

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

# COUNTY HALL ANNEX CHESTER

---

For University of Chester

---

Claire Statter BA AIfA

---

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

# COUNTY HALL ANNEX CHESTER

---

Client: University of Chester

---

Local Authority: Cheshire West and Chester Council

---

NGR: 340580,365818

---

Planning App: 10/10949/FUL

---

Author(s): C Statter

---

Doc Ref: LP0998C-AWB-v1.2

---

Date: November 10

---

Site Code: CHE/CAD 10

---

## L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

A trading name of the L P: Partnership Ltd.

Unit S9B | Chester Enterprise Centre | Hoole Bridge | Chester, CH2 3NE | +44 [0]1244 313100 | +44 [0] 1244 317210

[www.lparchaeology.com](http://www.lparchaeology.com)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

*Table of Figures*

*Table of Tables*

*Table of Plates*

*Table of Appendices*

*Abstract*

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Aims and Objectives
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Finds
7. Discussion and Conclusions
8. Archive

*Sources Consulted*

*Figures*

*Appendices*

## TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Location Detailed

Figure 3 - Location of Areas Monitored

Figure 4 - Northeast Facing Section of Toilet Extension Area

Figure 5 - Plan of Investigation Trench

Figure 6 - South Facing Section of Lift Shaft

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1- Finds grouped by context number

## TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - Northeast facing section of toilet extension area, scale 1m

Plate 2 - Stone sets seen within the new access ramp area. Facing northeast, scale 1m

Plate 3 - Investigation trench facing northeast, scale 1m

Plate 4 - Lift Shaft excavation facing east, scale 1m

Plate 5 - Lift shaft excavation facing south, scale 1m

## TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - OASIS Form

# Abstract

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks at County Hall, Chester. The watching brief was implemented because of the potential for archaeological remains on the site. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of the University of Chester.*

*The site is located to the immediate southwest of the Roman fortress of Deva and the Roman Mansio lies 5m to the east. The site appears to have been in an area of intensive occupation from that date to the present time. Most notably the site housed the County Gaol in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The objectives of the watching brief were to record the character, date, type, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains on site. All groundworks extending below 600mm were monitored.*

*The watching brief revealed a series of make up deposits relating to the levelling of the site following the demolition of the County Gaol and the construction of County Hall and its Annex in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*No archaeological features were present on site however a number of intrusive Roman building material fragments were recovered.*

# 1. Introduction

1.1. This report details the results of an archaeological Watching Brief carried out at County Hall, Chester for the University of Chester. The local authority is Cheshire West and Chester Council.

1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology between 28<sup>th</sup> October and 17<sup>th</sup> November. This report was written by Claire Statter of L - P : Archaeology.

1.3. The site is located in at County Hall, Chester (FIGURE 1). The NGR is 340580,365818.

1.4. The site code allocated by Cheshire West and Chester Council is CHE/CAD 10.

1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with all local and IfA Standards.

## 2. Site Background

### 2.1.PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the change of use of the building from council offices to a new Innovation Economy Centre. The application reference is 10/10949/FUL.
- 2.1.2. The site lies within the Chester City Centre Conservation Area, it is also with an Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 2.1.3. The Local Planning Authority is Cheshire West and Chester Council who take advice from Mike Morris the local planning advisor.
- 2.1.4. When considering an application, Cheshire West and Chester Council is bound by local policies ENV32 regarding archaeology and planning. As such, the following condition was attached to the development.

No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant 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. The University of Chester, L – P : Archaeology and Cheshire West and Chester Council have agreed the methodology for these works in a groundwork method statement supplied by ajp Structural.
- 2.1.6. This document seeks to satisfy the condition by describing the results of the watching brief and clarifying the status and location of the project archive.

### 2.2.GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The British Geological Survey map records the superficial (drift) deposits as clay silt and sand, and the solid deposits as undifferentiated Triassic sandstone and conglomerate (BGS 109S).
- 2.2.2. Excavation during this watching brief did not encounter natural deposits.

## 2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.3.1. The site is located at 340580,365818 to the south of Chester City Centre (FIGURE 1).
- 2.3.2. The site is bounded to the south west by County Hall. To the north west of the site is St Mary's Centre, the site is also bound to the north east by St Mary's Hill (FIGURE 2).
- 2.3.3. The site has been levelled to house the standing building, however the surrounding area is steeply sloped from a height of 21.22mOD at St Mary's centre to 9.0mOD at Castle Drive.

## 2.4. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

### PREHISTORIC

- 2.4.1. There is very little evidence to suggest that there was any significant settlement activity from any of the Prehistoric periods within the Chester area. Throughout the Prehistoric period the site area is thought to have been marginal land at the banks of the River Dee.

