



prospect archaeology

Land at Thoresby Colliery, Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire

Heritage Assessment

Client: Harworth Estates

Local Planning Authority: Newark and Sherwood District Council

Planning Reference: N/a

NGR: SK 63481 67190

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of reporting and appropriateness of recommendations. This report is based on information available at the time of writing, from the sources cited. It does not preclude the potential for future discoveries to be made, or for other unidentified sources of information to exist that alter the potential for archaeological impact. Any opinions expressed within this document reflect the honest opinion of Prospect Archaeology. However, the final decision on the need for further work rests with the relevant planning authority.

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Planning Summary

LPA	Newark and Sherwood District Council						
Application No.	N/a						
Case Officer	-						
Relevant Policies	NPPF	17	126-141	169			
	Paragraphs						
	<i>Core Strategy</i>	<i>Local Development Framework - Development Plan Document</i>					<i>Policy DM9</i>
Curator	Ursilla Spence						
Curator consulted	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Date		
Work undertaken to date	DBA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geophys survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Known Heritage Assets	National	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential Heritage Assets	National	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impact on heritage assets	High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Further information required	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Condition required	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Executive Summary

Harworth Estates propose to submit an outline planning application to Newark and Sherwood District Council for mixed use business and residential development and associated landscaping on a c.191.6 ha site at Edwinstowe, to the north-east of the village and on the former site of Thoresby Colliery. Prospect Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a Heritage Assessment to accompany the planning application.

This report has been prepared to consider the archaeological and historical implications of the proposed development and comprises a map regression exercise and documentary search to provide background information about the history of the Site. In addition a site visit was made to assess existing ground conditions and archaeological potential.

The Site is located on a wedge of land north of the Road and north-east of the village of Edwinstowe. The southern part of the site is currently arable land while the central part of the site comprises the two pitheads and ancillary buildings of the former Thoresby Colliery that closed in 2015. It is surrounded to the north by a large coal tip which is included within the planning application boundary. This area is currently being landscaped and while it is included in the impact assessment on the setting of designated heritage assets the archaeological impact is not discussed. This is because any potential archaeological remains would lie undisturbed below the coal tip.

There are no designated assets within the application site but there are twelve Listed Buildings and parts of a Registered Park and Garden (Thoresby Park) and two Conservation Areas (Edwinstowe and Ollerton) within a 1km radius of the site. There is no intervisibility between the site and the listed buildings and the potential impact on their setting is Negligible. Improvements to the coal tip landscaping can only enhance the wider setting of the Conservation Areas and Thoresby Country Park.

Geophysical survey of the site to the south of the colliery, comprising some 18.7ha, revealed a small number of anomalies which may be of archaeological origin. As there is insufficient information to adequately assess the full extent of any potential archaeological remains it is recommended that a further programme of evaluation comprising trial trenching, should be undertaken in this small area of the application site that was covered by the geophysical survey. Where archaeology is confirmed to be present, full excavation and recording work based on the results of this initial assessment would be required, as a condition on the planning permission. This is in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guidelines.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been appointed by Harworth Estates to prepare a Heritage Assessment to accompany a planning application to Newark and Sherwood District Council for a mixed development of up to 800 dwellings (Class 3C) and a Strategic Employment site of up to 8ha and a new country park comprising 140ha in the northern half of the site. Also included in the proposals will be a Local Centre, containing a mix of leisure (to include zip wire), commercial, employment, community, retail (up to 500 sq.metres), health, and residential uses on land comprising up to 1.74 hectares a primary school on a site of 1.1 hectares and associated landscaping on the former site of Thoresby Colliery, Edwinstowe, Newark. Primary access will be from Ollerton Road.
- 1.1.2 The application site is located on land north of the Road and north-east of the village of Edwinstowe. The southern part of the site is currently arable land while the central part of the site comprises the two pitheads and ancillary buildings of the former Thoresby Colliery that closed in 2015. It is surrounded to the north by a large coal tip which is included within the planning application boundary. This area is currently being landscaped and while it is included in the impact assessment on the setting of designated heritage assets the archaeological impact is not discussed. This is because any potential archaeological remains would lie buried at considerable depth below the coal tip.
- 1.1.3 This report considers the known or suspected archaeological remains lying within, and adjacent to, the application site. It has been prepared in accordance with the NPPF 2012, section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', the standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014), guidance provided by Historic England *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance* (English Heritage, 2008) and *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2015).

2.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Context

2.1 National Policy

- 2.1.1 National policy protects heritage assets by ensuring that during the pre-application stage of any development, consideration is given to the significance of a heritage asset, and the effects development may have on them either physically or indirectly. In relation to archaeology, central and local planning policy seeks to ensure that adequate information is provided to enable an informed planning decision when considering development proposals which may impact on known or potential archaeological assets.

2.1.2 In relation to the historic built environment, local planning policy ensures the preservation or enhancement of Conservation Areas and the special architectural and historic interest of Listed Buildings. Policy also seeks to preserve locally listed buildings, protecting their character and setting.

a) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

2.1.3 Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) highlights the importance of built heritage and Listed Buildings within the planning system. With regard to the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) duty regarding listed buildings in the planning process, it states that:

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses".

2.1.4 In addition, Section 72 of the Act emphasises the value of Conservation Areas in built heritage planning. In relation to the duties and powers of the LPA, it provides that:

"With respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

b) The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

2.1.5 This replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Set out below is a summary of the relevant NPPF guidance in Section 12 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' as it relates to archaeology only.

2.1.6 Section 12 provides guidance on the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process. Whilst it is recognised that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned. Early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised.

2.1.7 Paragraph 128 sets out requirements for assessing the significance of heritage assets and states

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

- *In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

2.1.8 Paragraph 132 sets out the criteria for assessing the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset. It states that

great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional*

2.1.9 Paragraph 133 outlines the criteria to be used in weighing up the harm or total loss of a designated asset against the benefits of a proposed development

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary

to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

2.1.10 In addition Paragraph 134 states that :

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

2.1.11 Paragraph 135 outlines procedures for recording of any heritage assets to be lost and states:

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

2.1.12 Paragraph 137 considers the possibility of development within Conservation Areas (and World Heritage Sites) stating that:

Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

2.1.13 Paragraph 138 considers the concept that some elements within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites are more significant than others

Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage

Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

2.1.14 Paragraph 139 goes on to say that

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. [cf para. 133]

2.1.15 NPPF requires that local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

c) National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

2.1.16 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2014 and provides guidance for planners and communities which will help deliver high quality development and sustainable growth in England. In terms of heritage, guidance entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ sets out information with respect to the following:

- the recognition of the appropriate conservation of heritage assets forming one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’ that underpin the planning system;
- what the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment is (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and Protection of Wrecks Act 1973);
- a definition of ‘significance’;
- why significance is important in decision-taking;
- the considerations of designated and non-designated assets;
- the identification of non-designated heritage assets; and
- the considerations for when applications for planning permission are required to consult or notify Historic England (formerly English Heritage).

d) Non-Statutory Guidance

- 2.1.17 English Heritage Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance (2008) defines the setting of historic assets as:-

the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape

- 2.1.18 EH draws a distinction between ‘setting’ and ‘context’ (paragraphs 76 and 77) and the document makes it clear that whereas ‘setting’ involves a localised area, ‘context’ is a wider concept involving “any relationship between a place and other places, relevant to the values of that place”.

- 2.1.19 Historic England, The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015) informs the implementation of the NPPF. The guidance provides the basis for Historic England advice on the setting of historic places when responding to consultations by third parties and when assessing development proposals on their own properties.

- 2.1.20 The content focuses first on the definition of setting, second on the assessment of the significance of setting, and third on the assessment of the impact of change upon that significance

The setting of a heritage asset as ‘the surroundings in which [the asset] is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’.

Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset’s surroundings. Each of these elements may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of the asset, or be neutral. In some instances the contribution made by setting to the asset’s significance may be negligible: in others it may make the greatest contribution to significance.

2.2 Local Policy Guidance

- 2.2.1 Newark and Sherwood District Council uses the Local Development Framework (LDF), the main component of which is The Core Strategy, which sets out the spatial plan for development in the period to 2031, and was adopted in March 2011. Core Policy 14 deals with heritage assets and is in line with the guidance set out in NPPF.

- 2.2.2 The Core Policy 14: Historic Environment (Core Strategy 2011) states that:

“Newark & Sherwood has a rich and distinctive historic environment and the District Council will work with partners and developers in order to secure:

“the continued preservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and setting of the District’s heritage assets and historic environment, including Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites.....Conservation Areas and other cultural assets of significant value....” (Newark and Sherwood District Council 2011, 65-66).

2.2.3 In addition the Allocations and Management Development Plan Document (DPD) sits alongside the Core Strategy and forms part of the LDF. The adoption of the LDF in 2013 completed the replacement of the Local Development Plan (<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/adm/>).

2.2.4 Policy DM9 of the DPD ‘Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment’ states that:

In accordance with the requirements of Core Policy 14, all development proposals concerning heritage assets will be expected to secure their continued protection or enhancement, contribute to the wider vitality, viability and regeneration of the areas in which they are located and reinforce a strong sense of place.

Conservation Areas:

Development proposals should take account of the distinctive character and setting of individual conservation areas including open spaces and natural features and reflect this in their layout, design, form, scale, mass, use of materials and detailing. Impact on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas will require justification in accordance with the aims of Core Policy 14.

Archaeology:

Development proposals should take account of their effect on sites and their settings with the potential for archaeological interest. Where proposals are likely to affect known important sites, sites of significant archaeological potential, or those that become known through the development process, will be required to submit an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. This will then be used to inform a range of archaeological mitigation measures, if required, for preservation by record and more occasionally preservation in situ. Within Newark’s Historic Core, as defined on the Policies Map, archaeological evaluation will usually be required prior to the determination of planning applications.

All Heritage Assets:

All development proposals affecting heritage assets and their settings, including new operational development and alterations to existing buildings, where they form or affect heritage assets should utilise appropriate siting, design, detailing, materials and methods of construction. Particular attention should be paid to reflecting locally distinctive styles of development and these should respect traditional methods and natural materials wherever possible. (Newark and Sherwood District Council 2013, 126-127).

