



**St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road,
Bosley, Macclesfield,
Cheshire SK11 0NX.**

February 2021 V 1.0



Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Code: A0245.1

Report no. 0281

Planning Ref. 19/41 03M



æon archaeology

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Bosley, Macclesfield,
Cheshire SK11 0NX.**

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Project Code: A0245.1
Date: 18/02/2021
Client: St Mary's Church
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St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 0NX.

February 2021 v1.0

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by St. Mary's Parochial Church Council to provide an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the erection of a new extension and the replacement of drains at the grade II* Listed Building of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 0NX.

During the archaeological watching brief a total of 90 disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered from the graveyard soil and subsequently reburied on site following completion of excavation. In addition, a post-medieval stone-capped brick culvert was encountered during the excavation of the foundation trench for the extension and a small assemblage consisting of four sherds of post-medieval pottery, dating from the late-18th to early-20th centuries, was recovered during excavation of the sump.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by St. Mary's Parochial Church Council, hereafter the Client, to provide an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the erection of a new extension and the replacement of drains at the grade II* Listed Building of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 0NX (NGR SJ 91814 65548) (figure 01 and 02).

The Church and churchyard lie to the immediate west of the A523 road, with the churchyard lying to the north and south sides of the church building.

Full Planning Permission for the proposed work was obtained from Cheshire East Borough Council on 13th January 2020 (ref: **19/41 03M**) with the following condition concerning archaeology being applied:

Condition 4

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

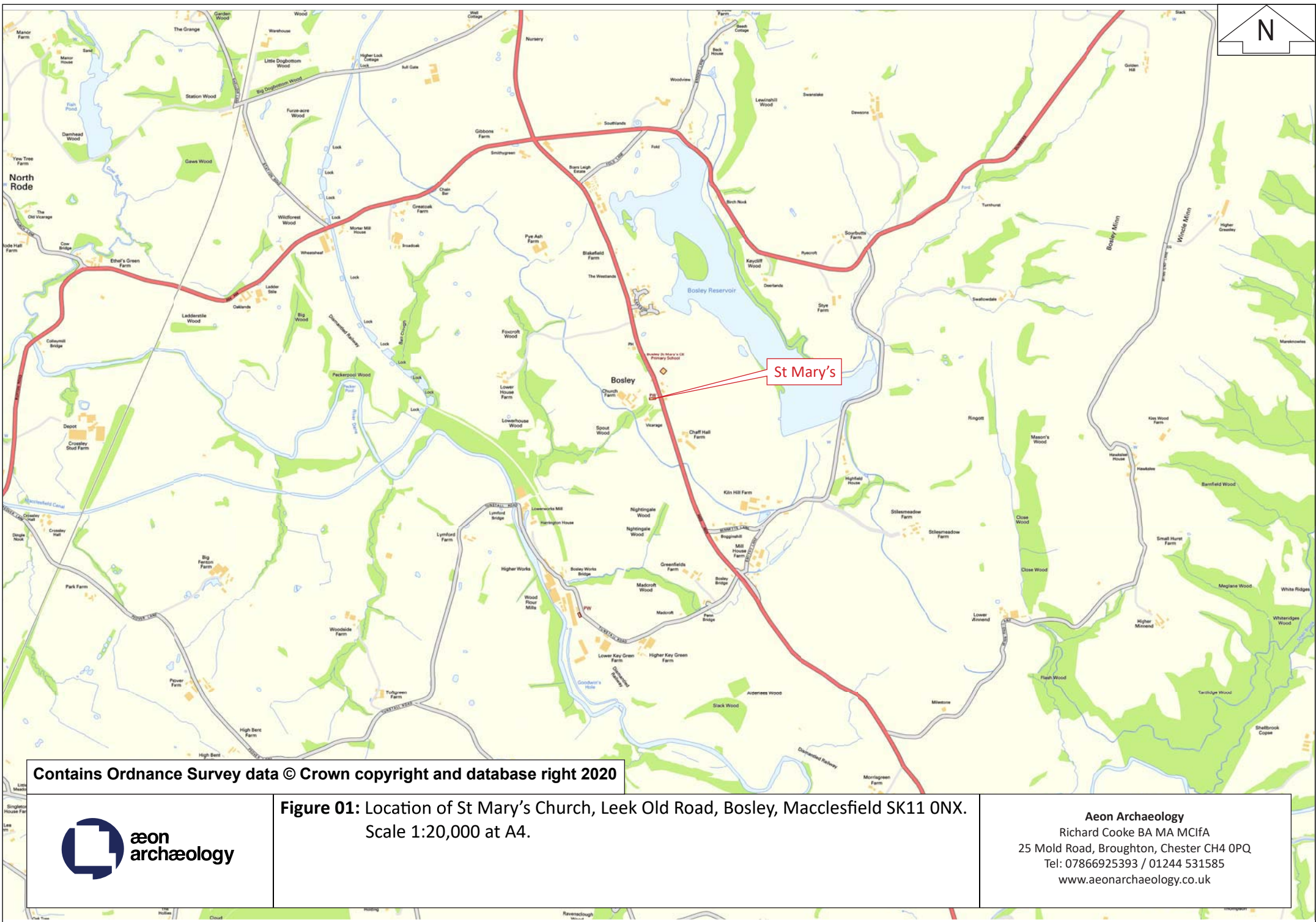
Reason: In the interests of the historic environment.

The programme of archaeological work was undertaken in compliance with the following provisions:

If any human remains were to have become exposed or otherwise encountered during the course of the work:

- All works in the vicinity were to stop immediately.
- The remains were to be lightly covered with soil.
- The Diocesan Registrar (or in their absence the Secretary to the Diocesan Advisory Committee) was to be notified.
- The directions of the Diocesan Registrar were to be followed.

