

CPAT Report No. 1839




St. Christopher's Church, Pott Shrigley

Archaeological Watching Brief



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 CPAT Project No: 2566
 Project Name: Pott Shrigley
 Grid Reference: SJ 94473 79200
 County/LPA: Cheshire East Council
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 with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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Summary

In November 2021, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were instructed through agents representing the Church of England to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St Christopher's Church, Pott Shrigley, in East Cheshire. The watching brief was to monitor the first stage of groundworks, which were undertaken to reduce the terrain near the lichgate for the eventual installation of a wheelchair accessible ramp for the church. The remains of a former wall were found during the excavation, but no other features were identified.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. In November 2021, the Field Services Team of Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were instructed to undertake archaeological monitoring by the Vicar and Church Wardens of St Christopher's Church. This was conducted in liaison with Graham Holland Associates, architects who were working on behalf of Pott Shrigley Parochial Church Council. The archaeological monitoring was in the form of a watching brief to accompany groundworks in connection with the installation of an easy access ramp to the south of the lychgate at St. Christopher's Church, Pott Shrigley (NGR: SJ 94485 79194) (see Appendix 1 Figures 2 & 3).
- 1.2. Due to the archaeological significance of the church wall, which is within the curtilage of the statutory designation for St Christopher's Church, and the possible impact groundworks might make on the churchyard, the Peak District National Park Authority has stated that development was subject to the developer (in this case the church) securing the implementation of a formal programme of archaeological investigation (watching brief) prior to any forthcoming development.
- 1.3. This was reflected in the planning permission which was granted (REF: NP/CEC/0120/0028), with condition 3, which is as follows:
 - 1.3.1. *(a) A Written Scheme of Investigation for a scheme of archaeological monitoring being submitted to and approved in writing by the National Park Authority, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the National Park Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and;*
 - 1 The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
 - 2 The programme for post investigation assessment;*
 - 3 Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
 - 4 Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the records of the site investigation;*
 - 5 Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
 - 6 Nomination of a competent person to or person/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
 - (b) No development shall take place other than within the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation under condition (a).*
 - (c) Within a period of 12 weeks from completion of the development, the archaeological site investigation analysis and reporting shall have been completed in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition shall have been secured.*

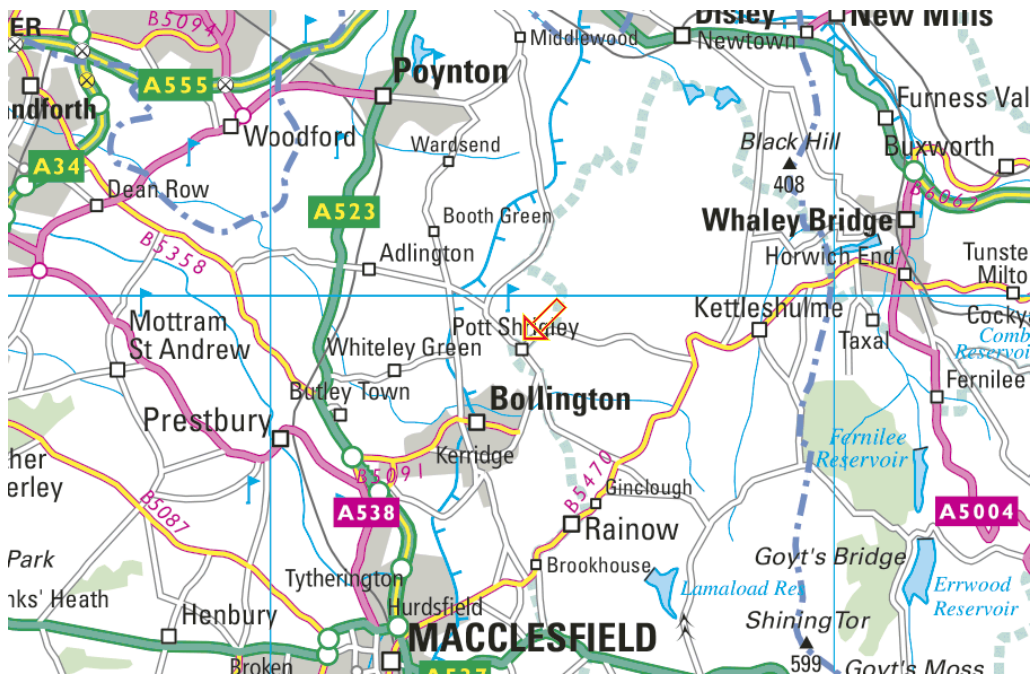


Figure 1 Location of site (general)

