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FORMER MAGISTRATES COURT,  
NEW LAWN ROAD, ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT.  
OSA REPORT No: OSA12DT05

April 2012.

**OSA**

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**ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY LTD**

25A Milton Street • York • North Yorkshire • YO10 3EP  
telephone • 01904 411673 • fax • 01904 414522 • mobile • 07767 385766

e-mail • [onsitearchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:onsitearchaeology@gmail.com)

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**Report Summary.**

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**REPORT NO:** OSA12DT05

**SITE NAME:** Former Magistrates Court, New Lawn Road, Ilkeston

**COUNTY:** Derbyshire

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** SK 4629 4180

**COMMISSIONED BY:** Armsons  
St Matthews House  
Brick Row  
Darley Abbey  
Derby  
DE22 1DQ

**RESEARCH AND TEXT:** Graham Bruce

**GRAPHICS:** Graham Bruce

**TIMING:** Research and Report preparation:  
April 2012.

**ENQUIRIES TO:** Nick Pearson  
On Site Archaeology  
25A Milton Street  
York  
YO10 3EP

*tel* (01904) 411673

*fax* (01904) 414522

*mobile* (07767) 385766

*e-mail* onsitearchaeology@gmail.com

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## 1.0 Abstract.

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*This desk-based archaeological assessment was carried out at the request of Armsons by On-Site Archaeology Ltd in April 2012. The proposed development area lies in the western part of the town of Ilkeston, Derbyshire. This assessment concerns the site and a wider study area within 500m of the proposed area of development. The assessment has assembled available material held by the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, Ilkeston Local Studies Library as well as additional resources. Twenty-eight 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. The site lies at the western edge of the medieval settlement of Ilkeston. A late 16<sup>th</sup> century plan of the town suggests that the site lay on agricultural or horticultural land, although it is possible that the settlement had expanded or contracted during the medieval period to include the site. Cartographic sources indicate that the site was predominantly undeveloped well into the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century when it was being used as allotment gardens. One late 18<sup>th</sup> century source suggests that quarrying had taken place on the site. The majority of archaeological data points identified in the vicinity of the site date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<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 relating to agricultural and horticultural landuse. There may also be evidence for post-medieval quarrying and buildings, dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the site has been substantially disturbed by the existing buildings, which were constructed in the 1970's.*

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## 2.0 Introduction.

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*On-Site Archaeology* carried out this desk-based archaeological assessment following a request from Armsons in April 2012 in advance of the submission of a planning application. The site is located to the west of the historic core of the town of Ilkeston, centred at National Grid Reference SK 4629 4180. The site comprises the buildings, car park and associated landscaping of the former Magistrates Courts, New Lawn Road. The proposed development is for the construction of a purpose built College building.

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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 500m 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, 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 28 sites, buildings and findspots within a radius of 500m. 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 west of the historic core of Ilkeston, centred at National Grid Reference SK 4629 4180. The site is bounded by New Lawn Road to the northeast, Pimlico to the south and Wharncliffe Road to the west. To the north lie residential properties fronting New Lawn Road, and an area of land associated with the currently derelict Wharncliffe Garage. The site comprises the red brick single storey Magistrates Court building, a small car park to the north of this and associated landscaped areas, especially to the southeast of the building.

The modern ground surface slopes significantly from a high point at the southeast corner, at the junction of Pimlico and Wharncliffe Road, down to the north and west. At the southeast boundary of the site the modern ground level lies at approximately 96m AOD, and at the northern edge of site at approximately 89m AOD.

Ilkeston lies on the Middle Coal Measures, which contain layers of iron ore, with no recorded superficial deposits ([bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain](http://bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain)).



