Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Land at

DINGLE BANK CHESTER

For Dwr Cymru

Blair Poole BA MSc MIFA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Land at

DINGLE BANK CHESTER

Client:	Dwr Cymru
Local Authority:	Chester City Council
NGR:	340157,365494
Planning App:	N/A
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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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Abstract

This report concerns the Archaeological Watching Brief carried out at Dingle Bank, Chester, NGR 340776,365864. The work consisted of the monitoring of seven target trenches between the 6th and 10th October 2008.

The site is located close to the Roman fortress of Deva although historic research indicates that the site, located on marginal land, has not been used for any settlement activity.

No trenches contained any archaeological features. Trenches 1 and 2 comprised topsoil overlying deep laminated silts associated with the river Dee.

No evidence for archaeological features or activity prior to the late 19th century were identified during the groundworks.

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1. Introduction

1.1. As part of the upgrading of Chester's water services Dwr Cymru excavated a number of trial trenches at the site of Dingle Bank. The site is located to the south of the river Dee, to the immediate west of the Grosvenor Bridge, NGR 340157,365494 (FIGURE 1).

1.2. A programme of target trenching was carried out to identify the depth, location and condition of existing services and to allow access for geotechnical investigations to aid in determining the make up of the area. A series of seven trenches were excavated at various locations within the site area (**FIGURE 2**).

1.3. The Local Authority is Chester City Council.

1.4. Under advice from the City Archaeologist and according to best practice L – P : Archaeology were instructed to carry out an archaeological watching brief on these trenches.

1.5. The archaeological monitoring was carried out by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Dwr Cymru.

1.6. Chester Archaeology allotted a site code of CHE/DIN 08 for this site.

2. Geology & Topography

2.1. GEOLOGY

2.1.1. The groundworks on the site revealed deep stratified fine laminated alluvial silts associated with the river Dee, extending from approximately 5.67mOD, 0.2m below ground level, to 3.37mOD, 2.5m below ground level.

2.1.2. The underlying solid geology has been recorded around the site area as pebble beds and Lower Mottled Sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHEET 106).

2.2.TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1. The site is located approximately 800m to the southwest of Chester city centre on the south bank of the river Dee at the base of a steep slope leading from Curzon Park.

2.2.2. The site is situated on a flat area of land between Dingle Bank, a small wooded area, and the River Dee at an elevation of approximately 6mOD. To the south of the site is Curzon Park and Overleigh cemetery.

3. Methodology

3.1. This section will address the methodology employed during the archaeological monitoring on the site.

3.2. Groundworks were carried out by Dwr Cymru's contractor and included a combination of machine excavation utilising a 1.5 tonne tracked excavator and hand excavation.

3.3. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist monitored all groundworks.

3.4. All features were recorded stratigraphically and levels were recorded in metres above Ordnance Datum (mOD) from a known benchmark on the Grosvenor Bridge.

3.5. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits was carried out by hand using appropriate tools. All archaeological deposits were examined and recorded both in plan and section.

3.6. A full photographic record was taken using 35mm black & white, 35mm colour slide and digital media. A photographic index was completed on site.

3.7. All features were drawn using appropriate scale for each feature. Plans were drawn at 1:50 or 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

4. Archaeological & Historic Background

TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

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

4.1. This section does not set out to present a complete history of Chester from earliest times, nor will it examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, this section shall give a basic overview to aid in understanding the development of the site.

4.2. It is known from previous archaeological work in the surrounding area that the site lies to the south of the main historic settlement area of Chester, close to a later 17th century Deer park associated with Eaton Hall and a mid 19th century cemetery.

PREHISTORIC

4.3. A search of readily available documentary sources and the Cheshire Historic Environment Record revealed no evidence of Prehistoric activity on the site or within a 500m radius of the site.

ROMAN

4.4. The site area lies to the south of the River Dee, which acts as a natural barrier between the site and the location of the Legionary fortress of *Deva*. The fortress was founded by 79AD and was occupied by the Twentieth legion.

4.5. The fortress was located approximately 500m to the north of the site, and activity appears to be restricted to the north of the river and at the river crossing towards the Old Dee Bridge 600m to the northeast of the site and Handbridge 500m to the east of the site.

4.6. The Cheshire Historic Environment record identifies one find spot south of the river within a 500m radius dating to the Roman period. The first is a lead statue of Minerva found with two lead weights (**CHER3003/0/17**) on the banks of the river Dee in Handbridge, 450m to the east of the site. There is no accurate date available for these items but they are clearly Roman, from between 43AD and 409AD.

4.7. To the north of the river Dee, close to the Grosvenor Bridge, two Roman coins have been found. The first, at the base of the Grosvenor Bridge on the north bank of the river, an Antoninianus of Maximian I dating to between AD286 and 305 was found in the river silts (CHER3001/0/18).

4.8. The second, a bronze sestertius of Trajan, dating to between AD103 and 111 was found along the banks of the river at the Roodee (**CHER3001/0/130**).

4.9. There is no evidecne to suggest that the site area was ever subject to settlement during this period.

EARLY MEDIEVAL

4.10. During the Early Medieval period Chester began to expand outside of the Roman walled area. The majority of this expansion can be seen along Lower Bridge Street, 550m to the northeast of the site and along the main eastern road out of Chester, 1.3km to the northeast.

4.11. The area to the south of the River, west of Handbridge, appears to have remained unsettled and it is thought that the site area would have been marginal land along the river banks that underwent frequent flooding.

4.12. There is no evidence for any Early Medieval activity on the site or in its vicinity.

MEDIEVAL

4.13. The Domesday book 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* (MORRIS 1978).

4.14. During the Medieval period Chester was a thriving ecclesiastical and trading area with a prosperous port. Although it is thought that Medieval Chester was mainly confined within the Roman area, Lower Bridge Street and the Castle area the river was an important aspect of the town's growth and economy (CARRINGTON 1994).

4.15. The Cheshire Historic Environment Record refers to a single monument within a 500m radius of the site to the south of the river. St. James' Chapel and Chantry (CHER3010/1) was founded by the Deputy Justice of Chester, Sir John Delves, in 1396 and was located 400m to the east of the site.

4.16. The site area lies outside of the main settlement of Chester and no Medieval structural remains or finds have been recorded within the vicinity of the study site.

POST MEDIEVAL

4.17. From the end of the Medieval period Chester continued to grow, and by the 16th century the settlement area spread out towards Handbridge and Curzon Park.

4.18. The earliest cartographic evidence for this comes from Braun and Hogenberg's plan of Chester dated 1580. The site area is outside of the main town settlement and as such it is not shown. It is thought that at this time the site comprised marginal flood plain which would not have been utilised.

4.19. The Cheshire Historic Environment Record shows a deer park associated with Eaton Hall extending to within 250m of the site area (CHER1969/3/0). The deer park was established in the late 17th century when Eaton Hall, 5km to the south, was rebuilt. This area appears to have formed part of the Eaton Estate, belonging to the Duke of Westminster since the 15th century, including Dingle Bank.

4.20. Lavaux's plan of Chester dated 1745 includes the site area and shows it as a large riverside field. This layout is repeated on Stockdale's plan of Chester dated 1796.

4.21. Cole's plan of 1805 shows some small scale development of Curzon Park, to the southwest of the site, however the site area remains untouched.

4.22. It is between 1827 and 1833, when the Grosvenor Bridge is built, that the site sees any development. The bridge, located at the eastern edge of the site area, crossed the river and was designed by Thomas Harrison and was constructed by James Trubshaw of Staffordshire.

4.23. Cole's map of 1834 shows the bridge in place, however there is still no development within the site area.

4.24. The Tithe map of 1841 (**FIGURE 3**) records the landowner, occupier and use of land. Two fields occupy the site areas, labelled as 13 and 14. These are both owned by Lord Howe and were used as marsh/field and marsh/croft by William Gaman. The fact that the fields were recorded as marsh as well as a field and croft shows the marginal nature of the land.

4.25. To the east of the site, Dingle Bank is shown as woodland and recorded as being owned and occupied by the Marquis of Westminster as plantation woodland.

4.26. In exchange for shares in the new Chester General Cemetery Company the Duke of Westminster gave up a large section of land to the east of Dingle Bank for the formation of a new general cemetery. Overleigh Cemetery (DCH1494) was initiated on this site in 1847 and opened in 1850 to serve the expanding Chester population. A number of graves, monuments and cenotaphs are recorded as listed structures in this cemetery on the Cheshire Historic Environment Record.

4.27. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, dated 1871, Curzon Park can be seen to have developed to the southwest of the site and a path leads from Curzon Park, through Dingle Bank, to the Grosvenor Bridge (**FIGURE 4**). The iron frame pedestrian bridge leading from Curzon Park to Grosvenor Road, crossing over Dingle Bank, is also shown in place at this time. The site is still undeveloped and shown as an open field.

4.28. On the 1910 Ordnance Survey map (**FIGURE 5**) the site is still depicted as an open field. An earthwork cutting northeast southwest across the site can be seen, which appears to be some form of flood defence.

4.29. This layout continues on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (**FIGURE 6**) indicating that into the 20th century the site remained undeveloped. The 2008 Ordnance Survey map (**FIGURE 7**) also continues to show the site as undeveloped, however an earthwork can be seen along the northern section of the site. This earthwork is known to be associated with a large bore pipeline laid in the late 1950's as part of the upgrading of the city's water supply.

4.30. It is clear that the site has not undergone any development and was not used for settlement throughout its past. This is thought to be due to its poor location, at the base of a higher outcrop of land and frequent flooding.

5. Results

5.1. This section examines the results of the archaeological monitoring carried out at Dingle Bank, Chester, between the 6th and 10th October 2008.

