Lodge Farm, Norton Village, Runcorn,

Cheshire

Archaeological Strip and Record, and Excavation Report

Oxford Archaeology North

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SUMMARY

Planning permission (07/2007/0230/FUL) was granted for the redevelopment of Lodge Farm in Norton Village, near Runcorn, Cheshire (NGR SJ 55539 81993). The planning application allowed for the demolition of the existing farmhouse, and the construction of six new houses on the 0.17 hectare site. A condition attached to planning consent required that an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of the development. In response to a request from Seddon Construction Ltd, for a programme of archaeological excavation prior to the proposed development, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to undertake the work. Following consultation with Julie Edwards, Cheshire Shared Services, and Mark Leah, Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, it was recommended that the topsoil be stripped under strict archaeological conditions, and a full record made of any archaeological remains exposed. This consisted of over 77 archaeological features, which included postholes belonging to timber buildings, ditches, which for the most part appear to be of medieval date, as well as post-medieval walls. Subsequently, a further Written Scheme of Investigation was issued outlining a programme of archaeological excavation of the features and deposits.

The development site lies within the shrunken medieval village of Norton, evidence of which was provided by an excavation carried out between 1974-6. This had focused on land immediately south of the present study area, and provided evidence for four medieval buildings, with tofts alongside the road, separated by boundaries. Other medieval features included trackways, boundary ditches, pits, drains, and several unidentified structures. Finds recovered from the excavation suggested that the site had been occupied from the thirteenth/fourteenth century, and continued until the late eighteenth century.

The present excavation confirmed that the archaeological remains located during the 1974-6 excavation continued into the present study area. The results of the excavation revealed two broad phases of activity, with the earliest being medieval, which could be subdivided into three sub-phases and the later phase was post-medieval date.

The earliest phase (1a) comprised two parallel ditches, a pit and postholes. Two of the postholes were contained within one of the ditches, implying that they were part of a structure. The ditches were dated by radiocarbon assay, providing dates of AD 1160-1270 (820 ± 30 BP, SUERC 35504), and AD 1310-1440 (545 ± 30 BP, SUERC-35500). These dates are consistent with the accepted chronology of Norton Village which was thought to fall within this period; the 1974-6 excavations produced only small amounts of twelfth century pottery, but large quantities of thirteenth century pottery.

Phases 1b and 1c were dated by the presence of medieval pottery, and were located toward the east end of the site on the street frontage; features belonging to these phases included a number of inter-cutting ditches and pits. This activity was bounded by a hollow-way, later partially metalled, which could be traced from the previous excavations, and was identified as the boundary between the toft and fields to the west, as seen on the JE map of 1757.

The second broad phase, dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, revealed at least three structures. Two of these were post-built, whilst a third, situated on the street frontage, was constructed in stone and dated to the mid- to late- eighteenth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Mr Will Paul and Mr S Dawson of Seddon Construction Ltd for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Julie Edwards, Cheshire Shared Services, and Mark Leah, the Development Control Archaeologist with Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service for their help and advice during the project. The strip and record was undertaken by Alastair Vannan, whilst Graham Mottershead and Jeremy Bradley directed the excavation, assisted by Phil Cooke and Aidan Parker. The report was written by Jeremy Bradley, who also assessed the pottery, whilst Chris Howard-Davis assessed the metalwork. The drawings were produced by Christina Robinson. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, whilst Emily Mercer and Jamie Quartermaine edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Planning permission (07/2007/0230/FUL) was granted for the redevelopment of Lodge Farm in Norton Village, near Runcorn, Cheshire West (NGR SJ 55539 81993; Fig 1). The planning application allowed for the demolition of the existing farmhouse, and the construction of six new houses on the 0.17 hectare site. A condition attached to planning consent required that an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation was carried out in advance of development. Following a request from Seddon Construction Ltd, for a programme of archaeological excavation prior to the proposed development, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to undertake the work. Following consultation with Julie Edwards, Cheshire Shared Services, and Mark Leah, Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, who provide archaeological planning advice for Halton Borough Council, it was recommended that the topsoil be stripped under strict archaeological conditions, and a full record made of any archaeological remains. This consisted of over 77 archaeological features, which included postholes belonging to timber buildings, ditches, which for the most part appear to be of medieval date, and post-medieval walls. Subsequently, a further Written Scheme of Investigation was issued outlining a programme of archaeological excavation of the features and deposits, and this was agreed with Mark Leah.

1.1.2 The development site lies within the shrunken medieval village of Norton, evidence of which was provided by an excavation carried out between 1974-6 (Greene and Hough 1977). This was focused on land immediately south of the present study area, and provided evidence for four medieval buildings, with tofts alongside the road, separated by boundaries (*see Fig 1 for location*). Other medieval features exposed included trackways, boundary ditches, pits, drains, and several unidentified structures. Finds recovered from the excavation suggested that the site had been occupied from the thirteenth/fourteenth century, and continued until the late eighteenth century. The evidence available suggested that these archaeological remains would continue into the area of the present study area (Fig 1).

1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the fieldwork in the form of a short document, outlining the findings and assessing the impact of the proposed development.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2.1 Norton Village lies some 5km east of Runcorn in Cheshire (Fig 1). The development site is located centrally on the west side of Norton Village road and is bounded to the north by Highgate Close, to the south by residential land and to the west by a busway. The present sites lies between 54.6m AOD in the west to 51.3m AOD in the east, on the eastern slopes of Windmill Hill.

1.2.2 The solid geology is made up almost entirely of Triassic sandstones, whilst the drift geology comprises a complex area of Keuper waterstones, boulder clay, glacial sand gravel, and shattered and partly-decayed mudstone (*op cit*, 61-2).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

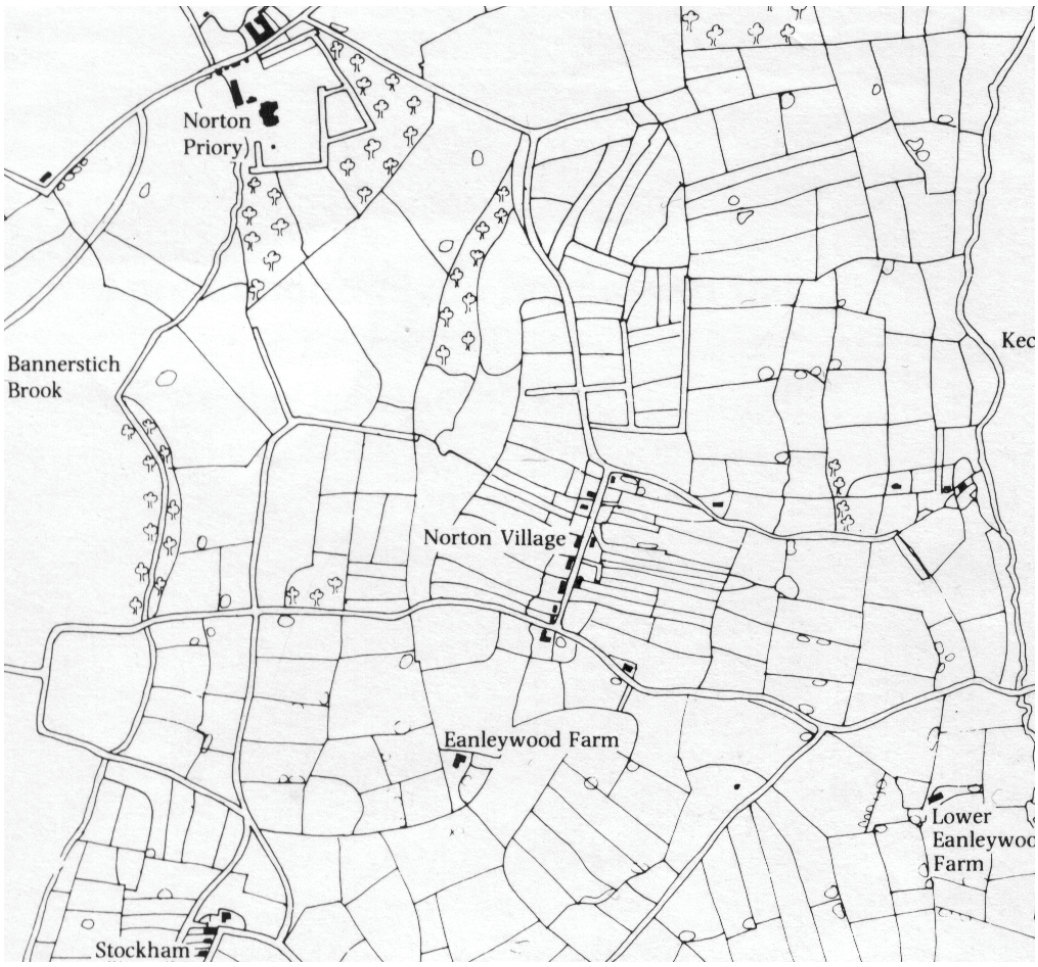

Plate 1: The location of Norton Village on the JE 1757 map of the manor of Norton

1.3.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. This is presented by historical period, and has been compiled in order to provide a wider archaeological context for the site.

1.3.2 The earliest reference to the manor of Norton is provided by the Domesday Survey of 1086, in which it is listed as one of the manors of William fitz Nigel, second Baron of Halton and constable of Chester (*op cit*, 62). The Domesday Book also refers to the settlement as being 'waste', implying that it was one of the 200 manors in Cheshire that were devastated by the Conqueror in 1070, a proportion higher than any other district except Yorkshire (*ibid*).

1.3.3 The shape of the village, as illustrated by the 1757 JE map indicates a degree of planning in the regular arrangement of street, houses and tofts (Plate 1), which would suggest that there has been some reorganisation of the settlement. This may have happened in an attempt to bring the abandoned land back into use by the creation of a new planned community. Alternatively, it may have been re-shaped in the twelfth century when the manor was granted to the Augustinian cannons following the founding of a priory near Norton in 1134, and it was perhaps these new landholders who were instrumental in creating the new planned village (*op cit*, 62-4).