The work was to adhere to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

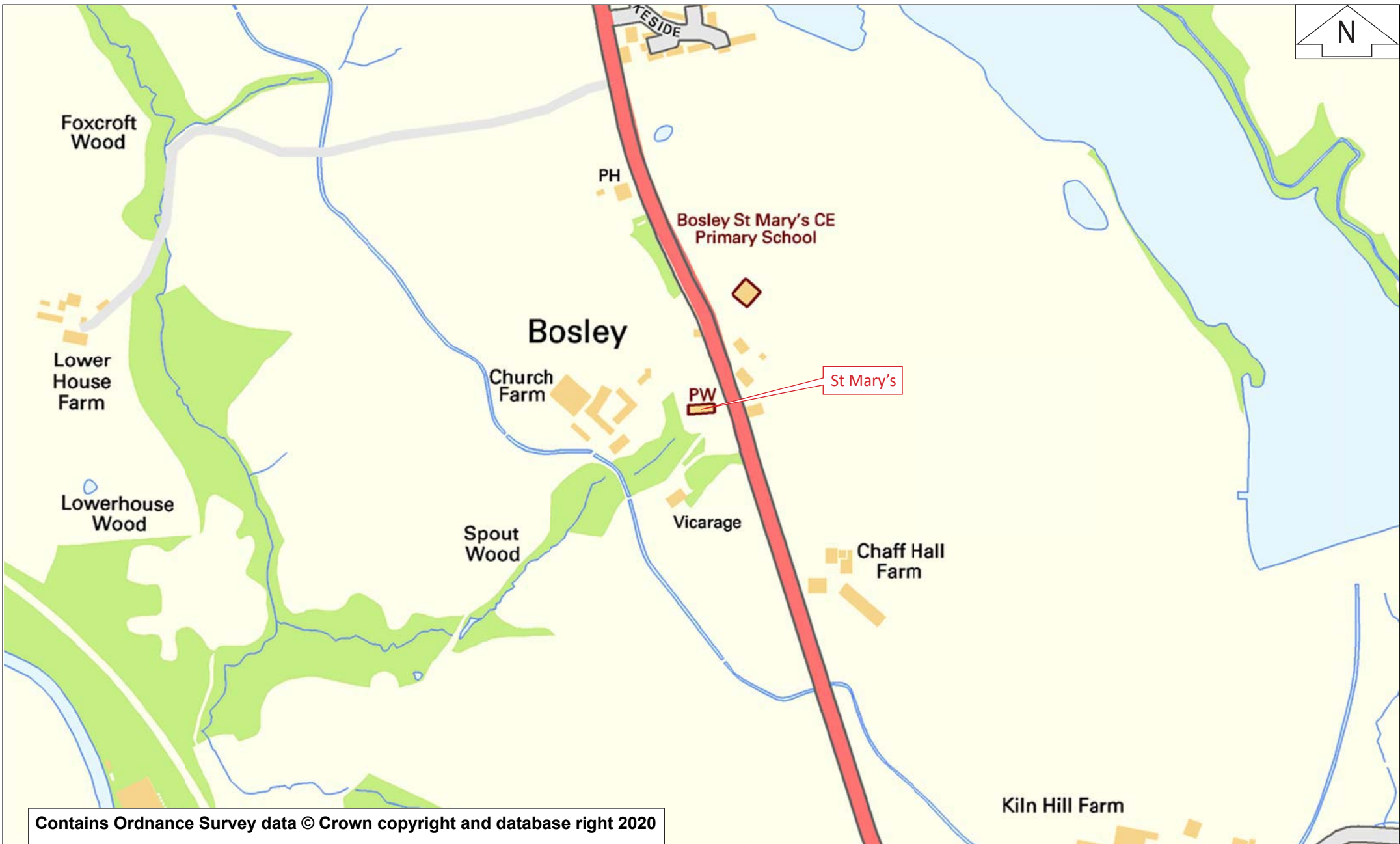


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Figure 01: Location of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield SK11 0NX.
Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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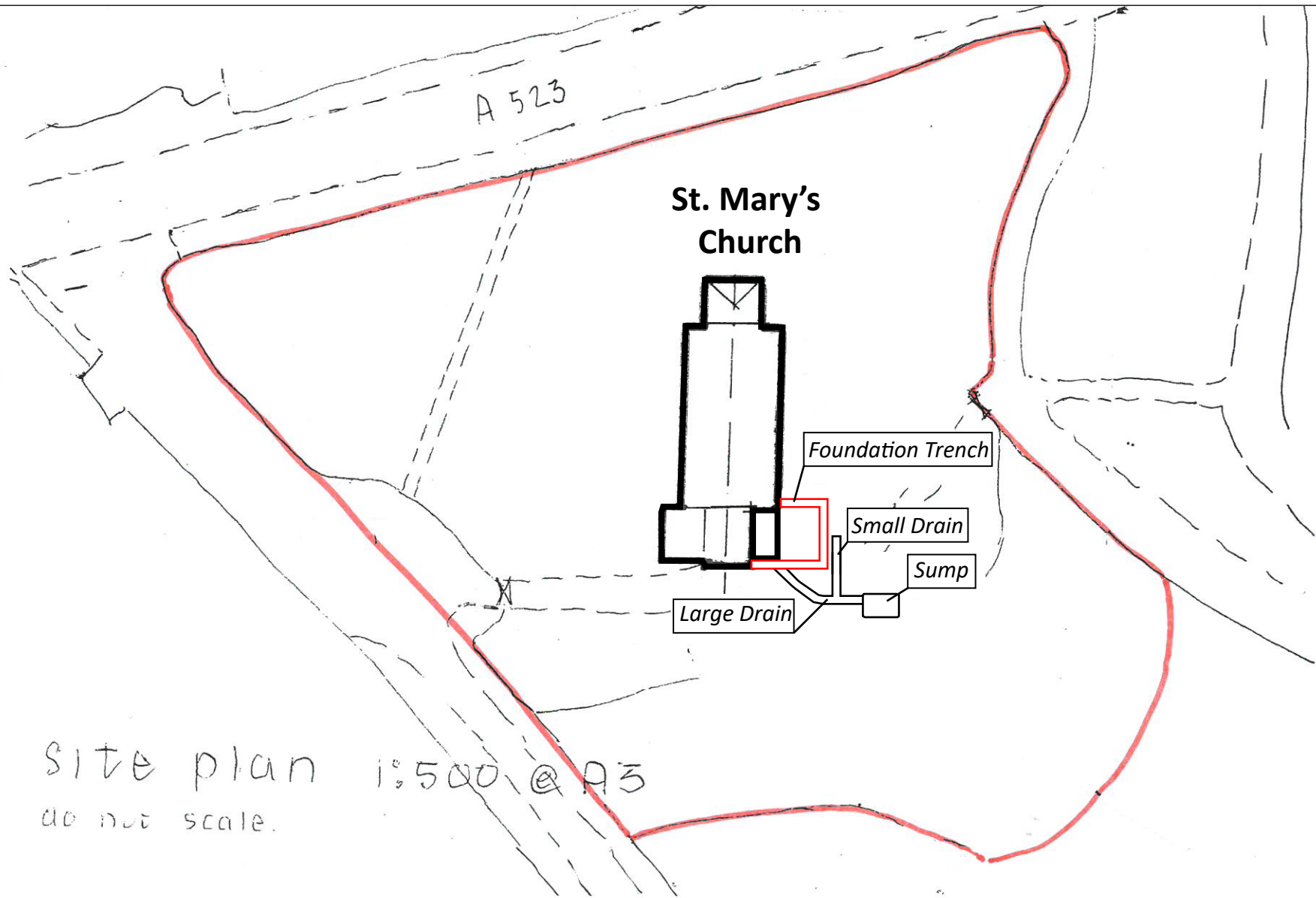


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Figure 02: Location of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield SK11 ONX.
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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site plan 1:500 @ A3
do not scale.

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Figure 03: Location of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield SK11 0NX.
Scale 1:500 at A3.

