



RAINOW WwTW TO BOLLINGTON TRANSFER PIPELINE, CHESHIRE

Watching Brief



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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of United Utilities during topsoil stripping activities, relating to the laying of a pipeline between Rainow Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) to Bollington Transfer Pipeline, Cheshire (SJ 9446 7663 to SJ 9409 7777). The work was undertaken in April 2006, and following advice from Cheshire County Council (CCC). The watching brief was carried out in order to ascertain the presence or absence of any remains within the easement of the pipeline the area.

Pottery dating to the late eighteenth to twentieth centuries was recovered from the topsoil. A small post-medieval ditch (Field 2) and complex of stone built land drains (Field 5) were located and recorded. Otherwise, no features of archaeological significance were encountered.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project and for help in its initial stages, along with Ben Watley of Murphys and their staff for their help in the field.

Jason Clarke, Chris Healey, Andy Lane and David Tonks undertook the watching brief. Andy Lane compiled the report and Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the topsoil stripping phase of a pipeline between Rainow WwTW to Bollington Transfer Pipeline, Cheshire (SJ 9446 7663 to SJ 9409 7777) (Fig 1). The pipeline went through open country. The work was carried out in April 2006.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 The pipeline is situated to the western edge of the village of Rainow, Cheshire at the Wastewater Treatment Works to the south of Bollington (SJ 9446 7663 to SJ 9409 7777). The route of the pipeline subject to watching brief runs for 1.4km on a north/south alignment, on the opposite (eastern) side of the valley to Kerridge. The pipeline starts at Rainow WwTW, passing through open country before crossing Mill Lane (unadopted) to finish at the housing development along Lowther Street, Bollington, Cheshire. The pipeline lies at approximately 170m and 200m aOD and at the time of the watching brief the fields through which the pipeline passes were under pasture.

1.2.2 The geology underlying the site comprise an interbedded and folded succession of shales and sandstone ('gritstones') (Millstone Grit), with isolated basins of Coal Measures and outcrops of limestone and shale to the south-east (Countryside Commission 1998, 118). The majority of soil coverage is typical brown earths of the Rivington 2 group with some cambic stagnogley soils of the Brickfield 3 group (Ordnance Survey 1983).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 **Prehistoric Period:** the earliest clear evidence for human activity in Cheshire dates to the Mesolithic period, although this often takes the form of lithic scatters, particularly on parts of the Pennines (UMAU 2000, 10). Structural evidence in the form of shelters and cave sites have also been identified (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 19-21), but these are comparatively rare. More recently sites of this period have also been found in lower-lying areas (UMAU 2000, 10), but there is nothing known from the study area or its immediate environs. Sites belonging to the Neolithic period, which saw the introduction of farming and monumental structures, are also quite rare, although there a number of burial and settlement sites known across the county (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 25). Stray finds continue to be the dominant type of evidence, however. A single find of possible Neolithic date, the remains of a saddle quern, found to the north-east of Rainow, is recorded, and may suggest further activity in the area.

1.3.2 During the Bronze Age there is an increase in the number of presumed mortuary sites, in particular burial mounds or barrows. In general, the amount of evidence for settlement does not dramatically increase, although there have been a number of recent discoveries in the county (UMAU 2000, 11). There is

evidence for a wider variety of activities taking place during the Bronze Age, including mining and the working of fabric (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 56-9 and 65-8), although in general stray finds and the occasional burial mound are the most common type of evidence. Following the Bronze Age evidence for subsequent activity becomes extremely scarce. A larger number of sites of probable Bronze Age date are known within the local of the pipeline, including three barrows and a standing stone (OA North 2005).

