



**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Dingle Bank Quarry, Chelford,  
Macclesfield, Cheshire.  
NGR SJ 832 714**

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

This report describes the results of a watching brief conducted at Dingle Bank Quarry, Chelford, Macclesfield, Cheshire during topsoil stripping for an eastern extension to the quarry.

The study was aimed at locating any previously unlocated archaeological deposits in the area and was focussed upon the remains of the 'Lodge', a small farmstead depicted on mapping from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. This survived as a suite of brick foundations and other features related to the house and associated boundaries. There was some evidence that the site may have been established in the mid to late 18th century.

In addition to this work a systematic walkover was carried out on land recently stripped of topsoil within the quarry extension in order to locate any archaeological features or deposits not located by the desk-based assessment. No archaeological features were identified other than small quantities of pottery sherds in top soil were recovered from top soil and ranging in date from the 15th to 18th centuries. These are likely to have resulted from the dispersal of domestic debris from the surrounding farms.

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# **An Archaeological Watching Brief at Dingle Bank Quarry, Chelford, Macclesfield, Cheshire. NGR SJ 832 714**

## **1. Introduction**

This report relates to a watching brief during top soil stripping for an extension to Dingle Bank Quarry, Chelford, Macclesfield, Cheshire situated at NGR SJ 832 714 (Fig. 1). It was produced for Sibelco (formerly WBB Minerals), Lower Withington, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 9DR to a project design agreed in advance with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service.

This report describes the results of the first phase of operations carried out in 2008 and the final topsoil strip phase in 2014.

The development is set within an area currently devoted largely to agricultural use, though Dingle Bank Quarry dominates the land to the immediate north-west. Workings here have been operational for over 65 years producing white silica sand for float glass production. Gawsorth sand, which overlies the white sand, is extracted for use in construction and sport/horticultural activities.

## **2. Archaeological and Historical Background**

In 2004, National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit (NMLFAU) was commissioned by WBB Minerals (now Sibelco) to conduct an archaeological assessment of the proposed extension to Dingle Bank Quarry as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the quarry application. The aim was to identify as far as possible the nature of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any archaeological deposits.

The desk-based assessment found that evidence for earlier periods was limited to occasional chance surface finds, though there is a cluster of Bronze Age barrow sites and funerary activity within the locality which is likely to relate to as yet unlocated settlement in the area. Sites of this nature remain poorly understood in the region, at least in part because prevailing agricultural regimes (pasture) are not conducive to their location by conventional means such as fieldwalking.

The Chelford Beds, deposits of glacial sand, which underlie the site provide significant evidence of the environment during the last glaciation though consultation with appropriate specialists (J. Legeard (Manchester University) pers. comm.) concluded that these were not worthy of further monitoring.

The desk-study also provided cartographic evidence for a small farmstead, the 'Lodge', depicted on mapping from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. The site is first documented on the 1850 Siddington Township Tithe Map (Fig. 2) which shows two L-shaped structures set within a small square enclosure approached from the south by a track.

The northern structure had been extended to the south and east when shown on the later 1872 25 inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3). The southern structure is shown as a smaller rectangular single celled structure, possibly a stable or barn and an additional 'L' shaped building is shown to the northeast of the main building. A pump existed in the yard, adjacent to the northeast corner of the main building. There was also a pathway shown running down the middle of the land to the side of the



house. Small changes to the field boundaries in this area had been made during this time.

The 1882 6 inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map does not show as much detail. However there appear to have been some changes made to the Lodge. The 'L' shaped structure is now shown as a square indicating that part of the building had been demolished. The Lodge is not shown on the 6 inch edition of 1911 and had presumably been demolished some time before this.

### **3. Methodology**

The initial watching brief was undertaken by C. Ahmad, M. Adams and J. Speakman between 7 and 16 April 2008; the final phase by C. Ahmad, M. Adams and S. Price 27 February; 19, 20, 21 March; 15, 16, 20, 27, 31 October; 7 November; 4 December 2014.

The initial phase of the watching brief in 2008 consisted of monitoring the removal of topsoil in an area adjacent to a new access ramp being constructed into the new works (Fig. 4). Because the topsoil strip was conducted with a toothed bucket it was difficult to recognise features such as subtle changes in the colour of sub-soil which are characteristic of many archaeological sites in rural North-West England. This element was therefore largely restricted to the retrieval of finds from topsoil and sub-soil. The area was walked in linear transects spaced at intervals of c. 10 m over an area of roughly 310m x 134m (Fig. 4). The transects were aligned east to west, north of the ramp, and north to south, south of the ramp. Small areas (c. 5 x 5 m) around significant finds were cleaned by hand to check for the presence of archaeological deposits.

In addition a single trench (Trench I) was excavated across the presumed location of the Lodge in the far SE corner of the quarry site (Fig. 4). The trench originally measured c. 20 m<sup>2</sup> and was eventually extended in the north-west corner by c. 9 m to the west and c. 14 m to the north. It was excavated using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a ditching bucket, provided by the client. The trench was excavated in level spits to the upper surface of undisturbed archaeological deposits under the supervision of C. Ahmad. In areas with no archaeological deposits excavation was continued for c. 0.5 m into natural deposits in order to confirm their absence.

The last phase of the watching brief was carried out in 2014 and initially covered the topsoil strip at far eastern side of the quarry limits covering an 'L'-shaped area c. 330 m (east to west) x 350m (north to south). The area was stripped with a dozer truck running a combination of east to west and north to south. The walkover was then carried out systematically in 5 m transects. This phase of topsoil strip included the area previously excavated by NMLFAU in 2008 where no further archaeological features were observed.

Full details of the methodology are given in Appendix B.

### **4. Watching Brief Results**

#### **4.1 Trench I**

During the site walkover conducted for the desk-based assessment in 2004 there was a noticeable increase in the quantity of brick, tile and pottery at the approximate location of the Lodge. This was spread over an area approximately 20m across and

located on the flattened crest of a ridge. Machining began in the south-eastern corner of this area (Plate 1).

The archaeological deposits in Trench I were sealed by a very dark brown humic top soil (Context 13) ranging in depth between c. 0.30-0.55m across the trench. In most areas this overlay bedded mid-brown/pale orange sands and coarse gravels (Context 22).

Stratigraphically the deposits relating to the Lodge appear to represent a single phase of activity.

In the north-western corner of the trench (Plate 2, Figs 5 and 6) a north – south aligned brick wall (Context 1) was observed which formed the eastern wall of a building. Another line of brickwork was observed running east – west (Context 2) from a junction within wall 1. Parts of the brickwork appeared to have been robbed-out leaving only mortar-rich patches. A section of wall 2 had been dislodged either during machine clearance or during demolition. Two linear bands (Contexts 3 and 4) of loose white mortar fragments mixed with loose gravelly sand and brick fragments completed the rectangular plan of the building. Any visible brickwork once forming wall foundations had been robbed-out from both contexts. Upon excavation of a section of wall 3, part of the wall foundation had survived (Context 17) as two courses of brickwork.

Overall, where the brickwork had survived the walls were up to three courses in depth with the majority of observed bricks laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The surviving wall sections were constructed using hand-made, unfroged bricks. The bricks ranged in size from 220 to 250mm by 80 to 110mm by 12 – 70mm depth.

A dark brown sandy loam linear band (Context 8) ran parallel with wall 1 on a north – south alignment. This contrasted sharply with the surrounding pale sands and contained brick and mortar fragments. This petered out after 4.00 m but was likely to have represented a foundation cut for wall 1.

The surface between walls 1, 2, 3 and 4 consisted of disturbed loose brown soil with patches rich in mortar, pebbles and brick rubble (Context 6). This deposit was roughly 4m<sup>2</sup> in area and was no more than 0.30 m in depth and directly overlay natural gravels. There was no physical evidence of a floor surface but it was likely to have been stone flagged judging from fragments found whilst cleaning the area. It was assumed that the floor had been removed and the area levelled with demolition material. An irregular area of similar material (Context 7) was observed to the north of wall 3 suggesting a second possible floor area levelled on demolition, though no enclosing walls were identified to confirm this.

A separate rectangular group of six bricks (Context 5), three complete and three broken, were observed towards the end of wall 4 at the north-west corner of the trench but outside the line of the wall. The group measured c. 0.23 by 0.50 m and appeared to lay straight onto the natural sands. There was evidence of mortar patches on top suggesting one or more courses had previously existed but did not appear to be bonded. It was not clear as to the function of this cluster as there was no direct link with wall 4. It may have been an exterior plinth for an entrance to the building.

Towards the eastern half of the trench (Figs 5 and 7) a small rectangular brick structure was identified (Context 11) later presumed to be a privy base. The

structure measured 0.90 m<sup>2</sup> by 0.32 m depth and had surviving brick walls up to five courses high, enclosing a brick floor. The bricks were unfrosted, wire-cut and each measured c. 220 by 110 by 70 mm. The brickwork was surrounded by a very firm, reddish brown clay lining (Context 20), c. 0.20 m thick. The privy had been backfilled with a dark greyish brown soft, sandy silt (Context 19) containing occasional brick fragments (Plate 4).

Towards the western edge of the trench a large circular deposit of brick, mortar and plaster rubble (Context 10) was visible 0.40 m below topsoil (Plate 5). The deposit measured c. 4.00 m by 3.50 m x 0.40 m deep. No finds were identified within the fill. Although not fully excavated or recorded it was obvious that this represented a late dump of building material presumably related to the demolition of the Lodge.

A distinct area of dumped loose brick and late dark-glazed earthenware pottery (Context 9) was recognised during machine clearance of topsoil at the northern end of the trench (Plate 6, Figs 5 and 7). The fill consisted of very loose broken bricks with occasional lenses of mid-brown coarse sand. The bricks were either hand-made and/or wire cut. One complete example of brick measured 0.11 by 0.23 by 0.08 m. The dump was aligned north – south and measured 1.00 (southern end)/1.20 (northern end) by 2.70 by 0.70m depth (Plate 7). Although the function of the pit was not clear, its fill probably derived from the demolition of the Lodge. The cut of the pit (Context 14) was sub-rectangular in plan and in section was slightly concave, sloping at 60-70°, on the eastern side, stepped to the west, onto a dished concave base.

