



Witches Oak Water Treatment Works

Preliminary Archaeology and Heritage Survey

April 2022

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Executive summary

This Preliminary Archaeology and Heritage Survey has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Severn Trent Water (STW) to help inform the design of a raw water pumping station at Witches Oak Waters (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'). The design of the proposed works is still being finalised. However, it involves reservicing the existing on-site pump station and DN1000 pipeline so that a new WTW at the existing Church Wilne Water Treatment Works (WTW) site can be fed by water from the River Trent. Currently, the existing DN1000 pipeline terminates in the vicinity of the existing Church Wilne reservoir. It will be modified to connect to the new WTW.

The Scheme is located at Witches Oak Water, approximately 300m south-east of Shardlow (centred at National Grid Reference SK 43405 29530). The Scheme sits within a former sand and gravel quarry, which currently comprises man-made ponds and lakes, following extraction. The River Trent borders the eastern boundary of the Scheme, and beyond this the landscape is predominantly agricultural. The A50 Derby Southern bypass passes through the centre of the Scheme.

The following heritage assets were identified within the 1km study area:

- Two scheduled monuments;
- 48 listed buildings;
- Four conservation areas; and
- 48 non-designated heritage assets were identified.

The baseline has shown that the River Trent course has changed significantly over time and there is evidence for palaeochannels within the study area. Previous excavations at Shardlow Quarry have evidence for preserved prehistoric activity, including logboats and wooden structures. Evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement is located on the higher sand and gravel terraces away from the river and is largely evidenced through cropmarks. Medieval and post-medieval activity is evidenced through agricultural practices, such as ridge and furrow. The construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal in the late 18th century, brought prosperity to the small, rural villages and Shardlow became an inland port. During the 20th century, the sands and gravel deposits along the northern bank of the River Trent and across the Scheme, were extensively quarried.

It has been concluded that no built heritage assets would likely be impacted by the Scheme. This is due to the distance of these assets from the Scheme, the scale of works proposed and vegetation screening. The proposed development would not result in any harm to their significance.

The Scheme has been subject to sand and gravel quarrying, effectively disturbing and truncating any unknown archaeological remains. Where the area has not been previously quarried, there remains the potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains to survive. This is due to the extensive activity recorded on the Derbyshire and Leicestershire Historic Environment Records.

Due to the potential impact on unknown archaeological remains, archaeological mitigation will likely be required during construction. Consultation with the Conservation, Heritage and Design team from Derbyshire County Council raised the possibility of archaeological deposits to survive on site. It was recommended once a final design is known, to establish which parts of the site were previously truncated and where the footprint of the works are proposed, including any

deep excavations. Archaeological monitoring would be required during construction within areas not previously disturbed or where there is potential for palaeochannels to survive at depth.

1 Introduction

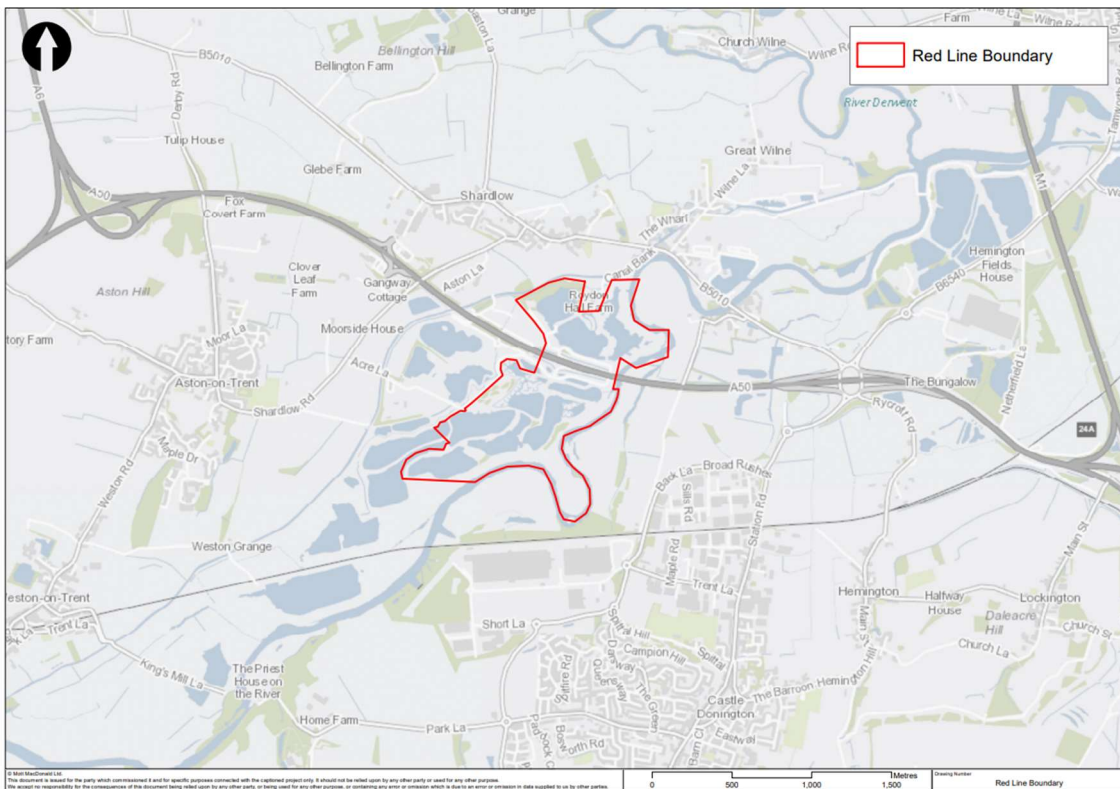
1.1 Overview

This Preliminary Archaeology and Heritage Survey has been produced by Mott MacDonald (MM) on behalf of Severn Trent Water (STW) to help inform the design of development works at Witches Oak Lakes (WTW) (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'). This survey provides an indication of possible heritage constraints which should be considered to inform the development of the Scheme.

1.2 Scheme location

The Scheme is located c.250m south of Shardlow, Derbyshire, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 43405 29530 (Figure 1.1). The Scheme sits within a former sand and gravel quarry, which currently comprises man-made ponds and lakes, following extraction. The River Trent borders the eastern boundary of the Scheme, and beyond this the landscape is predominantly agricultural. The A50 Derby Southern bypass passes through the centre of the Scheme. The area to the south of the A50 is now a wetland reserve, consisting of lakes and ponds formed as a result of former sand and gravel extraction

Figure 1.1: Witches Oak Scheme area



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2022

1.3 Scheme description

The design of the proposed works is still being finalised, however it involves reservicing the existing on site pump and the DN1000 pipeline so that a new WTW at the Church Wilne site can

be fed by water from the River Trent. Currently, the existing DN1000 pipeline terminates in the vicinity of the existing Church Wilne reservoir. It will be modified to connect to the new WTW. To bring the site online, modifications such as eel screens, water quality monitoring and flood protection measures are also required. An access road via Field Farm, across the canal and to the Scheme is also proposed.

2 Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 Overarching legislation

2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.

2.1.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

2.2 National Planning policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021¹) came into effect in 2012 and was revised in 2021. This provides a policy framework for the management of the historic environment and assets pertinent to the historic environment.

The impact of development on all heritage assets is a material consideration and the NPPF includes policies to guide the determination of applications relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets (Paragraphs 199-208). When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. 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. 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.

Where loss of heritage assets because of development is considered justified, the NPPF makes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost (Paragraph 205). Such recording may range from pre-development detailed archaeological excavation of selected areas, followed by post-excavation analysis and publication of results, to archaeological monitoring and recording during construction work. The NPPF states that the results of any investigations should be made publicly available.

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021, National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

2.3 Local Planning Policy

2.3.1 South Derbyshire District Council

The South Derbyshire District Council Local Plan was prepared in two parts, it sets out the spatial strategy for the district up to 2028. Part 2 was adopted in November 2017 and consists of Policy BNE2 for Heritage.²

Applications for development that affects heritage assets as defined in Policy BNE2 (heritage assets), will be determined in accordance with national policy for conserving and enhancing the historic environment. In particular the following will apply:

- all applications should be accompanied by a heritage assessment, prepared with the appropriate expertise, to a level of detail proportionate to the asset's significance. The assessment should describe the asset's significance, identify the impact of the proposed development and provide clear justification for the works. Where appropriate, the Council may also require historical research and archaeological recording to be undertaken before works to a heritage asset commence
- developments affecting a heritage asset or its setting, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, will be required to demonstrate how the proposal has taken account of design, form, scale, mass, siting and setting of the heritage asset, in order to ensure that the proposed design is sympathetic and minimises harm to the asset
- effects of the development on the significance of other non-designated heritage assets on the local list will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset

2.3.2 North West Leicestershire District Council

The North West Leicestershire Local Plan 2011 to 2031³ provides the current planning policies for the district. The local plan was adopted in November 2017, and then a partial review began in February 2018.

Policy He1 refers to the Conservation and enhancement of North West Leicestershire's historic environment and includes the following:

1. To ensure the conservation and enhancement of North-West Leicestershire's historic environment, proposals for development, including those designed to improve the environmental performance of a heritage asset should:
 - a. Conserve or enhance the significance of heritage assets within the district, their setting, for instance significant views within and in and out of Conservation Areas;
 - b. Retain buildings, settlement patterns, features and spaces, which form part of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting
 - c. Contribute to the local distinctiveness, built form, and scale of heritage assets through the use of appropriate design, materials and workmanship;

² South Derbyshire District Council, 2017. South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2. Available at: <https://www.southderbyshire.gov.uk/assets/attach/2523/Local%20Plan%20Part%202%20-%20reduced%20file.pdf>

³ North West Leicestershire District Council, 2011. North West Leicestershire Local Plan. Available at: https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/local_plan

- d. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and of the wider context in which the heritage asset sits.
2. There will be a presumption against development that will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset. Proposals will be refused consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss or all of the following apply:
 - The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;
 - no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
 - 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 to use.

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.

3 Methodology

3.1 Assessment methodology

Baseline information has been gathered within a 1km from the red line boundary (hereby referred to as the 'study area'). This study area is considered wide enough to produce a comprehensive baseline for the Scheme area, to facilitate an understanding of the archaeological potential, its historic significance and heritage assets which may constrain development.

The following actions have been undertaken for this assessment:

- An examination of the local and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields within the study area;
- A search of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Leicestershire & Rutland HER for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots and other non-designated heritage assets within the study area (CDR12100);
- An examination of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources e.g. journals and historic records;
- An examination of topographical and geological evidence; and
- A map regression exercise using historic maps, as available online, to determine previous land use of the Scheme area.

3.2 Guidance

The following relevant guidance has been consulted in order to inform this assessment:

- The 2008 Historic England, Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance⁴
- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (updated 2020)⁵;
- The 2015 Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision – Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2)⁶;
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3)⁷; and

⁴ English Heritage, 2008. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. Available at:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/constructive-conservation/conservation-principles/>

⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-based Assessment.

Available online at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_3.pdf

⁶ Historic England, 2015. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA2) – managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

⁷ Historic England, 2017. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA3) – the setting of heritage assets.

Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

- The 2019 Historic England Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Advice Note 12)⁸;

3.3 Site survey

A site survey was undertaken by two Heritage Consultants from Mott MacDonald on 15th March 2022 to:

- Inform an understanding of heritage assets and their settings;
- Identify any additional non-designated heritage assets of relevance within the study area;
- Inform understanding of the site conditions, such as topography and vegetations cover; and
- Inform the assessment contained within this report.

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

Designated and non-designated data is up to date, as of March 2022.

Information provided by the HER can be limited because it depends on previous opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to lack of targeted research or investigation rather than the genuine absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective. Historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment.

This document aims to provide information on potential heritage risks and constraints for the proposed development and is based on an early stage design. The design may be subject to change and this document may need updating in order to support a planning application.

3.5 Consultation

Initial consultation was carried out with the Conservation, Heritage and Design team from Derbyshire County Council on 6th April 2022 to discuss the Scheme. The Initial results of this preliminary survey were discussed, as well as what further detail would be needed prior to determining what programme of archaeological works would be required. The consultation raised the possibility of traditional sub-surface archaeological deposits on site, especially as previous archaeological investigations at Shardlow Quarry revealed chance finds within palaeochannels, including a log boat. It was recommended once a final design is known, to establish which parts of the site were previously truncated and where the footprint of the works are proposed including any deep excavations which may impact existing palaeochannels. If there are any elements of the design which do not fall within previously impacted areas, then archaeological monitoring will be required during construction. Further information is provided in Section 6 below.

⁸ Historic England, 2019. Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

4 Baseline

4.1 Geology and topography

The Scheme area is located approximately 10km south-east of the centre of Derby and directly north-east of the River Trent within a flat low lying, wetland landscape at approximately 36m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The Cranfield soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscape database records the soil as; loamy, clayey floodplain soil with naturally high groundwater and freely draining floodplain soils.⁹

Various bedrock geology has been recorded within the Scheme area. Towards the south the bedrock is described as Edwalton Member, Mudstone and Gunthorpe Member, Mudstone. At the northern end the geology is described as Branscombe Mudstone Formation. All these deposits have fluvial and marine origin due to their deposition in lagoons or shallow seas.

The most common superficial deposit overlying the bedrock is alluvium, formed of clay, silt, sand and gravel. This deposit is associated with river wash and deposition reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river. Along with alluvium, Hemington Member, silt and gravel is also recorded. This deposit has the same formation as alluvium but formed much earlier¹⁰. The sands and gravels are more freely draining and therefore are favourable for prehistoric occupation. This is reflected in the density of cropmarks mapped within this area. The alluvial deposits hold high geoarchaeological potential, as well as good preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains. Excavations of palaeochannels at Shardlow Quarry revealed evidence of preservation of Bronze Age wooden logboats and other wooden structures. However alluvial deposits potentially mask archaeological remains as well.

4.1.1 Previous ground investigations

A summary of publicly accessible borehole investigations is listed in Table 4.1 below. There have been no Scheme Ground Investigations (GI) undertaken to date. The previous boreholes are mainly focused on the A50 Derby Southern Bypass.

Table 4.1: Summary of borehole stratum

Borehole Name/Ref	Location	Ground compositions and depths
SK42NW212 — A564 DERBY SOUTH'BYPASS BH796	A50 Derby Southern Bypass	Excavated to a depth of 8.05m. 0.3m of topsoil, 0.3m-1.1m firm reddish brown silty clay made ground, 1.1m-2.4m clay alluvium, 2.4m-6.6m grey brown sandy gravel fluvial deposits, 6.6m-8.05m mercia mudstone group.
SK42NW190 — A564 DERBY SOUTH'BYPASS TP797	A50 Derby Southern Bypass	Excavated to a depth of 3.5m. 0.4m topsoil, 0.4m-1.6m red brown clayey sand alluvium, 1.6m-1.65m clay alluvium, 1.65m-2.9m orange brown sand alluvium with occasional black organic debris, 2.9m-3.5m orange brown sand gravel fluvial deposit.

⁹ Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2022. Available at: [Soilscapes soil types viewer - National Soil Resources Institute. Cranfield University \(landis.org.uk\)](https://soilscapes.landis.org.uk/)

¹⁰ British Geological Survey, 2022. Geology of Britain viewer. Available at: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Borehole Name/Ref	Location	Ground compositions and depths
SK42NW213 — A564 DERBY SOUTH'BYPASS BH798	A50 Derby Southern Bypass	Excavated to a depth of 7.61m. 0.2m topsoil, 0.2m-1.2m light brown silty clay alluvium, 1.2m-6m brown sandy gravel fluvial deposits, 6m-7.61m mercia mudstone group.
SK42NW873 — L M S CASTLE DONINGTON NO 3	North-east of Marks and Spencer distribution centre	Excavated to a depth of 13.4m. 2.1m of sandy clay made ground, 2.1m-7m of brown ballast river deposits. 7m-13.4m of red marle clay and marle stone.
SK42NW848 — A564 DERBY SOUTH BYPASS TP6041	Slightly south of Canal Bank, north of the A50	Excavated to a depth of 2.9m. 0.5m of sandy clay made ground with brick and pottery inclusions, 0.5m-1.1m red brown silty clay, 1.1m-1.6m red brown silty sand, 1.6m-1.9m grey clayey sand, 1.9m-2.5m soft grey silty sand, 2.5m-2.9m grey brown sandstone gravel.

Source: BGS (2022)

The deposits encountered within the previous boreholes indicate the potential for preservation of organic remains to be sealed within the alluvium deposits. The Scheme lies within an area of known and mapped palaeochannels where previous finds have included remains of a logboat within the basal fill of the palaeochannels and fragments of a pile and brushwood causeway. The potential for similar archaeological remains and finds is therefore high within other existing palaeochannels.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Designated heritage assets are defined in the NPPF¹¹ as a world heritage site, scheduled monument, listed building, protected wreck site, registered park and garden, registered battlefield or conservation area, designated under the relevant legislation.

4.2.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are two Scheduled Monuments within the Study area:

- Iron Age settlement and cursus, with other air photographic marks, SE of Aston-on-Trent, approximately 309m west of the Scheme (NHLE 1003279); and
- Henge complex north-west of Hickens Bridge, approximately 400m north-west of the Scheme (NHLE 1007034).

4.2.2 Listed buildings

There are 48 listed buildings located within the 1km study area; one is Grade II* listed and 47 are Grade II listed. These are largely concentrated within three conservation areas. They are summarised below:

Shardlow Conservation Area

- Church of St James, London Road (MM001), located 238m north of the Scheme
- Shardlow House (MM006), located 316m north of the Scheme

¹¹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021. National Planning Policy Framework, Annex 2: Glossary. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

- Gate Piers and Railing to South of St James Church (MM007), located 263m north of the Scheme
- Old salt warehouse to north-east of the clock warehouse (MM008), located 189m north of the Scheme
- Barn and cowshed to west of 83 London Road (MM010), located 391m north of the Scheme
- Shardlow Hall with attached garden seat to north-east corner, steps c.14m from north-west front and steps c.7m west of south-west corner (MM011), Grade II* listed, located 398m north of the Scheme
- 2 and 4, Canal Bank (MM012), located 190m north of the Scheme
- 5 and 7, Canal Bank (MM013), located 184m north of the Scheme
- Milepost near junction with A50 (MM014), located 829m east of the Scheme
- Number 1 store attached to west side of number 139 London Road (MM015) located 274m north of the Scheme
- The Navigation Inn (MM016), located 268m north-east of the Scheme
- Trent corn mill number 1 (MM017), located 300m north of the Scheme
- Ivy House (MM018), located 427m north-east of the Scheme
- 47 The Wharf (MM019), located 541m north of the Scheme
- 4 Aston Lane (MM020), located 371m north of the Scheme
- Shardlow School (MM021), located 641m north of the Scheme
- 83 London Road (MM022), located 385m north of the Scheme
- Shardlow Manor (MM023), located 267m north of the Scheme
- Number 2 store (MM024), located 250m north of the Scheme
- No. 21, Dobson's boatyard, The Wharf (MM025), located 272m north of the Scheme
- Number 3 mill (MM026), located 376m north of the Scheme
- The Firs (MM027), located 455m north of the Scheme
- 44A, The Wharf (MM028), located 427m north of the Scheme
- The Lady in Grey (MM029), located 328m north-east of the Scheme
- The Shakespeare Inn (MM030), located 260m north of the Scheme
- 139 London Road (MM032), located 269m north of the Scheme
- 7 The Wharf (MM033), located 294m north of the Scheme
- Farm buildings to south-west of Shardlow Hall (MM034), located 314m north of the Scheme
- Broughton House (MM035), located 263m north-east of the Scheme
- Wall and gate to Broughton House (MM037), located 253m north-east of the Scheme
- The Dower House (MM038), located 404m north-east of the Scheme
- Entrance gates and wall to Shardlow Hall (MM039), located 284m north of the Scheme
- 9-11 and 15-17 The Wharf (MM041), located 337m north of the Scheme
- Former iron warehouse south of numbers 40 and 42 The Wharf (MM042), located 405m north of the Scheme
- Canal building to south of 47 The Wharf (MM043), located 504m north of the Scheme
- The Dog and Duck Inn (MM044), located 382m north of the Scheme
- No 1, Canal Bank (MM045), located 195m north of the Scheme
- The Clock Warehouse (MM046), located 143m north of the Scheme
- Shardlow War Memorial (MM048), located 261m north of the Scheme

Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area

- Trent and Mersey Canal, Canal Milepost to west of Hickens Bridge at SK 429 298 (MM004), located 190m west of the Scheme
- Trent and Mersey Canal, Canal milepost to east of Weston Grange at SK 410 286 (MM031), located 656m south-west of the Scheme
- Trent and Mersey canal Aston lock and Aston lock bridge (MM036), located 398m west of the Scheme
- Trent and Mersey canal, canal milepost on opposite side of canal to Ivy House at SK 443 303 (MM040), located 378m north of the Scheme

Cavendish Bridge Conservation Area

- Three Cranes, Cavendish Bridge (MM002), located 164m north-east of the Scheme
- Cavendish Cottages (MM003), Located 247m north-east
- Cavendish Cottages (MM047), located 247m north-east of the Scheme

Other assets

- Milepost at SK 427 306 (MM005), located 885m north-west of the Scheme
- Toll Sign at SK 445 300 (MM009), located 322m north-east of the Scheme

4.2.3 Locally listed buildings

Cavendish Bridge Conservation Area Appraisal contains a list of locally important buildings which provide a positive contribution to the streetscape of the Conservation Area. They include:

- The Old Crown Public House (MM158);
- Nos. 1-9 Plumtree Cottages (MM159);
- Cavendish House (MM160);
- No. 11 Cavendish Bridge (MM161);
- The 19th-early 20th century buildings within the former Brewery Complex off London Road (MM162); and
- The Poplars (MM163).