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3.0 WATCHING BRIEF - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The CIfA maintains a standard for archaeological watching brief which states that:

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of CIfA.

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the CIfA as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (CIfA 2014). The watching brief will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

The CIfA further identifies the purpose of a watching brief as allowing, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

It is also important to note that a watching brief provides an opportunity, if needed, for a signal to be made to all interested parties, before the destruction of the archaeological materials, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is, therefore, not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The aims of the watching brief were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the opportunity to gain information about and record the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological remains on the Site affected by excavations and groundworks, the presence and nature of which could not be established with sufficient confidence in advance of works which may disturb them.
- To provide the facility to signal to the relevant authorities, before irreversible impact to remains that an archaeological and/or historic find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the watching brief were:

- To observe and recover any artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To record the location, dimensions and nature of any deposits, features, structures or artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To recover samples of any deposits considered to have potential for analysis for palaeoenvironmental data should the opportunity arise.
- To recover and record any disarticulated human remains prior to reburial on site.
- To clean, record and remove any articulated human remains situated within the works area and to oversee their reburial on site.

- To ensure minimal disturbance to any buried features via the careful re-routing of the foul drainage trench over or around in-situ buried remains where possible. If fallen grave markers are encountered these will be recorded and then carefully lifted to facilitate the works.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

The methodology for the watching brief was prepared with reference to the CIfA's document Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2020) and was kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it was meeting the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions should they arise.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Diocesan Registrar was to be carried out by the Diocesan Archaeologist. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer was to be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

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

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

Within the constraints of the terms of the watching brief work, the archaeologist was not to cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of archaeological discoveries the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) is beyond the resources deployed the Client was to be notified and a site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the Diocesan Archaeologist. The aim of the meeting would be to confirm that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself were not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard and identify measures which were sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard prior to destruction of the material in question.

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

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

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

The groundworks excavations were undertaken by hand as well as using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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

The photographic record was maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features were recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive will adhere to those set out in '*Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives*' (RCAHMW, 2015).

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0245.1**.

4.2 Watching brief report

4.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment

A report on the results of the watching brief, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020) was required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the Diocesan Archaeologist, upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

4.2.2 Post-excavation Report

Following completion of the stages outlined above, this report includes:

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

Illustrations include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate are included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the Diocesan Archaeologist and to the client for comment and approval prior to production of the final report.

5.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.1 Type of study

Watching brief at St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 0NX (NGR SJ 91814 65548).

5.2 Types of data

- Photographs (RAW)
- Photographic register (paper)
- Finds registers (paper)
- Compiled report

5.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

Compiled report (including figures and plates) as *.PDF* files.

5.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

5.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

5.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Digital River's Crashplan* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

5.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) or Access (.accdb) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental SMples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

5.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and a project completion form to the Oasis database; submission of the scanned (.PDF) archive, photographic plates (.TIF), and metadata (.xlsx) (.accdb) to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS); and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

5.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

5.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the ADS and Oasis websites. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

5.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (ADS, Oasis, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

5.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

5.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will

include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

5.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

5.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

5.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2020

6.0 HISTORY OF THE SITE

The church of St Mary the Virgin, Bosley was initially constructed in 1402 as a chapel of ease to the Parish of Prestbury, and dedicated to Saint Thomas the Martyr. The original building consisted of a timber-framed structure housing nave and chancel, and a stone tower. The red sandstone tower seen today remains the oldest part of the current church, dating to c.1500. The church's dedication has been changed twice over the course of its existence; firstly from St. Thomas to Saint Lawrence and latterly to St. Mary the Virgin, following reconstruction work during the Georgian period. Reconstruction was necessitated by damage to the church due to a fire in the 1770s. In 1777 the church, but not the tower, was rebuilt in Flemish bonded brick. The nave dates to this phase of reconstruction, though the chancel is of a later date and was designed by the architect James Green in 1834 (*Historic England Listed Building Reference 1138907*).

Internally, the church houses a total of six bells, three of which are historical with inscriptions dating one to 1663 and two to 1756. In addition, the church contains a mid-17th century oak pulpit as well as a parish chest thought to date to the late-16th century (*ibid.*).

7.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

7.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological evaluation:

Digital photographs	72
Context Sheets	5
Drawings	1 on 1 sheet

7.2 Environmental Samples

No bulk samples were taken as no suitable secure contexts were encountered.

7.3 Artefacts

Very few artefacts were recovered during the excavations and those that were found all came from the heavily mixed mid red-brown, silt-clay graveyard soil (102) of the sump area excavation. A total of four sherds of ceramic were recovered, all of which originated in the post-medieval and modern periods (used below in capitals: i.e. *BONE PNTD*, are the abbreviations implemented by the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2014) in an attempt to universally codify these ceramic types).

A single sherd of refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW) was found representing 1 MNV (Minimum Number of Vessels). Late-18th to 20th century. The sherd probably dates to the second half of the 19th century. This sherd exhibited the Willow pattern; a standard pattern of which was in existence by the first decade of the 19th century and has been used ever since (Coysh & Henrywood 1982, 402). The sharp angle between the sherd rime and body suggests that this was once part of a willow pattern bowl.

Two sherds of undecorated bone china (BONE) and a single sherd of bone china with underglaze painted decoration (BONE PNTD) were found representing 3 MNV. Late-18th to 20th century. The modern bone china product was developed by the Staffordshire potter Josiah Spode in the early 1790s. Spode included kaolin, so his formula, sometimes called "Staffordshire bone-porcelain", was effectively a hard-paste porcelain, but stronger, and versions were adopted by all the major English ceramic factories by around 1815 (Honey 1977).

7.4 Skeletal Remains

A total of 90 fragments of disarticulated human bone were recovered during the excavation of the foundation trenches (Trench 1-3) to the south of the main church building at St. Mary's, Bosley. The majority of the bone was retrieved from Trench 3 (figure 03 and 04). No articulated skeletons were encountered during the course of the excavations. In adherence to the watching brief conditions, the skeletal remains never left the consecrated ground of the cemetery and were stored in a secure location within the confines of the churchyard, the Diocesan Registrar was informed of their presence and subsequently the remains were reburied on site. The remains were catalogued and sided where possible, providing an MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) of five.

Catalogue of Disarticulated Skeletal Remains

<i>Skeletal Element Present</i>	<i>Number of Fragments</i>
<i>Cranium</i>	58
<i>Humerus</i>	1
<i>Ilium</i>	6
<i>Ischium</i>	1
<i>Patella</i>	1
<i>Femur</i>	7
<i>Tibia</i>	7
<i>Fibula</i>	5
<i>Tarsal</i>	2
<i>Metatarsal</i>	2
TOTAL	90

The condition of the bone can be described as good, though highly fragmentary, the majority of the skeletal remains had good cortical bone preservation. Only seven whole skeletal elements were present within the 90 disarticulated bones recovered: two complete right tibia, one patella, one calcaneus, one talus and two metatarsals. The remainder of the catalogued bone was fragmentary with element completeness ranging from >75% for tibial and femoral remains to <25% for most of the cranial fragments.

