

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for

**NORTHWICH  
UNITED REFORM  
CHURCH**

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For Dreaming Spires Group

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Claire Statter BA PIFA

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report for

# NORTHWICH UNITED REFORM CHURCH

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Client: Dreaming Spires Group

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Local Authority: Vale Royal Borough Council

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NGR: 365336,373525

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Planning App: 06/0478/FUM

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Doc Ref: LP0547C-AWB-v1.2

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Date: November 07

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## L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

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# Abstract

This report considers the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out during the excavation of the foundation trenches for new steel work within the car park area. The excavation of part of the foundation trenches within the church and the excavation of a trench for new drainage trench at Northwich United Reform Church (NGR 365336,373525) were also carried out.

The Watching Brief was carried out between 17<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2007. Fieldwork was carried out by Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Dreaming Spires Group.

One archaeological feature was recorded on site. This was a clear square cut with a silty fill, probably dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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# 1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. Between 17<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2007 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Northwich United Reform Church. The fieldwork was commissioned by Dreaming Spires Group.
- 1.2. The site is located at NGR 365336,373525 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.3. The Local Authority is Vale Royal Borough Council, who are advised by the Cheshire County Archaeologist.
- 1.4. The building is being converted into 14 apartments.
- 1.5. The archaeological site recording was carried out by Claire Statter of L – P : Archaeology.
- 1.6. The investigation comprised the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches and the excavation of a trench for new drainage.
- 1.7. The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to make a record of any archaeological deposits or features and to establish their date, character and importance.

## 2. Planning Background

- 2.1. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued PPG 16, “Archaeology and Planning”. This document provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 2.2. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Vale Royal Borough Council, is bound by the policy frameworks provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), and the policies within the Vale Royal Borough Local Plan which was adopted in June 2006.

### ***VALE ROYAL BOROUGH LOCAL PLAN***

#### **POLICY BE14**

Development proposals which could affect local ancient monuments and sites of archaeological importance, including sites and areas of archaeological potential and those identified in the Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, will not be allowed unless it can be demonstrated, as part of the submitted planning application, that the particular site or monument will be satisfactorily preserved either in situ or where it is not feasible, by record.

- 2.3. Full planning permission, reference number 06/0478/FUM, has been granted by Vale Royal Borough Council with the following condition:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or his agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.*

- 2.4. Mark Leah, Archaeological Advisor to Vale Royal Borough Council agreed that a watching brief was required during foundation excavation and drainage excavation. This report details the results of the Archaeological Watching Brief.

## 3. Geology and Topography

### 3.1. Geology

- 3.1.1. Lying approximately 500m to the east of the Winnington Fault, the site occupies an area comprising a solid geology of Triassic Mudstones and Lower Keuper Saliferous beds (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 1).
- 3.1.2. Excavations did not extend to a depth sufficient to encounter bedrock, however, as expected the drift deposits identified during excavation were of fine sand.

### 3.2. Topography

- 3.2.1. The site lies within Northwich town centre along a ridge overlooking the River Dane and the River Weaver to the southeast. The site alignment lies along a northwest southeast orientation with the church slightly offset along a northnorthwest south-southeast orientation.
- 3.2.2. To the northeast of the site lies Castle Hill Farm, and the area of Castle Hill. This is the proposed location of a Roman auxiliary fort. To the north and west of the site lies Queensgate and Harrisons place respectively. These are modern housing estates which are located over areas of known Roman features. Castle street bounds the south of the site and evidence of Roman industrial activity has been recovered from the south side of this road (POOLE 2007).
- 3.2.3. The approximate elevation of the site is 32.3mOD.

## 4. Archaeological and Historical 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

4.1. The following archaeological and historic background has been taken from the Historic Background Document for Northwich United Reform Church by B. Poole 2007.

#### **PREHISTORIC**

4.2. There is little evidence for any prehistoric activity on the study site, however, its situation on alluvial soils indicates that it lies within an area favoured for settlement throughout this period. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the surrounding area comes from worked flint finds from 150m to the southwest of the site (CSMR 717).

4.3. Environmental evidence has been analysed to produce a detailed development of the area through the prehistoric period for this part of Cheshire. The area around Northwich can be seen to have developed from tundra-like conditions during the Late Glacial period into a woodland environment (HARRIS & THACKER 1987, 26-29). By approximately 6000BC this was dominated by deciduous woodland, as was common across the Cheshire Plain (HARRIS & THACKER 1987, 26-29).

4.4. The area was occupied by deciduous woodland throughout the Mesolithic period

and finds of microliths from around the River weaver and at Castle Hill, 125m to the southwest of the study site (CSMR 717) suggest that Mesolithic activity was present (CHADWICK 1996, 9).

4.5. Neolithic activity in the hinterland around Northwich is evidenced by finds such as a perforated stone hoe and polished stone axes dating to this period, which were found by the River Weaver, (CHADWICK 1996, 9). It is thought that the alluvial soils along the Weaver would have been preferred for settlement to the boulder clay nearby.

4.6. This preference can be clearly seen during the Bronze Age, with scatters of axe hammers and flint daggers from around the rivers Weaver and Dane (CHADWICK 1996, 10).

4.7. Although the earliest settlement evidence immediately adjacent to the site dates to the Roman period, it is thought that the settlement may date back into the Iron Age. Roman re-use of an existing area of salt exploitation on rich alluvial soils, overlooking the confluence of the Dane and Weaver, is suggested by Wilkes and Crosby (CROSBY 1996, 25). There are crude pottery vessels which are thought to have been used for making salt cakes dating to the prehistoric period found in the area (WILKES 2005).

