

DOWNLOAD PDF EXCAVATIONS AT CHESTER, CHESTER CASTLE (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE EXCAVATION SURVEY REPORTS)

Chapter 1 : Archaeology Fieldwork |

Excavations at Chester, Chester Castle: The Seventeenth-century Armoury and Mint - Excavation and Building Recording in the Inner Ward, (Archaeological Service Excavation & Survey Reports).

Their expansion into the north of Britannia during the reign of Vespasian meant that the Romans needed a new military base, close to the new frontiers. Chester was a strategic site for a fortress, commanding access to the sea via the River Dee and dividing the Brigantes from the Ordovices. The rampart was made from turf laid over sand, clay, rubble, and layers of logs. They would have suffered heavy losses in Gaul before retreating to Britain. Buildings would have fallen into disrepair, although some of the larger structures are known to have survived for some time. Augustine of Canterbury arrived in southern Britain preserved a sub-Roman society that was able to survive the attacks from the barbarian Anglo-Saxons and even use a vernacular Latin called British Romance for an active culture. In the 2nd century, a shrine to the Roman goddess Minerva was carved in the quarry for protection, [59] perhaps by the quarry workers. There is also a carving of an altar where offerings were left. The baths were sited near the south gate and measured 1. An unsheltered exercise yard palaestra also formed part of the complex. Professor Mason has said that: Inscriptions of this type are comparatively scarce. Examples of important inscriptions of this nature include treaties with local tribes and declarations of rights. Owing to its proximity to the fortress, it would have been used as a venue for weapons training as well as hosting spectacular entertainments involving acrobats, wrestlers, and professional gladiators. The presence of a second bath building is unusual because legionary fortresses generally had just one set of internal baths. The first building was a prestigious edifice made with concrete foundations and finely dressed stonework, and was probably the finest building in the entire fortress. Technically speaking it was not elliptical, but arcuate, with the central hall being formed from two intersecting arcs, and this makes it unique in the Roman Empire. Its function is unknown. There was no seating within the arcs, which precludes a theatre, and the best guess of the archaeologists was that the twelve alcoves may have contained images of the gods, with the temple being dedicated to the twelve primary gods of the Roman pantheon. Traces of the concrete foundation for the water feature and its lead pipe work have been excavated. It is thought that the second building may have survived until the end of Roman rule and influence in Britain. Edit The elliptical building is one of several differences between the fortress at Chester and other Roman fortresses in the province. Also, the stone curtain wall at Chester was constructed without mortar, using large sandstone blocks; this required greater skill and effort than the methods used to build the walls of Eboracum and Isca Augusta, and was usually reserved for the most important structures such as temples or city walls rather than town walls. The governor when construction first started was Gnaeus Julius Agricola. Lead piping found in the elliptical building bears his name, the only evidence in Britain of a building under his direct control. From Deva, Ireland Hibernia was also accessible, a land which Agricola had plans to conquer; he even launched an expedition to Ireland, though where from is unclear.

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Chapter 2 : Archaeology | Department of History and Archaeology | University of Chester

*Excavations at Chester, Chester Castle: The Seventeenth-century Armoury and Mint - Excavation and Building Recording in the Inner Ward, (Archaeological Service Excavation & Survey Reports) [Peter Ellis, etc.] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Semi-circular opening at base, with moulded edge decorated with thumb impressions. Found incomplete and cracked in kiln. Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion Y Cymmrodor 41 , fig Charcoal staining on the inner surface, about cm above the base. Oven fragments from Delamere Street, Chester: Rim fragment from 25 Bridge Street, Chester Thumb-impressed rim and diagonal finger-wiping on the exterior. Found in close proximity to the fortress bath house, where it may have been used to produce hot food for bathers. Two thousand years of urban life in microcosm, and Ill 5. Oven fragments from Chester amphitheatre Wall fragments with finger-wiped surfaces The amphitheatre ovens may have been used for the preparation of hot snacks for sale to spectators Oven fragments from Chester amphitheatre Wall fragments with smooth surfaces The amphitheatre ovens may have been used for the preparation of hot snacks for sale to spectators. Finger marks on the inside show that the oven was coil or slab built. Rim fragment from Chester amphitheatre Thumb-decorated rim fragment of portable oven, recovered during excavations in , although it went unrecognised at the time. Ovens like this were made at Holt, the tile and pottery kilns which supplied the legionary fortress at Chester. The ovens found at the amphitheatre may have been used for cooking or heating food to sell to spectators at the games. The rim was found unstratified in Portable clay oven from Vaison la Romaine Museum The exterior appears to be decorated with finger-wiping, both vertical and horizontal. Thalamus Publishing, page There is an opening at the base, but it is unclear whether the top is open or lidded source unknown. Modern clay tandoori ovens Right: The barrel shape of these tandoori ovens is remarkably similar to the ovens from Holt and Prestatyn. These larger ovens are built up using long, narrow slabs of clay. The size, shape and exterior decoration are based on the Prestatyn oven, the decorative treatment of the opening at the base is inspired by the Holt example. Two thousand years of urban life in microcosm.

