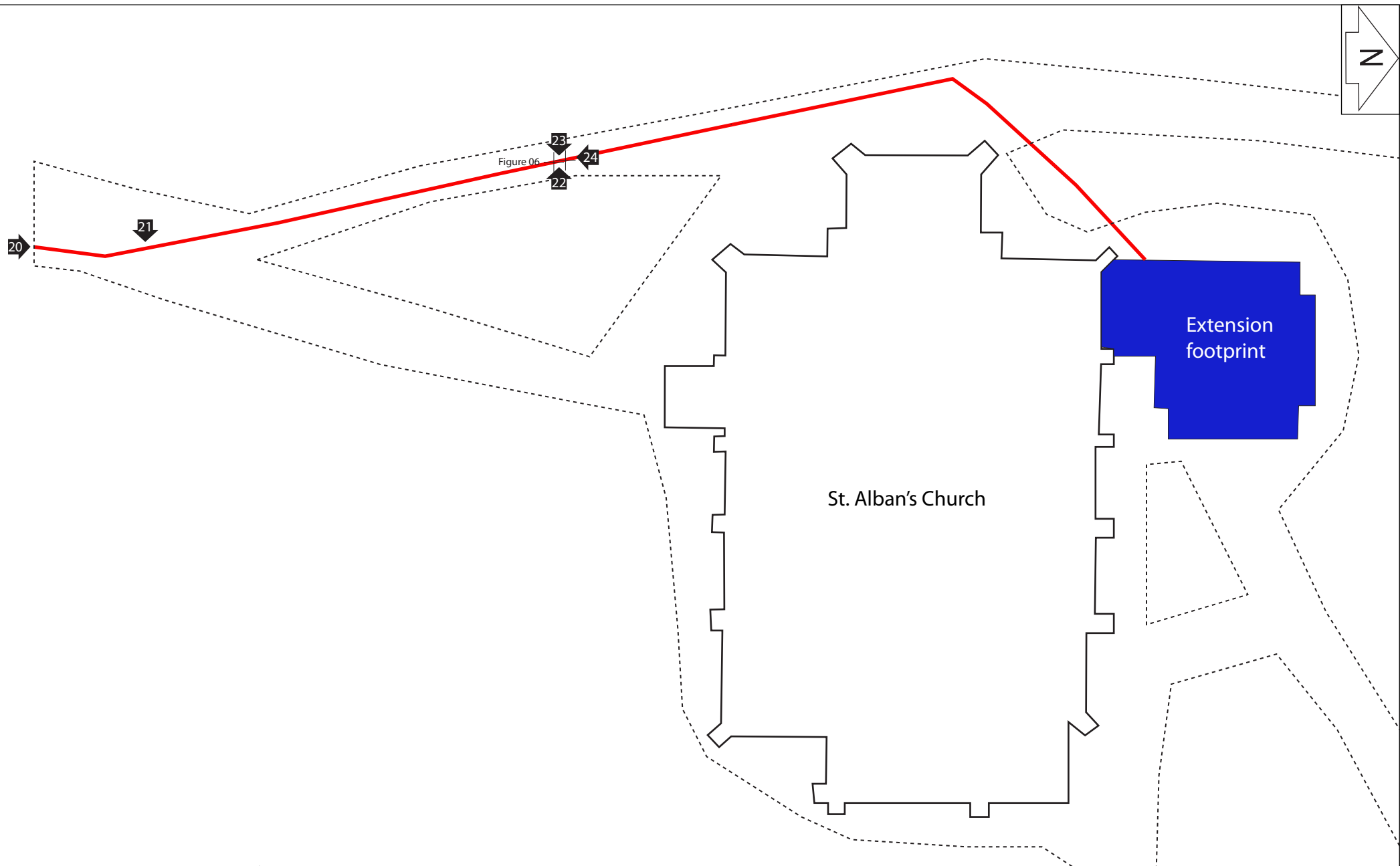




Plate 20: Drainage trench, from the south. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 21: West facing section of drainage trench, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 22: Sandstone wall (1006), from the east. Scale 0.5m.

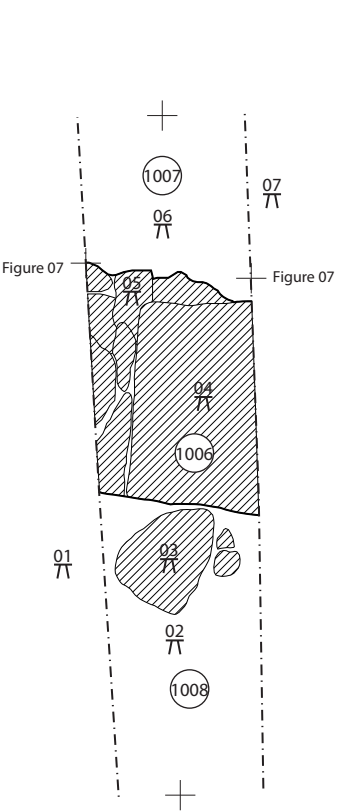


Plate 23: Drainage trench and sandstone wall (1006), from the west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 24: Sandstone wall (1006), from the north. Scale 0.5m.

