

# Apple Store, Erewash Museum, Ilkeston, Derbyshire

## Statement of Historical Significance



General view of the Erewash Museum and garden

**ARS Ltd Report 2016/39**

March 2016

OASIS ID: archaeol5 – 246279

**Compiled By:**

Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

[admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com](mailto:admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

**Checked By:**

Dr. Robin Holgate

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657



Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd

# Apple Store, Erewash Museum, Ilkeston, Derbyshire

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ARS Ltd Report 2016/39

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In March 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Tom Haddock, Property and Estates Manager of Erewash Borough Council, to undertake a Statement of Historical Significance of the Apple Store, Erewash Museum, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.*

*The Apple Store structure forms part of the curtilage of a Grade II Listed Building which confirms that it is of 'special interest' as defined by Historic England, although Grade II Listing is the lowest grade of national designation.*

*The assessment concludes that the present Apple Store structure draws its significance largely through its historical value. This significance is related to the original construction which appears to be contemporary with the former Dalby House erected in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The architectural role as part of the terraced garden retaining wall is also historically significant as indicated by cartographic records.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Tom Haddock, Property and Estates Manager of Erewash Borough Council, to undertake a Statement of Historical Significance of the Apple Store, Erewash Museum, Ilkeston, Derbyshire (centred NGR: SK 4662 4180, Fig. 1). Erewash Museum is a Grade II Listed Building (ID: 352244) and the structure referred to as the ‘Apple Store’ forms part of its curtilage. The Apple Store is an underground vaulted structure located within the garden area of the museum against the eastern retaining boundary wall of the museum complex (Fig. 2). The Statement of Historical Significance was requested by Steve Birkinshaw, Head of Planning and Regeneration of Erewash Borough Council, to accompany an application for listed building consent for any proposed reuse of the structure.

1.2 The Statement of Historical Significance has been carried out in accordance with Historic England and Government guidance on archaeology and planning (English Heritage 2008; Historic England 2015; DCLG 2014). The work also followed the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* by English Heritage (2006), and the *Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b and 2014c).

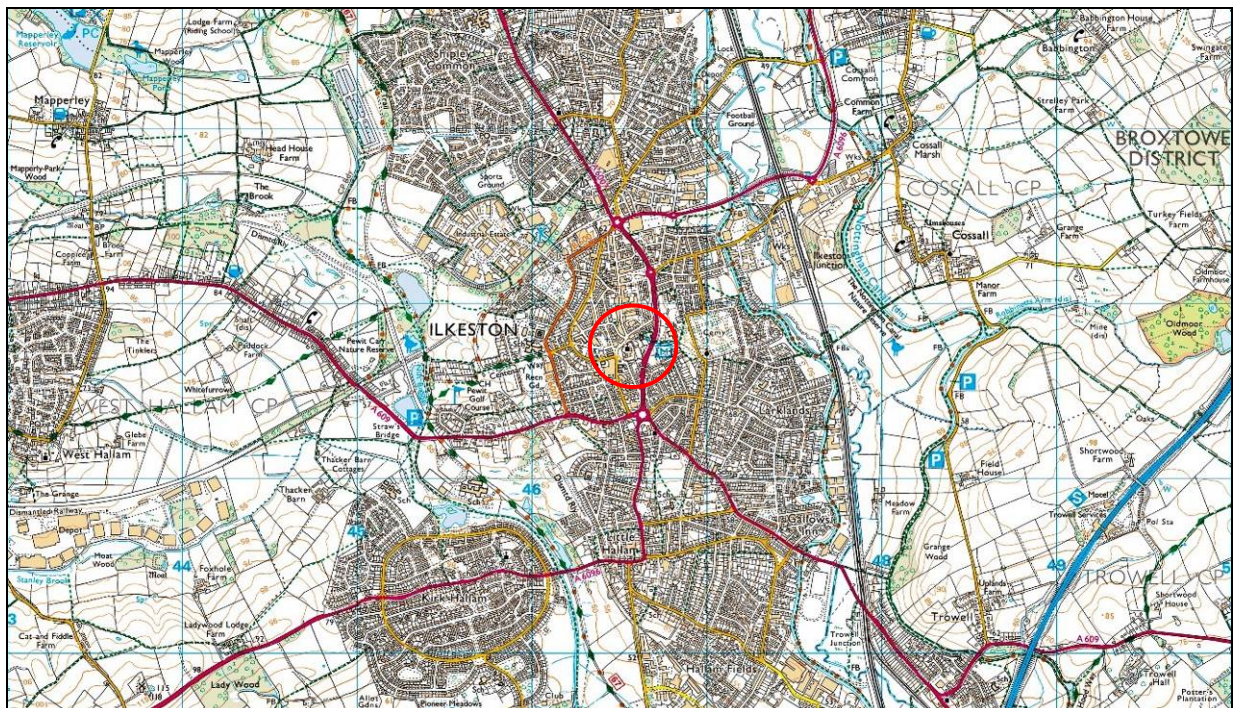
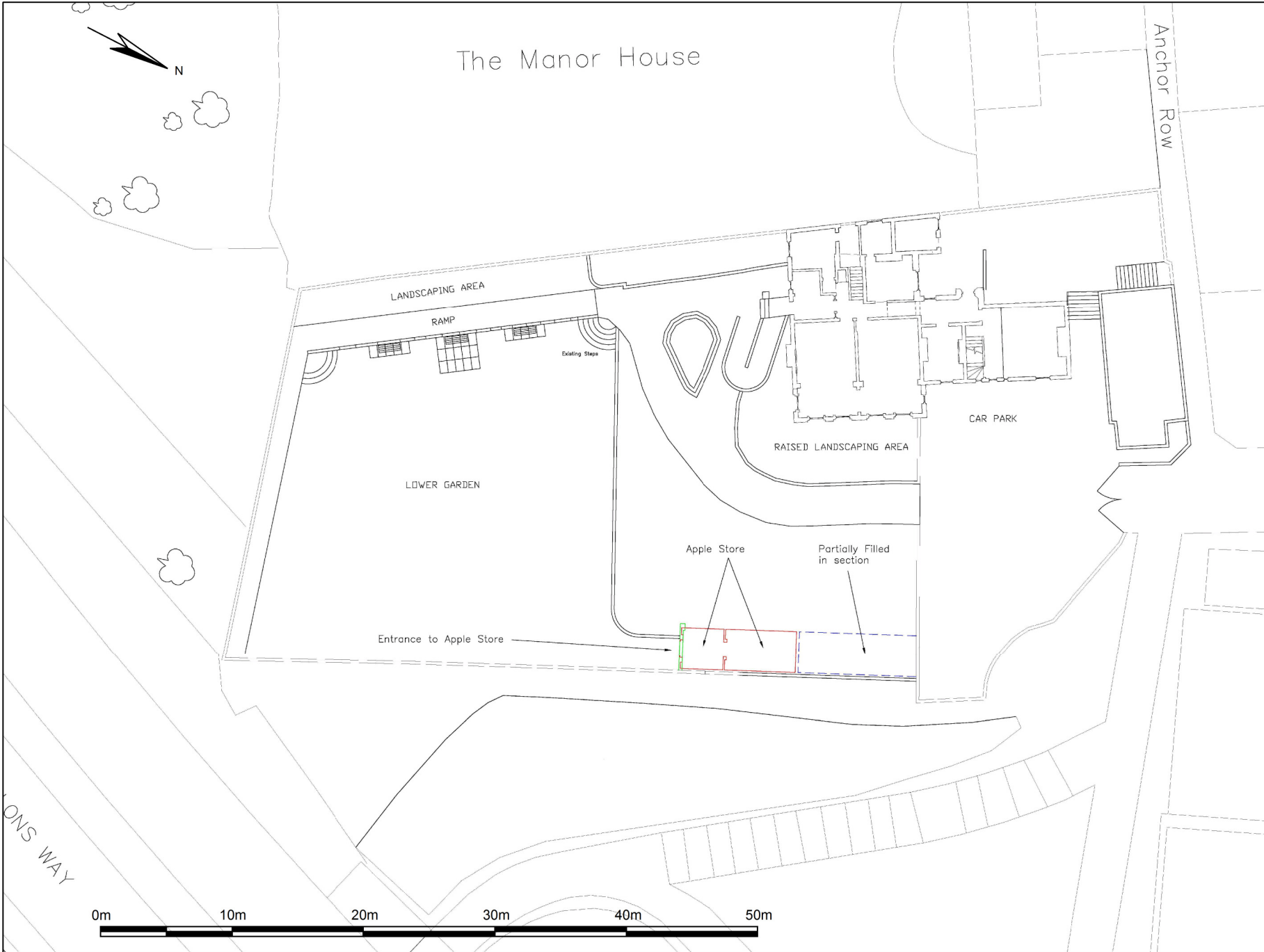