A distinct oval spread of greyish brown loose, silty sand (Context 12) lay adjacent to context 9 (Figs 5 and 7). In plan this feature was aligned north – south and measured 2.50 by 1.50 m (Plate 8). The fill (12) reached a depth of 0.75 m and contained a frequent amount of rounded pebbles ranging from 10 to 20 mm in size. There were occasional lenses of reddish brown sand and gravel observed in the section. It was unclear whether this backfill was intentional or if the feature had silted up naturally. The cut (Context 18) was recognised as a poorly defined interface with the surrounding natural sand and gravels. The straight sides sloped sharply into a concave, then flat base (Plate 9). The function of the feature as a whole was uncertain but may have represented a north south aligned boundary ditch, pre-dating the Lodge based on the pottery evidence found within the backfill. This spread also ran on the same alignment with similar patches observed towards the southern end of the trench. These patches had been severely truncated by modern ploughing and machining and were only just visible.

A dark greyish brown loamy linear band (Context 21), aligned approximately east – west, was observed during the initial stages of machining, 0.50m below topsoil (Figs 5 and 7). Although heavily truncated by the machine it was seen clearly in the west facing trench section containing late post-medieval dark-glazed ware and china sherds (Plate 10). This may relate to a field boundary shown on the Tithe and OS mapping.

#### **4.2 Walkover**

The only finds recovered were collected in 2008 and consisted of six sherds of early post-medieval and post-medieval ceramics ranging in date from the 15th – 18th centuries. This material was recovered after the topsoil had been stripped to the upper surface of the natural sands and gravels (Fig. 4). An area of c. 5 x 5 m was cleaned by hand around the findspot of a fragment of Early Post-Medieval Coarseware (SF No. 2) though no archaeological deposits were observed.

The geological deposits at the northern end of the site consisted of patchy red brown/dark brown sand grading into mid-brown loose gravels to the south.

The walkover carried out in 2014 showed topsoil consisting of a very dry, soft mid-brown humic layer (c. 0.25m deep) overlying a lighter grey soft subsoil (c. 0.15m deep). The upper surface of geological mottled yellow/orange sands was observed below topsoil and subsoil at a total depth of c. 0.40m.

A gentle rise to the ground surface heading southwards was consistent with the increase of naturally occurring orange/red boulder clay (Plate 11). Topsoil and subsoil around this area was also noted as becoming shallower c. 0.20 – 0.35m in depth.

No significant archaeological features or finds were observed during this final phase of watching brief (Plates 12, 13 and 14).

### **4.3 Finds (J. Speakman)**

#### *4.3.1 Methodology*

The finds were retrieved from the site within context groups and were processed at NMLFAU, where they were recorded on an Access finds database having been identified by J. Speakman. In accordance with NMLFAU guidelines, all modern items were discarded unless otherwise stated.

Quantification is by total number of pieces and by weight. The pottery is recorded by general ware/fabric type, with a count of the individual sherds present and a total weight for each record. Each record was assigned a unique identification number. No finds were marked during the recording process.

A total of 68 objects were recovered, weighing 3903.2g, from the area of topsoil stripping and from seven excavated contexts in Trench I. These are summarised in Table 1.

<b>Area/Context</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Total weight (g)</b>
Topsoil stripping	6	98.9
6	11	428.3
7	3	158.2
9	23	1955.4
12	9	695.2
13	11	435.9
15	2	70.3
19	3	61.0

Table 1. Summary of finds by context

By far the majority of material recovered was pottery, with a single fragment of bottle glass, a clay tobacco pipe stem and two hand-made bricks.

#### *4.3.2 The Pottery*

There were a total of 64 pieces of pottery weighing 3352.6g. These broke down into pottery types as listed in the following table.

<b>Area/Context</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Total weight (g)</b>
Early Post-Medieval Coarseware	1	19.1
Slip-decorated earthenware	5	39.1
Mottledware	3	182.1
Slip-coated earthenware	2	92.1
Dark-glazed earthenwares	28	2370.4
Plain English China; pearlware and transfer-printed earthenware	10	129.8
Self-coloured earthenware	11	435.9
Stoneware	2	64.5
Unglazed pottery	2	19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3352.6</b>

Table 2. Pottery types.

#### *4.3.3 Pottery from the topsoil stripping*

A total of six sherds of pottery (weight 98.9g) were recovered from the topsoil strip and included the earliest pottery recovered from this phase of fieldwork.

By far the earliest piece was a single sherd of early post-medieval pottery from the shoulder of a jug or bottle; SF2, weight 19.1g. The wheel-thrown sherd is made in a hard, high-fired purple fabric with a surface sheen rather than a glaze. The fabric is typical of a type of pottery made from the late 15th century found in the north-west of England.

There is one body sherd from a dark-glazed coarse earthenware with a typical 17th century purplish glaze; SF5, weight 42.9g.

The other four sherds recovered from the walk-over are likely to be 18th century in date and are from various slip-decorated earthenwares.

SF1 is part of a thrown earthenware dish or bowl with a trailed slip decoration. The form is slightly unusual having a thin, long, flanged rim; and is possibly a Cheshire form. The vessel is made in a pale fabric with an exterior orange slip coating; probably with no slip coat to interior and with red trailed slip over body and then glazed. thin and uneven trailed decoration; reminiscent of sugar strands rapidly and unevenly applied/drizzled over the surface. clear interior glaze only (weight 16.3g).

SF3 Press-moulded dish with pie-crust rim; with faint surviving traces of white trailed slip-decoration (weight 3.2g).

SF4 recovered from the southern spoil heap. The rim of a large, probably double handled, drinking vessel, made in a pale fabric with a red slip-coat and decorated with a complex trailed and combed yellow slip decoration (weigh 11.7g).

SF6 a small sherd from a thrown hollow-ware in a pale fabric with an interior red slip-coat and with a trailed yellow slip-decoration of uncertain design (weight 5.7g).

#### *4.3.4 Pottery from Trench I*

All the remaining sherds of pottery were recovered from the main area of excavation (Trench I) on the site of the 'Lodge'; 58 sherds weighing 3253.7g.

<b>Area/Context</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Total weight (g)</b>
6	10	423.6
7	3	158.2
9	23	1955.4
12	6	149.3
13	11	435.9
15	2	70.3
19	3	61.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3253.7</b>

Table 3. Pottery from Trench 1 by context.

#### *Slipware*

A single sherd from an 18th century earthenware with a slip-decoration was recovered from Trench I, a possible earlier field boundary, context 12.

SF21 was a small rim sherd from a globular Cup, made in a pale fabric with a red trailed slip-decoration (weight 2.2g).

#### *Late Self-coloured Earthenware*

There are 11 sherds from a late, well-refined, self-coloured earthenware fabric with a streaky, mottled decoration in the glaze all from one vessel, recovered from topsoil, context 13

SF7 11 was sherds from a near complete, moulded, self-coloured teapot with mottled exterior decoration (weight 435.9g), with lettering under base reading 'Made in England'.

The United States of America introduced the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890 which imposed taxes on many imports (including pottery) in order to make it easier for the American manufacturers to sell their own products. It was a requirement of this Act that all imports carried the name of the country of manufacture. As a result after 1891 all English pottery exporters added the word 'England' to their products. In 1921 the Act was amended to require the phrase "Made in England", although some firms had already been using the full phrase. The 'Made in England' mark denotes a 20th century date of manufacture for this teapot.

#### *Dark-Glazed Earthenwares*

A total of 27 sherds of dark-glazed earthenwares were recovered from four contexts in Trench I, detailed below:

Area/Context	Total Number	Total weight (g)
6	4	332.3
7	1	11.5
9	21	1934.3
15	1	49.4
Total	27	2327.5

This type of pottery is common on nearly all post-17th century sites and is the most common find in these excavations. The largest group was recovered from context 9 a pit filled by a large quantity of brick probably from the demolition of the building. The second largest group came from context 6, the demolition material contained within walls 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The material included:

SF8 a body sherd (weight 30.4g), context 6.

SF9 a body sherd (weight 49.4g), context 15.

SF14 a body sherd (weight 11.5g), context 7.

SF15 a bulk entry for 21 sherds from various vessels (weight 1934.3g) from context 9, which includes two pancheons and at least one storage vessel.

Both pancheons have flanged rims; one with bi-fed edge (split with finger line down middle), the second has simple rounded rim with no embellishment. Both vessels are worn under the exterior edge of the flanged rim. There are no signs of any wear marks anywhere else. This may suggest that vessels of this type were regularly stacked.

The pancheons are both glazed over the rim, a style typical of the 19th century and later, when new methods of stacking in the kilns allowed for the vessels to be glazed over the rim without sticking.

The storage vessel is also worn on top of the rim suggesting that it had a lid. Several bases are also worn underneath suggesting that the vessel has been rotated on a harder surface during use.

SF23 three sherds (weight 301.9g), context 6, including the rim from a small Pancheon with a thin, flat, flanged rim. One body has exterior slip coating.

#### *Mottled wares*

A total of three sherds of mottled ware were recovered from Trench I.

SF11 a large body sherd from a bowl (weight 135.5g), from context 7, with an interior brown mottled glaze and which is sooted to the exterior showing that it has been used over a fire.

SF18 a small globular cup base and body sherd (weight 46.6g), context 12. Mottled ware cups of this type are typically 18th century in date.

### *Slip-coated Earthenwares*

Two sherds of slip-coated earthenwares from two vessels were recovered

SF12 a small base sherd from a thrown hollow-ware vessel, possibly a cup, in a pale fabric with a red slip coat (weight 11.2g), context 7. The wear marks on the base suggest that it was rotated on a hard surface during use. The rippled effect in the glaze and the slight discolouration to the interior margin of the fabric of the vessel suggests that it may have heated in some way possibly during use or as a result of slight misfiring in the kiln.

SF20 a rim sherd from a bowl with a long, thin, flanged rim (weight 80.9), context 12. The interior appears to have a purple fired slip coating to the interior surface. Where this drips over the top of the rim this appears quite thick. The lower part of the interior of the body shows thick glaze drips running towards the rim suggesting the vessel was fired inverted although there is also a thin glaze sheen on top of the rim and some pooling of glaze in a shallow depression towards the edge. The exterior of the vessel is covered with an orange firing slip over the pale fabric.

