

**LAND ADJACENT TO SHROPSHIRE
UNION CANAL
TATTENHALL ROAD, HUXLEY
CHESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION &
STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE**

For

GJP MARINA DEVELOPMENTS LTD

CA PROJECT: 2703/2722
CA REPORT: 08253


FEBRUARY 2009



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CA REPORT: 08253

prepared by	Katharine Aston, Project Supervisor and Tim Havard, Project Officer
date	11 February 2009
checked by	Laurent Coleman, Project Manager
date	11 February 2009
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road
Location: Huxley, Cheshire
NGR: SJ 4975 6035
Type: Evaluation and strip, map and sample
Date: 29 September to 10 October
Planning Reference: 07/01515/FUL
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Grosvenor Museum, Chester
Site Code: THM 08

An archaeological evaluation and strip, map and sample was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2008 at Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire. Seventeen trenches were excavated during the archaeological evaluation and three areas were opened during the strip, map and sample.

Field boundary ditches and furrows dating to the post-medieval period were identified. These field boundaries appeared to have been removed following the construction of the canal and railway. The groundplan of a brick-built building depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 was uncovered together with a ditch defining an associated garden or paddock. The brick-built building was demolished and the remains cast into a marl extraction pit that was also depicted on the Tithe Map.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2008 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and strip map and sample (sms), for GJP Marina Developments Ltd at Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire (centred on NGR: SJ 4975 6035; Fig. 1). The archaeological works were undertaken to fulfil a draft condition attached to a planning consent for the construction of a canal marina for 300 narrowboats, together with associated works including construction of boat workshop, together with access improvement works (Planning ref: 07/01515/FUL, draft condition 14).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with instructions issued by Mike Morris, Chester City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Chester City Council (CCC) and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2008) and approved by CCC acting on the advice of Mr Morris. The archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken in accordance with instructions issued by Mr Morris. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). It was monitored by Mr Morris, including a site visit on 2 October 2008.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 7.7ha, and is bounded to the north by the Shropshire Union Canal, to the east by agricultural land, to the south by the railway line that runs between Chester and Crewe, and to the west by the road which links the villages of Tattenhall and Huxley (Figs 1 and 2).

1.4 The site lies at approximately 35m AOD and comprised fields which had been left uncultivated and were consequently heavily overgrown.

1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Mercian Mudstone of the Permian and Triassic era (BGS 1979). The drift geology is mapped as boulder clay and Morainic Drift (BGS 1977). The natural substrate was encountered throughout the evaluation trenches and strip, map and sample areas.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 Archaeological interest in the site arose from a number of sources. There are three prehistoric findspots within the vicinity of the development; a rough polished stone axe of Neolithic date was found to the north-west of the site (ADS 2008, ID NMR_NATINV 69278), axe heads of Bronze Age date have been recovered to the south of the site (ADS 2008, ID NMR_NATINV-71396) and also to the south of Tattenhall (ADS 2008, ID NMR_NATINV-68743).
- 1.7 The settlement of Tattenhall (c. 1.3km to the south of the site) is probably Roman in origin. A Roman coin was recovered during construction on the site of Park Primary School (CCC 2008) and it is believed that the church of St Alban was built on or near a previous Roman building and occupies a pre-Christian burial ground (ADS 2008, ID NMR_NATINV-68762). Tattenhall is also mentioned in the Domesday Book, with the town growing in prosperity during the medieval period mainly due to its role as a trading centre for cheese (CCC 2008). The Deserted Medieval Village of Newton by Tattenhall is located c. 1km to the south of the site (ADS 2008, ID NMR_NATINV-69291).
- 1.8 The development area lies between the Chester Canal, now the Shropshire Union Canal, opened in 1772 (CCC 2008) and the Chester to Crewe railway, opened in 1870 (ADS 2008, ID NMR_NATINV-500184). Tattenhall station is located to the west of the site, off Red Lane. Modern structures, including a Pill Box and a MAFF food store attest to the importance of this area to the national transport network during the Second World War.
- 1.9 The Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 depicted a possible smallholding (building and enclosure) within the north-western part of the site, and quarry/marl pits in the central part of the site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. The archaeological evaluation identified three areas of archaeological potential which were then subject to archaeological strip, map and sample. The objective of the strip, map and sample was to record the archaeological remains contained therein.

