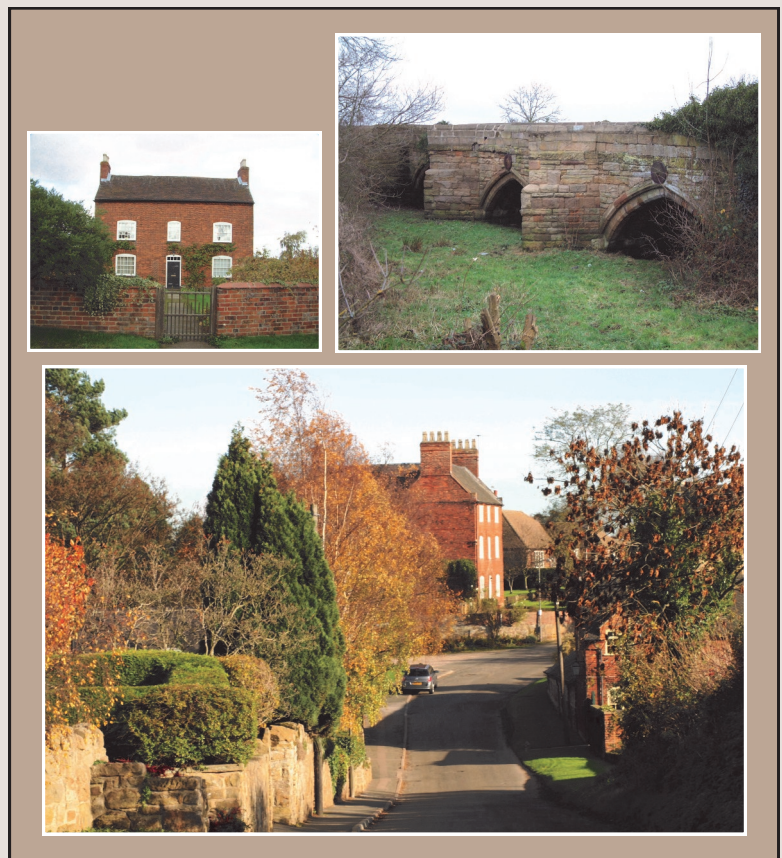


Stanton by Bridge *Conservation Area* Character Statement



2014

**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Stanton by Bridge *Conservation Area*

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Stanton by Bridge *Conservation Area*

Introduction

This statement has been produced by Mel Morris Conservation for, and in association with, South Derbyshire District Council. It sets out the special historic and architectural interest that makes the character and appearance of Stanton by Bridge worthy of protection. It also assesses the degree of damage to that special interest and thus opportunities for future enhancement. This document will be used by the Council when making professional judgements on the merits of development applications.

The Stanton by Bridge Conservation Area was designated by South Derbyshire District Council on 13th July 1978.

Summary

Stanton-by-Bridge evolved over a long period. It had a strategic ridge-line location first established around its church and was one of several Anglo-Saxon settlements in South Derbyshire bordering the floodplain of the Trent. Shallows in the River Trent north of Stanton-by-Bridge enabled a bridge to be constructed in medieval times. This with its massive 14th century Causeway (pictured below), constructed across the flood plain, terminated at the foot of the rocky Millstone Grit outcrop on which Stanton sits. Swarkestone Bridge was then the only bridge to cross the Trent for some 10 miles or so, the nearest being at Burton.



Inevitably, Stanton was identified with this principal route, being known as Stanton iuxta potem and Stanton by Swarkestone Bridge end. Although only a small settlement, its rural economy was supplemented by a substantial amount of quarrying, which shaped the local topography. Although not at first evident, Stanton is surrounded by small gritstone quarries, building stone being a valuable commodity on the south side of the Trent.

From the early 17th century until the 20th century, Stanton was divided between the Burdett and Harpur estates. Apart from the quarrying, it was a conventional agricultural community with a burst of building activity resulting from enclosure in 1766. This is evident in the mainly 18th and early 19th century farmsteads and workers cottages that sprung up shortly afterwards, using a simple palette of locally available materials.

After this there was little development, but from the 1960s on, the village has doubled in size with infill housing development and many new building materials introduced. This has diluted the quality of the building stock, but fortunately the original street pattern has largely survived.