3.0 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon professional guidance including the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). The defined study area for the assessment of the heritage resource has been measured from the boundary of the proposed development site, and encompasses a buffer area of a minimum of 1km around its edge (Fig. 3). The size of the study area ensured sufficient contextual information about the site and its surrounding landscape/townscape from which to assess known and potential impacts on the archaeological resource. When considering the setting of designated heritage assets the whole application site is taken into account but consideration of the archaeological significance of the site excludes the northern part already covered by the coal tip. Relevant heritage assets of archaeological interest within the study area are reported in Section 4.

3.2 Assessment of heritage asset significance

3.2.1 The setting of designated assets is a material consideration in the planning process. The significance of a heritage asset is defined in NPPF as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The assessment of significance within this report has been undertaken in accordance with the policies and guidance contained in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage, 2008). The significance of a heritage asset is defined with reference to five areas of value:

- Evidential value, derived from “the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity” and primarily associated with physical remains or historic fabric;
- Historical value, derived from “the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present”. This can derive from particular aspects of past ways of life.
- Illustrative historical value provides a direct (often visual) link between past and present people, associative historical value provides an association with notable families, persons, events or movements.
- Aesthetic value, derived from sensory and intellectual stimulation and including design value, i.e. “aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape as a whole”. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events; and
- Communal value, derived from “the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it”. Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it comprises part of their

collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic, such as relating to identity or collective memory.

- 3.2.2 The significance of a heritage asset is typically derived from a combination of some or all of these values, and the setting of a heritage asset can contribute to, or detract from, any of these values.

3.3 The Setting of Heritage Assets

- 3.3.1 Setting may be defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, and elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to its significance and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations, but also comprises other elements which contribute to the ways in which a heritage asset is experienced, spatial associations; and by an understanding of historic relationships. Thus setting comprises one element of the overall significance or 'value' of a heritage asset.

- 3.3.2 The list of designated assets assessed is provided in Section 4.4. Each asset was visited, and the potential for the proposed development to affect the setting of the asset (focusing on inter-visibility between the site and the asset) was then considered. Based on a consideration of the scale and extent of the development, and the local topographic situation of the site, a study area of 1km beyond the boundaries of the site was considered for the impact assessment.

- 3.3.3 Historic England has produced clear guidance on the setting and development management of designated heritage assets in its guidance note Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015). It sets out a stepped approach to assessing the implications of development proposals to guide the assessment of setting.

Step 1 :identify the heritage assets which may be affected and their settings.

Step 2: how, and to what degree, these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)

Step 3: assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of assets

Step 4: maximise enhancement and minimise harm

Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitoring outcomes.

3.3.4 This report includes consideration of stages 1 to 3 with respect to the heritage assets listed below. (No further recommendations are made regarding the setting of heritage assets and therefore Steps 4 and 5 are not relevant in this study).

3.4 Undesignated Heritage Assets

3.4.1 Historic environment data was obtained from the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), currently curated by Lincolnshire County Council. This data related to all known designated and non-designated heritage assets and included detail on monuments, buildings, find-spots, historic land-use and previous archaeological investigations.

3.4.2 In addition the following online resources were consulted:

- National Heritage List for England;
Cartographic and documentary sources from Nottinghamshire Archives and the Ordnance Survey (OS);
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer;
- Local Planning Policy information from the Newark and Sherwood District Council website.

3.4.3 A walkover survey was undertaken on September 23rd in order to identify any heritage assets of heritage interest not previously recorded within the site, or any previous disturbance.

- information available on a variety of internet sites including Access to Archives (www.a2a.org.uk) and the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>); the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) and data from PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk). A full list of sites accessed can be found in the Bibliography section

3.4.4 The historical development of the site has been established through reference to these sources and is described in the Baseline Conditions section of this report. This has been used to identify areas of potential archaeological interest. Each area of archaeological potential has been assessed for its archaeological significance in geographical terms, although it should be noted that despite the national policy guidance's reliance on geographical significance, there is no statutory definition for these classifications :

- International – cultural properties in the World Heritage List, as defined in the operational guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;

- National – sites or monuments of sufficient archaeological/historical merit to be designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Other sites or monuments may also be considered of national importance but not appropriate for scheduling due to current use(s) or because they have not yet been fully assessed;
- Regional – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical merit that are well preserved or good examples of regional types or that have an increased value due to their group associations, regional rarity or historical associations.
- Local – sites and monuments of archaeological or historical interest but that are truncated or isolated from their original context and are of limited use in furthering archaeological or historical knowledge.
- Negligible – areas of extremely limited or no archaeological or historic interest. These commonly include areas of major modern disturbance such as quarries, deep basements etc.

3.4.5 The concluding chapter of this document summarises the findings, and provides an opinion on the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, the likely importance of such remains should they exist and the likely impact of the proposed development. Recommendations for further work are provided.

4.0 Baseline Conditions

4.1 Site Description

4.1.1 The proposed development site is situated 0.4km north east of Edwinstowe village and 1.5km west of Ollerton. It occupies an irregular plot of land, 140ha in extent, bounded to the north-east by the A616 Worksop Road, a buffer of land along the B6034 Swinecote Road to the west, the A6075 Ollerton Road to the south and agricultural land to the east (Fig 1). Much of the northern part of the site is occupied by a large coal tip that surrounds the buildings belonging to the former Thoresby Colliery. The fields to the south of the colliery are under arable cultivation (Figs 1- 2; Plates 1-7).

4.2 Planning history

4.2.1 The current application is for a mixed development of up to 800 dwellings (Class 3C) and a Strategic Employment site of up to 8ha, and a new country park comprising 140ha in the northern half of the site. Also included in the proposals will be a Local Centre, containing a mix of leisure (to include zip wire), commercial, employment, community, retail (up to 500 sq.metres), health, and residential uses on land comprising up to 1.74 hectares a primary

school on a site of 1.1 hectares and associated landscaping on the former site of Thoresby Colliery, Edwinstowe, Newark. Primary access will be from Ollerton Road.

- 4.2.2 Spoil from the colliery was disposed of on site in accordance with planning permission granted by Nottinghamshire County Council, dated May 8th 1997 (ref. 3/97/0182) along with a schedule of conditions (ref. 3/93/0781). Further permission was granted in October 1998 (3/97/1385) under Part 20 Class A of the General Permitted Development Order 1995, and extended in 2012 (3/11/01826/CMA) for a comprehensive programme of restoration at the colliery. These schemes also allowed for demolition of the pithead buildings after closure of the colliery. Amendments to the 2012 Restoration Scheme for the spoil heap were approved on 8th July 2016 and a landscaping and tree planting scheme for the spoil tip is already in progress.

4.3 Geology and Topography

- 4.3.1 The proposed development site lies within National and Regional Character Area of Sherwood. The landscape character type is defined as Birklands Wooded Estate lands. The site to the south of the colliery sits at a level of c. 60-62m OD.

- 4.3.2 The solid geology consists of Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation - Sandstone, Pebbly (gravelly), a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4.4 Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.4.1 Built heritage includes listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and scheduled monuments. It also includes non-listed buildings of local architectural or historic interest which are included in the Historic Environment Record. All statutorily protected built heritage assets are of national importance. No scheduled monuments or listed or otherwise historically significant buildings are present within the application site nor does it lie within a Conservation Area. There are twelve listed buildings immediately adjacent to the site two Conservation Area and a Registered Park and Garden within the study area.

Listed Buildings

- 4.4.2 There are no Listed buildings or monuments within the application site but there are 12 Listed buildings and monuments in the study area all of which are listed Grade II except for St May's Church which is Grade I .

HER No. (MNT)	NGR (SK)	Description	Listing
Edwinstowe			
17799	62536 67018	Edwinstowe Hall C18	II
15084	6252 6694	Church of St Mary, Edwinstowe	I
17800	62571 69930	Wall gate steps and overthrow at St Mary's church 1844	II
17801	64635 66924	Carr Brecks Farmhouse c. 1840	II
17804	63930 68254	Monument to a horse, Worksop Rd, 1834	II
21696	62577 66874	1, 3, 5 Church St. Row of 3 cottages. Early C19	II
22321	62664 66703	Black Swan public house, High St	II
22606	62583 66997	14, 16 & 18 Church St, row of 3 cottages	II
Perlethorpe			
17845	62860 69561	Barn and stables to N of Ceres Lodge. Early and mid C19.	II
18762	62882 69542	Ceres Lodge farmhouse, adjoining cottages and stable.	II
21804	63707 69037	The Buck Gates LC18-Early C19, re-sited in 1959.	II
Ollerton			
22153	65112 67156	Roseleigh, Station Rd, Ollerton	II

Table 1 Listed Buildings in the study area

St Mary's church

- 4.4.3 The church sits at the north end of the medieval core of the village (Pl. 23). Despite its elevated position this there are no uninterrupted views of the application site from the churchyard at ground level.

Edwinstowe Hall

- 4.4.4 This 18th century building lies to the north of the church and is set well back from the road. The building and its grounds lie within the northernmost part of the Conservation Area. There are no views of the application site from this location.

1,3,5, Church St

- 4.4.5 The listed cottages (Pl. 24) are situated at the bottom of Church St at its junction of Ollerton Road. They are protected from views of the application site by other housing and the bends in the road.

Carr Brecks Farmhouse

- 4.4.6 The farmhouse is situated south-east of the application site and is accessed from Rufford Old Road. It is enclosed by trees and views of the application site are limited to the top of the coal tip.

Conservation Areas

- 4.4.7 The application site does not lie within a Conservation Area but there are two Conservation Areas within the study area.

Edwinstowe Conservation Area

- 4.4.8 The eastern boundary of the Edwinstowe Conservation Area lies some 300m west of the application site boundary. The conservation area forms an irregular rectangle north and south of the Ollerton Road, to either side of High Street and Church Street. 28 buildings noted on the HER which are not designated but of historical interest which contribute to the significance of the settlement at Edwinstowe. The topography of Edwinstowe is such that although there are views of the application site from the top of the coal tip (Pl. 8) there are very few points from within the Conservation Area that have view of the coal tip or the remainder of the site which is at a much lower elevation (Pl. 3) and well screened by trees along the Ollerton Rd.