Figure 1: General site location (circled).

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Figure 2:  
 Apple Store location plan  
 (based on Erewash  
 Borough Council data)

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## 2 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

### 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1 This Statement of Historical Significance is carried out under the 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).

2.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF deals with government policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment and its role in sustainable development.

2.1.3 Paragraph 126 states that Local Authorities must undertake to “*recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance*”. In developing their strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

2.1.4 Paragraph 128 states that, “*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation*” (DCLG 2012, 30).

2.1.5 Paragraph 129 states that “*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment*

*into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal” (DCLG 2012, 30).*

2.1.6 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

2.1.7 Paragraphs 132 – 141 provide guidance on the approach to be adopted by local authorities in weighing the impact of development against the conservation of heritage assets and their setting and significance (DCLG 2012, 31-32). Paragraph 132 states that *“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. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional” (DCLG 2012, 31).*

2.1.8 Paragraph 135 states that *“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” (DCLG 2012, 31).*

2.1.9 Paragraph 141 states the Government requirement for the planning process to contribute to public understanding of the historic environment.

## **2.2 The Listed Building and Conservation Areas Act (1990)**

2.2.1 This Act indicates that:

*Works for the alteration or extension of a listed building are authorised if—*

*(a) written consent for their execution has been granted by the local planning authority or the Secretary of State; and*

*(b) they are executed in accordance with the terms of the consent and of any conditions attached to it.*



Works for the demolition of a listed building are authorised if—

(a) such consent has been granted for their execution;

(b) notice of the proposal to execute the works has been given to the Royal Commission;

(c) after such notice has been given either—

(i) for a period of at least one month following the grant of such consent, and before the commencement of the works, reasonable access to the building has been made available to members or officers of the Royal Commission for the purpose of recording it; or

(ii) the Secretary of the Royal Commission, or another officer of theirs with authority to act on their behalf for the purposes of this section, has stated in writing that they have completed their recording of the building or that they do not wish to record it; and

(d) the works are executed in accordance with the terms of the consent and of any conditions attached to it.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic England’s system of values is set out in the publication *Conservation Principles* (Historic England 2008) which identifies four categories of heritage value – evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal – that together amount to the significance of a place. This approach draws heavily on *The Burra Charter* and the work of the late James Semple Kerr (Brown 2016, 24). Historic England commends this system of values to anyone proposing change to heritage assets because it allows the effects of change on what matters about a place to be set out clearly and any harm to be assessed. A statement of significance is one of a number of formats in which the values attached to a heritage asset might be set out.

3.2 *Conservation Principles* explains that “A ‘statement of significance’ of a place should be a summary of the cultural and natural heritage values currently attached to it and how they interrelate, which distils the particular character of the place. It should explain the relative importance of the heritage values of the place (where appropriate, by reference to criteria for statutory designation), how they relate to its physical fabric, the extent of any uncertainty about its values (particularly in relation to potential for hidden or buried elements), and identify any tensions between potentially conflicting values. So far as possible, it should be agreed by all who have an interest in the place. The result should guide all decisions about material change to a significant place” (Historic England 2008, Paragraph 82).

3.3 Inspection of the site was carried out on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 2016 to assess the significance of the structure concerned and its setting. The fieldwork was undertaken 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). A series of records were produced consisting 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.
- Relevant archive sources were consulted as part of the historic research in relation to this site, 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 historical research of the structure known as the Apple Store yielded limited information. Nevertheless, an archaeological assessment of Ilkeston produced in 2003 as part of the *Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey* states that “A building stood on the site of Dalby House in 1598, although the earliest parts of the current building are thought to be of around 1760” (Stroud 2003, 14).

