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SOUTH EAST DERBYSHIRE COLLEGE,  
FIELD ROAD, ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT.  
OSA REPORT No: OSA12DT01

March 2012.

**OSA**

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**Report Summary.**

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**REPORT NO:** OSA12DT01

**SITE NAME:** South East Derbyshire College, Field Road Site, Ilkeston

**COUNTY:** Derbyshire

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** SK 4675 4100

**ON BEHALF OF:** St. James Securities Ltd  
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## 1.0 Abstract.

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*This desk-based archaeological assessment was carried out for St. James Securities Ltd by On-Site Archaeology Ltd in March 2012. The proposed development area lies in the southern part of the town of Ilkeston, Derbyshire. This assessment concerns the site and a wider study area within 1000m of the proposed area of development. This assessment has assembled available material held by the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, Ilkeston Local Studies Library as well as additional resources. Forty-two known archaeological sites, find spots and selected listed buildings were found within the study area.*

*There have been no previous archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the site. The assessment shows that the proposed development site has low to moderate archaeological potential. Very little prehistoric or Roman archaeology has been found in the vicinity of the site. Although medieval settlement is known from Ilkeston this is likely to have been concentrated some way to the north of the site. Whilst the majority of the site clearly remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period there are some indications that a potter was using part of the site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The site was incorporated into the urban fabric of the town during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion. A substantial house was erected on a limited part of the site in 1854, and a chapel in 1869, but these have both since been demolished and replaced with 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. The majority of archaeological data points identified in the vicinity of the site date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Assessing the archaeological potential of the site is difficult to some extent due to the lack of archaeological investigations within the area. Given that proviso the site is considered to have very low potential to contain archaeological features pre-dating the medieval period. Medieval and later features may be present, most likely in the form of field boundaries reflecting the predominantly agricultural history of the site.*

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## 2.0 Introduction.

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*On-Site Archaeology* carried out this desk-based archaeological assessment for St James Securities Ltd in March 2012 in advance of the submission of a planning application. The site is located to the south of the historic core of the town of Ilkeston, centred at National Grid Reference SK 4680 4100. The site is currently divided into two parts. The northern half comprises a series of buildings forming a college and glass factory, whilst the southern part is occupied predominantly by playing fields and disused tennis courts. The proposed development is for the construction of a mixed development comprising a retail facility with associated car parking, a petrol station and landscaping, and a residential component. The site does not lie within a conservation area.

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## 3.0 Methodology.

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In the first instance a search was made of all data held by Derbyshire Historic Environment Record within 1000m of the proposed area of development. The information obtained is presented in the Gazetteer, (Section 5, below). Where data has been collected from the Derbyshire HER, the unique reference number is cited in the gazetteer. In addition a general, wider search of the surrounding area was undertaken to help place the site in its historical context. This wider search did not attempt to gather all available data points but made reference to the Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey, Archaeological Assessment Report for Ilkeston (Stroud, 2003), together with digital data held by the Archaeological Data Service and other published sources.

Historic maps held by Ilkeston Library Local Studies Section were also consulted to provide detailed information regarding the developmental history of the site. Extracts from several of the maps are included within this assessment report.

A field inspection was carried out on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2012, when several photographs were taken to assist in the assessment of potential archaeological survival. A selection of photographs are included as plates at the end of this report.

The study has identified 42 sites, buildings and findspots within a radius of 1000m. None of the sites, buildings or findspots is within the boundary of the proposed development site itself. However, sites and find spots within the wider study area also affect the archaeological potential of the development site insofar as they can highlight the character of potential buried archaeological remains.

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#### 4.0. Site Location, Landuse, Topography and Geology.

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The site is located to the south of the historic core of Ilkeston, centred at National Grid Reference SK 4675 4100. The majority of the boundaries of the site comprise residential gardens associated with properties on Whitworth Road, to the east, Field Road and Nottingham Road, to the north, Stanton Road, to the west and Amberley Close, to the southwest. To the south the site is bordered by Field House Infant and Nursery School.

The site is currently divided into four parts. The majority of the northern part of the site comprises the buildings and car parks forming the South East Derbyshire College, together with limited green landscaping. The northeast corner comprises Ilkeston Glass, a late 20<sup>th</sup> century brick building, with associated tarmac car park and single storey garage block. The majority of the southern part of the site consists of grassed playing fields, whilst an area to the southwest consists of disused damaged tarmac tennis courts.

The modern ground surface at the northwest boundary of the site lies at approximately 88m AOD. The land then slopes down gently towards the east and south, so that the ground level at the northeast corner is at approximately 80m AOD, and the playing fields at the south end of the site lie at between 78 and 76m AOD.

Ilkeston lies on the Middle Coal Measures, which contain layers of iron ore. The site itself lies to the south, on the Lower Coal Measures Formation, comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, with no recorded superficial deposits ([bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain](http://bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain)).



