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Oxford
Archaeology
North



Roman pottery recovered from Jersey Way in 2008

JERSEY WAY, MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE EAST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Proposals

The following Written Scheme of Investigation is offered in response to a request from Mr Steve Daniel, of Stewart Milne Homes Ltd, for a programme of archaeological excavation in advance of a proposed residential development of land at Jersey Way, Middlewich.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Planning permission (REF 11/4002C) has been granted for the redevelopment of a plot of land covering approximately 2.1ha in Middlewich, Cheshire East (centred on NGR SJ 7060 6650). Development proposals allow for the erection of some 68 dwelling units, the construction of which will necessitate considerable earth-moving works. The development area is situated a short distance to the north-east of Middlewich town centre, on the eastern bank of the River Croco. It lies to the south of Holmes Chapel Road, and is bounded by a disused railway line to the west, King's Road industrial estate to the north, and a recent housing development to the east (Plate 1). It also lies within Middlewich's Area of Archaeological Potential, as defined in the Local Plan of the former Congleton Borough Council.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view of the development area

- 1.1.2 There is substantial evidence for activity in Middlewich during the Romano-British period, including the site of a legionary garrison, and industrial sites associated with salt production. The town has been correlated with *Salinae*, meaning 'salt works' (Petch 1987, 203). Dating evidence from the examination of coins (Cheshire County Council 2003, 6) suggests that Roman activity in the town may have pre-dated the Flavian period (AD 69–96). An early date for Roman activity in the area is supported by evidence from the fort at Harbutt's Field (Plate 1), which suggests occupation in the AD 70s (Strickland 2001, 25).

- 1.1.3 The discovery of bricks and tiles from the site of the fort, which lies less than 750m to the north-west of the development area, implies the site of a permanent military installation, and it has been suggested that this may have been preceded by a temporary camp (Cheshire County Council 2003, 6). The use of Middlewich as a permanent military base may have ended around AD 130, although a military presence may have persisted in the area due to the strategic location of the site and the local natural salt resources (Strickland 2001, 30–1).
- 1.1.4 Previous archaeological excavation in advance of housing development in the vicinity of Harbutt's Field has revealed evidence of settlement to the south of the fort with the remains of buildings, boundary ditches, pits, wells, and boiling hearths having been uncovered alongside the Roman predecessor of the present King Street. The most intense activity occurred to the south of the fort, as far as Holmes Chapel Road, but evidence of Roman activity has also been found to the east of the railway, and has included a section of the Roman road to Manchester, a ditched trackway, a pottery kiln, a boiling hearth, a settling tank, and possible evidence of burials.
- 1.1.5 Although the use of Middlewich as a military base may have ended around AD 130 (Strickland 2001, 30–1), evidence suggests that the Romano-British salt industry was active in the town from around AD 80 until at least the middle of the second century AD (Cheshire County Council 2003, 7). This evidence consists of the remains of salt evaporation kilns, brine storage pits, lead salt pans, briquetage, and waste from brine storage pots, which have been discovered to both sides of King Street, to the east of the present development area. Immediately to the north-east of the study area, the discovery of a timber structure associated with fragments of briquetage suggested small-scale industrial activity associated with salt working (Earthworks Archaeological Services 2006).
- 1.1.6 The presence buried remains of archaeological interest within the development area was confirmed in 2008 (OA North 2008), when an archaeological evaluation of the site revealed archaeological deposits dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods across three discrete parts of the site (Plate 2). In order to secure archaeological interests, the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, which provides archaeological advice to Middlewich Town Council, has recommended that a condition is attached to planning consent for the development of the site. The recommendation requires that the three areas of potential archaeological significance identified during the evaluation in 2008 are subject to formal excavation in advance of development. In addition, a further parcel of land at the southern limit of the development area was not included in the programme of evaluation trenching, and will also require archaeological investigation in advance of development. In the first instance, this will involve the excavation of two additional evaluation trenches, which will enable an informed decision to be reached as to whether any further investigation of this part of the site is required in advance of development.