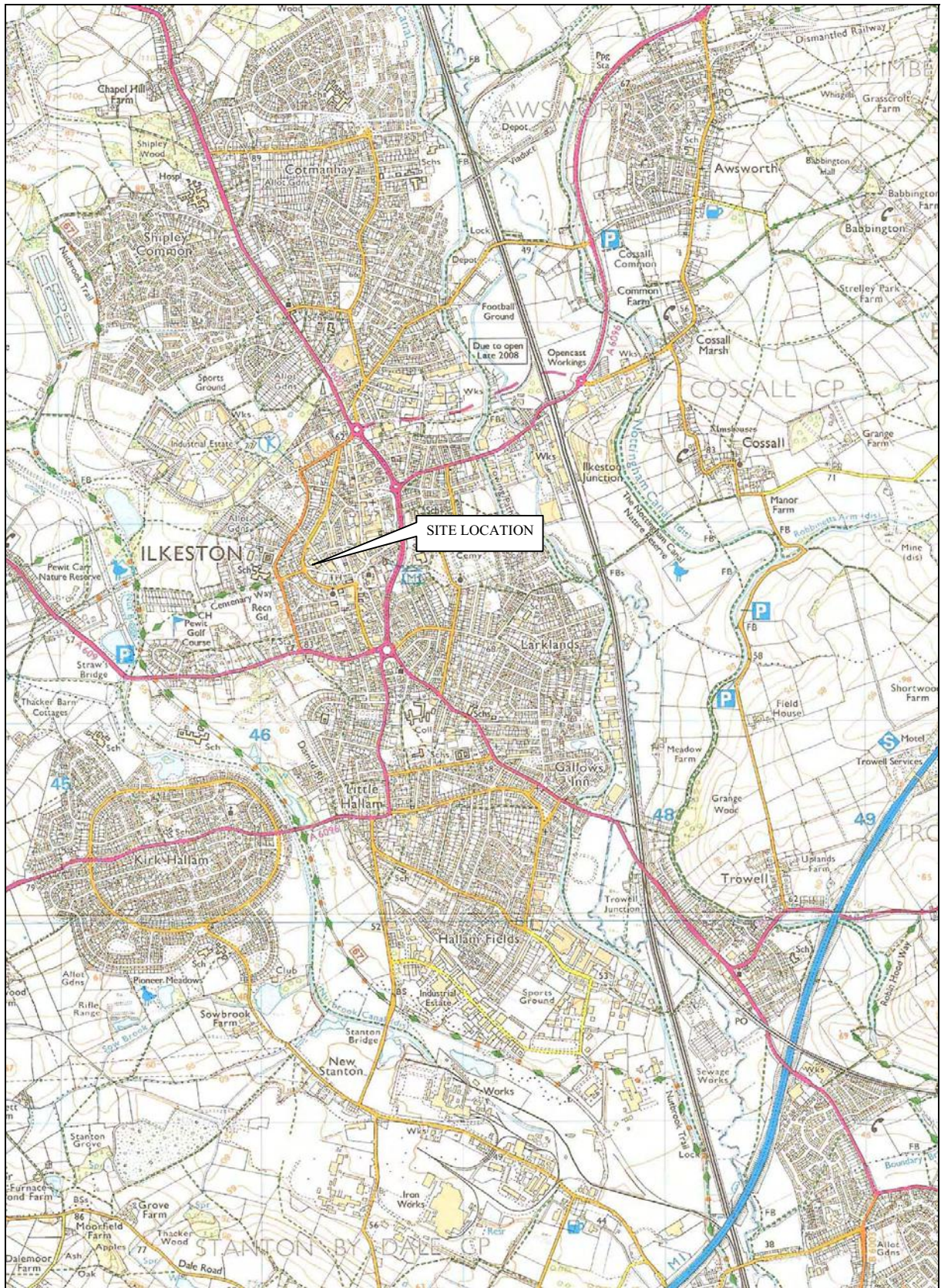


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SK 4629 4180)

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Figure 2. 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 3.