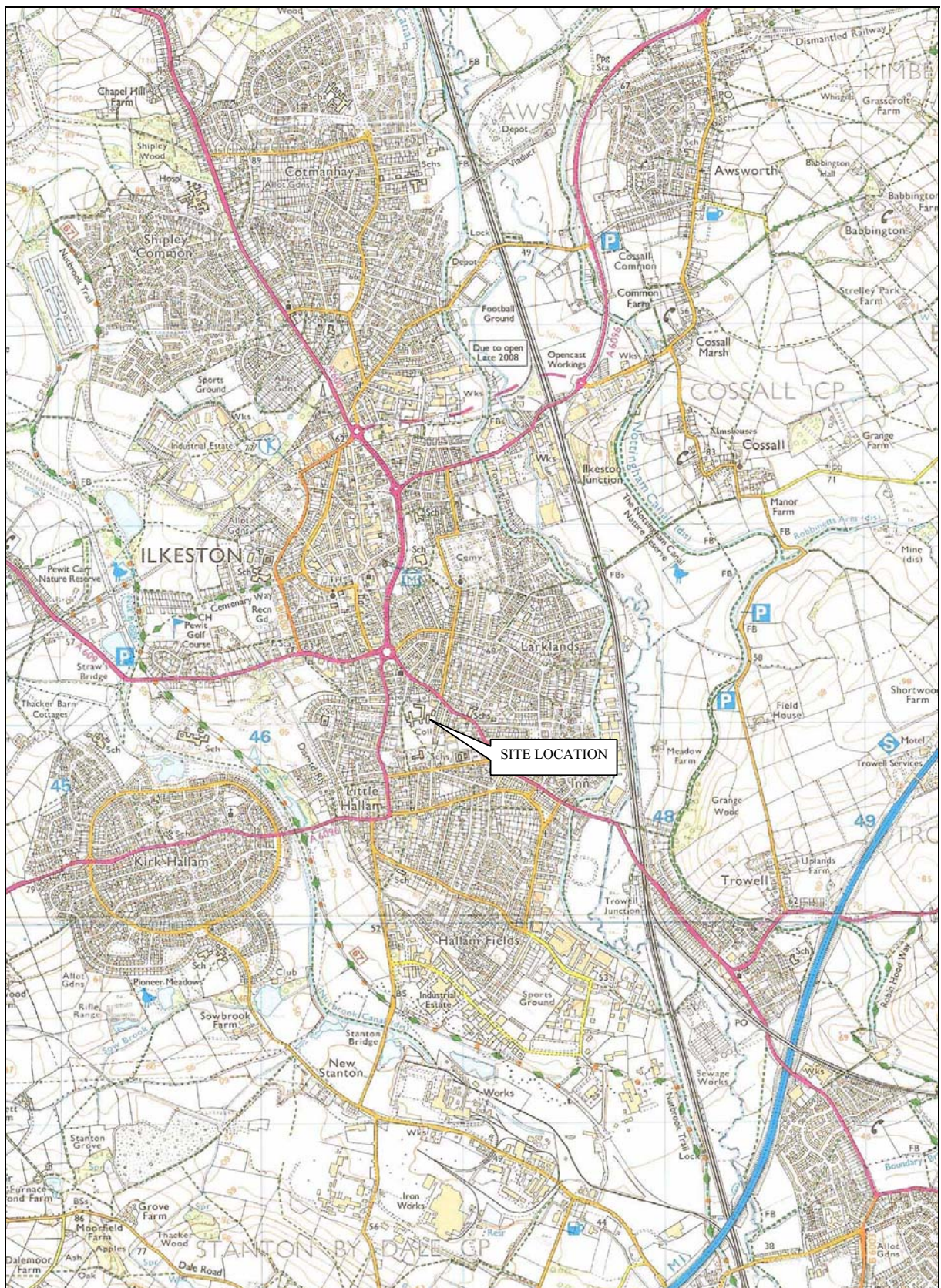


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SK 4675 4100)

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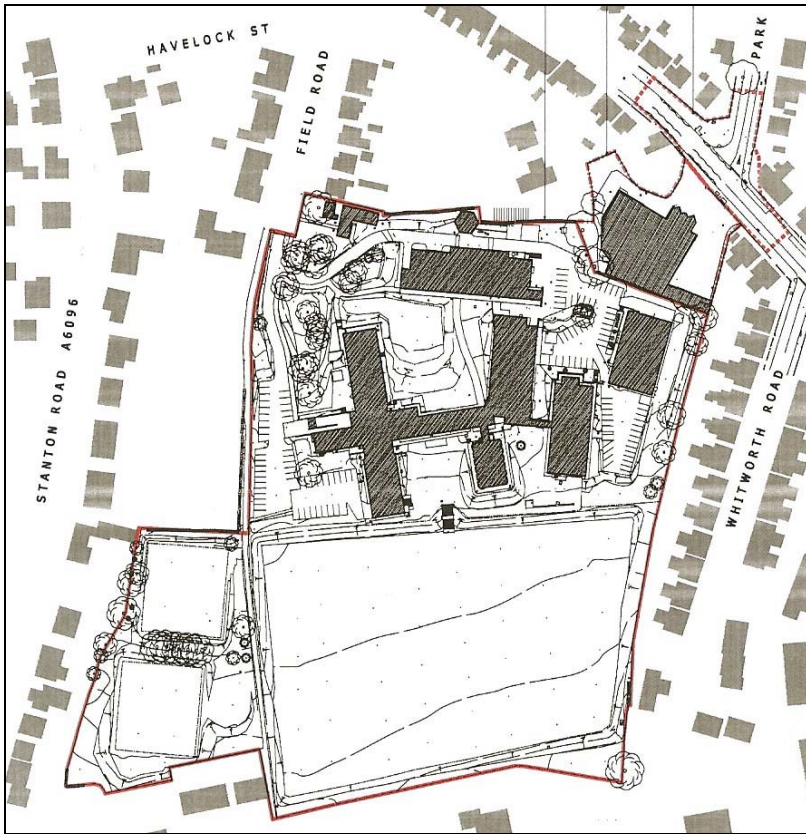


Figure 2. The present-day site layout



Figure 3. Proposed site layout

## 5.0 Gazetteer of Sites and Artefacts.

The following section lists the sites, findspots and interventions of archaeological or historical interest that are recorded in the various sources consulted. The relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) numbers are given for monuments and findspots, together with other bibliographic references where used. The locations of the recorded sites are plotted on Figure 4.

