Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

## ST MARY'S & ST HELEN'S CHURCH

For Donald Insall Associates Ltd

Blair Poole MSc MIfA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

# ST MARY'S & ST HELEN'S CHURCH

Client:	Donald Insall Associates Ltd		
Local Authority:	Cheshire West and Chester Council		
NGR:	329140,377400		
Planning App:	11/04592/FUL		
Author(s):	B Poole		
Doc Ref:	LPI304C-AWB-vI.I		
Date:	March 12		
Site Code;	NES/NPC 12		

## L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of the L-P: Heritage LLP

33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | chester@lparchaeology.com

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Tables

Table of Plates	
Table of Appendices	
Abstract	
I. Introduction	
2. Planning Background	
3. Geology & Topography	
4. Archaeology & History	
5. Methodology	
6. Results	
7. Finds	
8. Summary & Conclusions	
9. Archive	
Sources Consulted	

## TABLE OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location General
- Figure 2 Site Location Detail
- Figure 3 19th Century Maps
- Figure 4 20th Century Maps
- Figure 5 Trench Location Plan
- Figure 6 West Facing Section of Trench 1
- Figure 7 Elevation of Churchyard Wall
- Figure 8 East Facing Section of Trench 5

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table I – Timescales used in this report

Table 2 – Finds Assemblage

## TABLE OF PLATES

Plate I – Wall collapse, looking north, Im scale

Plate 2 – East facing section of Trench 1, 1m scale

Plate 3 – Wall 104, looking east, 1 m scale

Plate 4 – Depth of churchyard wall 100 and vaulted grave 108, looking north, I'm scale

Plate 5 – Grave marker prior to cleaning, looking east

Plate 6 – Grave marker after cleaning, looking south, 1m scale

Plate 7 – Trench 2, looking west, 1 m scale

Plate 8 – Trench 3, looking west, 1 m scale

Plate 9 – Trench 4, looking east, 1 m scale

Plate 10 – Trench 5, looking west, 1m scale

## TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix I – Specification of Works

Appendix 2 – Grave Marker Inscription

Appendix 3 – Oasis Form

## Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was carried by L-P: Archaeology, on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council, at St Mary's and St Helen's Parish Church, Neston. The archaeological watching brief monitored works to repair and strengthen the southern wall of the churchyard.

The site lies to the immediate south of the churchyard within the garden of the Vicarage. St Mary's and St Helen's Parish Church is thought to date to the  $12^{th}$  century, however a  $10^{th}$  century Viking stone grave markers suggest that the site has been used since at least this time.

The church has undergone several phases of renovation, with the most recent dating to the late  $19^{th}$  century. The land to the south of the churchyard wall appears to have been undeveloped until the late  $20^{th}$  century, when the vicarage was constructed.

The results of the archaeological monitoring shows that the upper 0.45m of material dates to the  $19^{th}$  century and later. Below this a 0.2m layer of natural sand overlies the natural sandstone bedrock at 29.34m AOD, 0.6m below ground level.

A single feature was identified on site in the form of a sandstone wall dating to the late  $19^{th}$  century. No evidence of any features pre dating the  $19^{th}$  century were identified on the site.

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document refers to to repair and strengthening works along a length of fallen churchyard wall at St Mary and St Helen's Church, Neston.
- 1.2. The site is located within the historic settlement of Neston, to the south of High Street, CH64 9TZ, at grid reference 329140,377400 (FIGURE 1). The site area measures 0.5 hectares.
- 1.3.To satisfy a condition of planning approval (11/04592/FUL) an archaeological watching brief was required on groundworks for five new buttresses and during dismantling of the existing wall. This document outlines the results of the archaeological monitoring carried out on the site by L-P: Archaeology on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council on the  $20^{th}$  and  $21^{st}$  February 2012.
- 1.4.All work was carried out in accordance with an agreed specification of works (APPENDIX 1). The standards laid out by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) were adhered to at all times as well as all relevant local standards.

## 2. Planning Background

- 2.1.In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2010). This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPG15 and PPG16.
- 2.2.In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Cheshire West and Chester Council, is bound by the policies provided by PPS5. Additional guidance to help implement these policies is given in the accompanying Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (DCLG, ENGLISH HERITAGE, DCMS 2010).
- **2.3.**Cheshire West and Chester Council is also bound by the saved policies within the borough's local planning framework. However as Cheshire West and Chester Council is a relatively authority they defer to the current adopted local plans. The relevant Local Plan in this case is the Chester plan adopted in May 2006.
  - **2.3.1.** This document has been prepared in respect of planning application 11/04592/FUL.
  - **2.3.2.** The site lies within the Neston Conservation Area.
  - **2.3.3.** The local planning authority is Cheshire West and Chester Council who take advice from the Development Control Archaeologist, Mark Leah.

#### 2.4.AIMS OF WORKS

2.4.1. The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to monitor the dismantling of the existing wall, all excavation, including those for new buttresses and cutting work extending into the cemetery. This was to ensure that archaeologically sensitive deposits of significance were respected and to record the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological or historic architectural remains on site exposed or disturbed during groundworks.

## 3. Geology & Topography

#### 3.1.GEOLOGY

- **3.1.1.** The underlying solid geology of the area was identified at 29.48M AOD as sandstone bedrock of the Sherwood Sandstone Group.
- 3.1.2. The drift geology of the area was identified as sandy Till at 29.91m AOD.

#### 3.2.TOPOGRAPHY

- **3.2.1.** The site is located approximately 15km northwest of Chester on the Wirral peninsula at an elevation of approximately 30m AOD.
- **3.2.2.** The site is situated to the south of the High Street, in an area of mixed use (FIGURE 2).

## 4. Archaeology & History

4.1. The following section is will outline the historic background to the site. Although it

PERIOD	FROM	ТО	
PREHISTORIC			
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC	
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC	
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC	
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC	
IRON AGE	600	43 AD	
HISTORIC			
ROMAN	43	410 AD	
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD	
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD	
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT	

will encompass a basic historic background to Neston in order to place the site in context, it is not intended as a definitive history of Neston.

Table 1 - Timescales used in this report

#### 4.2.PREHISTORIC

**4.2.1.** There is no evidence for Prehistoric activity in the area.

#### **4.3.ROMAN**

- **4.3.1.** There is little evidence for Roman occupation in Neston, however in 1868 a brass coin was found at Parkgate dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century (ALSS 1992). It has also been suggested that a Roman road linked Chester and Meols, which would have passed through Neston (ref). It should be noted that there has been no reliable evidence found to support this to date.
- **4.3.2.** A Roman coin hoard was found in Neston in 1886, however its exact location is not known (THOMPSON 1965). This hoard dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, however also included a 3<sup>rd</sup> century coin of Diocletian (ALSS 1992).

#### 4.4.EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 4.4.1. During repair work to the church in the 19<sup>th</sup> century a series of four carved stone fragments dating to around 930 were uncovered (MORRIS ND). These have been stylistically identified as Dane/Viking stonework and are thought to be grave markers (PEARSON 1998). It has been suggested that the site, overlooking the estuary, had an established religious significance by this time and that the mainly Saxon population was co-existing with Danes in the area (PEARSON 1998). This has been suggested due to place name evidence in the locality, where Viking and Saxon place names are found within close proximity to each other (PEARSON 1998).
- **4.4.2.** The name Neston has several interpretations. An Anglo Saxon origin meaning headland (*nes*) settlement (*ton*), or interpreting Ness as a proper name it could be farm belonging the village of Ness (DODGSON 1972). However, it has also been suggested that it is of Viking origin, deriving from the Old Norse *Nestún*, meaning farmstead on a promontory (PEARSON 1998).
- **4.4.3.** It is thought that the site housed a church from at least the 10<sup>th</sup> century and that this early church was controlled by the Bishop of Mercia (PLACE 1996).