Map No	Name	Date	NGR (SK)	HER no.	Description
<b>Known sites or findspots</b>					
1	Great Northern Railway. Derbyshire & North Staffordshire Extension	1878	4664 4389	99013	Railway line opened 1878; out of use by 1964 and now dismantled.
2	The Ilkeston School, King George Avenue	1911	4604 4183	21666	The Ilkeston School (Secondary), King George Avenue. 1911. Large square quadrangular plan with domed central hall linked by covered walks to the four sides. Designed by George Henry Widdows.
3	Rutland Recreation Ground, Sandstone Masonry	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> C	4610 4140	21604	Rutland Recreation Ground, turned (?) Stones. Three sandstone blocks, in children's play area, left over from lock constructions on the Erewash Canal.
4	Wharncliffe Garage, New Lawn Road	1913	4620 4180	21606	The present Wharncliffe Garage, originally built in 1913 for the Hickman Brothers, is probably the first purpose-built garage in the town.
5	United Reformed Church, Wharncliffe Road	1904	4636 4164	21699	A grade II listed Congregational Church that was built in 1904-5. It is still in use as a place of worship.
6	Queen Street Baptist Church	1858	4642 4156	21680	A grade II listed Baptist Chapel that was built in 1858.
7	Scala Cinema	1913	4643 4177	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.
8	Chapel House, Burns Street	1781	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.
9	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (site of), Bath Street	1873	4644 4201	21683	The site of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel that was built in 1873, but was superseded by 1900 and then used as a Sunday school. It was has since been demolished
10	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (site of), Bath Street	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C	4648 4201	21684	This appears to have superceded the chapel that had been built in 1873 by c. 1900. It has since been demolished.
11	Primitive Methodist Chapel (site of), Bath Street	1852	4647 4208	21685	The site of a Primitive Methodist Chapel that was built in 1852, with a large adjoining Sunday school built in 1888. They were demolished in 1973.
12	45 Bath Street, Cast Iron Shop Front	19 <sup>th</sup> C	4650 4200	21617	45 Bath Street. Ornate wrought iron shop front, also wrought iron balcony inside shop
13	Drinking Fountain, Market Place	1887	4640 4170	21608	Ornamental fountain, dated 1887, by A Handyside of Derby
14	Wesley Chapel (site of), South Street	1845	4650 4144	21686	The site of a United Methodist Free Chapel that was built in 1845 to supersede an older chapel. It was demolished in 1968.
15	Former Lace Factory, Albert Street	1888	4650 4130	21625	Former lace factory, later milanese factory, of 1888.
16	Transformer Box, Market Place	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C	4651 4175	21616	Cast iron box about 3-4ft high set in the pavement next to the churchyard wall. A relic of Derbyshire's first electric tram system which ran from 1903 until 1931.
17	Former Ritz Cinema, South Street	1938	4651 4157	21672	Former Ritz cinema built in 1938 by Reginald William Gaze Cooper of Nottingham. Now a bingo hall.
18	Methodist Chapel (site of), Coronation Street	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	4652 4158	21687	There was formerly a Wesleyan Chapel at Burgin Yard, which is later the site of Coronation Street. It was the first Wesleyan Chapel in Ilkeston, and was used as a Sunday school when a new chapel was built on South



					Street in 1845, and demolished during the construction of the Ritz Cinema in 1938
19	St Mary's Church	13 <sup>th</sup> C	4654 4173	21654	Parish church. Early 13th, 14th century, extensively restored in 1853-5 by T L Walker, the west end enlarged and rebuilt in 1909-10 by P H Currey. Grade II*.
20	Wheelwright's shop (site of), Gladstone Street	19 <sup>th</sup> C	4650 4140	21626	A wheelwright's forge, last used in 1942, stood in Gladstone Street until recently, although now only the oven with chimney remains, close to the boundary on the west side of Gladstone House Surgery
21	Former Baptist Chapel, South Street	1784	4656 4144	21681	A grade II listed former Baptist Chapel built in 1784, extended in 1842 and superseded in 1858 [see SMR 21680]. 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.
22	Rutland Mills, Market Street	1880's	4650 4160	21627	Former lace and hosiery factory built in the 1880s.
23	Site of medieval building	14 <sup>th</sup> C	4660 4173	21663	Two buildings identified during excavations in 2001, one 14th to 16th century, the second an outbuilding of the late 16th century to 1845
24	Warehouse, Market Street	1895	4650 4150	21628	Warehouse of 1895
25	Methodist Chapel (site of), Market Street	1855	4662 4143	21689	The site of a Methodist Chapel that was built in 1855, and was demolished in the late 19th century.
26	Former Unitarian Chapel, High Street	1869	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
27	Albion Works, Burr Lane	1845	4660 4200	21629	A four-storey brick-built hosiery/lace/glove factory with central pediment and clock, built in c. 1845 for Francis Ball & Sons.
28	Lace Factory, Station Road	1888	4650 4210	21618	A small, three-storey, brick-built factory of c. 1888 with a slate roof, constructed for Henry Carrier & Co.

