



February 1999

St Mary and All Saints Church
GREAT BUDWORTH
Cheshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

St Mary and All Saints Church, Great Budworth,
Cheshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TH

February 1999

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Thanks are due to Graham Western, the site agent for S and J Whitehead, for all his help and advice, and also the vicar of Budworth for his support. We are grateful to Gail Falkingham of Cheshire County Council who monitored the work, and also to Peter Skinner, the architect.

The excavation was undertaken by Julian Cotton and assisted by Peter Redmayne, and Andrea Scott. This report was written by Julian Cotton and edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Rachel Newman. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine

SUMMARY

In October 1998, a small-scale archaeological excavation was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) at Great Budworth, near Northwich, Cheshire (SJ 6649 7752). As part of Millennium Fund refurbishment of the medieval Church of St Mary and All Saints, new storm drainage was required.

The Church of St Mary and All Saints is mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086), and incorporates as its earliest evident features a stone altar and benches of probable thirteenth century date in the South Chapel. The church has a ground plan typical of the fourteenth century, although it appears to have been remodelled at sometime in the late fifteenth century. The western tower dates from the early part of the sixteenth century, at which time amendments were also made to the main body of the church.

The soak-aways and main pipe trenches comprising the storm drainage were archaeologically excavated by LUAU. It was demonstrated that cemetery soils of comparatively recent date existed to considerable depths in the churchyard. Despite excavation within the soak-aways, to depths in excess of 1.2m, no deposits contemporaneous with the formation or early phases of the church were found. Some loose human bone was encountered, but no articulated skeletons were present within the excavated area.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of the refurbishment programme being undertaken on the Church of St Mary and All Saints, at Great Budworth, Cheshire (SJ 6649 7752). It was intended to provide new storm drainage to take water away from the sides of the church and deposit it in soak-aways remote from the building. The architect, P G Skinner, proposed a scheme of works to meet the approval of the Diocesan Advisory Council (DAC) consulting archaeologist, Gail Falkingham of Cheshire County Council.
- 1.1.2 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit was commissioned to undertake the ground-disturbing component of these works, which involved the digging of a number of pits for the soak-aways as well as connecting trenches.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the excavation results, and considers the impact of drainage construction in the churchyard.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The village of Great Budworth is located some four kilometres to the north of Northwich, on a minor plateau within the Cheshire plain, the land falling away by up to 30m to the south of the village (Fig 1). The church of St Mary and All Saints is positioned in the southern part of the village, occupying the crest of the slope. The graveyard has an elongated rectangular shape and is on gentle sloping ground, dropping away to the south and to a lesser extent to the east. It is edged to the south and west by an earth retaining wall, which divides it from the South Bank road, and in places the graveyard is up to 1.7m above the road level. The present surface of the southern part of the graveyard has a slightly corrugated profile, reflecting the alignments of former graves.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geological deposits are sands, gravels, and occasional clays; the ground is generally well-drained.

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1 The Church of St Mary and All Saints is mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086), and incorporates as its earliest evident features a stone altar and benches of probable thirteenth century date in the South Chapel. The church has a ground plan typical of the fourteenth century, although it appears to have been remodelled at sometime in the late fifteenth century (CCC 1987). The western tower dates from the early part of the sixteenth century, at which time amendments were also made to the main body of the church (Richards 1947). A restoration programme took place in the nineteenth century.
- 1.3.2 The church is constructed from red sandstone, and has low pitched roofs. Although the existing exterior fabric is weathered and soot-blackened in places, there is a number of locations in which re-use of original masonry is evident, including some intriguing inscribed stones set into the front of the western tower (Pevsner 1971).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A project design and specification (*Appendix 1*) was produced by LUAU, at the request of P G Skinner, architect for the refurbishment works. This project design was approved by the DAC's consulting archaeologist, and was followed as closely as possible in the field, although some precise details of the excavation were of necessity agreed as a result of on-site discussions between all interested parties.
- 2.1.2 A particularly important component of the Project Design was that relating to the disturbance of buried human remains. Excavation within a functioning churchyard always carries the risk of such disturbance, whether of '*in situ*' skeletons, or of disarticulated 'loose' bones and bone fragments. Although the temporary excavation of disarticulated bone was covered under a faculty (subject to immediate reburial within consecrated ground), it was intended to avoid, if possible, the excavation of any *in situ* burials. The underlying principle of the project design was that the minimum amount of disturbance to underlying archaeology and inhumations should take place.

