Roman Ditches at Whilton Sewage and Water Treatment Works, Whilton, Nr Daventry, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

October 2010

Client: Anglian Water

OA East Report No: 1213
OASIS No: oxfordar3-84839
NGR: 462000/265200
Roman Ditches at Whilton Sewage and Water Treatment Works, Whilton, Nr. Daventry, Northamptonshire

Archaeological Evaluation

By Rob Atkins BSocSc DipArch

With contributions by Rachel Fosberry HNC Cert Ed AEA

Editor: Rachel Clarke BA AIFA

Illustrator: Sèverine Bézie BA MA

Report Date: October 2010
Report Number: 1213
Site Name: Land at Whilton STW
Date of Works: 28th and 29th September 2010
Client Name: Anglian Water
Client Ref: 12168
Planning Ref: N/A
Grid Ref: SP 462000/265200
Site Code: XNNWST10
Finance Code: XNNWST10
Accession No: XNNWST10
Prepared by: Rob Atkins
Position: Project Officer
Date: October 2010
Checked by: Rachel Clarke
Position: Project Officer
Date: October 2010
Signed: ..................................................................................................

Disclaimer
This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting there from. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

© Oxford Archaeology East 2010
Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627
# Table of Contents

## Summary .................................................................................................................................................. 5

## 1 Introduction ........................................................................................................................................ 6

1.1 Location and scope of work.................................................................................................................. 6

1.2 Geology and topography...................................................................................................................... 6

1.3 Archaeological and historical background.......................................................................................... 6

1.4 Acknowledgements.............................................................................................................................. 8

## 2 Aims and Methodology ....................................................................................................................... 9

2.1 Aims .................................................................................................................................................... 9

2.2 Methodology...................................................................................................................................... 9

## 3 Results ................................................................................................................................................. 10

3.1 Southern Area (Trenches 1-5; Figs. 3 and 4)....................................................................................... 10

3.2 Northern Area (Trenches 6 and 7; Figs. 3 and 4).................................................................................. 10

3.3 Finds Summary.................................................................................................................................. 11

3.4 Environmental Summary.................................................................................................................... 11

## 4 Discussion and Conclusions .............................................................................................................. 12

4.1 Overview........................................................................................................................................... 12

4.2 Significance........................................................................................................................................ 12

4.3 Recommendations.............................................................................................................................. 12

## Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory ...................................................................... 13

## Appendix B. Environmental Reports .................................................................................................... 14

B.1 Environmental samples....................................................................................................................... 14

## Appendix C. Bibliography .................................................................................................................... 16

## Appendix D. OASIS Report Form ........................................................................................................... 17
List of Figures
Fig. 1 Site location map with the development area outlined (red)
Fig. 2 Site location (red) with HER data (green)
Fig. 3 Trench plans
Fig. 4 Section drawings

List of Tables
Table 1 Environmental results
Summary

On 28th and 29th September 2010 OA East conducted an archaeological evaluation at the proposed extension to Whilton Sewage and Water Treatment site (SP 4620 2652). The archaeological work comprised seven evaluation trenches targeted within the footprint of the proposed new buildings. Archaeological remains were only found within the most northerly trench, located on the highest ground. Three shallow east to west ditches aligned roughly parallel, and less than 0.5m apart, were identified; one is dated by a single Roman pottery sherd. The site is near the base of a hill with the ground continuing to rise to the north-west beyond the evaluation area, and it is possible that these ditches represent the south-eastern edge of a Roman settlement. All the remaining trenches lay on lower land to the south; these contained modern made-ground resulting from landscaping of the site since its establishment as a sewage and water treatment works.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the proposed extension to Whilton Sewage and Water Treatment site (SP 4620 2652; Fig. 1). This work is necessitated due to the projected expansion of the nearby town of Daventry where the population is likely to rise by c.20,000 over the next few years.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with two Briefs issued by the Planning Department of Northamptonshire County Council (NCC 2010) and supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2010). The Briefs were written in response to a request by Anglian Water in compliance with their Code of Practice. Due to the possibility for archaeological deposits on the site, Northamptonshire County Council have recommended that an archaeological evaluation is required to assess the archaeological potential of the development area.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by NCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited at the proposed Northamptonshire county stores, which has not yet been built.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The 1:250,000 Soils of England and Wales (map sheet 4) records the site as being within Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths.