1.3.4 There is a dearth of information regarding the village during the medieval period, with the first reference to it coming after the dissolution in 1545, when the site of the abbey and its lands, including Norton, were sold (Greene 1989, 41; Greene and Hough 1977, 64). This document, together with a seventeenth century inquisition post-mortem, show a steady reduction in the number of tenancies over the period (Greene 1989, 41). The excavations carried out in Norton Village, south of the present site, between 1974 and 1976, to some extent confirmed this premise, which saw one of the buildings abandoned at that time (*ibid*). The excavations also produced evidence of tofts alongside the road, separated by boundaries, with buildings erected near to the road. Finds showed that the site was occupied from at least the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries, until the eighteenth, when there was further evidence of abandonment. Much of the information from the excavations has been corroborated by the JE 1757 map and the documentary evidence (1757; Greene 1989, 41). The decline that is recorded from the sixteenth century continued into the nineteenth century, when the 1843 Tithe map shows that the village had contracted to a few large farms, including Lodge Farm, and that the plots of land running at right angles to the street had all disappeared (*op cit,* 40-1).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 Two Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) (*Appendices 1 and 2*) were submitted by OA North in response to a request from Mr S Dawson, of Seddon Construction Ltd. The first, provided the basis for the strip and record, whilst the second covered the archaeological excavation. The WSIs were adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2008a, 2008b, 2010; English Heritage 2006a).

2.2 EXCAVATION

2.2.1 During the strip and record, the removal of the modern ground surface/topsoil was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The strip and record focused on two areas: a plot to the west of the farmhouse; and a larger plot to the south and east of the extant building, adjoining the area excavated in 1974-6 (Fig 1). The work was supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist and the exposed archaeological deposits were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Following the cleaning of the site, and the identification of the archaeological resource, a programme of excavation was implemented. All features of archaeological interest were then investigated and recorded.

2.2.2 The Development Control Archaeologist requested that an additional area, adjacent to the ruins of the farmhouse, be stripped. This small area (*c* 7m x 7m), which was used to stockpile spoil during the main phase of the excavation, was stripped of the topsoil once the main site had been excavated, and once some of the spoil had been removed from site.

2.2.3 The site and archaeological features were located by use of a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) (accurate to +-0.02m), and altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

2.2.4 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the former Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with an accompanying pictorial record (plans, sections, and monochrome contacts/digital photographs). Primary records were available for inspection at all times.

2.2.5 Results of all field investigations were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10).

2.3 FINDS

2.3.1 All artefacts were recorded using the same system. The recovery of finds and sampling programmes were carried out in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists guidelines), and subject to expert advice in order

to minimise deterioration. All artefacts recovered during the excavation were retained.

2.4 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

2.4.1 A targeted programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling was implemented in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology (OA) *Environmental Guidelines and Manual* (OA 2005), and in line with the English Heritage guidance paper on Environmental Archaeology (2001). Bulk samples, measuring 30 litres, were taken, where appropriate, in order that they could be assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains, and other possible biological indicators, for example invertebrate remains and fish bone, as well as providing material for radiocarbon dating.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the WSIs (*Appendices 1 and 2*), and in accordance with current IfA (2008b) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006a). The paper and material archive will be deposited with the Norton Priory Museum, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) will be deposited at the Cheshire Record Office.

2.6 CONSERVATION

2.6.1 Most of the assemblage is well-preserved and in good condition. The few fragments of medieval metalwork are in poor, but stable condition. Part of the metalwork assemblage has been X-rayed and will be assessed for its conservation needs.

2.7 STORAGE

2.7.1 The complete project archive, which will include records, plans, both black and white and digital photographs, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1990, Conservation Guidelines 3) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archive for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

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3. FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The objective of the strip and record, and subsequent excavation, was to determine the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest, and the survival of palaeoenvironmental evidence for medieval settlement or agriculture pertaining to medieval Norton within the proposed development area.

3.1.2 A single irregular, east/west-aligned trench, measuring 46m by a maximum of 18m, was excavated to the east, west and south of the former farmhouse (Plate 1). As the building contained a cellar, it is not anticipated that any archaeological remains would survive beneath its footprint. The topsoil (***101***) measured some 0.35m thick at the east end of the site. This deposit gave way to overburden ***106***, at the western end of the site, which overlay subsoil ***102***. Natural sand ***118*** lay at the western end of the site, and the natural over the remainder of the site comprised a mixed clay, sand and occasional mud stone outcropping, ***153***. A summary of the results for the excavation is presented below, and a finds list is provided in *Appendix 3*.

Plate 1: The eastern half of the site prior to exaction

3.2 RESULTS

3.2.1 Analysis of the stratigraphy, along with the preliminary dating of the artefacts, has enabled two broad chronological phases of activity to be assigned to the site:

- **Phase 1**: Medieval (twelfth to sixteenth century) (subdivided into 1a, 1b and 1c)
- **Phase 2**: Post-medieval (Seventeenth to nineteenth century)

3.2.2 ***Phase 1a***: the earliest feature, situated in the east of the site, was a shallow pit ***215***, which had been truncated to the east by a post-hole, ***213***, and to the west by a ditch

217, which was the easternmost of two parallel north/south-aligned ditches (***203*** Group Number), some 2.5m apart. The western ditch, ***210***, was 3.5m long by 0.45m deep and contained two postholes, ***235*** and ***243*** at its base (Plate 2). The eastern ditch, ***217***, was 7.5m long, with a terminus at the southern end, and had probably been truncated at its northern end by a later feature, ***218***. A single abraded sherd of pottery, that was not closely datable, was recovered from the fill. Two samples taken from ditches ***210*** and ***217*** were dated by radiocarbon assay; a single cultivated pea from ditch ***210*** provided a date of AD 1310-1440 (545 ± 30 BP, SUERC-35500), and a hazelnut shell fragment from ditch ***217*** produced a date of AD 1160-1270 (820 ± 30 BP, SUERC 35504).

Plate 2: Western part of Ditch Group ***203***, viewed toward the south (0.5m scale)

3.2.3 ***Phase 1b***: the medieval activity within this phase was bounded by a shallow, 2.2m wide north/south boundary ditch or hollow-way, ***112***, located toward the west end of the site (Plate 3), which had been allowed to partially silt-up before a cobbled surface was laid within the eastern side of the feature. The majority of the Phase 1b medieval activity, however, was concentrated toward the street frontage in the eastern part of the site. One of the earlier features was an approximately north-west/south-east ditch ***218***, measuring some 12m long and 1m wide, which cut ditch ***217***; it may have been a plot boundary. Immediately to the north of ***218*** lay a similarly aligned, 3.8m long narrow ditch, ***279***. Both features were undated and had been truncated by later activity.

Plate 3: Hollow-way ***112***, viewed from the north (1m scale)

3.2.4 In the south-eastern corner of the site lay two pits, ***272*** and ***274***. Pit ***272*** was cut by oval-shaped pit ***274***, that extended beyond the limits of excavation, but was 1.2m wide, 0.5m deep and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

3.2.5 ***Phase 1c:*** pits ***274*** and ***272*** were truncated by ditch ***204***, which extended some 12m northwards across the site, truncating the earlier ditch ***218***. Ditch ***286*** lay close to ***204*** and was similarly aligned, but extended for only 6m before its course was lost, presumed to be truncated by later activity. Finally, this ditch was truncated by a sub-circular pit ***270***, which was approximately 1.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep.

3.2.6 All the features within these Phase 1b and 1c groups produced medieval pottery, usually only single sherds, but with the exception of pit ***270***, which yielded 18 fragments. An isolated ditch segment, ***223***, lay to the north-west of the above features. Its short length (5.5m) and curving shape, which was not aligned with any other features, made it difficult to interpret. The fill (***224***) produced medieval pottery and a possible sharpening stone. To the north of ditch ***218*** was a group of some 15 stakeholes ***247***, which were aligned approximately north/south, but it was not clear what these features represented (Plate 5).

Plate 4: Pits and ditches in the south-eastern corner of the site, viewed toward the west

Plate 5: Stakeholes ***247***

3.2.7 ***Phase 2***: these stakeholes were either overlain by or were, less likely, part of structure ***241*** (Plate 6) comprising postholes ***252-5***, ***257*** and ***259***. These postholes formed the northern edge of a putative structure, 4m wide, of which the southern part may have been removed by later activity. Other discrete postholes, ***292*** and ***297***, may have formed part of the southern end of the building making it approximately 5.5m long. A further group of four postholes, ***312***, that lay 0.5m from the probable western edge of structure ***241***, and were set into the fill of ditch ***204***, may have been part of the building, or related to some other structure. Although medieval pottery, albeit abraded, was recovered from two of the postholes, two other postholes produced sherds of seventeenth to eighteenth century blackware. In general the medieval ceramic-bearing features were round, whilst the post-medieval ceramics derived from square postholes, but these features clearly post dated ditch ***204***.

3.2.8 A second posthole structure, ***113***, lay to the west and measured *c* 3.4m by 3.7m. There was little in the way of dating evidence from this group other than small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), and a single sherd of late eighteenth or nineteenth century pottery. A further group of rectangular postholes, ***313***, which had no coherent form, were located to the west of structure ***113***. To the west, was a modern feature, perhaps a drain, ***202***, and a garden feature ***141***. These features were bounded to the west by boundary ***112***, which was still in use in Phase 3, probably going out of use in the eighteenth or nineteenth century, as suggested by the blackware pottery deposited within it. Beyond the boundary were isolated postholes and two short linear features, ***130*** and ***139***, all of which were undated but potentially modern.

Plate 6: Posthole structure ***241***. The northern edge of the structure can be discerned to the right of the ranging rod

3.2.9 A shallow, north-east/south-west aligned linear feature, ***308***, was noted at the eastern end of the site, measuring some 3.9m by 1.05m. Overlying it was the remains of a north-east/south-west-aligned stone structure, ***128***, which comprised two single course, unbonded, stone walls (Plate 7). Pottery recovered from both the walls and the linear feature suggests that these features dated to the mid- to late-eighteenth century. In the north-eastern corner of the site are two late features; a foundation for a path, ***108***, orientated north-west/south-east, which included substantial amounts of stone material. Adjacent, and perpendicular to it is a short section of masonry wall, ***109***, which utilised coarsely-dressed stone and had a mortar bond. Both features belong to the later phases of the sites development and were potentially of nineteenth century date.