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Chapter 3 : Cheshire: page 4

Excavations at Chester: The Roman Fortress Baths, Excavation and Recording By Mason D.J.P.. Archaeological Service Excavation and Survey Report

The Roman and Later Defences, Part 1: Deva, the Flavians and imperial symbolism, in Carrington a, 33â€”51
Mason, D. The Evolution of the Heart of the City: Excavations on the Site of the Northgate Brewery, Chester, â€”5: Hartley, Oxford, â€”43 Visiting and browsing There is much to see of Roman Chester, beginning with the famous city walls which, in part, follow those of the legionary fortress. A good starting point is the south-east corner tower on Pepper Street. This can be viewed from within the fenced enclosure next to the road but also from above, by taking advantage of the city walls to get an aerial perspective. To the east are the remains of the extramural legionary amphitheatre which can be inspected in detail, whilst immediately next to the city walls, on the south side of the road, are the Roman Remains Park, which contains fragments of stone from the fortress and civil settlement, including columns from the headquarters building and baths. Head north up the city walls until you reach the steps near Kaleyards. Descending the steps, there are stretches of original fortress wall to the north and south of the city wall. Go back up the steps and follow the walls round until close to the North Gate. This section is Roman almost to walkway height the canal cutting is more recent and has removed the fortress ditch. Descend the steps at the North Gate and onto the bridge on Northgate Street to get a view of the fortress north wall. Pieces of the crenelated battlements have been recovered from this section and the curtain wall, now bowing outwards gracefully, is Roman up to wall-walk height, marked by a string course. From the North Gate head back south down Northgate Street until, near the cathedral on the left and just before the town hall on your right, you can see some more column fragments. At the point where the street narrows and a half-timbered building sticks out, turn right and take the narrow lane through to Hamilton Place and, on the way, look into the display window to the right where you can see part of the shrine of the standards of the HQ building. Now make your way down to Grosvenor Street to visit the Grosvenor Museum, which contains much of interest and relevance to the fortress and its surrounding settlement. Browsing for Roman Chester produces some wonderful material. Several pages by Julian Baum offer inspiring reconstructions of the fortress. Additional information for inclusion may be sent to info legionaryfortresses. Page last updated 8th December

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Chapter 4 : Deva Victrix | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Excavations at Chester: 25 Bridge Street, two thousand years of urban life in microcosm Issue 14 of Archaeological Service Excavation and Survey Report Series Issue 14 of Excavation & survey report / Archaeological Service.

