

## Waingroves Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report Number: 150/2018

TPA Project Code: WAR

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## Summary

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- Trent & Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Mr. Simon Tollervey to undertake an archaeological watching brief ahead of the construction of a sunroom and refurbishment of the existing greenhouse at Waingroves Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire. The application (Ref: AVA/2016/0124) was submitted to Derbyshire County Council, and granted conditional planning permission.
- Archaeological watching brief was maintained during all intrusive groundworks associated with the new development.
- No archaeological structures, deposits or features were recorded during the course of the watching brief.
- No evidence of previous structures was uncovered within the excavated trench though the significant amount of crushed and broken sandstone within the subsoil indicates previous demolition activity, most likely from the renovations carried out by the Strelley family in 1800. No identifiable building fragments could be identified from the debris or CBM fragments recovered.
- The watching brief was undertaken on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August, 2018.

## Acknowledgements

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Plate 5: Brick Cistern and base of pump: working shot looking north-west

Plate 6: East facing representative section of trench; looking west; 1.0m scale

## 1 Introduction and Planning Background

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- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by Mr. Simon Tollervey to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Waingroves Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire. The watching brief was carried out during intrusive groundworks associated with the construction of a new sunroom and refurbishment of an existing greenhouse.
- 1.2 To facilitate the groundworks on land at Waingroves Hall, which may contain in-situ archaeological deposits, communication with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council advised a program of archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 1.3 No designated or undesignated heritage assets are directly impacted by the proposed development.

## 2 Topography and Geology

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- 2.1 The underlying geology of the area is a Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation composed of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (BGS Geology 2018), with an elevation of approximately 125m above sea level.
- 2.2 Waingroves Hall is located within a rural and industrial landscape within the Amber Valley, Derbyshire. It is approximately 1km south of the village of Codnor, 1km north of the village of Loscoe and 1.5km south-east of the town of Ripley.

## 3 Historical and Archaeological Background

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- 3.1 Waingroves Hall is a Grade II listed manor house which dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century with later alternations, however, a medieval manor house belonging to the Knights Hospitaller of St John, as well as a possible 12<sup>th</sup> century preceptor, are believed to have stood on the same site, though no evidence of these buildings survives above ground (DHER 2018, Historic England 2018). A geophysical survey carried out with the periphery of the grounds of Waingroves Hall was also undertaken in 1999; which revealed a series of possible prehistoric pits in association with a large enclosure ditch (DHER 2018). It is possible that archaeological remains relating to either prehistoric activity on the site or the medieval manor house could be disturbed during the construction of the new sun room.
- 3.2 The evidence for prehistoric archaeological remains discussed above are a possible indication of prehistoric settlement within the vicinity. Thus far, there has been little research into the development of early settlement activity within this area.
- 3.3 No known Roman settlements have been noted in the area, however a spindle whorl dated to the Roman period was discovered while digging allotments in 1959 in nearby Codnor (DHER 2018).
- 3.4 Place name evidence suggests that the closest settlement to the site at Codnor was likely a farmstead during the early Medieval period named '*Coddor's ridge*' after its owner, it was likely located by a palaeochannel and its name has derivatives in Old Norse (The Institute for Name Studies 2018).
- 3.5 The town of Ripley (Ripelie) (approximately 1.5km north-west of Waingroves Hall) is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book as a small settlement made up of just three smallholdings with 13 villagers (Martin 2003). Leofnoth (brother of Leofric) is named as the lord in 1066, the settlement then passing to Ralph son of Hubert by 1086 (Martin 2003).



- 3.5 The site of Waingroves (formerly *Waingrif*) was given to the Knights Templars of St John by Ralph Fitz Steven, in order for a preceptory to be built (DHER 2018). There is some debate about not only the date of this gift of land, the two debated dates being 1121 and 1147, but also whether a preceptory was ever actually built. If it did exist it seems likely that it was a short lived establishment, quickly replaced by a medieval manor house. Whether these two phases of occupation took place within the same or separate structures is unclear (DHER 2018).
- 3.6 The current Grade II Listed Waingroves Hall is believed to contain fabric dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but much of the building dates from a scheme of renovation by the Strelley family in 1800, including the Hall's front elevation. Alterations after this date have been minimal (DHER 2018, Historic England 2018).
- 3.7 The farm building just to the rear of Waingroves Hall is also Grade II Listed, it consists of a two storey red brick structure dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (DHER 2018, Historic England 2018). Initials visible on the lintel of the building indicate that the farm building was constructed by the Strelley family prior to the renovation of the main residence (DHER 2018, Historic England 2018).