### ROMAN

- 2.4.2. The site lies 300m to the south of the Roman fortress of *Deva*, occupied by *Legion XX Valeria Victrix*. The fort occupied the northwest section of the modern city and is thought to have had an extensive *Canabae*, or surrounding civilian settlement (CARRINGTON 1994, 24). The site lies beside the River Dee, along the main southern route out of the city, with a Roman quay located 400m to the west of the site (CARRINGTON 1994, 37).
- 2.4.3. To the immediate north of Castle Drive, within 5m metres of the site, was the *mansio*. This was the official guest house which travellers were expected to stay in, however this was located outside of the defensive walls along the main southern route out of the fort (CARRINGTON 1994, 37).
- 2.4.4. On the south bank of the River Dee, directly opposite the site, is the location of a Roman sandstone quarry, which houses a shrine to the goddess Minerva (CARRINGTON 1994, 36).



2.4.5. Although the site area would have been outside the Roman fortress on marginal land the area close to the Dee Bridge would have been extremely active during this period. Dee Bridge runs along the alignment of the main Roman route out of Chester, with the *mansio* located within metres of it.

#### **EARLY MEDIEVAL**

2.4.6. The site is thought to fall within an area of intensive Saxon occupation south of Lower Bridge Street, associated with the leather industry (MASON 2007, 130). According to Mason the leather industry, especially to the south of Lower Bridge Street, was significant in scale and lay the seeds of Chester's main industry which continued into the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

2.4.7. The area along what is now Castle Drive grew to house the skimmers and tanners leading to an irregular shaped area known as Gloverstone, now Little Roodee (MASON 2007, 130). The glovers and skimmers houses were based on the north bank of the River Dee along Skinner's Lane, which later became Castle Drive. It is clear that the site area was intensively occupied at this time.

#### **MEDIEVAL**

2.4.8. The City Walls underwent extensive rebuilding and extension work during this period, which included the area around Bridgegate (CARRINGTON 1994, 68). The alignment of the City Walls at this time ran under what is now County Hall from the southern perimeter of the Castle to Bridgegate (CARRINGTON 1994, 66).

2.4.9. Throughout the Medieval period the site area was under continuous occupation and redevelopment for both industrial and domestic purposes.

#### **POST MEDIEVAL**

2.4.10. The development of the area is well-documented through the sequence of maps of the city dating from the 1580 into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

2.4.11. Hughes map concentrates on the area of Chester within the walls and only shows the main buildings within the city. Due to this skewed view of Chester the site area on his 1643 plan is shown as vacant. The City Walls are shown following the same alignment set back from the river.

- 2.4.12. Lavaux's map of 1745 records the site area in some detail, especially the castle, showing the earthwork and room divisions. The City Wall runs in a long straight line from the Shipgate, between the Castle ground and river frontage. In front of this wall section, between the wall and the river, the Skinner's houses are clearly marked.
- 2.4.13. Stockdale's map of Chester dated 1796 follows the earlier plans of the area with Skinner's Lane and the associated glovers and skinner's houses and Dee Mills. The City Walls also continue to follow the earlier alignment. The additions to Stockdale's map include the water pumping station by Dee Mills as well as the extension to the Castle complex including the new County Gaol. The County Gaol occupied the area now housing County Hall.
- 2.4.14. The County Gaol, completed by 1807, was claimed to be one of the most humane and forward thinking of the time (HEMINGWAY 1831, 185). The plan of the County Gaol was described by Hemingway as being constructed of brick with a main entrance of stone located to the west of the building, which incorporated the gaol and House of Correction (HEMINGWAY 1831, 184). The plan was hexagonal and contained a chapel which served both Gaol and House of Correction (HEMINGWAY 1831, 184). The precincts of the Gaol were enlarged around 1826 to include eight workshops to accommodate prisoners sentenced to hard labour (HEMINGWAY 1831, 185).
- 2.4.15. Neele's map of 1817 and Batenham's map of 1821 continue to follow the layout as shown on Cole's plan of 1805. It is with Wood's map of 1833 where dramatic changes can be seen in the layout of the area. The City Wall has been extended outwards to set the new Castle adequately, replacing and clearing the area of Skinner's houses by the river.
- 2.4.16. The buildings between St Mary's Church and the Shipgate are replaced with one large unmarked building. The new alignment of the City Wall means there is a southern turn in the wall at the southwest corner of the Castle leading to the river, where the wall then follows the river frontage to the area west of the water pumping station, then the wall turns north and crosses what was Skinner's Lane to meet the earlier wall alignment.

2.4.17. Thomas's map of Chester, 1853, respects the layout as shown on Wood's 1833 map as does Gresty's map of 1870.

2.4.18. The 1874 Ordnance Survey map gives the first detailed depiction of the site area. The City Wall continues to box in the area of Skinner's Lane which is shown on the 1874 map as park gardens. To the east of the Little Roodee a narrow path can be seen along the current alignment of Castle Drive, at the top of the embankment.

2.4.19. The 1899 Ordnance Survey map records the City Walls in the same layout as the 1874 plan, however the park gardens are no longer represented within the Castle complex.

