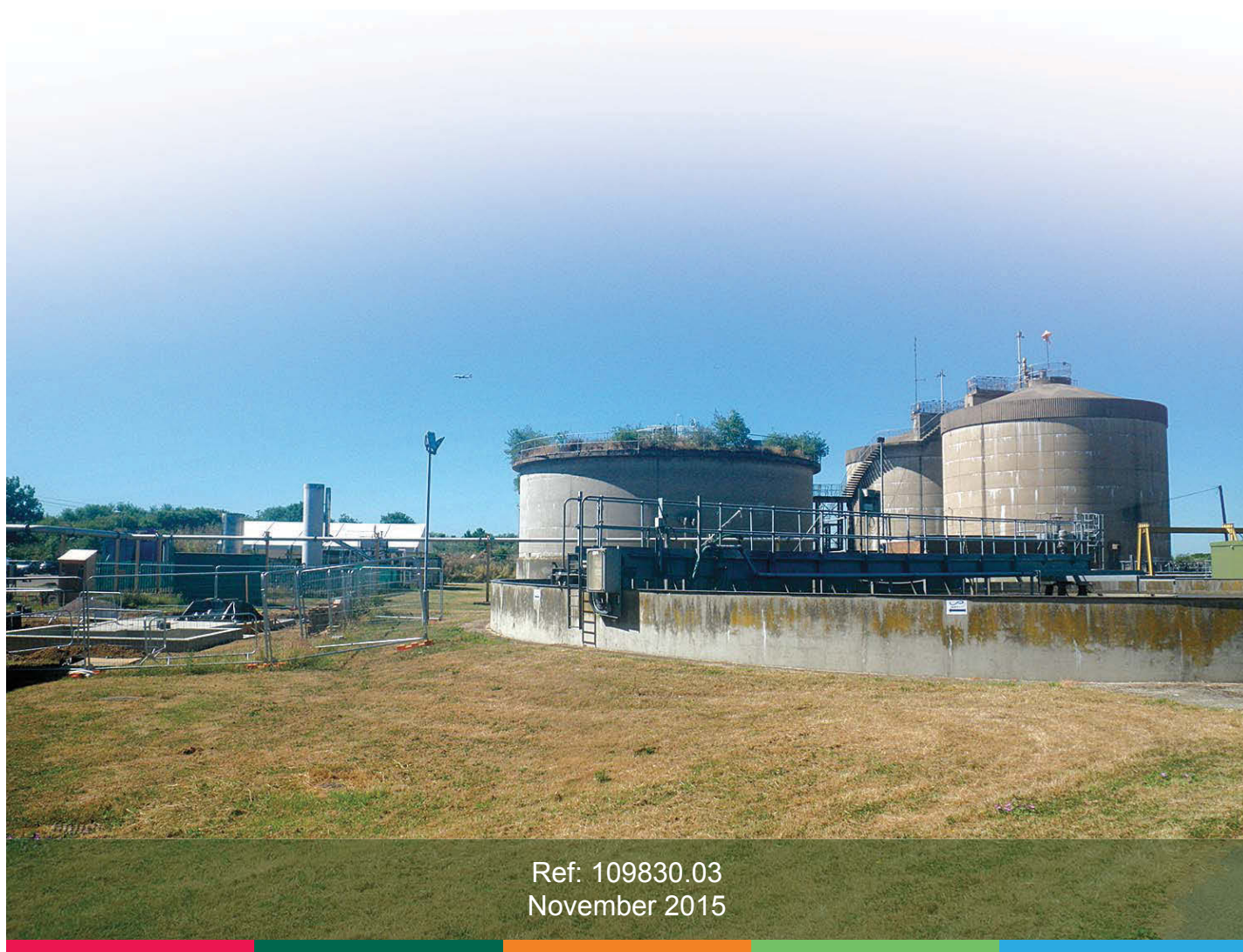




making sense of heritage

Slough STW – CHP Replacement Works Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 109830.03
November 2015



Slough STW – CHP Replacement Works Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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November 2015

Report Ref: 109830.03



Quality Assurance

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Planning Application Ref.	-	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	494640 179475		

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v01	E	MK	GSC		30/10/15
File:					
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File:					
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Slough STW – CHP Replacement Works Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Cover Photo: View of the Sewage Treat Plant



Slough STW – CHP Replacement Works Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Costain, on behalf of Thames Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the replacement of the Sewage Treatment Works at Wood Lane, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 9EA (NGR 494640 179475). The watching brief was carried out between 29th of June and 24th of July 2015.

