

METHODIST CHAPEL, HOSPITAL STREET, NANTWICH, CHESHIRE

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

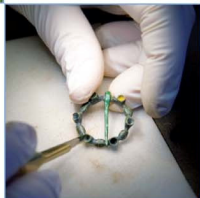
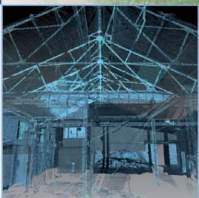
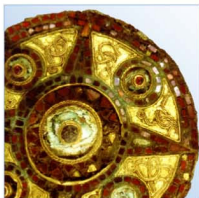
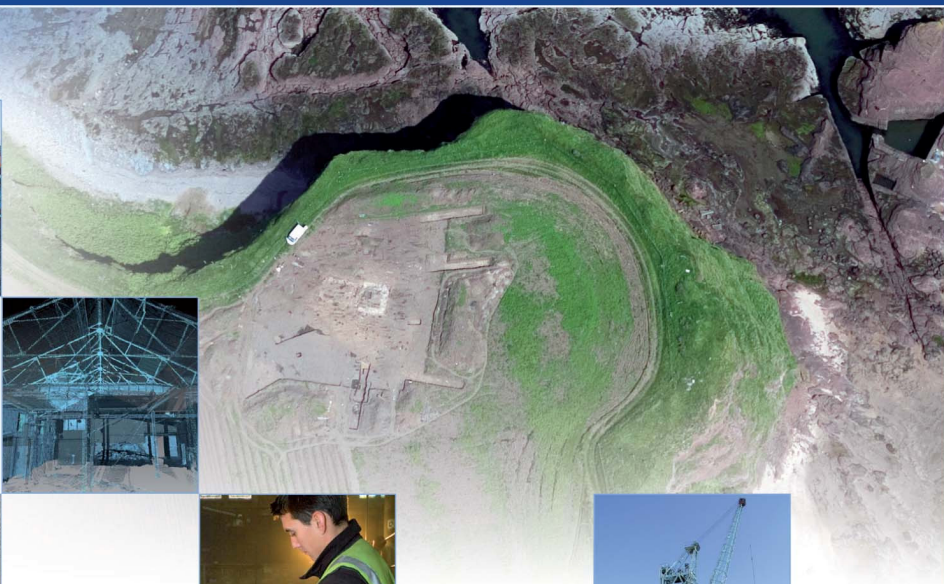
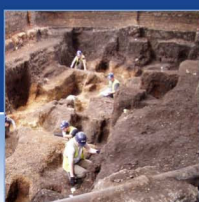
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AOC Project no: 30328

Site Code: 2008.98

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METHODIST CHAPEL, HOSPITAL STREET, NANTWICH, CHESHIRE

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Stephen J Williams t/a Regenesis 37A Hospital Street Nantwich Cheshire CW5 5RL
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SJ 6531 5224
AOC Project No:	30328
Prepared by:	Chris Pole
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Date of Excavation:	12th January – 14th January 2009
Date of Report:	January 2009

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Between 12th January 2009 and 14th January 2009 AOC Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Methodist Chapel, Nantwich, Cheshire on behalf of Regenesi. The evaluation consisted of two 1.2m square test pits in the footprint of a proposed building.

The evaluation revealed a series of walls and a floor surface that represent the remains of a structure seen on the 1876 OS Map and photographs from the Triple-Jubilee Guidebook of 1958. This was demolished in the 1960s and was a mirror of the extant no. 74 Hospital Street building. The pair of buildings were likely to have been preachers houses constructed in 1808.

No burials or waterlogged deposits were present.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is a report on an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken at the Methodist Chapel, Hospital Street, Nantwich, Cheshire (Figure 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Regenesys.
- 1.2 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 6531 5224 and is within land bounded by a car park to the north, a public footpath to the east, Hospital Street to the south and no. 47 Hospital Street to the west.
- 1.3 The site is currently occupied by the Methodist Chapel and a tarmac car park.
- 1.4 The proposed development is for the conversion of the Chapel building into apartments, and the construction of a building in the south-east corner of the site, with service area to the north-east and car parking facilities retained in the south-west area. Access to the site will continue to be from Hospital Street.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council (CNBC). Archaeology advice to the council is provided by Mark Leah of Cheshire County Council.
- 2.2 A planning application has not yet been submitted to the Local Planning Authority. An archaeological evaluation was recommended by Mark Leah in order to inform on the archaeological potential of the site, in order to determine a potential mitigation strategy prior to determination of the planning application.
- 2.3 This recommendation was made in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990) which states:

“Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process”.
- 2.4 The development site is located within the Nantwich Conservation area as designated by the Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council Local Plan, it is also within a designated Area of Archaeological Importance, as defined by the Cheshire County Council Archaeological Service.
- 2.5 The first stage in the Archaeological Investigation was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2008a).
- 2.5 Further to the results of the Desk Based Assessment an Archaeological Evaluation was recommended to inform on a suitable mitigation strategy and carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008b).
- 2.6 This report details the results of the Archaeological Evaluation.

3. GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site is located within the town of Nantwich, within the historic County of Cheshire. The town lies beside the River Weaver at approximately 40m OD and the solid geology of the area comprises Keuper Marl within which are salt beds (AOC 2008a).

- 3.2 Above the solid geology the drift deposits comprise river gravels on the western side of the town with alluvium in the area of the river terrace and boulder clay on the east side (British Geological Survey 1" map, Sheet 122: Nantwich 1967). The site lies to the east of the known limits of the river terrace alluvium and is anticipated to sit on drift deposits of boulder clay.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information is drawn from the Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2008a).

4.1 The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 4.1.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity in the Nantwich area is limited. Ceramic salt containers were found at Beeston Castle, and at other later prehistoric sites in the Welsh Marches and North Wales, which are thought to have been made in the Nantwich/Middlewich area (AOC 2008a). One of the few notable prehistoric finds from the area is a Bronze Age palstave, which was discovered in Henhull parish c.1km to the north-west of Nantwich. However, there is no known archaeological evidence to suggest that there was activity in Nantwich itself during this period (AOC 2008a).

4.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.2.1 In contrast to the prehistoric period, there is an abundance of material available from the Roman period that identifies Nantwich as an important part of the wider Roman landscape. Much of the evidence recovered from archaeological excavations to date is associated with the production of salt and appears to be located along the western bank of the River Weaver to the north and south of Welsh Row. The most spectacular evidence dating to this period came from an excavation undertaken by UMAU during 2001-2002 which identified two large 2nd century timber lined brine tanks at Kingsley Fields to the north of Welsh Row. The excavations also identified a section of Roman road aligned north-west to south-east which possibly crossed the River Weaver in the vicinity of the later medieval bridge (AOC 2008a).
- 4.2.2 On the eastern bank of the River Weaver the Crown car park excavations of 1978 recovered almost 200 sherds of Roman pottery and a number of Roman roof tile fragments from soils associated with early terracing and cultivation. Analysis of this pottery suggested occupation in the vicinity from the early 2nd to 4th centuries with an emphasis on occupation during the 3rd/4th century (McNeil, 1978).

4.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410-1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066-1550)

- 4.3.1 The archaeological record for early medieval Nantwich is very limited. The only definite find of this period is a bronze mount of 8th/early 9th century date found 'in fields near Nantwich' (AOC 2008a).
- 4.3.2 However, the Domesday survey provides a valuable insight into how important Nantwich was to Cheshire's salt producing industry by the mid 11th century; in 1066 Nantwich was valued at £21 (as opposed to £8 for both Middlewich and Northwich). It is also clear that the salt works were sited by the River Weaver and were demarcated by a boundary ditch. Nantwich suffered devastation after the anti-Norman rebellion of 1069-70 and it was described as 'waste' when granted to the Earl of Chester in 1071 and it was still only worth £10 by 1086.
- 4.3.3 The Earl of Chester granted the town of Nantwich to William Malbank whose dynasty held the town until c.1160-70; William is thought to have founded a castle at Nantwich as well as St. Mary's Church and the Hospital of St. Nicholas (traditionally thought to have stood on the site of 140 Hospital Street). By the 15th century Nantwich can be seen to be the most important town in Cheshire after

Chester itself. The commercial core of the town was centred around the market areas and the High Street and included Pepper Street, Beam Street, Hospital Street and Pillory Street (AOC 2008a).

- 4.3.4 Few buildings survive from the medieval period, with most of the central core of the town having been destroyed in the 'Great Fire' of 1583. Archaeological evidence of medieval settlement does however appear to survive in abundance. An excavation carried out to the rear of 31 Hospital Street revealed organic soils and clay layers to a depth of 2m, and, in the lower waterlogged levels, there were medieval finds and three timber beams dating to the 13th/15th centuries. Trial trenches dug adjacent to the late medieval town house of the Wilbrahams of Woodhey (Sweet Briar Hall, 65-71 Hospital Street) which escaped the fire of 1583, have revealed a pottery sequence that dates from the 12th century (AOC 2008a).

