

Mill Green House, Scropton, Derbyshire

Built Heritage/Landscape Survey



Railway lines on land adjacent to Mill Green House, Scropton

ARS Ltd Report 2015/182

December 2015

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Mill Green House, Scropton, Derbyshire – Built Heritage/Landscape Survey

Site Code: MGS'15

Planning Authority: South Derbyshire District Council

Location: Land adjacent to Mill Green House, Brook Lane, Scropton, Derbyshire, DE65 5PN

Geology: Mercia Mudstone which is dominantly red, less commonly green-grey, mudstones and subordinate siltstones with thick halite-bearing units in some basinal areas. Thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite are widespread and sandstones are also present. The bedrock is overlain by alluvium (BGS, 2015)

NGR: SK 419330

Planning reference: 9/2013/0342

Date: December 2015

In November 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Wayne Roper to undertake a built heritage/landscape survey on land adjacent to Mill Green House, Brook Lane, Scropton, Derbyshire.

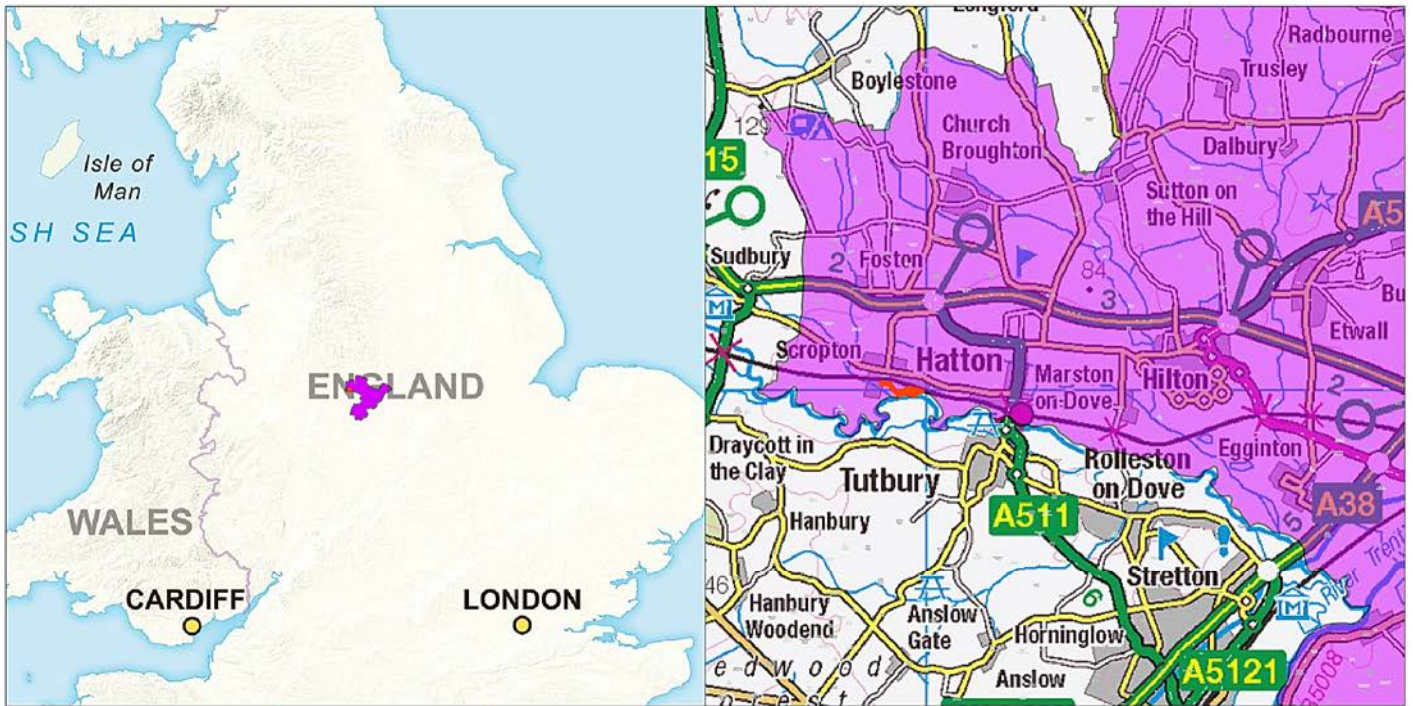
Previous historical assessments submitted as part of the planning application established the potential of remains associated with the former RAF depot. Some of the main structures had been developed into current dwellings, whereas the majority of the remaining ones have been demolished in recent times.




The standing structures identified within the site provides a suitable preservation by record prior to any re-development programme. It has successfully created an interpretative discussion of the form, function and phasing of the extant structures within the former RAF depot. Of note, were several features associated with a large transshipment shed, two air-raid shelters, two possible light anti-aircraft emplacements, etc. some of which are depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map. However, the majority of the structural remains are rather ephemeral and even semi-dilapidated apart from the air-raid shelters and possible light anti-aircraft emplacements. Moreover, photographic and cartographic records indicate that a large proportion of these structural remains may be associated with a subsequent military occupation by the USA Army between 1967 and 1973 to store NATO ammunition rather than the Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.