The distinctive characteristics of Stanton by Bridge can be summarised as follows:

- a small rural settlement with a long history of use from the Anglo-Saxon period
- a linear development with, at either end, two concentrations of activity and development around the Church and The Hills stone quarries, both heavily planted with trees
- a variety of building phases evident within individual buildings, where earlier buildings have been incorporated into later ones. The different phases of development are undisguised in stone and brick and provide visual interest
- old agricultural buildings are prominent in the historic street-scene, even though many have now been converted to residential use, with mixed success
- street frontages are fluid and organic, with wide verges interrupted by buildings, creating flowing shapes, assisted by the gently undulating land. Spaces fluctuate between open public spaces (greens) and enclosed private courtyards and gardens, providing plenty of movement along the street



- open fields incorporating ridge-and-furrow between parts of the settlement strengthen its historic semi-rural character, enabling long views in the centre of the village between Hills Lane and the Church and The Old Rectory
- common use of rubble gritstone for boundary walls
- large expanses of grass form three principal open structural spaces:
 - At the junction of Ingleby Road and Derby Road
 - At the junction of Ingleby Road and Hills Lane
 - To the west of the Church

Area of Archaeological Potential

An area of archaeological potential has been defined through an assessment of the known archaeological, documentary and plan-form evidence of the settlement. It has been carried out as part of the review of each conservation area in consultation with the County Archaeologist, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record Officer at Derbyshire County Council.

An area of archaeological potential may encompass both statutory designations (including Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens) and other non-statutory site information from the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record. It shows the probable extent of settlement and industrial activity during the medieval and/or post-medieval periods.

Within the area of archaeological potential there may be reasonable expectation that archaeological evidence relating to the medieval and/or post medieval periods may survive below ground.

Over the centuries, as settlements grow and develop, their focus may shift. Consequently, an area of archaeological potential need not necessarily coincide with the boundary of the conservation area.

Conservation Area Analysis

Historic Development

The Church of St. Michael provides physical evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation, incorporating “long-and-short work”, an early method of inserting quoins in stone walls. There was an old north-south route running from the Trent river crossing to the church, and this may explain why the church is some distance from the present main thoroughfare of the village. This route is partly preserved in a footpath, which runs south from the church to St. Brides, but where it meets the Trent flood plain it has been destroyed by 20th century gravel extraction.

Some vestiges of the old pattern of enclosures to the north of the church are preserved in the present boundaries, but the evidence is largely lost to modern development.



*Church - detail of
'long-and-short' work*

Land ownership patterns have influenced the development of the village and its current appearance. Most particularly, in the 15th century the lands forming the Manor were split between two branches of the Francis family. In 1602 half of the land passed to Robert Burdett and a few years later the other half passed to Richard Harpur. In practice, this meant that the land was fairly evenly split throughout the village between the two estates (Burdett and Harpur), with a small amount owned by the Rector. The pattern of ownership appears on a plan of 1608. This remained more-or-less the same until the 20th century, when the estates started to sell off the farms and land.

In practice, this meant that the smaller cottages were generally removed, as the two estates were able to consolidate their landholdings. The farms expanded with improved agricultural practices and became quite large and imposing. These farms were supplemented by a handful of estate and quarry workers cottages. The 2½ and 3-storey estate farmhouses still dominate the village.

Between the two main nodes of activity at the east and west end of the village, the buildings are spread out along the connecting road, in a loosely knit linear pattern. This northern side of the street is dominated by modern housing, but it still follows the medieval street pattern. There were some buildings to the south of the road in the early 17th century (where there are now open fields). The buildings here were later cleared away and not replaced, probably in the interests of improving the views to and from the east front of the Rectory, to which this land belonged.

The 1608 plan also shows that the land between the main street (Ingleby Road) and the brook at the bottom of the hill was still separated into medieval crofts. These long thin parcels of land were each farmed by the occupier of the property on the main street frontage.

