

Archaeological Strip and Map Report

PARKER'S ROAD CREWE

For Bloor Homes

Dan Garner and Rachael Matthews

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Archaeological Strip and Map Report

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Local Authority:	Cheshire East Council
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A trading name of the L – P : Heritage LLP.

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

www.lparchaeology.com

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Abstract

An archaeological strip and map exercise was carried out at Parker's Road, Barrows Green, Crewe. The archaeological work was implemented because of the potential for archaeological remains on the site. The work was carried out by Dan Garner and George Lacey of L - P : Archaeology between the 30th September and 1st October 2014. This report has been prepared by Rachael Matthews and Dan Garner of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Bloor Homes.

Desk based research suggests that there is no evidence of Prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity within the vicinity of the site. Greenwood's map of 1819 shows several buildings lining Moss Lane, one of these structures falls within the site area. Thought to be associated with the areas peat cutting industry, the building itself was potentially a moss cutters dwelling. This structure appears to have gone by the time that the 1836 tithe map was compiled. There is no evidence of further development on the site, which appears to have been used for agricultural purposes until the early 21st century.

The strip and record exercise revealed a covering of Post-Medieval plough soil across the whole area; beneath which was natural boulder clay. Several field and land drains were revealed and a linear piped-ditch feature ran north-south across the trench. However, there was no evidence of the archaeological remains of the 19th century dwelling.

Artefacts recovered from the plough soil suggest domestic occupation in the vicinity between c.1680 to 1760+ and this may relate to the use of the former building. Building debris in both the plough soil and the backfilled ditch [04] might be derived from the demolition of the building during the earlier part of the 19th century. This debris included fragments of handmade brick which might have been derived from a brick chimney stack. The lack of evidence for wall foundations possibly implies that the bulk of the building was a timber structure that has left no trace in the archaeological record.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document refers to the archaeological response to a planning condition attached to planning consent granted for proposed development at Parker's Road, Barrows Green, Crewe. Planning permission has been granted for the site for the development of 400 new residential dwellings with open space on the site.
- 1.2. This document outlines the results of the archaeological strip and map of the land to the north of Parker's Road.
- 1.3. The project was directed by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology. The fieldwork was carried out by Dan Garner and George Lacey of L – P : Archaeology between the 30th September and 1st October 2014. This report was written by Rachael Matthews and Dan Garner of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Bloor Homes.
- 1.4. The site is located at Parker's Road, Barrows Green, Crewe. The National Grid Reference(NGR) is (SJ) 369220,358200 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.5. The site code allocated by L – P : Archaeology is CRW/PR 14.
- 1.6. The work was carried out in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (POOLE 2014) prepared by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology and dated September 2014.
- 1.7. The work was carried out in accordance with Cheshire County Council's revised General Conditions for Archaeological Contractors and Consultants (APRIL 2003) in conjunction with Cifa Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994) revised 2008.

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the development of 400 new residential dwellings with open space (FIGURE 2). The application reference is 11/1879/N.
- 2.1.2. The site does not fall under any Conservation Areas or Areas of Archaeological Importance. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings on the site.
- 2.1.3. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2012). This document sets out the planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPS5. Section 120 of the NPPF sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.
- 2.1.4. Paragraph 128 of the NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in the planning decision.
- 2.1.5. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority is Cheshire East Council. They are bound by policies within the Borough of Crewe and Nantwich Replacement Local Plan (2011). On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment the Local Planning Authority take advice from the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service (APAS).
- 2.1.6. The relevant Local Authority archaeological policy is as follows

POLICY BE. 16 DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Development proposals affecting areas of archaeological potential as shown on the proposals map or other sites of known or presumed archaeological potential, will be permitted where:

- The proposal is supported by the submission by the applicant of an appropriate archaeological assessment of the extent, character and condition of the archaeological resource.
- The applicant demonstrates that there would be no damage to the known or presumed archaeological interest of the site; and that the archaeological interest can be accommodated through either preservation in situ or excavation and recording;
- The design of the development avoids unnecessary damage to the archaeological remains that are considered to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

When preservation *in situ* is not warranted, provision is made (through planning conditions) for an agreed programme of archaeological investigations to be completed prior to the development; and the report to be lodged with the country sites and monuments record.

2.1.7. Condition 15 of the planning conditions attached to the development states:

No development on Phase B of the development hereby permitted shall take place until a report detailing findings of an archaeological strip and record exercise, for the site of the building depicted on the early 19th century mapping on the boundary between Phases A and B for the development (cSJ6922 5820), immediately adjacent to Moss Road has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In order to investigate and record the likely archaeological deposits within the site, and in compliance with Policy BE.16: (Development and Archaeology) of the Borough of Crewe and Nantwich Replacement Local Plan (2011).

2.1.8. Bloor Homes and L – P : Archaeology agreed the methodology for these works in a Written Scheme of Investigation (POOLE 2014) which was prepared by Blair Poole of L-P : Archaeology and was submitted and agreed by Cheshire Archaeological Planning Advisory Service (APAS).