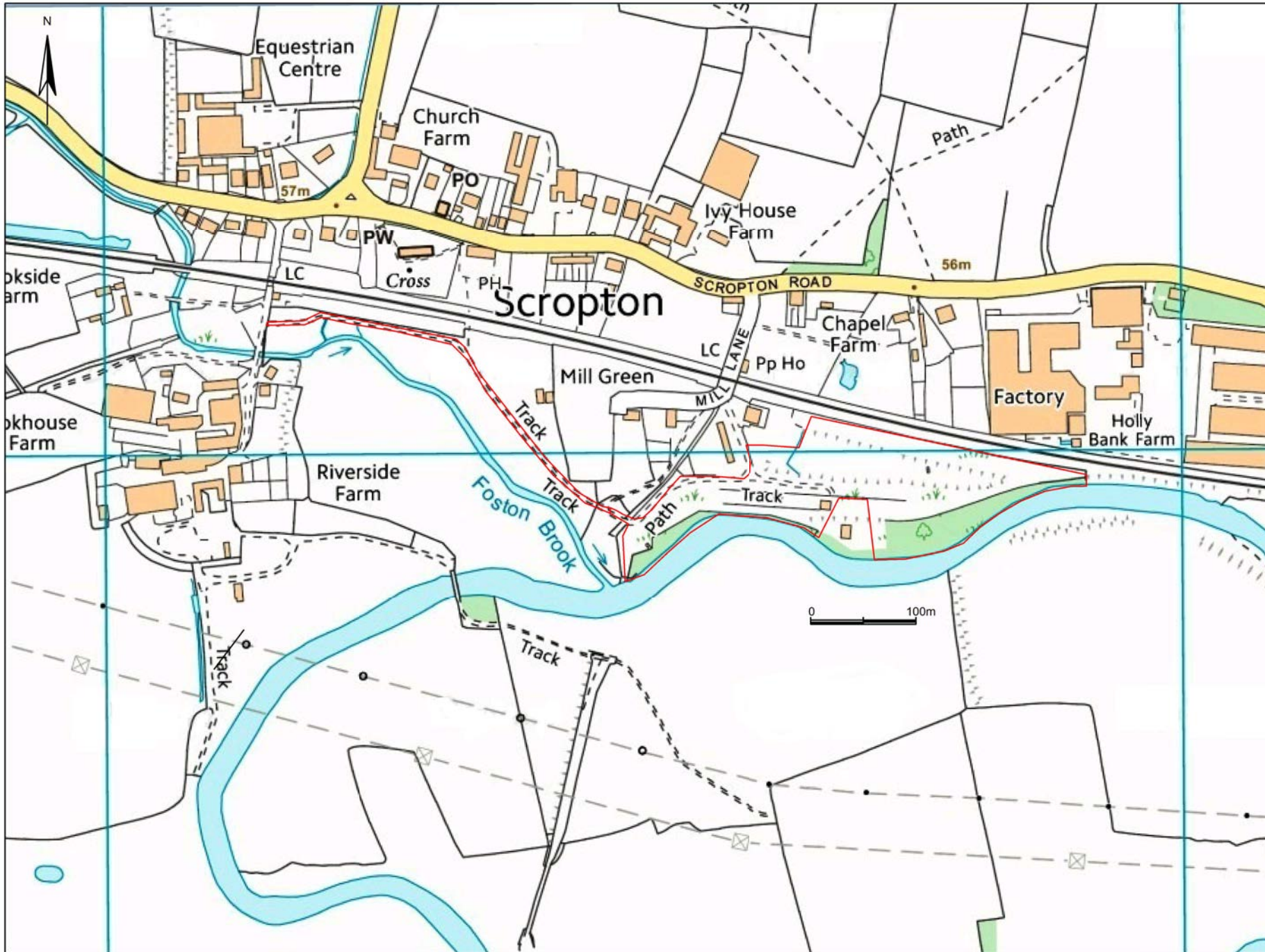
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr Wayne Roper to undertake a Built Heritage/Landscape Survey on land adjacent to Mill Green House, Brook Lane, Scropton, Derbyshire, DE65 5PN, which involves the erection of 6 dwellings and improvements to the Brook Lane/Leathersley Lane junction (Figs 1 and 2). The Built Heritage/Landscape Survey was required in order to fulfil Conditions 11, 12 and 13, the planning consent by South Derbyshire District Council (Ref: 9/2013/0342) for the proposed development.

1.2 The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist advised that a Built Heritage/Landscape Survey of the site, which involves a Level 1/2 building recording survey following Historic England standards (2006) and a Level 1 landscape survey following Historic England standards (2007) of the site be undertaken in advance of any works on site. This approach is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para 141 which requires that sufficient information is provided to the local authority concerning the significance of the heritage asset (DCLG 2012). This policy also states that local planning authorities may require developers to record and further understanding of heritage assets to be impacted and for this information to be made publicly accessible. This work was carried out by a suitably experienced archaeologist working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a).



<p>Site name: Mill Green House Date: 11/2015 Drawn by: RL Scale: Varies</p>	<p>  South Derbyshire District  red line boundary </p>	<p> Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com  </p>
<p>This drawing: © ARS Ltd Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown copyright and database right 2015</p>	<p>Figure 1: Proposed Development Area</p>	



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Figure 2:
 General site plan

Key
 Site boundary

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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The built heritage/landscape survey aimed to produce a photographic record, map of heritage assets and report of the former Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.

2.2 The objectives of the built heritage/landscape survey were as follows.

- To produce a site plan showing the location of all built heritage/landscape features within the site of the former Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.
- To produce a photographic record using high-quality digital colour images with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a site plan.
- To produce a descriptive account to include all associated buildings, structures, features and spaces.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Built Heritage/Landscape Survey was carried out on 7th December 2015 by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF).