- 1.3.3 There are a number of hillforts in Cheshire, one of the defining types of site of the period, the closest of which is at Eddisbury near Rainow (Crosby 1996, 20), and there is increasing evidence for smaller-scale farmsteads in several locations (UMAU 2000, 11). More unusual remains from this period discovered in Cheshire include evidence for salt production (Morgan and Morgan 2004, 138-140), and the famous bog bodies, the latter of which may demonstrate aspects of the religious and ritual life at the time (*op cit*, 159-169).
- 1.3.4 **Romano-British:** while there are no known Roman settlements or forts in close proximity to the study area, the road between the Manchester and Buxton, known for at least part of its route at Ewrin Lane (Sainter 1878, 16-17), runs east/west to the north of the pipeline. The presence of this road, which meets another from Chester, was considered enough by some to suggest that '*some minor station may have existed in the neighbourhood*' (Ormerod 1882, 771). Nothing has yet been discovered to substantiate this claim, however, and the pipeline is quite a distance from the major forts in the area, such as Chester and Middlewich.
- 3.2.1 **Early Medieval:** 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), but the wider region is more difficult to interpret (*ibid*, 237). The early medieval period was a time of some political instability, with several kingdoms having an influence on the area, including the Kingdom of Powys which was defeated in battle at Chester in 616 by Northumbrian Angles (Thacker 1987). A major political boundary at the River Mersey was later established between them and the Mercian Angles who became the dominant political force, before this collapsed under the onslaught of the Danes in 874 (*ibid*).
- 1.3.6 **Late Medieval:** Cheshire did not come under the direct rule of the Normans until 1069-70, at which time it was put under the control of a number of different earls (UMAU 2000, 13). It is likely that many of the political boundaries were established at this time, although some may have earlier origins, as do some of the associated settlements (OA North 2003, 9). Many of these are first mentioned in the medieval period however, and show a mix of Old English and Norse in their names (Dodgson 1970, 137-44). There is evidence that assarting and enclosure was taking place within it from at least the sixteenth century (Green 1979, 184), although land was probably also

released prior to this as demand brought on by population growth increased (Rainow Women's Institute n.d., 10).

- 1.3.7 **Post-Medieval:** at the beginning of the seventeenth century the study area was dominated by a number of large farms. Previous to this the boundaries of the common land had been much more tightly controlled due to conflicts over ownership (Davies 1976, 86-8). Despite the rural nature of the area, coal is recorded as being worked here in small amounts during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Davies 1976, 90). However, the importance of the production of course woollen cloths and other fabrics, which had certainly begun by the seventeenth century (Crosby 1996, 72) soon came to be the dominant industry in the area. This continued into the eighteenth century with a number of fabrics including silk being produced in the area (Longden 1988). During the nineteenth century this continued to be an important feature of the local landscape, and many of the rivers around Rainow became important foci of a number of textile industries. Hough Hole Mill, built in 1803 by James Mellor, was subsequently converted into a workshop making precision lathes and steam hammers (*op cit*, 15). Hough Hole House near Rainow also became famous during this period for its garden, built as an allegory of the Pilgrim's Progress by James Mellor Jnr (Anon 1983; Turner n.d.; 1985; 1989).
- 1.3.8 The pipeline passes Savio House, originally Ingersley Hall built by John Gaskell in 1768, modified and extended throughout the nineteenth century, staying in the family until 1952 when it became the house of the Salesians of Don Bosco (Longden 2004, 26). To the west of Savio House and in the valley is the site of a derelict factory, formerly, Clough Mill a cotton mill seen on the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, indicative of the industry in the surrounding area.
- 1.3.9 Within the area around Rainow the social changes of the twentieth century were evident, particularly the buying up of old farms for use as private homes and the general 'smartening' of the area, leading to an increase in house prices (Scott 1970, 32-37).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 Following a request by Cheshire County Council (CCC), OA North was commissioned by United Utilities to undertake an archaeological watching brief. The project design (*Appendix I*) was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and with generally accepted best practice.

2.2 WATCHING BRIEF

2.2.1 This programme of field observation accurately recorded the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the course of the topsoil strip within areas of open country. This work comprised the 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.

2.2.2 Recording was by means of OA North's standard context recording system, with trench records and supporting registers and indices. A full photographic record in colour transparency and monochrome formats was made. Section drawings and plans were made of relevant archaeological features at appropriate scales. These were located using taped measurements from existing boundaries and landmarks.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix I*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum. 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.