Underneath the rim is worn similar to the pancheons above, but this vessel also appears to be slightly worn on top of the flanged rim as well suggesting a slightly different use for this vessel.

### *English China, Pearlware and Transfer-printed Earthenware*

A total of 10 sherds of Staffordshire type white earthenwares were recovered from the excavations in Trench I.

SF10 a plain china base (weight 20.9g), context 15.

SF13 three sherds from a blue transfer printed bowl with a flat base (weight 61.0g), context 19. The base is marked with a fragment of an unidentified makers stamp; 'W D?'

SF16 two sherds of pearlware, one a plain base the second a rim from a plate with a blue shell-edge decoration (total weight 21.1g), context 9.

SF25 four sherds from Staffordshire wares including pearlware and plain white earthenwares (total weight 26.8g), context 6.

### *Unglazed Pottery*

There are two sherds of unglazed earthenware.

SF19 two sherds of unglazed pottery, context 12, one a body sherd probably from a flower pot the second a rim from a small jar (total weight 19.6g).

### *Stoneware*

There were two sherds of Brown Stoneware.

SF24 two sherds from fine brown stoneware vessels, possibly Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire wares, context 6. One a small shallow bowl (finger



bowl?) the second from a larger jar with turned decoration around the rim (total weight 64.5g).

#### *Other Materials*

##### **Glass**

SF22 a single small fragment of green bottle glass (weight 6.6g), context 12.

##### *Ceramic (none pottery)*

SF26 a single undecorated stem from a clay tobacco pipe with a small bore and likely to be 19th century or later (weight 4.7g), context 6.

SF17 two pieces of handmade/moulded brick (weight 539.3g), context 12.

## **5. Conclusions**

Although the 'Lodge' is documented on cartographic evidence from at least the mid-19th century its origins could not be established from documentary sources. Although individual farmsteads such as the Lodge are relatively common in the area the development of these elements of the post-medieval landscape is currently very poorly understood.

The excavated evidence consists of a two or three cell building with brick foundations. The features to the east appear to relate to divisions within the property and to a small outhouse or privy. In general deposits were truncated by demolition and subsequent ploughing.

The majority of the excavated evidence suggests that the building dates to the early to mid-19th century. However, finds dating to the 18th century from within ditch fills suggest that the site may have been occupied from at least that date, any evidence for early structures having been obliterated by later activity.

The finds from Trench I are generally late 19th and early twentieth century in date and consistent with the evidence from historic mapping. However, there is one feature, context 12, which has finds which are mainly dated to the 18th century, though it also included some generally difficult to date unglazed pottery, which is quite fragmentary, a fragment of glass bottle and two bricks. The unusual form of one of the unglazed sherds may suggest an earlier date than first thought for the unglazed pottery fitting in with the date range of the rest of the material recovered from this context. Of the two fragments of brick one is possibly wire cut and the second is thin, both consistent with a possible 18th century date. The small piece of green bottle glass is in good condition and the date is a little uncertain but the slightly bubbly nature of the glass may also indicate an early date.

However, most of the finds recovered from Trench I are dated to the later 19th or 20th century and must be seen as being associated with the occupation of the 'Lodge'. There are a number of 19th century vessels with interesting wear marks which give some indication of how the vessels were used and which has generally been poorly recorded in the past.

The most modern object recovered from the topsoil of Trench I was made up of 11 sherds from a teapot dated, by the 'Made in England' mark, to no earlier than the early 20th century.

In the wider context, the presence of 15th to 17th century pottery in topsoil shows that the area was in agricultural use from at least that date, suggesting that at least some of the farmsteads in the area are likely to have similarly early origins.

## **6. Bibliography**

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Ahmad C. and Speakman J. 2008 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Dingle Bank Quarry, Chelford, Macclesfield, Cheshire*. Unpublished NMLFAU report for WBB Minerals.

Furness R. R. 1978 *Soils of Cheshire*

## **7. Figures**

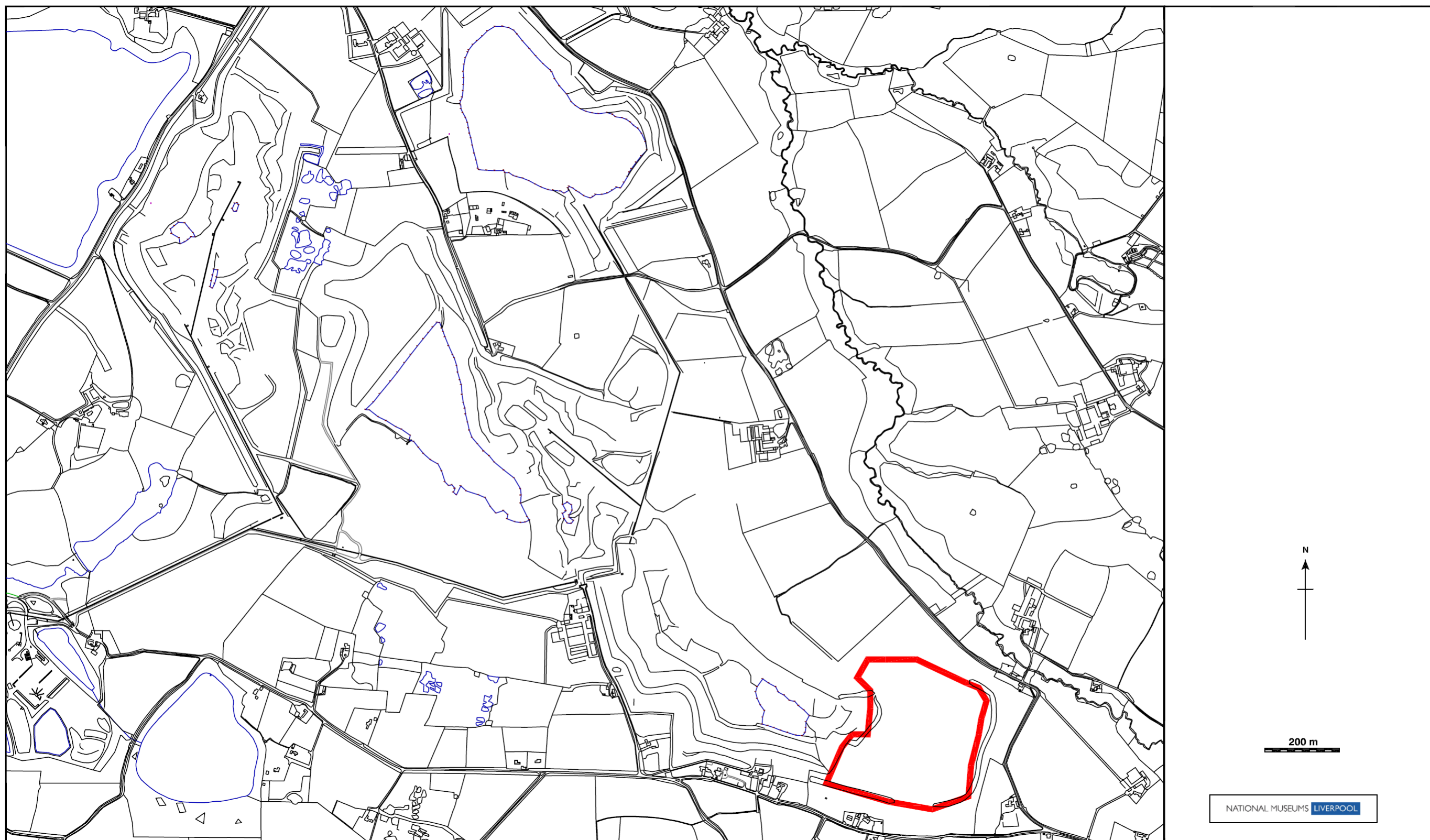


Fig. 1. Site Location.



Fig. 2. Part of the 1850 Siddington Tithe Map (Cheshire Record Office EDT 368/2) showing the 'Lodge'. Not to scale.

