

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

# **OLD DEE BRIDGE CHESTER**

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For Cheshire West and Chester Council

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Claire Statter BA AIfA and Kate Pack

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report for land at

# OLD DEE BRIDGE CHESTER

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Client: Cheshire West and Chester Council

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Local Authority: Cheshire West and Chester Council

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NGR: 340709,365759

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Planning App: N/A

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Author(s): C Statter and K Pack

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Date: July 09

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Site Code CHE/ODB 09

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A trading name of the L P : Partnership Ltd.

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# Abstract

A programme of Archaeological Monitoring was carried out at the Old Dee Bridge, Chester, during the trenching for the installation of cables for new traffic lights and a CCTV camera. The fieldwork was carried out between the 29<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009 by Claire Statter of L – P :Archaeology on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council.

Historic research places the site on Old Dee Bridge which was constructed in 1387. The bridge lies immediately to the south of the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval City of Chester.

A trench was hand excavated and measured 13m in length by 0.35m wide, to a maximum depth of 0.85m. The deposits encountered related to the modern pavement overlaying a deposit of red sandstone rubble, possibly relating to the bridge construction.

No finds were recovered from the site and no archaeological features were identified during the works.

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# 1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This document considers works to install the cables for a CCTV camera and new traffic lights at the Old Dee Bridge, Chester. The site is centred at National Grid Reference 340709,365759 and lies approximately 700m to the south of Chester City centre at an elevation of approximately 9mOD (FIGURE 1).
- 1.2. A phase of Archaeological Monitoring was undertaken on works carried out by Nuttal on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council on the site.
- 1.3. The site lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance for Chester. The Old Dee Bridge is a Scheduled Monument (Scheduled Monument Number CH17).
- 1.4. The archaeological works were carried out with approval from Chester Archaeology and English Heritage.
- 1.5. This document records the results of the Archaeological Monitoring carried out between the 29<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009.
- 1.6. Archaeological works on the site comprised monitoring of hand excavations.
- 1.7. The principle aim of the watching brief was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits.

## 2. Geology & Topography

### 2.1.GEOLOGY

2.1.1. The groundworks took place within the fabric of the bridge, therefore no natural deposits were encountered.

### 2.2.TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1. The site lies to the south of Chester City centre at an elevation of approximately 9 mOD (FIGURE 2).

2.2.2. To the north of the site is Lower Bridge Street. To the south is Mill Street, Handbridge.

2.2.3. The site comprises of the south-eastern portion of the Old Dee Bridge (FIGURE 9).

### 3. Archaeological & Historic Background

#### TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT:

PERIOD	FROM	TO
<b>PREHISTORIC</b>		
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
<b>HISTORIC</b>		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

3.1. It is not the aim of this section to present a complete history of Chester from earliest times, nor is it the intention of this report to examine every artefact found in the local area. Rather, the aim is to review readily available sources, both published and unpublished, to determine a basic historic development of the site.

3.2. Examination of data from cartographic records and various published and unpublished sources suggests that the site lies to the southeast of the Roman fort of *Deva* and its later Medieval successor.

#### 3.3. PREHISTORIC

3.3.1. There is very little evidence to suggest that there was any significant settlement activity from any of the Prehistoric periods within the Chester area, although as more work is undertaken this picture is changing.

3.3.2. Limited finds from Chester include a Horsham point type flint tool dating to the Mesolithic period from the site of Chester Amphitheatre., 400m to the Northeast of the site.

- 3.3.3. Within Chester there is also some evidence of Iron Age settlement. These comprise plough marks identified during excavations at Abbey Green in the 1970s, 1km north of the site (MCPEAKE ET AL 1980, 15). Associated with the plough marks were Iron Age ceramic sherds and flint tools.
- 3.3.4. Recent excavations at Chester Amphitheatre, 400m to the northeast of the site, have also uncovered evidence of potential Iron Age settlement (GARNER 2007).
- 3.3.5. Iron Age ceramic sherds of Cheshire VCP (Very Coarse Pottery) were also found at Handbridge, south of the Dee, approximately 200m from the site (MORGAN & MORGAN 2004, 140).
- 3.3.6. Throughout the prehistoric period the area of Chester where the site is located is thought to have been within the river.

#### 3.4.ROMAN

- 3.4.1. The Old Dee Bridge was originally the only crossing over the Dee at Chester. The Roman bridge stood immediately downstream however its precise location is not known.
- 3.4.2. The site lies 300m to the south of the Roman fort of *Deva*, occupied by *Legion XX Valeria Victrix*. The fort occupied the northwest section of the modern city and is thought to have had an extensive *Canabae*, or surrounding civilian settlement (CARRINGTON 1994, 24). The site lies on the River Dee, the main southern route out of the city, with a Roman quay located 400m to the west of the site (CARRINGTON 1994, 37).
- 3.4.3. To the immediate north of the site was the *mansio*. This was the official guest house which travellers were expected to stay in. This was located outside the defensive walls along the main southern route out of the fort (CARRINGTON 1994, 37).
- 3.4.4. On the south bank of the River Dee, 150m southwest of the site, is the location of a Roman sandstone quarry, which houses a shrine to the goddess Minerva (CARRINGTON 1994, 36).
- 3.4.5. Although the site area would have been outside the Roman fortress, the area

close to the Dee Bridge would have been extremely active during this period. Dee Bridge runs along the alignment of the main Roman route out of Chester, with the *Mansio* located close by.

### 3.5. EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 3.5.1. Following the battle of Chester in AD 616 Æthelfrith of Northumbria, after defeating Brochwel and his Welsh army, established a Saxon presence in the area (CARRINGTON 1994, 52). During the mid 7<sup>th</sup> century Chester fell under control of the Saxon king Penda (CARRINGTON 1994, 52).
- 3.5.2. During this period the Saxons extended and strengthened the walls of Chester to protect the city against the Danes, who occupied it for a short time until Alfred seized it and laid waste to the surrounding land to drive them out (HARDING 2002, 21). Ethelfleda of Mercia built the new Saxon 'burh' around this time along the line of what is now Lower Bridge Street, approximately 100m north of the site (MONTGOMERY 1918, 118).
- 3.5.3. The Old Dee Bridge is adjacent to an area of intensive Saxon activity south of Lower Bridge Street, associated with the leather industry (MASON 2007, 130). According to Mason the leather industry, especially to the south of Lower Bridge Street, was significant in scale and lay the seeds of Chester's main industry which continued into the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.6. MEDIEVAL

- 3.6.1. The Domesday book (MORRIS 1979, 262C) 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.

- 3.6.2. Within the Domesday Chester laws (MORRIS 1979, 262C) Chester's bridge is mentioned:

For the repair of the city wall and bridge, the reeve used to call out one man to come from each hide

in the County. The lord of any man who did not come paid a fine of 40s to the King and the Earl. The fine was additional to the revenue.