The open fields, commons and meadows were enclosed by private agreement in 1766. In practice this meant that the smallholdings of the village labourers were swallowed up by the larger farms, as they expanded. The smaller cottages on the road frontage were either enlarged for multiple occupation by estate workers or removed. There is a noticeable scarcity of small cottages in the village, many having been demolished since 1608. There is evidence throughout the village of the remains of smaller stone buildings in the gable-ends of larger cottages and houses. During the 18th and 19th centuries the choice of brick for the front elevation with stone reserved for side and rear walls was often one of polite taste, as brick was much more fashionable than rubblestone. In the case of Stanton-by-Bridge, however, this was more often coincidental. It was a practical and economic way for estates to build, where it just so happened that the rubblestone survived from earlier buildings in a convenient location. The estate cottages appear in rows originally of two or more, e.g. Plumtree Cottages (formerly three) and Nos. 1-3 Ingleby Road (formerly four – called Stone Row).

The form of the village today largely reflects the state it had reached by the end of the 18th century, with housing infill of the 20th century.

Approaches

The approach into Stanton-by-Bridge from Swarkestone Bridge most clearly highlights its strategic importance as one of the first settlements encountered in Derbyshire to the south of the Trent valley flood plain. The buildings are generally clustered upon the ridgeline



View of earthworks from The Causeway

preserved as a long earthwork boundary bank, visible in low sunlight.

The eastern part of the village cannot be seen from this viewpoint as it is hidden by a tree-covered outcrop of Millstone Grit, one of several former quarries in the village. The road rises from the causeway in a steep curve up to the main entry into the village, at its junction with Ingleby Road. Here, a large oak is a major landmark. It was planted in 1897 and dominates the central green space.

The southern approach into the village from Melbourne is over-shadowed on its west side by the trees and higher ground within The Hills quarry. Apparently worked out in the late 16th century, the quarry was abandoned and left to naturalise. To the east the land falls away gradually to a sheltered valley where the late 19th century Waterworks are bedded into the landscape.

Approaching Stanton-by-Bridge from Ingleby to the west, the road drops down an incline into the earliest part of the settlement, which developed around the church. Here the village is informal in character, as the first buildings encountered are the farmbuildings serving the working Manor Farm and the converted farm buildings of The Old Rectory. Manor Farm is quite open to view and seems relatively exposed, with cartsheds facing the street, unlike other parts of the village, where the farmbuildings surround enclosed yards. This side of the village has a large green, on the upside of which is the churchyard, and on the downside of which is Manor Farm. There is no pavement, suggesting that it has little traffic. As the farm name suggests, Stanton-by-Bridge once had a Manor House, on an adjacent site to the north, opposite the church, but there are no visible traces of it left.



Village Green with landmark Oak tree

Building Materials and Details

Local geology and availability of building materials directly influenced the form and appearance of Stanton. The range of materials and the way in which they were used in local building details is intricately linked with local identity. The appendix lists the special and typical traditional building details encountered within the conservation area, and is

supplemented by photographs, which provides a snapshot of the local vernacular details.

The geology on which Stanton sits is of considerable interest locally as it has shaped both the topography and the economic development of the settlement. Stanton and Melbourne sit on the southernmost outcrop of Millstone Grit in Derbyshire. Stanton is an Old English word meaning “stony farm or village”. Although this is only a small geographical area, numerous small quarries sprang up, which supplied the surrounding area with building stone. Many of these quarries have medieval origins. By the 13th century, ashlar was being used as the main walling stone for the north aisle of the church.



Detail of boundary wall on Ingleby Lane

After the construction of the Swarkestone causeway in the 14th century (which was built from gritstone, probably quarried at Stanton), the emphasis of the settlement gradually shifted over to the east. A large proportion of the quarrying activity took place around the east side of the settlement and the focus probably changed as requirements for bulk transportation of stone dictated the communication network.

The Hills is identified as a quarry on a plan of 1608. It has numerous hollows and humps, but is difficult to tell today how much is spoil and how much is the natural contour of the land, worked away. The seven-acre area is now largely wooded.

There were three small quarries to the west of the church (outside the settlement), two further quarries near the Causeway (one the Old Quarry at Bridgefoot, the other at the rear of The Hollow) and two to the east of The Hills (a small 19th century outcrop at Stanton Barns and a medieval quarry – now a small plantation - which had ceased working by 1513). These are well-hidden from the main views into the village.

