



**Rectory Farm, Old Knutsford Road,
Church Lawton ST7 3EQ.
Archaeological Watching Brief
March 2017
V 2.0**





aeon archaeology

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Church Lawton ST7 3EQ.
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Report no. 0121 v2.0

Archaeological Watching Brief

Aeon Archaeology
25, Mold Road
Broughton
Chester
CH4 0PQ

Written by: Josh Dean BA ACIfA

Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA



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Client: North West heritage Ltd

info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by North West Heritage Ltd. to carry out a programme of archaeological watching brief during the groundworks in advance of the construction of a new housing development on land at Rectory Farm, Old Knutsford Road, Church Lawton ST7 3EQ (NGR SJ 809563). This work was conducted as part of Planning Permission (Application (13/2136C))

The archaeological watching brief at Rectory Farm, Church Lawton revealed archaeological structural remains associated with the mid-19th century rectory building visible on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping. These remains were located towards the eastern end of the excavation area and had been quite heavily truncated, presumably during an earlier phase of demolition with only the exterior wall of a building, a brick laid pathway and a brick floor surface surviving. The brick floor was located towards the extreme south-eastern extent of the area and was separated from the pathway by a line of bricks which appeared to be indicating a threshold. Furthermore the brick pathway was heavily worn in appearance alluding to the possibility that this was an interior surface and therefore representing the remains of a second building.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Planning permission was secured by North West Heritage Ltd for the Variation of Condition 3 (Approved Plans) and Removal of Condition 5 (Affordable Housing) on Application **13/2136C** for the demolition of the existing house, garage, barns and outbuildings, removal of hardstanding and construction of housing development on land at Rectory Farm, Old Knutsford Road, Church Lawton ST7 3EQ (NGR SJ 809563).

The watching brief was addressing the following condition;

Condition 3

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

Reason

To safeguard any archaeological interests and to comply with Policy NR1 of the adopted Congleton Borough Local Plan First Review.

An archaeological brief was not prepared by the Cheshire Development Control Archaeologist however the following comments were made as part of the recommendation for the archaeological condition (Leah, M. Email dated 2012):

The 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping shows the application area in some detail, including the actual rectory. This structure is, I think, the one shown in the photo included in the Design and Access Statement, which looks no older than mid-19th century. It is likely, however, to be the latest in a long line of rectories going back into the medieval period and, significantly, the 1839 tithe map shows an earlier structure on a slightly different alignment, which is surrounded by extensive 'pleasure grounds'. The sites of both structures lie partially within the application area and will, inevitably, be affected by the development.

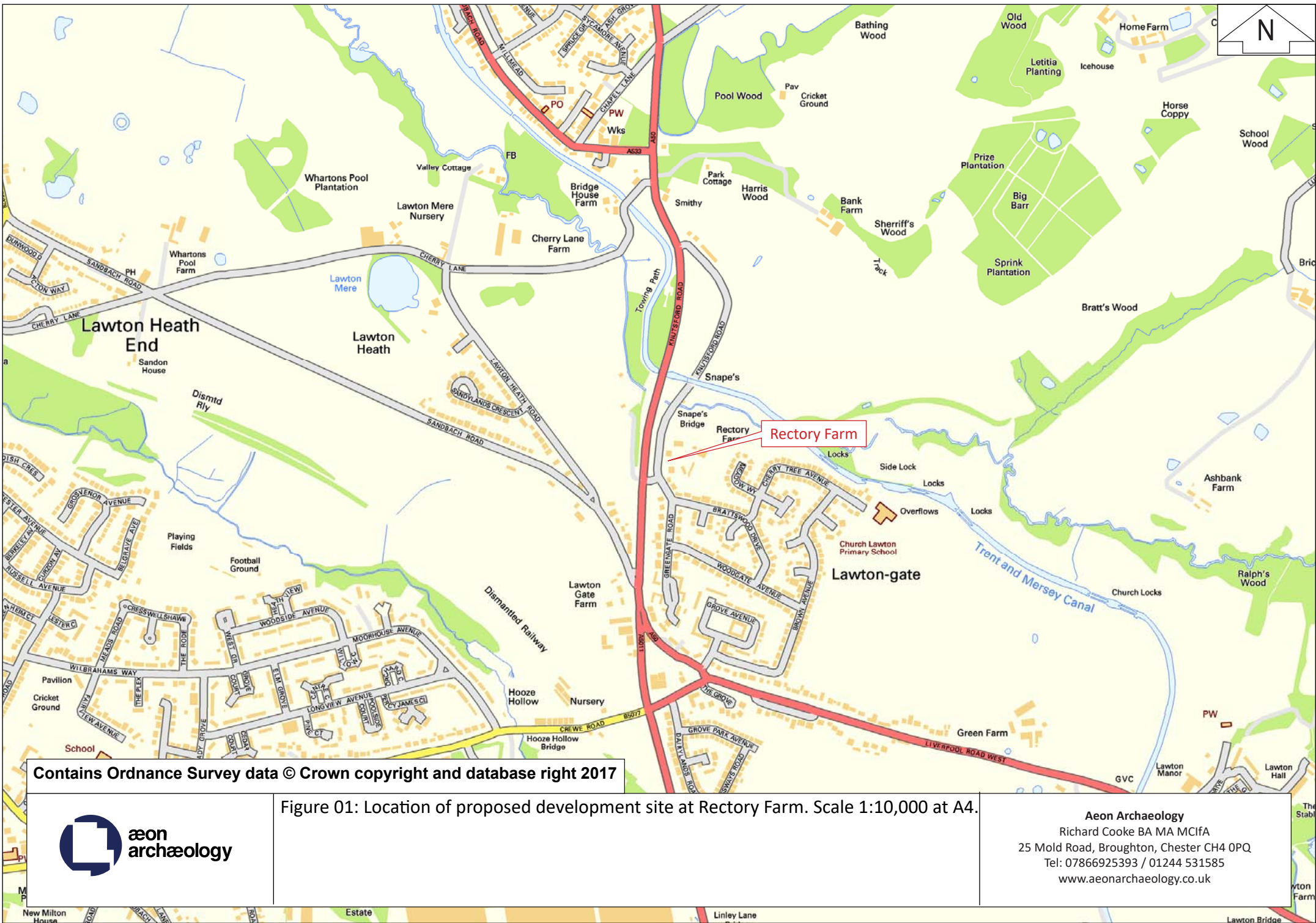
The area to be monitored by watching brief (Figure 03) was aligned east to west and measured approximately 40.0m by 17.50m wide. This area was covered by hard standing which required removal and then a subsequent reduced dig down to the foundation level for a turning area.