Plate 7: Stone structure ***128*** viewed from the south-east (1m scale)

3.3 FINDS

3.3.1 ***Quantification:*** in all, 144 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered and assessed during the investigation; they are catalogued in *Appendix 3*, and their distribution is shown below (Table 1).

		Material type				
Context	**Phase**	**Pottery**	**glass**	**Metal**	**Other**	**Total**
106	2	8	2			10
110	1b	1				1
115	2	1				1

118	Un-phased	1				1
127	2			1		1
134	2				1	1
151	2	2				2
152	2	4				4
156	2			10		10
157	2	1				1
159	2				3	3
179	2	3				3
204	1c	1				1
205	2	20	1			21
207	1a	1				1
214	1a			1		1
221	1b	1				1
224	1b	2			1	3
225	1a	1			2	3
252	2	1		1		2
255	2	1				1
256	2	1				1
259	2	1				1
269	1c	18		4		22
271	1b	1				1
273	1b	2				2
278	1b	1				1
295	2	1				1
307	2	2				2
310	1b	1				1

US		30		9	1	37
totals		107	3	26	8	144

Table 1: Distribution of artefacts and ecofacts by context. CBM=Ceramic Building Material

3.3.2 ***Pottery***: some 107 sherds of pottery were recovered from 30 stratified and un-stratified contexts. The majority of the pottery was derived from Phase 2. Some 28 sherds of pottery were medieval, whilst a further four were possibly Roman in origin, two of which were *in situ* (ditch fill ***225*** and pit fill ***273***), and the other two were residual. The possible Roman material was small and/or abraded, making identification difficult. The medieval pottery comprised a number of different fabrics generally sandy in nature and small in size, although pit fill ***269*** did produce three refitting sherds from the base of a jar or jug. A pink sandy fabric (from Phase 1b pit fill ***269***, and ditch fills ***110***, ***221*** and ***310***), may have parallels with the white wares from Norton Priory, which included pink fabrics (Vaughn 2008, 241) but without recourse to the assemblage it would be difficult to make a secure identification. There were also a number of hard-fired sandy sherds, with glossy speckled glazes and orange fabric, which were sometimes partially reduced (from Phase 1b ditch fills ***204***, ***224*** and ***278***). Again, these may be similar to the sandy wares identified at Norton Priory (*op cit*, 333-8). The refitting sherds from pit fill ***269***, were also in a partially reduced sandy fabric, but with a duller glaze, seen only on the bottom of the base. A single, finer, basal sherd, with splashes of olive green glaze, was noted from posthole fill ***179***. The remainder of the assemblage was generally small and abraded, and included sandy fabrics, and a single example of Silverdale-type ware from pit fill ***269*** and an unstratified Midlands purple ware jug/mug handle. The possible Roman material was not closely datable, the medieval pottery was also difficult to date, but, based on the previous excavation results, was possibly from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries.

3.3.3 The presence of early Blackware from posthole structure ***241*** suggests activity from the seventeenth century onwards. Eighteenth century material, however, was more abundant, for example stone structure ***128*** produced a small assemblage of typical eighteenth century fabrics, which included agate ware, pearlware feather-edge plate, Mottled ware and Blackware, dating to *c* 1750-1800. These were found in the posthole foundations, which suggests that the structure was constructed in this period, rather than providing the date of demolition. The dearth of material from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries need not indicate that there was a hiatus in activity during this period, rather that there is an apparent lack of evidence for the use of medieval ceramics, other than those in higher status households (McNeil and Newman 2006, 157).

3.3.4 ***Metalwork***: a small amount of metalwork (26 objects) was recovered during the excavation; there were 17 fragments of ironwork, six of copper alloy and three of lead. Part of the ironwork assemblage, from pit fill ***269***, was subject to X-radiography in order to facilitate identification. One of the fragments remains unidentified. One of the objects is clearly the shank, bit, and partial bow of a large key with some ?copper alloy inlay directly below the bow, where there appear to be three lines of inlay, perhaps intended to make a herringbone-type pattern. The simplicity of the key suggests that it was of medieval date, perhaps as early as the

thirteenth/fourteenth century (eg Egan 1998, fig 87.309, which has spiral grooved decoration below the bow rather than inlay). The third fragment of ironwork appears to be a second key, with only the shank and round bow remaining.

Plate 8: Crushed repoussé lion mask cape fastener

3.3.5 There is a small round lead weight from ***127*** (the rubble infill of wall ***128***), marked III and E; the former would signify a weight of three ounces (although this has not been checked), the latter perhaps a mark of ownership. The other lead object, from ***214*** (fill of pit ***215***) is a roughly-cast strip, apparently made from conjoined oval motifs, and seems to retain casting sprues at each end and in the centre, it is now bent into an asymmetrical loop. Superficially, it resembles a row of teeth, and, in the absence of any other identification, it is suggested that it could be an unfinished attempt at lead dentures. Although these are uncommon and seldom commented upon, a few examples are known from the medieval and post-medieval period, up to *c* 1800. A further lead object was identified as a lead strip and was found unstratified.

3.3.6 Amongst the copper alloy objects, there is a single, very worn, unidentifiable coin, found unstratified and a single wire pin from natural sands, ***118***. There was also a partially crushed repoussé lion mask which was found unstratified; it had one, or possibly two, wire fixing loops, suggesting that it was intended to decorate a second object, perhaps a fabric or a leather strap (Plate 8). This was found unstratified. Although not identified with complete confidence, it seems most likely that this is a cape fastener, perhaps of early twentieth-century date, from a police uniform cape. Painted black, they were used in pairs, connected by a chain, and worn at the neck, immediately below a raised collar. Three irregular fragments, possibly associated with casting copper alloy objects, were also found unstratified.

3.3.7 ***Other finds***: other finds from the excavation included a neck from an eighteenth century glass bottle from wall ***205*** (structure ***128***). Three stone objects were also recovered, two of these were fire-affected stones from ditch fill ***225***, whilst the third was a possible hone stone from ditch fill ***224***, which was perhaps used to sharpen points.

3.4 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

3.4.1 ***Introduction***: three bulk samples taken during the excavation of the site were processed for the assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal for providing information on local economic practices and the surrounding environment. Two of the samples came from ditches ***210*** and ***217***, and the third came from a pit, ***270***. The material was also assessed for its suitability for providing radiocarbon dating material.

3.4.2 ***Methodology***: ten litres of material from each of the bulk samples were processed for the assessment. The samples were hand-floated, where the flot was collected on a 250 micron mesh and air-dried. A representative amount of the flot was scanned with a Leica MZ60 stereo microscope and any charred plant remains (CPR) and charcoal was quantified and provisionally identified. Material was scored on a scale of abundance of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to 5 items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). Other material, such as modern plant remains, insect fragments, coal, and heat affected vesicular material (havm), were also quantified. Identifications were made using standard texts (Hather 2000; Cappers *et al* 2006) and a small reference collection. Botanical nomenclature follows Stace (2001).

3.4.3 ***Results***: the results of the CPR and charcoal assessment are shown in Table 2. The single cultivated pea from ditch ***210*** provided a radiocarbon date of AD 1310-1440 (545 ± 30 BP, SUERC-35500), and a hazelnut shell fragment from ditch ***217*** produced a date of AD 1160-1270 (820 ± 30 BP, SUERC 35504; *Appendix 3*).

Bulk Sample no	Context no	Feature type/no	Flot volume (ml)	Charred Plant Remains	Charcoal	Other
7	***209***	Linear feature ***210***	25	*Pisum sativum* (cultivated pea) (1)	(4) >2mm (3) Mostly *Quercus* (oak)	Roots (4), seeds (1), insects (1), coal (2), havm (2)
9	***225***	Ditch ***217***	50	*Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut fragment (1)	(4) >2mm (3) Mostly *Quercus*, highly clinkered	Roots (2), insects (1), coal (2), havm (3)
17	***269***	Pit ***270***	70	Cereals: *Avena* sp (oat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley). *Corylus* nut fragment (1), rhizome/tuber (1)	(4) >2mm (4) Mixed assemblage including *Quercus*, Maloideae (hawthorn-type), *Alnus/Corylus* (alder/hazel), *Prunus* sp (blackthorn-type)	Roots (2), seeds (1), insects (1), coal (3), havm (3)

Table 2: Lodge Farm: Assessment results of the charred plant remains and charcoal. Recorded on a scale of 1-4, where 1 is rare (up to 5 items) and 4 is abundant (>100 items). havm = heat affected vesicular material.

3.4.4 ***Conclusion***: examples of cultivated pea are often found in medieval deposits, and would have commonly been grown in garden plots (Greig 1991). Similarly, although the species of oat (wild or cultivated) could not be determined, cultivated oats and barley are also commonly found from deposits of this period (*ibid*). The material probably represents the waste from edible food, which was discarded and burnt on a domestic fire. The dominance of oak charcoal in the two ditch fills suggests that this wood was the favoured fuel. The charcoal assemblage from pit ***270*** was much more mixed, containing a range of species that may have been growing locally.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 The present excavations confirmed that the archaeological remains located during the 1974-6 excavation, in the neighbouring plot, continued into the present study area (Greene and Hough 1977). The dearth of stratigraphy and lack of clear-cut relationships, particularly between what are thought to be the earliest features (Phase 1a) and those from the Phase 1b / 1c features, hampered the relative sequence of events. However, two radiocarbon dates (*Appendix 3*) from parallel ditches (***203***), have demonstrated that the earliest activity on the site dates to between the later twelfth to later thirteenth century. These dates are consistent with the accepted chronology of Norton Village which was thought to fall within this period, with the 1974-6 excavations producing only small amounts of twelfth century pottery, but large quantities of thirteenth century pottery (Greene 1989, 41)

4.1.2 Features in Phase 1a comprised a pit, ***215***, a posthole ***213***), two parallel ditches ***203*** and a number of other features. It was not clear what the function of the ditches was, but the presence of postholes within them may indicate that they had a structural role. As there was a lack of finds dating evidence, they were recommended for radiocarbon assay. The radiocarbon dates dates were from ditches ***210*** and ***217***, providing a date of AD 1160-1270 (820 ± 30 BP, SUERC 35504; *Appendix 3*), and that from ditch ***210*** provided a radiocarbon date of AD 1310-1440 (545 ± 30 BP, SUERC-35500). This later date may, perhaps, be the result of intrusive material.