2.4 FINDS

2.4.1 All finds recovered were bagged and recorded by context number; all significant finds were retained and have been processed and temporarily stored according to standard practice (following the Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines).

3. RESULTS

3.1 WATCHING BRIEF

3.1.1 A c 8m wide corridor along the route of the 1.4km pipeline (Fig 2) was stripped of turf and topsoil, using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. This allowed for good observation of the underlying deposits with the exception of a few fields where remnants of the topsoil obscured the subsoil beneath. Stratigraphy was shown to consist of turf and topsoil to a depth of 0.1m overlying 0.05m to 0.30m of colluvial deposits, which, in turn overlay natural deposits of sandstone boulders and orange clay. The pipeline passed through six fields; the results from each field are described below:

<i>Field</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Immediately east of Rainow WwTW	This field exhibited ridge and furrow (Plate 1) aligned approximately east/west, 2m apart. The ridge and furrow was not observed within the easement of the pipeline, possibly due to the wet conditions and depth of excavation. 0.18m of topsoil, a dark grey-brown clayey-silt overlay 0.06m of mid-orangy-brown clayey-silt subsoil, which in turn overlay light to-mid-orange clay natural
2	North of Field 1, over shallow brook, with a paved public right of way running north-west/south-east through it	This field revealed three parallel 'V' shaped gullies, 8.5m long (excavated), 0.29m wide and 0.36m deep, filled with limestone/sandstone boulders and chippings, aligned north-west/south-east. These are part of a field drainage system. A shallow ditch (Plate 2), was also observed aligned east/west, 8m long (excavated), 1.8m wide and 0.31m deep, overlain by 0.11m of topsoil. The bottom fill was a light to-mid-grey-brown silty-clay with an upper fill of mid-brown silty-clay. This feature was seen in the field on both sides of the easement and was most probably a disused drainage ditch. 0.11m of topsoil, a mid-brown clayey-silt, overlay 0.05m of mid-orange-brown sandy-clay subsoil, which in turn overlay natural orange clay
3	North of Field 2, east of Clough Pool	This field displayed no archaeological features or deposits. 0.10m of topsoil, a mid-brown clayey-silt, overlay 0.25m of mid-orange-brown sandy-clay subsoil with occasional sandstone boulders and fragments. This in turn overlay natural orange clay. The depth of the subsoil may have obscured deeper archaeological features
4	North of Field 3, south of Savio House	This field displayed no archaeological features or deposits. 0.15m to 0.30m of mid-brown clayey-silt topsoil, overlay 0.25m of mid-orange-brown sandy-clay subsoil with occasional sandstone boulders and fragments. This in turn overlay natural orange clay. The subsoil grew gradually thinner towards the north-west of the field
5	North of Field 4 and wooded area, north-west of Savio House, running parallel with private road to Savio House	This field exposed a complex of fairly substantial field drains (Plate 3), some of which still run freely. This comprised of three parallel sandstone/limestone built culverts aligned approximately north/south along the pipeline easement with spurs of varying constructions linking them. Four manholes were observed at various junctions, constructed of sandstone/limestone, roughly squared off blocks, capped with a concrete surround with a metal and wood lid, one of

