

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

BOUGHTON CENTRE CHESTER

For CgMs

Kate Pack BA MA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

BOUGHTON CENTRE CHESTER

Client: CgMs

Local Authority: Cheshire West and Chester Council

NGR: 341500,366550

Planning App: 12/01985/FUL

Author(s): K Pack

Doc Ref: LPI475C-AWB-v1.2

Date: March 13

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of L – P : Heritage LLP

33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | chester@lparchaeology.com

www.lparchaeology.com

Abstract

This document outlines the results of the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits at The Boughton Centre, Chester. The work was undertaken to determine the presence and character of any surviving archaeology at the site.

Fieldwork was carried out by Kate Pack of L – P : Archaeology on 12th and 13th March 2013 on behalf of CgMs.

Historic research shows that the site lies in the vicinity of a Roman Road. Buildings were recorded in cartographic sources at the site along the southern road frontage from 1581 onwards, with gardens and fields to the rear. The 19th century Ordnance Survey maps record the site as being an area of residential terraced and school buildings.

Trial pits 101-107 and 109 all had deposits from the 19th Century terraced buildings evident. Trial pit 109 contained a cobbled surface likely to be the 19th century street, with further Post-Medieval deposits surviving below. Trial pit 102 contained a large ditch with an assemblage that appears to pre-date the 19th century terraces.

Trial pits 105 and 106 were located in the gardens of the 19th century terraces. Both these trial pits contained Roman soil horizons.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Table of Tables

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Geology & Topography
4. Archaeological & Historic Background
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Finds
8. Summary & Conclusions

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Location Detail

Figure 3 - 1581 & 1874 Ordnance Survey Maps

Figure 4 - 1968 & 1982 Ordnance Survey Maps

Figure 5 - Trial Pit Layout

Figure 6 - Trial Pit 101 & 102 Section Drawings

Figure 7 - Trial Pit 103 & 104 Section Drawings

Figure 8 - Trial Pit 105 & 106 Section Drawings

Figure 9 - Trial Pit 107 & 108 Section Drawings

Figure 10 - Trial Pit 109 Section Drawing

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1: Trial Pit 101, looking east. 1 m scale

Plate 2: Test Pit 102, looking east, 1 m scale

Plate 3: Trial pit 103, looking west. 1 m scale.

Plate 4: Test Pit 104, looking west, 1 m scale

Plate 5: Trial pit 105, looking west. 1 m scale

Plate 6: Trial pit 106, looking west. 1 m scale

Plate 7: Trial pit 107, looking west. 1 m scale

Plate 8: Trial pit 108, looking west. 1 m scale

Plate 9: Trial pit 109, looking west. 1 m scale

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1 - Timescales used in this report

Table 2 – Finds Index

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document describes the results of archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations. The work was undertaken in order to investigate and determine the presence or absence and nature of archaeological deposits or remains on site.
- 1.2. The site is located at Boughton Retail Centre, Boughton, Chester, CH3 5AF at NGR 341500,366550 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.3. Planning permission has been granted (12/01985/FUL) for the erection of a foodstore, retail units and replacement footbridge and further associated works at Boughton Retail Centre, Chester.
- 1.4. Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Kate Pack of L – P : Archaeology on the 12th - 13th March 2013 on behalf of CgMs.
- 1.5. The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation of nine trial pits across the site. The standards laid out by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists were adhered to at all times as well as all relevant local standards.

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING

- 2.1.1. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPS5. Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.
- 2.1.2. Paragraph 128 of the NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
- 2.1.3. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority is the Cheshire West and Chester Council. However, this authority has only recently been formed it does not yet have an agreed planning framework. As such Cheshire West and Chester revert to earlier plans, in this case the Chester Local Plan.
- 2.1.4. A condition has been attached to planning consent for the refurbishment of the park (12/01985/FUL);
- No development shall take place within either Areas 1 or 2 until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for the respective Area is undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation has been submitted by the applicant, or their agents or successors in title to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved scheme.
- 2.1.5. A written scheme of investigation (POOLE 2013) was submitted and agreed by the City Archaeologist in advance of works.
- 2.1.6. The site lies outside of the city's Area of Archaeological Importance and does not fall within a conservation area.

2.2.AIMS

2.2.1. The general aims of the trial pits were:

- ◇ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◇ To record the depth of archaeological features or deposits.
- ◇ To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.
- ◇ To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.

3. Geology & Topography

3.1.GEOLOGY

3.1.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the superficial (drift) deposits as Boulder clay and sand, and the solid deposits as Triassic sandstone. This drift deposit was confirmed as Boulder clay during the geotechnical investigations.

3.2.TOPOGRAPHY

3.2.1. The site lies approximately 1.5km to the east of Chester city centre, in an area of commercial properties. To the north of the site is the Shropshire Union Canal. The south of the site bounds the A51 (FIGURE 2). To the east of the site is a health centre. A mix of commercial properties with residential elements are situated to the west.

3.2.2. The site is presently comprised of a disused and demolished school to the north and demolished petrol garage along the road frontage to the south and unused commercial units to the northeast.

4. Archaeological & Historic Background

TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
PREHISTORIC		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
HISTORIC		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

Table 1 - Timescales used in this report

4.1. The following section gives a brief guide to the historic development of the site and is not intended as a full history of Chester.

4.2. PREHISTORIC

4.2.1. There is no evidence for Prehistoric activity on the site. However, there is increasing evidence coming to light that indicates pre-Roman settlement of Chester located to the west and north of the city (GARNER 2007 & POOLE 2012).

4.3. ROMAN

4.3.1. The site lies to the immediate north of the main Roman road leading east out of Chester (MASON 2001). It is not thought that this area formed part of the main settlement of the time. It is possible, however, that roadside Roman activity such as cultivation, buildings or burials may have occurred close to the road (CARRINGTON 1994).

4.4.MEDIEVAL

4.4.1. The site lies outside the known extents of Early Medieval and Medieval settlement locations for Chester. There is evidence that Saxon occupation did extend outside of the city, to the east along the old Roman road, although this appears to be restricted to the area further west from the site at the Barrs (CARRINGTON 1994). It is thought that this area may have been used for agricultural purposes in the Early Medieval period.

4.4.2. It is likely that during the later Medieval period buildings began to be constructed along the road frontage as Chester's economy and population expanded (WARD 2009).

4.5.POST MEDIEVAL

4.5.1. The site area appears to have been used for pasture and gardens from the 16th century with some development along the road frontage. On Braun & Hogenberg's plan of 1581 the site is depicted as open fields with the city's gallows to the east (FIGURE 3). Some buildings are depicted along the road frontage, a layout that is repeated, in less detail, on Speed's map of 1610 and Hollar's map of 1653 and subsequently Lavaux's map of 1745.

4.5.2. The canal situated to the north of the site dates to around 1772 and is clearly visible on Stockdale's map of 1796. However, the site is not shown in detail on this map.

4.5.3. Cole's plan of 1805 shows the site in detail, with buildings depicted along the road frontage and the rear of the site shown as fields that appear to be internally divided into segments. This layout is repeated on Neele's plan of 1817.

4.5.4. The Tithe maps of 1839-41 do not cover the site area, suggesting that it may have been in the ownership of the church at this time. Thomas' map of 1853 records the site with buildings along the road frontage and ornamental gardens to the rear. Stevens Street also appears to the west of the site, aligned N-S, with terraced buildings occupying the road line. Gresty's map of 1870 records the same layout.

- 4.5.5. By the 1874 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (FIGURE 3) Fosbrook Street had been constructed across the study site, running N-S, parallel to Stevens Street. This is lined with residential terraces on both sides. Another unnamed street with terraces runs across the study site in between the aforementioned streets. In the eastern area of the study site St Paul's National School has been constructed.
- 4.5.6. The 1899 OS map records the same layout at the study site and labels some of the buildings along the site's main road frontage as Inns and a Public House.
- 4.5.7. The 19th century buildings can still be seen on this map and continues to be depicted on the 1911, 1938 and 1968 (FIGURE 4) OS maps of the site. From 1938 further industrial works are evident to the rear of the site behind the schools.
- 4.5.8. The 1982 OS map records wide scale redevelopment of the site area. Fosbrook Street, Stevens Street and the parallel Victor Street and associated buildings are completely demolished and replaced by a new school development with the school building adjacent to the canal, health centre to the east and another building along the main road frontage.

5. Methodology

- 5.1. A series of nine geotechnical test pits were excavated across the accessible areas of the site. Excavation was undertaken by CCGeosciences, using a 360 degree excavator (FIGURE 5).
- 5.2. All groundworks were monitored by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits was carried out by hand using appropriate tools. All archaeological deposits were examined and recorded in section.
- 5.4. A written scheme of investigation (POOLE 2013) containing a detailed methodology had been agreed in advance of works by CgMs and the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority. This document was adhered to during site works.