5.2. In this report context numbers are indicated by brackets, with round brackets indicating fills and deposits (01) and square brackets indicating cut features [02], structures are indicated by underlined numbers, 03.

5.3. A series of 7 target trenches were excavated during the groundworks for this project (FIGURE 8).

TRENCH 1

5.4. Trench 1 was located 74m to the southwest of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 76m to the north of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank. The trench measured 3.1m by 0.6m in plan along a northwest southeast alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.27mOD, 3.2m below the top of the trench.

5.5. The trench surface sloped 0.76m, from 6.47mOD at a high point on an earthwork at the north, to 5.71mOD at the southern end (FIGURE 9). This raised earthwork contained a high pressure pipeline laid in the mid 20th century.

5.6. The uppermost context (100) was a 0.08m thick deposit of dark brown humic silt loam topsoil with a turf layer. This sealed a 0.3m thick layer (101) of loose dark brown humic loam which contained root activity, 20th century metal and plastic as well as the 0.3m diameter metal service pipe at its northern end.

5.7. Underlying (101) was a 0.48m thick layer of redeposited loose grey silt (102). This silt had been used as a base to support a gas pipe and dates to the 20th century. The base of the redeposited silt was identified at 5.71mOD. It is clear that this is the current ground level of the area and all deposits in this trench above this are make up, dating to the laying of the pipeline in the 20th century.

5.8. The majority of the trench was taken up by a 2.12m deep layer of laminated grey silt (103). This silt deposit could be seen to be associated with the river and was sterile in nature, producing no finds or root activity. The laminations present in the silt

indicates that this area has undergone regular flooding events.

Plate 1 - Southwest facing section of Trench 1, 1m scale

5.9. Context (103) was a firm deposit of grey silt, distinct from (103) only by its compact nature. This deposit extended beyond the base of the trench at 3.27mOD, 2.44m below the current ground level.

5.10. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features and was made up of deep, naturally occurring, alluvial silts associated with the river. Above these silts was a 0.76m high earthwork containing redeposited silts and a mid 20th century service pipe.

TRENCH 2

5.11. Trench 2 was located 168.5m to the southwest of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 112.1m to the northwest of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank (**FIGURE 8**). The trench measured 3.2m by 0.6m in plan along an east west alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.37mOD, 2.5m below the current ground level.

5.12. The uppermost context (200) was a 0.05m thick deposit of dark brown humic silt loam topsoil with grass on its surface (**FIGURE 10**). This deposit was the same as (100) identified in Trench 1. This overlay a 0.07m deep layer of loose dark brown humic loam (201) which contained root activity, 20th century metal and ceramic fragments. This deposit is a humic loam subsoil.

5.13. Sealed by (201) was 2.18m thick layer of laminated grey silt (202). This silt

deposit could be seen to be the same as (103) identified in Trench 1 and was associated with the river. The context was sterile in nature as was (103).

Plate 2 - North facing section of Trench 2, 1m scale

5.14. Underlying (202) was a firm deposit of alluvial grey silt (203), distinct from (202) by its more compact nature. This deposit, thought to be the same as (104), extended beyond the base of the trench at 3.37mOD, 2.5m below the current ground level.

5.15. Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features and comprised a thin covering of topsoil overlying a deep laminated silt flood plain deposit associated with the river Dee.

TRENCH 3

5.16. Trench 3 was located 99m to the southwest of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 74m to the northwest of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank (FIGURE 8). The trench measured 3.3m by 0.6m in plan along an east west alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 4.49mOD, 1.42m below the current ground level (FIGURE 11).

5.17. The uppermost context (300) was a 0.04m thick deposit of dark brown humic silt loam topsoil with a turf covering. This deposit was a continuation of (100) identified in Trench 1. This sealed a 0.08m deep layer of loose dark brown humic loam (301) which contained root activity, 20th century metal and ceramic fragments. This deposit could be seen to be a humic loam subsoil and was a continuation of the natural subsoil identified in Trench 2 (201).

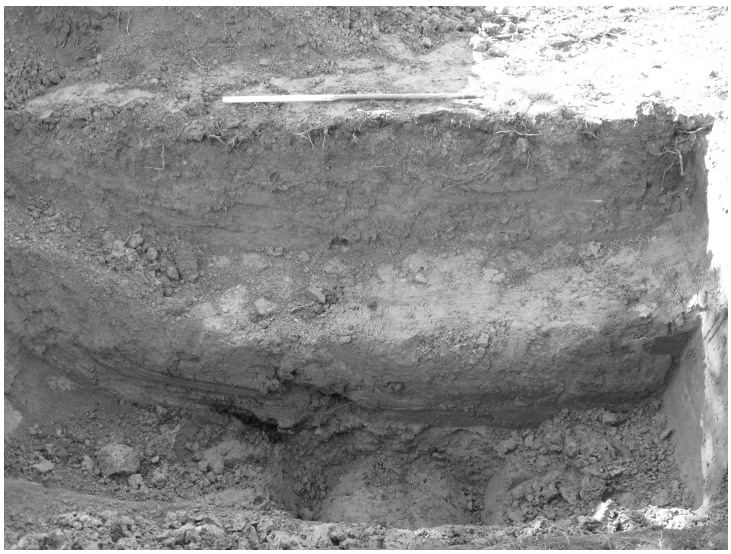


Plate 3 - North facing section of Trench 3, 1m scale

5.18. Context (301) was 1.3m deep layer of redeposited grey silt (302), the fill of a large service trench. This deposit sealed a 0.92m diameter gas pipe at a depth of 4.49mOD, 1.42m below the current ground level. The cut for this service trench, [303], was only identified at the eastern edge of the trench, cutting deposit (304).

5.19. Context (304) was a laminated grey silt deposit, an extension of deposit (103) identified in Trench 1, associated with the alluvial river silts.

5.20. Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features and comprised a deep layer or redeposited silt within a large 20th century service trench.

TRENCH 4

5.21. Trench 4 was located 111m to the southwest of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 64m to the northwest of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank (**FIGURE 8**). The trench measured 3.4m by 0.6m in plan along a northeast southwest alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 4.49mOD, 1.42m below the current ground level (**FIGURE 12**).

5.22. The uppermost context (400) was a 0.08m thick deposit of dark brown humic silt loam topsoil, seen to be a continuation of (100). This sealed a 0.12m deep layer of loose dark brown humic loam (401) which contained 20th century metal and plastic debris. This deposit could be seen to be a humic loam subsoil and was a continuation of the subsoil identified in Trench 2 (201).

Plate 4 - Northwest facing section of Trench 4, 1m scale

5.23. Below (401) was 0.84m deep layer of redeposited grey silt (402), the fill of a large service trench. This deposit overlay a 0.53m diameter gas pipe at a depth of 4.82mOD, 1.1m below the current ground level. The cut for this service trench, was not identified within the trench.

5.24. Trench 4 contained no archaeological finds or features and comprised a deep layer or redeposited silt within a large 20th century service trench.

TRENCH 5

5.25. Trench 5 was located on the south bank of the river, 26m to the west of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 94.4m to the north of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank (**FIGURE 8**).

5.26. The trench measured 2.5m by 0.6m along a northwest southeast alignment and was excavated to a depth of 5.9mOD, 0.36m below current ground level (**FIGURE 13**).

5.27.A very thin, 0.02m layer of detritus and dark brown loam (500) was spread across the surface of the river bank and sealed the dark brown river silt (503). The dark colouration of the silt is thought to be due to minerals leaching from the detritus into the soils as the materials decompose.

5.28. The river silt (503) extended beyond the base of the trench at a depth of 5.9mOD.

Plate 5 - South facing section of Trench 5, 1m scale

5.29. Cut into (500) was a 0.4m wide service trench, [502], running northwest southeast, which contained a 0.2m diameter plastic service pipe. The service trench had steep, almost vertical sides, and was filled with redeposited dark brown silt (501).

5.30. Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds and could be seen to be made up of the alluvial river silt. A late 20th century service trench, running northwest southeast, cut into the natural silt.

TRENCH 6

5.31. Trench 6 was located crossing the footpath 13m to the southwest of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 91m to the north of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank (**FIGURE 8**). The trench measured 5.2m by 0.6m in plan along a north south alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 5.2mOD, 1.1m below the current ground level (**FIGURE 14**).

5.32. The uppermost deposit was a 0.08m thick spread of topsoil and gravel (600). Below the topsoil were 2 service trenches [602] and [604]. Service trench [602] was extremely shallow and contained the electrical cable feeding the now defunct, lighting system for the Grosvenor bridge. This measured 0.2m wide by 0.1m deep and was filled with a mixed backfill of ash and silt (601).

5.33. Service trench [604] contained two high voltage electric cables and was much deeper and wider than [602]. The service trench, [604], measured 0.66m wide by

0.78m deep and was backfilled with fine grain, sterile, yellow sand (603).

Plate 6 - West facing section of the northern area of Trench 6, 1m scale

5.34. Both [602] and [604] cut a loose silt loam deposit (605) which measured 0.18m deep. This deposit is a late 20th century make up deposit used to level the path and surrounding river bank.

5.35. Underlying (605) was a 0.22m deep friable red clay-silt mixed make up deposit (606). This deposit contained 19th century glass and ceramic sherds and sealed a rubble deposit with a fine silt matrix (607), which extended beyond the base of the trench at 5.6mOD, 0.7m below current ground level.

5.36. Deposits (605), (606) and (607) were all 19th century make up deposits used to build up the area to the south of the river bank, forming the 19th century path that leads through the arch to the south of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge.