Ollerton Conservation Area

- 4.4.9 The western limit of Ollerton Conservation Area extends to the line of the A416 (Old Rufford Road) c. 800m to the east of the site. There are limited views of the coal tip from the A416 but the remainder of the site is screened by trees and a bend in the Ollerton Road. There are no direct views of the site from the Conservation Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 4.4.10 Thoresby Park is a Grade I registered park (No. 1000361) and situated 3km north-west of New Ollerton. Part of its southern boundary follows the A616 which forms the northern boundary to the application site. The study area therefore extends a little way into the park and includes the Grade II listed monument to a horse (MNT 17804). The only views from the Country park towards the application site are of the northern side of the coal tip which blocks all views of the proposed development to the south.

4.5 Undesignated Heritage Assets

- 4.5.1 There were no archaeological investigations undertaken within site until the geophysical survey in September 2016 as part of the present heritage assessment. The only recorded monuments on the Nottinghamshire HER within the redline boundary

4.5.2 Metal detecting rallies have been undertaken in the fields to the east of Edwinstowe, during which two Roman coins and a number of medieval metal finds were recovered from near Black Hills Farm (MNT25073) to the south of the site. In 2014 Mercian Archaeology undertook a community dig comprising 22 test pits in the village of Edwinstowe as part of Sherwood Forest Archaeology Project.

Prehistoric

4.5.3 There are no Palaeolithic sites in the study area and evidence for other prehistoric remains periods within the study area is limited to Mesolithic flints found in Ollerton parish (MNT5453) and a flint flake from an evaluation near Carr Brecks Farm in 1995 (MNT11526) is the limit of physical evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area (TPAT 1995).

4.5.4 Apart from artefacts there are three areas of cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs within the study area probably of a much later date in the prehistoric period in Perlethorpe (MNT4094, 10581) and Edwinstowe (MNT4095, 4098, 4099, 4102, 4104) that may be later prehistoric in origin, or possibly Roman.

HER No. (MNT)	NGR (SK)	Description
4094	634 695	Cropmark features, Perlethorpe. 2 linear features and one semi-circular feature
4095	613 671	linear cropmark features and double ditched trackway
4098	6303 6667	linear cropmark features
4099	632 670	2 linear features and double ditched trackway
4102	639 684	2 parallel linear features
4104	636 688	linear cropmark
10581	6255 6971	linear cropmark in Perlethorpe

Table 2 Prehistoric sites recorded on the Nottinghamshire HER

Roman

4.5.5 Evidence of Roman activity in the area is no more abundant than that for the prehistoric period. The conjectural line of a Roman road linking Ollerton via the east edge of Clumber Park, past Ranby to Blyth is marked by two parallel ditches on a cropmark (MNT 15093) at the eastern limits of the study area. Finds of Roman coins during a metal detecting rally near the farm ((MNT 5910) lend weight to the possibility that there is Romano-British settlement activity on the south-facing river valley side around Black Hills Farm c. 500m to the south of the site.

Medieval

4.5.6 Edwinstowe takes its name from the holy shrine or resting place – “stowe” of King Edwin, the Saxon king of Northumbria who was slain at the battle of Heathfield in 633AD. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 a church and a priest are recorded and the church reputed to have been the site of the king’s temporary burial. The earliest surviving fabric of the building is 12th century in date with alterations over the following centuries. The village of Edwinstowe developed in a number of key areas, on the high ground around the church with a central portion along the High Street down the hill and to the south on the River Maun.

4.5.7 Land and wood pasture in the village was an outlying part of the Royal Manor of Mansfield. The medieval parish of Edwinstowe also contained the villages Budby, Carburton, Ollerton, Perlethorpe with Thoresby and Wellow. Much of the study area was heath and woodland in the medieval period and King Henry I built a royal hunting lodge at Clipstone. Under the Norman and Angevin Kings the area became the core of the great royal forest of Sherwood and remained so until the 17th century.

HER No. (MNT)	NGR (SK)	Description
8508	632 671	Medieval copper alloy seal matrix. Metal detector find 1991
8748	6325 6696	medieval silver coins and other artefacts
10926	6206 6655	Medieval bronze key
4084	6252 6693	St Mary’s church, Saxon origin but earliest surviving fabric is 12 th century

Table 3 Medieval finds in the study area

4.5.8 The application lies well east of the village core close to the edge of the parish which would have been woodland heath and also part of the east field of the open field cultivation surrounding the village (Fig. *) Metal detector finds of a 13th century copper alloy seal matrix and coins of a similar date along with other artefacts were made in 1991 and 1994 in the field west of the main entrance to the site, indicative of activity in the vicinity but not necessarily of occupation.

Post-medieval

4.5.9 The 18th century saw many changes in Edwinstowe. This village seems always to have had a shifting population of gentry because of the proximity of the Royal Deer Park at Clipstone and the frequent visits of the court. When Charles II, and then Queen Anne, sold off Crown land, new estates were formed in this area so that it became known as ‘The Dukeries.

- 4.5.10 During the 18th century a country residence called Cockglode House was built in 1724, on the edge of the Sherwood Heath, (MNT 10812). This house became derelict in the 1950s and now lies beneath the spoil tips of Thoresby Colliery. A number of farmsteads were established in the village hinterland during the 19th century including Carr Brecks Farm with its Grade II Listed farmhouse (LB1) c. 200m to the south-east of the site and Black Hills Farm c. 350m to the south.
- 4.5.11 The Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire (Dukeries) coal measures lie at a depth of c. 900m and Thoresby Colliery was opened in 1928 (MNT 6193/15993). It became the largest of 49 collieries in Nottinghamshire. This resulted in the planned extension of Edwinstowe village (MNT 4091/15091. This colliery was the last working pit in the Nottinghamshire coalfield and closed in July 2015.
- 4.5.12 As mentioned above a programme of restoration of the coal tip is in progress and this includes demolition of many of the structures at the pit head (Fig. 4, Pls 9-22). The pit head no. 1 and engine shop are to be retained and restored as part of the present proposals. The methane electricity generation plant is also being retained until the methane supply runs out. The colliery buildings have been recorded in the past and many images are on-line. A photographic record of the colliery was also made in the year prior to its closure which resulted in the publication of a book about the pit (Upton 2015).

5.0 Map Regression

- 5.1.1 Historic maps and photographs of the application Site were examined in order to build up a picture of how the Site has changed from the 17th century onwards. The map regression exercise only considers the southern part of the site which mainly lies beyond the coal tip.

William Senior's map of 1638 (Fig. 5)

- 5.1.2 This early estate map shows the lands in Edwinstowe belonging to the Duke of Newcastle who was then lord of the manor. The application site is mainly contained within the East Field , one of the open fields of the parish. The northern part of the site extended into the Billey Breakes, an area of the forest.

Enclosure map of 1821 (Fig. 6)

- 5.1.3 Much of the parish had been privately enclosed and this map shows only a few strips of land that were affected by the Act of Parliament. This includes 7 strips within the southern part of the application site.

Tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 7)

- 5.1.4 The map to accompany the tithe award shows that the northern third of the application site is woodland with an east-west track running through the woodland. The remainder has been divided into rectangular fields with straight boundaries . There are buildings at Black Cliff Hill to the south of the site

Ordnance Survey 1885-6 1:2500 (Fig. 8)

- 5.1.5 The land is almost the same as shown on the tithe map, except that small plots in the south-west corner have been amalgamated to create a large field and another small enclosure 628 was also amalgamated into the surrounding field. There are now 7 complete fields within the application site area and 5 parts of fields. To the south Black Hills Cliff is renamed Black Hills Plantation with Black Hills Farm to the south.

Ordnance Survey 1898-1900 1:2500 (Fig. 9)

- 5.1.6 The same as 1885.

Ordnance Survey 1918-20 1:2500 (Fig. 10)

- 5.1.7 The same as 1898-1900.

Ordnance Survey 1955 1:10,560 (Fig. 11)

- 5.1.8 This map shows the Thoresby Colliery which takes up most of the central northern area of the site extending into the area of former woodland. To the west and south of the colliery buildings are railway tracks which run west , then south to cross beneath the Ollerton Road, the embankment forming part of the south-western site boundary. A coal tip is shown north-east of the colliery , extending into the site boundary . A second area of tip is shown to the south of the first on the other side of the railway tracks.

- 5.1.9 A site entrance runs north from the Ollerton Road, following one of the former field boundaries and there is an electricity sub-station shown to the east of the access drive

Ordnance Survey 1960 1:2,500 (Fig. 12)

- 5.1.10 Similar to 1955 except that the coal tips have grown.

Ordnance Survey 1977-78 1:10,000 (Fig. 13)

- 5.1.11 Similar to 1960 except that the coal tips have expanded again and a large slurry pond is shown lying east of the north-east site boundary. There are buildings along the access drive, close to the bridge across the railway and further buildings in the fields to the east of the access drive, close to the eastern site boundary. The Ollerton Road has been widened and realigned so that it curves slightly.

Ordnance Survey 1990 1:10,000 (Fig. 14)

5.1.12 Same as 1977-78.

6.0 Assessment

6.1 Archaeological Potential

6.1.1 A search of the HER has revealed no known undesignated heritage assets within the proposed development site itself and is very sparse in the surrounding study area. While there is little suggestion of any earlier prehistoric activity within the study area there is, growing evidence for extensive Iron Age and Roman activity to the immediate west, north, north-east and south of the site. Geophysical survey of the area not affected by the coal tips indicates limited evidence of archaeological features but they are of unknown date and extent.

6.1.2 The site lay at the edge of the parish and there is unlikely to be any medieval settlement in the area was never an area of settlement during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and was always used for agricultural purposes, until the colliery was built after WWI.

