

## Jetting Street, Milltown, Ashover, Derbyshire: Historic Building Recording



*General view of the site, facing south west, 2m scale.*

**ARS Ltd Report 2019/181**

September 2019

OASIS ID: archaeol5 –371921

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**

**Jetting Street, Milltown, Ashover, Derbyshire:  
Historic Building Recording**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2019/181**

September 2019



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Prepared on behalf of: Stenford Resources Ltd  
Date of compilation: September 2019  
Compiled by: Emma Grange PCIfA  
Checked by: Robin Holgate MCIfA  
Planning Reference: NED/18/00384/OL  
Local Authority: North-East Derbyshire District  
Council  
Site central NGR: SK 35409 62183

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned in February 2019 by Stenford Resources Ltd to undertake a historic building recording of the heritage structures in the retaining walls at Plot 3, Jetting Street, Ashover, Derbyshire. The historic building recording was undertaken to discharge conditions 15-17 of the planning permission (Application Ref. No. NED/17/00030/OL) prior to the construction of one detached dwelling on Plot 3.*

*Four main phases of construction have been identified at the site. The first relates to the survival of a limekiln archway of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date. In the second phase the site formed the location of the loading facility for Milltown Quarry which operated between the late 19th century and the 1930s, when a screen/crusher building was constructed on top of the earlier limekiln archway. A subsequent phase of development comprised the blocking of the access route to the quarry which is evident in the south western retaining wall. The latest phase is evident along the north western retaining wall where there is a series of recessed grooves which relate to hoppers and chutes used for loading waggons which formed part of the Ashover Light Railway's mineral line which served Milltown Quarry.*

*This report outlines and discusses the historic building recording carried out on these retaining walls and includes historic background, a photographic survey record and measured elevation drawing of the kiln structure and an analytical account of the structures prior to the development.*

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned in February 2019 by Stenford Resources Ltd to undertake a historic building recording of the heritage structures in the retaining walls at Plot 3, Jetting Street, Ashover, Derbyshire. The historic building recording was undertaken to discharge conditions 15-17 of the planning permission (Application Ref. No. NED/17/00030/OL) prior to the construction of one detached dwelling on Plot 3.

1.2 Steve Baker, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, advised that the heritage structures in the retaining walls at Plot 3, Jetting Street, Ashover should be recorded at Level 2/3 standard in accordance with Historic England (HE)'s *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016). This approach is supported by the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 189 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 archive generated) publically accessible (MHCLG 2019, 56).

1.3 This work was carried out by a suitably experienced archaeologist working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)'s *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014; 2019).

## **2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND GEOLOGY**

2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and covers an area of c.400m<sup>2</sup> centred on NGR SK 35409 62183. It is bounded to the north by Jetting Street, to the east by the driveway leading to Common Bank and Common Bank Cottage, to the south by an extant old quarry building and a bank of quarry spoil, and to the south-east and south-west by surviving walls of the former rail loading facility for Milltown Quarry. The ground surface of the proposed development area (PDA) is level and appears to be largely surfaced with stone flags.

2.2 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Limestone of the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation, with no overlying superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2019). There are no naturally formed soils within the PDA due to the previous land use of the site as the rail loading facility of Milltown Quarry.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 Research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 122-3) for the modern period applicable to this site include 9.6.1 'What was the impetus for the development of estate farming and rural agricultural industries, and what has been the landscape impact?' Research objective 9H for the Modern (1750 to present) period: characterising the rural environment: identify and record historic buildings and landscape features (Knight *et al.* 2012, 131). Research objective 9I for the Modern (1750 to present)

period: explore the evidence for continuing non-factory trades and industries (Knight *et al.* 2012, 132).

3.2 The overarching aim of the historic building recording is to provide an analytical record and systematic account of the buildings' origins, development and use through undertaking a Level 2/3 standard photographic and written survey of the heritage structures in the retaining walls as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016).

3.3 The objectives of the building recording are as follows:

- ◆ To produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce an annotation of the architect's/surveyor's elevation drawings of the existing structures.
- ◆ To produce an historic context account for the structures' to outline their historic significance.
- ◆ To produce an analytical account of the structures' origins, development and use.

3.4 A full account of specific objectives is provided within the Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by North East Derbyshire District Council (Appendix 3).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 The historic building recording was carried out in July 2019 by Emma Grange (BA Hons, MA, PCIfA) of ARS Ltd.

4.2 The historic building recording was conducted in line with the aforementioned WSI (Appendix III) as well as the relevant guidance (i.e. CIfA 2014; 2017; HE 2016). The records produced were used in order to create an interpretative discussion of the form, function and phasing of the structures concerned. The records consisted of the following.

- ◆ A written record of the building 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 format (16 megapixels), was undertaken including detailed and general shots of the buildings being recorded, fixtures, fittings and phase change evidence and general shots of the context and outlook. 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.

- ◆ The accompanying drawn record consisted of detailed annotated plans and measured long and cross sections of all buildings on site.

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

## 5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') was previously the subject of an heritage impact assessment (Brown and Grange 2016) that was produced ahead of the submission of the planning application, and the following historical background is an edited version of the archaeological and historical background section which was produced for that report.

5.2 The PDA was formerly part of of the Overton Estate which was first recorded in a charter of 1293 (Gratton 1989, 11). In 1802, Sir Joseph Banks, then owner of the Overton Estate, recorded in his diary his thoughts regarding improving the communication between Ashover and Chesterfield Canal as, he wrote: *'the limestone of my property above the mill and from thence towards the Milne Town is absolutely inexhaustible, and would become the Chief Supply of the County on both sides of the Chesterfield Canal'* (quoted in Gratton 1987, 13). This scheme was not brought to fruition, however, possibly due to the decline in the Ashover lead industry at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

5.3 A survey of Ashover in 1816 depicts the PDA as occupying a small part of a much larger parcel of land, and the Ashover tithe award of 1849 records this parcel of land as 'Rough and Quarries of Limestone and 2 kilns'. One of these kilns was apparently located towards the western edge of the PDA where a small square building is depicted on the tithe map, but this is not depicted on another 19<sup>th</sup> century map of 'Part of the parish of Ashover' held at the Derbyshire Record Office, which otherwise depicts the same layout of this part of Fallgate. Both of these maps depict the course of Jetting Street as terminating at a point c.50m to the east of the PDA.

5.4 The Overton Estate was up for sale in 1870, and the sale catalogue reiterated Sir Joseph Banks' opinion that *'The quantity of Limestone and Gritstone upon this estate is almost inexhaustible and a large income might be derived from the quarries etc. especially if there were increased facilities of carriage by tramways'* (quoted in Gratton 1989, 13). The plan that accompanied the sale catalogue depicts two circular kilns in the area immediately to the west of the PDA, and the area to the west of these is described thus: *'Here is Fluor Spar in abundance'*. This fluorspar was the waste material cast aside by the earlier miners who had only been interested in winning lead (Plant 1987, 46). The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1<sup>st</sup> edition of 1880 (Appendix 2) depicts the two circular kilns to the west of the PDA as enclosed within a larger structure and they are labelled *'Old Limekilns'*, whilst the area to the west of this is labelled *'Old Quarry'*, signalling that quarrying activity had ceased in this area by this time.

5.5 Small scale fluorspar working recommenced here in the 1880s (Gratton 1989, 184), and on the 1899 OS map (Appendix 2) this area is labelled as *'Milltown Quarry'* which was



served by a trackway heading westwards off Jetting Street and passing through the PDA. The old limekilns were no longer depicted on the 1899 map, and they had been replaced by a range of buildings abutting the south-western edge of the PDA, served by a series of rail tracks leading from the quarry. The trackway off Jetting Street entered the quarry immediately to the north of these buildings via the north-western corner of the PDA.

5.6 It is understood that re-working of the mineral veins at Milltown Quarry was started in 1911 by a Mrs Jessop with seven men underground and two surface workers (Gratton 1989, 184). The 1917 OS map (Appendix 2) illustrates that the quarry had expanded by this time and the quarry buildings immediately to the south-west of the PDA had also been extended. These buildings comprised the screens and crushers which were built on top of the earlier limekilns, functioning both to screen the quarry and house the crushing machinery (Gratton 1989, 184). The PDA itself occupied an open area off Jetting Street which functioned as a loading yard.

5.7 The Overton Estate was eventually purchased by the Clay Cross Company in 1919, and it was after this point that the mineral resource of the estate was more fully exploited, and Sir Joseph Banks' vision of an integrated transport system to service the quarries was realised. The Clay Cross Company evolved out of a company set up by the railway engineer George Stephenson, who realised that the opening of his North Midland Railway in 1840 would not only create a demand for coal, but also the means to transport it (Gratton 1989, 3). To this end, the original company (George Stephenson & Company) sank a colliery at Clay Cross, and also established coke ovens, limeworks and brickworks. With the addition of the Overton Estate to the company's landholdings in 1919, the company anticipated becoming one of the largest producers of lime in the country (Gratton 1989, 6).

5.8 An application for powers to construct a standard gauge railway from Stretton to Ashover was submitted in 1918, and construction of the Ashover Light Railway (ALR) commenced in September 1922 at Fallgate (Plant 1987, 76). When promoting the new railway at the public enquiry in 1919, the Clay Cross Company had highlighted that as well as providing transportation for their minerals from their quarries at Ashover and Milltown it would provide additional benefits to the area as the local farmers relied on horse and carts to transport their produce to the nearest station at Stretton, and could also contribute to the development of Ashover as an inland tourist resort (Gratton 1989, 19). To this end, it was proposed that the ALR would also open to passenger traffic, and this came to pass on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1925. The passenger service ran for eleven years from 1925-36, but was eventually discontinued and the ALR was subsequently utilised solely for the transportation of minerals.