The presence of quarries within the village in the 16th century meant that there was plenty of building stone, although very few buildings appear to have been built from coursed ashlar. Most of the earliest surviving buildings, including the earliest parts of the church, were built from rubblestone and this was almost universally used for properties and field boundaries within the village until the 18th century, when brick took over as the main building material. This stone can be very coarse in texture (sometimes containing pebbles and large granules of sand) and this is a distinctive local characteristic. There are a wide range of sizes built into walls. Even the rubblestone buildings do not have well-defined worked stone quoins; most corners have been replaced in brick at a later date.



Main Street - rubblestone and brick

Although there are no timber-framed buildings surviving in Stanton-by-Bridge, it is likely

that the rubblestone was combined with timber-framed construction, such as can be found at nearby Ingleby. This was replaced by brick construction in an extensive rebuilding programme, evident in the 18th century. There is very little dateable evidence of the 17th century buildings, which appear on the map of 1608. Where remnants of these buildings survive, most have been re-roofed.

Whilst the earliest surviving buildings were built from rubble gritstone, these were displaced by either more refined coursed ashlar or brick, according to the status of the building. With the improvement of transport in the 19th century the range of materials would have increased. The sandstone used at High Standing (circa 1830), for example, was probably acquired from a more northerly part of Derbyshire.



High Standing, Derby Road

Bricks were more readily available in the 18th century. The Burdett and Harpur estates both had brickworks in nearby Ticknall, which provided them with a reliable source. They were often the choice for lintels and window surrounds in rubblestone construction, particularly for the small workers cottages, as dressed stone was more expensive. The brick-built Retreat on Hills Lane, built in the early 19th century, incorporates brick for the segmental brick heads. Rose Cottage on Derby Road, incorporates ½ brick segmental arches for the lintels in combination with rubblestone walls. Moulded bricks were incorporated on agricultural buildings in the 19th century, with rounded corners, in areas exposed to greatest potential wear from animals and machinery. They were also used for the brick chimneystacks at Plumtree Cottages, which is a characteristic of the Harpur-Crewe estate, also found at Ticknall.

Even though two estates owned most of the village, the different ownerships are not obvious to the eye and the limited palette of materials has generated uniformity. The only easily identifiable differences are in the choice of chimney pots. There are a large variety of window aperture treatments, with segmental brick arches, gauged brick lintels, plain and wedge-shaped stone ashlar lintels (see photographs of building details in the appendix). The most technically difficult to construct was the cambered arch of rubbed bricks with a flat top (used at Poplars Farmhouse and Grange Farmhouse). The same variety does not apply to cills, which were usually omitted even on the more substantial properties. There is the odd exception in dressed stone.



Staffordshire blue clay tiles predominate on the roofs of the village, being easily imported into the area after the Trent and Mersey canal was opened in 1777. There is very little use of slate, although Welsh slate was also readily available following the construction of the

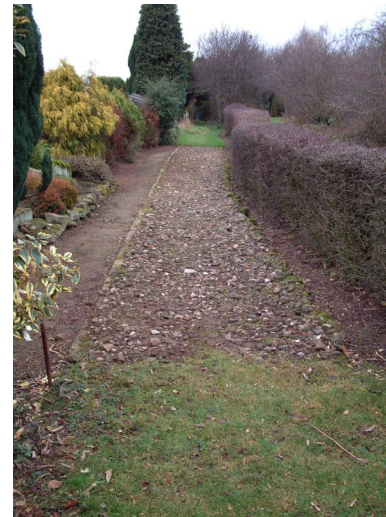
canal. This is a noticeable absence, indicative that there was little development in the 19th century (with the odd exception such as High Standing and the Waterworks). Blue clay tiles are extremely durable and from the late 18th century on they tended to replace the local red clay tiles, of which the only surviving examples are at Hollyhocks and Poplars Farmhouse.



Red clay tiles survive at Poplars Farm (left) and Hollyhocks (right)

Boundaries are almost entirely defined by stone boundary walls, finished with roughly dressed flat stone copings, with the occasional interruption in brick with red clay copings, holly and privet hedge or picket fence. Even the hedge field boundaries to the south side of the main street contain the remains of earlier stone walls, possibly remnants of the previous house enclosures on this side of the road. The tallest boundary walls were generally historically reserved for walled kitchen gardens, i.e. at Hollies Farm and The Old Rectory, where they hid the produce from prying eyes and stored warmth for the fruit.