4.4 Post-Medieval (c. AD 1550 – 1900)

- 4.4.1 Nantwich was granted a charter in 1567 and by 1597 most of the Barony of Nantwich was owned by Sir Hugh Cholmondley. As mentioned above (section 4.3.4) the greater part of the town was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1583 but it was soon rebuilt and the town continued to be an important market centre for the surrounding area. During the Civil War Nantwich was garrisoned by Parliamentarians. Defences were erected and the town withstood a siege before being relieved at the Battle of Nantwich in 1644.
- 4.4.2 Salt production in the town declined during the 17th century owing to increasing foreign imports and the discovery of rock salt at Marbury near Northwich in 1670. The opening of the river Weaver navigation in 1735 sounded the death knell for the Nantwich salt industry as it gave Northwich and Winsford ready access to the River Mersey but did not extend as far as Nantwich. By 1792 there were only 3 salt-houses left in Nantwich and the last one of these closed in 1856 (AOC 2008a).
- 4.4.3 The other main trades present in the town from the late 16th century onwards included the mercers (dealers in cloth) who were concentrated around the High Street as well as shoemakers, butchers, glovers and tailors. Cheese making became increasingly important to the town during the 17th century; William Webb describing Nantwich cheese as the best in Europe. By the late 18th century shoemaking and glove making were considered to be the town's main trades and a number of tanneries that would have produced the leather for these trades are shown on the 18th and 19th century historic maps. The town was also important as a stopover during the coaching era; in 1792 there were 34 inns and public houses, 12 malt kilns and malt houses, 127 stables and 5 smithies in the town (AOC 2008a).
- 4.4.4 There is a conveyance associated with the land on which the Hospital Street Methodist Church was built, dated to 1711. This states that the land with 5 cottages was sold by Sir Thomas Mainwaring and John Parker to John Hussey, yeoman, for £170. It also states that each of the cottages carried with it the right to a pew or a seat in Nantwich Parish Church and the right to carry water from an adjacent well known as Goldsmith's well. A second conveyance dated 10th May 1755 stated that Mr Hussey sold the property to George Payne for £230. The property is by this time described as 'The Queen's Head Inn' and stables; clearly Mr Hussey had taken advantage of the town's growing need for coaching inns (EMC 2/10/178).
- 4.4.5 In 1981 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to the north of the Methodist Church on the site of the Bowling Green. The work identified two boundary ditches aligned northeast to south-west which had been backfilled during the 19th century with domestic rubbish; these ditches tallied with

field boundaries shown on J. Fenna's 1794 map of Nantwich (AOC 2008a). The evaluation also produced sherds of medieval pottery and located natural sand subsoil at a maximum depth of 1.28m (18.75 mOD). The evaluation concluded that the site of the Bowling Green had always been wasteland, being set well away from the medieval Hospital Street frontage (McNeil, 1982).