South Derbyshire District Council do not have a formally adopted local heritage list.

4.2.4 Conservation Areas

There are four Conservation Areas within the 1km study area: Trent and Mersey Canal, Shardlow Wharf, Cavendish Bridge and Castle Donington. The Trent and Mersey Canal directly borders the northern end of the Scheme, Shardlow Wharf conservation area is located 15m north of the Scheme, Cavendish Bridge is located 103m north-east of the Scheme and Castle Donington is located 954m south-east of the Scheme. As Castle Donington is over 900m from the Scheme, and only slightly breaches the Study area, the Conservation Area has not been included in this assessment.

4.2.4.1 Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area

The Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area was designated by South Derbyshire District Council in May 1994. The canal stretches from Shardlow to Preston Brook, within a largely rural landscape, and was completed in 1777. It was considered the greatest civil engineering project carried out in England as it was one of the earliest canals constructed in the country, for that reason it holds industrial archaeological interest. Along the route are surviving stone and brick bridges, locks, brick buildings and milestones dating to the 18th to 19th century, many of which are listed structures. Further settlements were developed in the late 18th to early 19th century, these contained buildings in association with, or influenced by, the canal itself. The character of the canal has changed as it moved away from a transport and communication corridor during

the 18th and 19th century¹². The canal holds historic interest, derived from its connection to the area's industrial past. As a leisure facility, this allows this interest to be fully appreciated. The canal retains a largely rural and agricultural setting. 20th century development, such as the A50, does not hinder the ability to appreciate the canal's setting. This addition allows an understanding of the continual development of transport links within the wider landscape. The setting therefore makes a positive contribution to the significance of the conservation area.

4.2.4.2 Shardlow Wharf Conservation Area

Shardlow Conservation Area originated from an 18th century Hamlet (Shardlow Hall (MM011)). During the 1760s Shardlow became a terminal port, where the focus of development was along the borders of the canal. 18th to 20th century low-rise detached and semi-detached houses, cottages and warehouses dominate the area. These buildings were typically constructed with brick and stone, depicting a warm orange colour, with the hipped slate roofs¹³. The village is linear in plan, with later expansion focused on the west side due to a decline in industrial activity and a shift in function of the canal. Shardlow gains historical value from association with the Trent and Mersey canal by becoming an in-land port. However, later development and expansion in the 20th century around the extents of the conservation area (particularly on the west side) are unsympathetic and make a negative contribution to the significance of the asset. Overall, the setting of the conservation area makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Shardlow Wharf conservation area.

4.2.4.3 Cavendish Bridge Conservation Area

Cavendish Bridge is a small hamlet located 373m north-east of the Scheme area. Cavendish Bridge Conservation Area focuses on the bridge adjoining the hamlet to Shardlow, which was constructed in 1760. Most buildings within the Conservation Area date to the late 18th to early 19th century, and were constructed with red brick, some subsequently had a whitewash paint applied to their exteriors. The extents of the Conservation Area consist of 20th century development of the haulage yard between Cavendish House and Courtyards, as well as buildings serving the later industrial and commercial users¹⁴. For the most part Cavendish Bridge retains its established historical and architectural value from locally listed buildings such as The Old Crown Public House (18th-19th century), the former school Cavendish house (1859) and 19th to early 20th century building within the former Brewery complex. Factors such as later 20th century buildings used by the industrial and commercial sector, and the haulage yard between Cavendish House and Courtyards disconnect the conservation area from its original character, creating a neutral contribution to its significance.

4.3 Non-designated heritage assets

Non-designated heritage assets are defined in the NPPF¹⁵ as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. This also includes assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

¹² South Derbyshire District Council, 2014. Trent & Mersey Canal Conservation Area Character Statement. Available at: <https://www.southderbyshire.gov.uk/our-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/conservation-listed-buildings-and-heritage/conservation-areas>

¹³ South Derbyshire District Council, 2014. Shardlow Conservation Area Character Statement. Available at: <https://www.southderbyshire.gov.uk/our-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/conservation-listed-buildings-and-heritage/conservation-areas>

¹⁴ North-West Leicestershire District Council, 2001. Cavendish Bridge Conservation Area Appraisal and Study. Available at: https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/conservation_area_appraisals

¹⁵ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021. National Planning Policy Framework, Annex 2: Glossary. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary>

4.3.1 HER

48 non-designated heritage assets are recorded in the Derbyshire HER and 41 within the Leicestershire HER as being within the 1km study area. A number of these assets are cropmarks identified through aerial photography. These cropmarks include medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow activity. Areas of ridge and furrow (MM098-MM108) are located within and outside the Scheme area. Prehistoric log boats (MM070 and MM072) and isolated finds (MM071 and MM078) were also recorded. See Appendix C for the full gazetteer.

4.3.2 Events

Previous archaeological events have taken place associated with the quarrying within and around the Scheme area. These include Desk-based assessments, watching briefs and archaeological evaluations. Three events have taken place within the Scheme area:

- Salvage recording, ARC Quarry, by TPAU, in 1995 (MM218)
- Archaeological monitoring and excavation, ARC quarry, Aston-upon-Trent, by TPAU, in 1998 and 1999 (MM185); and
- Tree-ring analysis of prehistoric archaeological timbers, Shardlow Gravel Pit, by English Heritage, in 2000 (MM186).

See Appendix C for a full list of events.

4.4 Historical and archaeological background

This section sets out the historical and archaeological development of the Scheme area and surrounding area. Understanding the history of the Scheme area and chronology of development helps to determine its archaeological potential, and whether there are any features of heritage significance within the study area which may pose constraints on the proposed Scheme.

Table 4.2: Archaeological and historic periods used for the purpose of this assessment

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial / Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early Medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1550
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to modern
Iron Age 700 to AD 43	

4.4.1 Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD 43)

Due to the close proximity of the River Trent palaeolithic remains may present itself in the form of alluvial river deposits with few isolated finds. Evidence of the early prehistoric comes from the south-eastern extent of the Scheme area where a Mammoth tusk (MM071) was discovered in 1995 after salvage recording in the ARC quarry (MM218). Excavations at Willow Farm, south-east of the Scheme, revealed a convex-backed flint blade dating to the palaeolithic¹⁶.

Previous archaeological investigations have revealed extensive evidence for Mesolithic palaeochannels. Two were identified in 1992 during an archaeological evaluation at Shardlow

¹⁶ Ripper, S, Coward, J, Clay, P, 2017. Down by the River: Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon Occupation at Willow Farm, Castle Donington.

Quarry (MM189). Three palaeochannels of Bronze Age date were recorded during an excavation in 1997 to 1998 (MM093), environmental samples suggest these were slow-moving river channels. Evidence of burnt mounds were discovered on the western bank of the palaeochannels.

Neolithic remains are usually represented by single finds of flintwork and the occasional settlement feature discovered through excavation. These discoveries are commonly located near water courses and sources such as the River Trent, this is due to the advantages of a flowing water course providing transport and fresh water for nearby settlements. Evidence of Neolithic occupation within the study area is known from the Aston Cursus and associated cropmarks (MM049)¹⁷ and Hickens Bridge henge (MM050). These Neolithic features represent common funerary and ceremonial practices within this period.

It is possible that prehistoric sites lie concealed beneath layers of alluvium which is formed through flood deposition from the River Trent¹⁸.

Similar to the Neolithic period, recorded Bronze Age remains include isolated findspots, with the occasional linear or curvilinear feature indicating potential occupation. These remains are typically found close to water sources or in an area overlooking river valley landscapes¹⁹. 19 Bronze Age metalwork artefacts (MM078) were discovered in Shardlow Quarry between 1977 and 2004. These artefacts were traced back to a paleochannel or palaeolake and range from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age.

Multiple phases of Bronze Age activity were discovered from excavation at Willow Farm. Radiocarbon dating of a deposit sample within a pit revealed evidence of Early Bronze Age activity. The Middle Bronze Age was defined by a ring ditch with two central burials from different phases, a cluster of pits north of the ring ditch and two burnt mounds. The Late Bronze Age period was defined through the excavation of postholes forming the shape of a roundhouse structure, as well as another probable roundhouse formed through a pit alignment²⁰.

Between 1998 and 1999 a log boat (MM070) was discovered within an area of unquarried deposits in the south-eastern extent of the Scheme. Radiocarbon dating confirmed a middle Bronze Age date for the log boat. Other wooden structures were also discovered, which may have formed part of a causeway crossing the wet and marshy terrain of the Trent floodplain. Approximately 293m south-west of the Scheme area another Bronze Age log boat (MM072) was discovered during a watching brief carried out by Birmingham Archaeology (MM187). These finds support the idea that the River Trent was used for mobility during the prehistoric period.

4.4.2 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

The Roman Road Fosse way is located approximately 3km north of the Scheme area. The road runs on a north-west/south-east alignment linking the fort at Little Chester to Sawley. Although the road is a considerable distance from the Scheme, it may still be possible that Roman remains exist along the route and extend out towards the Scheme.

Excavations carried out by Trent and Peak revealed two enclosures dating to the Roman period within Aston Hill and Derby Southern Bypass. The first site consisted of a single-ditched quadrilateral enclosure with a large ring ditch. The second site included abutting and

¹⁷ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, 1993. Derby Southern Bypass Archaeological Evaluations.

¹⁸ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, 1992. Archaeology of the Derby Southern Bypass: Implications of the Construction of the Bypass between Hilton and the M1.

¹⁹ Brightman, J and Waddington, C. n.d. Archaeology and Aggregates in Derbyshire and The Peak District.

²⁰ Ripper, S, Coward, J, Clay, P, 2017. Down by the River: Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon Occupation at Willow Farm, Castle Donington.

superimposed curvilinear and linear features forming parts of enclosures and field boundaries²¹. These features illustrate the Roman agrarian landscape and the use of land during this period.

Evidence of Roman agricultural practices were also identified during archaeological investigations at Shardlow Quarry (MM192). These investigations also revealed a timber structure dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period. It is suggested the structure was used as a causeway, as the area was prone to flooding²². Nonetheless, all the Roman evidence discovered during the archaeological investigations at Shardlow Quarry suggest Roman activity was largely agricultural, and methods were carried out to manage the wetland terrain.

4.4.3 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

Evidence of the early medieval period in the Scheme area, and Derbyshire as a whole, is lacking. The Domesday Survey records two settlements within and directly outside the study area; Shardlow and Aston-on-Trent. Shardlow was described as the Land of King William, suggesting after the conquest this area was handed over to William the Conqueror in 1066. Prior to this the land was owned by Earl Algar, and it had a population of 3 households (4 villagers and 2 smallholders). Aston-on-Trent is described as Land of Henry of Ferrers, previously occupied by Uhtbrand of Trowell before the conquest. The land included a 5 acre meadow²³.

The name Aston-on-Trent has Anglo Saxon origin meaning 'East Farm'. It was first mentioned in a charter of 1009 as part of the royal manor of Weston, which stretched as far as Shardlow and Great Wilne²⁴. The land was passed over to the Abbey of St. Wetburgh, Chester where it remained in the ownership of the Abbot until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536.

Although listed in the Domesday Survey, little is known about the early settlement in Shardlow. It has been suggested there is a connection between the settlement and a crossing point of the River Trent at Wilne Ferry. The economy was dependant on agricultural practices and river trade passing on its main route from London to Derby²⁵.

4.4.4 Medieval (1066 – 540)

The Scheme and study area was largely in agricultural use, as evidenced by medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified through aerial photography. There are several examples of ridge and furrow recorded on the HER (MM098-MM108).

Development of Shardlow occurred on the west side of the village, centred on the Dog and Duck Inn (MM044) which is record as the oldest building in Shardlow. The asset was originally a cottage and house, but now converted into a public house and constructed with a rendered brick with a slate roof. The cruck frame dates it to 1482²⁶.

An abundance of ridge and furrow activity (MM098-MM108), coupled with a lack of medieval structural evidence suggests the Scheme and Study area may have been predominantly used as agricultural farmland during this period.

²¹ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, 1995. Aston Hill & Hickens Bridge, Aston Upon Trent, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Assessment.

²² Martin, H. 2005. An Archaeological Watching Brief at Shardlow Quarry, Shardlow, Derbyshire Interim Report 2003-2004: Haul Road and Phases 1A and 1B of gravel extraction.

²³ Open Domesday, n.d. Available at: <https://opendomesday.org/>

²⁴ South Derbyshire District Council, 2011. Aston-on-Trent Conservation Area Character Statement.

²⁵ South Derbyshire District Council, 2014. Shardlow Conservation Area Character Statement.

²⁶ South Derbyshire District Council, 2014. Shardlow Conservation Area Character Statement.

4.4.5 Post-medieval (1540 – 1990)

Extraction of gypsum took place at Aston-on-Trent from the 18th century to the mid 20th century. Construction of the Trent and Mersey canal (MM130), first known as The Grand Trunk Canal, aided in the transportation of the material. The Shardlow stretch of the canal opened in 1777. A tramline (MM123) was then constructed in the late 1830s, linking a 'Plaster Pit' west of Derby Road to the Trent and Mersey Canal, providing an additional form for transportation of industrial material.

By the 18th and 19th centuries Aston-on-Trent had a number of farms which became displaced by larger farms located further outside the village boundaries. These buildings were either remodelled or demolished during the two waves of building redevelopment. The first wave occurred during the late 17th to early 18th century, and the second in the first half of the 19th century. The redevelopment during the late 17th century consisted of houses and cottages constructed of brickwork, this type of material was also used well into the early 18th and 19th centuries. The later decades of the 19th century saw a shift in design, as most bricklayers began to use moulded bricks in the 1870s. Redevelopment was launched due to the increasing local population, as a result several rows of terraced cottages were developed.

The close proximity of the Scheme area to the River Trent likely made it prone to flooding. This likely necessitated a shift in land use from arable to pasture, which helps preserve the ridge and furrow.

4.4.6 Modern (1901 – present day)

Aerial photography revealed Second World War remains c.300m north of the Scheme. The remains consist of a Second World War prisoner of war camp (MM149) with associated pillboxes (MM150) on the outskirts of the camp.

There was further development of Shardlow within the 20th century, mainly within the west side of the village. This development was a result of Shardlow becoming a commuter village for Derby. Implementation of the M1 also aided in its characterisation of a commuter village, as this improved transport to and from London and other major towns and cities. In 1997 the A50 was constructed between the M1 and Hilton, south of Shardlow and several areas were archaeologically excavated prior to its construction²⁷. The road passes through the centre of the Scheme on an east-west alignment, physically changing the landscape around it and also removing archaeological remains.

Housing estates such as Wakelyn Close in 1963, Cavendish Close in 1958, and Mill Green at The Wharf in 1990-1992 were developed in response to rising populations. These developments characterise most of the later 20th century setting within the village. Shardlow still retains its village character, with the addition of 20th century suburban design including low-rise detached and semi-detached houses and cottages.

The same can be said for Aston-on-Trent. Development in the 20th century on the outskirts is consistent with the village centre design; low-rise houses constructed with red brick and slate roofs.

Due to the underlying geology of the Scheme area, there has been extensive quarrying of sand and gravel from the late 20th century, which is still actively ongoing further west. Previous extraction of sand and gravel in the Scheme area has resulted in areas infilled with water, creating lakes and ponds. The area to the south of the A50 is now a wetland reserve, known as Witch's Oak Water.

²⁷ Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit 1992. Archaeology of the Derby Southern Bypass and Derby Spur

4.5 Historic map regression

The Scheme area currently sits between the Trent and Mersey Canal and the River Trent. The 1888 Ordnance Survey map depicts the Scheme as a series of enclosed fields. These fields remain consistent from 1888 to 1967. There is little change within the Scheme and study area until the construction of the A50, M1 and Shardlow Quarry in the 1990s. Witches Oak Water where the previous quarrying has been undertaken is now a large wetland reserve with 12 lakes, reedbed, wet and dry woodland, wet and dry grassland and hedgerow habitats.

5 Key Heritage Constraints

5.1 Introduction

This section identifies the heritage constraints to be considered regarding development within the Scheme area. Heritage constraints are considered to be key elements of the historical, architectural or archaeological significance of the study area, which may pose constraints on the design of the new Scheme.

5.2 Scheme Description

The design of the proposed works is still being finalised, however it involves reserVICING the existing on site pump and the DN1000 pipeline so that a new WTW at the Church Wilne site can be fed by water from the River Trent. Currently, the existing DN1000 pipeline terminates in the vicinity of the existing Church Wilne reservoir. It will be modified to connect to the new WTW. To bring the site online, modifications such as eel screens, water quality monitoring and flood protection measures are also required. An access road via Field Farm, across the canal and to the Scheme is also proposed.

5.3 Listed buildings

There are no listed buildings within the Scheme area. However, within the Study area there are two scheduled monuments, one Grade II* listed building, 47 Grade II listed buildings and three conservation areas of interest. The assessment has determined that there will be no impact on the scheduled monuments, conservation areas and the grade II* and grade II listed buildings due to the nature of the proposed works, the distance, screening and/or lack of relationship with the Scheme.

5.4 Non-designated assets

There are 89 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. Prehistoric activity has been identified, with settlement evidence on the higher river terraces above the floodplain where the Scheme area lies. However, palaeochannels have been identified within the study area which has preserved evidence of prehistoric activity including logboats and possible causeways. The vast majority of these assets consist of medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity.

5.5 Archaeological remains

The proposed development has the potential to impact on known and unknown archaeological remains, if present. Where sand and gravels have been quarried, archaeological investigation has taken place in advance and during the extraction of these deposits and the archaeological remains no longer survive. However, the baseline has demonstrated a good survival of prehistoric remains within this wetland area including paleoenvironmental remains and therefore this is still the potential for unknown archaeological remains to survive in areas where the sand and gravels remains.

