

Adlington WwTW to Bonis Hall Lane Rising Main, CHESHIRE



Rapid Walkover Survey, Watching Brief and Evaluation Report



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SUMMARY

Following a proposal by United Utilities to construct a new water pipeline from Adlington Wastewater Treatment Works (SJ 911 807) to Bonis Hall Lane Rising Main (SJ 906 783), Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Services (CCCHES) requested a programme of archaeological work, initially comprising a desk-based assessment, to inform the planning process. OA North was commissioned to undertake the work, and the desk-based assessment was completed in February 2003 (OA North 2003). As a result of the recommendations of the desk-based assessment, a programme of further work was agreed in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist at CCCHES. This comprised a walkover survey, excavation of a series of evaluation trenches at the site of Adlington Mill (Site **10**) and a permanent presence watching brief during the topsoil strip groundworks. This report sets out the results of the walkover survey, the watching brief and the evaluation, detailing the results of each phase of work.

The walkover survey was completed in April 2007. The sites identified previously (OA North 2003) were inspected and, in addition, 15 new sites (Sites **30** to **45**) were added to the gazetteer. The route of the proposed pipeline passes through mainly agricultural land, including the Adlington Hall Estate lands. The Hall is believed to be at least medieval in date (OA North 2003), although the sites associated with the estate (Sites **25**, **26**, **30-35** and **37-38**) appear post-medieval in date. For the most part other sites comprise agricultural features, including marl pits/ponds (Sites **29**, **36** and **39**) and field boundaries (Site **45**). Transport-related features include two bridges (Sites **06** and **42**) and a milestone (Site **44**). The only post-medieval building present was Mill House Farm (Site **07**); a timber-framed building dating to 1603. A weir and water management system (Site **40**), also of post-medieval date, survives in Issue Woods. Ten of these sites were considered likely to be affected by the pipeline works (Sites **4**, **10**, **12**, **26**, **29-31**, **37**, **43** and **44**).

The watching brief took place between April and May 2007. During the pipeline groundworks several sherds of post-medieval pottery, and more modern debris were recovered from the topsoil. There was no evidence of any surviving archaeological features, although this is in part due to the shallow nature of the excavations, which did not exceed a depth of 0.30m during this phase of work. The lack of archaeological features is also probably due to the high level of topsoil disturbance, which appears to have been caused by extensive ploughing.

Site **10**, the suggested location of Adlington Mill, was subject to an evaluation trenching in June 2007. As no archaeological features or deposits were observed during the evaluation trenching, no recommendations for further work have been made.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the work. Further thanks are extended to the owners of Mill House Farm for their co-operation, and for permitting access to the grounds of the house.

The rapid walkover survey was undertaken by Christina Robinson, and Thomas Mace undertook the watching brief. Andrew Bates, Pascal Eloy and Alex Beben undertook the evaluation, and Christine Howard-Davis examined the finds. Christina Robinson, Thomas Mace and Andy Bates produced the report, whilst Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 United Utilities submitted a planning application for the construction of a water pipeline from Adlington Wastewater Treatment Works (SJ 911 807) to Bonis Hall Lane Rising Main (SJ 906 783), Cheshire. Based on the results of a desk-based assessment undertaken by OA North (2003) Cheshire County Council Historic Environment Services (CCCHES) recommended a programme of archaeological mitigation, and OA North subsequently submitted a project design for this work (*Appendix 1*).
- 1.1.2 This programme of work comprised a walkover survey, a series of evaluation trenches at Adlington Mill (Site **10**), and an archaeological watching brief during all topsoil stripping activities. This report sets out the results of the walkover survey, evaluation trenching and watching brief in the form of a short document detailing the results of each phase of work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 OA North submitted a project design covering the different aspects of the defined programme of archaeological work (*Appendix 1*) in response to a request by United Utilities. The project design was adhered to in full throughout the archaeological programme except where agreed in consultation with the curator and United Utilities. The work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 RAPID WALKOVER SURVEY

2.2.1 A 'Level 1'-type walkover survey (*Appendix 1*) was undertaken to relate the existing landscape to historic research (OA North 2003) and to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites. This comprised a 100m wide corridor either side of the proposed pipeline, which was traversed in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape were recorded using relevant OA North *pro-forma* recording sheets. Any features were, where possible, located using differential GPS survey, which can achieve an accuracy of +/- 5m with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid or by manual survey techniques to tie relevant features onto the relevant Ordnance Survey map.

2.2.2 The newly identified sites (Sites **30** to **45**) are presented in the form of a gazetteer which includes the sites identified from the previous desk-based assessment (OA North 2003). The gazetteer sites are also presented in Figure 2.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 A programme of field observation recorded accurately the location, extent and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits exposed during the course of the topsoil stripping activities within the pipeline easement (Plates 6 and 7). The work comprised the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.

2.3.2 All groundworks on the site were conducted under constant archaeological supervision and comprised the machine stripping of topsoil and subsoil. This did not exceed a depth of 0.30m during this phase of work. All exposed soil horizons were examined and described and spoilheaps were carefully checked for any unstratified finds.

2.3.3 A daily record of the nature, extent and depths of groundworks was maintained throughout the duration of the project. All archaeological contexts

were recorded on OA North's *pro-forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout and, where appropriate, scaled profiles were produced of archaeological features at a scale of 1:20.

2.4 EVALUATION EXCAVATION

2.4.1 In total, five evaluation trenches each measuring 20m x 1.8m were excavated. These were arranged to provide suitable coverage of the area, whilst avoiding an overhead power cable that crossed the site. Prior to the commencement of work each area was scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool. Excavation of the trenches proceeded with a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket under archaeological supervision down either to the first archaeological deposits or to the river gravels. Any further excavation was performed manually, and the spoil was scanned for artefacts.

2.4.2 Recording comprised a full description and preliminary classification of the deposits and materials revealed on OA North *pro-forma* sheets. The trenches were located with a Total Station EDM and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. The field survey data was incorporated with digital map data in a CAD system to create the figures used in this report. Hand-drawn plans were produced at a scale of 1:20 to illustrate the contents of the trenches, with representative sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. Indexed records of monochrome and colour slide photographs were maintained.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix I*), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the County Record office in Chester on completion of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The study area lies in the north-eastern corner of Cheshire, south of Stockport and Manchester, and north of Macclesfield (Fig 1). The only settlement of any note along the route is the village of Adlington. The route closely follows the A523, and the line of the railway from Adlington towards Manchester.
- 3.1.2 The topography typically consists of gently rolling plains (Countryside Commission 1998, 145) between 90 and 100m OD, with the occasional sandstone ridge. Much of the land is made up of pasture for dairy cattle, with the fields divided by hedges and trees giving the appearance of a large amount of woodland (*ibid*). The solid geology is made up of sandstone, but this is almost entirely covered by glacial deposits of till, sands and gravels (Leah *et al* 1997, 45), forming a mix of typical brown earths, sandy grey soils and stagnohumic soils (Ordnance Survey 1983). Mosses and wetlands are particularly common, having developed in depressions and hollows in a number of places (Leah *et al* 1997, 45).

3.2 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The following background is taken from the OA North 2003 Desk-Based Assessment report. It is reproduced here to allow an historic context for the various elements of the fieldwork to be established.
- 3.2.2 **Prehistoric:** there is little evidence for early prehistoric activity in Cheshire, although it is known from neighbouring regions, and so may yet be discovered (Longley 1987, 36). Certainly, by the early Mesolithic there is evidence for occupation in Cheshire at Tatton Park, where a large temporary campsite has been excavated (Higham 1993, 15; Leah *et al* 1997, 100).
- 3.2.3 Evidence for the Neolithic period is equally scarce, and although typical artefacts such as leaf-shaped arrowheads, pottery and polished stone axes are known, ‘a lack of firm associations from Cheshire hinders... interpretation’ (*op cit*, 41). The flint axe (Site **24**) found within the study area is a rarity, but gives little indication of the true nature of occupation in the area during the Neolithic. The Bronze Age is much better represented in Cheshire, with a tradition of crouched burials below simple round barrows common (Longley 1987). At the same time settlement evidence is very scarce and many dateable objects are discovered only as stray finds (*ibid*).
- 3.2.4 A collection of burials and associated structures was found within the study area off Bonis Hall Lane (Site **02**). This site is relatively typical of such discoveries having been made in 1808 whilst searching for gravel (Ormerod 1882, 537). They identified what was described as ‘paving stones’, which were revealed to be a collection of cairns, within one of which was an urn containing ashes (*ibid*). Unfortunately, the remains and the exact location of the find were lost, but the urn was described as being of Abercromby Type 1

and had Irish affinities (Bu'lock 1961 after Sainter 1878). It is difficult from this description to be sure exactly what the entire site consisted of, but it demonstrates that there was activity in the area during the Bronze Age.

- 3.2.5 The Iron Age in Cheshire is also lacking in large amounts of identifiable remains, and although the bog bodies found at Lindow are thought to date to the Iron Age (Leah *et al* 1997, 152), they are far from typical. Small-scale settlement of this period has also been identified in the north of Cheshire, although hill forts are more common and tend to typify the period (Ormerod 1882, 636).
- 3.2.6 **Roman and Early Medieval:** despite the presence of a major Roman fort at Chester, this part of Cheshire has evidence for only a relatively limited amount of Roman activity. Indeed, it has been said that 'Cheshire was not thickly inhabited at the time of the Roman conquest' (Petch 1987, 115), and the extent of land held by the local *Cornovii* tribe is not well known (Higham 1993, 31). Chester soon became a major administrative, civilian and military site around which grew up a network of roads and smaller forts, with Wroxeter also acting as an important military base in the earlier part of the Roman period (Higham 1993). There are no significant Roman settlements in the immediate vicinity of the study area, although the present A523 is considered to follow the probable line of the Roman road to Manchester (GMAU 1993). However, excavation alongside this route did not identify any Roman remains (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 Following the gradual collapse of the Roman Empire and its administration in Britain, Chester remained a settlement of some status, although its exact role is unclear (Higham 1993, 62). Chester may have remained an administrative centre until as late as the seventh century AD, as it was identified as a *civitas* by Bede and had major public buildings surviving until as late as the tenth century AD (Thacker 1987). Physical remains have been identified in the study area in the form of two pieces of Saxon cross shaft (Site 14), which demonstrate the importance of the Parish of Prestbury at an early stage (Higham 1993, 173). The wider region is, however, more difficult to interpret (*ibid*, 237), as this period was one of considerable political instability. Prior to the arrival of Saxon Mercians in the middle of the seventh century, the kingdom of Powys was defeated in battle at Chester in 616, by Northumbrian Angles under Aethelfrith (Thacker 1987). To the west of the existing county line, a physical frontier in the form of Wat's Dyke was constructed by the Saxon Mercian king Penda against the kingdom of Gwynedd by the mid seventh century (Crosby 1996, 28).
- 3.2.8 A major political frontier at the River Mersey, meaning 'boundary river', was established at some time between the Northumbrian and the Mercian Angles; the latter eventually became the dominant political force until their kingdom collapsed before the Danes in 874 (Thacker 1987). The north-west of Mercia, which included Cheshire, was not seized by the Danish but seems to have been made a vassal-state under their puppet-king Ceolwulf (Crosby 1996, 29). In 918 Edward the Elder of Wessex wrested the non-Danish part of Mercia from his sister Aethelflaed's daughter Aelfwyn, Aethelflaed herself being the daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of the Mercian king Ethelred. It was

probably Edward the Elder who created the county later recorded as ‘the shire of the city of the legions’, or *Legeceasterscir*, in 980 (*ibid*). It was in 920, according to the eleventh-century chronicler Simeon of Durham that Sihtric, the Irish-Norse king of York, sacked Davenport in an attempt to stir up rebellion against Edward the Elder (Higham 1996, 113). This attempt failed and the Pennine border continued to separate the English county from its Danish neighbours in Derbyshire (Crosby 1996, 31). For the next fifty years Cheshire underwent something of a period of relative prosperity, in part perhaps due to the extortion of tribute from Welsh neighbours (Higham 1993, 123). Renewed suffering at the hands of Viking raids and Danish militancy followed the death of king Edgar in 975, and at this time Cheshire slid back into historical obscurity as a war-zone until the Norman Conquest of 1066 (Crosby 1996, 32). Mercian primacy and even separatism nonetheless seems to have persisted until this event, under Leofric (1030-57) and his descendant Edwin, members of a vigorous line which was proud to deal with the Welsh kingdoms on their own terms, entirely separate from the policies of the English king (*ibid*).