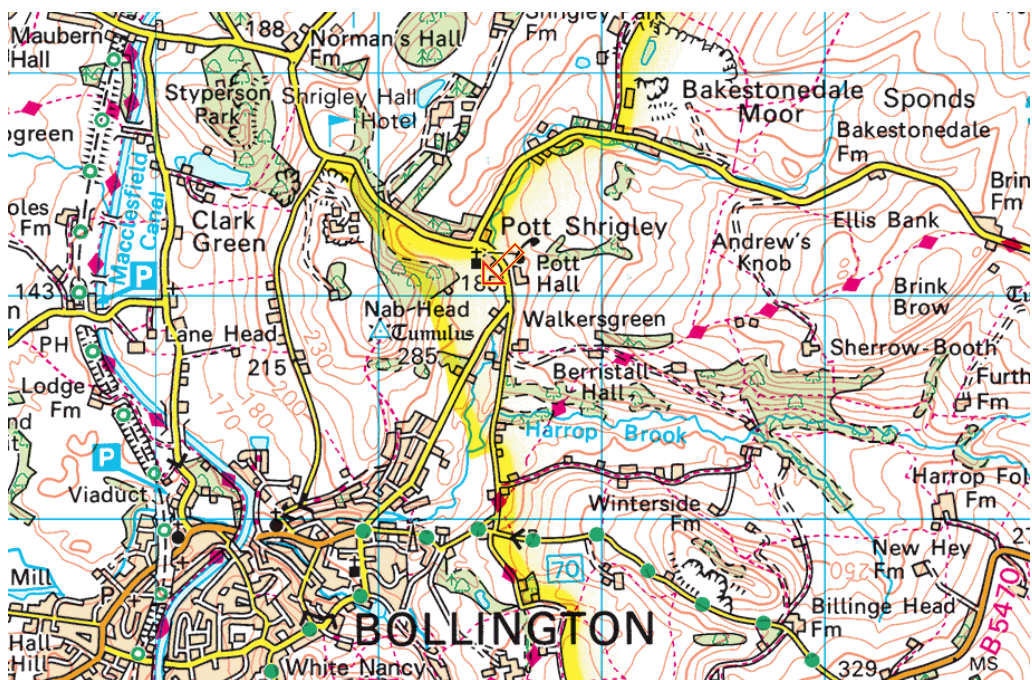


Figure 2 Location of site (detail)

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

- 1.4. A programme of archaeological work was designed by CPAT and a written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1) approved by the Peak District National Park Authority's Archaeologist in September 2021.

2 Historical Background

- 2.1. This section provides a brief summary of the archaeology and history of the study area and its immediate surrounds, to enable any results from the work to be placed in a wider context.
- 2.2. Pott Shrigley is a civil parish and small village in the historical county of Cheshire, and the modern county of Cheshire East. The village sits at the western edge of the Peak District National Park, and takes its name from the nearby Pott Hall and Shrigley Hall.
- 2.3. There are possible Bronze Age sites near to the church at Pott Shrigley. Andrew's Knobb to the east and Nab Head to the west are both believed to be the remains of Bronze Age barrows. There is no major evidence of later prehistoric occupation, but the nearby quarrying activity in its earliest phases is believed to date to the Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 2.4. The village is believed to have been the family origin for Sir John de Shriggeley, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland during the late 14th Century. St Christopher's Church itself is also believed to date from approximately the 14th Century. The hall at Pott Hall is believed to date to the 16th Century at its core, although with later additions, and Shrigley Hall is a later construction, dating to the 18th century.
- 2.5. The industrial heritage of Pott Shrigley is attested with the presence of former brickworks directly east of the village. Several quarry sites are present through the area, and some may have been exploited through the industrial era.
- 2.6. The early maps of this area (Figures 3 & 4) record the church yard as being smaller and rhomboid (Figure 4), with the current area of excavation being within a former property and not belonging to the original churchyard. By the 1871 publication of the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3), it is noted that the buildings are absent and the land parcels onto which they were built have been incorporated into the churchyard.



Figure 3 1871 OS Map showing the church grounds with path directed towards the eastern part of the wall, although no ingress point is detailed.



Figure 4 1848 Tithe map detailing the church grounds as a rhomboid shape adjacent to cottages, which are now demolished and their land form part of the churchyard.

3 Watching Brief

- 3.1. The watching brief was conducted between the 23rd and the 25th November 2021 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (2014) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. The excavation was undertaken by a mechanical excavator with additional hand digging when required.
- 3.2. Before excavation began, the existing wall was removed at the area in which the easy-access ramp was to be installed (see Figure 5). The wall's removal exposed redeposited material, including in situ mortared brick and cement with modern waste inclusions. This was probably a structural device to secure the wall. The mortared brick and cement can be seen in Figure 6. The excavation area was directly alongside the south wall of the lychgate (Figure 7). The topsoil was approximately 0.1 to 0.2m deep, and was a dark greyish black loamy silt.
- 3.3. Over the course of the watching brief, it was established that the current church wall which connects to the 20th century lychgate is built parallel to an older wall, with redeposited material creating a raised landscape within the churchyard interior and creating a revetment effect. Underneath the redeposited material, a partial single course of a former wall was found 1 metre on the interior side of the current wall.