## 4 Aims and Objectives

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- 4.1 The main objective of the watching brief was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains likely to be affected by intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of preservation by record in accordance with NPPF.
- 4.2 Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this would aim to establish the overall extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the development.
- 4.3 The project also aimed to identify any features of geoarchaeological significance, including identifying the potential for palaeoenvironmental data.
- 4.4 The programme of archaeological mitigation undertaken was designed to allow research priorities highlighted by regional research frameworks.
- 4.5 The *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource* hosts a digitised version of Knight, D., Vyner, B., And Allen, C.'s (2012) *East Midlands Heritage and Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*.  
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/>
- 4.5.1  
*Neolithic – Bronze Age*
- How may we characterise more effectively the frequently ephemeral structural traces that might relate to settlement activity?
  - How might settlement morphology and functions have varied regionally and over time, and in particular when, where and why may the first enclosed settlements have developed?
- 4.5.2  
*Middle – Late Iron Age*
- Why were settlements increasingly enclosed during this period, and to what extent may the progress of enclosure have varied regionally?

## 5 Methodology

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- 5.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b) and the *Code of Conduct* (2014a). The work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (Reeves & Owen, 2018), and was carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist selected from Trent & Peak's supervisory staff.

### *Archaeological Watching Brief*

- 5.2 Continuous archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works was carried out on the excavation by a toothless ditching bucket by a mechanical excavator of foundation trenches of the sun room.
- 5.3 Below-ground stratigraphy was recorded, photographed and interpreted, even where no archaeological finds or features were present, in accordance with ClfA *guidelines* (2014).
- 5.4 All excavations were recorded at an appropriate scale by photography. Site photography was undertaken with the use of a high resolution DSLR camera.

## 6 Results

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- 6.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the course of the watching brief, however, a small number of post-medieval pottery sherds, glass, clay pipe, and CBM were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.
- 6.2 After removal by mechanical excavator of the overlying vegetation (Plate 1) the topsoil, (101), was removed from the area of works and the area of footings for the sunroom excavated to a depth of approximately 0.40m.
- 6.3 Footings consisted of four linear trenches arranged at right angles to form a single square box trench measuring approximately 6.0 x 6.0m, with a raised central square measuring 4.0 x 3.75m (Plates 2 & 3). Total depth of the trench averaged 0.30-0.40m and width of the excavated trench was 0.85-1.0m.
- 6.4 Located in the north-west corner of the trench, at a depth of approximately 0.20m, and extending beyond the excavated area, is a brick cistern with metal pump. The bricks observed in the cistern were consistent with those seen in the main fabric of the hall. Therefore, it was deemed to be contemporary with the building of the hall in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This pump and cistern had been noted previously and the footings had been adapted in order to prevent damage or removal of this structure (Plates 4 & 5).
- 6.5 Topsoil was a dark brown sandy silt which contained a high level of organic materials in the form of root disturbance from the existing vegetation, which had been covering the working area, as well as trees in the surrounding grounds. This context extended across the entirety of the proposed development area and had a depth of 0.12-0.20m.
- 6.6 The subsoil (102) consisted of a firm, mid yellow/grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub rounded stones, rare flecks of charcoal, and significant amounts of crushed sandstone, which appears to have an origin as demolition debris from previous building activity, though this cannot be proven from this investigation. The subsoil was consistent across the area of works and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.20-0.30m below the level of topsoil, where the level for the base of the footings was reached within the subsoil (Plate 6). The footings did not extend to a depth where natural geology was encountered.

## 7 The Finds by Alison Wilson

7.1 A total of six finds were recovered from the topsoil (101) and subsoil (102).

7.2

Context	Material	Description	Date	Quantity	Weight
101	Pottery	Rim/body, coarse Earthenware	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century	2	80g
101	Pottery	Body, Salt glazed Stoneware	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century	1	5g
101	Pottery	White bodied earthenware, transfer decoration	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Century	1	5g
101	Clay Pipe	Bowl with heel, 3mm bore diameter	17 <sup>th</sup> Century	1	7g
102	Glass	Green bottle fragment	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Century	1	67g

Table of finds results

7.3 A small collection of post-medieval pottery totalling 4 sherds were recovered from the topsoil (101). The material comprised 2 sherds of coarse earthenware of orange brown fabric with brown to black glaze from flared dishes or pancheons. A single sherd of white bodied earthenware with a blue transfer pattern (from tableware) and salt glazed stoneware were also present.

