



NEWTHORPE SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Statement of Results

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July 2013

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Quality Assurance

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Planning Application Ref.	5/12/00446/CCR	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	447563, 344688		

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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NEWTHORPE SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Strip, Map and Record

Statement of Results

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MWH Global to undertake an archaeological Strip, Map and Record investigation in advance of the construction of a new wash plant, feed and discharge pipes, stock pile areas and access routes, to the southwest of the existing Sewage Treatment Works (STW) at Newthorpe, Nottinghamshire (NGR 447563, 344688).

This work was required to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains as a result of the development (planning ref. 5/12/00446/CCR) and was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

This document contains a concise statement of the results of the investigation. The background to the project, archaeological background and methodology are detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation which is included as Appendix 1

The Strip, Map and Record comprised the excavation of two areas, one measuring 82m by 30m and one measuring 95m x 4m, to a depth of 0.4m. The Strip, Map and Record was carried out between the 24th June 2013 and the 1st July 2013.

No archaeological remains were encountered apart from several modern pieces of metal. It is likely that the mid-brown clay encountered was deposited as backfill of the opencast mining/quarrying which is known to have taken place in the area.

The project archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Sheffield and will be deposited with Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery, under accession number NCMG2013-16, in due course.



NEWTHORPE SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Strip, Map and Record

Statement of Results

Site name	Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works		
Site address	Halls Lane, Newthorpe, Nottinghamshire, NG16 2DE		
Site code	89170	Grid ref	447563, 344688
Planning ref	5/12/00446/CCR		
Dates(s) of attendance	24/06/13 – 01/07/13		
Description of construction activities monitored	The excavation of one area measuring 82m x 30m in advance of a new wash plant, feed and discharge pipes and stock pile areas, and one area measuring 94m by 4m in advance of an access route, to the southwest of the existing STW. (Figure 1)		
Summary of site stratigraphy			
<p>The stripped areas were located immediately adjacent to the current STW to the southwest. The footprint of the structures (82m x 30m) was excavated by machine to a depth of 0.4m (Figure 1; Plate 1). This revealed 0.3m of mid-brown, disturbed clay containing poor-quality coal, iron stone, crushed red brick and rounded alluvial gravel pebbles. Above this was a topsoil layer of dark brown clayey loam and turf measuring 0.1m deep.</p> <p>The footprint of an access road (95m x 4m) was excavated in the same way (Figure 1; Plate 2) and revealed the same soil profile as above, except for a small area at the south eastern end of the field where a small mixed deposit contained brick rubble, clay pipe and modern pottery fragments. This appears to have been laid in order to provide access for the excavators to the field.</p> <p>Natural deposits were not encountered during the soil strip, no further excavations were carried out within the site, with a concrete base being laid on top of the exposed geology.</p>			
Archaeological features	No archaeological features observed	Natural features	None
Findings observed	CBM, Iron sheet and pipe		
Findings collected	None	Samples	N/A
Photography	Digital: 22 shots		
Other records	Day book, photo register, trench record sheets		
Current archive location	Wessex Archaeology, Sheffield		
Long term archive location	Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery		
Interpretation			
No archaeological remains were encountered except several modern pieces of metal. It is likely that the mid-brown clay deposit encountered was backfill for open cast mining/quarrying which is known to have taken place in the area.			
Other information			
Form completed by	AR	Date	02/07/13
Checked by	AB	Date	17/07/13