6.2 Impact on Designated Assets

6.2.1 The designated assets within sight of the proposed development are Listed Buildings and in both cases the potential impact on these assets is indirect, in the form of changes/impacts to their setting. Paragraphs 133 and 14 of NPPF describe the requirement to consider the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset. Its significance derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting. Furthermore, significance can be harmed or lost not only through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset but by development within its setting. NPPF defines the setting of an asset as 'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.'

6.2.2 The assessment has been guided by the Historic England guidance, 2015, as set out in Section 3 of this report. The designated assets have been identified in Section 4 of this report. In other words does the setting of the heritage asset contribute to its significance? In addition, to the value of the heritage asset consideration must be given to its sensitivity to change of setting without fundamentally altering its present character. Heritage assets with a moderate capacity to absorb change without significantly altering its present character are defined to be of moderate sensitivity. Heritage assets tolerant of change without detriment are defined as being of low sensitivity (HA2007, 5/5).

6.2.3 None of the designated heritage assets in the study area (including those within the Edwinstowe and Ollerton Conservation Areas) share any intervisibility with the site, nor any historic landscape association (PIs 25-6). There will be no aesthetic change within views of the wider setting of the designated assets. The current landscaping programme of the coal tip can only enhance the setting of these assets enabling it to blend in with the agricultural character of the surrounding landscape. The building development to the south of the coal tip and the colliery buildings will be well screened from Edwinstowe Conservation Area by trees so long as any new build is low-rise.

6.3 Impact on Non-Designated Assets

6.3.1 Detailed proposals are not available at the time of writing this report but in general terms excavation for services, roads, building foundations, attenuation ponds and other associated infrastructure will also cut into potentially archaeological horizons. All of these earth-moving operations would have a major adverse impact on any below-ground heritage assets leading to truncation or destruction of any surviving features.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1.1 This assessment has identified no heritage constraints that would prevent development of the site. There will be no impact on any designated heritage assets and therefore no mitigation is proposed

7.1.2 Geophysical survey hints at the presence of a small number of linear anomalies in the easternmost field. As there is insufficient information to adequately assess the full extent of these remains it is recommended that further investigation of these features should be carried out by means of evaluation trenching. This could be dealt with as a condition on the planning permission.

7.1.3 Where archaeology is confirmed to be present, full excavation and recording work based on the results of this initial assessment would be required, as a condition on the planning permission. This is in line with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) guidelines and Policies DM9 of the Allocations and Management Development Plan Document (DPD 2013).

8.0 References

8.1 Published sources

Bishop, M 1998 - 2000 *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework:*

Resource Assessment of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Nottinghamshire.

Bishop, M 1998 – 2000a *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework:*

Resource Assessment of 1st Millenium BC Nottinghamshire.

Bishop, M 1998 – 2000b *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework:*

Resource Assessment of Roman Nottinghamshire.

Bishop, M 1998 – 2000c *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework:*

Resource Assessment of Roman Nottinghamshire.

Bishop, M 1998 – 2000d *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework:*

Resource Assessment of Anglo-Saxon Nottinghamshire.

English Heritage 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.* London

Gaunt, A. 2014 “*Robin Hood’s Village Volunteer Dig 2014*”, *Community Archaeology Village Test Pitting Project, Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire.* Interim Report Mercian Archaeological Services CIC

Historic England 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets.* Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3.

Newark and Sherwood District Council, 2011 *Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework. Core Strategy. Development Plan Document.*

Newark and Sherwood District Council, 2013 *Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework. Allocations & Development Management. Development Plan Document.*

TPAT 1995 *Carr Brecks Farm, River Maun, Nottinghamshire. Archaeological Watching Brief.*

Upton, Chris 2015 *Thoresby: The End of the Mine*

8.2 Cartographic / Archival Sources

Ordnance Survey Maps:

1885 1:500 scale

1886, 1900, 1920, 1970 1:2,500 scale

1938, 1955-66 1:10,560 scale

1973, 1986-92 1:10,000 scale

8.3 Digital Sources

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/adm/>

<http://www.28dayslater.co.uk/return-to-thoresby-colliery-nottinghamshire-jan-2016.t101114>

<http://www.28dayslater.co.uk/thorseby-colliery-nottinghamshire-aug-to-oct-2015.t99827>

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/picturegalleries/uknews/11726218/End-of-the-mine-Thoresby-Colliery-to-close-in-Nottinghamshire-in-pictures.html>

<http://trevbish.co.uk/thoresby-colliery-nottinghamshire/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bvTuKDa37U&feature=player_embedded

images of Thoresby Colliery by Chris Upton taken in the year leading up to closure

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oZxgoDph6c4>

Film of abandoned colliery March 2016 T Bishop Nottinghamshire Urbex Urban Exploration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7hwx2Pa7CM>

Amateur film of the colliery buildings dated March 2016

9.0 Figures

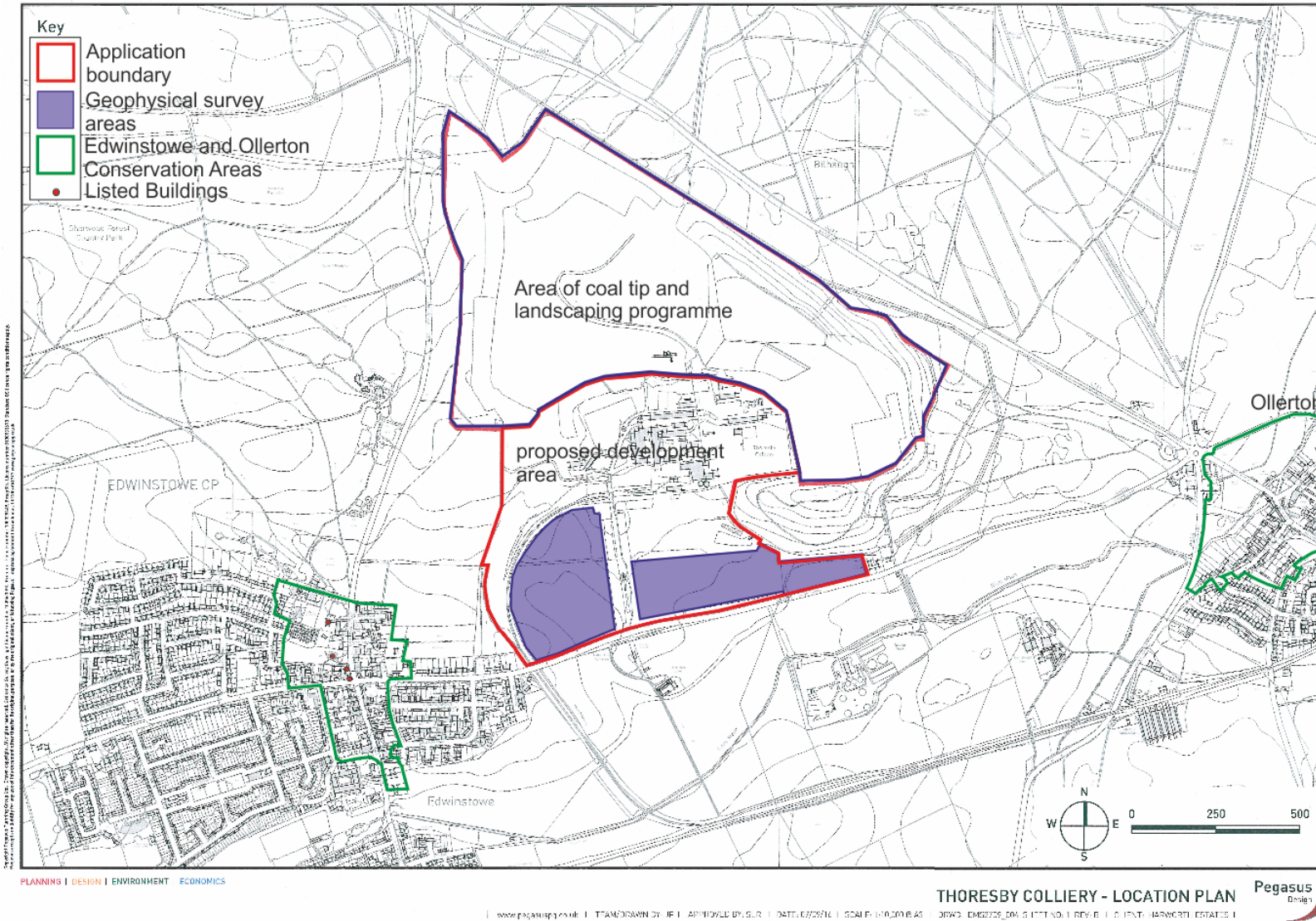


Fig. 1 Thoresby Colliery Edwinstowe. Redline boundary and geophysical survey area in relation to designated heritage assets

