



Epperstone Water Pipeline Chapel Lane, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water to undertake a watching brief on works associated with the installation of a new water main. The pipeline crossed around 500 m of agricultural land, north of Epperstone, Nottinghamshire and centred on NGR SK 65184 49333.

The natural mid-reddish brown silty clay substrate was reached 0.2–0.4 m below ground level within the service channel, sealed beneath mid-brown silty clay subsoil and topsoil.

No archaeological remains were identified, and no finds were recovered. No deposit was identified that was considered suitable for environmental sampling.

The aims and objectives of this watching brief were met.

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 Nottinghamshire County Council's (NCC) County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for North Nottinghamshire, and to Watertight for their cooperation and help on site.



Epperstone Water Pipeline, Chapel Lane, Nottinghamshire

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 installation of a new water pipeline. The monitored works covered 500 m, centred on NGR SK 65184 49333, north of Epperstone, Chapel Lane, Nottinghamshire, NG14 6AQ (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 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 2022b). Nottinghamshire County Council's (NCC) County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 12 May and 28 July 2022.

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 located 620 m from the approximate centre of Epperstone, 12 km north-east of Nottingham. The monitored section of the pipeline works was located in agricultural fields, and ran mostly parallel with Chapel Lane, extending north from the village core. The north end of the monitored works crossed Chapel Lane and extended north-west along the side of an access track to the north of Apple Tree Barn, Keepers Cottage and Cottage Farm.
- 1.3.2 The topography of the site sloped down from 66 m OD in the northern section of the site, to 47 m OD in the south.
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock across the majority of the monitored pipeline trench is Tarporley Siltstone Formation – siltstone, mudstone and sandstone. A band of sandstone from the same Tarporley Formation bordered with Radcliffe Member – mudstone and siltstone in the northern section of the site. Superficial deposits of head clay, silt, sand and gravel laid over the Tarporley Formation bedrock (British Geological Survey 2022).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior heritage appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2022a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the pipeline. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the NCC Historic Environment Record (HER) and



the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations relevant to the development

Geoenvironmental desk study (2021)

- 2.2.1 An environmental desk study (Earth Environmental & Geotechnical 2021) was conducted on the site as part of the planning phase of the works. The study included a section on archaeology and highlighted that the HER contained a number of events, monuments and listed buildings within a 500 m search area of the site. The report recommended seeking advice from an archaeological advisor.

Heritage appraisal (2022)

- 2.2.2 A heritage appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2022a) determined that the site has been used predominantly for agricultural purposes, though as little archaeological investigation had been conducted in the area the archaeological potential of the site could not be fully understood. There was potential for Romano-British and medieval to modern remains to be present on the site, as there was some evidence of activity from these periods in the vicinity. The appraisal recommended a watching brief to be conducted during ground works on the site.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.2.3 There is no evidence of activity dating to this period within the vicinity or bounds of the site.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.2.4 There is little evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, though 2 km to the east are the remains of the Epperstone Roman villa (M1848). Closer to the monitoring works, at Hill Farm, 420 m north of the site, Roman pottery sherds (MNT5396) have been recovered.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 43–1066)

- 2.2.5 The settlement of Epperstone is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book (Open Domesday 2022) as being in the hundred of Thurgarton, in the county of Nottinghamshire. The settlement had two owners, with an estimated 21 households, 7.5 ploughlands, 11 acres of meadow, 2 leagues of woodland, 5 mills and a church. The lords of the manor in 1066 were Wulfgeat, Alsi and Wulfric which after the Conquest became Roger of Bully and Ralph of Limésy.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.2.6 Epperstone Park (MNT26668), a wooded hunting park around 500 m west of the site, was first mentioned in 1330, when John Tibetot applied for a licence to impark. The park is shown on maps dating from 1774 and, based on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, its boundary seems to have not changed since at least the 19th century.
- 2.2.7 Medieval pottery sherds (MNT9193) have been found at Hill Farm.