The footpath network runs north-south, incorporating some of the best views of the quarries. The path between the old quarry at the end of the Causeway and the village (pictured right) was bound with a pitched sandstone surface, as it was probably subjected to considerable wear, and this surface has become exposed in places.



Historic Buildings

There are 4 principal farms in the village. They are very substantial buildings, of 2½ and 3-storeys, illustrating the wealth of their aristocratic owners, but they were nevertheless worked by tenant farmers. The Old Rectory, in contrast, was much grander in design and proportion, with the grandest entrance of all, reflecting the higher status of the Rector. It sits in a mature garden with a large walled kitchen garden and faces the open fields to the east.



The Old Rectory entrance



The Old Rectory (left) and the kitchen garden wall (right)

The four main farms were established over a short period between the mid 18th century and early 19th century. Grange Farmhouse (formerly Ivy House Farm – Harpur estate) is the earliest farmhouse – of early to mid 18th century construction, incorporating raised bands of brickwork and a central chimney stack. Manor Farm, Hollies Farm (Burdett estate), and Poplars Farm (Harpur estate) followed shortly afterwards and date from the late 18th to the early 19th century. They also incorporate dentilled brick eaves. The farmsteads were designed around courtyards or “foldyards”, with most of the activities hidden from the road behind long low ranges of buildings.



Grange Farmhouse

There are a few estate workers cottages, all of a much smaller scale than the farmhouses, which they served. There were also four small farms. The property known as Hollyhocks, was once the farmhouse to Quarry Hill Farm, although this never appears to have had the status of the four large farms, and it is clear that the farmhouse was rebuilt from the remains of another earlier stone building. The farm known as Hill Top, near The Hills, has now disappeared apart from one outbuilding, now much altered and used as a dwelling.

Hollow Farm and Stanton Barns survive in part. Stanton Barn still retains some buildings in agricultural use, although most have been converted to residential use. This farmstead, in the parish of Melbourne, was originally a small one belonging to the Hardinge family of King's Newton Hall. The Hardinge estate in the parish of Melbourne was sold to the Melbourne Hall Estate in 1735, including Stanton Barn. Many of the farmbuildings there were erected by the tenant, John Earp, shortly after the Parliamentary enclosure of Melbourne in 1787-91.

Many of the farm buildings in Stanton-by-Bridge started off life as smaller stone buildings. Over the years, rather than rebuild these from scratch, they have been extended, occasionally in stone, but more often than not in brick in the 18th and 19th centuries. Widespread re-roofing has taken place incorporating dentilled and saw-toothed brickwork along the eaves above the rubblestone wall. Moulded bricks with rounded corners have often replaced weak stone corners.

The barn conversion called Millhouse illustrates very clearly how the practical application of available materials for farm buildings influenced their form and appearance. The earliest phase of building is represented by the roughly coursed rubble. There were no attempts to disguise the development of the buildings as stone gave way to brick.

In some cases estate ownership of farms and large landholdings has dictated the shape of the enclosure, which has created fluid development, sometimes incorporating buildings on both sides of the road (Old Barn House and Stanton House). The Old Granary to Poplars Farm projects into the road, without any adherence to a building line, creating a pinch-point.

Most of the historic buildings within Stanton-by-Bridge face the road frontage, space not being at a premium and there being no evidence left, if there ever was any, of the tight-built gable-fronted development characteristic of the more built-up medieval settlements.

Views

Every conservation area has a multitude of changing views, both close-range and more expansive, too numerous to cover comprehensively in a document of this scope. This section describes a selection of general and more specific views that are likely to impress themselves most strongly in a visitor's experience of the conservation area. Some of the viewpoints referred to are included in the conservation area map included in this document.

From the east end of Ingleby Road looking to the west, the road bends to the left and the houses on the right are set back from the road with small front gardens on each plot. Each house is set on a slight angle to the road rather than parallel with it, gradually opening up the street frontage, progressing from east to west. From the brow of the hill, looking west, there are long views down to the church, the Old Rectory and Poplars Farm. Running along Ingleby Road there are occasional views to the north and the Trent valley, with glimpses of the hills beyond Derby. Although much of the modern backland bungalow development along Ingleby Road is out-of-place, these are generally set back from the brow of the hill and there are clear uninterrupted views across their roofs to the valley beyond.