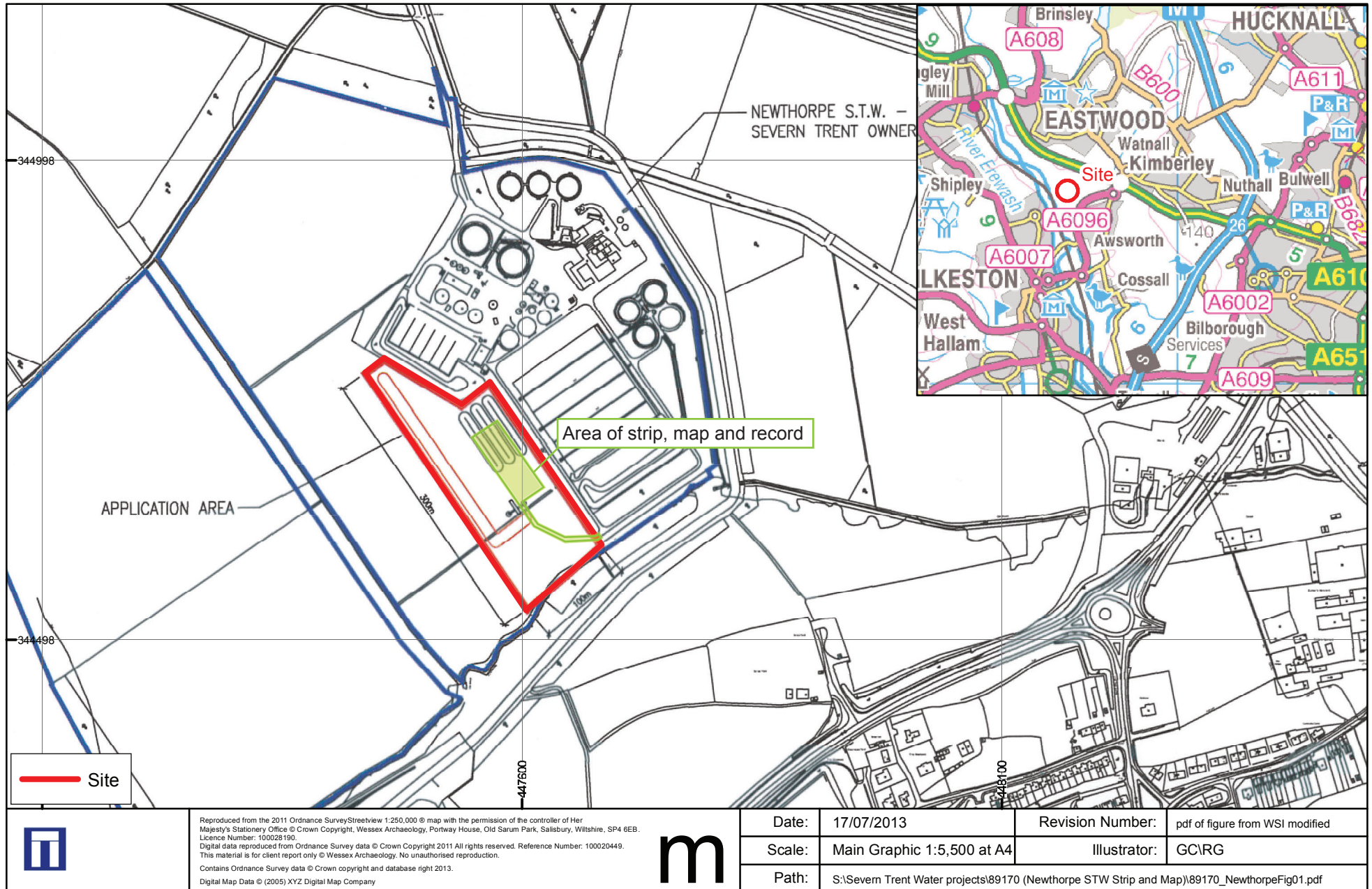
Plates



Plate 1: Footprint of structures



Plate 2: Footprint of access road



Site Location showing area of strip, map and record

Figure 1



APPENDIX 1

Written Scheme of Investigation



**Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works,
Nottinghamshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for Strip, Map and Record**

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March 2013

89170



Quality Assurance

Project Code	89170	Accession Code	n/a	Client Ref.	n/a
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Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
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Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works, Nottinghamshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map and Record

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Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works, Nottinghamshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map and Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology have been commissioned by MWH Global (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an programme of archaeological monitoring during all groundworks associated with construction works at Newthorpe Sewage Treatment Works (STW), Nottinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site' centred on NGR 447563, 344688 **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The archaeological works are being undertaken as a condition of planning consent (5/12/00446/CCR). Condition 18 of the planning consent states:

The development hereby permitted shall not commence until a scheme for archaeological mitigation has been submitted to the WPA for its approval in writing. The archaeological mitigation scheme shall thereafter be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

1.1.3 Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeological Advisor has stipulated a programme of archaeological strip, map and record be undertaken at the Site. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a) and with IfA Codes of Conduct (2010), and will be submitted to the Client and the Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) Archaeological Advisor for approval.

1.2 Scheme Location and Description

1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) is located south of the A610, 400m north-west of Awsworth village in the township of Newthorpe, 4km west of Nottingham city. The Site is currently an agricultural field with the existing STW to the north and east.

1.2.2 The Site is bounded to the south by an unnamed road and to the west by agricultural land. Gilt Brook flows to the south of the Site with the River Erewash located 600m to the west.

1.2.3 The Site is located at approximately 57m aOD at the northern end and slopes gently south-eastwards. The Site lies on Pennine lower coal measures of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 125 - Derby).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced for the Site in 2011 (Wessex Archaeology 2011), information from which is summarised below.