6. Results

6.1. This section will outline the results of the archaeological monitoring of the trial pits. Deposits are shown in (parenthesis), cut features shown in [square brackets], and structures are underlined.

6.2. TRIAL PIT 101

6.2.1. Trial pit 1 was located in the northern site area near to the canal and measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m below ground level (FIGURE 6).

Plate 1: Trial Pit 101, looking east. 1m scale



6.2.2. The trial pit was sited within an area of the grass that was previously the school grounds. (PLATE 1).

6.2.3. The upper deposit was a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil. Under this was a 0.4m thick layer of modern grey MOT make-up.

6.2.4. This sealed both (101), a dark brown silty loam with occasional brick fragments and 18th-19th century white china and black glazed ware, and a brick structure of non-frogged orange bricks with white mortar. This structure was 0.6m in depth and exceeded the test pit in length.

6.2.5. Grey brown natural clay was evident below these deposits at 1.2m BGL.

6.2.6. This trial pit was located in the area of terraced housing to the rear of Victor

Street that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit.

6.3. TRIAL PIT 102

6.3.1. Trial pit 102 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.7m below ground level (FIGURE 6).

Plate 2: Test Pit 102, looking east, 1m scale



- 6.3.2. This test pit was sited within an area of tarmac that previously comprised the school yard.
- 6.3.3. The upper deposit was a 0.1m thick layer of tarmac. Under this was a 0.2m thick layer of modern MOT make-up (PLATE 2).
- 6.3.4. This sealed (201), a brown silty clay 0.3m thick with frequent orange brick fragments and china. This was a 19th century deposit.
- 6.3.5. This sealed (202), a dark blackish brown humic silty clay 0.25m thick, containing pottery and glass sherds from the 18th-19th centuries. This could represent the upper fill of a ditch [205].
- 6.3.6. Below (202) was (203), a dark brown silty clay with moderate sandstone fragments 0.1m in diameter and Post Medieval pottery sherds. Again, this deposit is thought to be a ditch fill of [205].
- 6.3.7. (203) sealed (204), a dark brown clay. Deposit (204) was at 1.45m BGL so was inaccessible but approximately 0.9m in thickness, becoming less thick to the south and not extending across the whole test-pit. No finds were recovered from (204). It was interpreted as primary ditch fill of ditch [205].
- 6.3.8. Ditch cut [205] was partially evident in the section of test-pit 102. It appeared that this large feature extended beyond the limits of test pit 102, and was aligned E-W. [205] cut into the natural geology of orange clay and sand.

6.3.9. This trial pit was located in the area of terraced housing to the rear of Steven Street that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit. It is evident that a large ditch pre-dates this 19th century development.

6.4. TRIAL PIT 103

6.4.1. Trial pit 103 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.4m below ground level (FIGURE 7).

6.4.2. Trial pit 103 was sited within an area of tarmac that previously comprised the school yard. (FIGURE 7).

6.4.3. The upper deposit was a 0.1m thick tarmac, which overlay a 0.2m thick layer of MOT gravel modern make-up (PLATE 3).

Plate 3: Trial pit 103, looking west. 1m scale.



6.4.4. This sealed (301), a dark brown silty loam 0.4m thick with frequent orange brick rubble and china, dating from the 18th -19th centuries, and 305 an E-W aligned orange brick wall two courses thick with pink mortar and non-frogged bricks.

6.4.5. Below (301) and (305) was (302), a dark brown silty clay 0.8m thick with occasional brick fragments and frequent 18th-19th century pottery fragments, glass, oyster shells and tobacco pipe stem. The density and form of these finds indicated a domestic rubbish deposit.

6.4.6. (302) sealed (303), a black sandy silt 0.15m thick with a high humic content. It was at this level the ground water began its ingress to the trial pit. This deposit contained 18th-19th century china and pottery and a preserved leather shoe sole.

6.4.7. (303)'s highly organic and waterlogged nature is indicative of a water feature, such as stream, marsh or brook. The thick higher deposit of (302) could represent the infilling of this water feature.

6.4.8. (303) sealed the natural orange clay (304).

6.4.9. This trial pit was located in the area of terraced housing to the rear of Steven Street that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit. The adjacent Fosbrook Street may be place name evidence relating to the water feature within this trial pit.

6.5. TRIAL PIT 104

6.5.1. Trial pit 104 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a depth over 2.0m below ground level (FIGURE 7).

6.5.2. Trial pit 104 was sited within an area of grass that previously comprised the school grounds.

Plate 4: Test Pit 104, looking west, 1m scale



6.5.3. The uppermost deposit was topsoil 0.2m thick (PLATE 4).

6.5.4. Below this was (401) a 0.5m sandy loam with frequent orange brick rubble , light yellow mortar and 18th-19th century pottery and china and (403) an orange brick wall aligned NW-SE with white mortar.

6.5.5. (401) appeared to represent a 19th century demolition deposit.

6.5.6. (401) sealed (402), a dark brown silty clay with orange brick fragments and a sherd of 18th-19th century china.

6.5.7. (402) sealed dark brown natural clay.

6.5.8. This trial pit was located in the area of terraced housing along Victor Street that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit.

6.6. TRIAL PIT 105

6.6.1. Trial pit 105 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.2m below ground level (FIGURE 8).

Plate 5: Trial pit 105, looking west. 1m scale



- 6.6.2. Trial pit 105 was sited within an area of grass that previously comprised the school grounds (PLATE 5).
- 6.6.3. The uppermost deposit was a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil. This sealed a layer of sandy loam 0.8m thick with frequent brick rubble and cream mortar.
- 6.6.4. This sealed (501), a layer of dark brown silty clay 0.3m thick with green cess like areas and mottling. (501) contained a Roman pottery fragment and CBM and represents a Roman archaeological soil horizon at approximately 1.1m BGL.
- 6.6.5. (501) sealed natural orange clay at approximately 1.4m BGL.
- 6.6.6. This trial pit was located in the garden area of terraced housing to the rear of Victor Street that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit. Roman deposits were evident at between 1.1m and 1.4m BGL as the garden areas of the terraces did not destroy them.

6.7. TRIAL PIT 106

- 6.7.1. Trial pit 106 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a depth of over 2.0m below ground level (FIGURE 8).

Plate 6: Trial pit 106, looking west. 1m scale



- 6.7.2. Trial pit 106 was sited within an area of grass that previously comprised the school grounds.
- 6.7.3. The upper most deposit was a layer of topsoil 0.3m thick (PLATE 6).
- 6.7.4. This sealed a layer of sandy loam brick rubble 0.5m thick, with orange bricks, pink mortar and quarry tiles.
- 6.7.5. This sealed layer (601) dark brown silty clay 0.25m thick with frequent charcoal flecks, CBM and 18th century pottery.
- 6.7.6. Below this was (602), a dark grey silty clay 0.25m thick with dark orange mottling, occasional charcoal flecks and CBM flecks, Roman CBM fragments and Roman pottery. (602) represents a Roman soil horizon at approximately 1m BGL.
- 6.7.7. Below (602) was natural orange clay.
- 6.7.8. This trial pit was located in the garden area of terraced housing to the rear of Victor Street that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit. Roman deposits were evident as the garden areas of the terraces did not destroy them.

6.8. TRIAL PIT 107

6.8.1. Trial pit 107 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a depth over 2.0m below ground level (FIGURE 9).

Plate 7: Trial pit 107, looking west. 1m scale



6.8.2. Trial pit 107 was sited within an area of grass that previously comprised the school grounds.

6.8.3. The uppermost deposit was a layer of topsoil, 0.3m thick (PLATE 7). This sealed 704, a roughly hewn sandstone foundation, aligned E-W measuring 0.2m thick by 0.5m wide, comprising irregular blocks up to 0.35m in size.

6.8.4. (701) was below (704), (701) being a dark brown loam 0.5m thick with frequent orange brick rubble, pink mortar and a 19th-20th century china sherds.

6.8.5. (701) sealed (702), a dark brown silty clay loam 0.5m thick with 18th-19th century pottery, tobacco pipe stem and oyster shell.

6.8.6. (702) sealed (703), a mid brown silty clay 0.3m thick with occasional charcoal flecks, CBM flecks, bone fragments and two small fragments of CBM. (703) sealed natural orange clay.

6.8.7. This trial pit was located in the area of terraced housing built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit.

