

Historic Building Recording of

FIELDS FARM ALDERSEY

For Mr Alan Brickland

Claire Statter BA PIFA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Historic Building Recording of

FIELDS FARM ALDERSEY

Client:	Mr Alan Brickland
Local Authority:	Chester City Council
NGR:	346029,357050
Planning App:	07/02060/CAC
Author(s):	C Statter
Doc Ref:	LP0748C-HBR-v1.3
Date:	October 08
Site Code:	ALD/FIF 08

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Abstract

This report describes the results of the building survey carried out on Fields Farm, Aldersey, Cheshire.

The fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole and Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology in September 2008.

The building was situated within an agricultural area; it is thought that the area had been used for agriculture since at least the 18th century. It is not known when the building was constructed, however, cartographic research revealed that the house dated to before the 1841 Tithe map of the area and has remained largely unchanged apart from an extension to the north. The style and form of the building indicate that it is likely late 18th to 19th century in date.

The building revealed no significant features except a reused beam above the fireplace on the ground floor.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.This document describes the results of the building survey carried out on Fields Farm, Aldersey.
- 1.2.This survey was carried out in response to a condition as part of planning application 07/02060/CAC. This document will outline the results of the building survey carried out prior to demolition and a watching brief carried out on the vacant land after demolition.
- 1.3.The site is located within Aldersey Green approximately 3km to the south west of Tattenhall, at National Grid Reference 346029,357050 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.4.The demolition and rebuilding of the property with an extension and garage has been proposed for the site by Mr Alan Brickland.
- 1.5.The project was directed by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology.
- 1.6.Site work was carried out by Blair Poole and Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology on 8th September and 2nd October 2008. Additional research was carried out by Kate Pack of L – P : Archaeology.
- 1.7.The standards for building recording specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and Chester City Council were adhered to at all times.

2. Planning Background

2.1. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued PPG 16, “Archaeology and Planning”. This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

2.2. Following this, in September 1994, the Department of the Environment and Department of National Heritage issued PPG 15, “Planning and the Historic Environment”, which sets out the appropriate method in dealing with built heritage remains.

2.3. In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority, Chester City Council, is bound by both national and local policy frameworks provided by Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16, and the policies within the Chester and District Local Plan, formally adopted on the 13th November 2002.

2.4. Conservation Area Consent was given under application 07/02060/CAC with the following condition:

No demolition shall commence upon the site until arrangements for an archaeological watching brief to Royal Commission Level 2 has been agreed with, and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

3. Aims & Objectives

3.1. The purpose of the project was to carry out a Royal Commission Level 2 building survey and associated historic research to accurately record the building and its features.

3.2. The specific aims for the building survey were:

- ◆ To establish the phasing of the standing building.
- ◆ To provide a permanent record of the property, both internally and externally prior to its demolition.
- ◆ To identify and record any features, fixtures or furniture of historic note associated with the building and its past function.
- ◆ To examine any accessible historic records to supplement the site recording information that may further the understanding of the building and its wider context.
- ◆ To examine and record the footprint of the building after demolition in order to ascertain any possible earlier buildings within the existing footprint.

4. Methodology

4.1. The site work comprised a combination of field notes and a photographic record.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

4.2. All photographs were taken using a 35mm camera using both colour slide and black and white films. A digital back up of all photographs was also taken. An appropriate scale was used where relevant. A full photographic index was kept.

4.2.1. The following photographs were taken during the site visit:

External Photography.

- ◆ General exterior views of all elevations
- ◆ Detailed scale photographs of the external appearance of the building
- ◆ All external architectural and historic details
- ◆ All external construction detail

4.2.2. Internal Photography

- ◆ The overall appearance of all internal rooms
- ◆ Scale photographs of all architectural or historic features, fixtures and furniture
- ◆ Any internal construction detail

WRITTEN ACCOUNT

4.2.3. Notes and sketch plans were made of all architectural features both internal and external were produced.

5. Historical Background

TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
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

5.1.Examination of data from cartographic records, the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and various published and unpublished sources, suggests that the site lies in an area mainly used for agriculture throughout its recorded past.

5.2.It is not the aim of this assessment to present a complete history of Aldersey from earliest times, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim is to review the data readily available and to use this to construct a discursive model of the development of the area in question.

5.3.PREHISTORY

5.3.1. There are no know Prehistoric find spots within the immediate vicinity of Fields Farm.

5.3.2. A search of the Cheshire HER revealed one recorded findspot dating to the Bronze Age. HER 2381 records a fragment of a Bronze Age flat axe discovered in a ploughed field in Chowley, approximately 1.8km to the south east of the site.

5.4.ROMAN

- 5.4.1. There is no known Roman activity within Aldersey however one findspot has been recorded in the vicinity dating to this period. Again the findspot is located within Chowley and records a Roman coin (HER 2837). The coin is a bronze dupondius of Trajan, the coin is very degraded and was discovered by a metal detectorist.