- 3.6.1. Following the Norman invasion, William's forces headed north, taking control of the country (CROSBY 1996, 33). When the Norman forces reached Chester they are recorded as thoroughly destroying the settlement (CROSBY 1996, 34). Prior to the Domesday survey of 1086 Chester was recorded as having 431 houses paying tax, with only 282 houses surviving by the Domesday survey (CROSBY 1996, 34).
- 3.6.2. In 1071 Hugh Lupus, nephew to King William, received the title of Earl of Chester (CROSBY 1996, 34). It was around this time, 1070, that William had a motte and bailey castle constructed at Chester, although the area around the castle may have been fortified by 910 by Mercian queen Æthelflaed. The castle lies around 100m to the east of the site on a promontory overlooking the River Dee and was reconstructed using stone in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with further alteration made in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (CROSBY 1996, 35). The town plan of this time followed that inherited from the Roman fortress via the Saxon burgh (CARRINGTON 1994, 65).
- 3.6.3. Around 1093 Hugh Lupus ordered the construction of the great weir at the Dee Bridge to power a mill situated to the northwest of the bridge, to the immediate east of the site area (BOUGHTON 1997, 118). Dee Mills were under the auspices of the Earls of Chester and soon after the construction of the weir a custom known as *soke rights* was established which meant the citizens of Chester, excluding religious groups, had to take their corn to Dee Mills to be ground (STEWART-BROWN 1933, 64). This often caused tension as the Earl made a significant profit from this and Dee Millers were often accused of taking more than their fair share of grain from the locals (BOUGHTON 1997, 10). By 1237 the Dee Mills passed to the Crown, becoming the King's Mills, and were often sub let, a practice that continued through to at least 1600 (BOUGHTON 1997, 10).
- 3.6.4. The City Walls underwent extensive rebuilding and extension work, and the southern line of the City Walls dating to the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, which include the area around Bridgegate c. 20m north of the site (CARRINGTON 1994, 68). The extension work continued with the western section dating to the later 12<sup>th</sup>



century (CARRINGTON 1994, 68). The alignment of the City Walls at this time ran under what is now County Hall from the southern perimeter of the Castle to Bridgegate (CARRINGTON 1994, 66).

3.6.5. The Old Dee Bridge at Handbridge, comprising seven unequal arches, was constructed in 1387 on the site of a succession of earlier wooden bridges (MORGAN & ST JOHN WILLIAMS, 2004) that have been recorded as being washed away by flood tides in 1227, 1280, 1297 and 1353 (MORGAN & ST JOHN WILLIAMS, 2004).

### 3.7. POST MEDIEVAL

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

3.7.2. Braun and Hogenberg's map of Chester dated 1581 clearly shows the Dee Bridge at Bridgegate as well as the Medieval Gatehouse to the immediate south of the bridge at the site under study (FIGURE 3). The gatehouse is large and defensive in nature with two towers and an arch with portcullis. Mills are seen to the northwest of the Dee Bridge and to the south east, with indication of the wier. A substantial suburb can be seen at Handbridge, with buildings lining the road leading south out of Chester.

3.7.3. Speed's map of 1610 also shows the Dee Bridge, Medieval Gatehouse to the southern side of the bridge, and Dee Mills at the northwest corner of Dee Bridge. The wier is evident to the east of the bridge with associated mills on the south bank. Speed shows houses lining a lane running east west to the north of the river. These are thought to be the skimmers and glovers houses lining Skinner's Lane, leading to Little Roodee. The Little Roodee area is shown as a fishing area with net fishing depicted from the banks of the river and small fishing boats. It is known that coracles were used over a long duration on the River Dee for fishing purposes.

3.7.4. Hughes concentrates on the area of Chester within the walls and shows the main buildings within the city. His 1643 plan records the Dee Bridge with arched detail and the medieval gatehouse on the immediate southern side. The weir is indicated (FIGURE 4).

- 3.7.5. The Civil War around Chester began in 1643. Although Handbridge had been destroyed by fire many times by the Welsh, there was one occasion where the people of Chester destroyed it themselves. During the civil war, and by 1645, Sir Abraham Shipman, Governor of Chester, ordered that the people set fire to Handbridge to stop the parliamentary forces from taking it (MORRILL, 1974).
- 3.7.6. Around 1645 a royal fort was established in Handbridge (CARRINGTON, 1994). This was located at the junction of Eaton Road and Overleigh Road, which was called Flintshire Road at the time (ST JOHN WILLIAMS, 2002).
- 3.7.7. Hollar's plan of 1653 clearly shows the arched Dee Bridge, Medieval Gatehouse, wier and associated mills. Handbridge is shown being a similar layout to Speed's 1610 map. Large sailing vessels are shown navigating the river by the Roodee and Old Port area on this map, indicating that the River Dee was still navigable at this time. Smaller boats are shown on the river by the bridge, possibly single man fishing coracles.
- 3.7.8. By 1658 many Clay-pits had to be established in and around Chester to further the post civil war redevelopment. Many new buildings were constructed in Handbridge to re-develop it after its destruction (LEWIS & THACKER, 2004).
- 3.7.9. By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century Chester's trade and industry was recovering from the Civil war and plagues, with the markets and fairs regaining their regional importance. In the vicinity of the Dee Bridge there were eleven waterwheels: six for grinding corn, three for fulling cloth and two for raising water. On the southern side of the weir at Handbridge there were extensive fulling mills (CARRINGTON 1994:91). An anonymous plan dated 1690 shows Handbridge has recovered and occupies much of the same outline that it had pre civil war.
- 3.7.10. Levaux's map of 1745 records the Dee Bridge in some detail, with four abutments on each side. The medieval gatehouse is recorded extending onto the bridge itself, appearing more open and less defensive. The wier (marked water causeway) and mills are seen. To the east of the river the mills have expanded and are recorded as a jetty and three buildings. The water engine is recorded adjacent to the northern side of the bridge. Handbridge quarry is marked and a partial road to the snuff mills from the Dee Bridge road that becomes Mill

Street.

- 3.7.11. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the increase in traffic into the city meant that better access was required, as such the Medieval gates were all replaced, including the Shipgate and Bridgegate (CARRINGTON, 1994:68). It could be because of this reason the the gatehouse at the Handbridge side of the bridge was demolished in 1781 (WWW.CHESTERTOURIST.COM/OLDDEEBRIDGE).
- 3.7.12. Stockdale's map of Chester dated 1796 follows the earlier plans of the area (FIGURE 5). The City Walls also continue to follow the earlier alignment. The additions to Stockdale's map include the water pumping station by Dee Mills as well as the extension to the Castle complex including the new County Gaol. The mills to the east of the bridge on the south bank are labelled Snuff Mills, with adjacent salmon wier. There is an additional partial wier constructed from the Snuff Mills on the eastern side of the river.
- 3.7.13. Chester Castle was rebuilt in 1788 by Thomas Harrison, consisting of the central Assize Court building (now Chester Crown Court) fronted by a double hexastyle portico with the County Gaol behind (PEVSNER, 1971:156). This was to update the dilapidated Medieval castle (LANGTREE & COMYNS, 2001:134). The new complex included barracks, armoury and entrance gateway (*propylaeum*), being completed in 1822 (PEVSNER, 1971:156). It occupied an area larger than the original castle, with the barracks and *propylaeum* built well beyond the Medieval castle wall (IBID).
- 3.7.14. Cole's map of Chester, 1805, and Neele's plan of 1809 follow the layout seen on Stockdale's 1796.
- 3.7.15. Neele's map of 1817 and Batenham's map of 1821 follows the layout as shown on Cole's plan of 1805.
- 3.7.16. It is with Wood's map of 1833 where dramatic changes can be seen in the layout of the area. Old Dee Bridge also underwent a change in 1826. It is thought that the bridge was widened at this time to allow a footpath on the bridge (WWW.CHESTERTOURIST.COM/OLDDEEBRIDGE). This layout can also be seen on the 1841 Tithe map of the area.