1.2.2 The ground within the evaluation area is near the base of a sub-rounded hill (Fig. 2). The ground rises substantially to the north-west beyond the site and just to the south-east there is a small lake. The drop in ground height is illustrated by Trench 7 being at 97.5mOD, falling to 94mOD at Trench 6 and 93mOD at Trenches 1-5 where the ground level is on a relatively flat plateau.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 There are no known archaeological remains within the proposed development area although there are several known sites close by which have been recorded in the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (NHER; Fig. 2):

**442** Grand Junction Canal past the site 350m to the south-west. This canal ran from Birmingham to London (137 miles). There are two listed post-medieval buildings along the canal close to the evaluation.

**895** Bannaventa (Whilton Lodge) scheduled area is c.800m to the south-west of the site. The Roman town lies along Watling Street (roughly along the line of the present A5). This small town, c.16-22ha in size, was placed on relatively high ground at c.110mOD. The town developed from the middle to late 1st century AD, and was
positioned roughly half way (c.12 miles) between Towcester (Lactodorum) and Tripontium.

925 Road from Bannaventa (Whilton Lodge) to Duston ran c.600m to the south of the site.

7134 Possible prehistoric activity (finds) has been recorded c.600m away at SP 461821 264628

7704 Early Saxon finds found at grid reference SP 461264, c.500m to the south of the site.

1.3.2 Whilton is in the Nobottle hundred and was recorded in the Domesday Book as Woltone (in later medieval records it is Welton and Whelton). The Northamptonshire antiquarian George Baker suggests this name possibly derives from the Saxon compound of well, a well or spring, and a town (Baker 1822, 230). The present Whilton village lies 1.5km to the east of the evaluation with the site being just within the extreme north-western corner of the parish boundaries; Long Buckby parish is c.100m to the north of Trench 7. The parish is fairly small at little more than 400 hectares in size.

1.3.3 The Domesday Book records that in Edward the Confessor's reign the freehold of the parish belonged to Bovi and was rated at 10 shillings. By 1086, the parish belonged to the Earl of Morton (Count of Mortain) and was valued at 60 shillings. There was one hide, the arable land was 2 carucates (plough) and in demesne there was one carucate with 2 servants, 2 villaines, with a priest. Six cottagers had the other carucate. There were five acres of meadow and a mill of 40d yearly rent. The hide of land in Henry II's reign was in the hands of Roger de Mowbray, before passing to William de Stuteville. This family passed the parish down until Nicholas de Stuteville died without male issue and passed it to his two daughters. There is a wonderful primary medieval record for the parish in this period due to the dispute in manorial ownership which lasted 116 years (1264-1380) with successive generations challenging ownership details through the court. This made many lawyers rich, caused a huge amount of paper work, and became one of the most important sources for legal land dispute settlement in medieval England. It consequently allowed Robert Palmer to spend many years researching and writing a book on the dispute (Palmer 1984).

1.3.4 The site is likely to have been part of the open fields of the parish. Unfortunately, in the western part of the parish (including the current site), no former ridge and furrow is recorded from air photographs but this is because the furrows are thought to have been levelled by previous activity (RCHM(E) 1981, 199). The common fields of Whilton were enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1778. Probably as a consequence of this Act, a plan and survey of the estate of Simon Freeman was carried out and dated 1780. Unfortunately the plan is in pieces and the site is within part of the map which is missing (NRO map 5260).

1.3.5 The 18th century Grand Union canal was built near to the site (350m to the west). George Baker recorded in 1822 that there were lime kilns near the bridge, adjoining the canal. This bridge is presumably the one adjacent to our site (although there is also a bridge over the canal just over 500m to the south at Whilton locks). The location of the lime kilns is unknown although it is interesting to note that the 1932 field name map for the parish, records parts of three fields within the site (six acre, bridal field and brick yard field). These fields boundaries are identical to those shown on the earlier 1900 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map and may have been of some antiquity (OS map sheet XXXV1 15/16). It is tempting to link the early 19th century reference to lime kilns and the early 20th century brick yard reference. Brick kilns and lime kilns in the 18th...
century were profitable, they were often located on the same land, mostly within fields near to good transport - turnpike roads or canals, between large population areas (in this case Daventry and Long Buckby). A comparable nearby brick kiln was located between Northampton and Kingsthorpe which was owned by George Cole and contained a brick kiln site with lime kilns within it, located next to a turnpike road (Atkins 2002). Cole sold this enterprise for £2000 in 1790.