- 4.4.6 On the 1st April 1807 Samuel Penkethman and the board of trustees bought the land from James Bayley for £700. It is described as a house with stable and gardens along with two parcels of land which are leasehold. The subsequent conveyance gave the trustees authority to "take down the hole or such part as is expedient and upon the site to build, erect, complete and finish a chapel and one or more dwelling houses ... such chapel when built to be for the use of the People called Methodists therein to preach, pray and expound God's Holy Word." The Nantwich chapel opened on 13th November 1808 and was one of the largest in the area. Platt in his history of Nantwich (1818) states that "this building situated in the Hospital Street is a handsome brick edifice which, with the house adjoining for the use of the preachers, must have cost the society a considerable sum of money" (EMC 2/10/178).
- 4.4.7 In 1858 the Hospital Street Chapel was improved with the addition of vestries at a cost of £400. In 1859 a new organ by Sweetman of Bath was purchased for £300. In 1876 the chapel was enlarged with a new front, re-pewed to create seating for 1000 people and beautified at a cost of £2300 (EMC2/10/178).
- 4.4.8 There is no evidence to suggest that any burials took place at the Hospital Street Church; however this cannot be entirely ruled out. A footnote in a history of the town of Nantwich (Hall, 1976, 402) refers to a flat gravestone in St Mary's churchyard (the parish church) on the south side of the chancel which records the burial of Rev. Thomas Gee who was a Wesleyan Methodist preacher for 32 years and died in 1836. This may suggest that the congregation at the Wesleyan Church on Hospital Street were buried in St. Mary's churchyard.
- 4.4.9 The earliest detailed source showing the town of Nantwich is J. Fenna's Map of 1794 (AOC 2008a). This clearly shows the road marked as Hospital Street already in existence along the line it still follows today. The street frontage in the area now occupied by the Methodist Church is shown as part of a row with narrow linear tenements to the rear; very much in keeping with classic medieval burgage plots identified in historic towns elsewhere in the region.
- 4.4.10 The earliest available OS Map was published in 1876 and shows the Methodist Church immediately prior to the addition of its new frontage. The map also shows that the forecourt of the church property was flanked by a pair of buildings with their opposing walls out-turned at an angle to maintain a view of the churches entire frontage. A number of small buildings are also marked in the north-east and north-west corners of the site.
- 4.4.11 The second edition OS map shows the Methodist Church with the addition of the new frontage added in 1876. The two flanking buildings on either side of the church's forecourt are still shown. The small building in the north-east corner of the site appears to have been extended westward to join the north-east corner of the church and eastward in to the adjacent property. The small buildings in the north-west corner have disappeared.

4.5 The Modern Period (AD 1900 – Present)

- 4.5.1 In 1934 structural defects in the Hospital Street chapel building were discovered owing to the external walls being inadequate to support the weight of the roof, which led to the walls being reinforced with steel girders and the insertion of external buttresses along the side walls.
- 4.5.2 There is a black and white photo shown in the Triple-Jubilee Guidebook dated to c.1958 showing the front elevation of the church with a 3-storey brick building on the eastern side of the Hospital street frontage; and a front door facing west. It appears to be mirrored by a building on the western side of the Hospital Street frontage, which is still standing. These buildings are shown on the late 19th and early 20th century maps (AOC 2008a) and are possibly the preachers houses built in 1808 – the one on the eastern side is not shown on the 1970s aerial photograph suggesting that it had been demolished during the 1960s.
- 4.5.3 A growing number of archaeological interventions within Nantwich town centre during the latter part of the 20th century identified rare archaeological deposits with waterlogged or anaerobic conditions of preservation. These conditions had led to the preservation of organic artefacts such as wooden bowls and leather shoes dating to the Roman and medieval periods that would not normally survive in the archaeological record. As a consequence Cheshire County Council and English Heritage commissioned a borehole survey of Nantwich in order to try and accurately map the limits of these deposits. The preliminary results were inconclusive; however, it does appear that the bulk of these waterlogged deposits are confined to the zone of the old river terrace. The nearest borehole to the Hospital Street Methodist Church was sited by 'The Gullet' and did not locate any waterlogged remains (SLR 2007).
- 4.5.4 A sewer main has been inserted along the full length of the eastern property boundary in recent years providing a connection between the sewer on Hospital Street and a modern development to the north of the Methodist church. It is unclear how much disturbance was caused by the installation of this sewer and no record was made of any archaeological remains that may have been encountered during the work.

5. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

5.1 The aims of the Evaluation are defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable Cheshire County Council to make an informed decision on the status of the archaeology condition and any requirement for further mitigation work.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

5.2 The specific aims of the Evaluation are:

- To determine the presence of any remains of Roman date on site.
- To determine the presence of any remains of Medieval date on site
- To determine the presence of any remains of Post-Medieval date on site.

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two pits measuring 1.20m square. One pit was located in the footprint of the proposed building and the other on the line of the proposed sewer to the east of the site (Figure 2).
- 6.2 Both pits were dug by hand by a professional archaeologist.
- 6.4 The site code **2008.98** was obtained for the project, and used for all fieldwork.
- 6.5 All evaluation trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a temporary benchmark with a value of 39.91mOD.
- 6.6 All recording was in accordance with the standards and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Field Manual* (MoL 3rd edition 1994).
- 6.7 All of the work was carried out in line with:
- Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP): 3, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage June 1998)
 - IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. (IFA 1995, revised 2001).
- 6.8 A continuous unique numbering system was employed. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated.
- 6.9 Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, were recorded on standardised sheets.

7. RESULTS

Evaluation Pit 1

- 7.1 Evaluation Pit 1 measured 1.20m square and was located at near the east edge of the site (Figure 2).