5.5.1 Archaeological potential

Historic Asset	Significance	Potential
Palaeoenvironmental remains	Medium-high	High potential – the River Trent borders the eastern side of the Scheme and borehole data confirms there are alluvial deposits within the Scheme area. Alluvial deposits offer favourable conditions for palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved and

Historic Asset	Significance	Potential
		<p>therefore the potential for further remains is high. Where extraction of sand and gravels has taken place, remains will no longer survive. However, elsewhere where the sand and gravels remains, palaeoenvironmental remains have the potential to survive.</p>
Prehistoric remains	<p>In-situ remains would be medium to high depending on the nature and extent. Residual remains would be low.</p>	<p>High potential – evidence for prehistoric activity is common along water courses, such as the River Trent. Prehistoric finds already identified within the Scheme such as the logboat suggests there is potential for more in areas which have not been subject to previous quarrying. Enclosures and field systems are also recorded in the study area, which are likely Iron Age in date. These tend to be located on the higher river terraces, above the floodplain. Where extraction of sand and gravels has taken place, remains will no longer survive. However, elsewhere where the sand and gravels remain, prehistoric remains have the potential to survive.</p>
Roman remains	<p>In-situ remains would be medium to high depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be low.</p>	<p>Medium – some of the cropmark enclosures and field systems identified within the study area could be Roman in date, representing continued occupation. Although settlement evidence is more likely on the slightly higher and drier terraces of the River Trent. Where extraction of sand and gravels has taken place, remains will no longer survive. However, elsewhere where the sand and gravels remains, Roman archaeological remains have the potential to survive.</p>
Early medieval remains	<p>In-situ remains would be medium to high depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be low.</p>	<p>Low – Although the settlements surrounding the site are mentioned in the Domesday Survey and indicate a potential early medieval date for origin, there is no recorded evidence on the HER within the Scheme or study area and therefore the potential is low</p>
Medieval remains	<p>In-situ remains would be medium to high depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be low.</p>	<p>Medium potential – Ridge and furrow earthworks are depicted as cropmarks within the Scheme area. Where extraction of sand and gravels has taken place, remains will no longer survive. However, elsewhere where the sand and gravels remains, medieval archaeological remains have the potential to survive.</p>
Post-medieval remains	<p>In-situ remains would be low to medium depending on nature and extent. Residual remains would be low.</p>	<p>Medium potential – Ridge and furrow earthworks are depicted as cropmarks within the Scheme area. Where extraction of sand and gravels has taken place, remains will no longer survive. However, elsewhere where the sand and gravels remains, post-medieval archaeological remains have the potential to survive.</p>
Modern remains	<p>Low or negligible depending on nature and extent.</p>	<p>Low potential – there are few modern assets recorded, although there is evidence for a Second World War Prisoner of War Camp at Shardlow. However, none have been recorded within the Scheme area.</p>

6 Conclusions

This Preliminary Archaeology and Heritage survey has been produced by Mott MacDonald on behalf of Severn Trent Water to help inform the design and development works at Witches Oak WTW. Within the 1km study area there are two scheduled monuments, 48 listed buildings, four conservation areas and 89 non-designated heritage assets.

It has been concluded that no built heritage assets would likely be impacted by the Scheme. This is due to the distance of these assets from the Scheme, the scale of works proposed and vegetation screening. The proposed development would not result in any harm to their significance.

As the River Trent borders the eastern extent of the Scheme, the potential for paleoenvironmental remains is high due to the presence of alluvial deposits. Waterlogged conditions would allow for the preservation of paleoenvironmental remains dating from the Holocene period²⁸. Again, the relative closeness of the River Trent, as well as sporadic findspots and several cropmarks suggest a high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains. The potential for Roman remains is medium, as the cropmark enclosures and field systems could be of this date as well. There is medium potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, predominantly related to past agricultural activity. Ridge and furrow earthworks are depicted as cropmarks within the Scheme area. However, elsewhere where the sand and gravels remains, archaeological remains have the potential to survive.

The Scheme has been subject to sand and gravel quarrying and where extraction has taken place, archaeological remains will no longer survive. Where the area has not been previously quarried, there remains the potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological remains to survive. This is due to the extensive activity recorded on the Derbyshire and Leicestershire Historic Environment Records.

Due to the potential impact on unknown archaeological remains, archaeological mitigation will likely be required during construction. Consultation with the Conservation, Heritage and Design team from Derbyshire County Council raised the possibility of traditional sub-surface archaeological deposits to survive on site, especially as previous archaeological investigations at Shardlow Quarry have revealed chance finds within palaeochannels, including a log boat. It was recommended once a final design is known, to establish which parts of the site were previously truncated and where the footprint of the works are proposed including any deep excavations which may impact existing palaeochannels. If there are any elements of the design which do not fall within previously impacted areas, then archaeological monitoring will be required during construction.

²⁸ The Holocene period is 10,000BC to present day

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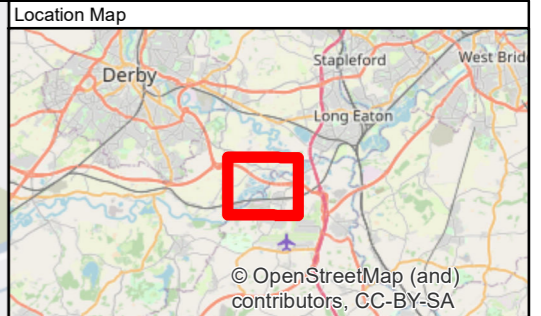
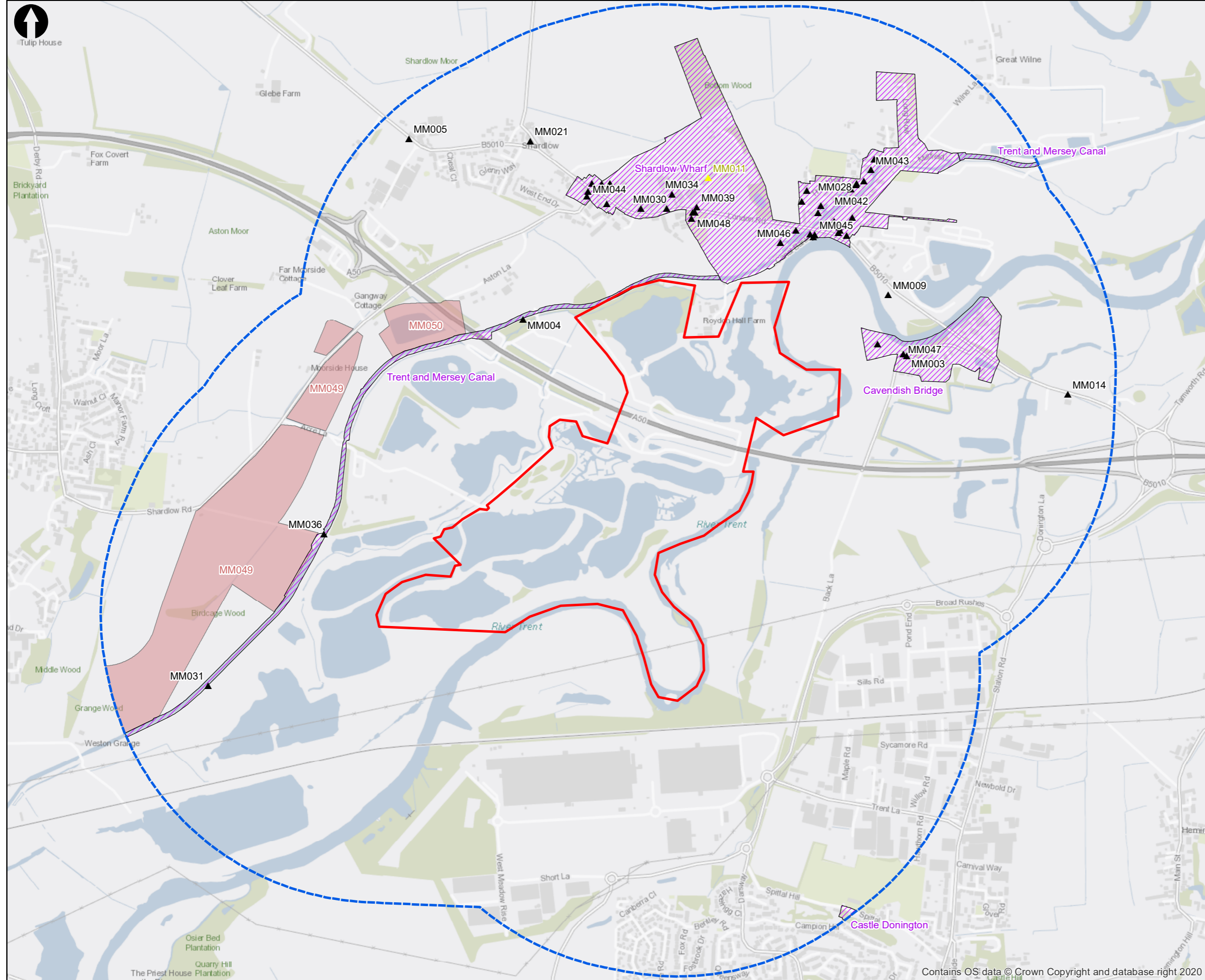
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A. Appendices

B. Figures



Tulip House



Key to Symbols

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade II* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Conservation Area

Notes

Site boundary (Severn Trent Water 2022). South Derbyshire District Council, 2022. HER data (within 1km search buffer): The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on 23/02/2022. The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Contains data from OS Zoomstack

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Title

Witches Oak Water Treatment Works
Designated Heritage Assets

Designed	L Bateson	Eng Check	R Attwood
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GIS Check	M Pinney	Approved	Z Burn

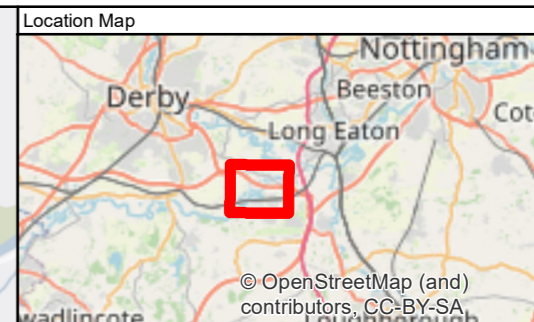
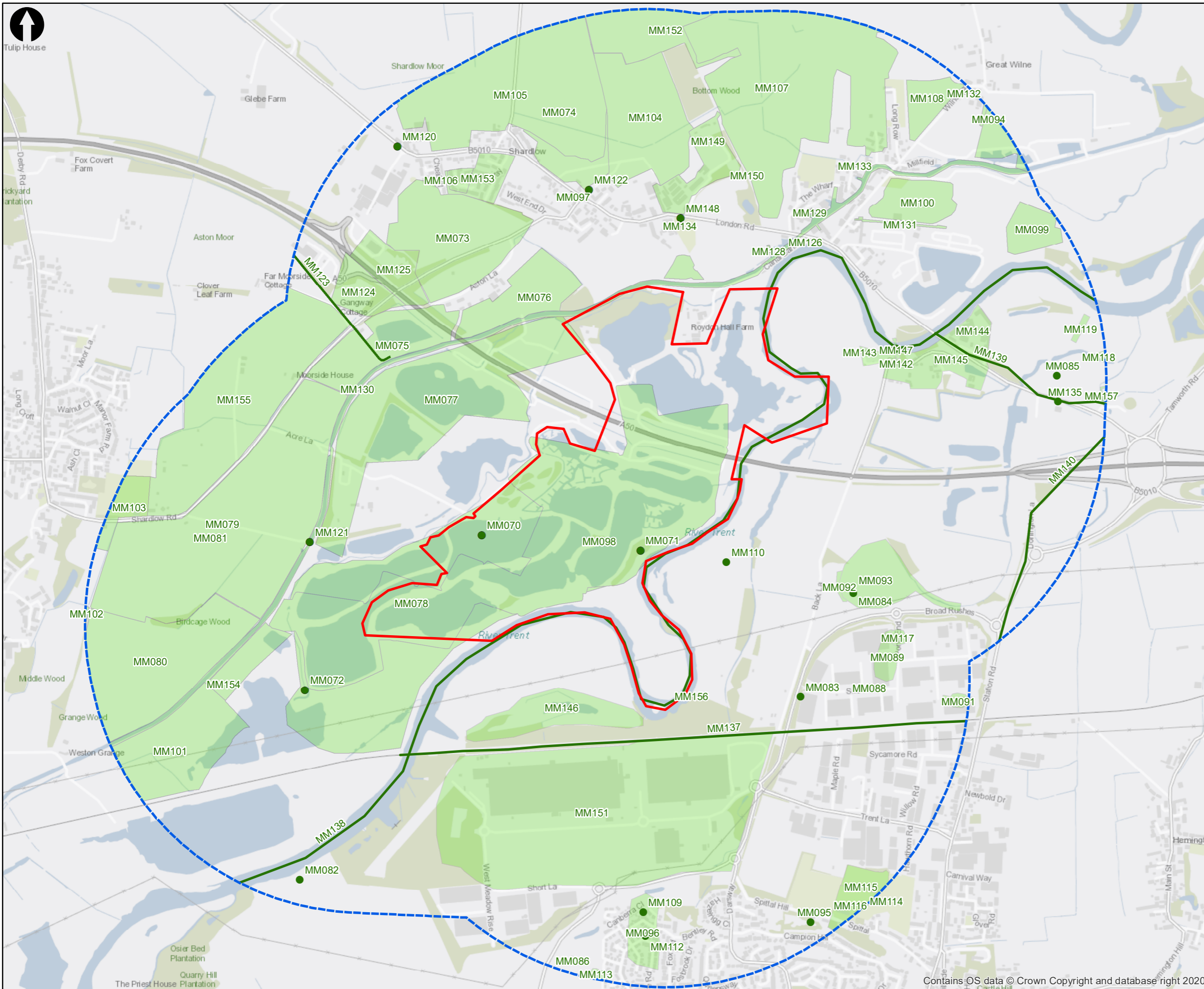
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Key to Symbols

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Monuments (Points)
- Monuments (Polyline)
- Monuments (Region)

Notes

Site boundary (Severn Trent Water 2022). South Derbyshire District Council, 2022. HER data (within 1km search buffer): Derbyshire Historic Environment Record March 2022 © Historic England 2021. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and data base right 2019. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Contains data from OS Zoomstack

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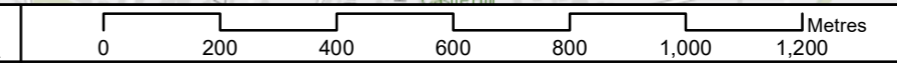
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Witches Oak Water Treatment Works
Known Non-designated Heritage Assets
Monuments

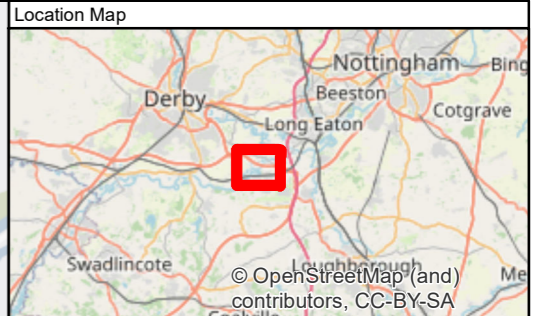
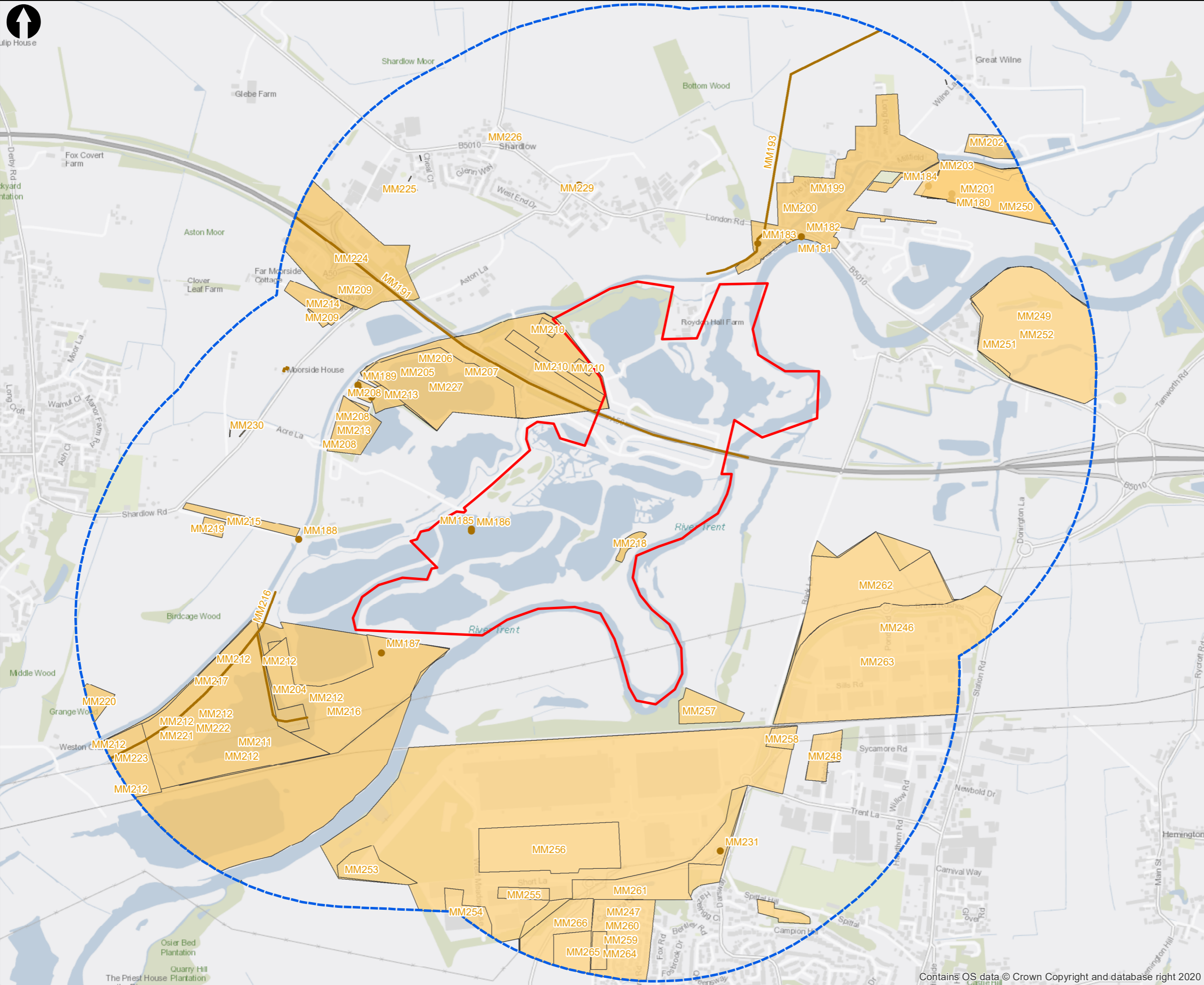
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GIS Check	M Pinney	Approved	Z Burn

Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:13,000	PRE	P1	STD

Drawing Number
A7W13928-MMD-XX-ZZ-DR-EN-00XX



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Key to Symbols

- Red Line Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Archaeological Events (Points)
- Archaeological Events (Polyline)
- Archaeological Events (Region)

Notes

Site boundary (Severn Trent Water 2022). South Derbyshire District Council, 2022. HER data (within 1km search buffer): Derbyshire Historic Environment Record March 2022 © Historic England 2021. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and data base right 2019. Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. Contains data from OS Zoomstack

01	21/04/22	LB	First Issue	RA	ZB
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd

M

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Title

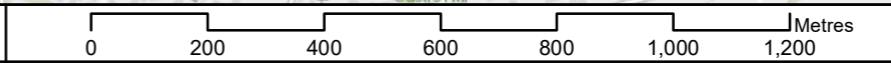
Witches Oak Water Treatment Works
Known Non-designated Heritage Assets
Archaeological Events

Designed	L Bateson	Eng Check	R Attwood
Drawn	L Bateson	Coordination	R Attwood
GIS Check	M Pinney	Approved	Z Burn

Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:13,000	PRE	P1	STD

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C. Gazetteer of heritage assets