		<p>which exhibited a crude handle. These manholes (Plate 4) were between 0.70m and 0.91m deep, with an aperture of 0.22m by 0.33m (Plate 5). The trenches linking the junctions (Plate 6) were filled with grey-black clinker and slag (industrial waste). To the south of the drainage complex was a stone built culvert/land drain aligned north-west/south-east 0.44m wide, 0.25m deep, observed across the easement, capped with mid-large flat sandstone blocks. Another culvert/land drain of the same construction was seen towards the north of the field drain complex. 0.11m of topsoil, a mid-grey-brown clayey-silt overlay 0.05m of subsoil, a light to-mid grey silty-clay mottled orange, which in turn overlay natural orange clay. At the northern end of the field a north-west/south-east aligned stone drain was exposed. It was approximately 0.3m below ground surface and evident for approximately 1.5, being 0.4m high and 0.3m wide. There were no associated finds to date the structure, although it is considered most probably to be nineteenth century in origin.</p>
6	North of Mill Lane (Unadopted)	<p>This field exposed the return of a brick wall footing in its easternmost end. It comprised a north/south aligned brick wall footing two skins thick and one course high (0.09m), with broken slates covering the course. The bricks were not bonded by a bond material and appeared to be un-frogged. The return of the footing was observed down the southern edge of the excavation (Plate 7) and was aligned east/west. It comprised two skins aligned as headers and was one course high. The bricks were not bonded by a bond material, and the footing comprised both frogged and un-frogged bricks with some rubble between the footings. It is understood from the present farmer that a previous owner had “all sorts of out-buildings” in this area of the field, which must have been demolished “at least ten years ago” (<i>pers comm</i>). No further features were observed during the topsoil strip, and the stratigraphy of the field comprised <i>c</i> 0.15m mid-grey-brown sandy-clay topsoil over mid orangey-brown, mottled red, clay natural with some sand and 5% medium angular to sub-angular stones with occasional sandstone boulders.</p>

Table 1: Results of Watching Brief

3.1.2 No archaeological features of significance were observed though pottery dating from the late eighteenth to twentieth centuries was recovered from the topsoil.

3.2 THE FINDS

3.2.1 In total, the finds comprised 37 fragments of artefacts recovered from topsoil deposits in four fields (2 to 6) during the watching brief. The assemblage is made up of pottery (34 sherds) and three incomplete fragments of clay tobacco pipe, that collectively have a broad date range between the late eighteenth to mid twentieth centuries. The finds are summarised in *Appendix 2*.

3.2.2 The pottery forms a fairly coherent group of late kitchen and tablewares, the three largest components being dark glazed red earthenwares, underglaze transfer-printed earthenwares, and late grey stoneware straight-sided cup and jars. Although the latter technique was developed in the late eighteenth century, there is no reason to believe that any of the material recovered during the excavations significantly pre-dates the mid-nineteenth century. The comparative date of the group, presumably deriving from domestic waste

disposal, is perhaps emphasised by the presence of black-glazed redwares kitchen and storage vessels, which earlier in the nineteenth century might have been expected in greater quantity.

- 3.2.3 Although the clay tobacco pipe fragments were incomplete, a single decorated fragment recovered from field 5 was of interest. The moulded fragment had a narrow bored stem and forward angle of the bowl in proportion to the stem. The decoration comprised traces of leaf moulding around the bowl base, its style suggests it was probably manufactured during the nineteenth century. Similar moulded decorated pipes from this period were produced in Chester and South Lancashire (Rutter and Davey 1980). The rest of the medium bored stem fragments were undecorated, and as such were difficult to date with confidence, although a broad nineteenth to twentieth century date could be ascribed.
- 3.2.4 Overall, the finds have limited significance, if only of local importance, as a small post-medieval assemblage from rural Cheshire. However, since the majority of the finds were from unstratified deposits, their value is limited.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 No archaeologically significant features were discovered in the course of the watching brief. The ditch seen within Field 2 does not appear on the Ordnance Survey, 1881 6": 1 Mile Map (www.oldmaps.co.uk), suggesting that this feature is a natural feature in the landscape allowing water to run off the land and not an ancient field boundary. The complex of culverts/field drains within Field 5 are fairly substantial indicating the problem of standing water faced by the landowners in this localised area and also alluding to the importance of the land illustrated by the amount of energy and time into put their construction. The lack of significant archaeological features identified during the watching brief may be due to the wet conditions on site and the presence of a moderate amount of subsoil overlying the natural geology.