3.2.9 The name Adlington has its origins in Old English, meaning ‘Eadwulf’s farm’ (Dodgson 1970, 181). The site of Adlington Hall is thought to have Saxon origins (Ormerod 1882, 653), which might suggest that the Norse influence over Chester, apparent from the early tenth century onwards, did not necessarily spread into this area.

3.2.10 **Medieval:** the majority of the regional political boundaries of Cheshire were established prior to the Norman Conquest (Thacker 1987). Adlington is referenced in the Domesday Book as ‘Eduhuintune’ (Dodgson 1970, 181), and it is likely that other settlements in the vicinity have similar early beginnings. Cheshire was probably a relatively wealthy part of England at the time of the Norman Conquest, although Adlington fell within the Hundred of Hamestun, ‘the poorest and least hospitable of any part of the region’ (Higham 1993, 171). It has strong links, however, with Prestbury, which housed a mother-church for the area (*ibid*, 174), and Adlington itself probably acted as an estate centre in its own right. The centuries following the Norman Conquest were far from peaceful though, and Hamestun Hundred suffered badly during the initial Harrying of the North (*ibid*, 171).

3.2.11 Adlington Hall was originally a medieval moated house, held by the Legh family, although the earliest part is dated 1505 (De Figuerido and Treuherz 1988, 15), and there are references to Adlington throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Dodgson 1970, 181). It would have dominated the area throughout the medieval period, and was much enlarged during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (De Figuerido and Treuherz 1988, 15). Despite the ravages of the Civil War, the majority of the surviving earlier buildings in the area date to the seventeenth century (Sites **07**, **09** and **11**) (DoE 1984). By the eighteenth century Adlington Hall was beginning to take on much of its present appearance, although there was considerable development yet to come.

3.2.12 **Post-medieval:** during the eighteenth century Adlington Hall was massively expanded with new symmetrical wings and a pedimented entrance in the

fashionable style of the day (De Figuerdo and Treuherz 1988, 17), as well as huge additions made to the gardens (DoE 1984). Much of this is now lost due to reductions made in the early twentieth century (De Figuerdo and Treuherz 1988, 17), but the work that took place at Adlington Hall is symbolic of the sort of expansion and building that took place during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Transport links were particularly significant, such as the building of the Macclesfield to Cheadle Hulme railway in 1845 (Site **06**). The study area was, however, essentially rural, and its contribution to the Industrial Revolution would have probably been small-scale, and represented by features like smithies (Sites **23**, **28** and **29**) and mills (Sites **07**, **10** and **19**). Adlington is described in 1850 as a ‘considerable village, pleasantly situated five miles north from Macclesfield’ and with a population of 1159 at the last census, which had grown from 847 in 1801 (Bagshaw 1850, 191), another sign of the general increased prosperity and growth in the area.

4. RAPID WALKOVER SURVEY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The walkover survey aimed to determine both the survival of the above ground remains of sites identified by the desk-based assessment (OA North 2003) and also to identify previously unrecorded sites along the proposed pipeline route.

4.1.2 All the fields containing, and adjacent to, the pipeline route were traversed in a systematic fashion. The ground conditions were good, in the main part, for identifying sites through the walkover. The vast majority of the fields explored were under pasture and had a covering of short grass. Several fields were wooded and were planted with deciduous and coniferous trees. The locations of these sites are all shown on Figure 2.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 Of the sites identified by the desk-based assessment (OA North 2003) as being within the study area, it was only possible to confirm the identification of fourteen of these during the rapid walkover survey (Sites **2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14-17, 20, 25, 26** and **29**). No evidence was identified to confirm the authenticity of Sites **1, 3, 13, 18, 19, 21-23, 27** or **28**. Site **9** had probably been destroyed by the advent of the Macclesfield to Cheadle Hulme railway. It appears as though the buildings comprising parts of Site **12** have been destroyed, although earthwork components survive. Sites **5** and **24** comprised findspots and therefore could not be corroborated during the walkover programme. Fifteen new sites were identified and recorded (Sites **30-45**; Table 1 below).

4.2.2 The majority of the 15 new sites were post-medieval agrarian features, such as field boundaries, marl pits/ponds and possible ridge and furrow (Sites **31, 34-39, 43** and **45**). There are also features which relate to the Adlington Estate, such as a tree-lined formal walk (Site **30**), a hollow way (Site **33**), a weir and channel (Site **40**) and the gateposts (Site **15**) at the former entrance to Adlington Hall. An outline description of the sites by type is presented below. Detailed descriptions of each site are provided in the gazetteer (*Section 5*).

Period	No	Sites
Prehistoric	1	Barrow (Site 02)
Romano-British	0	-
Early Medieval	0	-
Medieval	1	Boundary (Site 4)
Medieval/Post-medieval	2	Ridge and furrow (Site 43), and a mill (Site 10)
Post-medieval	19	Components of the Adlington Hall Estate (Sites 25, 26, 30-35 and 37-38), agricultural features (field boundaries 45 , and marl pits/ponds 29, 36 and 39), two bridges (Sites 06 and 42), a building (Site 07), a weir and water management system (Site 40), a milestone (Site 44) and small divot (Site 41)

Table 1: Number of sites by period

- 4.2.3 **Prehistoric Burial Monuments:** a Bronze Age barrow (SM No 22578) survives in the form of a low earthen mound (Site **02**). There are no signs of the kerbstones or cairns which were mentioned by JD Saniter in 1878. The barrow is located in the field opposite the nursery on London Road (A523) (Plate 1). Site **1** may represent the same feature, albeit with an erroneous grid reference.
- 4.2.4 **Adlington Estate Related Features:** the sites associated with the estate include a building, gateways, earthworks and water management systems. A lodge (Site **25**) is located to the south of the eastern gates (Site **26**). The lodge was built in the nineteenth century and the gates, of seventeenth century origin, seem to have been refurbished at a similar time. To the north of the gates a tree-lined avenue (Site **30**) runs east/west towards Adlington Hall (Plate 2). An entranceway existed to the south-east of the hall, which is thought to have fallen out of use by 1882, as it is not present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Two large sandstone gateposts (Site **32**) survive as evidence of this (Plate 3). No evidence survives to determine the putative locations of Adlington Hall Mill (Sites **18** and **19**).
- 4.2.5 Within the Adlington Estate is a wooded area known as ‘The Wilderness’ containing several earthwork features. An earthwork bank (Site **31**) follows the line of a trackway leading into ‘The Wilderness’ on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1882. A hollow way or pathway (Site **33**) crosses ‘The Wilderness’, comprising two banks, which may represent one of several such planned pathways. Two possible marl pits (Sites **34** and **35**) occupy the south-eastern corner of ‘The Wilderness’; Site **35** is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. A pond (Site **38**), situated immediately outside of the wooded area, can be matched with a pond shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, which lies partially outside of ‘The Wilderness’.
- 4.2.6 To the east of ‘The Wilderness’ is a tree-lined bank (Site **37**) aligned north-east/south-west. This appears to be the current boundary of the Adlington Estate, and the trees seem to have been deliberately planted along the bank. The bank follows the course of a stream, which lies to its south-eastern side.
- 4.2.7 **Agricultural Features:** three types of agricultural-related sites were identified during the walkover survey: marl pits (Sites **29**, **36** and **39**), ridge and furrow (Site **43**) and former field boundaries (Site **45**). Smithy Meadow Pits (Site **29**) is part of a series of ponds shown on the modern Ordnance Survey; these are likely to be marl pits. This reference to a smithy on the modern Ordnance Survey is thought to relate to the Hollingworth Smithy (Site **23**). Marl pits (Sites **36** and **39**) are also located on watercourses, one to the east of ‘The Wilderness’ and the other to the south.
- 4.2.8 The ridge and furrow (Site **43**) lies to the south-east of Mill House Farm with London Road to the east. It only survives partly in the field, which may be due to change in boundaries and land use.
- 4.2.9 A series of banks (Site **45**) appear to pre-date the Macclesfield to Cheadle Hulme railway, which was constructed in 1845, and represent former field

boundaries. The banks run in various directions, but they all interconnect and are likely to be of the same date.

- 4.2.10 **Bridges:** two bridges were identified within the study area. One carries the Macclesfield to Cheadle Hulme railway, crossing London road (Site **06**), and the second carries the London road over the River Dean (Site **42**).
- 4.2.11 **Mill Sites:** two sites (Sites **07** and **10**) are thought to be the location of Adlington Mill. Mill House Farm (Site **07**) was considered by Bott (1984) to be the site of the mill, although Site **10** was considered more likely by Norris (1968). A possible overgrown tailrace feature close to Site **10** was identified during the walkover survey.
- 4.2.12 **Miscellaneous Sites:** a stone weir (Site **40**) with an associated stone channel to the north is located in Issue Wood. The stone channel at the northern head of the weir has grooves indicating that a sluice gate was once present. The channel is fed by a ditch to the north, which runs along the edge of Issue Wood.
- 4.2.13 A small hollow in the ground (Site **41**) was observed to the west of the stone weir in Issue Wood (Site **40**), and to the south of the river Dean. It is likely to be a tree-throw and of no archaeological significance.
- 4.2.14 A milestone (Site **06**) was identified on the north-western side of the railway bridge above London road. The milestone is shown on both the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps accompanied by distances to London, Macclesfield and Stockport.

5. SITE GAZETTEER

Site name Sandyhead Farm, Bowl Barrow
Site number **01**
NGR SJ 9083 7804
HER No -
Site type Possible site of bowl barrow
Period Prehistoric
Source HER

Description

The possible site of a bowl barrow. The HER gives its position as 39072 37833 (Site **02**), but Tom Clare considers this to be its actual location, the precise location having never been established. A sand quarry is thought to have existed on this spot.