4.2 Further historical documents of the site held at the Erewash Museum indicate that the owners of the property in 18<sup>th</sup> century were the Skeavington family, descending through the Stringers, Bownes and Agards. At one time the house was occupied by Edward Lyon, a partner in Ilkeston Cotton Mill. In 1806, the property was purchased by John Dalby and thereafter was known as Dalby House. On Dalby’s death, c.1839, George Blake Norman, a local doctor, took up residence and extensively re-styled the house between 1862 and 1865, incorporating a single-storey extension projecting towards the north-east. From 1874, the house was occupied by the Maltby family, lace manufacturers, who had a large factory at the junction of Station Road and King Street. Michael House School acquired the building in 1940. It was used as a hostel for boarding pupils and renamed St George’s House. In 1980 it was purchased by Erewash Borough Council to be used as a museum, which opened in 1982.

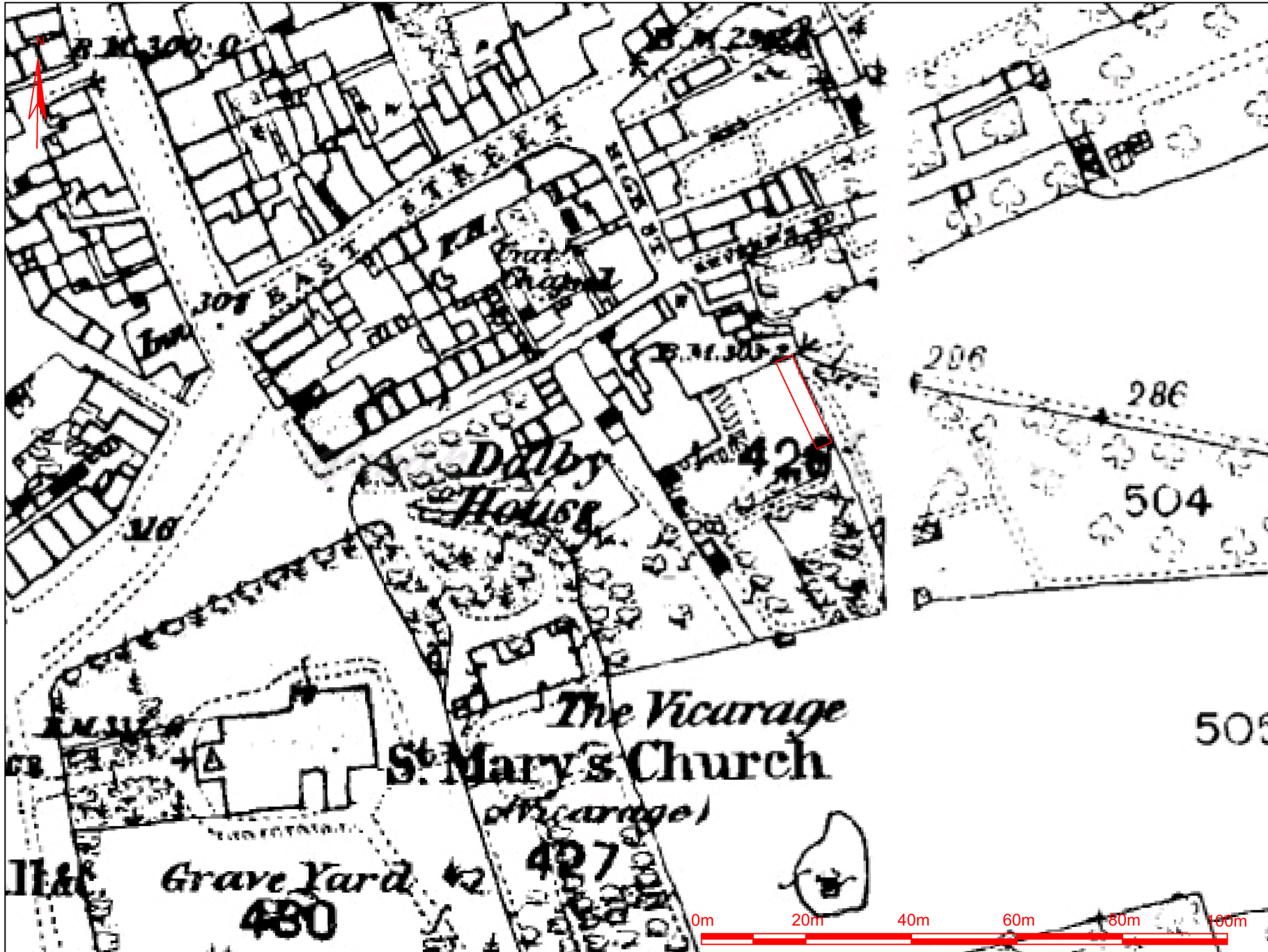
4.3 A cartographic regression analysis has been produced in order to gain better understanding of the Apple Store within its environs; however, as the structure itself is built underground the garden area, limited information was ascertained. The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1885 shows *Dalby House* with associated gardens and fields (Fig. 3). It shows the outline of the present garden wall that bounds the Apple Store, whose eastern wall acts as a revetment for a terraced land that slopes down towards the east.

4.4 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1901 is similar to the preceding edition although subtle changes can be seen within the garden and associated field areas, including an additional boundary wall towards the east that demarcates the extent of an

orchard (Fig. 4). It also shows several small green houses within the gardens, one of which is depicted immediately to the southern wall of the Apple Store as if intentionally placed adjacent (and possibly associated with) to the doorway of the existing underground chamber.

4.5 The following Ordnance Survey edition of 1915 shows a comparable plan with no significant changes (Fig. 5), whereas the map issued in 1937 shows a long building which occupies the exact footprint of the Apple Store (Fig. 6). This long building within the outline of the Apple Store also includes a small extension to the north-west. It is tempting to suggest that the construction of this building included a cellar which corresponds to the current underground chamber, although the inspection to the Apple Store revealed conflicting evidence.