3.2 The Built Heritage Survey was conducted in line with a Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by the Derby and Derbyshire, Development Control Archaeologist (Appendix I) and in accordance with the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2006), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) and *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* by Historic England (Ainsworth, et al. 2007). The records produced were used in order to create an interpretative discussion of the form, function and phasing of the structures concerned. This consisted of the following.

- A written record of the buildings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations and by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.
- A photographic survey composed of high-resolution digital photographs (16 megapixels) was taken using a Nikon L810. Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs were plotted on scaled plans.

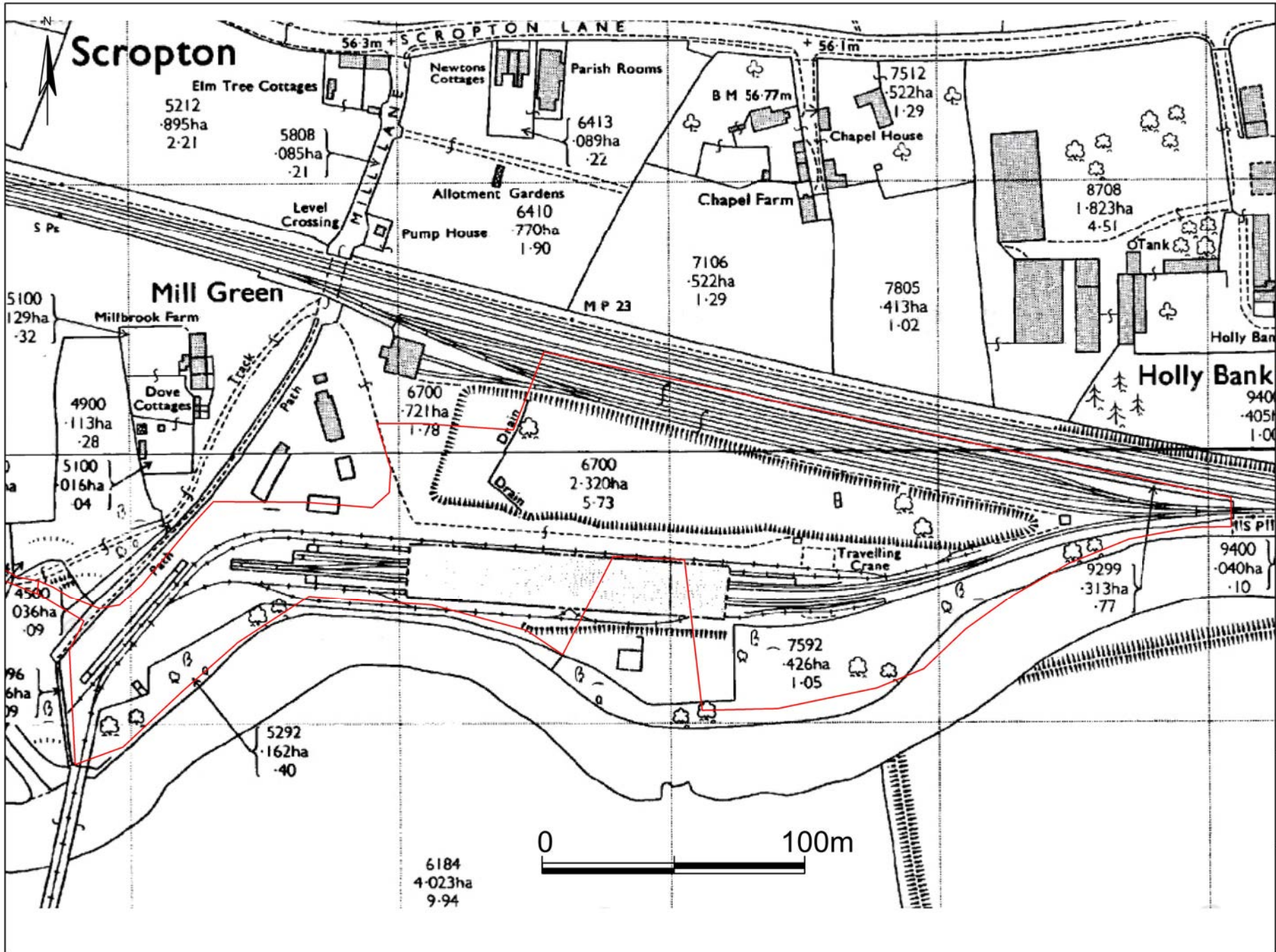
3.3 Relevant archive sources were consulted as part of the historic research in relation to this building, together with a cartographic analysis of historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

3.4 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is a long, irregularly-shaped area of land lying between the Crewe to Derby railway line to the north and the River Dove to the south. The site, known as RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot, belonged to the RAF and was developed in the Second World War as a transfer yard where bombs were brought in by trains using the main railway line and then put onto a narrow gauge railway. The remnants of the site's former wartime use, such as bomb shelters, railway platforms and track beds and points, are in evidence. In 1967, it was used as a US ammunition store and then was vacated in the early 1970s. The MOD sold the land by tender in 1981, after which it was bought by the current owner, Mr Wayne Roper. Several buildings on the land which were associated with wartime use have subsequently been converted to dwellings whilst others have been demolished.

4.2 Although the site was development by RAF during the Second World War, contemporary cartographic records do not show details of the military complex. The 1973 Ordnance Survey map is the first map to show several structures on the site including a large transshipment shed with associated railway lines which emanates from the main line between Uttoxeter and Burton-on-Trent (Fig. 3). This lack of detail on preceding Ordnance Survey editions may be associated with military security.