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The underlying geology is thought to be boulder clay overlying sandstone bedrock (WWW.BGS.AC.UK/GEOINDEX).

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site lies approximately 4km to the northwest of Crewe town centre at an elevation of approximately 50m OD.

2.3.2. To the south of the site lies Parker's Road and to the east of the site is Moss Lane; to the west is Flowers Lane (B5076). To the north of the site is currently

open fields.

2.3.3. The site is presently agricultural fields, creating a relatively flat open space.

2.4.AIMS

2.4.1. The general aims of the archaeological strip and map were to record the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains on site.

2.4.2. The specific aims of the archaeological strip and map were:

- ◇ To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.
- ◇ To fully expose and record the structure or elements of the structure identified on the 19th century mapping that may survive as below ground remains.

3. Archaeology and History

- 3.1. As detailed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (HALMAN 2011) a geophysical survey was carried out on the area designated as Phase A of the site. This revealed a total of 11 distinct anomalies including field boundaries, marl pits, debris held within the topsoil and faint traces of potentially medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow. The following summary is taken from the Environmental Impact Assessment (HALMAN 2011):
- 3.2. There are no records of any Prehistoric activity on the site or in the immediate vicinity. However, the location of the study site on the periphery of the known historic extent of Leighton Moss implies some potential for prehistoric activity relating to exploitation of the Moss.
- 3.3. There are no records of any Roman activity on the site or in the immediate vicinity. The line of the former Roman road running between Nantwich, Middlewich and Peover has been traced by aerial photography, approximately 1.1km to the west of the site.
- 3.4. There are no sites or finds of Saxon date from within the site or the surrounding area. The Domesday Survey of 1086 indicates that by the late 11th century the landscape around the site was characterised by small dispersed settlements, such as Minshull Vernon and Church Minshull (*Maneshale/sele*), c.2.5km to the north of the Site and Coppenhall (*Copehalle*) c.1.5km to the south-east. Although the small hamlet of Leighton is not mentioned in Domesday, it may simply not have been of sufficient size to have been worthy of record.
- 3.5. The only recorded Medieval site in the wider vicinity of the study site is the Medieval moated manor house, at Red Hall, approximately 1.4km west of the Site. The distribution of moated Medieval sites across lowland Britain shows a clear focus on lower lying areas of Cheshire and the West Midlands, often associated with areas of impervious geology. Red Hall is situated on the periphery of the surrounding dispersed settlements, a common landscape placing for sites of this type.
- 3.6. Place name evidence can help to recreate elements of the Saxon/Medieval landscape of the area which are now lost. In particular, the distribution and frequency of 'moss' and 'croft' field, farm and place-names and a distinct change in field

boundary patterns indicates that the land to the west and north of Moss Lane was formerly an area of lowland peat.

- 3.7. Later cartographic evidence shows the area to the east of the site as 'Leighton Moss'. Peat from the Moss would have been cut for local use by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. The cutting techniques and the complex '*turbary*' rights meant that an individual took peat from the Moss in a series of long rectangular strips called 'Moss Rooms' or 'crofts', and it is the outline of these long straight 'crofts' or 'rooms' which characterise the extant field boundaries to the east of Moss Lane.
- 3.8. The earliest Cartographic depiction of the area of the site is Burdett's map of the County of Cheshire (1777). The map does not show individual field boundaries, although, the approximate limits of Leighton Moss to the east of the site are shown. Moss Lane is not marked although the western extent of the moss is roughly in the position of the current lane.
- 3.9. Greenwood's map of 1819 (FIGURE 3) shows a little more detail and depicts several buildings lining Moss Lane. One of these structures is located within the site area. This is thought to be a moss cutters dwelling or moss edge squatters dwelling which may survive as below ground remains. This dwelling is also shown on Bryant's map of 1831, although it is not shown on the 1836 tithe map of the area or subsequent Ordnance Survey maps.
- 3.10. The earliest map of the site showing individual field boundaries is the 1878 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25" map (FIGURE 4). This map and the slightly later 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1882 shows the area of the site situated within enclosed fields bounded by hedgerows. The building within the site (indicated on the 1819 and 1831 maps) is no longer shown, indeed many of the buildings that were shown on the earlier maps along Moss Lane appear to have been abandoned by this date.
- 3.11. A number of the fields within the area are shown as containing small oval and sub-circular 'ponds' or 'depressions'. It is likely that these features relate to the digging of pits to obtain the nutrient rich 'marl' present beneath the topsoil and subsoil for use as a soil conditioner as part of agrarian land improvements. Other features shown by the examination of the 19th and 20th century mapping of the area include former field boundaries and drainage ditches.

3.12. There is no development shown on the site throughout the later 19th or 20th century and it is likely that the land was used for purely agricultural purposes until the early 21st century.

4. Methodology

4.1.A detailed methodology can be found in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (POOLE 2014).

4.2.EXCAVATION

4.2.1. A 20m by 20m area was excavated at the location of the early 19th century structure identified on the 1819 and 1831 maps of the area (FIGURE 3). The area was excavated to the top of natural sub-soil.

