

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for

**CHESTER CASTLE
BT TELEGRAPH POLE
REPLACEMENT**

For WRB Installations Ltd

Blair Poole & Dan Garner

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for

CHESTER CASTLE BT TELEGRAPH POLE REPLACEMENT

Client: WRB Installations Ltd

Local Authority: Cheshire West and Chester Council

NGR: 340470,365750

SMCC App: 00066877

Author(s): B Poole & D Gamer

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in January 2015 by L – P : Archaeology on the removal of a rotten telegraph pole within the inner bailey of Chester Castle. As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent the groundwork was monitored by an archaeologist.

The site works comprised the machine removal of the rotten wooden telegraph pole and its replacement with a new pole. As the pole was removed mechanically by chain and hydraulic arm the void created was limited to the area previously disturbed by the installation of the original pole. As such no archaeological deposits were exposed during the work.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Due to deterioration a BT telegraph pole situated in the inner bailey of Chester Castle has been targeted for replacement. The archaeological significance of the site, a Scheduled Monument (CH24), led English Heritage to request archaeological monitoring of the works.
- 1.2. The site is located to the south of Chester, NGR 340429,365736, on a promontory overlooking the river Dee (FIGURE 1). Work was undertaken within the inner bailey of Chester Castle to the southeast of the entrance gates and adjacent to the southwest corner of the Assize Courts building.
- 1.3. This document will describe the results of the archaeological monitoring carried out on 19th January 2015, by L – P : Archaeology on behalf of WRB Installations Ltd. The project was directed by Dan Garner of L – P : Archaeology. Site work was undertaken by Dan Garner of L – P : Archaeology. The site works comprised monitoring of the machine removal of the rotten wooden telegraph pole and its replacement with a new pole.
- 1.4. A detailed project design (APPENDIX 1) was submitted to, and agreed by, English Heritage in advance of works (GARNER 2014). All work conformed to this document. The work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs (2008).

2. Site Information

STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1. Chester Castle lies within Chester's Area of Archaeological Importance and within Chester Conservation Area. The Castle is a Schedule Ancient Monument (CH24), which contains a number of Listed Buildings; the Agricola Tower (1271825), a Grade I listed 12th century structure; B Block (1245520), a 19th century Grade I listed structure; and the Assizes courts (1271823), a 19th century Grade I listed structure. The works undertaken were in close proximity to the Assizes courts.
- 2.2. Scheduled Monument Consent (00066877) has been granted for works to be carried out on the monument (APPENDIX 2).

GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 2.3. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the superficial (drift) deposits as Boulder clay and sand, with solid deposits of Triassic sandstone.

Topography

- 2.4. The castle is situated on a promontory to the south of Chester at approximately 22mOD. This location provides a vista of Wales and the historic crossing point of the river to the south and west, and Chester to the north and east.
- 2.5. The site is bounded by Castle Drive to the south and west, Grosvenor Road to the north, and St Mary's Hill to the east (FIGURE 2).
- 2.6. The existing pole is located within the inner bailey of Chester Castle just to the southeast of the entrance gates and adjacent to the southwest corner of the Assize Courts building (FIGURE 3)

METHODOLOGY

- 2.7. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by L – P : Archaeology (GARNER 2014) containing a detailed methodology had been agreed in advance of works by English Heritage (APPENDIX 1).

2.8. The on site methodology comprised machine removal of the telegraph pole in order to reduce damage to, or intrusion into, archaeologically secure deposits. A chain was placed around the existing, rotten, pole and a hi-ab arm was used to pull the pole up and out of the ground. This left a void, into which the new pole was inserted.

2.9. All works were carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by Cifa (CIFA 2012) and in conjunction with Cifa Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994) revised 2008.

3. Archaeological and Historic Background

3.1. This section aims to give a brief outline of the development of the site in order to place the development of the site in context. This should not be taken a complete history of the Castle, Chester or the surrounding area.

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	1900
MODERN	1901	PRESENT

Table 1 : Timescales used in this report

3.2. This section is an updated historic background previously written for the site by L – P : Archaeology (POOLE 2014) on behalf of English Heritage. Data from cartographic records, the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), and various published and unpublished sources has been consulted to construct a brief historic development of the site and structure. This section does not represent a complete account of the history of the site or surrounding area.

PREHISTORIC

3.3. There is no evidence for Prehistoric activity on the site, although several finds have been recorded in the surrounding area ranging from the Mesolithic onwards. It has been suggested that the Gloverstone, now in the Water Tower Gardens, may represent part of a Neolithic standing stone monument that would have stood to the immediate west of the site (INSALL 2001). The Gloverstone is recorded in 1120 as

standing in front of the outer gatehouse to the castle (LEWIS & THACKER 2005).

3.4. Evidence of Bronze Age activity comes from a stone hammer recorded 160m to the north of the site (INSALL 2001). There is also evidence of Iron Age settlement 750m north of the site (MCPEAKE ET AL 1980) and of a stock enclosure 300m to the northeast (GARNER & WILMOTT 2007). It has been suggested that the landscape was dotted with small farmsteads during this period (WARD 2009).

ROMAN

3.5. In 74AD an auxiliary fort was established in Chester to oversee the lead and silver interests in Flintshire (INSALL 2001). This initial fortress is thought to be located approximately 700m to the northeast of the site. By 79AD a second fortress, known as *Deva*, was established by *Legio II, Adiutrix Pia Fidelis*, however the fortress soon passed to *Legio XX, Valeria Victrix*, around 88AD (CARRINGTON 1994). This second fortress was located approximately 300m to the north of the site. In 100AD the defences of the fortress were reconstructed in stone and by 160AD the legion had constructed barrack blocks and other stone buildings within the fortress (INSALL 2001).