Assessment

The site lies to the south-east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name North of Junction of London Road and Bonis Hall Lane, Bowl Barrow
Site number **02**
NGR SJ 90719 78332
HER No 1557/1
Site type Site of bowl barrow
Period Prehistoric
Source HER; Scheduled Monument 22578; Sainter 1878; Earwaker 1880; Ormerod 1882; Ordnance Survey 1882; 1899; Bu'lock 1961; Rowley 1982; www.megalithic.co.uk/artcle

Description

According to the HER, this is the site of the probable barrow, discovered and partially excavated in 1808. The site was made up of a collection of cairns, some enclosed by circles of large stones covered by a large earth mound. One cairn was opened and contained an urn and burnt bone, covered by a flat stone, with further associated bone fragments and pieces of copper (Sainter 1878). The urn, which was of Abercromby type 1 and had Irish affinities (Bu'lock 1961), is now lost and the precise location of the barrow is not known, although earthworks on this spot may correspond to it (Plate 1).

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Bonis Hall Lane, Field Boundary
Site number **03**
NGR SJ 9058 7837
HER No -
Site type Possible former field boundary
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source Geonex 1992, 177 92/232

Description

A possible field boundary is shown in aerial photos as a discoloration in a ploughed field, orientated north/south, with a further short section parallel to it at the south end.

Assessment

The majority of the site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it, although the shorter section at the south end may be affected.

Site name Adlington/Butley Boundary
Site number **04**
NGR SJ 9072 7866
HER No -
Site type Township boundary
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source Current Ordnance Survey

Description

The pipeline crosses the township boundary between Adlington and Butley at this point.

Assessment

The boundary will be truncated by the pipeline.

Site name New Mill House, Stone Bead

Site number 05

NGR SJ 9110 7880

HER No 2487

Site type Bead

Period Prehistoric?

Source HER

Description

A stone bead, probably of prehistoric date, was found at New Mill House Farm. It had a diameter of 14mm, a thickness of 4.5mm, with a central hole of *c* 5mm diameter.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Bridge over London Road

Site number 06

NGR SJ 9081 7888

HER No 2529/1/4

Site type Railway bridge

Period Post-medieval

Source HER

Description

A bridge carrying the Macclesfield to Cheadle Hulme railway over London Road, built in 1845.

Assessment

The site lies immediately to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Mill House Farmhouse and Cottage

Site number 07

NGR SJ 9072 7901

HER No 2188

Site type Farmhouse

Period Post-medieval

Source HER; Bott 1984; DoE 1984

Description

A farmhouse and cottage, formerly a dower house, dated 1603 and built for Sir Urian Legh, with some mid eighteenth and early twentieth century alterations. It is timber-framed with brick and plaster infill, a stone slate roof and a single stone chimney. Bott (1984) considers it to be the site of the Adlington Mill.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Adlington Farm, Kiln

Site number 08

NGR SJ 9082 7920

HER No -

Site type Possible kiln site

Period Medieval/Post-medieval

Source Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2)

Description

Two small fields are recorded here on the tithe map, one of which is named Waste Kiln Croft, suggesting that a kiln of some type formerly stood in this area.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Penny Loaves Farmhouse
Site number **09**
NGR SJ 9095 7952
HER No 2187
Site type Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; Bryant 1831; Ordnance Survey 1839; DoE 1984

Description

A farmhouse, which was formerly Pole Farm, then became a bakery and alehouse. It is early seventeenth century with twentieth century alterations and additions. It is built of rendered stone rubble with a stone slate roof, and timber-framed internal partitions. It was originally named 'Pool House' (Bryant 1831) or Poll (Ordnance Survey 1839).

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Mill
Site number **10**
NGR SJ 9070 7950
HER No 2624/1
Site type Site of mill
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source HER; Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2); Norris 1968; Bott 1984; Walkover Survey

Description

This is considered by Norris (1968) to be the site of the Adlington Mill. There were apparently some stonework remains on site indicating the position of the mill building, and the rim of the tailrace is clear, although the pool is now filled and overgrown. There were no stonework remains visible during the walkover survey, but the overgrown tailrace was identified. There are no buildings shown on either of the early Ordnance Survey maps, and the field is named 'Hollow Field' on the Tithe Map. Bott (1984) considers the buildings at Mill House Farm (Site **07**) to be the site of the mill.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed development area and will be affected by it.

Site name Brook House Farmhouse
Site number **11**
NGR SJ 9044 7955
HER No 2186/1
Site type Farmhouse
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; DoE 1984

Description

A farmhouse thought to be of sixteenth to early seventeenth century origin, with further additions in the late seventeenth century. It is partially constructed from squared, buff sandstone rubble and partially rendered brick, with a stone slate roof. It has an L-shaped plan, and there are surviving mullion windows.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Park, Deer Park
Site number **12**
NGR Centred on deer park at SJ9010 7980
HER No 1582/2/0

Site type Deer park and landscaped gardens
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source HER; Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2); Ordnance Survey 1882; 1899; Whitaker 1892; Harrison 1903; English Heritage 2001

Description

Robert Legh was granted licence to impark his woods in 1462, and this was set up in 1499 after the old park had fallen out of use (Harrison 1903). It was 175 acres in area, and held about 70 fallow deer (Whitaker 1892). The bank and ditch, which formed the northern and north-western boundary, still exist in part; the Ordnance Survey 1st edition shows the deer park extending as far as Bonis Hall Lane to the south in 1882. There are small areas of woodland to the east, north and north-east of the hall, and open parkland to the south. The Wilderness, which comprises c15ha of woodland and paths, extends beyond this to the south. The park was landscaped by Charles Legh in the eighteenth century, and originally contained several garden buildings, many of which are now lost.

Assessment

Although the deer park lies to mostly the west of the proposed development area, the pipeline crosses over the east side of the main park boundary, as defined by English Heritage 2001.

Site name Adlington Park, Folly
Site number 13
NGR SJ 90140 8035
HER No 1582/2/1
Site type Folly
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; English Heritage 2001

Description

The remains of a brick folly castle in Adlington Hall Park, probably built during the eighteenth century, c 1760, landscaping by Charles Legh.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Park, Reused Cross
Site number 14
NGR SJ 9053 8027
HER No 1618
Site type Cross fragment
Period Early medieval
Source HER; Elrington 1987; DoE 1984

Description

The pillar of a Saxon cross reused as a sundial is situated at this point. It is barrel-shaped with a bead mould at the top, and was probably moved in front of Shell Cottage in the early eighteenth century, before being moved to its current location. A second pillar of a similar type stood nearby but was moved to Prestbury in 1950 (Elrington 1987, 290).

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Gates
Site number 15
NGR SJ 9047 8033
HER No 1582/2/2
Site type Gates
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; DoE 1984; English Heritage 2001

Description

Gates and piers to 'The Wilderness' garden, situated at the northern end of an avenue of trees at Adlington Hall. They were built for Thomas Legh V, are dated 1688, and are constructed from ashlar buff gritstone with wrought iron gates. The left gate displays the inscription 'IW 1688'.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall
Site number **16**
NGR SJ 9046 8045
HER No 1582/1/1
Site type Hall
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source HER; Ormerod 1882; Angus-Butterworth 1932; Pevsner and Hubbard 1971; DoE 1984; De Figuerido and Treuherz 1988

Description

Adlington Hall was originally a moated manor house, later an L-shaped plan house, and finally a courtyard layout. The moat is now filled in, although Angus-Butterworth states that it was still partially visible (1932), and may have been filled during the later building. The great hall was finished in 1505 for Thomas Legh I, with the east range and porch added in 1581 by Thomas Legh III. Thomas Legh IV carried out major renovations to the north range between 1665 and 1670. The south and west range were built between 1740 and 1761, both of which were partially demolished and rebuilt in 1928. The hall is partially timber-framed and partially brick, with a stone slate roof. The north front brick walls with stone quoins encase the earlier house. There is, famously, an organ that was installed in the late seventeenth century, which Handel played in 1741 or 1742 (De Figuerido and Treuherz 1988, 17).

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Barns
Site number **17**
NGR SJ 9055 8047
HER No 1582/1/2
Site type Barns
Period Medieval?
Source HER

Description

In a number of mid eighteenth century paintings of Adlington Hall, there is a group of substantial timber-framed barns and other farm buildings, in the area behind the present stable block. At least two of these have full cruck trusses in the end gable.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Mill
Site number **18**
NGR SJ 9020 8060
HER No -
Site type Site of mill
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source Norris 1968

Description

Norris states that a mill was present at Adlington Hall and in use until 1896. It was built against the dam and there are apparently some remains still visible (Norris 1968). He considers it to have been present at this position, although it seems as likely to have been situated at Site **19**.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Mill
Site number **19**
NGR SJ 9035 8059

HER No -
Site type Mill
Period Post-medieval
Source Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2); Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1882; Norris 1968

Description

A group of buildings is shown on the Tithe Map and 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. They are named House Wood on the Tithe Map, but described as a corn mill on the Ordnance Survey map. This is likely to be the actual site of the mill described by Norris (Site 18), which went out of use in 1896.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Gates
Site number 20
NGR SJ 9058 8058
HER No 1582/2/3
Site type Gates
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; DoE 1984; English Heritage 2001

Description

A pair of gates and piers is located on the northern approach to Adlington Hall. They are of late seventeenth century date and built of rusticated ashlar sandstone with iron gates.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Cropmark
Site number 21
NGR SJ 9072 8046
HER No -
Site type Cropmarks
Period Unknown
Source AP Macclesfield Run 18, 1984, 37653

Description

A pair of rectangular parch marks, which may be the remains of buildings, are visible on aerial photographs, each measuring approximately 25m long.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington, Field Boundary
Site number 22
NGR SJ 9105 8033
HER No -
Site type Field Boundary?
Period Medieval?
Source GMAU 1993

Description

An archaeological evaluation carried out by Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit identified a possible field boundary running parallel to the A523, which was considered to be potentially medieval, or at least pre-nineteenth century.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington, Hollingworth Smithy and Buildings
Site number 23

NGR SJ 9069 8040
HER No 1621; 2742
Site type Building/Smithy
Period Medieval/Post-medieval
Source HER; Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2); Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1882; Dodgson 1970; GMAU 1993

Description

A group of buildings is shown to the west of the cross roads linking Adlington to the Stockport road and Mill Lane on the Tithe Map, where it is named 'house, smithy and garden', and Ordnance Survey 1st edition. These included a smithy, post office and other small building, all of which were demolished when the road was widened in 1929. Hollingworth Smithy is recorded as early as 1285 (Dodgson 1970) but excavations carried out by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (1993) failed to find any trace of it. A late nineteenth century building was discovered, however, consisting of a square stone structure with a later brick extension.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington, Axe Fragment
Site number 24
NGR SJ 9100 8035
HER No 2408
Site type Axe
Period Prehistoric
Source HER

Description

A fragment of a Neolithic flint axe was discovered in April 1994 during metal detecting. It is c 51mm long by c 50mm wide.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Lodge
Site number 25
NGR SJ 9094 8038
HER No -
Site type Lodge
Period Post-medieval
Source Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1882; DoE 1984

Description

The east lodge for Adlington Hall built in the nineteenth century, is shown in this position on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition, which would suggest that the grid reference given in the listed building details (DoE 1984, No. 3/20) is wrongly referring to the more recent lodge across the road. It is brick built, with sandstone dressings and a slate roof and appears to be occupied.

Assessment

The site lies close to the south-east of the proposed development area, but is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington Hall, Gates
Site number 26
NGR SJ 9094 8042
HER No 1582/2/4
Site type Gates
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; DoE 1984; English Heritage 2001

Description

A pair of gates and gate piers with wing walls, form an ornate entrance to the east drive to Adlington Hall. The end piers are seventeenth century, with the remainder mid-nineteenth century. They are built of ashlar buff and pink sandstone, with iron gates and railings. Used for vehicular access to the hall.