The watching brief was maintained during the intrusive groundworks as detailed below.

This report is for the archaeological watching brief monitoring the groundworks associated with the construction of the new access road. A watching brief is also required during any groundworks associated with the construction of Plot 4.

Relevant UK legislation on heritage includes the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 sets out the requirement for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument. For archaeological sites that are not covered by the above Act, protection is afforded through development control, the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 141, Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment).

Reference has also been made 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 proposed development site at Rectory Farm. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



RECTORY FARM CHURCH LAWTON
Illustrative Master Plan



Schedule			
Plot	Property Type	Area	Garage
Plot 1	House	2500 sq ft	Double Attached
Plot 2	House	2500 sq ft	Double Attached
Plot 3	House	2500 sq ft	Double Detached
Plot 4	House	2500 sq ft	Double Detached

NOTES

All planning work to conform with all relevant approval and planning documents and to the satisfaction of the relevant authorities.

The contractor to check all dimensions and conditions on site before commencing. Please check the site conditions to confirm the accuracy of the drawings and to the satisfaction of the relevant authorities.

All dimensions are to the face of the building unless otherwise stated.

Drawings to be used for construction only. The drawings are not to be used for any other purpose without the prior written consent of the architect.

Rev OP 2	Revised road layout and plots	04.07.13
Rev OP 1	Revised road layout in response to CEC highway consultation response	05.07.13
RECTORY FARM CHURCH LAWTON		
DRAWING : Illustrative Master Plan		
DRAWING NO : 766 122		Rev OP2
DATE : May 2013		
<small>101 Lockwood Road, Highways, Chester, Cheshire, CH4 7ED Tel: 01244 534 807 Fax: 01244 534 170 email: info@jayashall.co.uk www.jayashall.co.uk</small>		

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Figure 02: Proposed development at Rectory Farm. Scale 1:1,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
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3.0 SITE LOCATION

The application site is located on the edge of and to the northwest of Church Lawton, a small village within the unitary authority of Cheshire East. Church Lawton lies on the county boundary between Cheshire and Staffordshire and according to the 2011 census, the parish which also includes Lawton Gate, Lawton Heath and Lawton Heath End had a total population of 2,197.

The site is approximately 1 mile from Alsager Town Centre, 3.5 miles from Kidsgrove and 8 miles from Crewe. The smaller villages of Rode Heath and Odd Rode are 0.7 miles and 1 mile from the site respectively.

The Rectory Farm site is bound on all four sides by Old Knutsford Road to the West, Kidsgrove Brook and the Trent & Mersey Canal to the North and the Lawton Grange (now more widely known as the Lawton Gate Housing Estate and will be referred to as such in the application documents) to the east and south. The portion of the site to which the application relates is the area within the PS6 area demarked on the Congleton Borough Council Local Plan Proposals Map and on the edge of the built up area of Church Lawton itself.

4.0 SITE & LOCAL HISTORY

The southern part of the site was originally occupied by the northern wing of the mid-19th Century rectory building, which was demolished in 1970. This building is shown on the first and second edition 10.5" Ordnance Survey maps of 1881 and 1890 respectively as an inverted L-shaped range with enclosed gardens to the immediate west, and up to Knutsford Road. It is likely, however, to be the latest in a long line of rectories going back into the medieval period and, significantly, the 1839 tithe map shows an earlier structure on a slightly different alignment, which is surrounded by extensive 'pleasure grounds'

The site historically was an active agricultural site. However, over the past fifty years, the farm has been sold off for housing. From the late 1960s to 2011, the land associated with Rectory Farm was used for the breeding, rearing and training of horses for competition and a manege existed on the site, which is still present although it has since become overgrown. At this time, the owners of the site leased the stables and all of the land to at least two lessees who operated businesses relating to the use of horses for weddings, funerals and pleasure rides which operated from the site until 2011.

The site was also used for the showing of shire ponies with the associated storage on site of a large multi seater carriage and small traps used to provide rides at organised events. Both upper and lower paddocks were also used to exercise and graze horses. Prior to this, the owners also operated commercially from the land by renting it out for show jumping practise, Pony Club events and riding lessons to the Crewe and District Pentathlon Team.

As a result of its history, the application site is a previously developed and brownfield site. The original farmhouse which sat on the site has been demolished and replaced with a modern bungalow. There is a large detached family dwelling on the site which is currently rented, is tired and in need of some work. The barns on the site are part of the original farm.

In addition, the site formed part of the application site for the construction of Lawton Gate Estate completed by Price Brothers in around 1968 but this area of the development was never completed.

Wider historical background

There is evidence of human activity within the parish stretching back to the Neolithic period with a polished axe being found in the parish, it is possible that this hand axe was possibly made in Cornwall. The collection of Church Lawton Barrows, also known as the Church Lawton Complex, is a significant Bronze Age site within the parish. The Complex consists of three Bronze Age mounds of which only two (Church Lawton II and Church Lawton III) survive. Church Lawton I was cut through during the building of the A501 (Newcastle to Sandbach road) sometime before 1881 it was then completely destroyed during the construction of a petrol station. Church Lawton III is the more important of the two barrows, having been excavated during the early 1980s. It seems to have been built in two phases; the first phase consisted of one of the few stone circles found in Cheshire, which was roughly 22.5 metres in diameter, with a turf and daub platform in the centre, on which dead bodies were may have been placed as part of an excarnation ritual prior to burial. There were gaps to the north and south of the circle perhaps serving as entrances. The second phase covered the central part with sandy subsoil and surrounded it with a low turf wall (McNeil 1982).