Figure 5 Wall removed at site of easy access ramp installation. Viewed from east. CPAT photo 4962-0001



Figure 6 Wall removed at site of easy access ramp installation, detailed view of redeposited soil in situ. Viewed from south east. CPAT photo 4962-0005



Figure 7 Excavation area shown in relation to the lychgate. Viewed from west. CPAT photo 4962-0009

- 3.4. Excavation was undertaken by a 0.6 tonne mechanical excavator, except in circumstances that required careful removal of soil, which was undertaken by hand. Due to the position and spatial limitations of working within the churchyard, the movement of the machine was limited to tracking over the excavated area at regular intervals to dispose of spoil (see Figure 8).



Figure 8 Excavation undertaken by 0.6 tonne mechanical excavator. Viewed from north east. CPAT photo 4962-0012

- 3.5. The soil near to the wall was a dark grey loamy silt redeposited soil, with fragmentary concrete, mortar and ceramic building material inclusions, as well as complete in situ bricks and

concreted stones (Figure 9). The stones were typical local limestone and resembled the fabric of nearby dry walls, implying that they may have been repurposed.



Figure 9 Ceramic building material and stone redeposit, as well as in situ material performing a structural purpose behind the removed wall. Viewed from north east. CPAT photo 4962-0015

- 3.6. Immediately beneath the redeposited soil, there were the remains of a former drystone wall ranging approximately 1.05 to 1.2m inwards from the current wall (Figure 10). The wall did not survive beyond the recorded extent, and was positioned directly onto the dark yellow firmly compacted natural clay base soil. The limestone fabric resembled that which was used in the current mortared wall, as well as the material within the redeposited deposit, as stated above. The remains were only a single course, reaching a maximum height of 0.3m, and had small hearting stones positioned under the large foundation stones at the outer (south-eastern) face of the wall.



Figure 10 Remains of former wall found beneath redeposited material. Viewed from south east. CPAT photo 4962-0024

- 3.7. At the western end of the excavation to the immediate south of the current asphalt path, there was a single limestone slab directly under the topsoil, and positioned on the base soil with no cut or connecting feature apparent (Figures 11 & 3). Cleaning the area back manually provided no other discrete features. The slab was 0.3m x 0.43m and had no discerning features. It may have been the remnant of an earlier discarded pathway.



Figure 11 Single slab directly under topsoil. Viewed from north. CPAT photo 4962-0025



Figure 3 Clay base soil directly beneath slab. Viewed from north. CPAT photo 4962-0026

- 3.8. The natural clay base soil was reached in a significant portion of the excavation area, with no features discovered to the interior of the wall remnants (described in section 3.6). Lenses of greyish yellow natural compacted sandy clay with higher density of gravel inclusions were present in patches through the soil (see Figure 4). Testing these deposits by hand-digging proved them to be of natural geological origin.



Figure 4 Clay base soil with gravel inclusions. Viewed from north. CPAT photo 4962-0033

- 3.9. The excavation reached a maximum depth of 0.9m from the existing ground surface. The redeposited material continued in the outer area up to 0.7m from the boundary, but after this it was not excavated to a depth (to accommodate the laying of aggregate for the access ramp foundations) sufficient to reach natural (Figures 5 & 15).



Figure 5 Depth reached in reference to the lychgate. Viewed from south east. CPAT photo 4962-0033



Figure 6 Depth reached in reference to the existing wall. Viewed from south east. CPAT photo 4962-0038

4 Conclusions

- 4.1. The excavation produced significant evidence of redeposition in the area to the immediate west of the wall, and the remains of a former wall immediately beneath this redeposited material. The upper redeposited material had experienced frequent disturbance, with the last occasion being evident from the last few decades as readable plastic tags from commercial construction products were present.

- 4.2. The remains of the wall, upon comparison with the 1848 tithe map during the post-excavation process, may in fact belong to the earlier phase of usage of the area in association with the now demolished building(s), possibly representing a boundary wall between the building and public land. No structural remains of the building(s) were discovered, nor was there domestic waste or rubble that could be associated with domestic use. As the redeposited material was removed and the former wall was recorded, it was evident that the base clay deposit underneath was a natural geological material that was sterile, having no archaeological features apparent within it.

5 Sources

Cartographic sources

- 1848 Tithe apportionment for Pott Shrigley Parish
- 1871 Ordnance Survey at 1:10560 scale 1st edition of 1871

6 Archive deposition Statement

The results from this watching brief have not produced evidential value of archaeological significance and as such this report contains sufficient record to satisfy the criteria for the proposed CIfA guidance on an "*Archaeological Archive from a Sterile Project*"¹. Deposition of a hard copy archive or artefactual material will not be necessary.

Archive summary

40 digital photographs, CPAT film no 4962

Watching Brief notes

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https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/news/Consultation_Archaeological%20Archive%20from%20a%20Sterile%20Project.pdf

Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 2566v4

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) have been invited by Graham Holland Associates, acting on behalf of St Christopher's Vicar & Church Wardens, to submit a proposal for undertaking an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the installation of an easy access ramp at the south-east corner of the graveyard of the St Christopher's Church, Pott Shrigley (NP/CEC/0120/0028), (NGR: SJ 94485 79194) (Fig. 1).