## **ROMAN**

4.8. It is thought that the course of the River Weaver and its confluence with the River Dane have not migrated by any significant amount since the Roman period (CHADWICK 1996, 7). During the Roman period Northwich was known as *Condate*.

4.9. Northwich is thought to have been the location of an auxiliary fort from around AD50 (MORGAN & MORGAN 2004, 168). The Roman fort may have been situated on Castle Hill, to the immediate southwest of the study site, with associated settlement to the north and industrial activity to the south (JONES ET AL 1987).

4.10. Numerous Roman finds from the area, as identified on the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER), include ceramic and metal artefacts as well as cremation burials along the line of Watling Street 175m to the northeast of the study site (CSMR 719/0/4). The quantity of finds indicates that the study site is located within a area of

Roman activity.

- 4.11. Curzon (1993, 18) suggests that the early fort went out of use prior to AD90 when King Street was constructed to the east of Northwich. This new road bypassed the town. There is evidence from excavations within Northwich that the earlier fort was replaced during the late 1st to early 2nd century AD (JONES ET AL 1987).
- 4.12. The original fort at Northwich, would have consisted of a wooden structure on the high ground overlooking the rivers, with associated defensive earthworks (CURZON 1993, 17). The later fort is thought to have been constructed around AD120 when the Emperor Hadrian re-organised the military occupation forces in the north (CURZON 1993, 18). Previous work suggested that the forts occupied two distinct locations, either side of Watling Street, however, recent re-evaluation of the excavation results suggests that the forts may have occupied a similar location (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 4).
- 4.13. Excavations to the immediate southwest of the study site revealed remains of barrack blocks and a possible *praetorium* or commanders quarters (CSMR 719/2/3). The fort would have been surrounded by ramparts and a defensive ditch, located to the north of the study site.
- 4.14. The Roman road of Watling Street passes directly through Northwich and forms an important trade and access route from Chester to Manchester (CROSBY 1996, 23). It has been suggested that its course ran along the high ground through the auxiliary fort (CHADWICK 1996, 11). If this is the case, the Roman road lies directly to the south of the site area. The present course of A559 lies along the suggested line of Watling Street, however, during construction of the United Reform Church a paved road running in an east-west orientation, parallel to Castle Street, was identified (WATKIN 1974). This may however be a subsidiary road.
- 4.15. A secondary Roman road, thought to be an internal street alignment, was identified at Waterloo Road in 1976 (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 4). This ran perpendicular to Castle Street in a north south orientation (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 4). Extrapolating the alignment of this road suggests that it may cut directly through the study site, or in the immediate vicinity.
- 4.16. A civilian settlement, or *vicus*, has been proposed outside the fort. Evidence for this comes from the high quantity of domestic ceramic sherds found 150m to the

northwest and 300m to the southwest of the study site (CSMR 719/0/8 AND 719/0/14 RESPECTIVELY).

- 4.17. Industrial activity is known of from this period including a 1st century brine hearth 175m to the northwest and a pottery kiln 150m to the west of the study site, (CSMR 719/0/9 AND 719/0/12 RESPECTIVELY).
- 4.18. In 1865 four Roman lead salt pans were reported to have been found during construction work at The Docklands, 175m northeast of the study site (CHADWICK 1996, 11).
- 4.19. Approximately 500m to the north of the study site an extramural Roman cemetery, (CSMR 719/0/1), containing cinerary urns has been identified. These urns contain the ash remains of cremated people.
- 4.20. The fort is thought to have gone out of use around AD142 (CURZON 1993, 18) although the Roman town continued to thrive into the third century as Condate is named in the 3rd century Antonine Itinerary, the register of stations in the Roman empire (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 3).

#### **EARLY MEDIEVAL**

- 4.21. There is little evidence for early medieval activity on the site, mainly due to the scale of salt mining and the resultant subsidence (HARRIS & THACKER 1987, 237). However, It seems unlikely that there would have been no early medieval activity in the area as other salt towns of Cheshire (Middlewich and Nantwich) formed a major part of the Anglo-Saxon trading network of the area (CAMPBELL 1991, 42).
- 4.22. The medieval settlement of Northwich is thought to have developed around the area of Witton Street, 800m to the northeast of the study site (CHADWICK 1996, 14). This settlement may indicate that the brine works shifted north, from their Roman location (CHADWICK 1996, 14). However, the crossing of the River Weaver was still located at Castle Street, suggesting that medieval activity was present close to the study site (CHADWICK 1996, 14).

#### **MEDIEVAL**

- 4.23. The Domesday book records Northwich as being in a derelict state by the time Earl

Hugh of Chester takes control of it (MORRIS 1978, 268A). At this time it is valued at 35s and it is stated that the same laws and customs apply in Northwich as in Middlewich and Nantwich (MORRIS 1978, 268A). The returns of the saltworks in Northwich were shared between the King and Earl Hugh Lupus during this period (SCHOLES 1999, 121).

4.24. Although 19th century antiquarians had put forward the theory that the area known as Castle Hill was the site of a motte and bailey castle, there is no evidence to suggest this is actually the case (CURZON 1993, 17). The area is first recorded as Castle Hill in AD1189 referring to it as a proper named area, rather than as a reference to a castle or building (CURZON 1993, 17).