4.6 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1959 shows fewer garden features within the site than the preceding editions. Of note is the building which overlay the footprint of the present Apple Store which no longer appears depicted, implying that this building and its associated extension had been demolished (Fig. 7).



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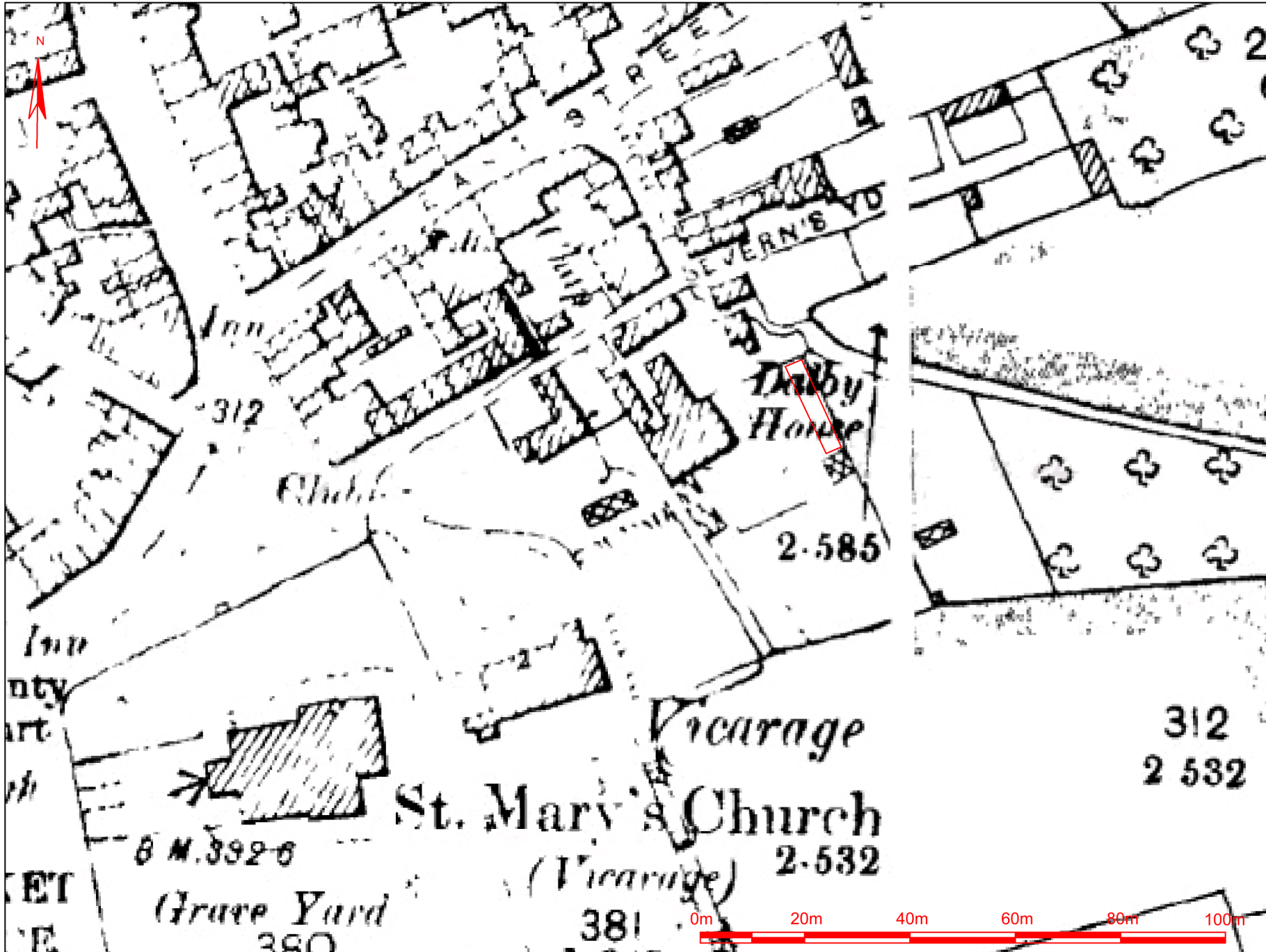
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Figure 3:  
 Apple Store location plan  
 overlying the 1885 OS map