4.2.2. Removal of topsoil and overburden was done under archaeological supervision and using a 360 degree tracked excavator with a toothless bucket.

4.2.3. Following initial stripping of the area the surface of the natural sub-soil was cleaned by hand, where appropriate, and any identifiable archaeological features were recorded.

4.2.4. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits was by hand using appropriate hand tools. All archaeological deposits were examined and recorded using plan and section drawings as appropriate. Features not to be preserved *in situ* were investigated.

4.2.5. All works were carried out in accordance with the “Code of Approved Practice” as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2013); and by the Cifa's “Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation” (INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2008).

4.3.FINDS

4.3.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains were collected and retained.

4.3.2. Excavated material was examined in order to retrieve information to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

4.3.3. Bulk finds were washed, dried and bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the site and context details.

4.3.4. The spoil heaps were scanned for metal artefacts by a local metal detectorist

(Mr Colin Sharrat).

4.3.5. No finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales (AMENDED 2003) were identified.

4.3.6. No human remains were identified.

4.3.7. No waterlogged wood or other preserved materials were exposed during the course of the works.

4.3.8. No deposits worthy of environmental sampling were identified during the works.

4.4.RECORDING SYSTEM

4.4.1. The site code CRW/PR 14 was allocated by L – P : Archaeology. This code was be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives) and all other elements of the documentary archive.

4.4.2. The recording system used followed the *Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual* (SPENCE, 1994). Context sheets included all relevant stratigraphic relationships.

4.4.3. A site location plan was prepared using a desktop Geographic Information System (GIS) showing the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality.

4.4.4. This is supplemented by a detailed plan (at a scale of 1:200), which shows the location of the areas investigated in relation to the site area.

4.4.5. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits was recorded in plan at a scale of 1:100. Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All sections were related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans were kept.

4.4.6. An adequate photographic record was made of any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This included black and white prints (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included

working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken was kept on standardised forms.

5. Results

- 5.1. This section will outline the results of the archaeological strip and map of the work on the land off Parker's Lane, Crewe. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets].
- 5.2. The strip and map area covered a single trench 20m by 20meters in size, the results given below were recorded from this area (FIGURE 5).
- 5.3. The uppermost deposit was a dark brown silty clay loam up to 0.3m thick which represented the Post Medieval plough soil (01). This deposit sat directly above the natural orange-brown boulder clay (02). A light scatter of Post Medieval ceramic and metal artefacts were collected from this plough soil (01).
- 5.4. A north to south aligned field ditch [04] (FIGURE 6), was identified beneath plough soil (01) and cut in to the natural boulder clay (02); measuring 2.2m wide, at least 20m long and 0.5m deep. The east edge of the cut was a steep slope with a sharp stepped ledge, then falling as a gentle slope to a flattish base. The west edge was an uninterrupted steep slope from the base to the top of the cut. It had a single fill of compact pale orange clay (03). At the base of the fill was a piped terracotta field drain running in the same alignment as the ditch cut.
- 5.5. The only other archaeological features present within the stripped area were two phases of 20th century land drains; which were sealed by plough soil (01) and cut in to natural boulder clay (02). The earliest phase was represented by linear features [05] and [06] which were aligned roughly northwest to southeast and separated by a distance of about 21m. Features [05] and [06] were on average 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with redeposited boulder clay contexts (10) and (11).
- 5.6. The second phase of land drains was represented by linear features [07], [08] and [09] which were aligned roughly north to south and were separated by a distance of between 5 and 6m. Features [07] to [09] were on average 0.3m wide and 0.5m deep and filled with redeposited boulder clay contexts (12), (13) and (14). Field drain [07] could be seen to cut fill (11) of earlier field drain [06] at the north-eastern corner of the trench. Whilst field drain [09] could be seen to cut the edge of ditch fill (04) at the southern edge of the trench. These two relationships clearly

demonstrated that field drains [07] to [09] were the most recent features in the area excavated.



Plate 1: View of the area after topsoil stripping; Looking east. The field ditch is visible running across the centre of the area from left to right.

6. Finds

6.1. A small assemblage of Post Medieval artefacts were recovered from the site, all from the plough soil (01) and ditch fill (03). The assemblage is described below by material type:

6.2.POTTERY

6.2.1. A total of 20 sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 269 grams was recovered from plough soil context (01). The majority of this material consisted of body and base sherds in black glazed earthenware fabrics (12 sherds, weighing 160 grams). The remainder included: a body sherd with a handle scar in a Mottled ware fabric (probably from a tankard or chamber pot); a base sherd in a Midlands Yellow ware (probably from a drug jar); two body sherds in a Slip ware with combed decoration (one sherd from a bowl); a body sherd in a Midlands Purple ware (probably from a jar); a rim sherd from a brown stoneware bottle (with some industrial residue adhering); and two sherds from a Creamware dish.

6.2.2. Generally, the pottery would fit within an 18th century date and perhaps relates to domestic occupation of the site associated with the building shown on the 1819 map.