2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.2.1 The majority of early prehistoric evidence within Nottinghamshire comes from stray finds and material recovered during fieldwalking. Much evidence has been found within the Trent valley however this does reflect the bias towards archaeological work in that area (Bishop 2006, 1-2). No prehistoric sites have been identified within the Site or within a 1km Study Area.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.3.1 No evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been identified within the Site or Study Area; however, settlements in the area are recorded in the Domesday Book, indicating the extent of previous settlement. Placenames containing 'thorpe' are suggestive of occupation of areas marginal to existing settlements during this period (Anonymous 2006, 3-4)
- 2.3.2 Newthorpe was originally founded as a berewick (an outlying member of a larger estate) of Kimberely within the parish of Greasley. It was mentioned in the Domesday Book as a small value, mostly waste, with a wood a mile long. It was granted to William Peverel who then gifted it to Lenton Priory. Awsworth was probably a Saxon settlement; its early name 'Ealdeswyrthe' denotes its origin as a farm. During the medieval period both Newthorpe and Awsworth became part of the estate of two important monasteries, Lenton and Beauvale (www.nottshistory.org.uk)
- 2.3.3 While no physical evidence of the medieval period has been identified within the Site or Study Area there are documentary references to mining in the area as early as the late 14th century, with six miners recorded working in the area (www.nottshistory.org.uk).

2.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.4.1 Mining operations expanded during the post-medieval period, with examples scattered around the Study Area. Several possible bell pits were identified from aerial photographs in the field west of White House Farm and south of Park Hill, 800m south of the Site, with others initially seen as slight mounds, in groups of three to seven.
- 2.4.2 A post-medieval glassworks in Awsworth, 400m southeast of the Site, was identified through documentary sources and earthwork features on the site currently known as 'Glassworks Yard'. It is thought that glass making was being carried out from at least 1617 but had ceased in the village by 1832.
- 2.4.3 The Erewash Canal was opened in 1779, linking the River Trent, with the River Erewash at Long Eaton. After a period of profitability the canal began to decline in the mid-19th century, particularly after the establishment of the Erewash Valley Railway.
- 2.4.4 Infrastructural developments during the 19th century included the development of the canal system throughout the country. The Greasley cut of the Nottingham canal, built in 1800, was built to serve the Duke of Rutland's collieries in Greasley, 2km north of the Study Area, and left the main line canal just north of Awsworth. The use of the canal system began to decline considerable by the middle of the 19th century with the establishment of the rail network. Nottingham canal closed to commercial traffic in 1952. Following the foundation of the Erewash Canal Preservation and Development Association the canal was opened to pleasure craft.
- 2.4.5 Industrial developments during the 19th century have left their mark on the landscape with a number of features associated with coal mining and related industries still identifiable.



Awsorth Colliery, 800m south of the Site, was established in 1880 and was in operation until the 1930s. An ironworks was also in existence here at this time. A second colliery is known from Awsorth and was abandoned at the end of the 19th century; however, illicit coal working is thought to have taken place here after this date.

- 2.4.6 No enclosure or tithe maps were available for the Site. Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping was consulted and shows the Site as enclosed, drained farmland associated with Newthorpe Farm in 1881. Coal and clay pits are located southwest of the Site. By 1900 no changes have occurred on Site; however a plantation (Bennerley Plantation) has been established southeast of the Site, in the area previously occupied by the coal and clay pits. A former STW is shown on the 1921 map to the west of the Site. The existing STW first appears on OS maps in 1977, at this time the Site is still a greenfield site with a field boundary towards the southern end running northeast-southwest.

3 AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aims of the project are:

- to identify any archaeological remains within the Site;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- to record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the Site works, and
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;
- to integrate the results into the wider cultural and environmental context and with specific research aims;
- to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the Site works.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 A programme of archaeological strip, map and record will be carried out, subject to prior and adequate notification being given by the Client, on groundworks within the Site.

4.1.2 Groundworks will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology. Any archaeological remains that may be revealed during the watching brief will be observed and recorded in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a).

4.1.3 The Client/Contractor will afford reasonable access in order that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and groundworks can be investigated



and recorded. Depending upon the nature of any remains found further archaeological excavation may be necessary in consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council.

4.2 Machine Excavation

- 4.2.1 All excavation areas will be scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil or overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil, and subsoil if required, will be removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever is reached first.

4.3 Hand Excavation of Archaeological Remains

- 4.3.1 Where archaeological features and deposits are encountered, excavation will be carried out by hand. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type will be excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.
- 4.3.2 Archaeological features and deposits will be investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand. The percentage of any feature or group of features to be excavated will be dependent on a number of factors. These include the achievement of the aims and objectives, the significance or potential of the archaeological features/deposits, the stratigraphic record, health and safety considerations, and the requirements of NCC.