1.3.6 In 1822 Baker recorded that the parish was divided between arable and pasture (Baker 1822, 230). The village of Whilton had relatively few people with 61 houses (309 inhabitants) in 1801. Modern maps have shown little change in the parish in the last 200 years with the site being fields, possibly part of Surrey farm to the north-west of the site. The 1" 1967 Ordnance Survey map shows the site was not built on and the sewage treatment plant was only constructed here in recent years.

1.4 Acknowledgements
1.4.1 The author would like to thank Anglian Water for funding the project, especially Christophe Demoulin, Tim Hilsdon, Andrew MacDonald and Greg Parish, who organised the work. Alieen Connor managed the project on behalf of OA East and the fieldwork was carried out by Rob Atkins and Gareth Rees. Rachel Fosberry wrote the environmental report, Richard Mortimer commented on the flint and Stephen Wadeson on the Roman pottery.
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims
2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology
2.2.1 The Brief required that the evaluation should include a programme of linear trenching and/or test-pitting to adequately sample (c.5%) the threatened area (NCC 2010). The development proposed the construction of two new sludge tanks for which there were two possible locations. As a consequence Trenches 6 and 7 were located over both possible areas. The main proposed development was in a sub-rectangular area c.70m by 60m in size. This part of the site was to be evaluated by two long trenches in an X design. The proposed trench plan was agreed with both Anglian Water and Northampton County Council's archaeologist, Lesley-Ann Mather.

2.2.2 The proposed trenches were laid out on a standard grid array and tied into the Ordnance Survey using a Leica 1200 GPS with Leica Smartnet on board. All trenches were scanned for potential buried services prior to mechanical excavation (although the service in Trench 6 was not found). Trenches 6 and 7 were excavated on their proposed location but while machining the other area, the evaluation found this area comprised thick modern levelling deposits sealing the natural. As a consequence five large stepped test pits (Trenches 1-5) were excavated at all four corners of this area and one within the centre which were then located using the Leica 1200 GPS.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.4 Two 10L bulk samples were taken from shallow ditches within Trench 7. The evaluation was undertaken during fine weather conditions.
3 RESULTS

3.1 Southern Area (Trenches 1-5; Figs. 3 and 4)

3.1.1 Trench 1 measured c.4m by 3m and was stepped. Total depth of the trench was 1.9m (Fig. 4, S.5). The water level was found 1.25m below the ground level. The lowest deposit (3) was a natural in excess of 0.3m thick and comprised a dark grey brown clay silt. This deposit was slightly humic and was found below the water table. It was directly sealed by a modern dump (2), 1.35m thick, which comprised a mixed orange brown clay silt. This layer contained modern 20th century perforated brick, plastic, concrete etc. and was almost certainly laid during the last 30 years. Deposit (2) was sealed by a topsoil layer (1), 0.25m thick, which consisted of a dark grey brown loam.

3.1.2 Trench 2 measures 3.5m by 3m and was stepped. Natural (5) was 1.2m below ground level and consisted of a clean orange brown clay silt. This was sealed by a 0.25m thick undated layer which was probably the old topsoil layer (4) which pre-dated Whilton STW. It was a mid grey brown clay silt. This layer was overlain by the modern deposit (2) and topsoil (1), respectively 0.75m and 0.25m thick.

3.1.3 Trench 3 measures 3.5m by 3m and was stepped to a total depth of 1.7m. The lowest 0.3m was the natural deposit (3) which was just below the water level. This layer was sealed by the modern dumping deposit (2), 1.05m thick, and a 0.25m thick topsoil (1).

3.1.4 Trench 4 measures 3.5m by 3m and was stepped to a total depth of 1.25m. The natural subsoil (5) was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. This was directly overlain by the modern deposit (2) and topsoil (1), respectively 0.85m and 0.2m thick.

3.1.5 Trench 5 measures 3.5m by 3m; excavation ceased at 1m deep within the modern layer (2). This deposit was sealed by a 0.25m thick topsoil layer (1).

