



# Bramcote Lane Mains Renewal Chilwell, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of eight trial holes. The works were carried out to assess ground conditions in advance of the renewal of a water main that runs through Chilwell, Nottinghamshire. The monitored works were centred on NGR 450487 335713 and 451540 335530, at Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, NG9 5NP.

The watching brief found no archaeological features, deposits or structures in any of the trial holes. A small quantity of modern artefacts were found in two of the trial holes; these were recorded on site but not retained. The natural geological substrate was only exposed in two of the trial holes (107 and 114), at 0.45–0.68 m below ground level. It is possible, therefore that archaeological remains are present at the location of the other trial holes, at depths below those reached during the watching brief.

The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 8 June and 1 August 2023.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Severn Trent Water, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Senior Practitioner (Archaeology), who monitored the project for Nottinghamshire County Council.



# Bramcote Lane, Chilwell; Mains Renewal

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of eight trial holes. The works were carried out to assess ground conditions in advance of the renewal of a water main that runs through Chilwell, Nottinghamshire. The monitored works were centred on NGR 450487 335713 and 451540 335530, at Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, NG9 5NP (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 Following consultation with the Senior Practitioner (Archaeology) for Nottinghamshire County Council it was recommended that no desk-based assessment was required prior to these works beginning, but that an archaeological watching brief would be advisable during the excavation of the trial pits to act as a control sample.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The Senior Practitioner Archaeology approved the WSI, on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 8 June and 1 August 2023.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was carried out on the west side of Chilwell, along Field Lane and High Road, and is in an area of suburban housing and interconnecting road systems.
- 1.3.2 The trial were located on a small promontory to the north of the River Trent and along its basin. Existing ground levels are between 30 m and 74 m OD.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology to the north of the area is mapped as Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone, whilst to the south the bedrock geology is described as Tarporley Siltstone Formation – Mudstone and siltstone. There are no identifiable superficial deposits. (British Geological Survey 2023).



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the watching brief area was assessed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), the results of which are presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Nottinghamshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) included.

### 2.2 Previous investigations close to the development

#### *Archaeological Investigation 2012*

- 2.2.1 An archaeological investigation was undertaken 500 m west of the site by Trent and Peak Archaeology ahead of the construction of a new Nottingham Express Transit Tramline in 2012. It identified several north–south aligned medieval and post-medieval furrows and ditches (Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit 2012).

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.1 A coin of Valens, rev *Securitas Reipublicae*, was found in a garden on Highfield Road, Chilwell, 200 m south-west of the scheme (L545).

#### *Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

- 2.3.2 Chilwell was originally a hamlet on the road from Nottingham to Ashby-de-la-Zouch and is recorded as a settlement in *Domesday Book* (Open Domesday 2023), in the hundred of Broxtowe and the county of Nottinghamshire. It had a recorded population of 20 households in 1086 and was listed under four owners.

#### *Post-medieval/modern (1500–present)*

- 2.3.3 The site of Chilwell Hall and Gardens (M18250) is located 100 m east of the scheme, approximately on the bend of present-day Farm Road. The hall was demolished rebuilt in 1803, before being completely demolished and removed by 1933.
- 2.3.4 Three possible post-medieval bell pits or mounds measuring 21–30 m in diameter are located 300 m north-west of the scheme (L7289).
- 2.3.5 Lidar data (Archiuk 2023) shows evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture within Chilwell cemetery and between both lanes of Williams Road. The ridge and furrow are aligned north–south respecting original open field boundaries seen on the Ordnance Survey Six inch 1888–1913 mapping.
- 2.3.6 The Ordnance Survey Six inch 1888–1913 mapping shows the west side of the site occupied by early open field systems running north–south. By the time of Ordnance Survey 1949–1972 most of the area is covered by housing, however open fields remained to the north and south of Field Lane.
- 2.3.7 The east of the scheme skirts round the site of the Chilwell Brickworks which was constructed in 1835 and into the original core of Chilwell. The brickworks contained brick kilns and clay extraction pits (M528). Lidar suggests that the ground around the brickworks may have been heavily quarried.





### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

#### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

##### *General*

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of eight trial holes located on High Road (TH-BRA-08, TH-BRA-09 and TH-BRA-11), and Field Lane (TH-BRA-99, TH-BRA-107, TH-BRA-113, TH-BRA-114 and TH-BRA-117), Chilwell. A ninth trial hole, TH-BRA-115, was planned but later descope.



- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. All artefacts from excavated contexts were of modern date (19th century or later). They were recorded on site and not retained.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.4 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Finds and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). Guidelines for the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains were: *Standard and guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (2023a; Type 1: Description).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Senior Practitioner (Archaeology) monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Practitioner (Archaeology).

## **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of eight trial holes, located on High Road (TH-BRA-08, TH-BRA-09 and TH-BRA-11), and Field Lane (TH-BRA-99, TH-BRA-107, TH-BRA-113, TH-BRA-114 and TH-BRA-117), Chilwell.
- 5.1.2 No archaeological features were exposed within the trial holes. Deposits observed within the trial holes comprised levelling deposits and made ground relating to the current and former road surfaces. Artefactual evidence recovered from deposits in TH-BRA-99 (ceramic tile and metal object) and TH-BRA-113 (glass and frogged brick) was recorded on site and discarded.

### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The natural geological substrate was only observed within two of the trial holes, TH-BRA-107 and TH-BRA-114. It was reached at depths of between 0.45 and 0.68 m below ground level (BGL) and comprised a mid-reddish brown silty clay.
- 5.2.2 The natural substrate was overlain by levelling deposits and made ground. These deposits were overlain by the tarmac road surface, flagged or block pavement or turf.

### 5.3 Modern

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-08*

- 5.3.1 Trial hole TH-BRA-08 (Fig. 2) was located on High Road, south of the junction with School Lane. A yellowish brown silty clay subsoil was observed, overlain by a levelling deposit of dark brownish black silty clay on which the tarmac was laid.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-09*

- 5.3.2 Trial hole TH-BRA-09 was located on High Road opposite the Cadland pub carpark. Two gravelly sand levelling deposits were recorded. These were overlain by an earlier concrete road surface over which the substrate for the present road surface was laid.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-11*

- 5.3.3 Trial hole TH-BRA-11 was located on High Road near the junction with Attenborough Lane. It exposed the cut for a cast iron water pipe and its sandy backfill. Above this there were multiple layers of made ground comprising silty sand with varying quantities of gravel and bituminous material on which the tarmac road surface was laid. The upper deposits were cut for modern services.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-99*

- 5.3.4 Trial hole TH-BRA-99 was located at the east end of Field Lane. Water, electricity and communications services were exposed within the trial hole. The natural geological substrate was not reached. Several layers of sandy and gravelly made ground and levelling material were overlaid by a sandy substrate on which the block-paved footpath was laid. A fragment of glazed white tile (Fig. 3) and a heavily corroded metal object (Fig. 4) were found within the deposits overlying the services. These were recorded on site and discarded.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-107*

- 5.3.5 Trial hole TH-BRA-107 (Fig. 5) was located on the north side of Field Lane, opposite No. 41. The natural substrate, a mid-brown silty clay, was reached at 0.68 m BGL. Over this there were several well-defined layers of made ground comprising varying quantities of sand and gravel, which were overlain by the tarmac road surface.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-117*

- 5.3.6 Trial hole TH-BRA-117 (Fig. 6) was located on Field Lane outside Borrowdale Court. Water and electricity services were overlain by several backfill and levelling deposits, on which the flagged pavement and turf were laid.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-114*

- 5.3.7 Trial hole TH-BRA-114 (Cover) was located on Field Lane, south of the junction with Grisedale Court. It was split into two sections, one in the flagged pavement and the other in the road surface. The natural geological substrate, which was reached at 0.45 m BGL, lay beneath several layers of made ground and the road surface. Water and gas mains were exposed beneath several sandy layers of made ground and levelling and the flagged pavement.

#### *Trial hole TH-BRA-113*

- 5.3.8 Trial hole TH-BRA-113 was located at the west end of Field Lane, on a grass verge near the junction with Grisedale Court. There was a silty clay deposit beneath the turf which contained large fragments of machine-made, frogged bricks (Fig. 7) and some broken glass. This material probably represents demolition rubble used for backfilling and levelling. Gas and water mains were exposed in the base of the trial hole.



## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Artefactual evidence was limited to a small amount of modern material comprising machine-made frogged brick, glass, ceramic tile fragments and a heavily corroded metal object, found within backfill deposits in two trial holes (TH-BRA-99 and TH-BRA-113). The metal object appeared to be cylindrical in shape with a hook at one end. Although its exact form and purpose was not identified, it is thought to be a machine component of 20th-century date.
- 6.1.2 The artefacts were found within deposits used for backfilling and levelling and may therefore not originate in the locality. They were recorded on site but not retained, in accordance. With the methodology set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023).