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Figure 3:
 Site plan overlying the
 1973 OS map

Key
 Site boundary

Notes:

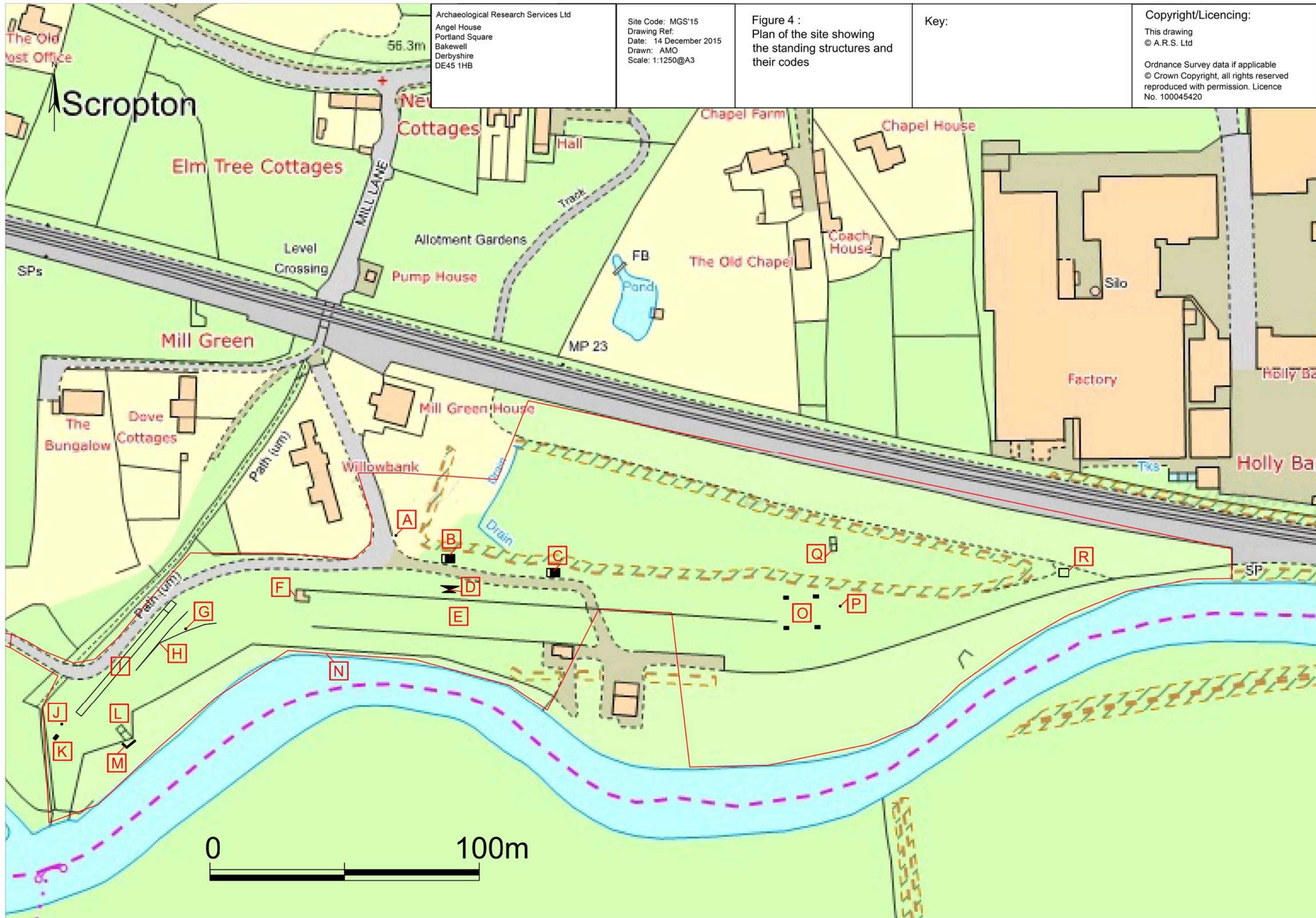
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5 RESULTS

The proposed development site comprises several structural remains of the former RAF depot which were recorded at Level 1/2 building recording survey following Historic England standards (2006) and Level 1 landscape survey following Historic England standards (2007) prior to the proposed development of the site. Each original building/structure was analysed individually and the results are included below. A plan showing the buildings/structures with their assigned codes has been produced (Fig. 4).

The photographic record comprised high-definition colour digital images which is included in the project archive with scaled plans showing their location and direction, as well as an accompanying photographic register with their descriptions. A selection of photographic plates is included in the report with detailed captions indicating the viewpoint of the camera.



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Figure 4 :
 Plan of the site showing
 the standing structures and
 their codes

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5.1 Structure A

5.1.1 Structure A consists of a lamp post located immediately to the north of the southern boundary wall which runs along a trackway between the Willowbank and Mill Green House (centred coordinates: 419602/329991). The lamp post is made of cast-iron with a tapered octagonal plan. The lighting head is severely damaged and the lamp is now obsolete (Figs 5 and 6).



Figure 5: Structure A, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Figure 6: Detail of upper section of lamp post, looking north.

5.2 Structure B

5.2.1 Structure B consists of an air-raid shelter located adjacent to the northern edge of the main east/west trackway that leads to the former water pump house (centred coordinates: 419620/329981). This is a covered trench shelter which is accessed by a flight of concrete steps flanked by blast walls (c.2m high).

5.2.2 The staircase leads to a short tunnel, with a corrugated steel segmental arched ceiling, which contains a small steel blast door from where access is gained into the shelter. The shelter appears to be a single chamber with a semi-circular arched corrugated metal sheeting used to support a concrete construction whose upper section was observed on the ground as it has been partially reduced (Figs 7 – 10). Unfortunately, due to its waterlogged condition, internal inspection was restricted and no evidence of fixtures and fittings was established.