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www.oldmaps.co.uk

6. ILLUSTRATIONS

6.1 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location map

Figure 2: Route of pipeline with field locations

6.2 LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Ridge and Furrow in Field 1, looking north-east

Plate 2: East-facing section of ditch within Field 2

Plate 3: Topsoil stripped section of Field 5, showing land drain system, looking north

Plate 4: Example of manhole within Field 5, looking south-west

Plate 5: Photograph looking down into manhole within Field 5

Plate 6: Trenches connecting land drain manholes within Field 5, looking north-east

Plate 7: Wall footing in Field 6, facing south

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

Context	Field	Quantity	Material	Description	Date range
Topsoil	2	2	Pottery	Black transfer-printed plate, brown grooved and striped factory-made slipware mug	Nineteenth/twentieth century
Topsoil	3	1	Pottery	Cobalt blue decorated bone china	Twentieth century
Topsoil	4	8	Pottery	Grey-bodied English brown stoneware jug (Nottingham?), blue transfer-printed ware commemorative plate, glazed white earthenwares	Nineteenth/twentieth century
Topsoil	5	5	Pottery	Slipware, blue and black transfer printed wares, glazed white earthenware	Late eighteenth to twentieth century
Topsoil	5	1	Clay tobacco pipe	Decorated bowl	Nineteenth century
Topsoil	6	19	Pottery	Black-glazed red earthenware storage jar, glazed white earthenware; some with grey and blue transfer print and machine applied stripes, grey bodied light brown stoneware cup	Late eighteenth to twentieth century
Topsoil	6	3	Clay tobacco pipe	Plain medium bored stems	Nineteenth/twentieth century