5.5.MEDIEVAL

- 5.5.1. Aldersey Green is not recorded in Domesday as falls within the parish of Coddington. The Domesday book records Coddington as:

Ernwy, Ansgot and Dot held it as 3 manors. 2 hides paying tax. Land for 4 ploughs. In lordship 1;2 ploughmen; 5 villagers, 1 smallholder, 1 rider and 1 Frenchman with 2 ploughs. A mill; meadow, 12 acres. Value before 1066, 9s 6d; now 12s; found waste (MORRIS 1978:263C,D).

- 5.5.1. There is no direct evidence for Medieval occupation of Aldersey Green, however there is evidence of settlement in Coddington. The Church of St Mary (HER 2147/1) was founded between 1086 and 1093. Little is known about the church itself apart from it was granted to Chester Abbey in 1093 by Hugh Fitz Norman who was the manorial lord. The church was completely demolished and rebuilt in 1833.
- 5.5.2. Aldersey is recorded in 1284 as 'Aldrisey' thought to mean a piece of firm land between streams, belonging to Aldhere (SCHOLLES ND:14).
- 5.5.3. It is thought that Aldersey in this period was mainly agricultural, there is no evidence of any Medieval activity on the site itself.

5.6.POST MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1. It is likely that at the beginning of the Post Medieval period Aldersey was still being farmed using the strip system common throughout the Medieval period. In 1546 grants of land referencing Aldersey refer to open fields farmed in this way (CROSBY 1996:64). However, by 1658 these lands had been enclosed and converted to hedged pasture fields (IBID).
- 5.6.2. It was the conversion of strip farming to pasture fields that usually indicates the

depopulation of hamlets. It is thought that the hamlet of Middle Aldersey survived into the 16th century however by 1698 it appears to be no longer populated. A survey dating to 1698 doesn't record any dwellings in the area (CROSBY 1996:64).

- 5.6.3. A search of the Historic Environment Record shows that salt working was carried out in Aldersey during the Elizabethan period (HER 1826/1). Field names such as Salt Brook Meadow and Salt Grass also indicate salt working activity.
- 5.6.4. It is unclear when any property was first built on the site of Fields Farm however the Tithe map of Coddington dating to 1841 shows a house, garden and croft on the site of Fields Farm (FIGURE 3). The Tithe apportionment which accompanies the map records the site (plot 1395) as being owned by S. Aldersey, forming part of the Aldersey estate, and occupied by Joseph Farmstone. To the south west of this plot of land lies a further cottage and garden (plot 1398) owned by S. Aldersey and occupied by Anne Farmstone.
- 5.6.5. Also recorded on the Tithe apportionment is a house and gardens on plot 1382. This plot, owned by Samuel Aldersey, was occupied by Joshua Dutton who was born and worked as a driver in Aldersey. Of interest is a drawing found on plaster during the demolition of Fields Farm in 2008.



Plate 1 - George Dutton's drawing from Fields Farm

- 5.6.6. The drawing is of a sheep with the text “George Dutton, Handley Cheshire, nover 3 1877”. Brief research records George Dutton as being born in 1851 in Handley

to William and Mary Dutton, also from Handley. By 1871, at age 20 he was working in Tattenhall as a servant before becoming an agricultural labourer in Aldersey, living in Handley, by 1881. It is possible that George Dutton is related to Joshua Dutton, who occupied the land near Fields Farm in 1841.

5.6.7. The first edition Ordnance Survey map dating to 1874 records the house and associated lands at Fields Farm in more detail (**FIGURE 4**). The building has had an extension built to the rear and outbuildings have been added. There also appears to be an access track running east from the building which joins the north-south running trackway leading to Aldersey Green.

5.6.8. The 1910 Ordnance Survey map (**FIGURE 5**) records no significant changes to the property since the earlier 1874 map. The overall layout of the property on the later Ordnance Survey maps remains unchanged to the present day.

6. Results of Building Survey

- 6.1. The results of the Royal Commission Level 2 building survey carried out on Monday 8th September 2008 are given below. They have been broken down into external and internal surveys.
- 6.2. The site is located within Aldersey Green approximately 3km to the south west of Tattenhall.
- 6.3. The building stands alone surrounded by pasture fields, the site area is fairly flat laying at approximately 15mOD.
- 6.4. The building is a two storey, red brick structure which had previously been white washed with a grey slate roof running east-west. Access to the building is at both the front and rear of the building.

EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS

6.5. SOUTHERN ELEVATION

- 6.5.1. This elevation of the the building is the main frontage, visible from the village and contains a centrally located front door.
- 6.5.2. The whole construction is of red brick, 230mm x 80mm x 110mm, with brick decorative banding one course above the ground floor windows. The construction of this elevation is of stretcher courses of brick randomly interspersed with header courses. This banding runs horizontally, set out in relief, and consists of two courses in relief with a single recessed course in the centre.



Plate 2 - South elevation of Fields Farm

- 6.5.3. Along this elevation there are 5 windows, 3 on the ground floor and 2 on the first floor. The window at the eastern end of the elevation is an inserted window slightly smaller than the other 4. This window is 6 paned with a wooden framework with a thin wooden lintel above. The remaining 4 windows on this elevation are also 6 paned wooden framed. The ground floor windows have a thick stone sill, however the upper storey windows have a thin stone sill.
- 6.5.4. Above each of the remaining 4 windows a red brick, on end, single course arch is located.
- 6.5.5. The access door at the front of this property is wooden with a wooden frame and wooden decorative awning. This awning is constructed with a horizontal base beam with two angled support braces forming a V shape. This structure is matched in the two dormer roofs above the first floor windows.
- 6.5.6. Also along this elevation 3 square wall ties can be seen along the building within the red brick banding.