Church Lawton II was also built in two phases. In the first, a low mound made from sand and gravel subsoil surrounded by a ditch was constructed. It was about 16 metres in diameter and 1.5 metres high. In the centre of the mound was a sand-filled boat-shaped hollow with a wooden lid. It was found to be empty of any bones, possibly because any bones had rotted away in the acidic soil environment. Eighteen pits, most likely cremation pits, were found on the mound, and four outside the surrounding ditch. Most of the contents of these were adults, but a few were children or foetuses. Two food vessels and two "Collared Urns" were also found. In the second phase, the diameter increased to 30 metres, but there were only a number of fire pits and pyres discovered along with one actual cremation

(McNeil 1982). A number of pottery sherds were recovered with some pottery associated with the Beaker culture. These material remains were gathered from what would have been the soil surface during the time of construction, demonstrating that this area had human habitation for an extended period.

The name of *Lawton* itself is an indication of the parish's ancient origins. The word has a Saxon meaning; "*Farm by a mound*". It could be that the mound is the hill upon which the present parish church (All Saints) stands, but whether or not the mound was one of the barrows is another consideration. In the early 18th century the post road from London to the North crossed the Cheshire border at Lawton. In 1714 this part of the post road had become so ruined that a Turnpike Act for its repair and maintenance was passed, and among the trustees were many Newcastle burgesses, including the mayor. Until 1763 the flint and clay used in china manufacture, after being landed at Liverpool or Chester, was brought in via Lawton and the turnpike road to Newcastle, where it proceeded by way of Wolstanton to Burslem and the other Pottery towns. The manufacturers were obliged to use the same route in the reverse direction for their finished goods. In 1763 authority was obtained for the creation of a new road from Lawton to Burslem.

Compiled with reference to these websites; (<http://www.thepotteries.org/location/districts/lawton.html> and <http://www.megalithic.co.uk/article.php?sid=5522>)

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the watching brief works was to characterise the known, or potential, archaeological remains uncovered during groundworks associated with ground reduction works at Rectory Farm, Church Lawton.

The broad aims of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- 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 allow the Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision on the need for and scope of any further archaeological works that may be required on future projects within proximity to the scheme.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- 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.

The management of this project has followed the procedures laid out in the standard professional guidance *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the *CIFA Standard and Guidance for 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. In this instance it was not necessary to prepare a revised project design as alluded to in Phase 3; as there was a paucity of evidence recovered in Phase 2 in terms of archaeological features that offered minimal potential for analysis and therefore did not warrant any alteration to the initial project design.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

The methodology for the watching brief was prepared with reference to the CIfA's document Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014) and was kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it met the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions which should they have arisen.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Council was to be carried out by the Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer (Ms Vicky Nash). To facilitate any curatorial monitoring, the officer was provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist from Aeon Archaeology was commissioned for the maintenance of the watching brief. On arrival on site, the archaeologist reported to the site manager and conformed to the arrangements for notification of entering and leaving site. The archaeologist kept a record of the date, time and duration of all attendances at site, the names and numbers of archaeologists deployed and any actions taken. The archaeologist was provided with a Health & Safety Induction by the construction contractor and wore a safety helmet, safety footwear and high visibility jacket/vest at all times.

All of the archaeological deposits, features and structures identified were investigated and recorded under the terms of the watching brief and were excavated manually in a controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project. The method of recording followed the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy was recorded by written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits were identified. The archaeologist recorded archaeological deposits using proforma recording forms and located them on a large-scale site plan related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum references.

The groundworks excavations were undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The drawn record comprised of plans at scale 1:20 and sections drawn at scale 1:10; propriety electronic hardware and software to prepare site drawings was used as appropriate.

A photographic record was maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution and any subsurface remains were also recorded photographically, with detailed notations and measured drawings being undertaken where required.

6.2 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.

6.3 Artefact Methodology

All artefacts were to be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. They would be bagged and labelled as well 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 Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer. There was a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

6.4 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.

6.5 Report and dissemination

A full archive including plans, 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 Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology 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 **A0082.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.

7.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

7.1 The Documentary Archive

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

Watching brief day record sheets	1
Digital photographs	20
Context sheets	9
Drawings	1 on 1 sheet

8.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

The archaeological watching brief was maintained on the 28th February 2017 and the weather conditions were overcast and rainy during the excavation. The hard standing was removed initially and the reduced excavation took place in the area designated as a turning area (Figure 03). Archaeological contexts have been assigned where relevant and are shown in brackets. Details of contexts are presented in appendix I.

8.1 Turning area (Plates 1-3)

Description

The archaeological watching brief was maintained while the reduced excavation for road foundations took place within the yellow highlighted area in Figure 03. Initially a shallow layer of hard standing (0.15m) was removed with a tracked excavator. Beneath this layer was a 0.53m deep demolition deposit (1002) which covered the whole site; this was a very hard and compacted dark brown-grey silt-sand with frequent broken brick and slate inclusions – it was within this deposit that the archaeological remains of the wall of a brick building (1004), brick pathway (1005) and brick floor surface (1007) were found (These will be discussed in sections **8.2 - 8.5**). Directly below the demolition layer was the sand natural which extended to a depth >0.72m, this sand was bright yellow-brown which was heavily disturbed by bioturbation processes.

Discussion

The site was sealed by a layer of hard standing probably for use as a farmyard. The foundation for this yard appears to be the demolished remains of the mid-19th century buildings which previously inhabited the site. The archaeological remains (1004), (1005) and (1007) were sealed by this demolition material. The demolition material (1002) can be characterised as being full of bright orange broken (and some complete) unfrogged bricks measuring 0.24m long by 0.13m wide and 0.07m deep; these had the remains of a white fine grained mortar still bonded to some fragments. Also constituent within the demolition deposit (1002) was a large quantity of broken blue-grey slates. The demolition deposit (1002) was found both within and outside of the perceived boundaries of the archaeological structures alluding to the comprehensive destruction of the previous buildings apart from the sporadic structural remains. No beaten earth floor foundation surfaces were observed within the structures – suggesting that the demolition had reduced the previous buildings down to somewhere near to the base of their footings.