4.1.3 The features identified as belonging to Phases 1b, 1c and 2 (post-medieval) provided more in the way of dating evidence and stratigraphical relationships. Phase 1c ditch ***204*** could be seen to cut Phase 1b ditch ***218*** and, whilst both features produced medieval pottery, it is not possible at this stage to give any indication of relative dates. Pit group ***287***, which lay at the southern end of ditches ***204*** and ***286,*** was hampered by the recurrent problem on the site, that of unclear relationships between features.

4.1.4 The Phase 1b and 1c features found during the excavation were to some extent difficult to interpret, but comprised pits which appear to have been used for rubbish disposal, given the pottery and charcoal that they produced. The ditches are believed to be property boundaries relating to the medieval settlement, as their orientation was both parallel and at right angles to the street frontage.

4.1.5 One feature that can be identified with some certainty is linear ***112***, which, from its appearance, was a shallow hollow-way, that had subsequently been partially metalled with a cobbled surface. This can be identified with a feature noted during the previous excavation (*ibid*), and with the boundary recorded on the JE map of 1757 (Plate 1), which shows it separating the house plot nearest the road from the fields to the west.

4.1.6 The three putative structures (***113***, ***128*** and ***241***), identified in Phase 2, were likely to be of eighteenth century or later date. Structure ***241***, has the most similarities with other posthole structures found during the previous excavations in Building Areas B and C (Greene and Hough 1977). Here, however, the post-built structures

were enclosed by ditches and were associated with pottery that was dated to no later than the sixteenth century, whilst the main Structure ***313*** was later. Structure ***128*** comprised stone walls, and was in the approximate position of the dwelling marked on the JE map of 1757. It lay on deposits containing mid- to late- eighteenth century pottery which suggests that it was built at a later date.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (STRIP AND RECORD)

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Planning permission (07/2007/0230/FUL) has been granted for the redevelopment of Lodge Farm in Norton Village, near Runcorn, Cheshire West. The planning application allows for the demolition of the existing farmhouse, and the construction of six new houses on the 0.17 hectare site. A condition attached to planning consent requires that an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation is carried out in advance of development. The principal archaeological interest in the study area lies in the potential for medieval remains, although archaeological excavations in the immediate vicinity have also furnished evidence for prehistoric activity (Greene and Hough 1977).

1.1.2 The development site lies within the shrunken medieval village of Norton, which was one of two townships in the manor of Norton. The earliest reference to the manor is provided by the Domesday Survey of 1086, although the earliest detailed maps to depict the village is an estate map dating to 1757 (Plate 1), which depicts a linear settlement with clear evidence for strip farming on either side of the main road passing through the settlement. The site of Lodge Farm lies in the centre of this settlement.

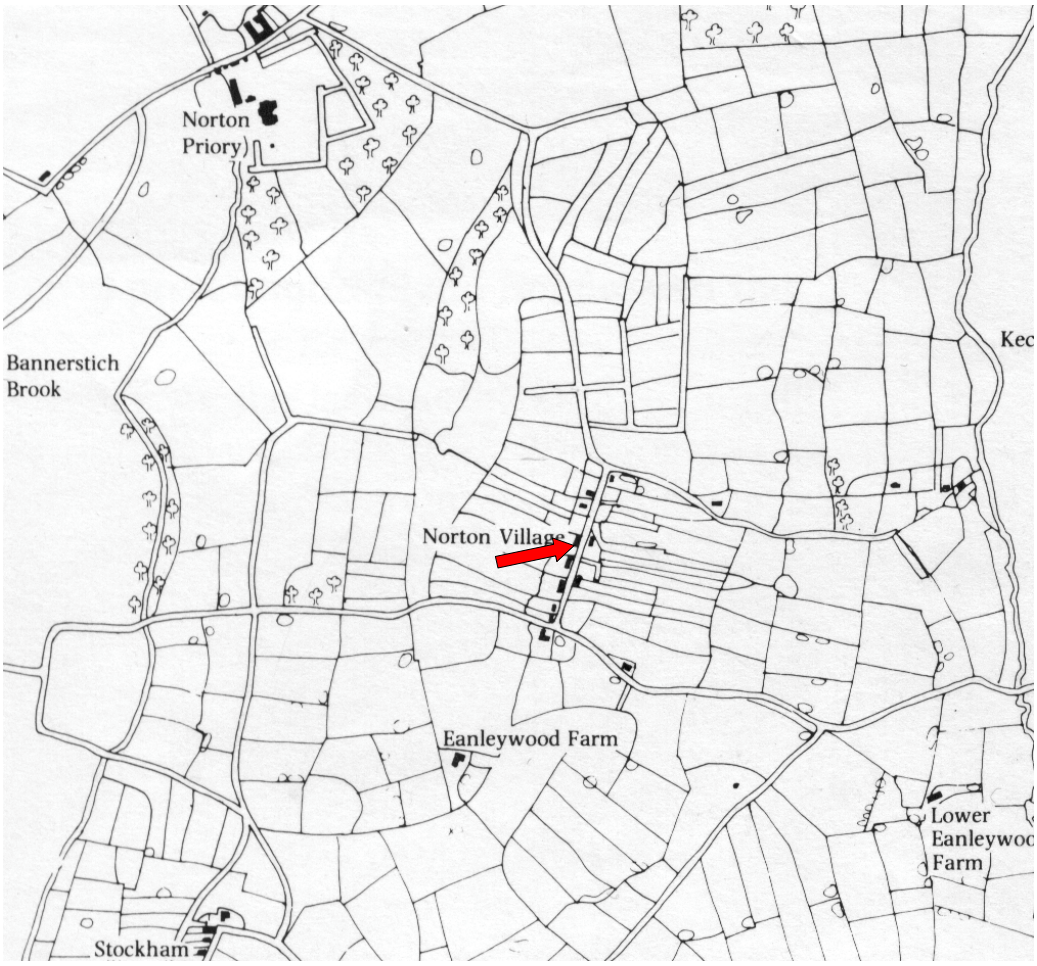

Plate 1: Location of the study area on a copy of a map of the manor of Norton, 1757

1.1.3 By the middle of the nineteenth century, the village had contracted to a few farms and houses. Evidence for the nature of the medieval settlement, however, was provided by an excavation carried out between 1974-6 (Greene and Hough 1977). This was focused on land immediately

adjacent to the present study area, and provided evidence for four medieval buildings, with tofts alongside the road, separated by boundaries. Other medieval features exposed included trackways, boundary ditches, pits, drains, and several unidentified structures. Finds recovered from the excavation suggested that the site had been occupied from the thirteenth/fourteenth century, and continued until the late eighteenth century. The evidence available suggests that these archaeological remains will continue into the area of the present study area.

1.1.4 Following consultation with Julie Edwards, the Development Control Archaeologist with Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, which provides archaeological planning advice to Halton Borough Council, it has been recommended that the topsoil is stripped under strict archaeological conditions, and a full record is made of any archaeological remains that are exposed. This document provides a Written Scheme of Investigation for this programme of archaeological work.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees with over 35 years of experience in archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 300 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct* (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1999);
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991;
- The European Association of Archaeologists *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, compile a detailed record to mitigate their destruction during the course of the development.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The objectives of the project may be summarised as follows:

- to principal objective of the archaeological investigation will be to determine the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area;
- to determine the presence or absence of buried remains pertaining to medieval Norton within the proposed development area;
- to determine the survival of palaeo-environmental evidence for medieval settlement or agriculture within the proposed development area;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 STRIP AND RECORD

3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation, the farmhouse will be demolished. This will be carried out in a controlled manner to enable all building materials to be reused. Demolition will not proceed beneath the foundation slab for the building, and there will be strictly no ground disturbance during this phase of the development works. The demolition programme will be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that these conditions are met.

3.1.2 ***General Methodology:*** the removal of the modern ground surface/topsoil will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The strip and record will focus on two areas: a plot to the west of the farmhouse; and a larger plot to the south and east of the extant building, adjoining the area excavated in 1974-6 (Plate 2). It is assumed that the mature trees that occupy the south-eastern corner and south-western boundary of the site will be retained as part of the new development, precluding archaeological excavation in those areas. Similarly, as the building contains a cellar, it is not anticipated that any archaeological remains will survive beneath its footprint. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist; no machine work will be carried out in the absence of an archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits exposed will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

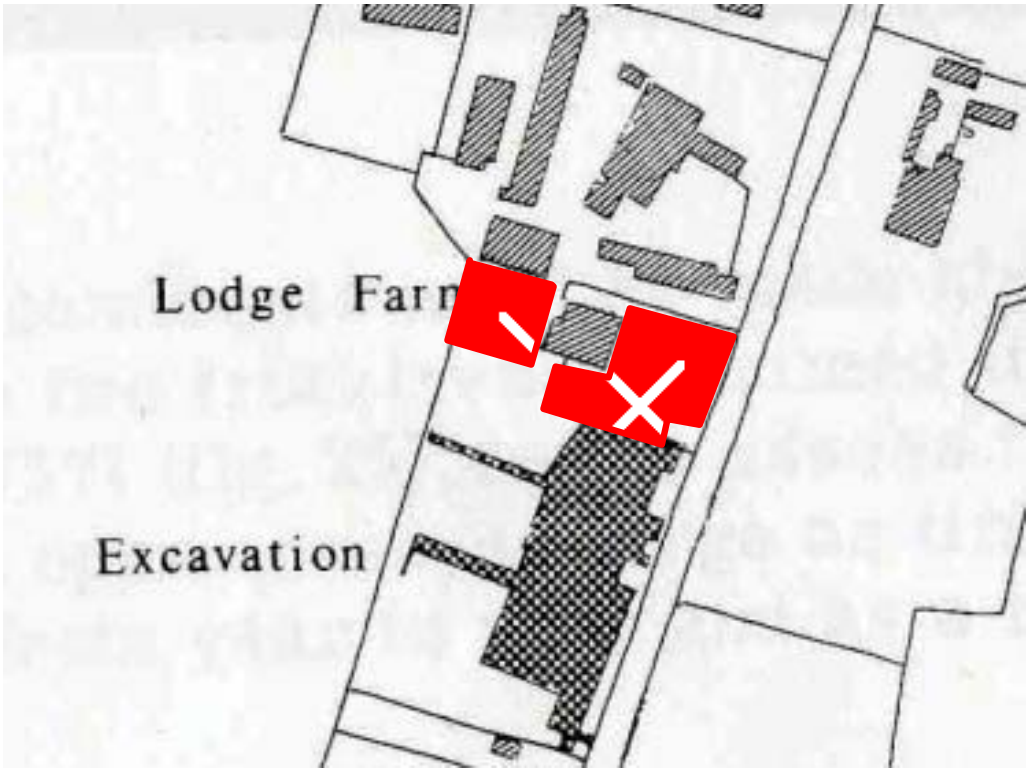

Plate 2: Areas of strip and record (in red), superimposed on a plan of Norton Village in 1974, showing the location of the excavations carried out in 1974-6 (after Green and Hough 1977)

3.1.3 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage. Results will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied 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.

