## THAMES VALLEY

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL

## SERVICES

Land to the rear of The Old Vicarage, The Green, Warborough, Oxfordshire

**Archaeological Watching Brief** 

by Andy Mundin

Site Code: NWO17/176 (SU 5987 9376)

# Land at the rear of The Old Vicarage, The Green, Warborough, Oxfordshire

# An Archaeological Watching Brief For Ms H Young

by Andrew Mundin

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code NWO 17/176

January 2018

#### **Summary**

Site name: Land to the rear of The Old Vicarage, The Green, Warborough, Oxfordshire

Grid reference: SU 5987 9376

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 6th November 2017 to 4th January 2018

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin

Site code: NWO 17/176

**Summary of results:** Observations were carried out on areas of topsoil stripping and the digging of footing trenches for a dwelling. Most of the area of the new dwelling was occupied by a backfilled pond. No archaeological deposits nor finds of interest were encountered.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 08.01.18

Steve Preston ✓ 05.01.18

### Land to the rear of The Old Vicarage, The Green, Warborough, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief

#### by Andrew Mundin

#### **Report 17/176**

#### Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at on land to the north-west of The Old Vicarage, The Green, Warborough, Oxfordshire, OX10 4DW (SU 5987 9376) (Fig. 1). The works were commissioned by Mr Adam Dodgson, of Matthew T. Young Architects, 25 Hunts Hill, Goldsmiths Lane, Wallingford, OX10 ODN on behalf of Ms Helen Young, c/o her land agents, JPPC, Bagley Court, Hinksey Hill, Oxford, OX1 5BD.

Planning permission and Listed Building Consent (16/S2850/FUL) and (16/S2851/LB) have been gained from South Oxfordshire District Council for the construction of a new dwelling, with associated parking and access. Previous planning consents have expired. Due to the potential of below ground archaeological deposits being destroyed, conditions 12 and 13 have been attached to the consent, which require the production of a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prior to groundworks commencing, and works to be observed with an archaeologist in attendance. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. A heritage impact assessment addressed the curtilage of the Grade II Listed boundary wall and adjoining stables (1181330) (Pl.1) in relation to this development, and found they would not be adversely effected, though two gateways in the wall between the garden and the development area (previously an orchard for the property) would require sealing (Maguire 2016).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist for Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service, the archaeological adviser to the District. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Mundin on 6th November 2017 and 4th January 2018. The site code is NWO 17/176.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course.

#### Location, topography and geology

The site is located is located centrally within the village (Fig.1). The land was once part of a larger plot which belonged to The Old Vicarage (Fig. 2). This house is located immediately to the south-east of the proposed new development. The Old Vicarage is fronting The Green, on the opposite side of the road to St Laurence Church, A lane on the eastern boundary of the Vicarage, once called Butcher's Lane (as seen on historic maps), was to be extended to the site. The natural geology is Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member, a variant of the First Gravel Terrace of the River Thames (BGS 1980), and the site lies at a height of *c*.47m above Ordnance Datum. The River Thames is located less than 1km to the south-west.

#### Archaeological background

Warborough parish is is an area rich in remains from Neolithic to Roman settlement and funerary activity, some of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (Benson and Miles 1974, maps 17-18, 36 and 40). Of buildings present in the village itself, the centre is covered by a Conservation Area, which includes the Old Vicarage which is 18th century and Grade II\* Listed (1048082). The Grade II\* Listed Church of St Laurence, on the opposite side of the Green, is mostly 14th century, with some 13th century elements and later parts, particularly the tower which is of 17th century date. Other properties on the north side of the Green are Grade II listed. The village was not referred to until 12th century texts, though it was thought to be a dependency of the earlier royal Saxon manor of Benson from before the Domesday Survey (1086). In 1140, a charter mentions a 'chapel' at Warborough, which was granted to Dorchester Abbey by Empress Matilda, along with one at Nettlebed (VCH 1962).

More specifically, the development site is adjacent to the Grade II Listed Stables and boundary wall (1181330) (Pl.1) of The Old Vicarage. These are both believed to be of 18th century date.

#### Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works. This would involve mostly below ground deposits, that could be affected by ground reduction, landscaping and excavation footing trenches, services runs and drainage. All excavation was undertaken by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothed ditching bucket, 0.9m wide. Topsoil removal was undertaken with a 1.5m bladed grading bucket.