6.9. TRIAL PIT 108

Plate 8: Trial pit 108, looking west. 1m scale



- 6.9.1. Trial pit 108 measured 3m N-S by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.15m below ground level (FIGURE 9). Trial pit 108 was sited within an area of waste ground that had previously been a garage.
- 6.9.2. The uppermost deposit was a light yellow modern MOT gravel, that exceeded the depth of the test pit at 2.15m (PLATE 8).
- 6.9.3. In the southern area of the test pit natural brown clay was revealed at 2m BGL.
- 6.9.4. It is likely that such deep modern infill is associated with the garage fuel tank removal that would have previously destroyed any archaeological layers in this area.

6.10. TRIAL PIT 109

- 6.10.1. Trial pit 109 measured 3m E-W by 0.5m in plan and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.15m below ground level (FIGURE 10).

Plate 9: Trial pit 109, looking west. 1m scale



- 6.10.2. Trial pit 108 was sited within an area of waste ground that had previously been a garage.
- 6.10.3. The uppermost deposit was a modern yellow MOT gravel 0.2m thick (PLATE 9). This sealed (902) a layer of brown sandy rubble 0.1m thick.
- 6.10.4. (902) sealed (903) a cobbled surface comprised of irregular cobbles 0.1m in diameter. This cobbled surface was bedded on (904) a layer of black clinker and silt 0.2m thick that contained a piece of 19th century pottery.
- 6.10.5. (904) sealed (905), an orange brown silty clay 0.75m thick. This deposit contained a sherd of residual Roman orange-ware pottery, and some small abraded 18th-19th century CBM fragments.
- 6.10.6. (905) overlay natural brown clay at 1.25m BGL.
- 6.10.7. This trial pit was located in the area of terraced housing that was built in the early 1870s, which is reflected by the archaeology of the test-pit. The cobbled surface (903) is located where the 19th century street is recorded on OS maps. A sequence of post-medieval deposits survive below this cobbled surface.

7. Finds

- 7.1. There is a quantity of material that relates to the 19th century terraced occupation of the study site, as evident from the table below.
- 7.2. There are two confident contexts of Roman date: (501) and (601).
- 7.3. Table 2, below, is an index of the finds recovered from the Trial pits, shown by context.

CONTEXT	FABRIC	COUNT	DECORATION/NOTES	PERIOD
101	White china	1	White china	18th-19 th C
101	Grey stoneware	1	Grey	18th-19 th C
101	Black glazed ware	1	Buckley ware	17th-19 th C
201	White china	2	One decorated handle	18th-19 th C
202	Black glazed ware	1	Buckley ware	17th-19 th C
202	Glass Bottle neck	1	Green glass	18th-19 th C
203	Burnt bone	1	Undiagnostic	-
203	Orange ware	1	Local Roman coarse ware	1 st - 3 rd C
203	CBM	7	Dark brown CBM with mica and sand	18 th - 19 th C
301	Blue & white china	3	Base and plate sherds	18 th -19 th C
301	Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem	18 th -19 th C
302	Black glazed ware	4	Large pieces of bowl	17 th -19 th C
302	Blue & white china	6		18 th -19 th C
302	Orange ware	2		17 th -19 th C
302	Grey stoneware	1	Bottle	18 th -19 th C
302	Earthenware	3		18 th -19 th C
302	CBM	2		18 th -19 th C
302	Glass	1	Bottle sherd	18 th -19 th C
302	Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem	18 th -19 th C
302	Animal bone	1	End of long bone	-
302	Oyster shell	2		-
302	Cockle shell	1		-
303	White china	1	Embossed decoration on handle	18 th -19 th C
303	Black glazed ware	1	Base	17 th -19 th C
303	Leather	1	Shoe sole, square end	18 th -19 th C
401	Blue & White china	1	Plate	18 th -19 th C
401	Black glazed ware	1		17 th -19 th C
402	White china	1	Vessel, black and white checker décor.	18 th -19 th C
501	Orange domestic ware	1	Abraded pot sherd	1 st - 3 rd C
501	CBM	7	Abraded CBM , up to 3cm	1 st - 3 rd C
601	Earthenware	1	Brown glazed	18 th -19 th C
601	CBM	4		18 th -19 th C
601	Orange ware	1	Red glaze	1 st - 3 rd C
602	CBM	14	Abraded CBM, up to 5cm	1 st - 3 rd C
602	Orange ware	1	Local Roman coarse ware	1 st - 3 rd C
701	Blue & White China	1	Saucer	19 th C
702	Black glazed ware	1	Base	17 th -19 th C
702	Tobacco Pipe	1	Stem	18 th -19 th C
702	Oyster Shell	1		-
703	Animal bone	4		-
703	CBM	2	Up to 1cm	17 th - 19 th C
904	Earthenware	1	Glazed	18th-19 th C
905	Orange ware	1		Roman
905	CBM	3	Up to 3cm	18th-19 th C

8. Summary & Conclusions

- 8.1. This document outlines the results of the archaeological monitoring on investigative trial pits at The Boughton Centre, Chester. The work was undertaken to determine the presence and character of any surviving archaeology at the site. The site is located to the north of the A51, 1.5km to the east of Chester city centre at NGR 341500, 366550.
- 8.2. Historic research shows that the site lies in the vicinity of a Roman Road and adjacent to a Medieval Road and Post-Medieval road that eventually became the A51. Buildings were recorded in cartographic sources at the site along the southern road frontage from 1581 onwards, with gardens and fields to the rear.
- 8.3. The 19th century OS maps record the site as being an area of residential terraces: three parallel streets aligned N-S are seen running across the study site.
- 8.4. Trial pits 101,102,103,104,105,106,107 and 109 all had deposits from the 19th Century terraces evident. Trial pit 103 had a sequence of deposits linked to this period with a waterlogged deposit preserving a leather shoe sole. Trial pit 109 contained a cobbled surface likely to be the street itself, with further post-medieval deposits surviving below.
- 8.5. Trial pit 102 contained a large Post Medieval ditch with an assemblage that appears to pre-date the 19th century terraces.
- 8.6. Trial pits 105 and 106 were located in the gardens of the 19th century terraces. Both these trial pits contained Roman soil horizons at approximately 1m BGL.
- 8.7. Trial pit 108 was located in the area of the garage and any archaeological deposits were seen to be previously truncated to 2m BGL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- CARRINGTON, P. 1994. *Chester*, English Heritage, London
- GARNER, D. 2007. *Archaeology in the Park*, Chester City Council, Chester
- LAUGHTON, J. 2008. *Life in a Late Medieval City. Chester 1275-1520*, Oxbow Books, Oxford
- MASON, D. 2001. *Roman Chester: City of the Eagles*, Tempus, Stroud
- ORMEROD, G. 1882. *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*, George Routledge and Sons, London
- POOLE, B. 2012. *Archaeological Evaluation Report for land at Northgate Street, Chester*, unpublished archive report for L – P : Archaeology
- POOLE, B. 2013. *Written Scheme of Investigation for the Boughton Centre, Chester*, unpublished archive report for L – P : Archaeology
- WARD, S. 2009. *Chester. A History*, Phillimore, London