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 Due to the nature of the deposits encountered, no soil samples of any type were warranted.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Discussion

- 8.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or structures were found in any of the trial holes, at the depths excavated. A small quantity of modern artefacts were found in trial holes TH-BRA-99 and TH-BRA-113. These were probably deposited during backfilling after service installation. They were recorded on site but not retained. The natural geological substrate was only exposed in two of the trial holes (107 and 114). It is possible that archaeological remains are present at the location of the other trial holes at depths below those reached during the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The overall aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief were met. The watching brief has determined and preserved in record an absence of archaeological features, deposits, or structures within the trial holes, at the depths excavated to.

### 8.2 Museum

- 8.2.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Nottingham City Museums and Galleries have agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **NAS 10340**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 8.3 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 8.3.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Nottingham City Museums and Galleries and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CifA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 8.3.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 document case of paper records

### *Digital archive*

- 8.3.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

## **8.4 Selection strategy**

- 8.4.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 8.4.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows CifA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (2023b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

### *Documentary records*

- 8.4.3 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital) and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

### *Digital data*

- 8.4.4 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

## **8.5 Security copy**

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (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.

## **8.6 OASIS**

- 8.6.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Senior Practitioner (Archaeology) on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council, the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **9.2 Third party data copyright**

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trial hole summary

TH-BRA-08		Length 2 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Surface	Road surface. Tarmac, firm compaction.	0.00–0.15
802		Waste deposit	Dark brown black silty clay with very common stone chunks up to 30cm in length and width.	0.15–0.65
803		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay with no visible inclusions.	0.65–1+

TH-BRA-09		Length 1.70 m	Width 0.62 m	Depth 1.02 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
9001		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, firm compaction.	0.00–0.21
9002		Road	Road substrate. Light brown sand, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 50% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.21–0.65
9003		Structure	Modern concrete, likely related to earlier road surface or construction of current road surface.	0.60+
9004	9005, 9006, 9007	Construction cut	Construction cut.	0.21–0.60
9005	9004	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey sand, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 50% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, firm compaction.	0.21–0.60
9006	9004	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey sand, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel.	0.65–1.02
9007	9004	Utility trench	Modern Services. 2 grey plastic ducts carrying utilities emitting power and radio signals.	0.50–0.60





TH-BRA-11		Length 1.75 m	Width 0.65 m	Depth 1.05 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey.	0.00–0.14
1102		Made ground	Dark brownish grey sandy silt 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, high concentration of bituminous material.	0.18–0.26
1103		Made ground	Mid brownish grey sandy silt 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, high concentration of bituminous material.	0.14–0.26
1104		Made ground	Mid grey silty sand, 60% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.26–0.34
1105		Made ground	Mid grey silty sand, 60% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.26–0.34
1106		Made ground	Mid red silty sand, 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.34–0.40
1107		Made ground	Mid red silty sand, 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.34–0.40
1108		Made ground	Dark grey silty sand, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, high concentration of bituminous material.	0.40–0.42
1109		Made ground	Dark grey silty sand, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, high concentration of bituminous material.	0.40–0.42
1110	1111	Construction cut	Cut for installation of cast iron water pipe.	0.42–1.05
1111	1110	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey sandy clay, mottled appearance. 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel poorly sorted, 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.42–1.05



1112		Made ground	Mid red sandy clay, 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.57–1.05
1113	1114	Construction cut	Cut for installation of modern services in plastic ducts.	0.14–0.47
1114	1113	Deliberate backfill	Mid red sand, 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.14–0.47
1115		Made ground	Dark greyish red silty sand, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel.	0.14–0.18