3.1.4 ***Context Recording:*** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.

3.1.5 ***Photography:*** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as the capture of digital images, and all frames will include a

visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

3.1.6 ***Planning:*** the precise location of all archaeological features encountered will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

3.1.7 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in-situ* covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.

3.1.8 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.

3.1.9 ***Finds policy:*** OA North employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham.

3.1.10 Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Metalwork recovered from stratified contexts will be subject to X- radiographic screening, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006b).

3.1.11 ***Environmental Sampling:*** the strategy for palaeo-environmental sampling will be developed on site, in consultation with appropriate specialists, as necessary. The environmental sampling strategy will therefore evolve from as discussion between those specialists and the field team and will be in accordance with current best practice.

3.1.12 In broad terms, however, the sampling strategy will be aimed at recovering palaeo-botanical, palaeo-zoological and pedological evidence. It is anticipated that 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.

3.1.13 ***Contingency plan:*** in the event of significant archaeological features being encountered during the initial strip and record, discussions will take place with the Development Control Archaeologist with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, or his/her representative, as to the extent of further works to be carried out. All further works would be subject to a variation to this Written Scheme of Investigation.

3.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.3.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

3.3.2 OA North undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. OA North will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, visitors, and members of the public (this includes trespassers). OA North will ensure that no one suffers injury because of dangers arising from the state of the premises, or things done, or omitted to be done, on the premises.

3.3.3 OA North is fully familiar with and will comply with all current and relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);

- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992);
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- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Work at Height Regulations (2005);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);

3.2.4 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

3.2.5 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 PM, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be 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.

3.3 OTHER MATTERS

3.3.1 Access to the site will be arranged via the client.

3.3.2 OA North will provide all plant and machinery to undertake the works, and will ensure that the mechanical excavator is equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.3.3 The client is asked to provide OA North with any information of underground services on the site.

3.4 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

3.4.1 ***Archive:*** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material 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. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

3.4.2 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be offered for deposition with the Norton Priory Museum Trust, at Norton Priory Museum & Gardens. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on CD (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited with the museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.

3.4.3 ***Report:*** four copies of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the client within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Further copies will be sent to the Local Planning Authority, and the Development Control Archaeologist with Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service. The final report will include a copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation, and indications of any agreed departure from that scheme. It will include an historical and archaeological background to the study area, an outline methodology of the investigation, and present, summarise, assess, and interpret the results of the programme of archaeological works detailed above. It will also include an assessment of the finds, which will be accompanied by relevant proposals for detailed finds analysis and conservation with costs. In addition,

recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.

3.4.4 ***Confidentiality:*** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, 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.

4 WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 It is anticipated that the site can be stripped and subject to initial manual cleaning within a five-day period.

4.2 A report will be submitted within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

5.1.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Ian Miller BA FSA** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. His role will be to ensure that the project design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liase with the Client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Archaeology Service with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.

5.1.2 The fieldwork is likely to be undertaken by **Graham Mottershead BA** (OA North Project Supervisor). Graham is an highly experienced field archaeologist, with over 20 years continuous experience of field archaeology. It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to two technician will be required for the initial stage of the fieldwork.

5.1.3 Assessment of any finds recovered from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of medieval and post-medieval artefacts.

6 MONITORING

6.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Development Control Archaeologist with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, or his/her representative, who will be afforded access to the site at all times.

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION)

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Planning permission (07/2007/0230/FUL) has been granted for the redevelopment of Lodge Farm in Norton Village, near Runcorn, Cheshire West. The planning application allows for the demolition of the existing farmhouse, and the construction of six new houses on the 0.17 hectare site. A condition attached to planning consent requires that an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation is carried out in advance of development. The principal archaeological interest in the study area lies in the potential for medieval remains, although archaeological excavations in the immediate vicinity have also furnished evidence for prehistoric activity (Greene and Hough 1977).

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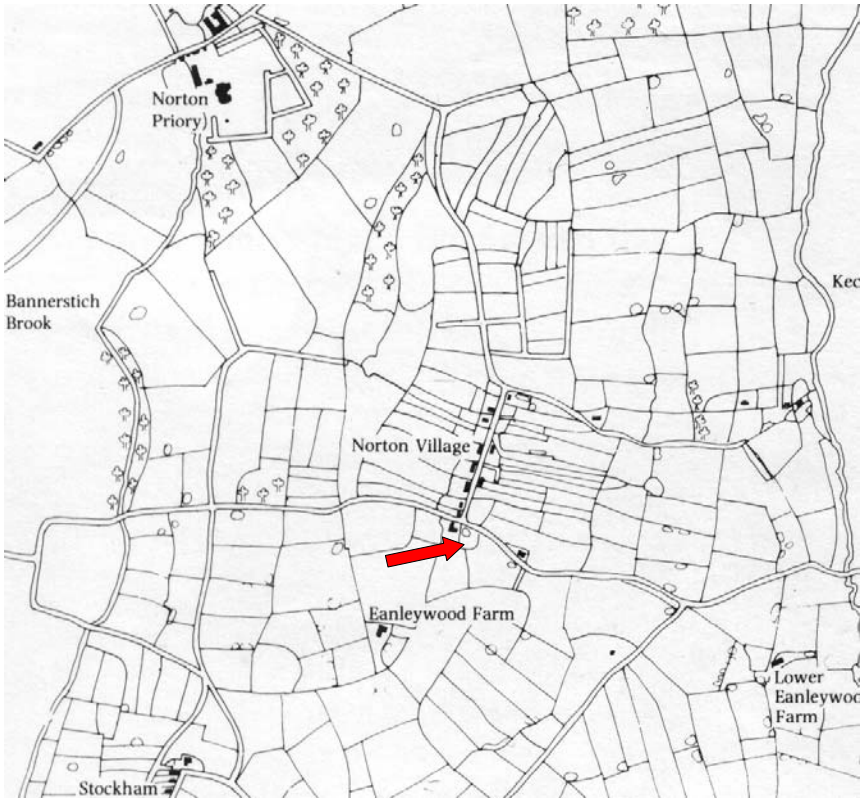

Plate 1: Location of the study area on a copy of a map of the manor of Norton, 1757

1.1.3 By the middle of the nineteenth century, the village had contracted to a few farms and houses. Evidence for the nature of the medieval settlement, however, was provided by an excavation carried out between 1974-6 (Greene and Hough 1977). This was focused on land immediately adjacent to the present study area, and provided evidence for four medieval buildings, with tofts alongside the road, separated by boundaries. Other medieval features exposed included trackways, boundary ditches, pits, drains, and several unidentified structures. Finds recovered from the excavation suggested that the site had been occupied from the thirteenth/fourteenth century, and continued

until the late eighteenth century. The evidence available suggests that these archaeological remains will continue into the area of the present study area.

1.1.4 A programme of top-soil strip and cleaning has been undertaken and has confirmed the survival of over 77 archaeological features, which include post holes belonging to timber buildings, ditches, and post-medieval walls. The timber post hole structures are mostly at the eastern end of the site near the village road. The archaeological features appear to be for the most part of medieval date, although there are also some post-medieval and more recent walls. The adjacent excavations produced prehistoric pottery and there exists the potential that there are prehistoric remains on the present site also, but as none of the features have yet to be excavated, then it is not know if they will contain prehistoric pottery.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees with over 35 years of experience in archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 300 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) and Oxford Archaeology South (OA South) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:

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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 ACADEMIC AIMS

2.1.1 The main research aim of the investigation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, compile a detailed record to mitigate their destruction during the course of the development.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

2.2.2 The objectives of the project may be summarised as follows:

- to principal objective of the archaeological investigation will be to determine the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area;
- to determine the presence or absence of buried remains pertaining to medieval Norton within the proposed development area;
- to determine the survival of palaeo-environmental evidence for medieval settlement or agriculture within the proposed development area;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 EXCAVATION

3.1.1 Following the cleaning of the site and the identification of the archaeological resource a programme of excavation will be implemented. The costs and time on site for this element are reliant on the extent of the features identified during the topsoil strip and an estimate has been costed accordingly.

3.1.2 Excavation will be by manual techniques. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation. Linear cut features, such as ditches and gullies, will be subject to up to a maximum of 25% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation, with the excavation concentrating on any terminals and intersections with other features which would provide important stratigraphic information. Linear features with a uniform fill will be subject to 10% excavation.

3.1.3 Extensive linear deposits or homogeneous spreads of material will be sample excavated by hand to a maximum of 10-20% by volume (the size of the sample to be agreed following consultation with the Cheshire Development Control Archaeologist). If features/deposits are revealed which need to be removed and which are suitable for machine excavation, such as large-scale dump deposits or substantial linear cut features, then they would be sample excavated to confirm their homogeneity before being removed by machine.

3.1.4 Structural remains will be excavated manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Any hearths and/or internal features will be 100% sample excavated to provide information on their date and function, and the extent of any associated floor surfaces will be determined.

3.1.5 It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site unless their excavation is necessary to reveal other features and/or deposits. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m then the sides will be stepped in. Cut features identified against the edges of the excavation will not be excavated below a safe working limit of 1.2m unless it is confirmed by the Development Control Archaeologist that they are of exceptional importance.