3.6. The site area lies outside the main fortress of *Deva*, although it is thought that this area may have been part of the extra mural settlement overlooking the port and river, similar to the areas seen to the west of the fortress (INSALL 2001). The *mansio* serving the fortress was located 200m to the east of the site and evidence of a mosaic floor, residential property and a shrine has been found 160m to the north. It is likely that any buildings located in this area during the Roman period would have been high status residences (MASON 2001).

EARLY MEDIEVAL

3.7. Although there must have been a decline in population and economic power in the post Roman period Chester was clearly an important site during the Early Medieval period. It is recorded that in 603AD a synod of the British clergy met here (INSALL 2001).

3.8. During the mid 7th century Chester fell under control of the Saxon king Penda (CARRINGTON 1994). It was in this period that the Saxons extended and strengthened

the walls of Chester to protect the city against the Danes, who occupied it for a short time until King Alfred seized it. Alfred is reported to have laid waste to the surrounding land to drive the Danes out (HARDING 2002).

- 3.9. The fact that a coin hoard dating to 965AD to 970AD was recovered from the Castle Esplanade may indicate that this section of the settlement was sparsely populated and thought to be a safe hiding place for the hoard (LEWIS & THACKER 2005).
- 3.10. The site area is not thought to have been occupied in the Early Medieval period (INSALL 2001).

MEDIEVAL

- 3.11. The Domesday book (MORRIS 1979) refers to Chester as:

Paid tax on 50 hides before 1066. 31/2 hides which are outside the City, that is 1 ½ hides beyond the bridge and 2 hides in Newton and Redcliff and the Bishop's Borough, these paid tax with the City.

Before 1066 there were 431 houses in the City paying tax, and besides these the Bishop had 56 houses paying tax. This City then paid 10 ½ silver marks; two parts were the Kings, the third the Earl's.

- 3.12. It is in the Medieval period that the first real phase of development begins on the site with the construction of a wooden motte and bailey castle in 1070 (INSALL 2001). This is thought to occupy the high ground where the Half Moon Tower now stands. In 1070 Hugh d'Avranches, also known as Hugh Lupus, nephew to King William, received the title of Earl of Chester (CROSBY 1996). By the mid 12th century the castle was being extended and in 1159 a total of £102.7s.6p were spent on work to the castle along with £20 to build the castle bridge (INSALL 2001).
- 3.13. The 12th century saw the wooden motte and bailey rebuilt in stone, with the Agricola Tower (FIGURE 2) dating to this period (WARD 2009). It is also likely that outer bailey was incorporated at this time, albeit as a wooden palisade surrounded by bank and ditch (CARRINGTON 1994). A series of early 13th century wall paintings still survive within the Agricola Tower.
- 3.14. The castle remained within the control of successive Earls of Chester. Ranulf III (1170-1232) the 6th Earl of Chester also commissioned Beeston Castle and Bolingboke Castle (MCGUICKEN 2006). It is Ranulf III who is attributed with the construction of the Flag Tower and Half Moon Tower (Figure 2) at Chester Castle in

the 13th century (ELLIS 1996). In 1237 the castle passed back to the crown when no male heirs were apparent for the earldom (WARD 2009).

- 3.15. Shortly after this, between 1241 and 1245, King Henry III used the castle as a base for his campaigns against the Welsh (WARD 2009). It is during this occupation that the King's apartments were repaired and an oriel was constructed before the doorway of the chapel. Henry also built a new chamber and replaced the wooden palisades of the outer bailey with stone between 1246 and 1251 (INSALL 2001). In 1253 he also demolishes the hall in the outer bailey and constructs a great hall along the south wall of the inner bailey (INSALL 2001).
- 3.16. It is at this time that his son Edward, later crowned Edward I, uses the castle as a base for further campaigns against the Welsh (INSALL 2001). In 1284 Edward I constructs new chambers for both King and Queen as well as adding new stables and repairing parts of the castle (IBID). By 1292 a new gatehouse was also built to serve the castle. One of Edward's last modifications to the castle was to convert the Agricola Tower to a treasury in 1301 (IBID).
- 3.17. Throughout the 14th century numerous phases of repair work were carried out at the castle and in 1355 a new exchequer, or fiscal court, was built within the castle (INSALL 2001). This was moved to a building by the Shire Hall in the outer bailey in 1401.

POST MEDIEVAL

- 3.18. More repairs were carried out on the castle in 1511, focussing on the great hall, gatehouse and Shire Hall. By 1536 the castle became the base of the County Justices and in 1577 the great hall was rebuilt to house the Shire Court (INSALL 2001). In the late 16th century the castle acted as lodging and procured supplies for soldiers in transit to Ireland during the revolt (IBID). An anonymous plan of Chester dated 1580 and Braun and Hogenberg's plan of Chester 1588 both show the castle as an imposing stone structure dominating the southern part of the city. Both are pictorial in nature and cannot be used to give an accurate layout of the castle.
- 3.19. In the early 17th century the representatives of the Earl of Chester were persuaded to pay for more repairs to the castle (INSALL 2001). During the Civil war the castle became a base for the local Royalist forces and served as headquarters throughout the

siege of Chester in 1644 to 1645 (BARRATT 2003).