6.6.WESTERN ELEVATION

- 6.6.1. This elevation is constructed with the same red brick as the southern elevation and the decorative banding continues across this elevation along the section of the main building. The coursing of this elevation also matches that of the southern elevation.

6.6.2. There are 2 windows on this elevation, one within the main building and a second on a single storey extension to rear. The window within the main building is a 6 paned wooden window as on the southern elevation, with a wooden sill. This window however does not have an arched lintel above but a straight header course of red brick.

6.6.3. A later addition onto the decorative coursing are two long vertical metal wall ties, one either side of the window.

6.6.4. Within the single storey extension to the north is a bricked up doorway.

6.7.NORTHERN ELEVATION

6.7.1. This elevation is constructed of red brick in the same random header and stretcher courses as the rest of the building. This elevation contains the single storey extension with a grey slate roof matching the roof of the main building.



Plate 3 - North elevation, looking southeast

6.7.2. The decorative band running along the southern and eastern elevation is not present on this elevation.

6.7.3. This elevation only contains two windows. The first within the main body of the building to the east of the elevation, this is a 6 paned wooden window matching that of the inserted window at the front of the building. The second window is located within the extension and is a single pane wooden window with no lintel or sill.

6.8.EASTERN ELEVATION

- 6.8.1. This elevation is constructed of red brick in random stretcher and header courses, the decorative banding is not present on this elevation.
- 6.8.2. This elevation has one first floor window located centrally. The window is a 12 paned wooden frame window with no lintel. The sill for this window consists of angled, red, tiles.



Plate 4 - Eastern elevation of Fields Farm

- 6.8.3. There is also a door located on the is elevation. The door is a two part wooden stable door with a red brick, header, arch lintel above matching the windows on the southern elevation.
- 6.8.4. This door and the location of the inserted windows indicated that this end of the building was once used to house livestock and was accessed separately from the main dwelling.

INTERNAL SURVEY

6.9.GROUND FLOOR (FIGURE 6)

- 6.9.1. Room G1 was located in the south east corner of the building and measured 4.6m by 3.78m at its widest. Within the south east corner of this room is the hallway access to the staircase and the front door.
- 6.9.2. This room had one timber chamfered beam along the north south axis of the

room. The north eastern corner of this room has a 19th century cast iron fireplace with a wooden decorated surround painted white.

6.9.3. This room has a dark grey square tiled floor with red glazed Ruabon tiles making up a skirting for the walls.

6.9.4. All the plaster had been removed from the walls exposing the brick construction. Within the walls at the north west and south west corners of the room two timbers could be seen at right angles to each other within the brick construction. On the eastern wall of this room the timber box frame construction could be seen around the stairwell.

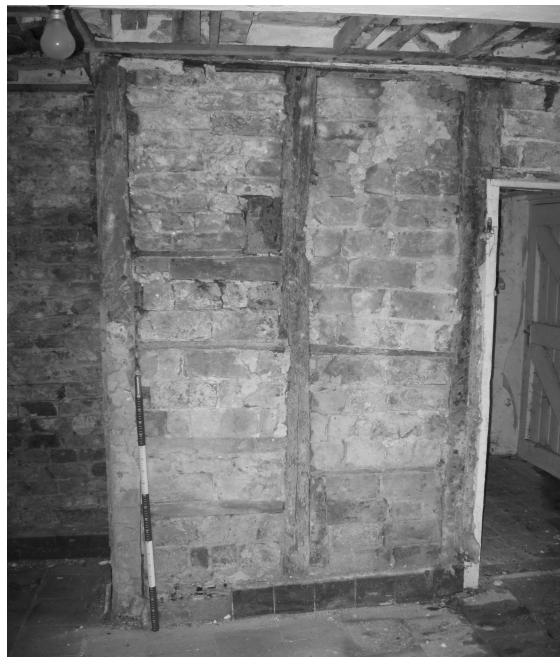


Plate 5 - Timber box framing around stairwell in room G1

6.9.5. Room G2 was located within the centre of the building and measured 4.55m by 2.7m. This room had also been stripped of plaster to show the brick wall construction. The floor comprises red square tiles and glazed red tiles skirted the walls as in room G1.

6.9.6. The timber box frame construction could also been seen in this room forming the stairwell.



Plate 6 - Large timber beam in room G2

- 6.9.7. The one main feature within this room was a large chamfered beam on the western wall. Below this beam was a 20th century glazed tiled fireplace. It is thought that this beam is reused from an earlier building and would have been above a large open fire heating the majority of the structure. This fireplace may also have been the main cooking area in the building before the extension was built to the north.
- 6.9.8. There is also a large timber located within the northern wall of this room. This wall would have originally have been an external wall before the extension was erected. It is unclear as to the function for this timber.
- 6.9.9. Accessed from G2 was room G3, a small room measuring 1m by 1.8m. It is thought that this room may have been used for storage.
- 6.9.10. Beyond G3 was G4 measuring 2.35m by 1.8m. The purpose for this room is unclear. There were no features in this room all the plaster had been stripped showing the brick construction.
- 6.9.11. Room G5 is part of the extension to the north of the building and measured 2.45m by 3.45m. The floor of this room was of grey square tiles the same as those within room G1.
- 6.9.12. The walls in this room had been painted straight on to the brick work. There were no features within this room.