Figure 7: Flight of steps of Structure B flanked by blast wall, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Figure 8: Blast door of Structure B, looking east.



Figure 9: Internal view of the air-raid shelter Structure B, looking east.



Figure 10: Concrete roof of Structure B, looking north-west (scale 2m).

5.3 Structure C

5.3.1 Structure C consists of another air-raid shelter located approximately 40 metres to the west of Structure B and adjacent to the trackway (centred coordinates: 419657/329974). This air-raid shelter is equivalent to its counterpart Structure B and in similar condition although the westernmost area contains partially demolished concrete blocks inside the chamber (Figs 11 – 13).



Figure 11: Flight of steps of Structure C flanked by blast wall, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Figure 12: Blast door of Structure C, looking east.



Figure 13: Internal view of the air-raid shelter Structure C, looking east.

5.4 Structure D

5.4.1 Structure D consists of a section of railway lines set within a concrete base which is located between the central east/east trackway and the northern plinth of Structure E (centred coordinates: 419620/329969). The remains are composed of narrow gauge steel railway lines including a central X-shaped crossing (Figs 14 – 16). These remains are part of the former military complex which contained several railway lines running through a large transshipment shed.



Figure 14: Structure D adjacent to the main east/west trackway, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Figure 15: Structure D with railway lines set within a concrete base, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 16: Detail of crossing railway lines, looking north (scale 2m).

5.5 Structure E

5.5.1 Structure E consists of two long and parallel plinths aligned east to west located immediately to the south of the trackway that leads to the former water pump house (centred coordinates: 419639/329957). Historic photographs of the site shows that these remains were part a two parallel raised platforms with a series of railway lines in between them partially roofed by a twin steel-framed structure with open-fronted gable sides from where railway lines projected trough them (Higgings 2014, 57; Roper and Roper 2013, 5). The steel structure appears to have been a transshipment shed with associated railways lines and platforms. The photographs shows that the surviving plinths were part of raised platforms to load equipment, such as ammunition, into wagons. These platforms, as well as the transshipment shed, are also depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 3). The extant plinths are the outer walls of each platform: thus their corresponding walls facing onto the central railway lines had been removed. No evidence of the former shed structure, such as RSJ stanchions base, was identified (cf. Higgins 2014, 14).

5.5.2 The plinths are built with reinforced concrete with several bolts to accommodate a timber sill which would have housed timber joists and planks across the former platforms. A section of the timber sill with scarf joints is extant along the eastern side of the northern plinth. The southern plinth is hardly exposed as it is mostly buried and/or covered with grass. Against the northern plinth a number of former lamp posts are crudely piled up (Figs 17 – 22).



Figure 17: General view of Structure E, looking east.



Figure 18: Detail of northern plinth with partially decayed sill attached with bolts (scale 2m).



Figure 19: Dismantled lamp posts adjacent to the northern plinth, looking south-west.



Figure 20: Eastern section of the northern plinth with timber sill, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 21: Detail of sill with scarf joint bolted up to the concrete plinth, looking north-west (scale 1m).



Figure 22: Sloped easternmost end of the northern plinth, looking south-east (scale 1m).

5.6 Structure F

5.6.1 Structure F consists of an ephemeral concrete wall (or foundation) immediately to the west of the Structure E (centred coordinates: 419568/329964). The concrete structure is visible on the ground which is composed of an L-shaped thin wall (Figs 28 and 29). These remains appear depicted on modern Ordnance Survey maps as an L-shaped structure, although it is not shown on previous editions. The upper section of the structure is a smooth edge, rather than being a lower course, such as a foundation, supporting a structure above it. It is possible that the remains may have been associated with a sunken tank.



Figure 23: Structure F, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Figure 24: Detail of the concrete wall, looking east (scale 2m).

5.7 Structure G

5.7.1 Structure G consists of a lamp post located adjacent to a diverging branch of another group of surviving railway lines (Structure H) situated to the west of Structure E (centred coordinates: 419528/329957). The lamp post is made of cast-iron with a tapered and stepped-up shaft and a circular plan. The lighting head is severely damaged and the lamp is now obsolete (Fig. 25).



Figure 25: Structure G, looking north-east (scale 2m).

5.8 Structure H

5.8.1 Structure H consists of a concrete base or pad with ephemeral remains of former railway lines which is located immediately towards the eastern area of the site (centred coordinates: 4195202/329951). The concrete base is a curvilinear structure which diverges towards the east. The railway assembly is different to Structure D as this consists of a concrete base which retains few embedded cast-iron sleepers, some of which with bolts that would have secured steel gauge railway lines partially set within shallow channels perceivable throughout (Figs 26 and 27). The railway lines are depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map running across the site, including this section with the converging line that projected southwards across the River Dove to a bridge which no longer exist.



Figure 26: Structure H and adjacent lamp post Structure G, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Figure 27: Detail of concrete pad with surviving cast-iron sleeper, looking north-east (scale 2m).

5.9 Structure I

5.9.1 Structure I consists of another raised railway platform located within the eastern area of the site and immediately to the north-west of Structure H (centred coordinates: 419503/329942). The structural remains of this former platform are comparable to the concrete plinths of Structure E; however, this platform retains both parallel concrete plinths with the slopes for a ramp. The structure is orientated north-east to south-west and the plinths are approximately 1 metre in height (Figs 28 – 31). No surviving timber sills or joists were identified. This platform is also depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map.