Assessment

The site lies close to the northeast of the proposed development area and may be affected by it.

Site name Adlington, Milestone
Site number 27
NGR SJ 9111 8038
HER No -
Site type Milestone
Period Post-medieval
Source Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2)

Description

A milestone is marked on the Tithe Map of 1850.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington, Smithy
Site number 28
NGR SJ 9114 8044
HER No -
Site type Smithy
Period Post-medieval
Source Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1882

Description

A smithy is apparently marked on the north-east side of the crossroads, opposite the Hollingworth Smithy. It is not clear whether this is a duplicate of the Hollingworth Smithy or a separate building.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Adlington, Smithy Meadow
Site number 29
NGR SJ 9108 8062
HER No 2738
Site type Smithy
Period Post-medieval
Source HER; Tithe Apportionment and Map 1850 (EDT 3/1; EDT 3/2)

Description

The name Smithy Meadow appears on the Adlington Tithe map and survives today in the name Smithymeadow Pits. This may be a reference to the ponds shown immediately to the north-west, and it seems likely that the earlier Smithy Meadow refers to Hollingworth Smithy (Site 23). The ponds are connected; the north-western pond measures 48m long by 20m wide and the south-easterly pond measures 53m long by 23m wide.

Assessment

The field is crossed by the proposed development area and so will be affected by it, although the non-specific nature of the site makes the impact difficult to assess. The pipeline route does not affect the possible pits to the north-west.

Site name Adlington Hall Estate
Site number 30
NGR SJ 90940 80465 - SJ 90622 80453
HER No
Site type Tree-lined avenue
Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover Survey

Description

A tree-lined bank measures 276.50m long and approximately 2m wide. It runs east/west, leading from the eastern entrance of the Adlington Estate to the Hall complex. This appears to be a part of a formal tree-lined avenue.

Assessment

The site lies close to the east of the proposed development area and may be affected by it.

Site name Near Adlington Hall Estate

Site number 31

NGR SJ 90915 80376 - SJ 90741 80110

HER No

Site type Track way/boundary

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover Survey; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882

Description

A bank following the line of a trackway, is marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1882. This may have been a raised trackway into 'The Wilderness', a wooded area on the Adlington Estate. The bank is approximately 2m wide at the north-east end, widening to approximately 7m at its south-western end, 317m away in the modern wooded area.

Assessment

The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be directly affected by it.

Site name Near Adlington Hall Estate

Site number 32

NGR SJ 90731 80136

HER No

Site type Sandstone gateposts

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover Survey; 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1889

Description

Two sandstone gateposts lie to the south-east of the hall. They are 1.26m x 1.26m square and are set 15.25 metres apart. These are not present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882, but do appear on the 2nd Edition, 1899, as pillars.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name 'The Wilderness'

Site number 33

NGR SJ 90718 80119 - SJ 90711 79813

HER No

Site type Hollow/walk way

Period Post-medieval

Source Walkover Survey

Description

This is a hollow way/pathway located in the wooded area known as 'The Wilderness' on the Adlington Estate. It comprises two banks, which are c 3.5m apart and survive to 0.6m high. The hollow way follows the south-east edge of 'The Wilderness', and curves round to the south-west to end at the southern boundary of the wooded area. This could have been one of the landscaped pathway walks through 'The Wilderness'.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name 'The Wilderness'

Site number 34

NGR SJ 90693 79818
HER No
Site type Marl pit?
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover Survey

Description

This is a possible marl pit within 'The Wilderness'. It lies 20m to the west of Site 33 and 15m from the southern edge of 'The Wilderness'. The site survives as a partial cutting that is 10m long by 5m wide and is aligned east/west.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name 'The Wilderness'
Site number 35
NGR SJ 90761 79830
HER No
Site type Marl pit?
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover Survey; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882

Description

A possible marl pit/pond illustrated on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1882. It is approximately circular and measures approximately 16m in diameter.

Assessment

The site lies close to the east of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Near 'The Wilderness'
Site number 36
NGR SJ 90833 79979
HER No
Site type Marl pit/pond?
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover Survey; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882

Description

A possible marl pit/pond illustrated on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882. It is an oval-shaped pit measuring 38m long and 19m wide.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected by it.

Site name Near 'The Wilderness'
Site number 37
NGR SJ 90827 79935 - SJ 90786 79882
HER No
Site type Bank earthwork
Period Post-medieval
Source Walkover Survey

Description

A surviving earthwork bank with large trees planted along the top of it. The bank appears to be the current boundary along the edge of the Adlington Estate, and follows the stream that runs to the south-east of it.

Assessment

The site is crossed by the proposed development area and will be directly affected by it.

Site name Near 'The Wilderness'
Site number 38

NGR	SJ 90685 79745
HER No	
Site type	Pond
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882

Description

A pond, 20m long, which is overgrown with trees. This site extended into the wooded area known as 'The Wilderness' and is shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Maps.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is likely not to be affected by it.

Site name	Near 'The Wilderness'
Site number	39
NGR	SJ 90629 79733
HER No	
Site type	Marl pit/pond
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey; Current Ordnance Survey

Description

A sub-circular feature approximately 15m in diameter and on the bend of the River Dean. It is shown on the modern Ordnance Survey.

Assessment

The site lies to the east of the proposed development area and is likely not to be affected by it.

Site name	Near Issues Wood
Site number	40
NGR	SJ 90777 79426
HER No	
Site type	Weir and inlet
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882

Description

A weir and water management system is located on the edge of Issues Wood. The water management system is likely to be for the gardens at Adlington Hall. The weir, which appears to be constructed of sandstone, was fed by a channel made of similar material, which continued as a ditch running along the edge of Issues Wood. The ditch cannot be seen to continue out of Issues Wood but on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882, a stream can clearly be seen entering the wood from the north, leading from The Wilderness. This water management system does not appear to supply Site **10**, the mill.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is likely not to be affected by it.

Site name	Near Issues Wood
Site number	41
NGR	SJ 90761 79432
HER No	
Site type	Tree-throw?
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey

Description

A 2m-diameter hollow at the side of a pond is thought likely to be a tree-bowl.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is not likely to be affected by it.

Site name	London Road
Site number	42
NGR	SJ 90840 79292
HER No	
Site type	Bridge
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey; 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1882

Description

An arched and brick-built bridge over which London Road crosses the River Dean. The bridge is capped and lined with sandstone. It is of unknown date but is likely to be post-medieval due to the building materials and style.

Assessment

The site lies to the west of the proposed development area and is not likely to be affected by it.

Site name	London Road
Site number	43
NGR	SJ 90768 78904
HER No	
Site type	Ridge and Furrow?
Period	Medieval - post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey

Description

An area of ridge and furrow survives to the south of Mill House Farm, although not across the entire field area. The linear banks and troughs are 4.5m apart and aligned east/west.

Assessment

The site lies directly in the path of the proposed development area and will be directly affected by it.

Site name	London Road
Site number	44
NGR	SJ 90811 78863
HER No	
Site type	Milestone
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey

Description

A sandstone block, metal-fronted milestone, is located on the north-west side of the railway bridge over London Road (Site **06**). It is present on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The script on the stone is as follows: FROM LONDON, 171 MILES, FROM MACCLESFD, 4 MILES, TO STOCKPORT, 8 MILES.

Assessment

The site lies close to the west of the proposed development area and may be affected by it.

Site name	Bonis Hall Lane
Site number	45
NGR	SJ 90669 78240
HER No	
Site type	Earthwork banks
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Walkover Survey

Description

A series of banks each of which measures approximately 1m wide, and between 0.2-0.3m high. The largest is aligned north-west/south-east and the others north-east/south-west. It is possible that the banks pre-date the railway and are the remains of possible field boundaries, although the largest bank appears to correspond to the alignment of a path marked on the eastern side of the A523 on the current Ordnance Survey.

Assessment

The site lies to the south of the proposed development area and is likely not to be affected by it.

6. WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 A permanent presence watching brief was maintained during topsoil and subsoil stripping within the fields along the pipeline route, which were allocated numbers 1-7 (Fig 2). This work was carried out during April and May 2007.

6.2 RESULTS

6.2.1 The results of this monitoring are presented by field subdivision in Table 1 below.

Field Number	Location	Description
1	North of Mill Lane, west of the A523 and near the sewage works.	Removal of <0.30m of topsoil (1) revealed an underlying light brownish-orange, clayey-sand (2) (Plate 6). A number post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil layer (1) but no archaeological features were observed.
2	To the south of Mill Lane; south-west of Field 1.	No topsoil stripping took place. Site 30 (the tree-lined avenue) had a flat profile in this area.
3	To the north of Brook House Farm access road to the west of the A523; south of Field 1.	Bank/earthwork (Site 37) and the north-east end of a post-medieval trackway/boundary (Site 31) near Adlington Hall were observed in this field. Both of these sites were located outside the easement.
4	To the south of Brook House Farm access road to the north of the River Dean; south of Field 3	No topsoil strip was undertaken in the evaluation excavation area near Site 10.
5	To the south of the River Dean; south of Field 4.	A <0.26m layer of topsoil (3) was removed, revealing an underlying subsoil (4) (Plate 7). Excavation did not exceed a depth of 0.30m. A small amount of brick was recovered to the south of the River Dean, although it was not considered to be in any way structural. A number of pottery sherds and fragments of reinforced glass were recovered from the same area, suggesting that the area had been used as a modern rubbish tip. This tip area comprised a <2.0m wide spread, located close to the River Dean. Glass, animal bone, pottery and modern brick were recovered from the topsoil, but no archaeological features were observed.
6	Surrounding Mill House, to the west of the A523	Ridge and furrow (Site 43) was observed within the easement. It was very shallow within the area of the development and was aligned east-north-east/west-south-west. Topsoil (5) was partially removed to a maximum depth of 0.20m. No other archaeological features were observed.
7	North of Bonis Hall Lane, to the south of field 6.	Topsoil (5) was removed to a maximum depth of 0.20m. The topsoil comprised a sandy-silt and

		<p>varied from dark brown in the north of the area to a mid-orangy-brown farther south. Several patches of an underlying subsoil, (6), comprising orangy-brown silty-sand with gravel inclusions were exposed near to Bonis Hall Lane. Several fragments of pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe were recovered during the topsoil stripping, but no archaeological features were observed.</p>
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Table 1: Results of Watching Brief by Field Number

6.3 FINDS

6.3.1 In total, 199 fragments of artefacts were recovered during the investigation, from contexts *1*, *3*, and *5*, all of which are topsoil. Their distribution is shown below (Table 2).

Contexts	Pottery	Glass	Clay tobacco pipe	Other	Totals
<i>1</i>	20		1	1	22
<i>3</i>	26	32	5	12	75
<i>5</i>	67	7	23	5	102
<i>Totals</i>	113	39	29	18	199

Table 2: Distribution of Principal Finds Types

6.3.2 The majority of the material recovered was pottery, much of it in very small and abraded fragments. None of the finds examined are likely to be earlier than the late nineteenth century. The pottery almost exclusively comprised kitchenwares and tablewares of later nineteenth and twentieth century date. A single fragment from Field 1 (Context *1*) is possibly as early as the late eighteenth century, but it seems more likely to be a nineteenth century product. Spalling and abrasion, especially on fragments from Field 5 (Context *3*) suggests that midden spreading could have been the principal vector of deposition. In addition, a small group of clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered, including one stamped stem fragment, which are probably of a similar date. Window glass, glazed tile and a small fragment of brick are probably of mid-twentieth century date.