8.2 Brick Floor Surface (Plates: 4, 7 & 8)

Description

Towards the south-eastern corner of the excavated area 0.14m deep below the surface of the demolition layer (1002) were the remains of a brick floor surface (1007) which appeared to be roughly rectilinear in plan and aligned southwest to northeast. This area of bricks measured 2.80m in length by 1.80m in width and was only a single course deep (0.06m). The bricks were unfrogged and blue-grey measuring 0.23m long by 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep, they were also unbonded by mortar. The bricks were separated from the pathway (1005) to the south by a line of unbonded bright orange bricks (1006) the dimensions of these bricks were 0.22m long by 0.13m wide. These had been placed on end in a single course of bricks aligned southwest to northeast. Part of the brick floor to the north of (1006) was missing; an area 1.54m long by 0.74m was open and contained a fairly loose, light grey-brown sand silt (1009) with frequent very small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, directly below this was the natural sand (1003). This deposit was 0.04m deep and had organic material growing from within it. Apparently within the general boundaries of the floor surface (1007) bounding its eastern

side was a rectilinear arrangement of bright orange bricks (1008); these were unfroged and unbonded and appeared heavily damaged and worn. The area of bricks (1008) appeared to be orientated north to south and were 1.31m long by 0.11m wide by 0.06m deep; the dimensions of these bricks were 0.22m long by 0.12m wide by 0.06m deep. No construction cuts were visible for any of these features and the floor surface (1007) appeared to extend beyond the northern limit of excavation.

Discussion

The brick floor surface (1007) appeared to be an interior floor surface. This was due to the presence of (1006) which appeared to be acting as a clear threshold between the more heavily worn pathway (1005) and the fresher appearing floor surface (1007). The area within the floor surface (1007) that was covered by the light grey-brown sand silt (1009) bounded towards its eastern side by the bright orange bricks (1008) has been interpreted as a possible drain. These heavily damaged and worn bricks (1008) appear approximately rectangular and the sand-silt (1009) may represent the last vestiges of a drainage channel within the floor surface. It is reasonable to suggest that although there is no formal wall or foundation associated with (1007) that these remains represent a building; the presence of the threshold (1006) may allude to the possibility that this was a door opening within the elevation, possibly a stable or parlour – where a basic drainage channel (1009) carried away fluid material to a brick drain (1008).

8.3 Pathway (Plates: 5 & 9)

Description

The pathway (1005) was linear in plan and ran north to south; at its southern end it had been heavily truncated (probably by earlier demolition works). It was 10.55m long by a maximum 7.30m wide and was only a single course deep (0.06). It was comprised of blue-grey bricks which were unbonded; the dimensions of these bricks were 0.23m long by 0.12m wide by 0.06m in depth. Along the eastern and western sides of the pathway were very narrow (0.04m deep) ceramic tiles placed on end perhaps functioning as rudimentary drainage channels. Also pressed into the joins between the bricks there appeared to be a heavily compacted silt sand (1011). Once more no construction cut was visible for this feature.

Discussion

The pathway (1005) originated in the north adjacent to the brick threshold (1005) and the floor surface (1007). The bricks that comprised the pathway were of the same fabric as the floor but were quite heavily worn suggesting that either they were older, had a higher amount of traffic/ware, were exposed to the weather or a combination of all three. The presence of (1011) between the bricks suggests that this pathway was external and frequently exposed to wind-blown sand-silt material.

8.4 Brick Foundation Wall (Plates: 6 & 10)

Description

The brick foundation wall (1004) was located to the east of the pathway (1005) and southeast of the floor surface (1007). It was L-shaped in plan and aligned north to south with a return wall running east to west before disappearing into the northern limit of excavation. This wall was 6.94m long (north to south) and 4.49m long east to west; the width of the wall was on average 0.52m in width approximately (max of 0.68m to south) and only a single course of bricks deep (0.07m). The bricks that it was constructed from were brittle and bright orange and bonded by a white granular mortar; the dimensions of the bricks were 0.24m long by 0.13m wide by 0.07m deep. Approximately 0.43m from the southern extent of the wall was an area of bricks which were on a different alignment (Plate 10)

this was probably a doorway through the western elevation of the building – the opening was approximately 1.25m in width.