Table 7.1: Designated heritage assets within the study area

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM001	1088362	CHURCH OF ST JAMES, LONDON ROAD	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/182 (South Side) 10.11.67 Church of St James GV II Parish church. 1838, built by public subscription, designed by Stevens of Derby. Ashlar with moulded plinth and shallow pitched leaded roofs, hidden behind flush parapets with ridgeback copings over a coved eaves cornice. Wide four bay nave with western tower and lower short chancel. Three stage western tower has moulded stringcourses between stages and stepped gabled angle buttresses to western corners up to the second stage. West elevation of tower has a moulded pointed doorcase with returned hoodmould and panelled doors. Similar, smaller doorcase to north side and thin lancet to south side. Above to west there is a moulded pointed 2-light window with cusped Y-tracery, returned hoodmould and lozenge paned metal lights, over which is a clockface under an ogee headed returned hoodmould with foliage finial to top. Similar elevation to north side and a thin lancet to south.	Post-medieval	238m
MM002	1074139	THREE CRANES, CAVENDISH BRIDGE	Grade II listed building	House. Late C18 with altered C19 rear wing, all refurbished C20. Front is of brick on ashlar plinth, with painted stone dressings and rendered pediment. Side and rear walls are roughcast and colour washed. Hipped slate roof, brick chimneys. L-plan with outshot in rear angle, and additional C19 rear wing. 2 storeys and attic; 3-bay front. Painted stone sill bands, small moulded wooden eaves cornice part concealed by guttering. Centre bay is slightly advanced and has pediment with moulded wooden surround. C20 wooden windows with narrow glazing bars and opening top-lights, all 4 panes wide in imitation of former sashes. Painted stone voussoir heads and key blocks. Ground floor of centre bay has double panelled doors flanked by smaller 3-pane windows, all in Venetian stone surround with arch over radiating fanlight. Round window with glazing bars in pediment. C20 barred wooden casements and doors to sides and rear, the rear wing with 2 garage doors.	Post-medieval	164m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM003	1074160	CAVENDISH COTTAGES	Grade II listed building	CASTLE DONINGTON CAVENDISH BRIDGE SK 42 NW 2/48 Nos 1 and 2, Cavendish Cottages 13.9.78 (formerly listed under Nos 1-6 consec) GV II Pair of cottages. Early C19. Red brick, slate roof, flanking brick chimneys, the right chimney rebuilt and truncated. 2 storeys and basement; 2 bays. Dentil eaves. 2-light horizontal sashes with small panes, 2 central board doors. All ground floor openings have cambered heads, upper openings have segmental heads. Doors are approached by double flights of C20 brick and stone steps with C20 iron railings. Rear has high stone wall to cellar, and 2 bays of C20 2-light wooden casements.	Post-medieval	247m
MM004	1088357	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST TO WEST OF HICKENS BRIDGE AT SK 429 298	Grade II listed building	ARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE ASTON LANE (south side) Canal Milepost to east of Hickens Bridge at SK 432 299 (Formerly listed as Canal Milepost to west of Hickens Bridge at SK 429 298) II Canal milepost. 1819, produced by Rangeley and Dixon. Cast iron. Circular stem with shallow segmental curved plate near top and moulded circular head. The stem has a raised quatrefoil near the base inscribed 'R and D.Stone 1819' and the plate has two panels, that to east inscribed 'SHARDLOW 1 MILE' and that to west inscribed 'PRESTON BROOK 91 MILES'. Erected as part of a series of mileposts on the Trent and Mersey Canal.	Post-medieval	190m
MM005	1088360	MILEPOST AT SK 427 306	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/180 (South Side) Milepost at SK 427 306 II Bobbin milepost. Early C19. Cast iron. Bobbin type milepost with narrow circular stem, inscribed 'HARRISON. DERBY', and cylindrical head with moulded top, standing about 3 feet high. West side of head inscribed 'LONDON 120 MILES' and east side inscribed 'DERBY 6 MILES'; both inscriptions in raised lettering and set in small panels.	Post-medieval	885m
MM006	1088361	SHARDLOW HOUSE	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/181 (South Side) 10.11.67 No 94, Shardlow House GV II House. 1726 with early and late C19 alterations. Red brick on stone plinth, rendered to street elevation, also with first and second floor plain bands. Plain tile roof with crested ridge tiles, two brick ridge stacks with decorated heads and pierced bargeboards to the gables. Two storeys plus attics and basement, and two bays. Street elevation to north has double gables and a central early C19 stone Doric columned porch with moulded cornice and blocking course above. Below its a glazed panelled door and to either side there are glazing bar sashes. Below the eastern	Post-medieval	316m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				one is a chamfered 2-light mullion basement window. Above there are two more glazing bar sashes, set closer together, with a blocked opening to centre. Above again there are two further sashes, one in each gable. Between them at the head of the valley gutter is a magnificent lead hopper head inscribed 'CIS 1726' with decorated gutter brackets below. East and west elevations have a mixture of glazing bar sashes and plain sashes. Rear elevation has an original small paned timber cross staircase window to centre. Interior has early C19 marble fireplaces to two front rooms and an C18 turned baluster dogleg staircase.		
MM007	1088363	GATE PIERS AND RAILING TO SOUTH OF ST JAMES CHURCH	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/183 (South Side) Gate Piers and Railing to South of St James Church GV II Gate piers and railings. 1838, built with public subscriptions. Stone and cast iron. Iron railings on moulded stone plinth with octagonal stone piers to centre and to either end, each with moulded bases, coved cornices and crenellated pyramidal copings. Between the centre two are a pair of iron gates with plain dograils and fleur de lys finials, over which is a scrolled lantern arch with C20 lantern. Railings to either side have similar fleur de lys finials and octagonal finials to main rails, which are supported on the south side by large pierced iron brackets with cusped mouchettes and a cusped circle to centre. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	263m
MM008	1088364	OLD SALT WAREHOUSE TO NORTH EAST OF THE CLOCK WAREHOUSE	Grade II listed building	Former salt warehouse, general warehouse, now Shardlow Heritage Centre. Late C18 with later alterations. Red brick with plain tile roof, plus roof lights to southern pitch. Two storeys and three bays. South front, facing the canal, has a wide two storey opening with double doors to each floor. To east side on the ground floor there is a 2-light timber mullion window and above to west there are three openings below the eaves with an assortment of windows. Street elevation to north has steps up to a plank door, flanked by 2-light casement windows to west and double doors to east, with a shuttered opening beyond. One of the earliest, in a group of industrial buildings, erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal when Shardlow was a thriving inland port. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	189m
MM009	1088365	TOLL SIGN AT SK 445 300	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 7/186 (South Side) Toll Sign at SK 445 300 II Toll sign. 1758, re-positioned in 1960. Slate and ashlar. Triangular shaped slate sign, set on ashlar wall with stone copings. Brass plaque attached to the wall is inscribed 'Scale of charges taken from the toll house of the Old	Post-medieval	322m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				Cavendish Bridge, built 1758 and washed away in 1947. Re-erected in this position by the County Councils of Derby and Leicester in 1960'. Slate plaque above has incised painted lettering with carved patterns to either side. The inscription starts 'Tolls taken at the BRIDGE by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, being the same that were taken at the Ferry vis ...' and lists the charges below for every type of vehicle, foot passenger and animal.		
MM010	1088367	BARN AND COWSHED TO WEST OF 83 LONDON ROAD	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/192 (North Side) Barn and Cowshed 14.3.75 to West of 83 London Road GV II Threshing barn and attached cowshed. Late C18, altered in early C19 and with minor C20 alterations. Red brick with plinth and gauged brick dressings to barn. Plain tile roof with sawtooth eaves band to barn and open timbers to cowshed. Barn, two storeys and three bays, cowshed, single storey and six bays. Barn to north has original full height off-centre opening, now partly filled in with early C19 segmental arch on stone impost blocks. To either side there are rows of slit breathers and above three early C19 circular pitching holes. South gable wall has four lines of breathers, but north gable wall has full height C20 opening. Attached to south is the cowshed which has five brick columns supporting the roof to the front and brick wall behind with troughs attached. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	391m
MM011	1088368	Shardlow Hall with attached garden seat to north-east corner, steps c.14m from north-west front and steps c.7m west of south-west corner	Grade II* listed building	Shardlow Hall was built for Leonard Fosbrooke in 1684, according to the date stone on the south-east front. The original house had a battlemented roof and the width of the hoodmoulds indicates that it was lit by cross windows. In 1719 Fosbrooke's grandson, also Leonard, inherited the house, and in 1726 he had the north-west elevation re-fronted, the three-bay side elevations re-fenestrated, and possibly added the first and fifth bays of the entrance front. The windows on the entrance front were probably also replaced at this time, and the open well staircase was installed. Architectural historian Andor Gomme has attributed the remodelling to Francis Smith of Warwick (1672-1738), who was just then completing the Church of All Saints in Derby (Smith of Warwick: Francis Smith, Architect and Master Builder. 2000). Francis and his brother William had, by the early 1720s, become the leading master builders in the Midlands. MATERIALS: ashlarred Keuper sandstone from Weston Cliff with stone dressings to the south-east entrance front, and red brick with gauged	Post-medieval	398m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				brick and stone dressings to the north-west garden front. Flat roof with stone chimney stacks over the original C17 house and slate-clad roofs to the wings.		
MM012	1088359	2 AND 4, CANAL BANK	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE CANAL BANK 7/179 (West Side) 14.3.75 Nos 2 and 4 GV II Three cottages, now two. Early C19 with later alterations. Painted brick with plain tile roofs on different levels and central brick ridge stacks to each cottage, plus one brick gable stack to north of southern floor. Both have dentilled eaves bands to the canal elevation and No 2 has sawtooth band to street elevation. No 2 is both three storeys and two storeys plus attics, and has three bays. No 4, attached to south has a single bay and is two storied. No 4 has a 2-light horizontal sliding glazing bar sash and a plank door to street elevation and a wide segment headed plank door with small 2-light C20 casement to south on canal elevation, plus similar window above. No 4 has an irregular street elevation with a recessed two storey bay to north and a single storey two bay part to south. Northern bay has a segment headed panelled door to north with a fixed pane segment headed window to south and a lean-to beyond. Above the door there is a fire insurance plaque and a 2-light horizontal sliding glazing bar sash. Southern bays have a panelled door to north and a small casement window to south with 3-light horizontal sliding glazing bar sash beyond. Canal elevation has an irregular mixture of inserted and original segment headed windows.	Post-medieval	190m
MM013	1088358	5 and 7, Canal Bank	Grade II listed building	Pair of cottages. Early C19 with minor later alterations. Painted brick with slate roofs, brick gable end and ridge stacks and stepped eaves bands. Two storeys and two bays each. Main elevations face on to the River Derwent, each house has two plain sashes to ground floor and one plain sash and one glazing bar sash, above, those to No 5 are slightly wider spaced than those to No 7.	Post-medieval	184m
MM014	1074175	MILEPOST NEAR JUNCTION WITH A50	Grade II listed building	Milepost. Mid C19. Cast iron, painted white with raised black lettering. Triangular, with stop below upper inscription. Inscribed: "TO LONDON 118, DERBY 8, LOUGHBRO 9, PARISH HEM(INGTON)".	Post-medieval	829m
MM015	1088369	NUMBER 1 STORE ATTACHED TO WEST SIDE OF NUMBER 139 LONDON ROAD	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 7/201 (North Side) 14.3.75 No 1 Store Attached to West Side of No 139 London Road GV II Warehouse. Early C19 with C20 additions and alterations. Red brick with hipped slate roof and stepped eaves band. Three storeys and twelve bays. Gabled canal side elevation has	Post-medieval	274m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				hoist doorways to each floor with double plank doors and small segment headed windows to south side on the first and second floors. To north side there is the remains of a timber hoist. South elevation of six small segment headed windows to ground floor, with doorways between the two western windows and between the eastern two, with a large corrugated iron shed beyond to east plus two C20 windows beyond again. Above there are eight similar windows and two segment headed doorways. Above again there are eleven similar windows and one plank door, four bays east from the west wall. Most windows are now blocked but most still have two iron bars. One of a group of industrial buildings erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal when Shardlow was a thriving inland port. Included for group value only.		
MM016	1088370	The Navigation Inn	Grade II listed building	Public house. Late C18 with C20 alterations and additions. Painted rendered brick with plinth and hipped C20 concrete tile roof with rendered side wall stacks, plus moulded cornice to front and dentilled eaves to sides. Three storeys and three bays plus single storey C20 addition to east and C20 additions to rear. Main elevation has a full height semi-circular headed recess with a first floor-plain band to either side and the ground floor has corner pilaster strips. Central moulded stone doorcase with C20 doors has three-light C20 casements in raised rendered surrounds to either side. Above there are three two-light flat headed C20 casement windows and above again there are three similar shallower windows.	Post-medieval	268m
MM017	1088371	TRENT CORN MILL NUMBER 1	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE THE WHARF 7/209 (East Side) 14.3.75 Trent Corn Mill No 1 (formerly listed as No 1 & No 3 Warehouses') GV II Warehouse, later converted to corn mill, now small business premises. 1816 with late C19 additions and alterations. Red brick with brick and stone dressings. Slate roof with projecting hoist roofs to gable walls, plus stepped eaves band. Three storeys and five bays plus later additions to north. South elevation has slightly advanced centre bay with wide doorways to each floor and a segmental stone arch to top with raised keystone dated '1816'. To either side on each floor there are pairs of segment headed windows with small paned iron casements. Gable walls have wide central doorways, one above the other, those to east with a stone arch to top similar to that on south elevation, and a semi-circular window to the top. Some doorways have projecting platforms to the front. North addition has segment headed openings and an engine house with the remains of a brick stack, which	Post-medieval	300m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				was erected when the warehouse was converted into a corn mill. Interior has seven wide queen post trusses with side struts and wooden floors supported on iron columns. One of a group of industrial buildings that was erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal, when Shardlow was a thriving inland port.		
MM018	1088372	IVY HOUSE	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE THE WHARF 7/213 (South Side) 16.10.74 Ivy House (formerly listed with Nos 44,44a and 46 The Wharf) GV II House. Early C19 with minor C20 additions. Red brick with stone dressings, hipped plain tile roof with brick side wall stack to rear and dentilled brick eaves band. Three storeys and three bays. Central C20 Tuscan columned porch over six panelled door with divided overlight. To either side there are tall glazing bar sashes below rusticated wedge lintels with double keystones. Above, three similar sashes and above again three similar, but smaller sashes, with keystones rising into the eaves band. No original interior features survive.	Post-medieval	427m
MM019	1088373	47, THE WHARF	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE THE WHARF 7/216 (North Side) 14.3.75 No 47 GV II House. Late C18, built for the merchant, Humphrey Moore. Red brick with gauged brick dressings and brick plinth. Hipped graduated slate roof with two brick ridge stacks plus moulded timber eaves cornice. Three storeys and three bays. Three steps up to central pedimented, pilastered central doorcase with panelled door and traceried overlight. To either side glazing bar sashes below flat arches. Above, three similar openings, that to west with C20 small pane top hung casement and two to east with glazing bar sashes. Above again, three shallower, similar sashes.	Post-medieval	541m
MM020	1096371	4 Aston Lane	Grade II listed building	Pair of cottages, now one house. Late C18 with minor C20 alterations. Red brick with rendered plinth and plain tile roof with brick gable stack to north and large brick ridge stack, plus dentilled eaves band. Two storeys and three bays. Two wide segment headed three-light casement windows to south with panelled shutters and two two-light segment headed windows with C20 casements to north, that to far north also with shutters, and the other formerly the doorcase. Above, three two-light glazing bar casements. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	371m
MM021	1205218	SHARDLOW SCHOOL	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/189 (North Side) Shardlow School II School. 1834 in Tudor style. Red brick with stone dressings and brick plinth. Steeply pitched	Post-medieval	641m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				roof with hexagonal slates, moulded stone copings to gables on moulded kneelers and brick side wall stacks plus stepped eaves band. East gable wall has a small stone bellcote to the ridge. Advanced gabled bay of two storeys plus attic, flanked by four bay, single storey side wings. Central bay has recessed and chamfered cross window to front and four-centred arched doorcase with plank door to east. Side bays have three similar cross windows each, that to centre on east side with mullion missing below the transom. Beyond, to western side there is a recessed four-centred arched doorcase set in a flat headed surround, and beyond to eastern side there is a later gabled porch with plain sash to front and plain door below stone lintel to west. Above to centre there is a 2-light recessed and chamfered mullion window to front and similar single light windows to sides. Above again there is a similar single light window in the gable. All windows have hexagonal paned iron casements, except central window to east wing below the transom. East gable wall has 3-light cross window with blind quatrefoil over and blocked single light window.		
MM022	1205223	83 London Road	Grade II listed building	Farmhouse. Late C18, with late C19 alterations and C20 addition. Red brick with plinth and plain tile roof with central brick ridge stack, plus dentilled eaves band. Three storeys and two bays with C20 single storey addition to east. Two cambered headed triple pane sashes to west with C20 glazed door and garage doors to east in C20 addition. Above two similar sashes and above again two gabled half dormers with C20 top hung casements and dentilled eaves.	Post-medieval	385m
MM023	1205228	SHARDLOW MANOR	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/193 (North Side) 14.3.75 Shardlow Manor No 111 II House, now old people's home. Early C18 with c1900 addition and alterations. Red brick with gauged brick and stone dressings, and stone plinth. Hipped plain tile roof with lead flashings, brick ridge stacks and plain eaves band, plus hipped slate roof to single storey addition. Two storeys plus attics and four bays, plus three bay addition. Main elevation has two glazing bar sashes to west and a C20 glazed door with glazed overlight to east. Beyond to east is a two storey canted bay window with plain sashes, that to front full height. Three similar sashes beyond to east in single storey addition with moulded stone cornice and blocking course above. Above to west there are similar plain sashes in bay window and three similar glazing bar sashes to west. All openings have flat brick arches with ashlar keystones. Above again to west there are two hipped	Post-medieval	267m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				roof dormers with C20 small pane casements. West elevation has similar openings and to north, a stone porch with pilastered doorcase, moulded cornice and blocking course. Interior has an early C18 shaped baluster staircase with moulded handrail and one plain early C19 marble fireplace to east room, also a large carved Edwardian fireplace in the addition.		
MM024	1205245	NUMBER 2 STORE	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 7/200 (North Side) 14.3.75 No 2 Store GV II Salt warehouse, now corn merchants. Late C18 with minor later alterations. Red brick, partly rendered, with brick and stone dressings, plus hipped slate roof with sawtooth eaves band. Six bays, square plan and two storeys. East elevation has a slightly off-centre semi-circular headed doorcase with stone impost blocks and brick arch, plus C20 doors. Set-high up to south side there are two semi-circular windows with fan-like glazing. There are three similar windows to north side of the door and six similar above. Street elevation has a semi-circular headed doorcase with three similar semi-circular windows, to east, and a similar window to west with inserted glazing bar sash below wedge stone lintel beyond to west. Above there are five semi-circular windows and a depressed segmental arch over the doorcase. Canal elevation has similar elements in different arrangement with two arches to centre on ground and first floors, flanked by semi-circular windows. Interior has large king post roof trusses with side braces. This is one of a group of late C18 and early C19 industrial buildings which were erected soon after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal, when Shardlow was a thriving inland port.	Post-medieval	250m