4.25. Northwich remained in the hands of the Earls of Chester until AD1237, when it was transferred to Prince Edward, son of Henry II, and became a Royal Manor (ORMEROD 1882).

4.26. Northwich is recorded as a borough from 1288 and there is good evidence to indicate it also held markets, although no market charter survives (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 6). Ormerod also indicates that the town held two annual fairs and a regular Friday market (1882, 137).

4.27. The main area of medieval settlement was located to the northeast of the study site, however, there is documentary evidence for the existence of a bridged crossing of the River Weaver at Castle Street prior to AD1351, and this is recorded as being repaired due to flooding at this time (CHADWICK 1996, 14).

4.28. Toll records from the bridge crossing around AD1353 indicates that numerous raw materials associated with tanning were being imported into the town which could imply that as well as salt production, Northwich was also home to a thriving tanning industry (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 7).

#### **POST MEDIEVAL**

4.29. By the post medieval period Northwich was known for its salt production and by 1605 there were an estimated 452 salt pans operating in the town (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 7). This made Northwich the sixth largest salt producing community in the country at that time (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 7).

4.30. Both Saxton's map of 1577 and Speed's map of 1610 depict Northwich as a market

town. The size of the town on these maps indicates that Northwich would have been prominent in the local area (SHAW & CLARK 2003, 2). A 17th century plan of the town, by an unknown cartographer, only covers the main area of occupation away from the study site, confirming that the major settlement was located to the north east of the site.

- 4.31. The medieval timber bridge is recorded as being replaced by a more substantial stone structure in 1662 (CHADWICK 1996, 15).
- 4.32. It was in AD1721, with the Weaver Navigation Act, that Northwich grew into a significant town as this meant that by the 1730's forty ton ships could access Northwich (SCHOLLES 1999, 121).
- 4.33. The United Reform Church, as a system of worship, arrived in Northwich in 1708, however according to the Congregational Church 250th Anniversary pamphlet the first official church building was not begun until 1795, at a site in Cross Street. It was the Reverend Job Wilson who had recently moved to Northwich who lay the foundation stone for this church.
- 4.34. The church was subsequently moved due to Winnington Hill in 1852 as the original building had become old and unsuitable (LYNCH 2004, 293).
- 4.35. The tithe map for Northwich, dated 1860, shows the site area as being located to the north of the main street running into Northwich in an area of enclosed fields. No development can be seen on the site area at this time.
- 4.36. This layout continues to be shown on the 1876 Ordnance Survey 1st edition. The field bounding Castle street is shown as vacant, possibly meadow land, with the two enclosed fields to the north depicted as orchards.
- 4.37. By 1880, mining had extended to such an extent that the town began to sink (WILKES 2005). What became known as "the great subsidence of 1880" saw houses, shops and offices disappear into great voids (WILKES 2005). The United Reform church remained at Winnington Hill until 1880, when the subsidence that was affecting the town took hold and a new church had to be constructed at the study site on Castle Street, which opened two years later in 1882 (LYNCH 2004, 293 & LANGSTON 2005). At this time Reverend Wilson was moved again, to the the study site

at the new Church in Castle Street. It is thought that Reverend Wilson was moved again in the 20th century and that no burials are present at the Castle Street United Reform Church.

4.38. The hall and Sunday School was built rapidly after the construction of the new church and was completed in 1893, 11 years after the new church had opened.

4.39. The 1898 Ordnance Survey map of Northwich shows the United Reform church occupying its present position. The plan of the church can be seen to follow that shown on all subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of the area, those of 1910, 1938, 1965 and current.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1. The watching brief consisted of archaeological monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches and the excavation of a trench for new drainage.
- 5.2. Sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10 on drawing film with the site code and relevant information.
- 5.3. Photographs were taken with an appropriate scale bar on 35mm colour slide and black and white plate media and digitally on a Cannon Ixus5.1 digital camera.
- 5.4. Full drawing, photographic and context registers were kept on site and all contexts were recorded on pro-forma sheets.
- 5.5. No samples were taken on the site.

## 6. Results

6.1. In this report context numbers are indicated by brackets, with round brackets indicating fills and deposits (33) and square brackets indicating cut features [4], levels are indicated in metres Below Ground Level (BGL).

### FOUNDATION TRENCHES

6.2. The first phase of foundation trenching involved the excavation of 5 square trenches, of varying size, in order to accommodate the new steel work, (FIGURE 3), within the school room area of the building. Foundations were also excavated within the church area (FIGURE 3).

#### 6.3. TRENCH ONE

6.3.1. Trench one was located to the west of the building and measured 1.6m by 0.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m BGL.

6.3.2. The first context encountered within this pit was (100) a dark grey concrete measuring 0.03m thick.

6.3.3. Sealed by (100) was (101) a dark brown compact rubble hardcore base for the concrete. This measured a depth of 0.2m BGL. Below (101) was (102) a loose to firm dark brown silt measuring 0.4m BGL with brick fragment inclusions.

6.3.4. Below (102) lay (103) a loose dark brown silt, this deposit reached beyond the base of the trench at 0.5m BGL. This deposit was identified as an earlier ground surface predating the building.

#### 6.4. TRENCH TWO

6.4.1. Trench 2 was located to the east of pit 1 and 5.5m to the south of the north wall of the building, and measured 1.6m by 1.6m with a depth of 1.25m.