- 3.20. From 1648 the castle housed Parliamentary troops on route to Ireland and a military governor was installed to oversee the castle (INSALL 2001). The garrison and governor were removed from the castle in 1660 and shortly thereafter the outer gatehouse required repairing. It is around 1662 that a garden was constructed in the inner bailey for judges to walk (INSALL 2001).
- 3.21. By 1687 the castle is re-garrisoned. James II visited the castle and received mass in the chapel. It is also at this time, between 1686 and 1687, that a new armoury and a Furbisher's shop was built (INSALL 2001).
- 3.22. It is with the Great Re-coinage that William III located a mint at the castle, issuing half-crowns, shillings and six-pences (INSALL 2001). It is likely that it was the Furbisher's shop adjoining the Half Moon Tower that was converted in 1696 to form the mint building (ELLIS 1996). The mint only operated for a short time and closed in 1698 (RIDGWAY 1966). It is of note that the astronomer Edmund Halley was installed as deputy comptroller of the Chester mint for these two years and during this time he made several observations including the 1697 lunar eclipse (LEWIS & THACKER 2005). It is thought that the mint complex would have occupied the area from the Flag Tower through to Frobisher's House (ELLIS 1996).
- 3.23. An early plan of the castle dated 1710 shows the access to the inner ward via a gated entrance flanked by two half round towers. These stood overlooking a deep and wide defensive ditch. This layout is also seen on both the 1725 and 1741 plans of the castle.
- 3.24. In 1745 the castle was again under threat from Jacobites and George, Earl of Cholmondeley, repaired the defences and raised a battery in the inner bailey (INSALL 2001). This battery is thought to have been located on the Half Moon Tower. It is in 1745 that Alexander Lavaux drafts a plan of the castle to help plan additional fortifications. A plan dated 1749 follows the same layout as Lavaux's 1745 plan, indicating that upgrades were not carried out.
- 3.25. The quarter session of 1785 ordered the rebuilding of Chester Gaol and commission other work at the castle (INSALL 2001). Thomas Harrison was appointed to carry these works out, which began in 1788 and continued through to 1813.

Colvin (1951) states that these works included the construction of:

- ◇ The new gaol
- ◇ Passage with gateway to the upper ward
- ◇ New Barracks
- ◇ Exchequer
- ◇ Grand jury room
- ◇ Protonotary's office
- ◇ New prison wards
- ◇ The main Greek Revival block and portico
- ◇ Extra mural magazine
- ◇ Square tower and guardhouse
- ◇ New armoury block in the outer bailey
- ◇ New Provost cells
- ◇ Doric propylaea

3.26. It is during Harrison's work that the main entrance to the inner ward was demolished and the current standing gated entrance was constructed. Stockdale's map of 1796 shows the dramatic changes to the outer ward and changes to the entrance to the inner ward.

3.27. An archaeological evaluation carried out by Chester Archaeology in 1993 in front of A block, originally one of Thomas Harrison's barrack blocks, found that a great deal of engineering had gone into the preparation and construction of the 18th and 19th century buildings. The moat had been infilled and levelled, with finds from the infill supporting a date of between 1780 and 1810 (Ward 1993). It appears that the moat fill had not been well compacted and mainly contained quarry waste.

3.28. Neele's plan of Chester, dated 1809, details the layout of the Castle clearly showing the new entrance, Agricola tower and armoury.

3.29. In 1818 sections of the Agricola Tower were deteriorating and had to be refaced with sandstone block (INSALL 2001). It is clear that the castle complex as a whole underwent multiple rebuilding phases throughout the 18th to 20th centuries (BRENNAND 2006).

3.30. Around 1830 the extra mural magazine was removed and over the next six years Napier House was constructed and the armoury and standing building were refaced (ELLIS 1996). By 1833 Napier house appears on John Wood's plan of the city, where the castle is recorded as Ordnance Land. Cole's plan of 1843 labels the castle area as a magazine. The 1841 Tithe map does not show the castle in detail, so no changes can be assessed from this map.

3.31. In 1846 the guardroom was constructed in the upper bailey (INSALL 2001). This first appears on Thomas' plan of the city dated 1853 (FIGURE 6). Gresty's map of 1870 shows the castle complex much as it is today.

3.32. In 1882 the 22nd Cheshire regiment began to use the castle as a depot. Shortly thereafter in 1900 the prison was demolished (INSALL 2001).

3.33. The 1874 Ordnance Survey (OS) map Shows the castle's inner ward following a similar plan to that seen currently, with the exception of a building occupying the eastern side of the inner ward courtyard and a stepped facade to the buildings along the western side of the courtyard. The western building appear to have been extended by the 1882 OS map, and their footprint is clearly visible on the 1899 OS map.

MODERN

3.34. This layout continues on the 1911, 1938, 1954, 1960, and 1974 OS maps. The castle housed the 22nd regiment and later the Army Medical Services (TA) through this period, until 1999, however a number of buildings were left vacant from 1954 (ELLIS 1996). Within the inner ward the building occupying the eastern side of the courtyard and the southern end of the western side of the courtyard were demolished in 1982.

4. Results

4.1. This section will outline the results of the archaeological works carried out on the site. As no excavation was carried out due to the mechanical removal of the post (PLATE 1), no archaeological deposits were exposed.



Plate 1 - Photograph showing arm and chain set-up for removal of pole

4.2. The void created by pulling the rotten pole out whole ensured that no archaeological deposits or features were disturbed (PLATE 2).



Plate 2 - Void created by removal of pole

FINDS AND ARCHIVE

4.3.No finds were collected as no archaeological deposits were disturbed during the works.