6.9.13. Accessed through G5 was G6 also within the extension area. This room measured 2.45m by 1.7m and was used as a bathroom. The floor in this room was the same grey tiles as G5. The walls of this room had also been painted straight onto the brick construction. There were no features within this room.

6.9.14. Through the ground floor all of the tiled flooring is of a later date to the building. It is thought that the floor was replaced following the construction of the extension to give continuity through the structure.

6.10. FIRST FLOOR (FIGURE 7)

6.10.1. Room F1 on the first floor was located at the eastern end of the building and measured 3.45m by 4.5m. The plaster had also been removed from the walls in this room revealing the brick construction.

6.10.2. The floor in this room comprised wooden floorboards and the ceiling had been removed leaving the slate roofing and timber joists visible. The one feature in this room was a blocked doorway leading into room F2 in the north west corner of the room. The timber joists and struts for the roof are all machine cut and 20th century in date. This indicates that the roof was replaced in the 20th century.



Plate 7 - Blocked doorway in room F1 facing north west

6.10.3. Room F2 was located centrally to the building and measured 4.5m by 2.9m at its widest. This room also had wooden floor boards and the ceiling had been removed showing the slate roof.



Plate 8 - Room F1 showing exposed roof

- 6.10.4. this room also contained the chimney breast leading up from the large fire place in room G2 below. The box structure surrounding the staircase could also be seen in this room in the south west corner.
- 6.10.5. Room F3 at the western end of the dwelling measuring 4.5m by 3.65m at its widest point. Again the plaster had been removed revealing the brick construction, the floor was of wooden floorboards and the ceiling had been removed.
- 6.10.6. There were two features in this room. The first was a 19th century cast iron fireplace in the north east corner of the room, matching the fireplace in room G1 below. On the western external wall of this room a blocked up window can be seen, above which is a timber lintel.

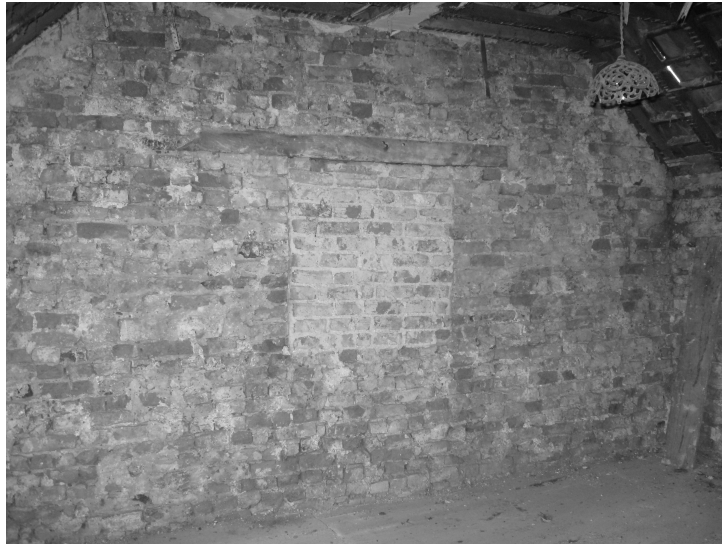


Plate 9 - Blocked window in room F3

6.11.WATCHING BRIEF

6.11.1.Following the demolition of the building a watching brief was carried out on the site in order to establish if there was any evidence of earlier structures.

6.11.2.The watching brief revealed no evidence for an earlier structure on the site. It did however reveal the extent of foundations for Fields Farm. To the eastern end of the building the foundations comprised 2 courses of red brick laid on to the natural clay.

6.11.3.To the western end of the building a single course of sandstone had been used as a foundation. This end of the building is close to a stream and it is therefore thought that sandstone was used here instead of brick due to the ground deposits. The presence of a stream here would indicate that the ground would be made up of looser silts rather than clay. The sandstone would therefore have given a stronger foundation base in this area than brick used for the rest of the building.



Plate 10 - Sandstone foundation looking north

7. Summary & Conclusions

- 7.1. A Royal Commission Level 2 building survey and associated research was carried out on the building occupying Fields Farm, Aldersey in September 2008.
- 7.2. The work was carried out by Blair Poole and Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology, with additional research carried out by Kate Pack of L – P : Archaeology.
- 7.3. Historical research has shown that the site has been situated within an area of agriculture throughout its past. Map evidence has shown that a building has been present on the site since before the 1841 Tithe map.
- 7.4. The building survey results show that the building shown on the Tithe map is that which was surveyed with very little alteration. Only one major alteration had taken place on building which was the erection of an extension to the north.
- 7.5. The building did not reveal any significant features apart from the large beam above the fire on the ground floor. This beam appeared to predate the current building, it is possible that this beam had been reused in this building and had been salvaged from elsewhere in the village.
- 7.6. The footprint of the building when exposed revealed no earlier structures and very limited foundations.

FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site location general



Scale 1:50,000 @ A4

0 2,500m



PROJECT // 0748C - Fields Farm, Aldersey

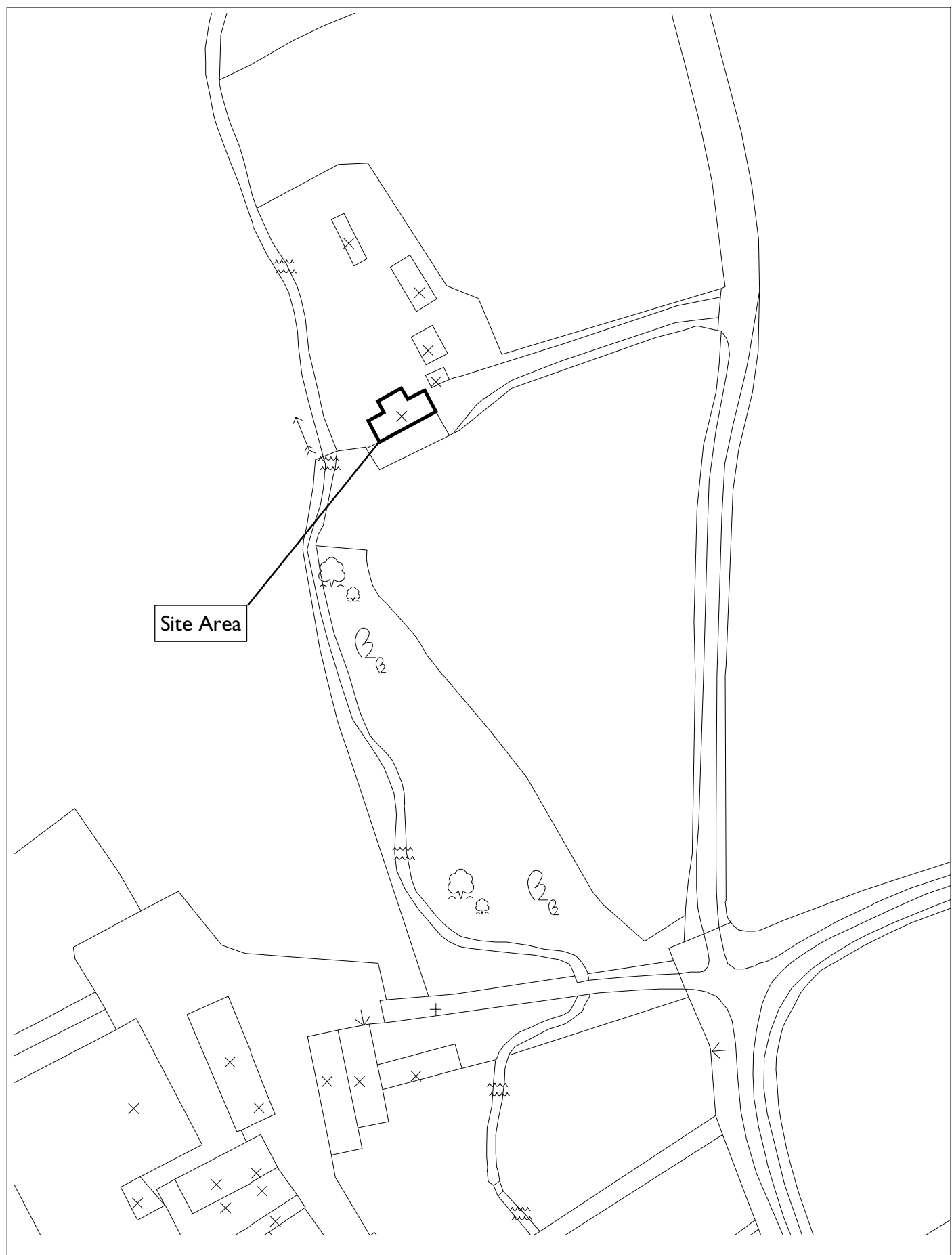
DESCRIPTION // Site location general

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DOC REF: LP0748C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Site location detail