The groundworks comprised of the monitoring of ground reduction for all the service runs within the Site which resulted in a total of 13 excavation trenches which varied in size and depth. The archaeological watching brief identified a total of two archaeological features; and ditch terminus and a small section of a gully. Both features were undated and their function remains unclear.



Slough STW – CHP Replacement Works Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Costain, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Tim Mays in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Claire Hallybone and Roland Smith, who monitored this project on behalf of Thames Water and the local authority respectively.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Tom Burt and Lee Newton. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Si Cleggett, who also edited this report.



Slough STW – CHP Replacement Works Slough, Berkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Costain (hereafter 'the Client'), on behalf of Thames Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Slough Sewage Treatment Works, Wood Lane, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 9EA (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 494640 179475), hereafter 'the Site', during the replacement of the existing Sewage Treatment Works (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Following the advice of the Planning Archaeologist (PA) at Berkshire Archaeology (archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), it was determined that a watching brief would be the most appropriate mitigation strategy. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by WA (WA 2015) to comply with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.3 This document lays out the results of the archaeological watching brief which was undertaken between the 29th June and 24th July 2015.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is an area of approximately 460 m², located in the main combined heat and power (CHP) works area of Slough Sewage Treatment Works, Wood Lane, Slough. The Site is bounded to the north by the M4, to the east by Wood Lane, to the south by the Jubilee River, and to the west by Oldway Lane.
- 1.2.2 The Site is relatively flat and located at approximately 30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the underlying geology is described as London Clay Formation with Sedimentary Bedrock, formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS online, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeology within a Study Area of 1 km, centred on NGR 494640 179475, has been considered for this WSI.
- 2.1.2 The Site is situated in an area of high archaeological potential. The gravel terraces of the River Thames have revealed a wealth of archaeological information about the evolution of the landscape in the region, the development of settlement patterns and past human occupation. Much of this has come to light in the course of gravel quarrying, which has been so extensive that the Thames Valley has provided one of the richest resources of archaeological data in the country. Previous archaeological work has identified activity



ranging from the Mesolithic up to the medieval period as being present within the Study Area.

- 2.1.3 The Eton Rowing Lake (Dorney) lies approximately 1.4 km to the south and south-east of the Site. Excavations have recorded a wide range of artefacts and features including Iron Age settlement(s), boundary ditches, enclosures, fence lines, foot bridges, a jetty and a significant quantity of Roman material. Of note is the recording of the earliest known bridge (1520-1220 BC) found on the Thames (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1995).
- 2.1.4 There are two possible Bronze Age round barrows situated within the Study Area, both of which are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs as ring ditches. The first is located approximately 600 m south-west from the Site, and the second is sited approximately 900 m south-west of the Site.
- 2.1.5 A moated site with associated earthworks at Cippenham Court is situated some 520 m north-east of the Site. The site is thought to be that of a manor held as a temporary residence from AD 1252, but has also been traditionally associated with the Palace of Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Low earthworks, visible on the ground and on aerial photographs, demonstrate the survival of archaeological remains of activities associated with, but outside, the moat.
- 2.1.6 There are also several Grade II Listed Buildings located within the Study Area including; Little Common Farm House; Cippenham Place; Manor Farm Farmhouse and; Bell Farm Farmhouse.