TH-BRA-99		Length 1.68 m	Width 0.50 m	Depth 1.04 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
9901		Footpath	Mid red clay bricks, non frogged, firm compaction.	0.00–0.06
9902		Made ground	Mid red sand, no coarse components, loose compaction.	0.06–0.12
9903		Made ground	Light grey sand, 30% sub-angular coarse gravel, 40% sub-angular medium gravel, moderate compaction.	0.12–0.19
9904	9905, 9911	Construction cut	BT Cable.	0.19–0.39
9905	9904	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, no coarse components, moderate compaction.	0.22–0.39
9906	9907	Construction cut	Cable TV.	0.19–0.39
9907	9906	Deliberate backfill	Mid red sand, no coarse components, loose compaction.	0.19–0.39
9908		Made ground	Dark brown silty clay, no coarse components, moderate compaction.	0.39–1.04
9909	9910	Construction cut	Electric cable.	0.30–0.62
9910	9909	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded fine gravel, moderate compaction.	0.30–0.62
9911	9904	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty sand, no coarse components, moderate compaction.	0.19–0.22



TH-BRA-107		Length 1.60 m	Width 0.73 m	Depth 1.10 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
10701		Road	Road surface. Tarmac, dark grey. firm compaction.	0.00–0.14
10702		Made ground	Mid red sand, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 20% sub-angular medium gravel, firm compaction.	0.14–0.20
10703		Made ground	Light grey sand, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 25% sub-angular medium gravel, firm compaction.	0.20–0.38
10704		Made ground	Dark grey sandy clay, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, moderate compaction.	0.38–0.47
10705		Made ground	Mid brownish grey silty clay, 5% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, moderate compaction.	0.47–0.68
10706		Natural	Mid brown silty clay, 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, moderate compaction.	0.68–1.10+

TH-BRA-113		Length 1.67 m	Width 0.72 m	Depth 1.08 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt, moderate compaction, significant rooting.	0.00–0.18
11302		Made ground	Mid reddish brown silty clay, firm compaction, mottled appearance 2% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 1% machine made frogged bricks, Broken glass, compaction changes to moderate as depth increases.	0.18–1.08+
11303	11304	Construction cut	Construction cut.	0.18–0.25
11304	11303	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey silty sand, 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, moderate compaction.	0.18–0.25



TH-BRA-114		Length 3.30 m	Width 0.53 m	Depth 0.92 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11401		Surface	Paving slabs. Mid grey, concrete, firm compaction.	0.00–0.05
11402	11404	Made ground	Dark grey sand, 40% sub-angular coarse gravel, 30% sub-angular medium gravel, firm compaction.	0.05–0.15
11403	11405	Made ground	Dark grey silty sand, moderate compaction 40% sub-angular medium gravel, asphaltic material.	0.15–0.19
11404	11402	Construction cut	Construction cut.	0.05–0.15
11405	11403	Construction cut	Construction cut.	0.15–0.19
11406		Made ground	Mid reddish brown silty clay, firm compaction, redeposited natural.	0.05–0.86
11407		Road	Road surface. Dark grey, tarmac, Firm compaction.	0.00–0.14
11408	11409	Made ground	Dark reddish brown silty sand, moderate compaction.	0.14–0.18
11409	11408	Construction cut	Construction cut.	0.14–0.18
11410		Made ground	Mid yellow sand, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded coarse gravel, 40% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, firm compaction.	0.14–0.37
11411		Made ground	Dark grey silty sand, 30% sub-angular to sub-rounded medium gravel, moderate compaction, asphaltic material.	0.37–0.45
11412		Natural	Mid reddish brown silty clay, very firm compaction.	0.45–0.92



TH-BRA-117		Length 2.40 m	Width 0.63 m	Depth 0.78 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
11701		Topsoil	Mid brown clay silt, moderate compaction, heavy rooting.	0.00–0.13
11702	11709	Surface	Paving slabs. Mid grey, concrete, firm compaction.	0.00–0.05
11703	11709	Paving edging stone	Mid grey, concrete, firm compaction.	0.00–0.15
11704	11709	Deliberate backfill	Light grey silty sand, 60% well sorted sub-angular coarse gravel, 30% well sorted sub-angular medium gravel, firm compaction.	0.05–0.24
11705	11709	Deliberate backfill	Dark grey sandy silt, 60% sub-angular fine gravel, asphaltic in nature.	0.24–0.26
11706	11713	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown silty clay with a blue hue, mottled, moderate compaction.	0.26–0.63
11707	11708	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, 15% sub-angular fine to medium gravel.	0.13–0.47
11708	11707, 11712	Construction cut	Cut for water main.	0.13–0.78
11709	11702, 11703, 11704, 11705	Construction cut	Cut for pavement.	0.00–0.26
11710	11710	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, moderate compaction, 10% sub-angular fine gravel.	0.13–0.49
11711	11710	Construction cut	Cut for service cable.	0.13–0.49
11712	11708	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown silty clay, moderate compaction, slightly mottled.	0.47–0.78
11713	11706	Construction cut	Inferred from stratigraphy, no visible edges within excavated area.	0.13–0.78