Plate 1: Floor (104) & Wall (106)



Plate 2: Sample Section Pit 1

- 7.2 The evaluation pit revealed the natural geology (111) 1.45m below the present ground surface at a height of 39.34m OD, which consisted of light white compact sand.
- 7.3 This was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of subsoil (110) which consisted of mid brown grey clay silt sand with occasional charcoal and CBM flecking. This was in turn overlain by (109), a 0.80m thick layer of dark brown grey clay silt which contained occasional charcoal, pottery and clay pipe. This layer is likely to have been a buried topsoil. The latest artefacts from it date to the 18th century, but there was also a sherd of a medieval lead glazed jug.
- 7.4 Wall (108) rested on this layer in the west of the pit. It was constructed from red unfrogged brick which survived to four courses. Each brick measured 25 x 13 x 6 cm and was bonded with a light pink mortar. The wall was on a northeast – southwest alignment and measured 1.20m long, 0.10m wide and 0.22m deep.
- 7.5 To the east of wall (108) the buried topsoil was truncated and backfilled with a large quantity of red unfrogged brick rubble in a matrix of dark black brown clay silt (107). This measured 1.20m long, 0.95m wide and 0.40m in depth. This deposit was laid down presumably as a foundation for a later brick wall (106) / (113).
- 7.6 Wall (106) / (113) was constructed from red unfrogged brick which survived to three courses. The wall was on a northeast – southwest alignment and measured 1.20m long, 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep. The lowest course was constructed from half bats of red unfrogged brick laid in their sides (113) and bonded with pink mortar. This course was 0.53m wide and extended to the west of the upper courses of brick (106), abutting Wall (108). The upper two courses (106) were constructed from complete red unfrogged bricks measuring 23 x 10 x 7cm.
- 7.7 A layer of demolition material (105) was dumped to the west of wall (106) / (113) and over wall (108) and consisted of a dark black grey sandy silt with inclusions of CBM fragments and angular stone.

19th century pottery was recovered from (105). A 0.15m thick layer of pink – yellow mortar and unfrogged brick rubble (112) was dumped to the east of Wall (106) / (113).

- 7.8 A brick floor surface (104) was laid to the west of Wall (106) / (113) over deposit (105) measuring 1.20m x 0.50m. Each brick was dark grey, measured 23 x 12 x 5.5cm, and some were frogged. The surface was laid north-south and abutted (106), with several bricks cut diagonally to fill the gap as the wall was on a northwest-southeast alignment. The floor had sagged slightly to the east as the underlying deposit compacted.
- 7.9 Wall (106) / (113) was sealed by a 0.13m thick layer of hardcore (103) which consisted of a compact dark black grey sandy gravel with moderate angular stone inclusions and 20th century artefacts. This was overlain by layer (102), a 0.16m thick layer of dark black brown sandy gravel. This acted as a levelling layer for the tarmac car park surface (101) which was 0.05m thick.

Evaluation Pit 2

- 7.10 Evaluation Pit 2 measured 1.20m square and was located at the southeast of the site (Figure 2).



Plate 3: Walls (205) & (210)



Plate 4: Sample Section Pit 2

- 7.11 The evaluation pit revealed the natural geology 1.10m below the present ground surface at a height of 39.57mOD. This consisted of light orange brown sand with occasional oxidation and ironstone inclusions (209).
- 7.12 This was overlain by (208), a 0.30m thick layer of mid grey brown silty clay with a lens of pale grey clay and occasional charcoal inclusions. This is likely to have been a layer of buried topsoil. A single sherd of 17th century pottery was recovered from it, but the deposit may be later than that. Two walls were cut through this layer and stood on the natural geology.
- 7.13 Wall (210) was aligned east-west and measured 0.78m long, 0.12m wide and 0.53m deep in the evaluation pit. It was constructed from red unfrogged brick, each of which measured 23 x 12 x 6cm and were bonded with white mortar.
- 7.14 Wall (205) was bonded into wall (210) and was on a north-south alignment. It measured 0.80m long, 0.36m wide and 0.27m deep and was also constructed from red unfrogged bricks.