MM025	1205265	No. 21, DOBSON'S BOATYARD, THE WHARF	Grade II listed building	Canal warehouse building, now small business premises. Late C18 with later alterations. Red brick with slate roof plus stepped eaves band. Single storey and six bays. North elevation has two wide central segment headed door cases with glazed doors, flanked by pairs of segment headed fixed small pane windows. West gable wall has similar windows flanking a large opening with rendered jambs and a timber lintel, now filled in with a large window. Above is a segment headed louvred opening. Canal side gable wall has a central segment headed opening, now filled by glazed door and window, flanked to either side by blocked segment headed windows. Interior has large queen post trusses supporting double purlins. Part of a group of industrial buildings erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal, when Shardlow was a thriving port.	Post-medieval	272m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM026	1205270	NUMBER 3 MILL	Grade II listed building	Former canal warehouse, factory, now residential. 1792 with numerous C20 additions. Red brick with brick dressings and asbestos sheet roof, with brick gable stack to north, plus stepped eaves band. Three storeys and ten bays. To ground floor on each side there are two wide segmental arches with brick hoods and stone keyblocks, which originally allowed the boats to unload in the building. To either side there are wide two storey segmental headed doorways with segment headed windows either side. Above there are eight similar windows and above again there are ten flat headed windows. Most of the windows and the arches are all now blocked up. West elevation has the two southern bays slightly recessed. Inside all the floors have been removed and the roof trusses are steel. The first floor windows all have exposed timber lintels. C20 additions of no interest. One of the earliest in a series of industrial buildings erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal, when Shardlow was a thriving inland port.	Post-medieval	376m
MM027	1205308	THE FIRS	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE THE WHARF 7/212 (East Side) 14.3.75 The Firs GV II House. Early C19 with late C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Rendered brick with graduated slate roof, which is hipped to the north side, plus rendered ridge stack and brick gable stack to south. Two storeys and three bays. Main east elevation has two full height glazing bar sashes to south and a blocked opening to north. Above there are two smaller sashes to either side of a blocked opening. South and west elevations have later additions. North elevation has glazing bar sashes to ground floor and first floors, plus C20 windows. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	455m
MM028	1205318	44A, THE WHARF	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE THE WHARF 7/214 (South Side) Nos 44,44A and 46 16.10.74 (formerly listed with 'Ivy House' GV II Two houses and attached stables, now incorporated into one of the houses. Early C19 with C20 alterations. Red brick with concrete tile roofs and large rendered ridge stack, plus dentilled eaves band. Three storeys and two bays, plus two storey two bay part to north. Nos 44 and 44A to south have a raised and fielded panelled door below a segment head to south and a segment headed twelve pane glazing bar sash to north. Above there is a similar opening with a four pane sash and to south there is an inserted C20 segment headed thin staircase window. Above again there is a flat headed four pane sash. No 46 to north has a similar elevation except the window and door position are reversed and there is no staircase window. Attached to north side there is a segment	Post-medieval	427m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				headed twelve pane glazing bar sash with two C20 windows above, covered by plank shutters. Included for group value only.		
MM029	1205393	THE LADY IN GREY	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE WILNE LANE 7/221 (West Side) 10.11.67 The Lady in Grey GV II House, now partly a restaurant. Late C18 with C20 additions. Red brick with painted stone dressings and plain stone first floor band. Hipped slate roof with rendered rear wall stacks and moulded eaves cornice. Two storeys and three bays with advanced pedimented central bay which has a two storey blind semi-circular headed recess with stone impost band and moulded arch. To ground floor the centre bay is covered by a C20 flat roofed rendered addition with brick quoins and glazing bar sash to front, over which is a Sun Alliance fire insurance plaque. Behind the addition is the original semi-circular headed doorcase with rusticated jambs, C20 glazed door and traceried iron fanlight below open pediment on moulded consoles. To either side there are glazing bar sashes below rusticated wedge lintels with double keystones and above there are two similar to either side of central glazing bar sashes in moulded surround. Above again to centre is a shallow moulded pediment with small moulded circular window. Attached to north side is the original stable block, now part of the restaurant, which is rendered and has a hipped C20 concrete tile roof and an assortment of C20 windows. This part is of no special interest.	Post-medieval	328m
MM030	1251435	THE SHAKESPEARE INN	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/194 (North Side) The Shakespeare Inn 14.3.75 II Public house, and stableblock, now incorporated into the main building. Early C19 with C20 alterations to rear wing. Painted red brick with plain tile roof, external brick gable stack to east and brick ridge stack, plus dentilled eaves hand. Two storeys and three bays plus long rear wing. Semi-circular headed doorcase with unusual convex small pane fanlight plus original glass and four panelled door below. To east side there are two glazing bar sashes below flat arches and to west there is another similar window. Above three more similar windows. Former stableblock to rear has been converted in C20 with random assortment of windows.	Post-medieval	260m
MM031	1280316	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST TO EAST	Grade II listed building	SK 42 NW PARISH OF WESTON-UPON-TRENT WESTON ROAD (east side) 4/267 - Canal milepost to east of Weston Grange at SK 420 286 - II Canal milepost. 1819, produced by Rangeley and Dixon. Cast iron. Circular stem with shallow segmental curved plate near top and moulded circular head. The stem has a raised panel near the base inscribed 'R	Post-medieval	656m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
		OF WESTON GRANGE AT SK 420 286		and D Stone 1819' and the plate has two panels, that to east inscribed 'SHARDLOW 2 MILES' and that to west inscribed 'PRESTON BROOK 90 MILES'. Erected as part of a series of mileposts on the Trent and Mersey Canal.		
MM032	1280803	139, LONDON ROAD	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 7/202 (North Side) No 139 GV II House. Early C19 with minor later alterations. Stucco with stone dressings and plinth. Graduated slate roof with brick stack to rear and stone coping to west gable, plus plain ashlar eaves band with moulded cornice and blocking course over. Two storeys and two bays. Central pilastered doorcase with bracketed stone hood and panelled door with panelled overdoor. To either side there are glazing bar sashes and beyond to west is a small casement window. Above, two similar sashes.	Post-medieval	269m
MM033	1280805	7 The Wharf	Grade II listed building	House. 1794 with early C20 alterations. Red brick with stone dressings. Hipped graduated slate roof with brick side wall and ridge stacks, plus stepped eaves band. Two storeys and five bays. Central doorcase with early C20 glazed door and divided, coloured glass overlight, below wedge lintel inscribed '1794'. Bracketed stone porch roof over with wavy head. To either side canted bay windows with glazing bar sashes and low parapets over. Above five glazing bar sashes below rusticated wedge lintels with the lower edges very slightly arched to either side of the raised keystones. Central sash is narrower and has wavy topped lintel. Similar windows to south gable wall. Reputedly the offices for the canal basin in the early C19.	Post-medieval	294m
MM034	1280835	FARM BUILDINGS TO SOUTH WEST OF SHARDLOW HALL	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/195 (North Side) Farm Buildings to South-West of Shardlow Hall GV II Range of farm buildings. Late C18 with early and late C19 additions and alterations. Red brick with plain tile roofs and dentilled eaves bands. L-plan. Two storeys and single storey. Three bay barn to south with stables attached to north and cowsheds beyond. C18 barn has a central semi-circular headed doorway with plank doors and slit breathers to either side. Above there are two large circular pitching holes and more breathers. Gable wall to street also has rows of slit breathers. Stables to north have semi-circular headed doorcases and windows to ground floor and hayloft openings above. Cowsheds are single storey and have similar doors, flanked by semi-circular windows. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	314m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM035	1280887	BROUGHTON HOUSE	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 7/203 (North Side) 10.11.67 Broughton House No 141 GV II House. Early C19, built for James Sutton, one of the merchants who developed Shardlow as an inland port. Fine ashlar, and red brick to rear elevation, with stone dressings, plus wide plain stone band between basement and ground floor. Hipped slate roof with ashlar side wall stacks and moulded eaves cornice with blocking course over. Two storeys plus basement and three bays. To the centre there is a flight of eight semi-circular stone steps with moulded nosings, rising up to a semi-circular Tuscan porch, flanked by basement glazing bar sashes. The porch has a plain entablature with blocking course and lattice work iron balcony over. Below there is a plain doorcase with double glazed doors. To either side there are shallow segment headed recesses with radiating voussoirs and within there are glazing bar sashes with narrow sill bands. Above there are three glazing bar sashes, that to centre, full height. Rear elevation has glazing bar sashes below rusticated wedge lintels. Interior has a cantilevered limestone open well staircase with iron balusters and wreathed handrail. All rooms have original plaster cornices and reeded doorcases, two rooms also have their original reeded timber fireplaces.	Post-medieval	263m
MM036	1334603	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL ASTON LOCK AND ASTON LOCK BRIDGE	Grade II listed building	SK 42 NW PARISH OF ASTON-UPON-TRENT SHARDLOW ROAD 4/10 (East Side) Aston Lock and Aston Lock Bridge II Lock, gates, leat and canal bridge. 1770, by engineer James Brindley, with later rebuilding. Red brick chamber, partly rebuilt in blue brick, with stone and concrete copings, plus metal and wooden gates, and red brick bridge with stone dressings. Chamber is approximately 12 feet deep and has been largely rebuilt to west side. To either side there are small metal bollards and east side has C20 steps to centre. Both sets of gates have wooden frames with metal plates attached and metal balance beams, weighted with concrete, also with concrete semi-circles plus brick steps to either side. South gates have rack and pinion paddle mechanisms and iron handrails. Northern gates have barrel gearing. Leat runs to west side of the chamber. Bridge to north end has single segmental brick arch on tapering stone and blue brick jambs. North side has stone keyblock inscribed 'JB 1770'. Plain parapets over have chamfered stone copings and the walls curve outwards to each end, finishing in square piers. South side of bridge has small C20 metal bridge attached. Built as part of the Trent and Mersey Canal.	Post-medieval	398m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM037	1334635	WALL AND GATE TO BROUGHTON HOUSE	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 7/204 (North Side) Wall and Gate to Broughton House GV II Wall and gate. Early C19. Rendered brick wall with stone copings and iron gates. The wall runs round two sides of Broughton House and has moulded stone copings. To centre of front wall is a gateway with original iron gate and scrolled lantern arch above. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	253m
MM038	1334636	THE DOWER HOUSE	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/190 (North Side) 10.11.67 The Dower House No 81 GV II House. Late C18, altered in the early C19. Red brick with gauged brick dressings and hipped slate roof with brick ridge stacks, plus elaborate timber cornice. Two storeys plus attics and five bays. Central moulded pilastered doorcase with hood, panelled reveals, ornately panelled door and plain overlight, flanked by pairs of almost full height glazing bar sashes under flat arches. Above five more sashes below similar arches. Above in the roof there are three hipped dormers with small pane casements. West elevation has tall segment headed transomed staircase window. Interior has original Adam style fireplace to east room and mid C19 marble fireplace to west room, with segment headed niche to east side.	Post-medieval	404m
MM039	1334637	ENTRANCE GATES AND WALL TO SHARDLOW HALL	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE LONDON ROAD 2/196 (North Side) Entrance Gates and Wall to Shardlow Hall GV II Entrance gates and walls. c1870. Ashlar. Four tall square, piers, two to centre and two to either side, with tall curving walls between and ramped walls attached to the far sides of the outer piers. Piers have two pointed headed panels to each side and a rectangular panel above with two inset raised diamonds. The tops of the piers are capped with moulded stepped pyramidal copings and the walls have triangular sectioned copings. To west side of western pier the ramped wall continues for about 10 yards before ramping up again and finishing in plain square pier with pyramidal coping stone. Included for group value only.	Post-medieval	284m
MM040	1334638	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF CANAL TO IVY HOUSE AT SK 443 303	Grade II listed building	Canal milepost. 1819 produced by Rangeley and Dixon. Cast iron. Circular stem with shallow segmental curved plate near top and moulded circular head. The stem has a raised panel near the base inscribed 'R and D Stone 1819' and the plate has two panels, that to east inscribed 'SHARDLOW' and that to west inscribed 'PRESTON BROOK 92 MILES'. Erected as part of a series of mileposts on the Trent and Mersey Canal.	Post-medieval	378m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM041	1334639	9-11 and 15-17 The Wharf	Grade II listed building	Terrace of four houses. Late C18 with minor C20 alterations. Red brick with gauged brick dressings and plain tile roofs with brick gable stacks and three brick ridge stacks, plus stepped eaves bands. Each house has two storeys and two bays. They all have a central doorcase below a flat gauged brick arch flanked by three-light segment headed casement windows with two similar windows above. No 9 to south has C20 single pane casements and a glazed door whilst No 11 has an original flush panelled door and small pane casements. No 15 to north has similar windows with a glazed door and No 17 also has similar windows with a panelled door. Probably built as canal workers houses.	Post-medieval	337m
MM042	1334640	FORMER IRON WAREHOUSE SOUTH OF NUMBERS 40 AND 42 THE WHARF	Grade II listed building	SK 44 30 PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE THE WHARF 7/211 (East Side) 28.1.77 Former Iron Ware- house South of Nos 40 and 42 The Wharf GV II Canal warehouse, iron merchants warehouse and now small premises. Late C18, altered c1813, with late C19 additions and C20 alterations. Red brick with gauged brick dressings and slate roofs. Single storey plus attics and seven bays, plus single storey three bay additions to north. South elevation has narrow recessed gabled central bay with two bays to either side, each pair below a wide gable and beyond to either side there are single slightly recessed lean-to bays. Ground floor has seven segment headed doorways that to centre now blocked in with C20 window and those to sides all with double plank floors. Above five centre bays have four 3-light segment headed windows and an inserted plank door to south. To north there are three gabled later C19 bays, also with segment headed doors. Interior of southern two bays have original substantial queen post trusses, supported to centre on large timber posts, also with timber gallery to east end and a lower gallery to south, supported by iron columns and joists. This was inserted c1813 when the warehouse was converted into an iron merchants warehouse. Central bay has its original timber floor and two northern bays have the original roof trusses but the central supports have been replaced by braces into the walls. One of the earliest in the series of industrial buildings erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal when Shardlow was a thriving inland port.	Post-medieval	405m
MM043	1334641	CANAL BUILDING TO SOUTH OF 47 THE WHARF	Grade II listed building	Former Warehouse and boat building yard, workshop, now residential. Mid C19 with C20 alterations. Red brick with slate roof plus C20 roof lights and stepped eaves band. Two storeys and four bays. Gabled canal side elevation has two wide segmental arches to either side, now both partly blocked in, that to south with C20 window and that to north with	Post-medieval	504m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
				double plank doors. Between, there are two blocked 3-light timber mullioned windows. Above there are four semi-circular windows with iron fan-like glazing and above again there are three similar windows with one more to the top of the gable. South side has a special inlet off the Canal for boat building and for unloading boats. South elevation has a central full height opening with gabled hoist platform to top. Ground and first floor openings are now mostly blocked in with C20 windows but upper part has original plank door with semi- circular window above. To either side at first floor level there are pairs of semi-circular windows. One of a group of industrial buildings erected after the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal, when Shardlow was a thriving inland port. Included for group value only.		
MM044	1334653	THE DOG AND DUCK INN	Grade II listed building	SK 43 SW PARISH OF SHARDLOW AND GREAT WILNE ASTON LANE 2/174 (West Side) 14.3.75 The Dog and Duck Inn GV II Cottage and house, now public house. C17 and early C19 with minor C20 alterations. Rendered brick with slate roof, stepped eaves band and rendered gable stacks to early C19 part and render, possibly covering timber frame, with steeply pitched plain tile roof plus large rendered gable stack to north to C17 part. Early C19 part, two storeys and two bays and C17 part single storey plus attics and two bays. Off-centre panelled doors with plain overlight and bracketed porch roof flanked to north by glazing bar sash with panelled shutters and flat headed 3-light small pane casement window to south. Above two glazing bar sashes and bracketed wooden sign to centre. Attached to south, C17 part has a flat headed 3-light small pane casement to north with small pane window to south. Beyond, to south, is a C20 low door and above, over the 3-light window, is a raking dormer with 2-light small pane casement window. Interior of this range is very low with heavily beamed ceiling and large inglenook to south.	Post-medieval	382m
MM045	1334672	No 1, Canal Bank	Grade II listed building	House. Early C19 with later alterations. Rendered brick with C20 hipped concrete tile roof, central brick ridge stack and stepped eaves band. Three storeys and three bays. Central C20 panelled door with plain overlight below a wedge lintel with bottom edge slightly arched to either side of central keyblock. To either side there are glazing bar sashes below similar lintels and above there are three similar windows, except with corniced keystones. Above again there are three smaller glazing bar sashes below similar lintels to those on ground floor.	Post-medieval	195m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM046	1334673	THE CLOCK WAREHOUSE	Grade II listed building	ormer corn warehouse, converted c.1970 to museum and tea rooms, now public house. 1780. Red brick with brick and stone dressings and red plain tile roof with central louvred vent, projecting hoist roof to north, and stepped eaves band. Four storeys and five bays with wide slightly advanced, gabled central bay. East elevation has a full width segmental brick arch with stone hoodmould and key-block to centre bay flanked by segment headed door cases with plank doors, that to north with an insurance plaque over. Beyond to either side there are three storey segment headed hoist doorway with timber lintels at floor levels, now completely glazed. Above the central arch is a fixed small pane window below a flat brick arch with stone key-block and to either side there are similar segment headed windows. Similar windows in same arrangement above with a small oval painted plaque below the central window, inscribed '1780'. Above again there is a similar window to the central bay with its keystone running into a plain band across the gable at eaves level and to either side there are two flat headed 2-light windows below the eaves. Below the central window is a large painted sign inscribed 'From the Trent to the Mersey' and above in the gable there is another painted sign inscribed 'Navigation'. Over this is a clock face set in a circular stone surround. North elevation has a two storey segment headed hoist doorway to first and second floors with a small segment headed window above, and the hoist over. West elevation similar to eastern elevation except outer bays have segment headed windows instead of large doorways. Interior has the original floors and timbers.	Post-medieval	143m
MM047	1361368	CAVENDISH COTTAGES	Grade II listed building	Row of 3 cottages, formerly 4. 2 cottages to left are early C19, No 5 to right a slightly later addition. Red brick, paler to No 5, with slate roofs and brick chimneys. 2 storeys; 5 bays. Right bays are slightly lower and have dentil eaves. 2-light horizontal sashes with small panes, 3 C20 board doors, C20 barred wooden window in blocked doorway between right bays. Ground floor openings have segmental heads to left and cambered heads to right. C20 double doors with wooden lintel to ground floor of left bay.	Post-medieval	247m
MM048	1459473	Shardlow War Memorial	Grade II listed building	First World War memorial, 1921, with later additions for the Second World War. MATERIALS: Darley Dale stone. DESCRIPTION: the memorial stands on the church path in the north of the churchyard of the Church of St James (Grade II). It is adjacent to the Grade II-listed gate piers and railings at the entrance to the churchyard on London Road.	Modern	261m

