

Main Street, Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report Number: 200/2018

TPA Project Code: SBE

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Martin Tucker Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of 5 & 7 Main Street, Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire (National Grid Reference SK 46580 37934) (Figure 1). The work comprised the archaeological monitoring and recording of the excavation of a basement area and wall footings for the construction of new dwelling and integral garage as part of Erewash Borough Council Planning Application ERE/0517/0012.
- The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 90m AOD, and is bounded by Main Street to the south and Stanhope Street to the north-west. Residential development dominates to the west, south and east, with woodland to the north. Agricultural and pastoral land dominate the wider landscape.
- The site lies within the historic medieval core of Stanton by Dale, as identified by the Conservation Area Appraisal for the Village, in an area to the north of Main Street which is characterised by burgage plots running back to a common rear boundary. The site has been within garden land in more recent times, although historic 19th century mapping (Figure 5) does show a row of buildings extending into the eastern edge of the site.
- Groundworks revealed modern demolition associated with a former structure visible on Ordnance Survey mapping c.1884 (Figure 5). Subsequent landscaping and levelling deposits were observed to be contemporaneous with the canalisation of a stream which runs parallel with the northwestern border of the site. More recent landscaping, in the form of constructed pathways and superficial garden landscaping were also evident. No evidence for archaeological finds, features or deposits associated with possible burgage plots were identified.
- No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recovered during the course of this watching brief.

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Acknowledgments

The project was managed by Tom Hooley (TPA) and the fieldwork undertaken by Tristian Cousins (Project Supervisor). The figures were produced by Marius Ilie and Norma Oldfield. Martin Tucker Ltd is thanked for commissioning the work. The project was overseen by Steve Baker, County Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Martin Tucker Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of 5 and 7 Main Street, Stanton by Dale Derbyshire, DE17 4QH (NGR SK 46580 37934) (Figure 1). The work comprised the archaeological monitoring and recording of the excavation of a basement area and wall footings for the construction of new dwelling and integral garage as part of Erewash Borough Council Planning Application ERE/0517/0012.
- 1.2 Mitigation was necessitated by a condition of planning permission, which stated that: “*No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological work have been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land which is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include a statement on the significance and research objectives*” (Keyworth 2017). The WSI stated that the archaeological watching brief be carried out in accordance with appropriate professional standards, as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (CIfA) *Standard & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The site is situated at an elevation of approximately 90m AOD, and is bounded by Main Street to the south and Stanhope Street to the north-west. The application site is situated between the residential properties to the west, south and east, with woodland to the north. Agricultural and pastoral land dominate the wider landscape.
- 2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping indicates that the site is situated on bedrock geology of Crawshaw Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS; accessed 2018).
- 2.3 The overlying soils are characterised as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscape; accessed 2018).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 Stanton by Dale is first mentioned in the Domesday record of c.1086, under the name of *Stantone*. The name likely relates to stone quarrying activity in the immediate vicinity (Open Domesday 2017).
- 3.1.2 Eight national Heritage Listed Buildings are located within 500m of the application site. Of these the most significant are the Grade II listed Village Cross (SK 43 NE 9) and Grade II* listed Church of St. Michael and All Angels (SK 43 NE 14). The village cross is medieval in date, with the top being altered in c.1632. It is located approximately 70m west of the application site. The Church of St Michael and All Angels is early 14th and 15th century in date and is located approximately 180m north north-west of the application site.

3.2 Potential for Archaeological Remains to be Impacted by the Groundworks

- 3.2.1 The application site lies within the historic medieval core of Stanton by Dale, as identified within the Conservation Area Appraisal for the Village, in an area to the north of Main Street characterised by burgage plots running back to a common rear boundary. The site has been

within garden land in more recent times, although historic 19th century mapping does show a row of buildings extending into the eastern edge of the site.

- 3.2.2 There is consequently potential for the site to contain below-ground archaeological remains of medieval and later date, relating to activity within this part of the early village.

4 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

- 4.1 The relationship between developments of this nature and their impact upon the historic environment are dealt with by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012; now superseded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government *Updated NPPF* 2018), and NPPF Planning Practice Guide *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2014).