#### 4.5.MEDIEVAL

**4.5.1.** Neston appears twice in the Domesday book: Once at Neston and then again as Great Neston (ALSS 1992).

Neston. Arni held it; he was a free man. 2 parts of 2 hides paying tax. Land for 4 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 1 slave. A priest, 4 villagers and 2 smallholders have 3 ploughs. Value before 1066, 20s; later as much; now 25s (MORRIS 1978).

Great Neston. William holds it from the Church. A third part of 2 hides paying tax. Land for 1 plough. It pays and paid 17s 4d in revenue (MORRIS 1978).

**4.5.1.** It has been suggested that the division of Neston into three areas relates to a division of ownership between two Saxon manors and land granted to the church (ALSS 1992). Ormerod (1882) refutes this, suggesting that the split actually refers to Little Neston and Great Neston as two distinct settlements. This being the case it is likely that the area held by Arni represents the settlement of Little Neston and the settlement of Great Neston is now the area known as

- Neston currently. The Saxon manor within Great Neston was held by William, Baron of Halton (ORMEROD 1882). The church's share was held by the Church of St Werberg in Chester (IBID).
- **4.5.2.** Although most of Cheshire is recorded as being laid to waste following the Norman invasion, Neston appears to escape this fate (SYLVESTER 1980).
- **4.5.3.** It is clear that a church was located on the site during the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The lower section of the church tower contains Norman architectural stonework (ORMEROD 1882). This earlier church would have been smaller than the current church and has been suggested as dating to 1120 (ORMEROD 1882). It is likely that the site already had religious significance, evidenced by the 10<sup>th</sup> century Viking grave markers noted above.
- 4.5.4. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century William, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baron of Halton, exchanged his land in Raby for the land held by the Church of St Werberg in Neston (ORMEROD 1882). This exchange means that William held the whole manor of Neston. Shortly after this happened the manor passed to Robert de Montalt, seneschal of the earldom (IBID). Robert, also seen recorded as Ralph, gifted the church and the land immediately around it to the Church of St Werberg in 1177 (MCCOY 2004). On his death the lands passed to his widow Leucha, who had originally held the church land within Neston as part of her dower (IBID). By the 14<sup>th</sup> century as there were no male heirs to the manor the lands passed to Edward III (IBID).
- **4.5.5.** Records indicate that by the 14<sup>th</sup> century there was an established anchorage at Neston, which would have allowed goods to be transported (DRIVER 1971).

#### 4.6.POST MEDIEVAL

- **4.6.1.** Modifications to the church were carried out in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and it is thought that the mid section of the church tower dates to this period, although it could be as early as the 14<sup>th</sup> century (HARTWELL ET AL 2011). Further modification is recorded as being undertaken in 1697 on the tower and church (ORMEROD 1882).
- **4.6.2.** In 1721, as the settlement grew in size, the church was altered to accommodate the growing congregation (MCCOY 2004). In line with this growth a Royal

- Charter was granted to Neston in 1728, confirming its place as a market town.
- **4.6.3.** In 1842 repair work to the church and churchyard wall was undertaken (BAGSHAW 1850). It is thought that the standing wall to be repaired on the site dates to this period.
- **4.6.4.** The tithe map of 1847 (FIGURE 3) shows the churchyard occupying the majority of its current extents. The Church can be seen to be smaller in size than the standing structure and the northern section of the churchyard can be seen to be divided form the rest of the churchyard, indicating that it was still being used by the neighbouring building. It is interesting to note that the majority of the land around the church, with the exclusion of field 363 to the south, belonged to the church at this time.
- **4.6.5.** The church was further repaired in 1871, with new bells being installed in 1884 (KELLY'S 1892).
- **4.6.6.** In 1875 the church was rebuilt by the architect James Francis Doyle, of Liverpool, and was built in the Gothic Revival style (MCCOY 2004). The lower sections of the tower, housing the Norman and 15<sup>th</sup> century stonework was left, however the upper sections of the tower were replaced.
- **4.6.7.** The 1881 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (FIGURE 3) shows the church site occupying its current footprint, however the field to the south of the church lies undeveloped. This layout continues on the 1912 OS map (FIGURE 4). By 1975 a hall has been erected off High Street, however the churchyard footprint remains as shown on the 1912 and the field to the south of the churchyard remains undeveloped (FIGURE 4).
- **4.6.8.** In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century a new vicarage was constructed on the open field to the south of the churchyard. This building stands to the immediate south of the churchyard wall (FIGURE 5).

## 5. Methodology

- **5.1.**A full methodology can be found in the agreed specification of works (POOLE 2012). All work was carried out in accordance with an agreed specification of works (APPENDIX 1).
- **5.2.**Groundwork was be undertaken by the clients groundwork contractor, Grosvenor Construction. All excavation was carried out by hand.
- 5.3. Monitored groundworks, as defined in the specification, included;
  - Excavation of foundations for new buttresses
  - Dismantling a 5m section of existing wall
- **5.4.** A suitably qualified archaeologist was present to monitor these excavation activities.
- **5.5.** All features were recorded stratigraphically. Features were recorded both in plan and section.
- **5.6.**Hand cleaning by context was undertaken within the trenches to clearly identify the location and extent of any features.
- **5.7.**All features were hand excavated to meet the requirements of the project to adequately record the archaeological deposits and associated features or remains.
- **5.8.**Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- **5.9.**A full photographic and drawn record was kept of the site works and deposits encountered.
- **5.10.**Pro-forma recording sheets were used.

#### 6. Results

- 6.1. A series of five 1.6m by 1.1m trenches were hand excavated along the southern face of the churchyard wall (FIGURE 5). Each trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m below ground level at their southern extent. The northern section of each trench was excavated to a depth of 0.3m below ground level. This section will discuss the results of these excavations.
- **6.2.**Deposits are shown in (Parenthesis), cuts are shown in [square brackets] ad structures are shown <u>underlined</u>.

#### 6.3.TRENCH 1

**6.3.1.** Tench 1 was located 3m west of the boundary wall for the vicarage garden and butting the southern elevation of the churchyard wall <u>100</u> (FIGURE 5). It is this area that has suffered greatest from the wall collapse (PLATE 1).



Plate 1 - Wall collapse, looking north, 1m scale

6.3.2. The trench was excavated to a depth of 29.56m AOD, 0.7m BGL, at its southern extent (FIGURE 6). The uppermost deposit comprised a 0.05m to 0.1m thick layer of dark brown loose humic loam topsoil (101) with a fine grass covering. Below this topsoil was a 0.4m to 0.45m thick make up layer of loose redbrown silty loam (102). This deposit contained mixed finds of animal bone, 18th to 20th century ceramic sherds and 19th to 20th century glass sherds. A more detailed outline of the finds assemblage can be found in section 7 of this document.

**6.3.3.** It is clear that (102) is a late Post Medieval make up layer associated with the vicarage garden, which likely dates to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century when the vicarage was built. Deposit (102) buts up against the churchyard wall <u>100</u> (PLATE 2).



Plate 2 - East facing section of Trench 1, 1m scale

- **6.3.4.** Below (102) was a loose red sand deposit (103). This deposit extended beyond the base of excavation at 29.519m AOD. Deposit (103) was devoid of finds and represents the natural drift deposit. The churchyard wall <u>100</u> could be seen to be cut into (103).
- **6.3.5.** Also identified cut into (103) at the southern and eastern extent of the trench was a sandstone wall <u>104</u> (PLATE 3). This appears to be the footings for a larger wall that has been demolished. The wall runs in a north south alignment within the eastern section and returns along an east west orientation within the southern section of the trench.



Plate 3 - Wall 104, looking east, 1m scale

- 6.3.6. Wall <u>104</u> had a similar construction form to the standing churchyard wall <u>100</u> and finds from within the construction of the wall included a Victorian penny, dated 1872, which suggests that the wall dates to the 1875 phase of construction works carried out on the site.
- **6.3.7.** Where the wall was collapsing at Trench 1 a vaulted grave, <u>108</u>, was identified (PLATE 4).



Plate 4 - Depth of churchyard wall <u>100</u> and vaulted grave <u>108</u>, looking north, 1m scale

**6.3.8.** The vaulted grave differed in construction form to the churchyard wall in that as opposed to the large ashlar sandstone blockwork of the main wall, the grave was made up of smaller, unfinished, sandstone blockwork with a hard cream to

grey mortar bond.