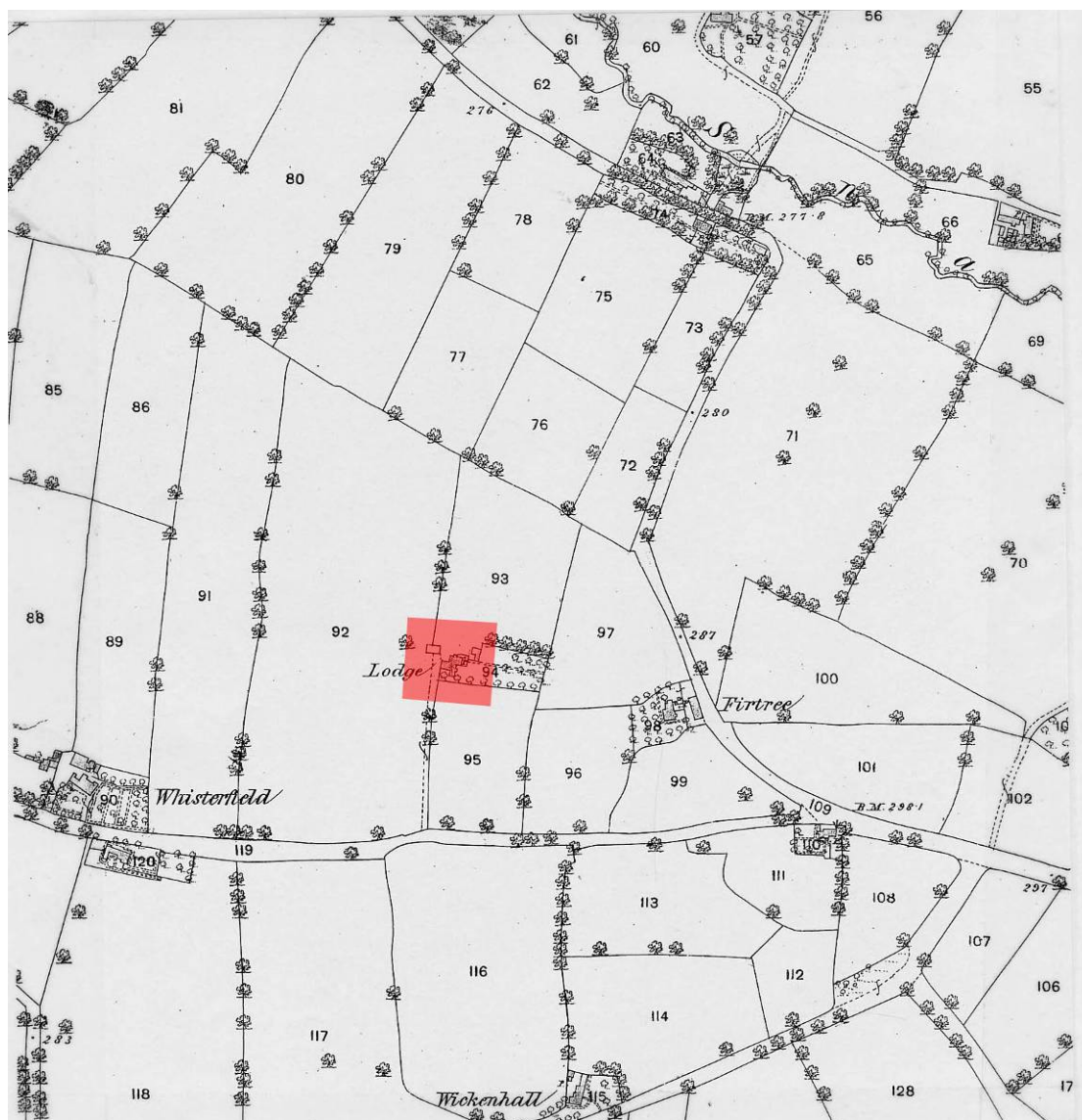


Fig. 3. 'The Lodge' as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile, sheet XXXV.16.



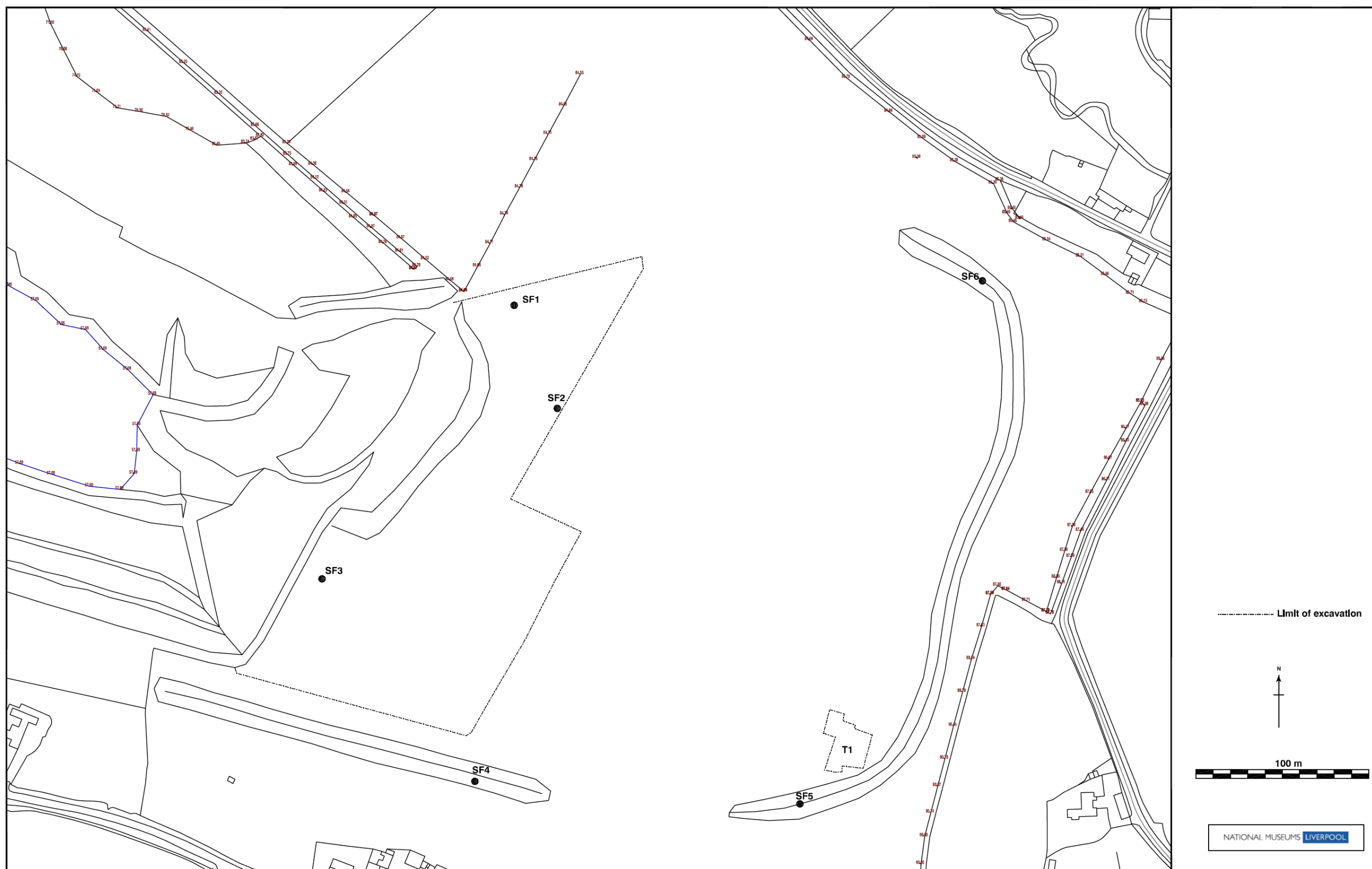


Fig. 4. Plan of Watching Brief extents showing the location of walkover area for 2008 and 2014 and Trench I.

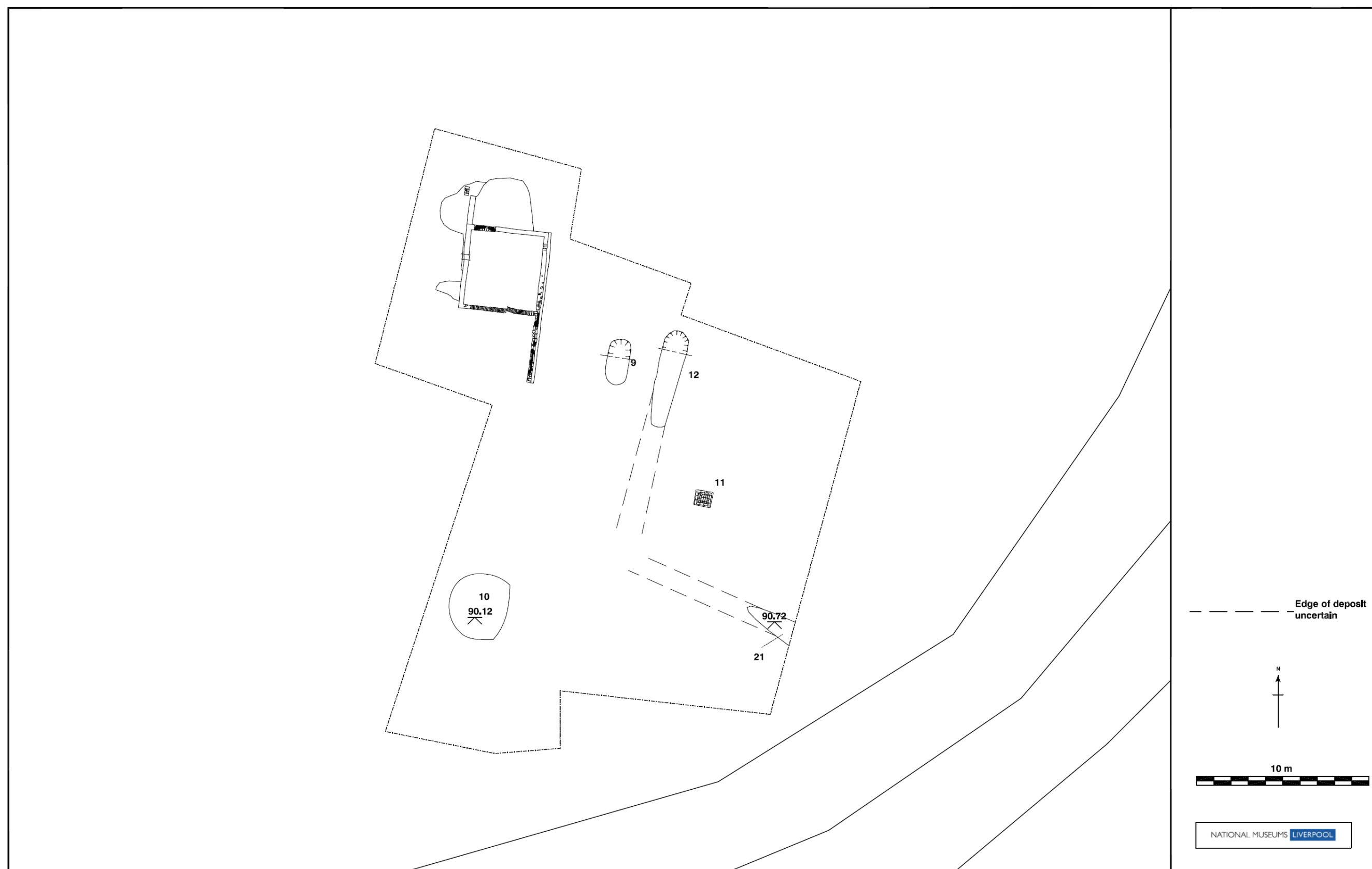


Fig. 5. Plan of Trench I showing all features.