ARCHIVE

4.4.There is no finds archive. The document archive consists of:

- ◇ 1 x Report
- ◇ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◇ 6 x Photographs

5. Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1. Within the inner bailey of Chester Castle, an 11th century fortification, a timber telegraph pole belonging to BT had become rotten and was in need of replacement. As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent the work was monitored by an archaeologist.
- 5.2. This document outlines the results of the archaeological monitoring of the works. The project was directed by Dan Garner of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of WRP Installations Ltd.
- 5.3. The site works comprised monitoring of the machine removal of the rotten wooden telegraph pole and its replacement with a new pole.
- 5.4. As the pole was removed mechanically by chain and hydraulic arm the void created was limited to the area previously disturbed by the installation of the original pole. As such no archaeological deposits were exposed during the work.

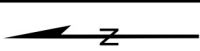
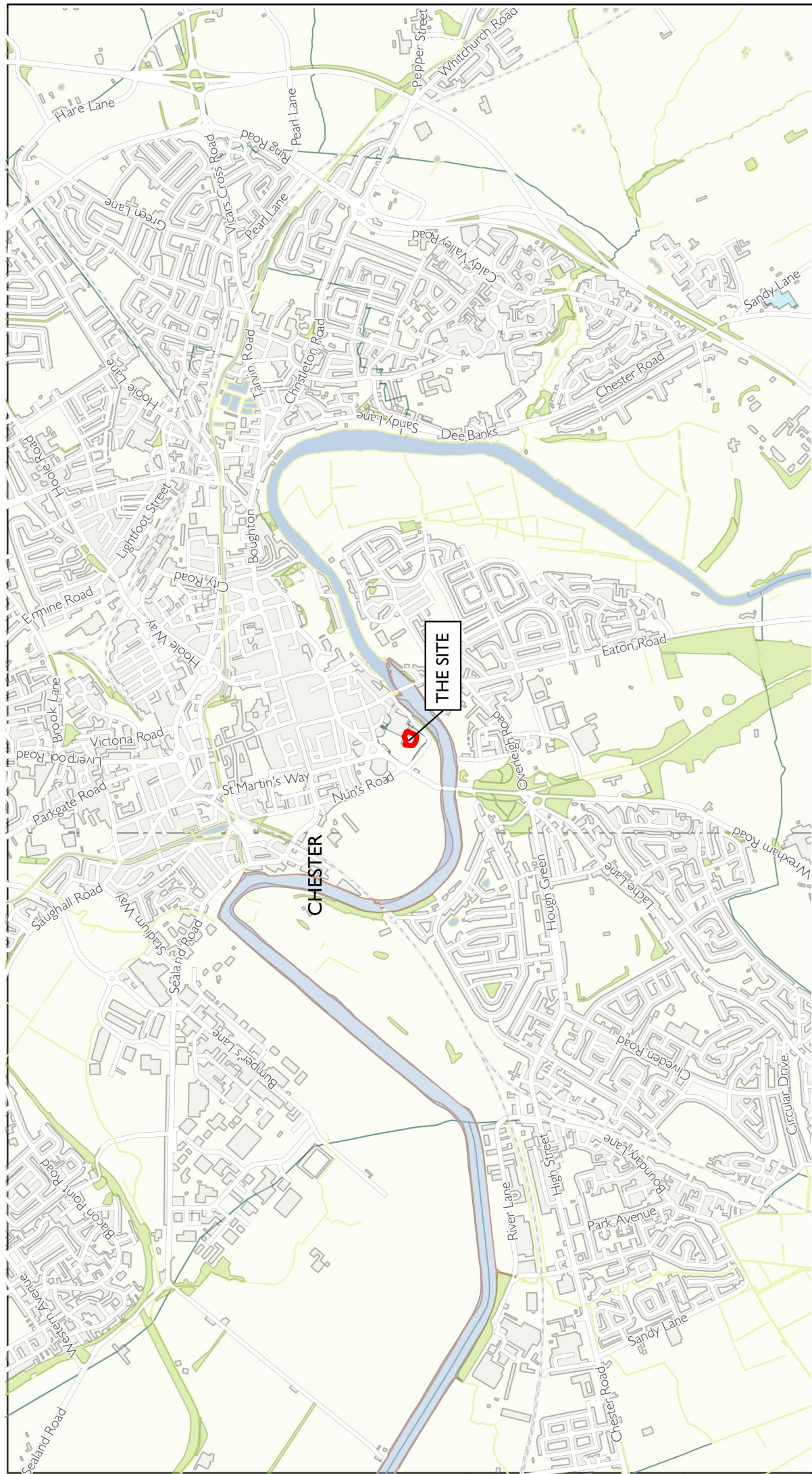
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FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