6.4.2. As with trench 1 the first context encountered was dark grey concrete measuring 0.03m thick, (100).

6.4.3. Sealed by (100) was (101) the compact rubble hardcore measuring 0.18m BGL. Below which lay (102) measuring 0.33m BGL which in turn overlay (103) the loose dark brown silt with organic inclusions. This deposit extended

beyond the base of the trench at 1.25m BGL.

### **6.5.TRENCH THREE**

- 6.5.1. This trench measured 1.6m by 1.6m, with a depth of 0.58m. The pit was located 7m to the south of the northern wall of the building and 0.7m to the east of trench 2.
- 6.5.2. The first context encountered was (100) measuring a depth of 0.03m, which overlay the rubble hardcore (101) which measured 0.13m BGL.
- 6.5.3. (101) in turn over lay (102) which measured 0.28m BGL. Below (102) was (103) which extended beyond the base of the trench at 0.58m BGL.

### **6.6.TRENCH FOUR**

- 6.6.1. Trench 4 was located 13.5m to the south of the north wall of the building, directly to the south of pit 2. This pit measured 1.5m by 1.5m.
- 6.6.2. As with each trench previously excavated the first context encountered was (100) a 0.03m deposit of concrete.
- 6.6.3. Sealed by (100) was (101) measuring a depth of 0.13m BGL which in turn sealed in (102) which reached a depth of 0.35m BGL.
- 6.6.4. Below (102) lay a light brown friable sand (104) with a maximum depth of 1.02m BGL. Cutting (104) was [106] a square shaped cut which could only be seen within the west facing section of the trench. The cut measured 0.75m wide and 1m deep. This cut had vertical sides and a flat bottom with rounded slope at base (FIGURE 4). [106] also cut contexts (107), (108) and bottomed into (110).



Plate 1 - West facing section of trench 4. 1m scale

- 6.6.5. There were two fill deposits within [106]. The upper deposit was a firm mid brown silty sand (105) measuring a thickness of 0.5m. Below this was a similar yet less compact deposit (109) with a thickness of 0.4m. It is likely that these two fills were the same deposit.
- 6.6.6. Below [106] was (107) a firm dark brown black silty ash, with small iron fleck inclusions. This deposit was seen as a small isolated waste deposit, which measured 0.02m thick at a depth of 1.02m BGL. This deposit could only be seen to the north of [106] within the west facing section.
- 6.6.7. Below (107) lay (108) a firm grey sandy clay which measured a maximum depth of 0.07m and was seen at 0.9m BGL. This deposit was only present to the south of [106] in the west facing section although it could be seen throughout the north facing section.
- 6.6.8. (110) was below (108) a firm mid brown silty sand with small pebble inclusions. One piece of modern red brick was noted in this section. This deposit extended beyond the base of the trench at 1.5m BGL.
- 6.6.9. Below (110) within the south east corner of this trench was a loose light grey sand (111). This was the undisturbed natural sand of the area.

## **6.7. TRENCH FIVE (FIGURE 5)**

- 6.7.1. Trench 5 was located within the eastern doorway of the building, 4.8m to the west of the doorway and 8m to the south of the northern wall of the building. The trench measured 1.5m by 1.6m and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m.
- 6.7.2. As with each of the previous trenches the first context encountered was (100) a 0.03m thick deposit of concrete.
- 6.7.3. Below (100) lay (101) measuring 0.18m BGL, which in turn sealed (102) measuring 0.28m BGL.
- 6.7.4. Sealed by (102) was (112) a dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks. This deposit is similar to (103) seen in several of the earlier pits. It is thought that this deposit was the earlier groundlevel before the erection of the building. This deposit reached a depth of 1.28m BGL.
- 6.7.5. Below (112) was (111) the natural grey sand as seen within pit 4. This deposit reached a depth of 1.45m BGL. (111) in turn sealed (113) a loose red sand which was also seen as a natural sand deposit. This deposit extended beyond the base of the trench at 1.5m BGL.

## **FOUNDATION TRENCHES WITHIN THE CHURCH**

- 6.8. Foundation trenches were also excavated within the main body of the church (FIGURE 3).
- 6.9. The first context encountered was (114) a grey silt deposit. This deposit measured a depth of 0.7m BGL. This deposit appeared to be a makeup material below the floor of the church, which was believed to have been raised above the present ground level.
- 6.10. Below (114) lay (113) the natural red sand as seen within the previous foundation pits. This deposit extended beyond the base of the trench at 1m BGL.
- 6.11. Foundations were also excavated further to the south running on a north south orientation. These foundations were located within the centre of the main body of the church.

6.12. The uppermost deposit within these foundations was context (114) a grey silt deposit as seen above. This deposit measured 0.55m BGL. Below (114) lay (111) natural light brown grey sand as seen within the foundation pits located within the school room area of the building. This deposit extended below the base of the trench at 0.7m BGL.

6.13. No archaeological features were seen during this phase of monitoring.

**DRAINAGE TRENCH (FIGURE 3)**

6.14. The new drainage trench was located parallel to the eastern wall of the building 1m from the boundary wall and measured 0.6m wide.

6.15. The first deposit excavated within this trench was (115) a humic topsoil with frequent root inclusions. This deposit reached a maximum depth of 0.4m BGL.

6.16. Sealed in by (115) was a mid to dark brown silty loam subsoil (116). This measured a depth of 0.85 BGL. Below (116) lay (113) the natural red sand as seen across the site and extended beyond the base of the trench at 1m BGL.