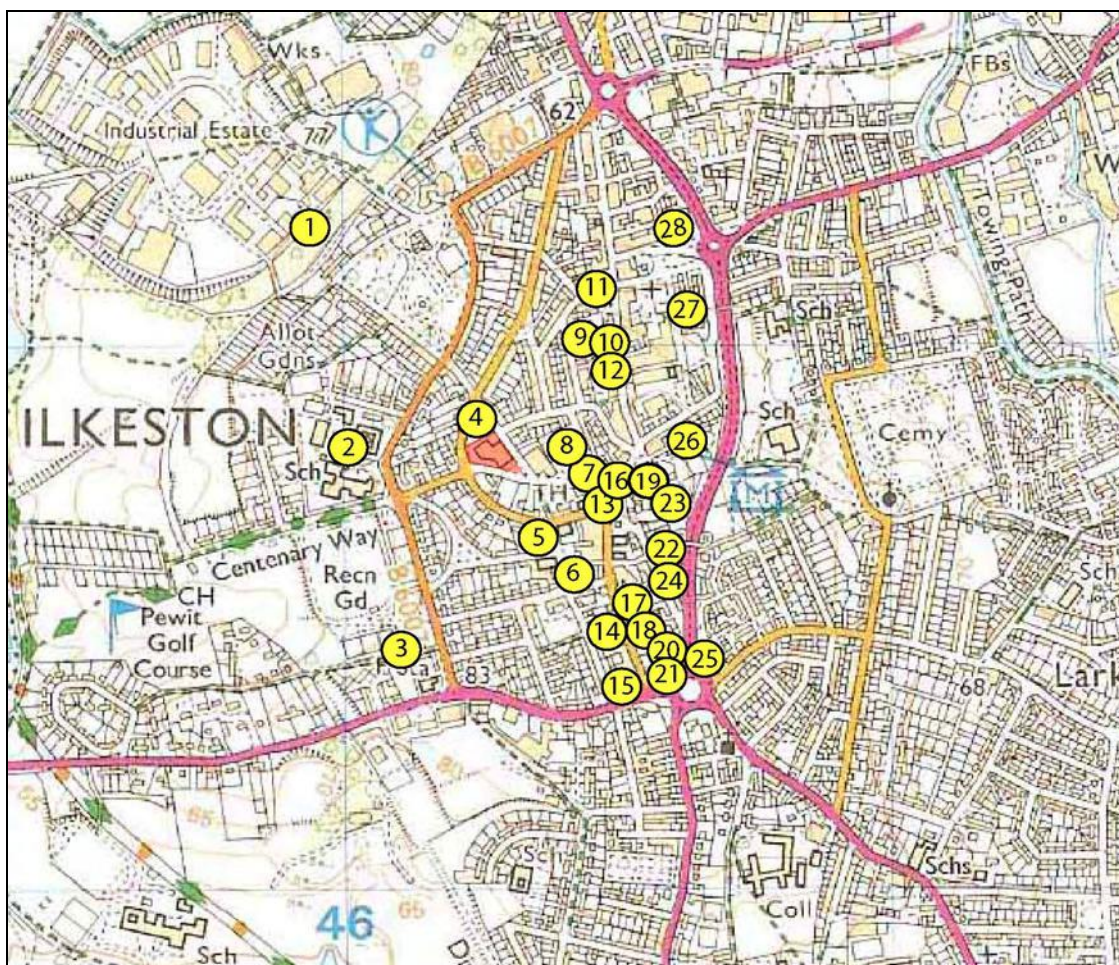


Figure 3. Locations of sites mentioned in the gazetteer (location of site in red)

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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).