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 Apple Store

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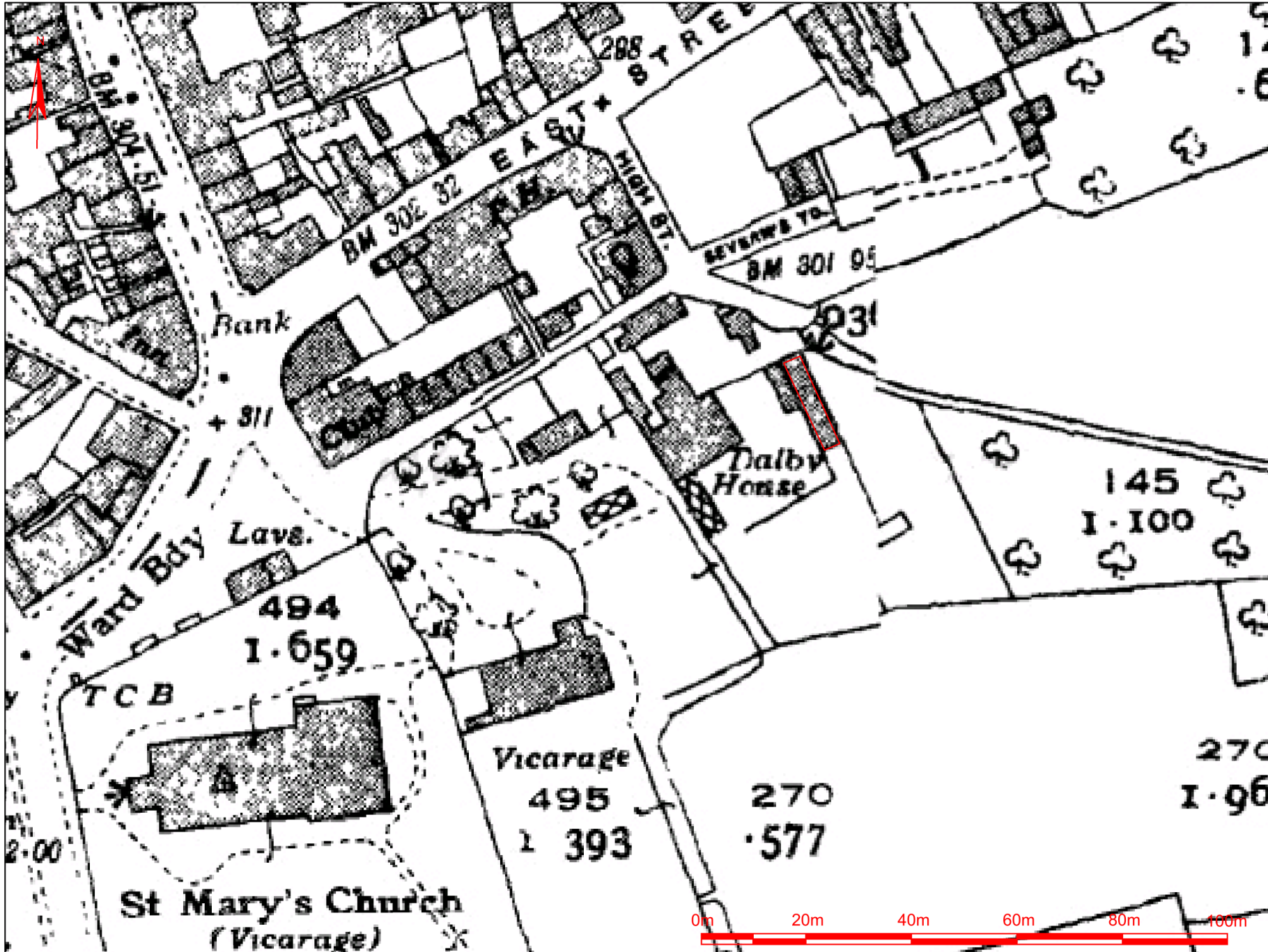
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Figure 4:  
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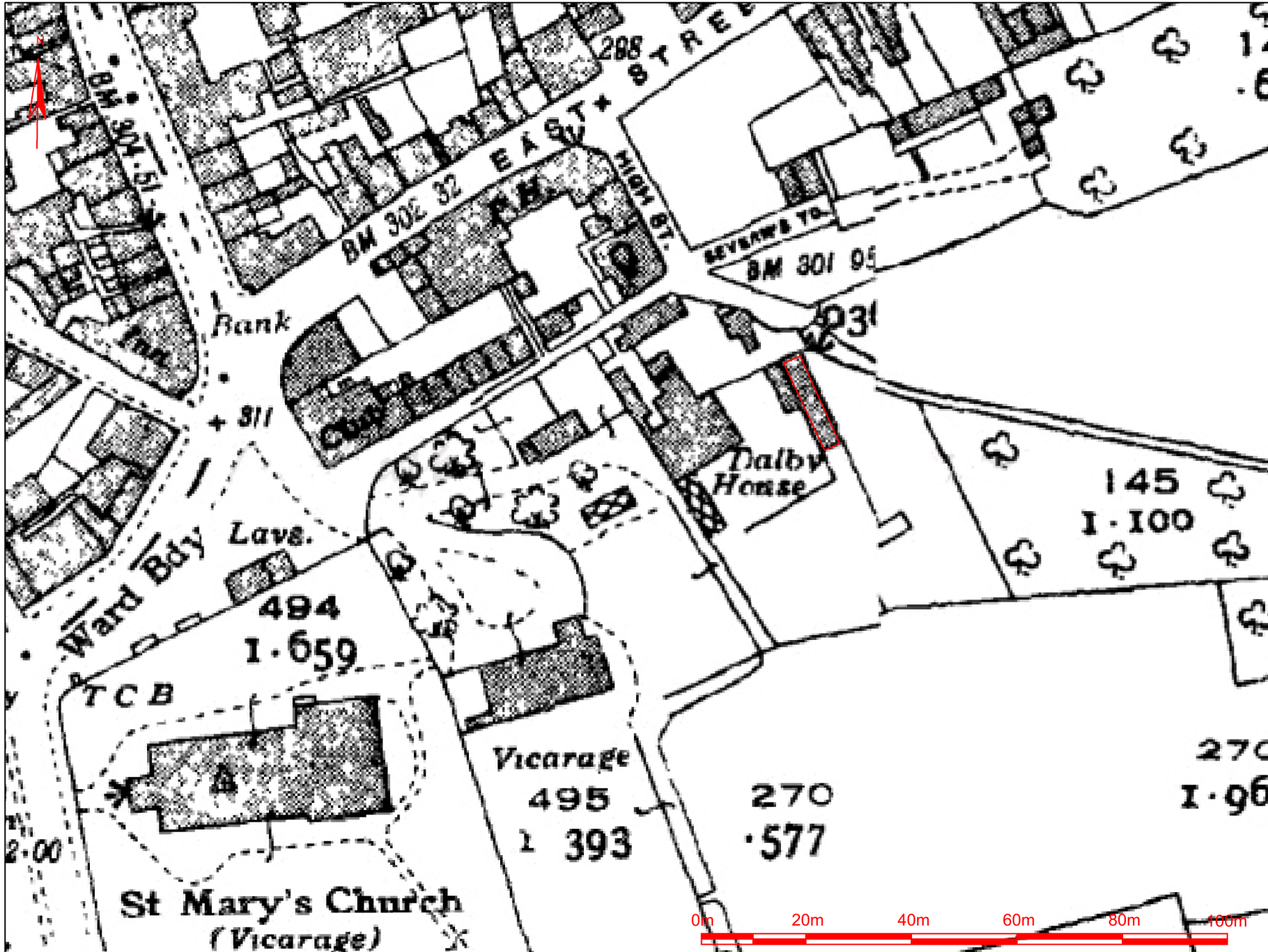
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Figure 6:  
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Key:  
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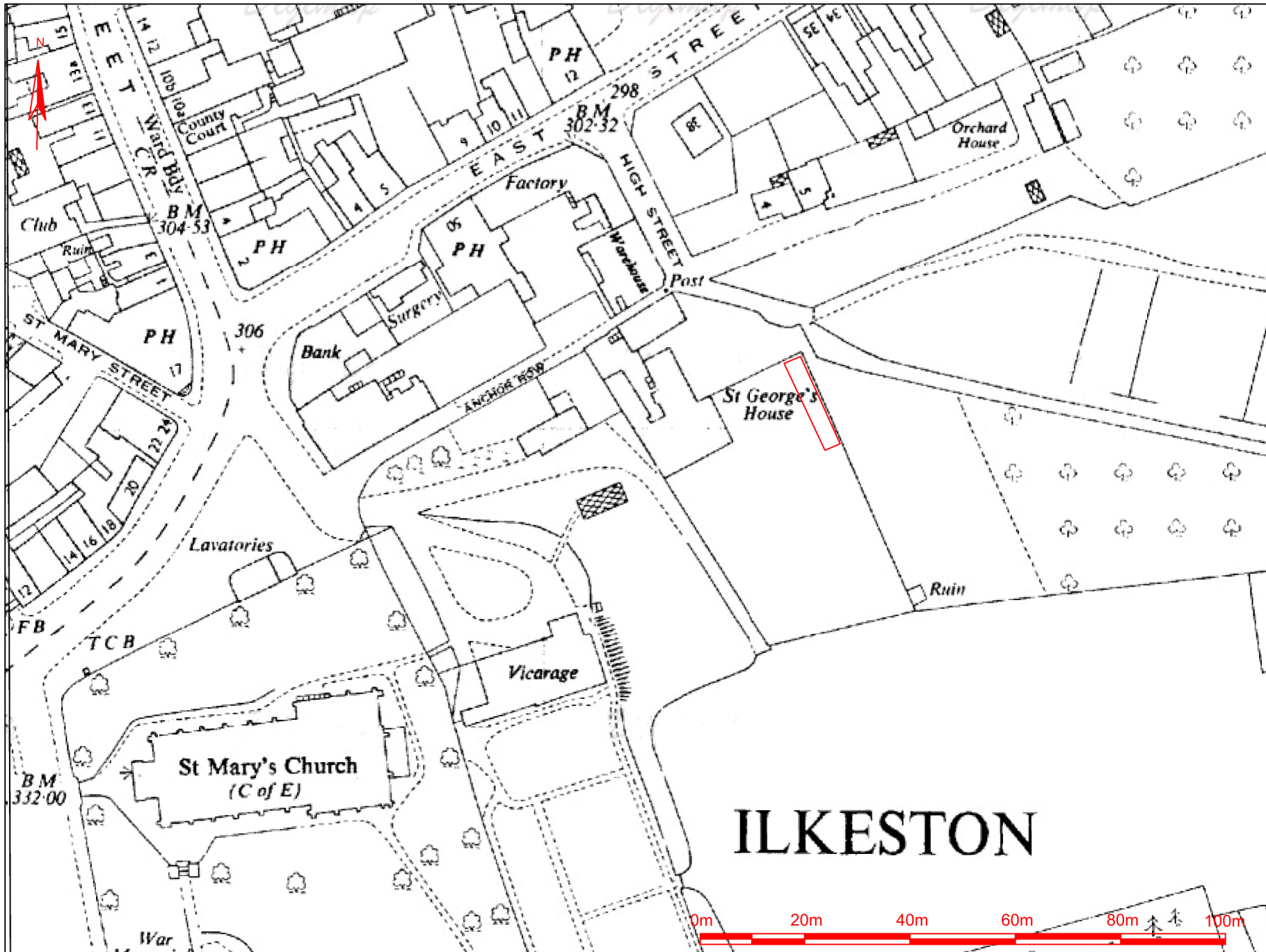
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Figure 6:  
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Figure 7:  
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 overlying the 1959 OS map