6.3.3 The finds add very little to the interpretation and dating of the site, and none warrant further analysis.

7. EVALUATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 Five evaluation trenches were excavated at Site **10** (Fig 4), the suggested location of Adlington Mill, each measuring 20m x 1.8m. An overview of the results is given below, with descriptions of any archaeological structures, features or horizons encountered. Detailed description of each deposit and archaeological feature is provided as *Appendix 3*.

7.2 TRENCH RESULTS

7.2.1 An identical sequence of deposits was located within each trench. Topsoil deposits (**100=200=300=400=500**) measured up to a maximum 0.45m thick. These topsoil deposits lay above layers of subsoil (**101=201=301=401=501**) which varied from 0.55m to 0.85m thick. These contained a significant quantity of sediment, presumably deposited during seasonal flooding of the River Dean. The underlying natural deposits (**102=202=302=402=502**) comprised river sands and gravels.

7.2.2 A single linear feature, **204**, was located in Trench 2, on a north/south orientation, measuring 0.90m wide and 0.33m deep (Fig 5). The fill (**203**) within this feature comprised a water-lain deposit containing fragmentary inclusions of unworked wood and twig. Linear feature **204** represents the effects of a natural watercourse cutting into previously deposited river gravels associated with earlier riverine activity, and as such represents a geomorphological feature.

7.2.3 No archaeological features or structures, were located within the five evaluation trenches. No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation. This would add weight to Botts (1984) suggestion that the mill is located at or close to Site **07**, Mill House Farm.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 SYNTHESIS

- 8.1.1 Although a relatively high number of sites of archaeological interest lay within the study area, with many sites clustered around Adlington and Adlington Hall (Fig 2), few of these sites were located within the pipeline easement. Only ten of the sites identified (Sites **3, 4, 10, 11, 26, 29, 30, 31, 37, 43** and **44**) were thought to be under threat from the pipeline works.
- 8.1.2 The majority of the features identified by the walkover survey were post-medieval in date, and most of them relate to the Adlington Estate (Sites **18, 19, 25, 26, 30-35** and **37-38**). A number of these features are agricultural, such as marl pits (Sites **34** and **35**), tracks and boundaries (Sites **31, 33** and **37**). The results of the walkover survey correspond with those of the desk-based assessment (OA North 2003), together suggesting that the area comprises a rural, largely post-medieval landscape, which has been influenced principally by activity associated with the Adlington Hall Estate.
- 8.1.3 Other than sherds of late post-medieval and modern pottery, and other modern materials (including brick, corroded metal objects and fragments of glass), the watching brief and evaluation trenching recorded no evidence of any archaeological features, deposits or structures, which were not previously identified by the walkover survey. The dearth of archaeological features encountered seems to confirm that human activity in the area has been primarily agricultural and pastoral in nature. The agricultural activity, and in particular extensive ploughing in shallow topsoil, could have eroded evidence of any further archaeological sites once present.
- 8.1.4 The lack of evidence for mill structures at Site **10** probably lends weight to the opinion that the buildings at Mill House Farm (Site **07**) represent the most likely position of the former Adlington Mill (Bott 1984).

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10. ILLUSTRATIONS

10.1 LIST OF FIGURES

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Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan showing site subdivisions during watching brief

Figure 3: Profiles of Sites **31** and **37**

Figure 4: Evaluation Trench location plan

Figure 5: Plan and section of Trench 2

10.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Site of Barrow (Site **02**), visible as an earthwork

Plate 2: Possible tree-lined avenue (Site **30**) in the Adlington Hall Estate

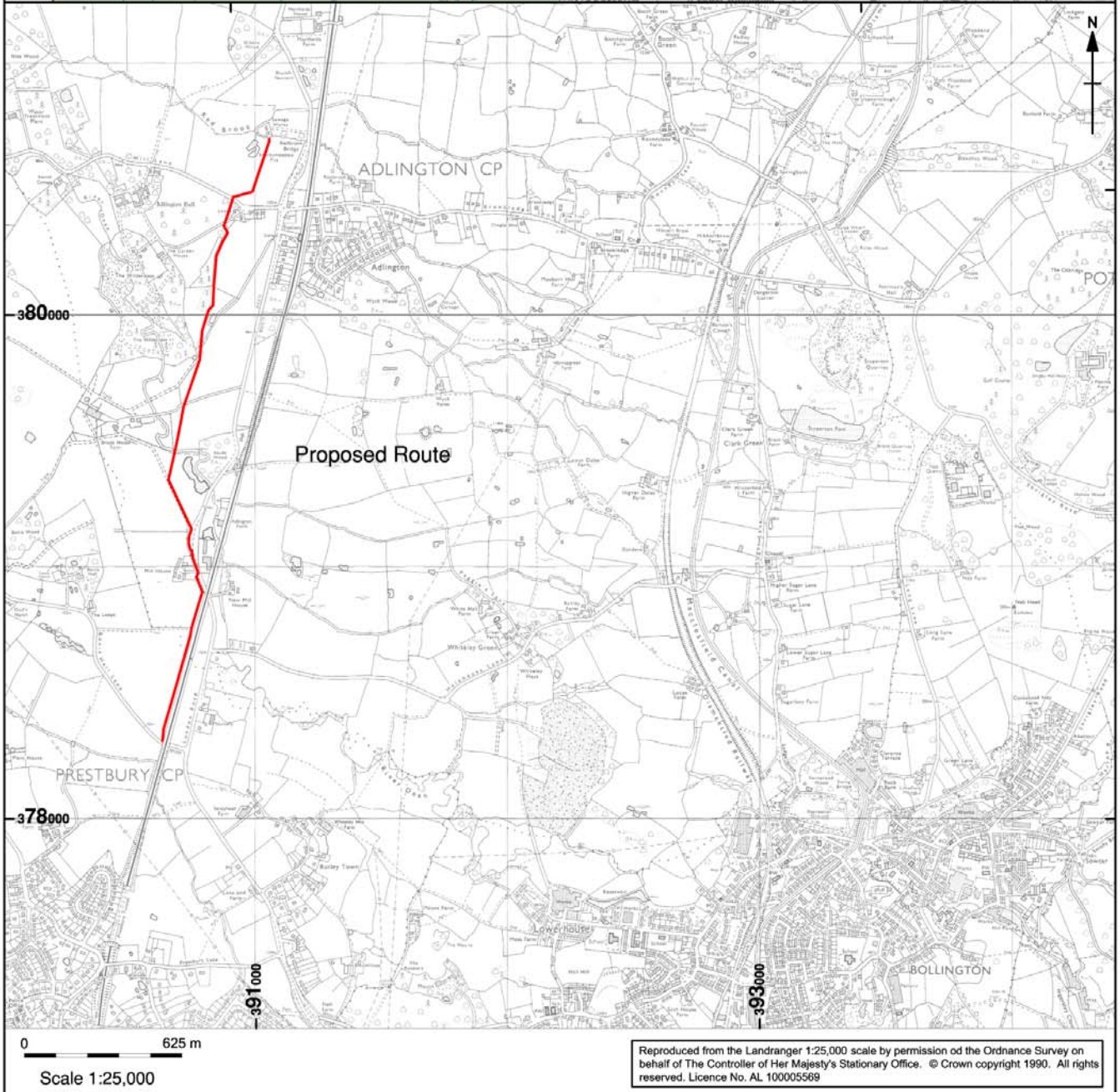
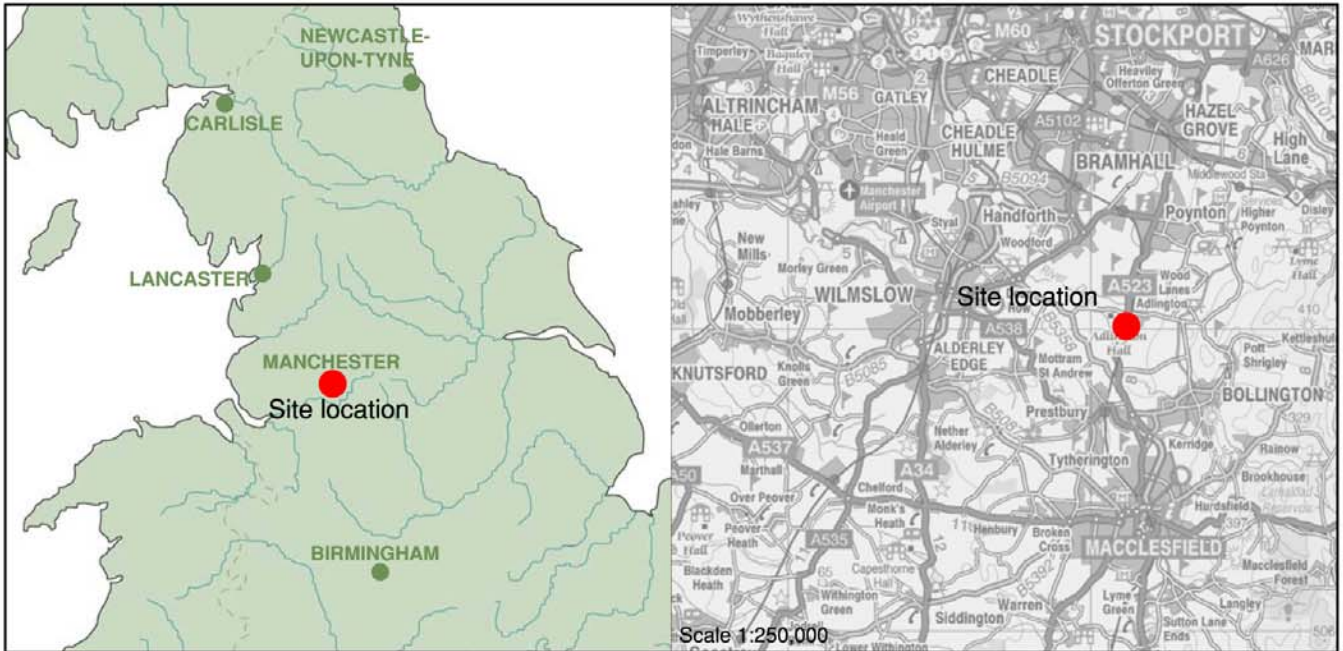
Plate 3: Disused gateposts (Site **32**) for the Adlington Hall Estate

Plate 4: Sandstone weir (Site **40**)

Plate 5: Milestone (Site **44**) next to London Road

Plate 6: Topsoil strip to the north of Mill Lane (Field 1)

Plate 7: Topsoil strip north of Mill House (Field 5)