#### **Results**

#### House footprint

An area of c. 470 sq m, was initially stripped of 0.29m of topsoil which did not fully exposed subsoil. Digging of the footing trenches then took place. There were c.1m deep and 0.7m wide. The undisturbed stratigraphy exposed in the southern sections revealed a further 0.1m of topsoil above 0.36m of soft light brown silty clay subsoil, above gravel natural geology. No archaeological deposits nor finds were encountered.

Observation of the majority of the foundation trenches (Fig. 5; Pl.3 and 4) noted a large continuous truncation on the north and central parts of the new excavation (Fig. 3). The liner of a pond was uncovered towards the base of the excavation at a depth of 0.9m. The fill was an homogenous mix of redeposited natural gravel and large areas of dark grey brown clayey silt. This contained occasional finds, much of which was brick and glass and metal of 20th-century date. Under this liner the natural gravel was exposed. No archaeological deposits nor finds were encountered.

#### Topsoil strip adjacent to Stables

An area of topsoil was stripped to a depth of 0.25m against the southern and eastern boundary wall of the site, covering 120 sq m. (Pl.2). It revealed four inspection covers for drains and also a sceptic tank. No further groundworks took place in this area. No archaeological deposits nor finds were encountered.

#### Spoil dump

A hollow in the adjoining paddock to the north was used to store surplus topsoil. This area had topsoil removed to a depth of 0.22m deep but did not remove subsoil nor exposed the natural geology. Spoil was dumped here and the original topsoil replaced. No archaeological finds or features were noted.

#### New access

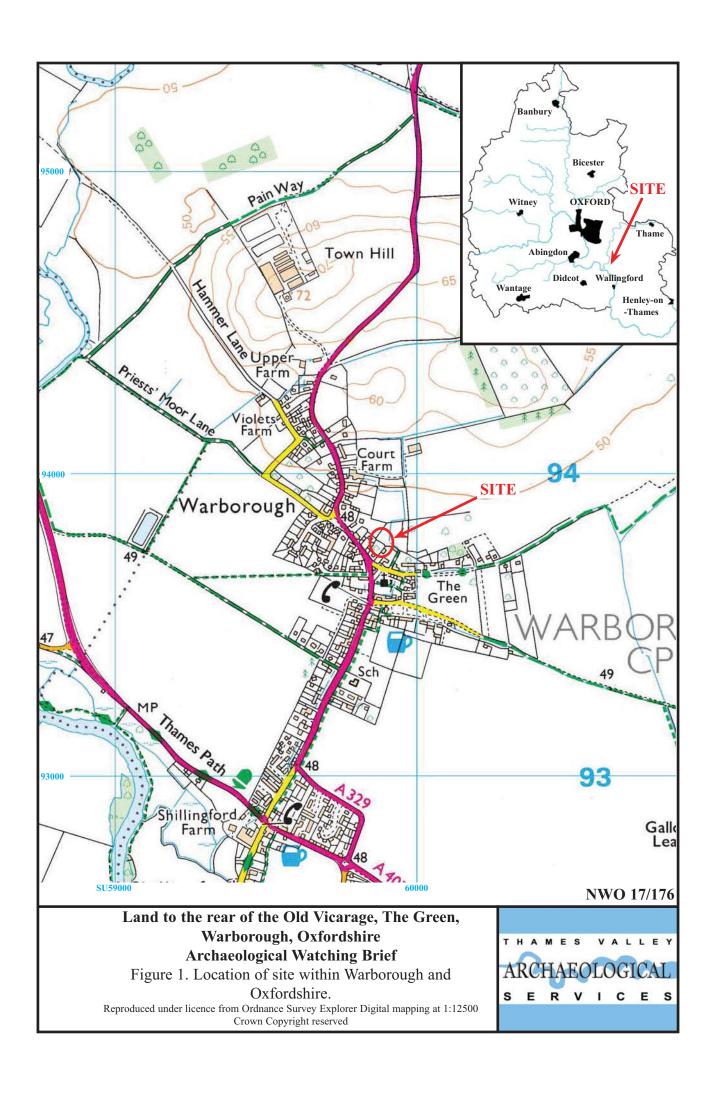
The new gravelled access land a turning circle linking with the existing access to the Old Vicarage was removed of topsoil to a depth no greater than 0.25m. This did not expose the archaeologically relevant levels and no archaeological finds were encountered.