Map No	Name	Date	NGR (SK)	HER no.	Description
<b>Known sites or findspots</b>					
1	All Saints' Church, Kirk Hallam	12 <sup>th</sup> century +	45857 40550	21655	A grade I listed parish church dating to the 14th and 15th centuries, with restoration work carried out in the 19th century. It also incorporates 12th century Norman work.
2	Site of Oakwell Brickworks	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4600 4110	21603	Site of a 19th and 20th century brickworks. A Grade II listed Hoffmann brick kiln built in the early 20th century survives on the site. The Oakwell brickworks began production c1879 and ceased production in the 1960s.
3	Silver penny (findspot)	Late 13 <sup>th</sup> -early 14 <sup>th</sup> century	46006 40424	21664	A silver long cross penny of Edward I (1272-1307) was found by Mr P E Hallam when he was a child, while playing on an old footpath. The footpath has now disappeared and the area has been built over.
4	Masonry at Rutland Recreation Ground	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century +	4610 4140	21604	Three sandstone blocks, in children's play area, left over from lock constructions on the Erewash Canal.
5	Former Water Works, Little Hallam	19 <sup>th</sup> century	4610 4050	21605	19th century water works supplying drinking water; a surviving reservoir is now used for recreational purposes.
6	Nutbrook canal	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	45382 41326	99004	Route of a canal begun in 1793 and fully opened in 1796. Traffic ceased in 1949. Some parts of the canal retain water, others have been filled in or destroyed.
7	Wharnccliffe Garage	20 <sup>th</sup> century	4620 4180	21606	Wharnccliffe Garage, originally built in 1913 for the Hickman Brothers, is probably the first purpose-built garage in the town.
8	Colliery Building, Ilkeston Colliery	20 <sup>th</sup> century	4630 4130	21615	Colliery Building. Two-storey brick building from former Oakwell Colliery. Demolished some time after 1987.
9	United Reformed Church	20 <sup>th</sup> century	4636 4164	21699	United Reformed Church, Wharnccliffe Road. A grade II listed Congregational Church that was built in 1904-5.
10	Queen Street Baptist Church	19 <sup>th</sup> century	4642 4156	21680	A grade II listed Baptist Chapel dating to 1858. There is a date plaque inscribed 'GENERAL/BAPTIST CHAPEL/ERECTED/ AD 1858'.
11	Chapel House, Burns Street	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4643 4180	21679	A former Independent Chapel that was originally erected in 1781, but was rebuilt in 1849. It was converted in to private apartments in the 1980s.
12	Scala Cinema	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4644 4178	21659	Scala Cinema. 1913 by James Parsons of Bulwell. This is one of the earliest purpose built cinemas in the country still in use. Grade II. It was built over the burial ground of a nearby Independent Chapel.
13	Drinking Fountain	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4640 4170	21608	Drinking fountain, horse-trough and lamp standard. 1889, restored in 1980. Listed, Grade II.
14	Wesley Chapel (site of), South Street	19 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4144	21686	The site of a United Methodist Free Chapel that was built in 1845, and demolished in 1968.
15	Belper Street (west side), lace factory	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4120	21624	Small three-storied mid C19 lace factory on west side of Belper Street.
16	Albert Street, Former Lace Factory	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4130	21625	Lace Factory. A small two storey brick building constructed 1888, probably the works of G. W Wheeldon.
17	Former Ritz Cinema, South Street	20 <sup>th</sup> century	4651 4157	21672	A remarkably complete example of a fine cinema built in 1938. It became a bingo hall in 1968.

18	Transformer Box, Market Place	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4651 4175	21616	Cast iron transformer box with the coat-of-arms of the former Ilkeston Borough on the side. A relic of Derbyshire's first electric tram system which ran from 1903 until 1931.
19	Lower Stanton Road, Lace Factory	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4660 4060	21622	Single-storey, brick built, shed-type lace factory of 1909, built for C A Sudbury and closed down during the 1930's.
20	Former Baptist Chapel, South Street,	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	4656 4144	21681	A grade II listed former Baptist Chapel built in 1784, extended in 1842 and superseded in 1858. It has since been used as a Sunday school and as a chapel for other Christian denominations. It is no longer in use as a place of worship
21	Belper Street (east side), Lace Factory	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4120	21623	Between 1869 and 1871 Amos Tatham, lace manufacturer and needle maker, built a house and factory abutting the east side of Belper Street. The factory continues in use into the 21 <sup>st</sup> century.
22	Wheelwright's shop (site of), Gladstone Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4140	21626	A wheelwright's forge, last used in 1942, stood in Gladstone Street, although now only the oven with chimney remains.
23	Warehouse, Market Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4150	21628	A small two-storey warehouse of 1895 at the corner of Market Street (west side) and Coronation Street, built for C & F Sudbury.
24	Rutland Mills, Market Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4650 4160	21627	Former lace and hosiery factory built in the 1880s
25	St Mary's Church	13 <sup>th</sup> century +	4654 4173	21654	Early 13th century church, possibly on the site of an earlier church. Extensively restored in 1853-5, the west end enlarged and rebuilt in 1909-10.
26	Site of medieval building (?possibly vicarage)	14 <sup>th</sup> century +	46601 41735	21663	In March 2001 the new owner of the former vicarage, adjacent to Ilkeston church, reported the presence of dressed stonework, some fragments being decorated. It was considered that at least some of these came from the 14th century tomb of William de Cantelupe. Following this discovery, further investigations were undertaken by the Ilkeston and District Local History Society. Below modern ground levels the remains of two distinct buildings were uncovered, represented by wall foundations. The earlier of these structures is thought to be of late 14th century date, and possibly the first vicarage house to have been built on the site. Finds of pottery and glass suggest a period of occupation from the 14th through to the early 16th centuries. This early structure was covered by a demolition layer, although some of its materials had been reused in the construction of a later building on the same site. This is thought to date from at least the late 16th century and to represent a barn, stable or other outbuilding. A building is shown in approximately the correct position on a map of 1598. The outbuilding was finally demolished in 1845 and its remains used to construct various garden walls and features, or left scattered around the vicarage gardens
27	Former Unitarian Chapel, High Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4661 4183	21698	A former Unitarian Chapel that was built in 1869 to replace an earlier chapel at the same site. It is no longer in use as a place of worship
28	Methodist Chapel (site of), Market Street	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4662 4143	21689	The site of a Methodist Chapel that was built in 1855, and was demolished in the late 19th century.
29	Church of Our Lady and St Thomas of Hereford, Regent Street,	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4670 4125	21678	A Roman Catholic Church that was built in the 1920s or 30s, on the site of a 19th century Roman Catholic Chapel. It is not known if any material from the earlier chapel survives.
30	Little Hallam Lane, Hallam Mills	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4680 4050	21633	Lace factory built 1907. Single-storey office on street, typical single-storey brick factory behind.
31	'Hilly Hollies', Mining Remains	Post-medieval to early modern	4690 4180	21644	An area of coal mining remains of unknown date which almost certainly once extended over a greater area. It is shown as a recreation ground on late 19th century maps and remained undeveloped throughout the 20th century.
32	Independent Chapel (site of), Nottingham Road	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4687 4112	21696	The site of an Independent Chapel that was built in 1869. It has since been demolished
33	Nottingham Road, Framework Knitting Shop	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4690 4110	21643	Brick-built former framework knitter's workshop
34	Nottingham Road, Kensington Works	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century to	4700 4100	21641	The remains of the once extensive Kensington Works which were in multiple use in the manufacture of lace, hosiery, needles etc. in