5.37.A deeper sondage was excavated within the northern section of Trench 6 which revealed a different stratigraphic sequence (**FIGURE 14**). Underlying (605) in the northern area was a 0.24m deep layer of red sandstone fragments and brick rubble (608). This deposit overlay a loose brown silt deposit which contained brick fragments, slate and 19th century ceramic sherds.

5.38. Below (609) was a deep deposit of friable grey silt clay (610) which contained red brick and rubble fragments. This deposit extended beyond the base of the trench at 5.2mOD, 1.1m below current ground level.

Plate 7 - West facing section of the southern area of Trench 6, 1m scale

5.39. It is thought that deposits (608), (609) and (610) represent rubble and debris relating to the construction and make up around Grosvenor Bridge.

5.40. Trench 6 contained no archaeological features of significance. The northern section of the trench contained make up deposits and rubble associated with the construction of Grosvenor Bridge. However the southern section contained 19th century and later, make up deposits associated with the footpath leading from Dingle Bank to Handbridge.

TRENCH 7

5.41. Trench 7 was located in the footpath to the southwest of Grosvenor Bridge, 27.7m to the southwest of the southern abutment of Grosvenor Bridge and 78.5m to the north of the iron frame pedestrian bridge crossing Dingle Bank (FIGURE 8). The trench measured 4.1m by 0.6m in plan along an east west alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 4.75mOD, 1.7m below the current ground level (FIGURE 15).

5.42. The top deposit was a 0.08m thick spread of silt loam and gravel (700) which overlay a 0.06m spread of dark brown humic loam (701) to the west edge of the trench. Located centrally in the trench was a spread of mortar and brick within a silt matrix (702). This measured 0.1m thick and underlay (701), however these two deposits may be contemporary in date.

Plate 8 - Southwest section of Trench 7, 1m scale

5.43. Underlying (702) was a 0.6m deep layer of loose grey silt (703). This could be seen to be a make up deposit and contained fragments of concrete, 19th century ceramic and an electricity cable, covered by warning tiles.

5.44. Sealed by (703) was a 0.4m thick deposit of dark brown silt and ash (704) which contained brick and rubble fragments. This context was also a make up layer and in turn sealed a re-deposited clay fill (705) which contained a 0.3m diameter service pipe. The trench was bottomed at 4.75mOD, 1.7m below the current ground level, where the service pipe was encountered.

5.45. No archaeological features were identified within Trench 7 as all deposits encountered formed back fill and make up above a 19th century, water, service pipe.

6. Summary & Conclusions

6.1. The archaeological watching brief consisted of the monitoring of seven trenches at Dingle Bank, Chester, between the 6th and 10th October 2008.

6.2. Fieldwork was carried out by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Dwr Cymru.

6.3. Although the site is situated to the south of the Roman fortress of Deva and its Medieval successor, historic research indicates that the site has not been used for any settlement activity and appears to have been marginal land on a known flood plain.

6.4. Trench 1 contained no archaeological features and was made up of deep, naturally occurring, alluvial silts associated with the river. Above these silts was a 0.76m high earthwork containing redeposited silts and a mid 20th century service pipe.

6.5. Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features and comprised a thin covering of topsoil overlying a deep laminated silt flood plain deposit associated with the river Dee.

6.6. Trenches 3 and 4 contained no archaeological finds or features and comprised a deep layer of redeposited silt within a large 20th century service trench.

6.7. Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds and could be seen to be made up of the alluvial river silt. A late 20th century service trench, running northwest southeast, cut into the natural silt.

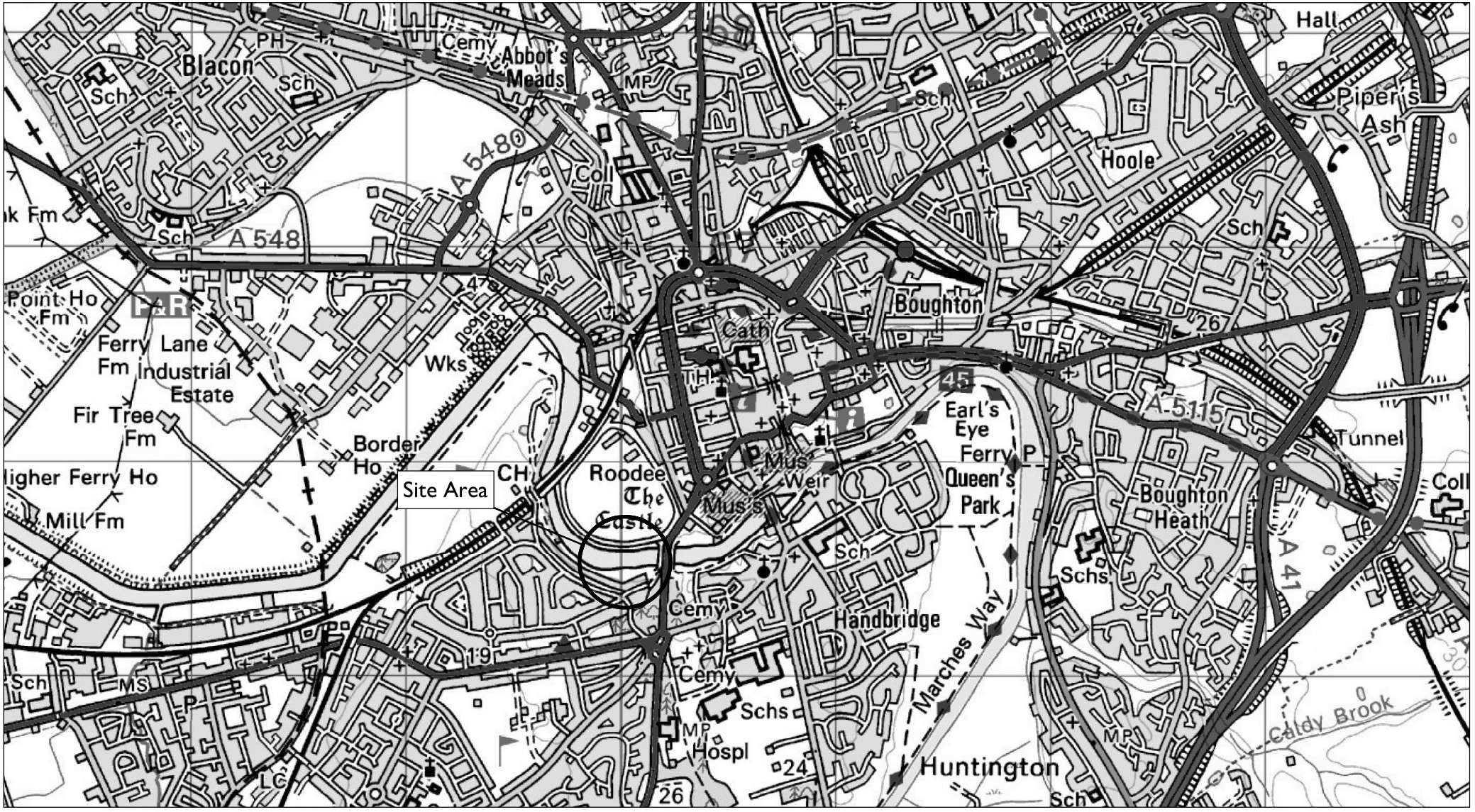
6.8. Trench 6 contained no archaeological features of significance. The northern section of the trench contained make up deposits and rubble associated with the construction of Grosvenor Bridge, however the southern section contained 19th century and later make up deposits associated with the footpath leading from Dingle Bank to Handbridge.

6.9. No archaeological features were identified within Trench 7 and all deposits encountered formed back fill and make up above a 19th century water pipe.

6.10. There was no evidence for archaeological features or activity prior to the late 19th century identified during the groundworks.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



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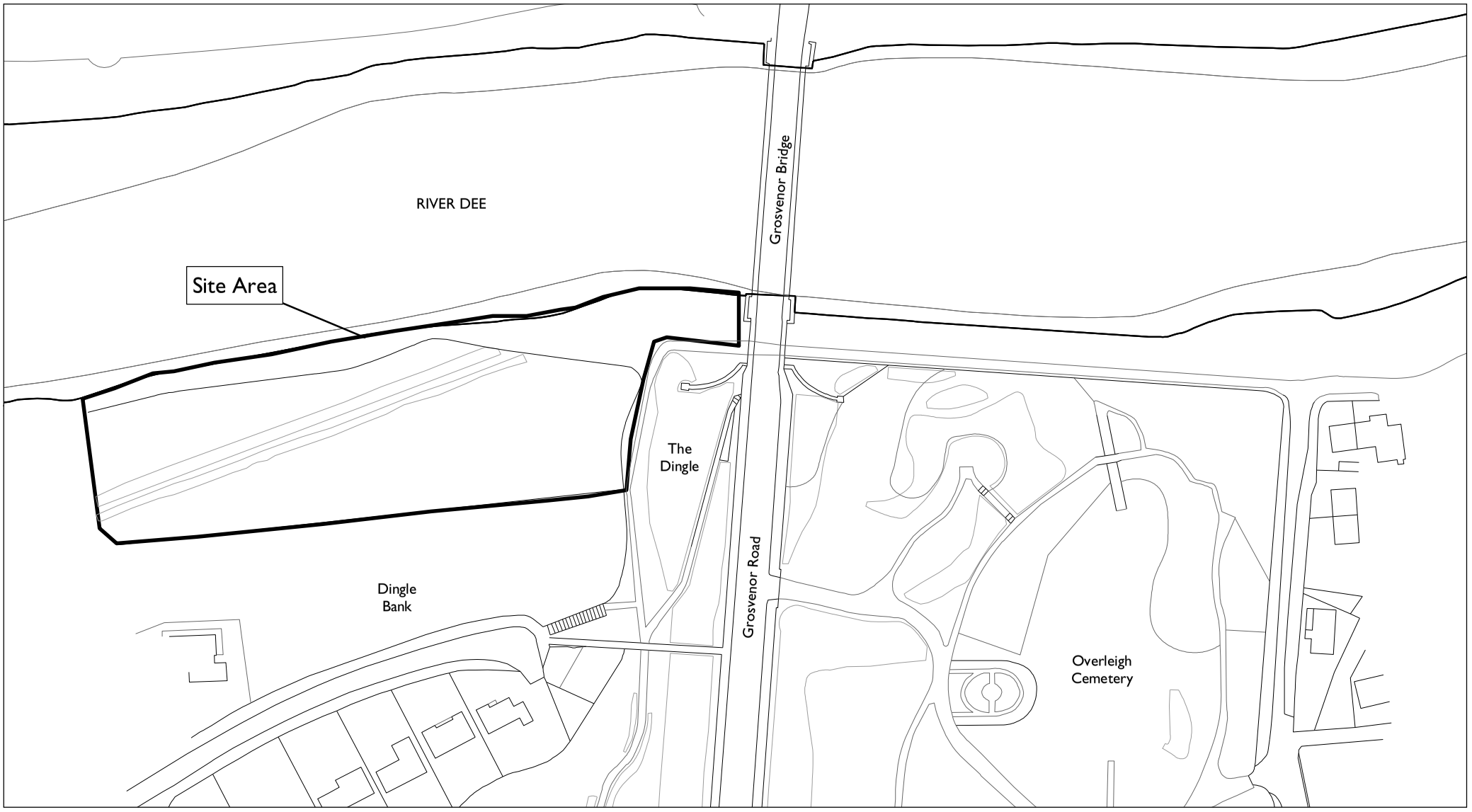
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