2.4.20. It is with the 1910 Ordnance Survey map that the layout alters. On the 1910 edition Castle Drive, the current road, had been constructed to lead from Bridgegate to the Little Roodee.

2.4.21. The 1938 Ordnance Survey edition does not show the layout of the Gaol, however the hexagonal outline is still shown. The layout respects the 1910 edition with the alignment of Castle Drive following the line of Skinner Lane and the embankment to the east of the Little Roodee. Shortly after this map was produced, E Mainwaring Parkes, the county architect designed a new County Hall to be erected on the site of the County Gaol (PEVSNER 1971, 158). The building was designed in 1938 and the gaol was quickly demolished.

2.4.22. The layout of the area as shown on the 1960 edition Ordnance Survey map clearly shows the County Hall this layout has continued through to the present day.

## **2.5. SITE CONDITIONS**

2.5.1. The site is currently occupied by an annex building to the north east of the main County Hall building (FIGURE 2). It is this building that is undergoing renovation.

### **3. Aims and Objectives**

3.1. The general aims of the archaeological watching brief were to record the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains on site exposed or disturbed during groundworks.

### **4. Methodology**

4.1. In an agreement with Cheshire West and Chester Council archaeological monitoring was carried out on all groundworks.

4.2. All excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

4.3. A full drawn and photographic record was completed on site in both section and plan. Context sheets were completed for all deposits and features.

4.4. It was agreed in writing between L – P : Archaeology and Cheshire West and Chester Council that we would abide by all IfA and local archaeological standards.

## 5. Results

- 5.1. Results are given below. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets].
- 5.2. All levels will be given Below Ground Level (BGL). It is normal practice to record levels as meters Ordnance Datum, however due to the site layout it was very impractical to get accurate levels within the building.
- 5.3. The works within this project took place within distinct areas of the building and as such they will be discussed below separately.

### TOILET EXTENSION

- 5.4. The toilet extension area is located to the northwest of the building (FIGURE 3) and measured 6.5m long by 1.7m wide, it was excavated to a depth of 0.8m at the initial 1.5m at the south end (FIGURE 4) and to 0.23m along the rest of the trench.
- 5.5. This area was covered with grey 0.05m thick flagstones, context (100). These flagstones made up an external courtyard. Below (100) was (101) a 0.19m thick firm, mid brown-red silt. This deposit had brick fragment inclusions with the occasional full brick. It is thought that this is a 20<sup>th</sup> century make up layer levelling the site for the construction of the courtyard (PLATE 1).
- 5.6. Sealed by (101) was (102) a hard grey concrete deposit with a modern drainpipe running through it. This deposit measured 0.25m thick with the drain pipe having a 0.14m diameter. It is thought that this concrete deposit has been installed as a covering surrounding the drainpipe.
- 5.7. Below (102) was (103) a loose mid brown silt make up deposit which extended beyond the base of the trench at 0.8m BGL. This deposit had brick and sandstone fragment inclusions along with mortar flecks. It is thought that this deposit relates to the construction of County Hall in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.8. At the southern end of the trench the concrete foundations of County Hall could be seen, (104). As visible within the trench (104) measured 0.2m wide and 0.3m thick.

5.9.No finds were recovered from this area of excavation and no archaeological features were recorded.



Plate 1 - Northeast facing section of toilet extension area, scale 1m

#### **NEW ACCESS RAMP**

- 5.9.1. The new access ramp is located at the northern end of the building and leads on to St Mary's Hill (FIGURE 3). The area measured a maximum 4m wide by 6m long and was excavated to a depth of c 0.08m BGL.
- 5.9.2. In this area the upper concrete was removed in order to construct the ramp. Below the ramp a layer of stone sets were seen. These sets were small grey cubes measuring 0.1m on all faces (PLATE 2). The stone sets were similar to those recorded by L – P : Archaeology in 2008 at the front of County Hall within Castle Drive (POOLE 2008), and are thought to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.9.3. No archaeological features were recorded in this area and no finds were recovered.



Plate 2 - Stone sets seen within the new access ramp area.  
Facing northeast, scale 1m

#### **INVESTIGATION TRENCH**

- 5.10. A small investigation trench measuring 1m by 1.5m in plan was excavated on the upper ground floor (FIGURE 3) in order to reveal the foundations for the current building.
- 5.11. As with the rest of the monitoring the initial context recorded was a concrete floor (106) with a thin screed covering. Below (106) was 107 a four course high red brick structure (PLATE 3). This structure made up one side of a conduit below the floor housing some service pipes and electrical wiring.



Plate 3 - Investigation trench facing northeast, scale 1m

5.12. Below 107 was (108) the concrete foundation for the building (FIGURE 5). As seen this measured 0.45m wide by 0.3m thick. A similar foundation construction was seen in the toilet extension area as discussed above.

5.13. Also below 107 was (109) a firm mid brown-red silt with brick fragments and mortar fleck inclusions. This deposit is thought to be a make up layer into which the foundations were constructed.