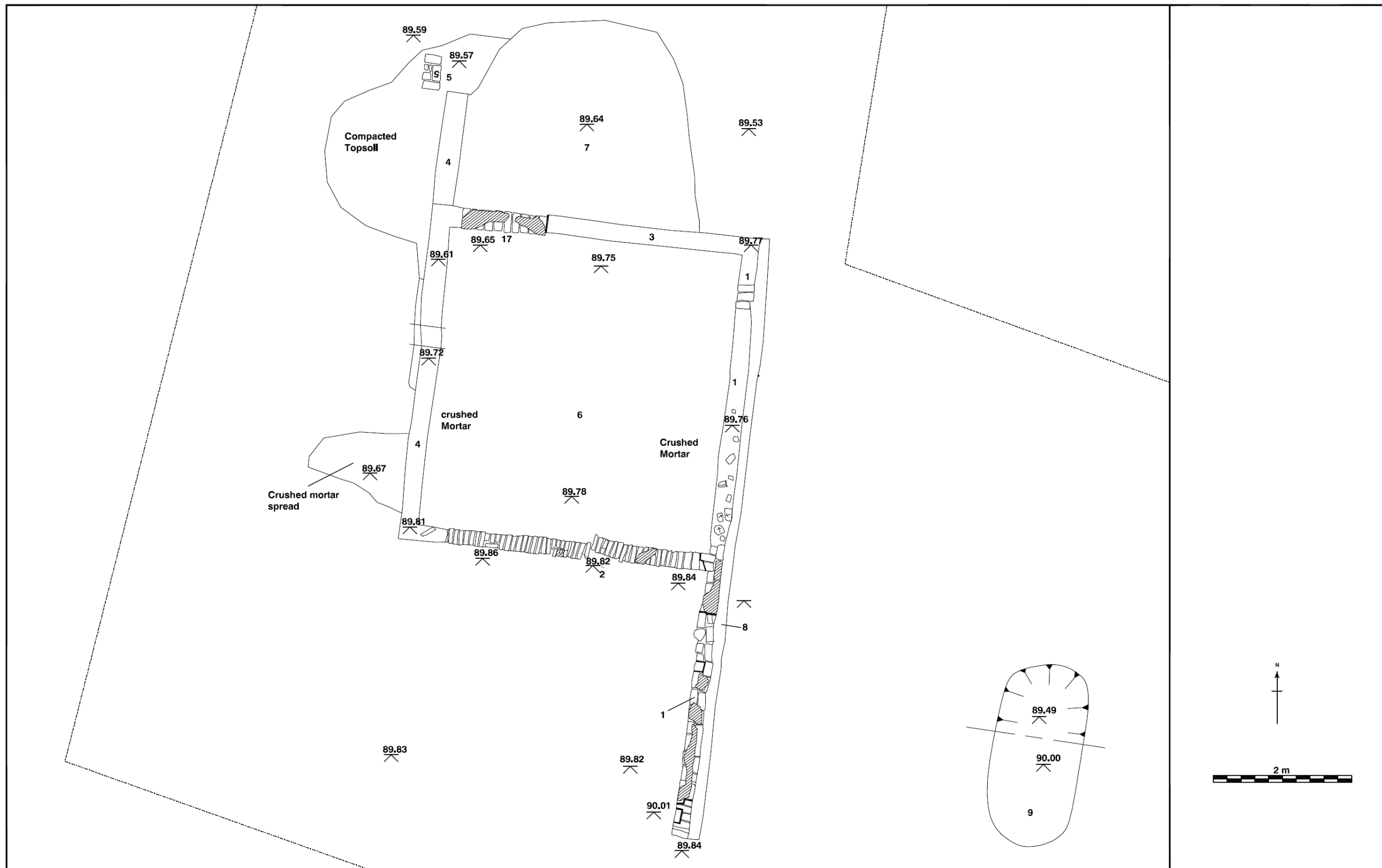


Fig. 6. Detail of deposits in NW corner Trench 1.

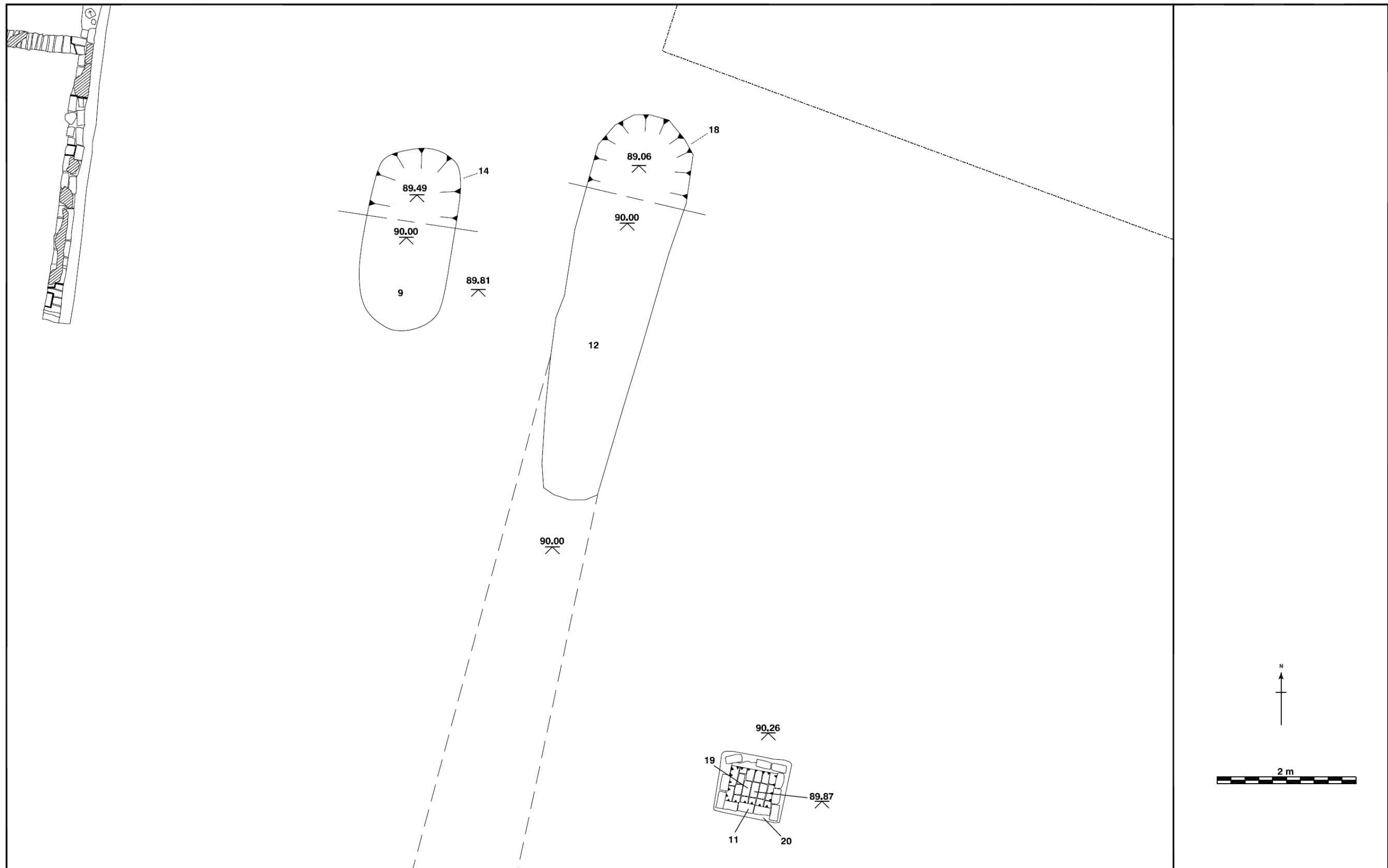


Fig. 7. Detail of deposits in NE corner of Trench 1.

## **8. Plates**



Plate 1. Overview of Trench I location before excavation showing the current quarry workings in the background. From the north-east.





Plate 2. Overview of building, the 'Lodge'. From the north-west.



Plate 3. Privy (11) after removal of backfill (19). From the east.





Plate 4. Demolition dump (10) seen in western trench section. From the east.



Plate 5. Full extent of brick dump (9). From the south.





Plate 6. Section through brick dump (9) showing cut 14. From the north.





Plate 7. Remnants of earlier north south boundary ditch (12). From north.





Plate 8. Section through backfill (12) showing cut 18. From the north.



Plate 9 Modern ditch (21) seen in eastern trench section. From the west.





Plate 10. Overview of Trench I showing features. The current quarry workings seen top left. From the south-east.



Plate 11. Area topsoil stripped towards eastern limits of quarry showing gentle rise in topography at southern end consistent with firmer, orange sandy clays. From the south-west.





Plate 12. Far north-eastern corner of topsoil stripped area. From the south-east.



Plate 13. Mid-eastern limit of topsoil stripped area. From the south-east.



Plate 14. Far south-eastern corner of topsoil stripped area. From the north-east.

## Appendix A. Site Archive.

### Context Register

Site	Trench	Context	Description	Recorded by	Date
110	I	1	North - South long wall, brick foundation for 'Lodge'	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	2	East - West wall, brick foundation for 'Lodge'	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	3	East - West linear band of mortar	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	4	North - South linear band of mortar	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	5	Brick plinth - ?possible doorway	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	6	Floor surface - main room	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	7	Floor surface to south	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	8	Fill of foundation cut for N - S long wall [1] (not recorded on-site)	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	9	Brick dump	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	10	Plaster/mortar/brick fragment dump towards SW corner of trench (not recorded on-site)	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	11	Square brick feature - ?privy	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	12	Black spread running N - S, east of brick dump [9]	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	13	Topsoil (not recorded on-site)	JIS	16/04/2008
110	I	14	Cut filled by [9]	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	15	Fill of foundation for wall [4]; or topsoil filling a void	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	16	Cut filled by [4] and [15]	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	17	Surviving wall under [3]	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	18	Cut filled by [12]	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	19	Fill of brick feature	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	20	Clay lining to brick feature [11]	MA	16/04/2008
110	I	21	Modern ditch seen on eastern side of trench, (not excavated)	JIS	17/04/2008
110	I	22	Natural - sand gravels	CA	17/04/2008

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Finds Register

FindNoID	SITE	Trench	Context	SITE NOTES	Material	Type	Class	FORM	Description	Rim	Base	Body	Handle	Total Objects	Weight (g)	DATE_earliest	DATE_latest	Period	Recorded By	RecDate
1	110			Walkover of topsoil stripped area	POT	SLP		dish/bowl	?trailed/thrown slipware; thin long flanged rimmed rim from a shallow dish/bowl; possibly a Cheshire form	1	0	0	0	1	16.30	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
2	110			Walkover of topsoil stripped area	POT	EPM			Early post-medieval coarseware; body sherd from shoulder of jar or bottle form	0	0	1	0	1	19.10	15th century	17th century	EPM	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
3	110			Walkover of topsoil stripped area	POT	SLP	PMS	dish	Press-moulded dish with pie-crust rim; does not appear to have slip coat	0	0	1	0	1	3.20	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
4	110			Walkover of topsoil stripped area - southern spoilheap	POT	SLP		cup/drinking vessel	a large multi-handled vessel similar to one seen at Lea Green. Red slip-coated over pale fabric with trailed yellow slip decoration	0	0	1	0	1	11.70	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
5	110			Walkover of topsoil stripped area	POT	DKW	DCE			0	0	1	0	1	42.90	17th century	18th century	PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
6	110			Walkover of topsoil stripped area	POT	SLP			Red slip-coated with trailed yellow slip	0	0	1	0	1	5.70	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008