6.17. No archaeological features were revealed during this phase of monitoring.

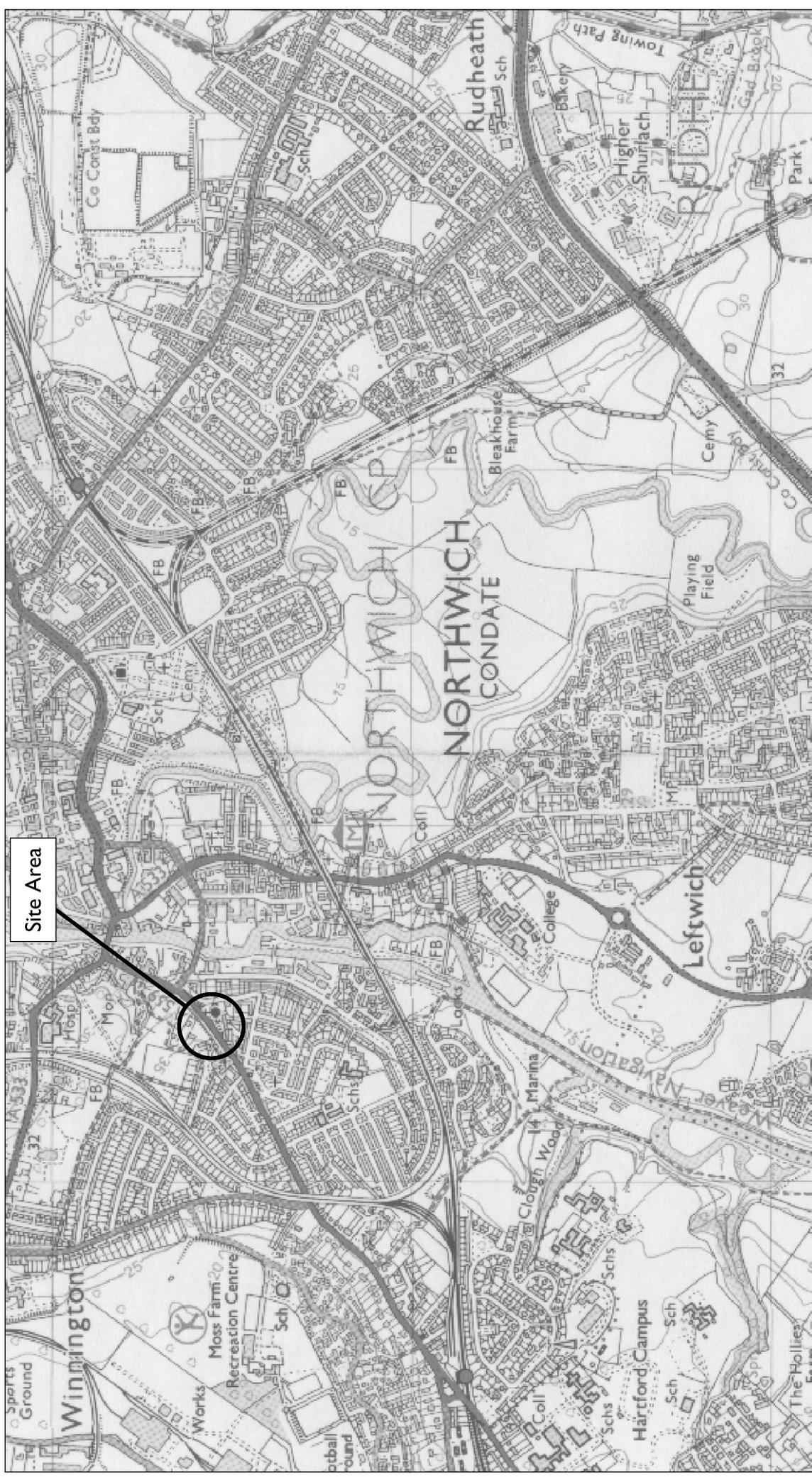
## 7. Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1. The archaeological watching brief involved the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches and the excavation of a trench for new drainage.
- 7.2. The trenches excavated within the building revealed a sequence of modern make up deposits relating to the construction of the building, overlying natural sand deposits. The drainage trench excavated outside the building showed topsoil overlying subsoil, overlying natural sand deposits
- 7.3. The only archaeological feature recorded was a square in trench 4, which was located within the building. This feature was probably 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

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# FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // General site location