Figure 28: North-eastern end of the former platform Structure I, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Figure 29: Detail of the sloped north-eastern end, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Figure 30: General view of the north-western plinth, looking north-east (scale 2 x 1m).



Figure 31: Detail of the sloped south-western end of the front plinth, looking south-east (scale 1m).

5.10 Structure J

5.10.1 Structure J consists of a lamp post located in close proximity to the south-western end of Structure I (centred coordinates: 419484/329919). The lamp post is equivalent to Structure G, made of cast-iron with a tapered and stepped-up shaft and a circular plan. The lighting head is severely damaged and the lamp is now obsolete (Fig. 32).



Figure 32: Structure J, looking south-west (scale 2m).

5.11 Structure K

5.11.1 Structure K consists of a small brick-built raised block capped with concrete which is located within the south-western end of the site (centred coordinates: 419482/329915). This structure is approximately 800mm in height and is partially derelict and part of the outer brick veneer is currently slightly detached (Figs 33 and 34).

5.11.2 Due to its semi-dilapidated condition, its original function is difficult to determine. It might have been a rail buffer stop as it is positioned at the end of a former rail line depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3). Moreover, an earlier photograph of this structure including within *A Brief Introduction to Our History at Scropton* (Roper and Roper 2013, 18) shows a horizontal metal plate projecting out within the northern face of the brick block which connected the southern end of the former rail track.



Figure 33: Structure K supporting dismantled rails, looking north-west (scale 1m).



Figure 34: Structure K with detached brick wall, looking north-east (scale 1m).

5.12 Structure L

5.12.1 Structure L consists of a small concrete building located within the south-western end of the site (centred coordinates: 419503/329915). The structure is small rectangular range which stands to a height of 1.35 metres. It has two equidistant rooms each accessed from a blast wall entrance. The structure is built with reinforce concrete and is devoid of any ceiling as it appears to have been originally designed as a light anti-aircraft emplacement (Figs 35 and 36).



Figure 35: General view of Structure L, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Figure 36: Structure L, looking north-west (scale 2 x 1m).

5.13 Structure M

5.13.1 Structure M consists of a concrete revetment located immediately to the southern side of Structure L (centred coordinates: 419505/329909). This is an L-shaped battered concrete retaining wall with a height of 1.15 metres which demarcated the site boundary and the river bank to the south-east (Fig. 37).



Figure 37: Structure M, looking north-east (scale 1m).

5.14 Structure N

5.14.1 Structure N consists of concrete posts demarcating the southern boundary of the site along the riverside bank (western end coordinates: 419475/329881; eastern end coordinates: 419913/329978). The posts are made of concrete with outward angled top which would have carried barbed wire although the actual fencing has been removed. Some posts are also reinforced with additional angled struts inserted on the ground. Evidence of the original wire mesh can be seen around some of the posts (Figs 38 – 40).



Figure 38: General view of the fence posts along the riverside boundary, looking west.



Figure 39: Detail of concrete fence post, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 40: Fence post with angled struts and traces of the wire mesh, looking north-west (scale 1m).

5.15 Structure O

5.15.1 Structure O consists of four sets of four steel stanchions located immediately to the east of the eastern end of Structure E (centred coordinates: 419751/329959). The stanchions had been cut and only short basal sections survive close to the ground (Figs 41 – 43). The location of this structure corresponds to a ‘Travelling Crane’ depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map.



Figure 41: General view of Structure O, looking west (scale 2 x 1m).



Figure 42: Base of steel SW stanchions of Structure O, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 43: Base of NE stanchions of Structure O, Looking north-east (scale 1m).

5.16 Structure P

5.16.1 Structure P consists of a lamp post located to the east of Structure O (centred coordinates: 419761/329962). The lamp post is equivalent to Structures G and J, made of cast-iron with a tapered and stepped-up shaft and a circular plan. The lighting head is severely damaged and the lamp is now obsolete (Fig. 44).



Figure 44: Structure P, looking east (scale 2m).

5.17 Structure Q

5.17.1 Structure Q is another light anti-aircraft emplacement which is located towards the eastern area of the site (centred coordinates: 419860/32980). This structure is equivalent to Structure L (Figs 45 and 46).

5.17.2 Of note is its actual location as it stands within a long quarry-like depression which appears to have been excavated in the late 1960s or early 1970s in order to create a railway embankment immediately to the north of the depression. Indeed the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1973 shows the construction of such features, including several rail lines running adjacent to the main railway line, although the additional lines had now been dismantled. Thus the light anti-aircraft emplacements were constructed when the site was used by the USA Army between 1967 and 1973 to store ammunition that was previously held in France, rather than during the Second World War (cf. Higgings 2014, 16).



Figure 45: General view of Structure Q, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 46: Southern blast entrance of Structure Q, looking north-east (scale 2 x 1m).

5.18 Structure R

5.18.1 Structure R is a small storage shed located towards the easternmost end of the site (centred coordinates: 419860/32980). The structure is a single-storey corrugated metal sheeting shed with a shallow mono-pitched roof (Fig. 47). This shed is depicted on the 1973 Ordnance Survey map although its original functionality was not ascertained.



Figure 47: Structure R, looking north-east (scale 2m).

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 ARS Ltd undertook a Built Heritage/Landscape Survey in December 2015 on land adjacent to Mill Green House, Scropton, Derbyshire, prior to a proposed re-development of the site. Previous historical assessments submitted as part of the planning application established the potential of remains associated with the former RAF depot. Some of the main structures had been developed into current dwellings, whereas the majority of the remaining ones have been demolished in recent times.