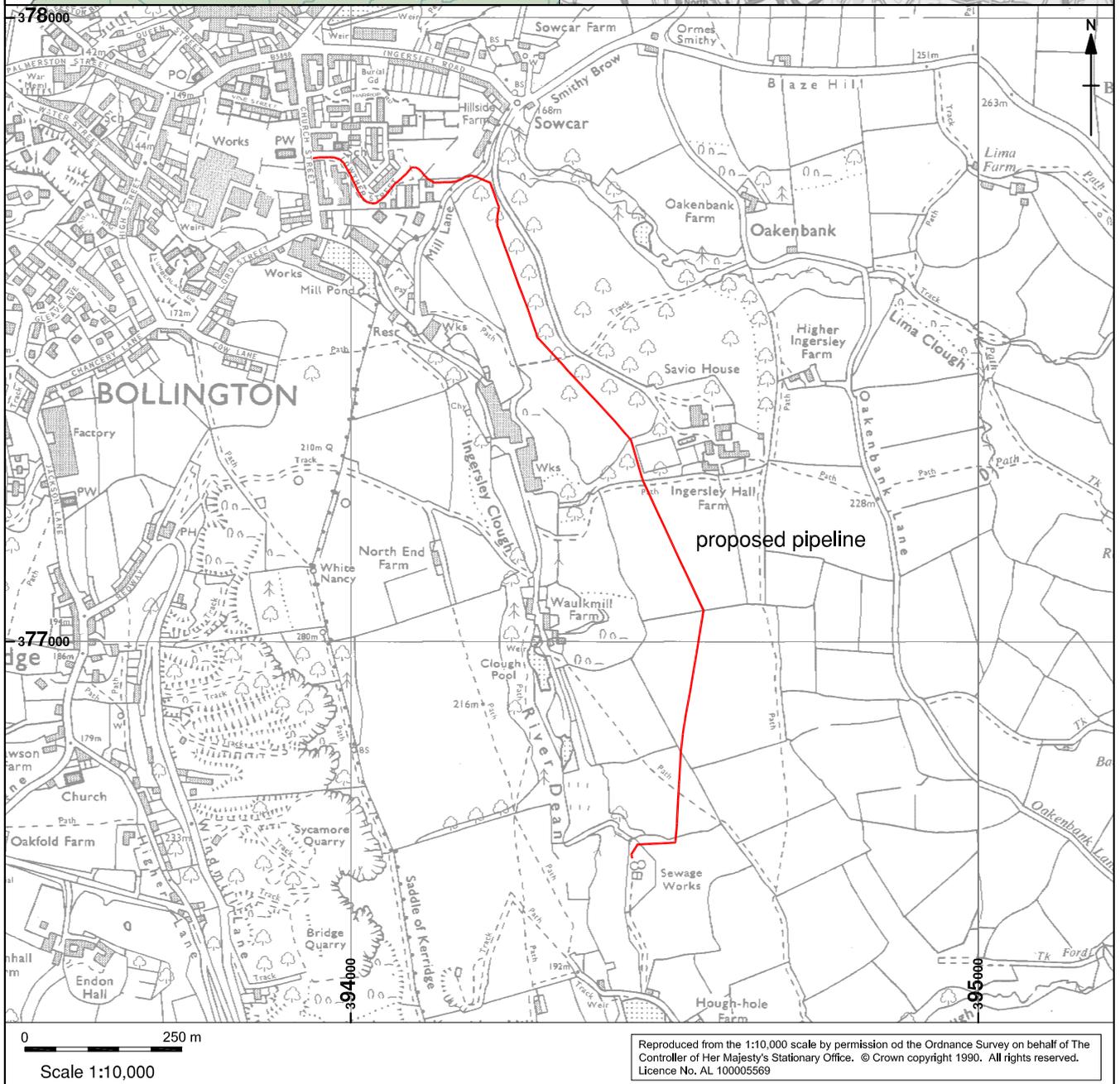
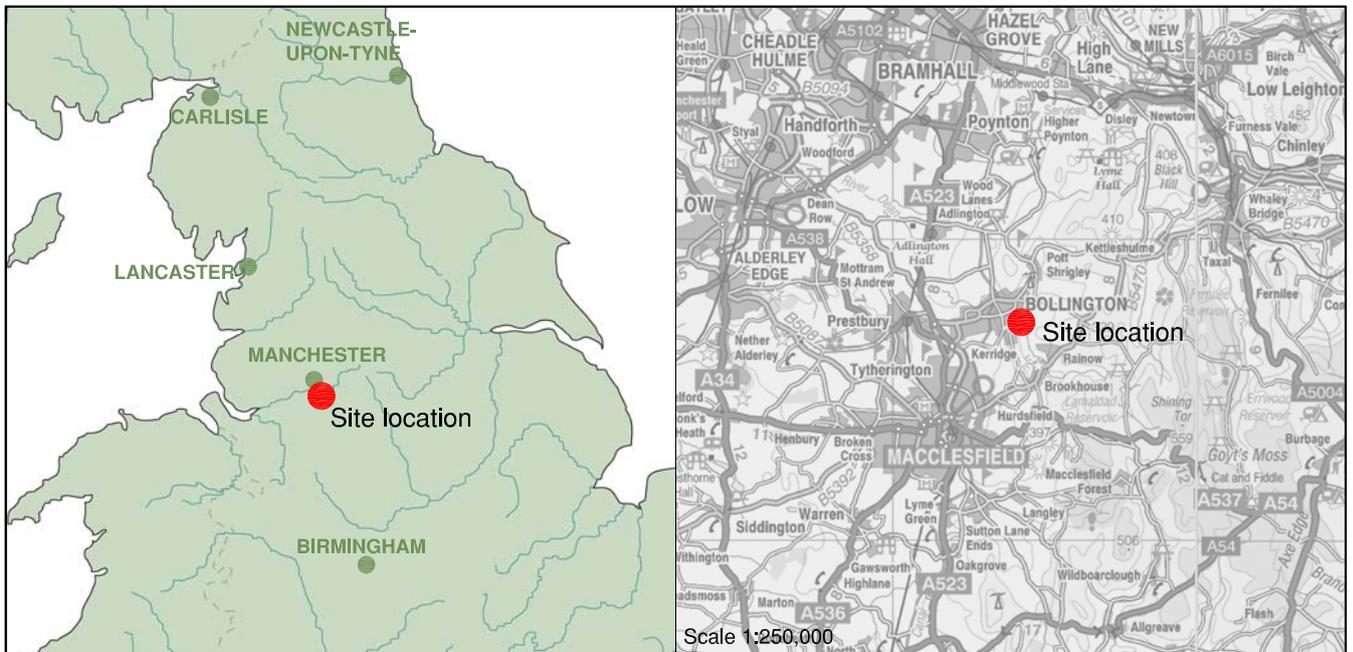