0 1,250m

PROJECT // 0547C Northwich United Reform Church

DESCRIPTION // General site location

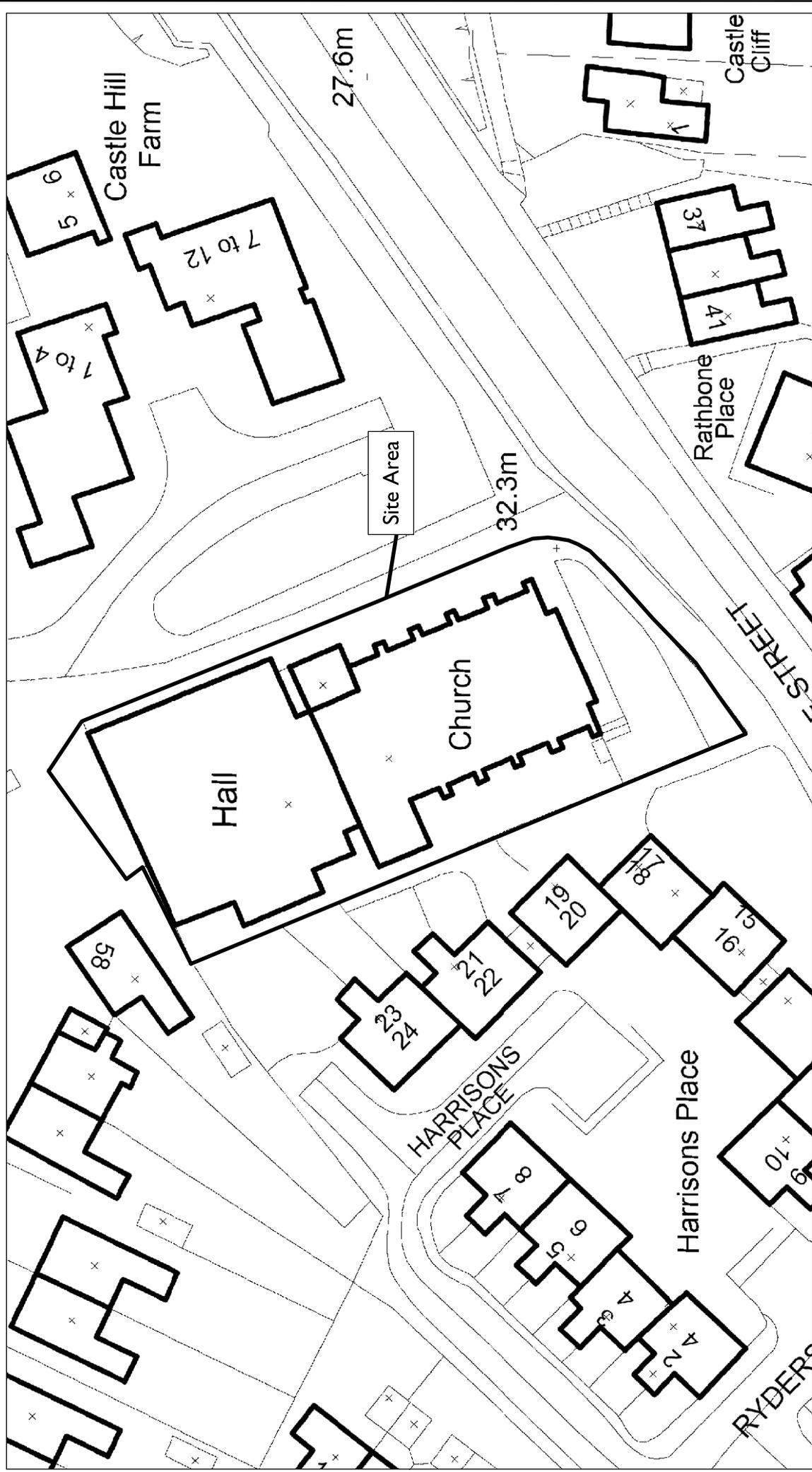
Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100030862

Scale 1:15,000 @ A4

DOC REF: LP0547C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Detailed site location



PROJECT // 0547C Northwich United Reform Church

DESCRIPTION // Detailed site location

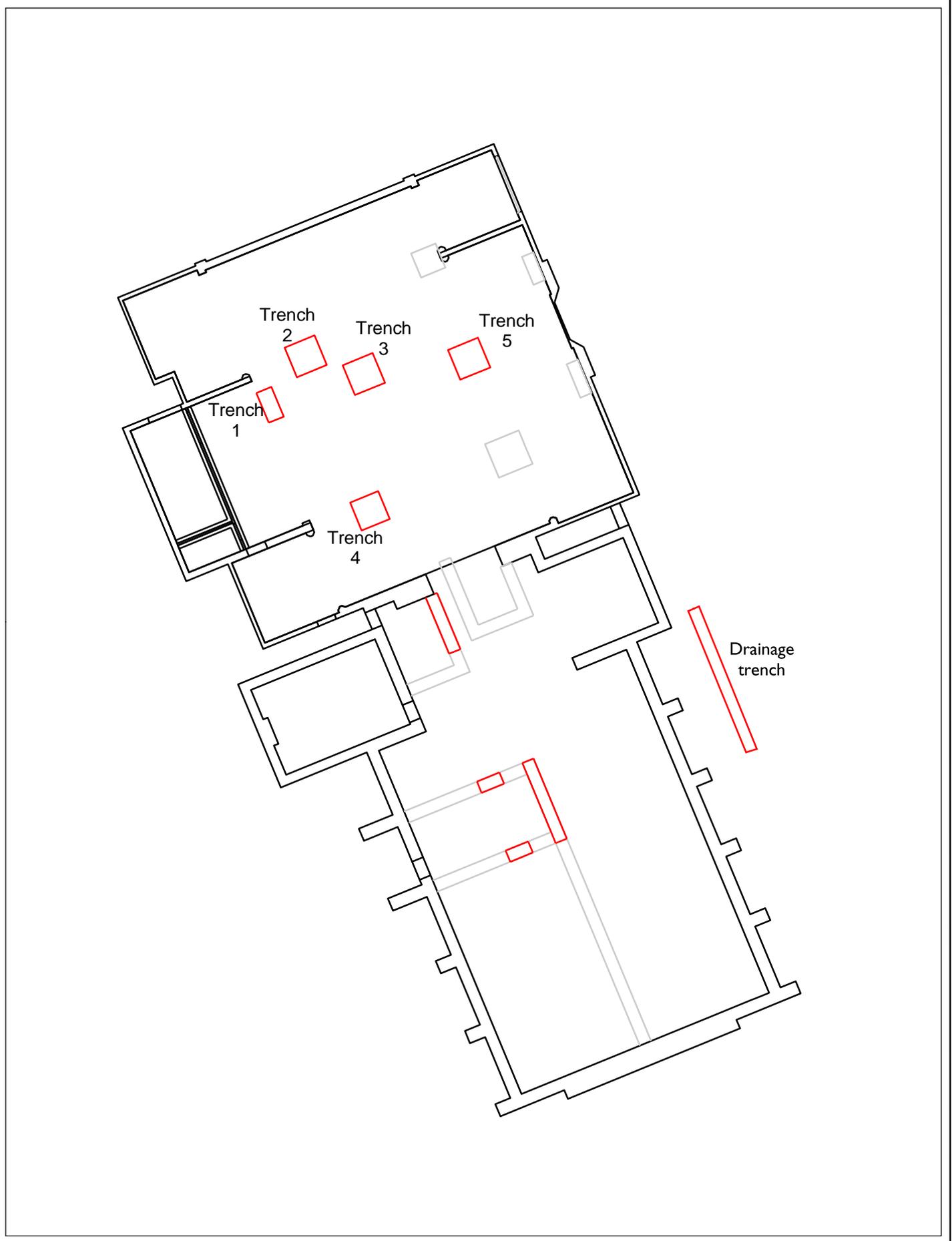
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Scale 1:500 @ A4