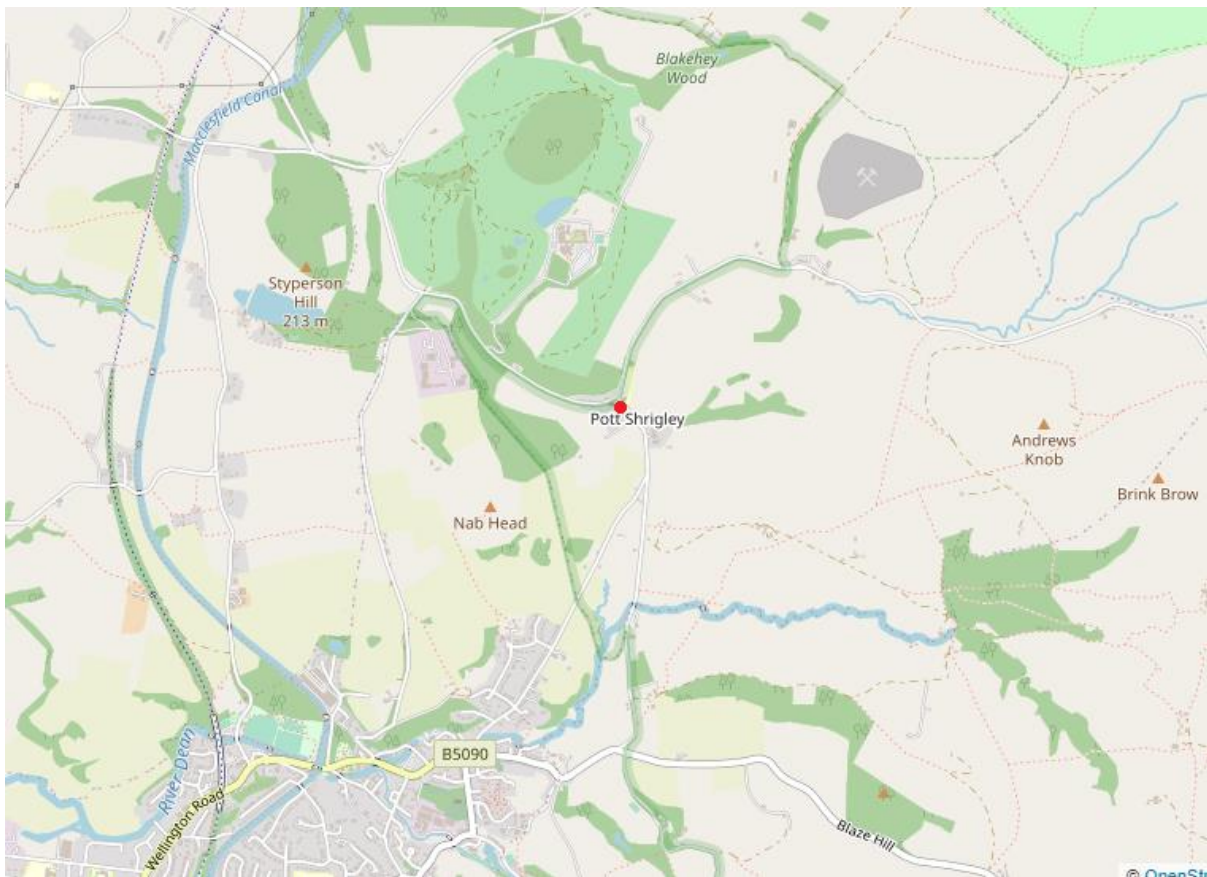


Fig. 1 Location of Pott Shrigley (marked in red)

- 1.2. Due to the archaeological significance of the church wall, which forms part of the statutory designation for St Christopher's Church, and the likely impact of groundworks carried out within the churchyard, the Peak District National Park Authority has stated that development is subject to the "developer" securing the implementation of a formal programme of archaeological investigation (watching brief) prior to any forthcoming development.
- 1.3. No development shall commence prior to:

A Written Scheme of Investigation for a scheme of archaeological monitoring being submitted to and approved in writing by the National Park Authority, and until any pre-start element

of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the National Park Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and;

The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

The programme for post investigation assessment;

Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;

Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the records of the site investigation;

Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

Nomination of a competent person to or person/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

No development shall take place other than within the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation under condition (a).

Within a period of 12 weeks from completion of the development, the archaeological site investigation analysis and reporting shall have been completed in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition shall have been secured.

- 1.4. St Christopher's Church is located immediately south of the junction between Shrigley Road and Bakestonedale Road in Pott Shrigley (Fig. 2), a small dispersed village in a parish of the same name in Cheshire East. The village is located partially within the Peak District National Park at its western extent. The church is located centrally within the Pott Shrigley Conservation Area.
- 1.5. The development area is located on the south-eastern extent of the churchyard (Fig. 2), which appears to have been roughly sub-circular in form, but with a later, roughly rectangular extension to the west. The development site is adjacent to the lychgate, which was constructed in the 1920s as both a war memorial and the main entrance to the churchyard (PDNP, 2015, p25). The churchyard is situated on a gentle gradient from north to south. The northern part of the graveyard is raised approximately a metre above the level of the roadway, but the ground levels are fairly similar at the southern end and in the vicinity of the development area, probably indicative of the natural fall of slope.
- 1.6. The soils locally comprise free draining slightly acid loamy soils defined by Soilscape as Class 6, overlying the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, comprising Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone laid down in the Carboniferous Period.