Figure 1: Site Location

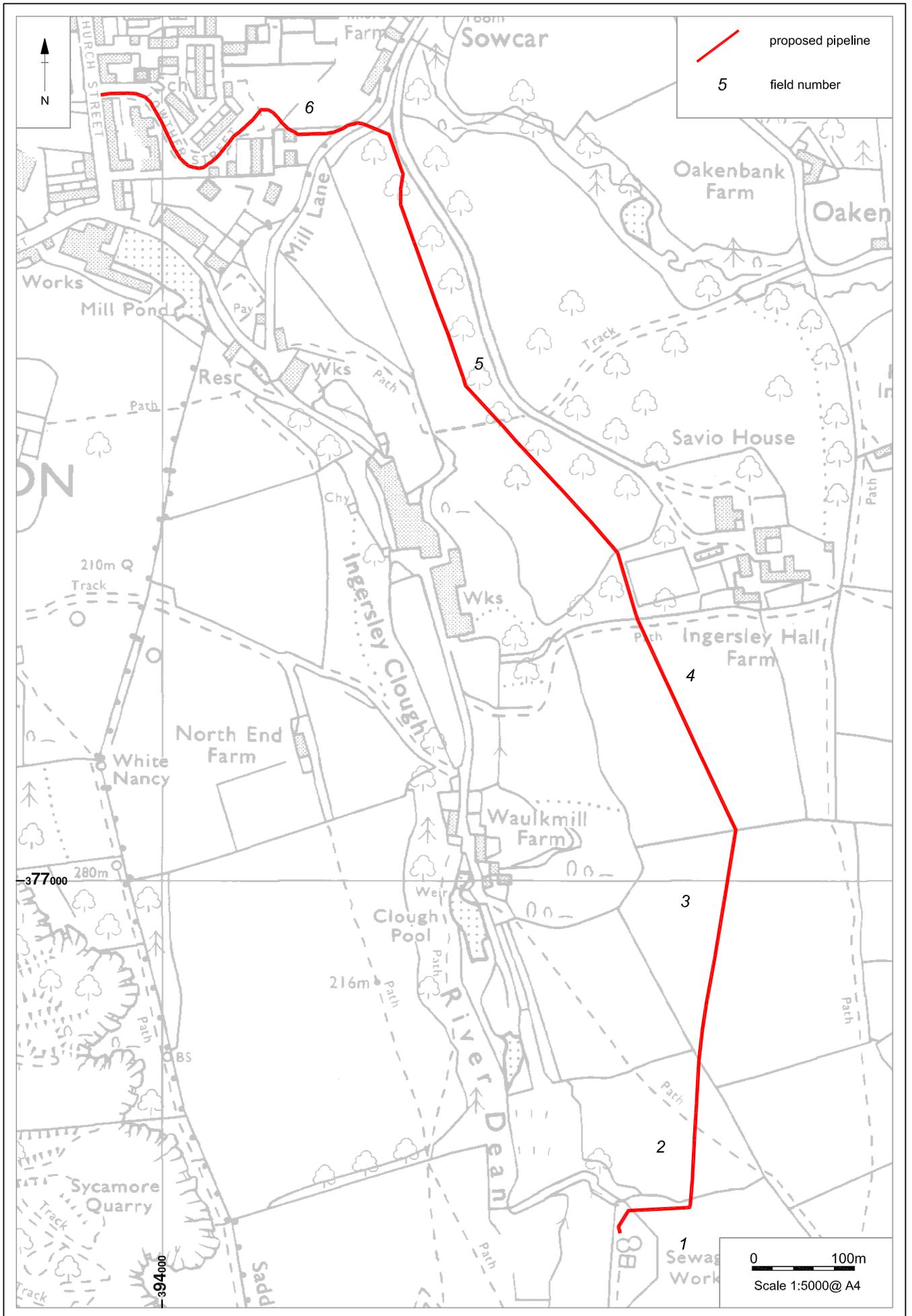


Figure 2: Route of pipeline with field locations



Plate 1: Ridge and Furrow in Field 1, looking north-east



Plate 2: East-facing section of ditch within Field 2



Plate 3: Topsoil stripped section of Field 5, showing land drain system, looking north



Plate 4: Example of manhole within Field 5, looking south-west



Plate 5: Photograph looking down into manhole within Field 5



Plate 6: Trenches connecting land drain manholes within Field 5, looking north-east



Plate 7: Wall footing in Field 6, facing south

**Oxford
Archaeology
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October 2004

**RAINOW WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS (WwTW) TO
BOLLINGTON TRANSFER PIPELINE, CHESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from United Utilities, for an archaeological watching brief along the route of the Rainow WwTW to Bollington Transfer Pipeline, Cheshire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project design has been compiled for United Utilities with reference to the requirements of a letter issued by the Archaeological Officer (Development Control) Cheshire County Council (CCC). Section 2 deals with OA North's methodology, and Section 3 with the report and archive. Section 4 addresses other issues raised in the brief, including details of staff to be involved, and project costs are presented in Section 5.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 1.4 **Watching Brief:** to undertake a permanent presence watching brief during topsoil stripping activities along the route of the pipeline. This should take place within areas where the pipeline easement runs through open ground.
- 1.5 **Report and Archive:** an interim report may be issued should there be any further mitigation work necessary. The final report will be produced for the client within eight weeks of completion. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (MAP 2) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

2. METHOD STATEMENT

- 2.1 **Watching Brief:** a programme of field observation will accurately record the location, extent, and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits within the course of the proposed topsoil strip within areas of open country. 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.
- 2.2 During this phase of work, recording will comprise a full description and preliminary classification of features or materials revealed, and their accurate location (either on plan and/or section, and as grid co-ordinates where appropriate). Features will be planned accurately at appropriate scales and annotated on to a large-scale plan provided by the Client. A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously.