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 17 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width (Fig. 2). The layout of the trenches was revised slightly from that originally agreed in the WSI to investigate features depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838; this was undertaken in consultation with Mike Morris, Chester City Archaeologist. Following the completion of the evaluation, three areas (A-C) were subject to strip, map and sample (Fig. 3). Areas A and B measured approximately 50m in length and 50m in width and Area C measured approximately 35m in length and 10m in width. The areas and locations of the strip, map and sample areas were determined following the completion of the evaluation in consultation with Mike Morris, Chester City Archaeologist.
- 1.12 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.13 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.14 The archive from the evaluation and strip, map and sample is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The archive will be deposited with Grosvenor Museum, Chester. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the results from the evaluation and the strip, map and sample; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 During the evaluation and subsequent strip, map and sample, remains of a field boundary ditch, a series of furrows and a 19th-century brick-built building were identified within trench 1 and area A; a large quarry pit was identified within trenches 4, 5, and area B; and a field boundary ditch was identified within trench 7 and area C. Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 8 to 17 were devoid of archaeological features.
- 2.3 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified in all of the trenches and strip, map and sample areas. Undisturbed natural, comprising silty clay was revealed within all of the trenches, at a depth of approximately 0.45m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil, up to 0.15m thick which in turn was sealed by topsoil approximately 0.30m thick.

Trench 1 and area A (Figs 2-7)

- 2.4 Ditch A was orientated north-west/south-east and the fill 114 contained finds dating to between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A series of furrows on a north-west/south-east alignment was identified during the strip, map and sample. No relationship between the furrows and the ditch could be established, however the furrows were orientated at 90° to the ditch and may therefore have been broadly contemporary.
- 2.5 The fill of Ditch A was truncated by a number of brick-built wall footings comprising the remains of Building A. The northern end of the ditch was truncated by construction cuts 104, 107, 134 and 126 (n.i. (not illustrated)) for north-east/south-west orientated brick wall footings 103, 108 and 105; and north-west/south-east orientated brick wall footing, 127, respectively. Brick wall footings 103, 108 and 127 appeared to be contemporary, however 105 appeared to butt 127. These walls were heavily truncated during demolition, 124, and covered by the resulting rubble, 123.
- 2.6 At the southern corner of walls 108 and 127, the remains of north-east/south-west orientated brick-built wall footing, 128, were identified. In close proximity further south were the remains of a north-west/south-east orientated brick-built wall footing,

129. Both wall footings were heavily truncated during demolition and any relationship between them and walls 108 and 121 to the north had been destroyed. Located c. 9m to the south-east of Building A was a rectangular brick structure, 116, the inside of which was waterlogged and could not be excavated.

- 2.7 Ditch B was located to the south-east of Building A. Pottery dating to the 19th and 20th centuries was recovered from the secondary fills (112 and 120) of Ditch B. The corner of Ditch B which was adjacent to Building B contained a brick and sandstone-built wall, 131 and 130, which had been truncated by a land drain and modern services 133 (n.i.).

Trenches 4, 5 and Area B (Fig. 3)

- 2.8 Quarry pit A was identified within trenches 4, 5 and area B. It was irregular in plan and measured approximately 55m in length, between 20m and 40m in width and 2.2m in depth. Due to the depth of the feature, the rapid ingress of water and the instability of the fills, a section was excavated by machine through the quarry pit to establish its depth and recover artefacts. The quarry pit contained a primary fill, 405/504, and a secondary fill, 404/503, which largely comprised brick fragments and other building material. The artefactual material recovered from these deposits was of modern date.

Trench 7 and Area C (Fig. 3)

- 2.9 Ditch C was orientated east/west and contained two fills. The primary fill, 706, was overlain by a secondary fill, 703/707, which contained post-medieval and modern pottery.

Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 8 to 17

- 2.10 These trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

The Finds

- 2.11 Small quantities of pottery, 27 sherds weighing 1119g, were recovered from five deposits relating to fills of boundary ditches and quarry pits. All of these recovered finds date to the post-medieval or modern periods, with most material probably dating to the 19th century.

- 2.12 Tile fragments of post-medieval or later dating were identified from deposits 112 and 120. Additional material from deposits 111 and 120 consists of small brick fragments and (mostly) ceramic drainage pipe fragments of modern type.
- 2.13 All the recovered glass from deposits 120 and 404 is certain to be modern, dating to the late 19th to 20th centuries.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The earliest features identified during the archaeological works were field boundary ditches and the remains of furrows. Ditch A within area A was shallow and had been backfilled during the 18th to early 19th centuries. It probably represented a field boundary ditch which went out of use when the canal was constructed in 1772, and/or when Building A, as depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 (Fig. 9 and transcribed on Fig. 3), was constructed.
- 3.2 Within area C, Ditch C also contained pottery dating to the 18th to 19th centuries and represented the north-west/south-east orientated field boundary depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 (Fig. 9 and transcribed on Fig. 3). The furrows, on a perpendicular orientation to the field boundary ditch within area A, were probably broadly contemporary with these field boundary ditches. The field boundary ditches are first depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838, but could be significantly older.
- 3.3 Within the northern part of the site, wall footings 103, 105, 108 and 127 represented the brick-built building, Building A, as depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 (Fig. 9 and transcribed on Fig. 3). Additional wall footings 128 and 129 located immediately to the east of this building may represent the remains of an extension depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1898 (Fig. 8). The rectangular brick structure, 116, located to the south-east of Building A, was probably the remains of an outdoor privy and is a later addition, again depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition of 1898.
- 3.4 Ditch B corresponds to a boundary line depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 (Fig. 9 and transcribed on Fig. 3) and represented the boundary of a small paddock or garden associated with Building A, although no stratigraphic relationship between

the two could be established. Within the corner of the boundary ditch a brick and sandstone-built wall probably acted as a retaining wall supporting the corner of the ditch in the vicinity of the building.