4.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 4.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2018 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2014). This now supersedes the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Section 16 of NPPF, paragraph 187 states:

Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) *assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
- b) *predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*

In addition, paragraph 189, states that:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

4.3 Erewash Borough Council Adopted Core Strategy

- 4.3.1 Policy 11: The Historic Environment states:

1) Proposals and initiatives will be supported where the significance of heritage assets and their settings would be sustained or enhanced. Planning decisions will take into account the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring.

- 4.3 The fieldwork was governed by the content of these aforementioned policy documents, in addition to relevant *Standards and Guidance* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

5 Objectives and Regional Research Questions

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the fieldwork were in accordance with the WSI produced by TPA (Keyworth 2017).
- 5.2 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were:
- “...to ensure that any archaeological information present in the areas undergoing destructive removal of deposits is recorded appropriately and the results presented within a report with a full record of the details of the work done to be kept in a log book (preservation by record)”.
 - Where practical within the constraints of the watching brief and development, this included an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation.
- 5.3 Within the limitations of the proposed groundwork the excavation will seek to resolve, where possible, a number of significant questions in relation to the historic medieval core of Stanton by Dale. These include:
- Can we elucidate further the extent of the suspected pre-conquest settlement surrounding the church?
 - How did the village change in comparison to the pre-conquest settlement in the High Medieval Period?
- 5.4 Any archaeological remains encountered during the archaeological watching brief presented an opportunity to address research questions as set out in the East Midlands Heritage Research Agenda (Knight *et al.* 2012)
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Main>

High Medieval (AD 1066-c.1485)
<i>7.1 Urbanism</i>
2. Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?
<i>7.2 Rural Settlement</i>
1. How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?
Post-medieval (AD 1485- c.1750)
<i>8.6 Ecclesiastical structures, estates and burials</i>
1. What was the impact of the Reformation upon ecclesiastical buildings and monastic estates?

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The programme of archaeological mitigation comprised continuous archaeological monitoring of intrusive groundworks relating to the extension with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance.
- 6.2 The intrusive ground works comprised the excavation of wall footing trenches prior to the insertion of wall foundations, and the stripping of ground to a depth of c.1.4m b.g.l for the construction of an associated garage. Vegetation had been stripped to topsoil prior to archaeological attendance.
- 6.3 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken, and all exposed surfaces were inspected, by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits were hand cleaned and recorded where appropriate.
- 6.4 All contexts were assigned an individual context number. Plans and sections of all contexts including features were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and showed at least context numbers, all colour and textural changes are represented following TPA drawing conventions and principal slopes represented as hachures.
- 6.5 Digital photographs of each context were taken, together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations. Digital colour images were taken with a DSLR at 7megapixel minimum resolution. Written records were maintained as stated in the TPA recording manual.
- 6.4 All excavation and recording was carried out in line with ClfA guidelines and standard archaeological practice (ClfA 2014a&b).
- 6.5 A full methodology can be found in section 4 of the WSI (Keyworth 2017).

7 Results (*Plates 1-5; Figures 2-8*)

- 7.1 Groundworks comprised the excavation of a basement area and wall footings for the construction of a new dwelling to the rear of 5 & 7 Main Street across a total area of c. 155m² (Figure 2). A series of trenches were cut along the footprint of the proposed extension measuring c.21m x 0.8m. A box trench was subsequently excavated to facilitate the construction of a garage measuring c.6.8m x 7.7m (Figure 2; Plate 4).
- 7.2 Groundworks exposed geological substratum (0003), formed of coarse Crawshaw Sandstone, in all areas of the excavation at a depth of c.0.6-1.1m b.g.l (equivalent to 88.5m AOD). To the north-east of the site, substratum (0003) was sealed by a c.0.41m thick charcoal rich possible buried topsoil deposit, comprised of dark brown/grey silt and sand (0013) that yielded modern garden waste material (Figure 4; Dr#03).
- 7.3 To the south, east and west, geological substratum (0003) was overlain by deposits of loose dark silt and demolition rubble (0009-0011) and redeposited natural sandstone (0002,0012), ranging between c.0.06 – 0.62m in thickness (Plates 5 & 6).
- 7.4 These deposits likely relate to the demolition of a previous structure to the rear of the current property visible on the First Edition c.1884 Ordnance Survey map which had been demolished by c.1901 (Figure 5). The demolition event is likely to have been contemporary with the levelling and landscaping of the garden alongside a canalised stream running parallel the western portion of the site boundary.
- 7.5 Ground levelling material (0002 - 0012) was then sealed by a c.0.22m thick deposit of subsoil (0006) and topsoil (0001) as part of the former garden, later replaced by a pea gravel pathway (0007,0008) to the south-east.