3.1.6 Any cremations and inhumations that are discovered will be subject to a 100% by volume controlled stratigraphic excavation (it should be noted, however, that should intact cremations be revealed then the vessels will be lifted whole for excavation later under laboratory conditions). All human remains will be recorded using skeleton recording forms. The grave cut and/or coffin and contents will be recorded in plan at 1:20. Significant details of any grave goods, should they be discovered, will be planned at 1:10. Photography will be used to provide a further detailed record of the skeleton. The removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity under Home Office Licence as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.

3.1.7 ***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. The trenches and features will be located by use of high accuracy differential GPS equipment or total station; altitude information will be established with respect to Ordnance Datum. Archaeological features within the trenches will be planned using manual techniques or by means of a total station. 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.

3.1.8 Results of all field investigations will be recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. The site 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). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using a similar system, and, following on-site processing, will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. A Harris matrix will be compiled for any stratified deposits encountered.

3.1.9 ***Photography:*** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the

evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as the capture of digital images, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

3.1.10 ***Finds policy:*** OA North employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham.

3.1.11 Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute for Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Metalwork recovered from stratified contexts will be subject to X- radiographic screening, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006).

3.1.12 ***Environmental Sampling:*** if archaeological features are identified, bulk samples (40 litre) will be taken from contexts in sealed plastic buckets from all secure deposits. These will be assessed for charred and waterlogged plant remains and other possible biological indicators for example invertebrate remains and fish bone.

3.1.13 If any waterlogged deposits are identified, either from archaeological features, such as ditch fills, wells, or ponds or natural deposits, such as peat or former lake deposits, they will be sampled for pollen and other biological indicators with cores or monolith tins. If buried soils are identified, they will be sampled with kubiena tins or other suitable containers, and will then be assessed for their potential for soil micromorphology and pollen analysis.

3.1.14 Subject to the results of the excavation an assessment of any environmental samples will be undertaken by appropriate specialists, who will examine the potential for further analysis. The assessment would examine the potential for macrofossil, arthropod, palynological and general biological analysis. The palaeoecological assessment will only be called into effect if good waterlogged deposits are identified and will be subject to the agreement of the Cheshire Development Control Archaeologist and the client.

3.2 STRIP AND RECORD

3.2.1 The Development Control Archaeologist has requested that an additional area, adjacent to the ruins of the farmhouse, be stripped (c 7m x 7m). This small area presently has spoil upon it, and the stripping of the topsoil will need to wait until the rest of the site has been excavated, and once some of the spoil has been removed from site.

3.2.2 ***General Methodology:*** the removal of the modern ground surface/topsoil will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist; no machine work will be carried out in the absence of an archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits exposed will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

3.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage. Results will be recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, and will be accompanied 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.

3.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.3.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

3.3.2 OA North undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by our work. OA North will also take all reasonable steps to ensure the health and safety of all persons not in their employment, such as volunteers, students, visitors, and members of the public (this includes trespassers). OA North will

ensure that no one suffers injury because of dangers arising from the state of the premises, or things done, or omitted to be done, on the premises.

3.3.3 OA North is fully familiar with and will comply with all current and relevant legislation, including, but not limited to:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1992);
- Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Work at Height Regulations (2005);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);

3.3.4 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

3.3.5 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 PM, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be 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.

3.4 OTHER MATTERS

3.4.1 Access to the site will be arranged via the client.

3.4.2 The plant and machinery to undertake the limited amount of stripping work will be provided by Seddon Construction Ltd, who will ensure that the mechanical excavator is equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.5 ARCHIVE, REPORTING AND POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

3.5.1 ***Archive:*** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork, which will be catalogued by context. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be included in the Cheshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the archive can also be made available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record. It is proposed that the finds and paper archive be deposited with a local museum, Such as the Norton Priory Museum, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) will be deposited at the Cheshire record office.

3.5.2 ***Reporting:*** the level of reporting will depend upon the archaeological significance of the results. If only locally important archaeological remains are discovered then only an archive report will be produced. If remains of regional or national importance are revealed then an English Heritage MAP2 style of post-excavation assessment report will be compiled and will define the resource implications of completing the post-excavation programme. The decision as to which reporting strategy will be followed will be made in conjunction with the Assistant County Archaeologist.

3.5.3 ***Archive Report for Locally Important Remains:*** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and a further two copies will be submitted to the Cheshire Historic Environment Record. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and present an assessment of the history of the site. The report will include the following:

- a summary
- a description of the methodology
- a description of the results
- a list of the finds
- a description of the collective assemblage
- a table summarising deposits, features, artefacts, and spot dating of finds
- specialist reports on the finds and environmental samples
- a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived

3.5.4 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, a trench location map, trench plans, trench sections, survey maps, palaeoenvironmental figures, and pertinent photographs.

3.5.5 ***Post-Excavation Assessment for Regionally / Nationally Important Remains:*** if the archaeological results are deemed to be of regional or national importance as a result of discussions with the Assistant County Archaeologist, then an assessment of the archive will be undertaken, and the resource requirements for analysis and publication will be defined; the process is in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). This would involve an assessment of the dataset generated by the excavation, followed by a review of the excavation archive to establish the potential for further analysis. This assessment will take place in close consultation with the client and the format for the final report will also be agreed at this stage of the work. The Harris Matrix, largely produced during the excavation programme, will be completed and checked as part of the assessment. The assessment will involve the compilation of a brief archive report, detailing the stratigraphic history of the site, and outlining the significance of the structural, artefactual and environmental evidence.

3.5.6 The project assessment will include an updated project specification, which will comprise a full project design for a programme of full analysis and publication, and will be in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). This document will be submitted to Cheshire County Council Conservation Team within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

3.5.7 ***Analysis and Publication:*** an appropriate programme of analysis should then be undertaken to prepare a research archive, as detailed in Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects*; however, the costs for this element are not presented here and will instead be defined within the updated project specification. Following the analysis of the excavation results, a report will be written which will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme and will incorporate specialist reports on artefact assemblages and environmental reports. It will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the site's development. It will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans and section drawings all reduced to an appropriate scale.

3.5.8 The results of the programme of works detailed above should be placed in the public domain by a number of routes, firstly by publication and secondly by deposition of the archive in an appropriate museum. A synthesis of the work should also be placed in the Cheshire Historic Environment Record. The cost implication of this element of the programme will be subject to the updated project specification. In addition a summary report should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Cheshire'.

3.5.9 ***OASIS:*** there is a requirement to complete the OASIS online form (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/), which will, on validation by Cheshire County Council, enter the public domain via the OASIS website.

4 WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 It is anticipated that the site can be excavated within a ten-day period.

4.2 A report will be submitted within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

5.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip** (OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. His role will be to ensure that the project design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liase with the Client and the Planning Officer (Archaeology) for Lancashire County Archaeology Service with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.

5.2 The fieldwork is likely to be undertaken by Jeremy Bradley (OA North Project Officer). Jeremy is a highly experienced field archaeologist, with over 20 years continuous experience of field archaeology. It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to two technician will be required for the initial stage of the fieldwork.

5.3 Assessment of any finds recovered from the evaluation will be undertaken by OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis BA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all finds of all periods from archaeological sites in northern England, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of medieval and post-medieval artefacts.

6 MONITORING

6.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Development Control Archaeologist with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, or his/her representative, who will be afforded access to the site at all times.

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

Ctxt No	***Object record number***	***Material***	***Fabric type***	***Notes/ descript***	***Fabric quantity***	***Vessel typ***	***Period***	***Date***
106	1004	Ceramic	Slipcoated	Coarse fabric, yellow brown glaze	1		Post-medieval	
106	1004	Ceramic	Mottled	Handle attachment, pale fabric	1		Post-medieval	
106	1004	Ceramic	Agate	Base	1		Post-medieval	
106	1004	Ceramic	Earthen-wa	Pale fabric, clear yellow glaze, basal sherd (see ***205***)	1		Post-medieval	
106	1004	Ceramic	Pearl	Plate, transfer printed; bridge and pagoda or two temples pattern	1	Plate	Post-medieval	*c* 1820
106	1003	Glass	Vessel glass	Sherd and bottle base	2		Not closely datable	
106	1004	Ceramic	Black		3		Post-medieval	
110	1006	Ceramic	Fabric 2	Handle; pink exterior, white margin, pink interior. Abundant pink sub-rounded quartz inclusions	1		Medieval	
115	1021	Ceramic	CBM	Non-diagnostic fragment	1		Not closely datable	
118	1012	Ceramic	Mottled	Rim	1		Post-medieval	Late 17th-18th centuries

127	1011	Lead	?weight	Disc shaped lead object inscribed with ? *W* and *M*	1		Post-medieval	
134	1047	Ceramic	Clay tobacc pipe stem		1		Post-medieval	
149	1044	Ceramic	Black	Body sherd fragment	1		Post-medieval	
151	1041	Ceramic	Tin glazed		1		Post-medieval	
151	1040	Ceramic	CBM	Non-diagnostic brick fragment	1		Not closely datable	
152	1037	Ceramic	Fabric 2	Pink, with light grey core, and sandy fabric	1		Medieval	
152	1037	Ceramic	?Early Blac		1		Post-medieval	16th-17th century
152	1038	Ceramic	CBM	Non-diagnostic fragments	2		Not closely datable	Not closely datable
156	1056	Iron	Nails	Nail shanks	10		Not closely datable	
157	1043	Ceramic	RWE		1		Post-medieval	
159	1030	Ceramic	CBM	Non-diagnostic fragments	3		Not closely datable	Not closely datable
179	1026	Ceramic		Sandy base, see ***224/204***	1		Medieval	
179	1026	Ceramic		Orange glazed red ware, post-medieval intrusive very small sherd	1		?Post-medieval	
179	1025	Ceramic	RWE	Fragment	1		Post-medieval	Late 18th-19th century

204	1048	Ceramic	Fabric 1	Orange fabric with large abundant quartz inclusions	1		Medieval	
205	1051	Ceramic	Slip-coated	Red fabric base, with orange glaze	2		Post-medieval	
205	1051	Ceramic	Earthen-wa	Pale fabric, clear yellow glaze, incl 2x rims	5		Post-medieval	
205	1051	Ceramic	Cream ware	3x adjoining (see Hume 1969, 116)	3		Post-medieval	mid to late 18th century
205	1051	Ceramic	Black	Chunky and thin-walled types	8	2x vertica sided jars	Post-medieval	
205	1051	Vessel glass		Bottle neck	1		Post-medieval	18th century
205	1051	Ceramic	Cream ware	2x adjoining	2	Hollow wa	Post-medieval	
207	1031	Ceramic		Unglazed body sherd, partially reduced, grey exterior, orange below; abundant quartz inclusions	1		Medieval	
214	1055	Lead	Object		1			
221	1032	Ceramic	Fabric 2	Worn pink sandy	1		Medieval	
224	1019	Stone	Object	Possible sharpening stone	1		Not closely datable	

224	1018	Ceramic		Partially reduced, worn soft grey core, orange external sandy. External sooted	1		Medieval	
224	1018	Ceramic		Partially reduced, unglazed basal sherd, abundant quartz, same as ***207***	1		Medieval	
225	1023	Ceramic		Light grey sandy fabric, unglazed, body sherd, very worn, soft	1		Roman	
225	1027	stone	?Fire affecte stone		2		Not closely datable	
252	1034	Iron	Object		1		Not closely datable	
252	1023	Ceramic	Black	Thinly applied glaze	1		Post-medieval	18th century
255	1039	Ceramic	Early Black	Body sherd	1		Post-medieval	
256	1045	Ceramic		Soft worn sandy, see ***271/259***	1		Medieval	
259	1024	Ceramic		Basal sherd, soft worn pink fabric, with traces of glaze and externally sooted	1		Medieval	
269	1053	Ceramic		Green flaking glazed soft reduced fabric, with pale orange interior. Marks like chalk.	1		Medieval	

269	1053	Ceramic		Brownish-orange sandy ware, unglazed	10		Medieval	
269	1053	Ceramic		Partially reduced sandy grey core, pink external, olive green glaze. Both externally sooted	2		Medieval	
269	1058	Iron	Object	Corroded objects, large nail shank	4		Not closely datable	
269	1053	Ceramic		Pink traces of glaze, see ***110***	2		Medieval	
269	1053	Ceramic		Partially reduced Refitting base fragments, same as ***207***, but not ***224***/***179***	3		Medieval	
271	1046	Ceramic		Soft orange-pink core, sandy see ***224***	1		Medieval	
273	1020	Ceramic		Pale orange sandy fabric, traces of orange glaze	1		Medieval	
273	1020	Ceramic		Unusual fabric, dark brown, no inclusions, friable	1		Roman?	
278	1035	Ceramic	Fabric 1	Same as ***207***/***204***, purplish glaze	1		Medieval	
295	1049	Ceramic		Base sherd, same as ***224***	1		Medieval	
307	1054	Ceramic	Agate	Brown glaze	1	Bowl	Post-medieval	
307	1054	Ceramic	Black		1		Post-medieval	

310	1042	Ceramic	Fabric 2	Pink, sandy	1		Medieval	
US	1009	Ceramic	Stoneware	Late brown stone ware	1		Post-medieval	19th century
US	1007	Ceramic	CBM	Non-diagnostic fragments	1		Not closely datable	Not closely datable
US	1007	Ceramic	RWE		1		Post-medieval	19th-20th century
US	1007	Ceramic	Pearl	Included base	2		Post-medieval	Late 18th early 19th centuries
US	1007	Ceramic	Black		2		Post-medieval	17th-19th centuries
US	1016	Ceramic	Black		1		Post-medieval	17th-19th centuries
US	1016	Ceramic	Stoneware	Base	1		Post-medieval	18th-19th centuries
US	1000	Ceramic		Midland purple handle/rim	1		Med	
US	1015	Lead	Strip	Folded lead strip	1		Not closely datable	Not closely datable
US	1050	Ceramic	Blackware	Bung hole	1	Cistern	Post-medieval	
US	1017	Copper alloy	Object	1x lion head plus loop; 1x worn coin (no detail);	3		Not closely datable	
US	1001	Ceramic	?	Large vessel	1			
US	1009	Ceramic	Blackware	Rims, include vertical-sided jars	7		Post-medieval	17th-18th centuries
US		Bone		Distill femur, young adult	1		Not closely datable	
US	1010	Ceramic	Fire brick fragments		3		Post-medieval	

US		Ceramic	Industrial Slipware/ Pearlware/A ar		1		Post-medieval	
US		Ceramic	RWE		1		Post-medieval	
US		Ceramic	Early Black	Rim sherd	1	Hollow wa	Post-medieval	
US		Ceramic	Slip-coated	Base	1		Post-medieval	
US		Ceramic	Blackware	1x pancheon	4		Post-medieval	
US	1014	Iron	Nails		2		Not closely datable	Not closely datable

APPENDIX 4: RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

29 August 2011

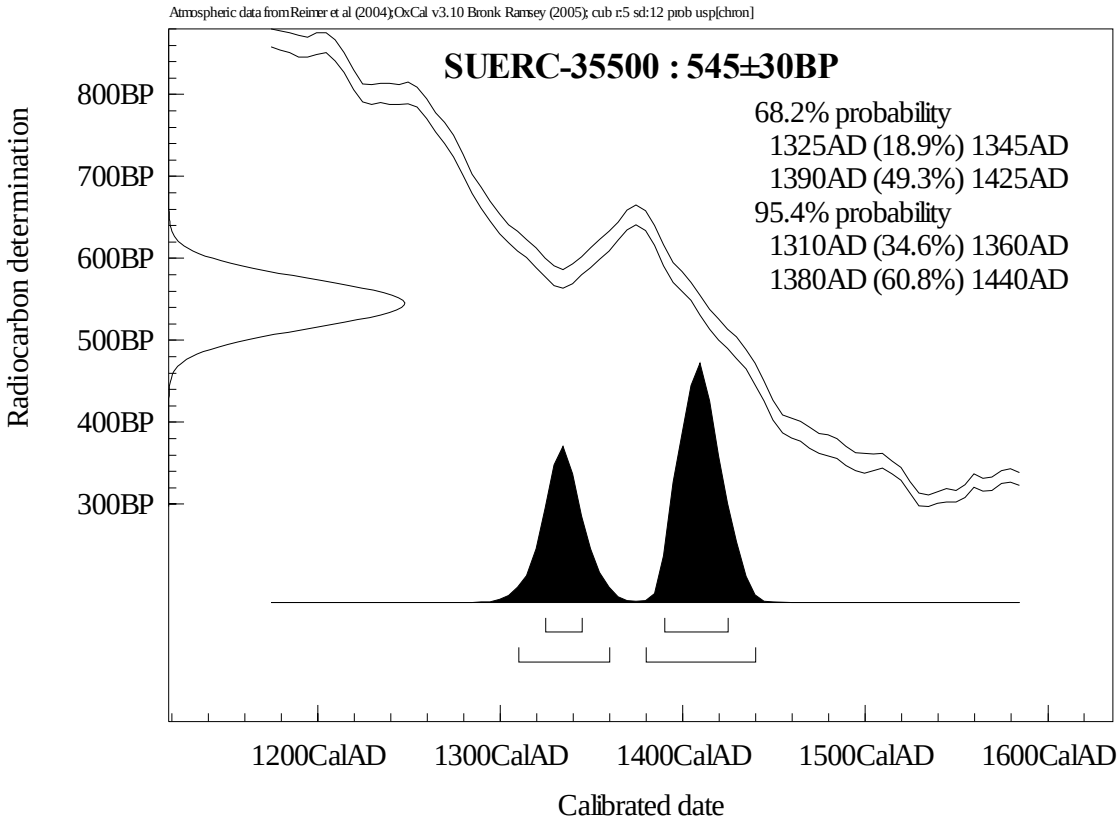
LABORATORY CODE	SUERC-35500 (GU-24720)
Submitter	Elizabeth Huckerby Oxford Archaeology North Mill 3 Moor Lane Lancaster LA1 1GF
Site Reference	Lodge Farm, Cheshire
Context Reference	209
Sample Reference	7
Material	Charred seed : Pea
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPD	-24.4 ‰
RADIOCARBON AGE BP	545 ± 30

N.B. 1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 A
The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confide
includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, mo
reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Ox
Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Univers
Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quote
such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions dire
to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding give

parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the labora are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270 direct line.



Calibration Plot

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

29 August 2011

LABORATORY CODE SUERC-35504 (GU-24721)

Submitter Elizabeth Huckerby
Oxford Archaeology North
Mill 3
Moor Lane

Lancaster LA1 1GF

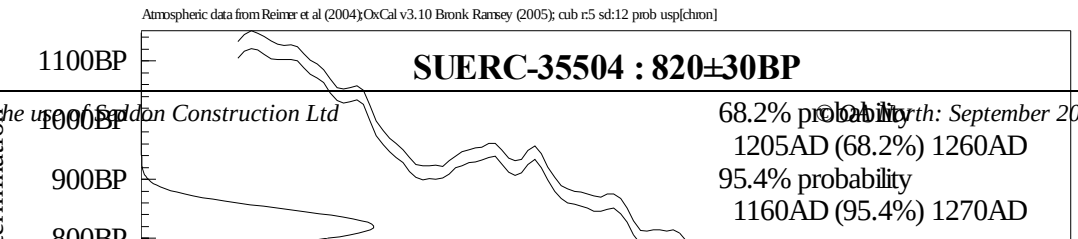
Site Reference	Lodge Farm, Cheshire
Context Referen	225
Sample Referen	9
Material	Charred nut shell : Hazel
$\delta^{13}C$ relative VPDB	-25.4 ‰
RADIOCARBON AGE BP	820 ± 30

N.B.

1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma leve confidence, includes components from the counting statistics or sample, modern reference standard and blank and the ran machine error.

2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the Universit Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCa

3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Sco Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility should be quoted as such in any reports within the scien literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Labora should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are e g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 di line.