2.2 EXCAVATION METHODS

- 2.2.1 The excavations (Fig 2) consisted of three separate trenches. Trench 1, a square soak-away pit, was positioned some 12m to the north of the western tower. Trench 2, a square soak-away pit, was 3m from the south-western chapel, and Trench 3, a narrow linear drainage trench, connected the south-western corner of the southern aisle of the church to Trench 2. It had originally been anticipated that a connecting trench would be dug from the northern aisle to Trench 1, but in the event it proved possible to use existing drainage for the vast majority of this distance, the final link being made by temporarily lifting the slabs of the access path to the church so that the drains could be inserted in a very shallow trench directly underneath the slabs.
- 2.2.2 The agreed positions of the various elements of the excavation were carefully chosen to minimise damage to the churchyard. The existing layout of the graves was analysed, together with available burial plans, in order that digging would intrude as little as possible on human remains. Boards and sheeting were employed to protect the surface of the churchyard from the effects of temporary spoil storage, and the excavations, when not actually in progress, were fenced off and covered over in accordance with the requirements of the faculty.
- 2.2.3 Following consultations with the site agent, it was agreed that Trenches 1 and 2 should be a minimum size of 1.8m by 1.8m in area and 1.2m deep. Although somewhat larger than expected, these dimensions gave the smallest size of pit that could be dug but would yet allow for the internal arrangements of the soak-aways to be constructed as viable entities in accordance with the architect's drawings. It was agreed that Trench 3 should be a minimum of 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep.
- 2.2.4 All the trenches were excavated by hand in reverse stratigraphic order, in a manner consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and other generally accepted standards. The recording methods employed accorded with those recommended by English Heritage's Central Archaeology Service, comprising *pro-forma* recording sheets, site registers,

photographs, and scaled drawings. All archaeological artefacts were recorded and recovered from site. The positions of the trenches were surveyed and related to an agreed datum point on the western tower of the church (no accessible OS datum was found nearby).

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full archive of the excavation programme has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). This archive will be deposited with Chester Museum, and a copy of the report will be forwarded to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

3. RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The results of the excavation are detailed in the excavation narrative below, trench by trench, and in reverse stratigraphical order. The artefacts recovered from the trenches are discussed in *Section 3.3*, and scaled section drawings were produced and deposited within the archive.

3.2 EXCAVATION RESULTS

- 3.2.1 **Trench 1:** this contained only two clearly identifiable deposits. The first deposit encountered was [1], a layer of turf and topsoil varying in thickness from 0.15m to 0.20m. Deposit [1] consisted of a dark brown sand loam containing occasional gravel and small flecks of brick and coal. Beneath [1], extending downwards to the base of excavation, was layer [2], a mixed 'cemetery soil' varying in thickness from 1.00m to 1.05m. Deposit [2] consisted of a mid yellow brown slightly silty sand, variable in consistency and displaying occasional orange mottling. Deposit [2] contained occasional fragments of coal and disarticulated human bones, and was still continuing downwards at the base of excavation.
- 3.2.2 Despite careful cleaning of the section faces, it was not possible to demonstrate the presence of grave cuts within deposit [2]. It is, however, strongly suspected that at least one grave cut was present in the south-eastern part of the trench, owing to the loose and unstable nature of the section face in this location. When the maximum depth of excavation had been reached, a small hole was dug with a trowel to investigate the south-eastern corner of the trench. A human patella and proximal tibia were encountered; they were seemingly articulated and were properly aligned and thus it appeared that they were *in situ*. As these bones lay outside the scope of the project however, they were not further investigated or disturbed.
- 3.2.3 **Trench 2:** this contained a similar but more complex sequence of deposits to that revealed in Trench 1, and the increased complexity was to some extent a consequence of existing (blocked) ceramic drains being present within the area to be excavated. These blocked drains and their associated trench fills [4] were removed at the commencement of excavation in order to access the rest of the trench. The drainage trench fills typically consisted of dark brown sand loams containing occasional gravel, and the drains themselves occurred at a depth of between 0.2m and 0.4m from ground level.
- 3.2.4 A layer of turf and topsoil [3], was then excavated, varying from 0.10m to 0.35m in thickness. This deposit [3] consisted of a very dark brown sand loam containing occasional gravel, lumps of sandstone, and fragments of grave slabs. Below deposit [3], in the northern third of the trench only, was a layer of light red-brown sand loam [6] containing moderate amounts of gravel and occasional brick fragments. Deposit [6] was up to 0.22m in thickness and overlaid a thin, discontinuous layer of orange sand [7].
- 3.2.5 At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2, and forming the majority of the total depth of the trench, was a layer of cemetery soil [8], varying in thickness from 0.80m to 1.10m. This deposit [8] was very similar in nature to deposit [2] in Trench 1, and likewise consisted of a mid yellow-brown slightly silty mottled sand, and also