Discussion

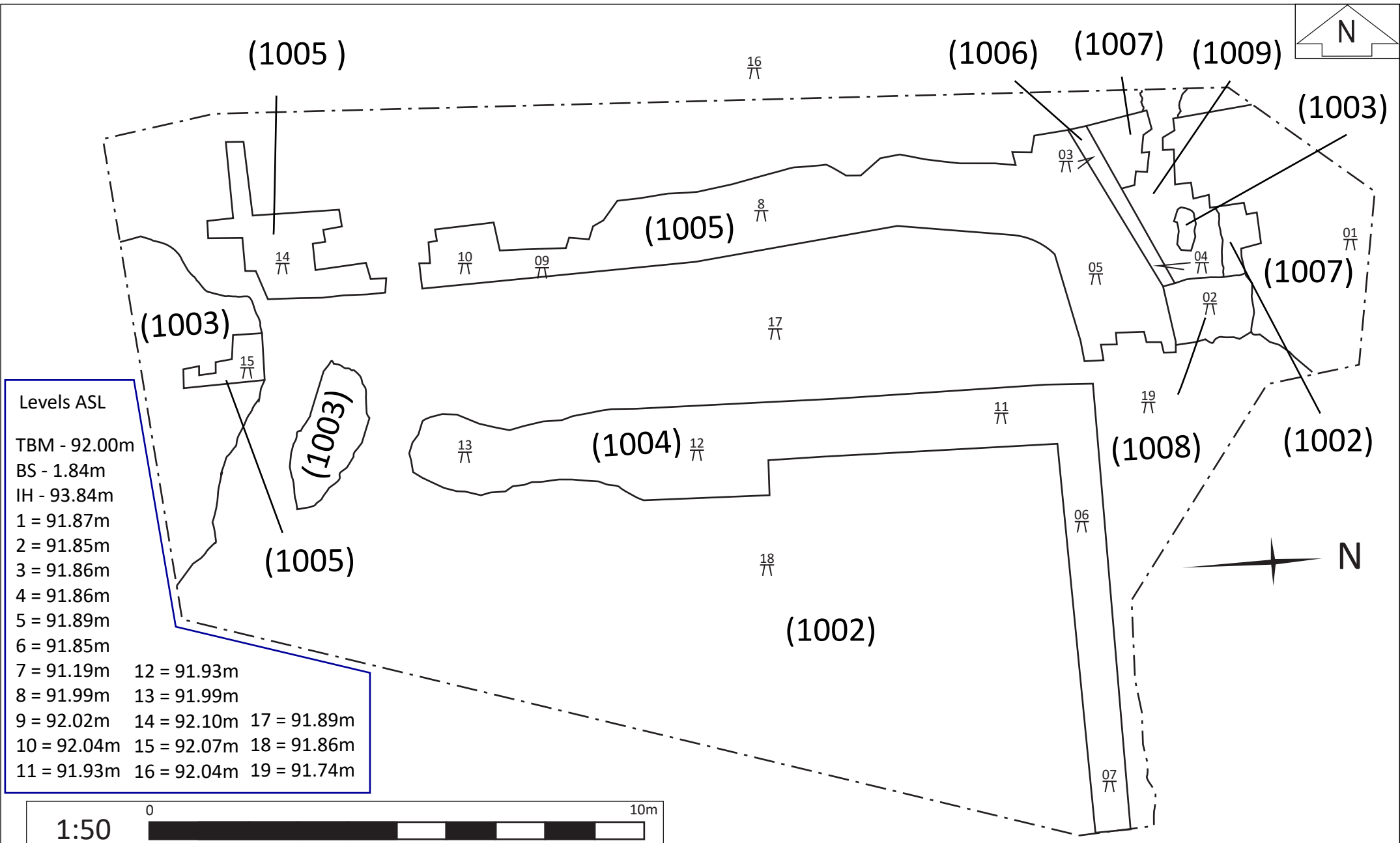
The brick foundation wall (1004) represents the most substantial archaeological structure at the site; in plan the wall configuration is reminiscent of the north-western corner of a rectilinear building. Combined with the highly suggestive evidence of another building further to the northwest (1007) the pathway (1005) appears to have run between two buildings. The presence of demolition material (1002) inside the building (1004) makes it difficult to ascertain the nature of the building from the archaeological evidence alone; however when overlaid onto the 1910 Ordnance survey map the south-eastern corner of (1004) appears to line up perfectly with the large building depicted on the map. This building is almost certainly the rectory as it is depicted in earlier maps with roughly the same alignment and dimensions. The comparison with the other remains pathway (1005) and the floor surface (1007) are less convincing and may represent later additions; in particular (1007) may represent an extension to a building to the southeast of the main rectory building (depicted on the 1910 OS map).



Figure 03: Orientation of Archaeological Photography onto Master Plan map.
 Scale 1:500 at A4 (Base) and Scale 1:250 at A4 (Inset right).



Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



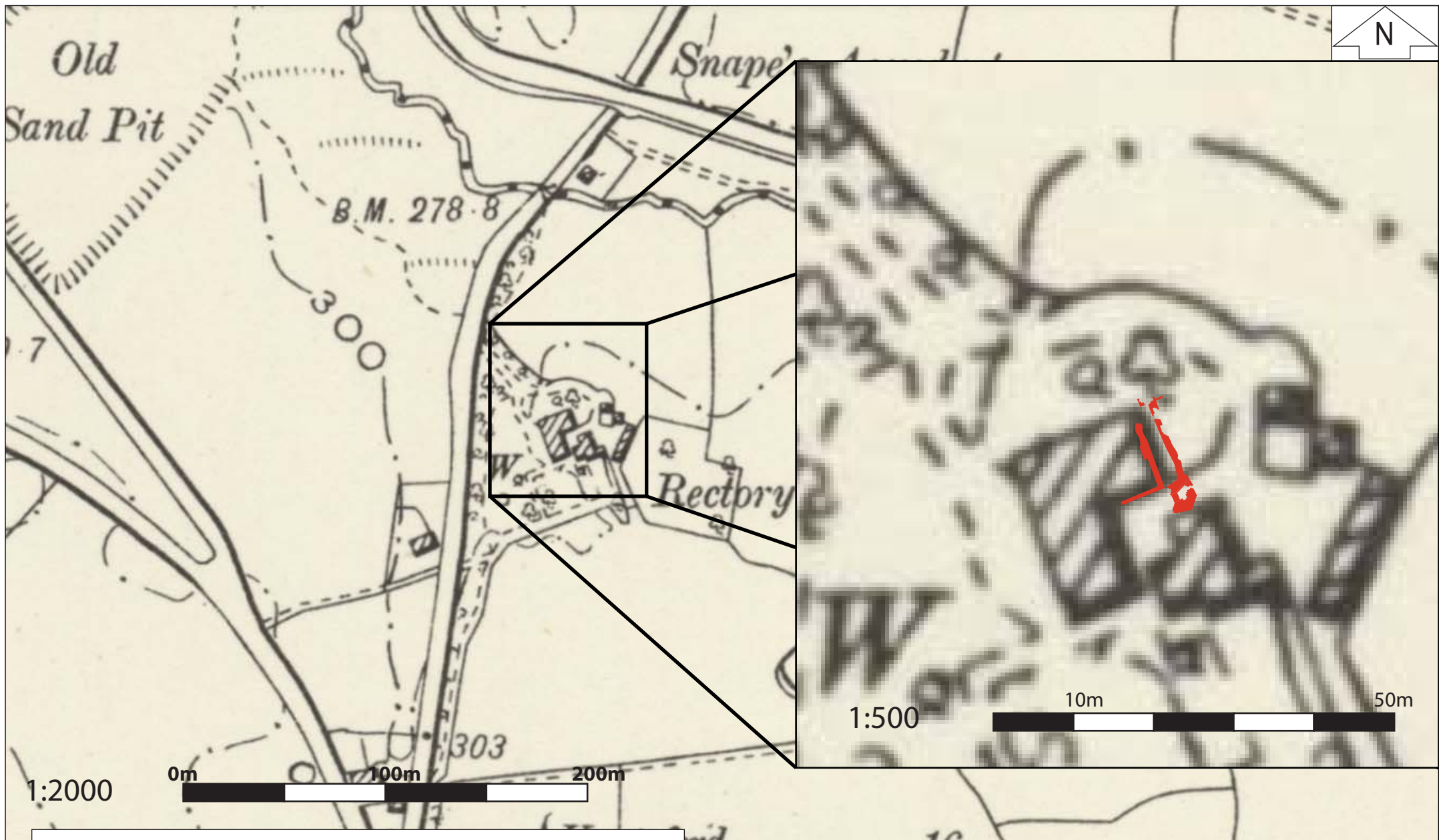
Levels ASL

TBM - 92.00m		
BS - 1.84m		
IH - 93.84m		
1 = 91.87m		
2 = 91.85m		
3 = 91.86m		
4 = 91.86m		
5 = 91.89m		
6 = 91.85m		
7 = 91.19m	12 = 91.93m	
8 = 91.99m	13 = 91.99m	
9 = 92.02m	14 = 92.10m	17 = 91.89m
10 = 92.04m	15 = 92.07m	18 = 91.86m
11 = 91.93m	16 = 92.04m	19 = 91.74m



Figure 04: Archaeological Plan. Scale 1:500 at A4.

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 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



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Figure 05: Location of Archaeological Plan overlaid onto OS Six Inch 1900 Ordnance Survey map; Scale 1:2000 at A4 (Base Map) Scale 1:500 at A4 (Inset right)

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 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
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Plate 01: Pre excavation shot from West - scale 1m



Plate 02: Pre excavation shot from East - scale 1m



Plate 03: Pre excavation shot from South - scale 1m



Plate 04: Plan shot showing brick floor surface (1007) in foreground, brick foundation wall (1004) to left and pathway (1005) to right - scale 1m



Plate 05: Plan shot pathway (1005) and natural sand (1003) in foreground - from the North - scale 1m



Plate 06: Plan shot of brick foundation wall (1004) foreground and pathway (1005) & floor surface (1007) to rear - from the southwest - scale 1m



Plate 07: Plan shot of brick floor surface (1007) showing threshold (1006) Collapsed drain (1008) and Grey Brown Silt (1009) - from the West - scale 1m



Plate 08: Plan shot of brick floor surface (1007) showing threshold (1006) running left to right with Collapsed drain (1008) on right - from the North - scale 1m



Plate 09: Plan shot showing brick pathway (1005) running North - from the South - scale 1m



Plate 10: Plan shot possible damaged doorway within the brick wall foundation (1004) - from the South - scale 1m

9.0 CONCLUSION

The archaeological watching brief Rectory Farm, Old Knutsford Road, Church Lawton ST7 3EQ revealed the remains of archaeological structural remains associated with the mid-19th century rectory building visible on the 25" and 10.5" 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping. The archaeological remains of the brick foundation wall (1005) appear to share an alignment with the south-eastern corner of that building. These remains had been quite heavily truncated presumably during an earlier phase of demolition with only the brick wall foundation (1004), a laid brick pathway (1005) and a brick floor surface (1007) surviving. The brick floor (1007) was located towards the south-eastern extent of the area and was separated from the pathway by a line of bricks which appeared to be indicating a threshold – this could have been a later extension to a building that was originally southeast of the Rectory (depicted on the 1910 OS map). Furthermore the brick pathway (1005) was heavily worn in appearance compared with the floor surface (1007) which appeared fresh by comparison, alluding to the possibility that this was an interior surface and therefore representing the remains of a second building.

Although no evidence of an earlier Rectory was discovered, the archaeological work at the Rectory Farm site, Church Lawton probably represents the last remnant building fabric associated with the mid-19th century incarnation of the Old Rectory. The archaeological remains discovered were ephemeral and had been subject to almost complete removal by the previous demolition works during the 1960/70's however these remains have now been committed to a full archaeological record.

10.0 SOURCES

OS Maps

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SJ 85 NE, SJ 85 SE, SJ 85 SW and SJ 85 NW.

Published sources

British Geological Survey website. www.bgs.ac.uk

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The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

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The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*

APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

Context	Description
1001	Overburden
1002	Demolition
1003	Natural Sand
1004	Brick Foundation Wall
1005	Pathway
1006	Brick Threshold
1007	Interior Floor surface
1008	Collapsed drain
1009	Drainage silt
1010	Material between pathway (1005) bricks

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



**Land at Rectory Farm,
Old Knutsford Road, Church Lawton,
ST7 3EQ (Ref. 13/2136C).**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Watching Brief.**

aeon archaeology



Archaeological WSI
Project Code: A0082.1

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Planning permission has been secured by Jay Ashall Partnership for the Variation of Condition 3 (Approved Plans) and Removal of Condition 5 (Affordable Housing) on Application **13/2136C** for the demolition of the existing house, garage, barns and outbuildings, removal of hardstanding and construction of housing development on land at Rectory Farm, Old Knutsford Road, Church Lawton ST7 3EQ (NGR SJ 809563).

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) addresses the following:

Condition 3

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

Reason

To safeguard any archaeological interests and to comply with Policy NRI of the adopted Congleton Borough Local Plan First Review.

An archaeological brief has not been prepared by the Cheshire Development Control Archaeologist however the following comments were made as part of the recommendation for the archaeological condition (Leah, M. Email dated 2012):