MM No.	Listed entry No.	Name	Grade	Description	Period	Distance from red line boundary
MM049	1003279	Iron Age settlement and cursus, with other air photographic marks, SE of Aston-on-Trent	Scheduled monument	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available.	Prehistoric	325m
MM050	1007034	Henge complex NW of Hickens Bridge	Scheduled monument	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available.	Unknown	399m
MM051	N/A	Trent and Mersey Canal	Conservation area	Trent and Mersey Canal conservation area	N/A	0m
MM052	N/A	Shardlow Wharf	Conservation area	Shardlow Wharf conservation area	N/A	15m
MM053	N/A	Cavendish Bridge	Conservation area	Cavendish Bridge conservation area	N/A	103m
MM054	N/A	Castle Donington	Conservation area	Castle Donington conservation area	N/A	954m

Table 7.2: Non-designated assets within the study area

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
MM070	MDR8185	Middle Bronze Age logboat and possible causeway, Aston upon Trent	The remains of a middle Bronze Age logboat and a linear feature interpreted as a possible causeway were found in this approximate area during quarrying in the late 1990s	Prehistoric	0m
MM071	MDR8162	Mammoth's tusk, ARC Quarry, Shardlow	A fragmented tusk, probably from a mammoth, was found while quarrying sands and gravels in 1995.	Prehistoric	0m
MM072	MDR12699	Bronze Age logboat, Shardlow Quarry, Weston-upon-Trent	Approximate site of a Bronze Age logboat found in 2003 bedded in silt at the base of a palaeochannel; it has been recorded and preserved in situ	Prehistoric	290m
MM073	MDR5605	Aston Cursus Complex, Shardlow	This site forms part of the Aston Cursus Complex, SAM 185, which is an extensive cropmark landscape occupying c. 2 sq km on the north-western Trent flood-plain between Weston-upon-Trent and Shardlow. The focus of the complex is a Neolithic cursus, approx. 1.8km long,	Prehistoric	310m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
			around and within which numerous other cropmark features are apparent of a variety of forms and periods		
MM074	MDR5609	Cropmarks north of Shardlow	Number of features including a pit alignment and a series of small enclosures have been identified on aerial photographs.	Prehistoric	390m
MM075	MDR6925	Cropmark complex (site of), Hicken's Bridge, Aston upon Trent	Main site is a henge with three concentric ditches. Two subsidiary circles to the west. Immediately adjacent to the north, a rectangular enclosure apparently with rounded corners, possibly a roman camp. All of these features are on a small elevated piece of ground. Other linear features are visible in the same field. Doubtless the prehistoric elements are related to the nearby Aston cursus complex. Site totally destroyed by farmer in August/ September 1984 by the construction of a reservoir. Partly falls within a larger scheduled area.	Prehistoric	390m
MM076	MDR5611	Cropmarks and ridge and furrow, south of Aston Lane, Shardlow	SK 434 302 Shardlow, Pit Alignment Feature. Paired pit alignment and linear features showing on an aerial photograph.	Prehistoric	75m
MM077	MDR6925	Cropmark complex (site of), Hicken's Bridge, Aston upon Trent	Features showing on an aerial photograph include a triple ring ditch, an adjacent circle, enclosure and linear features.	Prehistoric	0m
MM078	MDR10912	Bronze Age metalwork, Shardlow Quarry, Aston upon Trent	Nineteen Bronze Age metalwork artefacts were recovered from Shardlow Quarry between 1977 and August 2004.	Prehistoric	0m
MM079	MDR7776	Aston on Trent 1 & 2 round barrows, Shardlow Road, Aston upon Trent	A partially reported excavation carried out in the 1960s of an upstanding round barrow within the cursus at Aston on Trent, Derbyshire, recovered two Beakers with grave goods and an exceptionally large cache of grain from an underlying pit containing Carinated Bowl pottery. It also exposed a rare example of a preserved cursus land surface. The surviving material from the excavation was analysed again by Loveday et al, and the report was completed and published in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.	Prehistoric	550m
MM080	MDR7873	Cropmarks south of Aston-on-Trent, Weston upon Trent	Cursus monument in Weston-upon-Trent parish, showing on aerial photographs. Ditches some 100m apart with possible barrows/ring ditches between them. J Pickering photo shows that small rings are not circular although one with a central mark appears close to a barrow. J May excavated a 'square barrow' within the cursus in 1967.	Prehistoric	370m
MM081	MDR5437	Cropmark complex, Aston upon Trent	A complex of cropmarks at Aston upon Trent are visible on air photographs taken by J.K. St. Joseph and J. Pickering in 1962. These include a cursus, single and double ring ditches, probably of ploughed barrows, a large, double-ditched circle with post-holes, probably a henge monument, and rectilinear ditched enclosures or field systems of presumably Iron Age or Romano-British date.	Prehistoric	320m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
MM082	MLE9696	Prehistoric flint, Moss Pit, Castle Donington	A number of flint flakes have been found at this site, suggesting it is worth further investigation.	Prehistoric	910m
MM083	MLE6548	Iron Age/Roman quern from north of Trent Farm, Castle Donington	A bottom stone of a quern was ploughed up at Trent Farm.	Prehistoric	400m
MM084	MLE23395	Late Upper Palaeolithic blade, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Excavation in 1997/8 recovered a Late Upper Palaeolithic convex-backed flint blade, a Feddermesser or Azilian point, which has been slightly modified at a later date.	Prehistoric	525m
MM085	MLE24352	Iron Age palaeochannel, River Trent, Castle Donington	The remains of a large Iron Age channel system were recorded during fieldwork in the 1990s. Radiocarbon dating results give dates of 385-165 BC	Prehistoric	830m
MM086	MLE26189	Iron Age pits, Park Lane, Castle Donington	Excavation in 2020 recorded two pits, one of which contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery. Various other Iron Age remains were found further south in the field	Prehistoric	950m
MM087	MLE9675	Late Bronze Age round house, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Excavation in 1997/8 recorded a roundhouse c.5.5m in diameter, with an entrance to the east. Late Bronze Age pottery sherds and five loomweights were recovered.	Prehistoric	750m
MM088	MLE9676	Middle Bronze Age burials, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	During excavation in 1997/8 a ring ditch c.10m in diameter with a c.1.4m wide ditch was recorded. Inside was a sub-rectangular pit 2.8m x 1.2m x 250mm deep, possibly originally containing an inhumation burial. At the centre of the ring ditch was a secondary burial - an inverted Deveril Rimbury urn containing cremated bone. The cremation was a single juvenile 7-15yrs old cremated 'in the flesh'.	Prehistoric	650m
MM089	MLE9677	Early/Middle Bronze Age pits, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Excavation in 1997/8 recorded two phases of Bronze Age activity here. There were several Early Bronze Age pits, one of which contained crab apples, hazel nutshells and cereal grains. Numerous later Middle Bronze Age pits/gullies/post holes were recorded with a large amount of pottery and a loomweight. One small pit may have contained a deliberately deposited Deveril Rimbury pot.	Prehistoric	660m
MM090	MLE9680	Probable Iron Age pit alignment, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	A pit alignment was recorded during excavation in 1997/8. It consisted of 12 pits (1m-3m diameters). No dateable material was recovered from the pits.	Prehistoric	900m
MM091	MLE9681	Possible Bronze Age round houses, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Excavation in 1997/8 recorded two possible round houses, a concentration of c.70 pits/post holes with hearths, stake holes and linear gullies, and 32 other more dispersed pits/post holes. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered.	Prehistoric	900m
MM092	MLE9682	Bronze Age burnt mounds, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Excavation in 1997/8 recorded two burnt mounds here. Both were on the western bank of the western palaeochannel (MLE9683). The northern one consisted of a burnt spread (mound), two hearths and two troughs. A circular hearth with adjacent trough lay towards the western edge of the burnt spread. The hearth was filled with charcoal and cracked	Prehistoric	590m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
			stones. The trough may have originally been lined with timber; it also contained charcoal and cracked stones. Flecks of clay daub may be part of the lining or may be from a clay superstructure. Postholes were recorded also containing flecks of daub, possibly part of the same superstructure. Another trough was recorded to the east of these features, and another hearth was recorded to the west of the burnt spread. The mound material was a buildup of waste created by the clearing out of the hearths/troughs. A group of later features cut through the burnt mound (a pit, postholes/stake holes). No pottery was recovered from the mound though 12 sherds of prehistoric pottery were found just beyond the western periphery of the burnt spread. Radiocarbon dating suggests the palaeochannel was silting up in the Early Bronze Age, and the mound was in use in the Mid-Late Bronze Age. A second burnt mound was recorded approximately 80m to the south of the first.		
MM093	MLE9683	Bronze Age/Iron Age palaeochannels, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Three palaeochannels were recorded during excavation in 1997/8. The western was dated to the early/middle Bronze Age, the middle was earlier, the eastern was late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. Environmental samples suggested this was an area of slow-moving river channels. There were burnt mounds on the west bank of the western palaeochannel	Prehistoric	590m
MM094	MDR7771	Romano-British building east of Barn Farm, Great Wilne	The presence of the Roman remains at Great Wilne has been used to suggest the possibility that the Roman name Lutudarum could describe the area around the junction of the Derwent and the Trent. In addition to the Roman material, a Saxon coin was found, suggesting that Romano-British settlement at Great Wilne continued into the post-Roman period: 'a clay floor was related to the footings of a wall which had been built from the destruction debris of Roman structures ... This post-Roman, Saxon, structure was probably not erected long after the destruction of the Roman buildings, whilst the actual date is not known we would suggest sometime during the 5th century...'	Roman	940m
MM095	MLE22896	Roman pottery from land off The Spittal, Castle Donington	During trial trenching in 2015 three sherds of abraded Roman greyware pottery were recovered.	Roman	930m
MM096	MLE16904	Roman farmstead, Bentley Road, Castle Donington	Various anomalies were recorded during geophysical survey in 2008. Exploratory trial trenching in 2010 confirmed some of these features, recording an enclosure/ditch system. 8 sherds of Iron Age pottery and 75 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Excavation in 2011 recorded further agricultural remains, a timber building and evidence for Roman quarrying.	Roman	660m
MM097	MDR12452	The Dog and Duck Inn, Aston Lane, Shardlow	Grade II listed cottage and house, now a public house, of 17th and early 19th century date with minor 20th century alterations. Constructed of rendered brick with a slate roof, stepped eaves band and rendered gable	Medieval	400m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
			stacks to the early 19th century part, and render, possibly covering a timber frame, with a steeply pitched plain tile roof plus a large rendered gable stack to the 17th century part		
MM098	MDR14638	Ridge and furrow (site of), Aston on Trent	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified from aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1950. The area has since been subject to sand and gravel extraction	Medieval	0m
MM099	MDR13277	Ridge and furrow east of Shardlow, Shardlow and Great Wilne	A survey of surface geomorphological features and archaeological earthworks in this area was carried out in 1996. It was found that some of the ridge and furrow which could be observed on aerial photographs no longer survived as visible features on the ground, although in some places it could still be discerned. However, even in the better preserved areas, the crests of the ridges were no more than 0.2m above the bottoms of the furrows. The best preserved area lay towards the centre of Stoneylands Close, north of Cow Way Drain, with ridges averaging 5.5m wide and up to 0.25m above the base of the flanking furrows.	Medieval	900m
MM100	MDR14641	Ridge and furrow, east of Wilne Lane, Shardlow	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified from aerial photographs taken in 1950.	Medieval	400m
MM101	MDR7871	Ridge and furrow (site of), Weston on Trent	Ridge and furrow field system shown on aerial photograph transcription	Medieval	530m
MM102	MDR8070	Ridge and furrow, east of Weston-on-Trent	Ridge and furrow grouping identified on aerial photograph plots.	Medieval	990m
MM103	MDR15699	Ridge and furrow, Shardlow Road, Aston-on-Trent	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks/cropmarks have been identified in this area on aerial photographs dating to 1950 and 2001	Medieval	870m
MM104	MDR5614	Ridge and furrow, West of Bottom Wood, Shardlow	Ridge and furrow running WSW - ENE, and possible field boundary.	Medieval	360m
MM105	MDR5615	Ridge and furrow, west of Ambaston Lane, Shardlow	Ridge and Furrow running E-W in Southern half, with linear features and possible triangular enclosure. Irregular linear feature in northern half.	Medieval	490m
MM106	MDR14643	Ridge and furrow, south of London Road, Shardlow	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks identified from aerial photographs taken in 2001	Medieval	590m
MM107	MDR14640	Ridge and furrow, between Shardlow and Great Wilne	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and cropmarks were identified in this area from aerial photographs taken between 1943 and 1950.	Medieval	250m
MM108	MDR22427	Ridge and furrow, north of Wilne Lane, Great Wilne	Ridge and furrow earthworks were identified at this location on aerial photographs dating to 2001.	Medieval	730m
MM109	MLE10296	Anglo-Saxon pottery from north of Park Lane, Castle Donington	During trial trenching in 2010 10 sherds of a mid C5th - C7th jar were recovered in a ditch.	Medieval	730m
MM110	MLE4434	Medieval weir, The Steiner, Castle Donington	In 1982 a timber and stone structure was found that lined up with a former course of the River Trent called 'The Steiner'. Subsequently Dr C Salisbury helped to record the structure. It consisted of a double line of massive oak posts about 80cm apart wattled with non-oak brushwood 4-5cm in diameter. Between the lines were tumbled massive keuper waterstones. Dr Salisbury thought that it may have been a weir to block	Medieval	130m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
MM111	MLE4456	Medieval ferry site, Cavendish Bridge	a side channel and bring more water into the main channel. A very tentative dendrochronology date is C14th. (PL 12/12/88) A ferry is mentioned at 'Le Bargeford' in 1310. Documentary evidence places it near the site of the later Cavendish Bridge. It probably had a continuous existence from 1310 to 1760, as a ferry is recorded in 1331 and 1352, the name Wilne Ferry is documented regularly from 1377, and can be firmly located near the Cavendish Bridge site by 1664. The ferry crossed the river by means of a large rope fixed to two posts. The crossing later became known as Wilden Ferry. It was fortified and garrisoned for the crown by Henry Hastings in 1643 and taken by parliament in 1644. The crossing appears on Ogilby's road maps and became part of the Leicester-Derby turnpike in 1738. It fell out of service when Cavendish Bridge opened in 1760.	Medieval	250m
MM112	MLE22730	Anglo-Saxon pottery, Bentley Road, Castle Donington	During excavation in 2011 joining sherds from a stamp-decorated urn dating to the C6th were recovered.	Medieval	820m
MM113	MLE10297	Anglo-Saxon site, Park Lane, Castle Donington	Evaluation in 2003 recorded Anglo-Saxon activity including pits, linears etc, a large quantity of pottery and some iron slag (indicating metalworking on site).	Medieval	1000m
MM114	MLE4440	Medieval hospital - St. John's Hospital, The Spital, Castle Donington	The hospital was founded prior to 1190 and dissolved in the mid C16th. Standing buildings recorded at the end of the C18th included a stone chapel and half timbered range. Excavation in the 1980s recorded stone buildings to the north of the standing structures.	Medieval	930m
MM115	MLE4441	Medieval earthworks, St. John's Hospital, The Spital, Castle Donington	Survey work in the 1980s recorded various earthworks to the north of the medieval hospital consisting of enclosures and fishponds cut into the ridge and furrow. Description:	Medieval	930m
MM116	MLE5956	Historic settlement core of Castle Donington	Historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the town, as deduced using historic maps etc. Known as Dunitone in 1086 (Domesday Book). Dunn (OE male personal name) + OE inga-tun 'farmstead, village, small estate'. 'The settlement associated with Dunn'. Castel 'castle' appears in the records for the first time in 1331.	Medieval	890m
MM117	MLE9678	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington	Excavation in 1997/8 recorded some pits/pottery across the site though the only structural evidence was in Area 5. This consisted of two post-built hall houses, one post-built sunken featured building, and a probable post-less sunken featured building. Saxon pottery and a loomweight were recovered.	Medieval	720m
MM118	MLE9694	C13th/C14th jetties, Hemington Pit, Castle Donington	Six timber and stone jetties were recorded during work in the 1990s. These may have been 'cribs' - fishing related structures.	Medieval	950m
MM119	MLE9695	Possible medieval mill dam/weir, Hemington Pit, Castle Donington	An early C12th timber and stone structure was recorded during archaeological work in 2000/1. It may be a mill dam. Two wicker eel baskets were found next to it.	Medieval	880m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
MM120	MDR11685	Milepost opposite Moor Farm, Shardlow	Cast iron milepost showing distances to London and Derby; reported missing in July 2009	Post-medieval	890m
MM121	MDR23219	Aston Lock and Aston Lock Bridge, Trent and Mersey Canal, Aston upon Trent	Aston Lock and Aston Lock Bridge, Trent and Mersey Canal, Aston upon Trent, built 1770.	Post-medieval	330m
MM122	MDR23072	Barn West of No. 83 London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne	Barn west of No. 83 London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne, an 18th century building	Post-medieval	390m
MM123	MDR12146	Route of tramway, Aston Hill	The 1st edition 1" OS map of the late 1830s shows a 'Railway' running east from a 'Plaster Pit' immediately to the west of Derby Road, north of Aston Upon Trent, before turning south-east towards the Trent and Mersey Canal	Post-medieval	590m
MM124	MDR5629	Earthworks North East of Weigh Cottage: Aston Cursus Complex - cropmarks	Ridge and Furrow running N-S and SW-NE. Cropmarks plotted on map overlay, 1:10,000. A survey in 1992 revealed that, in a 1766 map of the estate of Leonard Fosbrooke Esq., the field consisted of a single field called Moor Close, it is now divided into 2 fields. The southern most field contains areas of ridge and furrow and the boundary between the two parishes of Aston and Shardlow remain visible as a break between two adjacent areas of ridge and furrow that are aligned in different directions	Post-medieval	640m
MM125	MDR5627	Ridge and furrow and cropmarks, north of Aston Lane, Shardlow	Field to the south of Shardlow containing ridge and furrow and possible ring ditch. Almost certainly contains end of Aston Cursus although this not showing on aerial photographs due to crop on field	Post-medieval	610m
MM126	MDR10802	Holden House, 1-3 Canal Bank, Shardlow	Holden House is a double-pile three-storey brick house with a pyramidal roof crowned by a multiple chimneystack. It stands on a narrow neck of land with the River Trent on its south side and the Trent & Mersey Canal to the north, separated from the house by the lane called Canal Bank. The house was probably built about 1830-40, perhaps as an inn. It was a Post Office in 1901, and remained so until 1955.	Post-medieval	200m
MM127	MDR10796	Holden House outbuilding, 1 Canal Bank, Shardlow	In the grounds of Holden House (SMR 25219), at the east end of the garden, is an outbuilding of brick with its north end to the road. It has never been more than one storey high. Holden House was built as an inn, the Holden Arms, and the outbuilding was probably erected as a dairy shortly afterwards. A chimney was built on one side of the building and the space divided, possibly as lodging for casual or itinerant servants	Post-medieval	200m
MM128	MDR10828	Clock Warehouse, Hoskins Wharf, Shardlow	This is a four-storey brick building erected 1780-81 and altered in 1812. It underwent conversion to a museum and tearoom in 1970, is now a restaurant, and further alterations are planned (in 1995) by the new owners, Mansfield Breweries. Photographs show it bearing the legend "F E STEVENS Ltd - TRENT CORN MILLS - No. 2 MILL" painted on the brickwork of the east wall of the central block, but there is no evidence within the building to support its use as a mill.	Post-medieval	140m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
MM129	MDR11370	Trent Corn Mill No. 1, The Wharf, Shardlow	No. 1 Trent Corn Mill is a three-storey brick-built canal warehouse dated 1816. As originally built, the warehouse had entrances at the centre of each elevation, with central taking-in doors to the first and second floors. The south and east tiers of doors (and possibly the north) gave onto arms of the canal.	Post-medieval	310m
MM130	MDR7892	The Trent and Mersey Canal, South Derbyshire	In 1755 the idea was first proposed of a canal linking the Mersey with the Trent, so opening a waterway across the whole island. The scheme was taken up by Josiah Wedgwood in particular, as well as by several important iron manufacturers. The Trent and Mersey Canal Bill received royal assent in May 1766, with the canal to start at the River Trent 'near Wilden Bridge, below an ancient ferry called Wilden Ferry'.	Post-medieval	0m
MM131	MDR12360	Former ropewalk, Wilne Lane, Shardlow	A long narrow enclosure marks the site of a rope walk on the east side of Wilne Road, to the north of its junction with the A6. Winding houses were associated with it. The rope walk had been established in c. 1810 by the Suttons.	Post-medieval	400m
MM132	MDR11817	New Connexion Methodist Chapel and Sunday school, Wilne Lane, Great Wilne	The 1st ed. 25" OS map shows a New Connexion Methodist Chapel on Wilne Road, Great Wilne. The chapel is still in use at the beginning of the 20th century.	Post-medieval	990m
MM133	MDR11818	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Wharf, Shardlow	The 1st ed. 25" OS map c. 1880 shows a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel next to the Trent and Mersey Canal, Shardlow. The chapel appears to be in use at the beginning of the 20th century.	Post-medieval	520m
MM134	MDR5606	St James' Church, London Road, Shardlow	A grade II listed parish church dating to 1838. It was built by public subscription, and designed by Stevens of Derby. It is built of ashlar, and has shallow-pitched leaded roofs, hidden behind flush parapets, with ridgeback copings over a coved eaves cornice. It has a wide four-bay nave with a western tower and lower short chancel.	Post-medieval	240m
MM135	MLE11315	MILEPOST NEAR JUNCTION WITH A50, LOCKINGTON	Mid C19th cast iron milepost, "TO LONDON 118, DERBY 8, LOUGHBRO 9, PARISH HEM(INGTON)"	Post-medieval	830m
MM136	MLE24263	Civil War battle, Wilden Ferry crossing, Cavendish Bridge	The ferry crossing was fortified and garrisoned for the crown in 1643, leading to a three day siege in 1644 when it was taken by parliament.	Post-medieval	250m
MM137	MLE16135	Midland Railway, Derby to Weston & Trent	The line opened, with a station at Castle Donington, in 1869. The station's name was changed to Castle Donington and Shardlow in 1898, but this failed to increase business. The station closed to passengers in 1930, though there were occasional passenger services for events at Donington Park, until 1960 when the platform was removed. Following the construction of the Castle Donington power station adjacent to the line, trains transported several thousand tons of coal to the site each week between 1958 and 1994, and carried away ash.	Post-medieval	120m
MM138	MLE16297	River Trent Navigation	A proposal to extend the Navigation from Castle Donington at Wilden Ferry to Burton-upon-Trent (Staffs) was rejected in 1665, but a later attempt by Lord Paget of Burton received parliamentary assent in 1669.	Post-medieval	0m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
			George Hayne of Wirksworth (Derb.) leased the navigation from Paget for 31 years from 1711, and went into partnership with Leonard Fosbrooke of Wilden Ferry. The Trent and Mersey canal was completed in 1777, joining the Trent at the confluence with the river Derwent, effectively turning the river alongside Donington into a backwater. The Trent navigation ceased in 1805.		
MM139	MLE20650	Turnpike Road, 'London to Manchester Road' (Loughborough to Derby)	Turnpike road running from Loughborough to Derby. Sections became the A6.	Post-medieval	410m
MM140	MLE20914	Turnpike Road, Tamworth to Sawley Ferry	Turnpike running from Tamworth to Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Swarcliffe Lane to Sawley Ferry. Later became the A453.	Post-medieval	800m
MM141	MLE11296	CAVENDISH COTTAGES, 1 & 2 CAVENDISH BRIDGE	Pair of cottages. Early C19. Red brick, slate roof, flanking brick chimneys, the right chimney rebuilt and truncated. 2 storeys and basement; 2 bays. Dentil eaves. 2-light horizontal sashes with small panes, 2 central board doors. All ground floor openings have cambered heads, upper openings have segmental heads. Doors are approached by double flights of C20 brick and stone steps with C20 iron railings. Rear has high stone wall to cellar, and 2 bays of C20 2-light wooden casements.	Post-medieval	250m
MM142	MLE11297	CAVENDISH COTTAGES, 3, 4 & 5 CAVENDISH BRIDGE	Row of 3 cottages, formerly 4. 2 cottages to left are early C19, No. 5 to right a slightly later addition. Red brick, paler to No. 5 with slate roofs and brick chimneys. 2 storeys; 5 bays. Right bays are slightly lower and have dentil eaves. 2-light horizontal sashes with small panes, 3 C20 board doors, C20 barred wooden window in blocked doorway between right bays. Ground floor openings have segmental heads to left and cambered heads to right. C20 double doors with wooden lintel to ground floor of left bay.	Post-medieval	250m
MM143	MLE11298	THREE CRANES, CAVENDISH BRIDGE	House. Late C18 with altered C19 rear wing, all refurbished C20. Front is of brick on ashlar plinth, with painted stone dressings and rendered pediment. Side and rear walls are roughcast and colourwashed. Hipped slate roof, brick chimneys. L-plan with outshot in rear angle, and additional C19 rear wing. 2 storeys and attic; 3-bay front. Painted stone sill bands, small moulded wooden eaves cornice part concealed by guttering. Centre bay is slightly advanced and has pediment with moulded wooden surround. C20 wooden windows with narrow glazing bars and opening top-lights, all 4 panes wide in imitation of former sashes. Painted stone voussoir heads and keyblocks. Ground floor of centre bay has double panelled doors flanked by smaller 3-pane windows, all in Venetian stone surround with arch over radiating fanlight. Round window with glazing bars in pediment. C20 barred wooden casements and doors to sides and rear, the rear wing with 2 garage doors.	Post-medieval	160m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
MM144	MLE16250	Cavendish Bridge Brewery, Cavendish Bridge	The Brewery was built in 1815 by John Fletcher & Son and sold to the Eaton family in 1839. In 1896 it was bought by Officers of Derby. It stopped being a brewery in 1931 when it was bought by the Trent Navigation Company.	Post-medieval	410m
MM145	MLE22824	Historic settlement core of Cavendish Bridge	ohn Campion lived at Wilden Ferry in 1565, and Leonard Fosbrooke erected outbuildings, perhaps warehouses, there in 1662. In 1664, there was a substantial house. The only other buildings in this part of the parish in 1779 were the toll house on the approach to Cavendish Bridge and two adjacent buildings. A three-storey warehouse was built after the opening of the brewery in 1815, and by 1841 the settlement contained 22 households. There was also an auxiliary hospital here during the First World War.	Post-medieval	130m
MM146	MLE4454	Osier bed west of Trent Farm, Castle Donington	An osier bed is marked on the 1st edition 1" map.	Post-medieval	50m
MM147	MLE4457	Post-medieval bridge, Cavendish Bridge	A post-medieval bridge, built to replace earlier ferry in 1759-60 (MLE4456), destroyed in 1947	Post-medieval	265m
MM148	MDR23146	War Memorial, Churchyard of St James's Church, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne	War Memorial, churchyard of St James's Church, London Road, Shardlow and Great Wilne, erected in 1921.	Modern	245m
MM149	MDR14434	WWII Prisoner of War Camp (site of), London Road, Shardlow	A World War Two prisoner of war camp has been identified in this area using aerial photographs from August 1945. Two pillboxes on the outskirts of the camp were also identified	Modern	270m
MM150	MDR16500	WWII pillbox, off London Road, Shardlow	A pillbox was identified in association with the adjacent World War Two prisoner of war camp site [SMR 25235] on aerial photographs. It was still an extant structure in 2001.	Modern	410m
MM151	MLE4462	Castle Donington Power Station, Castle Donington	Construction of the power station began in 1956. At the time it was the largest power station built in the country and the first with 100MV generating units. It required 7,100 tons of coal per day. It closed in the early 1990s.	Modern	110m
MM152	MDR5610	Cropmarks north of Shardlow	A series of features on an aerial photograph, including a curving triple ditch at SK 438314.	Unknown	800m
MM153	MDR5608	Cropmarks and earthworks (site of), Glenn Way, Shardlow	Three circles on an aerial photograph, with dark inner, light ring with a darker hole.	Unknown	500m
MM154	MDR8068	Cropmarks to the south of the Trent & Mersey Canal, Weston-upon-Trent	Cropmarks are depicted as linear and square features in the south-west area of the site, there is also a square feature abutting the Trent and Mersey Canal to the north-east of the area.	Unknown	260m
MM155	MDR6929	Aston Cursus Complex, Aston Moor	Numerous features showing on aerial photographs - these include linear features, double parallel lines, enclosure, circular features.	Unknown	700m
MM156	MLE24517	Undated jetty structure west-northwest of Crossing	In 1984 Chris Salisbury recorded a sandstone breakwater structure on the southern bank of the River Trent near Castle Donington. 'Shot' structures were erected to deflect river flow away from an eroding bank	Unknown	10m