2.2 Previous archaeological work

- 2.2.1 There have been 25 recorded excavations carried out within the 1 km Study Area in the past 20 years (ADS – NMR excavation index). A selection of these are summarised below but a more exhaustive list is available on the Archaeology Data Service website (ADS).
- 2.2.2 Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) excavated a site at Cippenham Sector approximately 500 m north of the Site in 1996. The work uncovered early and late Neolithic pits, early and middle Bronze Age cremations and pits, enclosures dating to both the Iron Age and the Romano-British period (TVAS 1996).
- 2.2.3 Berkshire Archaeology Services carries out a watching brief some 200 m south of the Site in 2004 for the existing sewage treatment plant and recorded a possible palaeochannel (Berkshire Archaeology Services 2004).
- 2.2.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) in 1994. A Bronze Age ring ditch, several Iron Age ditches, and a small amount of Roman pottery were recorded (OAU 1994).
- 2.2.5 OAU also completed an excavation in 1996 some 300 m south of the Site. Their survey identified prehistoric remains on either side of palaeochannels which crossed the site. To the north lay flint scatters of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, whilst to the south a Bronze Age ditch and pits were uncovered. Some Neolithic pottery was also present (CBA 1997).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching were:



- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should features or deposits be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015). In format and context it conforms with the current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the ClfAs' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a).
- 3.2.2 The groundwork (consisting of ground reduction for service runs through previously undisturbed soils, and through existing service trenches), was carried out under constant archaeological supervision and used a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon, or the construction level, whichever was encountered first. The machine arisings were stored at a central location and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from all the deposits encountered.

3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 During the works, the PA at Berkshire Archaeology was notified on a regular basis by WA on the progress of the project and informed of any encountered archaeological features and deposits. Reasonable access was also arranged for Berkshire Archaeology personnel if they wished to make Site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation was progressing satisfactorily.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.4.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principle features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary details the results of the archaeological watching brief of the Site which was carried out from the 29th June to 24th July 2015, and comprised the monitoring



ground reduction for all service runs, whether through undisturbed ground or through existing service trenches (**Figure 1**).

- 4.1.2 Full descriptions of the contexts encountered during the works can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 A total of 13 trenches were excavated during the course of the works and ranged in depth from 0.30 m and 1.85 m below ground level (bgl).

- 4.2.2 The majority of the Site was covered by a layer of made ground which was overlying either subsoil or made ground layers which were a result of the installation of the numerous utility trenches that were present across the whole of the Site (**Plates 1 and 2**). Depending on the depth of the utilities, and required construction levels, the natural geology was not reached in some of the trenches. The natural geology that was encountered was either a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay alluvium or a mid-reddish brown sandy clay (**Plate 3**).

- 4.2.3 The soil sequence was different in the south-western corner of the Site where topsoil was encountered. It was hoped that this would mean that the soil sequence would be preserved and the chances of finding archaeological features would be improved. However, on excavation, it was discovered that the topsoil overlaid redeposited subsoils which in turn overlaid a deliberate backfill of hard-core materials (**Plate 4**).

4.3 Summary of archaeological features

- 4.3.1 A total of two features were identified during the groundworks and are of an unknown date (**Figure 1**).

- 4.3.2 Ditch terminus **1005 (Plate 5)**, was identified during the excavation of one of Trench 6, and continued into the adjoining Trench 5, represented as ditch **1008**. Measuring 2.75 m in length, and orientated on an approximate north to south alignment, it terminated to the south and to the north was truncated by modern disturbance. No artefacts were recovered to identify the date of the feature.

- 4.3.3 A section of a gully, **1016**, was encountered during work along the southern edge of the site (**Plate 6**). Measuring 1.96 m in length and aligned north-east to south-west, the gully seemed to be undisturbed within the excavation trench, but it is unknown how much of it actually survives in the wider setting of the Site. No artefacts were recovered from the excavation of the feature to provide a date.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Samples were taken from features **1005** and **1016** but were not processed due to a lack of dating from the features.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Only two archaeological features were encountered during the works and both were undated. Given the use of the land in the past and the amount of truncation and

disturbance caused by the numerous utility services, there is a strong possibility that any other archaeological features would have been truncated or completely destroyed.