4.4 Standard Methodologies

- 4.4.1 All excavation and recording will be undertaken by qualified archaeologists employed by Wessex Archaeology. Any archaeological remains encountered will be recorded, and where necessary excavated in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a). Features of whatever origin requiring clarification will be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.

4.5 Recording

- 4.5.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.
- 4.5.2 All excavation areas will be located in relation to the OS grid, and other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. All drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 4.5.3 The spot height of all principal features and levels will be calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations will be annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 4.5.4 Photographs will be taken of all archaeological features to produce a photographic record consisting of digital images (at least 10 megapixels) and 35mm monochrome prints where appropriate.



4.6 Finds

- 4.6.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005 and 2006), except where these are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Curator.
- 4.6.3 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be x-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. Other conservation needs will be assessed by Wessex Archaeology's Conservator.
- 4.6.4 Animal bone recovered by hand during excavation will be processed as part of the finds assemblage. Animal bone recovered from bulk samples will also be retained for analysis.
- 4.6.5 All artefacts will be recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts will be analysed and reported by specialists.
- 4.6.6 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and Curator.

4.7 Human Remains

- 4.7.1 If human remains are encountered a Ministry for Justice Licence for the removal of human remains will be obtained. Further excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the licence. All excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley & Roberts (1993). Appropriate specialist guidance and/or Site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

4.8 Environmental Samples

- 4.8.1 The development of an appropriate sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for Site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity. In general terms, it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed.
- 4.8.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.8.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300µm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs.



4.9 Other Samples

4.9.1 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with Wessex Archaeology specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

4.10 Treasure

4.10.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client and English Heritage. All discoveries covered by the Act will be notified to the Coroner within 14 days.

5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Report

5.1.1 On completion of all archaeological monitoring a report detailing the results of work will be produced and forwarded to the Client and NCC within six weeks of completion of all fieldwork.

5.1.2 The report will be prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (2008a) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation*, except where superseded by statements below.

5.1.3 The report may include;

- A non-technical summary including the basis for the work, its aims and results;
- Project number, planning reference numbers, dates of fieldwork and National Grid Reference (to at least eight figures);
- An account of the background to the project and circumstances of work;
- Aims and purpose of the archaeological work;
- The methodologies used;
- An objective summary statement of results;
- Full phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features;
- An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional context;
- The results of assessments and/or analyses of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial remains carried out by suitable specialists;
- Archaeological Site photographs including key features and working shots;
- Supporting illustrations and plans, suitably captioned, at appropriate scales. To include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:25000 and a Site plan at not less than 1:500; detail plans/sections of archaeological features and structures as appropriate;
- A detailed context index;
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices;



- Index to archive, details of archive location and accession number.

5.1.4 The preparation of the report may involve the following elements:

- the conservation of appropriate material, including the X-raying of ironwork;
- the spot-dating of all pottery from excavated contexts. Spot-dating will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material;
- a statement on each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety and condition;
- the selection and prioritisation of bulk soil samples taken for environmental and artefactual data in the light of preliminary phasing. Sieving, processing and scanning of selected soil samples will be undertaken and an assessment statement on charred food and plant remains; and
- a statement of potential for each material category and for the data collection as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities.

5.1.5 As a minimum a note on the results of the work will be published in a suitable local journal.

5.2 Distribution of Reports

5.2.1 In addition to the provision of copies to the Client and Nottinghamshire County Council, a hard copy of the report will be submitted to the Nottinghamshire County Council for inclusion in the county Historic Environment Record.

5.3 OASIS

5.3.1 An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) record will be created at the start of the evaluation fieldwork and will be updated at after each stage of work. The record(s) will be finalised once the report has been accepted by the Nottinghamshire County Council Conservation Team.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Preparation and Deposition

6.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with standard guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives (UKIC 2001; Brown 2007). The Archive will be deposited with Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery. As part of the post excavation work an OASIS form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

7 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

7.1 Personnel

7.1.1 The fieldwork will be carried out by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office staff, who will be on Site at all times for the length of monitoring. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will



be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's project managers (Richard O' Neill MIfA), who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. The appointed project manager and experienced archaeologist will be involved in all phases of the project through to its completion.

- 7.1.2 The processing and analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists. Information on Wessex Archaeology and external finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request.