Post-medieval to modern (1500–present)

- 2.2.8 The 17th-century Epperstone Manor (M1870), located around 670 m south-west of the site, was first recorded on Howe's estate plan of 1734. The house has been significantly changed over the years and the present fabric is almost entirely 19th/20th century in date. A long-running watching brief undertaken at the Manor (Trent and Peak 2013) found no evidence



of medieval or earlier occupation of the site, and only identified an 18th-century wall, thought to be part of a former boundary or outbuilding.

2.2.9 The remains of a post-medieval to modern farmstead (MNT25107) is located at Hill Farm.

Undated

2.2.10 Two areas of probable medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow (MNT10200 and MNT10201) are located around 140 m south of the site, on the east and west sides of Chapel Lane. The ridge and furrow were identified through field walking and aerial photographs and have not been subject to archaeological excavation.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022b) 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 2022b), 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 2022b) 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 topsoil strip and machine excavation of the service channel for the proposed new pipeline (Fig. 1).
- 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.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 A handheld GPS was used to record the location and extent of the topsoil strip and service channel.
- 4.2.6 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 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire County Council 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 County Archaeologist.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were observed, and no finds were recovered.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The soil sequence typically encountered comprised topsoil, subsoil and then the underlying natural substrate. Subsoil was not ubiquitous across the scheme (Figs 2–4).

5.2.2 The topsoil was characterised as a mid-brown silty clay with an average thickness of 0.2 m. It was moderately compacted with sparse small pebbles and rare medium pebbles.

5.2.3 The subsoil, where present, was a mid-brown silty clay with a slight orange hue and an average thickness of approximately 0.2 m.

5.2.4 The natural was characterised as a mid-brownish red silty clay with rare small–medium stones and small pebbles. It was typically encountered 0.2–0.4 m below the current ground surface.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No finds were recovered from the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 There were no deposits encountered that were deemed suitable for environmental sampling.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 No archaeological remains were identified during the course of the watching brief. The results showed no evidence of the ridge and furrow that have been recorded just south of the site. The absence of archaeological remains supports the conclusions of the heritage appraisal, which found scant evidence of activity on the site. However, the narrow width of the intervention limits the conclusions that can be made about the archaeological potential of the larger area around the site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. North Lincolnshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **TBC**. 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.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and graphics will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by North



Lincolnshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 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:

- One file of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site report), 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.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 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.

9.3.2 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 ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Documentary records

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

Digital data

9.3.6 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.



9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 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 NCC's County Archaeologist on behalf of 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.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 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*.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 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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Wessex Archaeology 2022b. *Epperstone STW Pipeline, Epperstone. Nottinghamshire: Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief.* Unpublished report ref. 244703.01.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Context summary

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
1001	Layer	Topsoil	n/a
Mid-brown loamy silty clay with sparse small pebbles and rare medium pebbles and rooting			
1002	Layer	Natural	n/a
Mid-brownish red silty clay with rare small—medium stones and rare small pebbles			
1003	Layer	Subsoil	n/a
Mid-brown with orange hue silty clay			



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID): wessexar1-508844

Project Name: Watching Brief at Epperstone STW Pipeline, Epperstone. Nottinghamshire
Activity type: Watching Brief

Reason for Investigation: Statutory requirement

Organisation Responsible for work: Wessex Archaeology

Project Dates: 12-May-2022 - 28-Jul-2022

HER: Nottinghamshire HER
HER Identifiers: [no data]

Project Methodology: The watching brief monitored the topsoil strip and machine excavation of the service channel for the proposed new pipeline. 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. Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Project Results: The natural mid-reddish brown silty clay substrate was reached 0.2–0.4 m below ground level within the service channel, sealed beneath mid-brown silty clay subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological remains were identified, and no finds were recovered. No deposit was identified that was considered suitable for environmental sampling.

Archive:

Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Reports in OASIS:

Dabill, H., (2022). *Epperstone Water Pipeline, Chapel Lane, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological watching brief*. Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology.