It is likely, therefore, that the proposal site lay close to the western limit of the town 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. 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.

The vast majority of the sites identified by the HER search date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<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 lies within an enclosed area described as The Lawn in 1598. This name is confirmed two centuries later in the Schedule of field names accompanying the Enclosure of 1798. The Enclosure description also includes a reference to a quarry in the lawn. This area was first built over during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, especially by terraced housing representing the expansion of the town. The northern part of the site, however, remained undeveloped well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century as it was occupied by gardens and

allotments. The courthouse was constructed in 1974-6. It was described by Pevsner as “a plain red brick building in landscaped surroundings in keeping with the residential area and quite unlike the jazzy court House in Chesterfield” (Pevsner, 1978, p.252). See Plates 1-6.

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## 7.2 1798. Ilkeston Enclosure Map.

The Enclosure map shows the situation at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Although the map does not include individual street names the layout of the properties to the west of the market place is such that the site considered by this report can be fairly accurately located between the line of the road known today as Pimlico and the property boundary that would later become New Lawn Road. Part of the site lies within the southeast corner of N517, which is described as a Lawn in the schedule of field names. The majority however lies within S517, which is described as a Quarry in Lawn.

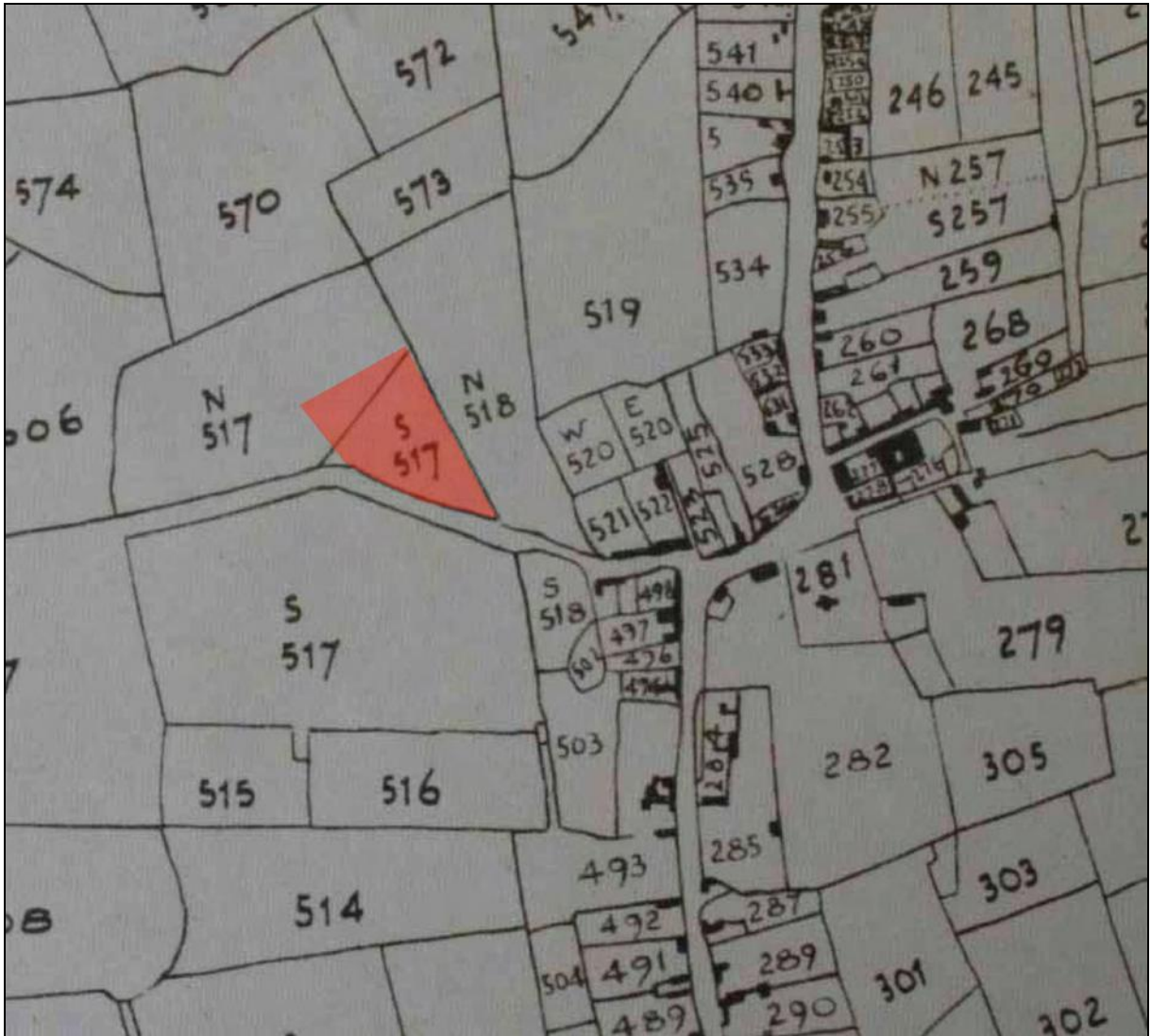


Figure 5. Ilkeston Enclosure Map 1798.

Although maps of Ilkeston dating from 1776 and 1817 exist, and were examined, they do not extend, with any detail, to the site considered by this report. These maps are therefore not reproduced here.

#### 7.4 1879: Ordnance Survey.

By the time of the 1879 OS map a much more detailed picture of the area is available. Given the short distance between the site and the core of the town, represented by the market place to the west, it is perhaps surprising that landuse in the area has remained almost exclusively horticultural. Whilst some development, apparently in the form of small cottages, has occurred on the southern part of the site, the remainder contains regular garden or allotment plots.