6.3.CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

6.3.1. A total of 2 fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 4 grams was recovered from plough soil context (01). Both were undecorated stem fragments and fairly undiagnostic. Probably 17th or 18th century in date.

6.4.CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

6.4.1. A total of 21 fragments of Post Medieval ceramic building material weighing 1.146 kilograms was recovered from the site; of which 17 fragments weighing 553 grams were from plough soil context (01). The material from plough soil context (01) was almost entirely fragments of handmade brick (15 fragments, weighing 517 grams); with 1 fragment of ceramic roof tile and 1 fragment of ceramic field drain making up the rest of the group.

6.4.2. A further 4 fragments of handmade brick weighing 593 grams were recovered from field boundary ditch fill (03); of which 1 fragment had a surviving width of 108mm.

6.4.3. This material could represent demolition debris associated with the building shown on the map of 1819.

6.5.ANIMAL BONE

6.5.1. One fragment of animal bone was recovered from plough soil context (01). It weighed 7 grams and was fairly undiagnostic (possibly a fragment of tibia from a medium sized mammal).

6.6.IRON

6.6.1. A total of 16 iron objects were recovered from plough soil context (01); all of the objects are probably post-medieval in date. All of the ironwork was recovered by metal detector.

6.6.2. Nine of these objects can be identified as fragments of hand-forged nails of square section of which five had domed heads surviving.

6.6.3. The remaining seven objects can be summarised as follows:

- ◇ A rectangular shaped Fe plate measuring 46mm (L), 29mm (W) and 6mm thick. Weighing 22 grams.
- ◇ An almost square shaped Fe plate measuring 47mm (L), 44mm (W) and 13mm thick. Weighing 72 grams.
- ◇ A short length of Fe rod of square section measuring 22mm (L) and 18mm square. Weighing 27 grams.
- ◇ A bent loop of Fe rod of round section 6mm thick; the object appears to have been a closed chain link which has been snipped at one end. Measuring 45mm (L) and 30mm (W). Weighing 14 grams.
- ◇ A Large Fe rivet of round section with a flat rounded head (incomplete). Measuring 48mm (L) by 20mm (D); the head is 28mm (D) and 7mm thick. Weighing 111 grams.

- ◇ An Fe fitting with a hooked end terminating in a point (incomplete); the object is manufactured from a length of rod of square section 10mm thick. It has been shaped in to a “U” shaped hook at one end and has a right angled joint at the opposing end. Measuring 120mm (L) and 51mm (W) at the hooked end. Weighing 55 grams.
- ◇ A hollow conical Fe object tapering to a sharp point. The object has a diameter of 14mm at the widest end and is 45mm long. It appears to be complete and was probably mounted on a wooden shaft perhaps as a punch. Weighing 19 grams.

6.6.4. All of the ironwork could be derived from a domestic context. The nails perhaps being evidence for a timber building in the vicinity of the excavation trench.

7. Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1. The archaeological works were carried out at Parker's Road, Barrows Green, Crewe between the 30th September and 1st October 2014. The works were primarily intended to investigate and record any archaeological remains associated with a building shown on Greenwood's map of 1819 and Bryant's map of 1831. This building was thought to represent moss-side squatter occupation associated with itinerant peat-cutters working on the nearby moss (Mark Leah pers. Comm.).
- 7.2. No traces of the building were identified and the natural boulder clay was exposed over the entire area at a depth of c.0.3m beneath the modern ground surface.
- 7.3. Whilst the strip and record exercise failed to identify any *in situ* remains of the building a number of Post Medieval artefacts recovered from the plough soil might provide some tentative indications of its former presence and character. This was primarily through the ceramic building material and iron nails described in section 6. It is probable that the building shown on the early mapping was largely a timber-framed structure perhaps with wattle panel in-fill and a thatched roof; this sort of structure can leave little trace in the archaeological record. The ceramic building material was mainly fragments of hand-made brick and perhaps this was derived from a brick chimney stack associated with the timber building; a common feature of early Post Medieval vernacular architecture in Cheshire.
- 7.4. The other ceramic artefacts are indicative of domestic occupation in the vicinity and are perhaps suggestive of the date in which the building was first occupied. The group is slightly atypical of plough soil assemblages from the area in that there is an absence of 19th/20th century material; in fact, the material could all fall within a date bracket of c.1680-1760.
- 7.5. The north-south aligned field ditch [04] with the ceramic field drain at its base was probably a later division of the land during the second half of the 19th century. The ceramic field drain or tile-pipe was of the type manufactured using the extrusion method by machine, and this technique did not come in to use until after c.1850. The ditch appears to be a continuation of a field boundary shown on the 1st edition OS map 1878 (FIGURE 4) but as it does not appear on later mapping this southern stretch had presumably been backfilled by this date.

7.6. The later field drains identified within the strip and map area are of uncertain date but it is worth noting that ceramic tile-pipe laying ceased in the 1890's with the start of a period of agricultural depression, and virtually no more tile-pipe drainage was laid until after 1939. On this basis it is possible that the earlier phase of field drain dates to sometime between the 1850's and the 1890's whilst the later phase (which cut in to ditch backfill (03) could date to the second half of the 20th century.