- 7.15 The area between these walls was backfilled with brick and mortar rubble in a matrix of dark brown clay silt (203), 0.37m thick, containing 20th century artefacts. Set into the top of this deposit were several bricks and pieces of tile (204) that appeared to be an extremely poorly laid surface, which may have constituted a rough or temporary floor.
- 7.16 A modern square posthole was cut through this layer (207) and was filled with brown orange sharp sand (206).
- 7.17 This was sealed by a 0.12m thick layer of hardcore (202) which consisted of dark grey black sandy silt with frequent chipped stone. This acted as a levelling layer for the tarmac car park surface (201) which was 0.18m thick.

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence of any archaeological remains dating to the Roman, Medieval or Post-medieval periods. No finds or features of Roman or Medieval date were present.
- 8.2 In addition, no burials or waterlogged deposits were present.
- 8.3 The archaeological investigation did reveal, however, a series of brick walls and a brick surface.
- 8.4 The brick walls present in the evaluation pits are likely to be the remains of the building seen in the southeast corner of the site on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1876. This building can also be seen in photographs from the Triple-Jubilee Guidebook dated to c.1958 and is a mirror image of the extant no.74 Hospital Street building, with their opposing walls out-turned at an angle to maintain a view of the churches entire frontage.
- 8.5 The building to the southeast does not appear in aerial photographs from the 1970s and it was assumed that the building was demolished in the 1960s. Plastic finds resulting from demolition layers above the walls in the evaluation pits would appear to support this.
- 8.6 The walls in Evaluation Pit 2 represent the main part of the now demolished building, while the latest wall in Evaluation Pit 1 is likely to represent the remains of a rear kitchen: a one storey rear section of no.74 Hospital Street can still be seen. The earlier wall in Evaluation Pit 1 may be an earlier phase of this rear extension.
- 8.7 Further works on site are not likely to produce any more significant information than that produced by the evaluation. However, the final decision will rest with the Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council and its archaeology advisor, Mark Leah of Cheshire County Council.
- 8.8 If no further fieldwork is undertaken, it is recommended that publication of the results is through the ADS OASIS form (Appendix B) with a summary submitted to the county 'roundup' of fieldwork projects.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Detailed Site / Evaluation Pit Location Plan

Figure 3 Evaluation Pit 1 Plans & Section

Figure 4 Evaluation Pit 2 Plans & Section

Appendices

Appendix A Context Index

Context Number	Length	Width	Depth	Description
101	1.20m	1.20m	0.05m	Tarmac Car Park Surface
102	1.20m	1.20m	0.16m	Hardcore
103	1.20m	1.20m	0.13m	Hardcore
104	1.20m	0.50m	0.06m	Brick Surface
105	1.20m	0.65m	0.15m+	Demolition Layer
106	1.20m	0.36m	0.15m	Wall
107	1.20m	0.95m	0.40m	Rubble Foundation
108	1.20m	0.10m	0.22m	Wall
109	1.20m	1.20m	0.80m	Buried Topsoil
110	0.80m	0.50m	0.23m	Subsoil
111	1.20m	1.20m	NFE	Natural
112	1.20m	0.52m	0.15m	Demolition Rubble
113	1.20m	0.53m	0.10m	Foundation
201	1.20m	1.20m	0.18m	Tarmac Car Park Surface
202	1.20m	1.20m	0.12m	Hardcore
203	1.20m	1.20m	0.37m	Demolition Rubble
204	0.80m	0.40m	0.11m	Brick Surface?
205	0.80m	0.36m	0.27m	Foundation
206	0.23m	0.23m	0.20m+	Fill of Posthole [207]
207	0.23m	0.23m	0.20m+	Posthole
208	1.20m	1.20m	0.30m	Levelling Deposit
209	1.20m	1.20m	NFE	Natural
210	0.78m	0.12m	0.53m	Wall

Appendix B Finds Assessment

Paul Fitz

Catalogue

- (102) 1 x white glazed earthenware sherd (possibly transfer printed ware) (1780-1900)

- (103) 2 x plastics. (1900+),
 1 x stoneware drainpipe (1900+),
 1 x animal bone,
 1 x iron nail

- (105) 1 x transfer printed ware ('willow pattern') pottery,
 2 x creamware pottery (1800-1900),
 1 x tobacco pipe stem

- (109) 1 x external lead glazed medieval jug sherd,
 1 x Staffordshire black-glazed ware (18th century)
 2 x tobacco pipe. (1 stem and 1 bowl, long bowl and foot with initialed stamp base- *HH*) (1680-1710)
 1 x iron nail,
 10 x animal bone.