Views along Ingleby Road

From the bottom of the hill along Ingleby Road there are important views across the fields to The Old Rectory, which is now more prominent than the church. This was designed to look out across the fields, its front elevation facing east. The Scots Pine planting for The

Old Rectory extends a long way down the street, and some of the 19th century planting has taken over views of the church, which has only a small bell-cote and has lost its landmark status.

From the north, the rural setting of the village is very important, although vulnerable to further encroachment. The long exchanges of view and open spaces between The Old Rectory and the centre of the village and Derby Road and Stanton Barns provide relief and emphasise its agricultural connections.

Loss and Damage

The concept of conservation areas was introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967, as an acknowledgement of the need to conserve the “cherished local scene” in the face of accelerated change following the Second World War. It was not intended that development should be prevented, but rather that settlements should develop over time in a way that reflects and strengthens their special character. At Stanton by Bridge, some of the undesirable changes described below predate the designation of the conservation area in 1978. The designation was put in place as a safeguard against further harmful development, so far as this could be achieved by the need for planning permission.

In defining the character of the conservation area we can also identify instances where the village has suffered alterations or losses that either individually or cumulatively have diluted this character. It is hoped that identifying these will help householders, designers and the planning authority to reverse some of the damaging alterations and to avoid the same mistakes in the future.

Loss of building details

Generally speaking the loss of building details in Stanton-by-Bridge has been limited to historic window and door designs, although this has been quite comprehensive. The village has not lost chimneys and chimney pots, which survive substantially intact. One disfiguring alteration that has occurred is the rendering of brickwork. The loss of the patina and surface variety of old brickwork at both Manor Farm and The Lindens has weakened the historic character of this western part of the village.

There has been a loss of historic window joinery in the houses in the settlement, and there is a risk that the historic window pattern in buildings that are not listed will be lost. Some segmental brick lintels have been rebuilt in a flat soldier course, indicating the presence of a hidden modern “catnic” lintel (The Grange, Yew Tree Cottage, Ivy Cottage). Plumtree Cottages and Rosedene were both photographed in the early 20th century and this provides evidence for the characteristic local horizontal sliding sash windows to be reinstated at some time in the future.



Plumtree Cottages, Ingleby Road

Most of the smallest terraced estate cottages have been amalgamated with an adjoining cottage during the 20th century. This has sometimes led to the loss of the historic estate



Rosedene, Ingleby Road

identity. In some cases the front doors of the individual properties have been retained in the conversion, but not always, as for instance in the case of the terrace of four cottages (1 and 3 Ingleby Road), which has lost its distinct estate identity.

Barn conversions have introduced new window styles into the village but have not retained much of the paraphernalia associated with agricultural farmsteads; shutters or taking-in doors, externally opening stable-doors, ventilation holes (breathers), and large threshing barn doors.

New development

New “infill” development has taken place throughout the 20th century and this has been extensive. New development is in danger of dominating the settlement and of the 84 properties within the village, 43 were built in the 20th century. There are few opportunities for further development without compromising the character of the village and creating an imbalance between new and old. There are many instances of unsympathetic development, in the form of bungalows (an alien form) and rendered buildings (a new material), and the use of concrete interlocking tiles is widespread.

The semi-detached council houses forming Church Close were built from pink/buff brickwork. In colour and finish this row has a regimented appearance, which is particularly alien to the irregular character of the settlement.

In other instances local materials and details have been “borrowed” successfully from historic cottages but the new or extended dwellings are on a much bigger scale than the buildings they emulate and some are squeezed onto small plots.

Without a strongly defined building line, the village has sustained considerable 20th century development without detriment to the overall street pattern. However, there are now few views from the main street in the village looking north down to the brook and Trent valley beyond, as 20th century infill and backland development has clogged the more open character of this side of the street. The retention of the remaining views is, therefore, important to maintain the connection between the village and its wider valley context.



View from Ingleby Lane across to the Trent

Loss of agricultural character and identity

Although there has been an on-going tradition of conversion of agricultural buildings for

many years, this has started to have an impact on the semi-rural character of the settlement. For example, the identity of the Old Barn House on the corner of Hills Lane and Ingleby Road as a former historic threshing barn is lost to a casual observer. The name provides the main clue to its identity.