5.9 The quarry branch line of the ALR ran northwards from Fallgate Yard which was located to the south of the PDA, and followed the course of Jetting Street before terminating at the loading facility which was formerly within the PDA. The waggons were hauled up the hillside one at a time by heavy horse before being uncoupled and hauled across the road to one of four sidings in the loading facility, where they would be filled via hoppers and loading chutes (Gratton 1989, 185). These hoppers were fed by the high level line out of the quarry which had been depicted on the 1899 and 1817 OS maps (Appendix 2), and which was evidently originally constructed when the small scale fluorspar re-working

commenced in the 1880s. A picture of the facility in operation around 1936 depicts four loading bays within the PDA and a wooden framework constructed up against the surrounding walls which housed the hoppers and loading chutes (Gratton 1989, 184). The grooves that held this wooden framework in place are still clearly visible in the walling along the north-western boundary of the PDA (Figures 12 – 15; 17).

5.10 Production ceased at Milltown Quarry in 1936, and although this was temporarily resumed in 1942, it was finally closed in 1946 (Gratton 1989, 185). A photograph of the loading bays from around 1946 depicts the wooden frame and the chutes and hoppers still in operation (*Ibid.*). It was also decided in 1949 that further quarrying at the Ashover quarry was uneconomical and consequently this quarry was closed, and in 1950 the ALR was closed to traffic (Gratton 1989, 158). Although the Clay Cross company continued to work the fluorspar deposits around Fallgate, and the ALR trackwork within Fallgate yard to the south of the PDA was extended to carry the mineral from a loading plant and waggon tippler at the north end of the yard to the washing plant at the south (Gratton 1989, 241), the 1962 OS map (Appendix 2) illustrates that by this time the loading yard where the PDA is located had fallen out of use, although elements of the screens, crushers and quarry buildings survived. These features are still extant, and include the quarry building immediately to the south of the PDA (Figure 17), the screen/crusher wall which forms the south-western boundary of the PDA and which incorporates an archway of the earlier kiln upon which the screen was built (Figures 2-10), and the rectangular structure which forms the north-western boundary of the PDA, and which was the structure that housed the framework for the hoppers and loading chutes (Figures 12-15).

5.11 The retaining wall structures at the site contain evidence of at least four phases of activity, the earliest relating to the lime kilns (18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century) and the three later phases belonging to separate phases of quarry use, ending in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5.12 The surface of the site contains evidence for probably the latest of these phases, corresponding to early 20<sup>th</sup> century loading bays associated with the Ashover Light Railway siding, which are also evidenced in the concrete structures at the site's northern boundary.

## **6 BUILDING RECORDING**

6.1 The historic building recording consisted of recording the heritage structures in the north-east and south-east facing retaining walls of the former quarry. The historic background research and analysis of the historic fabric remains indicate that there were broadly three phases of development (Figures 2 and 3).

6.2 The first phase of development is the lime kiln in the south easterly section of the north east facing retaining wall (Figures 2-10). Only the archway of one of the two kilns that are known to have existed can be observed. This archway is 2.4m wide and 3.6m deep. It comprises a series of five arches decreasing in height from the external elevation to the centre. Each arch is formed by a series of voussoirs, each of which are formed from worked stone.

6.3 The second phase of development involved the installation of the screens and crusher which were built on top of the kiln north-east facing retaining wall (Figures 2-4), along with a further section of retaining wall adjacent to the lime kiln (Figure 10). These in part remain in the form of stone laid on top of the lime kiln archway. This stone is of varying sizes and the wall is over 4m tall. This phase of activity appears to have occurred at some point between the OS maps 1880 of 1899

6.4 The third phase of development relates to the blocking of the access to the quarry and this can be observed in the south western wall. This appears to have occurred at some point between the OS maps of 1899 and 1917. To the very right of the second phase retaining wall a further section of stonework has been situated above bedrock resulting in the quarry being blocked. There are also small sections of brick work, in addition to metal work, in the structures in the south east facing retaining wall which also relate to the blocking up of the quarry.

6.5 The structures in the south east facing retaining wall are associated with a fourth phase of development, which occurred at some point between the 1917 OS map and the initial closure of Milltown Quarry in 1936, when a photograph depicts the four loading bays within the PDA and a wooden framework constructed up against the surrounding walls which housed the hoppers and loading chutes. These structures are constructed predominately from limestone and consist of a series of unequally distributed grooves/recesses reaching the full height of the wall. These are shorter in height than the structures in the north east facing retaining wall (Figures 12-15).

## **7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

### *The Development of the Site*

7.1 As aforementioned, the historic background research and historic fabric indicate that at least four main phases of development have occurred. The first relates to the limekilns which were formerly occupied the area immediately to the south-east of the site of which one archway survives and provides evidence of this earlier activity.

7.2 The second phase involved the installation of the screens and crushers which were built on top of the old kilns. The quarry to the south west of the DBA was expanded in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the historic mapping. These screens and crushers were built to screen the quarry and house the crushing machinery (Gratton 1989, 184). The 1899 OS map depicts tramlines within the quarry leading to the crushers and hoppers, and the PDA was evidently in use as a loading bay at this time which would have been serviced by horse drawn vehicles.

7.3 By the time of the 1917 OS map, the entrance into the quarry that was evident on the 1899 map had been blocked and this third phase of activity is visible in the north-east facing retaining wall within the PDA. Subsequently, probably following the construction of the ALR after 1922, further structures including the loading chutes and hoppers depicted on the 1936 and 1946 photographs (Gratton 1989, 184-5) were constructed, and this fourth phase of activity is represented by the rectangular structure which survives along the north-

western edge of the PDA. The north-western retaining wall has a series of grooves and segments of brickwork and metal which relate to the hoppers and chutes. The 1962 OS map (Appendix 2) illustrates that by this time the loading yard where the PDA is located had fallen out of use, although elements of the screens, crushers and quarry buildings survived.

#### *The Use and Importance of the Site*

7.4 The site has undergone changes since it was originally constructed. Elements of the former industrial activity have been removed including the former loading bay system and trackway leading to this area. It is not a unique example of this element of a quarry, other places exist including Cowdale Quarry near Buxton has many remains relating to the quarry, including part of a pulley system, and structures including a gatehouse.

#### *Conclusion*

7.5 The historic building recording provides a comprehensive record of the site prior to development works taking place.

## **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 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

10.2 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. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Stenfold Resources Ltd who commissioned the project, and for arranging access to site.