5.14. (109) sealed 110 a rough red brick wall extending below the base of the trench at 0.7m. It is unclear as to the purpose of this wall however it appears to date to the late post Medieval period. It is possible that this represents *in situ* fabric relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century County Gaol.

5.15. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench and no finds were recovered.

#### **LIFT SHAFT**

5.16. The excavation for the new lift shaft was located on the lower ground floor and



measured 2.4m by 3.4m, it was excavated to a depth of 2m BGL (FIGURE 3).

- 5.17. The initial context encountered was the concrete floor (111) with thin screed covering within this area of the building. This context measured 0.2m thick. (111) sealed (112) a compacted grey gravel with brick fragment inclusions measuring a maximum of 0.3m thick (FIGURE 6). This deposit is thought to be a make-up layer of material to act as the bedding for the concrete floor.
- 5.18. Below (112) was (113) a firm mid brown silty loam with sandstone and brick fragment inclusions. This deposit measured a depth of 1.5m BGL and is again thought to be a make up layer relating to the levelling of the site in its past. Within (113) Roman roof tile and animal bone were recovered. The Roman finds within this deposit are not thought to date it and are more likely to be intrusive finds brought in with the make up material (PLATE 4).
- 5.19. At this depth of excavation the sides of the trench were shored with sheet piling which resulted in the sections of the trench below this point could not be observed.
- 5.20. The trench extended to 2m BGL within context (114), a hard red sandstone rubble. This rubble comprised degraded sandstone fragments with several large sandstones present. A thin clay lens was also present within this context, however due to the obscured section this could only be seen in plan. (114) extended beyond the base of the trench (PLATE 5).
- 5.21. Within (114) were Roman tiles and animal bone, as with (113) these finds are thought to be intrusive and do not date the deposit. The faunal assemblage recovered from this context indicates that the deposit is not Roman in date due to the excellent condition of the bone. The context was also fairly loose in nature indicating a more recent deposition.
- 5.22. No archaeological features were recorded within this area of excavation.



Plate 4 - Lift Shaft excavation facing east, scale 1m



Plate 5 - Lift shaft excavation facing south, scale 1m

## 6. Finds

6.1. Finds were collected from all deposits in which they were present and stored in plastic zip lock bags, which were labelled with context number and site code. These finds were washed by hand and allowed to thoroughly dry prior to assessment.

6.2. The assemblage contains both animal bone and ceramics. The total weight of the bone is 660g with the ceramics weighing 8440g.

6.3. The finds have been grouped by context:

CONTEXT	MATERIAL	FORM	SIZE (MM) BTL	DECORATION/NOTES	DATE
113	CBM	Tile fragment	114x22x119	Linear score marks on one side of the tile	Roman
113	CBM	Tile fragment	168x33x197	Semicircular impression on base of tile	Roman
113	CBM	Roof tile fragment	89x57x257		Roman
113	CBM	Roof tile fragment	87x40x263		Roman
113	Bone	Metatarsal	170x46x41	Cervidae (Deer) metatarsal with distal end broken off	N/D
113	Bone	Humerus	100x39x21	Proximal end of Fowl humerus	N/D
114	CBM	Floor tile	232x46x264	Semicircular impression on base of tile	Roman
114	Bone	Humerus	38x54x58	Proximal fragment of Bovine humerus	N/D
114	Bone	Radius	89x22x18	Distal section of Fowl radius	N/D
114	Bone	Metacarpal	220x74x38	Distal end of Bovine metacarpal	N/D
114	Bone	Tibia	110x70x81	Proximal end of Bovine tibia	N/D
114	Bone	Scapula	110x50x22	Distal end of Bovine scapula	N/D
114	Bone	Femur	140x25x30	Butchered proximal end of Bovine femur	N/D
114	Bone	Phalange	75x48x31	Equine proximal phalange	N/D

*Table 1- Finds grouped by context number*

6.4. Context (113) contained Roman building material along with undated animal bone. Although this deposit contained Roman CBM the stratigraphy indicates that this deposit is post Medieval in date and the finds recovered are intrusive.

6.5. Context (114) also contained Roman building material and undated animal bone. As with (113) this deposit is also thought not to date to the Roman period due to the

excellent condition of the bone indicating that the finds are also intrusive.

6.6. The faunal assemblage contained nine fragments of animal bone. The assemblage is typical of post Medieval sites around Chester. The presence of butchered bovine, cervidae and fowl bones indicates that these are likely fragments of domestic kitchen waste. The presence of a single equine proximal phalange could be associated with kitchen waste, however it is possible that both (113) and (114) represent imported make up deposits. If this is the case then the equine bone may represent part of a disturbed carcass from an industrial or agricultural site.