6.2 Nevertheless, a number of structural remains were identified within the site which provides a suitable preservation by record prior to any re-development programme. The survey has successfully created an interpretative discussion of the form, function and phasing of the extant structures within the former RAF depot. Of note were several features associated with a large transhipment shed, two air-raid shelters, two possible light anti-aircraft emplacements, etc. some of which are depicted on the 1973 Ordnance

Survey map. However, the majority of the structural remains are rather ephemeral and even semi-dilapidated apart from the air-raid shelters and possible light anti-aircraft emplacements. Moreover, photographic and cartographic records indicate that a large proportion of these structural remains may be associated with a subsequent military occupation by the USA Army between 1967 and 1973 to store NATO ammunition rather than the Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.

7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data. All high resolution digital photographs will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (within the OASIS records) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. A paper archive, consisting of the final project report, together with all primary written documents, plans and sections, and a digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at the Derbyshire Record Office.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Wayne Roper, for commissioning the work; and Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, for his advice.

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APPENDIX I: SPECIFICATION AND OASIS FORM

**Land adjacent to Mill Green House, Brook Lane, Scropton,
Derbyshire, DE65 5PN**

Written Scheme of Investigation

November 2015



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



Prepared on behalf of: Wayne Roper

Date of compilation: 16th November 2015

Planning reference: 9/2013/0342

Local Authority: South Derbyshire District
Council

Site central NGR: SK419330

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the proposed development on land adjacent to Mill Green House, Brook Lane, Scropton, Derbyshire, DE65 5PN, which involves the erection of 6 dwellings and improvements to the Brook Lane/Leathersley Lane junction. The site is centred at NGR SK419330 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is Mercia Mudstone which is dominantly red, less commonly green-grey, mudstones and subordinate siltstones with thick halite-bearing units in some basinal areas. Thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite are widespread and sandstones are also present. The bedrock is overlain by alluvium. (BGS, 2015)

1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the works through a successful appeal (Application Reference: 9/2013/0342) made by Mr Wayne Roper. Conditions 11, 12 and 13 of the planning permission requires the following.

11. No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research question; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- 2. The programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;*
- 3. Provision to be made of publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site;*
- 4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- 5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

12. No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 11.

13. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 11 and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of result and archive deposition has been secured.

1.3 This WSI confirms the nature of the built heritage/landscape survey to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on land adjacent to Mill Green, Brook Land, Scropton, Derbyshire.

1.4 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the



proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The appeal site is a long, irregularly-shaped area of land lying between the Crewe to Derby railway line to the north and the River Dove to the south. The site belonged to the RAF, known as RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot, and was developed in the Second World War as a transfer yard where bombs were brought in by trains using the main railway line and then put onto a narrow gauge railway. The remnants of the sites former wartime use, such as bomb shelters, railway platforms and track beds and points, are in evidence. In 1967, it was used as a US ammunition store and then was vacated in the early 1970s. The MOD sold the land by tender in 1981, after which it was bought by the current owner, Mr Wayne Roper. Several buildings on the land which were associated with wartime use have subsequently been have been converted to dwellings.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

The regional research objectives identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al 2012) that are considered to be most relevant to the project are, for the modern (1750 to present) period: *9H Identify and record rural historic environment features*. It should be noted that other research objectives may come to the fore should any potentially earlier archaeological features be identified as a result of the archaeological survey or any further stages of evaluation/mitigation that are required.

The updated research agenda topics and research questions which the project can seek to address 9.8 – Military Sites:

1. *Can we establish a typology of surviving post-1750 military remains?*
2. *How are military sites distributed across the region?*
3. *What impacts have military developments had upon settlement development, landscapes, industry and transport?*

3.2 Project Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The built heritage/landscape survey aims to produce a photographic record, map of heritage assets and report of the former Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.

3.2.2 The objectives of the built heritage/landscape survey are as follows.

- To produce a site plan showing the location of all built heritage/landscape features within the site of the former Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.



- To produce a photographic record using high-quality digital colour images with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a site plan.
- To produce a descriptive account to include all associated buildings, structures, features and spaces.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Built Heritage/Landscape Survey

4.1.1 The land adjacent to Mill Green House will be surveyed in order to record all surviving features associated with the site of the former Second World War RAF Fauld Ordnance Depot.

4.1.2 Archive research will be undertaken in order to examine the documentary evidence available for the historical background of the development site. This will include a discussion of the results of documentary studies of the historical evolution of the site based on documents and maps located at Derbyshire Record Office.

4.1.3 The study of the historic building fabric will involve examining the site and making a photographic and descriptive recording of any features of historic architectural significance.

4.2 Building Recording Methodology

4.2.1 The built heritage/landscape survey will be carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF).

4.2.2 ARS Ltd will undertake a Level 1/2 building recording survey following Historic England standards (2006) and Level 1 landscape survey following Historic England standards (2007). The completed built heritage/landscape survey will result in an understanding of the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings. This work will provide an understanding of all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. The historic building recording will include the following drawn, photographic and descriptive recording as a minimum. The survey will lead to the production of a report and prepare an archive for deposition.



4.2.3 A detailed photographic survey of all exterior and interior elevations and key fixtures and fittings will be conducted using a Minolta DIMAGE A1 with a 7.2-50.8mm lens providing high resolution digital photography (7.1 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. This will be supported by an index.

4.2.4 The drawn record will include a site location plan at a suitable scale indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location of each built heritage/landscape feature.