MM No	HER Entry No.	Name	Description	Period	Distance from Scheme
		Cottage, Back Lane, Castle Donington	but may also have had additional uses as jetties, fishing platforms and possible even crossing points. This structure was over 11m long with a rounded jetty end protruding into the river. It was 3 - 4m wide, edged with a wall of 'bunter and waterstone' sandstone blocks and over 10 courses high. The whole structure appears to have been obscured by a layer of silt although it is visible on the 1969 aerial photograph. Two similar 'protrusions' into the river upstream (west) suggests this could be one of a series of breakwaters.		
MM157	MLE4711	Tipnow Bank, Hemington	A bank follows the parish boundary between Hemington and Castle Donington for about 2km. It is called Tipnow Bank on an C18th map.	Unknown	1000m
MM158	N/A	The Old Crown Public House	Locally listed building	Modern	n/a
MM159	N/A	Nos. 1-9 Plum Tree Cottages	Locally listed building	Modern	n/a
MM160	N/A	Cavendish House	Locally listed building	Modern	n/a
MM161	N/A	No.11 Cavendish Bridge	Locally listed building	Modern	n/a
MM162	N/A	Buildings within former Brewery	Locally listed building	Modern	n/a
MM163	N/A	The Poplars	Locally listed building	Modern	n/a

Table 7.3: Archaeological Events within the Study area

MM No.	HER No.	Type	Name	Year of Event	Summary Description
MM180	EDR1674	Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation, Chapel Farm, Shardlow, by TPAT, in 1997	1997	Three evaluation trenches were excavated in 1997 to investigate anomalies located during a gradiometer survey. The westernmost trench, centred SK 44818 30400, across a linear geophysical anomaly revealed a substantial depth of alluvium sealing an organic clay interpreted as palaeochannel fill. The central trench in Stoneylands Close, at SK 45292 30375, revealed a concentration of Romano-British features, while features in the eastern trench, at SK 45439 30561, put in across a dense pattern of geophysical anomalies, showed these to be the result of tree-root penetration indicating extensive woodland clearance over an unknown time period
MM181	EDR2145	Building Survey	Building Survey of Holden House, 1-3 Canal Bank, Shardlow, in 1994 (DBR 163)	1994	Measured survey of Holden House, with description and interpretation of the evidence to produce a summary of the building's development.
MM182	EDR2139	Building Survey	Building Survey of Holden House outbuilding, 1 Canal Bank, Shardlow, in 1994 (DBR 160)	1994	Measured survey of Holden House outbuilding, with description and interpretation of the evidence to produce a summary of the building's development.
MM183	EDR2172	Building Survey	Building Survey of Clock Warehouse, Hoskins Wharf, Shardlow, in 1995 (DBR 186)	1995	Measured survey of Clock Warehouse, with description and interpretation of the evidence to produce a summary of the building's development.
MM184	EDR1672	Magnetometer	Magnetometer Survey, Hemington Quarry extension, Chapel Farm, by Oxford Archaeotechnics, in 1996	1996	Mag. Susceptibility measurement and magnetometry. Anomalies identified
MM185	EDR1819	Excavation	Archaeological monitoring and excavation, ARC quarry, Aston-upon-Trent, by TPAU, in 1998 and 1999	1999	Monitoring of quarry resulted in the reporting of a structure of wood and sandstone block and later of a logboat. The latter was excavated and conserved.

MM186	EDR1820	Tree ring analysis	Tree-ring analysis of prehistoric archaeological timbers, Shardlow Gravel Pit, by English Heritage, in 2000	2000	Timbers from the log boat and associated contexts dendro-dated. A calibrated range of 1440-1310 cal BC was determined, suggesting that it could have been contemporary with the nearby causeway-like structure.
MM187	EDR1954	Watching Brief	Archaeological Watching Brief, at Shardlow Quarry Shardlow, by Birmingham Archaeology, in 2005	2005	Report on initial phase of stripping, discovery of logboat and other timber structures.
MM188	EDR4998	Building Survey	Building Recording at Lock 3, Aston Lock, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire	2019	A Level 2 photographic record of the canal lock was carried out while it was being repaired. The lock was built to raise or lower barges by 2.4m. Like all locks between Trent Lock and Burton-upon-Trent this lock was built to cope with two narrow boats, travelling in the same direction, using the lock at the same time.
MM189	EDR1694	Evaluation	Evaluation trenching, proposed stocking area at Shardlow Quarry, by Trent & Peak, in 1992	1992	Identified 2 palaeochannels infilled during the Mesolithic period, not thought to be related to the other archaeological remains in the area.
MM190	EDR4870	Building Survey	Historic Building Recording at Barn West of No. 83 London Road, Shardlow	2018	An historic building recording of the mid 18th century threshing barn carried out in advance of its proposed conversion and redevelopment.
MM191	EDR1723	Assessment	Archaeological assessment, Derby Southern Bypass, by TPAU, in 1992	1992	Impact assessment of the bypass between Hilton and the M1.
MM192	EDR2289	Watching Brief	Watching brief, at Shardlow Quarry, Phases 1A & 1B, by Birmingham Archaeology, between 2003 and 2004	2004	Intermittent watching brief carried out during the construction of a haul road and the first phase of overburden removal prior to gravel extraction.
MM193	EDR1696	Watching Brief	Watching brief for 3.5km long pipeline at Church Wilne to Shardlow. 1997	1997	From SK 46323280 (Breaston CP) to SK 43923014 (Shardlow)

MM194	EDR2854	Watching Brief	Archaeological watching brief, Moorside House, Aston on Trent, by ArcHeritage, in 2010	2010	A watching brief was carried out on groundworks for an extension to Moorside House. No archaeological finds or features were identified, although this apparent absence of archaeology might be deceptive, as previous work in the area had identified that cropmark features in the area could be deeply buried - in one known case features were buried below 1.3m of sediment.
MM195	EDR1675	Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey, land at Chapel Farm, Great Wilne, by Oxford Archaeotechnics, in 1998	1998	Topsoil magnetic susceptibility mapping and gradiometer survey was carried out. Several anomalies were noted including a series of diffuse grouped linears and a number of possible pits
MM196	EDR1673	Geomorphological survey	Geomorphological and earthwork survey, Chapel Farm, by TPAU, in 1996	1996	Field boundaries and ridge and furrow located.
MM197	EDR1670	Desk-based Assessment	Desk based assessment, Hemington Quarry extension, by TPAU, in 1995	1995	Documentary and cartographic survey.
MM198	EDR2378	Evaluation	Trial trenching, Great Wilne, by TPAU, in 2006	2006	A series of three trial trenches were excavated in 2006 in advance of the construction of three new floodbanks, pits to locate buried service and levelling of existing floodbanks. Significant quantities of medieval pottery and some abraded Romano-British material was found in one of the trenches. The other two trenches contained no archaeological features.
MM199	EDR3695	Conservation proposals	Conservation proposals, Shardlow Wharf, by South Derbyshire District Council, in 1979	1979	Provisions for the conservation of the buildings within Shardlow Wharf.
MM200	EDR2473	Building Survey	Building survey, Trent Corn Mill No. 1, Shardlow Wharf, by RCHME, in 1992	1992	Historic Building Report by RCHME on Trent Corn Mill No. 1, a building constructed as a canal warehouse in 1816 and later converted to a steam-powered corn mill.
MM201	EDR3783	Assessment	Cultural heritage assessment, Chapel Farm, Shardlow, by OAA, in 2003	2003	Assessment commissioned as part of an Environmental Statement to accompany a planning application for aggregate extraction.
MM202	EDR1667	Evaluation	Evaluation, at Chapel Farm, Great Wilne, by TPAU, in 1998	1998	A trench was excavated across a geomagnetic anomaly. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded

MM203	EDR4578	Watching Brief	Watching Brief for Long Horse Bridge, South of Trent and Mersey Canal, Shardlow and Great Wilne	2011	A watching brief carried out over an access route along the south side of the Trent and Mersey Canal from Wilne Lane to the area of main excavation at the River Trent, in advance of the construction of a bridge. The whole of the area was described as containing no significant archaeological deposits, although one area approximately 15m from the western end of the area contained a probably re-deposited dump of 'Victorian era and 20th century' material, including pottery, glass, metal, animal bone, clinker and cinders. The assemblage was not quantified in the report
MM204	EDR2307	Watching Brief	Watching brief, at Shardlow Quarry, by Birmingham Archaeology, in 2003	2003	Partial excavation and subsequent preservation in situ of a Bronze Age logboat uncovered during a watching brief.
MM205	EDR1607	Assessment	Archaeological assessment, at Hicken's Bridge, by Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit, in 1995	1995	Archaeological assessment, at Hicken's Bridge
MM206	EDR1610	Watching Brief	Watching brief, at Hicken's Bridge, by Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit, in 1995	1995	Watching brief, at Hicken's Bridge
MM207	EDR1611	Excavation	Excavation, at Hicken's Bridge, by Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit, in 1995	1995	Excavation, at Hicken's Bridge
MM208	EDR1693	Geophysical Survey	Geophysical Survey, Shardlow Stocking Area, by TPAT, in 1992	1992	Relict river channel running N-S across survey area. 3m wide anomaly on western side of river channel, some narrower anomalies running off to S, which may represent some kind of cut features.
MM209	EDR1707	Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey, northern terminal of the Aston Cusus, by TPAU, in 1992	1992	Geomagnetic and resistivity survey undertaken over an area of 0.32 ha and 2.14ha
MM210	EDR1720	Gradiometer Survey	Gradiometer survey, at Hicken's Bridge, Shardlow, by Oxford Archaeotechnics, in 1996	1996	Survey identified anomalies representing silted natural channels. A cut feature representing a substantial landscape element, with differential landscape use on either side of the boundary.. Possible Romano-British ditches, . Numerous pits and hollows which are probably natural in the main.

MM211	EDR1698	Evaluation	Trial trenching, at Shardlow Quarry extension, by Phoenix Consulting, in 2002	2001	A series of 52 trial trenches were excavated to test potential features and palaeochannels within the area.
MM212	EDR1699	Assessment	Archaeological assessment, Shardlow Quarry extension, by Phoenix Consulting, in 2000	2000	Archaeological appraisal of circa 65 hectares to immediate s-w of the Shardlow Quarry, reveals episodic use of landscape. Degree of later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity. Other assemblages suggest later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity.
MM213	EDR1719	Assessment	Summary of archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations, at Hicken's Bridge, by TPAT, in 1995	1995	Auger transects, trenches and test pits within the area of palaeochannels.
MM214	EDR1708	Watching Brief	Watching brief, Derby Southern Bypass, by TPAU, in 1995	1995	4 ditches, one dated to the Medieval period. Pottery & flint knife recovered.
MM215	EDR1709	Excavation	Clean and record excavation, storm-drain at Aston Cursus, by TPAU, in 1995	1995	Recording of the Aston Cursus along a newly cut storm-drain on the line of the Derby Southern Bypass
MM216	EDR2289	Watching Brief	Watching brief, at Shardlow Quarry, Phases 1A & 1B, by Birmingham Archaeology, between 2003 and 2004	2004	Intermittent watching brief carried out during the construction of a haul road and the first phase of overburden removal prior to gravel extraction
MM217	EDR2308	Excavation	Excavations, at Shardlow Quarry southern extension, by Birmingham Archaeology, in 2003	2003	Two areas totalling approx. 7200 sq.m were excavated. Archaeological features mainly related to Roman settlement and agricultural activities. In addition, two shallow palaeochannels provided early environmental evidence.
MM218	EDR3734	Salvage recording	Salvage recording, ARC Quarry, by TPAU, in 1995	1995	A tusk was reported to have been found in the ARC quarry near Shardlow in September 1995. When examined, the tusk was found to be in pieces with the external sheaf surviving, but only a small part of the inner core was present.
MM219	EDR3120	Excavation	Research excavations, at Aston on Trent round barrow 1, by Don Reaney, in the 1960s	1969	In 1963 Don Reaney, an extra mural student of Jeffrey May of Nottingham University, commenced excavations at this site. His work extended over several seasons. No precise record of its progress survives, and a detailed report on grain recovered from the site remains unpublished.

MM220	EDR1736	Excavation	Small-scale excavation, ring-ditch and cursus, University of Leicester, in 1986	1986	Small-scale excavation
MM221	EDR2308	Excavation	Excavations, at Shardlow Quarry southern extension, by Birmingham Archaeology, in 2003	2003	Two areas totalling approx. 7200 sq.m were excavated. Archaeological features mainly related to Roman settlement and agricultural activities. In addition, two shallow palaeochannels provided early environmental evidence.
MM222	EDR2309	Watching Brief	Watching brief, at Shardlow Quarry, Phases 2-5, by Birmingham Archaeology, in 2005 and 2006	2006	An open area excavation and intermittent watching brief were carried out during 2005 and 2006 in advance of gravel extraction. Several palaeochannels were exposed and several large squared sandstone blocks were recorded, possibly providing evidence for transportation of quarried stone.
MM223	EDR2061	Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey, Shardlow Quarry extension, by Phoenix Consulting, in 2000	2000	A geophysical survey was carried out prior to an extension of the gravel quarry. Magnetometer surveys were conducted across a number of areas. A cropmark enclosure, known from aerial photographs, was detected, together with other magnetic anomalies which could represent related archaeological features.
MM224	EDR1721	Desk-based Assessment	Desktop assessment, fields adjoining the north side of Aston Lane, Shardlow, by Wessex, in 1992	1992	The site is located in the parishes of Shardlow, and Aston upon Trent. It comprises 3 fields with a combined area of 14.75 hectares and occupies flat terrain forming part of the floodplain of the River Trent. The site was visited and walked over to record any earthworks not included in the SMR. No features, other than areas of ridge and furrow cultivation in the south field were noted.
MM225	EDR2697	Evaluation	Archaeological evaluation, The Grove Hospital, Shardlow, by Foundations Archaeology, in 2006	2006	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a former hospital prior to redevelopment. Only undated and post-medieval/modern features were present, suggesting that a cropmark complex to the south does not extend into the site area.
MM226	EDR3100	Photographic survey	Photographic survey, at Shardlow Primary School outbuildings, by Derbyshire County Council, in 2014	2014	A photographic survey of outbuildings at Shardlow Primary School was undertaken to fulfil the requirements of a planning condition prior to their demolition.
MM227	EDR3490	Watching Brief	Watching brief, Hicken's Bridge, by TPAT, in 1996	1996	Watching brief undertaken as part of planning restrictions during extraction. Artefacts comprised mostly of glazed post medieval pottery and slag clinker. A Holocene red deer antler was uncovered in a 3m spit of sand and gravel along with two small remnants of trees.

MM228	EDR4870	Building Survey	Historic Building Recording at Barn West of No. 83 London Road, Shardlow	2018	An historic building recording of the mid 18th century threshing barn carried out in advance of its proposed conversion and redevelopment.
MM229	EDR4993	Watching Brief	Watching Brief: Barn West of No. 83 London Road, Shardlow	2019	This was a watching brief in and around a threshing barn that encountered traces of a C19th cowhouse to the west of the barn.
MM230	EDR5010	Evaluation	Evaluation Northwest of Shardlow Road and Acre Lane, Aston upon Trent, 2019	2019	An evaluation comprised of the excavation of two 30m by 1.8m trenches and one 20m by 1.8m trench, and followed an earlier geophysical survey. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were identified
MM231	ELE10779	Watching Brief	2018 watching brief on test pit on land west of Back Lane, associated with the Castle Donington Relief Road, Leicestershire	2018	Following on from previous trenching works Area II at Castle Donington was subject to trial trench evaluation. A number of undated archaeological features on the eastern edge of the site probably represent the periphery of a site identified previously to the east during earlier excavations. One feature could be dated; a pit containing late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material was present in the northernmost trench. An undated pit was identified in Trench 67. The remaining trenches contained no archaeological features.
MM232	ELE10108	Evaluation	2015 trial trenching, land off The Spittal, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	2015	The fieldwork was carried out on 28th and 29th October 2015. Three trenches were excavated in the area of the proposed development in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation encountered a single posthole of unknown date (though it contained flecks of ceramic building material and rotten wood). A sherd of medieval pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery, two sherds of post-medieval pottery and an assortment of ceramic building material fragments were found in the subsoil.
MM233	ELE10617	Evaluation	2017 trial trenching, land off Park Lane, Castle Donington	2017	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) carried out an evaluation on land to the north and south of Park Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, in March 2017. Within the northern site, the edge of a palaeochannel and three undated small ditches were found in three trenches. The ditches may have been part of a field system of a late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement excavated to the south (Kipling 2014). Three undated shallow ditches were found in two trenches at the southern site. Two of the ditches match the location of a field boundary recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Modern disturbance and truncation was found in part of the northern site.
MM234	ELE11329	Evaluation	2019 trial trenching, Park Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	2019	Following on from previous trenching works Area II at Castle Donington was subject to trial trench evaluation. A number of undated archaeological features on the eastern edge of the site probably represent the periphery of a site identified previously to the east during earlier excavations. One feature could be dated; a pit containing late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material was present in the northernmost trench. An undated pit was identified in Trench 67. The remaining trenches contained no archaeological features.