Spot Heights (reduced level OD)	
1	= 33.89m
2	= 33.00m
3	= 33.13m
4	= 33.13m
5	= 33.15m
6	= 32.82m
7	= 33.89m

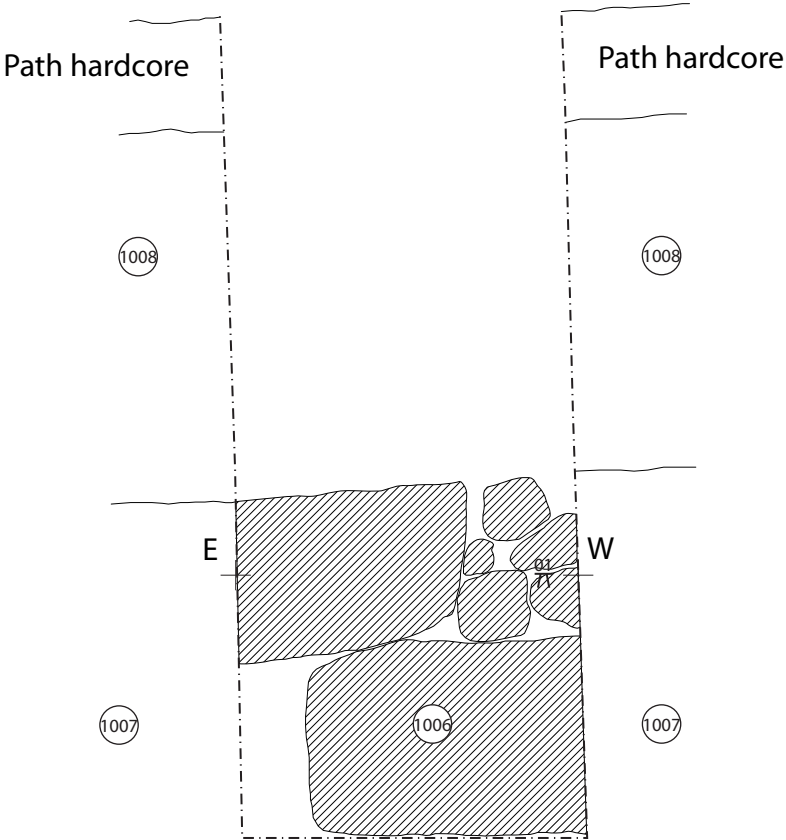


1:20 at A4



Spot Heights (reduced level OD)

1 = 33.08m



1:10 at A4



Figure 07: North facing elevation of sandstone wall (1006) (located on figure 06).

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9.0 CONCLUSION

The archaeological watching brief at St Alban's Church, Tattenhall revealed the earlier foundations of the medieval church and associated buttress lying beneath the existing church wall. This showed that upon rebuilding of the church in 1869/70 that the medieval footprint had been utilised, at least at the western end of the northern elevation, as foundation footings.

The monitoring of the new drainage trench to the south of the church revealed a dry-bonded wall constructed from red sandstone blocks and running east to west across the trench. The origin and identity of this wall is unknown and it may have formed the foundations of a structure associated with the church which has since gone out of use and been demolished. Another hypothesis is that the wall represents a structure that predates the church however no stratigraphic or artefactual evidence was recovered to either confirm or deny this theory.

The medieval and post-medieval finds recovered compliment those from previous archaeological investigations (*see* Axworthy-Rutter 1982; Cootes 2009). Although largely unstratified, the decorated medieval floor tiles nonetheless provide examples of designs additional to those previously recorded at Tattenhall and at religious houses elsewhere in Cheshire and beyond.

10.0 SOURCES

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APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

Context	Description
1001	Sandstone blocks of medieval church buttress.
1002	Sandstone blocks of medieval church foundations.
1003	Current church wall and buttress.
1004	Mixed graveyard soil.
1005	Relict clay surface.
1006	Sandstone wall of unknown date.
1007	Backfill material north of (1006).
1008	Mixed graveyard soil.

**APPENDIX II – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF v1.0**

AEON PROJECT CODE: A0053.1

SITE: St. Albans, Tattenhall, Cheshire.