8. Archive

8.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 2 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 6 x Black and white photographs and negatives
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 14 x Context sheets

8.2. The finds archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x box artefacts as described in Section 7 (all materials).

8.3. No mechanism for the deposition of archives across most of Cheshire East currently exists. Attempts will, however, be made to deposit the archive with a suitable body.

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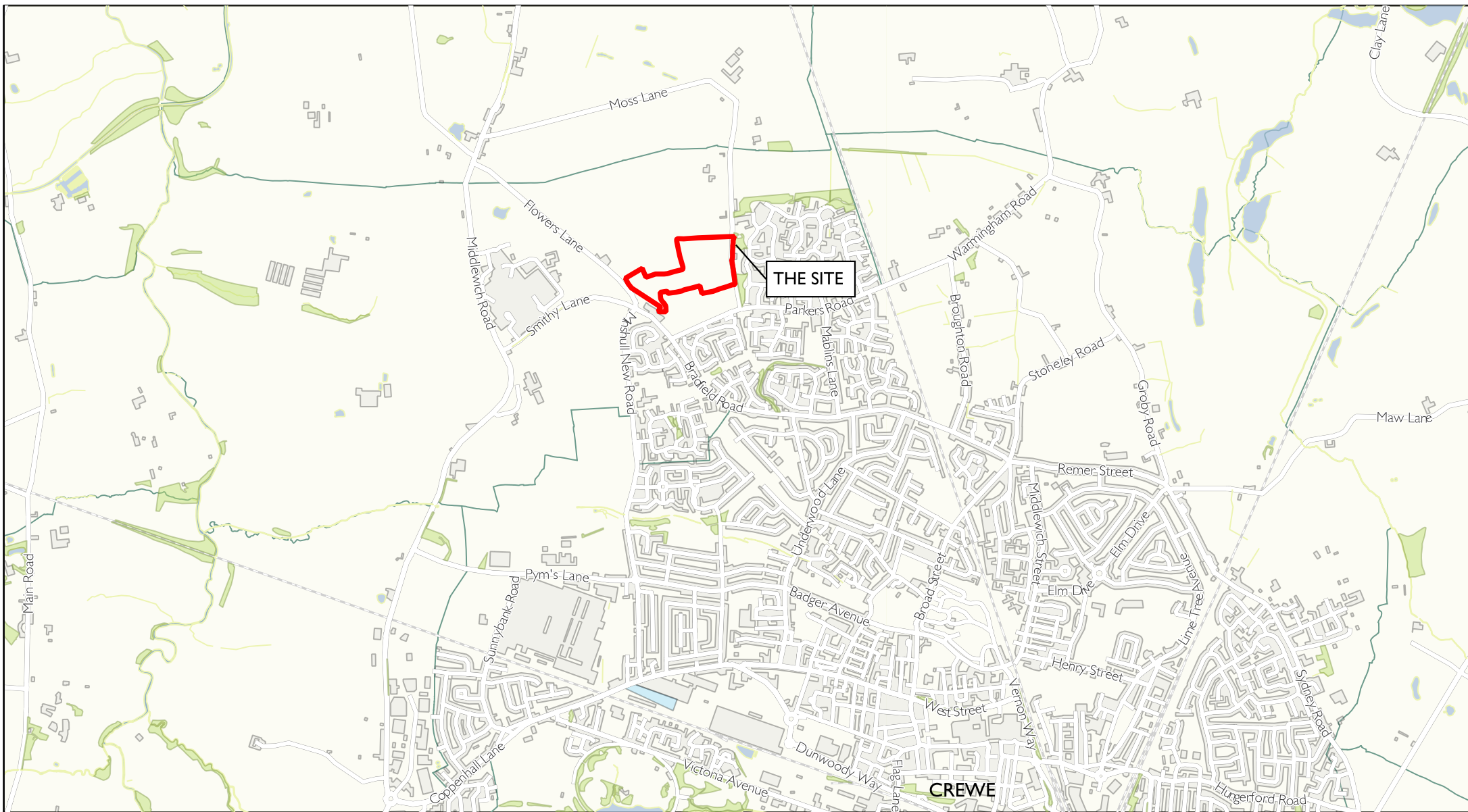
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FIGURES