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



Scale 1:12,500 @ A4

0 500m

PROJECT // LPI495C - Boughton Centre

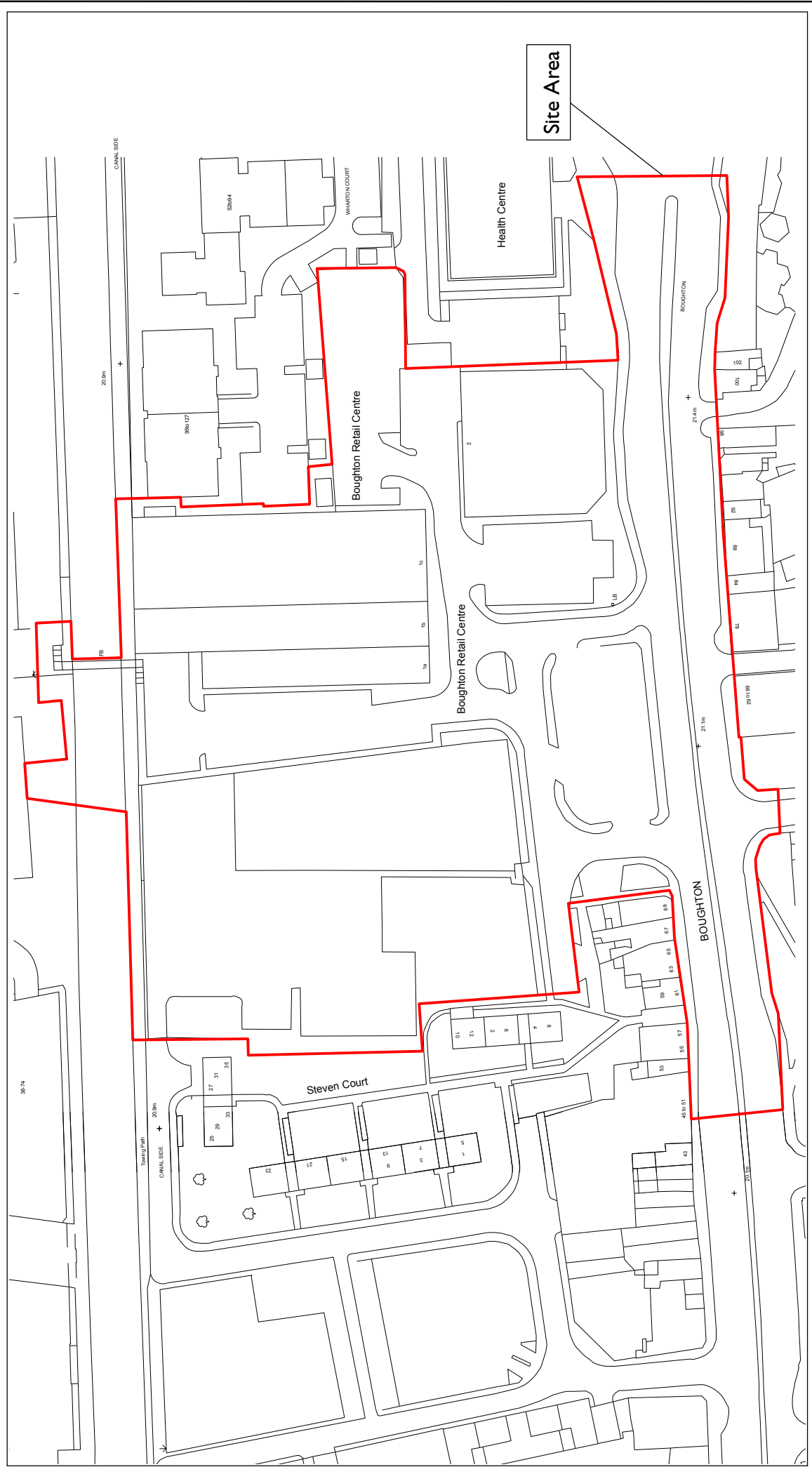
DESCRIPTION // Site location general

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100053067

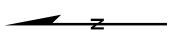
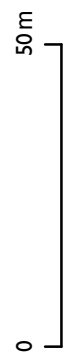
DOC REF: LPI475C-AWB-v1

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



Scale 1:1,250 @ A4



PROJECT // LPI 495C - Boughton Centre

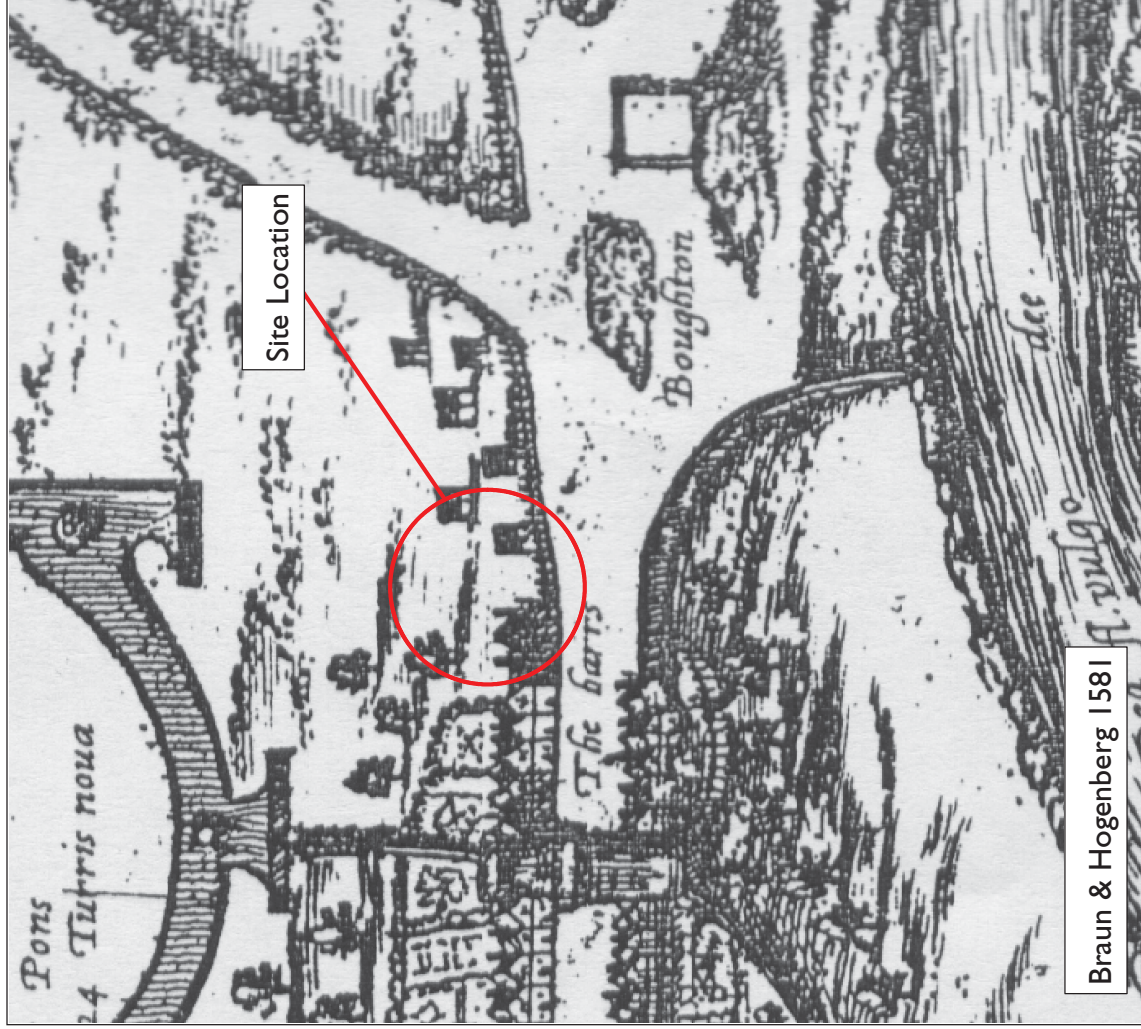
DESCRIPTION // Site location detail

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100053067

DOC REF: LPI 475C-AWBv1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Maps 1851 & 1874



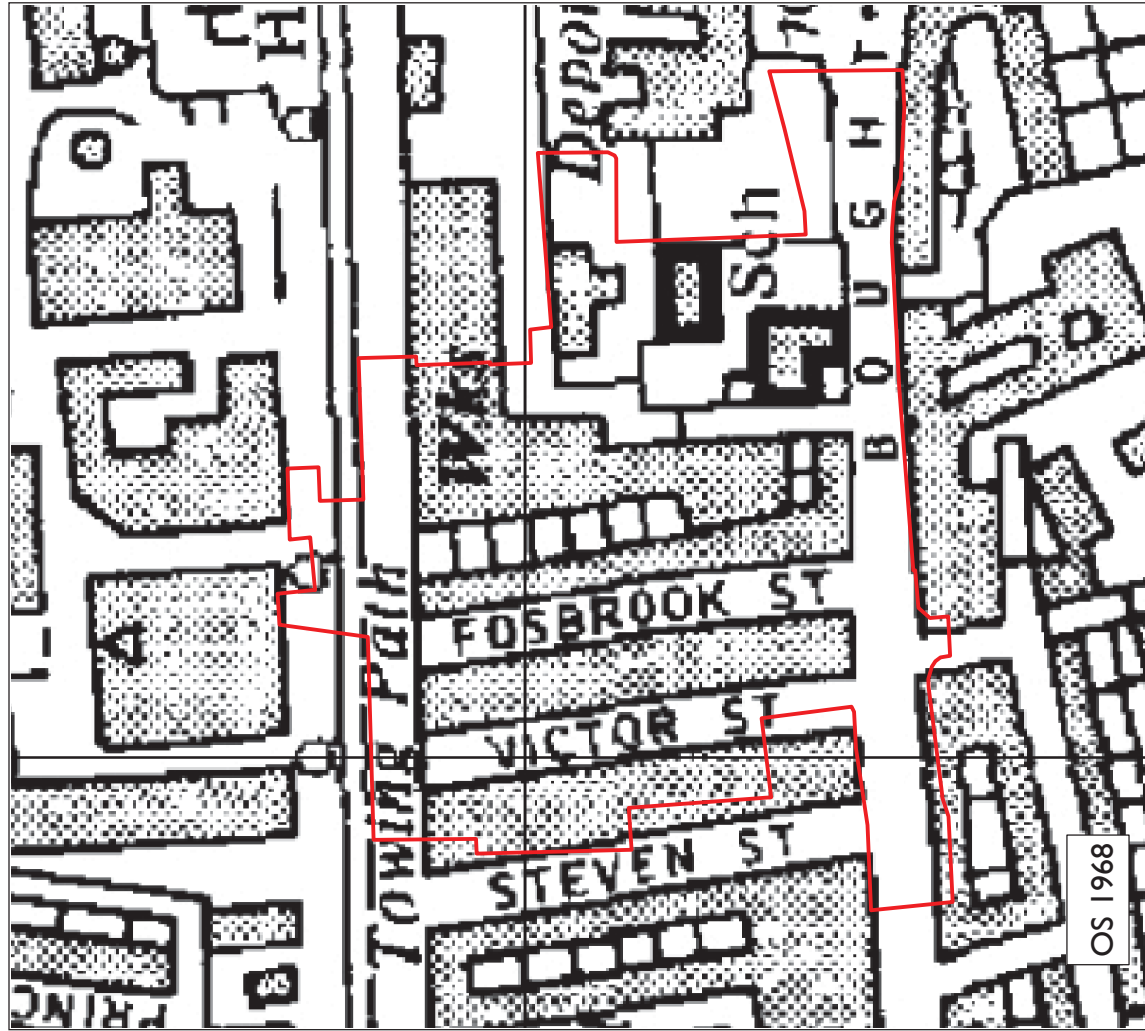
PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