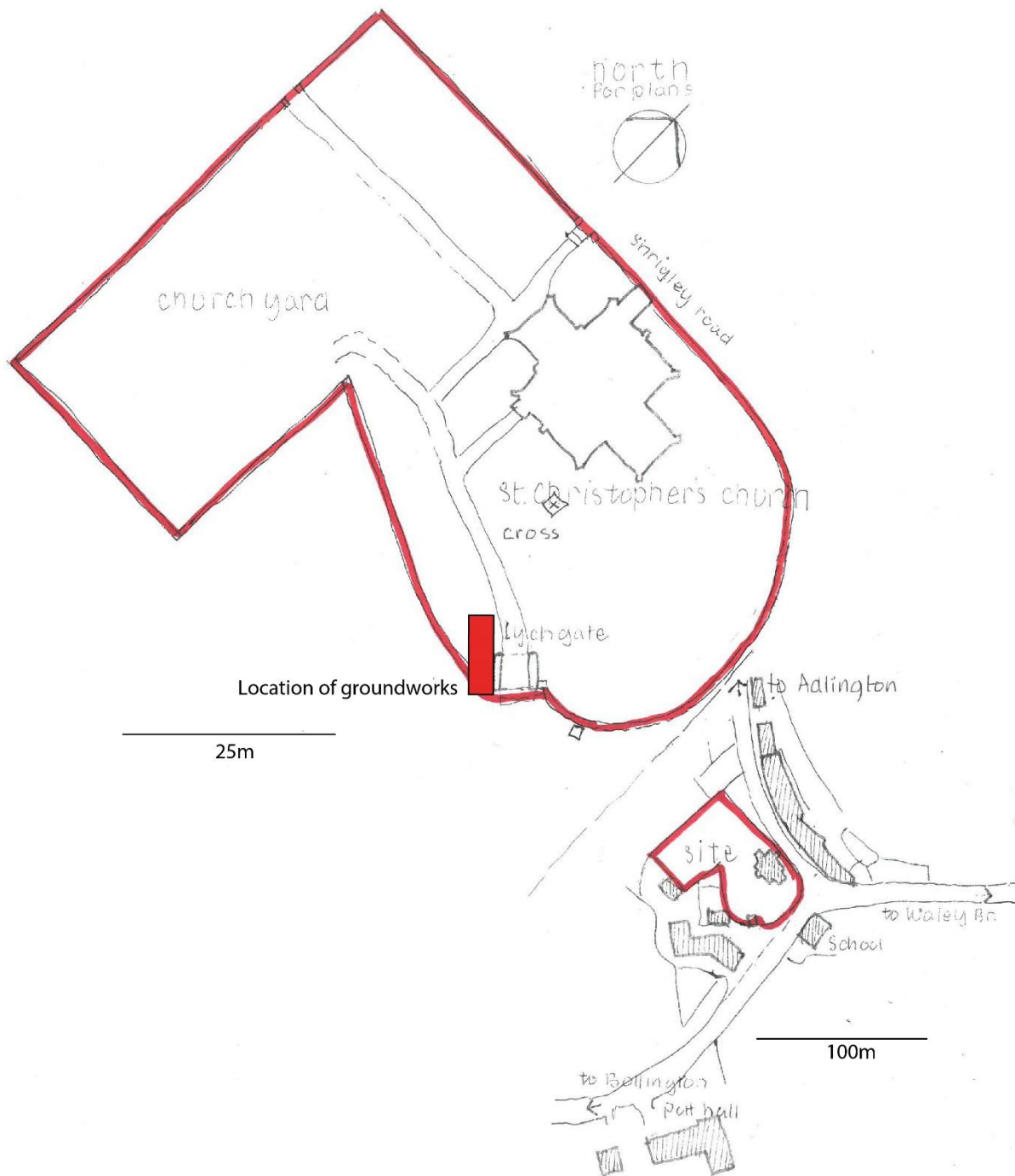


Fig. 2 Plan of showing the churchyard within Pott Shrigley and the location of the groundworks within the churchyard