contained occasional disarticulated human bone. It was clear that this deposit continued below the maximum depth of excavation.

- 3.2.4 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was excavated for a length of 7m, but as it was very shallow (0.30m in depth), it only involved the excavation of a single layer. In effect all that was excavated was the continuation of top-soil [3] (*Section 3.2.4*).

3.3 FINDS

- 3.3.1 The artefacts discovered during the course of the excavation are summarised here and full details are held on archive.

Trench 1

1009 One fragment of clay pipe shaft (Cemetery soil 2)

Trench 2

- 1001 Two fragments of clay pipe shaft (Top-soil 3)
1002 Three sherds of post-medieval bottle glass (Cemetery soil 8)
1003 One sherd of eighteenth/nineteenth century pottery (Cemetery Soil 8)
1004 One fragment of medieval floor tile (Layer 6)
1005 One sherd of eighteenth/nineteenth century pottery (Cemetery soil 8)
1006 One fragment of a clay pipe shaft (Cemetery soil 8)
1007 One sherd of eighteenth/nineteenth century pottery (Top-soil 3)

Trench 3

1008 One iron coffin nail (Top-soil 3)

- 3.3.2 A fundamental point to make about the finds is that, because of the essential disturbed nature of churchyard cemeteries, the majority of the artefacts found, indeed perhaps all of them, are likely to be residual.

4. DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The excavations at Great Budworth, although limited in extent and constrained by a variety of non-archaeological factors, do nevertheless allow a number of firm conclusions to be drawn. Firstly it can be said that within the scope of the excavations, no *in situ* burials were present. As the church burial plans show a crowded arrangement of graves in the immediate vicinity of the soak-aways, it is likely that burials were not encountered in the trenches because they were positioned at a greater depth. The soft sandy nature of the soil would be ideal for the digging of deep graves, and the churchyard to the south and west is to some degree embanked, producing a considerable depth of churchyard soil.
- 4.2 A number of implications follow from the above points. Firstly, it is unlikely that early archaeological deposits (ie medieval) exist close to the surface within the general area of churchyard investigated. From what can be understood about the date of cemetery soils [2] and [8], it would appear that there are no intact horizons pre-dating c1800 within the first 1.2m depth of deposit. There is of course the possibility that intact medieval deposits occur closer to the surface near the walls of the church, but it is significant that no evidence of a buttress footing or associated deposit was found in the far north-eastern corner of Trench 2.
- 4.3 In one sense the great depth at which archaeological deposits (and indeed any articulated skeletons) are likely to be encountered in the western churchyard eases archaeological mitigation, as only deep works will have any real archaeological impact. In another sense, however, essential deep works will pose a significant archaeological problem, as any mitigative excavation at depth would be constrained by a range of serious practical difficulties.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cheshire County Council (CCC), 1987 *The parish church of St Mary and All Saints, Great Budworth*, Chester

Department of the Environment (DOE), 1986 *List of buildings of special archaeological or historic interest - Vale Royal District*, London