4.2.5 The written account will include:

- An introduction setting out the circumstances in which the records were made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations. This will also detail any constraints which limited the achievement of the objectives.
- The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- A summary of the building's form, function date and sequence of development, together with a summary of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will be carried out by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting. This will refer to the existing heritage statement as well as detail the results of archival research.
- A gazetteer of photographs taken.

4.2.6 All aspects of the built heritage/landscape survey will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings –A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2006), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) and *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* by Historic England (Ainsworth, et al. 2007).

4.2.7 The built heritage/landscape survey and investigation will be carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which includes "...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment..." (DCLG 2012, 30).

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist:

Steve Baker
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House



Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773.

5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation

6 REPORT

6.1 Following completion of the investigation, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the OASIS form.

6.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 7.5 below).

7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd.



7.2 All high resolution digital photographs will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata.

7.3 A paper archive, consisting of the final project report, together with all primary written documents, plans and sections, and a digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at the Derbyshire Record Office (DRO).

7.4 The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of fieldwork. The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive, and will also be sent a CD with the high resolution digital photographs that it is proposed to submit to ADS as the digital archive along with the and associated photographic registers. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

7.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Derbyshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (in addition to those listed above).

8 PUBLICATION

8.1 If significant architectural and/or historical findings are made during the course of the building recording exercise, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication. The requirement for, and the final form of, any publication arising from the project will be agreed with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

9 GENERAL ITEMS

9.1 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

9.2 Insurance Cover

ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.



9.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

9.4 Publication

If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity

10 REFERENCES

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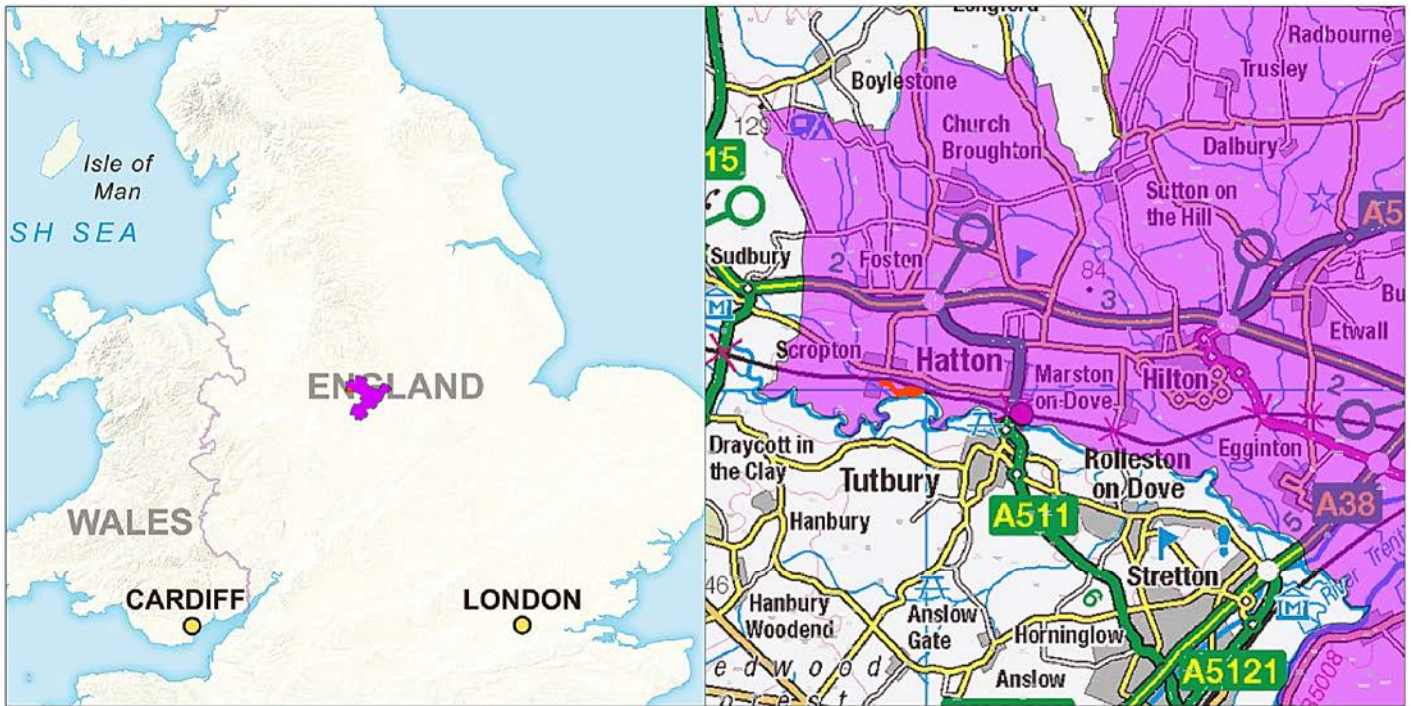
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FIGURES





Site name: Mill Green House
 Date: 11/2015
 Drawn by: RL
 Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

South Derbyshire District
 red line boundary

**Figure 1:
Proposed Development Area**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-234851

Project details

Project name	Mill Green House, Scropton, Derbyshire. Built Heritage Survey
Short description of the project	Built Heritage Survey of some structural remains of a former RAF depot developed during the WWII
Project dates	Start: 15-12-2015 End: 16-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	FIELD Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE HATTON Mill Green House, Scropton
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 4190 3300 52.89249406629 -1.377137929376 52 53 32 N 001 22 37 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mill Green House, Scropton, Derbyshire. Built Heritage Survey
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	16 December 2015

OASIS:

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