

Chipping Warden Sewage Treatment Works, Mill Lane, Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Chipping Warden Sewage Treatment Works, Mill Lane, Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

In June 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on behalf of Thames Water Ltd in the grounds of a sewage treatment works at Mill Lane, Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire. The watching brief was undertaken on trenches excavated for new duct and pipework routes. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered. Modern truncation and disturbance was observed in several of the trenches.



Acknowledgements

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Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Claire Hallybone (Archaeologist for Thames Water) for commissioning this project and in particular Christopher Lee (Site Manager) for all the help on site. Thanks is also extended to Lesley-Ann Mather of Northamptonshire County Council, who monitored the work, for her advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Becky Peacock and Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Bernadetta Rzadek. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Thames Water Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the site of a proposed new tertiary treatment plant and associated duct and pipework at the Chipping Warden Sewage Treatment Works (STW), Northamptonshire. The watching brief was undertaken on topsoil stripping and open cut trenching associated with service runs.
- 1.1.2 Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a brief for the work under Permitted Development guidelines, discussions with the Northamptonshire Planning Archaeologist and a brief set by Claire Hallybone, Archaeologist for Thames Water, established the scope of work required; this document outlines how OA implemented those requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the south of the village of Chipping Warden in the parish of Chipping Warden and Edgcote in the county of Northamptonshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of the proposed development was 0.28ha. It comprised landscaped grounds around a sewage treatment works consisting of concrete tanks and infrastructure buildings, tarmac and concrete paths and access roads with areas of grassland in between.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Dyrham Formation, Siltstone and Mudstone, Interbedded. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 191 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 There are no known heritage assets within the site boundaries. However, there are heritage assets within a 1km radius of the site, including listed buildings, a battlefield site, conservation area and a scheduled ancient monument (Fig. 2). The archaeological resources map for Thames Water shows a mill close to the site itself and a moated site, medieval settlement and surviving ridge and furrow within 250m of the site (Fig. 3).
- 1.3.2 No archaeological investigations have been carried out within the site itself. There are unsubstantiated reports of a buried structure being uncovered during repair works at the site, but no records were made (Hallybone pers. comm.).
- 1.3.3 Prehistoric flint finds have been made around the village of Chipping Warden, but none have been found near to the site.
- 1.3.4 The scheduled monument is the Iron Age hillfort known as Arbury Camp (SP 494486), which lies south-west of Chipping Warden village. The main enclosure covers just under 3ha and was presumably once bounded by a massive bank and external ditch, perhaps with an original entrance in the south-east corner. The highest surviving part of the rampart is 1.5m (British History 2018).



- 1.3.5 A Roman villa lies south-east of the village, on a valley side close to the River Cherwell. The ploughing of a field in the early 19th century called Black Grounds revealed dark earth deposits, foundations, dressed stone and Roman coins; in 1826 an urn containing human bones was also discovered. Drainage work close to the river in 1849 produced much pottery, including samian, as well as four skeletons without grave goods apart from a small finger ring. This work also led to the discovery of a detached bath house near the river, consisting of three rooms and a stoke hole (British History 2018).
- 1.3.6 The medieval moated site in the area has been almost completely destroyed by ploughing and the ground returned to pasture. From plans made before destruction, the site appears to have been a simple moated enclosure of roughly rectangular form (British History 2018). The deserted village of Trafford lies to the east of the parish. Very little survives of the village.