- 3.7.17. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the Dee Bridge was becoming congested and inefficient and it was decided that an alternative route was needed (LEWIS & THACKER, 2005:216). Grosvenor bridge was the answer to this problem, dating to 1834 and constructed by James Trubshaw of Staffordshire to a design by the architect Thomas Harrison (PEVSNER, 1971:160). The bridge is thought to be Harrison's finest work, unfortunately he died prior to its completion at the age of 85 (PEVSNER, 1971:160).
- 3.7.18. On a smaller scale it is noted on the Wood 1833 map 'old water works', suggesting they are out of use by this time. To the immediate south east of the bridge a Tanners development has sprung up.
- 3.7.19. Thomas's map of Chester, 1853, respects the layout as shown on Wood's 1833 map as does Gresty's map of 1870. Edgars Field is marked in Handbridge on the west bank from the bridge.
- 3.7.20. The 1874 Ordnance Survey map gives the first detailed depiction of the site area (FIGURE 6). The Tanners yard is marked Skin Yard at Handbridge. Edgars field has grown to incorporate the adjacent field to the south. The Dee Mills (flour) are recorded. The 1899 OS map records the same layout.
- 3.7.21. Dee Mills are recorded as closing around 1895, although they did operate again for a short time in 1902, when it finally closed for good.
- 3.7.22. It is with the 1910 Ordnance Survey map that the layout alters and the Skin Yard is recorded to have gone out of use and become marsh or undulating ground (FIGURE 7).
- 3.7.23. The 1938 Ordnance Survey edition and 1960 edition Ordnance Survey (FIGURE 8) map record little change to the immediate site area. This layout has continued through to the present day.

## 4. Methodology

- 4.1. This section will address the methodology employed during the archaeological monitoring on the site.
- 4.2. Groundworks were carried out by hand excavation.
- 4.3. A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist monitored all groundworks.
- 4.4. All features were recorded stratigraphically and levels were recorded in metres Ordnance Datum (mOD).
- 4.5. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits was carried out by hand using appropriate hand tools. All archaeological deposits were examined and recorded both in plan and section.
- 4.6. A full photographic record was taken using 35mm black and white, 35mm colour slide and digital media. A photographic index was completed on site.
- 4.7. All features were drawn to scale, using appropriate scale for each feature. Plans were drawn at 1:50 or 1:20 and section at 1:10.
- 4.8. A Harris Matrix was compiled for the site.

## 5. Results

- 5.1. This section will examine the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief carried out at Old Dee Bridge, Chester between the 29<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009.
- 5.2. In this report context numbers are indicated by brackets, with round brackets indicating fills and deposits (1) and square brackets indicating cut features [2]. Structures are indicated by underlined numbers, 3.
- 5.3. Levels are indicated in metres Below Ground Level (BGL) unless accompanied by an mOD symbol.
- 5.4. The trench was located on the eastern side of the Old Dee Bridge at the southeastern end (FIGURE 9). The trench measured 12.9m in length and 0.35m in width, the northwestern end measuring a maximum 0.7m wide.
- 5.5. The initial context recorded was a compact black tarmac measuring 0.01m in depth across the trench (100). This tarmac made up the surface of the footpath. Within (100) a service cable could be seen, it is thought that this cable supplied the electricity to the street lights on the bridge.
- 5.6. Below (100) lay (101) a 0.1m thick deposit of concrete. This covered the whole trench and is thought to be a 20<sup>th</sup> century construction layer of the bridge underlying the pavement (FIGURE 10).
- 5.7. Sealed by concrete (101) lay (102) a red sandstone rubble and degraded sandstone deposit. This deposit was compact and appeared to be the packing material for the bridge construction.



Plate 1 - Northeast facing section. Scale 1m

- 5.8. This rubble could be the waste product from the construction of the bridge or as in other places in Chester, an imported material used to strengthen roads and bridges, as observed by the writer at Forest Street, Chester (POOLE & STATTER 2008).
- 5.9. Within this rubble deposit (102) a further service cable could be seen however its use was not determined. There was no cut for this cable which indicated that the trench for this service was filled with the same red sandstone rubble as its surroundings therefore a cut could not be seen. This indicated a 20<sup>th</sup> century date for this deposit.



Plate 2 - Trench looking northwest.  
showing services within the trench. Scale  
1m

5.10. This deposit (102) extended beyond the base of the trench at 0.85m BGL at the northwestern end of the trench to 0.35m BGL at the southeastern end of the trench.