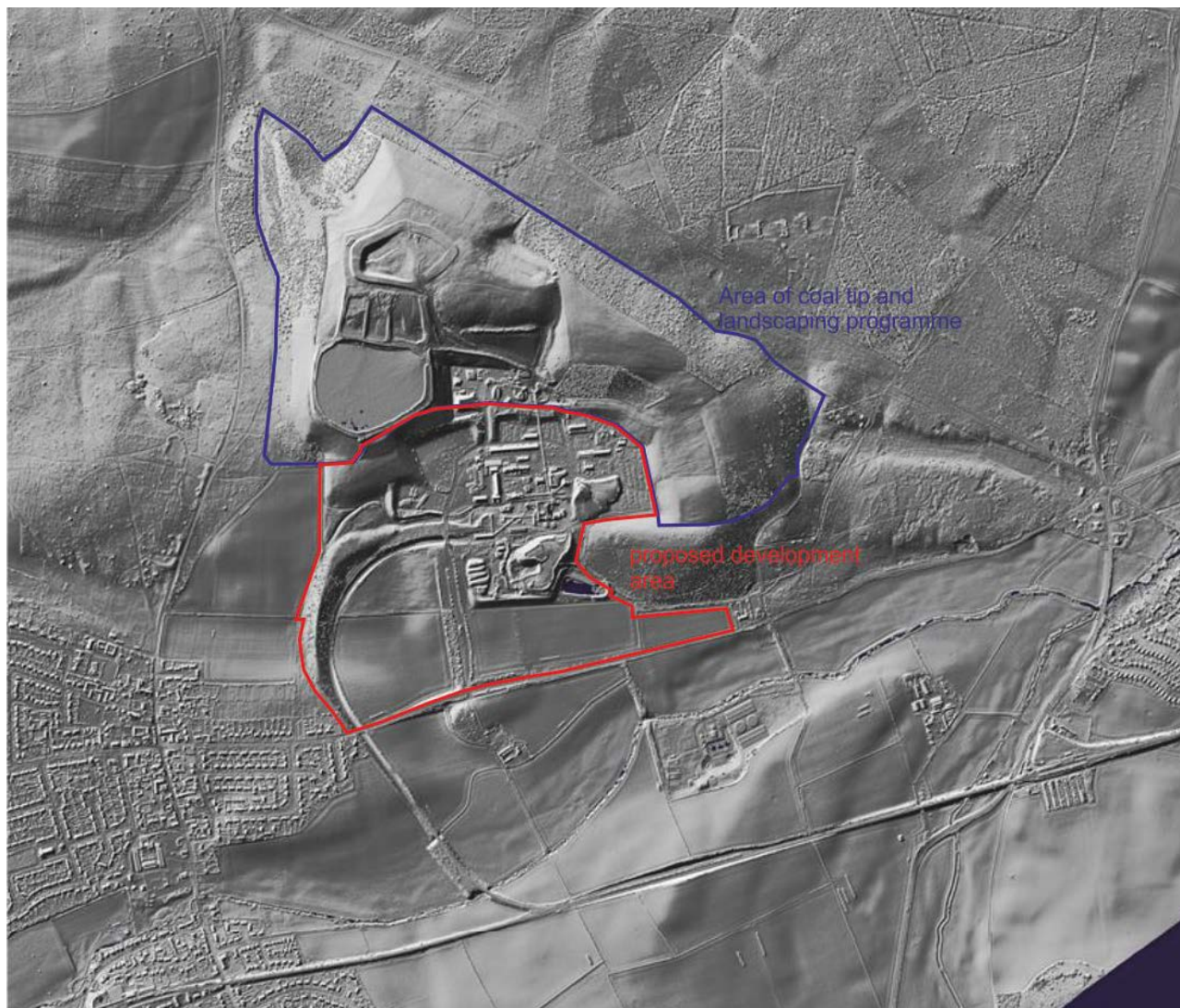


Fig. 2 LiDAR survey data showing slag heaps, colliery buildings and agricultural land. (Environment Agency, Open Government Licence v3.0)

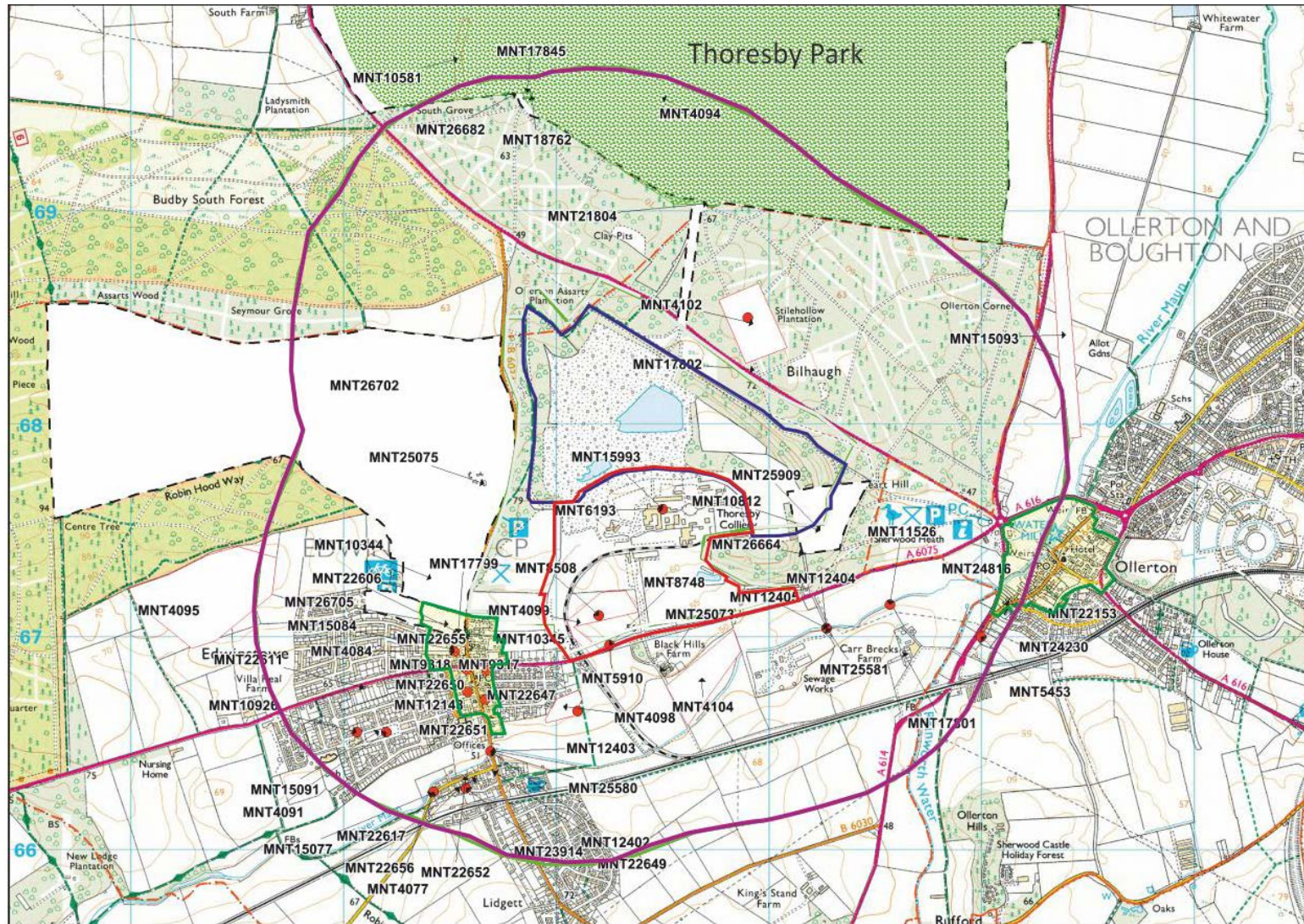


Fig. 3 Location of sites and finds (MNT) in the study area, based on a map supplied by Nottinghamshire HER. Study area of 1km beyond the site boundary is shown in purple. Conservation areas shown in green outline

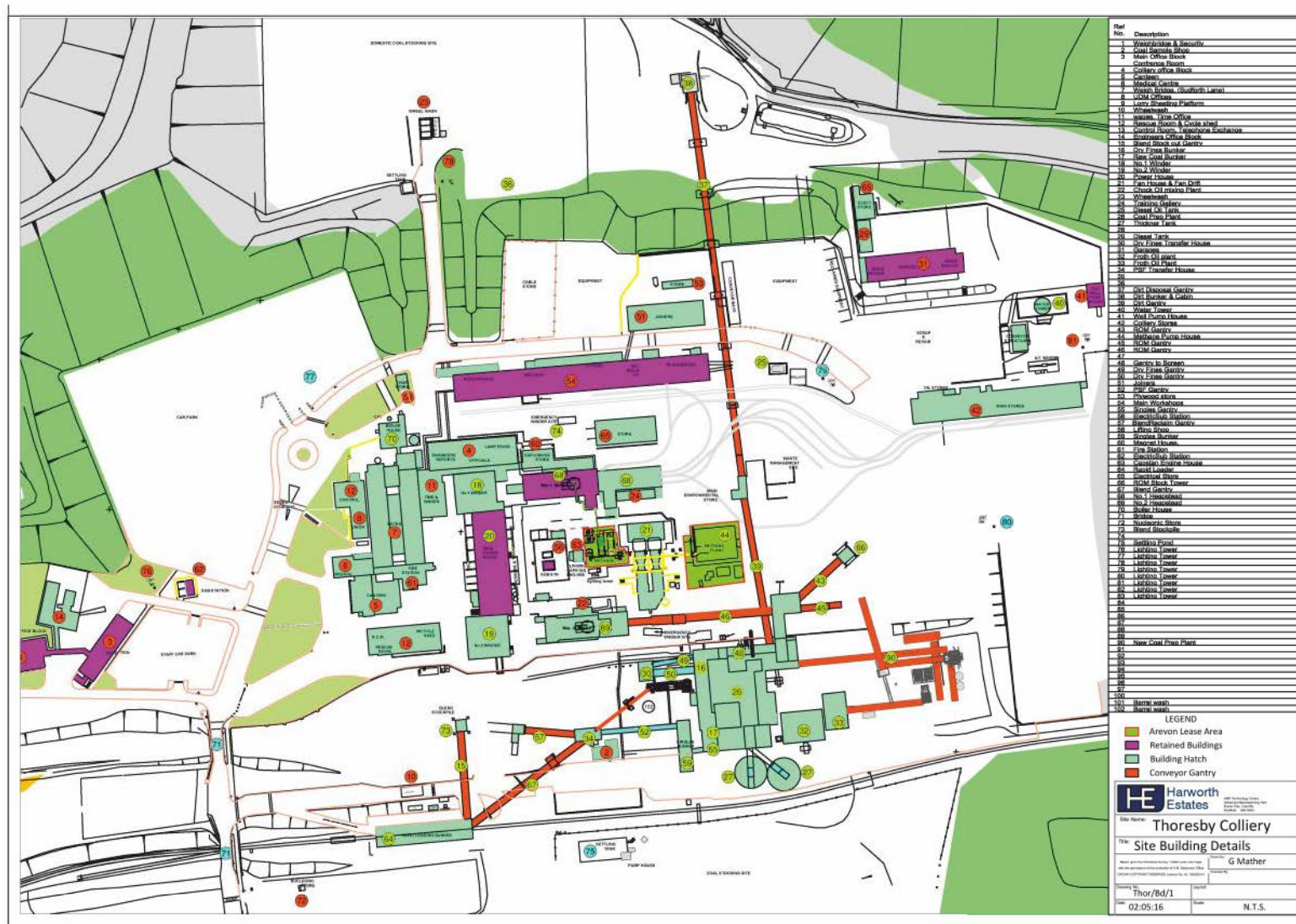


Fig. 4 Thoresby Colliery site building details, buildings to be retained shown in pink + the methane plant in lime green (Harworth Estates)