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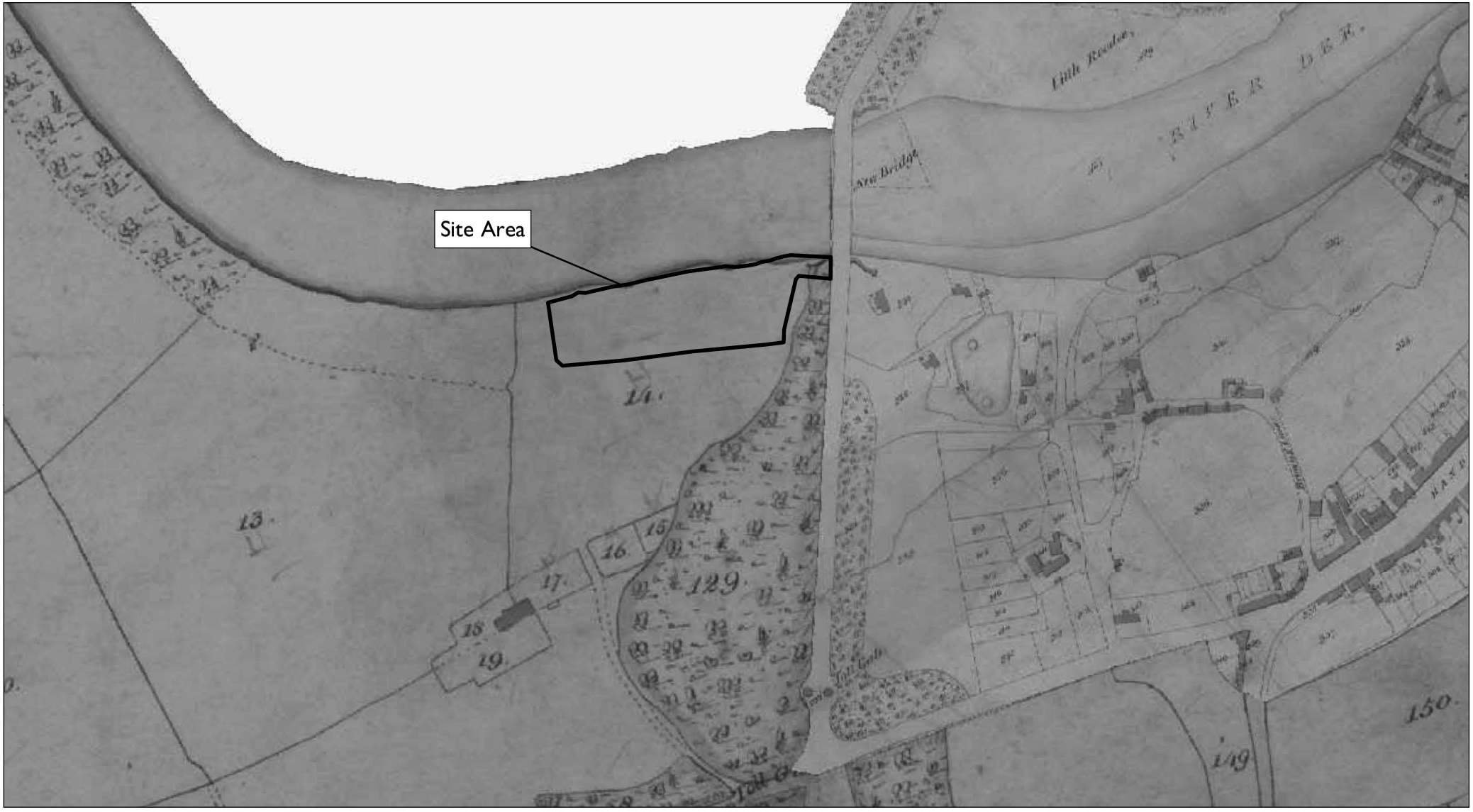
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // 1841 Tithe Map



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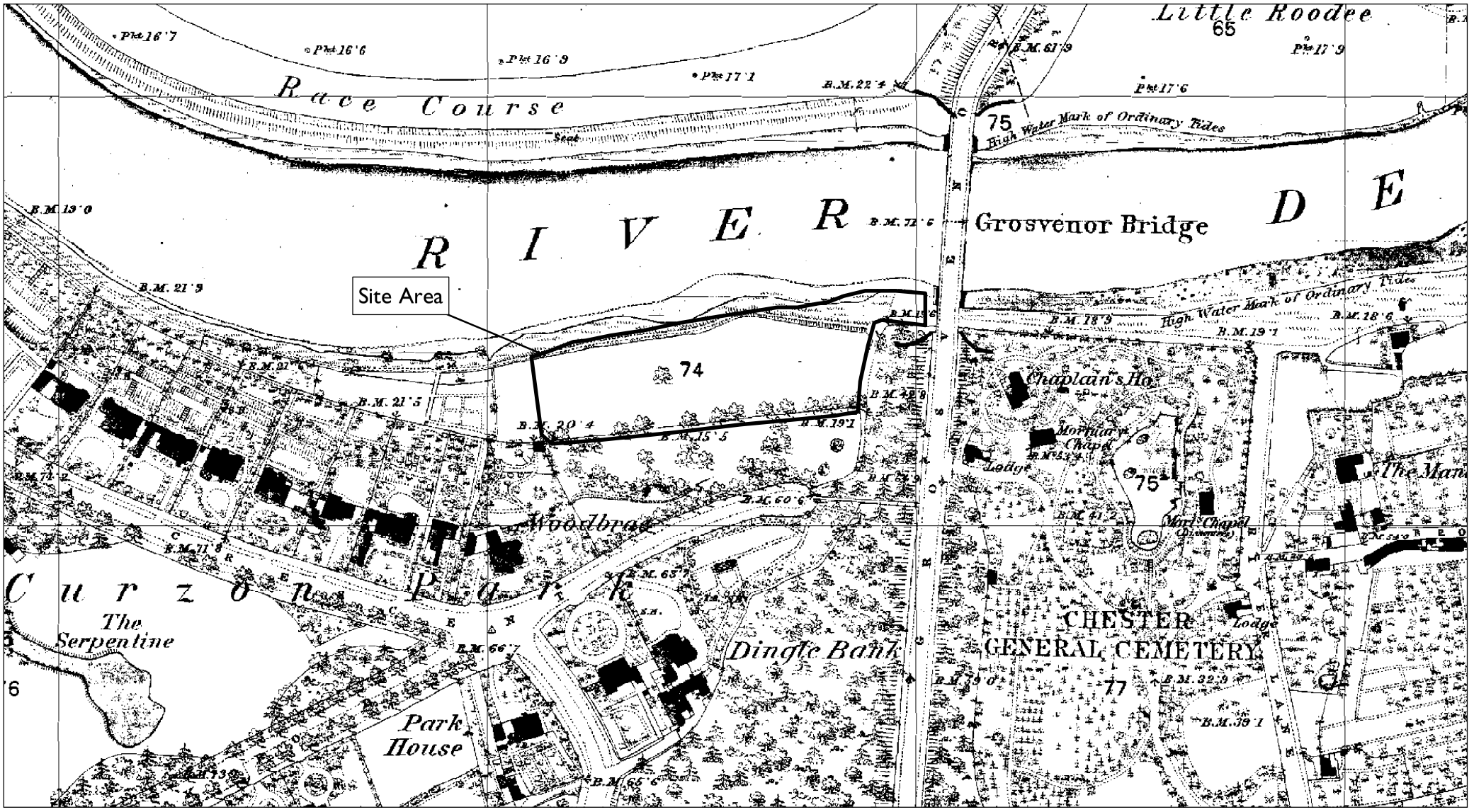
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // 1841 Tithe Map