3.2 Northern Area (Trenches 6 and 7; Figs. 3 and 4)

3.2.1 Trench 6, 25m long and orientated north-west to south-east was stepped only on its south-eastern side within an area measuring 4m by 3m. The natural (5) was exposed 0.4m below ground level at the north-eastern part of the trench at 93.48mOD; gradually deepening to 1.2m below ground level within the stepped area in the south-eastern part to 92.6mOD (Fig. 4, S.4). The natural was sealed by a former topsoil layer (4), 0.20-0.25m thick. On the south-eastern side of the trench the former topsoil layer (4) was cut by a modern service pipe (9) which ran roughly north to south from a manhole near the road to the south of the trench. The pipe trench continued below the excavated trench to an unknown depth. The top of the former service trench (8) was a light to mid brown clay silt (Fig. 4, S.4). The service trench was sealed by a modern layer (7) which started in the middle of the trench, progressively becoming deeper (0.7m) south-eastwards where the trench was stepped. This layer consisted of disturbed deposits including burnt scorched red patches where presumably the ground had been burnt. The present topsoil (6) was 0.2m thick, and disturbed, identified by numerous stinging nettles growing from it.

3.2.2 Trench 7 was 25m long and orientated north-west to south-east for 25m (Figs. 3 and 4). Within the north-western part of the trench there were three east to west ditches (11, 13 and 15) cutting natural sub-soil (5). The ditches ran roughly parallel c.0.5m apart and it is possible they were recuts of a single ditch but there were no relationships within the trench. The three ditches had similar profiles and all were insubstantial at 0.8m, 0.7m
and 0.4m wide and 0.26m, 0.20m and 0.09m deep respectively (Fig. 4, S.1-3). Ditch 11 terminated within the trench, although the other two ditches continued down to the east. The sides of the ditches varied from gentle to steep, but all had slightly rounded bases. They were all filled with a single deposit, almost identical in colour and texture (mid to dark grey brown clay silt). All three ditches contained very few artefacts - ditch 11 produced an animal bone rib fragment, ditch 13 a rim sherd of an everted jar in a grey ware fabric (1st to 2nd century AD; pers. comm. Steve Wadeson) and a worked flint flake, and ditch 15 contained a single worked flint flake. Soil samples were taken from ditches 11 and 13 (See Appendix B). Both samples contain charcoal and occasional abraded probable wheat grains.

3.2.3 The three ditches were sealed by a thin subsoil layer (16), 0.04m thick which was a light to mid orange brown silty clay. This was sealed by a topsoil layer (17), 0.25m thick, comprising a dark grey brown clay sandy silt.

3.3 Finds Summary
3.3.1 Finds comprise a single Roman pottery sherd and two undiagnostic flint flakes. All modern/ later 20th century artefacts were not retained.

3.4 Environmental Summary
3.4.1 A single animal bone rib fragment was recovered. Two soil samples from ditches found poor survival of charred grains. A few cereal grains (probably wheat) were found in both samples.
4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Overview
4.1.1 The site is near the base of a hill, with the ground continuing to rise to the north-west beyond the evaluation area. Two flint flakes were found within Trench 7 within shallow ditches, one of which is tentatively dated to the Roman period by a single pottery sherd. It is uncertain how significant these flint remains are as both were undiagnostic. They are likely to be either Neolithic or Bronze Age (pers. comm. Richard Mortimer) and therefore are probably residual.

4.1.2 The three shallow ditches found in Trench 7 are all probably Roman in date and are likely to represent the south-eastern edge of a Roman settlement located on top of the hill to the north-west. This would be an ideal location for a farm as the market town of Bannaventa, also perched on another high point, was just 0.8km to the west. It is extremely unlikely that the settlement continued into the area of the remaining trenches, which lay on lower land to the south, just above the natural ground water. All these trenches on the lower land contained a modern (later 20th century) made up ground layer, c.1m thick, which presumably was placed to raise the land level due to wet conditions during construction of the sewage plant.

4.2 Significance
4.2.1 The identification of a potential new Roman site is of interest, although the importance is diminished by the fact that only the extreme periphery of the settlement lies within a small part of the development area.

4.3 Recommendations
4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.
### APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Cut</th>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>topsoil</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>made up ground</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1, 3 and 5</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 and 6</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>topsoil</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4, 6 and 7</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>topsoil</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>made up ground</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>service trench</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>service trench</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>ditch</td>
<td>?Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>ditch</td>
<td>?Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>ditch</td>
<td>Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>ditch</td>
<td>Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>ditch</td>
<td>?Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>ditch</td>
<td>?Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>subsoil</td>
<td>Post Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td>topsoil</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

B.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from two shallow Roman ditches within the evaluated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

B.1.2 Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to both Stace 1997, the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al 2006) and the authors’ own reference collection.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>Context No.</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Flot Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Charcoal, two cereal grains, modern roots and seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>Charcoal, eight cereal grains, modern roots and seeds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Environmental results

B.1.3 Preservation is by charring and is generally poor. Both samples contain charcoal and occasional abraded cereal grains. The grains have tentatively been identified as wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) based on their morphology. Both free-threshing (round and compact) and hulled (elongated) varieties were identified this way.