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## 5 HERITAGE ASSET DESIGNATION

5.1 Erewash Museum is a Grade II Listed Building (ID: 352244) and the structure referred to as the 'Apple Store' forms part of its curtilage. The listing entry states: *Town house, now museum. Late C18 and c1860. Red brick with painted stone dressings. Welsh slate roof with brick gable stacks, external to south. Dentil eaves cornice. Three storeys. Three bay east elevation. The ground floor has a flat roofed projection of the 1860s, with four segment headed windows with plain sashes. Coped parapet and railings. The first floor has a central blind round arched window with keyblocks. Flanked on each side by Venetian windows with keyblocks and glazing bar sashes. The top floor has a similar blind window in the centre, flanked by Diocletian windows with glazing bar sashes and keyblocks. C19 service wing to right not of special interest. The interior has an C18 staircase with turned balusters and ramped handrail. The ground floor room in the south east corner has a rich Victorian plaster ceiling and frieze and robust marble high Victorian chimneypiece. Several plainer Victorian chimneypieces and late C19 chimneypieces and fielded panelled doors.*

## 6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 The Apple Store is an underground vaulted chamber situated approximately twenty metres to the east of the main museum building, formerly known as Dalby House, and within the garden area bounded by a long retaining brick wall of the terraced garden area (Fig. 8). The retaining wall contains a diagonal scar towards the southern area which constitutes a construction joint between earlier bricks and a later brickwork occupying most of the revetment against the masonry of the Apple Store (Fig. 9). The north-western boundary wall is another retaining wall with a later buttress facing the car park (Fig. 10).

6.2 The underground chamber is approximately twenty metres in length and three metres in width whose arched vault is covered by a lawn forming a continuous shallow mound adjacent to the boundary retaining wall (Fig. 11). The structure consists of two equidistant vaulted chambers divided by a cross wall. The southern chamber is accessed from a pathway against the retaining wall and through a doorway which had been blocked with bricks although a small aperture has recently been opened up in order to enable internal inspection. The northern chamber has no entrance as the present north-western retaining wall facing onto the car park is devoid of any doorway.