2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were to mitigate the impacts of the proposed works on any buried archaeological remains. This was done through the recording of any deposits present by written, drawn and photographic records.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

- 2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the watching brief were:
 - i. To mitigate the impacts of any ground works associated with the sewage plant improvement works on any buried archaeological deposits or features.
 - ii. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
 - iii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
 - iv. To better understand the past land use and economy through the analysis of environmental remains.
 - v. To contextualize the findings within the local and regional landscapes.
 - vi. To make available the results of the watching brief.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The site specific methodology was as follows:
 - i. The watching brief was maintained during the removal of all deposits down to the impact depth of the works, and/or the natural geology.
 - ii. Overburden was removed by a mini-excavator machine fitted with a toothless bucket.
 - iii. The exposed deposits were sufficiently clean, to allow for the identification of archaeological features or deposits.
 - iv. A written watching brief record was made of all the observed areas and all deposits encountered were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual.
 - v. All observed areas and sections were marked on a plan tied into the Ordnance Survey data for the area.
 - vi. Digital photographs were taken of the representative sections and deposits, and of the watching brief in general.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below and include a brief stratigraphic description of the deposits observed. The locations of the recorded sections are shown in Figure 4, and photographs of each section are presented as Plates 1-9. A full description of all the deposits encountered within the sections can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The topsoil was uniform across site, consisting of soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand. No subsoil was encountered across the site. The natural geology was uniform across site, consisting of soft, light greyish yellow sandy clay.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the watching brief were generally good, and the areas observed remained dry throughout. Modern features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. Contaminated ground was present behind Well 3, on section 004 and in the area of section 008.

3.3 General distribution of deposits

- 3.3.1 No archaeological features were encountered across the watching brief areas.
- 3.3.2 Modern features were present and observed in sections 001, 004, 005 and 008. Sections 002, 003, 006, 007 and 009 were devoid of archaeological or modern features and consisted of topsoil and the natural geology.
- 3.3.3 Section 001 (Plate 1) was located in the southern part of the site in Well 1 and contained two modern leveling layers (002 and 004) and one modern concrete structure (003).
- 3.3.4 Section 004 (Plate 4) was located in the western part of the site, behind Well 3, and contained one modern levelling layer (006), with contamination from a macerator chamber. This layer was also observed in section 005 (Plate 5).

3.4 Finds and environmental summaries

3.4.1 No finds or environmental samples were recovered.



4 **DISCUSSION**

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The excavation was undertaken in dry weather and was not unduly affected by any other environmental conditions. The deposits were easy to distinguish from the surrounding natural geology.

4.2 Watching brief objectives and results

4.2.1 The watching brief was able to establish the absence of any archaeological features or deposits.

4.3 Conclusion

4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. The site had been heavily landscaped for the construction of the sewage works and any archaeological remains in the area are likely to have been truncated or were not impacted by these works.



APPENDIX A DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Section 1						
General of	description	Orientation	-			
Well loca	tion devoid	of archae	eology. Co	ontained two leveling layers	Length (m)	2
and one	made groun	d layer a	ind a con	crete structure. Consists of	Width (m)	1
topsoil ov	verlying natu	iral geolo	gy of san	idy clay.	Avg. depth (m)	1.43
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date
No.		(m)	(m)			
001	Layer	-	0.10	Fine-grained sediment, soft, mid greyish brown, silty sand with small stone inclusions- Topsoil	-	Modern
002	Layer	-	0.38	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light brownish yellow, silty sand with small stone inclusions- modern leveling layer.	-	Modern
003	Structure	-	0.15	Modern concrete structure- made ground structure.	-	Modern
004	Layer	-	0.10	Fine-grained sediment, compact, light yellowish grey, silty sand- leveling layer for concrete structure.	-	Modern
005	Layer		>0.70	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light greyish yellow, sandy clay- Natural	-	-

Section 2										
General o	descriptio	n			Orientation	-				
Well loca	tion devo	id of arch	aeology.	Consists of topsoil overlying	Length (m)	10				
natural ge	eology of s	sandy cla	у.		Width (m)	0.40				
					Avg. depth (m)	1				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)	(m)							
001	Layer	-	0.06	Topsoil	-	Modern				
005	Layer	-	>0.94	Natural	-	-				

Section 3										
General o	descriptio	n		Orientation	-					
Well loca	tion devo	id of arch	aeology.	Consists of topsoil overlying	Length (m)	10				
natural ge	eology of s	sandy cla	y.		Width (m)	0.40				
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90				
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date				
No.		(m)								
001	Layer	-	0.03	Topsoil	-	Modern				