Pevsner, N, 1971 *The buildings of Cheshire*, Harmondsworth

Richards, R, 1947 *Old Cheshire Churches*, Batsford

**APPENDIX 1
PROJECT DESIGN**

**St MARY AND ALL SAINTS CHURCH
GREAT BUDWORTH**

CHESHIRE

**PROJECT SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This project specification has been prepared by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit and defines the archaeological implications of drainage works at St Mary and all saints church. The proposal is at the request of Peter G Skinner (Architects) on behalf of the Chester Diocesan Advisory Council (DAC) and has been prepared in conjunction with the Cheshire County Archaeologist, in his capacity as the DAC consultant archaeologist. The specification will address the archaeological implications of the proposal, and will define a programme of archaeological works to investigate the archaeological resource to be affected and will mitigate the development. The present specifications incorporates both the archaeological requirements and also the proposed methodology as advocated by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.
- 1.2 The present church incorporates identifiable 14th and 16th century fabric; the earliest surviving element being the tower from c 1350. However, the existence of an earlier church is known from a documentary reference dating to the 12th century (P Skinner pers comm). Although the church and surroundings have a high archaeological potential; it is not known to what extent the early ecclesiastical remains survive.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 The proposals involve the construction of two soak-aways which will be located up to 6m away from the church and will impact to a depth of c1m. The laying of the drains between the soak-aways and rain water pipes on the church will require the excavation of trenches 600mm wide and deep. Any intrusive works would have the potential to disturb archaeological remains and stratigraphy, but the critical factor in terms of the proposed development is the level to which important archaeological stratigraphy has survived in the area of proposed ground disturbance, and which would therefore be affected by the proposed works. Any early church remains are likely to have been disturbed during any 14th or 16th rebuilding and as a result of the extensive burial activity.
- 2.2 The drains and soak-aways will be located to minimise the impact upon documented graves but will potentially be within areas of former burial. A faculty will need to be granted to enable the laying of the drains and this will provide for archaeological investigations in advance of laying the drainage. The Home Office has advised on the requirements of a license under section 25 of the Burials Act, 1857 and it is anticipated that this will not be required for the expected level of intrusion.

3. THE SPECIFICATION

- 3.1 The trenches for the drains and soak-aways at St Mary and all Saints Church, Great Budworth should be excavated archaeologically to provide a record of any archaeological deposits. It will mitigate the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource for the purposes outlined in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).
- 3.2 The archaeological work on site should be undertaken by the most appropriate methods which comply with the Code of Conduct, and the Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA); the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice; and appropriate policy statements from the Association of County Archaeological Officers and English Heritage. Where an apparent conflict occurs between these sources, the IFA Standards and Guidance should be utilised, or clarification sought from the DAC Archaeological Consultant. Procedures set out in the English Heritage document *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (1991), should also be followed where appropriate, although formal adherence to the whole document is not required.
- 3.3 It should be clearly understood that the preferred option should be, wherever possible, the preservation *in situ* of important archaeological deposits. Only where this proves impracticable should the option of archaeological excavation, and hence preservation by record, be considered.
- 3.4 The appropriate Health and Safety regulations must be adhered to and adequate precautions should be taken to prevent unnecessary damage to services on the site. All legal requirements regarding the discovery, recording, removal and disposal of human remains encountered during the works should be complied with. An appropriate faculty will be required and it may be necessary for the developer or archaeological contractor to obtain a licence under section 25 of the Burials Act, 1857, and an appropriate faculty.

- 3.5 Agreement should be reached with the developers concerning the appropriate deposition of an evaluation archive and the provision of an appropriate synopsis for the County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Archaeological Record. Costings should reflect the capital cost of the deposition of the archive.
- 3.6 Whilst the site owners have property rights over finds which have not been declared treasure trove, objects should normally be deposited in a local archaeological museum approved by the Museums and Galleries Commission either on loan or by donation.
- 3.7 Access will be organised by the developer, and the successful contractor will need to liaise to ensure that suitable arrangements are established.
- 3.8 This specification allows some flexibility in approach, but deviations from the agreed project design should be discussed and agreed in advance with the DAC Archaeological Consultant. The specification is not to be altered without the express permission of the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, or the Chester DAC Archaeological Consultant.

3.9 MITIGATION EXCAVATION

- 3.9.1 The drain and soak-away trenches should be located so as to minimise disturbance to documented burials and should be archaeological excavated by a professional archaeological contractor. In order to minimise the disturbance to any archaeological and funerary remains, the trenches for the drains should be a maximum of 0.75m wide and sufficiently deep to examine those deposits which may be disturbed by the laying of the pipe (c 0.75m deep). It is understood that the soak-aways will not require excavation beyond a depth of 1.25m. The excavation should be undertaken by hand in anticipation of the sensitivity of the archaeological stratigraphy and the potential presence of human remains. The trenches should establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the depth of material to be affected by the development, and, if present, assess their extent, period and quality. Should important archaeological remains be encountered during this process then damage to them should be restricted as much as possible. Backfilling should be undertaken with the provision of a layer of sand on top of sensitive archaeological remains to provide for their protection and demarcation. The deposits encountered during the cutting of the trial trenches and mitigation excavation should be sampled according to the appropriate professional standards. A preliminary analysis of promising environmental samples should be undertaken with a view to identifying, dating and interpreting the deposits from which they are derived.