- 3.5 Quarry pit A, identified towards the western part of the site was depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 (Fig. 9). Although three pits were depicted on the this map, the excavated evidence suggested they were in fact one large pit. The pit was probably excavated for the extraction of marl (a type of clay used to improve soil fertility during the 18th to 19th centuries (M. Morris, pers. comm.)) and appeared to have been backfilled using the demolished remains of Building A located to the north-west.
- 3.7 No features or deposits were identified during the archaeological works that pre-date the post-medieval period.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Havard, assisted by Caroline Butler and Heather Griggs. The finds report was compiled by Ed McSloy. The report was written by Katharine Aston and Tim Havard. The illustrations were prepared by Rachael Kershaw. The archive has been compiled by Katharine Aston, and prepared for deposition by Kathryn Price. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

- ADS (Archaeology Data Service) 2008 <http://ads.ac.uk/catalogue> Accessed 1 September 2008
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1977 *Quaternary Map of the United Kingdom (South): Drift*
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1979 *Geological Map of the United Kingdom (South): Solid*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Tattenhall Marina, Tattenhall, Cheshire: A Written Scheme of Investigation of an Archaeological Evaluation*
- CCC (Chester City Council) 2008 <http://www.chester.gov.uk/PDF/20080401-TattenhallCADraft-V08.pdf> Accessed 1 September 2008

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 (33.81m – 34.17m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.25	
101	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.15	
102	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.05	
103	Masonry	NE-SW wall	>1.80	0.36	0.07	
104	Cut	Construction cut for 103	>1.80	0.26	n/k	
105	Masonry	NE-SW wall	>1.80	0.42	0.22	
106	Fill	Fill of 104	>1.80	0.26	n/k	
107	Cut	Construction cut for 108	>1.80	0.33	n/k	
108	Masonry	NE-SW wall	>1.80	0.34	n/k	
109	Fill	Fill of 107	>1.80	0.30	n/k	
110	Cut	Ditch	>10.00	>1.80	0.45	
111	Fill	Fill of 110	>10.00	>1.80	0.32	
112	Fill	Fill of 110	>10.00	>1.80	0.13	C19
113	Cut	Ditch	12.20	1.06	0.14	
114	Fill	Fill of 113	12.20	1.06	0.14	LC18-EC19
115	Cut	Construction cut for 116	>1.80	1.45	n/k	
116	Masonry	Brick privy	1.70	1.20	n/k	
117	Fill	Fill of 115	1.70	1.20	n/k	

Area A

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
118	Fill	Fill of 119		2.80	0.10	
119	Cut	Furrow		2.80	0.10	
120	Fill	Fill of 122		2.66	0.17	MC19-EC20
121	Fill	Fill of 122		2.66	0.68	
122	Cut	Ditch		2.66	0.68	
123	Fill	Fill of 124		0.73	0.20	
124	Cut	Demolition cut		0.73	0.20	
125	Fill	Fill of 126	5.70	0.08	>0.12	
126	Cut	Construction cut for 127	5.70	0.08	n/k	
127	Masonry	Wall	9.80	0.35	>0.06	
128	Masonry	Brick wall	0.80	0.25	0.27	
129	Masonry	Brick wall	1.40	0.23	0.25	
130	Masonry	Sandstone wall	2.72	0.28	0.38	
131	Masonry	Footings for 130	0.19	0.34	0.17	
132	Fill	Fill of 133				
133	Cut	Modern services and field drains				
134	Cut	Construction cut for 105				

Trench 2 (34.30m – 34.83m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.28	

201	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.09	
202	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.41	

Trench 3 (34.83m – 35.72m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.29	
301	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.08	
302	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.16	

Trench 4 (34.06m – 34.41m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.30	
401	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.07	
402	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>1.53	
403	Cut	Marl extraction pit	25.80	>1.80	1.90	
404	Fill	Fill of 403	25.80	>1.80	1.90	C20

Trench 5 (34.50m – 35.52m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.37	
501	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.12	
502	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>1.51	
503	Fill	Fill of 505	>36.80	>1.80	0.60	
504	Fill	Fill of 505	>36.80	>1.80	0.08	
505	Cut	Marl extraction pit	>36.80	>1.80	2.20	

Area B

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
405	Fill	Fill of 403 and 505	>50.00	>1.80	0.30	C20

Trench 6 (34.99m – 35.61m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.29	
601	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.08	
602	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.13	