005	Layer	-	>0.87	Natural	-	-

Section 4								
General o	descriptio	n			Orientation	NE- SW		
Area devo	oid of arch	aeology.	Containe	d one leveling layer. Consists	Length (m)	10		
of topsoil	l overlying	natural	geology o	of sandy clay. Contamination	Width (m)	0.40		
was obse	rved.				Avg. depth (m)	1.20		
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date		
No.		(m)	(m)					
001	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	Modern		
006	Layer	-	0.40	Fine-grained sediment, firm, mid bluish yellow, silty clay with small stone inclusions- leveling layer.	-	Modern		
005	Layer	-	0.65	Natural	-	-		

Section 5	Section 5								
General of	descriptio	n	Orientation	NE- SW					
Area dev	oid of ar	chaeolog	y. Conta	ined leveling layer and one	Length (m)	10			
construct	ion cut. C	onsists o	f topsoil :	and subsoil overlying natural	Width (m)	0.40			
geology c	of sandy cl	ay.			Avg. depth (m)	1.60			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
001	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	Modern			
006	Layer	-	0.30	Fine-grained sediment, firm, mid bluish yellow, silty clay with small stone inclusions- leveling layer.	-	Modern			
007	Fill	-	0.90	Fill of cut 008. Fine-grained sediment, firm, light brownish yellow, sandy clay with small stone inclusions.	-	Modern			
008	Cut	2.30	0.90	Modern construction cut for concrete pipe.	-	Modern			
005	Layer	-	>1.10	Natural	-	-			

Section 6	Section 6										
General of	descriptio	n			Orientation	-					
Well loca	tion devoi	id of arch	aeology.	Consists of topsoil overlying	Length (m)	5.0					
natural g	eology of s	sandy cla	y.		Width (m)	3.0					
					Avg. depth (m)	0.96					
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date					
No.		(m)	(m)								
001	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	Modern					
005	Layer	-	>0.79	Natural	-	-					

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Section 7	Section 7										
General of	descriptio	n			Orientation	NW- SE					
Area dev	oid of arc	haeology	. Consists	s of topsoil overlying natural	Length (m)	10					
geology c	of sandy cl	ay.			Width (m)	1					
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78					
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date					
No.		(m)	(m)								
001	Layer	-	-	Modern							
005	Layer	-	>0.73	Subsoil	-	-					

Section 8	Section 8								
General	description	Orientation	-						
Well loc	ation devoi	d of arc	haeology	. Contained the edge of	Length (m)	2			
footpath	and leveling	layer ove	erlying na	atural geology of sandy clay.	Width (m)	2			
					Avg. depth (m)	1.14			
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date			
No.		(m)	(m)						
009	Structure	-	0.05	Wooden plank- the edge	-	Modern			
				of modern footpath.					
010	Layer	-	0.07	Fine-grained sediment, soft, light yellowish grey, silty sand- leveling layer for modern footpath,	-	Modern			
011	Layer	_	>1.02	Fine-grained sediment, soft, mid pinkish, bluish, yellowish brown, sandy clay- the same Natural as 005 but with chemical contamination.	-	-			

Section 9	Section 9										
General of	descriptio	n		Orientation	W-E						
Area dev	oid of arc	haeology	. Consists	s of topsoil overlying natural	Length (m)	10					
geology c	of sandy cl	ay.			Width (m)	0.40					
					Avg. depth (m)	1.15					
Context	Туре	Width	Depth	Description	Finds	Date					
No.		(m)	(m)								
001	Layer	-	-	Modern							
005	Layer	-	>0.98	Natural	-	-					