**6.3.9.** The grave fill material (107) was a loose dark brown to black silty loam that can be seen in the upper area of PLATE 4 and is shown on FIGURE 7. The grave marker was a 0.25m thick sandstone slab 2.4m by 1.2m in size. Initially this was covered with a great deal of moss (PLATE 5).



Plate 5 - Grave marker prior to cleaning, looking east

**6.3.10.** After a delicate clean, most of the moss was able to be removed to reveal a very degraded inscription (PLATE 6).

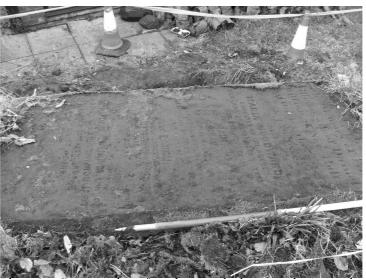


Plate 6 - Grave marker after cleaning, looking south, 1m scale

**6.3.11.**The inscription has been recorded and can be found in APPENDIX 2. The grave is clearly a family plot that was last used in 1963.

**6.3.12.**Trench 1 could be seen to comprise approximately 0.4m of 20<sup>th</sup> century make up, which sealed in a demolished 19<sup>th</sup> century sandstone wall. This wall had been cut into the natural sand, which was identified at 29.85m AOD. No other features were found within Trench 1.

#### 6.4.TRENCHES 2 & 3

- **6.4.1.** Trench 2 was located 3.4m to the west of Trench 1 and measured 1.6m by 1.4m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m BGL. Trench 3 was located 3.4m west of Trench 2 and measured 1.6m by 1.3m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m BGL.
- **6.4.2.** Both trenches contained the same stratigraphic sequence seen within Trench 1 with, however wall 104 was not identified within either Trench 2 or Trench 3.
- **6.4.3.** Below a 0.05m topsoil (101), the 20<sup>th</sup> century make up (102) could be seen to be 0.4 to 0.45m thick (FIGURE 7). This in turn overlay the natural drift deposit (103) at approximately 30.05m AOD.



Plate 7 - Trench 2, looking west, 1m scale

**6.4.4.** At the base of Trench 3, at 29.34m AOD, the top of the natural sandstone bedrock (110) was encountered (FIGURE 8).



Plate 8 - Trench 3, looking west, 1m scale

**6.4.5.** No features were identified within Trenches 2 and 3.

#### 6.5.TRENCHES 4 & 5

- **6.5.1.** Trenches 4 and 5 contained the same stratigraphic sequence as each other (PLATE 9 & PLATE 10). Trench 4 was located 3.4m west of Trench 3 and measured 1.6m by 1.4m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m BGL. Trench 5 was located 3.4m west of Trench 4 and measured 1.6m by 1.2m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m BGL.
- **6.5.2.** The upper deposit identified in trenches 4 and 5 was a 0.45m thick loose black silt loam (106). This was a vegetable patch as many potatoes were recovered during excavation. This deposit could be seen to cut into the topsoil (101) and as such it is clear that this is a modern deposit.
- **6.5.3.** Below (106) was the 20<sup>th</sup> century make up deposit (102), which extended beyond the base of both Trench 4 and Trench 5 (FIGURE 8) at 29.48m AOD, 0.6m BGL.



Plate 9 - Trench 4, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 10 - Trench 5, looking west, 1m scale

**6.5.4.** No features were identified within Trench 4 or Trench 5.

#### 7. Finds

- 7.1. This section will discuss the finds assemblage recovered from the site. Only three deposits produced finds, (102),  $\underline{104}$  and (106). These have all been dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- **7.2.**The assemblage will be discussed by context and are shown on the table at the end of this section (TABLE 2).

#### 7.3.LAYER (102)

**7.3.1.** Context (102) has been identified as a 20<sup>th</sup> century deposit, which presumably dates to the construction of the vicarage in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The inclusion of plastic and 20<sup>th</sup> century glass confirm that this deposit dates to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Ceramic

- **7.3.2.** The ceramic finds recovered from (102) forms a distinct assemblage comprising domestic wares of late 18<sup>th</sup> century to 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Seven sherds of Buckley Ware were recovered along with a tile of ceramic building material (CBM) and two sherds of white glazed ceramic.
- **7.3.3.** A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from (102). This appears to be a later form of pipe stem, dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Glass

**7.3.4.** Four fragments of glass were recovered from (102) including two bottle fragments, the rim of a jar and the rim of a  $20^{th}$  century pint glass.

#### Bone

**7.3.5.** Four fragments of animal bone were recovered form (102). These included a fragments of pig humerus, sheep/goat mandible, cattle humerus and cattle scapula.

#### 7.3.6. Plastic

**7.3.7.** A single plastic bottle stopper was recovered from (102).

#### 7.4.<u>104</u>

**7.4.1.** Wall 104 is thought to be contemporary with the standing churchyard wall. The presence of a dated penny, 1873, suggests that the wall dates to the 1875 repair work carried out on the church and churchyard.

#### Ceramic

**7.4.2.** From within the construction material of <u>104</u> four sherds of Buckley Ware, dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. As with (102), this is typical of domestic kitchen waste of the late Post Medieval period.

#### Glass

**7.4.3.** A single fragment of  $19^{th}$  century bottle glass was recovered from 104.

#### Metal

7.4.4. A single Victorian Penny dated 1873.

#### 7.5.(106)

**7.5.1.** Deposit (106) was the latest deposit identified on the site and could be seen to be a vegetable patch within the garden. Finds from this deposit confirm a  $20^{th}$  century date for the deposit.

#### Ceramic

**7.5.2.** Three sherds of Buckley Ware, two sherds of White glazed ceramic and a tin glazed sherd were found along with a fragment of terracotta flower pot. This is typical of garden assemblages from the area containing domestic kitchen waste. All ceramic found within (106) dated to between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Bone**

**7.5.3.** Four fragments of bone were recovered from (106). These included fragments of Sheep/Goat mandible, cattle femur, cattle astragalus, cattle scapula. It is likely that these represent kitchen waste.

CONTEXT	FABRIC	FORM	LOCATION	PERIOD
102	Buckley Ware	Rim sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	CBM	Tile	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Glass	Vessel	Trench 1	20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Glass	Bottle	Trench 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Bone	Pig humerus	Trench 1	N.D
102	Bone	Sheep/Goat mandible fragment	Trench 1	N.D
102	Buckley Ware	Base sherd	Trench 2	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 2	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 2	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Staffordshire Ware	Body sherd	Trench 2	17 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	White glaze	Body sherd	Trench 2	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	White glaze	Body sherd	Trench 2	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Glass	Jar rim	Trench 2	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Glass	Bottle neck	Trench 2	20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Plastic	Bottle stopper	Trench 2	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Tobacco pipe	Stem fragment	Trench 2	17 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
102	Bone	Cattle humerus fragment	Trench 2	N.D
102	Bone	Cattle scapula fragment	Trench 2	N.D
104	Metal	Penny dated 1873	Trench 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C
104	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
104	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
104	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
104	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 1	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
104	Glass	Bottle fragment	Trench 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C
106	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 4	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
106	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 4	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
106	Buckley Ware	Body sherd	Trench 4	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
106	Terracotta	Flower pot	Trench 4	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
106	Tin glaze	Body sherd	Trench 4	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C
106	White glaze	Base sherd	Trench 4	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
106	White glaze	Rim sherd	Trench 4	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> C
106	Bone	Sheet/Goat mandible fragment	Trench 4	N.D
106	Bone	Cattle distal end of femur	Trench 4	N.D
106	Bone	Cattle astragalus fragment	Trench 4	N.D
106	Bone	Cattle scapula fragment	Trench 4	N.D

Table 2 — Finds Assemblage

**7.6.**It is clear that all finds date to between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, with a secure 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the earliest deposit on the site. As such it can be shown that all deposits identified above the natural sand deposit (103) date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