8 STANDARDS

8.1 Quality and Code of Practice

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.2 Wessex Archaeology endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.3 All core staff would be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be members of the Institute for Archaeologists or be appropriately qualified.
- 8.1.4 Wessex Archaeology operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to a Regional Manager, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation. The Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for all of the Company's work.
- 8.1.5 All work will be carried out in line with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a and b).

9 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

- 9.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 9.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997).
- 9.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a Risk Assessment to the Main Contractor before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences, and a copy will be kept on Site at all times. A copy of Wessex Archaeology Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

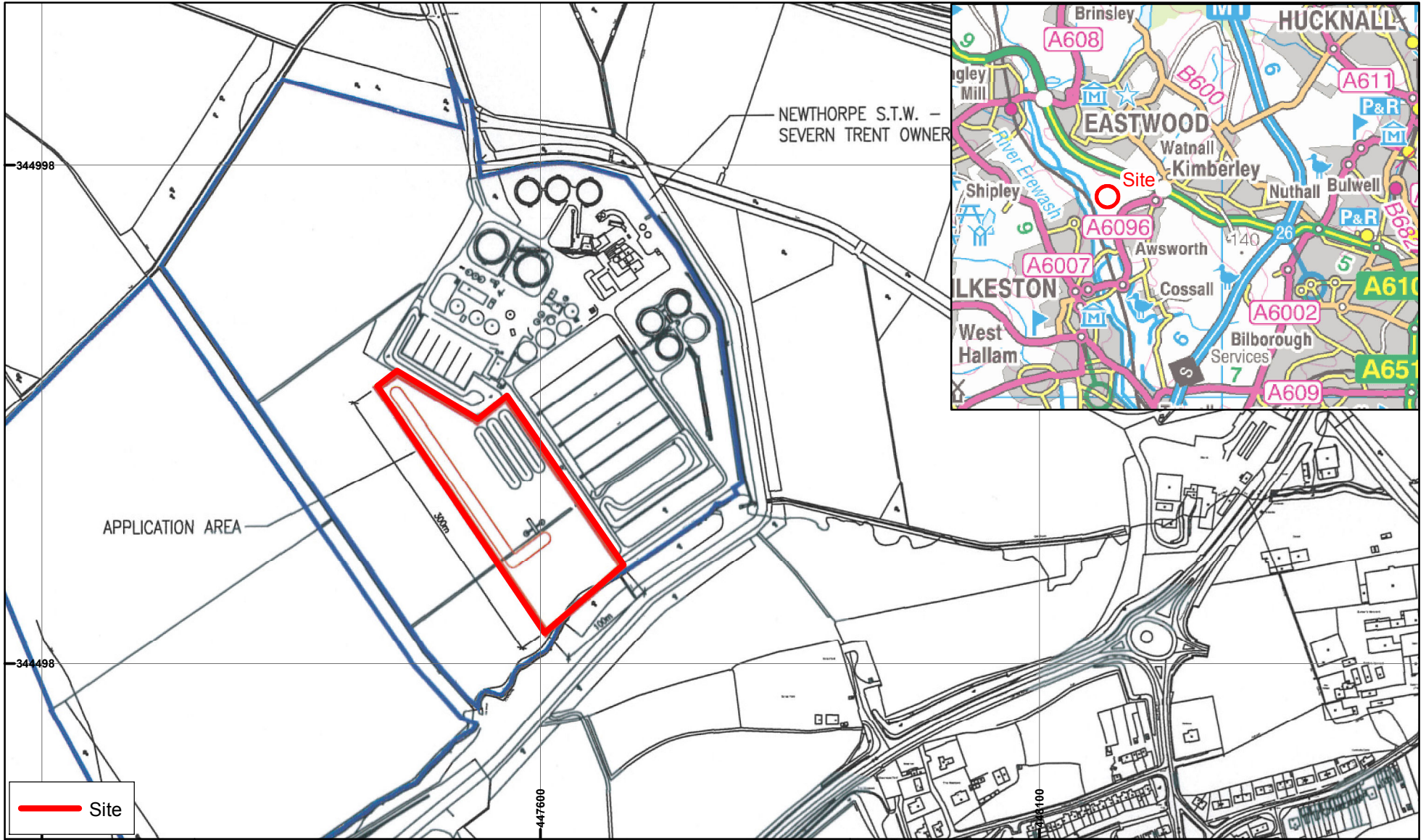


- 9.1.4 All Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with any requests by the Main Contractor concerning health and safety, including requirements to attend Site induction prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 9.1.5 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).

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— Site



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Scale:	Main Graphic 1:5,500 at A4	Illustrator:	GC
Path:	S:\Severn Trent Water projects\89170 (Newthorpe STW Strip and Map)\GIS\Figs\MXD		

Site Location

Figure 1