Scale 1:1,000 @ A4

0 50m



PROJECT // 0748C - Fields Farm, Aldersey

DESCRIPTION // Site location detail

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FIGURE 3 // 1840 Tithe map



Scale 1:1,250 @ A4



0 50m

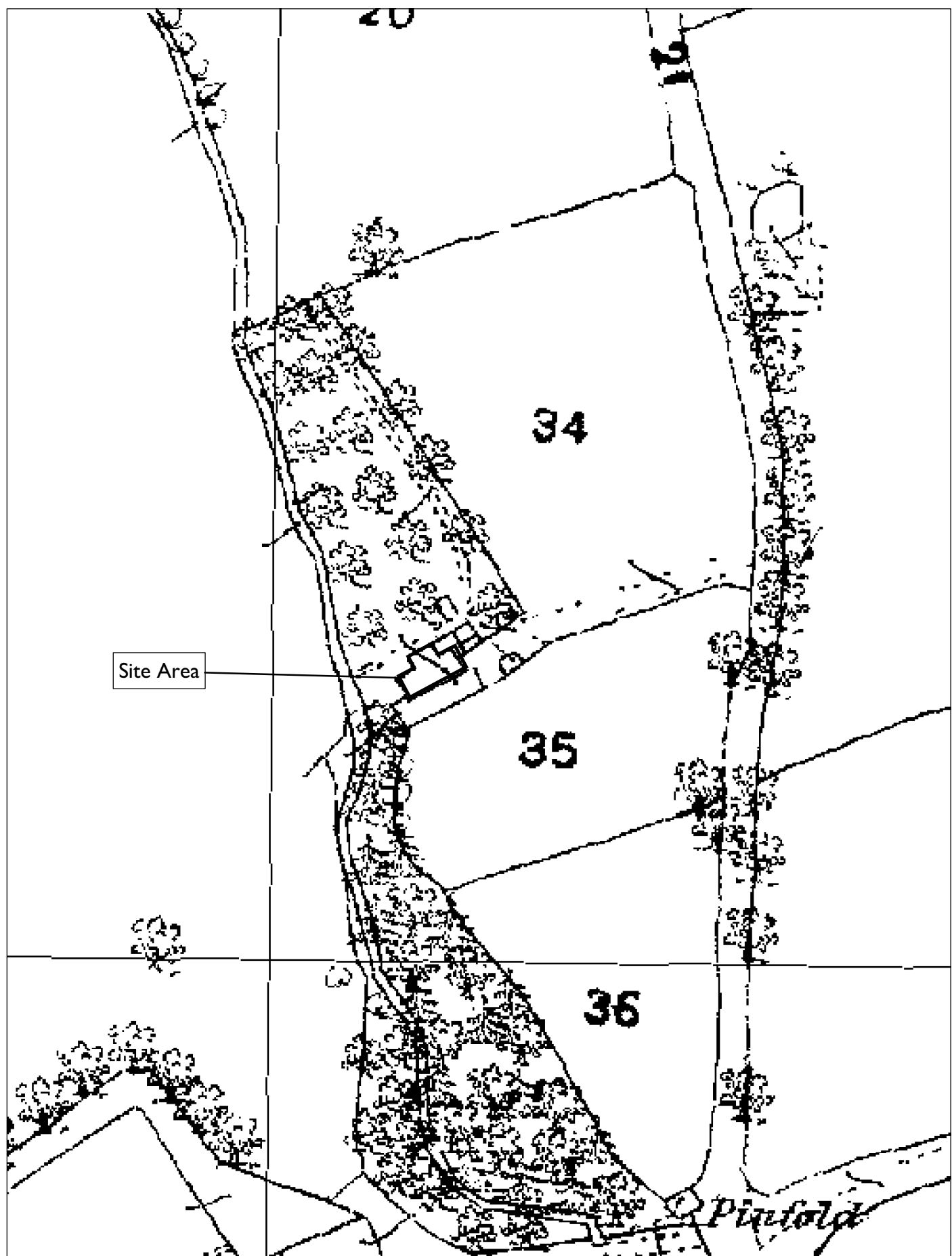
PROJECT // 0748C - Field Farm, Aldersey

DESCRIPTION // 1840 Tithe map

DOC REF: LP0748C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 4 // 1874 OS map