DESCRIPTION // Historic Maps 1581 & OS 1874

DOC REF: LP-1475C-AWB-v1

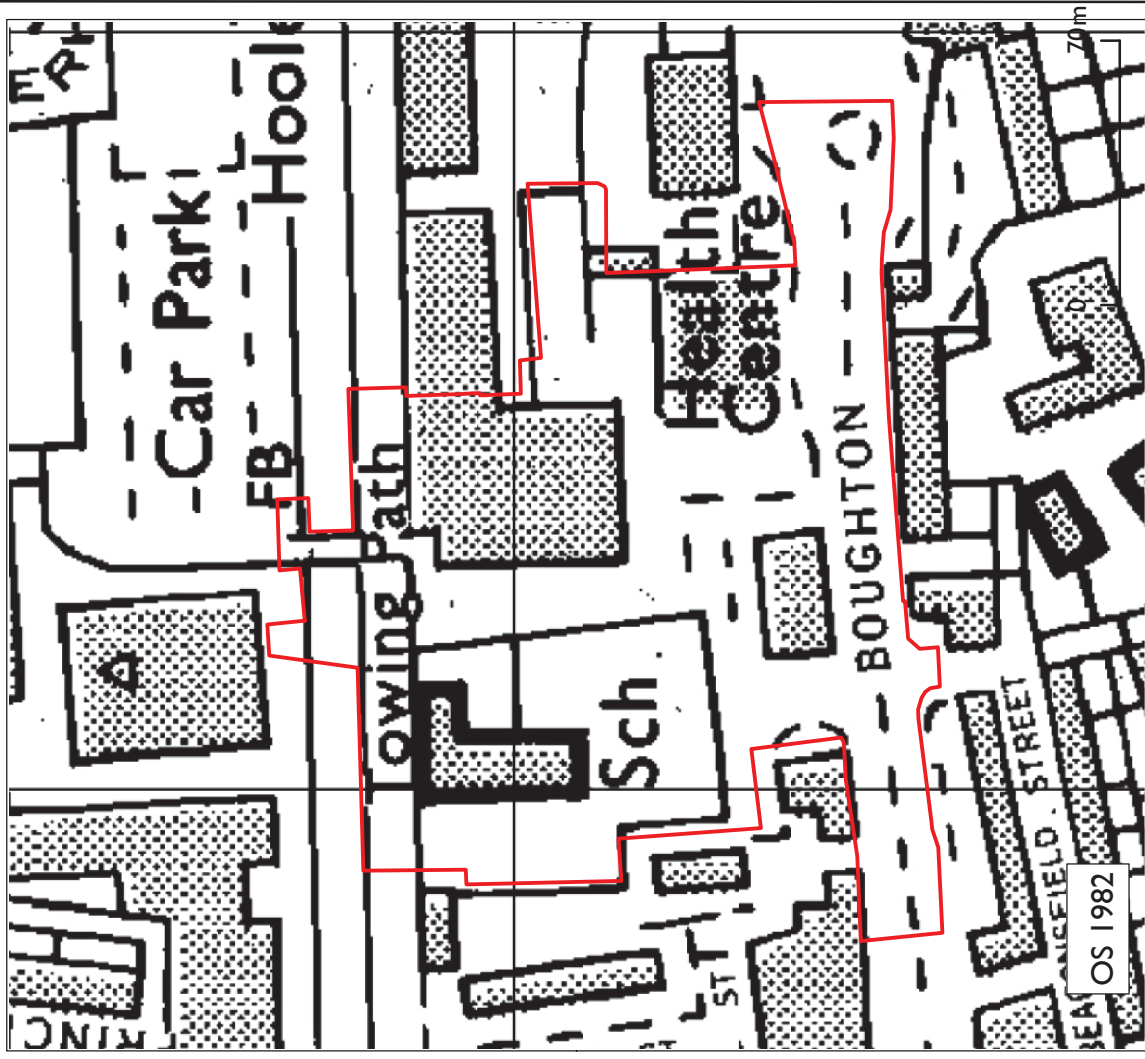
L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // OS Maps 1968 & 1982



Scale 1:2,000 @ A4

0 50m



PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

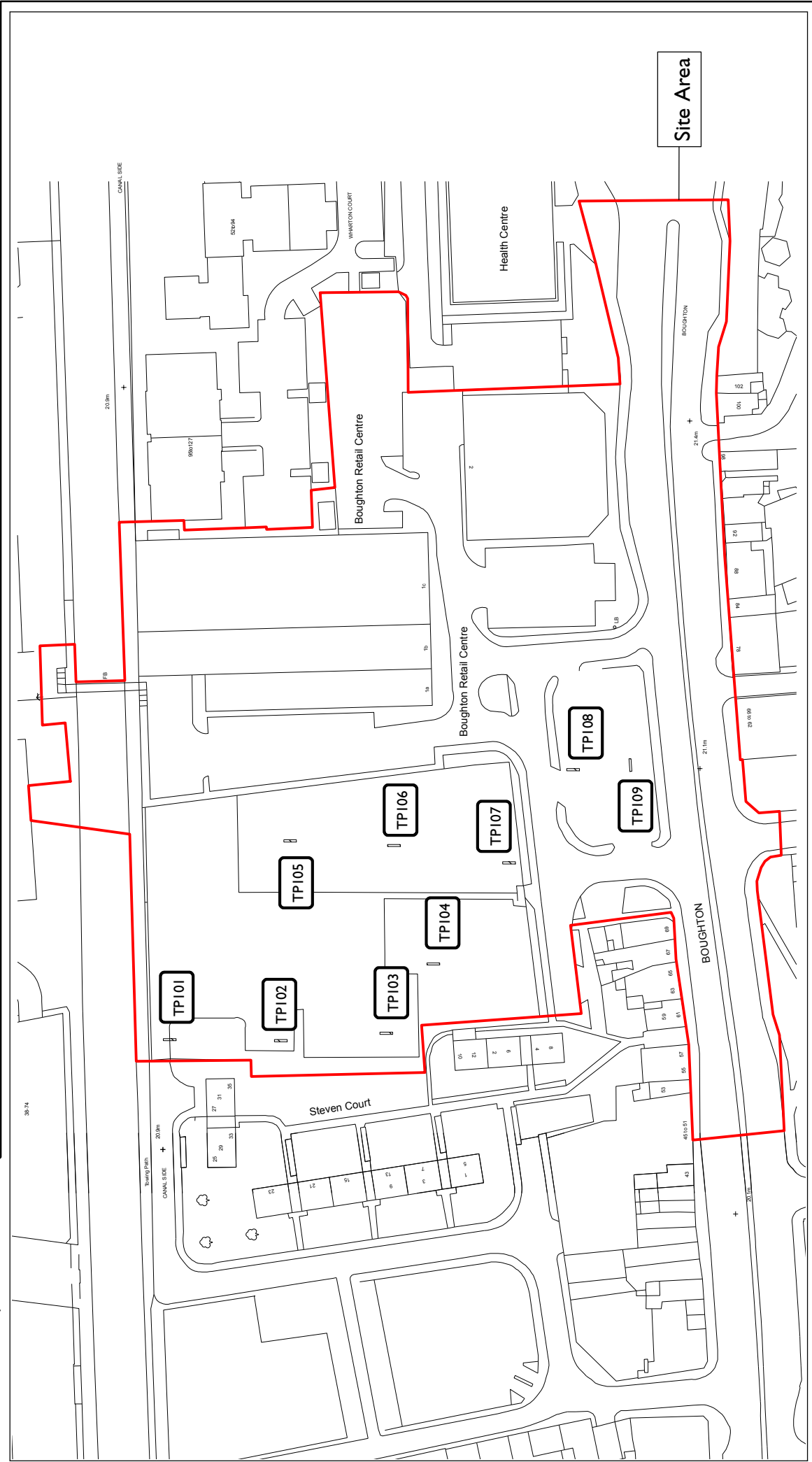
DESCRIPTION // OS Maps 1968 & 1982

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100053067

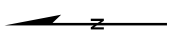
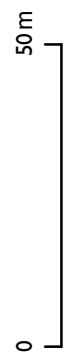
DOC REF: LP-1475C-AWB-v1