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FindNoID	SITE	Trench	Context	SITE NOTES	Material	Type	Class	FORM	Description	Rim	Base	Body	Handle	Total Objects	Weight (g)	DATE_earliest	DATE_latest	Period	Recorded By	RecDate
7	110	I	13.00	a moulded modern self-coloured teapot with mottled exterior decoration	POT	SCO	MOT	teapot	Near complete teapot including spout, no lid or handle	4	1	6	0	11	435.90	20thcentury		MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
8	110	I	6.00		POT	DKW	DCL			0	0	1	0	1	30.40	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
9	110	I	15.00		POT	DKW	DCL			0	0	1	0	1	49.40	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
10	110	I	15.00	plain china probably too white for creamware	POT	CHN				0	1	0	0	1	20.90	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
11	110	I	7.00	Room 2	POT	MOT?		Bowl	quite heavy thrown body sherd	0	0	1	0	1	135.50	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
12	110	I	7.00	Room 2	POT	SCT			worn edge of base suggest rotated during use	0	1	0	0	1	11.20	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
13	110	I	19.00	Privy fill	POT	TPE	BLU	Bowl	simple rounded bowl with flat base	2	0	1	0	3	61.00	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
14	110	I	7.00	Room 2	POT	DKW	DCL			0	0	1	0	1	11.50	19th century?		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
15	110	I	9.00	bulk entry all late coarsewares; inc. 2 pancheons & 1 Storage vessl rim.	POT	DKW	DCL	Pancheon & SV	Two pancheons both flanged rims; one with bifed edge (split with finger line down middle) the 2nd rounded and simple with no embellishment. Both worn. SV also worn on top of rim	5	3	13	0	21	1934.30	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008



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FindNoID	SITE	Trench	Context	SITE NOTES	Material	Type	Class	FORM	Description	Rim	Base	Body	Handle	Total Objects	Weight (g)	DATE_earliest	DATE_latest	Period	Recorded By	RecDate
									suggesting possible lid. Several bases show wear use eg. pancheons rotated											
16	110	I	9.00		POT	PER			1 flat base 1 shell edged rim of plate in blue	1	1	0	0	2	21.10	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
17	110	I	12.00		CER	BRK			Hand-made/moulded red brick	0	0	0	0	2	539.30			PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
18	110	I	12.00		POT	MOT		Small Cup	globular body	0	1	1	1	2	46.60	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
19	110	I	12.00	body probably flower pot rim unusual small jar	POT	UNG				1	0	1	0	2	19.60			PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
20	110	I	12.00		POT	SCT			Long thin flanged rim on conical sided bowl/plate. Worn bottom edge of rim as other pancheons on site; hint of wear marks on upper edge as well not as pronounced.	1	0	0	0	1	80.90	18th century?		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
21	110	I	12.00		POT	SLP		Cup		1	0	0	0	1	2.20	18th century		PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
22	110	I	12.00		GLS	BTG				0	0	1	0	1	6.60			PMD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
23	110	I	6.00	rim worn under exterior edge of flange possible use	POT	DKW	DCL	Small Pancheon rim	thin flat flanged rim; body sherds have exterior	1	0	2	0	3	301.90	19th century		PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008

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FindNoID	SITE	Trench	Context	SITE NOTES	Material	Type	Class	FORM	Description	Rim	Base	Body	Handle	Total Objects	Weight (g)	DATE_earliest	DATE_latest	Period	Recorded By	RecDate
				wear; no sign of any wear marks anywhere else.																
24	110	I	6.00	Brown stoneware quite fine	POT	STW	NDS	1 small finger bowl? Profile and Jar rim		2	0	0	0	2	64.50	18th century	19th century	PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
25	110	I	6.00	includes pearlware and white china	POT	CHN				0	3	1	0	4	26.80	19th century	20th century	MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008
26	110	I	6.00	unmarked; fine stem bore	CER	PIP	STE			0	0	0	0	1	4.70	19th century	20th century	PMD/MOD	CA/JIS	06/05/2008

Photographic Register

Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
1	DIG	110	I		08/04/2008	Extension to quarry bung surrounding field top soil stripping in distance with marked out area for 2008 investigations in foreground	E	Clare Ahmad
2	DIG	110	I		08/04/2008	Extension to quarry top soil stripping in distance with marked out area for 2008 investigations in foreground	E	Clare Ahmad
3	DIG	110	I		08/04/2008	Extension to quarry top soil stripping in distance with marked out area for 2008 investigations in foreground	E	Clare Ahmad
4	DIG	110	I	11	09/04/2008	Detail of square brick lined possible toilet	S	Clare Ahmad
5	DIG	110	I	11	09/04/2008	Detail of square brick lined possible toilet	S	Clare Ahmad
6	DIG	110	I	11	09/04/2008	Detail of square brick lined possible toilet	E	Clare Ahmad
7	DIG	110	I	11	09/04/2008	More general shot of opened area of trench showing square brick lined possible toilet	S	Clare Ahmad
8	DIG	110	I	11	09/04/2008	General shot of opened area of trench showing square brick lined possible toilet in centre of trench and field beyond	S	Clare Ahmad
9	DIG	110	I	11	09/04/2008	General shot of opened area of trench showing square brick lined possible toilet in centre of trench and field beyond	S	Clare Ahmad
10	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East comer of trench runs approx. E-W	S	Clare Ahmad
11	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East comer of trench runs approx. E-W	S	Clare Ahmad
12	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East comer of trench runs approx. E-W	W	Clare Ahmad
13	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East comer of trench runs approx. E-W; shows feature in west-facing section of trench	W	Clare Ahmad
14	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East comer of trench runs	W	Clare

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
						approx. E-W; shows feature in west-facing section of trench		Ahmad
15	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East corner of trench runs approx. E-W; shows feature in west-facing section of trench	W	Clare Ahmad
16	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East corner of trench runs approx. E-W; shows feature in west-facing section of trench	W	Clare Ahmad
17	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East corner of trench runs approx. E-W; shows feature in west-facing section of trench	W	Clare Ahmad
18	DIG	110	I	21	09/04/2008	Base of earlier field boundary ditch seen in South-East corner of trench runs approx. E-W; shows feature in west-facing section of trench	W	Clare Ahmad
19	DIG	110	I	10	09/04/2008	Dump of building material as originally seen in the East-facing section of the trench before the trench was extended	E	Clare Ahmad
20	DIG	110	I	10	09/04/2008	Dump of building material as originally seen in the East-facing section of the trench before the trench was extended	SE	Clare Ahmad
21	DIG	110	I	10	09/04/2008	Dump of building material as originally seen in the East-facing section of the trench before the trench was extended	E	Clare Ahmad
22	DIG	110	I	9	09/04/2008	Machine revealing dump of brick in pit	S	Clare Ahmad
23	DIG	110	I	9	09/04/2008	Machine revealing dump of brick in pit	SE	Clare Ahmad
24	DIG	110	I	9	09/04/2008	Dump of brick cleaned	S	Clare Ahmad
25	DIG	110	I	9	09/04/2008	Dump of brick cleaned	S	Clare Ahmad
26	DIG	110	I	12	09/04/2008	Dark stains in ground running in roughly N-S alignment	N	Clare Ahmad
27	DIG	110	I	12	09/04/2008	Dark stains in ground running in roughly N-S alignment	S	Clare Ahmad
28	DIG	110	I	9, 12	09/04/2008	Dark stains in ground running in roughly N-S alignment shows relationship with context 9	S	Clare Ahmad

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
29	DIG	110	I	0	09/04/2008	corrupted file only shows in thumbnail: shot of trench from South	S	Clare Ahmad
30	DIG	110	I	9, 10	10/04/2008	Shot of trench from South-East shows relationship of 9 and 10 and shows start of north-south wall context 1 in north west corner	SE	Clare Ahmad
31	DIG	110	I	9, 10, 12	10/04/2008	General shot of trench from North showing contexts 12, 9 and 10	N	Clare Ahmad
32	DIG	110	I	9, 10, 12	10/04/2008	General shot of trench from North showing contexts 12, 9 and 10	N	Clare Ahmad
33	DIG	110	I	9, 10, 12	10/04/2008	General shot of trench from North showing contexts 12, 9 and 10 in distance	N	Clare Ahmad
34	DIG	110	I	9, 12	10/04/2008	General shot of trench from East showing contexts 12, and 9 with north-south wall 1 in distance	E	Clare Ahmad
35	DIG	110	I	9	10/04/2008	Shot of trench from East showing context 9 with north-south wall 1 in distance	E	Clare Ahmad
36	DIG	110	I	1	15/04/2008	Working shot cleaning of building area	SW	Mark Adams
37	DIG	110	I	1	15/04/2008	Working shot cleaning of building area; shows quarry bung surrounding trench	SW	Mark Adams
38	DIG	110	I		15/04/2008	Shot across field from trench to quarry	E	Mark Adams
39	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	15/04/2008	Working shot cleaning of building area	NW	Mark Adams
40	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	15/04/2008	Shot of building area	NW	Mark Adams
41	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	15/04/2008	Shot of building area	NW	Mark Adams
42	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	15/04/2008	Shot of building area	SW	Mark Adams
43	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	15/04/2008	General shot of trench	SE	Mark