	Kensington Works	century to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4100		in multiple use in the manufacture of lace, hosiery, needles etc. in the mid 19th century. The present remains include a two-storey brick building having a slate roof, and a later shed-type single-storey lace factory of 1907 with cast iron window frames. The two storey building may be the remains of the c. 1825 needle works. Part of the site is now used as a nursery garden.
35	Fingerpost (remains of), corner of Park Avenue and Park Crescent	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4700 4166	21674	Cast iron fingerpost at the corner of Park Avenue and Park Crescent in Ilkeston. The fingerpost was made locally at what was the Stanton Ironworks, and bears a crest with the words 'Borough of Ilkeston'.
36	St John's Church, Nottingham Road	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4717 4087	21676	An Anglican church that was built in 1892-4 in the Arts and Crafts style. It was enlarged in 1907-11.
37	Former Anglican Church, Park Road	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4715 4143	21691	A former Anglican Church that was built in the early 20th century, on the site of an earlier 'tin tabernacle', or mission church. It is now in use as a children's nursery.
38	Park Road, Fabric Factory	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	4730 4150	21649	This small single-storey brick-built textile works of c.1934, with a pitched corrugated asbestos cement roof, was built for Beardsley & Widdowson, fabric manufacturers. Now much altered
39	Methodist Church, Nottingham Road, Gallows Inn	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4737 4066	21695	A Primitive Methodist Chapel that was built in 1884, extended in the late 19th century, and is still in use as a place of worship. It was built on the site of four cottages, one of which was used as a mission room from 1875.
40	Church of the Nazarene, Corporation Road	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4741 4044	21682	A nonconformist chapel that was formerly used by the Wesleyan Methodists. It was built in 1893-5 and is still in use as a place of worship
41	Gallows Inn, Corn Mill	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4760 4060	21651	Remains of single-storey brick canalside corn mill and warehouse, in use 1890's, now incorporated in Gallows Inn.
42	Erewash Canal	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	48457 32501	99008	Canal begun in 1778 and opened in 1779. Closed to navigation in 1968 but now reopened to pleasure craft.



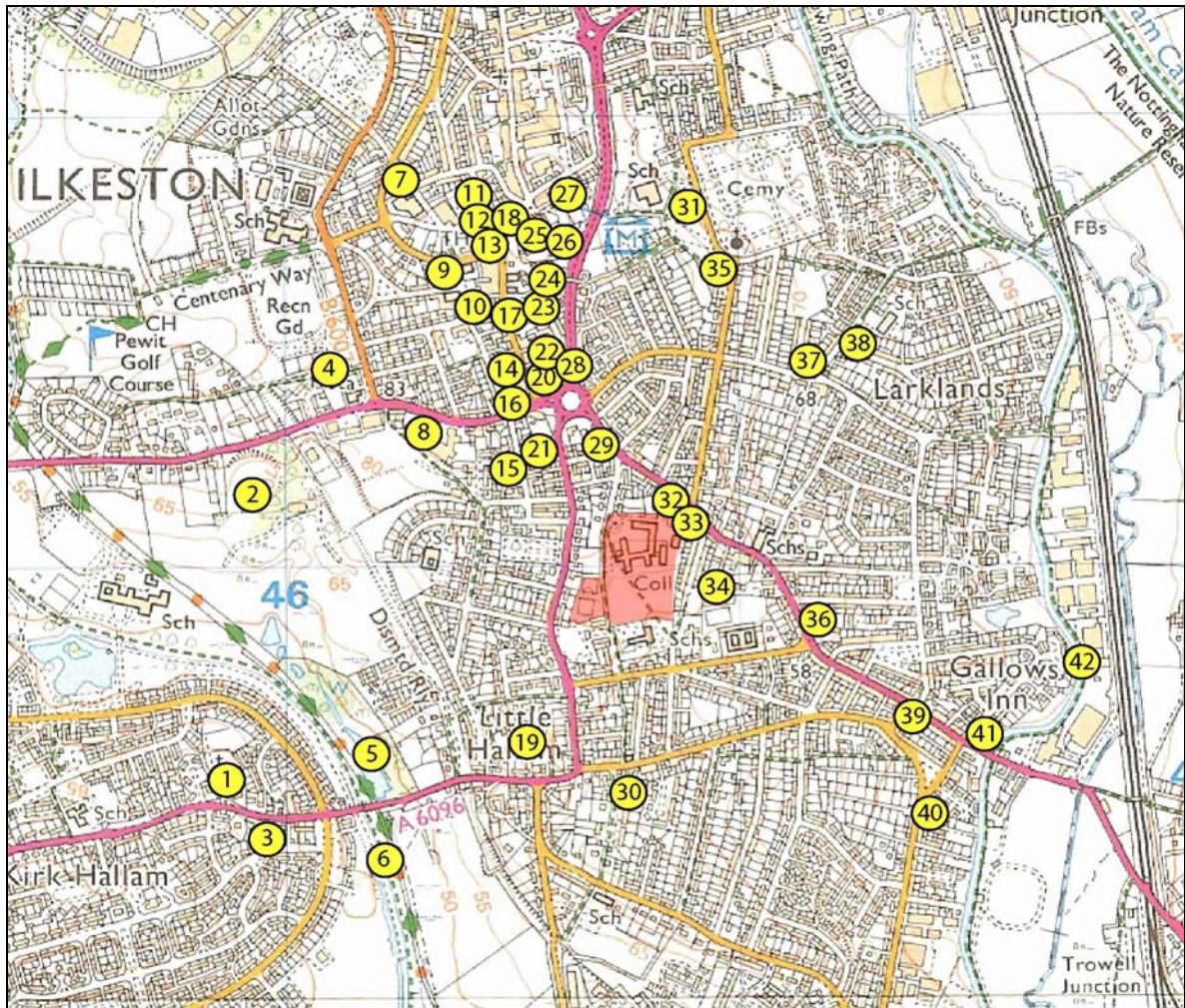


Figure 4. Locations of sites mentioned in the gazetteer (location of site in red)

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## 6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.

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Numbers in brackets refer to the gazetteer in section 5 and the accompanying map (Figure 4).

### 6.1 *Prehistoric and Romano-British Period*

The search of the HER has revealed no records of these periods within the vicinity of the site.

The paucity of material from this period is to a great extent mirrored by findings of prehistoric date from the wider area of Ilkeston. Occasional finds of prehistoric artefacts in the area have included Neolithic stone axe-heads, from Pewitt golf course and from Shipley, and a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint knife from Cotmanhay (Stroud, 2003, 3). Features of prehistoric date have not been identified through archaeological investigation within the town.