5.11. No archaeological features were seen during these works and no finds were recovered.



## 6. Summary & Conclusions

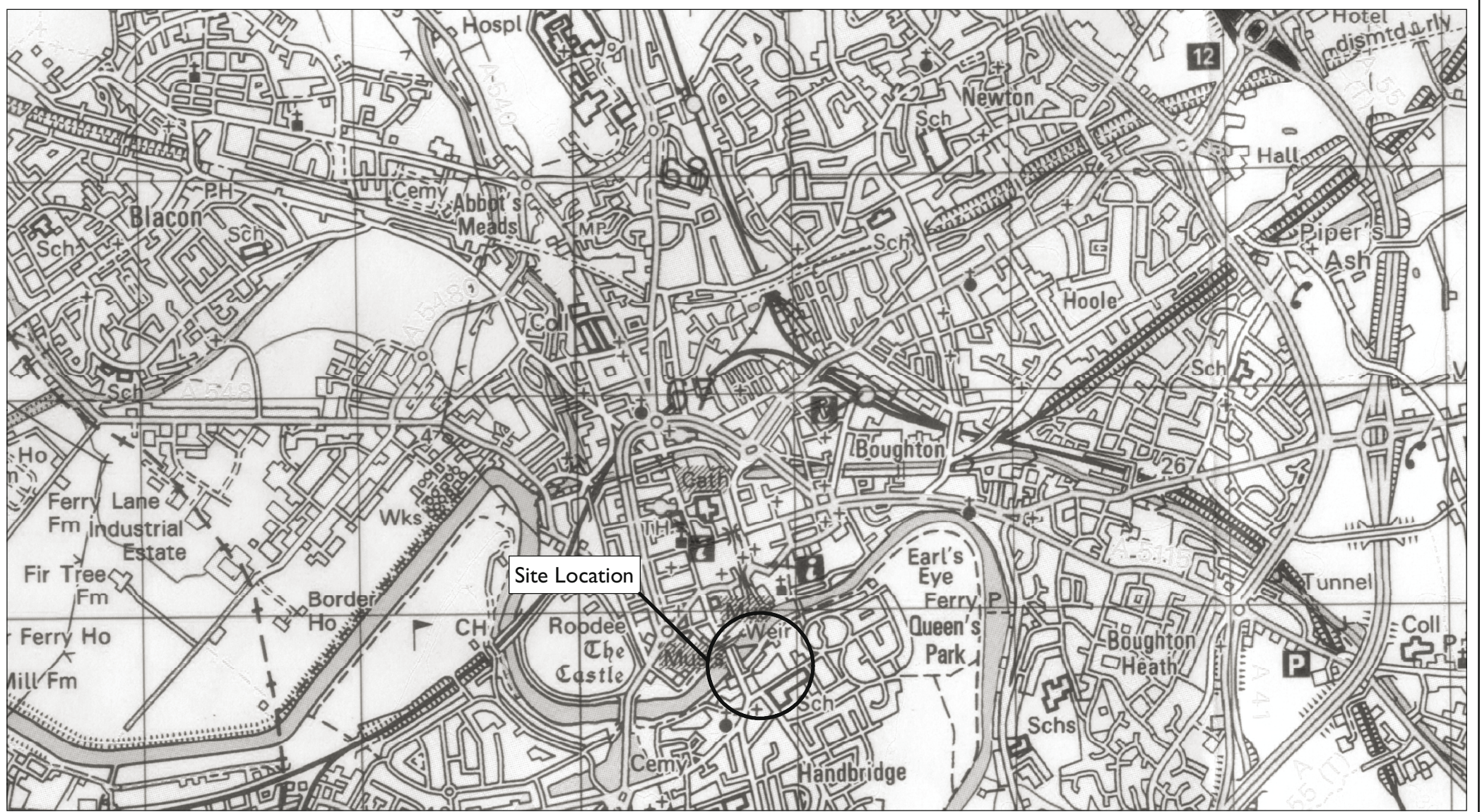
- 6.1. The Archaeological Monitoring was carried out at the Old Dee Bridge, Chester (340709,365759). This comprised the monitoring of the hand excavation of a trench for the installation of new CCTV camera and traffic light cables.
- 6.2. Fieldwork was carried out by Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology between the 29<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009 on behalf of Cheshire West and Chester Council.
- 6.3. Historic research indicates that Old Dee Bridge was constructed in 1387 and lies to the south of the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval city of Chester.
- 6.4. The investigation identified that the site was located on a red sandstone bridge built in 1387. The southern end of the bridge, the site of the trench, held a gatehouse until it was demolished in 1781. It is thought that the bridge was widened in 1826 in order to provide a footpath over the bridge as well as allowing vehicles over the River Dee.
- 6.5. The archaeological watching brief revealed a series of deposits including the tarmac covering of the footpath along with the underlying concrete. The investigations also showed a red sandstone rubble deposit forming the bridge and footpath makeup dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.6. No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief and no finds were recovered.

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# FIGURES



FIGURE I // Site Location General



Scale 1:25,000 @ A4

0

2,500m

PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

DESCRIPTION // Site location general

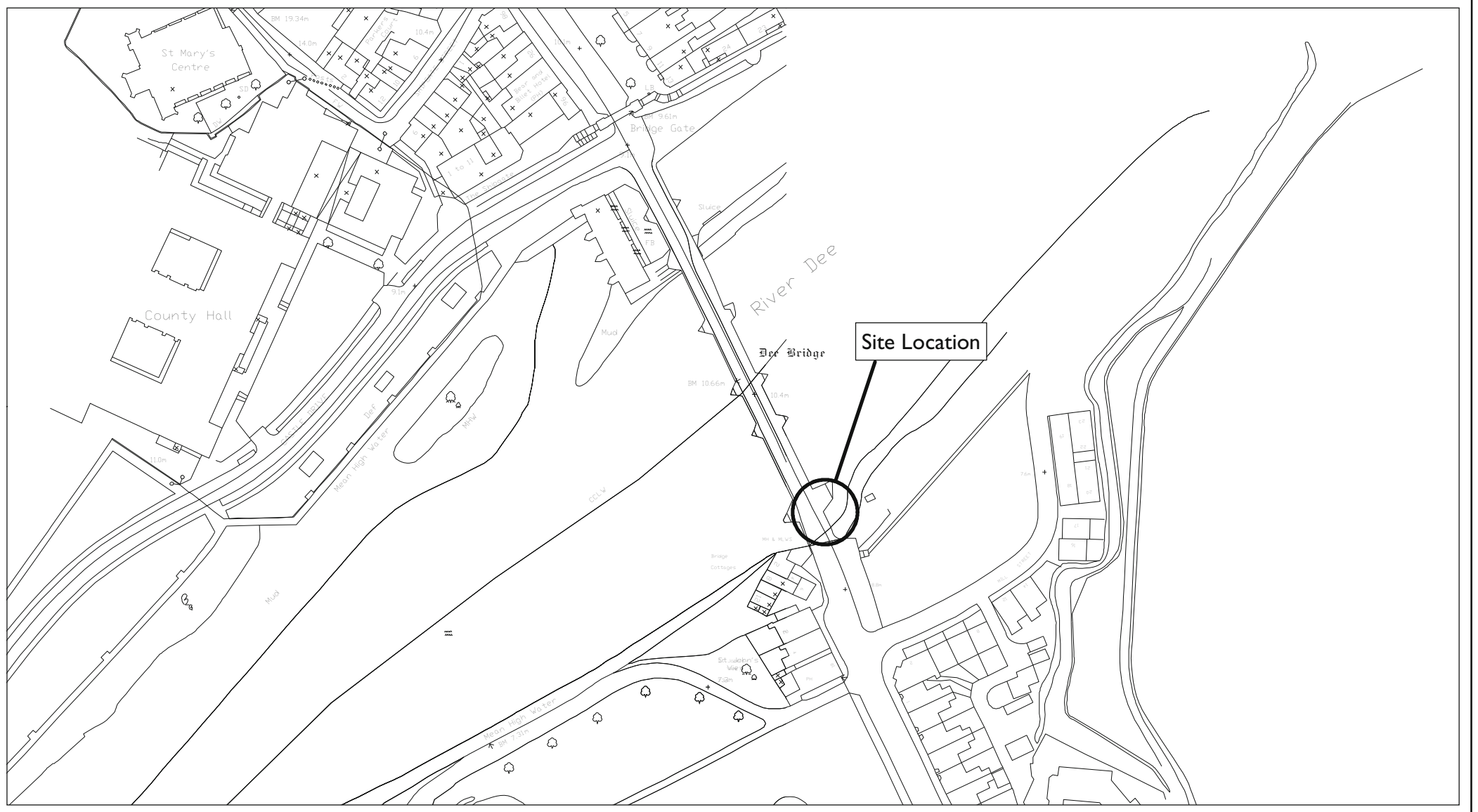
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DOC REF: LP0866C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