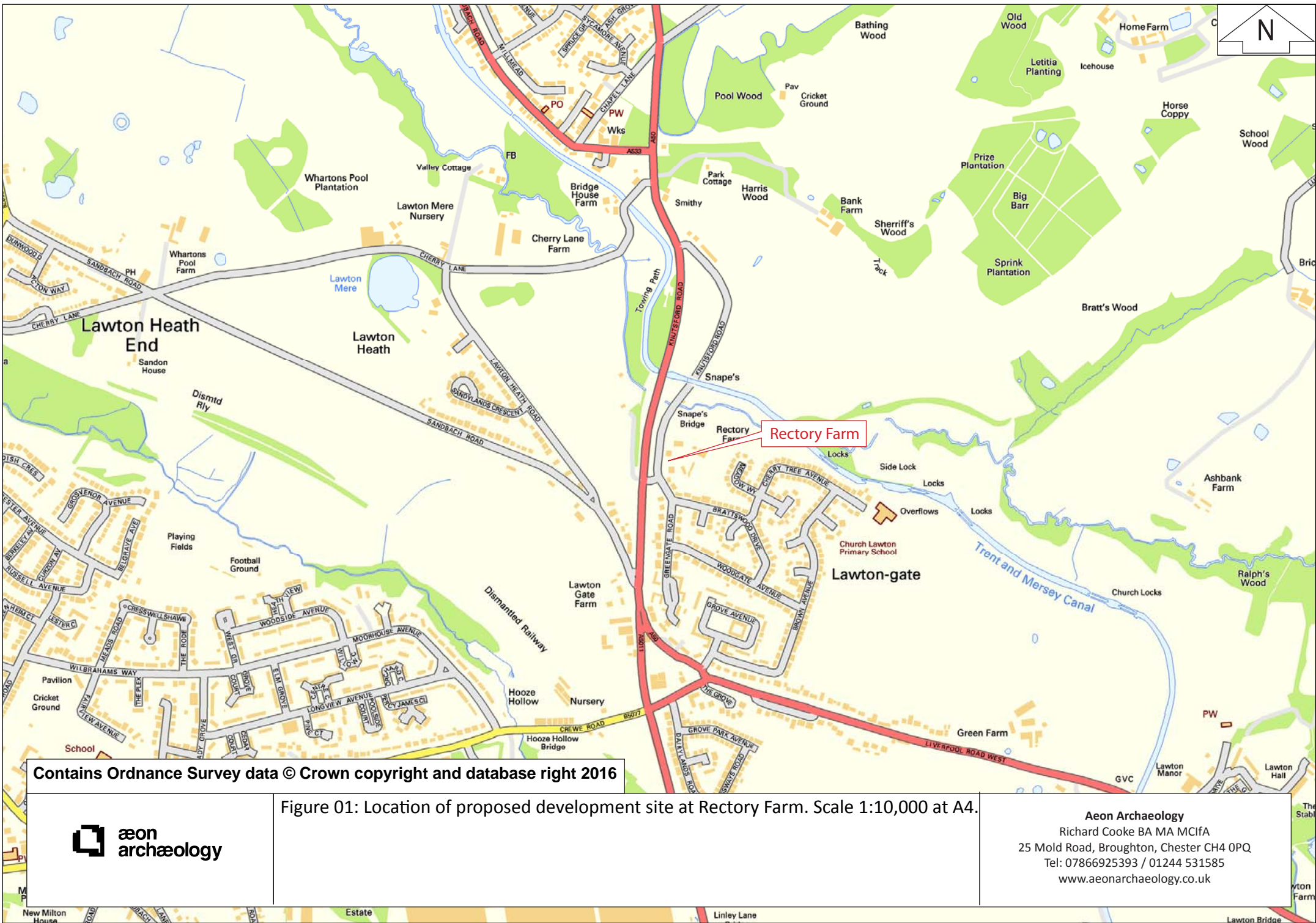
The 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping shows the application area in some detail, including the actual rectory. This structure is, I think, the one shown in the photo included in the Design and Access Statement, which looks no older than mid-19th century. It is likely, however, to be the latest in a long line of rectories going back into the medieval period and, significantly, the 1839 tithe map shows an earlier structure on a slightly different alignment, which is surrounded by extensive 'pleasure grounds'. The sites of both structures lie partially within the application area and will, inevitably, be affected by the development.

The watching brief will be maintained during intrusive groundworks, as detailed below.

This WSI states the aims, objectives and methodology for implementing the archaeological watching brief so as to meet the spirit and intent of the archaeological condition.

Relevant UK legislation on heritage includes the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 sets out the requirement for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument. For archaeological sites that are not covered by the above Act, protection is afforded through development control, the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 141, Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment).

Reference will be made 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 proposed development site at Rectory Farm. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



RECTORY FARM CHURCH LAWTON
Illustrative Master Plan



Schedule			
Plot	Property Type	Area	Garage
Plot 1	House	2500 sq ft	Double Attached
Plot 2	House	2500 sq ft	Double Attached
Plot 3	House	2500 sq ft	Double Detached
Plot 4	House	2500 sq ft	Double Detached

NOTES

All building work to conform with Building Approval and detailed planning conditions approval.

All building work to conform with 1991 Building Regulations and all subsequent relevant documents and to the satisfaction of the Building Control Officer in local authority.

The contractor to check all dimensions and conditions on site before commencing. Please check the drawings and conditions in order to ensure that all building work is in accordance with the drawings.

Drawings to be used in conjunction with the Building Regulations and relevant specifications documents.

All relevant party notices that have been produced and issued for the purposes noted within the drawings, shall not be construed that they shall be used for any other purpose or for any other purposes.

Rev OP 2	Revised road layout and plots	04.07.13
Rev OP 1	Revised road layout in response to CEC highway consultation response	05.07.13
RECTORY FARM CHURCH LAWTON		
DRAWING : Illustrative Master Plan		
DRAWING NO : 766 122		Rev OP2
DATE : May 2013		
<small>101 Locken Road Highways Chapel Chester CH4 7RD 01244 531487 Fax 01244 531492 email: info@jayashall.co.uk www.jayashall.co.uk</small>		

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Figure 02: Proposed development at Rectory Farm. Scale 1:1,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

2.0 SITE LOCATION

The application site is located on the edge of and to the north west of Church Lawton, a small village within the unitary authority of Cheshire East. Church Lawton lies on the county boundary between Cheshire and Staffordshire and according to the 2011 census, the parish which also includes Lawton Gate, Lawton Heath and Lawton Heath End had a total population of 2,197.

The site is approximately 1 mile from Alsager Town Centre, 3.5 miles from Kidsgrove and 8 miles from Crewe. The smaller villages of Rode Heath and Odd Rode are 0.7 miles and 1 mile from the site respectively.