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Figure 1: Site Location

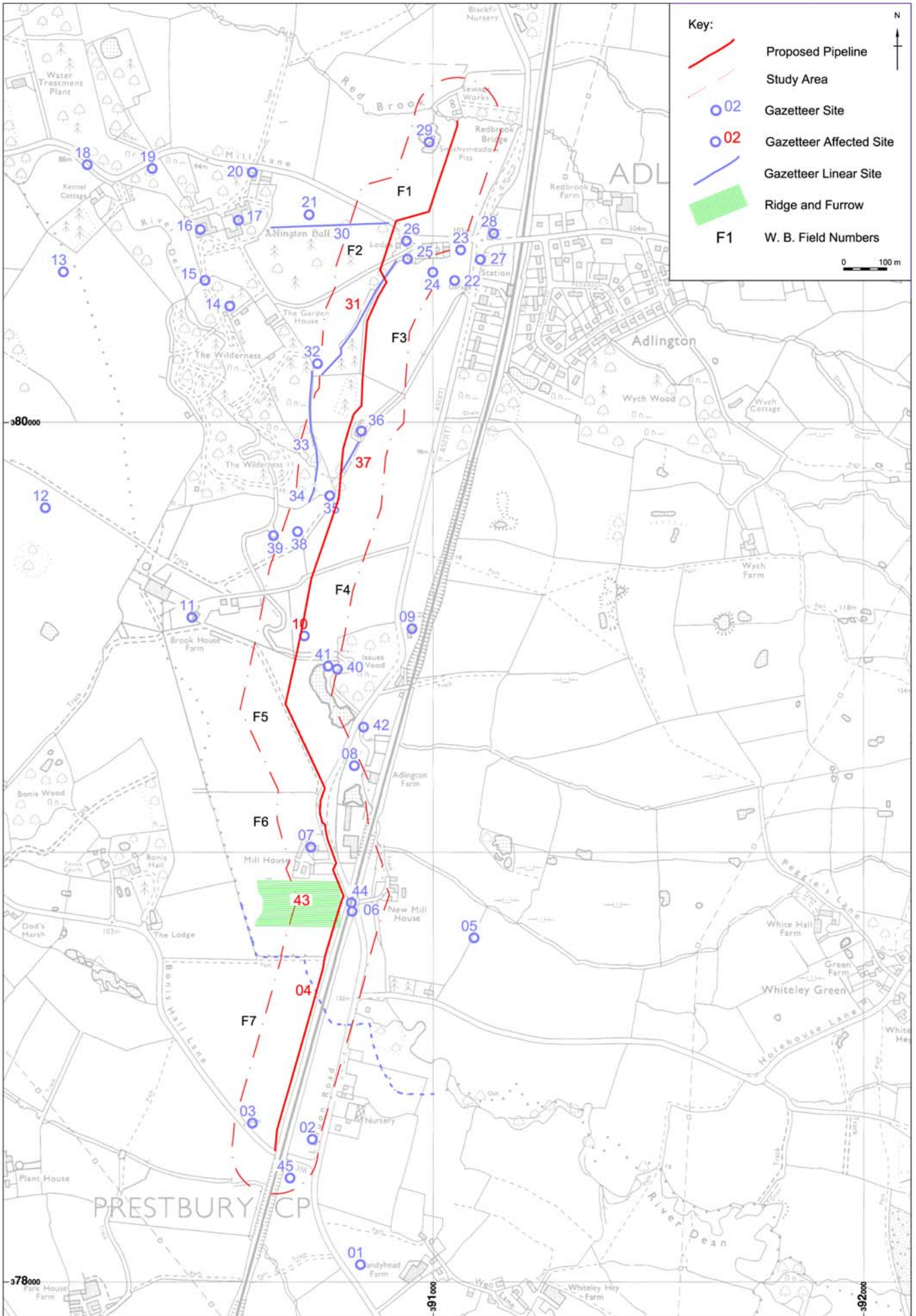
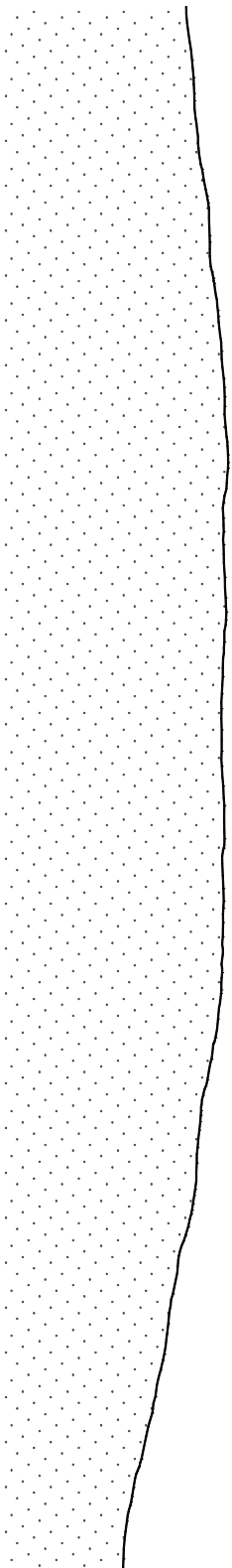
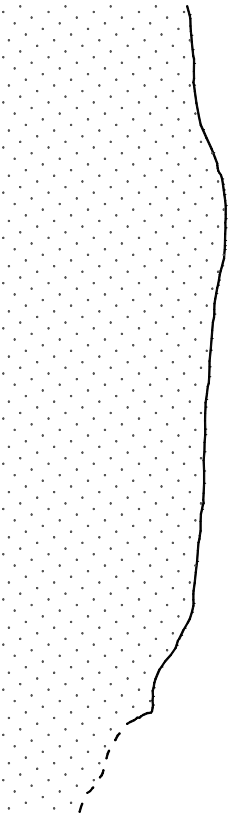


Figure 2: Gazetteer sites plan showing site subdivisions during watching brief



Profile of Site 31 (trackway near Adlington Hall)



Profile of Site 37 (post-medieval earthwork)