The complete absence of Roman material within the study area is a reflection of the situation within the town as a whole. Again Roman evidence is limited to occasional discoveries of coins, and a coin hoard, recovered during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, in Shipley (Stroud, 2003, 3).

### 6.2 *Medieval Period.*

There is no evidence for remains of the early medieval (pre-Conquest) period, either within the 1000m search area, or the wider environs of Ilkeston. However, the presence of some form of settlement is attested by the Domesday Survey of 1086. The entry for The Land of Gilbert de Gland is as follows (from Page, 1970, ed., p.351):

*“In Tilchestune (Ilkeston) and Halem (West Hallam) and Stantone (Stanton by Dale) Ulfensic had 6 carucates of land and 6 bovates (assessed) to the geld. (There is) land for 8 ploughs and 6 oxen. There (are) now 3 ploughs in demesne; and (there are) 10 sochmen on (de) 2 carucates of this land, and 18 villeins and 7 bordars who have 12 ploughs. There (is) the site of 1 mill and 70 acres of meadow. Woodland for pannage 1 league in length and 3 furlongs in breadth and underwood 5 furlongs in length and 2 in breadth. In King Edward’s time it was worth 8 pounds; now (it is worth) 100 shillings. Malger holds it.”*

To date no archaeological evidence for the location or nature of this earliest settlement has come to light. The core of the subsequent medieval settlement was concentrated around the church and market place, which occupy a commanding position on the top of the hill. As the place name of Ilkeston appears to derive from the personal name *Ealac* and the Old English *-dun* (for hill) (Stroud, 2003, 4), it would appear to be a reasonable assumption that the earliest settlement was located under the medieval core.

In addition to the manors referred to in the Domesday Survey documentary sources provide some datable evidence for the medieval settlement. A weekly market and annual fair were granted in 1252, although there are suggestions that this was sporadic by the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The church is first mentioned in 1291, although it is believed to date to the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century.



Baillif's accounts from 1345 suggests that coal was being extracted within the parish by this date, and other 14<sup>th</sup> century sources indicate fulling and weaving taking place. (Stroud, 2003, 5).

Ilkeston is represented cartographically by a map of the manor held at Belvoir Castle dating from 1598. This has been reproduced and published by Stevenson (1975) (see Section 7, below). Comparisons between this map, subsequent sources and the existing topography of the town have enabled the construction of a model of the layout of the medieval components of the settlement to be produced (Stroud, 2003, Figure 2). This indicates that the southernmost element of the medieval settlement was formed by properties arranged on either side of South Street. From this south end of the town several roads extended, including those to Nottingham and Stanton, between which the site considered by this report would have lain. The 1598 map annotates the land to the east of Nottingham Road as The Bridge Field. Subsequent maps show Trowell Bridge Field also extended to the west of the road. It is possible that some limited settlement took place along the edges of Nottingham Road during the medieval period, as is suggested for the later periods by the map evidence.

It is likely, therefore, that the proposal site lay predominantly or entirely within agricultural land during the medieval period.

#### **6.4 *Post Medieval to Modern***

The development of Ilkeston during this period is broadly divided into pre- and post-industrialisation phases. Prior to industrialization one of the major changes that took place within the area comprised the enclosure of the open fields. This had started during the later medieval period and had clearly continued as by the time of the Enclosure Act of 1794 little of the open field remained.

During the 16<sup>th</sup> to and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries the population of Ilkeston experienced little or no growth. Although population estimates, from analyses of the diocesan census, the manor court rolls and Hearth tax assessments only give an indicative figure these all appear to suggest a population between 300 and 500 during the period. However, by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century this had increased significantly, to over 1200 (Stroud, 2003, 7).

The textile industry continued to play an important role in the local economy throughout the post-medieval period, initially through framework knitting and the manufacture of stockings. From the 19<sup>th</sup> century one of the major textile industries in the town concentrated upon lace production. Several of the factories made their own machinery and the demand for needles within the industry also led to factories undertaking production of these. Immediately to the southeast of the site the Kensington Needle Works and Lace Factory had been in production from the 1820's. Coal mining continued in the area throughout the post-medieval period, but it was not until the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the construction of the Erewash and Nutbrook Canals, and the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the coming of the railways, that the industry reached its peak. Pottery factories were established in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in the northeastern part of the town. Cartographic sources, from the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, particularly with regards

to field names, suggest that the factories may have been preceded by a production centre to the south of the town, in the vicinity of the site (see 7.2 and 7.3 below).

The vast majority of the sites identified by the HER search date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and include surviving standing buildings and the locations of now demolished buildings, recognised through their inclusion on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps.

The area of the site itself appears to have been almost exclusively agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and early modern periods. The exceptions to this are located in the northern part of the site, where Field House was constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and development, including a non-conformist chapel, occurred along the Nottingham Road frontage. Both of these buildings were demolished in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the northern half of the site was occupied by the South East Derbyshire College, which includes an extensive complex of substantial buildings, and landscaping.

The majority of the southern portion of the site appears to never have been built upon, being utilised as agricultural land up until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, followed by playing fields associated with the college.

## 7.0 Cartographic Evidence.

A search was made in the Ilkeston Library Local Studies Section for relevant historical maps showing the area of the proposed development. Understanding of the cartographic sources for the town is greatly assisted by the previous compilation and publication of the historic maps by Ilkeston and District Local History Society (Stevenson 1975), from which some of the maps included here are drawn.

### 7.1 1598: Map of the Manor of Ilkeston.

The earliest available map of the area dates to the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In view of its early date this map provides a high degree of detail with regards to the layout of roads and properties within the town. To the south of the town the lines of Nottingham Road, Stanton Road and the Hallam to Trowell road (now Cavendish Road) form an approximately triangular area, within which the site lies. Whilst some enclosure has taken place within this triangle, within the northern and southeastern corners, the site itself appears to lie within part of the open field (The Bridge Field).