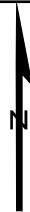
FIGURE I // Site Location



THE SITE

CREWE

0 1000 m



PROJECT // 1733C - Parkers Road

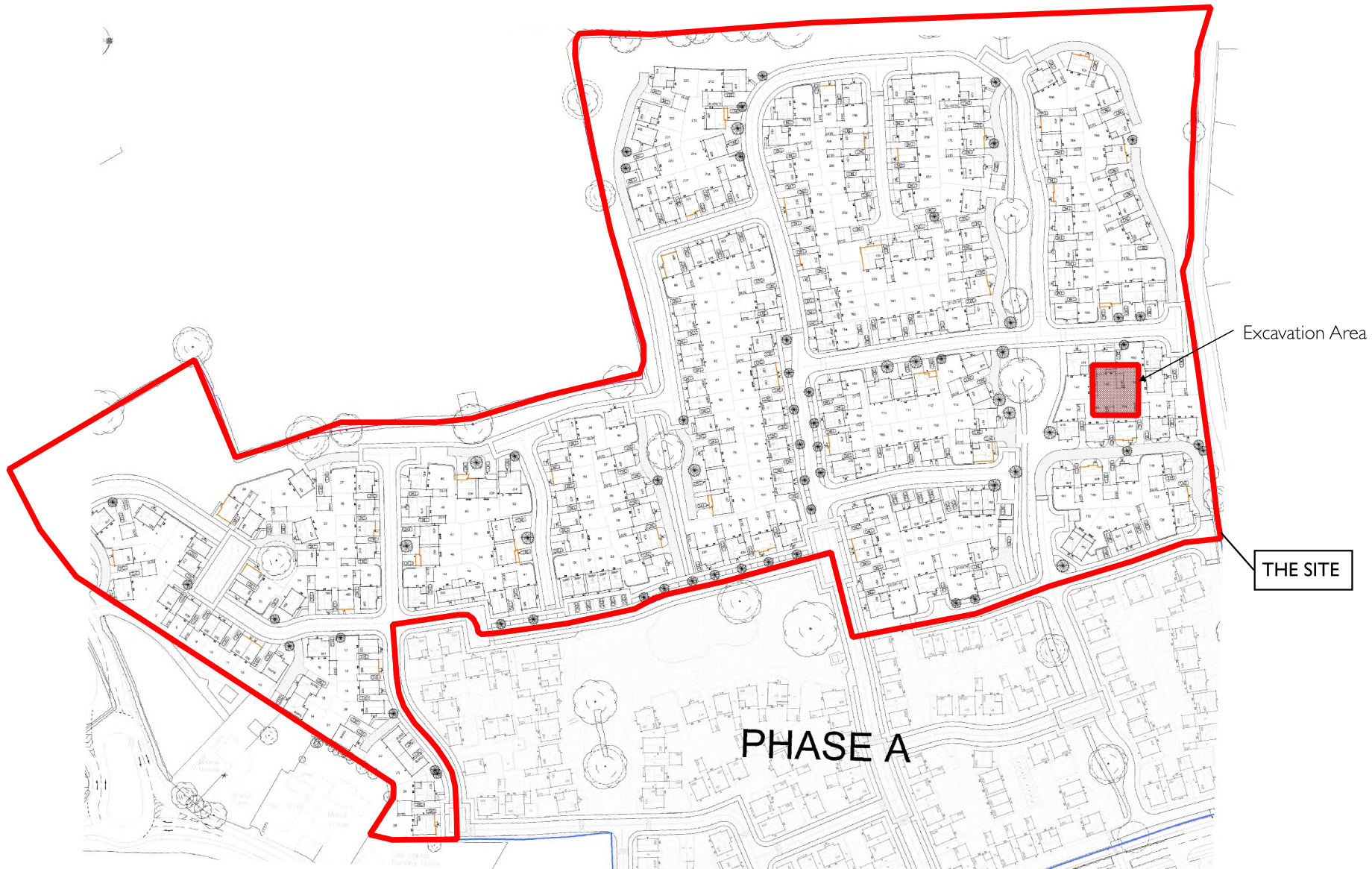
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LPI733C-AMR-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Trench Location



0 100 m



PROJECT // 1733C - Parkers Road

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Base image shows site proposals as supplied by Bloor Homes

DOC REF: LPI733C-AMR-v1

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FIGURE 3 // Greenwood's map of 1819