Figure 3: Profiles of sites 31 and 37

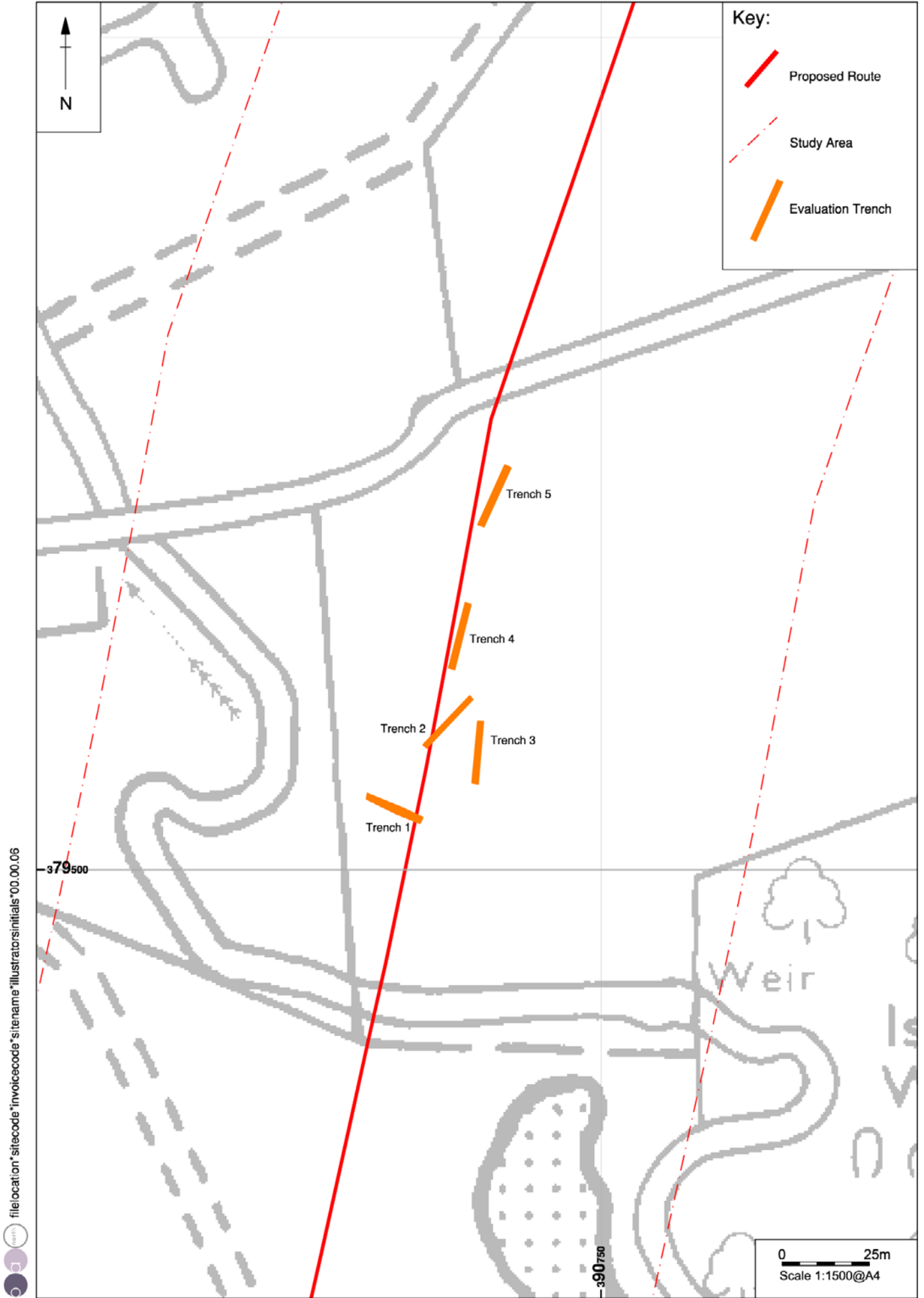


Figure 4: Site 10, Evaluation Trench location plan

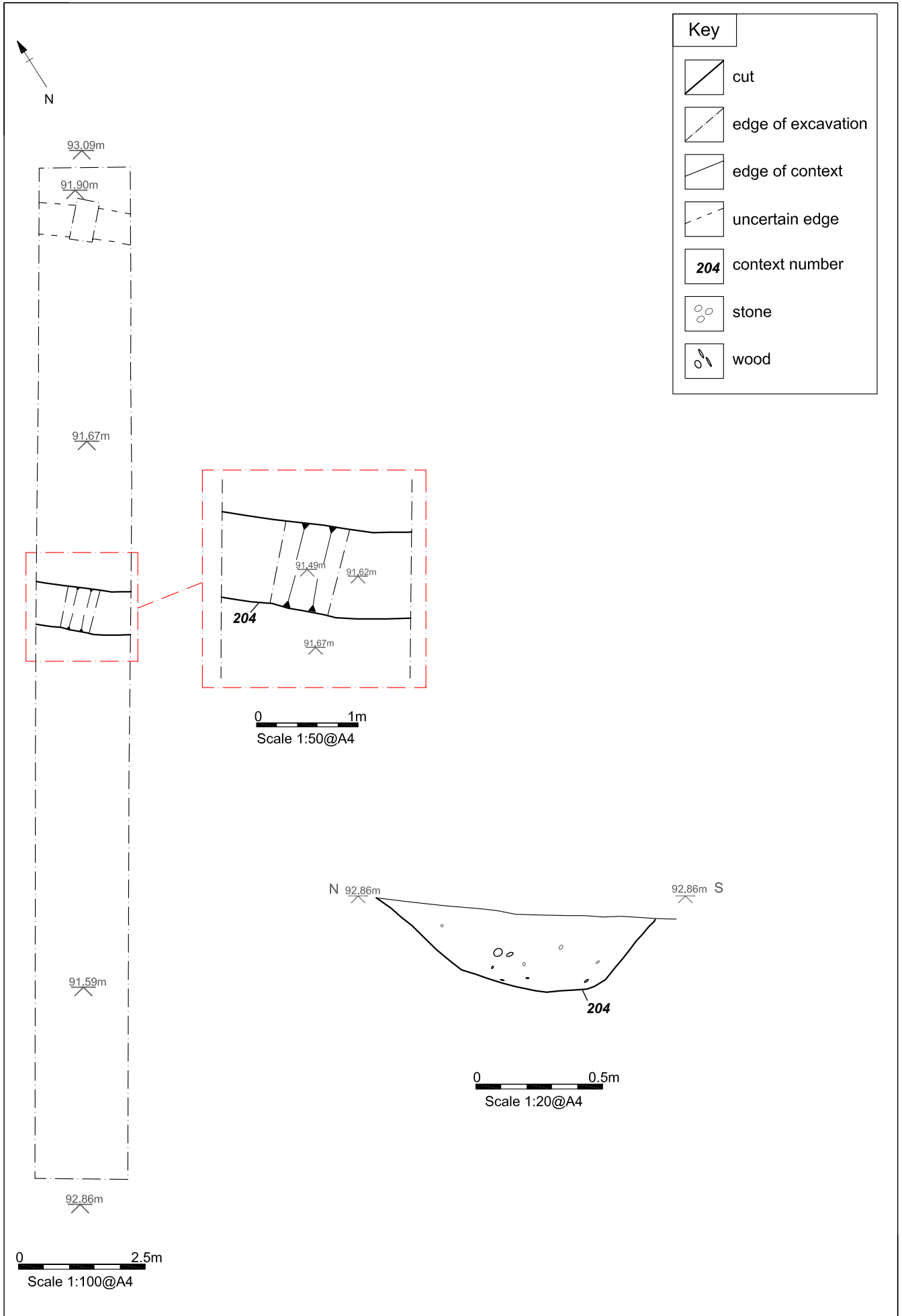


Figure 5: Plan and section of Trench 2



Plate 1: Site of Barrow (Site **02**), visible as an earthwork



Plate 2: Possible tree-lined avenue (Site **30**) in the Adlington Hall Estate



Plate 3: Disused gateposts (Site 32) for the Adlington Hall Estate



Plate 4: Sandstone weir (Site 40)



Plate 5: Milestone (Site 44) next to London Road



Plate 6: Topsoil strip to the north of Mill Lane (Field 1)



Plate 7: Topsoil strip north of Mill House (Field 5)

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

ADLINGTON WWTW TO BONIS HALL RISING MAIN, CHESHIRE

**Archaeological Walkover
Survey, Evaluation and
Watching Brief**

Oxford Archaeology North

December 2006

United Utilities

OA North tender No: t2914
NGR: SD 911 807 to 906 783

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 United Utilities (hereafter the client) propose to construct a pipeline from the Adlington Wastewater Treatment Works to Bonis Hall Lane Rising Main, Cheshire. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken for the proposed route in 2003 (OA North). This identified a number of sites, the majority of which are post-medieval in date and relate to Adlington Hall or the village of Adlington, but significant remains include a Bronze Age bowl barrow and three late medieval to post-medieval mills. The desk-based assessment recommended that a walkover survey of the route should be undertaken prior to the pipeline works taking place, and that a watching brief should be maintained during topsoil stripping activities. In addition, the Planning Archaeologist at Cheshire County Council requested that an evaluation of the site of Adlington Mill also be undertaken.
- 1.2 This programme of work should not be seen as the final element of archaeological intervention. There is the possibility that the walkover survey will identify previously unknown sites requiring further investigation. Also, if the evaluation trenching should expose significant archaeological features then contingency measures would have to be considered.
- 1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large-scale projects during the past 20 years. Watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables
- 1.4 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to evaluate the archaeological resource, which will be affected by the proposed development of the site. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 **Walkover Survey:** this will be undertaken for the purposes of identifying the presence of archaeological remains in the field;
- 2.3 **Evaluation:** to implement a programme of trial trenching examining the site of Adlington Mill within the pipeline easement;
- 2.4 **Permanent Presence Watching Brief:** this will be undertaken during all topsoil stripping activities;

- 2.5 **Report and Archive:** production of a report following the collation of data during Sections 2.2 to 2.4 above.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 3.1.1 A level I walkover survey (*Appendix 1*) will be undertaken to relate the existing landscape to research findings (OA North 2003). This will encompass one-hundred metre corridor along either side of the pipeline, walked in a systematic fashion. Archaeological features identified within the landscape will be recorded using the relevant OA North pro forma, and the features accurately positioned with the use of either a GPS, which can achieve accuracies of $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ with respect to the OS national grid, or by manual survey techniques which will tie in new features to features already shown on the relevant OS map.
- 3.1.2 The walkover survey should take place prior to the programme of evaluation trial trenching; watching brief and any development related ground disturbance.
- 3.1.3 The identification of any archaeological earthwork remains will, at the least, necessitate the undertaking of a topographic survey of any such sites identified. Discussions will take place with the Planning Archaeologist, as to the extent of further works to be carried out. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design.

3.2 EVALUATION

- 3.2.1 The programme of evaluation to be undertaken for Adlington Mill (OA North 2003, Site 10) will be undertaken to establish the presence or absence of remains relating to the mill, if established, it will then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. In this way, it will adequately sample the threatened available area. The evaluation should be undertaken prior to any topsoil stripping activities and following the pegging-out or fencing-off of the easement.
- 3.2.2 The evaluation is restricted to the area of the easement (approximately 20m in width). This will take the form of four 25m x 2m (maximum of 100m total length) or the equivalent, dependent upon the topographical conditions within the easement.
- 3.2.3 The topsoil will be removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, approximately 1.6m in width) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. The topsoil and subsoil will be stored in separate spoil heaps for reinstatement.
- 3.2.4 This deposit will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Archaeologist. The trenches will not be excavated deeper than 1.20m to accommodate health and safety constraints; any requirements to excavate below this depth will involve recosting.

- 3.2.5 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Any investigation of intact archaeological deposits will be exclusively manual. A minimum sample of 50% of archaeological features must be examined by excavation. Selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no less than a 25% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal. It is hoped that in terms of the vertical stratigraphy, maximum information retrieval will be achieved through the examination of sections of cut features. All excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features, which appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 3.2.6 **Environmental Sampling:** environmental samples (bulk samples of 30 litres volume, to be sub-sampled at a later stage) will be collected from stratified undisturbed deposits and will particularly target negative features (gullies, pits and ditches). Subject to the results of the evaluation an assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by the in-house palaeoecological specialist, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The costs for the palaeoecological assessment are defined as a contingency and will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified, and will be subject to the agreement of the Planning Archaeologist, and the Client.
- 3.2.7 Samples will also be collected for technological, pedological and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. OA North maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs artefact and palaeozoological specialists with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.2.8 **Human Remains:** any human remains uncovered will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. No further investigation will continue beyond that required to establish the date and character of the burial. The planning Archaeologist and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. If removal is essential the exhumation of any funerary remains will require the provision of a Department of Constitutional Affairs license, under section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857. An application will be made by OA North for the study area on discovery of any such remains and the removal will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under the environmental health regulations, and if appropriate, in compliance with the 'Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981.
- 3.2.9 **Recording:** all information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.2.10 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a paper system, adapted from that used by Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage. The archive will

include both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). Levels will be tied into the Ordnance Datum. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.

- 3.2.11 **Treatment of finds:** all finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds*, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines.
- 3.2.12 **Treasure:** any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be employed to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.2.13 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained on advice from the recipient museum's archive curator.
- 3.2.14 **Contingency plan:** in the event of significant archaeological features being encountered during the evaluation, discussions will take place with the Planning Archaeologist, as to the extent of further works to be carried out, and in agreement with the Client. A contingency of approximately £20,000.00 should be set aside for this eventuality. All further works would be subject to a variation to this project design. In addition, a contingency costing may also be employed for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This has been included in the costing and would be in agreement with the client.

3.3 PERMANENT PRESENCE WATCHING BRIEF

- 3.3.1 **Fieldwork:** the watching brief will be maintained for all topsoil stripping activities with the exception of previously disturbed ground. A programme of field observation will record accurately the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits. This work will comprise observation during the excavation for these works, the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons exposed during the course of the groundworks, and the accurate recording of all archaeological features and horizons, and any artefacts, identified during observation.
- 3.3.2 Putative archaeological features and/or deposits identified by the machining process, together with the immediate vicinity of any such features, will be cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and where appropriate sections will be studied and drawn. Any such features will be sample excavated (ie selected pits and postholes will normally only be half-sectioned, linear features will be subject to no more than a

10% sample, and extensive layers will, where possible, be sampled by partial rather than complete removal).

- 3.3.3 It is assumed that OA North will have the authority to stop the works for a sufficient time period to enable the recording of important deposits. It may also be necessary to call in additional archaeological support if a find of particular importance is identified or a high density of archaeology is discovered. This would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the County Archaeology Service and will require a variation to costing.
- 3.3.4 **Written Record:** during this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed. All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically utilising OA North pro-forma. Areas of excavation will be assigned trench numbers and context numbers will be applied to archaeological features.
- 3.3.5 **Site Drawings:** a large-scale plan (provided by the client) will be produced of the area of the groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance, appropriately labelled to correspond with the written record. Archaeological features will be recorded accurately (either on plan (1:20) and/or section (1:10), and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). The site drawings will be manipulated in an industry standard CAD package (AutoCAD release 2004) for the production of final drawings.
- 3.3.6 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. This will utilise a 35mm camera for the production of both colour slides and monochrome contact prints. A photographic scale will appear in all images captured. The photographic index will describe and locate each area/feature photographed.

3.4 REPORT/ARCHIVE

- 3.4.1 **Report:** two copies of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and two copies to the Planning Archaeologist (one for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record). The final report will include:
- 1 a concise, non-technical summary of the project results;
 - 2 an introduction to the circumstances of the project and the aims and objectives of the study;
 - 3 a summary of the methodology and an indication of any departure from the agreed project design;
 - 4 a copy of the agreed project design;
 - 5 an outline of past and present land-use;
 - 6 a summary of the archaeological/historical background;

- 7 the results of the fieldwork including the walkover survey, trial trenching and watching brief;
 - 8 an interpretation and discussion of the results of the fieldwork;
 - 9 appropriate figures and plates;
 - 10 a full list of references to and bibliography of primary and secondary sources consulted and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted;
 - 11 an index of the project archive.
- 3.4.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report will be provided on CDROM.
- 3.4.3 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.1 to 3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.4.4 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as pdf files (as appropriate), the original record archive of project (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) will be deposited with the Cheshire Museums Service, and, where appropriate the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) will also be deposited with the Cheshire Museums Service.
- 3.4.5 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.
- 3.4.6 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.
- 3.4.7 **Publication:** a summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within twelve months of completion of the fieldwork.

4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.1 Monitoring of this project will be undertaken through the auspices of the Planning Archaeologist, who will be informed of the start and end dates of the work.