Site name: Epperstone STW Pipeline, Epperstone. Nottinghamshire

Coordinates: SK 65174 49440 LLNGR12 fig

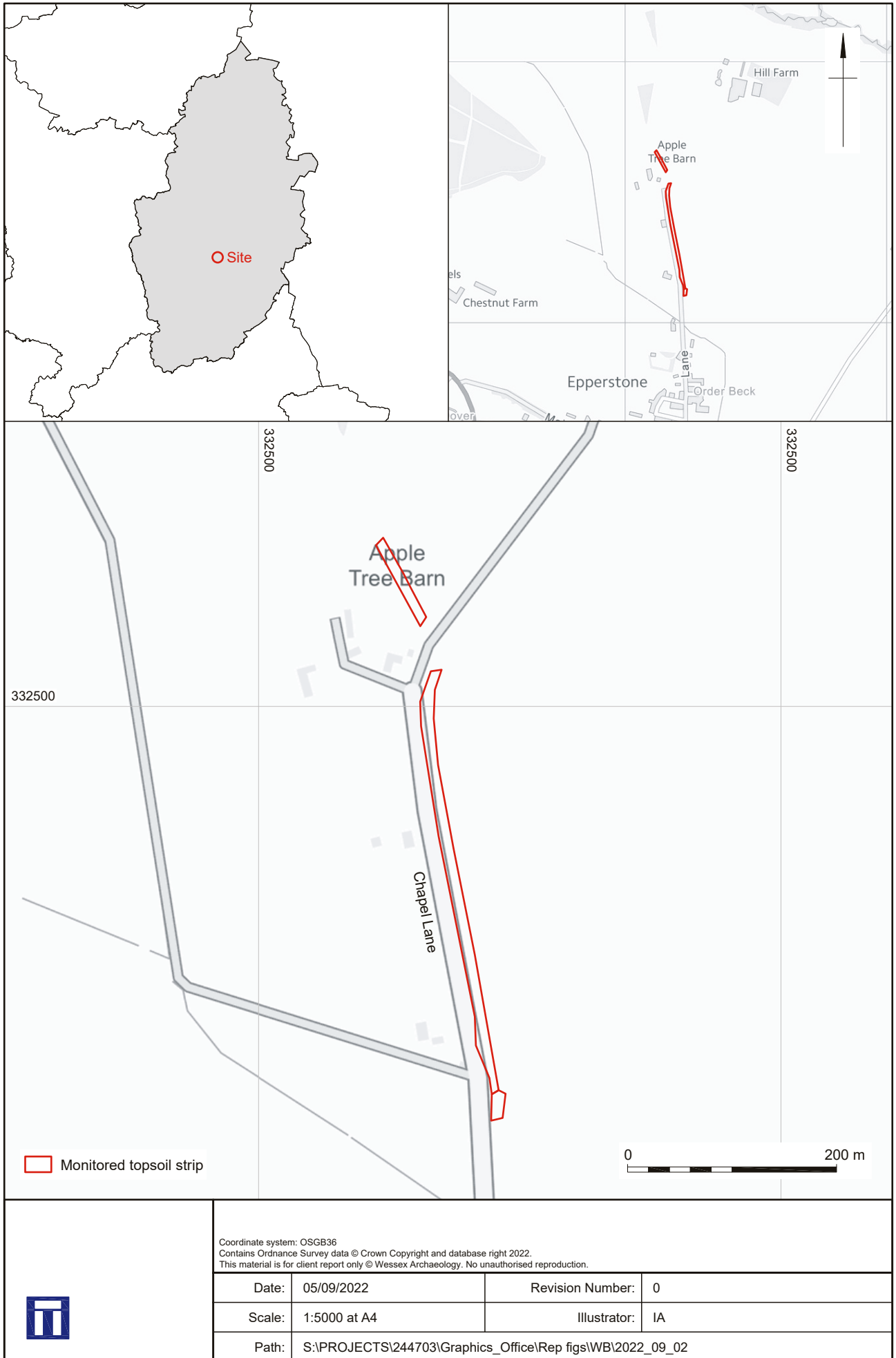
Administrative Areas:

Country : England

County : Nottinghamshire

District : Newark and Sherwood

Parish : Epperstone



Site location

Figure 1



Figure 2: Topsoil strip, east of Chapel Lane, south end of stripped area, view from north, 1 m and 2 m scales



Figure 3: Representative section of service channel, view from west, 0.5 m scale



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Figure 4: Topsoil strip and service channel, east of Chapel Lane, towards north end of stripped area, view from south

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