Trench 7 (36.26m – 36.97m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.27	
701	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.17	
702	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.06	
703	Fill	Fill of 704	4.40	2.40	0.70	C19+
704	Cut	Ditch	4.40	2.40	0.70	

Area C

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
705	Cut	Ditch; same as 704	>0.80	2.10	0.75	
706	Fill	Primary fill of 705	>0.80	2.10	0.23	
707	Fill	Secondary fill of 705	>0.80	2.10	0.52	C19+

Trench 8 (36.44m – 38.08m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.20	
801	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.15	
802	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.20	
803	Cut	Natural feature/depression	>1.80	1.00	0.18	
804	Fill	Fill of 803; same as 801	>1.80	1.00	0.18	

Trench 9 (34.91m – 35.38m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.23	
901	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.15	
902	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.03	

Trench 10 (33.91m – 34.44m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.33	
1001	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.18	
1002	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.01	

Trench 11 (34.73m – 35.76m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.30	
1101	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.08	
1102	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.01	

Trench 12 (36.32m – 36.55m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.34	
1201	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.12	
1202	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.02	

Trench 13 (37.32m – 37.56m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.31	
1301	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.03	

Trench 14 (37.13m – 37.49m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.36	
1401	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.09	
1402	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.23	

Trench 15 (35.56m – 36.40m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.38	
1501	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.07	
1502	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.04	
1503	Fill	Fill of 1504	1.80	1.30	n/k	
1504	Cut	Land drain	1.80	1.30	n/k	

Trench 16 (35.32m – 36.40m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.32	
1601	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.10	
1602	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.02	

Trench 17 (33.55m – 33.69m AOD)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.31	
1001	Layer	Subsoil	>50.00	>1.80	0.08	
1002	Layer	Natural	>50.00	>1.80	>0.04	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Quantities of pottery and other material were recovered from seven deposits (Table 1). All of the recovered finds date to the post-medieval or modern periods, with most material probably dating to the 19th century. It is not proposed to retain any of this material, the following report providing an adequate record of its recovery.

Pottery

Small quantities of pottery, 27 sherds weighing 1119g, were recovered from five deposits relating to fills of boundary ditches and clay extraction pits.

The bulk of the recovered pottery, including material from deposits 112, 114, 120 and 707 consists of a red or pale yellow firing black-glazed earthenwares, most of which probably originating from Staffordshire. Refined whitewares were present in most deposits and include Pearlware (114), Mocha types (703) and transfer-decorated china types (112, 120). Few forms were identifiable: deposit 114 included large sherds from a jar with side-mounted 'horseshoe' handle in black glazed earthenware and a Pearlware plate with shell-edge and feathered blue-painted-design. The stonewares from deposit 120 include a bottle of the type most often associated with ginger beer and jars of the familiar type with ridged sides.

Note on dating

Dating in the range c. 1780–1800/1810 is suggested for deposit 114 on the basis of the rim form of the Pearlware plate (Noël Hume 1969, 131). The other material from this deposit, including ceramic tile (pantile) and clay tobacco pipe do not contradict such a date and as significant, is the absence of the stonewares and glass bottles which characterise most other deposits.

The presence of stoneware bottles or containers in deposit 120 suggest a date after c. 1850. A substantially complete bottle ginger beer or mineral water bottle from 120 bears the partial printed legend:]CKS, CHESTER and ESTD 1840. Broadly comparable, mid/late 19th century or later dating is suggested for other deposits on the basis of transfer-printed whitewares and glass (below).

Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe (stem) was recovered from deposit 114. No makers mark or diagnostic features of any kind were observed and broad dating to the 16th to 19th centuries is suggested.

Ceramic Building Material

Fragments of pantile in a coarse sandy fabric with occasionally large sandstone inclusions were recovered from deposit 120. The use of interlocking S-shaped (pan) tiles in England post-dates the Great Fire of London and common throughout the 18th century.

Fragments of flat, nib tile of post-medieval or later dating were identified from deposits 112 and 120. Additional material from deposits 111 and 120 consists of small brick fragments and (mostly) ceramic drainage pipe fragments of modern type.

Vessel Glass

Excepting the moulding from a stemmed drinking glass from deposit 120, all the recovered glass, comes from bottles of varying colours and sizes. All material, including moulded green, brown or clear bottle glass from deposits 120, 404 and 404, is certain to be modern, dating to the late 19th to 20th centuries. Included are small containers for medicines and food or drink products. A complete brown bottle from deposit 404 dates as late as late as the 1940s. It features the moulded legend 'CERTO', a pectin product used in the preparation of jam.