0 100 m



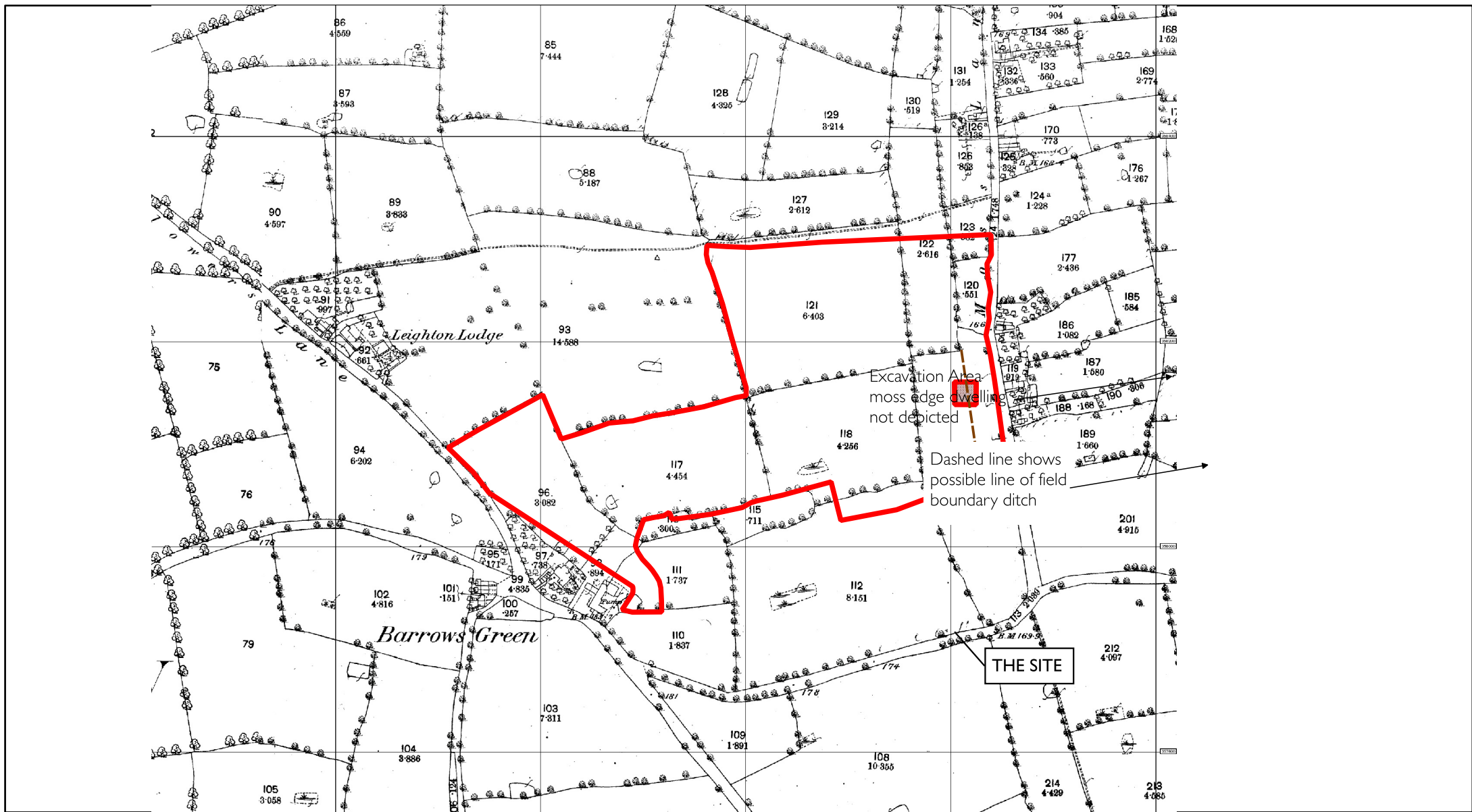
PROJECT // 1733C - Parkers Road

DESCRIPTION // Greenwood's map of 1819

DOC REF: LPI733C-AMR-v1

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FIGURE 4 // Ordnance Survey map of 1878