6.3 The doorway that leads to the southern chamber has a segmental brick arched head composed of bricks with chamfered edges although a large number of them had been replaced by single bricks laid in header bond. The door frame is rather plain and appears to be a later addition as are the blue engineering tiles positioned between the lintel of the frame and the *intrados* of the arched head. Further chamfered bricks are present within the lower section of the doorway's jambs (Fig. 12). There is a cast-iron pipe housing in the corner between the south-eastern wall of the underground vault and the main retaining wall (Fig. 13), which might have provided some form of heating system to a

former green house that appears depicted on the Ordnance survey maps issued in 1901 and 1915 (Figs 4 and 5).

6.4 Internally the underground structure consists of a brick barrel vaulted chamber with two pilasters flanking the doorway (Fig. 14). The floor was not viewed as the chamber is partially filled with discarded construction waste. Within the western wall there is a lead tap which appears to have been a later insertion into the chamber as indicated by the crudely hacked aperture through the brickwork (Figs 15 and 16).

6.5 Approximately three metres from the entrance there is a partition brick wall with a central doorway which sub-divides the southern vaulted chamber into two spaces. The doorway would have contained a door as each of the flanking brick sections includes three ventilation slits that provided air circulation when the door was closed. The brickwork of the partition wall is different from the vaulted structure and appears to have been a later insertion (Fig. 17).

6.6 A possible former opening which is now blocked with bricks was identified within the lower section of the north-eastern wall (Fig. 18). Of interest is that the lower section of the north-eastern wall is composed of darker and thinner brickwork than the remaining masonry which may constitute an earlier construction phase. This type of brickwork is also present within the entire cross wall which divides the two vaulted chambers. The earlier brickwork consists of hand-made dark reddish brown bricks (9" x 4¼" x 2¼") bonded with flush coarse whiteish-beige lime mortar and laid in English Garden Wall bond, whereas the remaining brickwork is composed of machine-cut standard size orangey bricks bonded with fairly irregular smooth yellowish mortar laid mainly in stretcher bond. The north-eastern wall comprises a long vertical section which gradually arches from the springer course upwards, whereas the counterpart built with later brickwork is virtually arched throughout except for a rather short vertical section close to the base with a step-up course. This slight asymmetry between the two side walls might have impacted on the stability of the vaulted structure as substantial vertical cracks and brickwork displacement are apparent within the masonry (Figs 19 – 22).

6.7 The cellar of the present museum was inspected as this could provide information regarding any possible contemporary construction between the former Dalby House and the so-called Apple Store. The cellar is built with a series of brick vaulted chambers which bear a high resemblance with the Apple Store. Moreover, the brickwork of the cellar is equivalent to the primary construction identified within the cross wall separating the northern and southern chambers of the Apple Store and most of the north-eastern side wall of the latter chamber.

6.8 The northern chamber was not accessible due to the lack of any apparent entrance. It is not known whether the interior was originally accessed from a doorway located within the retaining wall that faces the car park to the north-west. A small test hole within the shallow mound over the Apple Store revealed a few upper bricks of the vaulted arch which are equivalent to the secondary brickwork identified within the southern chamber.



Figure 8: General view of Erewash Museum showing the location of the Apple Store in the garden (arrow).



Figure 9: Retaining wall of the Apple Store with evidence of rebuilt brickwork (arrow).



Figure 10: North-western retaining wall of the Appel Store with buttress.



Figure 11: Shallow mound over the Appel Store, looking north-west (scale 1m).



Figure 12: Doorway within the south-eastern wall (scale 1m).



Figure 13: Detail of former pipe housing, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 14: Internal view of the Appel Store, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Figure 15: Water tap (arrow) within the south-western longitudinal wall (scale 1m).



Figure 16: Detailed view of the tap, looking south.



Figure 17: Partition wall with doorway opening across the south-eastern chamber (scale 1m).



Figure 18: Bricked-up former opening (arrow) within the lower section of the north-eastern wall (scale 1m).



Figure 19: Construction joint/break (arrow) within the north-eastern wall (scale 1m).





Figure 20: Primary brickwork of the cross wall and later arched brick vault.



Figure 21: Detail of dislodged arched section.