Discussion

B.1.4 The samples from the Whilton Sewerage Treatment works contain charred plant remains in the form of wheat grains which had probably been discarded after accidental burning. No chaff elements or weed seeds are present precluding further interpretation of these features.
Further Work and Methods Statement

4.3.1 No further work on this assemblage is required. If further work is planned in this area, environmental sampling should still be considered as these results show that there is potential for the recovery of plant macrofossils.
APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkins, R., 2002 'Brickmaking in the Holy Sepulchre Parish, Northampton' *Northamptonshire Archaeol.* 30, 83-100

Baker, G., 1822 *History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton*, vol 1 (London: John Nichols and son)


Northamptonshire County Council 2010 *Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation of land at Whilton STW, Northamptonshire* (unpublished). Two Briefs by Northamptonshire County Council both dated 9th June 2010


Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (RCHM(E)) 1981 *An inventory of the historic monuments in the county of Northampton. Volume III archaeological sites in north-west Northamptonshire*


Maps consulted (not illustrated)

A Plan and Survey of the Estate of Mr Simon Freeman at Whilton in the county of Northampton 1780 (NRO 5280)

1860 Glebe Map (NRO 6029)

OS Maps XXXV1 15/16

1932 Field name map
## APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OASIS Number</th>
<th>oxfordar3-84839</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Project Name**

Roman ditches at Whilton sewage and water treatment works, Whilton, Nr. Daventry, Northamptonshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Dates (fieldwork)</th>
<th>Start 28-10-2010</th>
<th>Finish 29-10-2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous Work (by OA East)</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Future Work</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Project Reference Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Code</th>
<th>XNNWST10</th>
<th>Planning App. No.</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER No.</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Related HER/OASIS No.</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

**Prompt**

Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

**Development Type**

Rural Commercial

**Please select all techniques used:**

- [ ] Aerial Photography - interpretation
- [ ] Aerial Photography - new
- [ ] Annotated Sketch
- [ ] Augering
- [ ] Dendrochronological Survey
- [ ] Documentary Search
- [ ] Environmental Sampling
- [ ] Fieldwalking
- [ ] Geophysical Survey
- [ ] Grab-Sampling
- [ ] Gravity-Core
- [ ] Laser Scanning
- [ ] Measured Survey
- [ ] Metal Detectors
- [ ] Photographic Survey
- [ ] Photogrammetric Survey
- [ ] Rectified Photography
- [x] Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
- [x] Sample Trenches
- [ ] Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
- [ ] Targeted Trenches
- [ ] Test Pits
- [ ] Topographic Survey
- [ ] Vibro-core
- [ ] Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state “none”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monument</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ditches</td>
<td>Roman 43 to 410</td>
<td>flint</td>
<td>Late Prehistoric -4k to 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select period...</td>
<td>pottery</td>
<td>Roman 43 to 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select period...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Select period...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Northamptonshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Daventry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Whilton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER</th>
<th>Northamptonshire County Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Area</th>
<th>Whilton Sewage Treatment Works, Whilton, Nr. Daventry Northamptonshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Address (including postcode if possible)</th>
<th>Whilton Sewage Treatment Works, Whilton, Nr. Daventry Northamptonshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Grid Reference</th>
<th>SP 4620 2652</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

© Oxford Archaeology East

Page 17 of 18

Report Number 1213
## Project Originators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>OA EAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Brief Originator</td>
<td>Northamptonsire County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Design Originator</td>
<td>Aileen Connor, Oxford East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Aileen Connor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>Rob Atkins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Project Archives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Archive</th>
<th>Digital Archive</th>
<th>Paper Archive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA East</td>
<td>OA East</td>
<td>OA East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XNNSWT10</td>
<td>XNNSWT10</td>
<td>XNNSWT10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Archive Contents/Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Physical Contents</th>
<th>Digital Contents</th>
<th>Paper Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Bones</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Bones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratigraphic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked Stone/Lithic</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notes:

© Oxford Archaeology East
Figure 1: Site location with the development area outlined (red)
Figure 2: Site location (red) with HER data (green)
Figure 3: Trench plans
Figure 4: Section drawings