## 8. Summary & Conclusions

- **8.1.**An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a groundworks at St Mary's and St Helen's Parish Church, Neston. The works were carried out to repair and strengthen the southern wall of the churchyard.
- **8.2.**The archaeological monitoring was carried out by Blair Poole of L-P: Archaeology on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council between  $20^{th}$  and  $21^{st}$  February 2012.
- **8.3.**The site lies to the immediate south of the churchyard serving St Mary's and St Helen's Parish Church, a site which has produced evidence of religious activity from the Early Medieval period onwards in the form of Viking stone grave markers.
- **8.4.**The church is though to date from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, however it has been suggested that the site had been used for worship from at least the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The site has undergone several phases of renovation associated with the church. The most recent large scale redevelopment dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the majority of the church was rebuilt and the churchyard wall was replaced. To the south of the churchyard wall the site lay undeveloped until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, when a vicarage was constructed.
- **8.5.**The results of the archaeological monitoring of the trial trench shows that the natural sandstone bedrock lies at 29.34m AOD, 0.6m below ground level. Above the bedrock a 0.2m thick layer of naturally occurring sand was identified. Cut into the natural sand was the footings of a sandstone wall, thought to be contemporary with the main churchyard wall. Finds from the construction material date this wall to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sealing in the wall, and forming the upper 0.45m of material on the site, were a series of 20<sup>th</sup> century garden soils and make up.
- **8.6.**No evidence of any features pre dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century were identified on the site.

### 9. Archive

- **9.1.**The paper archive consists of:
  - 1 x Drawing Register
  - 7 x Drawing Film
  - 1 x Photographic Register
  - 20 x Black and white photographs and negatives
  - 20 x Colour slide photographs
  - 1 x Context Register
  - 11 x Context sheets
  - 1 x Grave record sheet
- **9.2.**The finds archive consists of:
  - 1 x box artefacts as described in Section 7 (all materials).
- **9.3.**The archive is to be deposited with the Cheshire Museum Service.

#### **Sources Consulted**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC**

ARCHIVES & LOCAL STUDIES SERVICE (ALSS), 1992. Township Pack No 35: Great Neston, Cheshire County Council

BAGSHAW'S DIRECTORY. 1850. Neston

BRACK, A. 1980. The Wirral, BT Batsford Ltd

BU'LOCK, JD. 1972. Pre-Conquest Cheshire. 383-1066, Cheshire Community Council

BURNLEY, K. 1981. Portrait of Wirral, Robert Hale

DODGSON, J. 1972. The place names of Cheshire Vol 4, Cambridge University Press

DORE, RN. 1977. Cheshire, BT Batsford

DRIVER, JT. 1971. Cheshire in the Later Middle Ages, Cheshire Community Council

ELLISON, N. 1979. The Wirral Peninsula, Redwood barn Ltd

HARTWELL, C. HYDE, M. HUBBARD, E. & PEVSNER, N. 2011. The Buildings of England: Cheshire, Yale University Press

IFA 1999. Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

KELLY'S DIRECTORY. 1939. Neston

MCCOY, P. 2008. The Parish Church of St. Mary and St. Helen Neston, Neston Parish Church

MORRIS & CO DIRECTORY. 1874. Neston

Morris, D. (ND). The Neston Stones Project, Burton and Neston History Society

MORRIS, J (ED). 1978. Domesday Book: Cheshire, Phillimore

ORMEROD, G. 1882. The History of the County Palatine & City of Chester, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Routledge

PEARSON, J. 1998. Neston & Parkgate Remembered, Countyvise

PLACE, GW. 1996. Neston 1840-1940, The Burton and South Wirral Local History Society

POOLE, B. 2012. Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief at St Mary and St Helen Parish Church, unpublished archive report for L-P: Archaeology

SYLVESTER, D. 1980. A History of Cheshire, Phillimore

THOMPSON, FH. 1965. Roman Cheshire, Cheshire Community Council

VARLEY, WJ. 1964. Cheshire before the Romans, Cheshire Community Council

#### **CARTOGRAPHIC**

SAXTON, C. 1577. Cheshire

SPEED, J. 1610. Map of Cheshire

BLOME, R. 1673. Cheshire

MORDEN, R. 1695. Cheshire

BURDETTE, P. 1777. Cheshire

CAREY, J. 1808. Cheshire

GREENWOOD, C. 1819. Cheshire

TITHE MAP OF NESTON. 1847

ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1872. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1881. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1912. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

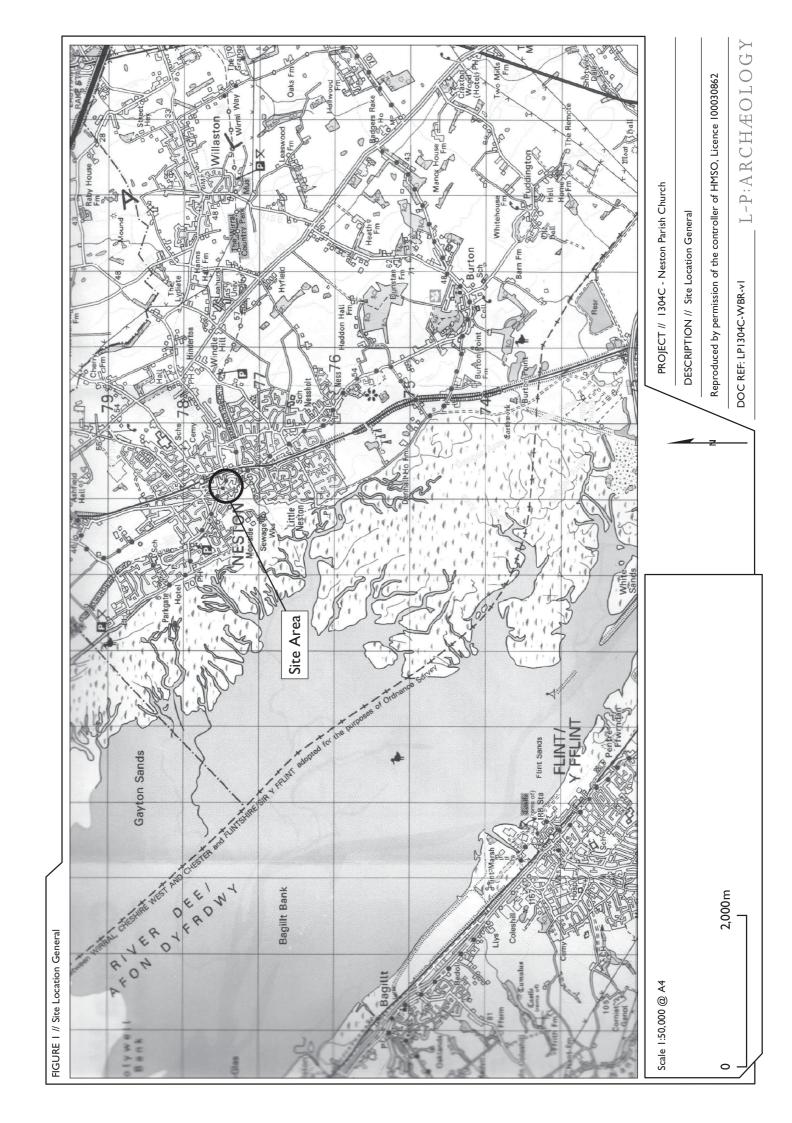
ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1938. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