- (203) 1 x graphite stick,
 1 x squared shaft iron nail,
 2 x white glazed earthenware pottery (of same vessel),
 1 x overfired/vitrified ceramic piece.
 1 x tobacco pipe stem,
 1 x turquoise blue vessel glass (20th century)

- (208) 1 x pottery. Slipware dish/plate sherd (1630-1700)

Comment

Whilst the majority of contexts can be spot dated to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, context (109) appears to be of an eighteenth century date. The Staffordshire (?) slipware plate piece could date context (208) to the seventeenth century but being the only find, residuality cannot be discounted.

The large, lead-glazed medieval baluster/jug sherd in (109), although residual, is of interest.

Appendix C OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-51422

Project details

Project name Methodist Church, Hospital Street, Nantwich, Cheshire

Project dates Start: 12-01-2009 End: 14-01-2009

Previous/future work No / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Current Land use Other 4 - Churchyard

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location CHESHIRE CREWE AND NANTWICH Methodist Church, Hospital Street, Nantwich

Postcode CW5 5RP

Study area 0.10 Hectares

Site coordinates SJ 6531 5224 53.0659731232 -2.517750973230 53 03 57 N 002 31 03 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 39.34m Max: 39.57m

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief originator Cheshire County Council

Project design originator AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Andy Leonard

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Regenesi

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cheshire Museums Service-to be arranged

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','other'

Digital Archive recipient Cheshire Museums Service-to be arranged

Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Cheshire Museums Service-to be arranged

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Methodist Church, Hospital Street, Nantwich: A Desk-based Assessment

Author(s)/Editor(s) Garner, D

Date 2008

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication or AOC Archaeology London

Description A4, 35 pages, 9 figures, 2 plates

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Methodist Chapel, Hospital Street, Nantwich: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole, C

Date 2009

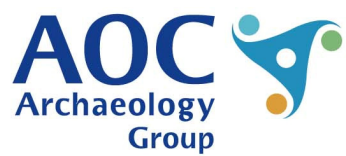
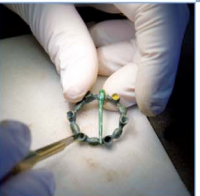
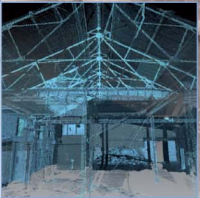
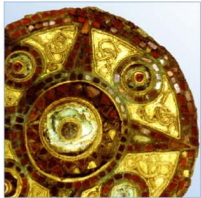
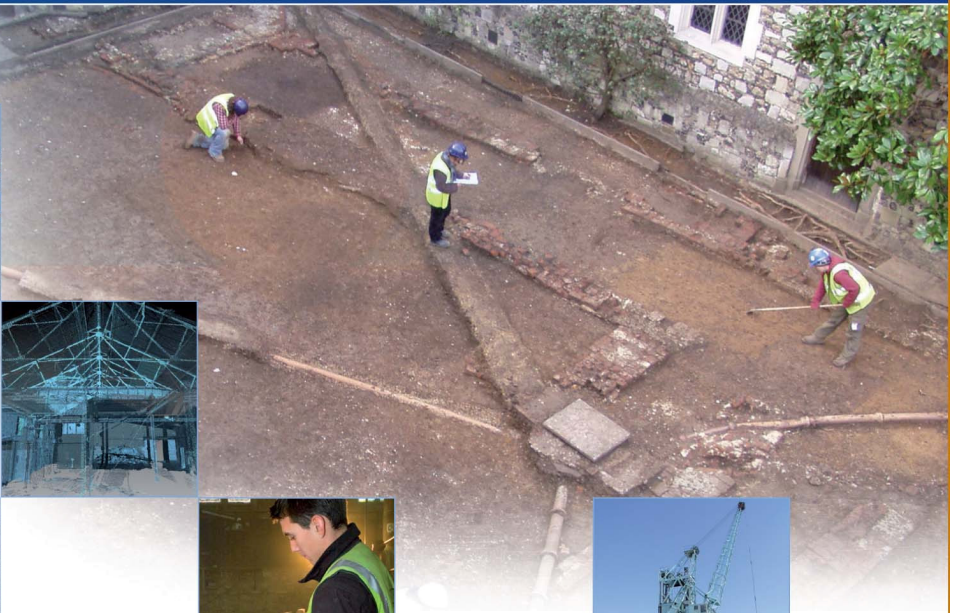
Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or publication or AOC Archaeology London

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