Table 1: finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
112	Post-med./modern pottery: glazed earthenware;	4	26	C19
	transfer-print china; biscuit-fired earthenware	1	166	
	CBM: flat nib tile Fe obj.: binding strip	1	-	
114	Post-med./modern pottery: glazed earthenware;	3	371	LC18-EC19
	Pearlware	1	10	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem CBM: pantile fragments	5	820	
120	Post-med./modern pottery: glazed earthenware; late	13	725	MC19-EC20
	English stoneware; transfer-print china	21	1784	
	CBM: drainage pipe; brick; flat tile	4	-	
	Fe object: sheet fragments; nails	2	145	
	Stone: roofing slate	8	267	
	Glass: moulded bottle glass; drinking glass stem Animal bone: juvenile pig radius	1	12	

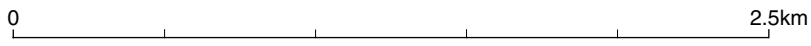
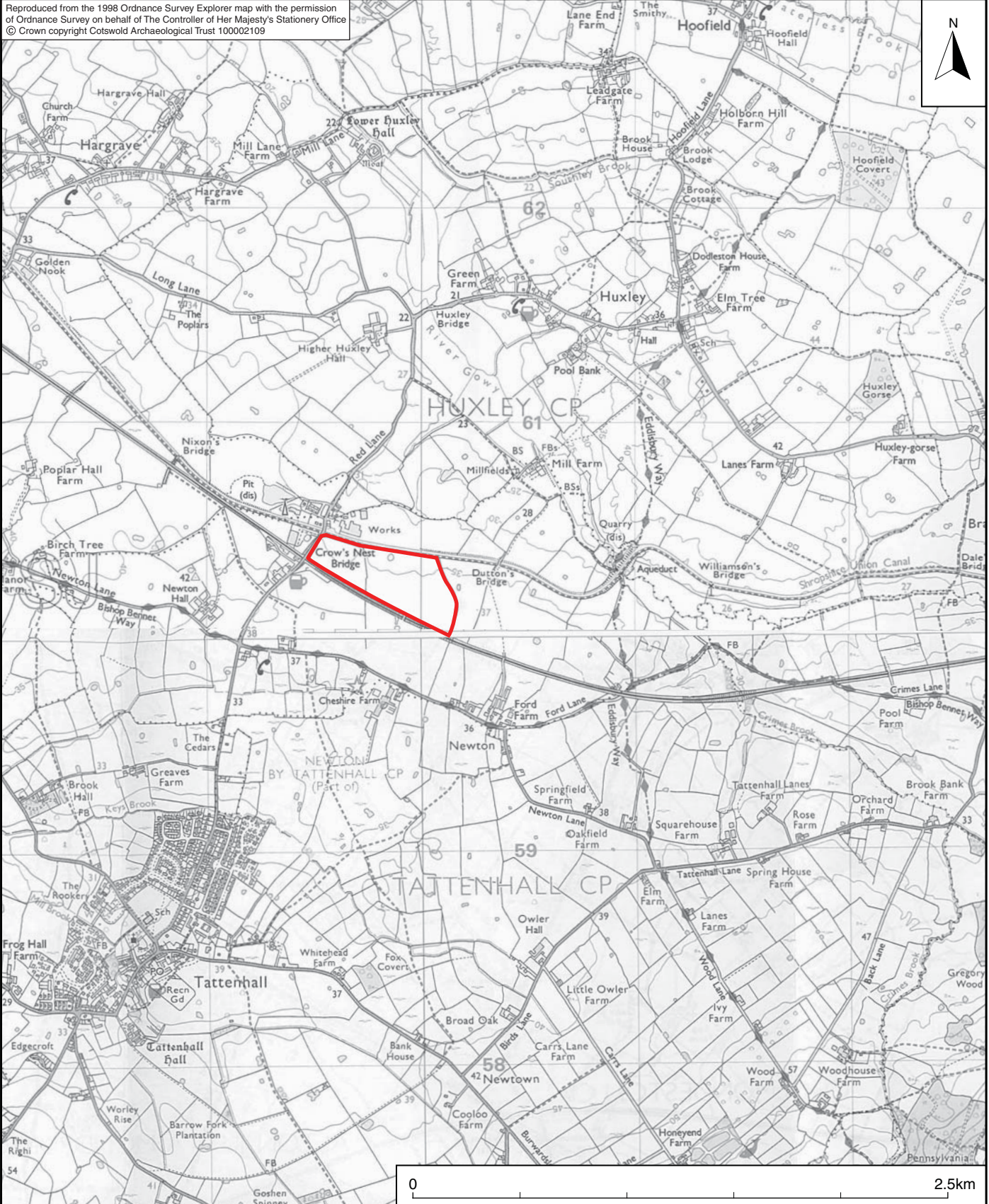
404	Glass: moulded bottle/jar	3	570	C20
405	CBM: brick fragments Glass: moulded wine bottle	2 1	43 688	C20
703	Post-med./modern pottery: Mocha ware; Black basalt	3	21	C19+
707	Post-med./modern pottery: glazed earthenware; unglazed earthenware; transfer-print china	3	37	C19+


APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation and was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2008 at Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Cheshire. Seventeen trenches were excavated during the archaeological evaluation and three areas were opened during the archaeological strip, map and sample.</p> <p>Field boundary ditches and furrows dating to the post-medieval period were identified. These field boundaries appeared to have been removed following the construction of the canal and railway. The groundplan of a brick-built building depicted on the Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838 was uncovered together with the ditch defining an associated garden or paddock. The brick-built building was demolished and the remains cast into a marl extraction pit that was also depicted on the Tithe Map.</p>	
Project dates	29 September – 10 October	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Archaeological evaluation and strip, map and sample	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	No	
Future work	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SJ 4975 6035	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Tim Havard	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper	Grosvenor Museum, Chester	Trench recording sheets, context sheets, site drawings and registers, matrices, WSI, colour slides, black and white negatives
Digital	Grosvenor Museum, Chester	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Land Adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire: Archaeological Evaluation & Strip, Map and Sample* CA Report No. **08253**

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 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:25,000@A4	2703/2722	1

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- site
- evaluation trench

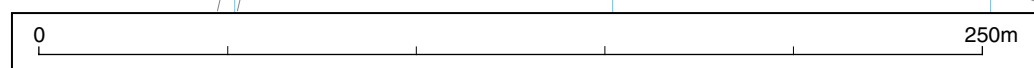
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

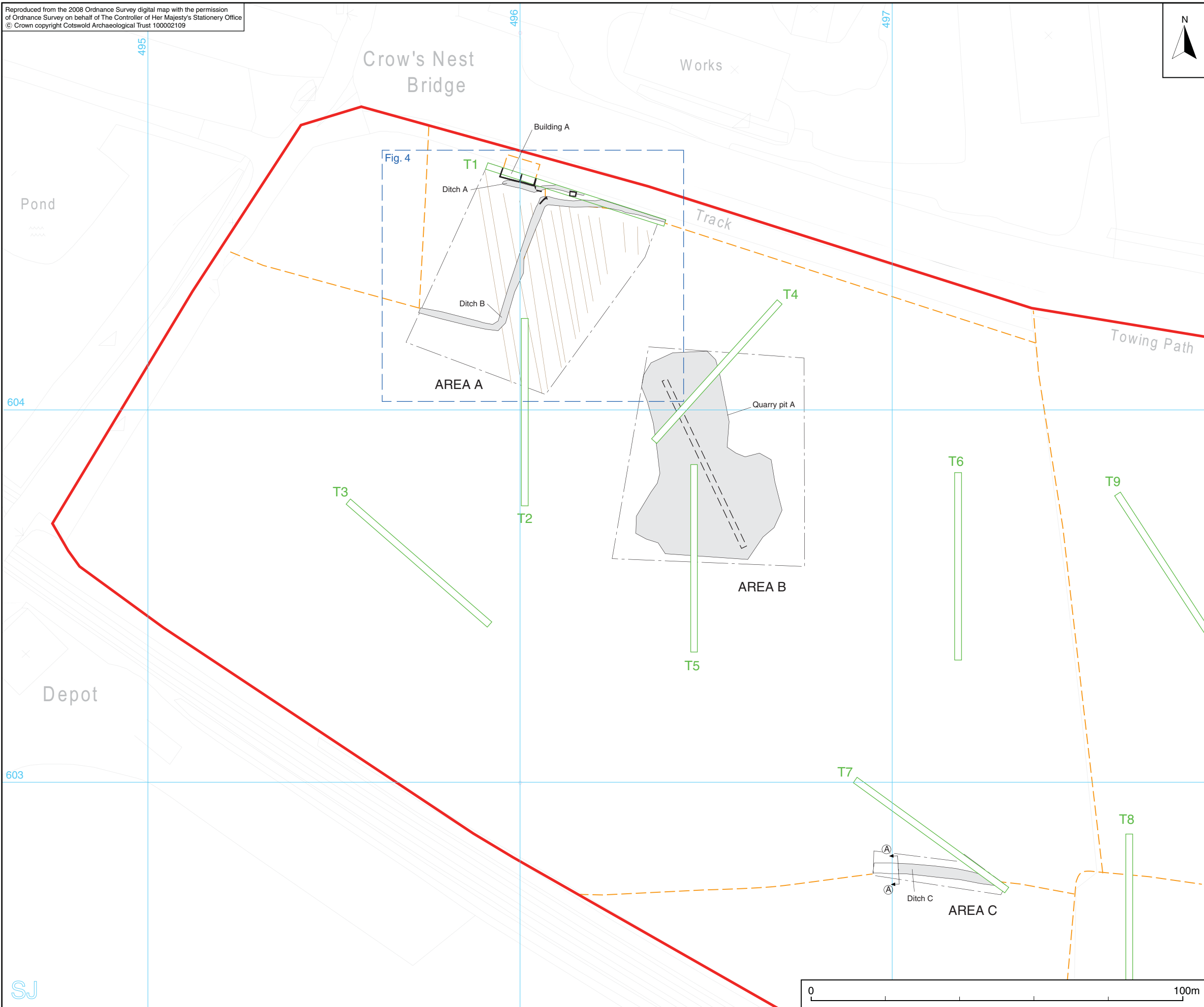
PROJECT TITLE
Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY PJM	SCALE 1:2000@A3	PROJECT NO. 2703/2722	FIGURE NO. 2
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600