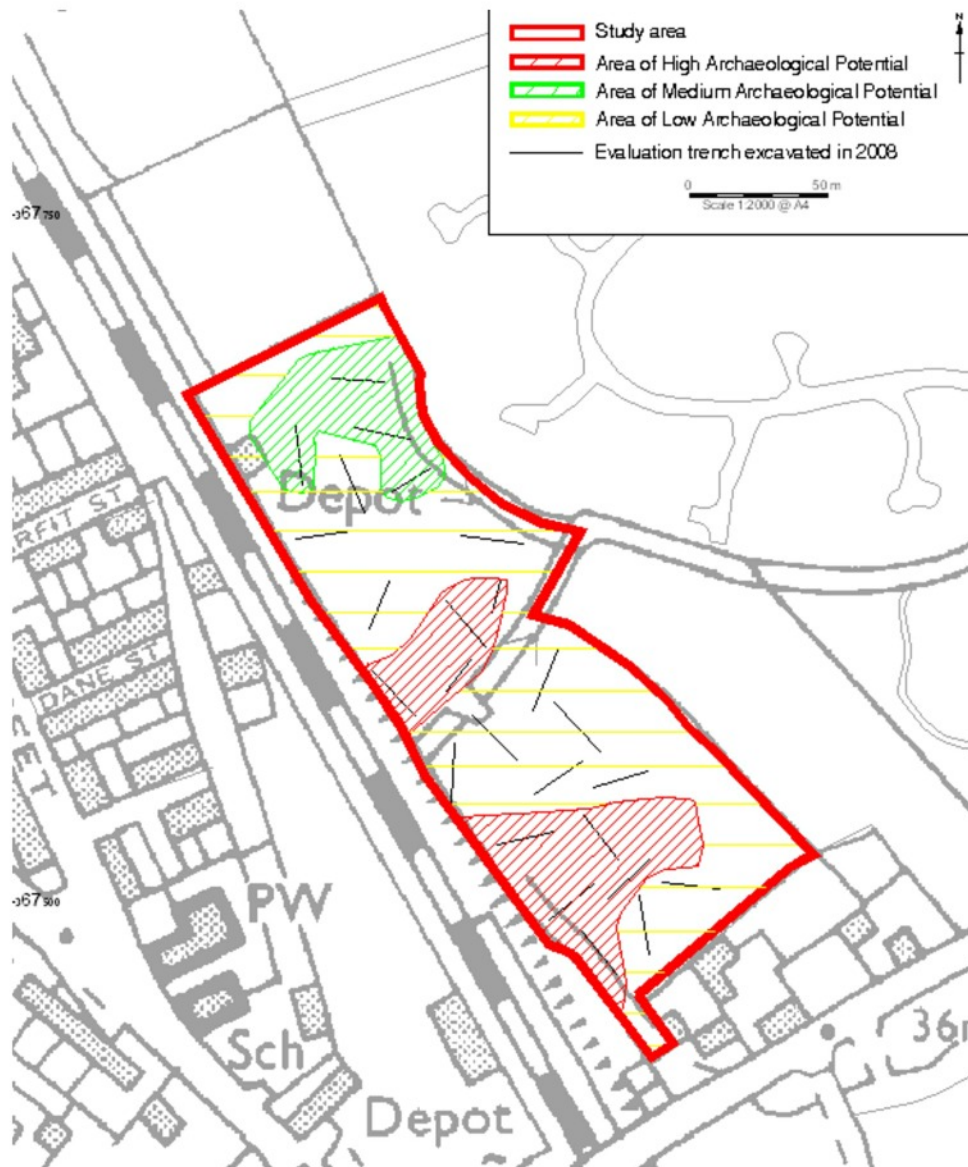


Plate 2: Plan showing the three areas of archaeological potential based on the results obtained from the 2008 evaluation

1.1.7 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation for an appropriate scheme of archaeological excavation. It has been produced by OA North, in consultation with the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service, and in accordance with the *General Conditions for Archaeological Contractors and Consultants in Cheshire* (2003).

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 compile a detailed record of all archaeological remains that survive on the site to mitigate their damage or ultimate destruction during the course of the development.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

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

- to assess the nature, date, density, extent, and function of any buried remains of archaeological interest on the site;
- to establish whether any further archaeological investigation is merited in the southern extension to the site, which was excluded from the area of the initial evaluation trenching;
- to mitigate the damage or destruction of any archaeological remains by compiling a detailed record prior to development works;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains;
- to advance understanding of Roman occupation and land-use in this part of Middlewich;
- to contribute to existing archaeological knowledge relating to the material culture, form and development of Roman settlement in the North West;
- to advance understanding of medieval and post-medieval occupation and land-use in this part of Middlewich;
- to engage the interested local community in the archaeological investigation, and disseminate the results to a local and regional audience;
- to carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment, which provides recommendations for further analysis and publication;
- to prepare a project archive for long-term deposition.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 TRENCH POSITION AND RATIONALE