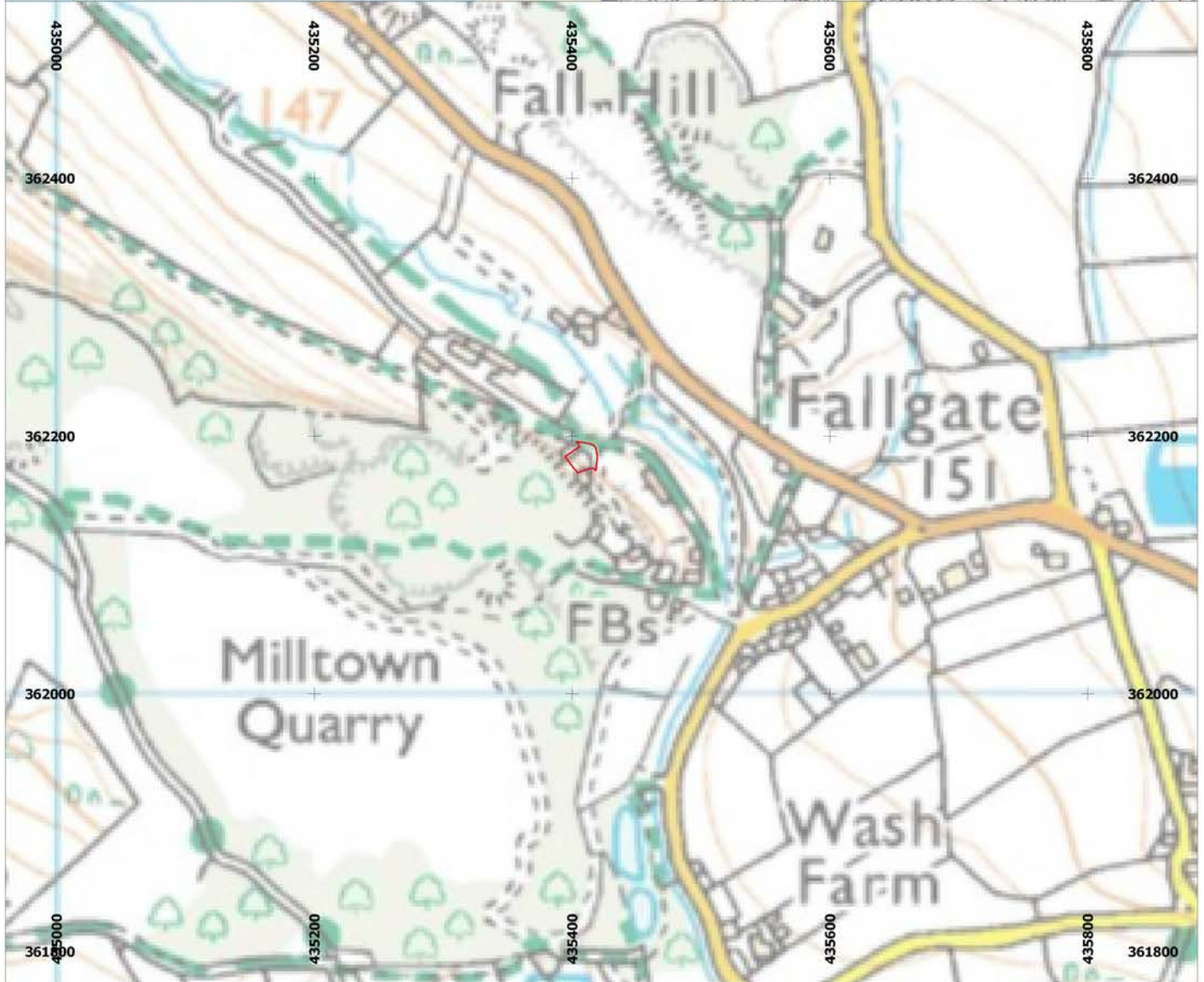
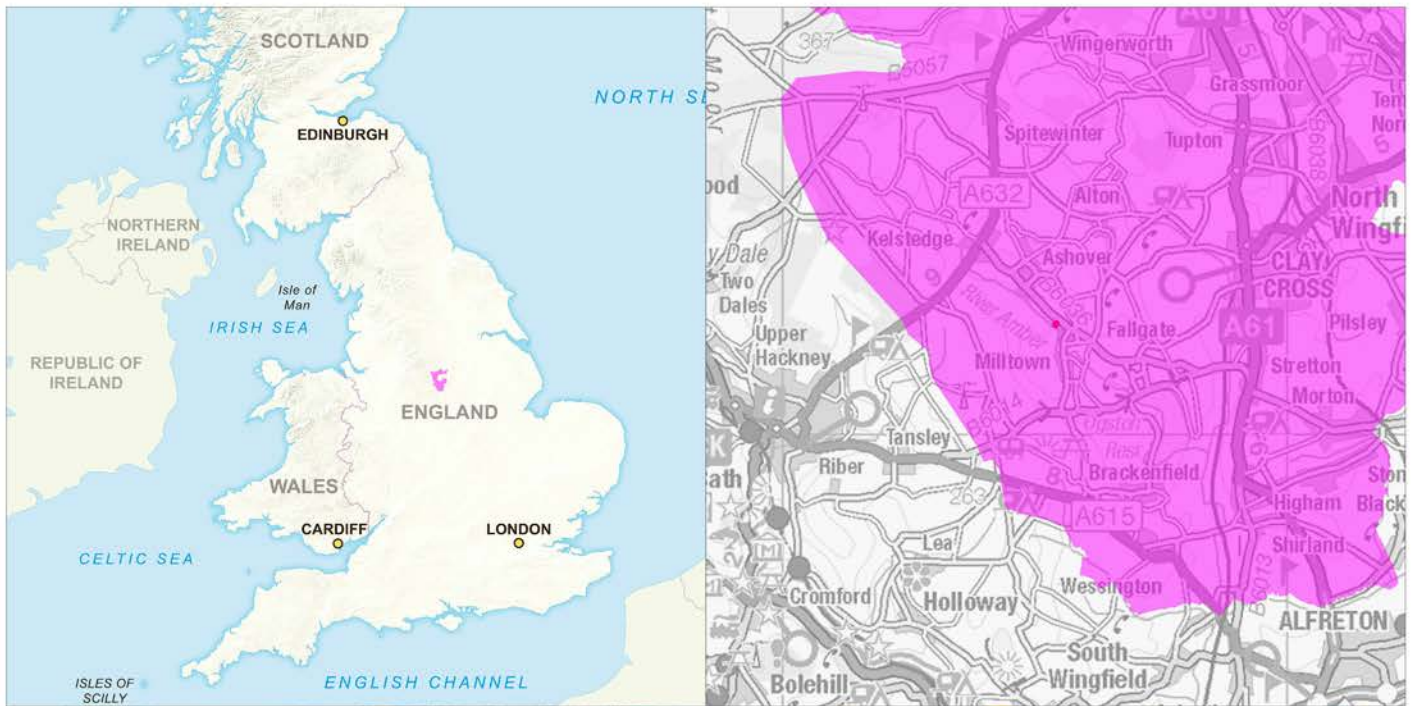
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**APPENDIX 1: FIGURES**





Site name: Plot 3, Jetting Street  
 Date: September 2019  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: Varies

 North East Derbyshire District     Site boundary



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**Figure 1:**  
**Site location**



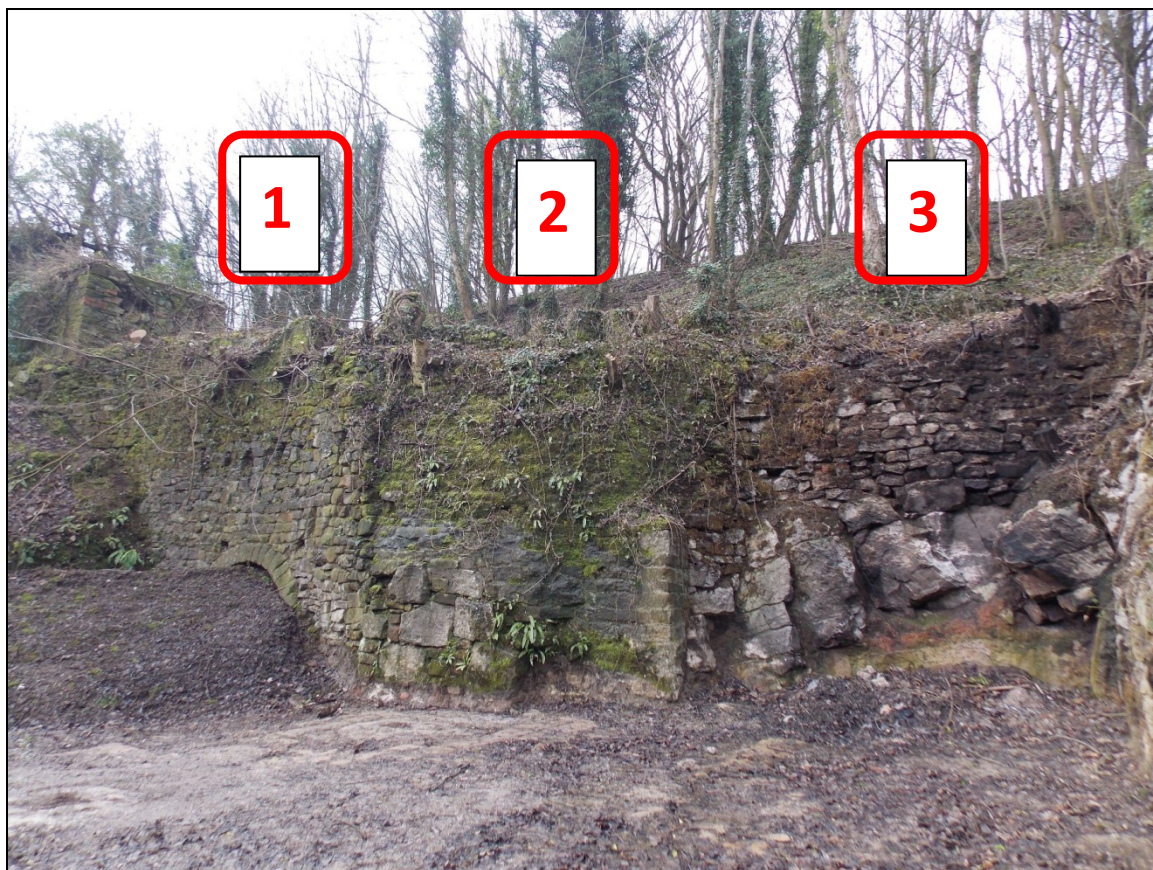


Figure 2: Distinct phases can be observed.



Figure 3: General view of the south west retaining wall, 2m scale.





Figure 4: View of the limekiln, 2m scale.



Figure 5: View of the interior of the lime kiln, 2 x 1m scale.





Figure 6: View of the 5 arches forming the archway, 2 x 1m scale.



Figure 7: General view of the interior of the archway.



Figure 8: View of the innermost archways.



Figure 9: View of the voussoirs forming the archway.





Figure 10: View of the second phase of development along the south-west wall, 2m scale.



Figure 11: View of the third phase of development along the south-west wall, 2m scale.





Figure 12: View of the recesses along the north-west retaining wall.



Figure 13: View of the recesses along north-west elevation, 2m scale.