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
				7, 9, 10, 11, 12				Adams
44	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12	15/04/2008	General shot of trench	SE	Mark Adams
45	DIG	110	I	1, 8	15/04/2008	Southern end of wall 1	E	Mark Adams
46	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	15/04/2008	Shot of building area	SE	Mark Adams
47	DIG	110	I	5	15/04/2008	Bricks context 5 outside line of mortar wall 4	W	Mark Adams
48	DIG	110	I		15/04/2008	Dark stains possible post-holes not excavated/recorded west of wall 1	N	Mark Adams
49	DIG	110	I	4, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Box section through wall 4 showing loose mortar matrix filling area where wall has been removed and possible remains of foundation cut fill 15 cut 16	N	Jeff Speakman
50	DIG	110	I	4, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Detail of section through wall 4 showing loose mortar matrix filling area where wall has been removed and possible remains of foundation cut fill 15 cut 16	N	Jeff Speakman
51	DIG	110	I	4, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Detail of section through wall 4 showing loose mortar matrix filling area where wall has been removed and possible remains of foundation cut fill 15 cut 16. Shows brick rubble remains to left	N	Jeff Speakman
52	DIG	110	I	4, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Box section through wall 4 showing loose mortar matrix filling area where wall has been removed and possible remains of foundation cut fill 15 cut 16. Shows brick rubble remains to left	NW	Jeff Speakman
53	DIG	110	I	1, 2	16/04/2008	Junction of walls	NW	Jeff Speakman
54	DIG	110	I	1, 2	16/04/2008	Junction of walls	NW	Jeff Speakman
55	DIG	110	I	1, 2	16/04/2008	Junction of walls	W	Jeff Speakman
56	DIG	110	I	1	16/04/2008	Southern end of wall 1 showing surviving construction technique; note bricks on side and then flat in lower course	W	Jeff Speakman



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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
57	DIG	110	I	1	16/04/2008	Southern end of wall 1	S	Jeff Speakman
58	DIG	110	I	1	16/04/2008	Detail of southern end of wall 1 showing surviving construction technique; note bricks on side and then flat in lower course	W	Jeff Speakman
59	DIG	110	I	1	16/04/2008	Detail of southern end of wall 1 showing surviving construction technique; note bricks on side and then flat in lower course	W	Jeff Speakman
60	DIG	110	I	1, 2	16/04/2008	Junction of walls; shows damage (curve) to wall 2	E	Jeff Speakman
61	DIG	110	I	2	16/04/2008	Shows damage (curve) to wall 2	E	Jeff Speakman
62	DIG	110	I	2	16/04/2008	Detail of damaged area wall 2	S	Jeff Speakman
63	DIG	110	I	2	16/04/2008	Detail of broken/damaged brick in wall 2	N	Jeff Speakman
64	DIG	110	I	2	16/04/2008	Detail of change in wall construction for part of wall 2	N	Jeff Speakman
65	DIG	110	I	4, 6	16/04/2008	Shot of line of wall 4 during planning; shows mortary spread of context 6 within building. Section placed at end of yellow tape	S	Jeff Speakman
66	DIG	110	I	4, 6	16/04/2008	Detail of line of wall 4 during planning; shows mortary spread of context 6 within building. Section placed at end of yellow tape	E	Jeff Speakman
67	DIG	110	I	4, 5	16/04/2008	Line of wall 4 and showing spread of dark soil to west probably remains of topsoil/ploughsoil deposit? Not recorded	SE	Jeff Speakman
68	DIG	110	I	3, 6	16/04/2008	Line of mortar wall 3 and mortar spread 6 during planning	NE	Jeff Speakman
69	DIG	110	I	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	16/04/2008	Area of building during planning	NE	Jeff Speakman
70	DIG	110	I	3, 17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 on removal of section through 3	N	Jeff Speakman
71	DIG	110	I	3, 17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 on removal of section through 3	N	Jeff

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
								Speakman
72	DIG	110	I	3, 17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 on removal of section through 3	W	Jeff Speakman
73	DIG	110	I	17	16/04/2008	Wall 17 on removal of section through 3; shows western of wall robbed out to junction with 4	W	Jeff Speakman
74	DIG	110	I	17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 construction	N	Jeff Speakman
75	DIG	110	I	17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 construction	N	Jeff Speakman
76	DIG	110	I	17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 construction	N	Jeff Speakman
77	DIG	110	I	17	16/04/2008	Detail of wall 17 construction	N	Jeff Speakman
78	DIG	110	I	6, 17	16/04/2008	Wall 17 during planning	N	Jeff Speakman
79	DIG	110	I	4	16/04/2008	extended section through 4 during planning	N	Jeff Speakman
80	DIG	110	I	4, 6, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Detail of extended section through 4 into 6	N	Jeff Speakman
81	DIG	110	I	4, 6, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Detail of extended section through 4 into 6	N	Jeff Speakman
82	DIG	110	I	4, 6, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Detail of extended section through 4 into 6	S	Jeff Speakman
83	DIG	110	I	4, 6, 15, 16	16/04/2008	Detail of extended section through 4 into 6	S	Jeff Speakman
84	DIG	110	I	9	16/04/2008	Section through brick dump 9	N	Mark Adams
85	DIG	110	I	12	16/04/2008	Section through pit 12	N	Mark Adams

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
86	DIG	110	I	12	16/04/2008	Section through pit 12	N	Mark Adams
87	DIG	110	I	12	16/04/2008	Section through pit 12	N	Mark Adams
88	DIG	110	I	11	16/04/2008	Excavated brick feature 11	E	Mark Adams
89	DIG	110	I	11	16/04/2008	Excavated brick feature 11	E	Mark Adams
90	DIG	110	I		16/04/2008	Excavated brick feature 11	S	Mark Adams
91	DIG	110	I		16/04/2008	Excavated brick feature 11	S	Mark Adams
92	DIG	110	I		16/04/2008	Excavated brick feature 11	S	Mark Adams
93	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - area to be stripped pre-machining	S	Clare Ahmad
94	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining	NE	Clare Ahmad
95	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining	NE	Clare Ahmad
96	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - area to be stripped 2015/16 showing eastern bund boundary in background	W	Clare Ahmad
97	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - area to be stripped 2015/16 showing eastern bund boundary in background	SW	Clare Ahmad
98	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining showing underlying sand deposit below topsoil and subsoil	NE	Clare Ahmad
99	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining showing underlying sand deposit below topsoil and subsoil	N	Clare Ahmad
100	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining	SE	Clare

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
						showing underlying sand deposit below topsoil and subsoil		Ahmad
101	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining showing underlying sand deposit below topsoil and subsoil	SW	Clare Ahmad
102	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - west facing section showing layers of topsoil and lighter subsoil overlying natural orange sands	W	Clare Ahmad
103	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - start of machining showing underlying sand deposit below topsoil and subsoil	E	Clare Ahmad
104	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	SW	Clare Ahmad
105	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
106	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
107	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
108	DIG	110	WB		15/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
109	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	SE	Clare Ahmad
110	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	E	Clare Ahmad
111	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
112	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
113	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	SW	Clare Ahmad
114	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - machining topsoil continues	SW	Clare Ahmad

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
115	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - south facing section showing layers of topsoil and lighter subsoil overlying natural orange sands	S	Clare Ahmad
116	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - south facing section showing layers of topsoil and lighter subsoil overlying natural orange sands	S	Clare Ahmad
117	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - south facing section showing layers of topsoil and lighter subsoil overlying natural orange sands	S	Clare Ahmad
118	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - south facing section showing layers of topsoil and lighter subsoil overlying natural orange sands	S	Clare Ahmad
119	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
120	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	SW	Clare Ahmad
121	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	SW	Clare Ahmad
122	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
123	DIG	110	WB		16/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	SE	Clare Ahmad
124	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	NE	Clare Ahmad
125	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	NE	Clare Ahmad
126	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - overlooking quarry	N	Clare Ahmad
127	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	S	Clare Ahmad
128	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	S	Clare Ahmad
129	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	SW	Clare



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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
								Ahmad
130	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	N	Clare Ahmad
131	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - topsoil strip continues	NW	Clare Ahmad
132	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - half of area still to be stripped	NW	Clare Ahmad
133	DIG	110	WB		20/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far NE corner of quarry - half of area still to be stripped	NE	Clare Ahmad
134	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NE	Clare Ahmad
135	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NE	Clare Ahmad
136	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	SW	Clare Ahmad
137	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	E	Clare Ahmad
138	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	SE	Clare Ahmad
139	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	E	Clare Ahmad
140	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	SW	Clare Ahmad
141	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	W	Clare Ahmad
142	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NE	Clare Ahmad
143	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NW	Clare Ahmad

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
144	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NE	Clare Ahmad
145	DIG	110	WB		27/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - next area to be stripped, behind and to the east of temporary bund	NE	Clare Ahmad
146	DIG	110	WB		29/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - next area to be stripped, behind and to the east of temporary bund	NE	Clare Ahmad
147	DIG	110	WB		29/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - next area to be stripped, behind and to the east of temporary bund	NE	Clare Ahmad
148	DIG	110	WB		29/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - next area to be stripped, behind and to the east of temporary bund	N	Clare Ahmad
149	DIG	110	WB		29/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - next area to be stripped, behind and to the east of temporary bund	S	Clare Ahmad
150	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NE	Clare Ahmad
151	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	N	Clare Ahmad
152	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	W	Clare Ahmad
153	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	SW	Clare Ahmad
154	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	N	Clare Ahmad
155	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	NW	Clare Ahmad
156	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing rise in topography at south end (in foreground) where firmer, orange sandy clays begin	SW	Clare Ahmad
157	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	SW	Clare Ahmad
158	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining	W	Clare

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
						area to be stripped towards far eastern bund		Ahmad
159	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	SW	Clare Ahmad
160	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing rise in topography at south end (in foreground) where firmer, orange sandy clays begin	SW	Clare Ahmad
161	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	W	Clare Ahmad
162	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	SE	Clare Ahmad
163	DIG	110	WB		31/10/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining area to be stripped towards far eastern bund	SE	Clare Ahmad
164	DIG	110	WB		07/11/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	NE	Mark Adams
165	DIG	110	WB		07/11/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry	N	Mark Adams
166	DIG	110	WB		07/11/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining central and northern area to be stripped	SE	Mark Adams
167	DIG	110	WB		07/11/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - showing remaining central and northern area to be stripped	S	Mark Adams
168	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	SE	Steve Price
169	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	S	Steve Price
170	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	NE	Steve Price
171	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	NE	Steve Price
172	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	NE	Steve Price