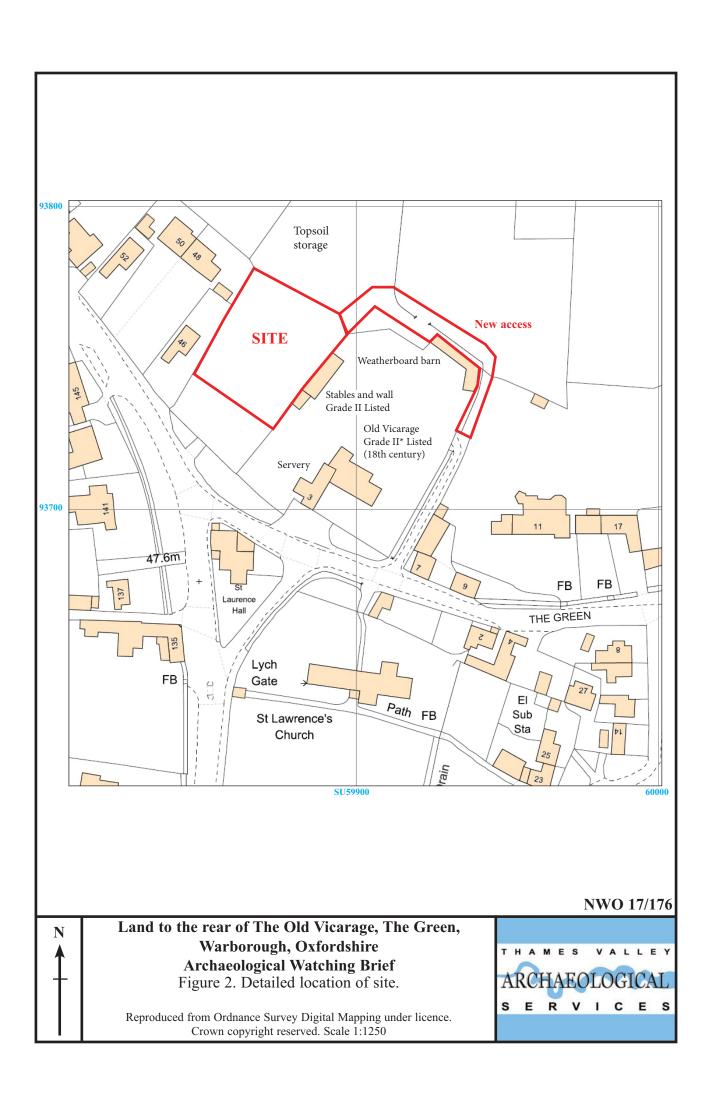
#### **Conclusion**

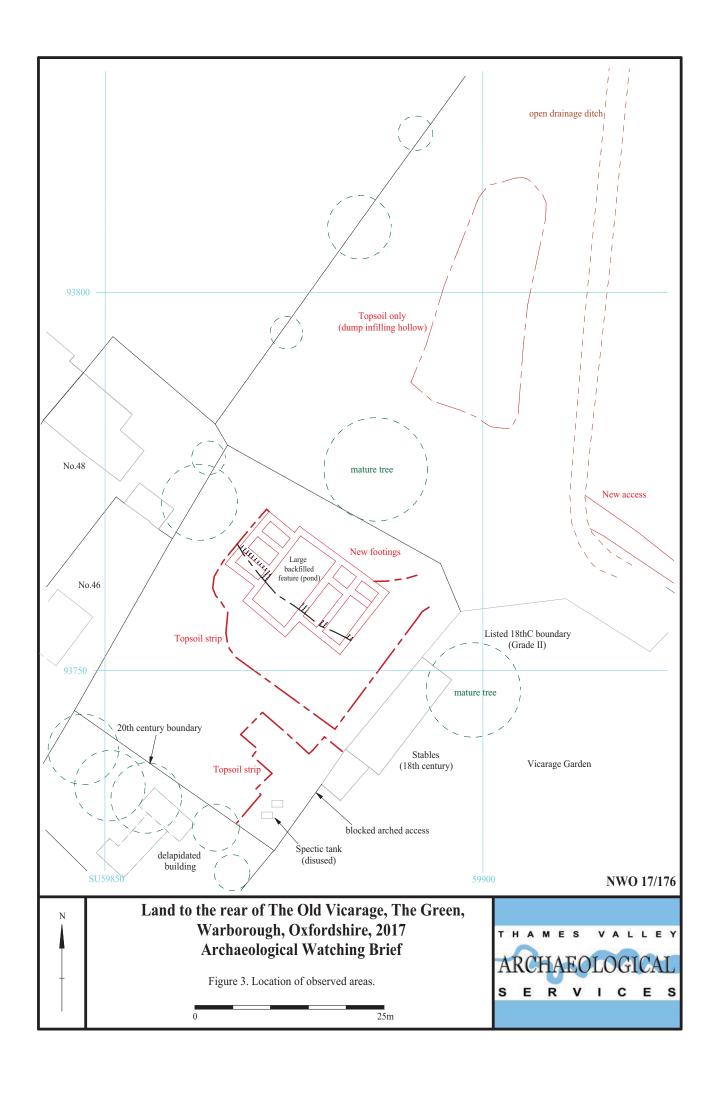
Despite the site's archaeological potential no deposits of 18th century date, nor earlier were encountered during the ground works. A large backfilled pond, had truncated the natural geology over much of the area new house footings. Other groundwork components of the project at other locations only removed topsoil without exposing the archaeologically relevant levels.