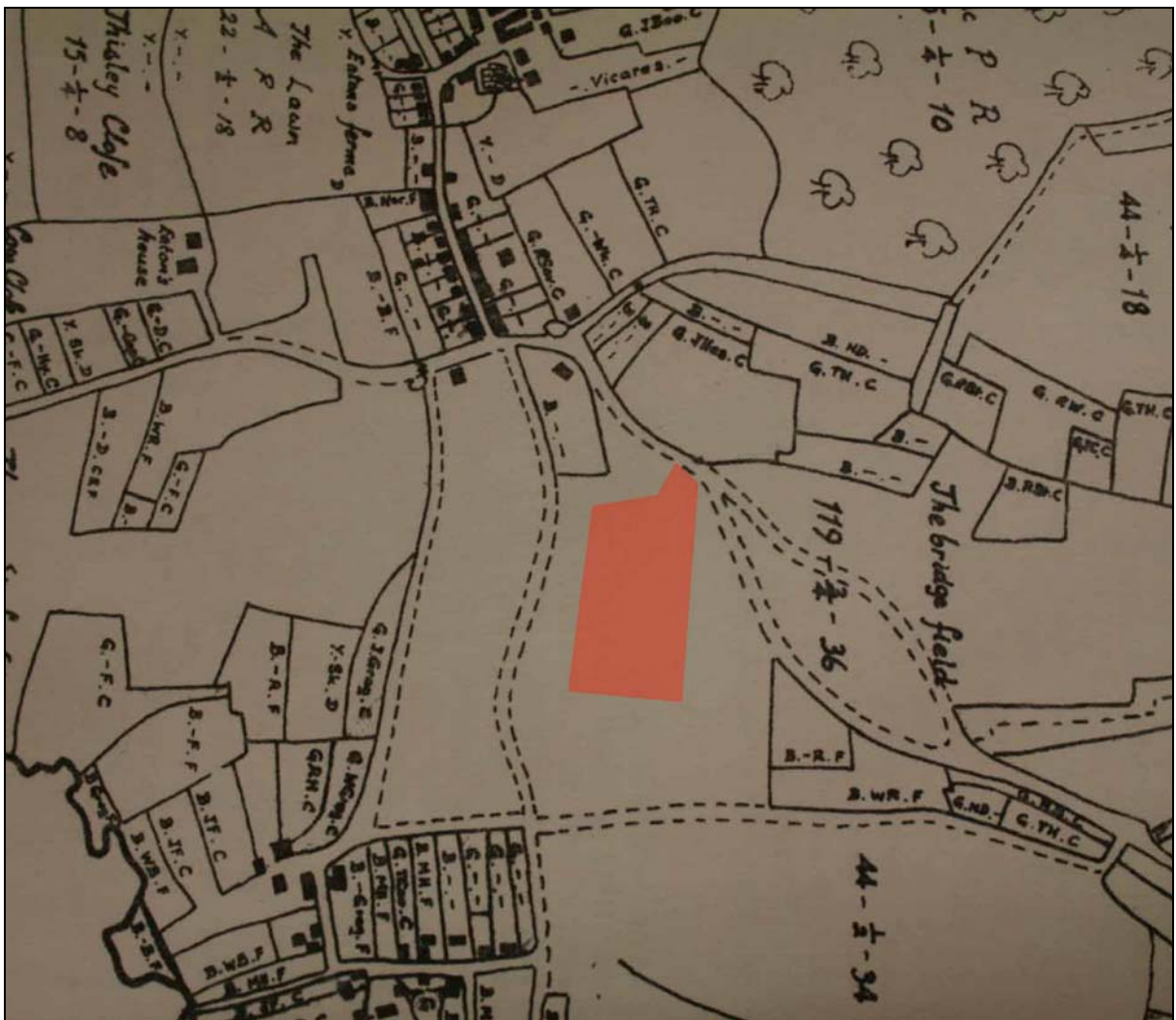


Figure 5. Extract of the 1598 Map of the Manor of Ilkeston (from Stevenson 1975)

## 7.2 An Accurate Survey of Land in Little Hallam Liberty, in the Parish of Ilkeston, in the County of Derby. Part of the Estate belonging to Jn Flamstead Esqr. taken in 1776. By W Attenburrow.

Once again the road layout to the south of Ilkeston is shown in detail on this map, and allows a fairly accurate placing of the site within the recognisable triangle. Although parts of the area of this triangle are still occupied by the open field (now named Trowell Bridge Field), significant further enclosure has taken place, together with a degree of development along the Nottingham Road street frontage. Several of the properties include field names. One of the most significant of these may be Potter Hill, as it possibly refers to the presence of a pottery production site.



Figure 6. Extract from the Attenburrow survey of 1776.



### 7.3 1798. Ilkeston Enclosure Map.

The Enclosure map at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century shows the situation after the removal of the remnants of the open field. Of particular relevance to the site itself are the named allotments, **414** is “Mesne homestead” and includes occupation on the street frontage, **fh** is “Potter Hill in Trowell Bridge Field”, **fi** is “Trowell Bridge Field and Part of Croft” and **fn** is “Potter Hill”. These would once again suggest the presence of a pottery in the vicinity of, or on the site. However, the main landuse is clearly still agricultural.



Figure 7. Ilkeston Enclosure Map, 1798

#### 7.4 1817: Copyhold Lands in the Manor of Ilkestone in the County of Derby.

This map provides a similar, but slightly less detailed, view of the area. It does not include field names, but again the area of the site is almost certainly in agricultural landuse.