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Trial Pit Layout



Scale 1:1,250 @ A4



PROJECT // LPI 495C - Boughton Centre

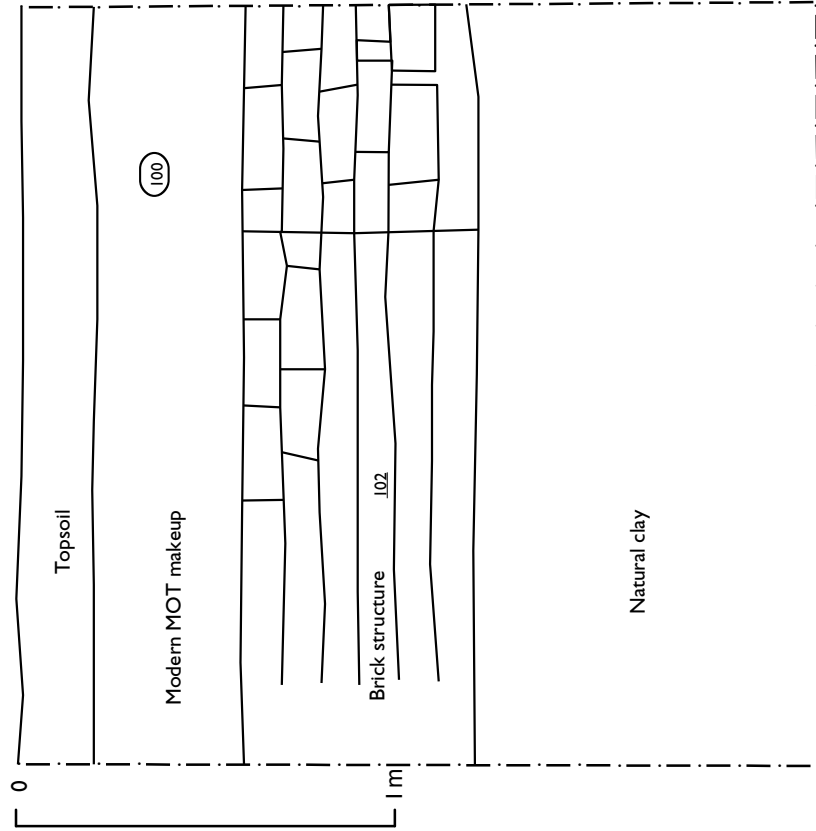
DESCRIPTION // Trial pit layout

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100053067

DOC REF: LPI 475C-AWBv1

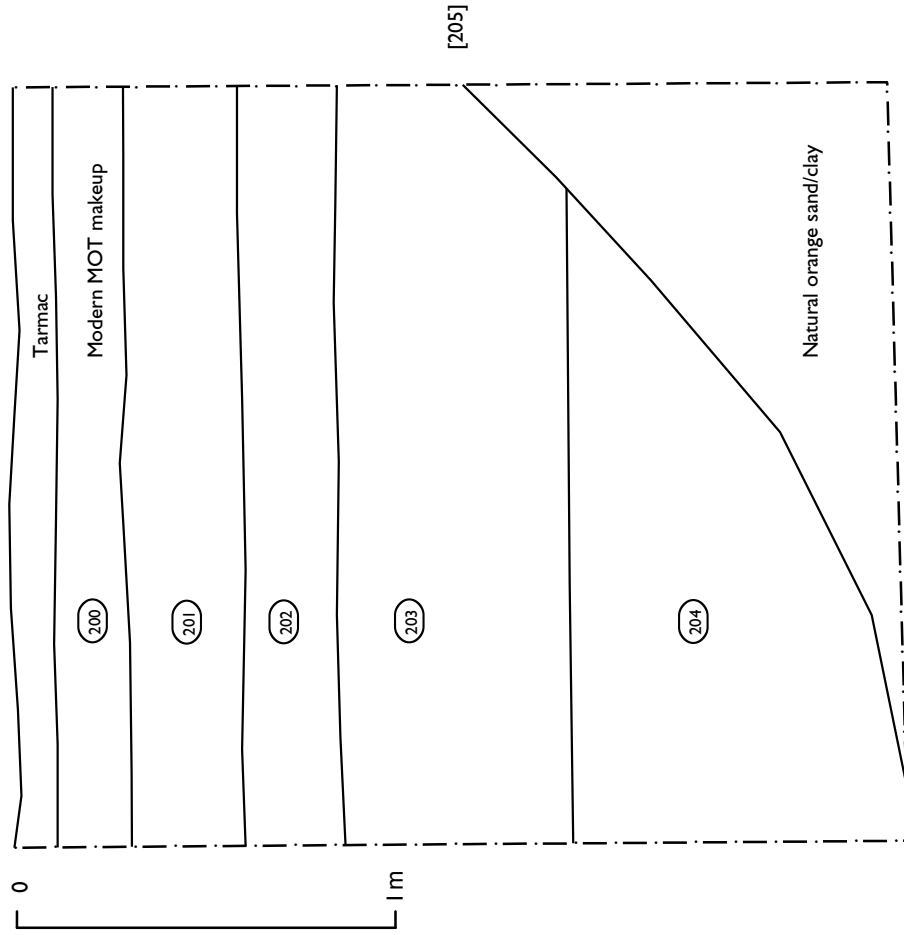
L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Test Pits 101, 102



West Facing Section Test Pit 101

Scale 1:20 @ A4



West Facing Section Test Pit 102

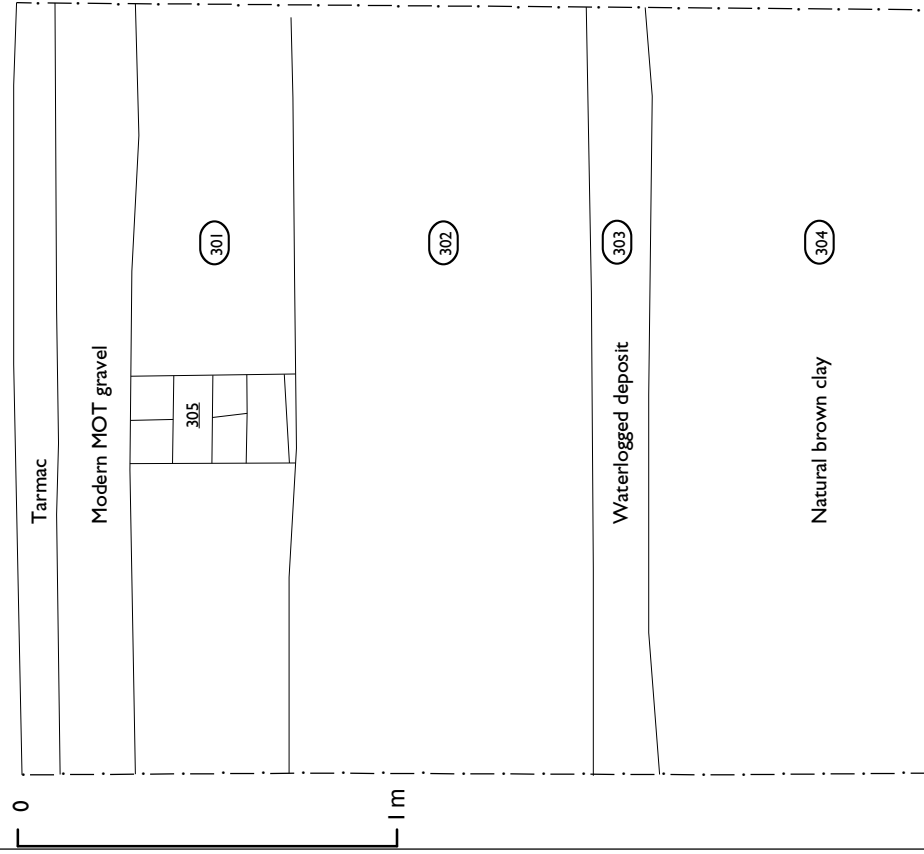
PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