NGR: SJ 48639 58611

PLANNING REF: 10/10696/FUL

DATE: 5th January 2015

PREPARED FOR: Graham Holland Associates



Aeon Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been asked by Graham Holland Associates to provide a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for carrying out an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundations for an extension to St Albans Church, Tattenhall, Cheshire (centred on NGR **SJ 48639 58611**) as a condition of full planning permission (**10/10696/FUL**). The extension footprint is located adjacent to the westernmost bay of the northern elevation of the church and will involve the excavation by machine of a perimeter edge beam to 0.9m depth and the excavation of the central footprint to 0.3-0.5m depth. The watching brief will also be maintained during the breaching of the current church wall and during the keying-in of the extension into the current masonry.

In addition, six grave markers occupy the extension footprint and it is a requirement that these are recorded photographically as well as having their locations recorded and descriptions taken, after which they will be relocated to outside of the development area. A watching brief will also be maintained during the excavation of a new drain.

The groundworks associated with the extension will not intrude beyond 0.9m depth however a phase of archaeological evaluation test pits carried out by Mr Kevin Cootes in 2010 found two sandstone blocks thought to be the foundations of an earlier phase of construction continuing beneath the north wall of the church.

It is requirement that the content of this WSI be approved by the Cheshire West and Chester archaeological planning service prior to the commencement of works.

The watching brief will be carried out on an **intensive** basis during the excavation of foundation footings at the northern side of the church as well as during the excavation of a new drain .

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

2.0 BACKGROUND

A design specification has not been produced by the Cheshire West and Chester archaeological planning officer, but the following statement has been made a condition of full planning permission:

No development shall take place within the area indicated until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been secured by the applicant, or their agents or successors in title and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved scheme (Condition 6; Ref: 10/10696/FUL).

The use of such a condition is in line with the guidance set out in Policy HE12 of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010) and the accompanying *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department for Communities and Local Government, Department for Culture Media and Sport, English Heritage, 2010). It is also in accordance with the advice contained in the Church of England and English Heritage's *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2005).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

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

- Photographic and descriptive record of six grave markers within development footprint.
- Observation of groundworks of the perimeter edge beam and central area of the extension footprint.
- Observation of the breaching of the existing church wall and during the keying-in of the extension into the existing masonry.
- Observation of groundworks associated with the installation of a new drain.
- A drawn, written and photographic record of any archaeological features, including structures that may be revealed by the work.
- Preparation of a full archive report.
- Preparation of an artefact analysis report to include any artefacts uncovered during the works as well as those found by Mr Kevin Cootes during the archaeological evaluation in 2010.

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.

4.0 PROGRAMME OF WORK

4.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) defines an archaeological watching brief as:

‘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.’ (IfA 1994, rev. 2008)

The Cheshire West and Chester archaeological planning officer has requested (pers. comm) that an **intensive** watching brief be maintained during the excavation of the extension footings and the new drain. This level of watching brief entails that an appropriately qualified archaeologist is present during all associated ground disturbance.

All soil removal will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. 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 measured drawings being undertaken if required.

In the event of archaeological discovery features will be excavated by hand and will be fully recorded using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas, digital photographs, and plan and section drawings taken at a suitable scale (usually 1:20 for plan drawings and 1:10 for section drawings).

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0053.1**.

4.2 Watching brief report

A report on the results of the watching brief, 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 watching brief* (1994 rev. 2001 and 2008) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The 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.

4.3 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.

5.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

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

7.0 HUMAN REMAINS

During the watching brief thorough inspection of removed soils will take place and all disarticulated bone collected and catalogued. All disarticulated bone will remain securely stored on site and will be reburied within the extension footprint prior to construction works.

Any finds of articulated human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected with soil, and both the Diocesan Registrar and the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. All articulated remains will be cleaned and recorded photographically before being carefully removed and securely stored on site, prior to reburial. There will be a presumption against chasing articulated remains beyond the limits of excavation.

8.0 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 and 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.

In addition the Cheshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service Archaeologist has requested that the artefacts recovered during the archaeological evaluation by Mr Kevin Cootes are included within the artefact analysis report.

9.0 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.

10.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

10.1 Staff

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

10.2 Timetable

The evaluation work can currently be undertaken from February 2015, although the client is encouraged to give as much notice as possible to Aeon Archaeology as project commitments are currently high.

11.0 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.

12.0 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 30/09/15

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Towergate Insurance Policy 2011025521290

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 30/09/15

13.0 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.

SPECIALISTS

Specialist advice required will be sought from the following list if required:

- 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 562