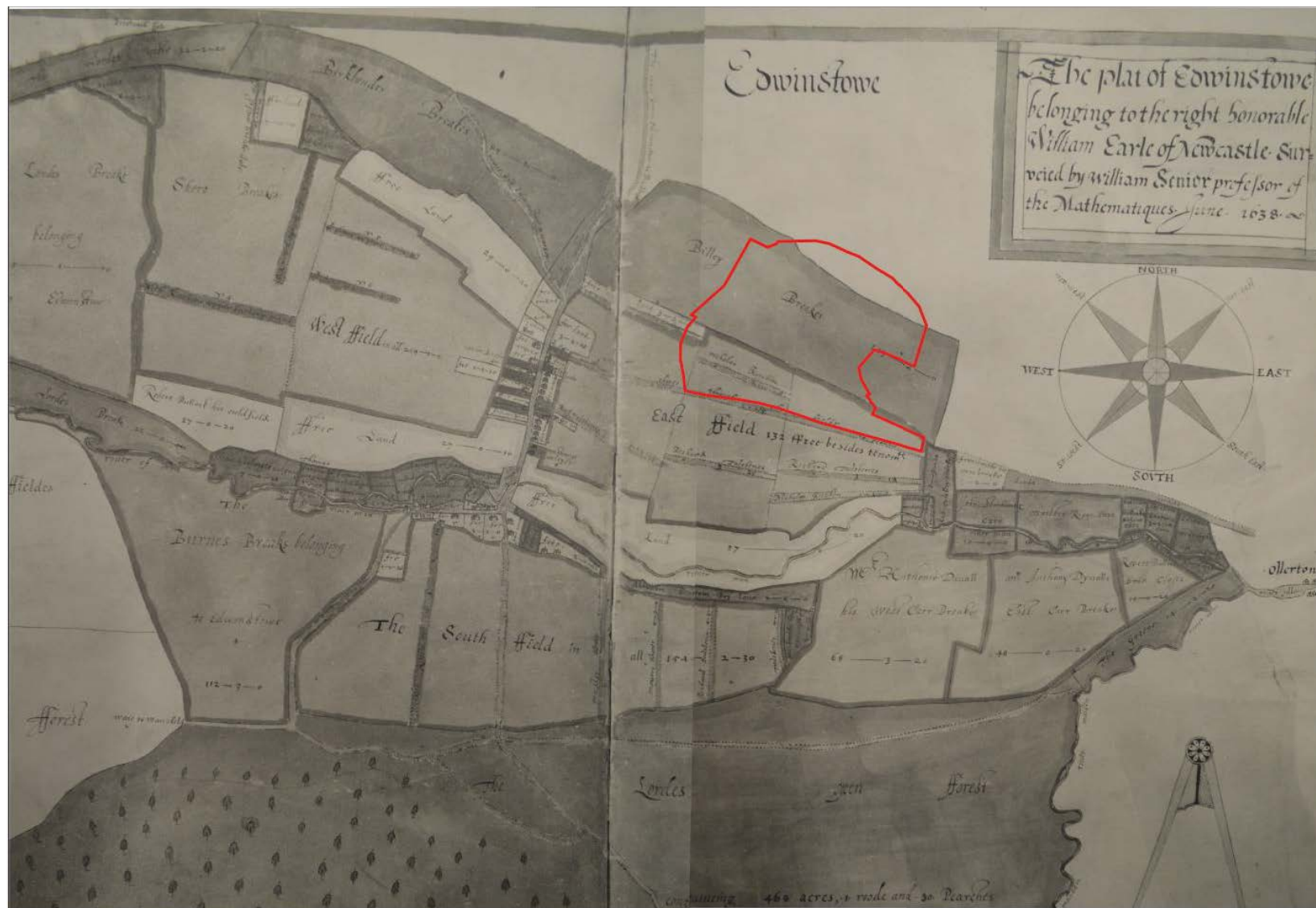


Fig. 5 Part of photo of 1638 map of Edwinstowe showing lands belonging to William Earl of Newcastle by 'William Senior, Professor of Mathematicques'



Fig. 6 Part of Edwinstowe 1821 enclosure award (Notts Archives Ref. ED2L)

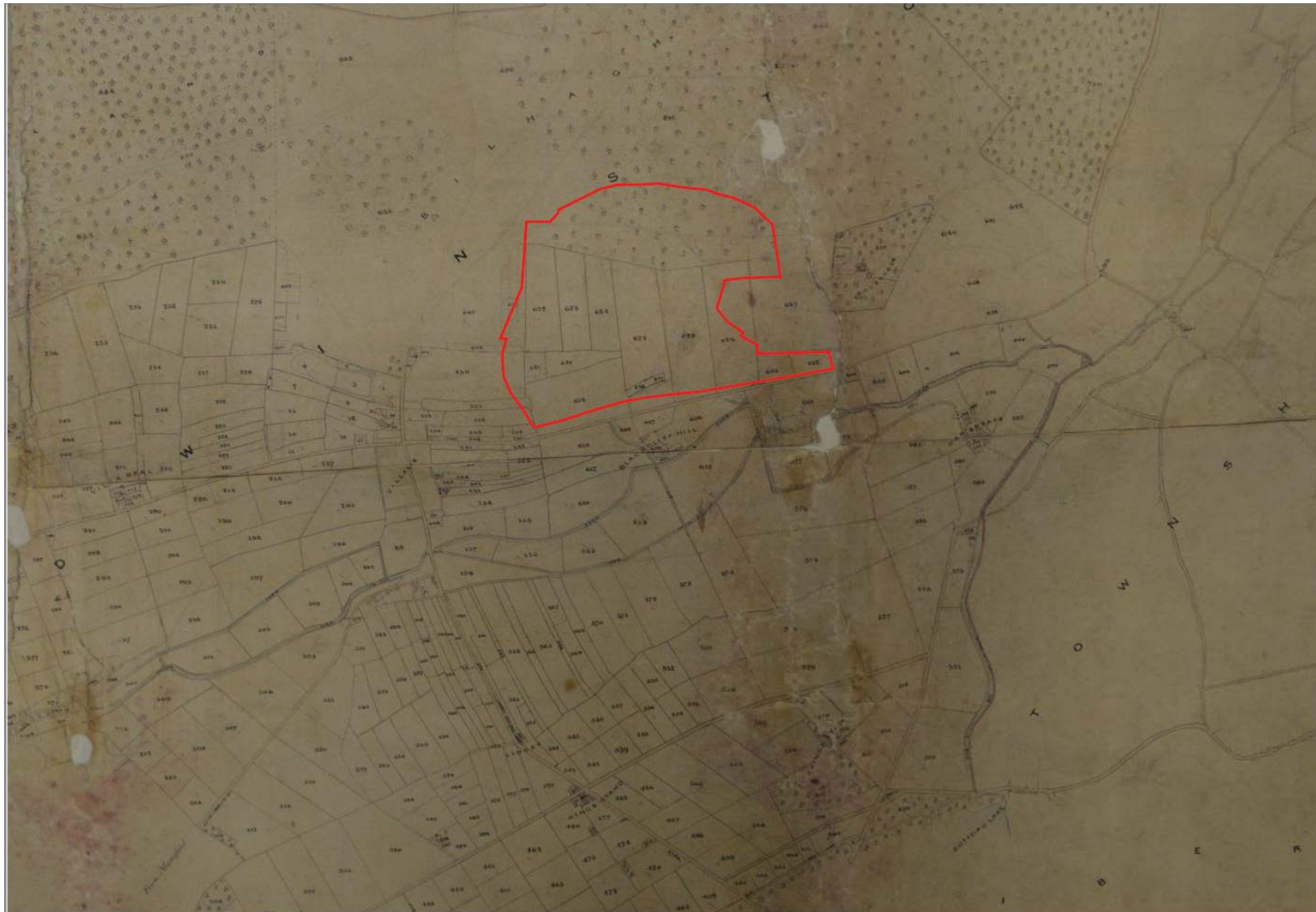


Fig. 7 Part of Edwinstowe Tithe map, surveyed 1843, (Notts Archives ref. ED35)