Vol 1, This is the first of two volumes dealing with the major research excavations on the Chester amphitheatre in The amphitheatre was discovered in and partially excavated in the s, after which the northern half was laid out as a public monument. Subsequent questions about the future of the site and the original interpretation prompted the recent work which was part funded by English Heritage and the then Chester City Council. The first amphitheatre was built in the 70s AD. It had a stone outer wall with external stairs and timber- framed seating. The second amphitheatre was built concentrically around the first, sealing deposits relating to the behaviour of spectators and the economy of spectacles in the first building. Amphitheatre 2, probably built in the later second century, was the largest and most impressive amphitheatre in Britain, featuring elaborate entrances, internal stairs and decorative pilasters on the outer wall. Sufficient survives to enable a confident architectural reconstruction to be proposed. Beneath the seating banks of the amphitheatres evidence for prehistoric settlement was recovered – the first substantial prehistoric archaeology to be found in Chester. Occupation began with a Mesolithic phase, followed by a Middle Iron Age agricultural settlement and finally Late Iron Age cord-rig ploughing. This fully integrated volume tells the story of the site from the Mesolithic to the end of the life of the amphitheatre. It contains full stratigraphic and structural detail, including computer-generated imagery reconstruction of Amphitheatre 2 artefactual and ecofactual evidence, and takes account of the findings of all excavations on the site since A second volume will deal with the robbing and reuse of the amphitheatre in the post-Roman period, and the development of the medieval and post-medieval urban landscape of the site. The western and southern Roman extramural settlements: A Roman community on the edge of the world. Excavations and other investigations by Simon W Ward and others, This publication presents the detailed results of eleven excavations which attest high-status civilian occupation in a distinct zone lying between the western and southern defences of the Roman fortress and the River Dee. The opportunity is also taken to summarise all other significant discoveries across the whole of the canabae up to the end of Building on this data, a series of discussions examine the development of the river channel; the nature of the occupation of the western extramural area and the status of the Infirmary Field cemetery through functional analysis of the small finds; the spatial and chronological development of the canabae as a whole; the origins and size of the civilian population; and the role of the canabae in framing the economy and society of the region. From gladiators to gardens by S Ainsworth and T Wilmott, This booklet presents the interim results of excavation and research into the Roman amphitheatre at Chester. Part 1 provides the historical background, so that the role the amphitheatre played in the growth of Chester can be understood more clearly. Part 2 acts as a guidebook to enable visitors to appreciate and understand the evidence revealed by the investigations into the amphitheatre itself, and the surrounding buildings and landscape, which otherwise would have remained silent witnesses to over 2, years of history. Built in the first century AD, the scale and quality of construction was impressive, and the fortress baths mark an important stage in the evolution of monumental public architecture in the empire. Through phases of rebuilding and alteration the baths continued to function well into the fourth century. Even when left to decay, the buildings remained a prominent landmark in the topography of post-Roman Chester for many centuries. The building was eventually completed in the third century to a modified design and possibly served as a macellum. Numerous reconstructions by computer artist Julian Baum. Excavation and building recording in the Inner Ward by P Hough , compiled by P Ellis, A study of the seventeenth-century armoury and the curtain wall behind it. Part of the armoury was used as a mint, under the direction of Sir Edmond Halley, during the great Recoinage of Papers from a seminar held at Chester February , compiled by P Carrington, Thirteen papers summarising current research on topics ranging from prehistoric wetlands to post-medieval mining. Particular emphasis on

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late prehistoric to Saxon landscape archaeology. Trade and the port of Chester: An excellent introduction to the archaeological wealth of the district. Reviews the long-term survival of the Roman fabric, the development of Saxon Chester as a whole and the significance of the port. Well preserved plant and insect remains from a 13th-century pit. A History by Simon Ward, A beautifully illustrated book exploring the city through the ages, looking at the activities of the people who contributed to its intriguing story. Many archaeologists and historians have attempted to throw light on those lives and the author has drawn widely from their work, as well as his own, besides using the surviving historic fabric of the city, to create a book that will appeal to both resident and visitor. ISBN 1 7. Appendices on medieval floor tiles and local pottery fabrics. Reconstruction of the buildings and discussion of the burghal defences. The western and southern Roman extramural settlements see below are available from: The Grosvenor Museum Shop.

Chapter 5 : Roman portable ovens from Chester | Alison Heke - calendrierdelascience.com

Excavations at Chester, Chester Castle: the seventeenth-century armoury and mint. Excavation and building recording in the Inner Ward by P Hough , compiled by P Ellis, A study of the seventeenth-century armoury and the curtain wall behind it.

Chapter 6 : Beeston Castle, Cheshire: A Report on the Excavations by Laurence - Google Books

Excavation and survey reports by Chester Archaeological Service () in English and held by 1 WorldCat member library worldwide.

Chapter 7 : Dr Jo Kirton | History and Archaeology | University Of Chester

Excavations at Chester: the Western and Southern Roman Extramural Settlements: a Roman Community on the Edge of the World: Excavations and Other Investigations.

Chapter 8 : Dan Garner | History and Archaeology | University Of Chester

Chester City Council (Archaeological Service Excavation & Survey Report No 14) Excavations in the backlands on the east side of Bridge Street have provided a wealth of archaeological evidence for years of the city's history.

Chapter 9 : Current Publications |

In the first instance, I was employed by Chester City Council to co-direct the Chester Amphitheatre Project () along with a senior archaeologist from English Heritage; the project was a partnership between English Heritage and Chester City Council and involved a research excavation on parts of the largest Roman amphitheatre yet.