Scale 1:1,500 @ A4

0

100 m



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

DESCRIPTION // Site location detail

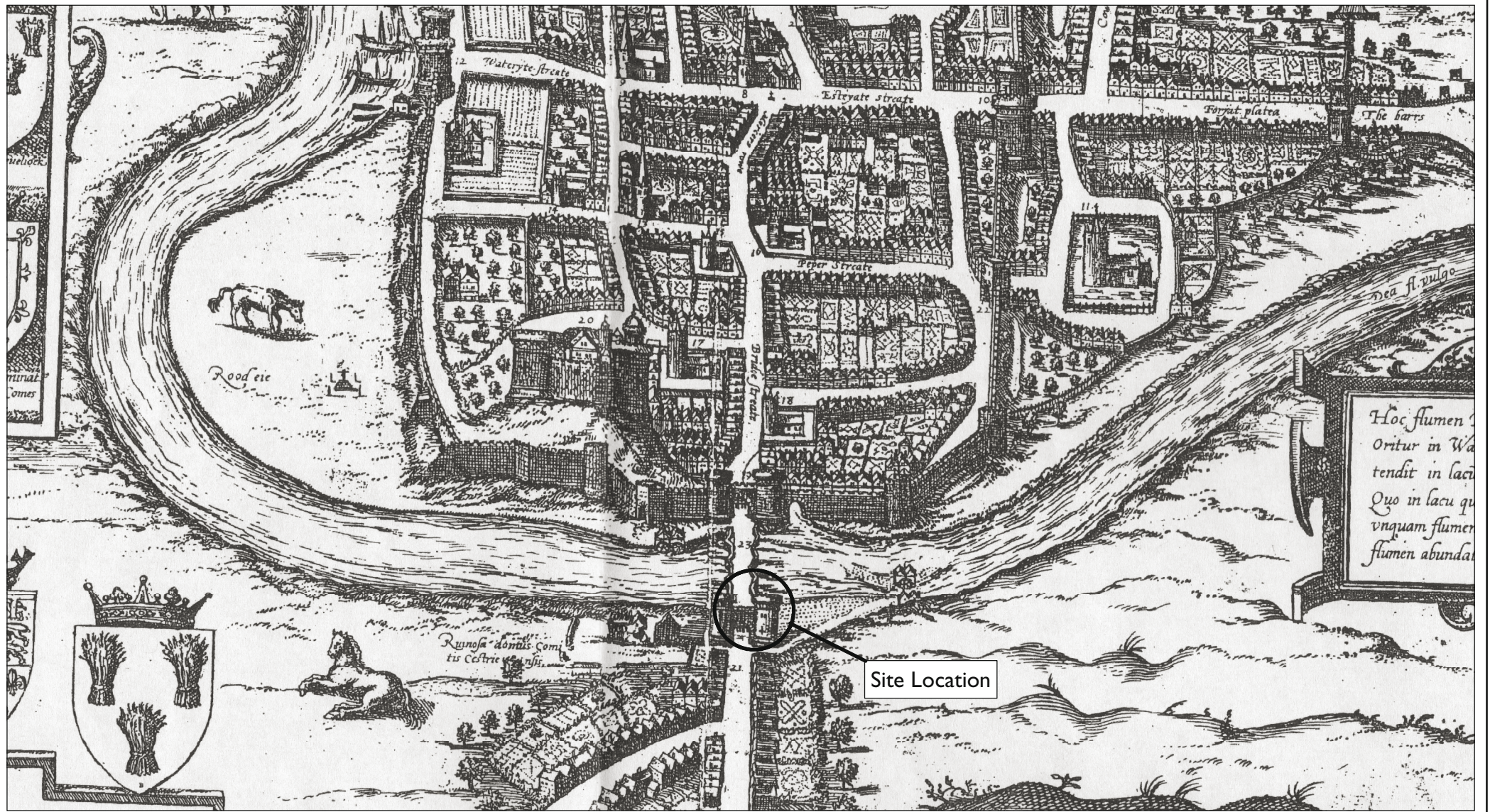
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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 3 // Braun & Hogenberg 1581



Not to scale. For illustration purposes only



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

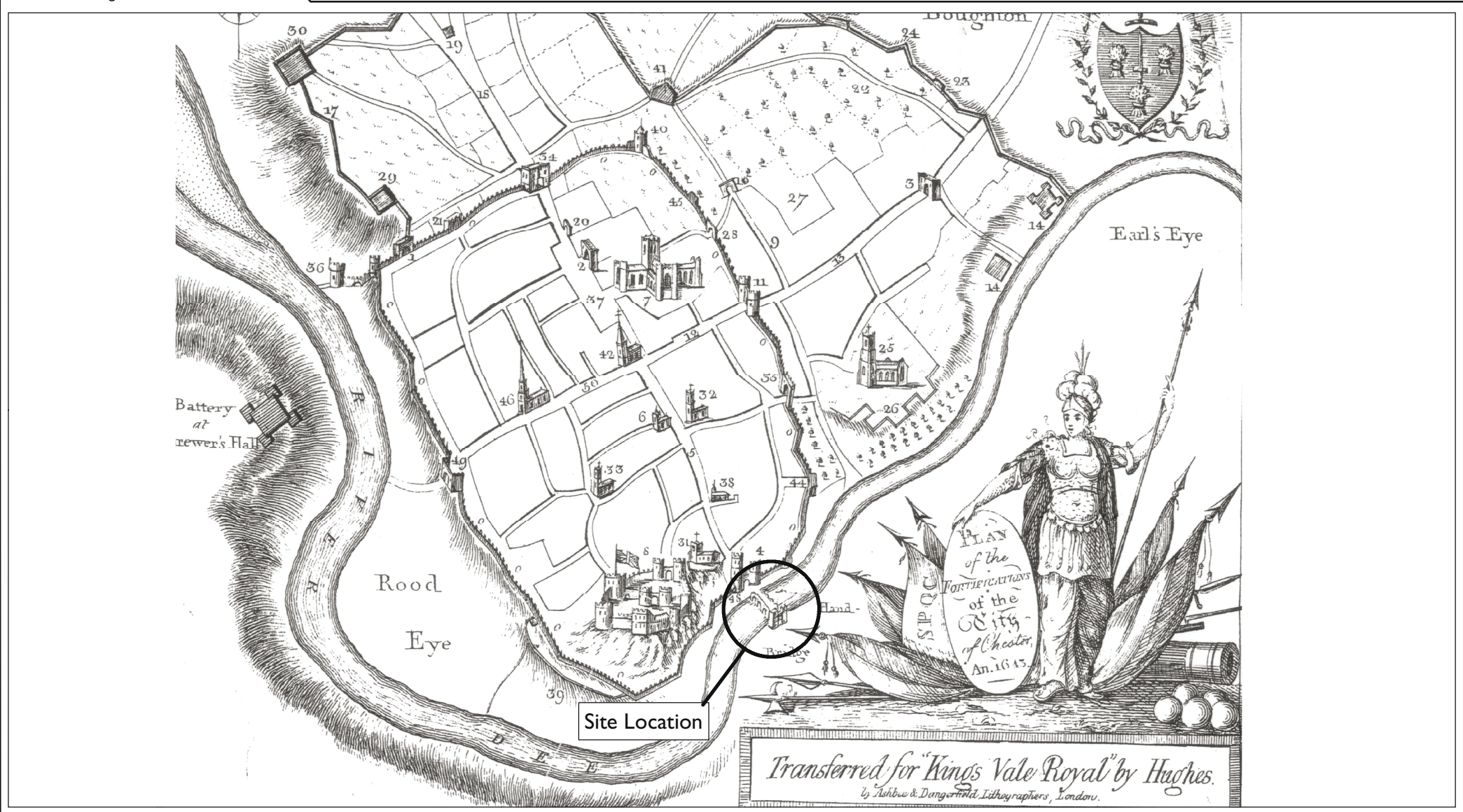
DESCRIPTION // Braun & Hogenberg's plan of Chester 1581