## 7. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the County Hall Annex, Castle Drive Chester. Upon the advice of Mike Morris, Cheshire West and Chester Council archaeological advisor, the watching brief was carried out on all groundworks extending below 600mm.
- 7.2. The groundworks monitored included a single storey toilet extension, a new access ramp, an investigation trench on the upper ground floor and the excavation of a lift pit on the lower ground floor.
- 7.3. The monitoring revealed a series of post Medieval make up deposits on the site relating to its past. It is thought that prior to the construction of County Hall and its annex the area was levelled following the demolition of the County Gaol on the site.
- 7.4. Context (114), the red sandstone rubble deposit, is also thought to be a make up deposit, however this was undated due to the lack of finds. The finds that were present were a single Roman tile, believed to be intrusive and animal bones.
- 7.5. No archaeological features were recorded during the course of the groundworks.

## 8. Archive

8.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 4 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 39 x Black and white photographs and negatives
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 15 x Context sheets

8.2. The finds archive consists of:

- ◆ 3 x boxes artefacts as described in Section 6 (all materials).

8.3. The archive is to be deposited at the Grosvenor Museum an accession number has been requested.

---

# SOURCES CONSULTED

---

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIC**

- CARRINGTON P. 1994. *Chester*, London, B. T. Batsford Ltd
- HEMINGWAY J. 1831, *History of the City of Chester*, Chester
- MASON D. 2007. *Chester AD 400-1066: From Roman Fortress to English Town*, Stroud, Tempus
- PEVSNER N. & HUBBARD E. 1971. *The Buildings of England: Cheshire*, London, Penguin Books
- POOLE B. 2008. *Archaeological Monitoring Report for land at Castle Drive Chester*. An unpublished archive report for L – P : Archaeology

## **CARTOGRAPHIC**

- 1643 HUGHES
- 1745 LEVAUX
- 1796 STOCKDALE
- 1817 NEELE
- 1821 BATENHAM
- 1805 COLE
- 1833 WOOD
- 1853 THOMAS
- 1870 GREY
- 1874 ORDNANCE SURVEY
- 1899 ORDNANCE SURVEY
- 1910 ORDNANCE SURVEY
- 1938 ORDNANCE SURVEY
- 1960 ORDNANCE SURVEY
- BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (BGS) SHEET 109(S)

## **STATUTORY AND GUIDANCE**

- STANDARD AND GUIDANCE FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF Institute for Archaeologists 2008