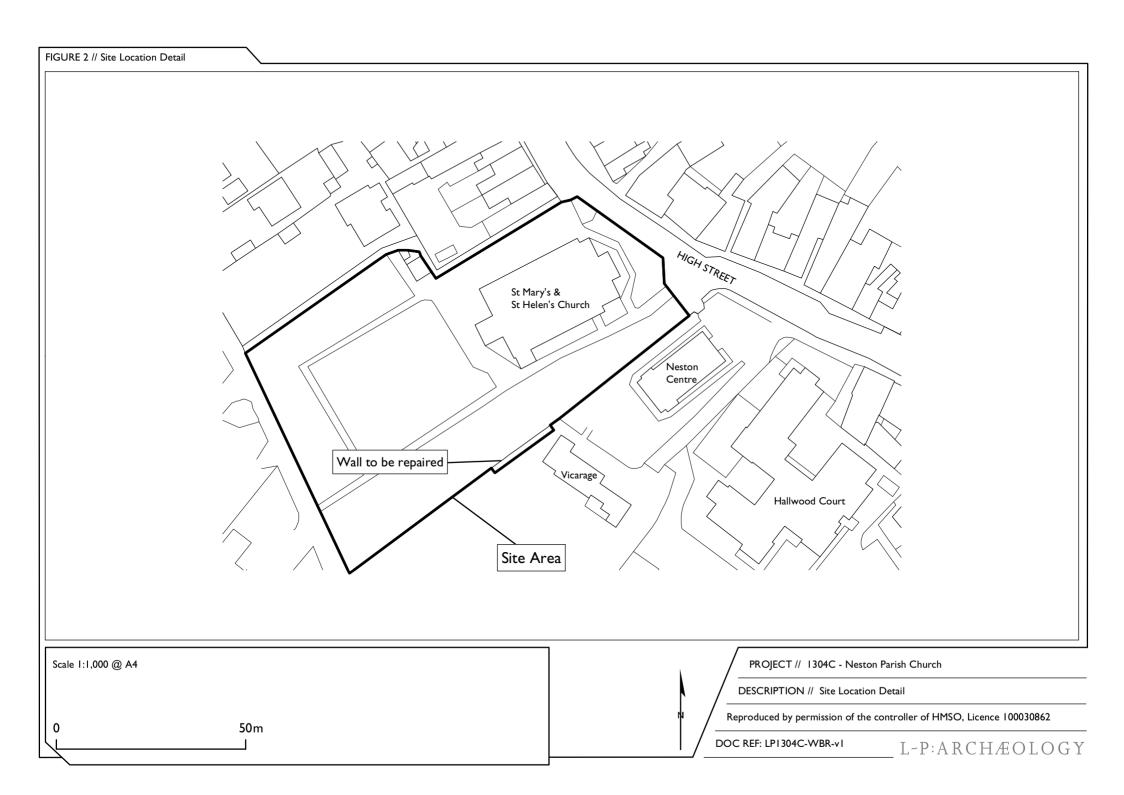
ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1965. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

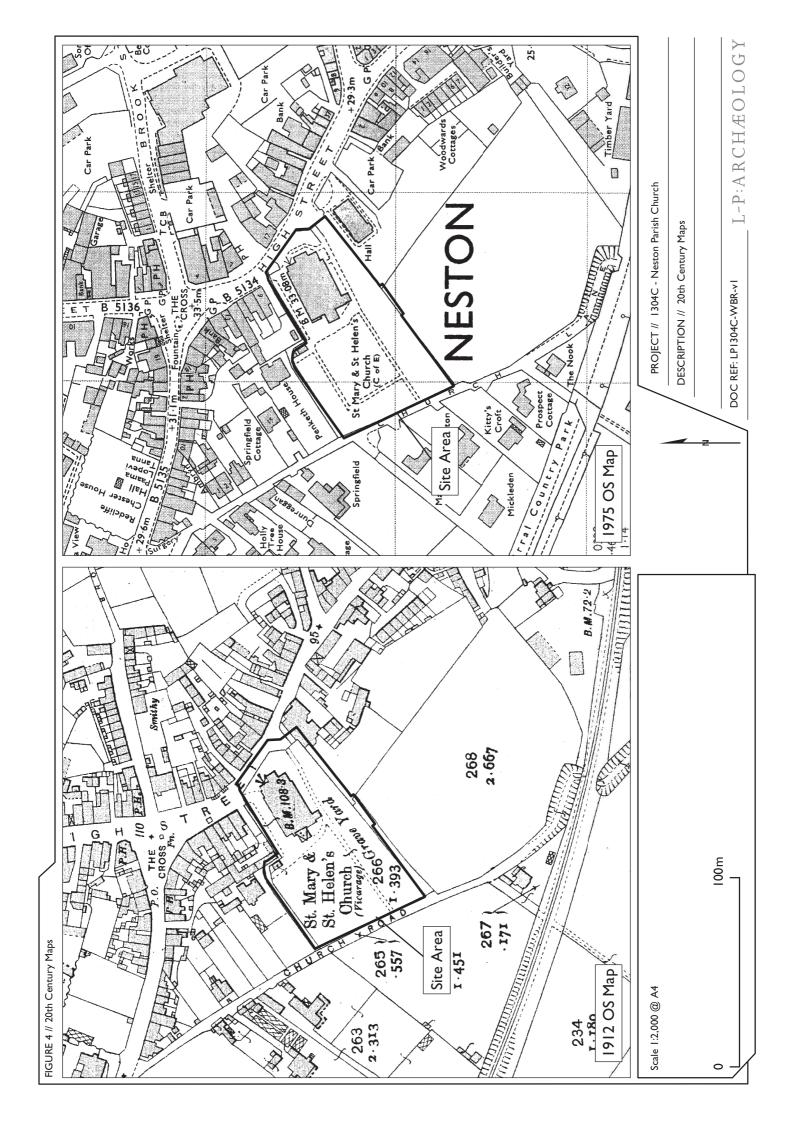
ORDNANCE SURVEY. 1978. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

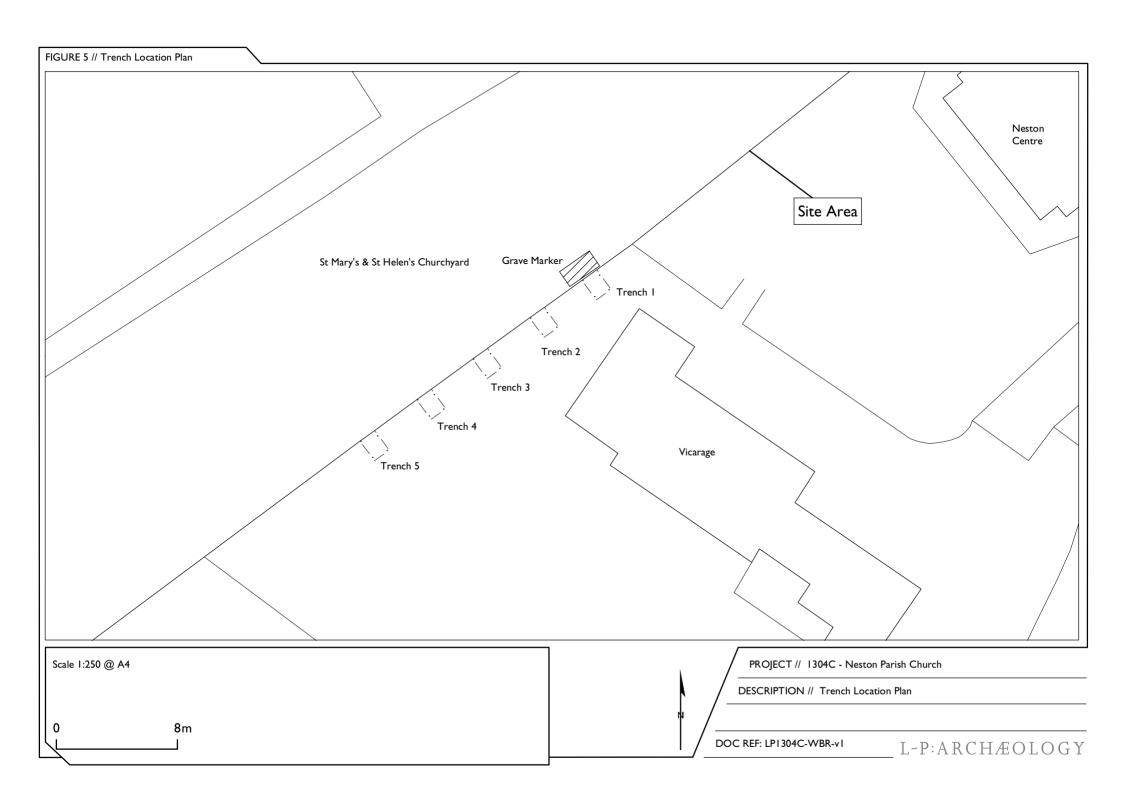
ORDNANCE SURVEY. 2010. Cheshire Sheet XXII.14