DESCRIPTION // Test Pit 101, 102

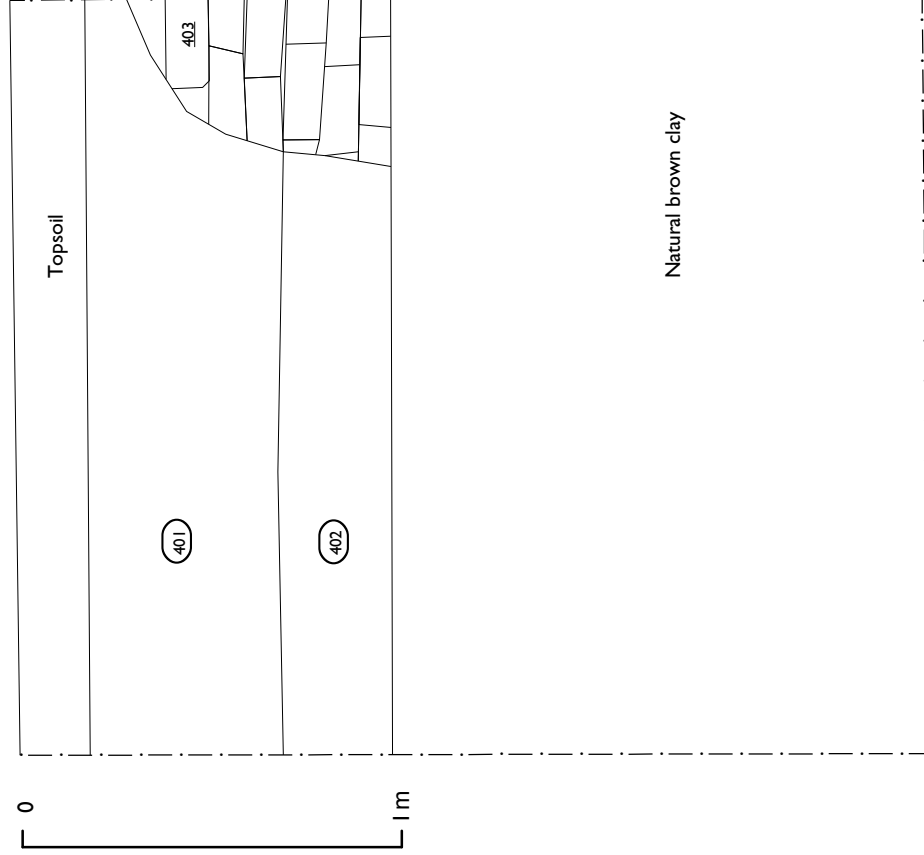
DOC REF: LP1475C-AWB-v1

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Test Pits 103, 104



East Facing Section Test Pit 103



East Facing Section Test Pit 104

Scale 1:20 @ A4

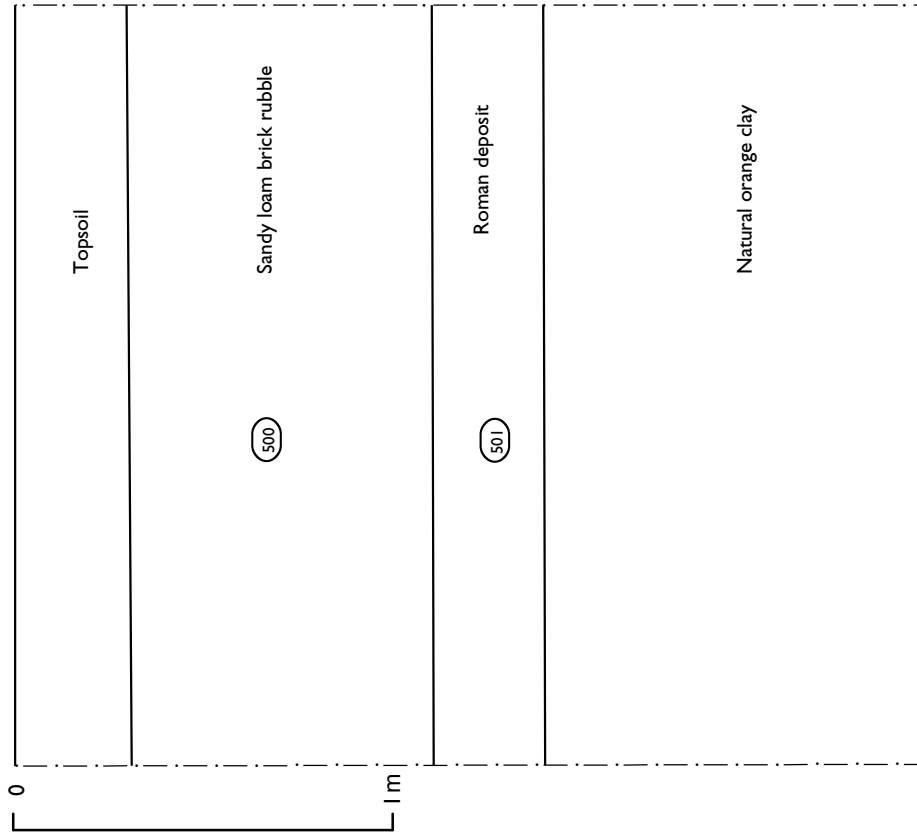
PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