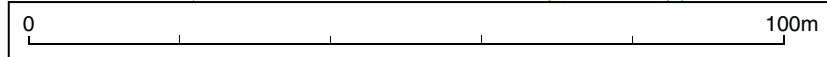
- site
- trench
- structure
- pit / ditch
- furrows
- machine dug slot
- field boundaries depicted on Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838

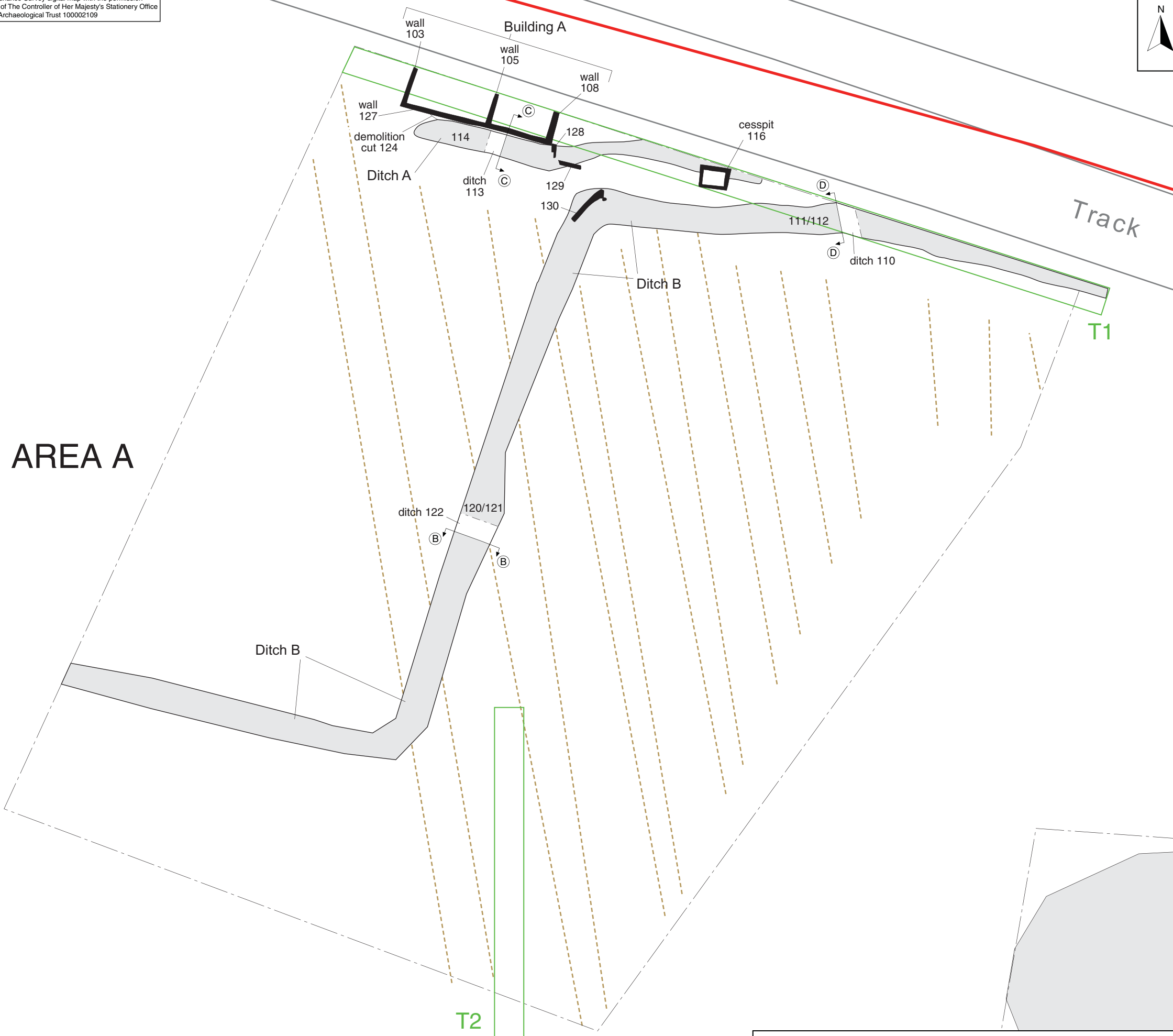
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench and SMS area location plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small>	<small>SCALE</small>	<small>PROJECT NO.</small>	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
PJM	1:1000@A3	2703/2722	3