MM235	ELE11498	Excavation	2020 excavation, land off Park Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	2020	The excavation took place March-June 2020. An open area excavation undertaken by ULAS on adjacent land in 2011 had produced further late prehistoric and Roman archaeological activity. Area A, fronting Park Lane and located on the brow of a north-facing slope overlooking the River Trent, produced further evidence of an Early Iron Age pit alignment first observed in 2011. In the Early or Middle Iron Age the first of a series of probable boundary ditches was set out with two accompanying ditched enclosures set out along its length. Area B revealed the continuation of the ditches and a third attendant enclosure. Area C was opened in order to determine the existence of possible Anglo-Saxon occupation; the area was revealed to be archaeologically blank. Area D, located down the slope to the north, produced two pits of Iron Age date.
MM236	ELE4228	Watching Brief	Archaeological watching brief: land at Trent Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	2005	An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed, due to the amount of made ground/site disturbance.
MM237	ELE5008	Desk-based Assessment	2001 desk-based assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed development at The Priest House Hotel, Kings Mills, Castle Donington	2001	A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of development on land at the Priest House Hotel, Kings Mills, Castle Donington, Leicestershire.
MM238	ELE5178	Archaeological Investigation	1997/8 archaeological work at Castle Donington, Willow Farm	1997	Archaeological work was carried out in advance of, and during, construction of the Business Park. The northern part of the development identified three palaeochannels and two burnt mounds. One of these had a hearth and two troughs; the amount of burnt stones suggested it had been used approximately 35 times. The second burnt mound had been heavily truncated. The southern part of the development contained various Bronze Age, Iron Age and Saxon finds and features. These included a pit alignment, a roundhouse, numerous pits/post holes, some with hearths, stakeholes and linear gullies, some more dispersed, a circular post-built structure, two rectangular post-built structures (probably Saxon halls), a Saxon sunken-featured building, more pits/post holes and a Bronze Age ring ditch containing an urn and cremated bone.
MM239	ELE5191	Geophysical Survey	2008 geophysical survey report, Park Lane, Castle Donington	2008	Geophysical survey was undertaken on the proposed development site in 2008. Area 1 (north) was dominated by rectilinear enclosures, other positive linear features, curvilinear features, possible pits and agricultural activity. Area 2 (south) was much more magnetically noisy, which may be masking archaeological features. Various linear features and pits were noted across both sites.

MM240	ELE5508	Geophysical Survey	2003 geophysical survey carried out at Castle Donington, Leicestershire	2003	Magnetic susceptibility was measured across the site, with two areas targeted for detailed magnetometry. Area 2 (in the north) revealed no anomalies. Area 1 recorded a number of anomalies including positive linear anomalies, areas of positive magnetic response and strong discrete positive anomalies. Although many of the features appeared to relate to agriculture, some could be archaeological.
MM241	ELE5509	Desk-based Assessment	1999 desk-based assessment, Castle Donington Power Station Site, Regional Storage and Distribution Centre	1999	Castle Donington power station, built 1956 and closed in the early 1990s. English Heritage said the site was of 'national importance'. Some buildings remained when the Desk Top Assessment was carried out though a lot of demolition had taken place. There were various areas of ridge and furrow earthworks, C19th farm buildings, a former sheepwash and sheepfold, osier beds and the Sawley to Weston railway line.
MM242	ELE5510	Evaluation	2003-4 trial trenching and excavation on land south of the former Castle Donington Power Station, Leicestershire	2003	Evaluation and excavation work recorded features including pits, postholes and linear features from various periods. Neolithic/Bronze Age remains included worked flint and a large quantity of pottery including part of a rare beaker. Iron Age features and pottery were noted, as well as 4 sherds of Roman pottery. Features associated with 58 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recorded as well as iron slag, indicating metalworking on site. There was also a small quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery.
MM243	ELE5548	Watching Brief	1998-2000 watching brief, Hemington Quarry Western Extension (Hicklin Land), Castle Donington, Leicestershire	1998	December 1998 to April 1999 watching brief on topsoil/subsoil stripping and gravel extraction. The watching brief recorded a large prehistoric palaeochannel (HL3), a suspected fishweir (HL5) and structural evidence on the relatively high gravel terrace (HL4).
MM244	ELE5556	Evaluation	1998 trial trenching, Hemington Quarry, Western Extension (Hicklin Land), Castle Donington, Leicestershire	1998	A programme of evaluation at the proposed Hemington Quarry extension targeted areas of high archaeological potential as defined by geophysical survey. Although no archaeological features were revealed the trial trenching revealed topographic changes in the underlying sands and gravels which relate to two silted channels. A programme of archaeological recording of Tipnall Bank, including a contour survey and trenching across the earthwork was also undertaken. This revealed a bank formed from re-deposited silty clay with an associated (Bedding ?) trench to the north. In this area the bank seemed to exploit the natural levee of an old channel. One of the cut sections revealed an early ditch sealed by Tipnall Bank.
MM245	ELE6125	Geophysical Survey	1997 geophysical survey, Willow Farm, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	1997	Topsoil magnetic susceptibility mapping within four 100m wide transects (totalling 11.9ha), combined with magnetometer scanning and selective detailed gradiometer survey (1.9ha) produced very little magnetic evidence for archaeologically significant activity with the exception of one location of potential interest and several dispersed pits; otherwise the survey revealed patterns consistent with former ridge and furrow cultivation and the modern agricultural landscape.

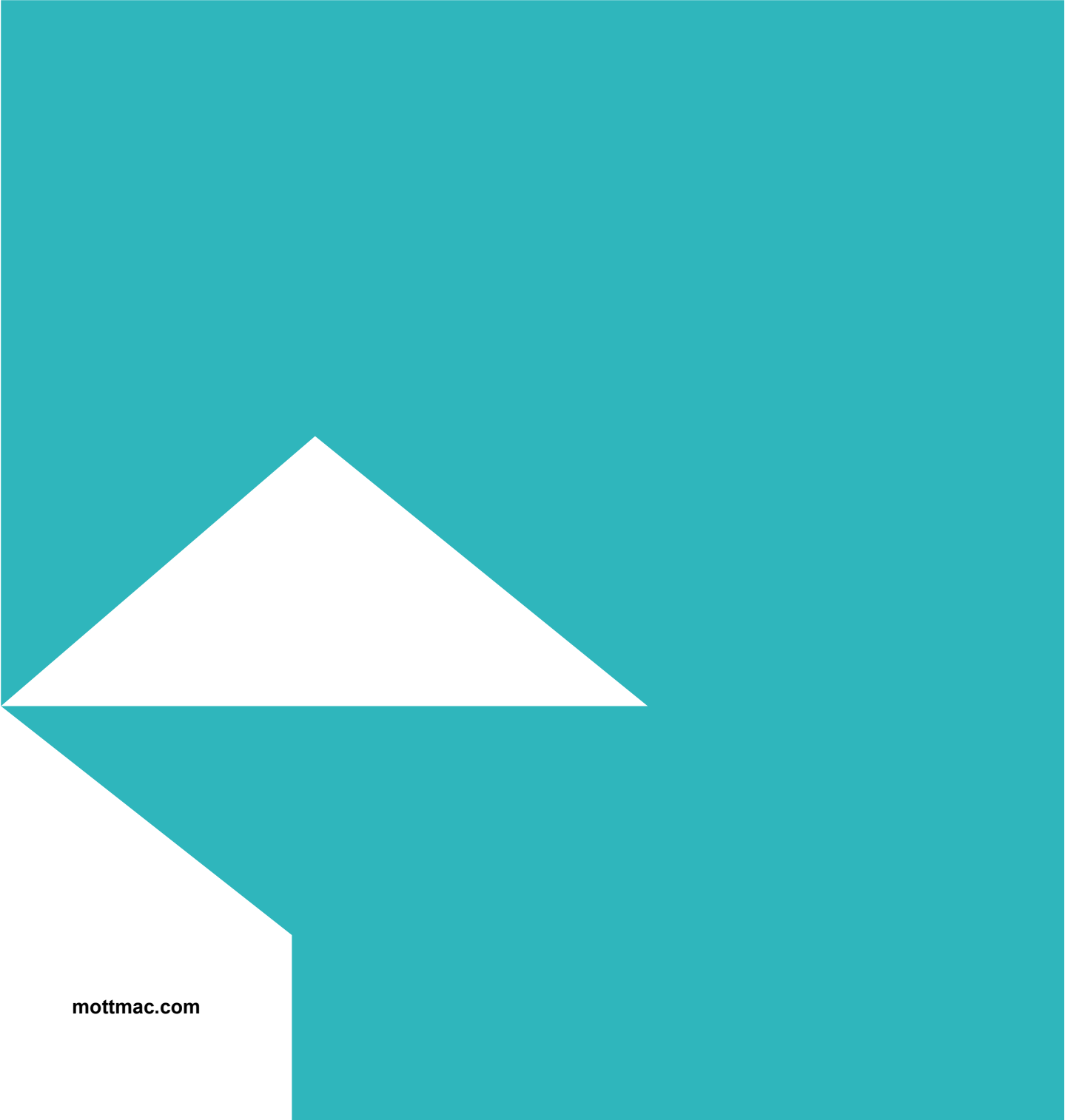
MM246	ELE6126	Desk-based Assessment	1997 desk-based assessment of a proposed development area at The Willows, Castle Donington	1997	There is evidence for Iron Age/Romano-British activity in the study area and for prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity in the environs. Surface features of archaeological interest were located in the study area. Sites 1 and 3, respectively a field bank and 'ridge and furrow', relate to former medieval agricultural activities and are judged to be of local importance. Sites 2, 4, 5 and 6 are evidence for a gravel terrace and former channels of the River Trent and are considered to be of regional importance. These channels are part of a larger network just outside the proposed development area (eg sites 8 and 9). Site 7, a curvilinear cropmark, could be of cultural or geoarchaeological origin: either could merit inclusion as of regional importance, though further investigation of its nature is required.
MM247	ELE6127	Desk-based Assessment	1997 desk-based assessment of land off Park Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	1997	An assessment has been undertaken by JSAC comprising analysis of the County SMR, a documentary and cartographic search and a site visit. Apart from the existing hedges on the western boundary and along Park lane which will not be affected by proposed development, no features of archaeological interest have been identified within the site or its vicinity. It is concluded that no evidence exists for the likelihood of archaeological remains to be found on the site and neither is its topography the most suitable for earlier settlement. The site has no archaeological implications and it is proposed that no further action is required.
MM248	ELE6137	Desk-based Assessment	2004 desk-based assessment of land at Trent Lane, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	2004	The Trent valley has a rich heritage of archaeological remains, and this is reflected in the vicinity of the proposed redevelopment site by a number of recorded remains, mainly relating to Bronze Age, Iron Age and early Saxon activity, from the Willow Farm area, recovered in advance of its recent development as a business park. The historic core of medieval Castle Donington has been deduced using landscape maps and its northernmost extremity lies approximately 300m south-east of the proposed redevelopment site. The remains of ridge and furrow have been plotted from air photographs and although none is visible within the proposed redevelopment site, extensive areas of ridge and furrow are known from the area between Trent Lane and the railway line, which implies that the site formed part of the open fields of the village during the medieval period. It became enclosed agricultural fields following the Enclosure Act of 1778, and remained as such until developed for industrial use during the modern period.
MM249	ELE6139	Geomorphological survey	1997 geomorphological report, Hemington Quarry Western Extension, Hicklins Land, Castle Donington	1997	The area is characterised by a complex of scroll bars, palaeochannels and floodplain and terrace surfaces. There is a repetition of an association of floodplain/terraces surface with asymmetric depressions (scroll bars) and a palaeochannel at its southern edge. Of particular interest are the breaks in slope between each surface which are normally associated with palaeochannels.

MM250	ELE6140	Desk-based Assessment	1995 desk-based assessment, Hemington Quarry Extension, Chapel Farm, Shardlow and Great Wilne, Derbyshire	1995	No evidence has been recorded so far of prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the area under review but it should not be assumed that this area has no potential for study of the prehistoric landscape. The available documentary and cartographic records permit reconstruction of field arrangement and land use in the mid 18th century, following Enclosure, and from this may be deduced certain features of the medieval open field system. Ridge and furrow blocks are identifiable over approximately one third of the study area. The post-medieval period is also represented in the documentary record by works on roads, bridges and the Trent & Mersey Canal, though such works lie outside the area to be affected. No record has been located of medieval or later buildings or of medieval archaeological discoveries within the area. Post-medieval structures are represented, in addition to the Trent & Mersey Canal, by the lock chamber, gates and leet of the Derwent Mouth Lock and Porter's Bridge, both constructed by James Brindley in 1770 and both Grade II listed buildings. Any further work should pay particular attention to the possible survival of bridges or other structures associated with the medieval Trent, together with associated roadways, and be mindful of sampling and analysing important palaeoenvironmental deposits (such as might be expected to survive in waterlogged palaeochannels).
MM251	ELE6145	Geological Survey	1997 geophysical survey, Hemington, Leicestershire	1997	Scanning indicated a variable magnetic response, including broad anomalies which appeared to be natural in origin. Follow-up detailed survey confirmed this interpretation. The two western fields were shown to contain numerous anomalies thought to be associated with either palaeochannels or localised variations in the gravels. The results from the eastern field indicated areas of former ridge and furrow cultivation. No anomalies of definite archaeological interest were identified. However, it should be borne in mind that the geological responses and those associated with the ridge and furrow may have masked more ephemeral anomalies.
MM252	ELE6147	Desk-based Assessment	1996 desk-based assessment, Hemington Quarry Extension, Hicklin Land, Castle Donington, Leicestershire	1996	The study area lies within a reach of the Trent that has previously yielded nationally significant cultural archaeological remains, including the medieval mill dam, bridges and fishweirs at the Hemington Quarry, approximately 500m to the east. The geomorphological context of the study area, together with the proximity to these structures, suggests that it has high archaeological potential, particularly for riverine structures and environmentally significant deposits. However, deep stratification caused by channel migration and subsequent alluvial deposition effectively prevent the prediction of such sites prior to quarrying. It is therefore suggested that the best approach to managing such a resource is a long term programme of fieldwork involving further survey, selective evaluation fieldwork and a watching brief during extraction with a contingency for the excavation and recording of important archaeological and environmental remains.

MM253	ELE6148	Archaeological earthwork and building survey	The Power Station, East Midlands Distribution Centre, Castle Donington: Archaeological earthwork & building survey report	2002	This document provides a report on the earthwork and architectural survey conducted by ULAS. Four areas of earthworks and three building complexes requiring exterior photographic survey were identified by the desk top assessment as requiring further recording prior to commencement of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre.
MM254	ELE6148	Archaeological earthwork and building survey	The Power Station, East Midlands Distribution Centre, Castle Donington: Archaeological earthwork & building survey report	2002	This document provides a report on the earthwork and architectural survey conducted by ULAS. Four areas of earthworks and three building complexes requiring exterior photographic survey were identified by the desk top assessment as requiring further recording prior to commencement of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre.
MM255	ELE6148	Archaeological earthwork and building survey	The Power Station, East Midlands Distribution Centre, Castle Donington: Archaeological earthwork & building survey report	2002	This document provides a report on the earthwork and architectural survey conducted by ULAS. Four areas of earthworks and three building complexes requiring exterior photographic survey were identified by the desk top assessment as requiring further recording prior to commencement of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre.
MM256	ELE6148	Archaeological earthwork and building survey	The Power Station, East Midlands Distribution Centre, Castle Donington: Archaeological earthwork & building survey report	2002	This document provides a report on the earthwork and architectural survey conducted by ULAS. Four areas of earthworks and three building complexes requiring exterior photographic survey were identified by the desk top assessment as requiring further recording prior to commencement of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre.
MM257	ELE6148	Archaeological earthwork and building survey	The Power Station, East Midlands Distribution Centre, Castle Donington: Archaeological earthwork & building survey report	2002	This document provides a report on the earthwork and architectural survey conducted by ULAS. Four areas of earthworks and three building complexes requiring exterior photographic survey were identified by the desk top assessment as requiring further recording prior to commencement of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre.

MM258	ELE6148	Archaeological earthwork and building survey	The Power Station, East Midlands Distribution Centre, Castle Donington: Archaeological earthwork & building survey report	2002	This document provides a report on the earthwork and architectural survey conducted by ULAS. Four areas of earthworks and three building complexes requiring exterior photographic survey were identified by the desk top assessment as requiring further recording prior to commencement of the development of a regional storage and distribution centre.
MM259	ELE6149	Desk-based Assessment	2007 environmental report, proposed residential development at Park Lane, Castle Donington	2007	From information obtained through an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover site inspection it has been demonstrated that the Castle Donington area has a diverse archaeological resource ranging from Neolithic monuments to the present post-medieval enclosed landscape. No recorded archaeological remains, either statutorily designated or not, will be affected by the proposed development. Two possible archaeological features were observed on aerial photographs and require further investigation, since their origin, purpose, date and significance is presently unknown.
MM260	ELE7280	Evaluation	2010 trial trenching on land north of Park Lane, Castle Donington	2010	Archaeological trial trenching was carried out in advance of proposed residential development. The excavations targeted a series of geophysical anomalies suggesting enclosure ditches across much of the area. Many of the less pronounced anomalies appeared to be of agricultural origin, or responses to complex geology. However, two areas containing ditches and gullies of probable late Iron Age/early Roman date were identified in the northeast and south-west corners, some of which were not apparent in the geophysical data. One feature to the north of the site contained Anglo-Saxon pottery. In the south-west corner many of these features lay beneath varying depths of colluviums including a ring ditch containing late Iron Age/very early Roman pottery.
MM261	ELE7323	Desk-based Assessment	2009 desk based assessment, land at Park Lane, Castle Donington	2009	Desk-based assessment was carried out on the site of proposed residential development. The field immediately to the north of Park Lane has been previously evaluated and evidence was found for activity dating from the Neolithic to the Saxon period (Neolithic flintwork, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman pottery, Saxon pottery and possible evidence for metalworking. Neolithic material, Bronze and Iron Age material has also been recovered from c.400m south of the site.
MM262	ELE7884	Evaluation	1997-8 assessment, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington, Northern Area	1997	The investigation comprised evaluation trenches across the palaeochannels folled by a watching brief over the area during overburen stripping, a test pit survey and a test pit. This uncovered part of a Bronze age burnt mound which was then subject to systematic open area excavation. A rescue excavation was also implemented on a second burnt mound identified in the watching brief.

MM263	ELE7886	Evaluation	1997-8 assessment, Willow Farm Business Park, Castle Donington, Southern Area	1997	During 1997-8 archaeological work was undertaken in advance of, and during construction of the Willow farm business park at Castle Donington. The development area, covering c.38 hectares, was located in the flood plain of the river Trent in the northern part of Castle Donington parish.
MM264	ELE8934	Excavation	2011 excavation, Park Lane, Castle Donington	2011	The first area in the southern half of the development site produced the earliest remains, which included two Bronze Age cremation burials in Collared Urns, a ring ditch with an east-facing entrance and a pit alignment. The second area in the northern part of the development site was more extensive, and contained a series of heavily truncated ditches and gullies defining a network of probable stock enclosures, droveways and other agricultural features of late Iron Age and early Roman date. In addition, two Roman sandstone quarry pits produced a substantial assemblage of fine ware pottery. A small timber post and beam slot structure on the eastern edge of the site may have been associated with these quarry pits
MM265	ELE9196	Watching Brief	2013 watching brief on land north of Park Lane, Castle Donington	2013	Subsequent to the main excavation of 2011, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken on Areas 4 & 5. Area 4 contained several furrows, but no other archaeological features. Area 5 had been stripped previously and little upper soil was left; no archaeological remains were encountered.
MM266	ELE9519	Evaluation	2014 trial trenching report, land off Castle Donington	2014	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by MOLA Northampton on land off Park Lane Castle Donington, Leicestershire during August and September 2014. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered during the course of the evaluation.



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