



354 Tamworth Road, Sawley, Derbyshire:

Report on an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Report Number YA/2022/189

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Report on an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

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SUMMARY

- York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by 1NA (Melton) Limited to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 354 Tamworth Road, Sawley, Derbyshire, prior to the development of seven residential buildings and associated landscaping.
- The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 18m by 1.80m and the second measuring 12.50m by 1.80m, after the demolition of above ground structures and the removal of any remaining concrete slab. It was conducted from 11th to 13th October 2022. No previous archaeological investigations have taken place on the Site.
- Trench 01, located at the south of the Site, revealed the cellar foundations of the properties that once fronted Tamworth Road, as recorded on historic mapping and a c AD 1900 photograph.
- Trench 02, located at the north of the Site, revealed the foundations of the buildings show on historic mapping.
- With the exception of the single sherd of medieval pottery, the assemblage was a typical post-medieval domestic assemblage and discard is recommended for all finds.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by 1NA (Melton) Limited to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 354 Tamworth Road, Sawley, Derbyshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'), centred on SK 47270 31503, prior to the proposed development of seven residential buildings and associated landscaping (Planning Reference: ERE/0220/0015).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 18m by 1.80m and the second measuring 12.50m by 1.80m, after the demolition of above-ground structures and the removal of remaining concrete slab. It was conducted from 11th to 13th October 2022. No previous archaeological investigations have taken place on the Site.
- 1.1.3 This document outlines the results of the trial trench evaluation. All work was undertaken in accordance with appropriate professional standards, as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020) and *Code of Conduct* (2021). It adhered to the methodology prescribed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Cousins and Bentley 2022). Its implementation was conducted under the approval and monitoring of Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The village of Sawley lies within the borough of Erewash in southeast Derbyshire, close to the junction between the River Derwent and the River Trent, approximately 1 mile to the southwest of Long Eaton. The Site is within the historic core of the village, bounded by Tamworth Road to the south, and modern residential housing to the west and north. To the east, the Site abuts the White Lion public house. The churchyard opposite is situated at approximately 36m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 2.1.2 The Site lies upon Edwalton Member (mudstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 228-237 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Superficial deposits are recorded as being Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel member (sand and gravel) laid down in the Quaternary Period, c 3 million years ago. Borehole data from immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the Site recorded the sand and gravel geology as being encountered at a depth of 0.85m, becoming saturated at a depth of c 2.80m below ground level. These deposits were overlain by made grounds (British Geological Survey 2022).
- 2.1.3 The Cranfield Soil Site Reporter records the Site as situated within an area of freely draining loamy flood plain soils (SoilScapes 2022).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The following information is derived from the written scheme of investigations (Cousins and Bentley 2022) produced for the Site. This was obtained online from Heritage Gateway (<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/>) and Historic England's Heritage List (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>) searching a 500m area around the Site. Supplementary information on the historic development of the village was sought via the Open Domesday online resource (Palmer and Powell-Smith 2021). The results are summarised below.

Palaeolithic (650,000BC – 10,000BC), Mesolithic Period (10,000BC – 4,000BC), Neolithic Period (4,000BC – 2,400BC) and Bronze Age (2,400 – 700BC)

2.2.2 There are no known findspots or sites of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date within a 500m radius of the Site or within the Site itself.

Iron Age (700BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)

2.2.3 Evidence for Late Iron Age to Early Roman occupational activity was represented by a shingle sherd of pottery found during a trial trench evaluation conducted by Birmingham Archaeology in 2001 at Church Farm, just to the east of the churchyard (M22586). Additional sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from a trench located to the south-west of the churchyard.

2.2.4 Located some 231m southeast of the Site is the site of a Roman fort which is a Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number: 1007033), originally identified via aerial photography and subsequently surveyed by the University of Nottingham.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1485)

2.2.5 Sawley is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1087 as 'Salle', from the Anglian *salh*, 'willow-tree, sallow' and the Old English *leah*; forest, wood, clearing or later; a pasture or meadow) (University of Nottingham 2022). The village was listed, alongside Draycott and Hopwell, as being in the possession of the Bishop of Chester, but holds no details for value or ownership in the time of King Edward prior to the conquest (Williams and Martin 1992, 743).

2.2.6 Approximately 300m northwest of the Site an Anglo-Saxon shield boss was recovered from the garden of 12 Elvaston Drive, although the exact circumstances of the discovery are not known (M28487).

2.2.7 The extant All Saints Church, located 100m south of the Site is a Grade I Listed Building (Listing Entry Number 1204277), is comprised of fabric dating from the 11th to the 15th century, with later restoration work occurring in 1889. Documentary evidence suggest that an Anglo-Saxon foundation existed at the site, potentially a prebend of Lichfield Cathedral of c 822 (Lewis 2008). A watching brief conducted by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2008 did not record any structural evidence of an earlier church but did recover limited sherds of medieval (and potentially earlier) pottery (Lewis 2008).

2.2.8 Further evidence of medieval activity was found during the trench evaluation at Church Farm, consisting of 13th century pits and ditches overlain by a probable 14th century cultivation layer.

Additionally, areas of ridge and furrow have been mapped around the historic core of the village. To the north, some 355m from the Site, these have largely been lost to modern development (M28483), whilst those to the southeast and west are still within open farmland, approximately 500 and 300m respectively from the Site (M28482/28422).

Post-Medieval Period (AD1540- AD1899) – Modern (AD 1900 to Present)

- 2.2.9 The Harrington Bridge to the south-west of the Site opened in 1790, replacing a ford and ferry point crossing of the Trent. This was severely damaged during flooding in 1904, but two sections of the original 18th century structure remain at between 300m and 400m from the Site and are Grade III listed Buildings (List Entry Numbers: 1087977/1204305). The bridge made Sawley the most important village in the area, commanding the only crossing of the Trent below Nottingham. Sawley began to expand beyond the historic core around this time, with a number of surviving late 18th century and 19th century structures, many of which are listed buildings. The closest in proximity to the Site are Rectory (List Entry Number: 1334840) which dates originally to 1823. Perhaps the most significant post-medieval building, some 85m to the west of the Site, is Bothe Hall, a Grade II listed building completed c 1680 with subsequent additions and alterations (Listing Entry Number: 1087978).
- 2.2.10 The earliest definable map depiction of the Site is Sanderson's Map of 1835, which suggests that the Site was an open space between buildings established on Tamworth Road, although the map may be lacking in accuracy and is not very clear (Plate 1). The clearest depiction of the Site is from the 1881-1885 Ordnance Survey Map series, which show a row of small cottages fronting Tamworth Road with some open yard space and indefinable outbuildings and structures across the remainder of the Site and surrounding area behind the White Lion pub (Plates 2-3). A watching brief conducted by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2013 adjacent to the Site revealed surviving structural remains for one of these buildings, indicated by the red arrow (Plate 2) (Hurford 2013).

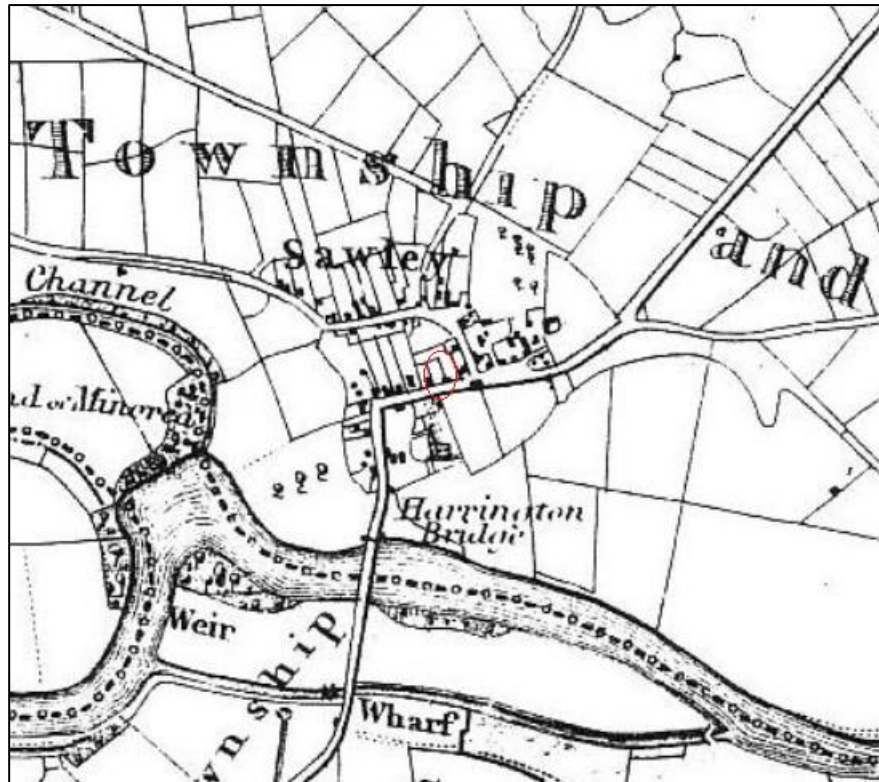


Plate 1 Approximate location of the Site, depicted on Sanderson's Map of Derbyshire, 1835

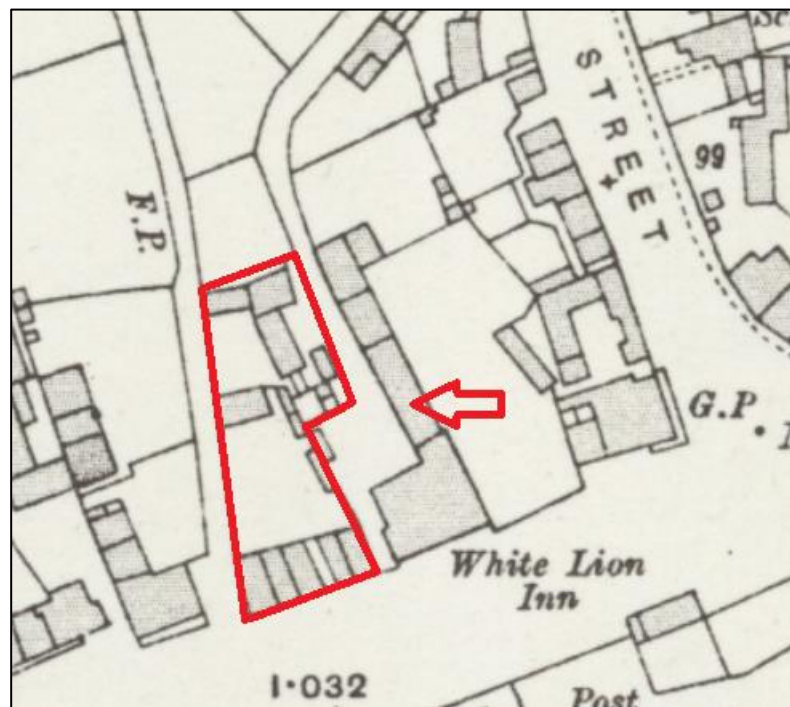


Plate 2 The Site c 1884. OS 6 inch. The red arrow indicated a structure recorded during a watching brief conducted in 2013



Plate 3 Looking north-west on Tamworth Road, c 1900 showing the White Lion pub and the cottages adjacent which are situated within the Site boundary

3. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1 Planning Conditions

3.1.1 The trial trench evaluation on the Site has been mandated by a pre-commencement condition of planning approval:

“4a) No development, including demolition, shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme shall include:

- i. an assessment of significance and research questions;*
- ii. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- iii. The programme for post investigation assessment;*
- iv. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- v. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- vi. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and*
- vii. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

4b) No development, including demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the approved archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation.

4c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason

This pre-commencement condition is required to ensure the works are carried out in a way that affords protection for the archaeological interest of the site.”

- 3.1.2 The results of the trial trench evaluation will inform the need for any further archaeological mitigation, which will then be subject to a separate WSI.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), formally known as the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and the revised (2019) NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2014).

- 3.2.2 Section 16 of NPPF, Paragraph 192 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.”

- 3.2.3 In addition, paragraph 1 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.”

3.3 Local Plan Policy

- 3.3.1 The Local Plan comprises the Erewash Core Strategy 2011 – 2028.

- 3.3.2 Erewash Core Strategy 2011 – 2028 states

When considering applications which impact on heritage assets and their settings, the Borough Council will look to ensure that their significance is sustained and that the ability of the development to enhance that value is explored and realised where possible. When considering sites of archaeological importance, as identified in the Historic Environment Record for the area, the Borough Council will, where appropriate, request a prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological assessment or field evaluation

before any decision on a planning application is taken. This will apply to sites currently identified and to any new sites subsequently identified.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to

- Determine the existence of any sub-surface remains pertaining to the 19th century occupation of the Site.
- Determine the existence for surviving archaeological structures, features or deposits pre-dating the known 19th century occupation of the Site.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the project to meet the overall aim were as follows:

- To undertake archaeological trial trenching in order to record and understand the evidence for human activity at the Site;
- To ensure preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the archaeological field evaluation;
- To recover any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts revealed by the excavations;
- To record the lithology of all deposits and recover artefacts to aid an understanding the chronology of the Site;
- To recover samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating where appropriate; and
- To present the results of the fieldwork in a report.

5. REGIONAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.1.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation was considered to hold potential to contribute to the general research parameters and objectives defined by the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Interactive Digital Platform available at: www.researchframeworks.org/emherf).

5.1.2 Investigation works within the area has the potential to add to the understanding of the region, as highlighted in the East Midlands Research Agenda Topics below.

8 Post Medieval (AD 1485 – 1750)
<i>8.4 Rural Settlement Patterns and Building Traditions</i>
8.4.1: Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?
<i>8.5 Industry and Communications</i>
8.5.3: Can we identify domestic buildings adapted for the textile industry?
<i>8.8 Material Culture</i>
8.8.3: Can we identify the changing material culture of the urban and rural poor, the emerging middle classes and the aristocracy?
9 Modern (AD1750 - Present)
<i>9.1 Urban and Rural Settlements</i>
9.1.2: How have established and nascent settlements developed in terms of their morphology, internal organisation and functions, and how far may land ownership and legislative controls have influenced development?
<i>9.2 Buildings in Town and Countryside</i>
9.2.2: Can we establish a typology of modern buildings, and how does this vary regionally?
<i>9.7 The Growth of Industry</i>
9.7.1: What craft industries existed prior to 1850 and can we identify the remains of associated buildings and other structures?

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1 The trial trench evaluation was carried out subsequent to the demolition of above-ground structures and the removal of any remaining concrete slab. All efforts were taken by the on-site contractors during this demolition phase to ensure that no underlying deposits of possible archaeological significance are disturbed. Spoil and materials were not be stored over the trench locations.
- 6.1.2 The trial trenches were located using survey-grade Leica GNSS. Trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 6.1.3 Overburden was removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (c 1.80m wide), under continuous archaeological supervision, in spits of no more than 0.10m.
- 6.1.4 The spoil generated during the trial trenching was mounded away from the edges of each trench. Mechanical excavation ceased at the top of archaeological deposits. The nature of these deposits was then assessed by hand excavation.
- 6.1.5 Each trench was cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features. All exposed features were investigated and were half-sectioned; as a minimum, a 1m wide section of each linear feature was excavated by hand.

- 6.1.6 Trenches were characterised by the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed deposits.
- 6.1.7 The trenches were recorded at a suitable appropriate scale (1:100, 1:50 or 1:20) by digital planning (where of resultant plans and illustrations are of a sufficient standard), measured drawing, and photography, and were located to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The sections of excavated archaeological features were also recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). Spot heights and those of individual features were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.1.8 A photographic record utilising high resolution digital data capture was maintained during the course of the fieldwork.
- 6.1.9 Photography included:
- The Site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - The Site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - The layout of archaeological features within each trench;
 - Individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- 6.1.10 The findings of the trial trenching were reviewed with Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Archaeologist via email.
- 6.1.11 Upon completion of the trial trenching, excavated trenches were backfilled and loosely compacted.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 Two trenches were excavated on the Site (Figures 01 and 02). Trench 01 measured 18m x 1.80m and Trench 02 measured 12.50m x 1.80m. Both were placed to target the buildings shown on Plate 2, see 2.2.9.
- 7.1.2 Structures and features were identified in both trenches. These trenches were subject to standardised recording methods (York Archaeology 2015). Full logs of both trenches are provided below in Appendix 1.

7.2 Trench 01 (Figures 1, 2, 3.2 and 3.4, Plates 1 to 10)

- 7.2.1 Trench 01 was aligned east – west. The deepest deposit reached was natural geology, (1012), which consisted of compact, dark brownish-red, sandy gravel.
- 7.2.2 At the western end of the trench, a possible drain {1014} was cut into this layer, running on a north east – south west alignment. Its construction cut [1015] measured 3.25m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.36m deep with u-shaped profile. It was filled by (1016), a mid-brownish grey silt with occasional sub rounded sandstone and brick fragments. This contained a single rim sherd of a large coarse earthenware bowl and a cattle metatarsal. This was capped by a line of

unbonded yellow sandstone {1014}, which were roughly shaped and measured roughly 540mm x 330mm x 140mm.

- 7.2.3 This was covered by a layer of demolition rubble (1017), a loose, mid-greyish brown silt with frequent brick fragments, measuring 0.42m thick.
- 7.2.4 Cut into this layer in the centre of the trench, was structure {1013}, a cellar, which had parallel walls [1005] and [1006] which ran on a northwest to southeast direction. The bricks were laid on their edges and bonded with dark whiteish-grey mortar. Walls [1006], [1007] and [1008] were internal walls of the cellar. All of these walls had the remains of a white render on their internal faces.
- 7.2.5 At the eastern end of the trench another cellar was recorded, this was cut into the natural substrate (1012). Wall [1003] comprised two courses of English Bond bricks, orientated northwest to southeast. Wall [1002] was again foundation formed from bricks in English Bond, with a mid-greyish white sand bonding.
- 7.2.6 This was sealed by modern layers, from each modern glass and likely metal fragments of 19th century machinery. These modern layers measured up to 0.50m in depth and represent the previous demolition and levelling events on Site.

7.3 Trench 02 (Figures 1, 2, and 3.1; Plates 11 to 13)

- 7.3.1 Trench 02 was aligned northeast to southwest in the northern part of the Site. The deepest deposit reached was natural geology, (2013), which consisted of friable, light brownish yellow silty sand and gravels.
- 7.3.2 Cut into this layer in the southern end of the trench were three walls. Wall [2001] was aligned east to west, with wall [2003] parallel to it. Wall [2002] was aligned north to south between them. A sherd of reduced fabric, green glazed 13th – 15th century medieval pottery, the sherd was badly abraded and residual, was recovered from the construction cut of wall [2001].
- 7.3.3 Wall [2001] was shown in its northwest-facing section to have been built on top on a row of stones [2010], which were roughly shaped and measured between 240mm x 200mm x 210 and 380mm x 210mm x 210mm.
- 7.3.4 This was sealed by modern layers, from which modern glass and post medieval pottery were recovered. These modern layers measured up to 0.65m in depth and represent the previous demolition and levelling events on Site.

8. FINDS

Alison Wilson

8.1 Pottery

- 8.1.1 A total of 55 fragments of pottery weighing 1780g were recovered. These ranged in date from the 13th to the 20th century. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x10 hand lens, then quantified by two measures; number of sherds and weight. The resulting archive is stored in one archive box which is at present kept at the York Archaeology stores, Chilwell, Nottingham. Context [1015] (1016), a possible drain, contained a single rim sherd of a large coarse earthenware bowl weighing 131g.
- 8.1.2 Modern demolition backfill [2000] contained 53 pottery sherds weighing 742g. These included 20 fragments of what is likely to be a single coarse earthenware vessel, probably a bowl with a black internal glaze, weighing 118g, 25 sherds of yellow ware/Mocha ware weighing 500g, 7 sherds of white bodied earthenware weighing 54g, including an edge ware rim, transfer decorated blue and white and a hand painted fragment of cup, 5 sherds of porcelain weighing 18g, including a blue and white transfer decorated base and rim, probably from a cup or small bowl and the rim of a salt glazed stoneware bottle weighing 52g.
- 8.1.3 Context (2008), modern fill of construction cut [2011] contained a sherd of reduced fabric, green glazed 13th – 15th century medieval pottery weighing 17g. The sherd was badly abraded and residual.
- 8.1.4 With the exception of the single sherd of medieval pottery, the assemblage was a typical post-medieval domestic assemblage. Discard is recommended for all pottery.

8.2 Ceramic Building Material

- 8.2.1 Context 1004 (1011) contained a fragment of ceramic drain weighing 162g, while context (2000) contained a single fragment of roofing tile weighing 43g. Both are post-medieval/modern in date. Discard is recommended.

8.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 8.3.1 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from context [1004] (1011). In the absence of any identifying features such as makers stamps or decoration, the stem was dated using bore hole diameter (early clay pipes have a bore diameter of 3mm, decreasing over time until stems by the middle of the 18th century had a bore of less than 2mm). In this case the stem fragment recovered was of a 17th – 18th century date. Discard is recommended.

8.4 Glass

- 8.4.1 Four pieces of unidentifiable metal weighing 1487g were found in context [1001]. These are likely to be fragments of 19th century machinery. Discard is recommended.

8.5 Bone

- 8.5.1 A cattle metatarsal was found in context [1015] (1016), and a fragment of medium sized mammal pelvis weighing 6g in context [2000]. Discard is recommended.

9. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

9.1 Discussion

- 9.1.1 Features were identified in both trial trenches. Trench 01, located at the south of the Site, revealed the cellar foundations of the properties that once fronted Tamworth Road, as recorded on the 1884 OS map and a c AD 1900 photograph (Plates 2 and 3). Trench 02, located at the north of the Site, revealed the foundations of the buildings shown on the c 1884 OS map (Plate 1).

9.2 Conclusion

- 9.2.1 The structures found in both trenches correlate well with buildings depicted on historic mapping and photographic sources. Except for the residual sherd of medieval pottery, all finds recovered were of post-medieval/modern date and fit with the domestic nature of the Site. The limited nature of the evidence cannot contribute to the research questions set out in section 5, above. The paper and digital archive, including copies of the WSI and this report, will be deposited with Derby Museums Service.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH LOGS

Trench 01							
Length	18m	Width	1.80m	Depth		Orientation	E – W
Context	Type	Description					
1000	Layer	Modern demolition backfill					
1001	Masonry	N-S modern brick wall foundation					
1003	Masonry	N-S modern brick wall foundation					
1004	Cut	Construction cut of [1010]					
1005	Masonry	NW-SE Wall foundation					
1006	Masonry	NE-SW Wall foundation					
1007	Masonry	NW-SE Wall foundation					
1008	Masonry	NE-SW Wall foundation					
1009	Masonry	NW-SE Wall foundation					
1010	Masonry	NE-SW Wall foundation with construction cut					
1011	Fill	Fill of [1004]					
1012	Layer	Natural					
1013	Structure	Cellar, formed by [1005], [1006], [1007] and [1008]					
1014	Masonry	Stone wall foundation					
1015	Cut	Construction cut for [1014]					
1016	Fill	Fill of [1015]					
1017	Layer	Layer overlying [1014]					
1018	Layer	Tarmac					
1019	Layer	Yellowish grey sand					
1020	Layer	Dark grey/ Black silty sand and bricks					
1021	Layer	Light grey sand and brick rubble					
1022	Layer	Slightly greenish grey clayey sand					
1023	Layer	Sand and gravel natural					
1024	Layer	Mottled grey					
1025	Layer	Orangish brown silty sand					
Trench 02							
Length	12.50m	Width	1.80m	Depth	1.20m	Orientation	NE – SW
Context	Type	Description					
2000	Layer	Modern demolition backfill					
2001	Masonry	E-W Wall					
2002	Masonry	N-S Wall					

2003	Masonry	E-W Wall
2004	Layer	Light yellowish brown silty sand
2005	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty sand with dark flecks
2006	Fill	Light orangish-brown, friable silty sand
2007	Fill	Light yellowish-brown and white silty sand and concrete
2008	Fill	Brown-grey silty sand
2009	Fill	Concrete
2010	Masonry	Stone foundations for [2001]
2011	Cut	Construction cut for [2001]
2012	Layer	Dark yellowish-brown silty sand
2013	Layer	Light brown-yellow sand and gravel
2014	Cut	Construction cut for [2003]

APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

Summary for yorkarch3-511101

OASIS ID (UID)	yorkarch3-511101
Project Name	354 Tamworth Road, Sawley: Report on Archaeological Trial Trenching
Sitename	354 Tamworth Road, Sawley
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	TRS
Planning Id	ERE/0220/0015
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	York Archaeology
Project Dates	11-Oct-2022 - 13-Oct-2022
Location	354 Tamworth Road, Sawley NGR : SK 47270 31503 LL : 52.8789238783543, -1.29906141716085 12 Fig : 447270,331503
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Derbyshire District : Erewash Parish : Sawley

Project Methodology	<p>The trial trench evaluation was carried out subsequent to the demolition of above-ground structures and the removal of any remaining concrete slab. All efforts were taken by the on-site contractors during this demolition phase to ensure that no underlying deposits of possible archaeological significance are disturbed.</p> <p>Two trenches were excavated, Trench 01 at the south of the Site and Trench at the northern end, targeting buildings shown on historic mapping and a photograph of c AD 1900.</p> <p>The trial trenches were located using survey-grade Leica GNSS. Trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.</p> <p>Overburden was removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (c 1.80m wide), under continuous archaeological supervision, in spits of no more than 0.10m.</p> <p>The spoil generated during the trial trenching was mounded away from the edges of each trench. Mechanical excavation ceased at the top of archaeological deposits. The nature of these deposits was then assessed by hand excavation.</p> <p>Each trench was cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features. All exposed features were investigated and were half-sectioned; as a minimum, a 1m wide section of each linear feature was excavated by hand.</p> <p>Trenches were characterised by the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed deposits.</p> <p>The trenches were recorded at a suitable appropriate scale (1:100, 1:50 or 1:20) by digital planning (where of resultant plans and illustrations are of a sufficient standard), measured drawing, and photography, and were located to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The sections of excavated archaeological features were also recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). Spot heights and those of individual features were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.</p> <p>A photographic record utilising high resolution digital data capture was maintained during the course of the fieldwork.</p> <p>he findings of the trial trenching were reviewed with Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Archaeologist via email.</p> <p>Upon completion of the trial trenching, excavated trenches were backfilled and loosely compacted.</p>
Project Results	<p>Trench 01, located at the south of the Site, revealed the cellar foundations of the properties that once fronted Tamworth Road, as recorded on historic mapping and a c AD 1900 photograph.</p> <p>Trench 02, located at the north of the Site, revealed the foundations of the buildings show on historic mapping.</p> <p>With the exception of the single sherd of medieval pottery, the assemblage was a typical post-medieval domestic assemblage and discard is recommended for all finds.</p>
Keywords	Domestic - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Derbyshire County Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Kath, Bentley
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Derbyshire Record Office;

PLATES

Plate 01: Pre excavation, general site view looking northwest, no scale



Plate 02: Post excavation, [1002] with [1003] to the left, plan view, 1 x 2m scale



Plate 03: Post excavation, [1004] with [1003] to the left, plan view, 1 x 2m scale



Plate 04: Post excavation, [1005] plan view, 1 x 2m scale



Plate 05: [1008] with [1006] and [1007] to the left, plan view, 1 x 2m scale



Plate 06: [1009], plan view, 1 x 2m scale



Plate 07: [1014], plan view, 1 x 2m no scale



Plate 08: West facing section of [1014], looking northeast, 1 x 1m scale



Plate 09: Overall shot of Trench 1 post excavations, looking southeast, 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m scale



Plate 10: North facing section of Trench 1, looking south, 1 x 2m scale



Plate 11: Trench Two, pre excavation, looking east, no scale



Plate 12: Walls [2001], [2002], [2003], looking northeast, 1 x 1m scale



Plate 13: North facing section showing wall [2001] on top of [2011] looking southeast, 1 x 1m scale

FIGURES

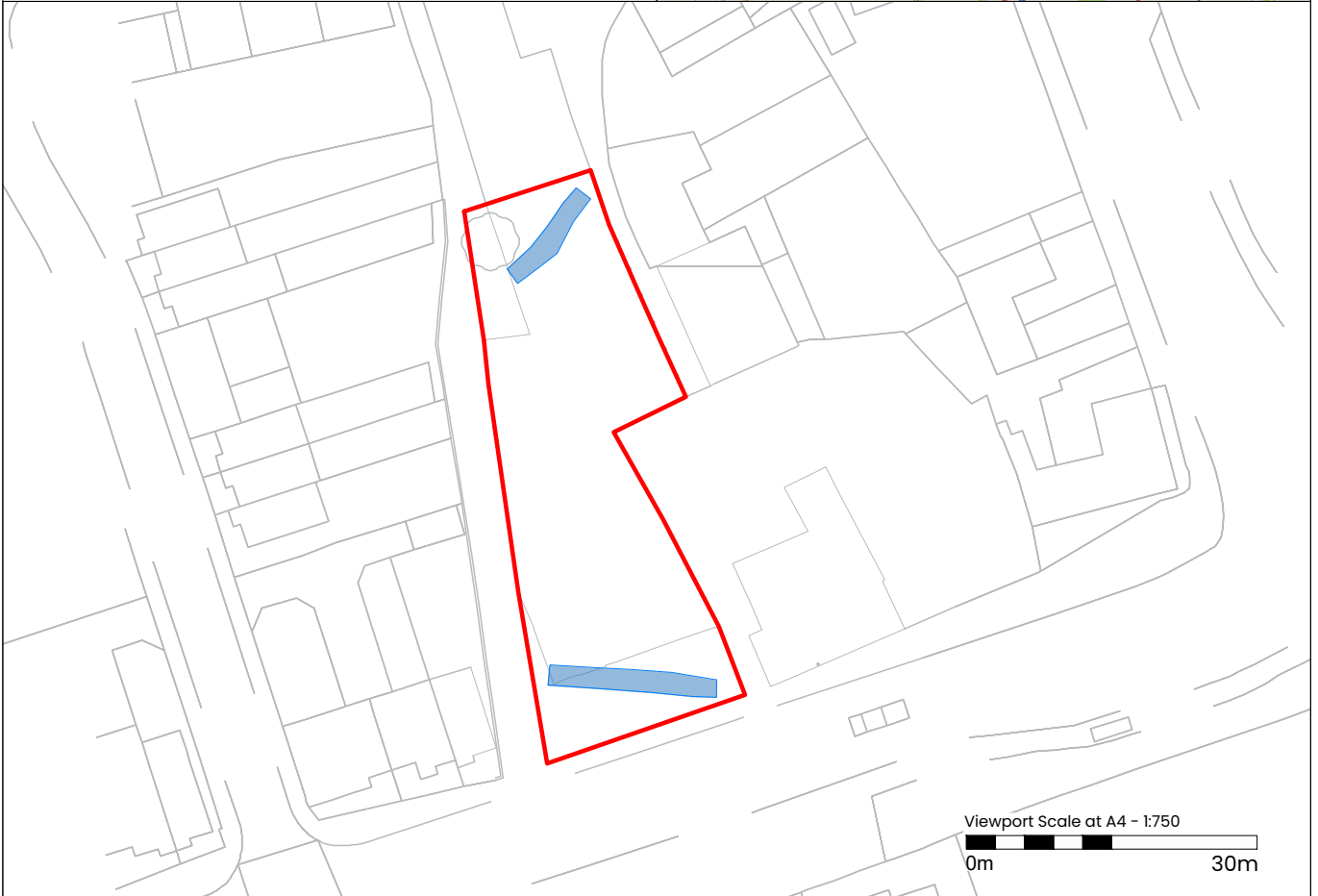


Figure 01 - Site Location Plan
 TRS - Tamworth Road, Sawley

Scale at A4 - Varies
 Drawn by MH



Key

- Archaeology
- Intervention
- Structure [Brick]
- Structure [Stone]

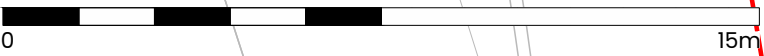
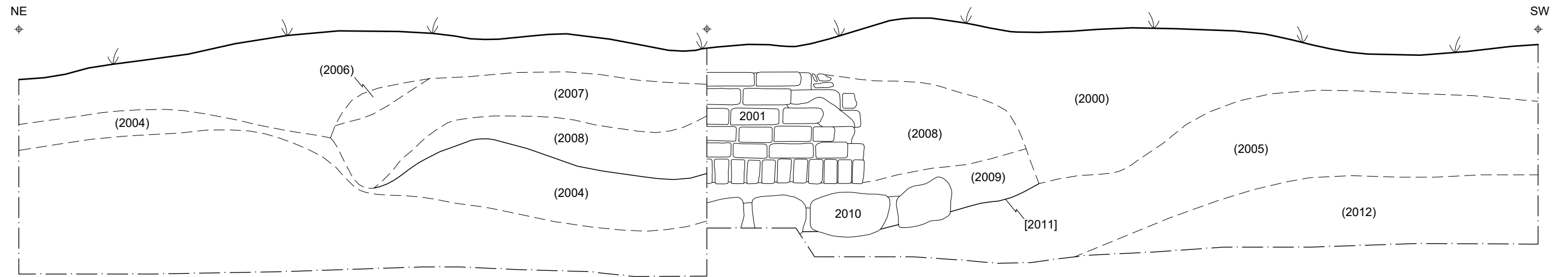


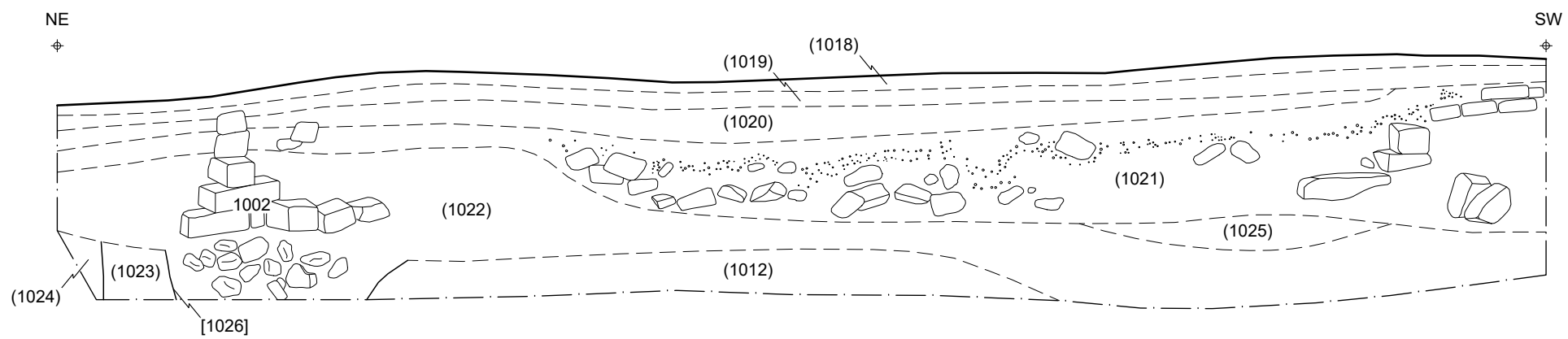
Figure 02 - Site Plan
 TRS - Tamworth Road, Sawley

Scale at A3 - 1:150
 Drawn by MH

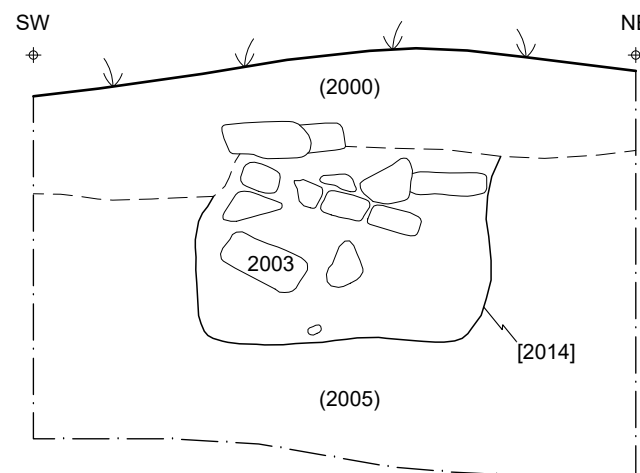
Dr.01
North-West Facing Section of Trench 02



Dr.02
North-West Facing Section of Trench 01



Dr.03
South-East Facing Section of 2003



Dr.04
West Facing Section of 1014

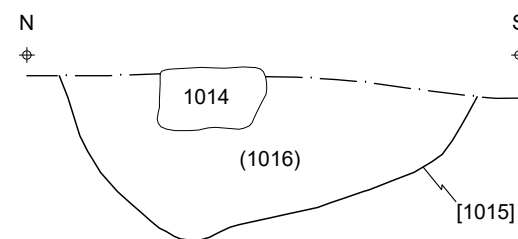


Figure 03 - Section Drawings
TRS - Tamworth Road, Sawley

Scale at A3 - 1:20
Drawn by MH

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