---

# FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



Scale 1:25,000 @ A4

0 1,000m



PROJECT // 0998C - County Hall Annex Chester

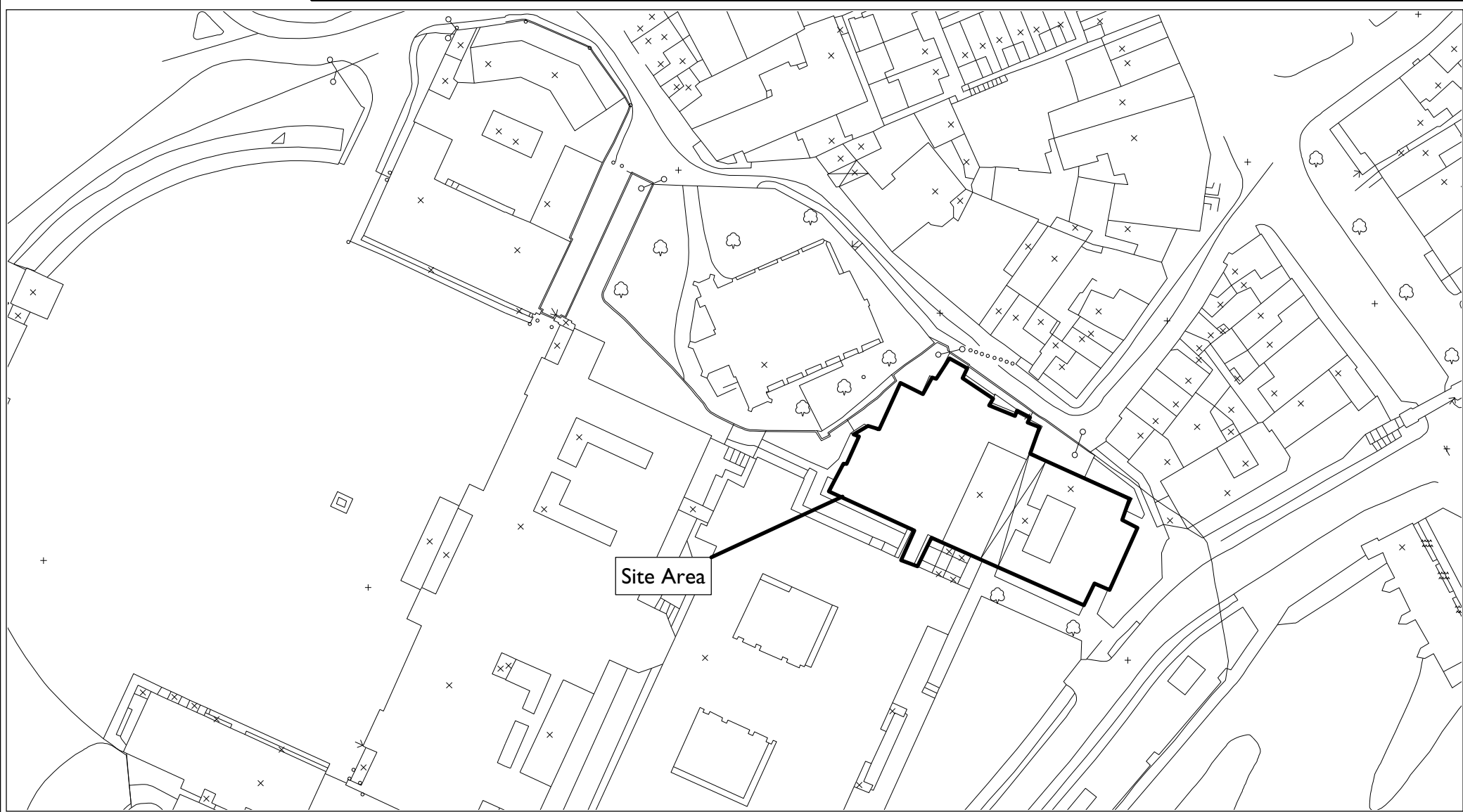
DESCRIPTION // Site location general

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100030862

DOC REF: LP0998C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detailed



Scale 1:1,000 @ A4



PROJECT // 0998C - County Hall Annex Chester

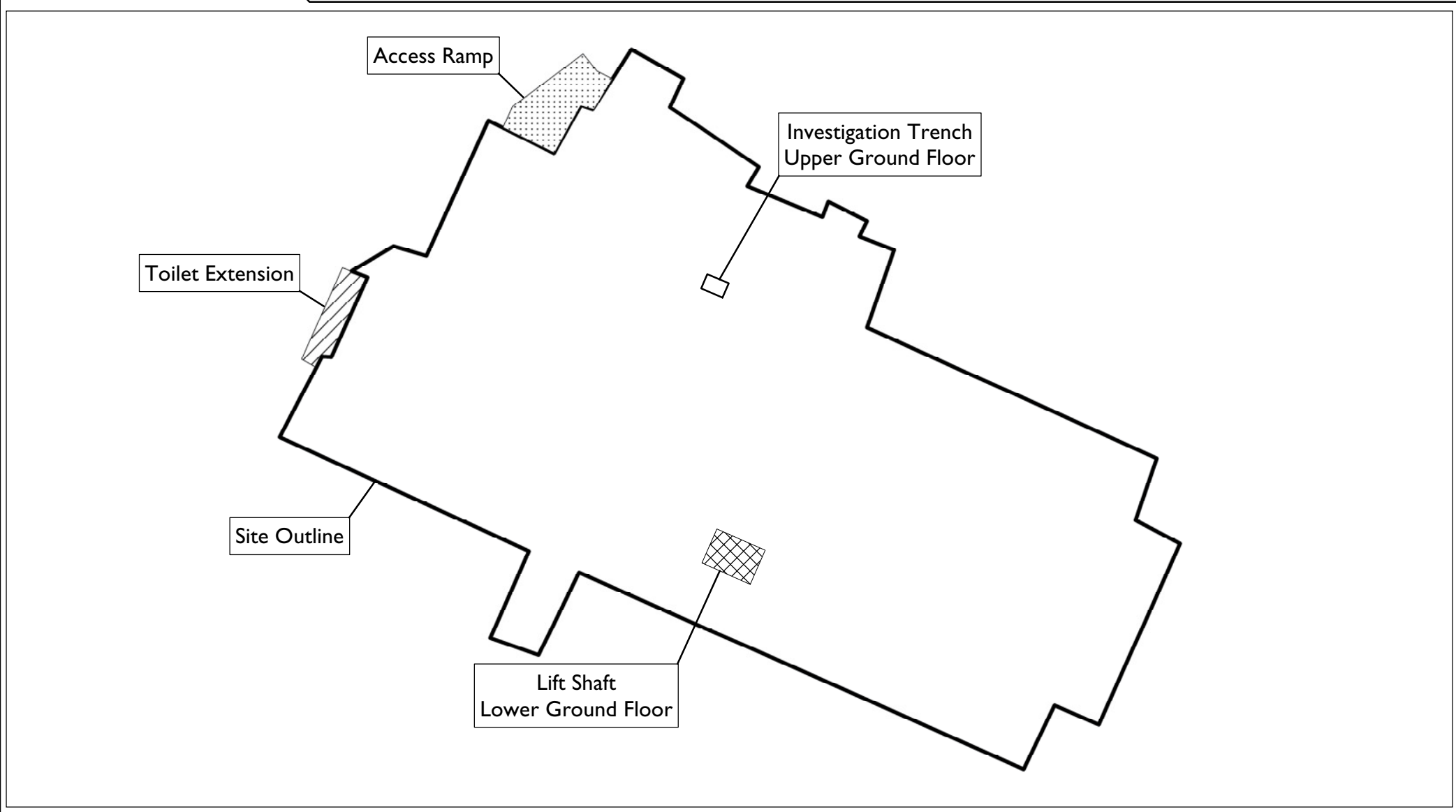
DESCRIPTION // Site location detailed

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence I00030862

DOC REF: LP0998C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Location of Areas Monitored