Figure 6. 1879 Ordnance survey map.

#### 7.5 1913: Ordnance Survey.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the Ordnance Survey, revised in 1899-1900, shows a near identical situation to that of 1879, with the exception of the proposed line of Wharncliffe Road being shown (this map is not reproduced here due to the poor quality of the available copies). By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the westerly expansion of the town is evident to the north of the site, to both sides of St Mary's Street. Wharncliffe Road crosses both New Lawn Road and Pimlico, but all of the land to the west of this is still used as allotments. The basic split of landuse on the site, with buildings on the southern part and allotments to the north, is still maintained. The new motor garage, which had been built in 1913, is visible to the north of the site.



Figure 7. 1913 Ordnance Survey map



## 7.6 1937: Ordnance Survey.

The final map reproduced here is the Ordnance Survey map of 1937. The majority of the area has by this date been incorporated into the urban fabric of the town, with the sites of former allotments now being almost entirely occupied by houses and their individual gardens. The site itself still contains allotments in its northern half with buildings shown to the south.



Figure 8. 1937 Ordnance Survey map.

Further development has obviously taken place on the site since the 1930's, with the construction of the Magistrates Court buildings, associated car park and landscaping in the 1970's.

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## 8.0 Notes from a Site Visit.

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A site visit was made to assess the nature of current and recent land use on the site, with particular reference to the potential for survival of below ground archaeological remains (see Plates 1-6).

The majority of the site is occupied by the single storey red brick built magistrates court building. The site lies on a distinct slope, from southeast to northwest. The courthouse is cut into the slope so that its roof level is close to the adjacent ground surface at the southeast end of the site. Between the southern end of the building and the junction of Pimlico and New Lawn Road is a small area of landscaped lawn and trees. At the lower end of the site, at the junction of Pimlico with Wharncliffe Road, the building is visible for an extensive height above ground. The boundary of the site, at this end is defined by a 2m high brick wall. The northern part of the site is occupied by a tarmac car park accessed from New Lawn Road.