DESCRIPTION // Test Pit 103, 104

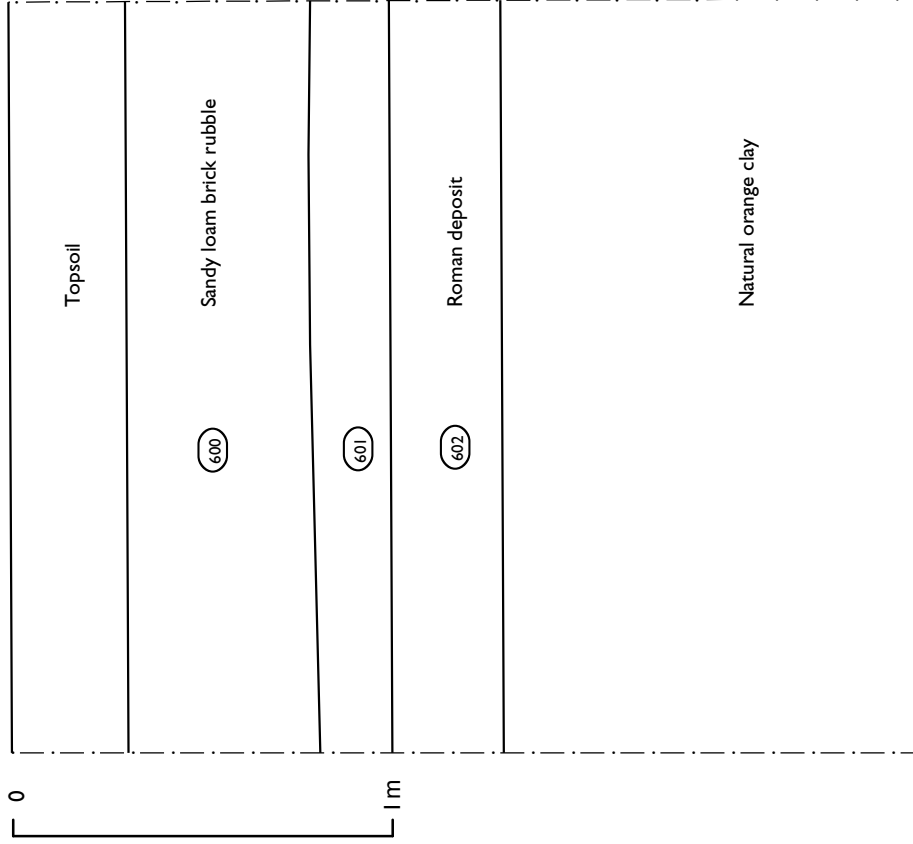
DOC REF: LP1475C-AWB-vi

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // Test Pits 105, 106



West Facing Section Test Pit 105



East Facing Section Test Pit 106

Scale 1:20 @ A4

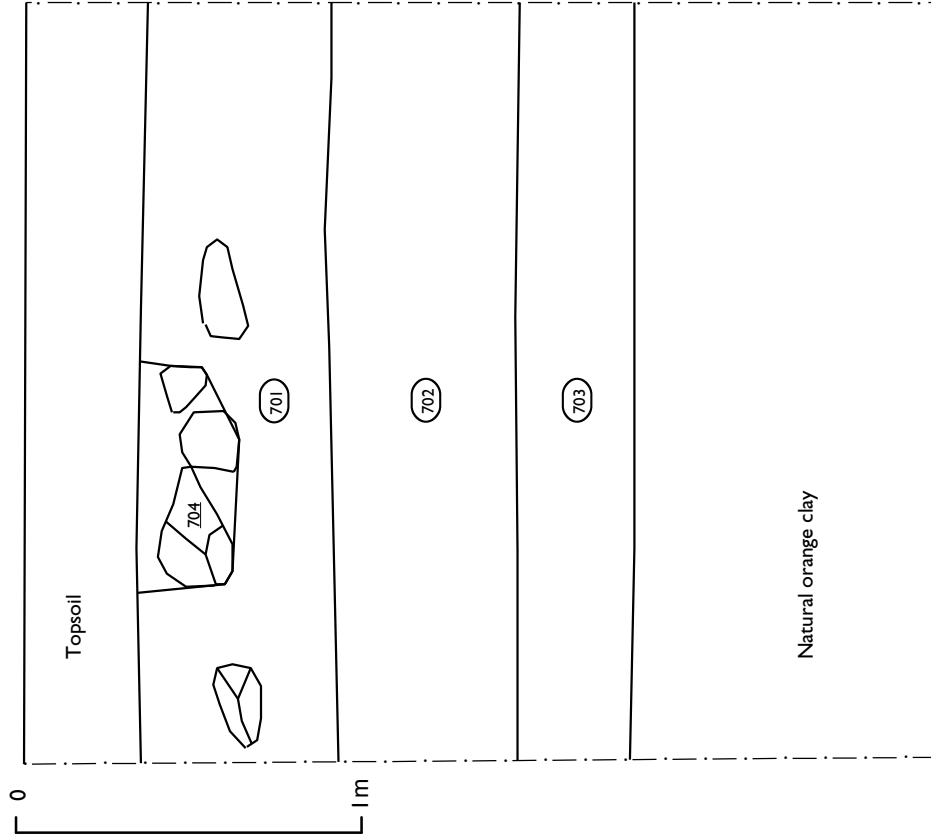
PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

DESCRIPTION // Test Pits 105,106

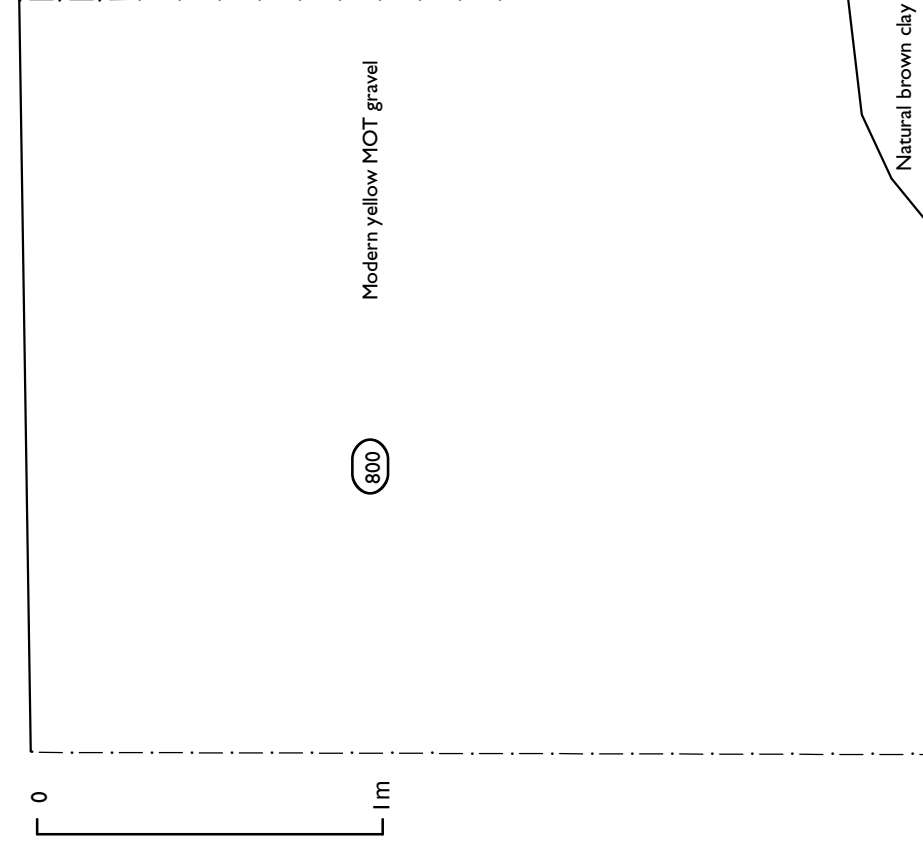
DOC REF: LP1475C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // Test Pits 107, 108



West Facing Section Test Pit 107



East Facing Section Test Pit 108

Scale 1:20 @ A4

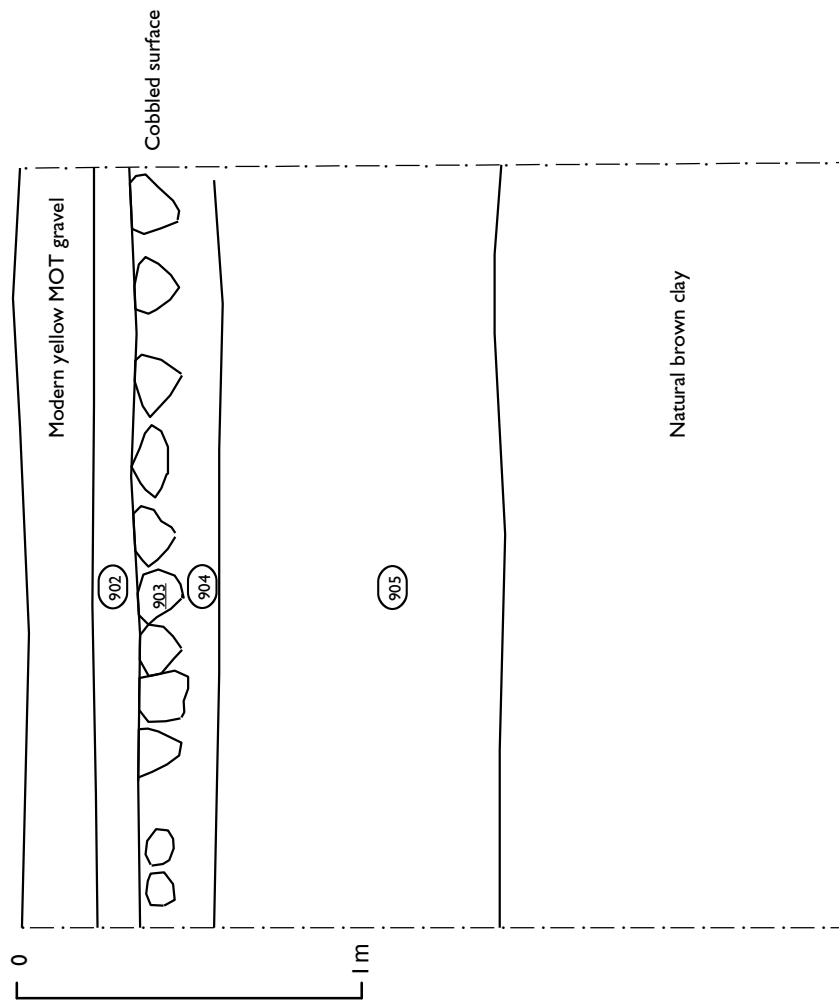
PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

DESCRIPTION // Test Pits 107,108

DOC REF: LP1475C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // Test Pit 109



South Facing Section Test Pit 109

Scale 1:20 @ A4

PROJECT // 1475C- Boughton Centre

DESCRIPTION // Test Pit 109

DOC REF: LP1475C-AWB-v1

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX I

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: Iparchae1-146856

Project details

Project name	Boughton Centre
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief on geotechnical trial pits.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2013 End: 28-03-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CHE/BRC 13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CHESTER CHESTER Boughton Centre
Postcode	CH2 3DP
Study area	23371.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 341445 366569 52 -2 52 55 22 N 002 58 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.00m Max: 20.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology

Project director/manager	Blair Poole
Project supervisor	Kate Pack
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Grosvenor Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Leather"
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Grosvenor Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Manuscript","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological watching Brief report for land at Boughton Centre, Chester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pack, K.
Other bibliographic details	LP1475C-AWB-v1.5
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Results of archaeological monitoring of trial pits for geotechnical investigations at the Boughton retail centre, Chester.
Entered by	K Pack (chester@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	28 March 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page