DOC REF: LP0866C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 4 // Hughes 1643



Not to scale. For illustration purposes only



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

DESCRIPTION // Hughes plan of Chester 1643

DOC REF: LP0866C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 5 // Stockdale 1796



Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

0 250m

PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

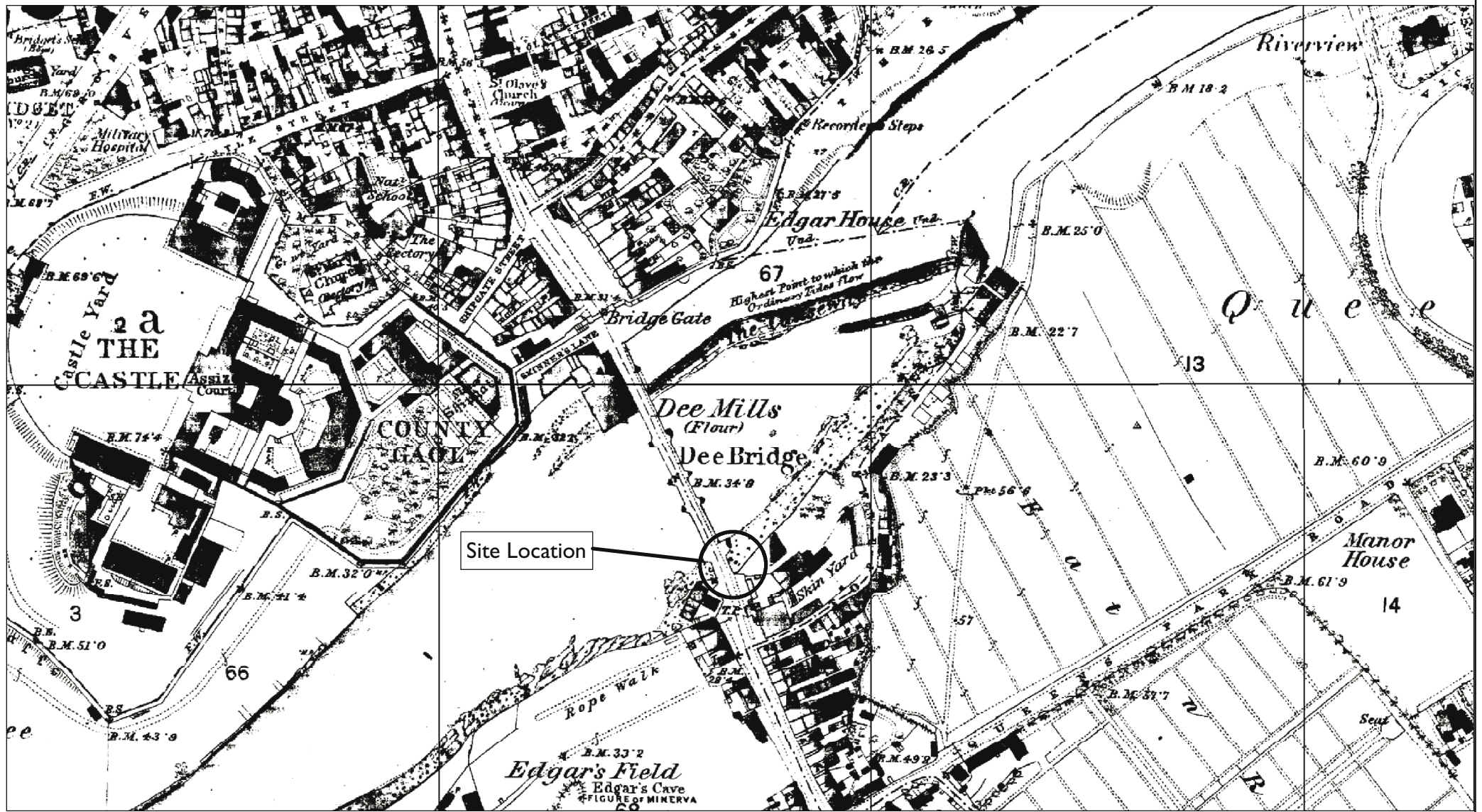
DESCRIPTION // Stockdale's plan of Chester 1796