Feature [0004] (Figure 3 Dr#02; Plate 3)

- 7.6 A small, irregularly shaped probable garden feature [0004] was identified in section within redeposited natural (0002) measuring c.0.24m in width and 0.30m in depth. The feature yielded fragments of modern glass, plastic and garden waste from its homogenous dark silt/sand fill (0005).

8 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recovered during the course of this watching brief.
- 8.2 Demolition rubble and made ground, likely relating to the presence of a former building or structure visible on Historic Mapping (Figure 5), was identified across the site associated with interleaving deposits of redeposited natural sandstone (0002, 0012), which appear to form part of a later landscaping event that occurred around c.1901. The adjacent stream was canalised around the later 19th century and it is possible that these events were contemporaneous. More recent landscaping, in the form of constructed pathways and superficial garden landscaping, were also evident in areas adjacent to the extant house.
- 8.3 The site forms part of the medieval historic core of the village which has not altered significantly since at least the later 18th century (visible on Burdett's map of Derbyshire dated c.1791; Figure 6). The extant building appears to have replaced one or more earlier structures on site and it is possible that this development and later levelling has truncated any earlier features associated with the delineation of possible former burgage plots visible in Figure 5.
- 8.4 As no significant finds, features or deposits were identified during the course of this watching brief, the archive is to be held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Nottingham. See Appendix 1 for the full index of archive.

9 Bibliography

British Geological Survey Map Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. (Accessed 2018.)

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DCLG 2014. *Planning Practice Guide, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. DCLG.

Keyworth, T. 2017. Main Street, Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief. Trent & Peak Archaeology: Unpublished report

Knight, D., Vyner, and B., Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham Archaeological Monographs 6, University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust: Derbyshire.

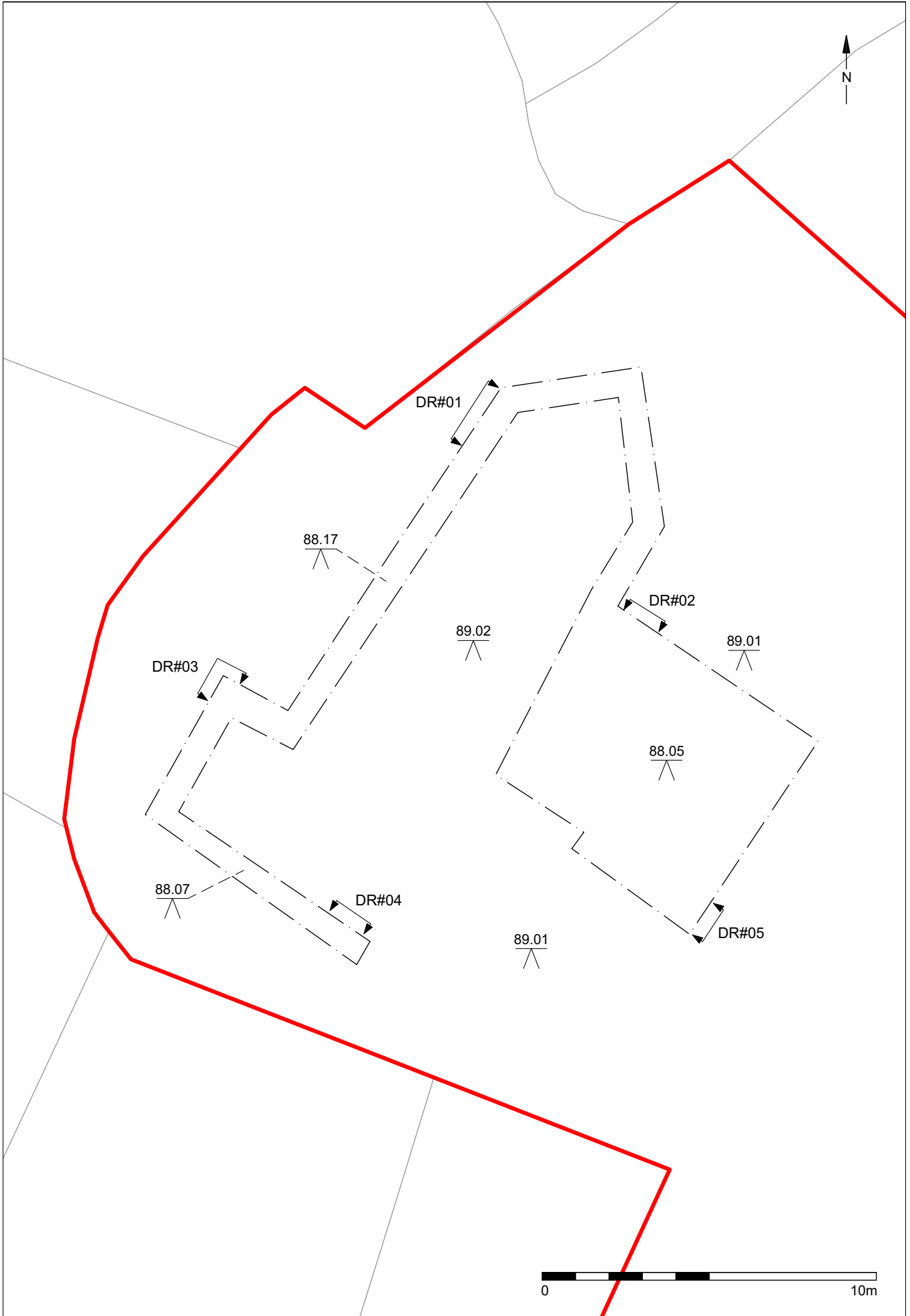
MHCLG 2018. *Updated National Planning Policy Framework*. MHCLG.

10 Context Register

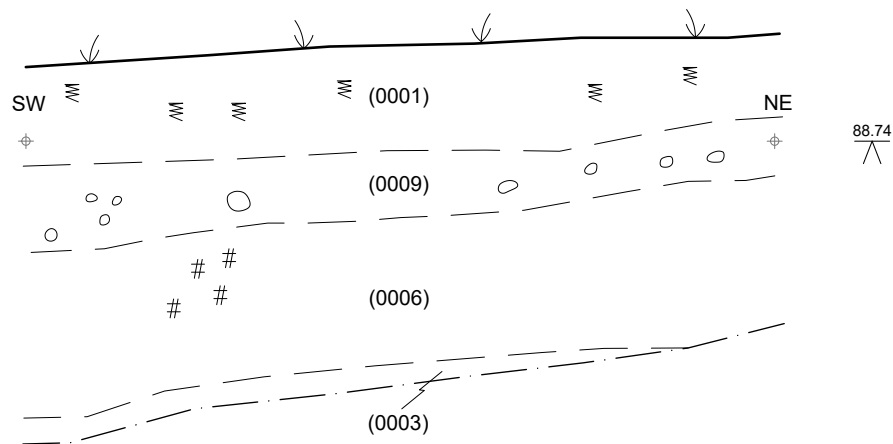
Context	Category	Description	Date
(0001)	Layer	Friable dark brown-grey silt topsoil	Modern
(0002)	Layer	Mixed silty-sand/ Re-dep natural	Modern
(0003)	Layer	Natural geology. Coarse sand/ sandstone	Undated
[0004]	Cut	Of modern feature – Possible ditch?	Modern
(0005)	Fill	Of [0004], mid brown/ yellow mixed silty sand and clay. Contained topsoil turf & plastic	Modern
(0006)	Layer	Subsoil (north of site only)	Undated
(0007)	Deposit	Peagravel path/ garden landscape bed	Modern
(0008)	Layer	Mixed silt and gravel landscaping layer	Modern
(0009)	Layer	Mixed dark grey brown sand/ sandstone CBM dump – made ground	Modern
(0010)	Layer	Mixed brown/orange sand/sandstone CBM dump – made ground (same as 0009?)	Modern
(0011)	Layer	Grey/brown sandy silt - made ground. Contained plastic	Modern
(0012)	Layer	Re-dep natural – levelling deposit sealing former drain pipe	Modern
(0013)	Layer	Soft orange brown sandy silt, freq. charcoal. Possible former garden layer before land was levelled up.	Modern c.19 th ?
(0014)	Layer	Dark brown silty sand with freq. CBM rubble – made ground	Modern

11 Figures

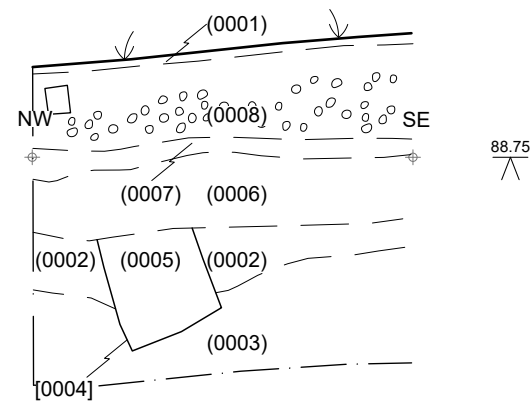




DR#01
South East Facing Representative Section Of Foundation Trench

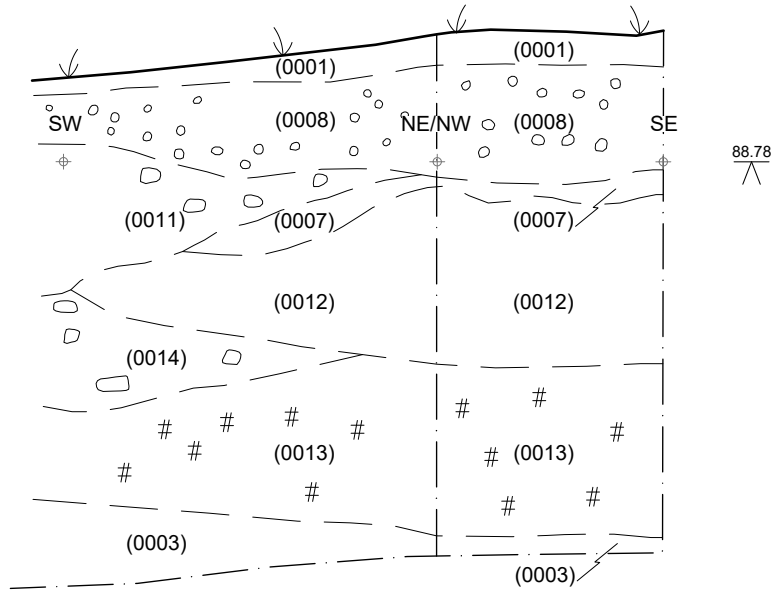


DR#02
South West Facing Section Of [0004]



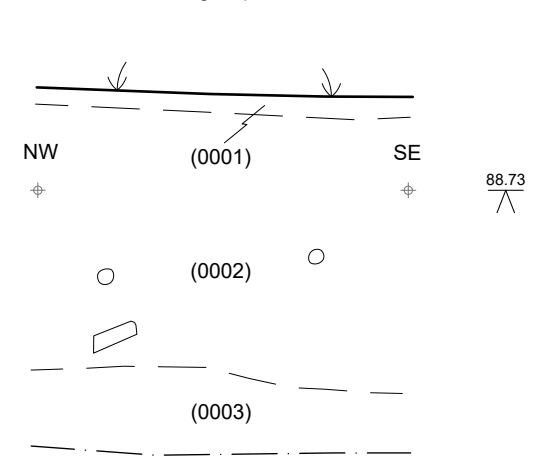
DR#03

South East and South West Facing Representative Sections Of Foundation Trench



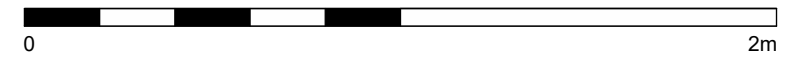
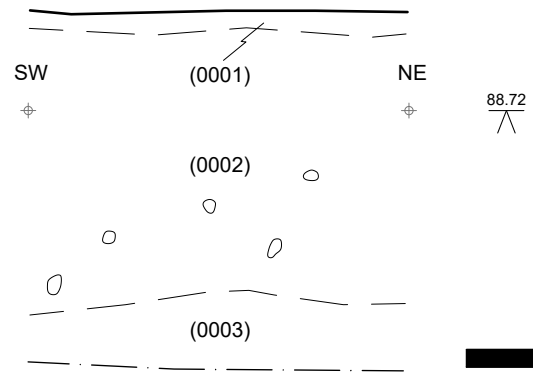
DR#04

South West Facing Representative Section Of Foundation Trench

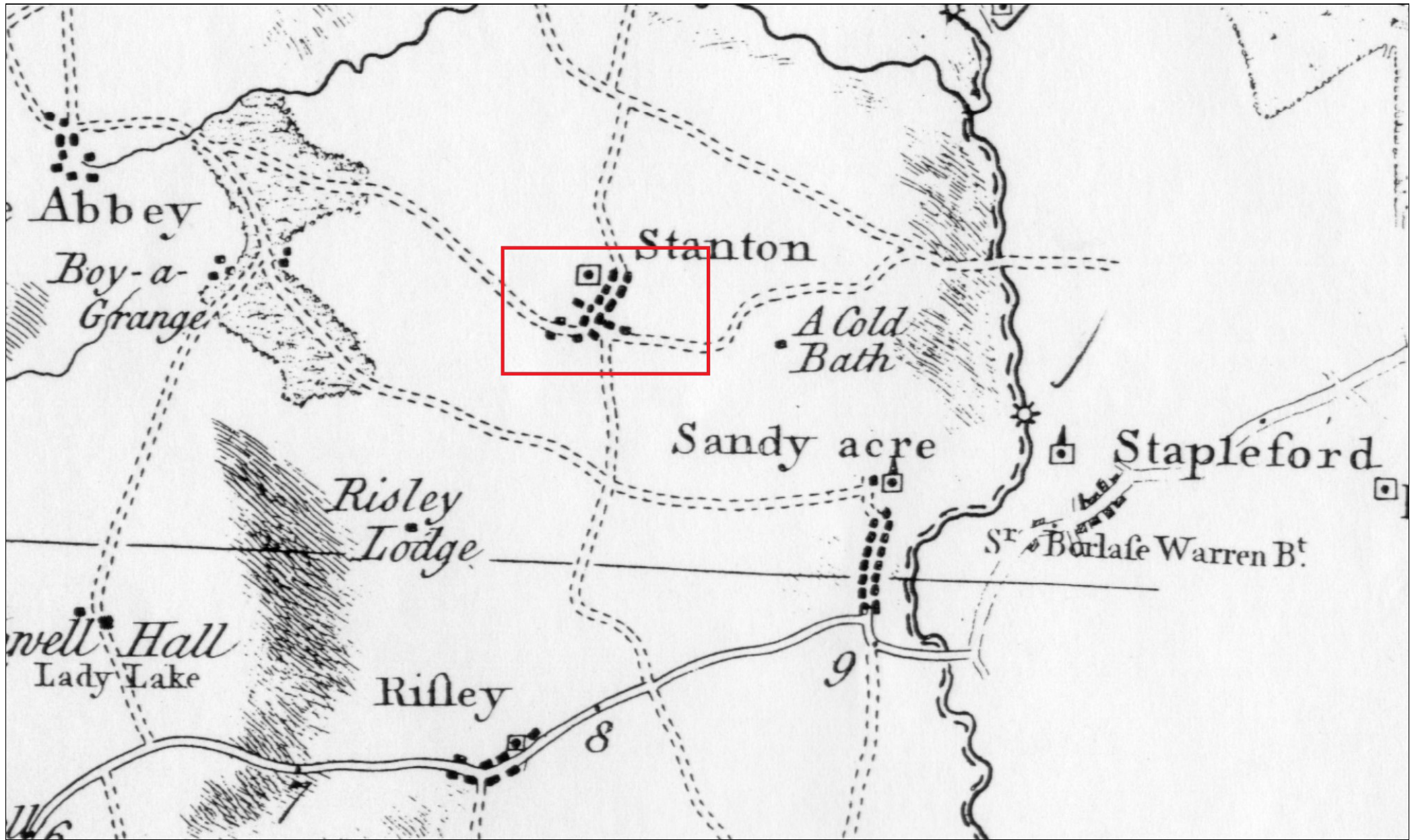


DR#05

North West Facing Representative Section Of Foundation Trench







Plates



Plate 1: General Site View prior to excavation, looking north (Incorrect sitecode: SBE). Scale 1m x 1m.



Plate 2: Representative section of site, held within the box trench excavated for the garage (incorrect sitecode: SBE), looking north-east. Scale 1m x 1m.



Plate 3: South-west facing section of feature [0004], held within box trench excavated for the garage (incorrect sitecode: SBE), looking north-east. Scale 1m x 1m.



Plate 4: Post-excavation image of box trench showing geological natural (0003) (incorrect sitecode: SBE), looking north-east. Scale 1m x 1m.



Plate 5: Representative image of trench footings, excavated to a depth of c.2m to the north-west of the site (incorrect sitecode: SBE), looking north-west. Scale 1m x 1m.



Plate 6: Representative section of trench showing redeposited natural (0012), and ground levelling deposits (0007-0011) (incorrect sitecode: SBE), looking south-west. Scale 1m x 1m.

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	14
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	1
Digital photographs	All views	31
Site drawings	Plan and section of site	5
<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
Find	Description	Number
Nil	Nil	0

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB.

Appendix 2: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

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OASIS ID: trentpea1-337284

Project details

Project name	Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Martin Tucker Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of 5 and 7 Main Street, Stanton by Dale, Derbyshire (National Grid Reference SK 46580 37934) The work comprised the archaeological monitoring and recording of the excavation of a basement area and wall footings for the construction of new dwelling and integral garage as part of Erewash Borough Council Planning Application ERE/0517/0012. The site lies within the historic medieval core of Stanton by Dale, as identified by the Conservation Area Appraisal for the Village, in an area to the north of Main Street which is characterised by burgage plots running back to a common rear boundary. The site has been within garden land in more recent times, although historic 19th century mapping (Figure 5) does show a row of buildings extending into the eastern edge of the site. Groundworks revealed modern demolition associated with a former structure visible on Ordnance Survey mapping c.1884 (Figure 5). Subsequent landscaping and levelling deposits were observed to be contemporaneous with the canalisation of a stream which runs parallel with the northwestern border of the site. More recent landscaping, in the form of constructed pathways and superficial garden landscaping were also evident. No evidence for archaeological finds, features or deposits associated with possible burgage plots were identified. No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recovered during the course of this watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2018 End: 11-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SBE - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ERE/0517/0012 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE EREWASH STANTON BY DALE 5 and 7 Main Street, Stanton by Dale,

Derbyshire
 Postcode DE7 4QH
 Study area 155 Square metres
 Site coordinates SK 446553 337947 52.899416370355 -1.336072904746 52 53 57 N 001 20 09 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 89m Max: 90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Project brief originator Martin Tucker Ltd
 Project design originator Tom Keyworth
 Project director/manager Tom Hooley
 Project supervisor Tristan Cousins
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

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