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Paragraphs 2.2 to 2.9 are derived from a previous Written Scheme of Investigation (Cootes, 2021) and the Peak District National Park Conservation Area Appraisal for Pott Shrigley (PDNP, 2015), but a new HER search is required by the PDNP's Archaeological Advisor and the results included in the report on the watching brief.
- 2.2. The earliest archaeological evidence in the vicinity of Pott Shrigley comprise Bronze Age bowl barrows at Nab Head, c. 0.6 km south-west of the village, and Sponds Hill, c 3 km to the north-east. There is also evidence of a Roman road running from Buxton to Cheadle which passed near Pott Shrigley. The Street and Embridge Causeway in the Goyt Valley formed part of this route.
- 2.3. There is no reference to Pott Shrigley within the Domesday Book of 1086, with the earliest mention being to Shrigglepott, in 1348. The name means a deep hole (pott) whereas Shrigley may derive from the Old English name for a shrike or a thrush.
- 2.4. The development of Pott Shrigley was closely connected to that of the Church, Pott Shrigley Hall, and the mineral wealth of the surrounding area. Four sites are recorded on the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER). These comprise the Church of St Christopher (HER 15381/1), Standing Cross in St Christopher's churchyard (HER 1583), Parish Boundary Stone at SJ 9433 7852 (HER 4616) and Pott Hall (HER 1583/2). St Christopher's Church is a Grade I listed building, with the remaining three being Grade II (PDNP, 2015, p50).
- 2.5. St Christopher's Church (HE 1277344) comprises the earliest surviving building in the village, being of mainly 15th century date. The tower and the south aisle result from the foundation of a chantry or chapel of ease in the 1492 will of Geoffrey de Downes - these were added to the already-existing nave, chancel and north aisle (ref Pevsner and Hubbard). The structure comprises nave and aisles of two bays, a chancel, tower on the western end, and southern porch. The preaching cross (HE 1277212, SAM 1018358) is located centrally within the churchyard. The base is medieval, the shaft and cross piece date from renovations carried out in around 1800.
- 2.6. The Shrigley estate is the ancestral home of the Downes family, who held the land from AD 1313, and lived in the hall. The remains of a castle in the grounds of Shrigley Hall was demolished in the 1930s, being locally known as "the Edward III Castle", indicating it was established contemporaneously with the Shrigley Estate.
- 2.7. On the 1848 tithe map, a now demolished school building is recorded to the south-west of St Christopher's Church. The tithe map also shows an additional seven buildings in the vicinity of the Church of St Christopher than currently occupy the area. Three buildings which currently stand, Church Cottages, Pott Hall and the Old Vicarage, have been extensively modified than shown on the first edition OS map of 1871. There is no Enclosure map and award for Pott Shrigley as the Shrigley Estate was the landowner.
- 2.8. From the eighteenth century onwards, Pott Shrigley was important for coalmining and brick-making industries. Coal mining largely ceased around 1930 but continued alongside fireclay mining at Hammond's Moorside Mine until 1956. Quarrying was also practiced in the area, being used for construction of buildings and roads.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1. The Aims and Objectives of the watching brief are to ensure any archaeological remains of heritage significance disturbed by the groundworks are appropriately investigated and recorded. This would act as mitigation for any harm caused by the proposed development in constructing a ramp so that Access for All is achieved at St Christopher's Church. Specific regional research² questions that evidence from the watching brief might be able to address include:

- LM08: How can the impact of plague, climate change and war be identified through the archaeological investigation of rural settlements? and
- LM03: How did small settlements evolve and exploit environmental resources?