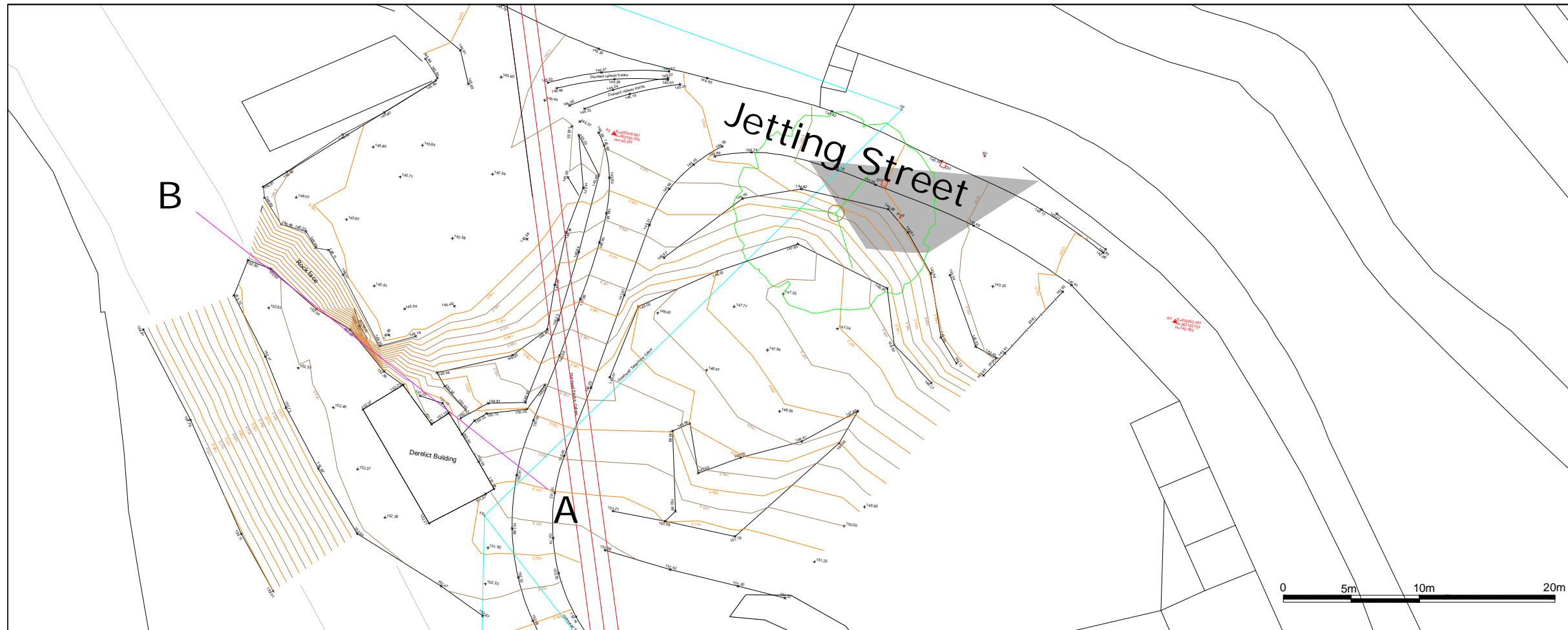


Figure 14: View of the grooves in the north-west retaining wall.



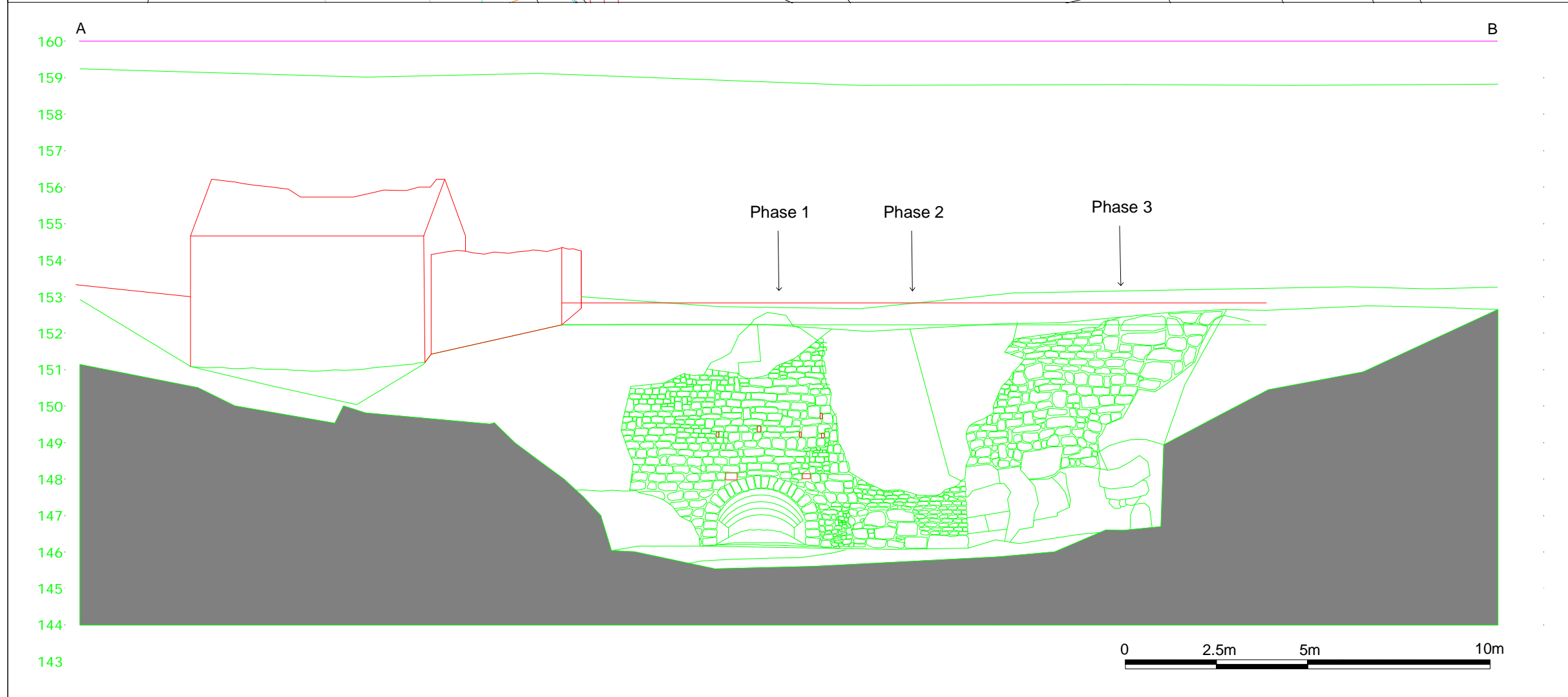
Figure 15: General view of the north-west wall, 2m scale.





Site Name: 2 Overton Lodge, Jetting Street, Ashover  
 Date: 08/10/2019  
 Drawn by: ARJ  
 Scale: As Shown

Figure 16:  
 Annotated plan and elevation of the south-west retaining wall at Jetting Street, Derbyshire.



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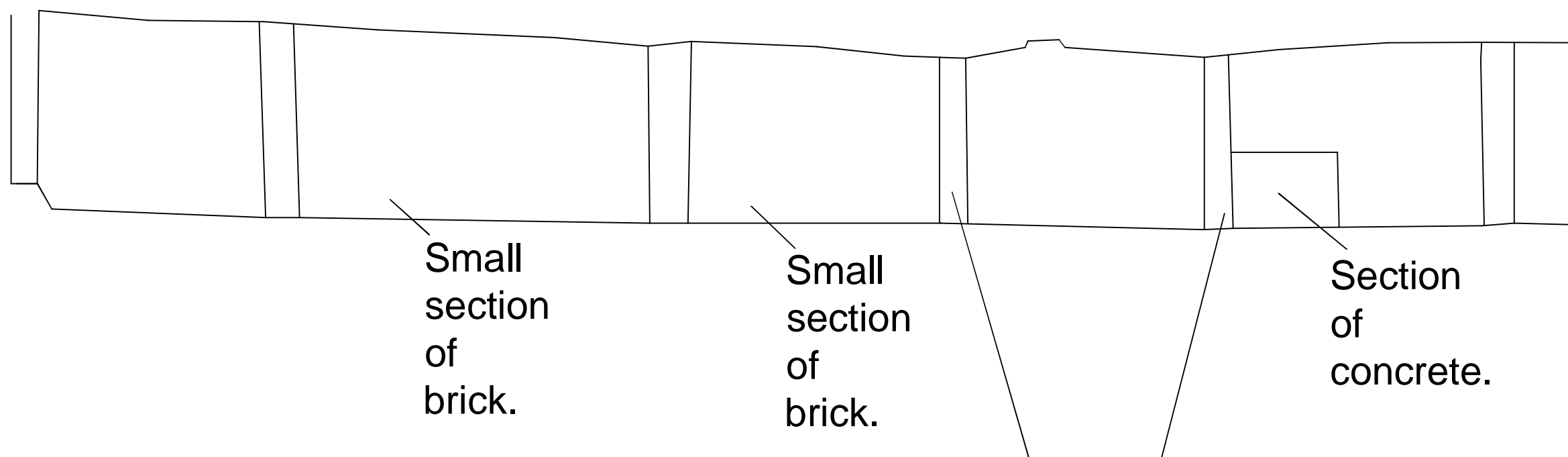


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Figure 17:  
Annotated drawing of the  
north west retaining wall at  
Jetting Street, Derbyshire.



A bank of earth and  
vegetation is  
located on top of  
this wall.

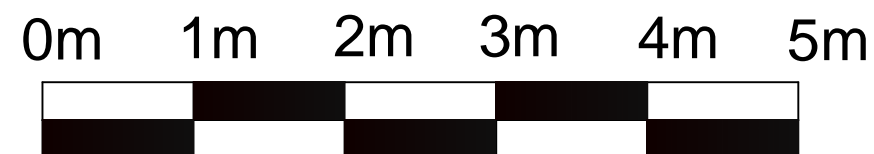
Small  
section  
of  
brick.

Small  
section  
of  
brick.

Section  
of  
concrete.

Light railway was built in the early 20th century  
terminating at the loading bay which is where  
this retaining wall is located.

There is a historic photograph dating to 1936  
which shows this section of walling and  
reveales that the recessed section related to  
hoppers and chutes. Posts would have  
originally been located in these grooves.