APPENDIX B

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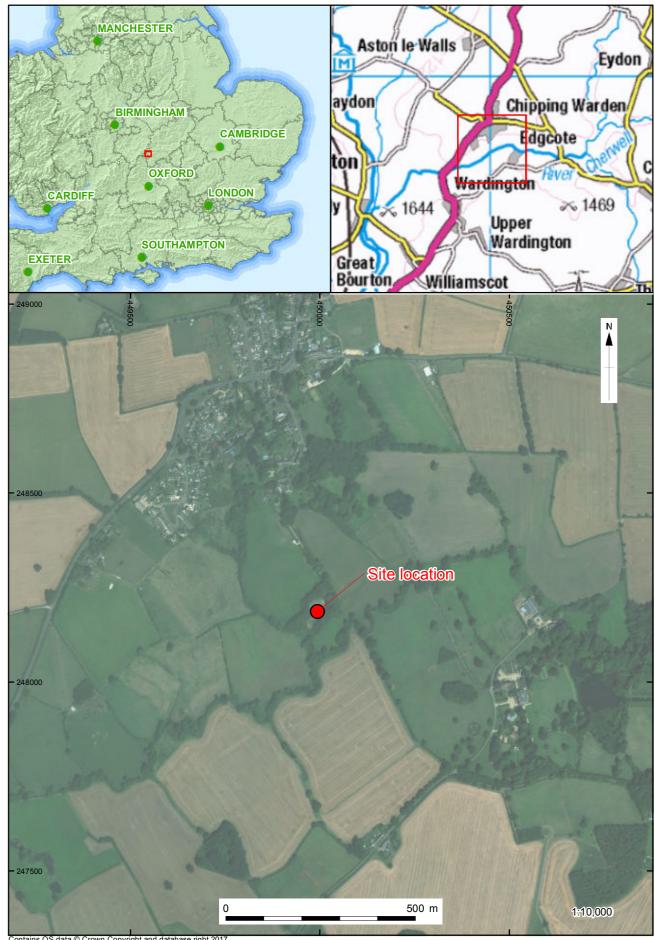
Oxford Archaeology, 2018 Mill Lane, Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.



APPENDIX C

SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

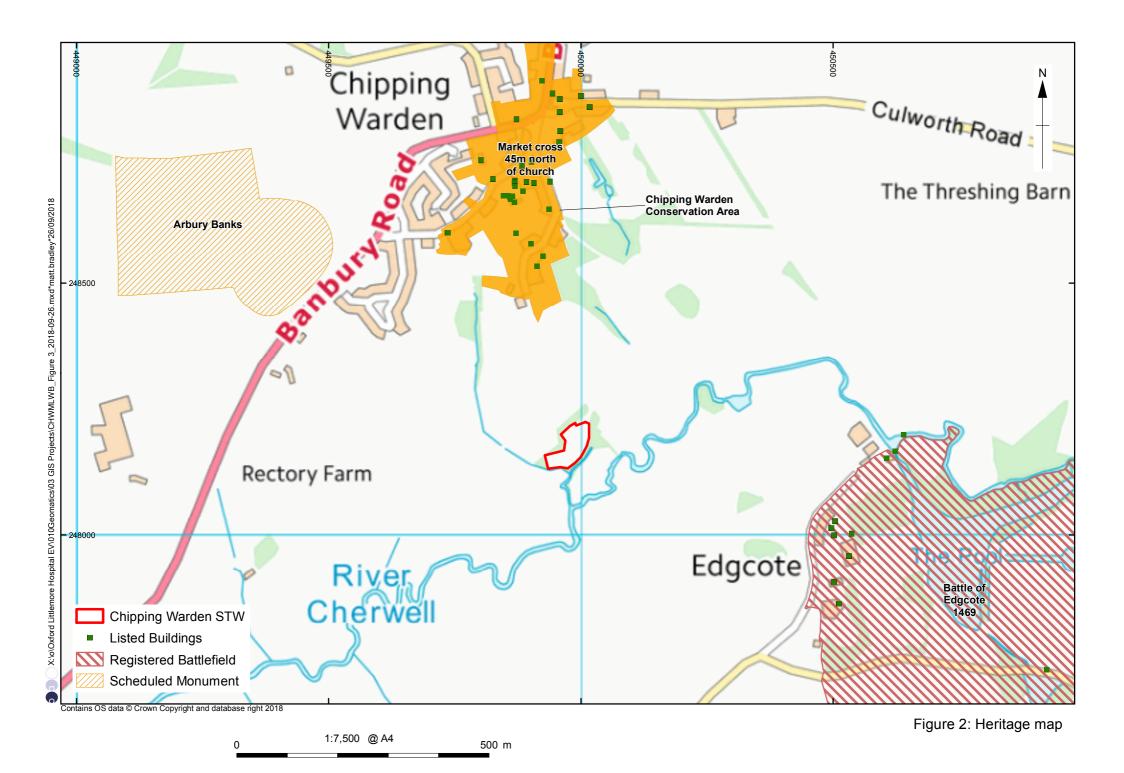
Site name: Site code: Grid Reference Type: Date and duration: Area of Site Location of archive:	Mill Lane, Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire CHWML18 SP 499481 Watching brief 4th-22nd June 2018 0.28ha The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES.
Summary of Results:	In June 2018 Oxford Archaeology undertook a watching brief on behalf of Thames Water Ltd in the grounds of a sewage treatment works at Mill Lane, Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire. The watching brief was undertaken on trenches excavated for a new tertiary treatment plant and associated duct and pipework. No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered. Modern truncation and disturbance was observed in several of the trenches.