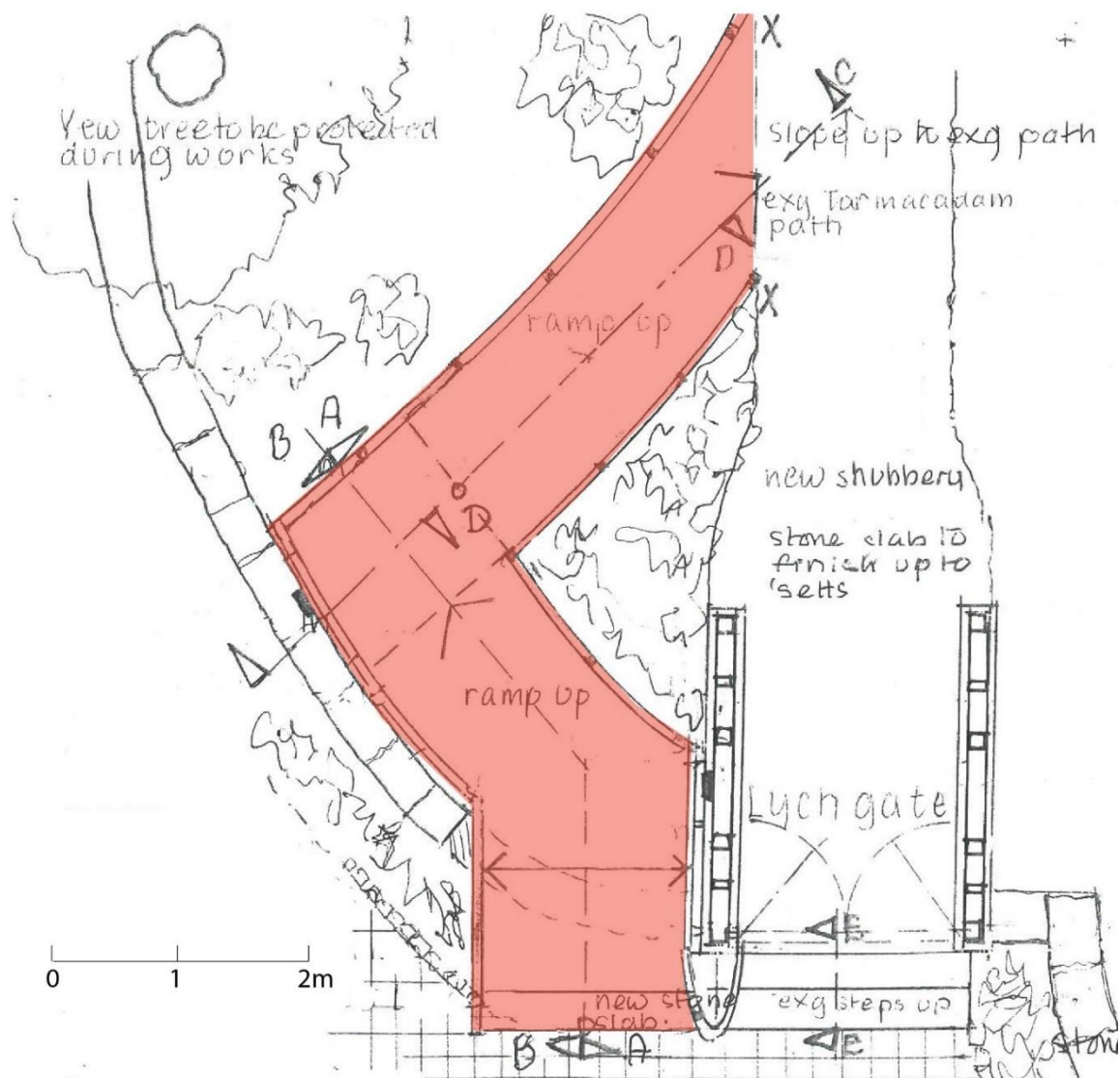


Fig. 3 Plan of the groundworks

1.1. ² <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/sample-page/late-medieval/>

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- 3.2. Groundworks will comprise ground reduction and levelling to allow for the installation of a ramp adjacent to the existing lychgate at the south-east extent of the churchyard (Fig. 3). The general reduction will vary in depth between 0.25m at the north-west extent of the ramp and 0.5m at the south-east extent. Additionally pockets 0.5m in depth will be excavated for stanchions.
 - 3.3. The work will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020). The watching brief will be undertaken to monitor groundworks associated with the construction of the access ramp which will be excavated by contractors using a mini-digger. The excavation of any archaeological features or deposits will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation.
 - 3.4. The presence or absence of archaeological features encountered during the ground works will be noted.
 - 3.5. Where features of archaeological interest are identified during the ground works they will be investigated by hand with sufficient work being undertaken to determine their date, character and function, if that is possible within the extent of the groundworks: 100% of small discrete features, 50% of larger pits, and 20% of linear features.
 - 3.6. All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the work at an appropriate scale, using tapes from features and boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.
 - 3.7. Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms, using a continuous numbering system, and be drawn and photographed as appropriate.
 - 3.8. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
 - 3.9. All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register. For archive purposes guidance will be taken from the ADS website: https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/RasterImg_3
 - 3.10. In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.
 - 3.11. All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and a sampling strategy will be developed as appropriate, using English Heritage's Environmental Archaeology guidance 2011 to comprise:
 - Bulk sampling of contexts with potential to contain significant environmental and/or technological evidence, and/or contain material suitable for radiocarbon dating
 - Samples to comprise 30 litres from each context, or 100% sample from smaller contexts, collected in sealable 10 litre plastic containers. However, the amount of each sample will be dependent on the nature of the deposit, with a presumption in favour of retaining as much material in-situ as possible while fulfilling the aims of the work

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- Individual charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating will be collected, wrapped in foil and placed within a sealed and labelled finds bag
- 3.12. All stratified finds will be collected by context, but as these would come from topsoil which will have been previously disturbed as part of the burial ground, 3D recording will not be employed. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
- 3.13. All finds and samples, with the exception of any human bone which is encountered, will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
- 3.14. The Faculty (issued 16/10/20) include condition (d) which stipulates the following in respect to any discovery of human remains: "If any human remains become exposed or are otherwise encountered during the course of the work
- all work in the vicinity must stop immediately;
 - the remains must be lightly covered with soil;
 - the Diocesan Registrar (and in her absence the Secretary to the Diocesan Advisory Committee) must be notified; and
 - the directions of the Diocesan Registrar must be followed."
- 3.15. Arrangements will be made to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples, if required.
- 3.16. If material evidence is recovered that requires specialist assessment, CPAT has a team of external specialists who advise and undertake the appropriate levels of study. These include the following:
- Lithics Pippa Bradley
 - Prehistoric pottery Francis Lynch
 - Roman pottery Peter Webster or Julie Edwards
 - Medieval pottery Stephanie Ratkai
 - Thin section analysis Chris Doherty University of Oxford
 - Roman glass Hilary Cool
 - Metalwork identification and conservation Phillip Parkes University of Cardiff
 - Faunal remains Archaeological Services University of Durham
 - Palaeoenvironment Archaeological Services University of Durham
 - Pollen Fiona Grant or Lampeter University
 - Metallurgy Tim Young University of Cardiff
 - C14 and OSL SUERC
- 3.17. Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introduction
 - Site location
 - Historical Background
 - Aims & Objectives
 - Methodology
 - Watching brief results