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**APPENDIX 2: GROUNDSURE HISTORIC MAP REPORT**



**Site Details:**

435408.7481637938,  
362183.44622558577

**Client Ref:** 201617\_7  
**Report Ref:** GS-3493389  
**Grid Ref:** 435407, 362184

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1880

**Scale:** 1:2,500

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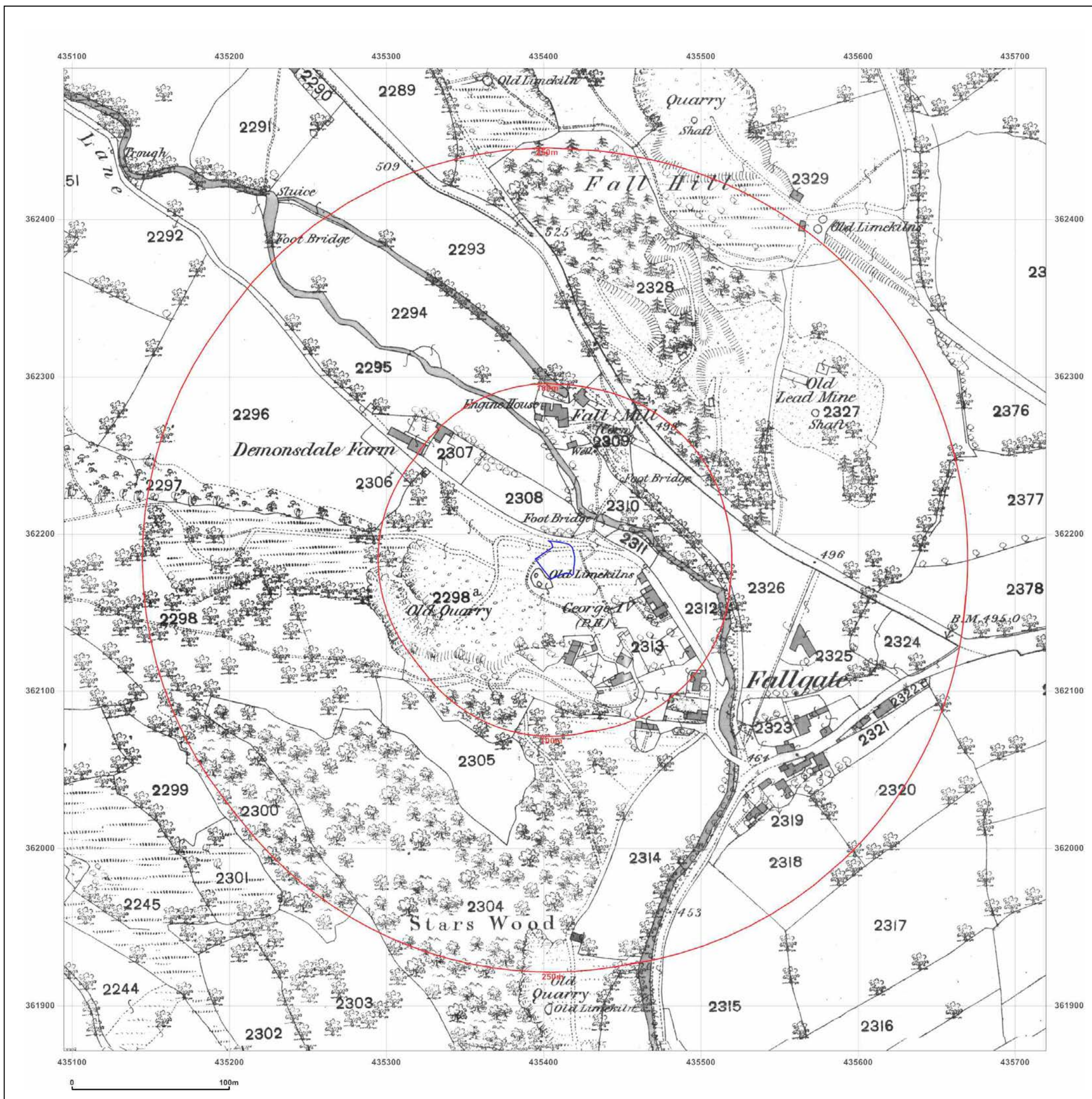


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**Site Details:**

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362183.44622558577

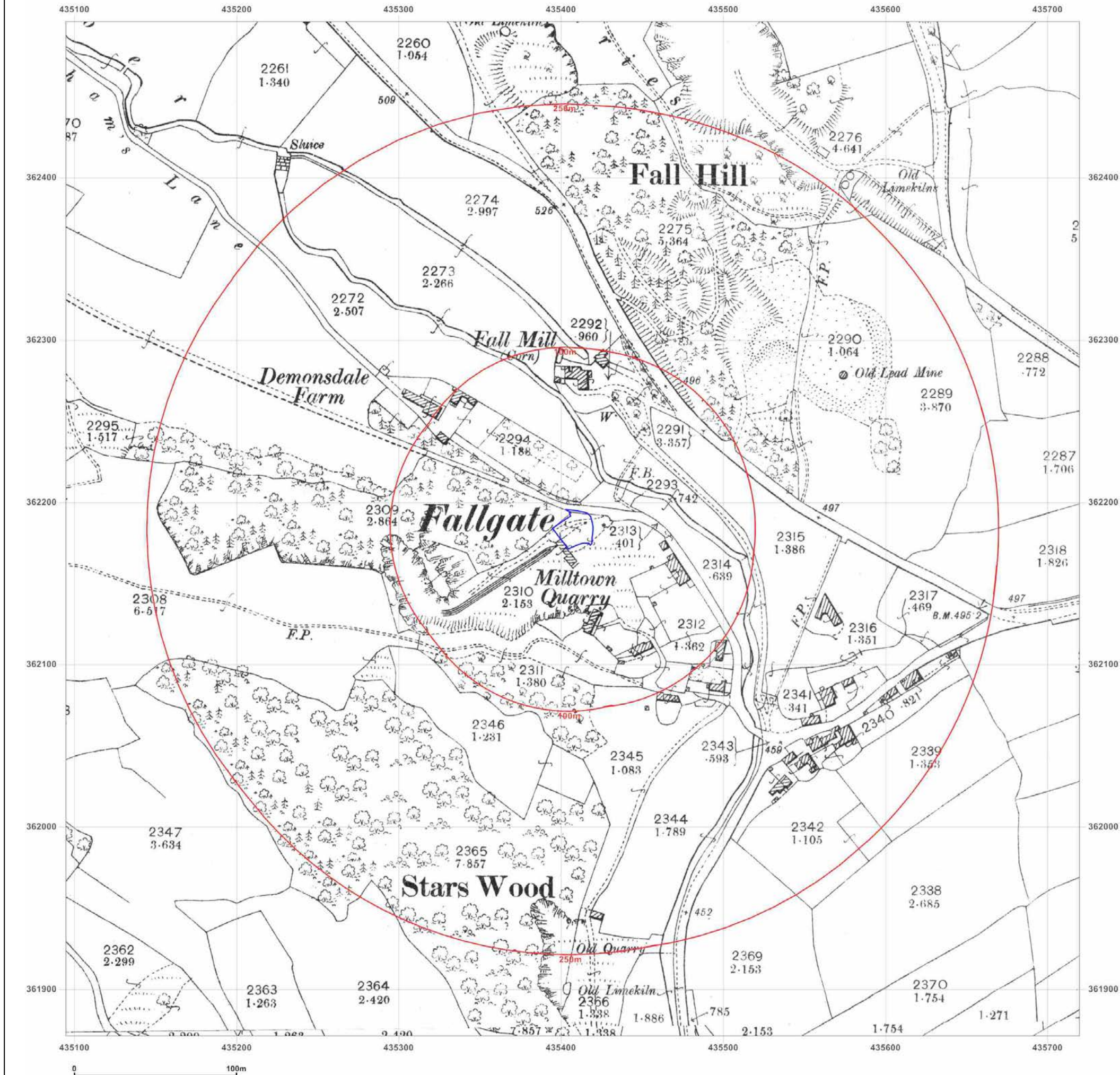
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**Report Ref:** GS-3493389  
**Grid Ref:** 435407, 362184

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1899

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**Site Details:**

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**Client Ref:** 201617\_7  
**Report Ref:** GS-3493389  
**Grid Ref:** 435407, 362184