FIGURE 3 // Monitored areas



0 7.5m

- Existing walls
- Monitored
- Proposed foundations



Scale 1:250 @ A4

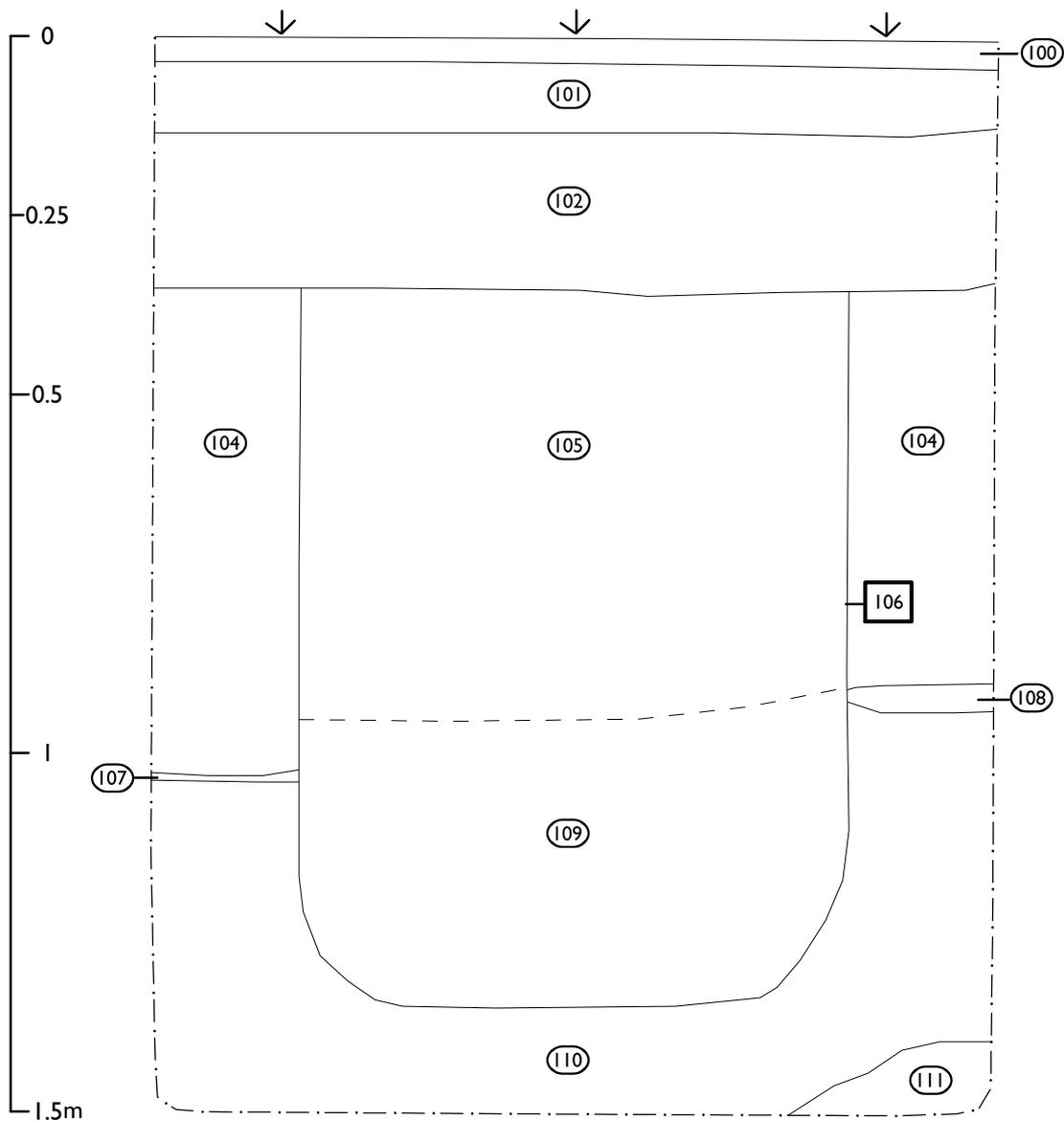
PROJECT // 0547C - Northwich United Reform Church