Not to scale. For illustration purposes only



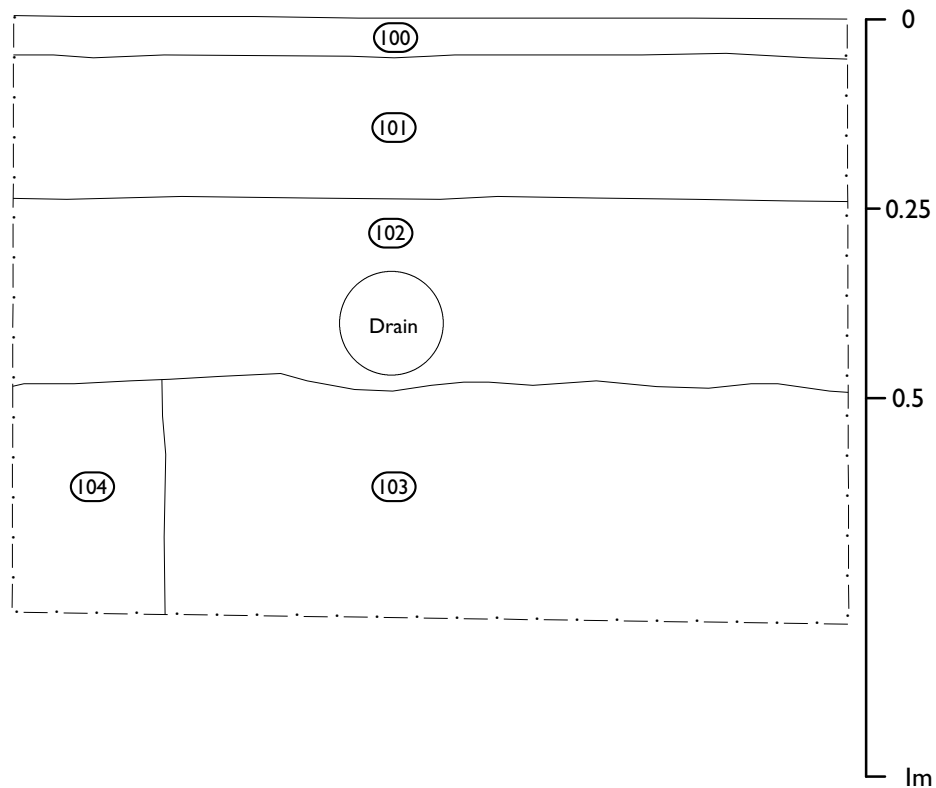
PROJECT // 0998C - County Hall Annex Chester

DESCRIPTION // Location of areas monitored

DOC REF: LP0998C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Toilet Extension Section



Scale 1:10 @ A4

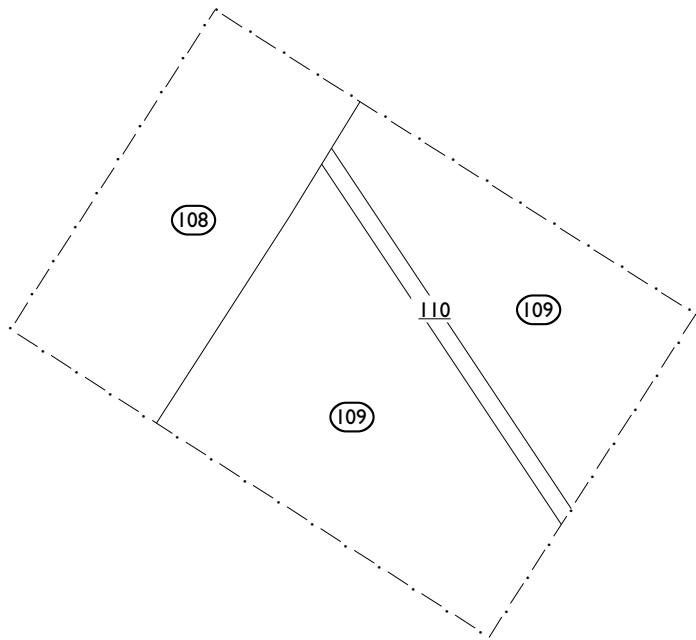
PROJECT // 0998C - County Hall Annex Chester

DESCRIPTION // Northeast facing section of toilet extension area

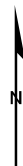
DOC REF: LP0998C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Plan of Investigation Trench