0 1000 m

PROJECT // 1802C - Chester Castle BT Telegraph Pole Replacement

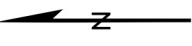
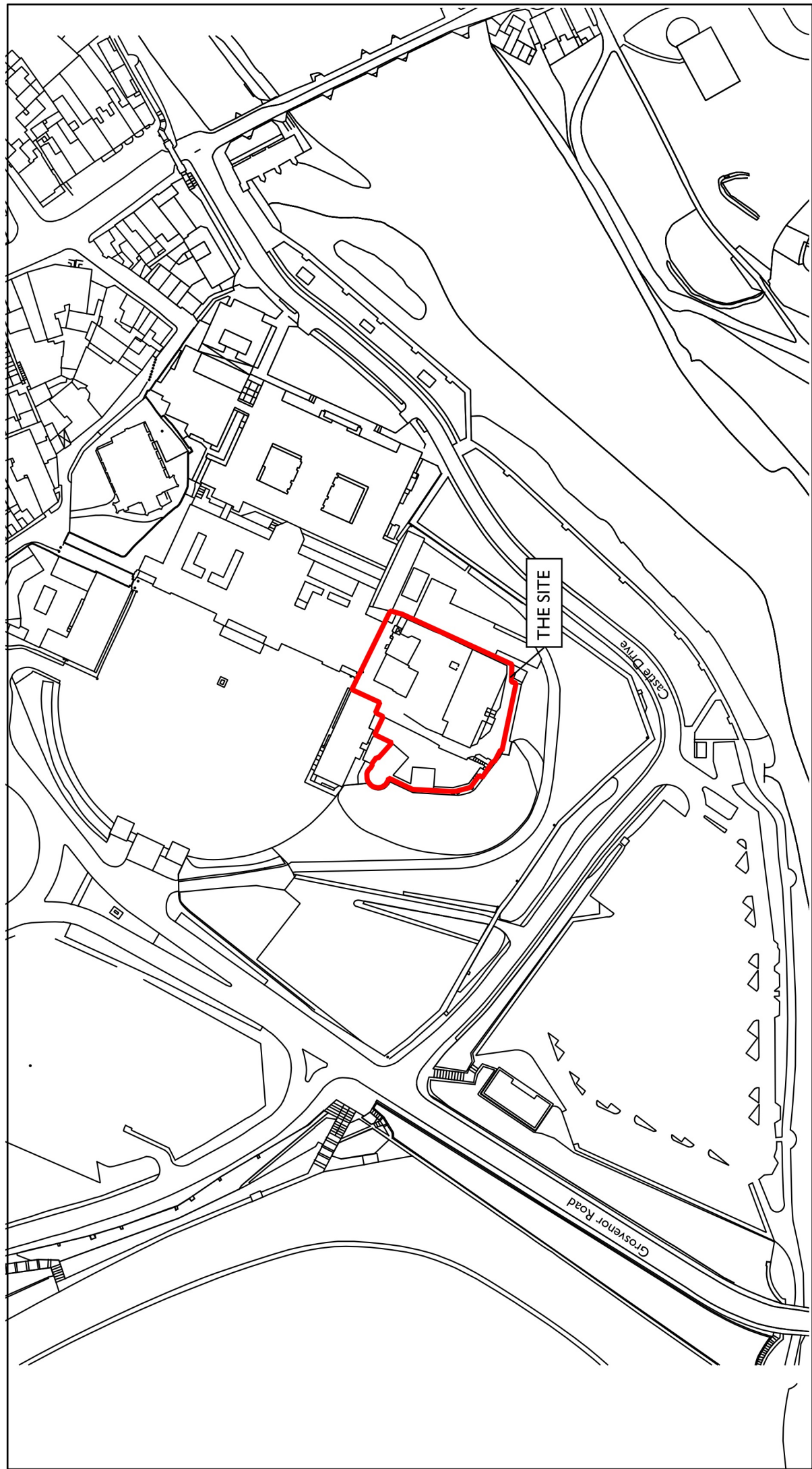
DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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DOC REF: LP1802C-AWB-v1

L-P-ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



0 100 m

PROJECT // 1802C - Chester Castle BT Telegraph Pole Replacement

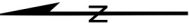
DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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FIGURE 3 // Area of Intrusive Works



0
10 m

PROJECT // 1802C - Chester Castle BT Telegraph Pole Replacement

DESCRIPTION // Area of Intrusive Works

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DOC REF: LP1802C-AWB-v1

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX I

Written Scheme of Investigation for

CHESTER CASTLE BT TELEGRAPH POLE REPLACEMENT

Client: WRB Installations Ltd

Local Authority: Cheshire West and Chester Council

NGR: 340470,365750

SMCC App: 00066877

Author(s): D. Garner

Doc Ref: LPI802C-WSI-v1.2

Date: November 14

Site Code: CHE/CAS BT 14

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

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Scheduled Monument Consent

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location General

Figure 2 – Site Location Detail

1. Introduction & Scope of Works

- 1.1. The inner bailey at Chester Castle dates to the late 11th century. A timber telegraph pole belonging to BT is sited within the inner bailey and this has become rotten and in need of replacement. As such the excavation of a pit is required to remove the rotten post and replace it with new. As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (APPENDIX 1) this is to be monitored by an archaeologist.
- 1.2. This document sets out the methodology to be employed for this project, including site approach, recording, reporting and archiving.
- 1.3. The project will be directed by Dan Garner of L – P : Archaeology. Any additional site staff will be suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists. All site staff will undergo full site induction upon arriving for any relevant site visit, and all relevant health and safety procedures will be adhered to at all times.
- 1.4. The work will be carried out in accordance with Cheshire County Council's revised General Conditions for Archaeological Contractors and Consultants (APRIL 2003) in conjunction with IfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs (2008).
- 1.5. The site works will comprise the excavation of a pit to facilitate the removal of a rotten wooden telegraph pole and its replacement with a new pole. The existing pole is located within the inner bailey of Chester Castle just to the southeast of the entrance gates and adjacent to the southwest corner of the Assize Courts building (see FIGURE 1). The pit will measure up to 1.5m by 1.5m in plan and be to the depth of the existing pole.