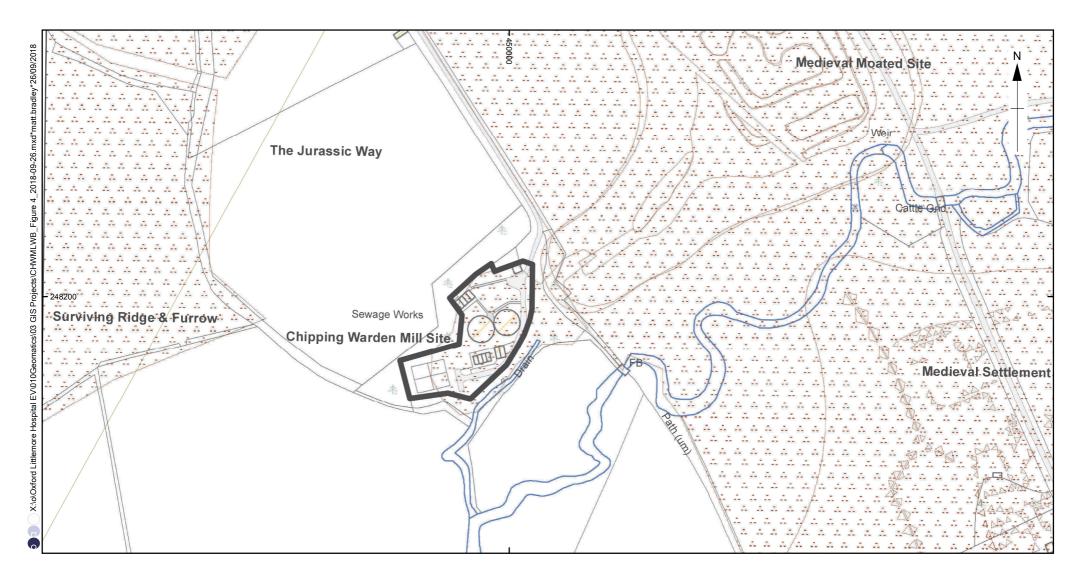


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Figure 1: Site location





0 1:2,500 @ A4 150 m

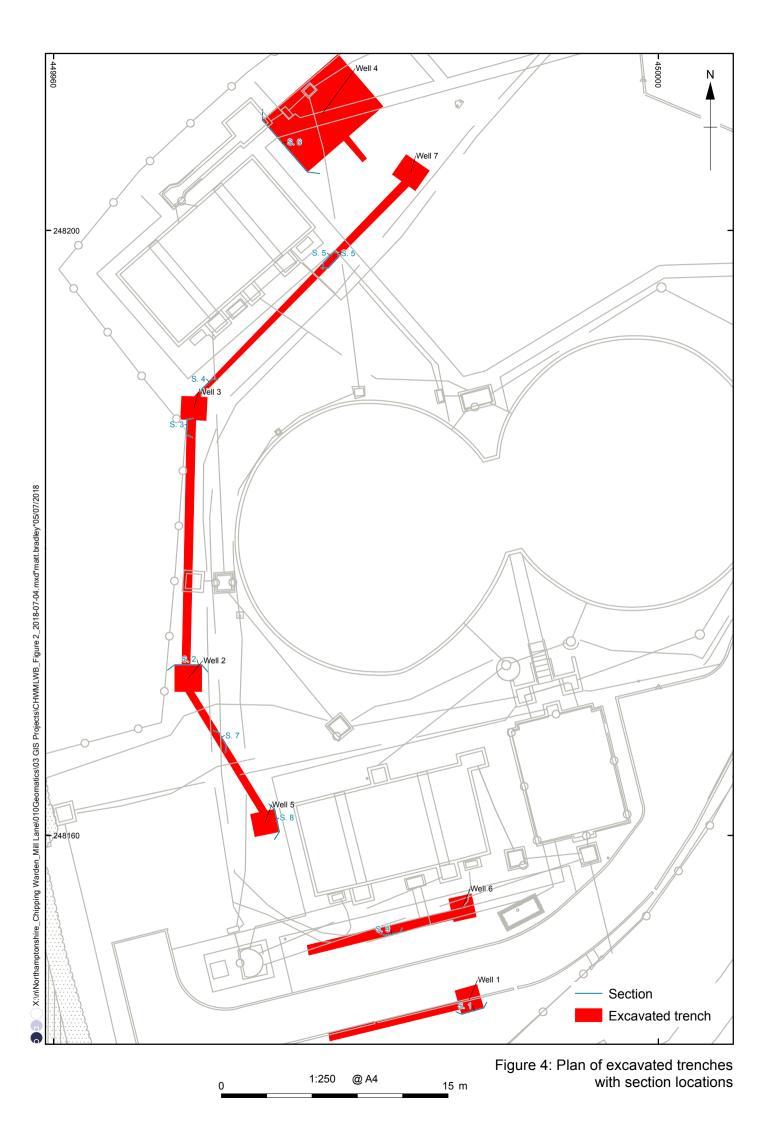




Plate 1: Section 001, north facing section



Plate 2: Section 002, east facing section



Plate 3: Section 003, east facing section



Plate 4: Section 004, south-east facing section



Plate 5: Section 005, north-west facing section



Plate 6: Section 006, north-east facing section



Plate 7: Section 007, west facing section

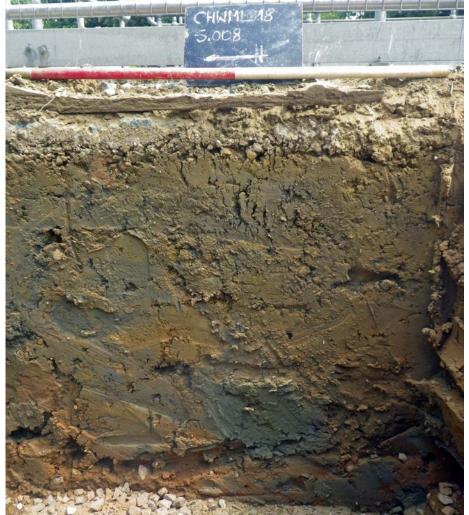


Plate 8: Section 008, west facing section



Plate 9: Section 009, south facing section









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