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // 1871 Edition OS Map



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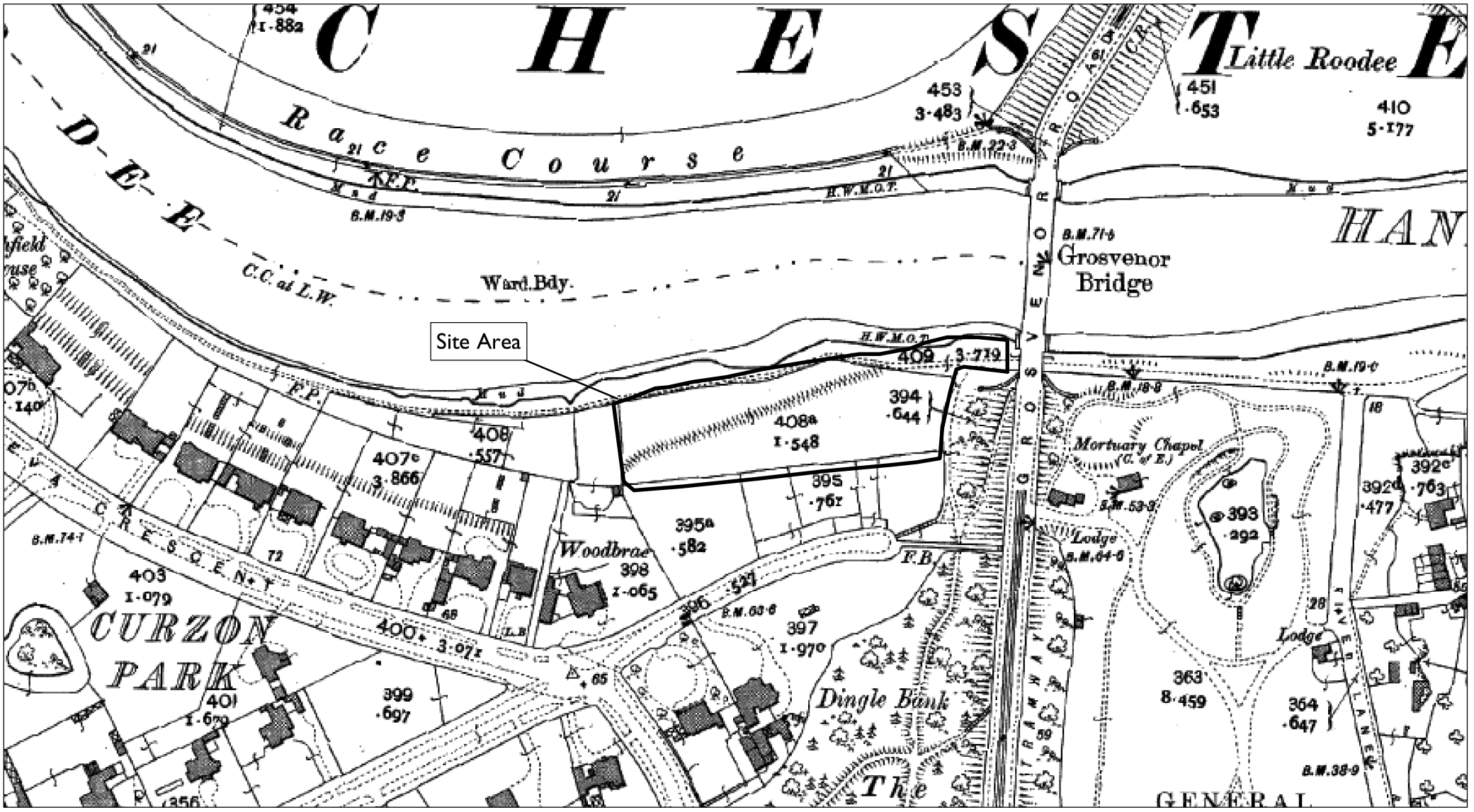
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // 1871 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // 1911 Edition OS Map



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 150m

N

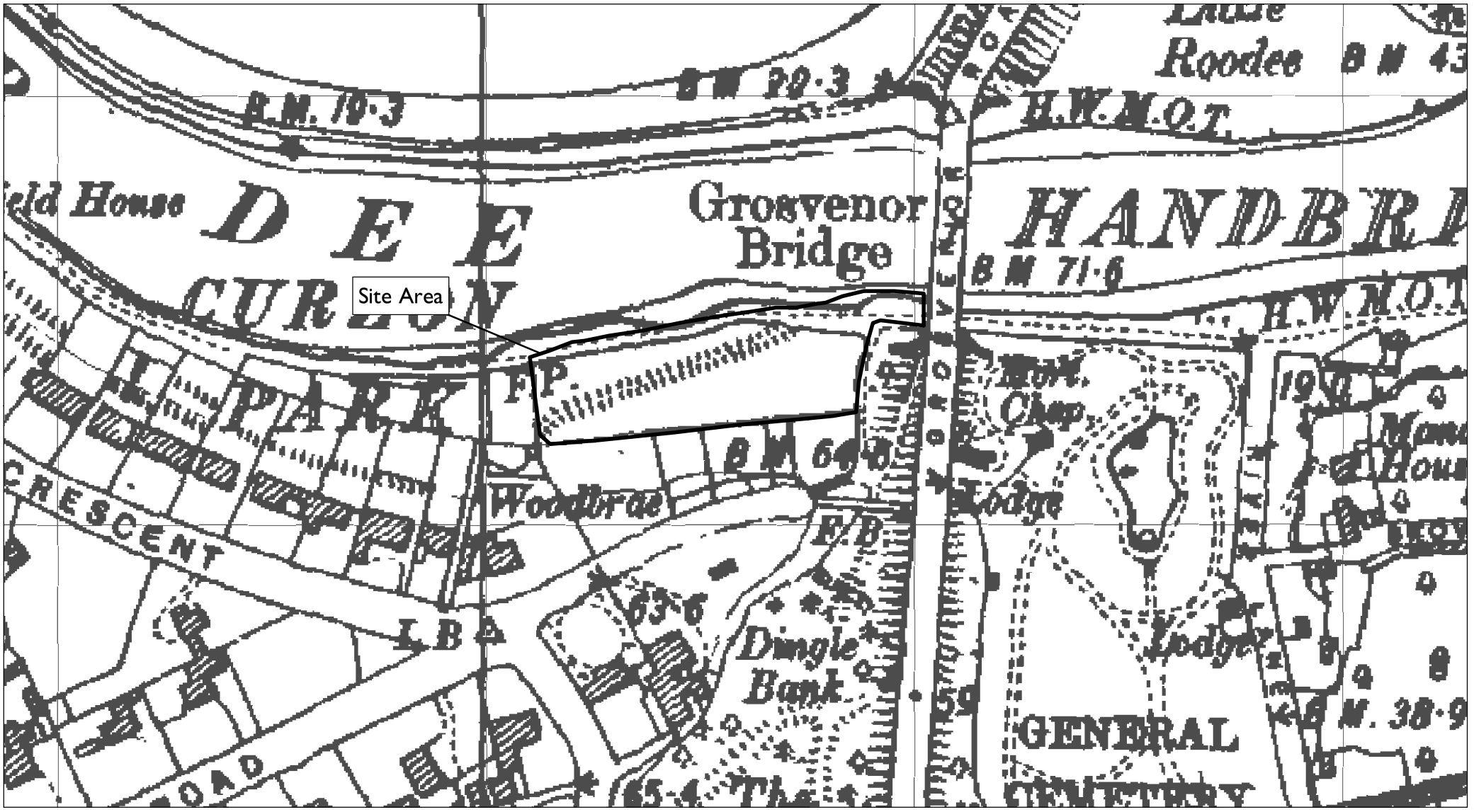
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // 1911 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // 1938 Edition OS Map



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 150m

N

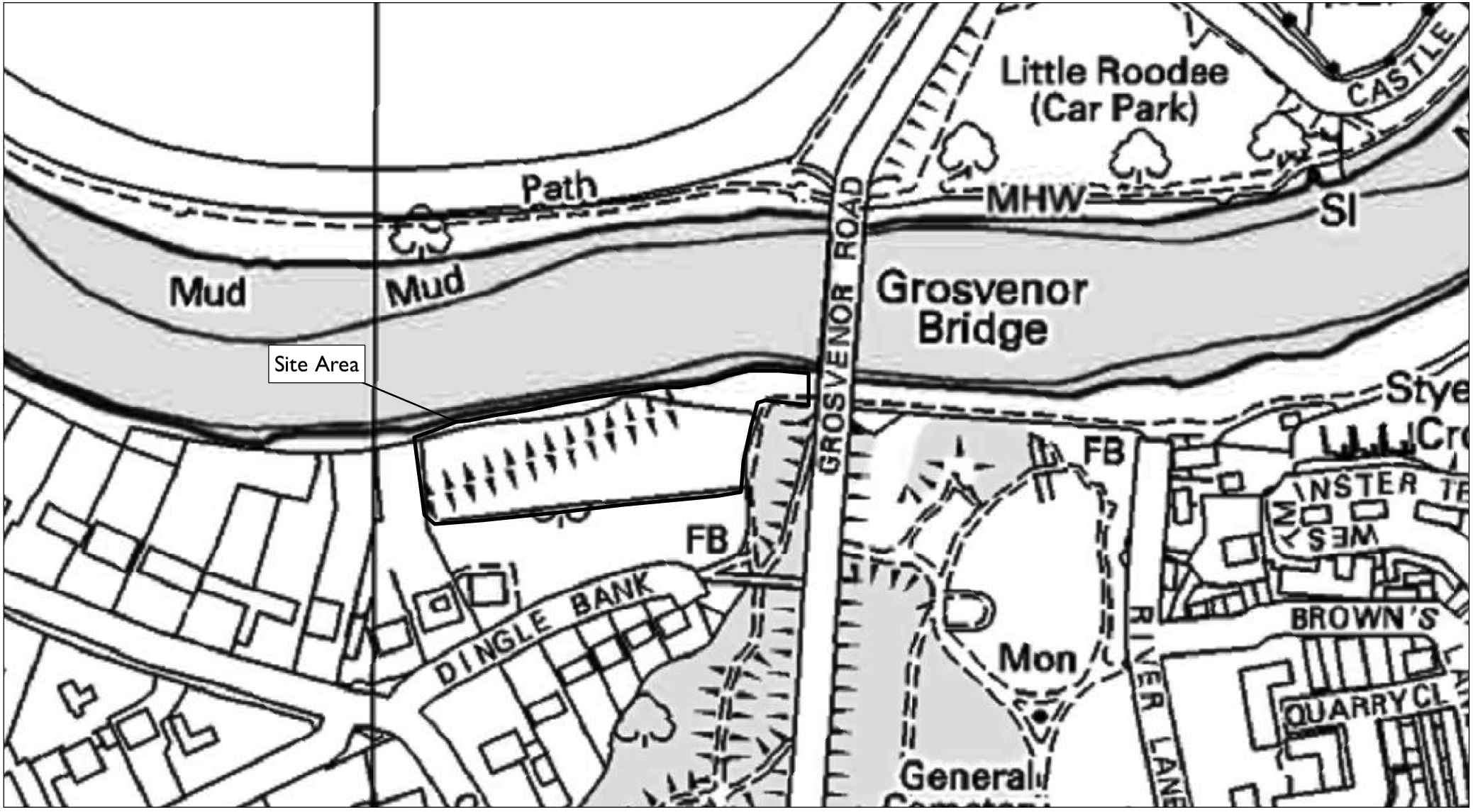
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // 1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // 2008 Edition OS Map