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
173	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	SE	Steve Price
174	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	?	Steve Price
175	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014	?	Steve Price
176	DIG	110	WB		19/03/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - March 2014 - view overlooking quarry	?	Steve Price
177	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NE	Clare Ahmad
178	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	N	Clare Ahmad
179	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NW	Clare Ahmad
180	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NW	Clare Ahmad
181	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	E	Clare Ahmad
182	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	E	Clare Ahmad
183	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	SE	Clare Ahmad
184	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	E	Clare Ahmad
185	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NE	Clare Ahmad
186	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	N	Clare Ahmad
187	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NW	Clare

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Cat. No.	Film	Site Code	Area	Context	Date	Description	Direction From	TAKEN BY
								Ahmad
188	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NW	Clare Ahmad
189	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	E	Clare Ahmad
190	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NE	Clare Ahmad
191	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	SE	Clare Ahmad
192	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	E	Clare Ahmad
193	DIG	110	WB		04/12/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip at far eastern side of quarry - final site visit	NE	Clare Ahmad
194	DIG	110	WB		27/02/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - February 2014	N	Mark Adams
195	DIG	110	WB		27/02/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - February 2014	NE	Mark Adams
196	DIG	110	WB		27/02/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - February 2014	N	Mark Adams
197	DIG	110	WB		27/02/2014	Watching brief topsoil strip - February 2014	NE	Mark Adams

## **Appendix B. Project Design.**

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit (NMLFAU) have been approached by WBB Minerals Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Capesthorne Quarry, Chelford, Cheshire. The investigations are being undertaken in accordance with an archaeological condition on planning permission for extraction of sand on the site.
- 1.2 This document defines the areas to be investigated and the methodologies to be used.

### **2. The Development Area**

- 2.1 The site is centred on NGR SJ 835 715 and lies within Siddington Township, part of the parish of Prestbury (Fig. 1). Neighbouring townships include Lower Withington, Chelford, Capesthorne and Macclesfield. The study area lies approximately 10 km west of Macclesfield, adjacent to the present Dingle Bank Quarry which has been in operation for approximately 65 years. The existing quarry currently covers an area of 240 hectares with the proposed extension area covering a further 10 hectares as well as overlapping with an existing quarried area totalling 24 hectares altogether. This extension is positioned to the south-east of Acre Nook Quarry.
- 2.2 The site is set within an area currently devoted largely to agricultural use. Dingle Bank Quarry dominates the immediate north-west area. Workings here have been operational for over 65 years producing white silica sand for float glass production. Another Gawsworth sand, which overlies the white sand is extracted for use in construction and sport/horticultural activities

### **3. Geology**

- 3.1 The underlying solid geology is composed of Pleistocene glacial sands and gravels over Triassic Keuper Marls (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales), Sheet 110, 1:50 000). The dominant soils are podzols soils overlying of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits. The acidic nature of these soils mean that vital nutrients are lacking, resulting in poor natural fertility. The presence of a high water-table can cause waterlogged conditions. In general these soils are under mixed arable and grassland (Furness 1978).

### **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 A desk-based assessment was undertaken by NMLFAU (Adams and Ahmad 2004) as part of the Planning Application for the project.
- 4.2 The study found that the Chelford Beds date to the last glaciation and were probably deposited between c. 59000- 65000 BP. Although these beds are nationally important, providing evidence for the palaeo-ecology of a poorly represented period, they have been extensively studied and no further mitigation is required.
- 4.3 There was some evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement locally, mainly as surface finds age Bronze Age burials. However, any associated settlement remains poorly located and these periods remain poorly understood.
- 4.4 There is no evidence for medieval settlement within the site which appears to have been in use as agricultural land. The only evidence for settlement within the site relates to 'The Lodge', a small farmstead depicted on mapping from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century (Fig. 2).

### **5. Areas of Archaeological Potential**

- 5.1 The area of greatest potential is the area around 'The Lodge', though all of the site has slight potential for the presence of unrecorded remains dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods.

### **6. Aims and Objectives**

- 6.1 The objective of the watching brief is, where possible, to identify and record the presence/absence, nature, extent, and date of any archaeological deposits or



features which are disturbed or revealed during the construction of the proposed development.

- 6.2 In the first instance this involves monitoring the removal of topsoil within the watching brief area with the aim of examining, the location of buried structures relating to 'The Lodge' and any other remains which may be present within the Watching Brief Area.

## **7. Location of Watching Brief Areas**

- 7.1 The area of the watching brief is shown on Fig. 1.
- 7.2 This specification covers all ground remediation work within the watching brief area, until this has been agreed sufficient in consultation with the Archaeological Officer for Cheshire.

## **8. Methodology**

- 8.1 All work shall be carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and with the *IFA Code of Conduct*.
- 8.2 Monitoring will be undertaken in the locations specified and agreed with Cheshire County Council.
- 8.3 An archaeologist should be present on site as necessary and appropriate to monitor all excavation and/or soil disturbance. The archaeologist will monitor the area as groundworks proceed, and will, where possible and practicable, view any available trench sections after excavation is completed. It has been agreed with the client that the topsoil strip in the area around 'The Lodge' will be undertaken with a ditching bucket.
- 8.4 NMLFAU will record the date, time and duration of all visits and the nature and extent of the works being monitored.
- 8.5 If archaeological features or deposits are identified the area should be rapidly cleaned. The archaeological sub-contractor will be allowed sufficient time, where required, to record any archaeological deposits identified. This stoppage time will be a minimum of 2 hours and to a maximum of 8 hours.
- 8.6 **The Archaeological Officer at Cheshire County Council will be notified by NMLFAU immediately significant/extensive archaeology is uncovered by the watching brief.**
- 8.7 Any archaeological deposits/features identified will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.
- 8.8 The areas of excavation/ground disturbance (even if they reveal no archaeological features) will be recorded on a suitable base map/development plan and the stratigraphy and depth of the excavation will be recorded.
- 8.9 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all archaeological features. Hand drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). Drawings will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.
- 8.10 Digital and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm as required. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs will also be taken to give an overview of the site and the scope of the works taking place.
- 8.11 All non-modern artefacts will be retained. If appropriate all 'small finds' will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Finds will be treated in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' (1995) and stored in controlled conditions where appropriate. All artefacts will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines of the IFA. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved

conservators. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) guidelines will apply (UKIC 1998). All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins) will be x-rayed.

- 8.12 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered an appropriate soil sampling strategy will be implemented in accordance with Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (English Heritage 2002).
- 8.13 Should human remains be discovered during the course of the excavations the remains will be covered and protected and left in situ in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with the appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857 and Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981. In such an event the contractor will notify MAS immediately.
- 8.14 Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1997 will be reported to H. M. Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 8.15 The intention of the watching brief is not to delay unduly the work of other contractors on site. NMLFAU will make every reasonable effort to complete archaeological excavation and recording works without impacting upon the programme of other site contractors.

## **9. Reporting**

- 9.1 Immediately after the completion of fieldwork the finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate. Each category of find or environmental material will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist. The integrity of the site archive should be curated and maintained.
- 9.2 An assessment report will be submitted as soon as possible after completion of fieldwork. The report will include the following:
- a non-technical summary
  - site location
  - archaeological and historical background
  - methodology
  - aims and objectives
  - results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains)
  - an appraisal of the results within their local, regional and national context
  - publication proposals if warranted
  - archive storage and curation
  - general and detailed plans showing the location of the stripped areas accurately positioned on an OS base map (to a known scale)
  - detailed plans and sections as appropriate (to a known scale)
  - a cross-referenced index of the project archive
- 9.3 One copy of the complete report will be submitted to WBB Minerals as a draft.
- 9.4 Five bound copies, one unbound copy and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be required within one week of the receipt of the clients comments on the draft report. (Digital text to be in Microsoft Word format and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format).
- 9.5 NMLFAU will submit a copy of the report to the Archaeological Officer for Cheshire for deposition in the Cheshire SMR.

## **10. Publication**

- 10.1 Provision should be made for the publication of the results in an appropriate archaeological journal, if of regional or national significance.

- 10.2 A summary of findings will be submitted to the regional Council for British Archaeology group, CBA North West (c/o Dr. M. Nevell, UMAU, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL who will provide a pro-forma sheet).

## **11. Archive Preparation and Deposition**

- 11.1 The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by English Heritage 1991, Appendix 3;
- 11.2 The archaeological sub-contractor shall, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with the appropriate museum, in this instance Liverpool Museum, National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, to obtain agreement in principle to accept the archive for long term storage and curation. The sub-contractor shall be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive (National Museums Liverpool (NML) *Guidelines on the Deposition of Archaeological Archives*), and for adhering to those requirements.
- 11.3 The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of the project. The archaeological sub-contractor shall provide copies of the communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. The archive will be presented to the Archive Curator within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed.

## **12. Monitoring**

- 12.1 NMLFAU will liaise with the Cheshire Archaeological Service to inform them of the commencement of site works and to offer them the opportunity to visit and monitor the work in progress.

## **13. Confidentiality and Publicity**

- 13.1 The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the client.

## **14. Copyright**

- 14.1 Copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to reside with National Museums Liverpool who retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all archaeological aspects of the project.
- 14.3 The results of the archaeological work will be submitted to the client and Cheshire Archaeological Service by NMLFAU and will ultimately be made available for public access.

## **15. Resources and Timetable**

- 15.1 All archaeological personnel involved in the project will be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.
- 15.2 The timetable for the work will be dependant upon the geo-technical and groundworks contractors programme.

## **16. Insurances and Health and Safety**

- 16.1 NMLFAU is covered by public and professional indemnity insurance.
- 16.2 NMLFAU has its own Health and Safety policy compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety policy may be submitted to the client in advance of fieldwork.
- 16.3 NMLFAU will undertake a risk assessment detailing project specific Health and Safety requirements. The risk assessment shall be submitted to the client and MAS in advance of commencement of site work. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues.
- 16.4 The archaeological sub-contractor will familiarise themselves with, and comply with, the Health and Safety requirements of the principal contractor on site.

## **References**

- Adams M. and Ahmad C. 2004 *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Dingle Bank Quarry, Chelford, Cheshire*. Unpublished NMLFAU report for WBB Minerals.
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- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*