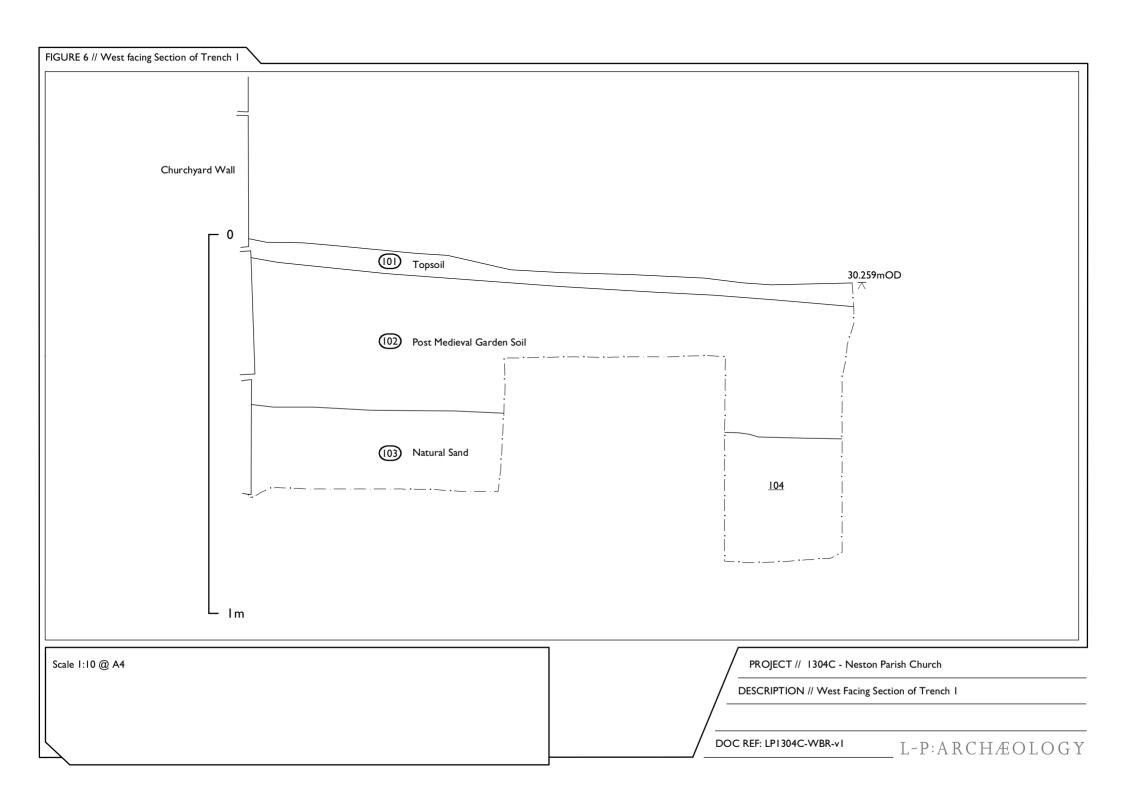
## **FIGURES**

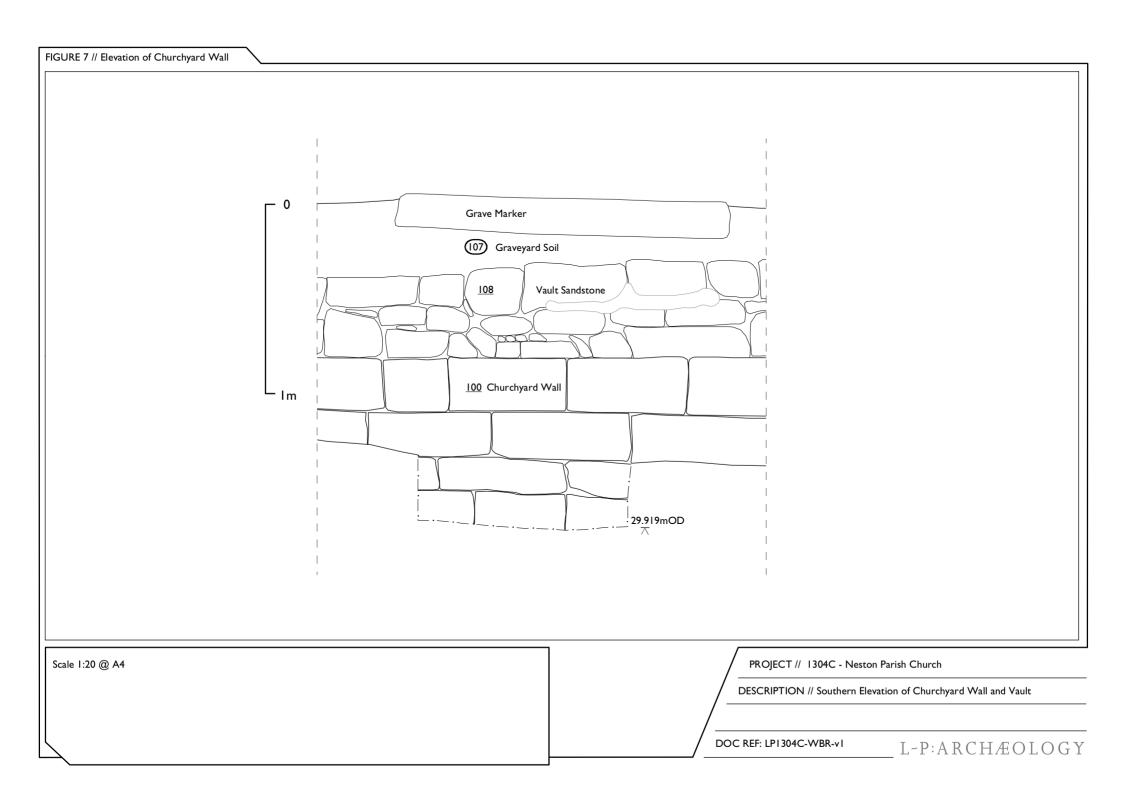


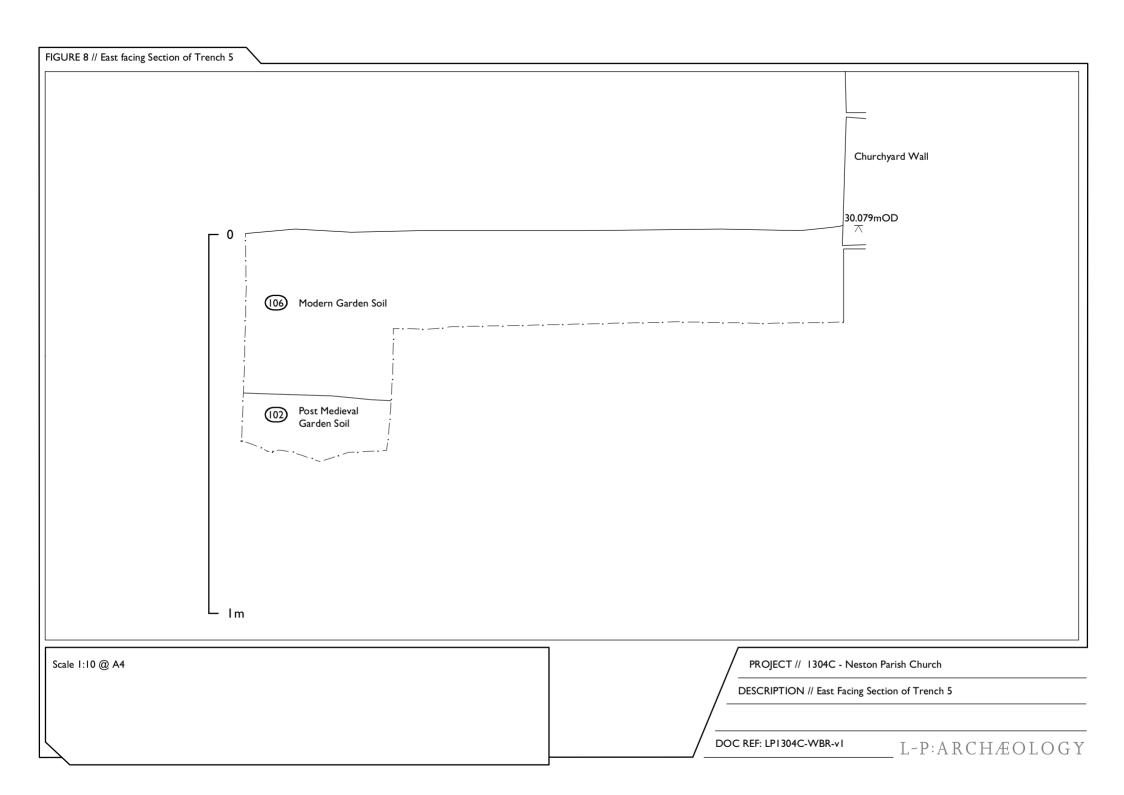












# SPECIFICATION OF WORKS

APPENDIX I

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document refers to the proposed work to repair and strengthen a length of fallen churchyard wall and construct buttresses at St Mary and St Helen's Church, Neston (11/04592/FUL).
- 1.2. The site is located within the historic settlement of Neston, to the south of High Street, CH64 9TZ, at grid reference 329140,377400.
- **1.3.**This specification has been produced in response to a request from Mark Leah, Development Control Officer, in order to outline the methodology employed for the archaeological watching brief on the site.
- **1.4.**During groundworks for the new buttresses and during dismantling of the existing wall archaeological monitoring will be required.
- **1.5.** The archaeological monitoring will be directed by Blair Poole of L P: Archaeology.
- **1.6.** All site staff will undergo full site induction upon arriving for any relevant site visit, and all relevant health and safety procedures will be adhered to at all times.
- 1.7. The standards laid out by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be adhered to at all times as well as all relevant local standards.

## 2. Planning Background

- 2.1.In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2010). This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPG15 and PPG16.
- 2.2.In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Cheshire West and Chester Council, is bound by the policies provided by PPS5. Additional guidance to help implement these policies is given in the accompanying Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (DCLG, ENGLISH HERITAGE, DCMS 2010).
- **2.3.**Cheshire West and Chester Council is also bound by the saved policies within the local plan. As Cheshire West and Chester Council is a relatively new authority they defer to the current adopted local plans. The relevant Local Plan in this case is the Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough Local Plan, adopted 2002. The relevant policies are:

#### ENV13 Development in Conservation Areas

Developments within or affecting the setting of Conservation Areas should preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the particular Conservation Area. Consent for the demolition of buildings which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area will not be granted other than in exceptional circumstances. Should in these exceptional circumstances consent be given for demolition, it will be conditional on the existence of an approved scheme for redevelopment and a contract for carrying out such works of redevelopment.

Development or applications for Advertisement Consent which are likely to have a detrimental impact on the Conservation Area, the setting of a Conservation Area, or significant views into and out of a Conservation Area will be refused. This includes:

- i) Developments which are inappropriate to the immediate surroundings and character of the Conservation Area by virtue of unsympathetic scale, design and materials, inappropriate traffic generation or car parking arrangements or inappropriate landscaping,
- ii) The unsympathetic design, scale and use of materials involved in the alteration of the façades of shops and commercial premises.
- iii) The display of advertisements which are of unsympathetic design and materials, All applications for development within Conservation Areas must include detailed information

about the siting and design of buildings and show the proposal in the context of its surroundings.

#### ENV16 Non Listed Buildings and Structures of Architectural and Historic Interest

Some buildings and structures within the Borough, whilst not of national listed building status, are valued either for their contribution to the local scene or as good examples of local architectural styles or for their historical association. Development proposals involving such buildings and structures will only be allowed if the Borough Council is satisfied that the architectural and historic character is conserved and demolition and damage is avoided.

#### ENV17 Sites of Special Archaeological Interest

Proposals for development which would adversely affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other monument of national importance will be refused.