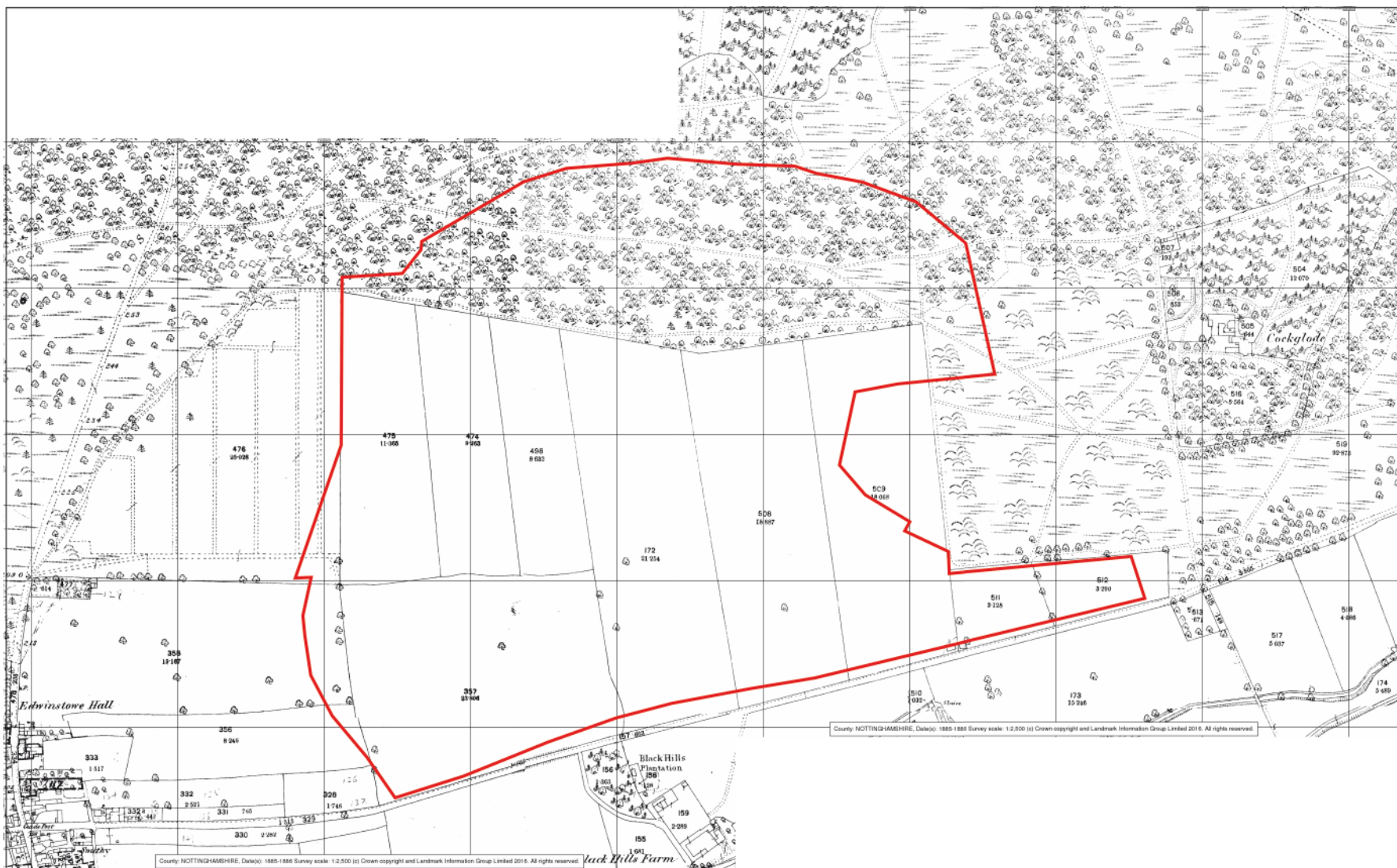


Fig. 8 1885-6 1:2500 OS map

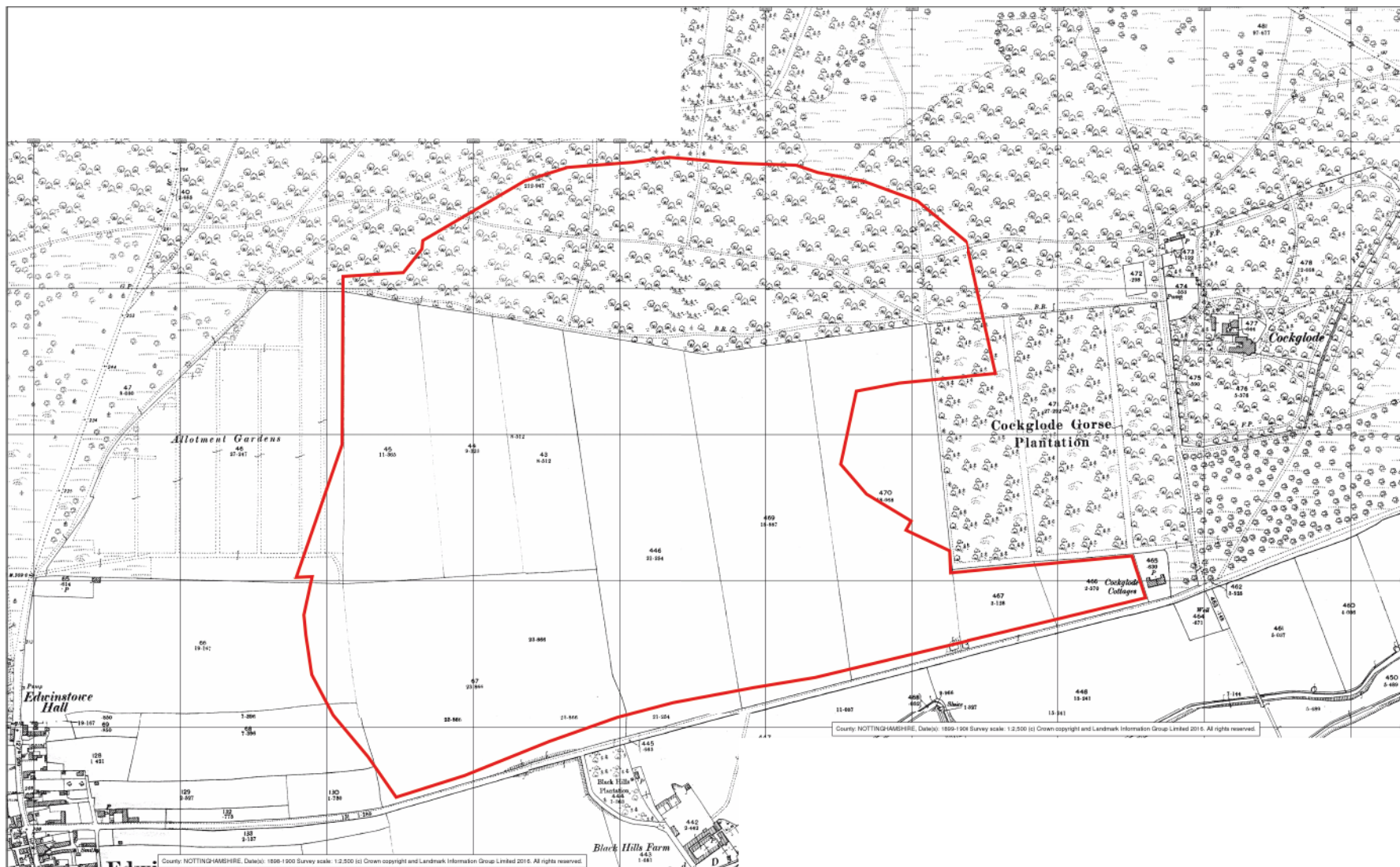


Fig.9 1898-1900 1:2500 OS map

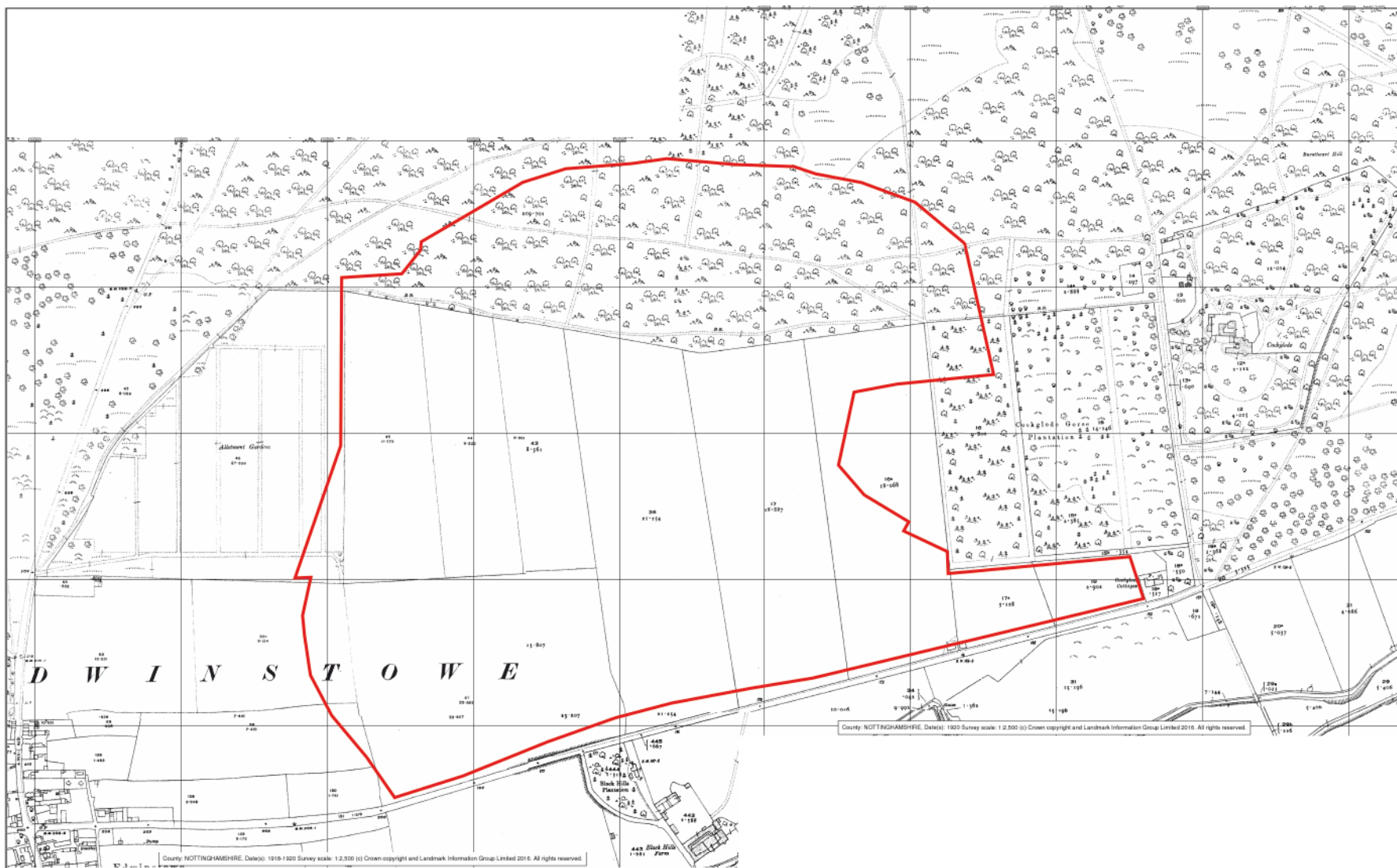


Fig. 10 1918-1920 1:2500 OS map

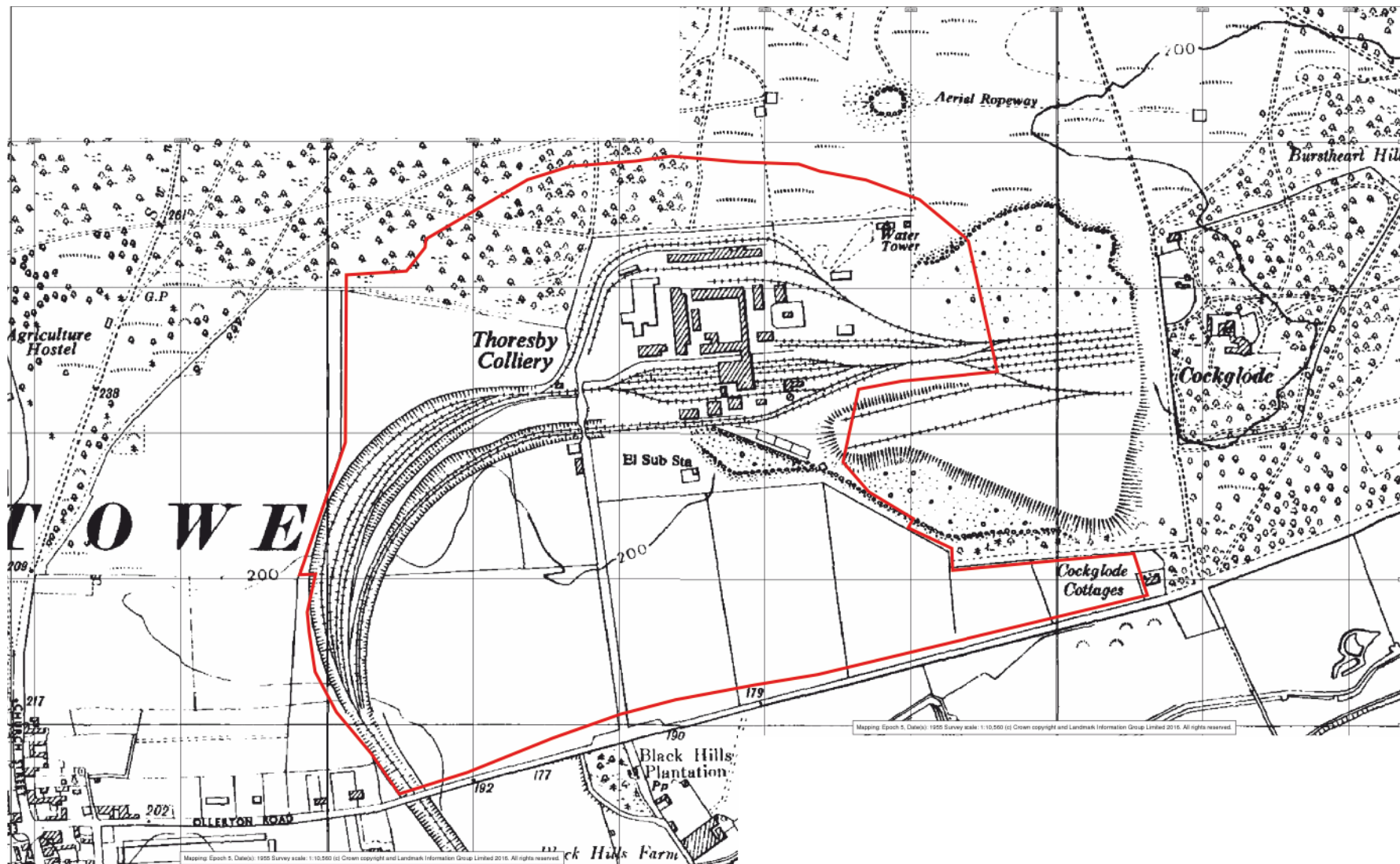


Fig. 11 1955 1:10,560 OS map

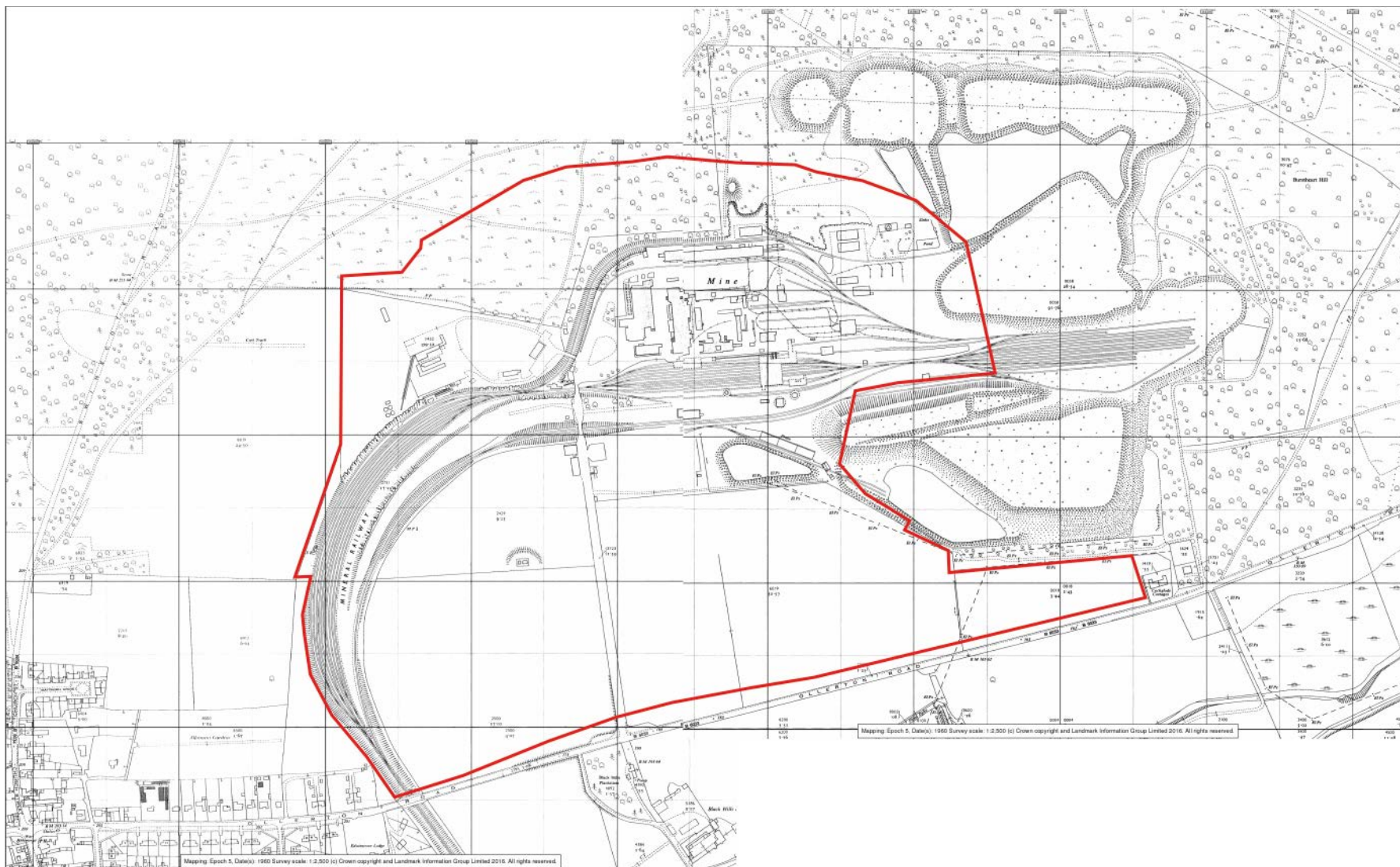


Fig. 12 1960 1:2500 OS map



Fig. 13 1977-78 1:2500 OS map



Fig. 14 1990-2 1:2500 OS map

10.0 Plates



Pl. 1 Looking towards north-west corner of the application site from junction of the A616 (Worksop Rd) and the B6034 (Swinecote Rd)



Pl. 2 Looking north-east towards the application site from the entrance to the Sherwood Forest Nature Reserve on Swinecote Lane



Pl. 3 View north-east from Ollerton Rd from the south-west corner of the application site



Pl. 4 Site entrance, looking north from Ollerton Rd



Pl. 5 Field west of site entrance, looking north-west



Pl. 6 Field east of site entrance, looking north-east



Pl. 7 View from coal tip overlooking the colliery buildings, view south-east



Pl. 8 View from coaltip overlooking Edwinstowe, looking SSE



Pl. 9 Reception building, looking west.



Pl. 10 Medical centre and canteen, looking east



Pl. 11 Main workshops, looking east (to be retained)



Pl. 12 Pit shaft no. 1, looking south (to be retained)



Pl. 13 Rescue room and cycle shed, looking north-west



Pl. 14 Pit head no. 1, looking north



Pl. 15 Main power house and pit head no. 1 looking north-west.



Pl. 16 Pit head no.2, looking south



Pl. 17 Power plant with fan house and fan drift to rear, looking east



Pl. 18 Methane plant (to be retained)



Pl. 19 ROM (run-of-mine) coal stock tower and gantry, showing demolition in progress, looking north-east



Pl.20 Conveyor belt from No. 2 shaft leading to the ROM stock tower



Pl. 21 Demolition in progress, looking east towards site of coal preparation plant at south-east corner of the colliery complex.



Pl. 22 View west from bridge over former railtrack which forms south-western boundary of the application site



Pl. 23 St Mary's church Edwinstowe



Pl. 24 Listed cottages on the corner of Church St and Ollertn Road, south of the church, looking south-west



Pl. 25 Track to Carr Brecks Farmhouse, looking north-west towards application site



Pl. 26 View north-west from Old Rufford Rd (A614) at western edge of Ollerton Conservation Area, looking towards application site