- site
- trench
- structure
- pit / ditch
- furrow

AREA A

Track

T1

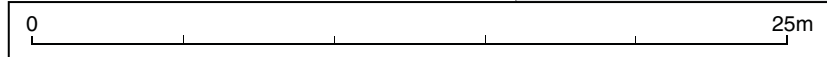
T2



PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire

FIGURE TITLE
SMS area A location plan and archaeological features

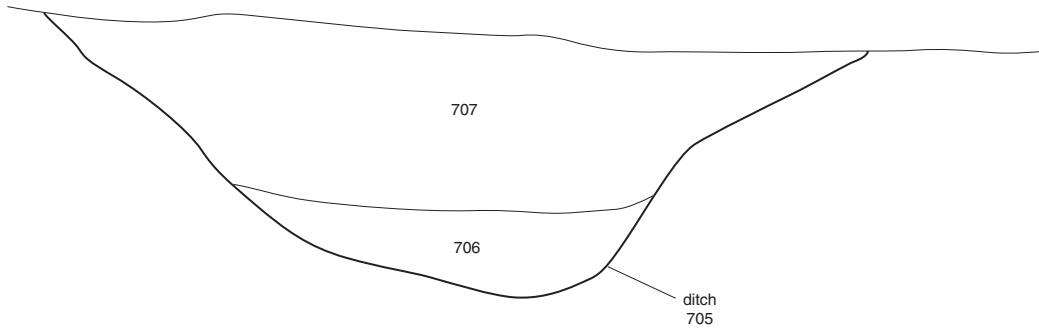
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PJM	1:250@A3	2703/2722	4



Section AA

S
36.4m
AOD

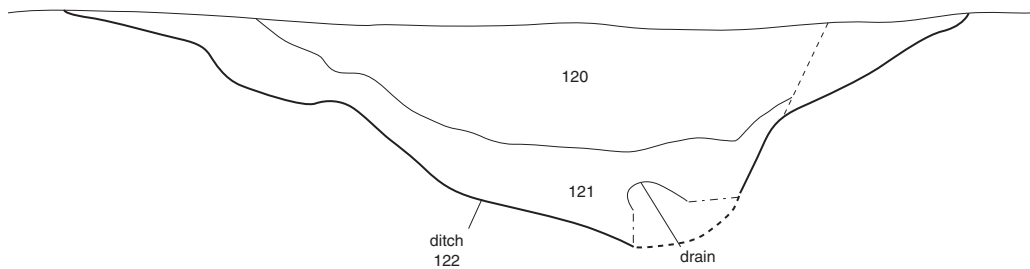
N



Section BB

SE
33.88m
AOD

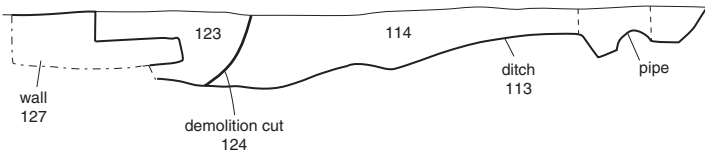
NW



Section CC

N
33.79m
AOD

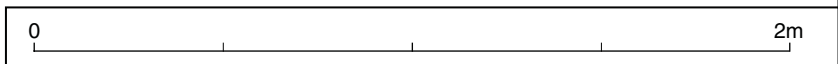
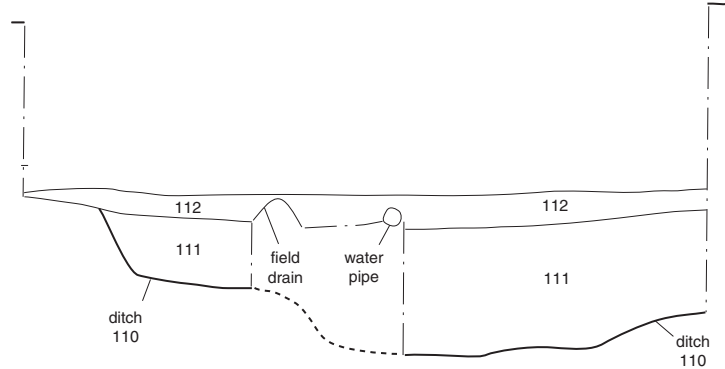
S



Section DD

S
33.58m
AOD

N



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire

FIGURE TITLE

Areas A & C, sections

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

1:20@A4

PROJECT NO.

2703/2722

FIGURE NO.

5



6

6 Photograph of Building A, facing north-west



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.


2703/2722

FIGURE NO.

6



7

<p>7 Photograph of Building A, facing west</p>	 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY		
	<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Tattenhall Marina, Tattenhall Cheshire		
	<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photograph		
	DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.
PJM	n/a	2703/2722	7



8



9

8 Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1898

9 Extract from Tattenhall Tithe Map of 1838



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to Shropshire Union Canal, Tattenhall Road, Huxley, Cheshire

FIGURE TITLE

Historic Maps

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

2703/2722

FIGURE NO.

8 & 9