Calibration Plot

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Plan of excavated features

Figure 3: Section s of 198, 235, and 274/76

PLATES

Plate 1: The eastern half of the sire prior to exaction

Plate 2: Western part of Ditch Group ***203***, viewed toward the south (0.5m scale)

Plate 3: Hollow way ***112***, viewed from the (1m scale)

Plate 4: Pit and ditch complex ***287***, viewed toward the west

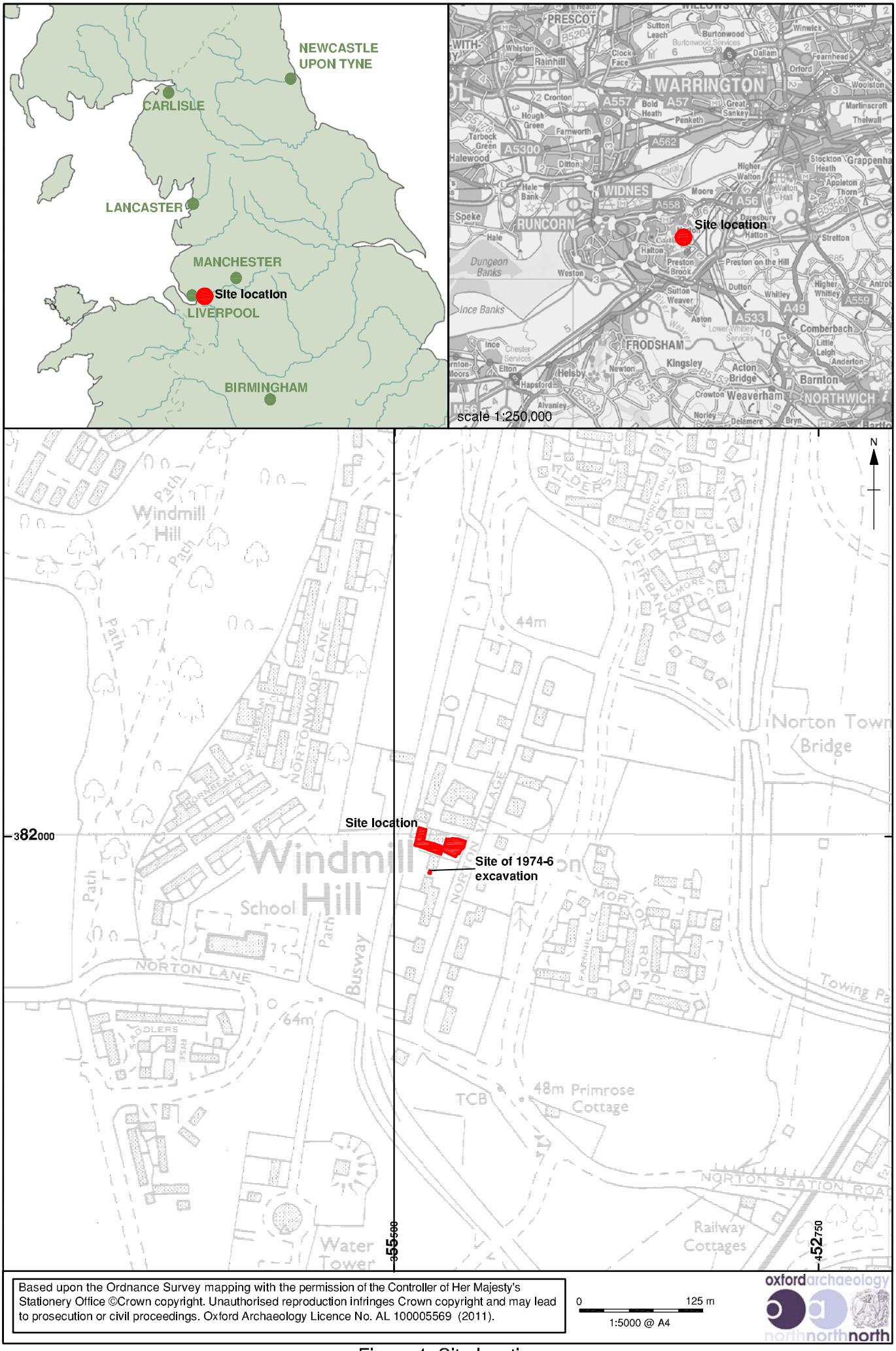
Plate 4: Pit and ditch complex ***287***, viewed toward the west

Plate 5: Stakeholes (***247***)

Plate 6: Posthole structure ***241***. The northern edge of the structure can be discerned to the right of the ranging rod

Plate 7: Stone structure ***128*** viewed from the south-east (1m scale)

Plate 8: Crushed repoussé lion mask cape fastener



JQ*L10361*MECR*10.08.11

Figure 1: Site location

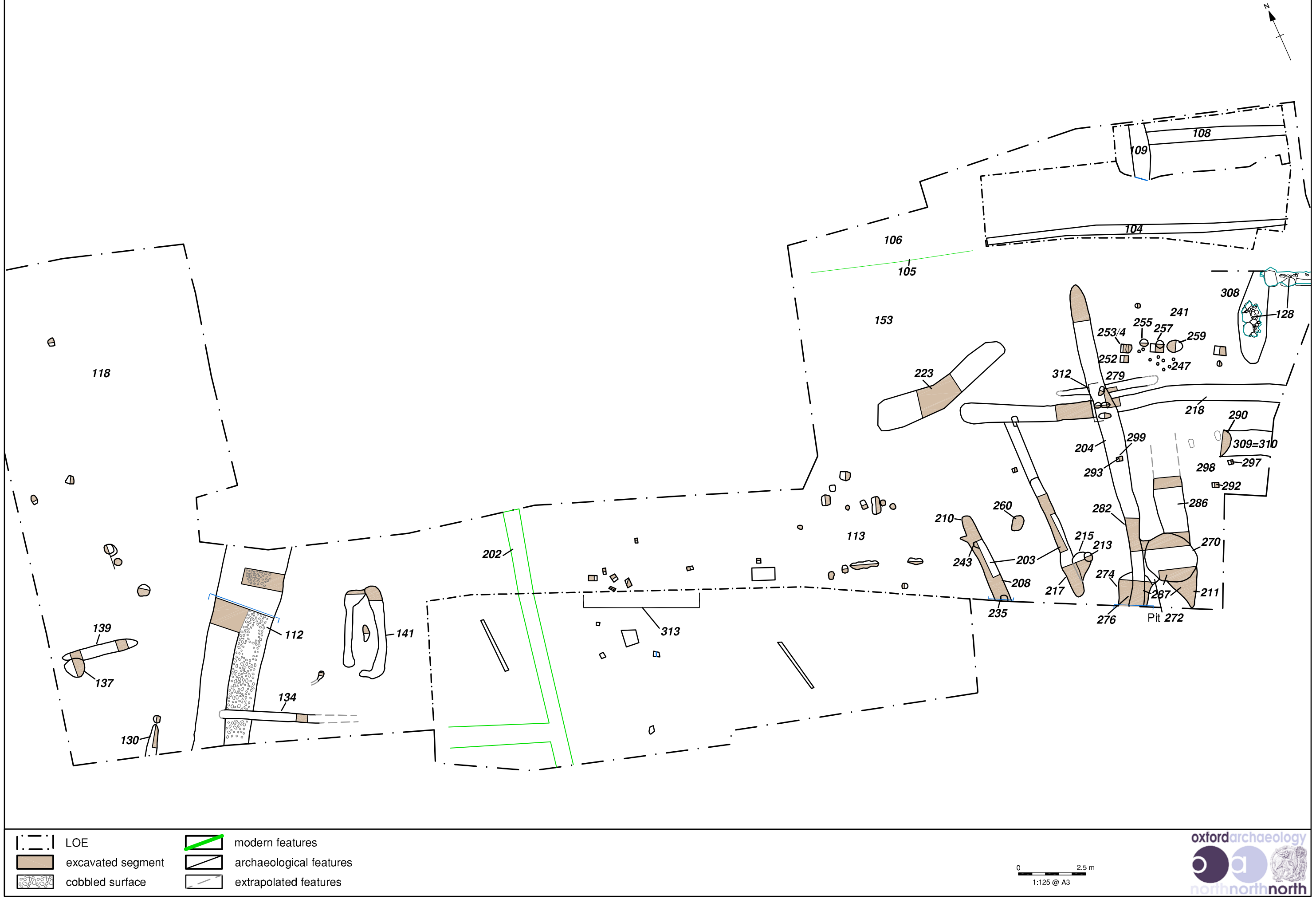
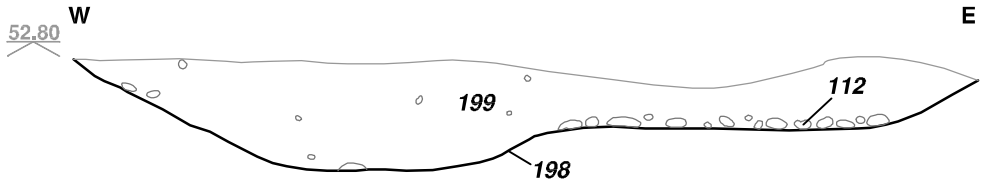
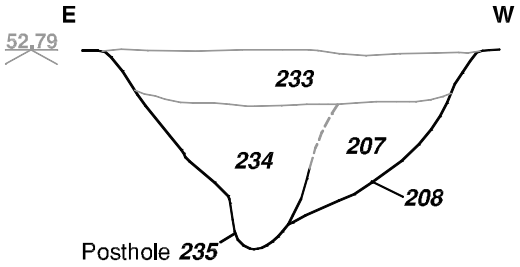


Figure 2: Plan of excavated features



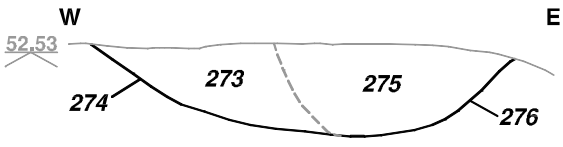
South-facing section

0 0.5 m
1:20 @ A4



North-facing section

0 0.25 m
1:10 @ A4



South-facing section

0 0.25 m
1:10 @ A4

archaeological features

extrapolated features

stone

oxfordarchaeology northnorthnorth

JQ*L10361*MECR*10.08.11

Figure 3: Sections of ***198***, ***235***, and ***274/276***