5 WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 OA North could commence the fieldwork within two weeks of receipt of written notification from the client.
- 5.2 The walkover survey is expected to take in the region of three days to complete and the evaluation in the region of four days.
- 5.3 The duration of the watching brief will be dictated by the progress of the contractor.
- 5.4 The client report will be completed within eight weeks following completion of the fieldwork, although a shorter deadline can be negotiated.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 6.2 An OA North supervisor will direct the walkover survey and evaluation. All OA North's project officers and supervisors are experienced field archaeologists who regularly undertaken supervision of numerous small- and large-scale evaluation and excavation projects. An archaeological assistant will assist the supervisor.
- 6.3 The processing and analysis of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be carried out under the auspices of **Elizabeth Huckerby BA, MSc** (OA North project officer), who has extensive experience of the palaeoecology of the North West, having been one of the principal palaeoenvironmentalists in the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.
- 6.4 Assessment of any finds from the excavation will be undertaken by **Sean McPhillips BA**. Sean has worked as a finds supervisor for English Heritage and MOLAS on a number of occasions and has extensive knowledge concerning finds.

7 INSURANCE

- 7.1 OA North has a professional indemnity cover to a value of £2,000,000; proof of which can be supplied as required.

COSTING

The cost below are fixed price costs and are inclusive of all management, overheads, and other disbursement costs (travel and expenses), to undertake the programme of work as defined in this project design; the third item is a fixed price day rate. Any other variations from this programme of work at the clients' direction will require recosting. All staff costs are inclusive of holiday entitlement, as well as NI and Superannuation.

Management Fee	£ 468.00
Walkover Survey	£ 1290.00
Walkover survey accommodation	£ 200.00 (£50 per person per night)
Evaluation	£ 2938.00
Evaluation accommodation	£ 300.00 (£50 per person per night)
Watching Brief per day	£ 189.00
Watching Brief per week	£ 914.00
Watching Brief accommodation	£50 per person per night

Contingencies

Hire of Welfare Facilities	£200.00
Assessment and processing of palaeoenvironmental samples (Approximately 8 samples in 3 days)	£ 150.00/day
Faunal Assessment	£ 140.00/day
<i>Further analysis of the samples will be costed as a variation in accordance with procedures discussed with Planning Archaeologist and the client.</i>	

NB

Following current IFA guidelines it is recommended that a contingency sum equivalent to 10% of the total sum for the fieldwork costs is put aside for unseen delays caused by prolonged periods of bad weather, vandalism, discovery of unforeseen complex deposits and/or artefacts which require specialist removal, use of shoring to excavate important features close to the excavation sections etc. This sum would only be used following agreement with the client.

Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00am and 5.00pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments hours maybe made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

Notes:

Commercial and in Confidence

1. Salaries and wages inclusive of NI, Superannuation and overheads
2. Total costs exclusive of VAT
3. All costs at 2006/2007 prices

APPENDIX 1: LEVEL 1 SURVEY

The survey outlined is based on survey levels defined by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and are in accordance with stages of evaluation defined by the Association of County Archaeological Curators (ACAO 1993).

Level 1 Survey (Assessment)

This is a rapid level of survey (Site Inspection in project design) typically undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of the site assessment (ACAO 1993, 14). It is an initial site inspection, which helps the local planning authority to consider fully the archaeological implications of a planning proposal and also serves as the basis for undertaking and planning further archaeological work on the site.

The Level 1 survey represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of an archaeological site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description, which should record type and period and would not normally exceed *c.* 50 words.

The location and extent of the sites is typically shown on 1:2,500 or 1:10,000 OS maps as requested by the client. The extent of a site is only defined for sites greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross.

There are two alternative techniques (Levels 1a and 1b), which provide different accuracy levels and have different applications:

Level 1a

The sites are located by manual distance measurement techniques (eg pacing) with respect to field boundaries and provide an accuracy of $\pm 10\text{m}$ (8 figure grid ref.). The loss of accuracy is offset by the slightly reduced costs; however, it is only appropriate for enclosed land, because of the paucity of usable topographic detail.

Level 1b

The sites are located using Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques, which uses electronic distance measurements along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a fix in Latitude and Longitude, which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. As long as differential GPS techniques are employed then it is possible to achieve accuracies of better than $\pm 1\text{m}$. There is a slightly increased cost implication by comparison with Level 1a survey, but it can be undertaken in most terrains, even some woodland.

APPENDIX 2: WATCHING BRIEF CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Site Subdivision	Category	Description
1	Field 1	Topsoil	Dark brown, friable, sandy-silt layer <0.30m thick, with no inclusions. Contained fragments of clay pipe, pot, ceramic building material, and an iron nail
2	Field 1	Subsoil	Light orangey-brown, firmly compacted clayey-sand. Some infrequent patches of decayed sandstone contain <1% small, sub-rounded quartz and limestone pebbles
3	Field 5	Topsoil	Dark brown friable silt layer, <0.26m thick, containing <2% inclusions of small, sub-angular stones. Some fragmentary ceramic building materials, metal objects and fragments of pot and glass were recovered
4	Field 5	Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown, firmly compacted sandy-silt, containing <2% small sub-angular & sub-rounded stones
5	Fields 6 and 7	Topsoil	Dark brown to mid orangey-brown friable sandy-silt containing <2% small sub-rounded stones. Partially removed to a maximum depth of 0.27m
6	Fields 6 and 7	Natural Geology	Mixed orange/brown, compact silty-sand and gravel layer encountered beneath topsoil (5). Contains <2-3% small, sub-rounded stone inclusions (<0.06m), and <2% medium sub-rounded stone inclusions

APPENDIX 3: EVALUATION RESULTS

Trench 1 **Dimensions:** 20.0m by 1.8m **Orientation:** east/west

Context	Description	Depth
100	Topsoil. A very dark brown, friable, sandy-silt. Small, sub-rounded, stone inclusions comprise <i>c</i> 5% of this layer.	0.45m
101	Sub-soil. A dark grey-brown clayey-silt. A thick sub-soil, with additional sediment deposited during seasonal flooding.	0.65m
102	River sands and gravels. An orange brown silty-sand with <i>c</i> 50% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Unknown

Trench 2 **Dimensions:** 20.0m.1.8m **Orientation:** north /south

Context	Description	Depth
200	Topsoil. A very dark brown, friable, sandy-silt. Small, sub-rounded, stone inclusions comprise <i>c</i> 5% of this layer.	0.45m
201	Sub-soil. A dark grey-brown clayey-silt. A thick sub-soil, with additional sediment deposited during seasonal flooding.	0.85m
202	River sands and gravels. An orange brown silty-sand with <i>c</i> 50% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Unknown
203	Fill of 204. A mid-grey, friable, fine sandy-silt. Small, sub-rounded, inclusions comprise <i>c</i> 50% of the deposits. Occasional, unworked wood and twigs, a maximum of 40mm in diameter were located within the deposit. Sediment and organic material deposit within a natural former watercourse.	0.90m
204	A linear feature, 0.33m wide and 0.90m wide, orientated on an east-west direction. A natural watercourse cutting into river gravels.	0.90m

Trench 3 **Dimensions:** 20.0m.1.8m **Orientation:** north /south

Context	Description	Depth
300	Topsoil. A very dark brown, friable, sandy-silt. Small, sub-rounded, stone inclusions comprise <i>c</i> 5% of this layer.	0.45m
301	Sub-soil. A dark grey-brown clayey-silt. A thick sub-soil, with additional sediment deposited during seasonal flooding.	0.75m
302	River sands and gravels. An orange brown silty sand with <i>c</i> 50% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Unknown

Trench 4 **Dimensions:** 20.0m.1.8m **Orientation:** north /south

Context	Description	Depth
400	Topsoil. A very dark brown, friable, sandy-silt. Small, sub-rounded, stone inclusions comprise <i>c</i> 5% of this layer.	0.45m
401	Sub-soil. A dark grey-brown clayey-silt. A thick sub-soil, with additional sediment deposited during seasonal flooding.	0.55m
402	River sands and gravels. An orange brown silty-sand with <i>c</i> 50% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Unknown

Trench 5 **Dimensions:** 20.0m.1.8m **Orientation:** north-west/south-east

Context	Description	Depth
500	Topsoil. A very dark brown, friable, sandy-silt. Small, sub-rounded, stone inclusions comprise <i>c</i> 5% of this layer.	0.45m
501	Sub-soil. A dark grey-brown clayey-silt. A thick sub-soil, with additional sediment deposited during seasonal flooding.	0.65m
502	River sands and gravels. An orange brown silty-sand with <i>c</i> 50% small sub-rounded stone inclusions.	Unknown

APPENDIX 4: SUMMARY FINDS CATALOGUE

Ctx	OR	Material	Category	No frags	Description	Date
I	1001	ceramic	building material	1	Small fragment of brick.	Not closely dateable
I	1003	ceramic	vessel	20	One fragment late brown stoneware; two fragments late grey stoneware; one fragment brown fabric with white exterior slip; 11 fragments white earthenware; three fragments (J) white earthenware plate with blue feathered edge; one fragment painted white earthenware; one fragment blue and white under-glaze transfer-printed earthenware.	Late eighteenth century or later
I	1006	ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Stem only	Post-medieval
3	1005	bone	animal	1	Equine tooth.	Not closely dateable
3	1000	ceramic	building material	1	Mottled beige/brown fireplace tile.	Mid-twentieth century
3	1002	ceramic	vessel	26	One fragment redware with internal white slip; three fragments black-glazed redware; one fragment self-glazed redware; two fragments late stoneware, 13 fragments white earthenwares, one fragment blue fabric and glaze; two fragments industrial slipwares; one fragment bone china; one fragment thick late white stoneware; one fragment blue-painted earthenware, refired.	Late nineteenth century or later
3	1002	ceramic	building material	3	One fragment white tile; two fragments brick.	Not closely dateable
3	1007	ceramic	insulator	1	Fragment of stoneware ceramic electrical insulator.	Not closely dateable
3	1008	ceramic	tobacco pipe	5	Stem only	Post-medieval
3	1004	glass	vessel	32	Two fragments brown bottle, three fragments green vessel; 26 fragments colourless bottle (milk bottle?); one fragment embossed machine-blown bottle(m)ANCHE[ster?]	Twentieth century
3	1004	glass	window	6	Two fragments colourless sheet; two fragments colourless-bluish sheet; one fragment colourless greenish sheet; one fragment wire-reinforced, and textured.	Twentieth century
5	1010	bone	animal	2	Small fragments.	Not closely dateable
5	1009	ceramic	vessel	67	Two fragments terracotta garden ware; two fragments black-glazed redware; three fragments black-glazed cream fabric; seven fragments late grey stonewares; five fragments industrial slipwares; five fragments bone china, one fragment creamware plate with blue feathered edge; one fragment pale grey stoneware; two fragments mould-cast earthenware jug; nine fragments blue and white underglaze transfer-printed earthenware; 28 fragments white-glazed earthenware.	Late nineteenth century or later
5	1012	ceramic	tobacco pipe	23	Stem only. One stamped V SOUTHORN & Co: SELEY 13	Late nineteenth-early twentieth

						century
5	1011	glass	vessel	7	One fragment colourless vessel; three fragments dark green bottle, one fragment brown bottle; two fragments greenish-colourless machine-blown embossed mineral bottle (STOCKPORT)	Late nineteenth-early twentieth century or later
5	1011	glass	window	3	Three fragments of colourless textured sheet glass.	Twentieth century