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out in 2008 identified two parts of the development site to have high archaeological potential, and another area where buried remains were found to be of a lower density, but nevertheless merited further investigation. The two areas of higher potential, forming the central and south-western parts of the site (Plate 2), will be subject to open-area excavation, whilst it is anticipated that the third area, in the northern part of the site, may be recorded adequately through a programme of 'strip and record'. All three areas are bisected by a twentieth-century construction trench for a brine pipeline, which takes a north-west/south-east-aligned route across the site. The trench was excavated recently to remove the pipe, and was found to be *c* 2m wide, and had been cut into the natural geology.
- 3.1.2 It is proposed that the two areas of high archaeological potential are investigated via the excavation of four open-areas. These will be located on both sides of the former brine pipeline, and will incorporate the areas of archaeological sensitivity identified during the evaluation trenching:
- **Area 1:** placed parallel to the western boundary in the central part of the site, this area will measure 35 x 15m. It will incorporate that part of the site investigated initially by evaluation trench 20 (Plate 3);
 - **Area 2:** this will be placed to the east of Area 1, on the eastern side of the former brine pipe, and will measure 35 x 30m. It will investigate the remains exposed in evaluation trenches 5, 21 and 22 (Plate 3);
 - **Area 3:** this will be the largest single area, measuring 80 x 20m, and will be placed along the south-western boundary of the site (Plate 3). It will incorporate the position of evaluation trenches 11, 12 and 13, which all yielded evidence for Roman and medieval activity;
 - **Area 4:** this will be placed parallel to Area 3, on the eastern side of the former brine pipe, and will measure 45 x 40m. It will be placed across the footprint of several proposed new properties, and will investigate the potential Roman industrial remains exposed in evaluation trench 24, and other potentially significant remains in trenches 8 and 19 (Plate 3).
- 3.1.3 In addition, a large area in the northern part of the development site will be subject to a programme of 'strip and record'. This area will measure approximately 60 x 55m. It should be noted that any archaeological remains exposed during the stripping of this area will be fully recorded.
- 3.1.4 The southern part of the site was excluded from the programme of evaluation trenching in 2008, and the archaeological resource is thus unknown. This will be tested initially via the excavation of two additional evaluation trenches (28 and 29), each measuring 30 x 2m (Plate 3), which will be intended to establish the presence or absence of any remains, and whether any further investigation of this part of the site is merited.