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 150m

N

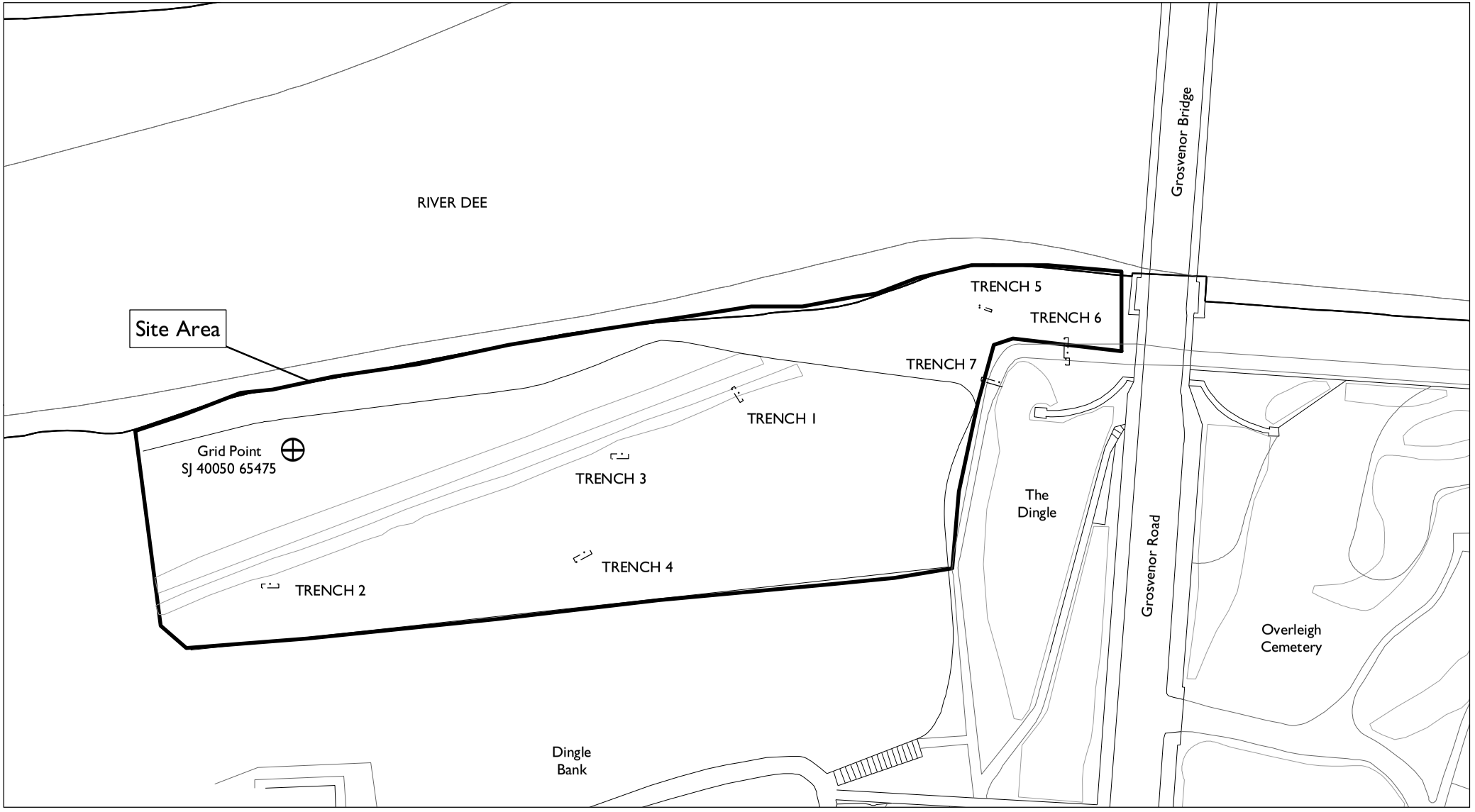
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // 2008 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // Trench Location Plan



Scale 1:1,000 @ A4

0 100m

N

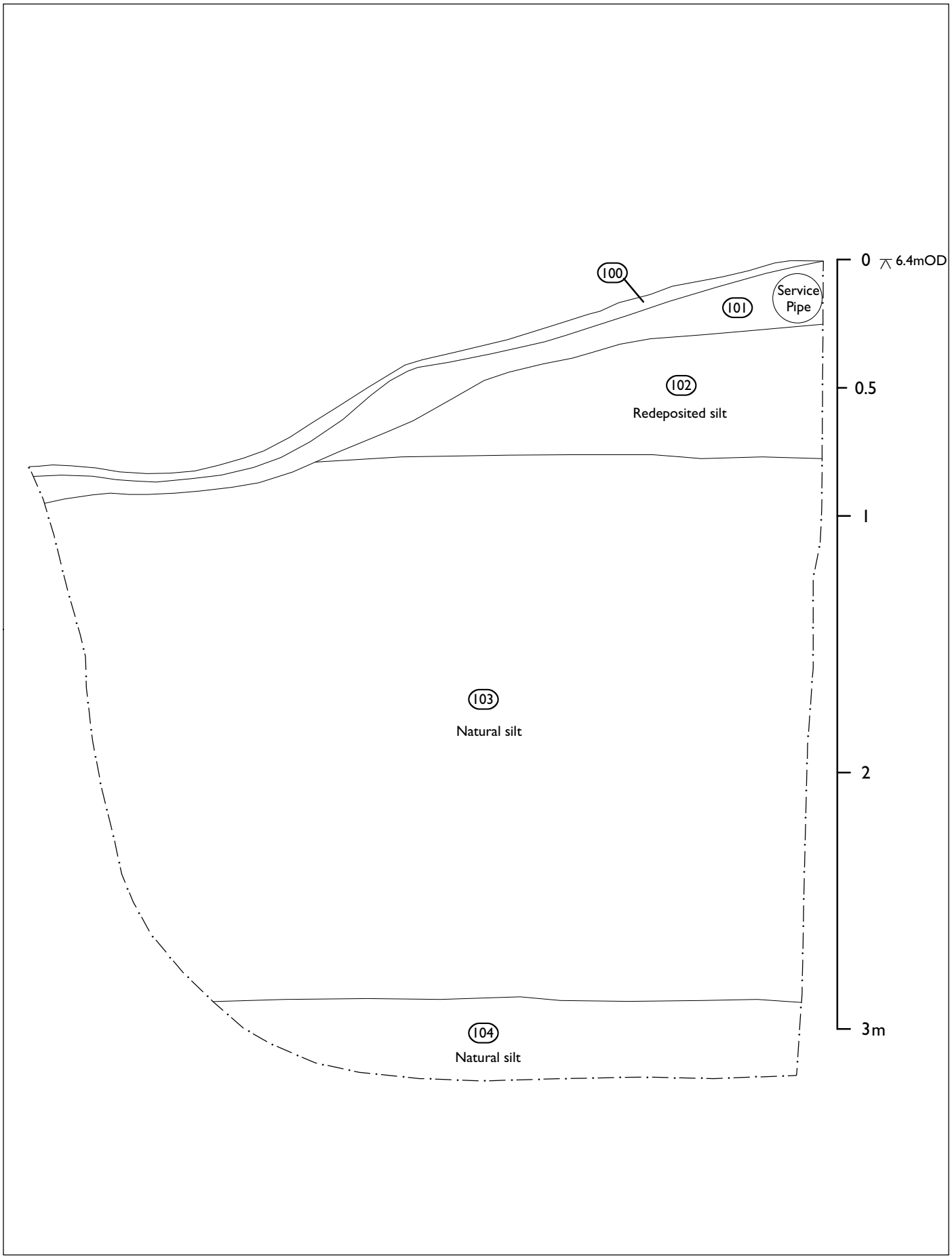
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // Trench Location Plan