3.10 Report and Archive Production

- 3.10.1 A report should be produced describing the work undertaken, the results achieved and conclusions drawn from those results. The report should address the archaeology, palaeoenvironment and geomorphology of the site. The report should contain a copy of this specification as an appendix, as well as an indication of any departure from it. The report should include photographs, plans, sections and other appropriate diagrams as well as a full bibliography of sources consulted.
- 3.10.2 A full archive should be created and deposited as agreed above. The report should be completed and submitted within six weeks after completion of the end of the project, unless otherwise agreed with all parties.
- 3.10.3 The archaeological work shall be monitored by the DAC Archaeological Consultant. The archaeological contractor should notify the DAC Archaeological Consultant at least five days in advance of the commencement of site works, in order that a monitoring visits can be arranged if required.

4. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological specification.

4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Liaison for basic site access will be undertaken with the Client. The precise location of any services within the study area will also be established. The provision of a faculty and a Home Office license, under section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (as required), will be negotiated by the client.

4.3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

- 4.3.1 Because of the potential sensitivity of the archaeological stratigraphy and the risk of exposing disturbed human remains all excavation will be undertaken by hand. The deposits encountered during the excavations will be sampled according to the appropriate professional standards to enable environmental analysis if required.
- 4.3.2 The excavation of trenches for the drain and soak away will be undertaken in a stratigraphical manner and will be accurately located with respect to surrounding features. Any insitu burials revealed by the excavation will be left undisturbed; however disassociated human remains will be removed for immediate reburial in consecrated ground under the provisions of the faculty. If it is necessary to leave burials in situ, there will be a requirement to make an adjustment to the line of the trench and the position of the soak away.
- 4.3.3 No research or analysis will be undertaken on any human remains without the provision of a Home Office licence, under section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 4.3.4 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services and recent graves) during the excavation of the trenches, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. LUAU 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 Archaeological Unit Managers (1991) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects.
- 4.3.5 It is assumed that the drainage contractor will reinstate the ground once the soak away and drains have been laid and it is presumed that the Client will have responsibility for site security.
- 4.3.6 **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.
- 4.3.7 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate. If necessary, access to conservation advice and facilities can be made available. LUAU maintains close relationships with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the Universities of Durham and York and, in addition, employs 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.

4.4 MITIGATION TRENCHING

- 4.4.1 The trenches for the drains and soak-away will be excavated by archaeological staff. This will establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if established, will then test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. The specification requires that a minimal intervention of the sub-surface deposits be undertaken, sufficient only to enable the laying of the drainage facilities and the trenches will not be extended below the maximum depth required for the drains (0.75m) and the soak-away (1.25m). The excavation will be undertaken by hand and any archaeological remains and stratigraphy will be fully recorded

4.5 REPORT

- 4.5.1 **Archive:** The results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 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. 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. LUAU conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The expense of preparing such an

archive is part of the project cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total. This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files, and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be included in the Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche) together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with an appropriate museum. The actual details of the arrangements for the deposition/loan and long term storage of this material will be agreed with the landowner and the receiving institution. LUAU recommends the deposition of such material with the Cheshire Museum Service and would make appropriate arrangements with the designated museum for the deposition of finds material in the course of the project.

- 4.5.2 **Report:** One bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client, and one copy will be submitted to the Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record. The report will include a copy of this specification, and indications of any agreed departure from that specification. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, with an assessment of the overall stratigraphy, together with appropriate illustrations, including detailed plans and sections indicating the locations of archaeological features. Any finds recovered from the excavations will be assessed with reference to other local material and any particular or unusual features of the assemblage will be highlighted and the potential of the site for palaeoenvironmental analysis will be considered. The report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail.
- 4.5.3 This report will identify areas of defined archaeology, the location of trenches, and whether the results of the sampling were positive or negative. An assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of the site within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, section drawings, and plans if appropriate; it can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc.), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).
- 4.5.4 **Confidentiality:** The evaluation report is designed as a document for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the specification, 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.