2. Methodology

- 2.1. This section will address the methodology to be employed during the archaeological excavations on the site.
- 2.2. Groundwork associated with removal of the existing pole and installation of a replacement will be undertaken by WRB Installations Ltd. All groundwork will be undertaken by hand and will be monitored archaeologically.
- 2.3. It is expected that WRB Installations Ltd will advise L – P : Archaeology of any working hour constraints that may be enforced on the site in advance of works.
- 2.4. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist will monitor these excavation activities to ensure that appropriate care is taken.
- 2.5. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008). Accordingly the project team will abide by the IfA's code of approved practice and GLAAS guidance paper.
- 2.6. Where archaeological deposits are encountered, these will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and recorded stratigraphically and levels will be recorded as metres Ordnance Datum (mOD) from a known benchmark.
- 2.7. Where hand excavation by context is required for all excavation work and where walls, floors or other features are encountered. Including:
 - ◆ Ditch or linear feature termini and inter-sections
 - ◆ Clusters of cuts and re-cut features
 - ◆ Post holes
 - ◆ Any structural evidence
- 2.8. The features identified above will be hand excavated to meet the research requirements of the excavation such that:
 - ◆ Pits and postholes will normally be excavated and recorded.
 - ◆ Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate and recorded prior to full excavation and final recording.

2.9. All finds, artefacts, industrial remains and faunal remains will be collected. All finds which constitute Treasure Trove under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

2.10. Any human remains, if identified, shall also be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, this will comply with the relevant legislation, any Home Office and local environmental health regulations and the appropriate English Heritage advice.

2.11. All recording methods can be found in section 8 of this document.

3. Site Information

3.1.SITE ACCESS

- 3.1.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for representatives of English Heritage who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 3.1.2. Access to the site shall be via the main County Court entrance. No parking will be available at the site.
- 3.1.3. No public access will be granted to the site unless specified by English Heritage, and then only under supervision.

3.2.HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 3.2.1. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate by WRB Installations Ltd. Safety helmets/boots and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 3.2.2. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendance are required, these will be provided as necessary.
- 3.2.3. The site shall have at least one qualified first aider present at any time and all accidents and injuries shall be reported accordingly to HSE and RIDDOR guidelines. All relevant procedures are held within the full risk assessment. All archaeological site staff shall hold valid CSCS cards.
- 3.2.4. All staff and visitors shall undergo a full site induction and will be shown the Risk Assessment. Staff shall sign and date their copies of the risk assessment and visitors shall be required to sign a declaration stating that they shall abide by the site safety guidelines. Copies of these documents are available on request.

4. Recording

- 4.1. A site code, CHE/CAS BT 14, will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 4.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual.
- 4.3. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.
- 4.4. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of Cheshire West and Chester Museum service. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets compatible with those used within Chester. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used.
- 4.5. A site location plan will be prepared (OS 1:1,500) showing the investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 4.6. This will be supplemented by a plan at 1:500, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the site area. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.
- 4.7. Detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10.
- 4.8. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 4.9. Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

- 4.10. Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.11. An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains in both plan and section. This will include black and white prints and digital photographs, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation.
- 4.12. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.
- 4.13. A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavation.

5. Finds & Samples

5.1.FINDS

- 5.1.1. All artefactual and ecofactual material excavated during the watching brief should be retained prior to assessment, and, where appropriate, further analysis and will be treated in accordance with IfA 2008 Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.
- 5.1.2. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be retained. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 5.1.3. A finds report and catalogue will be produced including any specialist reports on artefacts and ecofacts; all pottery and ceramic building material will be recorded by sherd count and weight by ware type and, if appropriate, from within context groups.
- 5.1.4. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive in the recipient museum.
- 5.1.5. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the recipient museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same details.
- 5.1.6. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 5.1.7. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No. 2” (UKIC 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992)” and the current IfA guidelines (IfA 2001A) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will

follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds' (LEIGH ET AL 1993). Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

5.2.ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

5.2.1. Should potentially significant environmental deposits be encountered, and where the advisor to the local planning authority requires, samples will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2002) and our internal policy (ALLEN 2008). As a minimum, provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◇ Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- ◇ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◇ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◇ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- ◇ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◇ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- ◇ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

5.2.2. Where required by English Heritage environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

6. Reporting

6.1. A formal report on the results of the archaeological works will be prepared and will include:-

- ◆ A concise non-technical summary of the results
- ◆ An explanation of the circumstances of the project, including references to the planning application
- ◆ Location of the site, given to an accurate national grid reference
- ◆ A summary of the sites geology and topography
- ◆ A summary of the historical background of the site
- ◆ A description of the aims and methodology employed during investigation
- ◆ A description of the archaeological data identified supported by scale illustrations and photographic evidence
- ◆ An interpretation of the results
- ◆ A full bibliography
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent and condition of the archaeological finds with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- ◆ Summary and conclusion of archaeological works, including comment on the significance of the results both locally and nationally.

6.2. Two copies of the report will be sent to English Heritage, one copy to the Historic Environment Record and a digital copy to the Urban Archaeology Database. An OASIS form shall also be compiled and submitted, a copy of which shall be included in the final report.

6.3. L -P : Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning

requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the local planning authority. Any information deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record or Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

7. Archive

- 7.1. The site code and accession number, supplied by Cheshire West and Chester Museum Service, will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation. Where the relevant museum service issues accession numbers, this will be used to mark all indexes, containers, storage items and relevant documentation.
- 7.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the recipient museum. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 7.3. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated by the recipient museum and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MGC 1992), and the SMA’s draft “Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections” (1993) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 7.4. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the “Management of Archaeological Projects” (ENGLISH HERITAGE 1991) para 5.4. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 7.5. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (WALKER 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate museum.
- 7.6. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority or

English Heritage). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

7.7. The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulation 2003.

7.8. The project archive will be prepared in line with the IfA 2009 Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives and in consultation with Cheshire West and Chester Museums Service. As per current IfA standards, metal artefacts will be x-rayed where required by the advisor to the local planning authority.