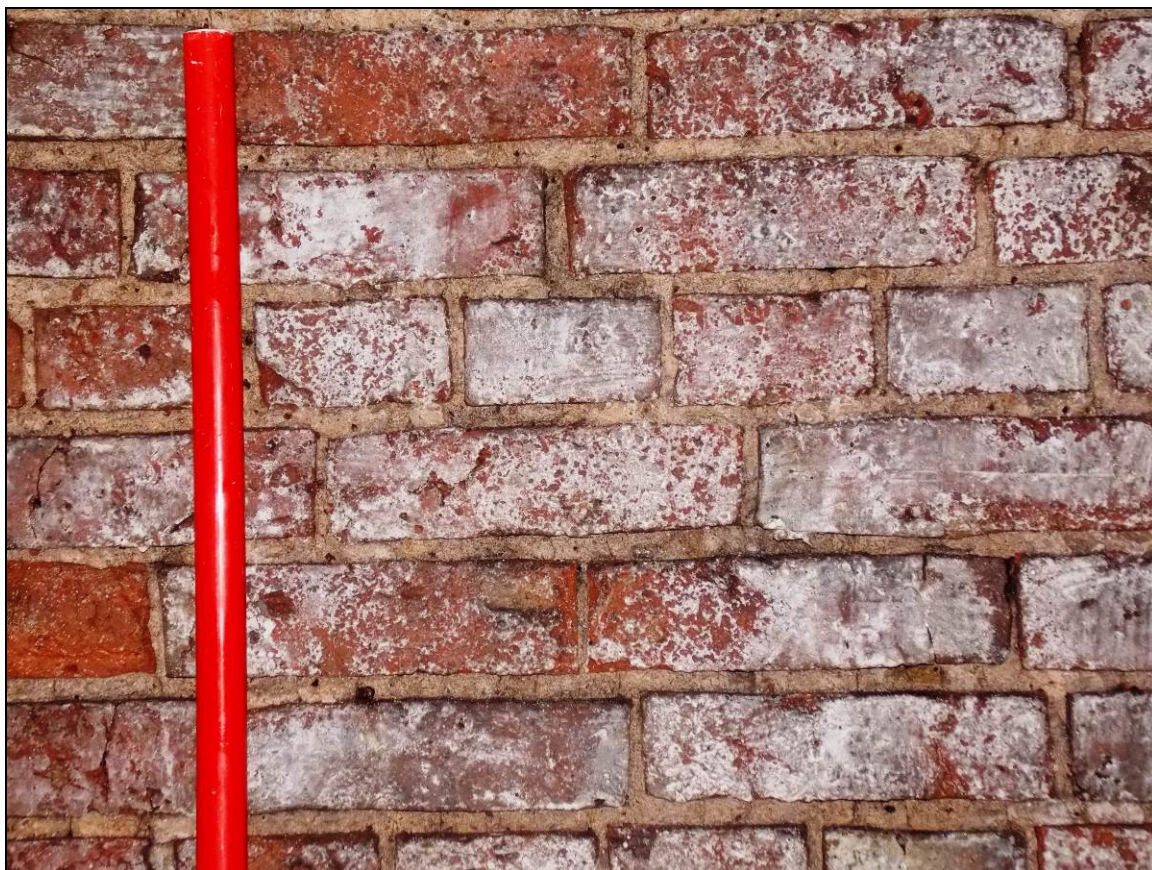


Figure 22: Detail of the primary brickwork of the cross wall dividing the two chambers (scale 500mm).

## 7 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 The following assessment of significance draws on the baseline data and historical background in order to inform on four key aspects of significance as defined in Historic England's guidance document, *Conservation principles, policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (Historic England 2008).

### *Evidential Value*

7.2 This definition of value relates to “the potential of the buildings and site to yield primary evidence about past activity.” (Historic England 2008, 25).

7.3 A degree of evidential value rests in the nature of construction and style of the Appel Store structure which consists of two contiguous underground brick-built barrel vaulted chambers. Only one of the chambers was inspected and it was established that it might have originally been built in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, although it had been considerably rebuilt at a later date.

7.4 The potential for the inaccessible matching chamber to yield further information is likely to relate to features of low-medium significance.

### *Historical Value*

7.5 This definition of value relates to “the ways in which the present can be connected through a place to past people, events and aspects of life. It tends to be illustrative or associative” (*ibid.*).

7.6 Its original and subsequent functions were not ascertained with certainty due to the lack of both physical and documentary information. However, the primary construction of the structure appears to be contemporary with the former Dalby House and thus may date to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The vaulted chamber was considerably rebuilt at a later time. It is unknown when the rebuilding work took place although the brickwork employed dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. It may have been rebuilt when a building was erected exactly over the underground chamber in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by cartographic records. The underground chamber would have acted as a cellar although accessed externally as the current entrance indicates.

7.7 The underground vaults could have provided appropriate storage space for the garden and associated fields which included an orchard. Thus, it could have been used to store home-grown produce. Subsequent to the rebuilding work of the vaulted structure, the chamber inspected was slightly modified with the insertion of a partition wall containing a doorway and ventilation slits. The partition wall would have divided the chamber into two different spaces each of them associated with different functions. The ventilators were designed to facilitate sufficient air circulation which is appropriate to store fruits, vegetables and similar produce. The insertion of the tap in close proximity to the doorway could have been used to wash home-grown produce prior to the subsequent storage within the adjacent compartment.

7.8 Dalby House has local associative historical value in relation with its former and current owners, varying from industrial entrepreneurs to doctors, and use as a school and now as a local museum, although its value is medium.

### *Aesthetic Value*

7.9 This category suggests that “Aesthetic value is concerned with the value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place” (*ibid.*). The Apple Store represents a typical construction comparable to the underground vaulted chambers within the cellar of the former Dalby House. Although the construction of the cellar holds certain elegance, the Apple Store itself is in a moderate condition. The underground vaulted chamber appears to be contemporary with the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century construction of the former Dalby House although most of the structure was subsequently rebuilt with brickwork of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Although the structure is underground, it forms part of a long terraced garden retaining wall, and is a curtilage of the Grade II Listed Building.

7.10 Nevertheless, the Apple Store is a rather modest construction neither particularly rare nor a unique example. The structure has been considerably rebuilt with similar architectural technique although the secondary work is of lesser quality.

### *Communal Value*

7.11 This definition states that “Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory” (*ibid.*). This is commonly confused with the utility value of a heritage asset, such as the use of a historic park for dog-walking which may be unrelated to the asset’s heritage qualities.

7.12 As a formal school property and presently used as a museum, the site holds a significant communal value although the actual Apple Store may be regarded inconsequential its value relates only to the manner in which it contributes to the sense of place as a component of the terraced garden.

### *Statement of Significance*

7.13 Erewash Museum is a Grade II Listed Building (ID: 352244) and the structure referred to as the ‘Apple Store’ forms part of its curtilage. A Grade II Listing defines the building as being of nation significance and ‘special interest’ (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings>), as assessed by the Secretary of State. Moreover, absence of statutory designation does not necessarily imply lack of significance.

7.14 The Apple Store structure retains a range of heritage values, the most significant of which is the historical contribution made by the contemporary construction with the house. The architectural role as part of the terraced garden retaining wall is also historically significant as indicated by cartographic records.

## **8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT**

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

9.1 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.

## 10 ARCHIVE

10.1 A paper and a digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at the Derbyshire Record Office. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (within the OASIS records).

## 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Tom Haddock, Property and Estates Manager of Erewash Borough Council, for commissioning the work; and Tim Swain, Property Officer of Erewash Borough Council and Helen Martinez, Museum Service Manager of Erewash Museum, for providing information and access to the site.

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**APPENDIX I: OASIS FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-246279**

### Project details

Project name	Apple Store, Erewash Museum, Ilkeston, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Statement of significance of an underground vaulted chamber originally built in the mid-18th century and subsequently rebuilt, possible used to store home-grown produce
Project dates	Start: 15-03-2016 End: 16-03-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Desk based assessment
Monument type	GARDEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Visual Inspection"
Development type	Amenity area (e.g. public open space)
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE EREWASH ILKESTON Erewash Museum
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 4662 4180 52.971214384447 -1.305713562444 52 58 16 N 001 18 20 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Dr. 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 Apple Store, Erewash Museum, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. Statement of Significance

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A.

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

Place of issue or  
publication Bakewell

Entered by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 22 March 2016

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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