- 2.3 A plan will be produced of the areas of groundworks showing the location and extent of the ground disturbance and one or more dimensioned sections will be produced.
- 2.4 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).

- 2.5 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, but this would only be called into effect in agreement with the Client and the Archaeological Officer and will require a variation to costing. Also, should evidence of burials be identified, the 1857 Burial Act would apply and a Home Office Licence would be sought. This would involve all work ceasing until the proper authorities were happy for burials to be removed. In normal circumstances, field recording will also include a continual process of analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of the data, in order to establish the necessity for any further more detailed recording that may prove essential.
- 2.6 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services etc.), as well as to all Health and Safety regulations. OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Unit Managers.

3 REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 3.1 **Report:** two copies of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Cheshire SMR. 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 an assessment of the likely archaeological implications of the proposed development;
 - 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.
- 3.2 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD-ROM.

- 3.3 **Proposals:** recommendations for any further evaluation of the identified archaeological resource will be presented.
- 3.4 **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.
- 3.5 **Archive:** the results of Section 2 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.
- 3.6 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on CD ROM (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record office. OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and, where appropriate the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with the County Museums Service. In this instance, the record archive will be sent to the County Record Office.
- 3.7 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.

4. OUTLINE RESOURCES

- 4.1 The project will be under the management of **Alison Plummer** BSc (Hons) (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 4.2 Present timetabling constraints preclude detailing exactly who will be carrying out the rapid desk-based assessment and watching brief, but all elements of the project are likely to be supervised by an OA North project supervisor experienced in this type of project. All OA North supervisors are experienced field archaeologists capable of carrying out projects of all sizes.
- 4.3 The project will be monitored by the Archaeological Officer (CCC), or his representative.