8. Further Information

8.1. PROJECT SUITABILITY

8.1.1. L – P : Archaeology are a dynamic company with a strong background in consultancy and fieldwork. We deliver the required results for our clients whilst maintaining excellent relationships with Local Authorities. Our vision is based on long term affinity with clients and curators, resulting in clear and trusting project environments.

8.2. PROFILE

8.2.1. L – P : Archaeology is one of the UK's leading heritage practices, with offices in London, Bury St Edmunds, Chester and Welshpool. L – P : Archaeology is the trading name of L – P : Heritage LLP (Registered England and Wales OC36654). Registered office address: Amelia House, Crescent Road, Worthing, BN11 1QR.

8.2.2. L – P : Archaeology has been involved in commercial archaeological services since November 1990. For nine years we were the archaeological department of Lawson Price, a town planning consultancy. We became an independent Limited Company in 1999 and an LLP in 2012.

8.2.3. Our background in town planning means we have a firm grasp of the requirements of UK development. Our clients are from all sectors of the industry: residential, industrial, commercial, education, transportation, energy, utilities, minerals, sport and leisure, and their projects involve regeneration, refurbishment, and sustainable new build.

8.2.4. We work on different sized projects from single residential units up to developments of 20,000 new units. Last year, we were involved with schemes worth from £100,000 to £100m.

8.2.5. We are an example of worker co-ownership. All permanent staff are partners in the business. Their commitment to the business gives us a competitive advantage which has resulted in eleven years of profitable growth. All our clients receive unrivalled service from our archaeologists and specialists.

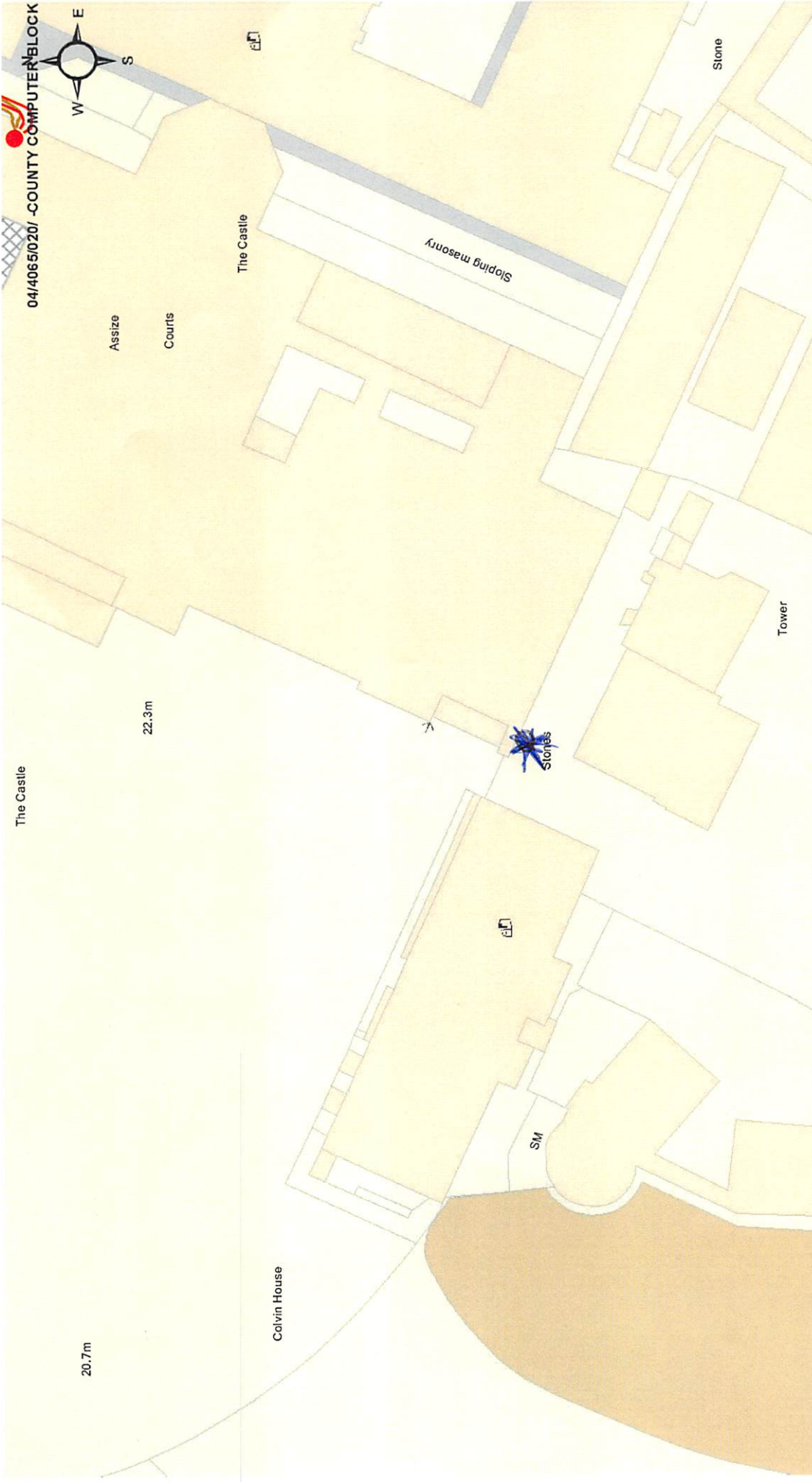
8.3.COMPANY INFORMATION

8.3.1. L – P : Archaeology is Registered Organisation no. 73 with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

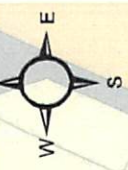
8.3.2. L – P : Archaeology have the following insurance cover:

- ◆ Employer's Liability £5,000,000
- ◆ Public Liability £10,000,000
- ◆ Professional Indemnity £1,000,000
- ◆ L – P : Archaeology have the following internal policies:
 - ◆ Quality Management (equivalent to ISO 9001)
 - ◆ Health and Safety
 - ◆ Environmental Protection
 - ◆ Human Resources
 - ◆ Equal Opportunities
 - ◆ Data Protection and Security
 - ◆ Customer Care
 - ◆ Gross Misconduct and Harassment
 - ◆ Research and Development

FIGURES



04/4065/020/ -COUNTY COMPUTER BLOCK



The position and depths of underground and overhead apparatus as indicated on this plan are approximate and are intended for guidance only. The depths may have changed if the land surface levels have altered. You are also informed that the plan may not show, or may inaccurately show, individual property services and services to street lighting installations. The onus of locating the apparatus precisely before any therefore rests entirely upon the person undertaking or responsible for those works. Before any such works are undertaken the precise location of the apparatus and cables should therefore be ascertained by suitable means. In the event of an emergency or for further assistance please contact 0845 272 7879 (Scottish Power area) or 0845 272 2424 (SP Harrow area).

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SP ENERGY NETWORKS
 On behalf of SP Manweb plc

SP Manweb plc
 Registered Office: c/o PowerSystems
 100015036
 Registered in England and Wales No 2366837

OVERHEAD LINE
 UNDERGROUND CABLES

In Use
 Out of Use
 Assumed route

VOLTAGE COLOUR KEY

EHV	132kV	BLUE
HV	33kV	GREEN
LV		RED
		BROWN

Where cables have been laid SINCE 1 OCTOBER 1988, the following depths in mm apply (to the tops of cables or ducts) UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN, but no minimum (TO TOP OF CABLE, ADD 75mm FOR BOTTOM OF TRENCH)

EHV	HV	LV
775	600	450
ACROSS ROADS :	775	700
ALONG ROADS :	775	700
AGRICULTURAL :	910	910

Your attention is drawn to the Health and Safety Executive Booklet HSG47, available from HSE.

DATE: 10/06/2014

SCALE: 1 : 500

MAP REFERENCE: 340,472 365,758

0 1 2 4 6 8 Metres

SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT



ENGLISH HERITAGE

NORTH WEST OFFICE

Ms Lynn Noon
WRB Installations Ltd
UNit 23 Hawarden Industrial Estate
Clwyd Close
Deeside
CH5 3PZ

Direct Dial: 0161-242-1432
Direct Fax: 0161-242-1401

Our ref: S00092217

14 October 2014

Dear Ms Noon

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**CHESTER CASTLE, CASTLE DRIVE, CHESTER
Scheduled Monument No: SM CH 24, HA 1006773
Our ref: S00092217
Application on behalf of WRB Installations Ltd**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 21 August 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning the replacement of a decayed telegraph pole. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Plan showing location of telegraph pole to be replaced

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works potentially detrimental to the monument, but for which reasonable safeguards for an appropriate level of archaeological supervision and recording can be secured by condition.



SUITES 3.3 AND 3.4 CANADA HOUSE 3 CHEPSTOW STREET MANCHESTER M1 5FW

Telephone 0161 242 1400 Facsimile 0161 242 1401
www.english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

NORTH WEST OFFICE

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Mr A P Davison, English Heritage North West, Canada House, 3 Chepstow Street, Manchester, M1 5FW (telephone 0161 242 1412, e-mail andrew.davison@english-heritage.org.uk) in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (ii) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- (iii) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are



SUITES 3.3 AND 3.4 CANADA HOUSE 3 CHEPSTOW STREET MANCHESTER M1 5FW

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

NORTH WEST OFFICE

defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Christian Ball

Business Officer

E-mail: christian.ball@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport



SUITES 3.3 AND 3.4 CANADA HOUSE 3 CHEPSTOW STREET MANCHESTER M1 5FW

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OASIS FORM

APPENDIX 2

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: lparchae1-201112

Project details

Project name	Chester Castle BT Telegraph Pole Replacement
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of telegraph pole replacement at Chester castle
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2015 End: 21-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHE/CAS BT 14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CHESTER CHESTER CASTLE Chester Castle
Postcode	CH1 1RS
Study area	2.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 340470 365750 52.9222162262 -2.98109970228 52 55 19 N 002 58 51 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.00m Max: 22.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
----------------------	---------------------

Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Dan Garner
Project supervisor	Blair Poole
Type of sponsor/funding body	Telecommunications company
Name of sponsor/funding body	WRB Installations Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Cheshire Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	CHE/CAS BT 14
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Chester Castle BT Telegraph Pole Replacement
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Poole, B.
Other bibliographic details	LP1802C-AWB-v1.2
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Results of the monitoring of the removal and replacement of a rotten telegraph pole in the inner bailey of Chester Castle.
Entered by	B Poole (chester@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	21 January 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:enquiries@english-heritage.org.uk) for OASIS help and advice

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