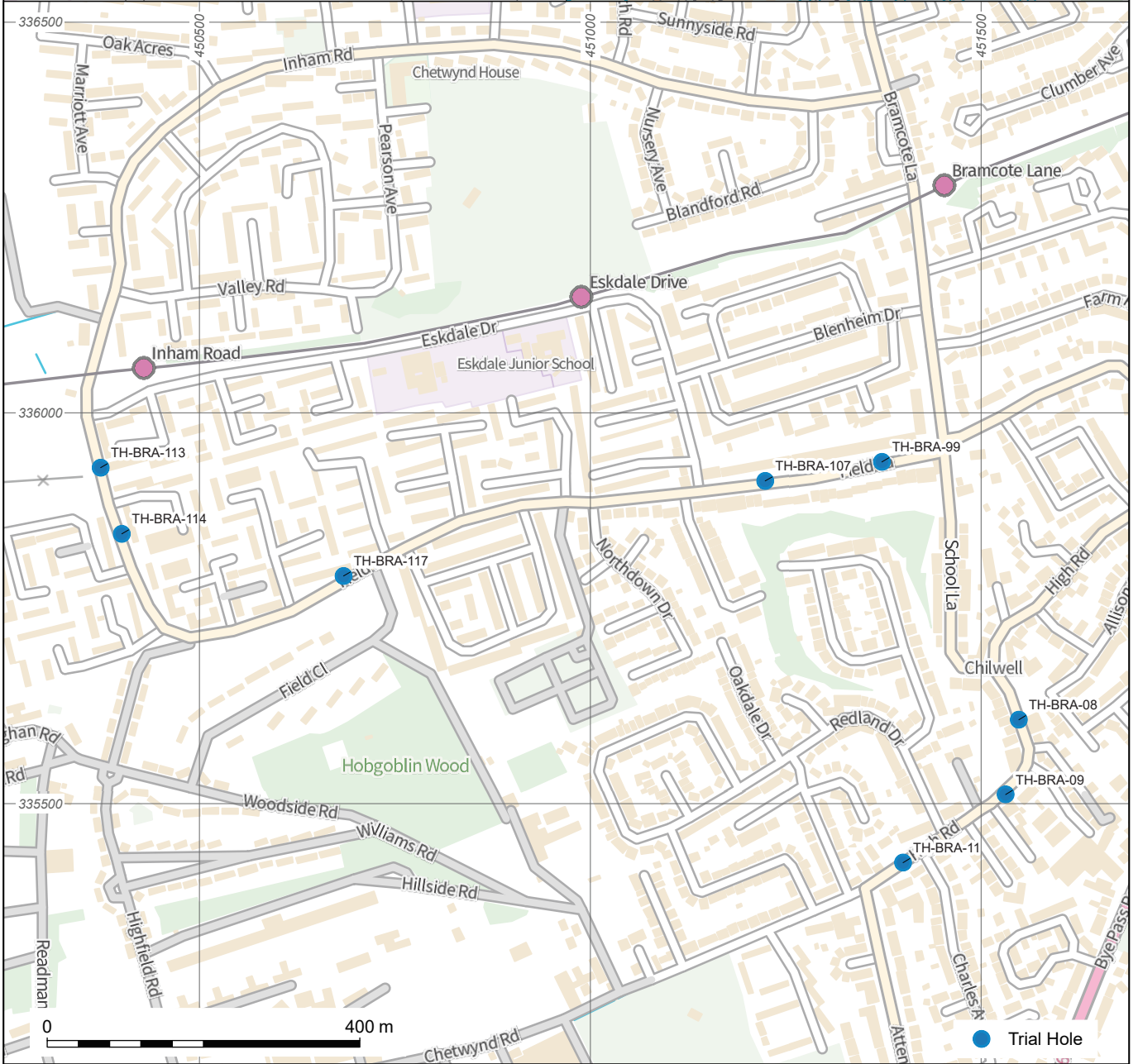
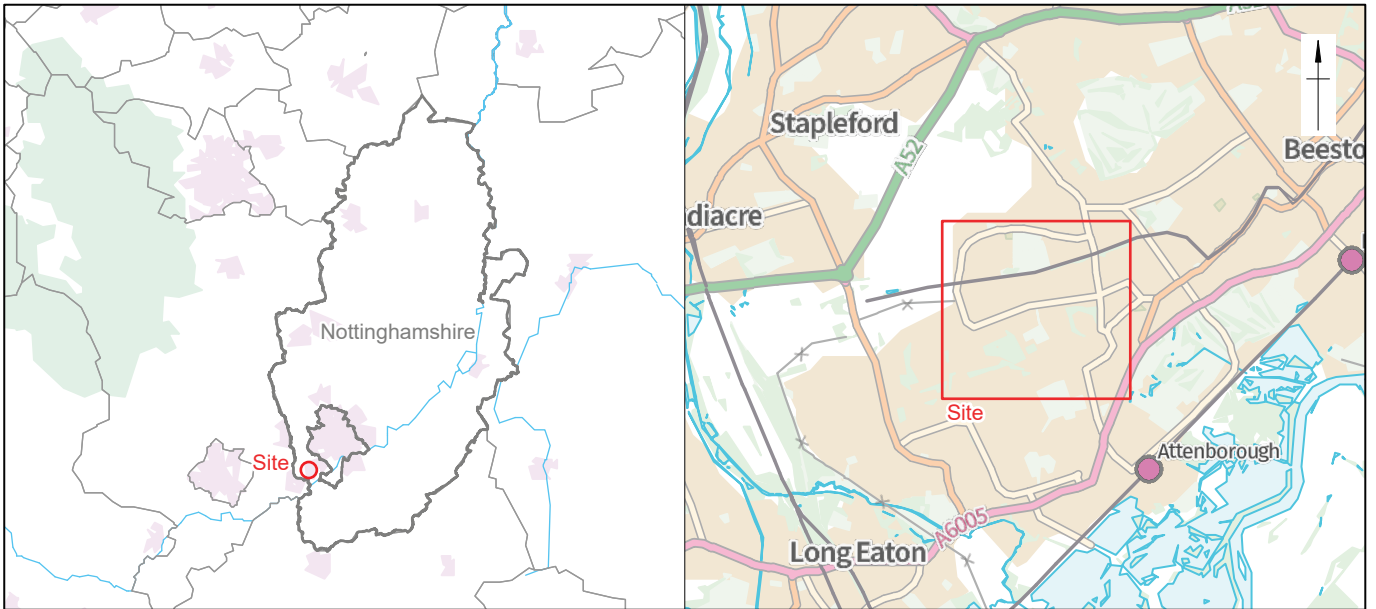


## Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-520062
Project Name	Bramcote Lane Mains Renewal, Chilwell, Nottinghamshire Archaeological Watching Brief
Sitename	Chilwell, Broxtowe, United Kingdom
Project Identifier(s)	272081
Activity type	Watching Brief
Reason For Investigation	Statutory requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	08-Jun-2023 - 01-Aug-2023
Location	Chilwell, Broxtowe, United Kingdom NGR: SK 51186 35441 LL: 52.913965842949196, -1.240253783762455 12 Fig: 451186,335441
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Nottinghamshire Local Authority District: Broxtowe Parish: Broxtowe, unparished area
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of eight trial holes. The works were carried out to assess ground conditions in advance of the renewal of a water main that runs through Chilwell, Nottinghamshire. The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts; to record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record); and to place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance.



Project Results	No archaeological features or structures were observed within the excavated trial holes. A small quantity of artefacts of modern date, comprising machine-made frogged brick, white ceramic glazed tile and glass fragments, and a heavily corroded metal object, were found in two trial holes. These were probably deposited during backfilling after service installation. They were recorded on site but not retained. The natural geological substrate was only exposed in two of the trial holes therefore it is possible that archaeological remains are present at the location of the other trial holes at depths below those reached during the watching brief.
Funder	Water company Severn Trent
HER	Nottinghamshire HER
Person Responsible for work	John Winfer



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Figure 2: TH-BRA-08, view from the south. 1 m scale



Figure 3: Glazed white tile recovered from TH-BRA-99. 0.08 m scale



Figure 4: Corroded metal object recovered from TH-BRA-99. 0.08 m scale



Figure 5: East facing section of TH-BRA-107. 1 m scale



Figure 6: East facing section of TH-BRA-117. 1 m scale



Figure 7: Brick fragments found in TH-BRA-113



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