Scale 1:1,000 @ A4

0 50m



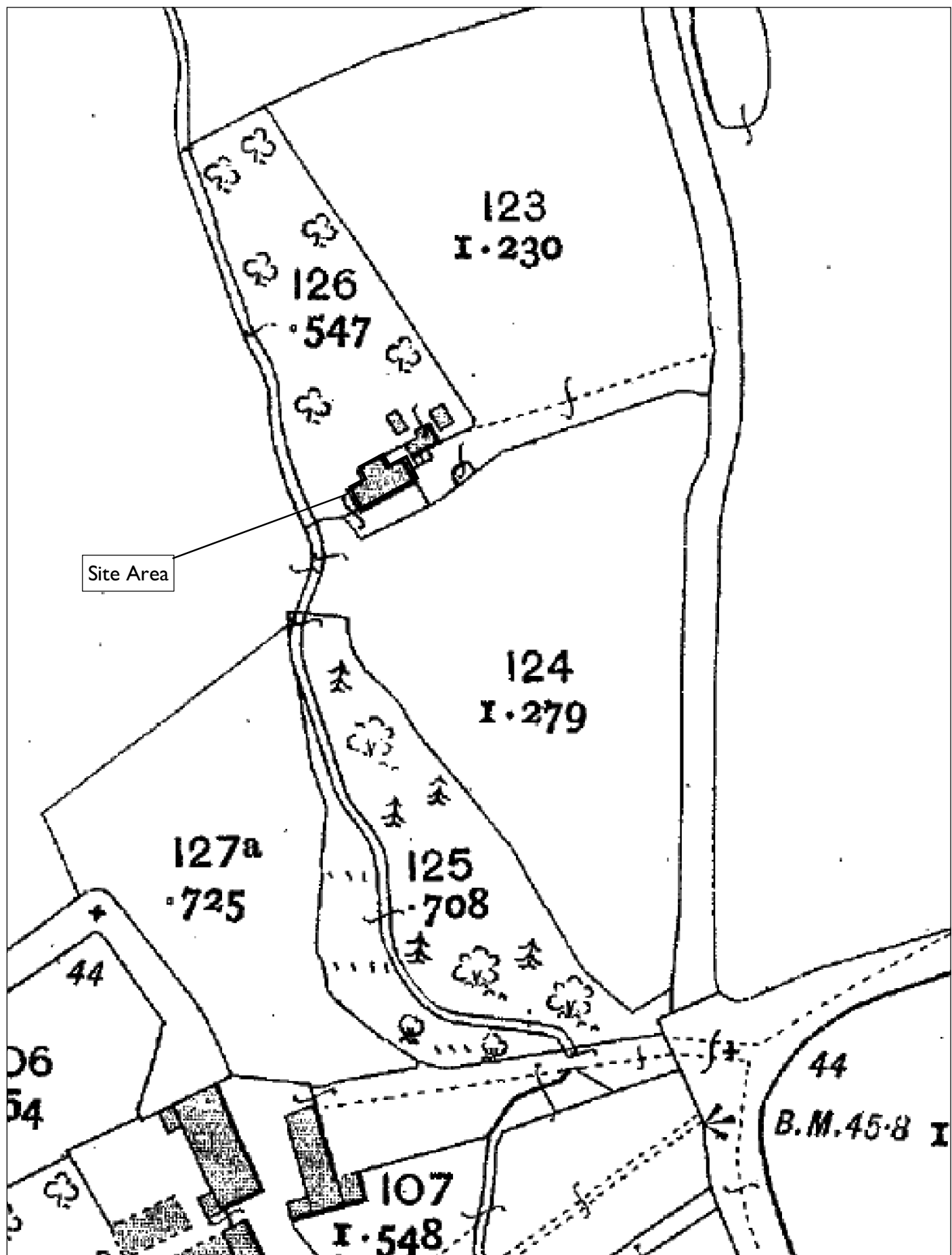
PROJECT // 0748C - Fields Farm, Aldersey

DESCRIPTION // 1874 Ordnance Survey map

DOC REF: LP0748C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 5 // 1910 OS map



Scale 1:1,000 @ A4

0 50m



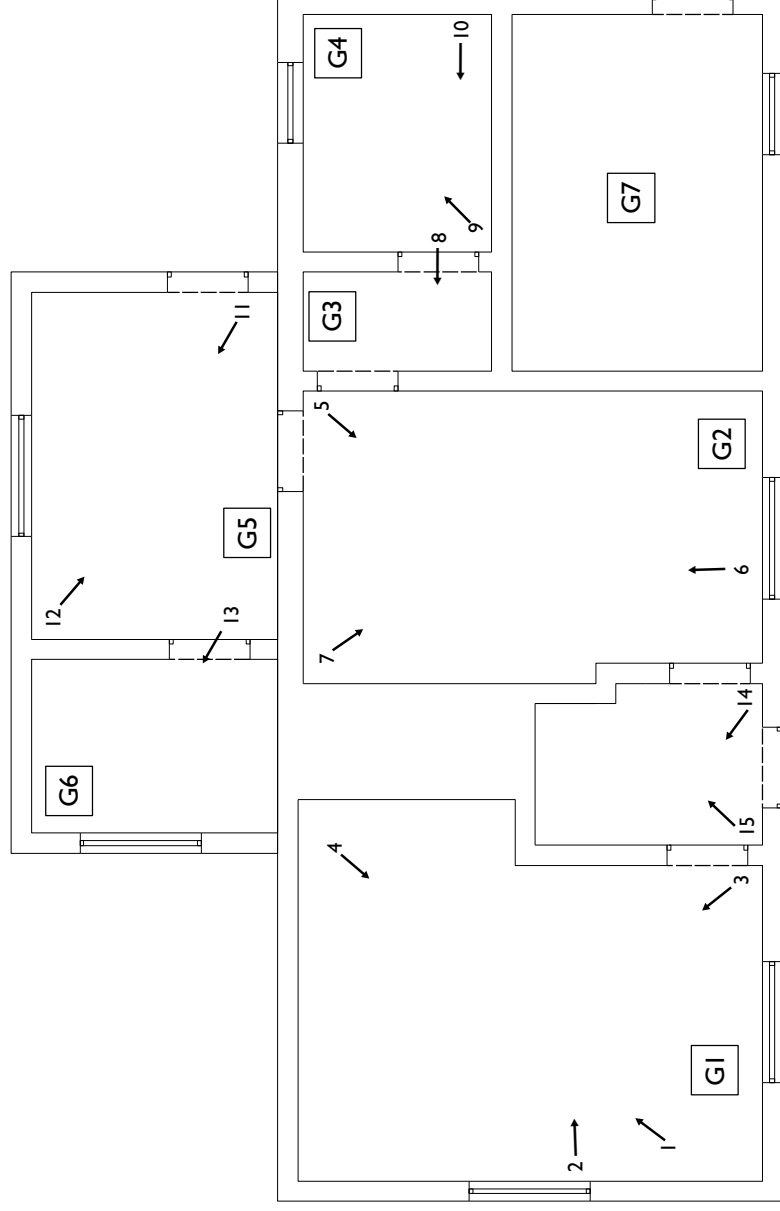
PROJECT // 0748C - Fields Farm, Aldersey