7.4 Other finds include a fragment of clay pipe bowl also found within the topsoil. This has a slightly bulbous bowl with an internal diameter of approximately 10mm, a 3mm bore diameter and a straight heel, placing the date of manufacture into the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

7.5 A single fragment of glass, part of the kick-up base of a 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century green wine bottle, was recovered from the subsoil (102).

7.6 All probably derive as domestic household discards (tableware and utilitarian products) from the hall during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Production sources are likely to include North Staffordshire (whiteware) and Derbyshire (brown stoneware), although the origins of the coarse earthenware may be varied, local sources include Ticknall.

## 8 Discussion and Conclusions

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- 8.1 No archaeological structures, deposits, or features were discovered during the course of the watching brief.
  - 8.2 All finds were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers and were not identified from discrete archaeological features.
  - 8.3 No evidence of previous structures was uncovered within the excavated trench though the significant amount of crushed and broken sandstone within the subsoil indicates previous demolition activity, most likely from the renovations carried out by the Strelley family in 1800. No identifiable building fragments could be identified from the debris or CBM fragments recovered.
  - 8.4 All finds recovered are post-medieval, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Finds are domestic in origin and most likely represent domestic household waste.
  - 8.5 No evidence of the preceptory was observed during these works, although the area investigated is quite limited and there is still the possibility of remains in the vicinity of Waingroves Hall.
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<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/herdetail.aspx?crit=&ctid=94&id=4750>