The Rectory Farm site is bound on all four sides by Old Knutsford Road to the West, Kidsgrove Brook and the Trent & Mersey Canal to the North and the Lawton Grange (now more widely known as the Lawton Gate Housing Estate and will be referred to as such in the application documents) to the East and South. The portion of the site to which the application relates is the area within the PS6 area demarked on the Congleton Borough Council Local Plan Proposals Map and on the edge of the built up area of Church Lawton itself.

3.0 SITE HISTORY

The site historically was an active agricultural site. However, over the past 50 years, the farm has been sold off for housing. From the late 1960s to 2011, the land associated with Rectory Farm was used for the breeding, rearing and training of horses for competition and a manege existed on the site which is still present although it has since become overgrown. At this time, the owners of the site leased the stables and all of the land to at least two lessees who operated businesses relating to the use of horses for weddings, funerals and pleasure rides which operated from the site until 2011.

The site was also used for the showing of shire ponies with the associated storage on site of a large multi seater carriage and small traps used to provide rides at organised events. Both upper and lower paddocks were also used to exercise and graze horses. Prior to this, the owners also operated commercially from the land by renting it out for show jumping practise, Pony Club events and riding lessons to the Crewe and District Pentathlon Team.

As a result of its history, the application site is a previously developed and brownfield site. The original farmhouse which sat on the site has been demolished and replaced with a modern bungalow. There is a large detached family dwelling on the site which is currently rented, is tired and in need of some work. The barns on the site are part of the original farm.

In addition, the site formed part of the application site for the construction of Lawton Gate Estate completed by Price Brothers in around 1968 but this area of the development was never completed.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The archaeological watching brief shall be maintained:

1. During the excavation of topsoil and foundation trenches in association with the new access road into the site and with Plot 4.

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 are:

- 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, 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 are:

- 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.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

The methodology for the watching brief has been prepared with reference to the CIfA's document Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2014a) and will be kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it is meeting the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions which may arise.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Council will be carried out by the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer (Mr Doug Moir). To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer shall be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist(s) from Aeon Archaeology will be commissioned for the maintenance of the watching brief. On arrival on site, the archaeologist(s) will report to the site manager and conform to the arrangements for notification of entering and leaving site. The archaeologist(s) will keep a record of the date, time and duration of all attendances at site, the names and numbers of archaeologists deployed and any actions taken. The archaeologist will be provided with a Health & Safety Induction by the construction contractor and wear a safety helmet, safety footwear and high visibility jacket/vest at all times.

If deposits and or artefacts are exposed during excavations for the development which require recording and recovery, it may be necessary to delay works whilst the proper investigation and recording takes place. Watching brief recording can often be undertaken without delay to groundworks, depending upon the specific circumstances and flexibility of all the staff on site.

Within the constraints of the terms of the watching brief work, the archaeologist will not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of archaeological discoveries the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) is beyond the resources deployed the Client will be notified and a site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer. The aim of the meeting will be to confirm 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 and identify measures which would be sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard prior to destruction of the material in question.

Any archaeological deposits, features and structures identified which can be investigated and recorded under the terms of the watching brief will be excavated manually in a controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project – subject to the limitations on site access.

It may not be necessary to excavate the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits but the inter-relationships between archaeological deposits, features and structures will be investigated sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project and the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits will be investigated where practicable.

The method of recording will follow the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy will be recorded in written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. The archaeologist will record archaeological deposits using proformae recording forms and locate them on a large-scale site plan related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum references.

The groundworks excavations shall be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The drawn record will comprise plans at scale 1:20 and sections at scale 1:10; propriety electronic hardware and software to prepare site drawings may be used as appropriate.

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.

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0082.1**.

5.2 Watching brief report

5.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment

A report on the results of the watching brief, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two 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 scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer, upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

5.2.2 Post-excavation Report

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced that will include:

- A non-technical summary.
- A table of contents.
- An introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the site.
- A statement of the project aims.
- An account of the project methodology undertaken, with an assessment of the same to include a statement on preservation bias and the means of data collection and sampling strategies.
- A factual summary of the history, development and use of the site.
- A statement setting out the nature, quantity and condition of the material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) including commentary on any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies and commentary on long-term storage requirements.
 - A statement setting out the nature and quantity of the documentary archive (notes, photographs, drawings, digital data).
- A general site plan indicating the position and size of the areas subject to watching brief and the locations of archaeological deposits identified and recorded during the works.
- Plans and sections at appropriate scales, augmented with appropriate photographs. All plans and sections will be related to the Ordnance Survey datum levels and to the National Grid.
- Other maps, plans, drawings, stratigraphic matrices and photographs as appropriate.
- Summary assessment reports on the artefact, bio-archaeological, dating and other assessments/analyses.
 - A discussion of the location, extent, date, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits and finds identified during the project.
 - A discussion of any research implications arising from the archaeological work.
- Notes on consultations with conservators and the nominated archive repository related to the immediate and long-term conservation and storage requirements for the data held in the site archive and recommendations of retention/discard of artefacts and ecofacts.
- A bibliography of sources consulted.
- Appendices to the report will include artefact catalogues, reports on assessments/analyses and an index to the project archive and a statement on its location/proposed repository.
- In addition the post-excavation report will summarise and draw together the findings of all of the phases of work.

5.3 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 with the regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Bound copies of the report and an archive CD will be sent to the regional HER the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer and to the OASIS database for long term archiving. Copies of all digital files (inc. photos, report as PDF and Word, spreadsheets, databases, survey data etc) to be presented to each of above on optical disc (ie DVD).

6.0 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 contractor and may be subject to a separate WSI, to be agreed with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer prior to implementation.

This WSI does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the watching brief, 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 Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer prior to implementation.

7.0 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)

8.0 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 Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer 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.

9.0 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 Cheshire Shared Services Development Planning Archaeology Officer. 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.

10.0 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.

11.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

11.1 Staff

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

11.2 Timetable

The archaeological watching brief work can currently be undertaken from May 2016, although the client is encouraged to give as much notice as possible to Aeon Archaeology as project commitments are currently high.

12.0 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.

13.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance – Insignia Underwriting Policy 347002

- 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 07/09/16

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Insignia Underwriting Policy 347002

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/16

14.0 GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* prepared by the Chartered Institute for 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 5628)