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- Assessment of heritage significance
 - Conclusions
 - References
 - Appropriate appendices on archives and finds
- 3.18. CPAT will be responsible for collecting any artefacts that are disturbed and any human bone, fragmentary or complete, which is dug up during the archaeological works, following the implementation of the necessary legal procedures. Given the likelihood that human remains will be revealed by the proposed development, a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be required to comply with the 1857 Burial Act. Where at all possible intact burials should be avoided by the works, but any disturbed skeletal material that is encountered should be stored appropriately in a secure place within the church while the development is ongoing.
- 3.19. The Vicar & Church Wardens of St Christopher's Church in conjunction with CPAT will make an appropriate decision as to how and where the bones or fragments are re-buried.
- 3.20. In addition to the material archive, types of data expected to comprise the archive would include:
- Photographs (RAW)
 - Context sheets (paper)
 - Photographic register (paper)
 - Drawings (drafting film)
 - Miscellaneous registers (paper)
 - Compiled report
- 3.21. The archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines published in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC, 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007). The resultant research archive will be checked and ordered according to MoRPHE (EH, 2006) criteria and the CIFA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020). It will also comply with Cheshire's requirements for deposition of an archaeological archive as outlined in their weblink: <http://www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Archive-Deposition-1.pdf>
- 3.22. Selection and retention policies for the archaeological archive will employ CIFA guidance (Selection Toolkit)³ as appropriate in discussion with the repository as advised by CIFA. However, this can only be achieved once the project creates any significant archival material, and once a suitable repository has been found, and so would form part of the post-excavation assessment process. The decision would be made by CPAT informed by the research potential and heritage significance of the archaeological evidence uncovered by the site work. Artefacts and contextual evidence that can help address the research questions (LM03 and LM08) will be prioritised for retention, but as part of the post-excavation assessment other data sets might have been gathered which would help address some of the other Regional Research Framework questions, and a review would be conducted at this stage to ascertain the

1.2. ³ <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/toolkit>

potential value of further research using this material. As appropriate external specialist assessment would be employed to help identify the research potential of cohesive assemblages, and local curators would be consulted as to whether specific local knowledge might be enhanced through study and retention of the collected archive, beyond the broader research questions posed in the RRF document. Correspondence, project and financial management records would not be selected for archiving.

For the material archive CPAT has a retention policy for artefacts which prioritises as follows:

High priority for retention

- Rare finds from stratified and unstratified contexts
- Prehistoric and early medieval assemblages
- Key stratigraphic dating assemblages crucial to the structural development of the site
- Assemblages which are not well represented in museum collections

High priority for disposal

- Unstratified material unless intrinsically dateable and unusual/rare
- Artefacts from residual/intrusive contexts unless of key stratigraphic importance to the site
- Assemblages already well represented in museum collections
- Unprocessed environmental/soil samples

3.23. In the absence of a receiving museum within Cheshire East, and Buxton Museum and Art Gallery also not accepting archaeological archives, if any artefacts are recovered during the works these will be deposited at the church for safekeeping, as the Church of England would be the legal owner of the artefacts. The paper archive would be retained by CPAT, and a digital archive created by scanning of paper copies or use of excel spreadsheets, for deposition with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to facilitate public access. Negative results would not result in an archive significant enough for deposition.

4 SOURCES

Sources

Campbell, G., Moffat, L., and Straker, V. 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition) English Heritage

Cootes, K., V., E., 2021. *Specifications for a programme of Archaeological Watching Brief St Christopher's Church, Pott Shrigley, Macclesfield, Cheshire*. Unpublished report

Peak District National Park Authority, 2015. *Pott Shrigley Conservation Area Appraisal*.

5 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

5.1. Construction start date is not yet fixed, but expected to be in September – October 2021. The ramp construction groundworks are expected to be completed within a week, probably within two days if weather and logistics allow this.

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- 5.2. The watching brief will be undertaken by a skilled archaeologist under the overall supervision of Tim Malim, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA). CPAT is also a CifA Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by their Code of Conduct (2014) and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (2014).
 - 5.3. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the site work. Digital pdf copies of the report will be deposited with the client, Cheshire's Historic Environment Record and the Peak District National Park Authority's Historic Buildings Sites and Monument Record within one month of the completion of on-site works. As required by Cheshire's HER photographs will be supplied in Tiff format. An OASIS submission including report upload would be completed once the report has been approved by the PDNPA's Archaeological Advisor.
 - 5.4. The Peak District National Park Archaeologist will be notified two weeks in advance of the start of works, and will be kept informed of the timetable to facilitate monitoring, if required.
 - 5.5. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
 - 5.6. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

W Logan and T Malim

17 August 2021 revised 6/9/21