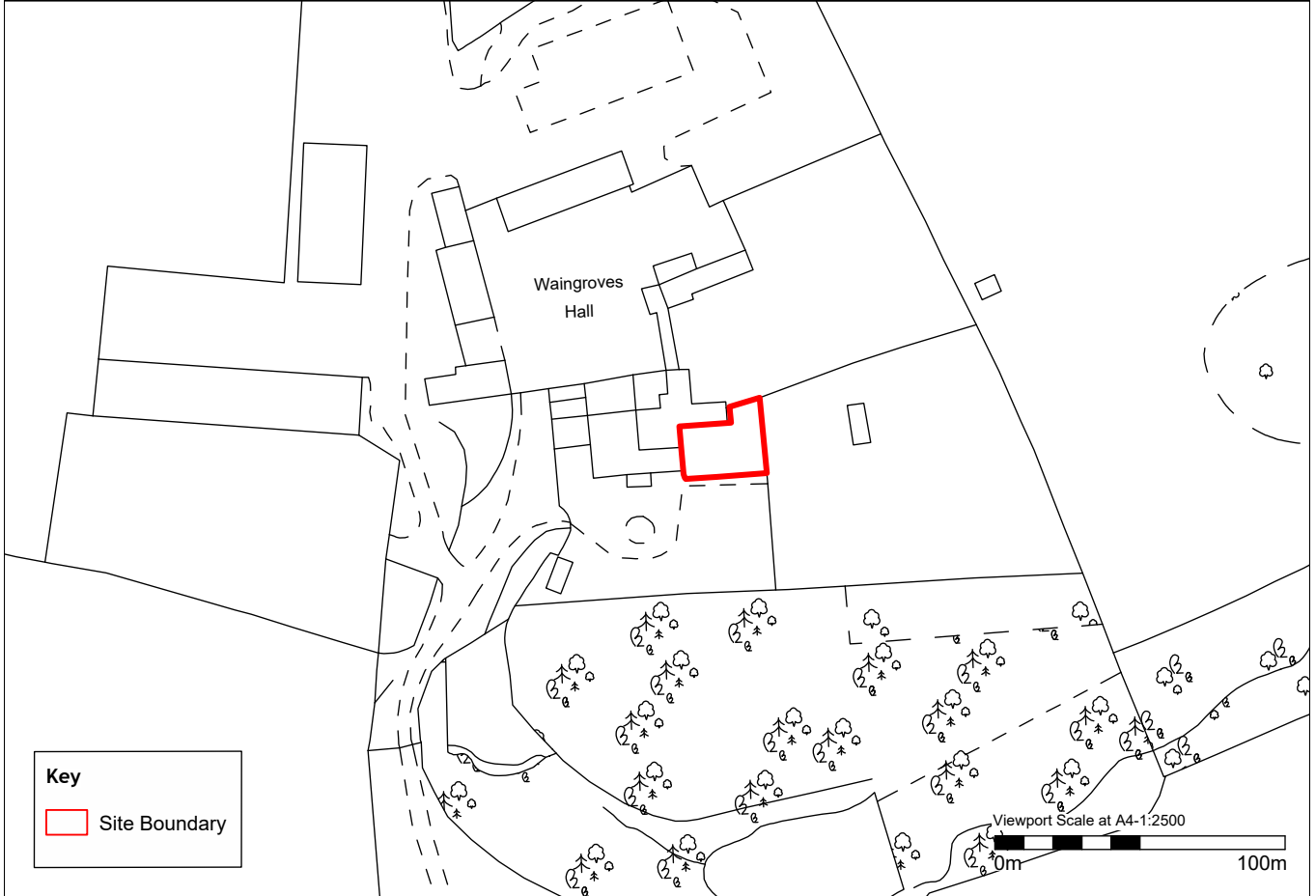
## 10 Context Register

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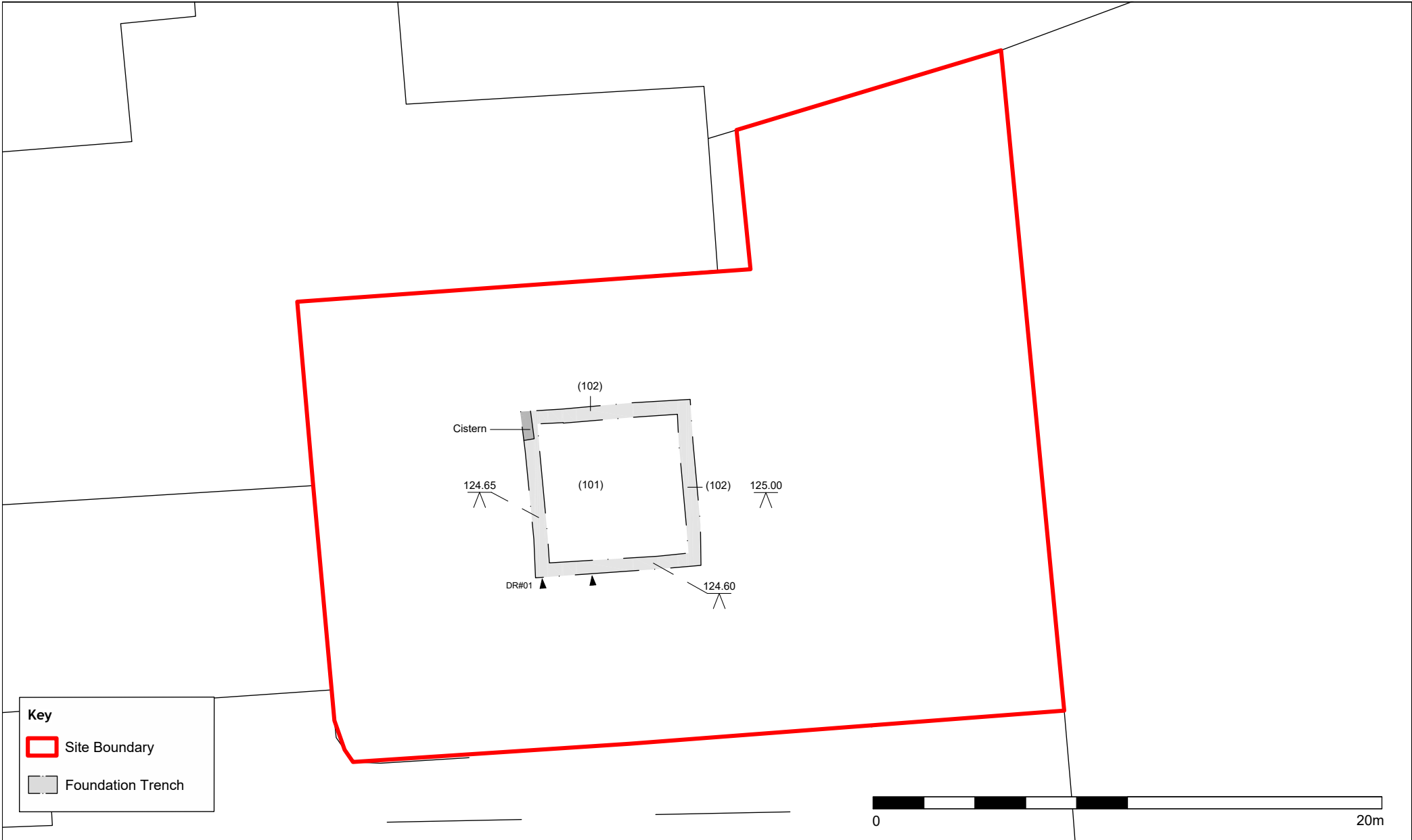
<b>Context</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
101	Layer	Topsoil	Modern
102	Layer	Subsoil	Modern