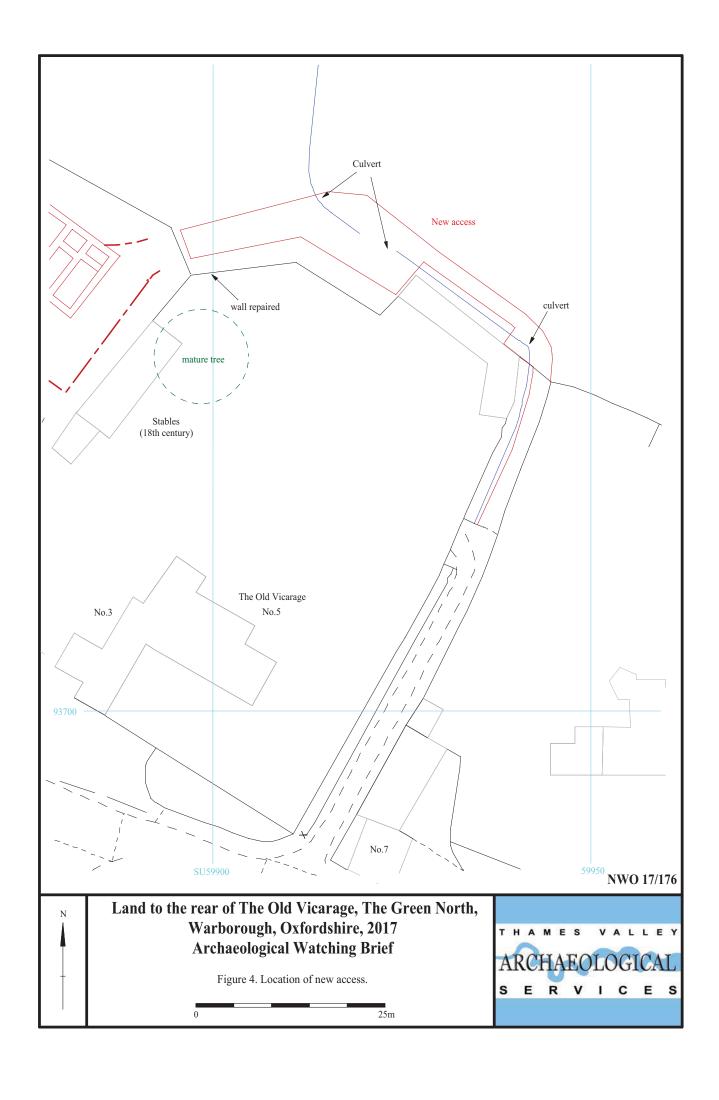
#### References

- Benson, D and Miles, D, 1974, The Upper Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels, Oxford Archaeological Unit Survey No. 2, Oxford
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- VCH, 1962, Parish 'Dorchester', A History of the County of Oxford: Vol. 7, Dorchester and Thame Hundreds. Lobel, M (ed), British History Online http://www.british-history.ac.uk/oxon/vol7/pp37-64 [accessed 7th Nov 2016]









NW	Truncated section		SE 47.65 OR
- <u></u>	Topsoil		47.65maOD
	Homogenous backfill (patches of dark grey clay and gravel with sand)		
			base of old pond (liner)
	Gravel		
	Non-truncated section (southern side)		
	SW SW	NE	47.14m
	Topsoil		47.1411
	Subsoil		
	Natural geology (Soft yellow brown sandy gravel)		
		· base	e of new footing
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1m

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Plate 1. West elevation of adjoining Listed building, looking north east.



Plate 2. Topsoil stripped area for car parking, looking south east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.





Plate 3. Western side of new footings, looking north west, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. Representative non-truncated section, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 1m.

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Plates 3 and 4.





Plate 5. New access, looking south east, Scale: 1m.



Plate 6. New access and turning circle, looking north west, Scale: 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.



### **TIME CHART**

### Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	AD 0 BC 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
	2200 D.C
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
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