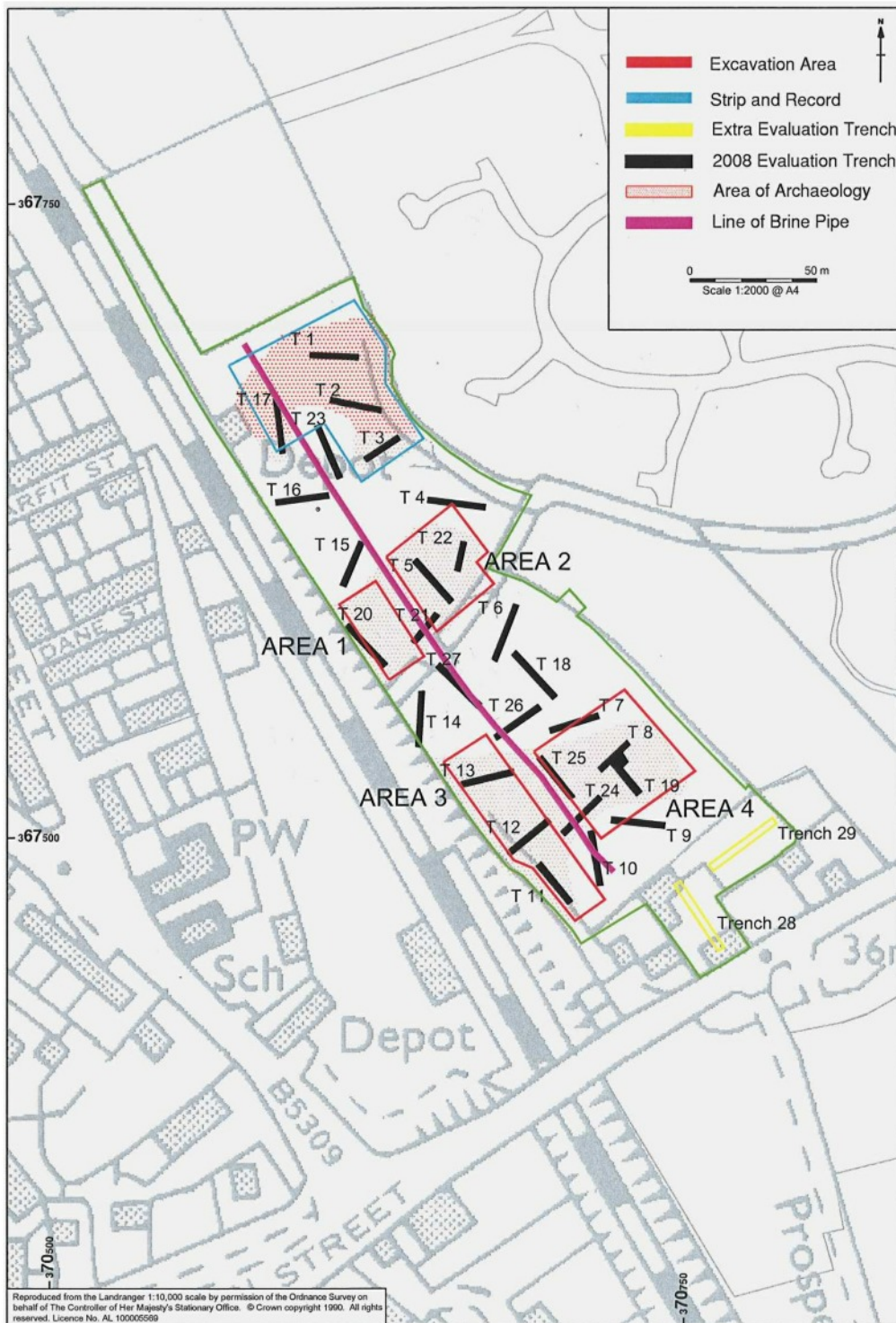


Plate 3: Location of excavation and strip and record areas, showing the position of the evaluation trenches

3.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY (AREAS 1 – 4)

- 3.2.1 The uppermost levels of overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator of appropriate power (c 20 tons), fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation will be stockpiled in a convenient location, where it can be scanned for artefacts using a metal detector. Thereafter, all excavation will be carried out using manual techniques.
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 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.
- 3.2.4 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.
- 3.2.5 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.
- 3.2.6 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*.

- 3.2.7 **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.
- 3.2.8 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).
- 3.2.9 **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.
- 3.2.10 **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.
- 3.2.11 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. Initial finds processing will be carried out on site, and batches of processed finds will be transferred regularly to OA North's offices in Lancaster. Metalwork recovered from stratified contexts will be subject to X-radiographic screening, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006). There will also be a programme of regular, supervised metal detecting during the excavation. This will involve suitably experienced individuals working under archaeological supervision, who have signed a waiver to any claim to a reward under the Treasure Act (1996).

- 3.2.12 **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.
- 3.2.13 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.
- 3.2.14 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.

3.3 STRIP AND RECORD AND ADDITIONAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 3.3.1 The northern part of the site will be subject to a programme of strip and record. It is anticipated that this methodology will allow adequate record to be compiled of any archaeological remains that survive in the this part of the site.
- 3.3.2 **General Methodology:** the removal of the overburden 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.
- 3.3.3 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.
- 3.3.4 **Additional Evaluation Trenching:** two trenches, each measuring 30 x 2m, will be excavated in the southern part of the site. The upper surface of each trench will be excavated using a machine fitted a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The trenches will then be cleaned manually to establish the presence, extent, date and significance of any archaeological remains to enable a decision to be reached as to whether any further investigation of this part of the site is merited in advance of development.

3.4 ARCHIVE, REPORTING AND POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

- 3.4.1 **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; 2006). 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 will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be included in the Cheshire Historic Environment Record. It is proposed that the finds and paper archive be deposited with Cheshire West and Chester Museums Service, who have an agreement with Cheshire East Council for the acceptance of relevant archives, and a full copy of the record archive will be deposited at the Cheshire Record Office.
- 3.4.2 **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 Development Control Archaeologist.
- 3.4.3 **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
- 3.4.4 Illustrative material will include a location map, site map, a trench location map, trench plans, trench sections, survey maps, palaeoenvironmental figures, and pertinent photographs.