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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 close to, but outside, the western limit of the settlement. This is supported by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century map of the manor. However, it is possible that the medieval settlement expanded and contracted through time, in response to the economic fortunes of the town.

The area in which the site lies is likely to have been utilised during the medieval period, for agricultural or horticultural production. There is also a possibility that mineral or stone quarrying was taking place as the 1798 Enclosure description indicates that much of the site included a quarry. The date of this quarrying is unclear, although there is no indication of it on the 1598 map.

There is therefore a moderate possibility that buried remains from this period may exist within the site.

### 9.3 *Post Medieval and Modern.*

The majority of area within which the site lay remained as agricultural or horticultural land until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. An exception to the agricultural landuse is suggested by the Enclosure Schedule of field names dating from 1798. Whilst the majority of properties are described as lawns, gardens, closes or intakes, much of the property within which the site considered by this report lies is listed as a “Quarry in Lawn”. The nature and date of the quarry is unclear although it was presumably infilled during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as this part of the site was built upon by the 1879 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (see below). The northern part of the site remained as allotment gardens until the construction of the Court House in the 1979’s.

It is therefore a high possibility that buried remains from this period exist within the site. These are likely to represent horticultural activity, although evidence for quarrying, and buildings may also be present, from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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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. It does however lie within the limits of Ilkeston Town Centre Conservation Area, which was originally established in 1979 around the church and summit of the hill, and extended to cover its current area in 1995.

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 23), 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. It is possible that the extent of the settled area of the town varied through the medieval period in line with its economic fortunes. Any features of medieval date that prove to be present would be highly significant as they would enhance the understanding of the development of the early settlement. Cartographic and documentary sources suggest that limited evidence for quarrying, dating from the early modern period, may also be present.

The proposed development is to comprise the demolition of the existing court buildings, followed by the construction of a purpose built college building. The exact nature of the groundworks on the proposed area of development is not known at this time. The construction of the existing court buildings are likely to have damaged or truncated any archaeological remains across much of the site that survived up until the 1970's. The northwestern part of the site, which is currently occupied by a car park, is likely to have suffered less in the way of truncated. The extreme southeastern corner of the site may also contain undisturbed archaeological remains as this area does not contain buildings. The degree of damage caused by this landscaping is unclear.

Given the potential of the site to contain medieval and post-medieval archaeological features, relating to previous landuse, it may be a requirement of planning permission to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation. This would need to be agreed with the local planning authority and the County Council planning advisory service. Any such archaeological investigation would probably be most productive within the area of the site occupied by the car park, or possibly the grassed area to the southeast.

## 11.0 List Of Sources.

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

Atha, M. & Ganton, D. 2005. Rutland Mills, Ilkeston (SK 4660 4161). In: Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit in 2002-2003 (compiled by G. Guilbert). In- Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 125, p.87-88.

Hurford, M, & Brown, J. 2004. An Archaeological Watching Brief on land adjacent to 1 St Mary's Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit.

Lysons, D & S. 1817. Magna Britannia: volume 5: Derbyshire.

Page, W. (ed). 1970. Victoria County History. The County of Derbyshire. Vol. 1.

Pevsner, N. 1978. The Buildings of England. Derbyshire. (2<sup>nd</sup> edition).

Stevenson, P. 1975. Maps and Plans of Ilkeston 1598-1885. Ilkeston and District Local History Society. Occasional Paper No. 5.

Stroud, G. 2003. Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey. Archaeological Assessment Report. Ilkeston.

### ***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. Landscaped area at southeast end of site.*



*Plate 2. General view of site from Wharncliffe Road, looking east.*





*Plate 3. View up Pimlico, showing the slope and the proximity of St Mary's Church.*



*Plate 4. Court entrance on Pimlico.*



*Plate 5. General view of site, looking northwest down New Lawn Road.*



*Plate 6. Car park at northern end of site.*