The Borough Council will seek to protect non-scheduled sites of Archaeological Importance and their settings. Proposals affecting these and other sites of suspected archaeological interest must be accompanied with an archaeological assessment. This will determine the nature, extent and significance of the remains and the effect that the proposed development would have on them. Where planning permission is granted for development affecting a site of Archaeological Importance, the permission will, depending on the importance of the site and opportunities for preservation, be subject to conditions or a legal agreement to ensure the *in situ* preservation of the remains. If *in situ* preservation is not justified, then a programme of excavation and recording of remains must be agreed.

- **2.4.**This document has been prepared in respect of planning application 11/04592/FUL.
- **2.5.** The site lies within the Neston Conservation Area.
- **2.6.**The local planning authority is Cheshire West and Chester Council who take advice from the Development Control Archaeologist, Mark Leah.

#### 2.7.AIMS OF WORKS

2.7.1. The aims of the archaeological watching brief are to monitor the dismantling of the existing wall, all excavation, including those for new buttresses and cutting work extending into the cemetery. This is to ensure that archaeologically sensitive deposits of significance are respected and to record the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological or historic architectural remains on site exposed or disturbed during groundworks.

## 3. Geology & Topography

#### 3.1.GEOLOGY

- **3.1.1.** The underlying solid geology of the area is thought to be of pebble beds of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (BGS GEOINDEX).
- **3.1.2.** The drift geology of the area is a combination of boulder clay and stagnogleyic argillic brown earth (BGS GEOINDEX).

#### 3.2.TOPOGRAPHY

- **3.2.1.** The site is located approximately 15km northwest of Chester on the Wirral peninsula at an elevation of approximately 30m AOD.
- **3.2.2.** The site is situated to the south of the High Street, in an area of mixed use.

## 4. Methodology

- **4.1.**Groundwork will be undertaken by the clients groundwork contractor utilising a combination of hand excavation and machine excavation.
- **4.2.** All groundwork as defined in the brief will be archaeologically monitored. These include;
  - Excavation of foundations for new buttresses
  - Examination of masonry from dismantled sections of existing wall
  - Dismantling of relevant sections of the existing wall where this will cut into the cemetery
  - Cutting back of deposits extending into the cemetery
  - Any intrusive groundwork that becomes necessary
- **4.3.** A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor these excavation activities to ensure that appropriate care is taken.
- **4.4.** All machine excavation will be undertaken in spits. The groundworks will be closely monitored and care will be taken to observe all deposits for archaeological significance.
- **4.5.**Undifferentiated topsoil and overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive spits. Under no circumstances will the site simply be machine excavated to natural without regard for the possible survival of archaeological deposits above the natural.
- **4.6.** All features are to be recorded stratigraphically. Features will be recorded archaeologically, both in plan and section.
- **4.7.**Hand cleaning by context will be undertaken within the trenches to clearly identify the location and extent of any features.
- **4.8.** All features will be hand excavated to meet the requirements of the project to adequately record the archaeological deposits and associated features or remains.
- 4.9. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the

- analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- **4.10.**Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section.
- **4.11.** All finds which constitute Treasure Trove under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- **4.12.**Should human remains or disarticulated human bone material be encountered beyond the extent of the churchyard a licence from the Ministry of Justice as per the 2008 amendment of the Burial Act 1857 will be obtained and these shall be
- **4.13.**Should human remains or disarticulated human bone be identified within the limits of the graveyard these will be recorded *in situ*, lifted by hand and stored appropriately with the intention of re-burial at the site in compliance with current Church of England guidance.