- 3.4.5 **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 Development Control 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 will involve an assessment of the dataset, followed by a review of the project archive to establish the potential for further analysis. The assessment will take place in close consultation with the client and the Development Control Archaeologist, 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, outlining the significance of the structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, and presenting recommendations for further analysis, as appropriate. The report will also include a short summary of the stratigraphic history of the site. This element of the document will be produced immediately following the completion of the fieldwork, and will be made available as an interim report.
- 3.4.6 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 Archaeology Planning Advisory Service within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.4.7 **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*; the precise scope for this element will 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. The archive report will be submitted within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.4.8 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 will also be forwarded to the Cheshire Historic Environment Record. In addition, a summary report should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Cheshire', and a note submitted to *Britannia* for inclusion in the annual summary of excavations of Roman sites.
- 3.4.9 **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.

3.5 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.5.1 **Community involvement:** an integral element of the archaeological excavation will be disseminating the results to the local and wider public. In the first instance, an effective means of achieving this will be to host a public open day during a weekend towards the end of the excavation programme. The open day will include guided tours around the exposed archaeological remains (pending Health and Safety considerations), displays of any artefacts discovered, and information boards containing historical information. In addition, weekly written and illustrated updates on the progress of work will be prepared for inclusion on relevant websites.
- 3.5.2 It is anticipated that some members of the interested local community will have an opportunity to volunteer for participation in the excavation, either through actively digging or assisting with initial finds processing on site, under the supervision and guidance of OA North staff. The number of volunteers, however, will necessarily be limited, and it is envisaged that participants will attend on the basis of pre-booked slots. The Heritage Development Officer with Middlewich Town Council has indicated her willingness to liaise with local residents who are likely to express a keen desire to be involved with the excavation.
- 3.5.3 **Health and safety:** archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site-specific safety regulations. It is the policy of OA North ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), and all site procedures will be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). Attention will also be paid to the requirements of more recent legislation, including the provision and use of Work Equipment Regulations (1992), the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1992), and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (1994).
- 3.5.4 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, *eg* appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc. A written risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of commencement, and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties. 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.
- 3.5.5 **Contingencies:** if there are more complex or generally deeper deposits than can be anticipated from the evidence available, there may need to be a corresponding increase in costs, which will be subject to agreement with the Client and the Development Control Archaeologist. In particular, the discovery of significant waterlogged remains may require a contingency sum to cover conservation costs.

4 WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 The targeted areas will be excavated sequentially. Initially, the area in the northern part of the site will be subject to the strip and record exercise. It is anticipated that the overburden can be mechanically stripped from this area, and the surface of the underlying deposits cleaned manually, over a five-day period. The extent of any further works in this area cannot be determined at this stage.
- 4.2 It is envisaged that Areas 1 and 2 will be mechanically stripped of overburden whilst the manual cleaning of the northern area is being carried out. A further three-week period should be allowed to complete the excavation of these areas. The excavation of Areas 3, 4 and 5 will be carried out concurrently with Areas 1 and 2. A minimum of four weeks should be allowed to complete the excavation of these areas, although a longer period is likely to be required.
- 4.3 An interim report will be produced within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, and a full assessment report will be submitted within three months.

5 STAFFING PROPOSALS

- 5.1 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 liaise with the Client and the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory 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.
- 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 Roman and medieval artefacts.
- 5.4 Assessment of any palaeo-environmental samples which may be taken will be undertaken by **Elizabeth Huckerby MSc MIFA** (OA North Environmental Manager). Elizabeth has extensive knowledge of the palaeo-ecology of the North West through her work on the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey.

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. Monitoring meetings will be arranged:
- on commencement of the project;
 - at regular intervals during the course of the fieldwork;
 - on completion of the fieldwork and commencement of the post-excavation assessment;
 - at regular intervals during the post-excavation programme.
- 6.2 Any significant results will be brought to the attention of the client and the Development Control Archaeologist as soon as is practically possible.

7 REFERENCES

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JERSEY WAY, MIDDLEWICH

SITE MEETING 10:00AM 12TH JUNE 2012