There is only one farmstead that retains its historic farm buildings in agricultural use (Manor Farm), although it is not the only working farm left. Other farms have diversified,

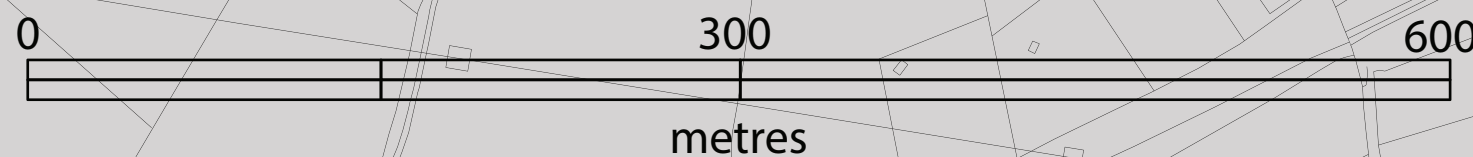
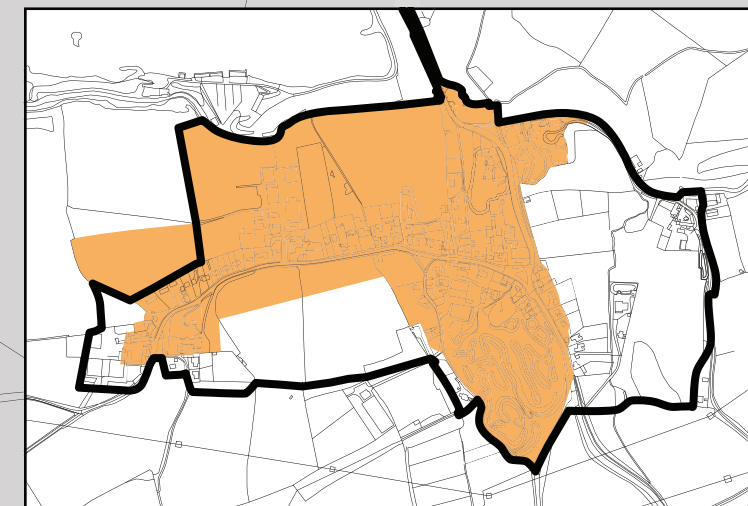
adapted and converted farm buildings but built new purpose-built Dutch or “Atcost” barns at the back of each historic farmstead, pushing back the edge of the settlement into the fields and former quarries. Whilst some conversion schemes have been successful in retaining the character of the farmstead and the identity of individual farm buildings, others have not; Quarry Hill Farm and Poplars Farm have lost this important historic identity and the relationship between farmhouse and subsidiary buildings is blurred. Most damage has been done by the new detached houses and large-scale reconstruction within the farmsteads (4 and 6 Hollies Farm Close, Quarry Hill Barn, Sandstones, Swallow Barn).



Old Barn House, Ingleby Lane

- Conservation Area boundary
- Open spaces
- Principal views
- Architectural landmarks & focal points
- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed buildings
- Other buildings which contribute positively to the special architectural or historic character
- Areas of high archaeological potential

NOTE: The whole of the Swarkestone Causeway up to the south side of the River Trent is included in the Stanton by Bridge Conservation Area



Stanton by Bridge
Conservation Area
Designated : 13th July 1978

Appendix

Distinctive Architectural Details

STANTON BY BRIDGE



Checklist of details

The details in this appendix illustrate those building elements that help to define Stanton by Bridge's particular character. These may be common everyday vernacular details found repeatedly throughout the conservation area or may be more exceptional, consciously designed features.

This appendix may prove useful in providing inspiration for new development, whether traditional or contemporary, if used with care. Paradoxically, the outstanding architectural details of a conservation area may not be the ones that are most typical of the area. They often belong to the important key buildings of a village and may look out of place on smaller buildings in subordinate locations. The majority of buildings in the conservation areas of South Derbyshire are plainly and simply detailed.