4.6 PROJECT MONITORING

- 4.6.1 An initial meeting between the Client, contractor and the DAC Consultant Archaeologist will be arranged. Further consultation will include the attendance of a representative of the Client (if required) at any meetings convened with the DAC Consultant Archaeologist to discuss the progress of the fieldwork programme or the report.
- 4.6.1 **Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record:** Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with the DAC Consultant Archaeologist in co-ordination with the Client. The Cheshire Sites and Monuments Record will be informed in writing at the commencement of the project

5. WORK TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The phases of work would comprise:
- 5.2 **Excavation**
To be undertaken during a four day period.
- 5.3 **Prepare Excavation Report**
To be completed within one week.

- 5.4 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The project (fieldwork, report and archive) is scheduled for completion within three weeks from its commencement.

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

6.1 CONTINGENCY

- 6.1.1 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above, but assumes that only disassociated funerary remains will be discovered. If articulated funerary remains are established there will be a requirement for their detailed on-site recording and are not included within the present costs. A contingency sum is defined to come in to force, in the event of finding articulated human remains and will be subject to discussions with the County Archaeologist and the client. The potential contingency costs along with the breakdown of the total cost of the project are defined on the accompanying costing sheet.

6.2 RESOURCES

- 6.2.1 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above.

6.2.2 *Excavation*

3 man-days Project Supervisor

6 man-days Project Assistant

Finds and Environmental Specialist consultation as necessary

6.2.3 *Evaluation Report*

3 man-days Project Supervisor

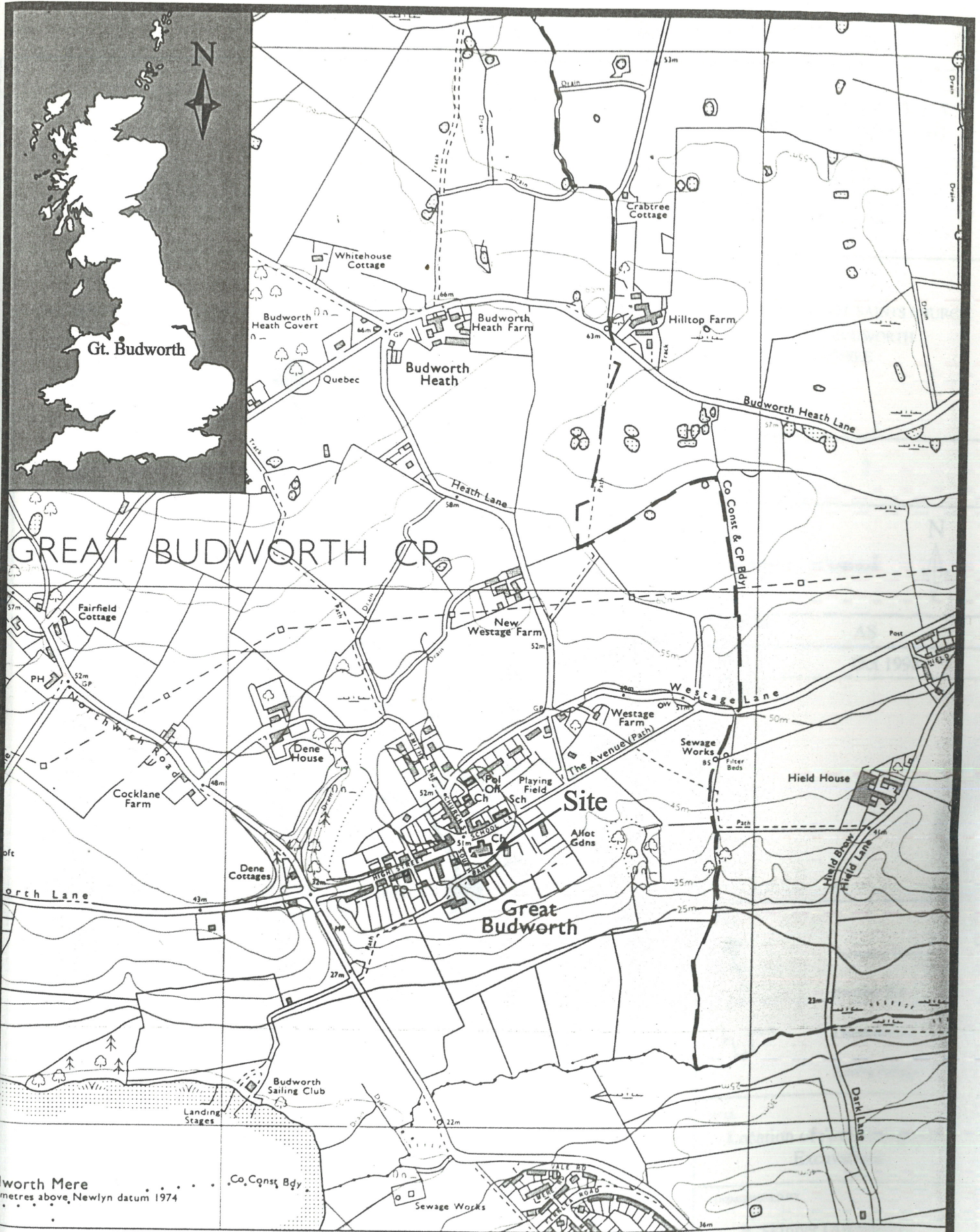
1 man-days Draughtsperson

1 man-days finds processing

- 6.2.4 The project will be under the project management of **James Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA (Project Manager)** to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Location Map
- Fig 2 Location of Excavation trenches



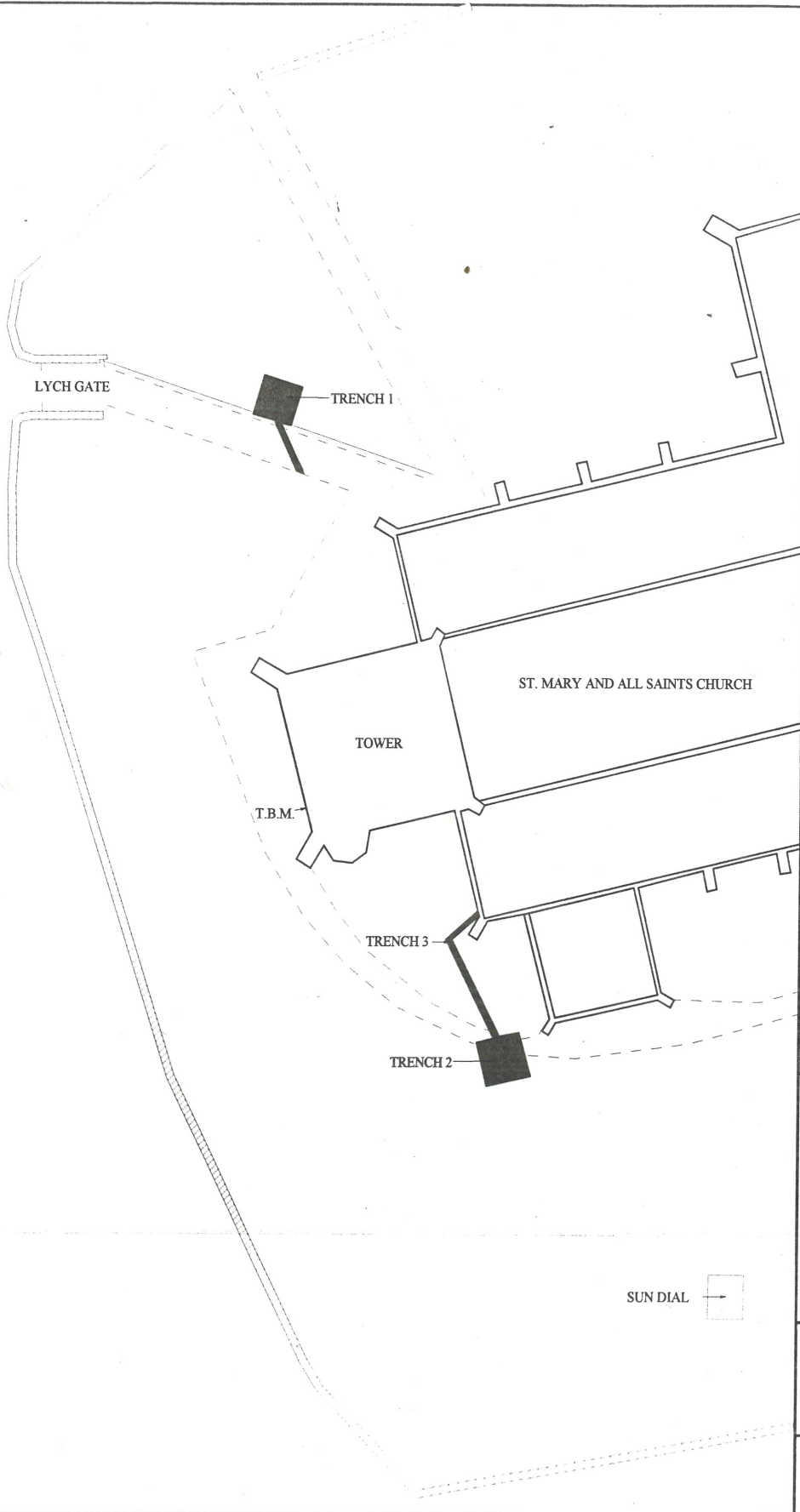
based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
 with the permission of the controller of HMSO
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Fig 1 : Location Map