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // West facing section of T1



Scale 1:20 @ A4

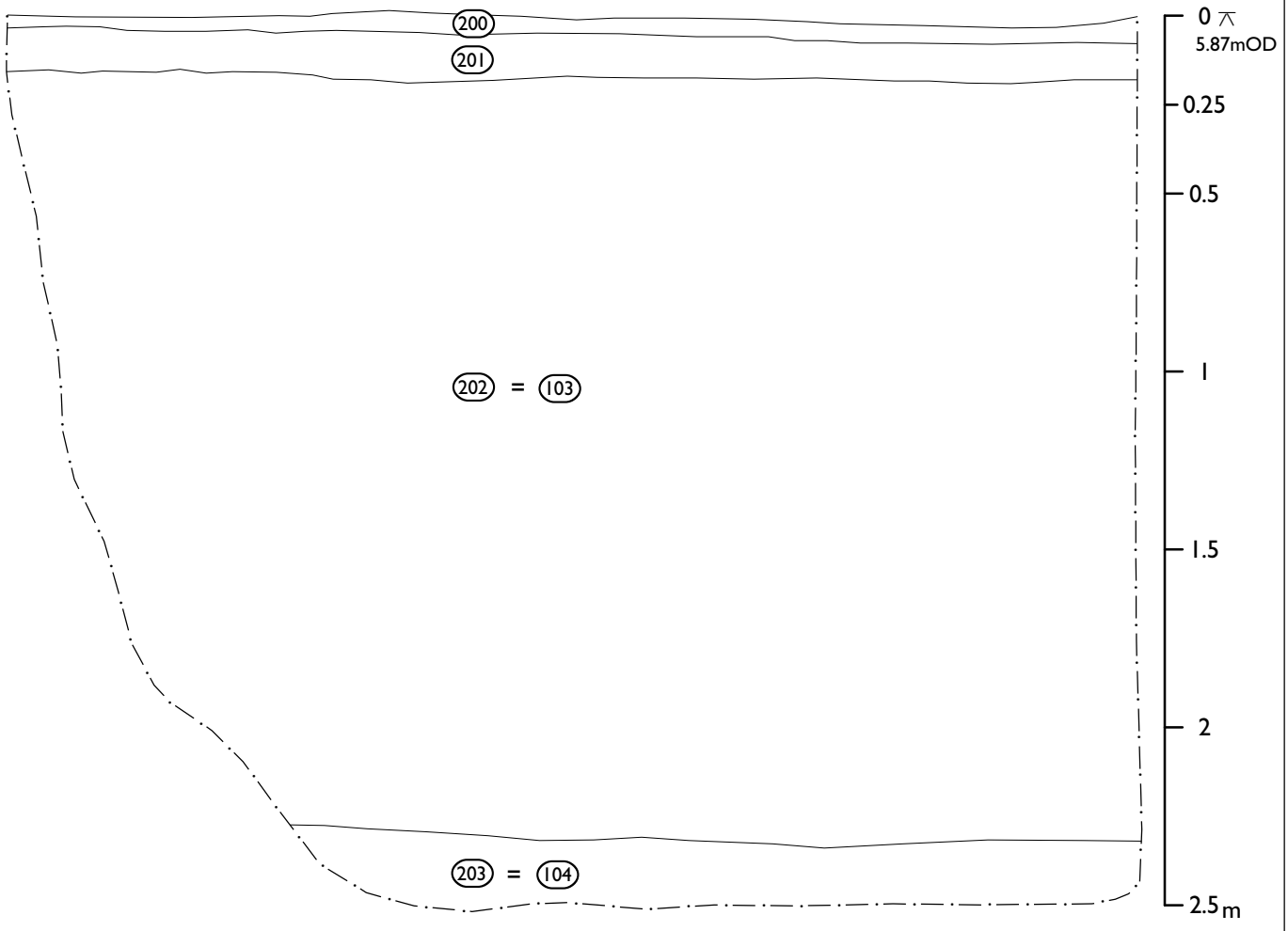
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // West facing section of Trench 1

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // North facing section of T2



Scale 1:20 @ A4

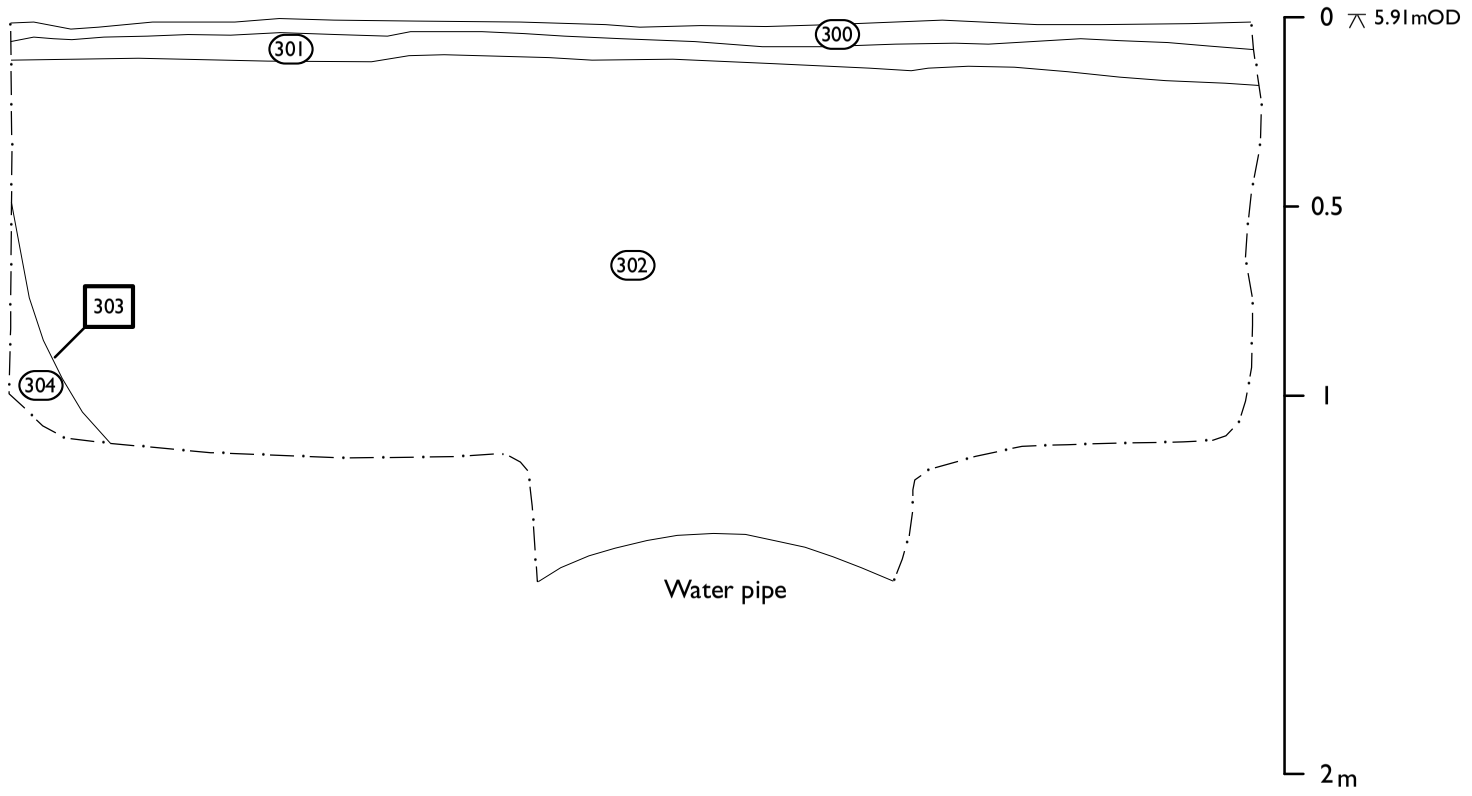
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // North facing section of Trench 2

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 11 // North facing section of T3



Scale 1:20 @ A4

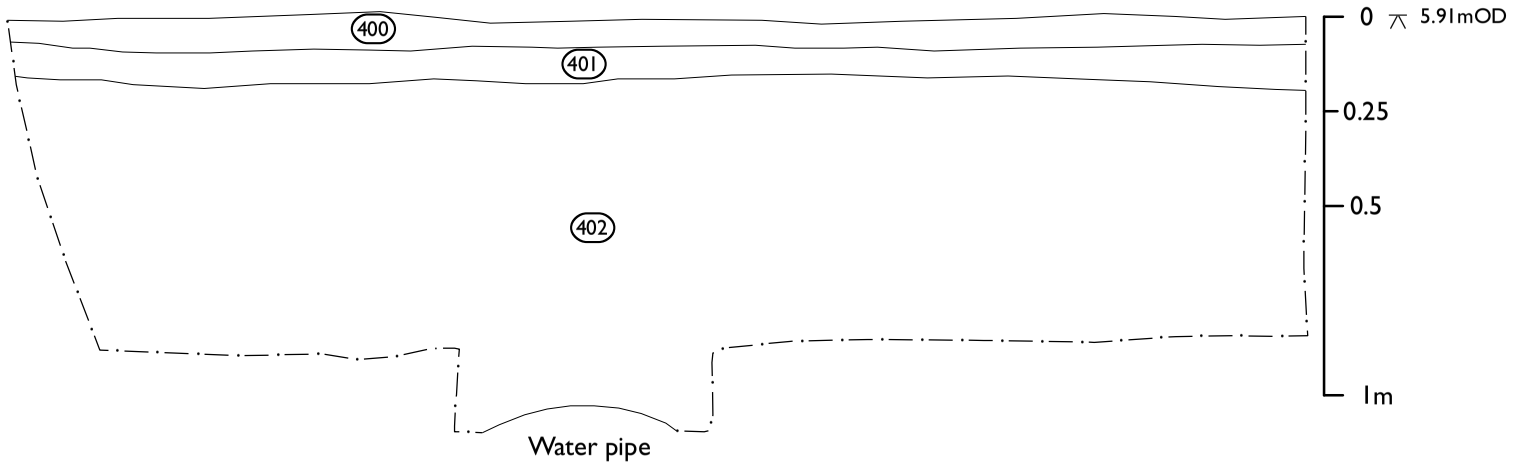
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // North facing section of Trench 3