Scale 1:20 @ A4



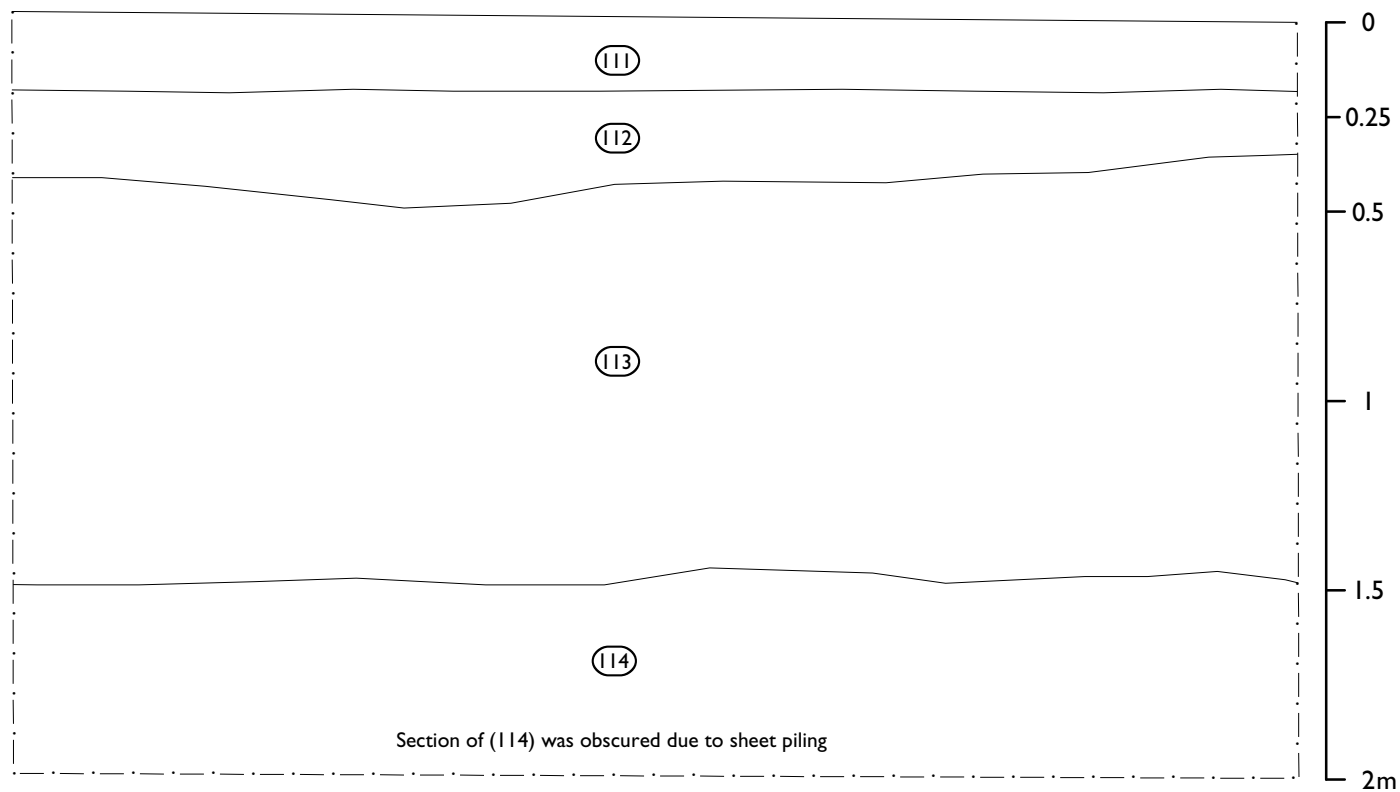
PROJECT // 0998C - County Hall Annex Chester

DESCRIPTION // Plan of investigation trench

DOC REF: LP0998C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Lift Shaft Section



Scale 1:20 @ A4

PROJECT // 0998C - County Hall Annex Chester

DESCRIPTION // South facing section of lift shaft

DOC REF: LP0998C-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: lparchae1-87688**

### Project details

Project name	County Hall Annex Chester
Short description of the project	Archaeological Watching Brief on ground works extending below 600mm.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2010 End: 17-11-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHE/CAD 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CHESTER CHESTER CASTLE County Hall Annex
Postcode	CH1 1SL
Study area	1342.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 340580 365818 52.9222787031 -2.980937476890 52 55 20 N 002 58 51 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 21.00m

### 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	Claire Statter
Project supervisor	Claire Statter

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body University of Chester

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum  
Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'  
Digital Archive Exists? No  
Paper Archive recipient Grosvenor Museum  
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'  
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological Watching Brief Report County Hall Annex Chester  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Statter C  
Date 2010  
Issuer or publisher L - P : Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication Chester  
Description Grey literature report on the results of the archaeological watching brief  
  
Entered by Claire Statter (c.statter@lparchaeology.com)  
Entered on 25 November 2010

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Friday 3 February 2006  
Cite only: [/d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm](#) for this page