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

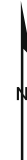


FIGURE 6 // 1874 Ordnance Survey Map



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4

0 100m



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

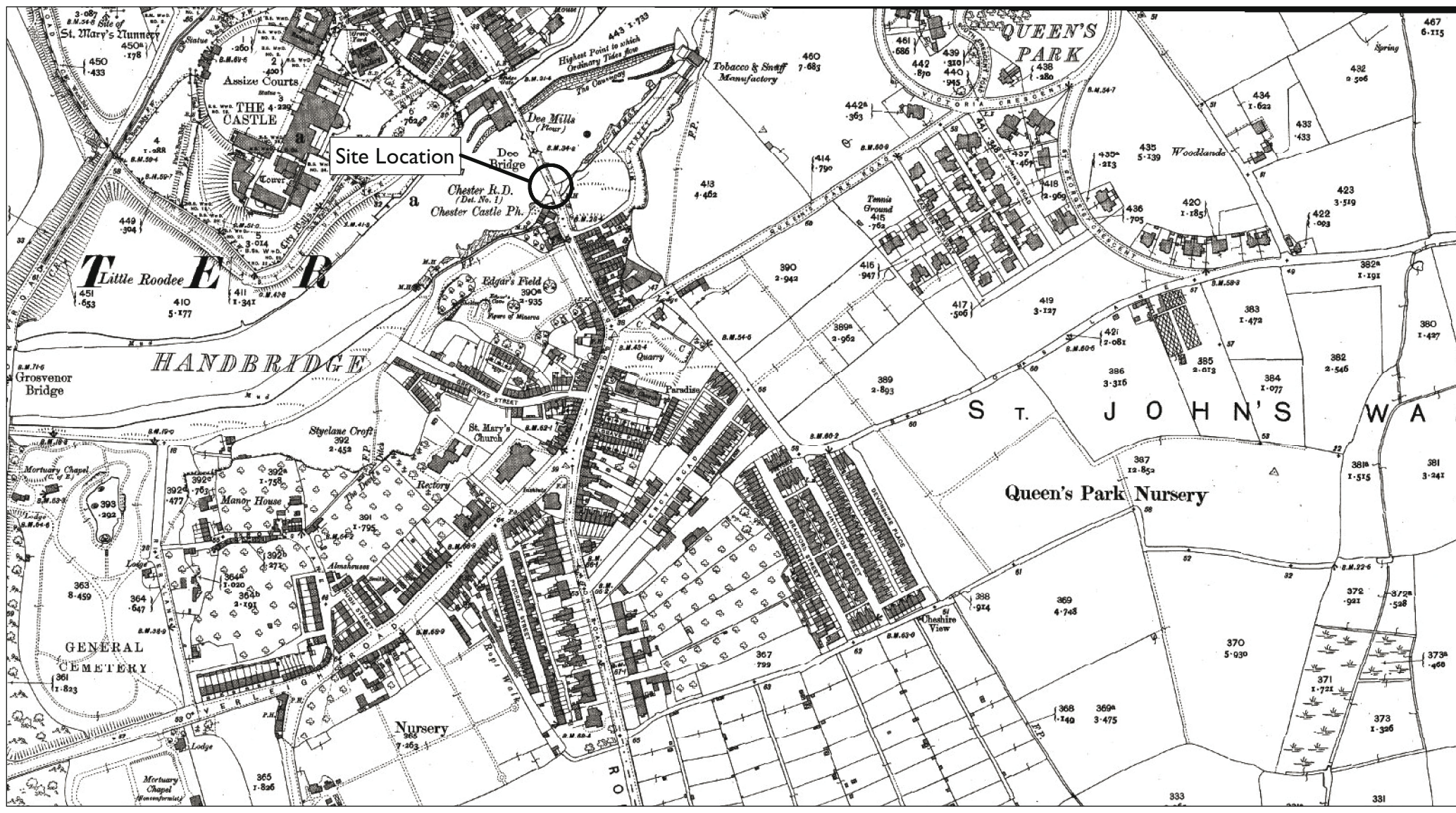
DESCRIPTION // 1874 Ordnance Survey map

DOC REF: LP0866C-AWB-v1

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 7 // 1910 Ordnance Survey Map



Scale 1:5,000 @ A4

0 200m



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

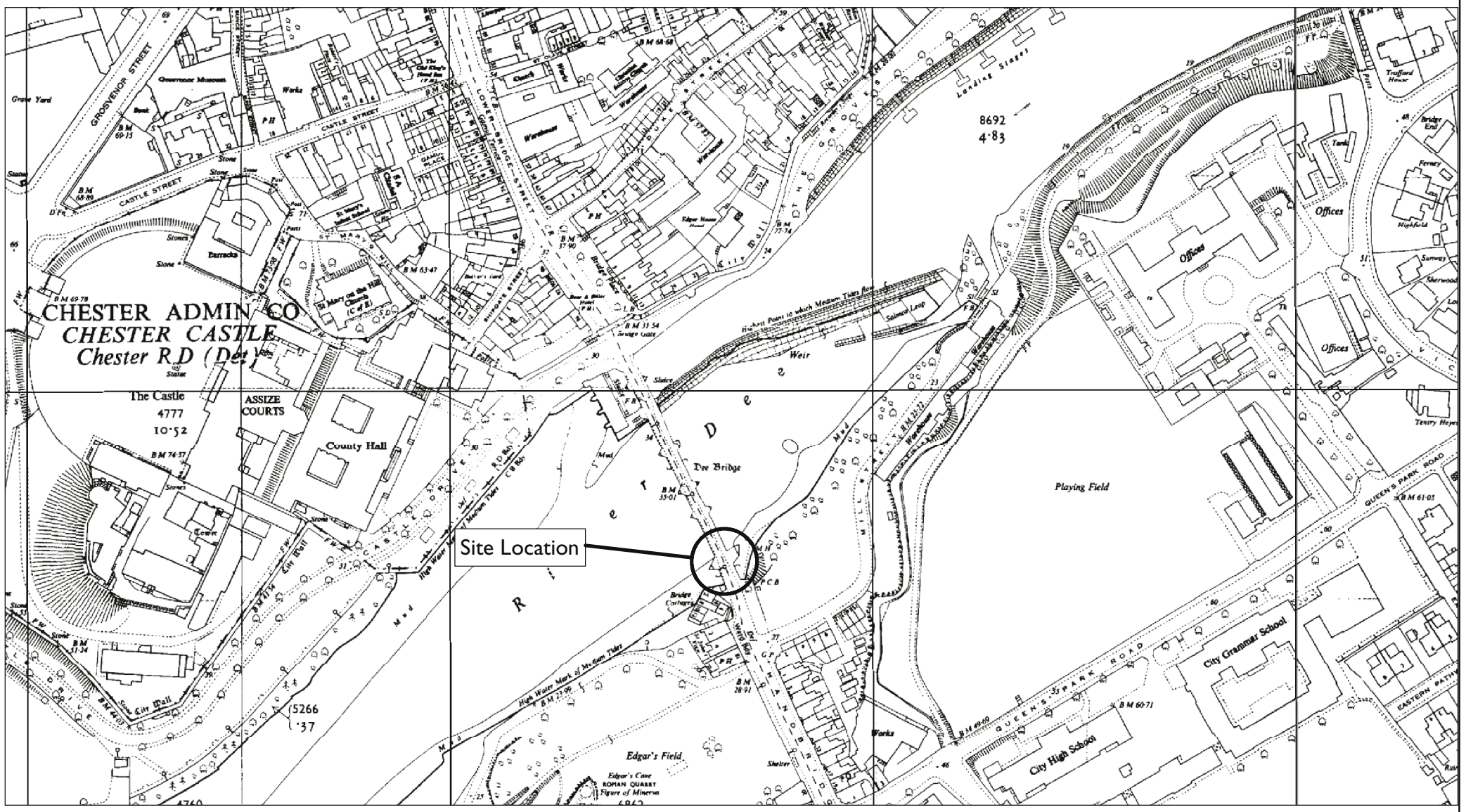
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DOC REF: LP0866C-AWB-v1

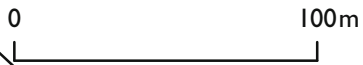
L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 8 // 1960 Ordnance Survey Map