Narrow age estimates were not achievable for the disarticulated bones as no diagnostic elements were retrieved, however, the majority of the bone was from adult individuals, with only one skeletal element (a 6.3cm long unfused tibial diaphysis) having belonged to a juvenile individual. Based on the diaphyseal length the juvenile individual is estimated to have been a neonate of between 35 and 40 weeks old (after Scheuer et al. 1980).

Estimation of sex was not possible due to a lack of any sexually dimorphic skeletal elements.

One fragment of an adult left femur revealed evidence of pitting and osteophytic growth around the articular surface of the femoral head consistent with osteological changes associated with osteoarthritis. No other pathological changes were noted on the skeletal remains recovered during the excavation.

In summary, 90 fragments of disarticulated human bone representing an MNI of five were recovered during the excavation of the foundation trench for the extension to St. Mary's Church, Bosley. The bone condition was good with a high variation in skeletal element completeness. The majority of the bones were from adult individuals, though one tibial shaft provided evidence of a neonate individual. No estimation of sex was possible from the skeletal elements retrieved, and pathological change was only noted on one of the bones which revealed evidence of osteoarthritis of the hip joint.

8.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

The watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a series of trenches associated with the extension to St. Mary the Virgin Church, Bosley. The location of the foundation trench, the two drainage trenches and sump are shown on figures 03 and 04. The archaeological watching brief was conducted over five days on 9th-11th September 2020 and 4th and 18th January 2021. Where relevant context numbers have been assigned, they are shown enclosed within brackets.

8.1 Foundation Trenches for Extension

The 'C-shape' foundation trench was excavated in three sections, labelled here as Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 3 (see figure 04). The excavation encountered 90 fragments of disarticulated human bone (see above); no archaeological artefacts were recovered in this phase of works.

Trench 1

This trench was orientated north to south running perpendicular to the southern wall of the church. It measured 3m long by 0.70m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m through 0.26m of mid grey-brown, silt-clay topsoil (101) and 0.74m of red-brown, sand-clay graveyard soil (102). The excavation did not reach the depth of the natural glacial substrata. At the northern end of the trench, 0.45m south from the church wall, a Victorian salt-glazed pipe was encountered. A total of 13 fragments of human remains were retrieved during the excavation of this trench. No other archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Trench 2

This trench was orientated east to west and ran parallel to the main church building. It measured 4.20m long by 0.70m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m through 0.26m of mid grey-brown, silt-clay topsoil (101) and 0.94m of red-brown, sand-clay graveyard soil (102). The soil matrix of the south facing section of trench 2 was friable and a subsequent section collapse led to the placement of shoring boards within the trench in order to stabilise the sections. As with trench 1, the depth of excavation did not reveal the natural glacial substrata. A total of 34 fragments of disarticulated human remains were retrieved during the excavation of this trench. Approximately 1m in from the western section, a number of disarticulated human bones recovered from underneath a 'modern' metal water pipe (no longer in use), consisting of: separated left ilium and ischium (pelvic bones), a fragment of right humerus and six skull fragments. No other archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Trench 3

This trench was orientated north to south running perpendicular to the southern wall of the church. It measured 6m long by 0.70m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m through 0.05m of a surface-level rubble demolition layer which had frequent red brick, mortar and stone tile inclusions, 0.18m of dark grey-brown, silt-clay topsoil with frequent subrounded and subangular pebble inclusions (101), which lay above 1.02m of red-brown, sand-clay graveyard soil (102). The rubble layer was a surface level event associated with the demolition of the old boiler room for the church, which was demolished in preparation for the commencement of works for the extension. Therefore, this rubble layer was not present at the southern extent of trench 3 as it was only associated with the remaining brick walls of the old boiler room to the north. The topsoil (101) in this trench was darker in colour than seen elsewhere on site due to staining from a surface level tarmac pathway which had been lifted prior to the commencement of works.

At the southern end of Trench 3, at a depth of 0.86m, a stone-capped brick-built culvert was encountered (105) (figure 04 and 05). Four, hard, grey sedimentary rock capping-stones were revealed

measuring 0.35m wide by 0.22m long and 0.04m deep, these were not bonded to the red brick sides of the culvert. The sides of the culvert comprised of a single course of wire-cut red bricks measuring 0.24m long by 0.11m wide by 0.06m deep, some of which appeared to have been poorly fired. The bricks did not show clear evidence of having been bonded, though remnants of a possible lime mortar were recorded. On removal of the capping stones 0.02m of dark grey silt was recorded inside the channel atop a redbrick lined base, indicating its use as a culvert which was then embedded and surrounded by the graveyard soil (102). Due to the bricks displaying a uniformity of size and clean-cut edges, it is suggested that they were wire-cut rather than hand-moulded, and combined with the presence of probable lime mortar bonding it is suggested that the culvert was constructed during the early to mid-Victorian period. The cut for the culvert [104] was imperceptible within the mixed graveyard soil (102) though it is evident from the depth at which the feature was located that a cut had been made. No other archaeological features or artefacts were discovered within Trench 3 though a total of 43 fragments of disarticulated human remains were retrieved throughout the course of its excavation.

8.2 Drainage Trenches and Sump

Two drain runs were excavated to the southwest of the extension to St. Mary's Church, Bosley (small drain and large drain - figure 03 and 04) forming a 'Y' shape in plan and located on an approximately north to south orientation.

The small drain, orientated east to west and measuring 3.20m in length, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m and cut through 0.10m of friable, light grey-black silt with frequent subrounded gravel and small pebbles representing a layer of overburden from the extension build as well as remnants of a previous tarmac pathway noted during the excavation of the northern end of Trench 3 (see above). This lay above >0.20m of compact, mid orange-brown silt-clay graveyard soil (102) with infrequent subrounded and angular small pebble inclusions. No archaeological features, artefacts or human remains were encountered during the excavation of the small drain.

The large drain, orientated north to south and measuring 6.80m in length, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m through hard, mid orange-brown silt-clay graveyard soil (102) containing frequent subrounded and angular small pebbles. No archaeological features, artefacts or human remains were encountered during the excavation of the large drain.

The sump excavation (attached to the southern end of the large drain) measured 2.40m long by 1.55m wide by 1.80m deep. The excavation cut through 0.30m of mid grey-brown silt-clay topsoil (101) which lay above 1.50m of mid red-brown sand-clay graveyard soil (102). The graveyard soil (102) lay above >0.10m of mid grey-brown shale natural substrata (103). From within the graveyard soil layer (102), four fragments of post-medieval ceramic were recovered (listed in section 7.3 above) suggesting that graveyard excavation in this area occurred throughout the 19th and early-20th centuries. No other archaeological features, artefacts or human remains were encountered during the excavation of the sump.



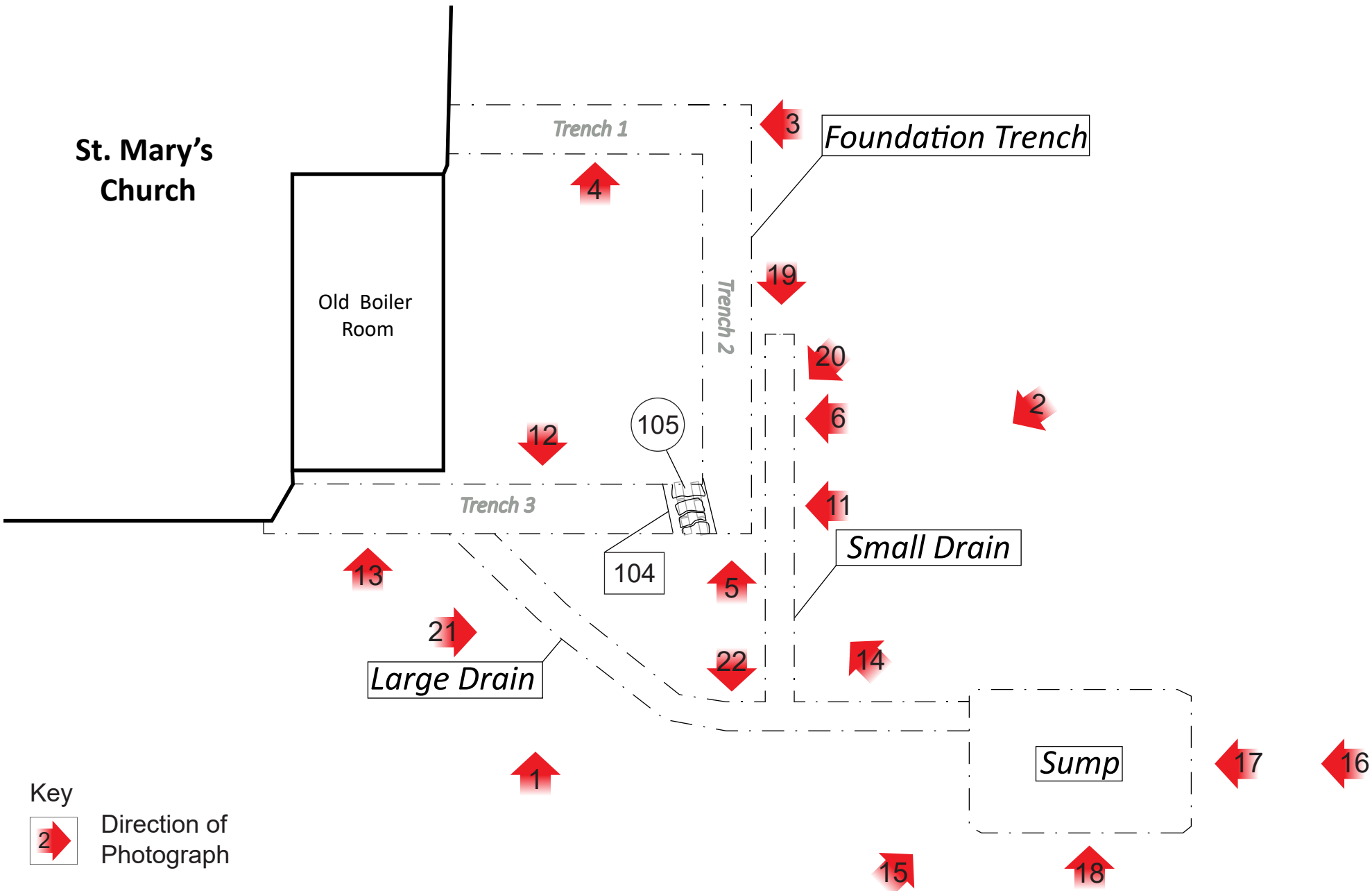
Plate 01: Pre excavation shot of foundation trench area at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the west - scale 1m



Plate 02: Pre excavation shot of foundation trench area at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the southeast - scale 1m



St. Mary's Church



Key
2 → Direction of Photograph

Figure 4: Location of foundation and drainage trenches at St. Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, SK11 0NX. Scale 1:75 at A4.



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Plate 03: Trench 1 post excavation at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the south - scale 1m



Plate 04: Section of Trench 1 at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the west - scale 1m



Plate 05: Trench 2 post excavation at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the west - scale 1m



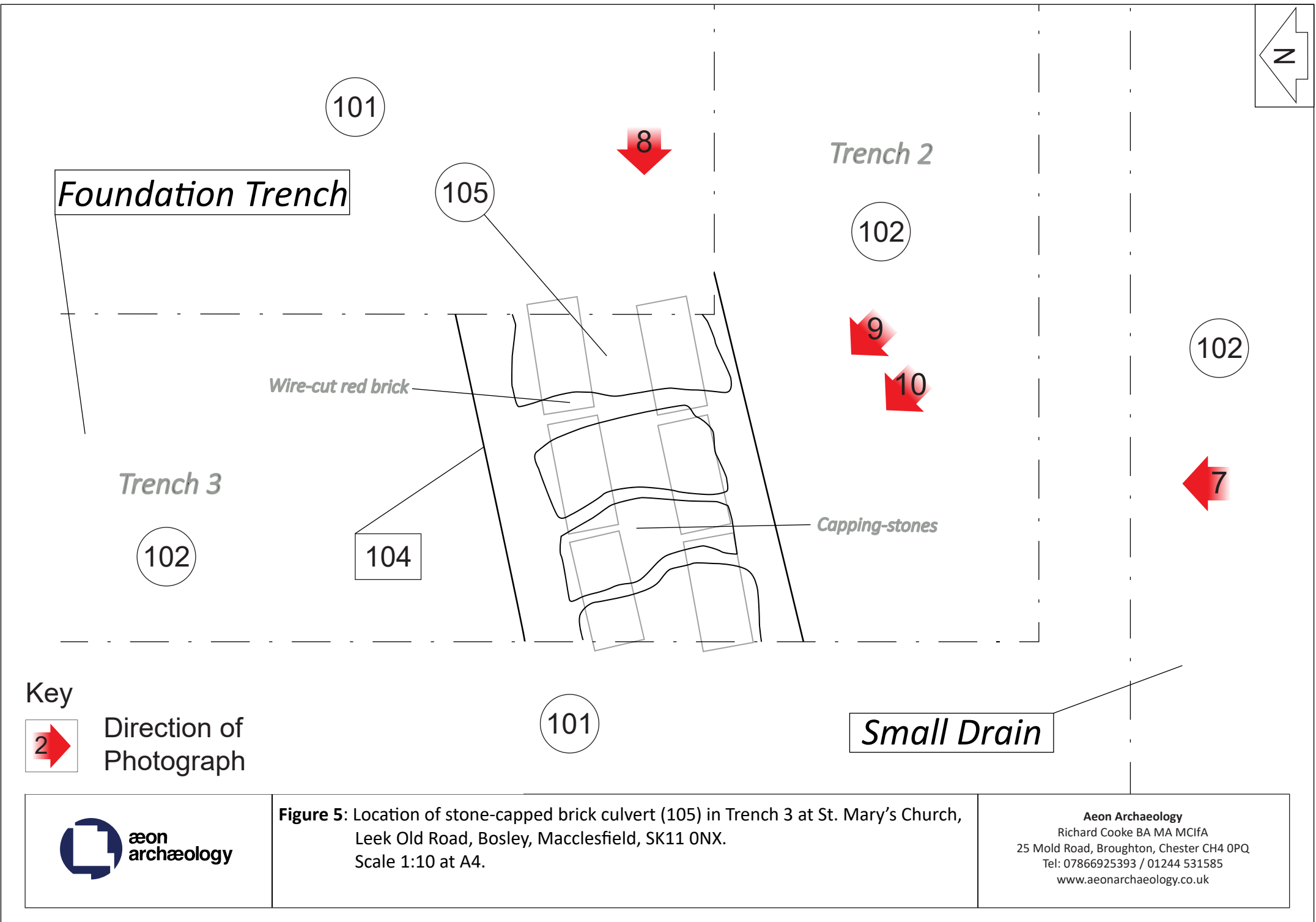
Plate 06: Section of Trench 2 at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the south - scale 1m



Plate 07: Trench 3 showing location of stone-capped brick culvert at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the south - scale 1m



Plate 08: Section of Trench 3 showing placement of stone-capped brick culvert at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the east - scale 1m




Key
 Direction of Photograph

Figure 5: Location of stone-capped brick culvert (105) in Trench 3 at St. Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, SK11 0NX. Scale 1:10 at A4.



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Plate 09: Stone-capped brick culvert in plan at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the southeast - scale 0.50m



Plate 10: Profile of stone-capped brick culvert at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the southeast - scale 0.50m



Plate 11: Trench 3 post excavation at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the south - scale 1m



Plate 12: Section of Trench 3 at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the east - scale 1m



Plate 13: Section of Trench 3 showing elevation of previous boiler room red brick wall at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the west - scale 1m



Plate 14: Post excavation shot of foundation trench area at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the southwest - scale 1m



Plate 15: Pre excavation shot of area for sump and drainage trenches at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the northwest - scale 1m



Plate 16: Pre excavation shot of area for sump and drainage trenches at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the south - 1m scale



Plate 17: Post excavation of area for sump at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the south - 2m scale



Plate 18: Section of sump - from the west at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - scale 2m



Plate 19: Small drain post excavation at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the east - 0.50m scale



Plate 20: Section of small drain at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the southeast - 0.50m scale



Plate 21: Large drain post excavation at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the north - 0.50m scale



Plate 22: Section of large drain at St. Mary's Church, Bosley, Macclesfield - from the east - 0.50m scale

9.0 CONCLUSION

The archaeological works at St. Mary the Virgin Church, Bosley consisted of a watching brief overseeing excavations to the exterior of the church associated with the extension foundations, drainage and sump. No articulated burials were encountered during these works but a total of 90 disarticulated human bone fragments were recovered. These were re-interred at a depth of 1.25m below a Victorian salt-glazed pipe which was to remain in situ and was subsequently shored up to remain secure upon conclusion of the works. A single archaeological feature was encountered during the excavation of Trench 3 which represented an early to mid-Victorian stone-capped brick culvert. The silt sedimentation layer within the channel of the culvert evidences its use as a means of draining and channelling water away from the graveyard. The artefact assemblage was surprisingly lacking, with only four sherds of post-medieval pottery, dating from the late-18th to early-20th centuries, recovered from the sump excavation.

The archaeological watching brief has enabled an informed, sustainable and responsible approach to the extension of St. Mary the Virgin Church, Bosley. The information provided meets the expectations of the planning condition in that the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work that has exposed and recorded all archaeological assets affected by the development at the site. Ultimately, therefore, and without prejudice to the findings of any future archaeological, or other investigations at the site, it is considered that the archaeological condition has been met and that it now be discharged.

10.0 SOURCES

OS Maps

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SJ 96NE, SJ 96SE, SJ 96SW, and SJ 96NW.

Historic England Listed Building Description: Reference 1138907 (website: [CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN, Bosley - 1138907 | Historic England](#))

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11.0 APPENDIX I – SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

Context	Description
101	Topsoil
102	Graveyard Soil
103	Natural
104	Cut of (105)
105	Feature number for Culvert

**12.0 APPENDIX I – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



**St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road,
Bosley, Macclesfield,
Cheshire SK11 0NX.**

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

January 2020 v1.0

aeon archaeology



Project Code: A0245.1
Planning Ref: 19/41 03M



St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 0NX.

January 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by St. Mary's Parochial Church Council, hereafter the Client, to provide a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for carrying out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the erection of a new extension and the replacement of drains at the grade II* Listed Building of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK11 0NX (NGR SJ 91814 65548) (figure 01 and 02).

The Church and churchyard lies to the immediate west of the A523 road, with the churchyard lying to the north and south sides of the church building.

Full Planning Permission for the proposed work was obtained from Cheshire East Borough Council on 13th January 2020 (ref: **19/41 03M**) with the following condition concerning archaeology being applied:

Condition 4

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

Reason: In the interests of the historic environment.

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) fulfils the requirement for an archaeological method statement as requested by the above condition. It is a requirement that this WSI is approved prior to the implementation of the archaeological watching brief at the Site.

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

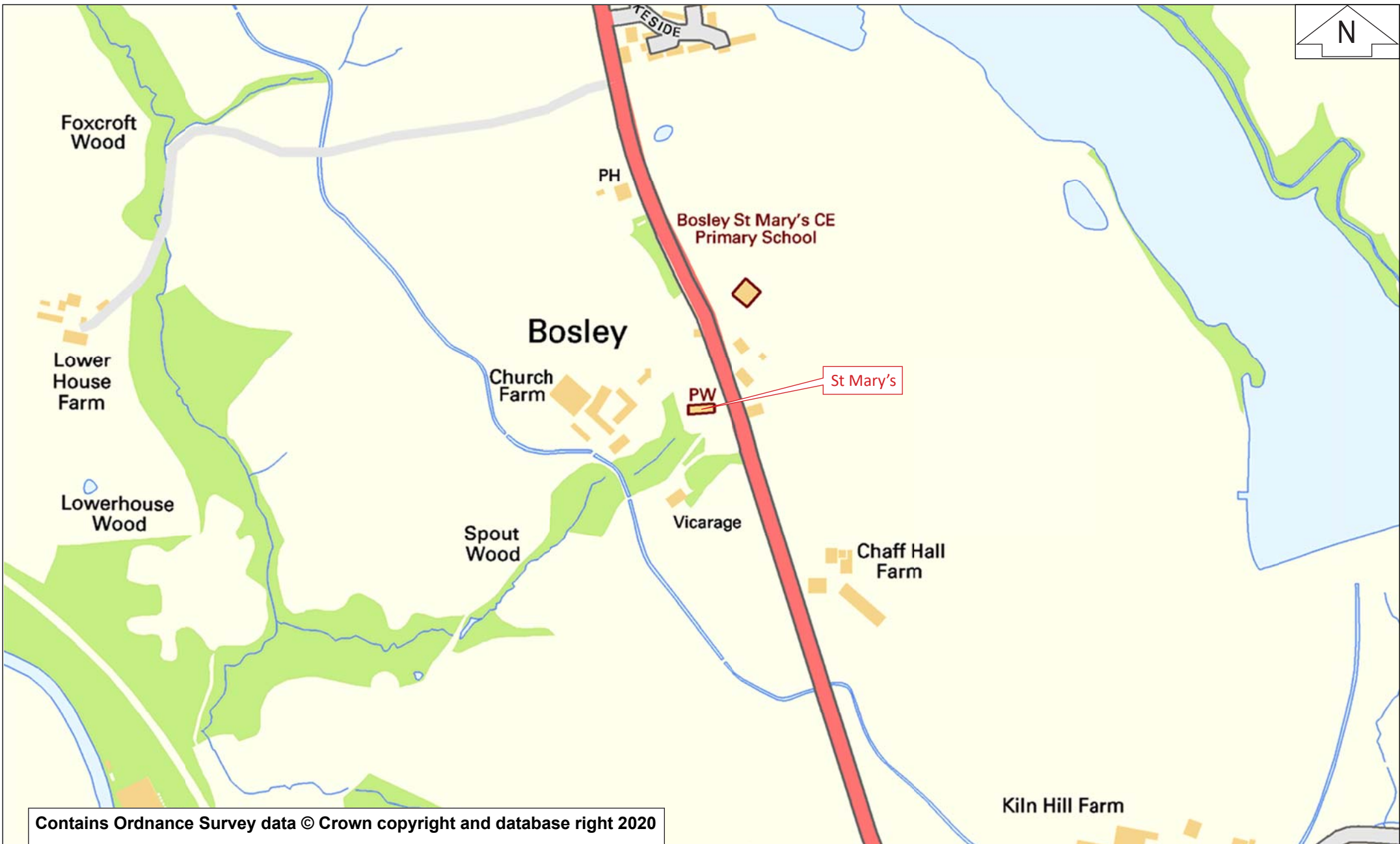


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Figure 01: Location of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield SK11 0NX.
Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



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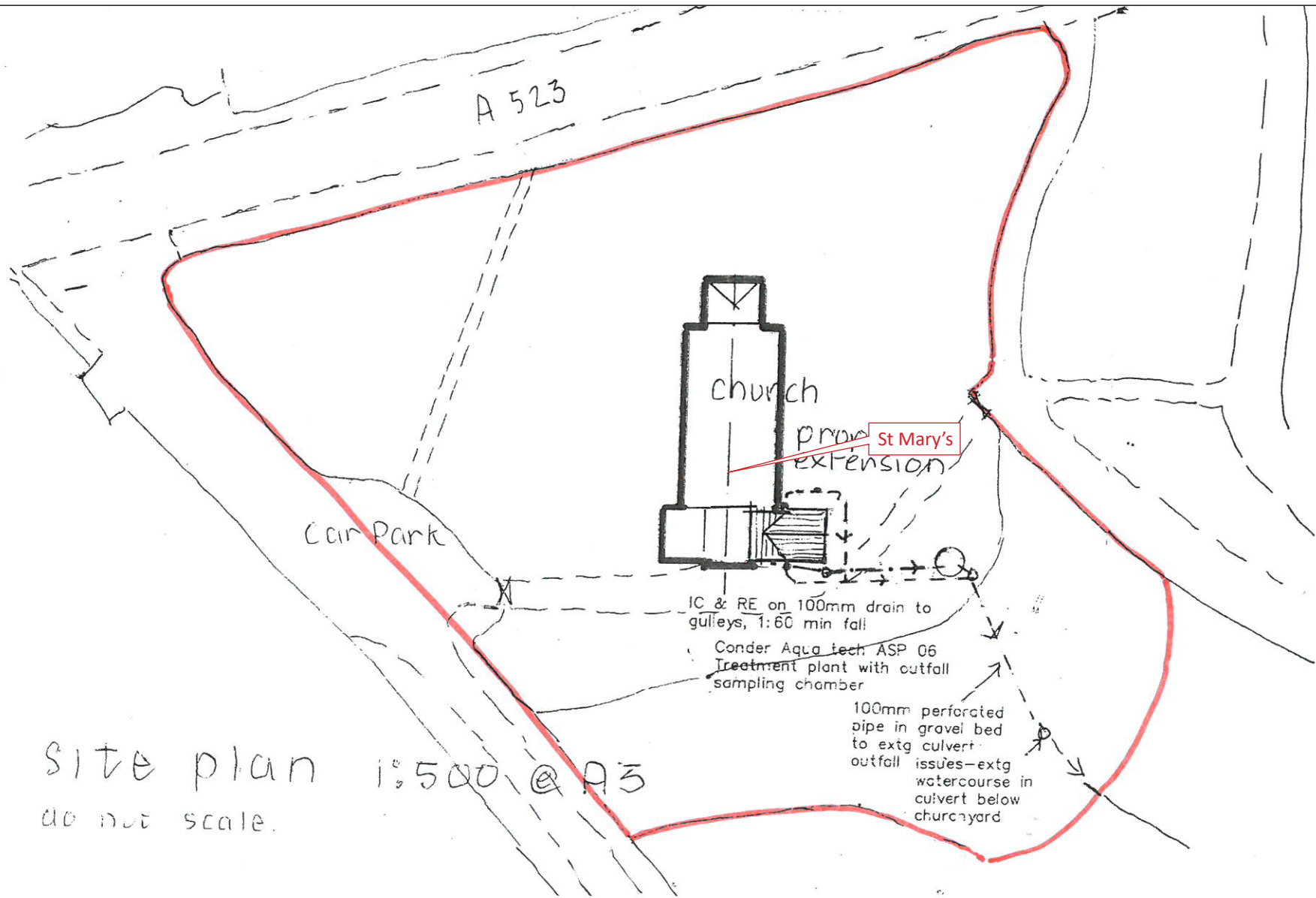


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Figure 02: Location of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield SK11 ONX.
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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Site plan 1:500 @ A3
do not scale.

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Figure 03: Location of St Mary's Church, Leek Old Road, Bosley, Macclesfield SK11 ONX.
Scale 1:500 at A4.

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2.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The church of St Mary the Virgin, Bosley was initially constructed as a chapel of ease to the Parish of Prestbury, and dedicated to Saint Thomas the Martyr. The dedication subsequently changed to Saint Lawrence, and then to Saint Mary the Virgin.

The church was originally a timber-framed church with a stone tower. The red sandstone tower dates from about 1500AD. In 1777 the church, but not the tower, was rebuilt in brick.

3.0 WATCHING BRIEF - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

Prior to groundworks occurring a photographic and descriptive record will be taken of any grave markers located within the area of impact.

The archaeological watching brief shall be maintained:

1. During the excavation of foundation trenches within the churchyard for the new extension;
2. During the excavation of trenches for the new drain and any associated apparatus.

The CIfA maintains a standard for archaeological watching brief which states that:

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of CIfA.

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the CIfA as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (CIfA 2014). The watching brief will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

The CIfA further identifies the purpose of a watching brief as allowing, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

It is also important to note that a watching brief provides an opportunity, if needed, for a signal to be made to all interested parties, before the destruction of the archaeological materials, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is, therefore, not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The aims of the watching brief are:

- To allow, within the resources available, the opportunity to gain information about and record the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological remains on the Site affected by excavations and groundworks, the presence and nature of which could not be established with sufficient confidence in advance of works which may disturb them.
- To provide the facility to signal to the relevant authorities, before irreversible impact to remains that an archaeological and/or historic find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the watching brief are:

- To observe and recover any artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To record the location, dimensions and nature of any deposits, features, structures or artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To recover samples of any deposits considered to have potential for analysis for palaeoenvironmental data should the opportunity arise.
- To recover and record any disarticulated human remains prior to reburial on site.
- To clean, record and remove any articulated human remains situated within the foundation / drainage trench and to oversee the reburial on site.
- To ensure minimal disturbance to any buried features via the careful re-routing of the drainage trenches over or around in-situ buried remains where possible. If fallen grave markers are encountered these will be recorded and then carefully lifted to facilitate the excavation of the trench.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

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

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Diocesan Registrar will be carried out by the Diocesan Archaeologist. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer shall be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

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

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

Within the constraints of the terms of the watching brief work, the archaeologist will not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of archaeological discoveries the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) is beyond the resources deployed the Client will be notified and a site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the Diocesan Archaeologist. The aim of the meeting will be to confirm that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard and identify measures which would be sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard prior to destruction of the material in question.

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

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

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

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

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

The photographic record will be maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features will be recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive will adhere to those set out in '*Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives*' (RCAHMW, 2015).

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0245.1**.

4.2 Watching brief report

4.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment

A report on the results of the watching brief, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the Diocesan Archaeologist, upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

4.2.2 Post-excavation Report

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

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

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the Diocesan Archaeologist and to the client for comment and approval prior to production of the final report.

5.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS DESIGNS (FAWDs)

The discovery of substantial archaeological remains and/or features during the archaeological works may result in the requirement for an extended programme of archaeological mitigation. This may require the submission of revised quotes to the client as well as a new specification which will be required to be approved by the Diocesan Archaeologist prior to implementation.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

Bulk environmental samples will also be taken from any fills, deposits or structures which yield archaeological artefacts, charcoal flecks/ fragments, bone, or any other historic remains.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs will be obtained from Oxford Archaeology.

For guidance purposes the following volume criteria represent the minimum feature sampling requirements:

- 50% of each discrete feature (e.g. pits and postholes)
- 25% of the exposed areas of each linear feature and all terminals/intersections
- 50% of structural features (e.g. beamslots, ring-ditches)
- 50%-100% of domestic/industrial working features (e.g. hearths and ovens)

7.0 HUMAN REMAINS

During the watching brief thorough inspection of removed soils will take place and all disarticulated bone collected and catalogued. All disarticulated bone will remain securely stored on site and will be reburied within the utility trench prior to backfilling.

If articulated human remains are encountered all work in the vicinity must stop immediately and the following undertaken:

- The remains must be lightly covered with soil.
- The Diocesan Registrar (or in their absence the Secretary to the Diocesan Advisory Committee) must be notified.
- The directions of the Diocesan Registrar must be followed.

If articulated remains are encountered an Osteoarchaeologist will be commissioned to attend site and provide osteological analysis of the remains. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. All articulated remains will be cleaned, recorded photographically, and drawn plans produced at 1:10 scale before being carefully removed and securely stored on site, prior to reburial. There will be a presumption against chasing articulated remains beyond the limits of excavation.

8.0 ARTEFACTS

All artefacts and ecofacts will be retrieved for identification and recording and will be treated in accordance with CIFA 2008 Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

All artefacts are the property of the landowner but it is recommended that finds are deposited with the rest of the project archive within an appropriate museum. Furthermore, the client agrees to granting access to all artefacts recovered by Aeon Archaeology for analysis, study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the archaeological works. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Diocesan Archaeologist. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

All finds will be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Their location and height will be plotted; finds numbers attributed, bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking place on site. Where specialist advice is required provision will be made to do so at the earliest possible convenience.

After processing, artefacts which are suitable will be cleaned and conserved in-house. Artefacts requiring specialist cleaning and conservation will be sent to the relevant specialist. All artefacts will then be sent to a specialist for analysis, the results of which will then be assessed to ascertain the potential of the finds assemblage to meet the research aims of the project. The value of the finds will also be assessed in terms of the wider educational and academic contributions.

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of waterlogged material:

- Organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)
- Non-organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation and analysis of artefacts:

- Articulated human remains: Dr Genevieve Tellier, North Wales Osteology
- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: George Smith, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Environmental Material: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.
- Ceramics: Leigh Dodd

If well preserved materials are found it may be necessary to employ additional staff. Furthermore, it may be necessary to suspend work within a specific region of the site, or across the whole site, while conservation and excavation/recording takes place.

9.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown.

The British Museum will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

10.0 ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the Oasis database within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six months of the completion of the fieldwork and sent to the Client and the Diocesan Archaeologist for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Bound copies of the report and an archive CD will be sent to the regional HER, the

Diocesan Archaeologist for long term archiving. Copies of all digital files (inc. photos, report as PDF and Word, spreadsheets, databases, survey data etc) to be presented to each of above on optical disc (ie DVD).

11.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology. The archaeological watching brief shall be maintained by Josh Dean BA ACIfA, Archaeological Contractor at Aeon Archaeology with six years' experience in field archaeology.

12.0 MONITORING AND LIAISON

Regular liaison and site monitoring meetings will take place during all stages of work. The Diocesan Archaeologist will be informed of the start date and of discreet subsequent stages.

13.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project prior to the commencement of works.

14.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance – Insignia Underwriting Policy 347002

Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence

Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence

Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £250,000

The current period expires 07/09/20

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Insignia Underwriting Policy 347002

Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/20