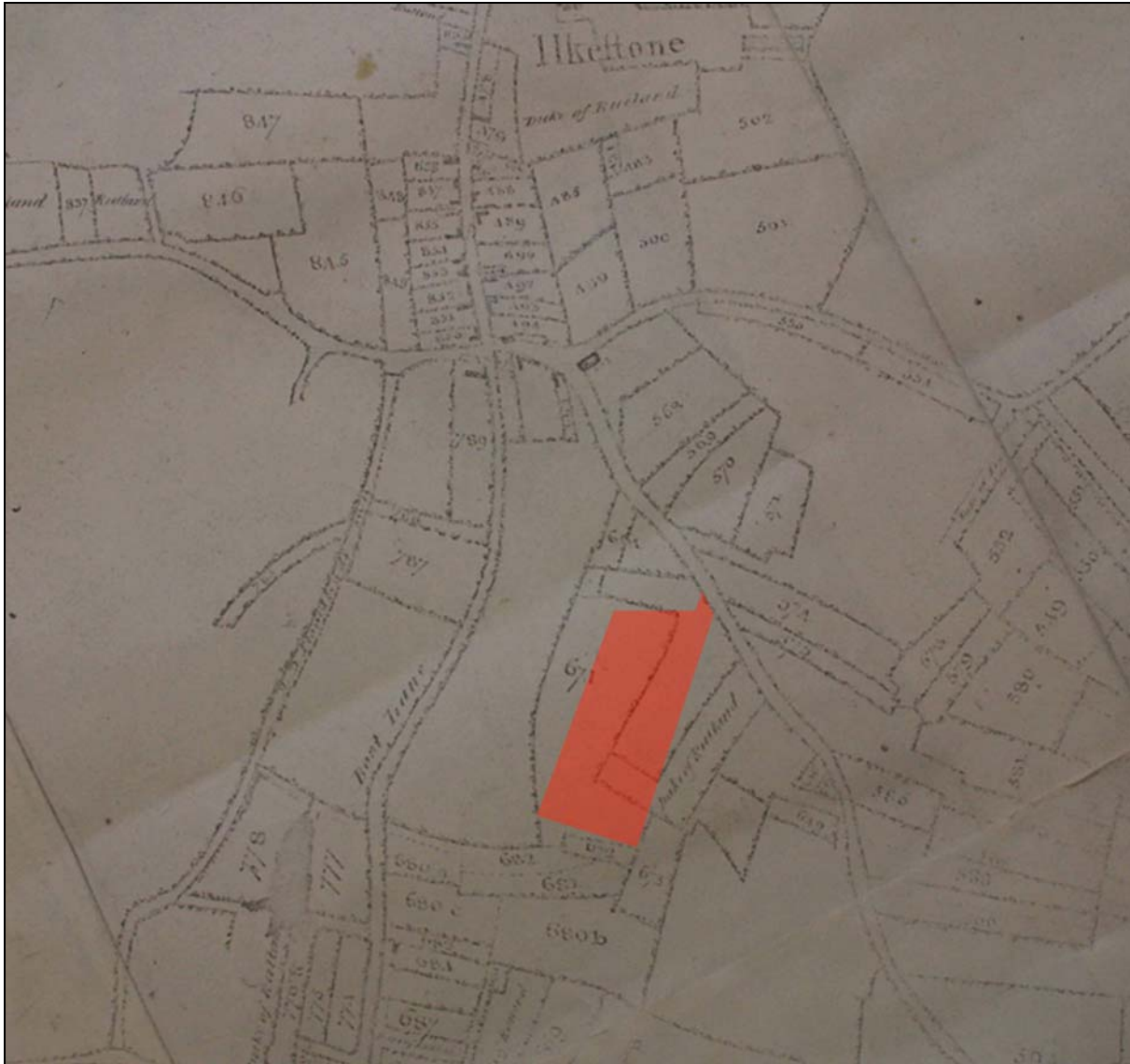


Figure 8. 1817: Copyhold Lands in the Manor of Ilkestone.

## 7.5 1879/80: Ordnance Survey.

By the time of the 1879 OS map the predominantly open nature of the site is still evident, although development has taken place within the northern boundary. Within the small part of the site that fronts onto Nottingham Road several buildings are present, including a chapel. This has been previously identified in the Gazetteer, as site 32, as an Independent Chapel, built in 1869. The other main development within the site boundaries comprises the house and grounds of Field House, which was built in 1854 (Stroud, 2003, 22). This was owned by Matthew Hobson, a prominent local miller, grocer and non-conformist, who, in 1863 established the nearby Stanton Road cemetery following the death of his wife, Hannah (Ilkeston & District Local History Society). Within the northwest corner of the site an “Old Coal Pit” is marked, whilst another is indicated outside the limits of the site, to the north, adjacent to Havelock Street. It is possible that other, unmarked, coal pits were present in the vicinity.

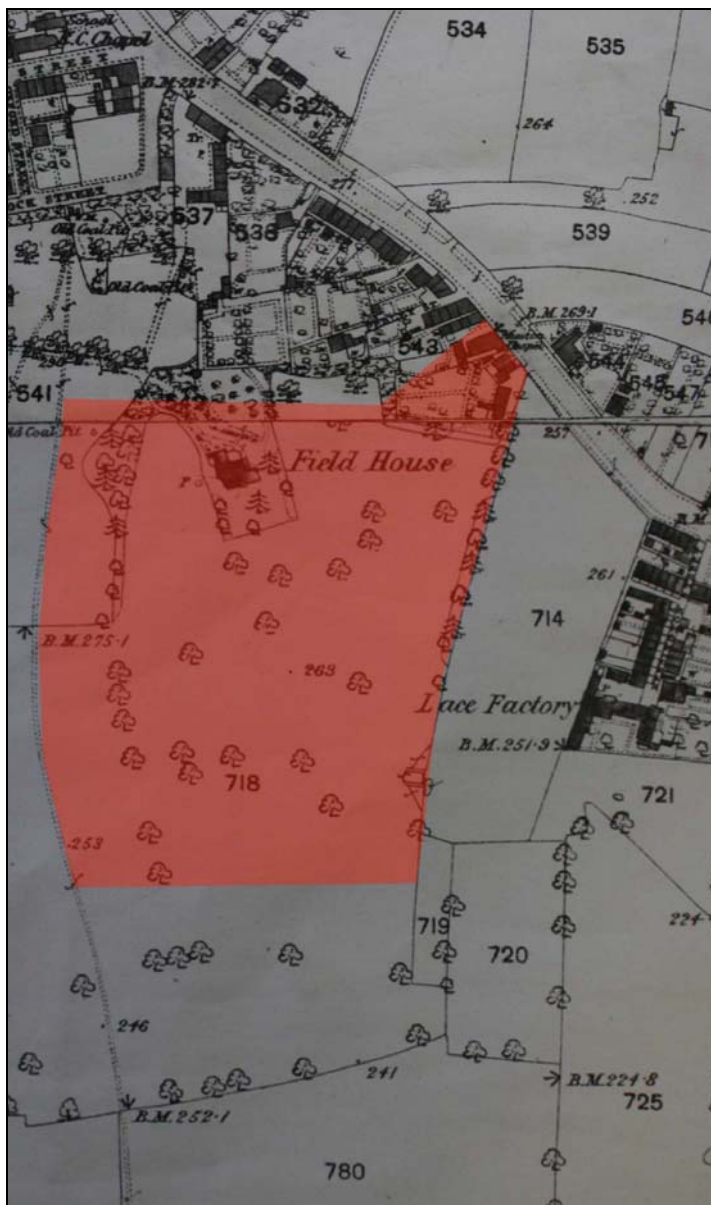


Figure 9. 1879/80: Ordnance Survey.