## 11 Figures

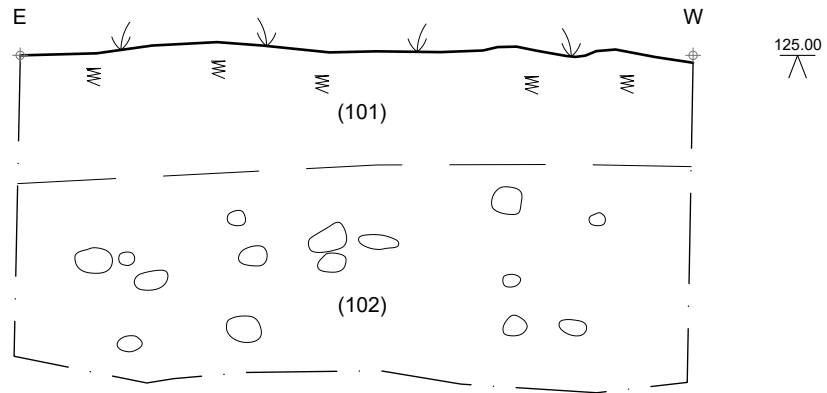
---







DR#01  
North Facing Section of Southern Trench



## 12 Plates



Plate 1: Location of footings showing existing vegetation and pump: looking north-west; no scale



Plate 2: Excavated Footings; looking east, 1.0 x 1.0m scale



Plate 3: Excavated Footings: oblique, looking north-east; 1.0 x 1.0m scale



Plate 4: Brick cistern in north-west corner of footings; looking north, 1.0m scale



Plate 5: Brick cistern and base of pump: working shot; looking north-west, no scale



Plate 6: East facing representative section of trench; looking west, 1.0m scale

## Appendix 1: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Watching brief record sheets	Record of visit and work carried out	1
Context register	Register of context numbers and descriptions	1
Context sheets	Record of features and deposits	2
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	1
Digital photographs	All views	49
Site drawings	Plan and section of site	1
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1
<i>Find</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Artefact	Pottery, glass, pipe bowl	6

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. The paper archive will be deposited with The Derby Museum and Art Gallery within 6 months.

## Appendix 2: OASIS Data Collection Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: trentpea1-329055**

### Project details

Project name	Waingroves Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Mr. Simon Tollervey to undertake an archaeological watching brief ahead of the construction of a sunroom and refurbishment of the existing greenhouse at Waingroves Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire. The application (Ref: AVA/2016/0124) was submitted to Derbyshire County Council, and granted conditional planning permission. Archaeological watching brief was maintained during all intrusive groundworks associated with the new development. No archaeological structures, deposits or features were recorded during the course of the watching brief. The watching brief was undertaken on the 13th of August, 2018.
Project dates	Start: 13-08-2018 End: 13-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AVA/2016/0124 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WAR - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE BOWL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Waingroves Hall
Postcode	DE5 9TQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 41172 48611 53.032889452542 -1.385974121533 53 01 58 N 001 23 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 125m Max: 125m



**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project design originator	Victoria Owen
Project director/manager	Tom Hooley
Project supervisor	Carmen Dahlke
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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# OASIS:

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