77312

77484

77457



**LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**



STOREY INSTITUTE
MEETING HOUSE LANE
LANCASTER
LA1 1TF

TEL: 01524 848666

PROJECT:

**ST. MARY and ALL SAINTS CHURCH
GREAT BUDWORTH
CHESHIRE**

DRAWING No:

2



DRAWN BY:





AS

DATE:

Oct 1998

LOCATION:

KEY

-  Excavation Trenches
-  Boundary Wall
-  Church Building
-  Existing Pathways

TITLE:

**Location of Archaeological
Excavations**

COMMISSIONED BY:

P. Skinner (Architects)

66326

66353

Fig 2 Location of Excavation Trenches

PLATES

- Plate 1 Great Budworth church from the north-west
- Plate 2 Location of Trench 2 adjacent to the south porch
- Plate 3 South section of Trench 2



Plate 1 Great Budworth Church from the north-west



Plate 2 Location of Trench 2 adjacent to the south porch

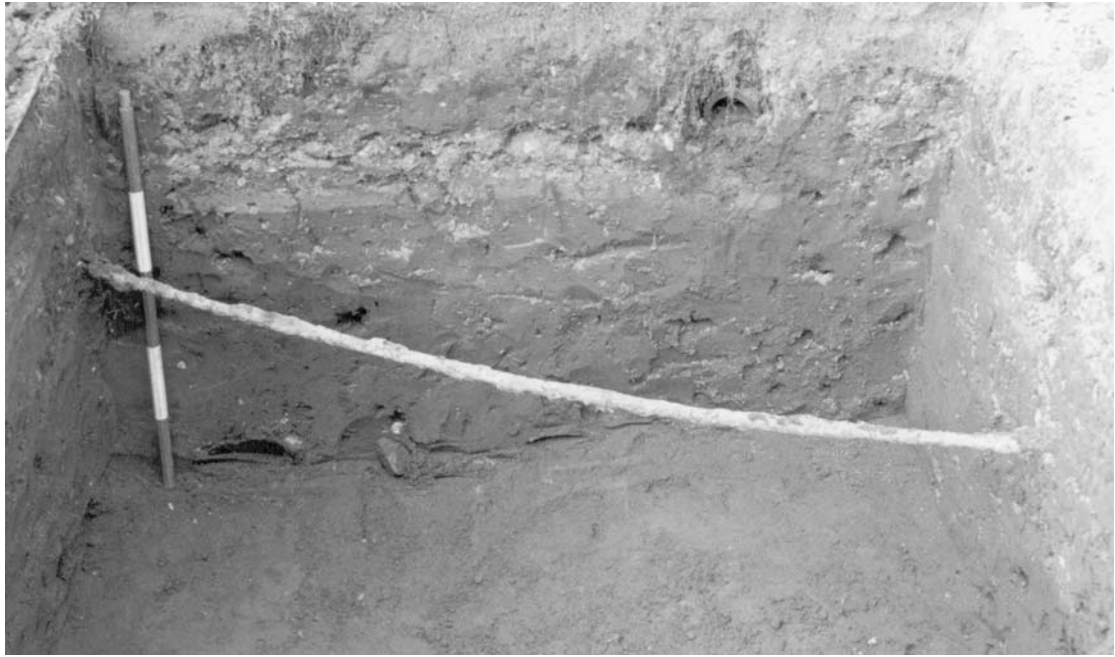


Plate 3 South Section of Trench 2