## 7.6 1899/1900: Ordnance Survey.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the Ordnance Survey, revised in 1899-1900, shows almost no changes in the layout of the site from the earlier map. An exception to this is a small extension at the southern end of the garden associated with Field House. The increased encroachment of residential development onto previous agricultural land is evident to the northeast of Nottingham Road. The “Old Coal Pits” have either been completely obscured by the time this map was produced, or were not deemed of sufficient importance to be included.



Figure 10. 1899/1900: Ordnance Survey.



## 7.7 1913/14: Ordnance Survey.

During the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there are no changes to the site itself. The continuing urbanisation of the area is represented by the construction of Whitworth Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the site, and Field Road, which provides its entrance.



Figure 11. 1913/14 Ordnance Survey..

## 7.8 1937 Ordnance survey.

The final map reproduced is the 1937 Edition of the Ordnance Survey. This shows little change on the site since the previous map, although a small area of woodland to the west of Field House has been removed. Further residential properties have been constructed in the area, along Field lane to the north and Cavendish Road to the south.



Figure 12. 1937 Ordnance Survey.

Further development has obviously taken place on the site since the 1930's, with the construction of the college buildings and associated landscaping.

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## 8.0 Notes from a Site Visit.

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A site visit was made on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2012, which confirmed that the site is divided into four parts.

The majority of the northern half of the site comprises the main building complex of South East Derbyshire College. The buildings predominantly comprise substantial multi-storey teaching and administration blocks (Plates 1-4), together with associated car parks (Plate 4), access roads (Plate 5), footpaths and landscaping (Plate 6), constructed during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It appears clear that the construction of the college has involved a significant degree of alteration of the earlier topography.

By contrast the majority of the southern half of the site is occupied by playing fields (Plates 7-8). Whilst this area may have been subject to localised levelling the level of truncation, by comparison to the area to the north, is likely to be minimal.

The southwest corner of the site has also been used as a sports facility, specifically as tarmac tennis courts (Plate 9). These are currently in a state of limited decay and are unused.

The fourth part of the site is located in the northeast corner, adjacent to Nottingham Road. This area comprises the brick showroom and store building, garages, and tarmac car park of Ilkeston Glass (Plate 10).

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## 9.0 Discussion.

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### 9.1 *Prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon.*

No known finds or sites of these dates are present on the proposed area of development. Only isolated finds of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British date have been found in the area. Although documentary sources suggest that some form of settlement of Pre-Conquest date existed at Ilkeston this is most likely to have been located close to the core of the subsequent medieval town.

There is therefore a low possibility that buried remains from these periods may exist within the site.

### 9.2 *Medieval Period.*

Ilkeston comprised a small settlement centred around the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century church and market place at the top of the hill. The site considered in this report is likely to have lain outside the core of the settlement. This is supported by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century map of the manor. Although some enclosure had taken place in the area before the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century the site itself probably formed part of the unenclosed open field. There has been no previous indication of medieval occupation in the vicinity.

There is therefore a low to moderate possibility that buried remains from this period may exist within the site. These are most likely to take the form of agricultural features, such as drainage or boundary ditches.

### 9.3 *Post Medieval and Modern.*

The majority of area of the site remained as agricultural or horticultural land until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of the college. Between the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> and the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the area within which the site lies was entirely enclosed. Exceptions to the agricultural landuse exist towards the edges of the site, where buildings were constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which have subsequently been demolished. Cartographic sources suggest that part of the site may have been utilised in the pottery industry in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. Potter Hill is referred to on maps of 1776 and 1798. This may refer to potters sheds, kilns or possibly to extraction pits. Coal extraction is also indicated on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the site.

There is therefore a moderate possibility that buried remains from this period may exist within the site. These are most likely to reflect agricultural landuse, as with the medieval period, but may additionally relate to industrial activities, such as coal or clay extraction, and pottery manufacture.

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## 10.0 Conclusion.

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There are no scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings or any other known remains of national importance within, or close to, the boundary of the site that might prevent development.

Assessing the archaeological potential of the site is difficult to some extent due to the lack of archaeological investigations within the area. These have been limited to an excavation programme on a site adjacent to the parish church by the Ilkeston and District Local History Society (site 26), which revealed evidence for medieval buildings, a watching brief carried out on St Mary's Street, in 2004 and an evaluation undertaken at Rutland Mills in 2005, both by Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit. Neither of these two projects encountered archaeological remains pre-dating the early modern period. Given that proviso the site is considered to have very low potential to contain archaeological features pre-dating the medieval period. Medieval and later features may be present, most likely in the form of field boundaries reflecting the predominantly agricultural history of the site. Cartographic and documentary sources suggest that limited evidence for coal extraction and pottery production, dating from the early modern period, may also be present.

Within the northern part of the site the potential for survival of archaeological remains is very low. This is due to the substantial degree of development that has taken place during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, associated with the construction of South East Derbyshire College. The college complex has clearly experienced a significant degree of construction and related groundworks suggesting that any archaeology in this area has either already been destroyed, or severely damaged.

By contrast the southern portion of the site has not been subject to groundworks associated with the construction of buildings. The agricultural use of the area, followed by localised levelling during the conversion to playing fields, means that archaeological remains could be present, most likely in the form of cut features below an unknown thickness of agricultural/horticultural soil.

The proposed development is to comprise the demolition of the existing college complex, followed by the construction of a retail facility, with petrol station and car park, with residential development to the south of this. The exact nature of the groundworks on the proposed area of development is not known at this time.

## 11.0 List Of Sources.

### ***11.1 Published and unpublished documents.***

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### ***11.3 Websites.***

Archaeology Data Service. <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

English Heritage Pastscape. <http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

Ilkeston & District Local History Society. <http://www.ilkestonhistory.org.uk>



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## 12.0 Plates

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*Plate 1. Example of College building.*



*Plate 2. Example of College building.*





*Plate 3. Example of College building, with boiler room chimney.*



*Plate 4. College building and car park.*





*Plate 5. View into site showing depth of cutting or landscaping for access road.*



*Plate 6. Illustration of landscaping.*





*Plate 7. Playing fields looking south*



*Plate 8. Playing fields looking southwest*





*Plate 9. Disused tennis courts to southwest of site.*



*Plate 10. Ilkeston Glass with College buildings beyond.*