DESCRIPTION // 1910 Ordnance Survey map

DOC REF: LP0748C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 6 // Ground Floor plan



Scale 1:75 @ A4

0 2m

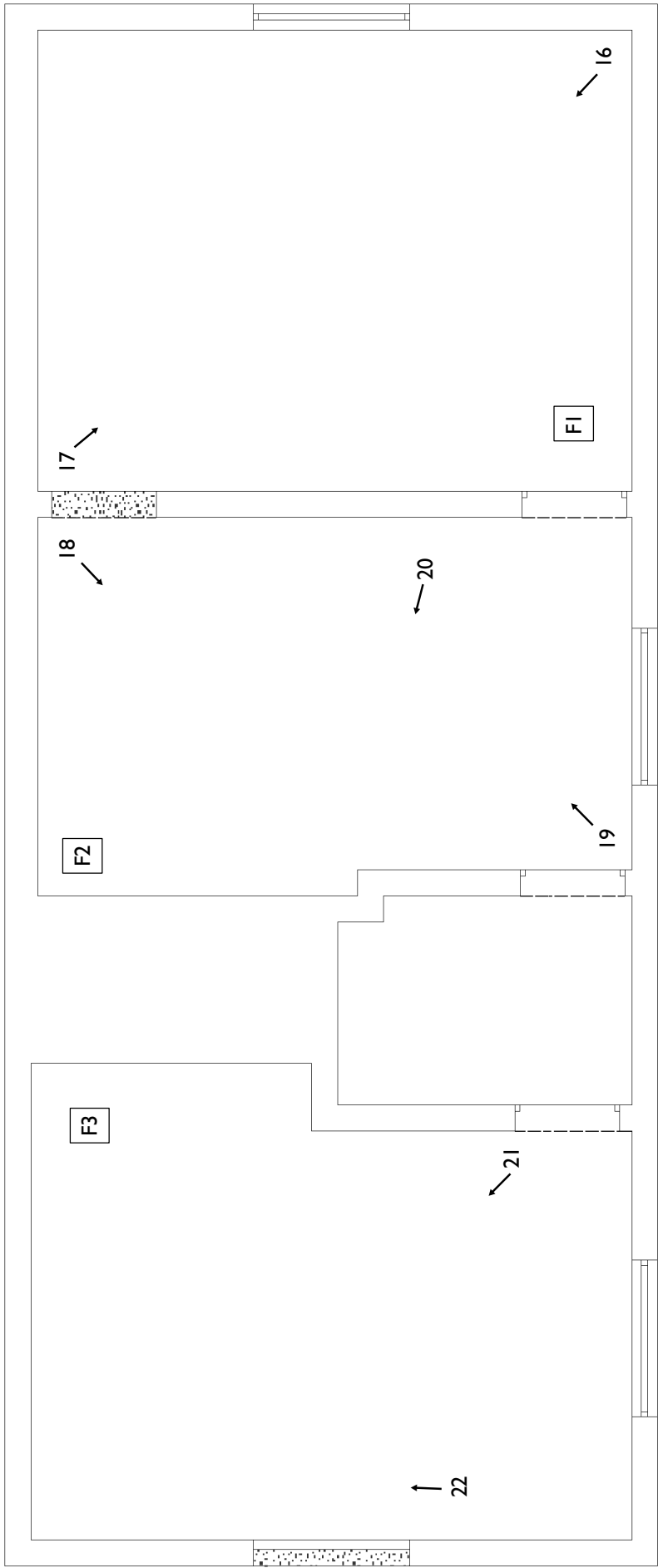
PROJECT // 0748C - Field Farm, Aldersey

DESCRIPTION // Ground floor plan

DOC REF: LP0748C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 7 // First Floor plan



Scale 1:75 @ A4

0 1 m

PROJECT // 0748C - Field Farm, Aldersey

DESCRIPTION // First floor plan

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SOURCES CONSULTED

APPENDIX I

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ORDNANCE SURVEY

- 1841 Tithe map
- 1874 Ordnance Survey map
- 1910 Ordnance Survey map

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: lparchae1-49562

Project details

Project name	Fields Farm, Aldersey
Short description of the project	Royal Commission Level 2 building survey carried out before the demolition of the building
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2008 End: 02-10-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ALD/FIF 08 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CHEGM 2008.129 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CHESTER ALDERSEY Fields Farm
Postcode	CH3 9EH
Study area	72.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 46029 57050 53.1076108235 -2.806303590610 53 06 27 N 002 48 22 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.00m Max: 15.00m

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	Blair Poole
Project supervisor	Claire Statter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr A Brickland

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Grosvenor Museum
Paper Archive ID	CHEGM 2008.129
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Photograph','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording of Fields Farm Aldersey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Statter, C
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	A4 spiral bound report
Entered by	Claire Statter (c.statter@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	10 October 2008

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