- 7.1.2 Due to the fact that only small sections of the archaeological features were uncovered, it is difficult to tell what their function was, and indeed how old they are. It is possible that they could be part of an old field system that had been destroyed when the Sewage Treatment Plant was constructed but this is just conjecture.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 As yet no museum has been identified for the deposition of the archaeological archives from the Site. Deposition of any artefacts with a museum will only be carried out with full agreement of the landowner. The archive is currently held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **109830**.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic record, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the yet to be confirmed Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guideline (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on *Details, Location and Creators Forms*. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included in the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).
- 8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following;
- *1 file of paper records and A4 graphics*

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practise (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



9 REFERENCES

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9.2 Online Resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>



10 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Description	
1001	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Derived from redeposited materials after the installation of utility services.
1002	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil – Mid yellowish brown silty clay containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.04m).
1003	<i>Layer</i>	Natural alluvium – Mid orange brown sandy clay containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.06m).
1004	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 1005 – Mid yellowish grey sandy clay containing sparse sub-rounded to angular flints (<0.04m) and frequent manganese flecking. Derived from natural depositional processes
1005	<i>Cut</i>	Slightly curvilinear ditch terminus measuring 1.90m in length by 1.13m and 0.32m deep. Has moderate to gentle concave sides and a concave base. Undated.
1006	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid orange yellow loosely packed gravels.
1007	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Mid yellowish grey sandy silty clay containing sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m).
1008	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch measuring 0.80m in length by 0.70m and 0.20m deep. Has moderate concave sides and a concave base. Same feature as 1005.
1009	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill of 1008 – Mid yellowish grey sandy clay containing sparse sub-rounded to angular flints (<0.03m) and frequent manganese flecking. Derived from natural depositional processes.
1010	<i>Layer</i>	Natural alluvium – same as 1003.
1011	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – same as 1007.
1012	<i>Layer</i>	Redeposited natural – Mid orange yellow sandy clay which has been heavily disturbed by the installation of the current utility services.
1013	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty loam containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints (<0.05m) and sparse rooting. Only seen in the south-western corner of the site.
1014	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Made up of two phases of redeposited natural and subsoils. Only seen in the south-western corner of the site.
1015	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Deliberate backfill of hard-core scalplings. Only seen in the south-western corner of the site.
1016	<i>Cut</i>	Linear ditch measuring 0.65m in length by 0.60m and 0.25m deep. Has moderate concave sides and a concave base. Undated.
1017	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 1016 – Dark bluish grey silty clay containing no coarse components. Derived from natural depositional processes that occurred in standing water.
1018	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 1016 – Mottled light yellowish grey sandy clay containing no coarse components.
1019	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground - Utility trench backfill.



11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-220210

Project details

Project name	Slough STW - CHP Replacement Works, Slough, Berkshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Costain, on behalf of Thames Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the replacement of the Sewage Treatment Works at Wood Lane, Slough, Berkshire, SL1 9EA (NGR 494640 179475). The groundworks comprised of the monitoring of ground reduction for all the service runs within the Site which resulted in a total of 13 excavation trenches which varied in size and depth. The archaeological watching brief identified a total of two archaeological features; and ditch terminus and a small section of a gully. Both of these features were undated and their function remains unclear. The watching brief was carried out between 29th of June and 24th of July 2015.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2015 End: 24-07-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	109830 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status (other)	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BERKSHIRE SLOUGH SLOUGH Slough SWT - CHP Replacement Works, Slough, Berkshire
Postcode	SL1 9EA
Study area	460.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 94640 79475 51.505785893 -0.636228757774 51 30 20 N 000 38 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.00m Max: 35.00m

Project creators



Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Costain
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Cleggett
Project supervisor	Tom Burt
Project supervisor	Lee Newton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Archive ID	109830
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Archive ID	109830
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Slough STW - CHP Replacement Works, Slough, Berkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Other bibliographic details	109830
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology

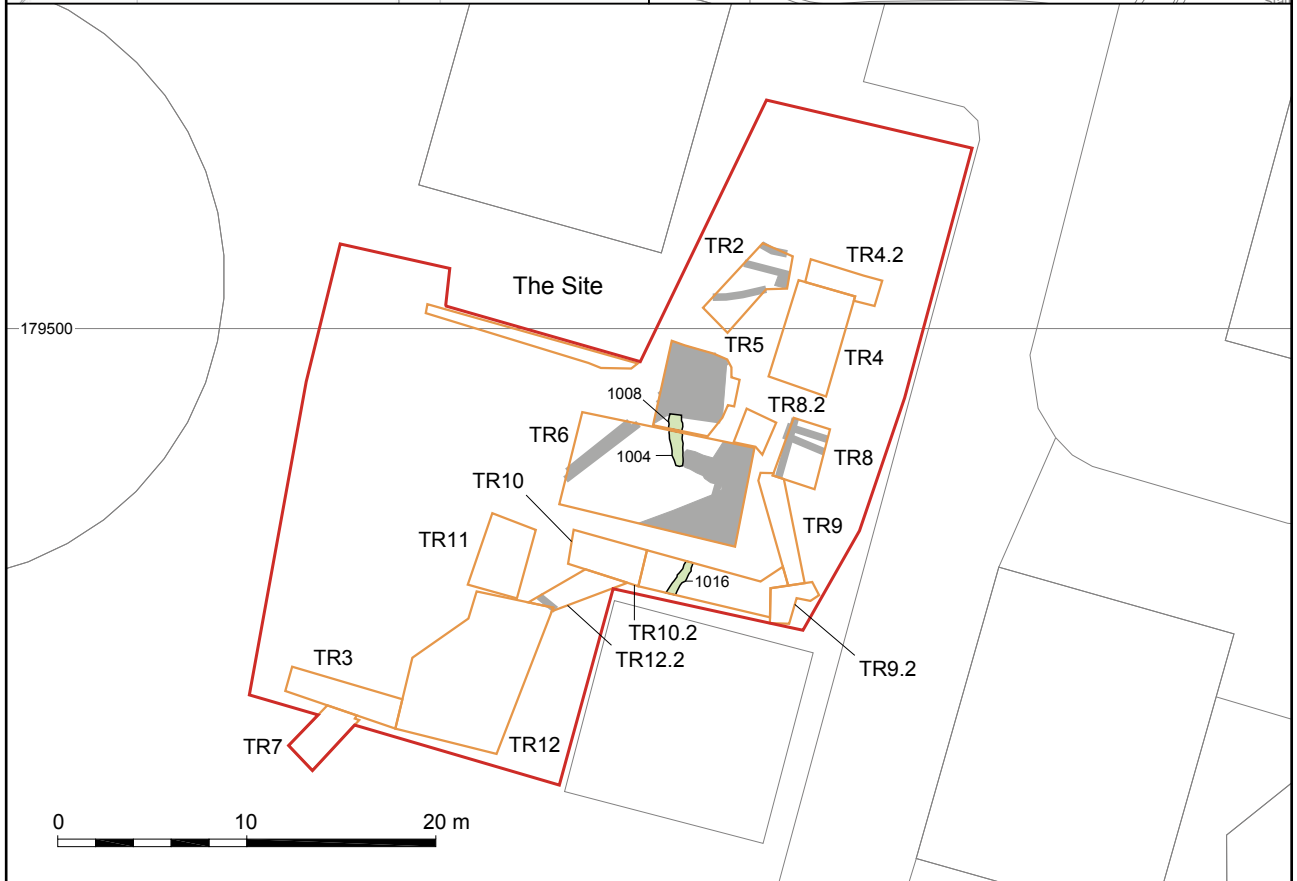



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Entered on 11 August 2015



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Site outline ▭ Excavated area ▭ Archaeological feature ▭ Disturbance 	<p> <small> Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. </small> </p>		
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Site location and trench plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: View of Trench 5 from the south-west showing utility services



Plate 2: North-north-east facing representative section of Trench 6 (1 x 1 m)


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Plate 3: Trench 6 viewed from the west



Plate 4: East facing representative section of Trench 7 (1 x 0.5 m)



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Plate 5: : West facing longitudinal section of ditch terminus 1005 (1 x 1 m)



Plate 6: North-north-east facing section of gully 1016 (1 x 0.5 m)

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