Excavation Area
moss edge dwelling
not depicted

Dashed line shows
possible line of field
boundary ditch

THE SITE

0 100 m



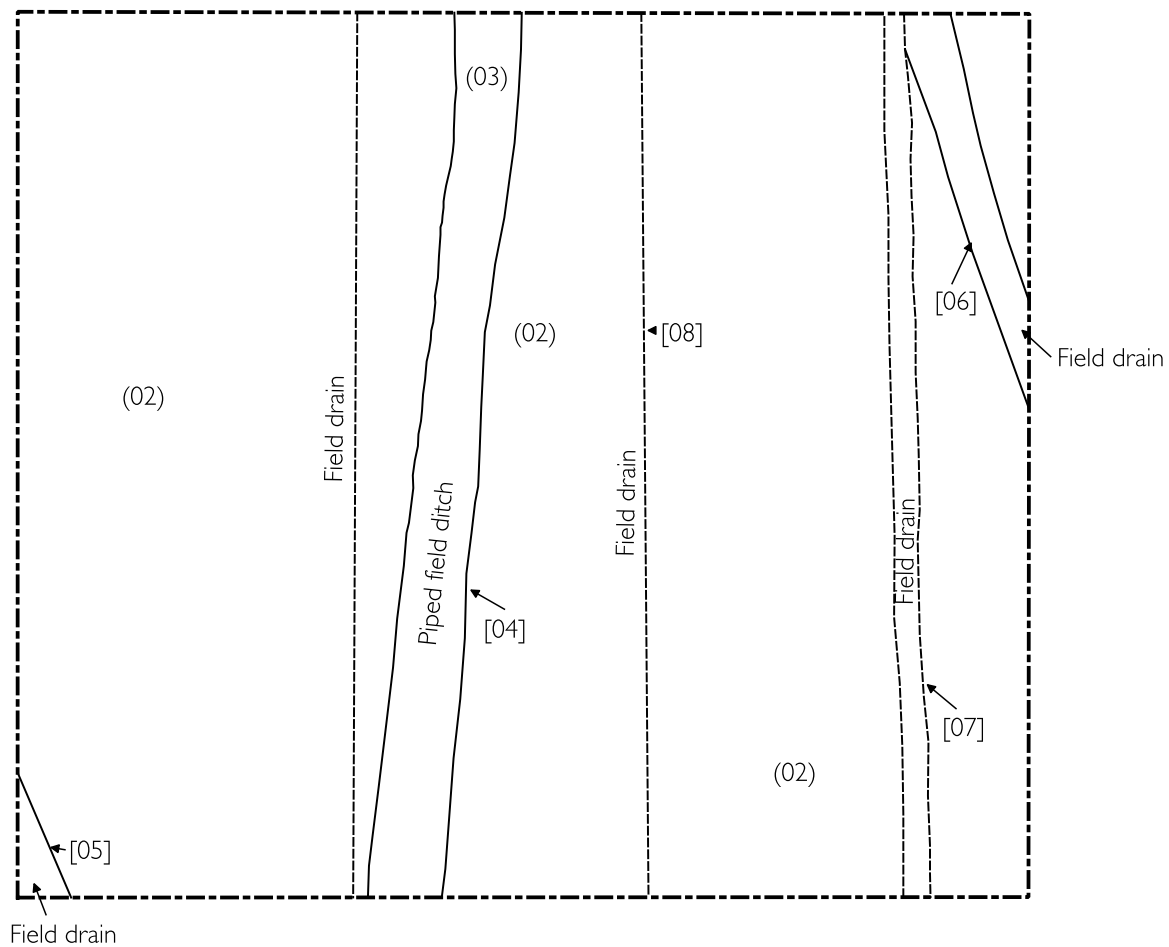
PROJECT // 1733C - Parkers Road

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FIGURE 5 // Plan of Excavated Area



0 10 m



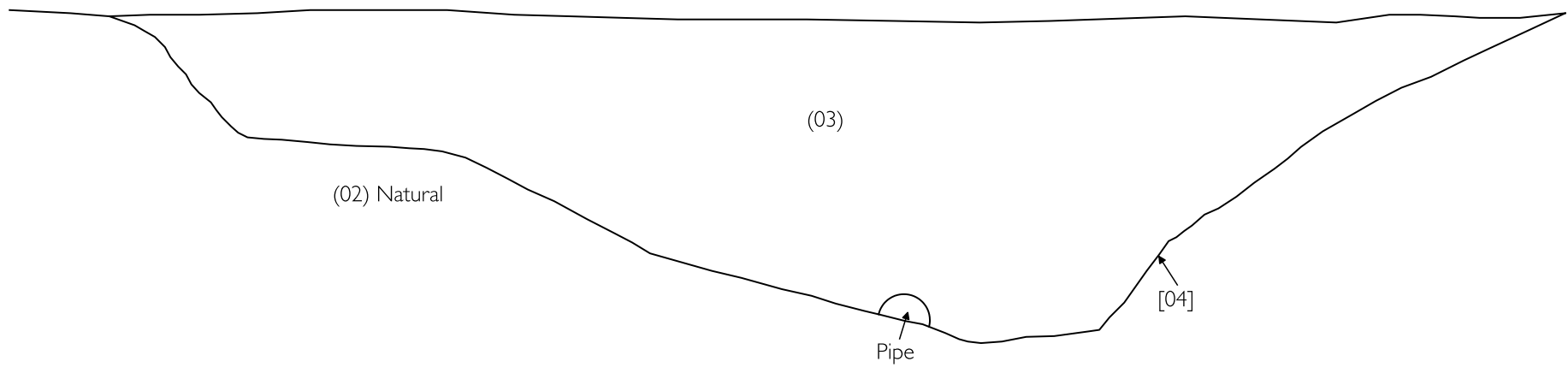
PROJECT // 1733C - Parkers Road

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FIGURE 6 // North Facing Section of [04]



0 1 m

PROJECT // 1733C - Parkers Road

DESCRIPTION // North Facing Section of [04]

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OASIS FORM

APPENDIX I

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **Iparchae1-205211**

Project details

Project name	Parker's Road, Barrows Green, Crewe
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip-map-record exercise was carried out in advance of a new housing development by Bloor Homes Ltd on land at Parker's road, Barrows Green, Crewe.
Project dates	Start: 30-09-2014 End: 01-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LP1733C - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FE METALWORK Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CREWE AND NANTWICH LEIGHTON Parker's Road, Barrows Green, Crewe
Postcode	CW1 4GA
Study area	400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 369220 358200 52.9157750138 -2.93819163625 52 54 56 N 002 56 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.80m Max: 50.60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Dan Garner
Project supervisor	George Lacey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bloor Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Unknown TBC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	L - P : Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown TBC
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Strip and Map report Parker's Road Crewe
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garner D J and Matthews R S
Other bibliographic details	LP1733C-AMR-v1.2
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester

Description Description of the results of archaeological mitigation work associated with a strip, map and record exercise. Mainly relating to post-medieval agricultural features and a small collection of residual post-medieval artefacts recovered from the modern plough soil.

Entered by D J Garner (d.garner@lparchaeology.com)

Entered on 4 March 2015

OASIS:

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