**Map Name:** County Series

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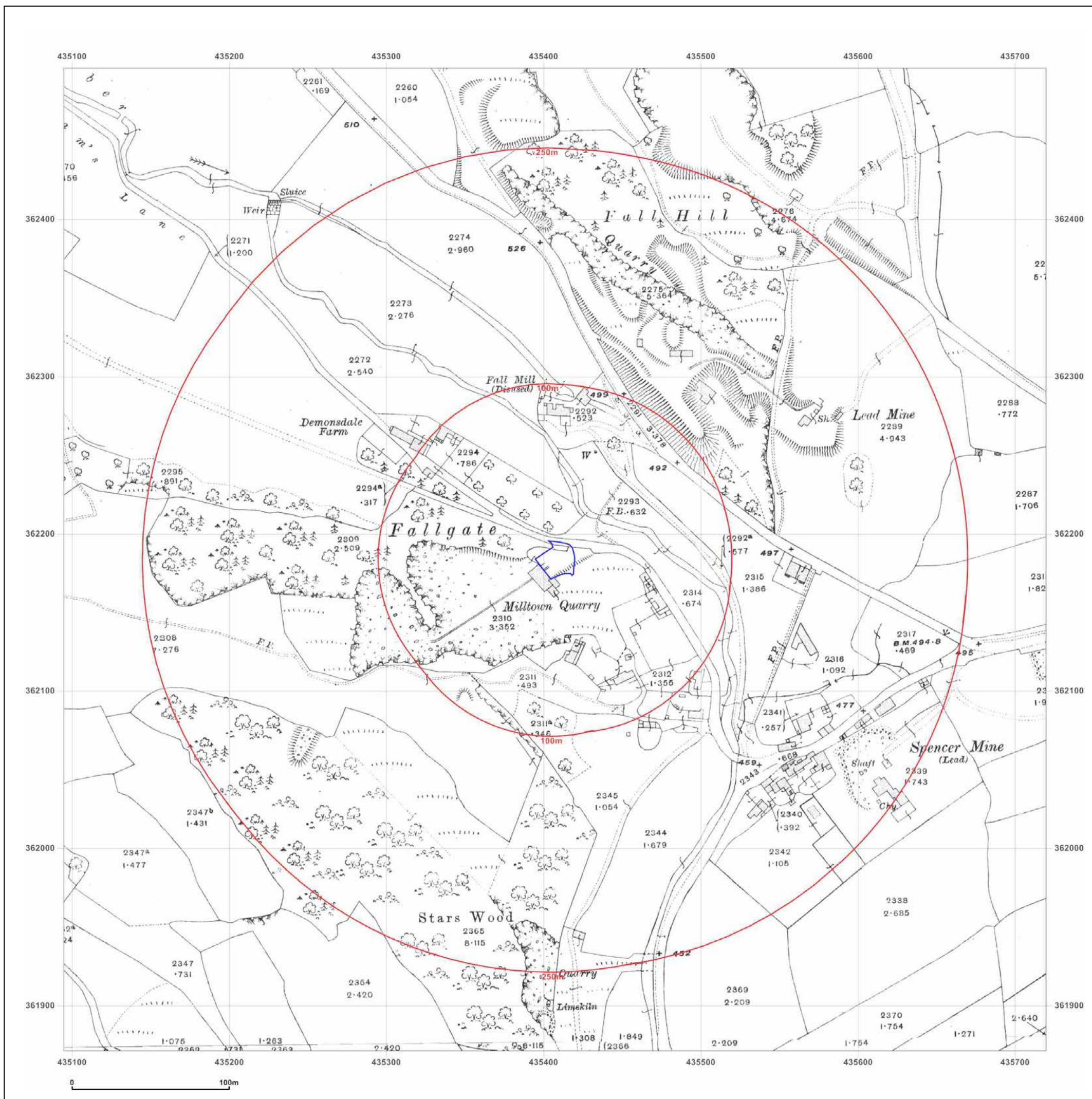


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**Site Details:**

435408.7481637938,  
362183.44622558577

**Client Ref:** 201617\_7  
**Report Ref:** GS-3493389  
**Grid Ref:** 435407, 362184

**Map Name:** National Grid

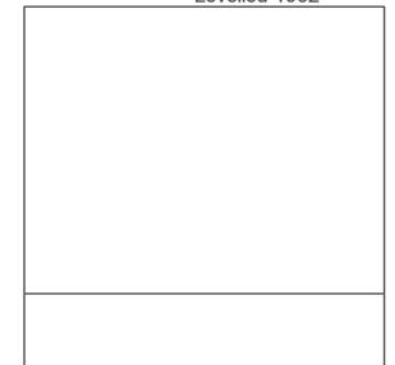
**Map date:** 1964

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
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Levelled 1962

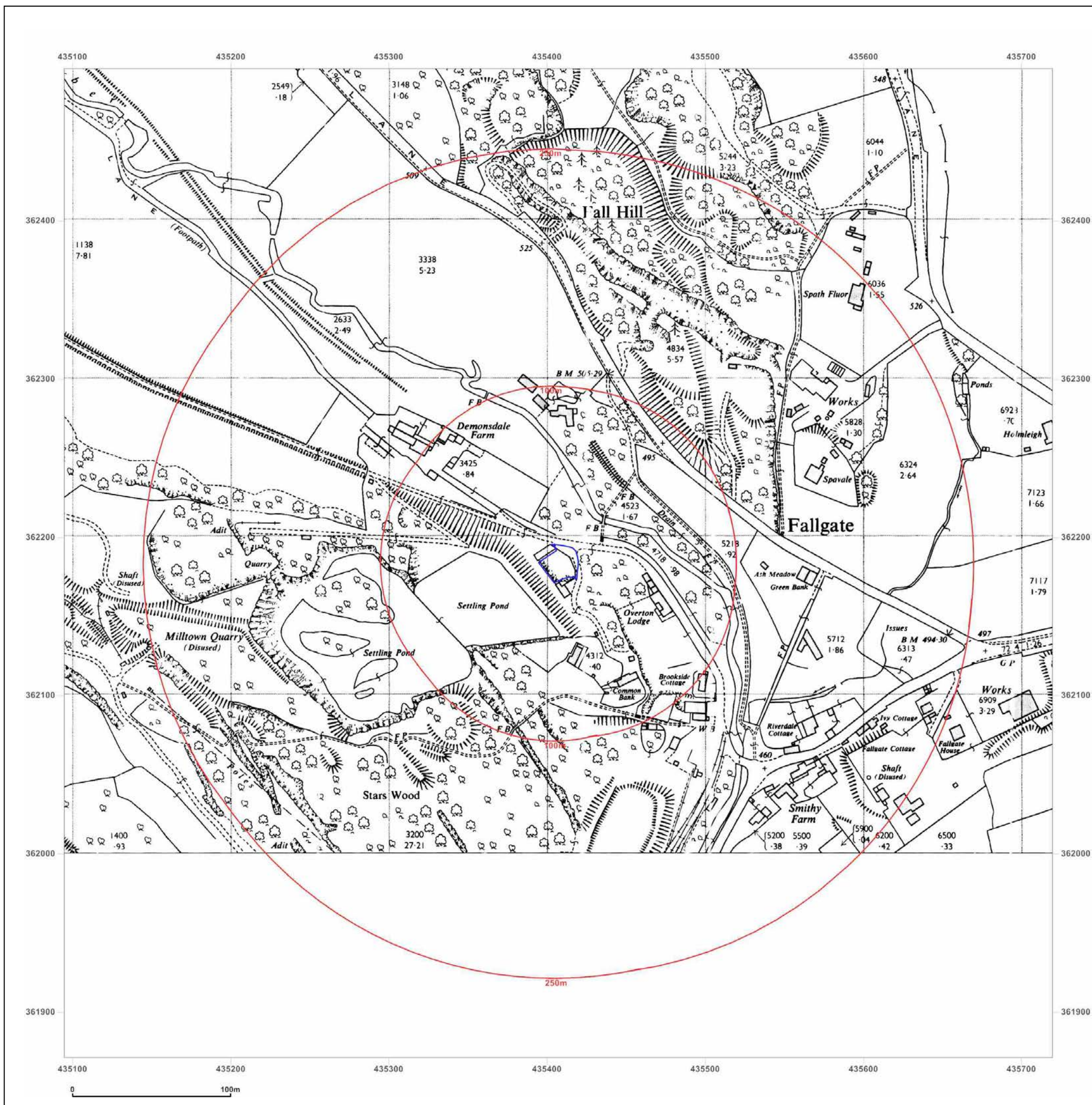


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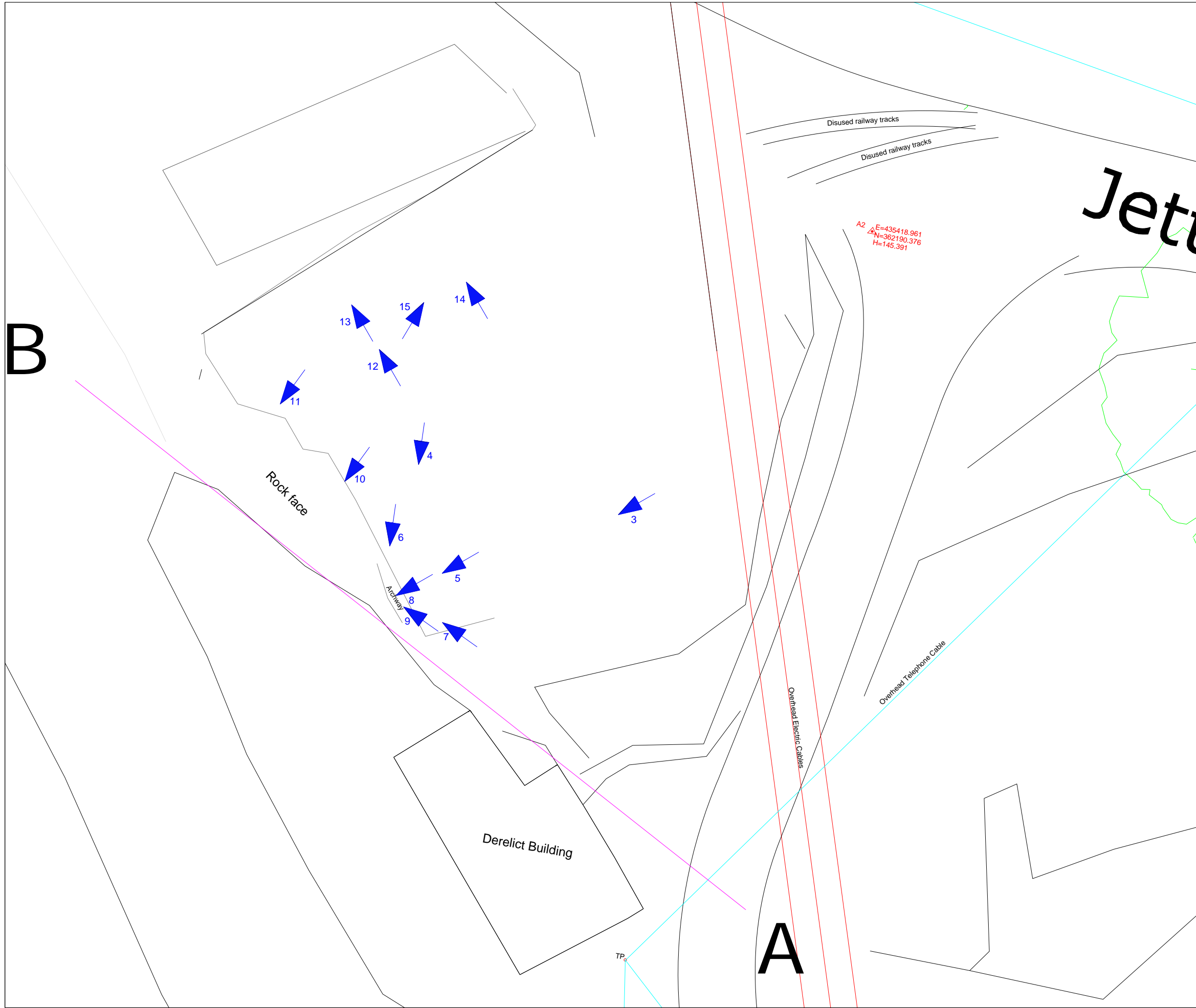






**APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER AND PLAN**

SITE NAME: Jetting Street, Milltown, Ashover, Derbyshire				NGR: SK 35409 62183	
Format	Digital	Photographer	EG	Date	07-2019
Figure	Description				Direction
3	General view of the south west retaining wall, 2m scale.				SW
4	View of the limekiln, 2m scale.				SW
5	View of the interior of the lime kiln, 2 x 1m scale.				SW
6	View of the 5 arches forming the archway, 2 x 1m scale.				S
7	General view of the interior of the archway.				W
8	View of the innermost archways.				SW
9	View of the voussoirs forming the archway.				S
10	View of the second phase of development along the south-west wall, 2m scale.				SW
11	View of the third phase of development along the south-west wall, 2m scale.				SW
12	View of the recesses along the north-west retaining wall.				NW
13	View of the recesses along the north-west elevation, 2m scale.				NW
14	View of the grooves in the north-west retaining wall.				NW
15	General view of the north-west wall, 2m scale.				N



Site Name: 2 Overton Lodge, Jetting Street, Ashover  
 Date: 29/10/2019  
 Drawn by: GN  
 Scale: 1:100@A3

Title: Photographic plan of Jetting Street

Key:



Photo location

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**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

**APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION AND OASIS FORM**

**Land 50 Metres West Of 1 And 2 Overton Lodge, Jetting Street,  
Milltown, Ashover, Derbyshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Works**

2019



**© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2019**

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

[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

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Prepared on behalf of: Stenfold Resources Ltd

Date of compilation: February 2019

Compiled by: Adrian Jacklin

Planning Reference: NED/17/00030/OL

Local Authority: North East Derbyshire

Site central NGR: SK 35408 62183



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development of one detached dwelling on Plot 3 which is land situated 50m west of 1 and 2 Overton Lodge, Jetting Street, Milltown, Ashover, Derbyshire.

1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the proposed development (Application Ref. No. NED/17/00030/OL). Conditions 15, 16 and 17 of the planning permission require the following.

15 *No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording and archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:*

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post-investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 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/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

16 *No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 15 above.*

17 *The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 16 above and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

1.3 Guidance has been provided by Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Archaeologist, on the programme of historic building recording and archaeological work required, recommending that historic building recording of built heritage structures around the site in the retaining walls and an archaeological recording of the rails within the surface of the site and any surviving below-ground remains associated with the Ashover Light Railway and quarry loading bays is undertaken prior to development works taking place. The built heritage structures, should be recorded at level 2/3 standard in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016) comprising a largely photographic record but with an interpretive drawn record of elevations. Some provision should also be made for observation/monitoring and recording during the repair process on the structures in



the retaining walls. As the site has some *in situ* rails at the surface relating to the Ashover Light Railway, these should be recorded along with the built heritage work, with a very shallow strip/scrape of the surface of the site then being undertaken to expose any remains of the Ashover Light Railway siding, including the remains of the quarrying loading bays, and then archaeological recording these remains.

1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the historic building and archaeological recording to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Plot 3, Jetting Street, Ashover, Derbyshire, in accordance with guidance provided by the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2018, 56) 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 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and covers an area of c.400m<sup>2</sup> centred on NGR SK 35408 62183. It is bounded to the north by Jetting Street, to the east by the driveway leading to Common Bank and Common Bank Cottage, to the south by an extant old quarry building and a bank of quarry spoil, and to the south-east and south-west by surviving walls of the former rail loading facility for Milltown Quarry. The ground surface of the proposed development area (PDA) is level and appears to be largely surfaced with stone flags.

2.1.2 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Limestone of the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation, with no overlying superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2019). There are no naturally formed soils within the PDA due to the previous land use of the site as the rail loading facility of Milltown Quarry.

### 2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The site for the proposed dwelling is the site of the former rail loading facility for Milltown Quarry which was in operation from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century until the 1930s, and possibly up to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Brown 2016). This activity is likely to have removed any evidence of earlier activity on the site, although an archway of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century limekiln survives, having been incorporated into the later screens/crusher building which still survives as upstanding built remains which form the south-western and north-western boundaries to the site. The retaining wall structures at the site contain evidence of three phases of work, the earliest relating to the lime kiln (18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century) and the two later phases belonging to two separate phases of quarry use, ending in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



2.2.2 The surface of the site contains evidence for probably the latest of these phases, corresponding to early 20<sup>th</sup> century loading bays associated with the Ashover Light Railway siding, which are also evidenced in the concrete structures at the site's northern boundary.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012), in particular the following objective:

- Research objectives 9I for the Modern (1750 to present) period: explore the evidence for continuing non-factory trades and industries (Knight *et al.* 2012, 132).

#### 3.2 Historic Building Recording Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the building recording is to provide an analytical record of the retaining wall structures.

3.2.2 The objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ♦ To produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ♦ To produce an annotation of the architect's/surveyor's elevation drawings of the existing structures.
- ♦ To produce an historic context account for the structures' to outline their historic significance.
- ♦ To produce an analytical account of the structures' origins, development and use.

#### 3.3 Intra-conversion Watching Brief Aim and Objective

3.3.1 The aim of the intra-conversion watching brief is to monitor the repair process and vegetation removal on the retaining walls.

3.3.2 The following objective will contribute towards accomplishing this aim.

- ♦ To record hidden structural building elements that will be exposed during the conversion process relating to the history, sequence, function or other aspect of the built heritage structures in the retaining walls.

#### 3.4 Archaeological Recording Aim and Objectives

3.4.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to identify and record the possible presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of



the Ashover Light Railway, followed by recording any remains of the Ashover Light Railway siding, including the remains of the quarrying loading bays that may exist on the proposed development site.

3.4.2 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation are as follows.

- ◆ To identify the presence/ absence of Ashover Light Railway.
- ◆ To record any remains of the Ashover Light Railway siding, including the remains of the quarrying loading bays
- ◆ To record all archaeological features encountered.
- ◆ To gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological with a view to evaluating their significance.

## 4 HISTORICAL BUILDING RECORDING

### 4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The exterior and interior of the built heritage structures in the retaining walls, once the vegetation has been removed will be recorded to a level 2/3 standard in line with Historic England's (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*.

### 4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 All aspects of the building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

4.2.2 The photographic record will be undertaken using colour digital photography taken using a Canon EOS 1200D (16 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.2.3 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the built heritage structures in the retaining walls. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the walls can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development/use.



4.2. The building recording drawn record will include the following.

- ◆ Site location plan at a suitable scale (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:50).
- ◆ A plan(s) indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- ◆ An annotation of the architect's/surveyor's elevation drawings of the existing structures.

### **4.3 Completion of the Building Recording**

4.3.1 Development work may not commence until the primary site archive has been signed off to discharge the archaeological planning condition by the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and until the programme for reporting, publication and archiving has been submitted and approved in writing.

### **4.4 Report**

4.4.1 Following completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary.
- ◆ Introductory statement.
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project.
- ◆ Methodology.
- ◆ Precise location of the buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- ◆ A discussion of the built heritage structures' form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance, together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the built heritage structures.
- ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the built heritage structures' will be produced.
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the built heritage structures', an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence.
- ◆ Discussion and conclusions.
- ◆ References.
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.



- ◆ A register of photographs taken.
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

6.5.2 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Derbyshire Record Office. A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

## 4.5 Archive Deposition

4.5.1 A paper archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, will be prepared by ARS Ltd and submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance Derbyshire Record Office, in a format agreed in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the Archivist (Museums of Derbyshire 2016a).

4.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

4.5.3 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.5.4 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Derbyshire Record Office. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.5.5 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 Record Office. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

4.5.6 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

4.5.7 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

## 5 INTRA-CONVERSION WATCHING BRIEF

### 5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 An intra-conversion watching brief, if required to be undertaken, is to monitor the conversion/repair process on the structures in the retaining walls.



## 5.2 General Statement of Practice

5.2.1 All elements of the intra-demolition watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014c).

5.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of historic building recording.

5.2.3 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

5.2.4 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist requirements.

5.2.5 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

## 5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 The duration of the works will be dictated by the length and scope of the conversion/repair works as well as the nature of the potential structural building elements to be recorded. Consultation between the client, ARS Ltd and Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be required on completion of the repair works to ensure that any archaeological remains affected by development works have been adequately recorded.

5.3.2 The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop work in order to investigate potential structural building elements and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

5.3.3 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant structural building elements will be recorded. A photographic survey of the building will be conducted using high resolution digital photography (minimum of 16 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

5.3.4 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.4 Report

5.4.1 The intra-conversion watching brief report will be incorporated into the 'historical building recording' report (see section 4.4 above).





## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

### 6.1 Coverage

6.1.1 The archaeological recording will cover the surface of the PDA.

### 6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 All elements of the archaeological monitoring will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014c).

6.2.2 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

6.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

6.2.4 The mechanical excavator will undertake a very shallow strip/scrape of the PDA to reveal any archaeological remains, e.g. rail lines relating to the Ashover Light Railway.

6.2.5 All excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

6.2.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the strip/scrape, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

6.2.7 All archaeological features will be planned and, if required, sectioned as a minimum objective.

6.2.8 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

6.2.9 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Derby and Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner:  
Dr Robert Hunter  
St Katherine's House,  
St. Mary's Wharf  
Mansfield Road  
Derby  
DE1 3TQ  
Tel: 01332 613014

Finds Liaison Officer:  
Alastair Willis  
Museum and Art Gallery  
The Strand  
Derby  
DE1 1BS  
Tel: 01332 641 903





6.2.10 A site meeting may need to be arranged with the Derby and Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the findspot is required.

6.2.11 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500 $\mu$  mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Regional Historic England Science Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

### 6.3 Recording

6.3.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

6.3.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and any section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

6.3.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

6.3.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

6.3.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital camera (10 megapixels as minimum), and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

### 6.4 Finds Processing and Storage

6.4.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

6.4.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

6.4.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by



abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

6.4.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

6.4.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

6.4.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

6.4.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

## **6.5 Report**

6.5.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out and a description and interpretation of the findings. The report will also include the following.

- ◆ A non-technical summary
- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Geological and topographical setting
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- ◆ Discussion on the results of the evaluation
- ◆ Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts
- ◆ An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development
- ◆ Conclusions and recommendations
- ◆ Sources
- ◆ Copy of the WSI and OASIS form.
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections



6.5.2 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

6.5.3 Depending on the outcome of the archaeological recording report, and in consultation with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, the archaeological recording report might be incorporated into the 'historical building recording' report (see section 4 above).

## 6.6 Archive Deposition

6.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016b) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield*.

6.2 An accession number will be obtained prior to project commencement from Weston Park Museum.

6.3 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and Weston Park Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity.

6.4 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by Weston Park Museum).

6.5 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*, and *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield* (Museums of Derbyshire, 2016b).

6.6 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the Weston Park Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

6.7 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

6.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

6.9 At the start of work 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 Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).General Items

## 7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring the historic building recording and archaeological recording. Ideally, 7 days’ notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given by ARS Ltd to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist in order that arrangements for monitoring the work may be made.

Steve Baker  
 County Archaeologist  
 Conservation, Heritage and Design Service  
 Derbyshire County Council  
 Shand House  
 Dale Road South  
 Matlock  
 Derbyshire  
 DE4 3RY  
 Tel: 01629 01629 539773

7.2 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, or their representative, for the purpose of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

## 8 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

8.1 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
Late February 2019	Historical building recording
March 2019	Historical Building report and archive
After early March 2019	Intra-conversion watching brief, if required
After early March 2019	Intra-conversion watching brief report and archive
After early March 2019	Archaeological recording
After early March 2019	Archaeological recording report and archive

8.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Robin Holgate MCIfA, General Manager at ARS Ltd. The building recording and intra-conversion watching brief, if required, will be carried out by Emma Grange (BA Hons, MA, PCIfA) of ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably experienced archaeologist and member of core staff at either Project Officer or Assistant Project Officer grade..





8.3 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
♦ Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Romano-British small finds:	Alex Croom
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Medieval and post-medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Gary Taylor MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

## 9 GENERAL ITEMS

### 9.1 Health and Safety

9.1.1 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 our 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 and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

### 9.2 Insurance Cover

9.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£5 million) and all-risks cover.

### 9.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

9.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.



## 9.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

## 9.5 Publication and dissemination

9.5.1 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 and, potentially, other appropriate publications (e.g. Archaeology Conservation in Derbyshire).

## 9.6 Publicity and Copyright

9.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## 10 REFERENCES

- ADS/Digital Antiquity. 2011. *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*.
- British Geological Survey 2019. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 13th February 2019].
- Brown, A. 2016. *A Heritage Impact Assessment of Plot 3, Jetting Street, Fallgate, Derbyshire*. ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/172.
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- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
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- Knight, D., Vyner, B., and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. 2018. *The National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.
- Museums of Derbyshire. 2016a. *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derbyshire Record Office*. Matlock, Derbyshire County Archaeological Services.
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- Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.







## **FIGURES**





Site name: Plot 3, Jetting Street, Ashover  
 Date: February 2019  
 Drawn by: ARJ  
 Scale: Varies

-  Site Boundary
-  North East Derbyshire District Boundary

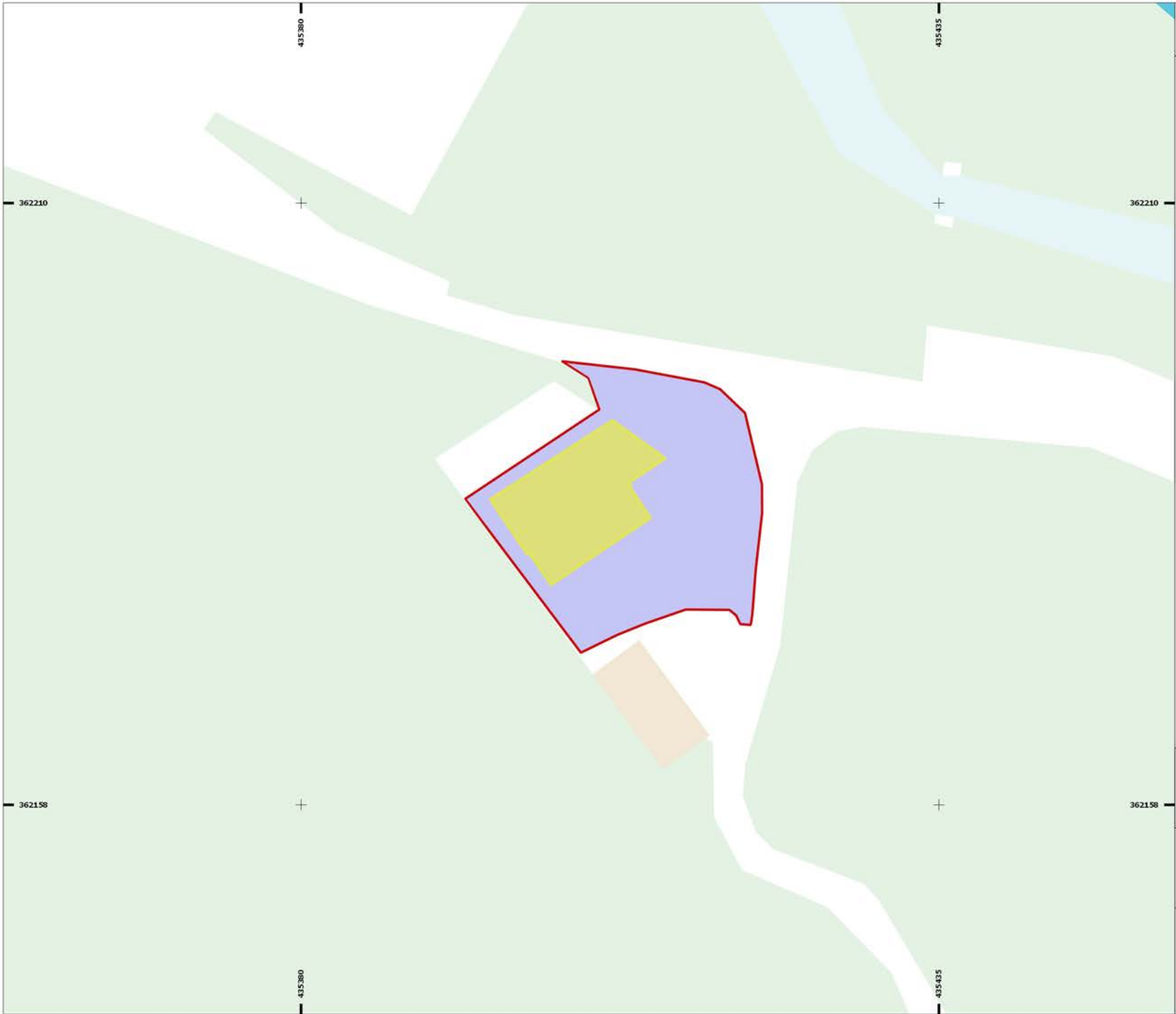


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 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com






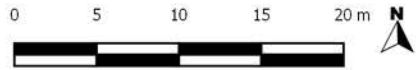
This drawing: © ARS Ltd  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.  
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**Figure 1:  
 Site location**



**Figure 2: Archaeological Works**

-  Site Boundary
-  Proposed Building Location
-  Area of Archaeological Works



Site name: Plot 3, Jetting Street, Ashover  
 Date: February 2019  
 Drawn by: ARJ  
 Scale: As Shown

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## OASIS ID: archaeol5-371921

### Project details

Project name	Plot 3, Jetting Street
Short description of the project	Plot 3, Jetting Street historic building recording of retaining walls.
Project dates	Start: 22-07-2019 End: 29-10-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NED/17/00030/OL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE ASHOVER Plot 3, Jetting Street
Postcode	S45 0EY
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 35409 62183 53.155310195236 -1.470421373388 53 09 19 N 001 28 13 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Dr. Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Robin Holgate
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Stenford Resources Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Services
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire Record Office

Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

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Entered by George Nuth (george@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 29 October 2019