Boundary treatments

- Pink rubble gritstone boundary walls with squared rubble copings
- Red brick walls with triangular moulded red brick copings

Chimney stacks and pots

- Buff-coloured square spiked pattern and short red clay chimney pots
- Red brick stacks with rounded moulded bricks

Lintels and cills

- Segmental brick arches
- Gauged brick lintels
- Stone wedge lintels and squared stone lintels
- Plain brickwork without masonry cills

Roof types and details

- Hipped roofs
- Raised coped brick gables
- Pitched roofs with plain close verge
- Pitched roof with decorative bargeboards (Village Hall)

Walls

- Dentilled and "sawtooth" eaves brickwork
- Combinations of brick and rubblestone
- Ventilation holes (blocked)

Windows

- Casement windows - multi-paned and diamond lattice cast iron
- Sash windows
- Horizontally sliding sashes (Yorkshire sashes)

Historic paving

- Millstone Grit pitching with gritstone kerb

BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

Walls and copings



Stone boundary walls (above, left and right) - pink rubble gritstone incorporating large boulders and the natural outcrops of gritstone within the wall. Copings of squared rubble, laid flat.

Brick walls (left and right) in red brick with triangular moulded red clay copings.



Gates

Far left - early 20th century wrought iron gates and lantern holder

Left - unusual wrought iron gates incorporating a cast flower motif at each joint

CHIMNEY STACKS AND POTS



Above - brick chimney stacks with several oversailing courses. The buff square clay pots with the spiked tops were introduced by the Burdett estate at Hollies Farm (above right). Rounded moulded bricks were used by the Harpur-Crewe estate at Plumtree Cottages (right). The same detail occurs in Ticknall.



Above - the Harpur-Crewe estate used short red clay pots for Plumtree Cottages (above) and the same pots were used by the Burdett estate for Stone Row (above left and detail left).

WINDOWS - Lintels and cills



Above - in the 18th century, where wealth permitted in the finer houses, “hand-rubbed” bricks or “gauged” bricks were used. The result was a precise, thinly-jointed, wedge-shaped lintel. These bricks were sandwiched together using lime putty, such as the cambered arch (above).

Where economy was important, lintels were simpler in form - a segmental arch formed by a course of “stretcher and header” bricks (below).



By the first half of the 19th century, the use of stone was much more widespread, partly due to improvements in the transportation of heavy goods (by canal and later rail). Wedge-shaped stone lintels echoed the wedge form of the gauged brick lintel (above).

Many of the smaller cottages had no cill (left). Only a handful of the grandest buildings and mid-late 19th century buildings had stone cills (above).

ROOF TYPES AND DETAILS



Above left - hipped roof in Staffordshire blue clay tiles with bonnet tiles to the hips



Above right - pitched roof with corbelled brick verge

Below left - pitched roof with raised coped brick gable



Left - decorative timber bargeboards

Below right - roof incorporating mixture of old handmade plain red clay tiles and Staffordshire blue clay tiles



WALLS - Brickwork details



Rounded moulded bricks - used in conjunction with brick chimney stack (right) and corner of agricultural building (above)



Above and right - the pattern of ventilation holes within brickwork is distinctive. They are survivals from the original use of buildings as hay barns. Most of these slots have been blocked up with slate or blue bricks when the buildings were converted from agricultural uses into dwellings.



Brick eaves details - Left top and second from top - dentilled and corbelled eaves

Left - "sawtooth" and corbelled eaves



WALLS - Rubblestone and brick



Brick and rubblestone - brick makes strong quoins and window and door reveals (above right and below). It was often used as a repair, or when the old buildings were adapted or altered, a common occurrence during the 18th and early 19th centuries. The unusual alliance of stone and brick, with little attempt to disguise the building evolution, is one of Stanton-by-Bridge's most delightful and picturesque qualities.



WINDOWS



Above left - side-hinged timber casements of multiple panes. These were made with flush fitting opening casements and frames.

Left - casement with single horizontal glazing bar.

Above right - cast iron, diamond-paned casements

Right - side-hinged multi-paned timber casements set within chamfered frame (The Village Hall)



Left and bottom left - horizontally sliding sash windows are a common feature of the Midlands, often reserved for the less important elevations or small vernacular buildings. They are quite common in Stanton.



Right - vertically-sliding sash window. Most of the large, formal houses in Georgian England had large sash windows. In the early 19th century it was quite common to still find exposed sash boxes in rural areas (right).



HISTORIC PAVED SURFACES

Left: Sections of Millstone Grit pitching with sections of flush gritstone kerb, an old packhorse/quarry access road

Below: Detail of pitching and gritstone kerb restraint