DESCRIPTION // Monitored areas

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FIGURE 4 // West facing section of test pit 4



PROJECT // 0547C - Northwich United Reform Church

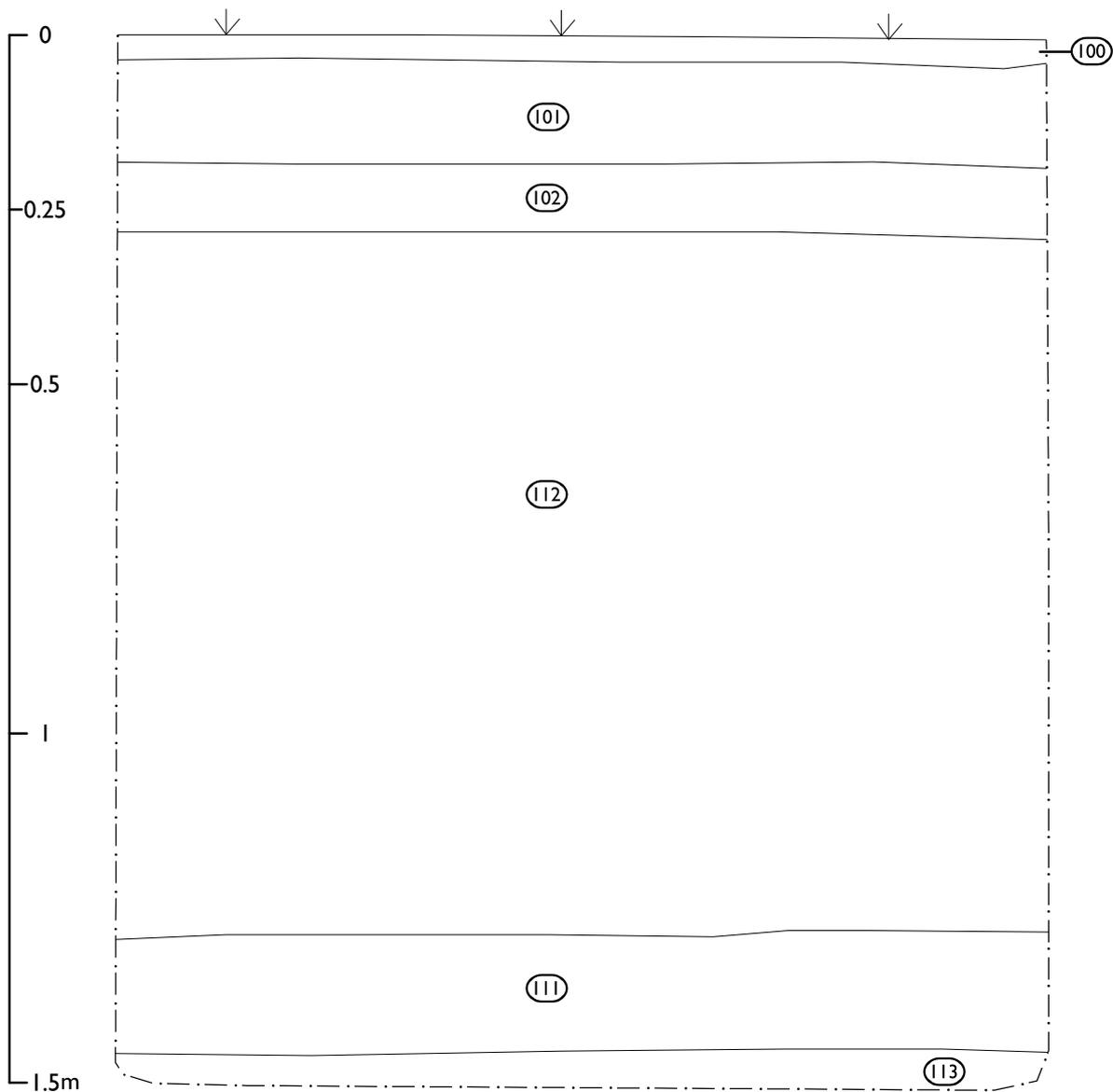
DESCRIPTION // West facing section of test pit 4

Scale 1:10 @ A4

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FIGURE 5 // West facing section of test pit 5



PROJECT // 0547C - Northwich United Reform Church

DESCRIPTION // West facing section of test pit 5

Scale 1:10 @ A4

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# SOURCES CONSULTED

## APPENDIX I

---

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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: lparchae1-34821**

### Project details

Project name	Northwich United Reform Church
Short description of the project	Watching brief comprising the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for new steel work within the car park area, the excavation of part of the foundation trenches with the church and the excavation of a trench for new drainage.
Project dates	Start: 17-09-2007 End: 26-09-2007
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NRW/NURC 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CHESHIRE VALE ROYAL NORTHWICH Northwich United Reform Church
Postcode	CW8 1JB
Study area	1352.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 65336 73525 53.2573185364 -2.519668920110 53 15 26 N 002 31 10 W Point
Height OD	Min: 32.00m Max: 32.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
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 Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Dreaming Spires Group

### Project archives

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological Watching Brief report for Northwich United Reform Church  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Statter, C  
Date 2007  
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 27 November 2007

## OASIS:

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