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 12 // North facing section of T4



Scale 1:20 @ A4

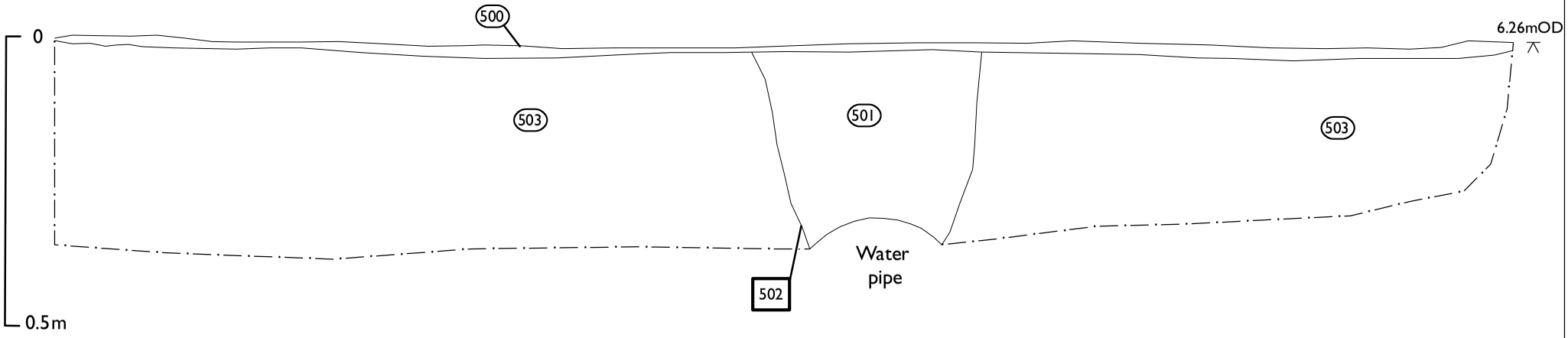
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // North facing section of Trench 4

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // East facing section of T5



Scale 1:10 @ A4

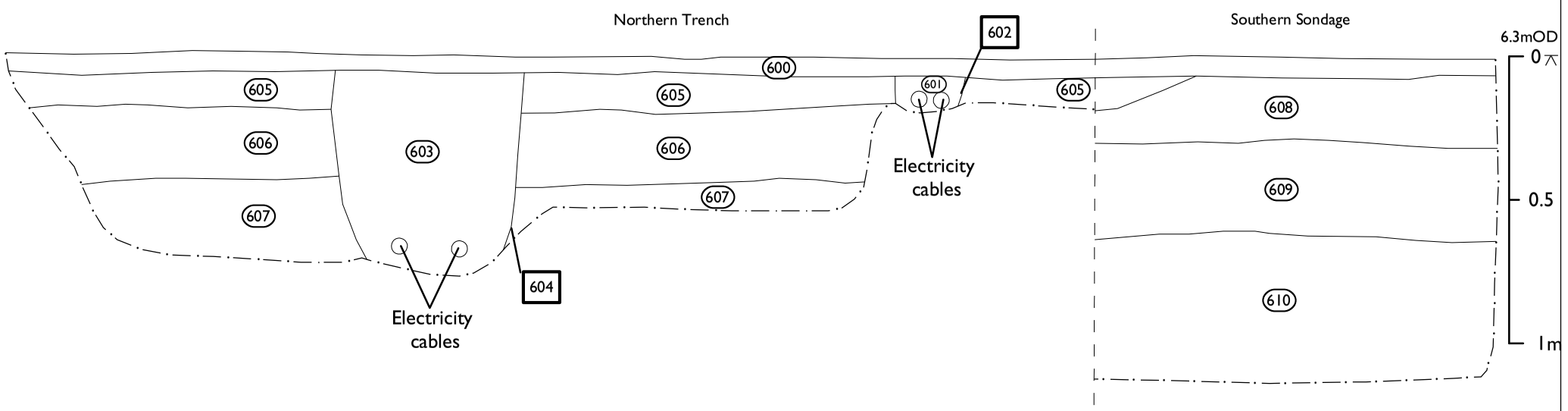
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // East facing section of Trench 5

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 14 // West facing section of T6



Scale 1:20 @ A4

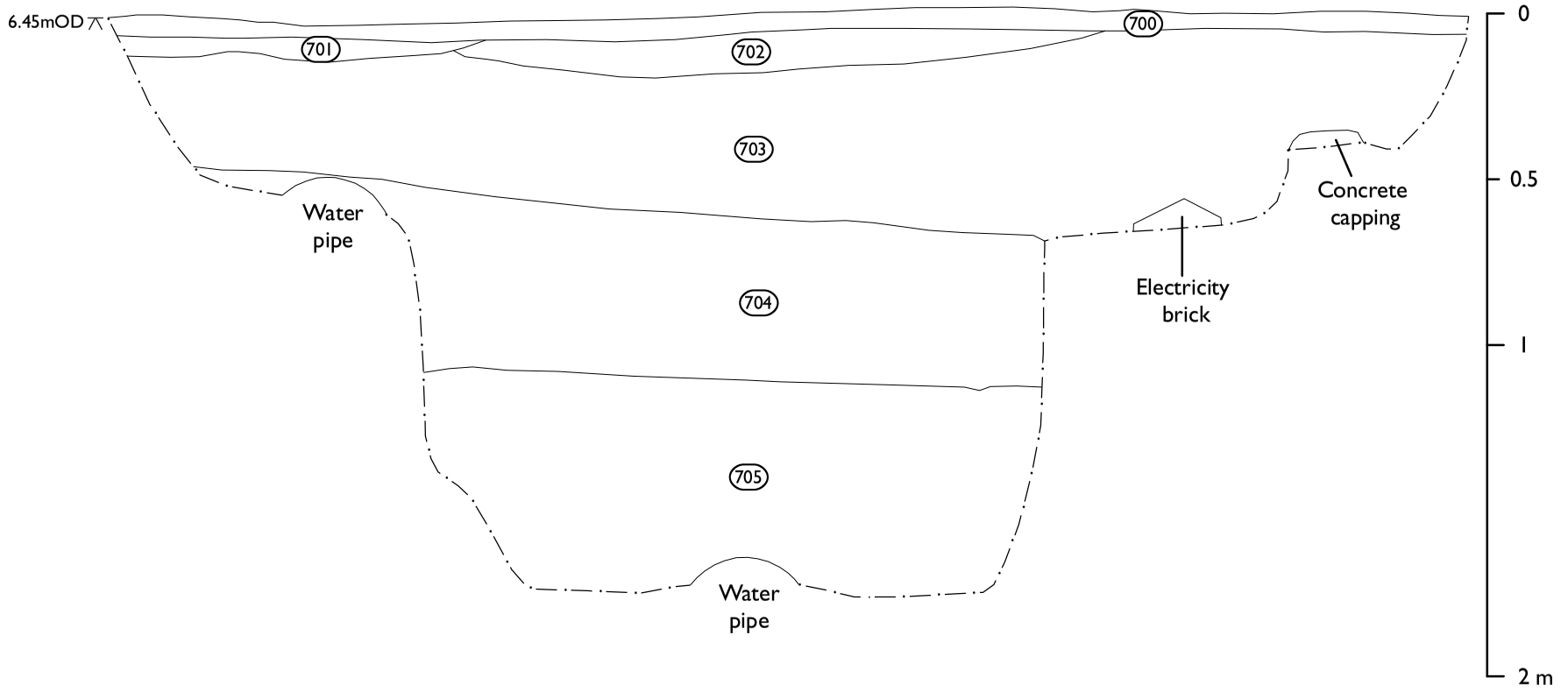
PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // West facing section of Trench 6

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 15 // South facing section of T7



Scale 1:20 @ A4

PROJECT // 0792C - Dingle Bank, Chester

DESCRIPTION // South facing section of Trench 7

DOC REF: LP0792C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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APPENDIX 1

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Ordnance Survey, 1936, 1:10,000 Scale map of Chester

Ordnance Survey, 2008, 1:5000 Scale map of Chester

OASIS REPORT

APPENDIX 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: lparchae1-52280

Project details

Project name	Dingle Bank Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring of a series of 7 trenches excavated by Dwr Cymru to identify the location, depth and condition of service pipes.
Project dates	Start: 06-10-2008 End: 04-12-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHE/DIN 08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CHESTER CHESTER Dingle Bank
Postcode	CH4 8AD
Study area	8108.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 40776 65864 53.1862815843 -2.886401344410 53 11 10 N 002 53 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3.20m Max: 6.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project	Claire Statter

director/manager	
Project supervisor	Blair Poole
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Dwr Cymru

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Grosvenor Museum
Paper Archive ID	CHE/DIN 08
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report for Land at Dingle Bank, Chester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Poole, B.
Other bibliographic details	LP0792C-AWB-v1
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Grey literature report outlining the results of the archaeological monitoring of a series of 7 target trenches excavated by Dwr Cymru.

Entered by	B Poole (b.poole@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	4 December 2008