## 5. Recording

- **5.1.**A site code, NES/NPC 12, has been allocated to the site by L-P: Archaeology. This code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- **5.2.**The written recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).
- **5.3.**Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.
- **5.4.**Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used.
- **5.5.**A site location plan will be prepared (OS 1:1250) showing the investigation areas and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- **5.6.**This will be supplemented by a plan at 1:500 (or 1:1000), which will show the location of the excavation trench in relation to the development area. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.
- 5.7. Detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20.
- **5.8.**The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- **5.9.**Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- **5.10.**Upon completion of each significant feature a minimum of one section will be drawn. The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have

been identified.

- 5.11.An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains in both plan and section. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film) and digital images, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation.
- **5.12.**A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.
- **5.13.**A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

## 6. Finds and Samples

- **6.1.**All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority.
- **6.2.**Unstratified material recovered from the spoil is to be recovered and included with the finds assemblage.
- **6.3.**Material dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century shall be retained and included with the finds assemblage.
- **6.4.** All finds will be washed and processed to local standards by L P: Archaeology.
- **6.5.**The finds assemblage will be subject to summary analysis, dating classification and storage according to the local standards.
- **6.6.**Marking of finds will include the Museum Accession Number, Finds Number and Context Number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same Accession Number, Finds and Context Number. Storage will be by standard storage boxes that comply with relevant local specifications.
- **6.7.**The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive in the relevant Museum. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the local standards.
- **6.8.**Photographic negatives will be stored in archival quality polypropylene sleeves with strip divisions, three ring holes, centres 107mm apart and dimensions no greater than, 255mm (from the punched side to the opposite edge) by 300mm. The sleeve should have a white writing strip.
- **6.9.**Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds'. 3rd edition 1998. Any necessary, conservation and treatment of wood or metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with Mark Leah and specialist conservators.
- **6.10.** All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the relevant local standards.

- 6.11. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2". Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed, as will the current If A guidelines.
- **6.12.**Environmental samples will be collected from relevant deposits such as: riverine silts, pit and ditch fills, deposits overlying floors and contexts relating to refuse disposal, and contexts where organic survival is apparent or suspected. Ongoing communication with environmental specialists will ensure that appropriate samples will be taken during the investigation to satisfy the specialist requirements.
- **6.13.**Should such deposits be encountered during the course of the groundworks the advice of the local Archaeological planning advisor will be sought. A visit will be arranged to determine the importance that will be attached to the deposits exposed during the investigation. If it is considered appropriate these will be sampled by a specialist in accordance with A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (MURPHY & WILTSHIRE 1994). These deposits will be subject to the following treatment:
  - Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating.
  - For carbonised remains, bulk samples a minimum of 10 litres (but up to 30 litres for early prehistoric features) will be collected.
  - Bulk samples of 40 60 litres will be taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains
  - Columns for pollen analysis will be taken where appropriate
  - Mollusc samples will be gathered when required.
- **6.14.**Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts maybe taken from appropriate deposits depending on the aims of the project.
- **6.15.**Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

6.16. Ceramic material will be subject to spot dating on site and, where necessary, subsequent analysis will be undertaken in conjunction with the reference types and any series held by any relevant local museums.

## 7. Health and Safety

- **7.1.**This section represents pertinent supplementary information. A full risk assessment has been prepared separately and is available on request.
- **7.2.** All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Safety helmets/boots and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- **7.3.**No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendance are required, these will be provided as necessary.
- 7.4. The site shall have at least one qualified first aider present at any time and all accidents and injuries shall be reported accordingly to HSE and RIDDOR guidelines.
  All relevant procedures are held within the full risk assessment.
- **7.5.**All staff and visitors shall undergo a full site induction and will be shown the Risk Assessment. Staff shall sign and date their copies of the risk assessment and visitors shall be required to sign a declaration stating that they shall abide by the site safety guidelines. Copies of these documents are available on request.

## 8. Reporting

**8.1.**The report will comprise a written description of the sources consulted, significant features identified during research and can be used to inform the client of any potential archaeological issues on the site in question. The report will also aid the curatorial service in their determination of any further work that may be required on the site.

#### **8.2.**The report will include:

- ◆ A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- ◆ A summary methodology
- A copy of the project design
- ◆ A summary of past and present land use and historic development of the site
- Results of the archaeological monitoring
- A summary of the historic background with reference to each site considered
- ◆ Detailed scale plan of the site
- Recognised scale map regression of the site, to a scale which can outline the development of the buildings
- Relevant site drawings and photographs to illustrate the results
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- **8.3.**Two copies of the report will be sent to the client, a copy to the Cheshire Historic Environment Team and a copy to the Cheshire Historic Environment Record.
- **8.4.**Copyright of all material within the programme shall remain with L-P: Archaeology, however the client and the local planning authority will be given a license to use such material for educational, public and research purposes.

#### 9. Archive

- **9.1.**The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections" (1992), and the SMA's draft "Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections" (1992) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 9.2. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Archaeological Projects" 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- **9.3.**United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate museum.
- **9.4.**Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within 6 months of the completion of the project (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

## 10. Agreement

**10.1.**This recommended format attempts to define best practice but cannot fully anticipate all contingencies. Material changes are however only to be made with the prior written approval of the Development Control Officer.

#### **Sources Consulted**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHIC**

- GLAAS 1998. Archaeological Guidance paper: 2 Written Schemes of Investigation. English Heritage
- GLAAS 1998. Archaeological Guidance paper: 4 Archaeological Reports. English Heritage
- IFA 1999. Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- IFA 2002. Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology. Institute of Field Archaeologists
- MGC 1992. Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections. http://www.collectionslink.org.uk/assets/userfiles/index.php?file=000072.pdf
- SPENCE C. (ED.) 1994. Archaeological Site Manual, 3rd edition. Museum of London
- WALKER K 1990. Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation
- UKIC 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2

# **GRAVE MARKER INSCRIPTION**

APPENDIX 2

Sacred

To the memory of Ann

Williams, wife of Daniel

Williams of N---- Ho--

Died October 1847

Aged 36 Years

Also

Maria Woodward

Daughter of the above

DIED JUNE 1907 AGED 78 YEARS

6 lines eroded

Also Daniel

4 lines eroded

John William, son of

James & Hannah Woodward

Died  $31^{\text{st}}$  Jan 1963

AGED 55 YEARS

The upper six lines are in script, the remaining inscription is in capitals.

# **OASIS FORM**

APPENDIX 3

OASIS FORM - Print view 23/03/2012 14:38

## **OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

#### OASIS ID: lparchae1-121840

#### **Project details**

Project name Neston Parish church

Short description of the

project

Archaeological watching brief on repair and strengthening works on the

southern wall of the churchyard.

Project dates Start: 20-02-2012 End: 23-03-2012

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project

reference codes

NES/NPC 12 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project
Site status Conservation Area
Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds VICTORIAN PENNY Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

#### **Project location**

Country England

Site location CHESHIRE ELLESMERE PORT AND NESTON NESTON Neston Parish

Church

Postcode CH64 TZ

Study area 0.50 Hectares

Site coordinates SJ 329140 377400 52.9325479429 -2.998192031070 52 55 57 N 002 59

53 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 28.00m Max: 31.00m

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation L - P : Archaeology

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

OASIS FORM - Print view 23/03/2012 14:38

Project design originator L - P : Archaeology

Project director/manager Blair Poole

Project supervisor Matthew Williams

Type of sponsor/funding

body

Cheshire West and Chester Council

Name of sponsor/funding

body

Cheshire West and Chester Council

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum

Physical Archive ID NES/NPC 12

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Metal'

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum

Paper Archive ID NES/NPC 12

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section'

#### Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Archaeological Watching Brief for St Mary's and St Helen's Parish Church,

Neston

Author(s)/Editor(s) Poole, B.

Other bibliographic details LP1304C-AWB-V1.3

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher L - P : Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Chester

Description Grey literature report on the results of the archaeological monitoring carried

out at Neston parish church.

Entered by B Poole (b.poole@lparchaeology.com)

Entered on 23 March 2012

## **OASIS:**

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice © ADS 1996-2006 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Friday 3 February 2006 Cite only: http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm for this page