Scale 1:2,500 @ A4



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

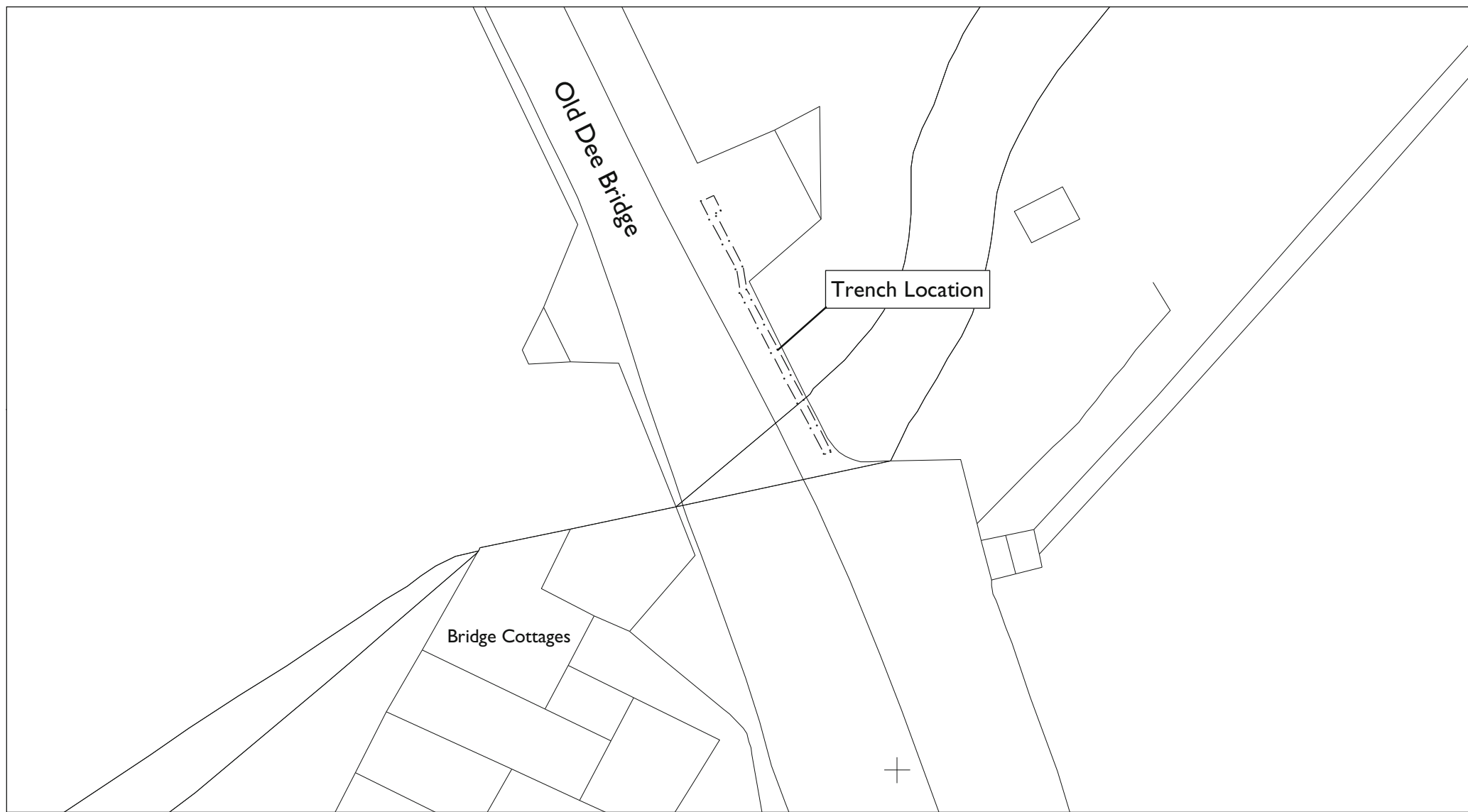
DESCRIPTION // 1960 Ordnance Survey map

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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // Trench Location



Scale 1:250 @ A4

0 10m



PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

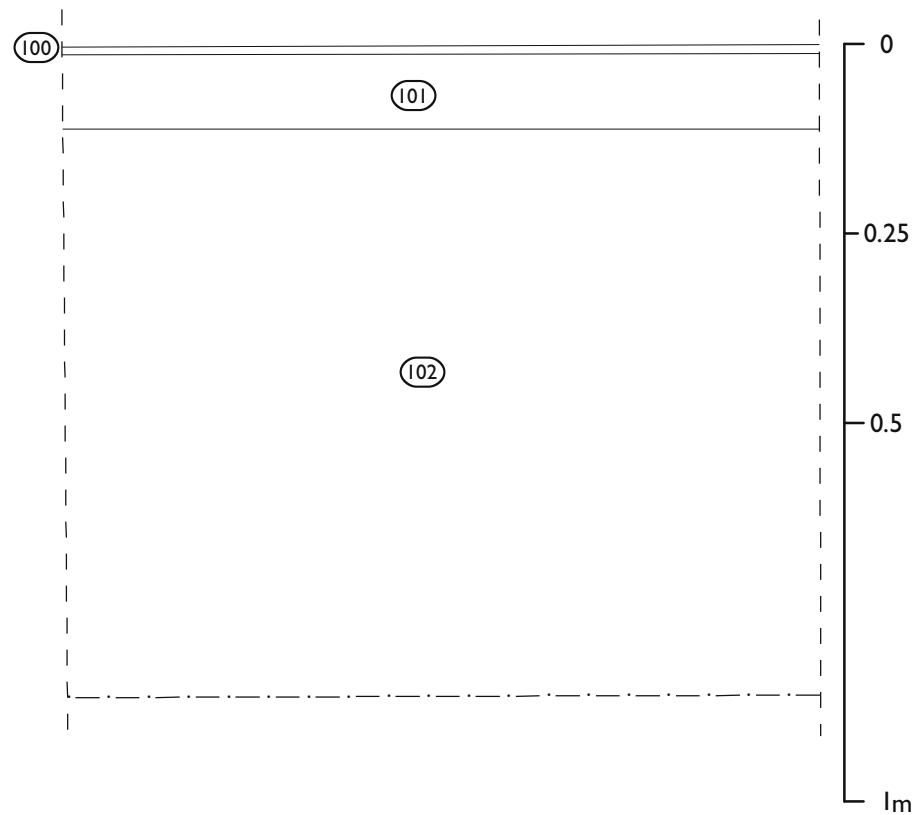
DESCRIPTION // Trench Location

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L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // Northeast Facing Section



Scale 1:10 @ A4

PROJECT // 0866C - Old Dee Bridge Chester

DESCRIPTION // Northeast facing section

DOC REF: LP0866C-AWB-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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# SOURCES CONSULTED

## APPENDIX I

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## CARTOGRAPHIC

BRAUN & HOGENBERG, 1581, Map of Chester

SPEEDE, 1610. Map of Chester

HUGHES, 1643, Map of Chester

LAVAUX, 1745, Map of Chester

STOCKDALE, 1796, Map of Chester

COLE, 1805, Map of Chester

NEELE, 1817, Map of Chester

BATENHAM, 1821, Map of Chester

COLE, 1836, Map of Chester

TITHE MAP, 1841, St Peter's Parish

THOMAS, 1853, Map of Chester

GRETTY, 1870, Map of Chester

ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1874, 25” Scale map of Chester

ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1899, 25” Scale map of Chester

ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1910, Scale map of Chester

ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1938, 1:10,000 Scale map of Chester

ORDNANCE SURVEY, 1961, 1:10,000 Scale map of Chester

ORDNANCE SURVEY, 2006, 1:5000 Scale map of Chester

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# OASIS FORM

## APPENDIX 2



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: Iparchae1-62090**

### Project details

Project name	Old Dee Bridge, Chester
Short description of the project	A Watching Brief comprising the monitoring of the excavation of a hand dug trench for the installation of a new traffic light and CCTV cable. The Watching Brief revealed no archaeological features.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2009 End: 01-07-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHE/ODB 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE CHESTER CHESTER Old Dee Bridge
Postcode	CH4 7JB
Study area	4.50 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 40709 65759 53.1853302869 -2.887384512370 53 11 07 N 002 53 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 9.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Claire Statter
Project supervisor	Claire Statter
Type of sponsor/funding body	City Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cheshire West and Chester Council

### Project archives

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief report for land at Old Dee Bridge, Chester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Statter, C
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	A4 spiral bound report
Entered by	Claire Statter (c.statter@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	16 July 2009

## OASIS: