



making sense of heritage

Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Ref: 102200.01
December 2013



Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MWH Global (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) of land at Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Site'; NGR 425750, 347730). This assessment was requested by the Client to inform arrangements for the upgrade and expansion of the Sewage Treatment Works, by defining the nature, location, and relative significance of potential heritage assets at the Site.

The development will not directly impact any designated heritage assets. However, this assessment has established that there is a potential archaeological interest at the Site with the construction of the Site's compound having the potential to result in the damage to or loss of buried archaeological features. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

There is a medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains with an unknown potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains to be located at the western extent of the Site. It is likely that any potential remains at the eastern extent of the Site have been heavily truncated by the construction of the Sewage Treatment Works and presence of deciduous woodland. The lack of intrusive investigations within the Study Area means the full potential here could not be adequately assessed based on the available information.

Due to a medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains and the unknown potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains at the western extent of the Site, and within the wooded area at the east, additional archaeological work may be required during construction of the proposed compound and the extension of the sewage treatment works. This may include a watching brief during groundworks associated with construction.

Due to the presence of 'Important' hedgerows which cross the Site, the local authority will need to be notified prior to their removal.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, with all future work undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced in advance of any Site works.



Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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The report was researched and compiled and illustrated by Amy Farrington McCabe and Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Grace Corbett.



Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MWH Global (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) of land at Hulland Ward Sewage Treatment Works, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Site'; NGR 425750,347730) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This assessment was requested by the Client to inform arrangements for the upgrade and expansion of the Sewage Treatment Works, including a temporary construction compound, by defining the nature, location, and relative significance of potential heritage assets at the Site.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located c. 400m north of the village of Hulland Ward and encompasses an existing Sewage Treatment Works to the east of Moss Lane and an area of agricultural land to the west of the Lane.
- 1.2.2 The Site crosses gently sloping land, sloping downhill from 185m at the western extent to 178m aOD at the eastern extent. The underlying geology of the Site is predominantly comprised of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation with no characterisation of the superficial geology available (British Geological Survey Sheet 125 – Derby).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

- 2.1.1 An assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.
- 2.1.2 The historic environment, as defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012): Annex 2, comprises:
- 'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*
- 2.1.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a heritage asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets in and around the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 1km from the Site;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting.*

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- *The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county.*
- *National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Leicestershire Records Office*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at Derbyshire Records Office and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.*

2.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the bibliography section of this report.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 The Site was visited on December 13th 2013. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were overcast but clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

2.5 Assessment criteria

2.5.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

2.5.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:



'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

2.5.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value.** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
- **Historical value.** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.*
- **Aesthetic value.** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
- **Communal value.** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects*

2.5.4 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

Significance	Factors Determining Significance
International	World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence



2.6 Chronology

2.6.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Table 2: Chronological periods

Palaeolithic	500,000 – 9500 BC
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200 BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Medieval	1066 – 1500
Post-medieval	1500 – 1800
19th century	1800 – 1899
Modern	1900 – present day

2.7 Best practice

2.7.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2012).

2.8 Assumptions and limitations

2.8.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

2.8.2 The records held by the DHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.9 Copyright

2.9.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 National planning policy framework

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.
- 3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
 - *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
 - *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
 - *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);*
 - *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

3.3 Local development framework

- 3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundary of the Derbyshire Dales District Council. Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan (adopted November 2009) provides policies which govern and control development across the district, including planning policies and guidance relating to both designated and undesignated heritage assets

(available digitally at <http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/planning-a-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan-2005/248-local-plan>)

- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present Site are presented in **Appendix 2**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known heritage assets within and around the Site and Study Area and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential heritage assets which may survive.

- 4.1.2 A gazetteer of the heritage assets and findspots referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Assets are numbered from **1-14** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 1**.

4.2 Previous studies

- 4.2.1 The Site and Study Area have not yet been subject to any archaeological interventions, with work limited to a previous desk-based assessment for a pipeline development between Ashbourne and the village of Hulland (ARCUS 2007). The scheme extended approximately 7km, and showed a low potential for archaeology predating the medieval period within the region.

4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site, with one Scheduled Monument (**WA1**) and nine Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA2-6, 9-12**) distributed across the Study Area.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 4.4.1 The Derbyshire Dales is characterised by a lack of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology, with the Uplands in the north of Derbyshire containing the highest frequency of archaeological features from these periods, perhaps reflecting the distribution of habitation or the bias in preservation due to later and contemporary land use (Myers 2006a, 2).
- 4.4.2 The absence of features dating to later prehistoric periods within the Study Area is not reflected in the broader patterns of activity for this period within Derbyshire. Any potential preservation bias is not reflected in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, with the Derbyshire Dales accounting for 60-70% of all features within Derbyshire from these periods (Myers 2006, 1). This comparatively high percentage of archaeological remains in Derbyshire is also reflected in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Barrett 2006; Myers 2006b).
- 4.4.3 The absence of known evidence within the Site and Study Area does not negate the possibility of buried prehistoric archaeological features within the area.



Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 4.4.4 Whilst no physical archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been found within the Site or Study Area, it is likely that the surrounding landscape was settled during this period.
- 4.4.5 The name Hulland Ward, a 'Hill-spur cultivated land' derives from the Old English '*hōh*' meaning a sharply projecting piece of ground with '*land*' possibly relating to a new arable area as well as a strip field-system (University of Nottingham 2013).
- 4.4.6 Listed in the Domesday Book as *Hoilant*, the village is described as an insubstantial settlement of two villagers and two smallholders, under the Lordship of Geoffrey Alselin, with two acres of meadow, and 3.3 ploughlands. The village of Biggin, situated approximately 800m to the north of Site, does not appear within the Domesday Book, however its name toponymy from the Old English *nīwe* meaning new and *bigging* the Middle English for a building, suggests that the area was occupied during this period (Open Domesday 2013).
- 4.4.7 The Scheduled Monument of Duncote Farm (**WA1**), a medieval moated farmhouse, is situated approximately 660m to the northeast of the Site. Approximately 6,000 medieval moated farmhouses dating between 1250 and 1350 have been identified within England, with the moat a symbol of status and wealth rather than defensive and usually associated with domestic or religious buildings. Duncote Farm is considered to be a well-preserved example, with observable evidence for at least one building and the potential for retention of buried remains of other structures on the island.
- 4.4.8 Further potential medieval evidence can be seen on modern satellite imagery, which shows ridge and furrow to the south of the Site. Vestments of ridge and furrow can also be seen throughout the Study Area, with the most prominent to the south of Millington Green in the east of the Study Area and to the west of Biggin situated to the north of Site. No further medieval remains lie within its vicinity.

Post-medieval and 19th century

- 4.4.9 There are no recorded post-medieval features on Site, with seven known post-medieval features situated within the Study Area. These remains predominately relate to post-medieval residential occupation of the region, with five Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA3-6**) distributed across the north of the Study Area. These appear to be predominately concentrated in and around the villages of Biggin and Millington Green.
- 4.4.10 The intensification of agricultural practices was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the land-owner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible, though land enclosure began occurring before the acts were passed. This resulted in the abandonment of the ridge and furrow system and the widespread enclosure of the landscape, which was largely complete by the mid-19th century. The Hulland Ward Enclosure Plan of 1771 (**Figure 2**) shows that the Site is located within agricultural land which, as early as the late 18th century was characterised largely by planned enclosure, with only a small number of fields associated with the Hulland Ward village core retaining their former strip field arrangement.
- 4.4.11 The Derby to Brassington Turnpike road (**WA7**), now the contemporary route of Dog Lane to the west of Site, before merging with the A517 and diverting southeast towards Derby. This turnpike was one of the first in Derbyshire, constructed in 1738 to connect the

Loughborough Trust road, and attempted to connect Manchester to the south as part of wider turnpike network (Radley & Penny 1972, 95).

- 4.4.12 The former route of Ashbourne to Openwoodgate (via Belper) turnpike road (**WA8**) is formed by the contemporary route of the A517. Opened in 1764 the turnpike adjoined the Derby-Sheffield turnpike widening the Peak District and Derbyshire turnpike network (Radley & Penny 1972, 106).
- 4.4.13 There are no recorded 19th century features on Site, with six known 19th century features situated within the Study Area. These remains predominately relate to 19th century residential occupation of the region, with four Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA9-12**) distributed to the west of the Study Area. These appear to be predominately concentrated in and around Dog Lane, the contemporary route of the Derby to Brassington Turnpike road (**WA7**). Two non-designated 19th century features, the Chapel House (**WA13**) and the disused Chalybeate well (**WA14**), are situated at Millington Green to the east of the Site.
- 4.4.14 In spite of the Sites close proximity to an extensive transport network no changes can be seen on Site from the 19th to early 20th century, with the largest visible landscape impact being the loss of boundaries across the Study Area (**Figure 2**). The Site continued in use as agricultural land within the west, with the east of the Site undergoing development between 1962 and 1977, with the construction of the present sewage treatment works.
- 4.4.15 In the wider Study Area there is boundary loss throughout the 19th and 20th centuries with the remaining field boundaries identified as historically '*Important*' hedgerows due to their presence on the 1773 Hulland Ward Enclosure Map.
- 4.4.16 The village of Hulland Ward, in the south of the Study Area, rapidly expanded between the 1950's and 1970's, having remained comparatively static throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.5 Historic landscape character

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Derbyshire is held by the DHER. The western extent of the Site is characterised as planned enclosure formed of small to medium regular fields with no vestments of ridge and furrow recorded. The eastern extent of the Site, presently occupied by the Sewage Treatment Works, is characterised as small irregular fields with irregular field boundaries and with no vestments of ridge and furrow recorded.
- 4.5.2 Adjacent to the Site to the north is Biggin Brook, a broadleaf plantation. With the exception of nearby settlements; the surrounding landscape is predominantly formed of planned enclosure and small irregular fields.
- 4.5.3 The construction of the 20th century Sewage Treatment Works appears to have been the only major development to have occurred on Site, with little changing throughout the landscape since the 19th century, primarily due to the lands suitability as agricultural land and the lack of impetus for vast expansion from the nearby settlements. Boundary loss is evident across the Study Area, with the HLC ascribing approximately 10-30% boundary loss.

4.6 Site visit

- 4.6.1 The Site visit aimed to record any previously unknown archaeological features within the Site and to place known heritage assets within their setting.



- 4.6.2 Situated to the north of Hulland Ward, the west of the Site covers a large rectangular pasture field (**Plate 1**), formed of undulating land with a prominent rise within the centre of the field and enclosed by a historic 'Important' hedgerow. No extant archaeological remains were visible, with the west of the field decreasing in elevation, sloping towards a natural brook, indicating that the central rise would appear to be geological in nature forming part of a former river terrace.
- 4.6.3 A small Sewage Treatment Works forms the eastern extent of the Site, with the Site sloping downhill from Moss Lane, traversing gently undulating land, with the filter beds cut into the hillside and reaching depths of up to 3m (**Plate 2-4**). The south of the Site is bound by a tributary of Biggin Brook, forming a sharp scarp approximately 2m in depth. Land to the east assigned for future development was formed of deciduous plantation, with debris from the treatment works construction forming banks between the vegetation.
- 4.6.4 With the exception of the entrance way to the east of the Site, the Sewage Treatment Works is screened from the surrounding landscape by dense vegetation. The vegetation to the south of the eastern extent of Site may have once been a historic 'Important' hedgerow; however the encroachment of tree and shrub growth has amalgamated any former vestments into the contemporary woodland on Site.
- 4.6.5 No other additional archaeological remains were recorded on Site.

5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

5.2 Known heritage assets

Designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 There are no recorded designated heritage assets within the Site, with ten situated recorded in the Study Area. A Scheduled Monument (**WA1**) is located approximately 660m to the north east of Site, with nine Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA2-6 & 9-12**) distributed across the Study Area; the closest of which is the house to east of hillside farm (**WA6**), 83m to the north of Site.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 5.2.2 There are no non-designated heritage assets within the Site, with a total of four features in the surrounding Study Area.



- 5.2.3 Two post-medieval features are located to the south and the west of the Site. The Derby to Brassington turnpike road (**WA7**) is now formed by the contemporary route of Dog Lane, before briefly joining the A517 before diverting southeast towards Derby. The former route of Ashbourne to Openwoodgate (via Belper) turnpike road (**WA8**) is formed by the A517.
- 5.2.4 Situated to the northeast of the Site at Nether Biggin, are the disused Chalybeate Well (**WA14**) and the Chapel House (**WA13**), both 19th century in date.
- 5.2.5 The Site to the west is bound by containing the Site is bound by historic 'Important' hedgerows.

5.3 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.3.1 The east of the Site is occupied by a Sewage Treatment Works whose construction is likely to have resulted in significant damage to potential archaeological remains. The western extent of the Site is situated within agricultural land, with cartographic evidence showing that the landscape of the Site and Study Area has remained agricultural land since the early 19th century and was likely used as such throughout the historic period. Prolonged agricultural practices within the area may have caused disturbance to archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period for the remainder of the Site. The presence of extensive tree growth and construction debris at the eastern extent of the Site may have also caused disturbance to archaeological features.

5.4 Summary

- 5.4.1 The following table presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets at the Site and Study Area.
- 5.4.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.
- 5.4.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the site, based on a site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant site information (e.g. HER event records).

Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
Medium	Medieval	The landscape of the Site and Study Area was used for agricultural purposes during this time. Due to the continued use as agricultural land there is a medium risk of remains from the medieval periods to be encountered, such as field boundaries and strip lynchets. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential	Unknown



	Post-medieval/ 19 th century	It is known from cartographic sources that the Site was used for agricultural purposes. Due to the continued use as agricultural land there is a medium risk of remains from these periods to be encountered, such as field boundaries. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives.	Local	Evidential	Poor
Unknown	Prehistoric	No prehistoric sites have been recorded within the Site or Study Area however a lack of intrusive investigations means their presence cannot be discounted. Whilst agricultural practices may have effected preservation the level of impact is currently unknown. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives	Regional	Evidential	Unknown
	Romano-British	No Romano-British findspots or features have been recorded within the Study Area however a lack of intrusive investigations means their presence cannot be discounted. Whilst agricultural practices may have effected preservation the level of impact is currently unknown. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives	Regional	Evidential	Unknown
	Anglo-Saxon	No Anglo-Saxon material has been found within the Study Area. During this period the Site is likely to have been in use for agricultural purposes. Whilst agricultural practices may have effected preservation the level of impact is currently unknown. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives	Regional	Evidential	Unknown

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives the “...*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...*” (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Proposed development

6.2.1 The proposed development within the Site will comprise the upgrade and expansion of the Sewage Treatment Works, with a temporary compound and access, topsoil storage and materials store. Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations:



- *Topsoil stripping of the Site*
- *Excavations for a compound area*
- *Extension of the current sewage treatment works to the east*

6.3 Statement of impact

Designated heritage assets

- 6.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 6.3.2 Development on Site will affect the historic '*Important*' hedgerow to the western extent of the Site, as it will be partially removed during the widening of the entrance to the Site compound.

Archaeological potential

- 6.3.3 The construction of the compound area and extension to the proposed Sewage Treatment Works has the potential to result in the damage or destruction to or loss of buried archaeological features. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.
- 6.3.4 Due to the sustained use as agricultural land, it is possible that the Sites continual use may have caused damage to any potential *in situ* archaeological remains. However, due to the potential depth of earlier archaeological features, the degree of damage by ploughing to remains predating the medieval period may be limited. The construction of a service reservoir during the mid-20th century at the eastern extent of the Site may have caused the permanent destruction of any archaeological features which may have been present within its footprint. The level of impact within the wooded area is currently unknown.
- 6.3.5 There is a medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains with an unknown potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains to be located at the western extent of the Site. It is likely that any potential remains at the eastern extent of the Site have been heavily truncated by the construction of the sewage treatment works. The lack of intrusive investigations in the Study Area means the full potential here could not be adequately assessed based on the available information.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.6 The Site is characterised as planned enclosure with the land immediately west of the Site classified as a farm complex. Holwell Mouth to the northeast of Site has been characterised as broadleaved woods with sinuous boundaries. The remained of the surrounding landscape, other than the nearby villages, falls within the broad categorisation of fields and enclosed land.
- 6.3.7 Whilst the proposed extension of the sewage treatment works will be extant and will not reflect the landscape historic use, due to the existing presence of the 20th century sewage treatment works it is not felt that additional construction on Site will have an adverse impact the historic landscape. Historic or '*Important*' hedgerows have been identified on the western extent of the Site forming the Sites field boundaries, and will be adversely affected during construction.



7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

7.1.1 There is a medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains with an unknown potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains to be located at the western extent of the Site, and potentially within the wooded area at the eastern side of the Site. It is likely that any potential remains at the eastern extent of the Site, within the footprint of the existing works, have been heavily truncated by the construction of the sewage treatment works.

7.2 Mitigation

7.2.1 Due to a medium potential for medieval and post-medieval remains and the unknown potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains at the western extent of the Site, additional archaeological work may be required during construction of the proposed compound and any work within the wooded area at the east. This may a watching brief during groundworks associated with construction.

7.2.2 Due to the presence of '*Important*' hedgerows within the western extent of the Site, the local authority will need to be notified prior to their removal.

7.2.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities, with all future work undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced in advance of any Site works.



8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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

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8.2 Historic Environment Records

Derbyshire Historic Environment Record

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

Hulland Enclosure Map 1771 D57/2

Biggin Tithe Map 1841 D3105/14/1

British Geological Survey Sheet 125 – Derby

Ordnance Survey Map 1880, 1:2.500

Ordnance Survey Map 1900, 1:2.500

Ordnance Survey Map 1922, 1: 2.500

Ordnance Survey Map 1955, 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey Map 1962 Land Use survey, 1:10,560



Ordnance Survey Map 1977, 1:2,500

8.4 Online resources

EH Heritage Gateway <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

EH National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/default.aspx>

EH Pastscape <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

WA No	HER No/ EH List entry	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
1	MDR2738/ 1011435	Duncote Farm moated site	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	426574	348041
2	1109430	Duncote Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	426543	347995
3	1109431	Home Farm Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	425890	348602
4	1109432	Rose Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	426201	347945
5	MDR2744/1109434	Biggin House	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	425972	348539
6	1311916	House to East of Hillside Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	425670	347851
7	MDR11610	Derby to Brassington (via Hulland Ward) turnpike road		Post-medieval	428184	345384
8	MDR11619	Ashbourne to Openwoodgate (via Belper) turnpike road		Post-medieval	428095	346517
9	1109433	The Grange	Grade II Listed Building	19th century	425435	348103
10	MDR12603/ 1109438	Christ Church	Grade II Listed Building	19th century	424917	347422
11	1109440	Hulland Grange	Grade II Listed Building	19th century	425052	347690
12	1138321	Cottage At Road Junction, (Opposite Rose Cottage) a Outbuilding	Grade II Listed Building	19th century	424804	347912
13	MDR12604	Chapel House, Nether Lane, Nether Biggin		19th century	426220	347835
14	MDR14108	Chalybeate well (disused), Nether Lane, Millington Green		19th century	426273	347760



9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

National and Local Planning Policy

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.
n/a	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128	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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129	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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 132	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.



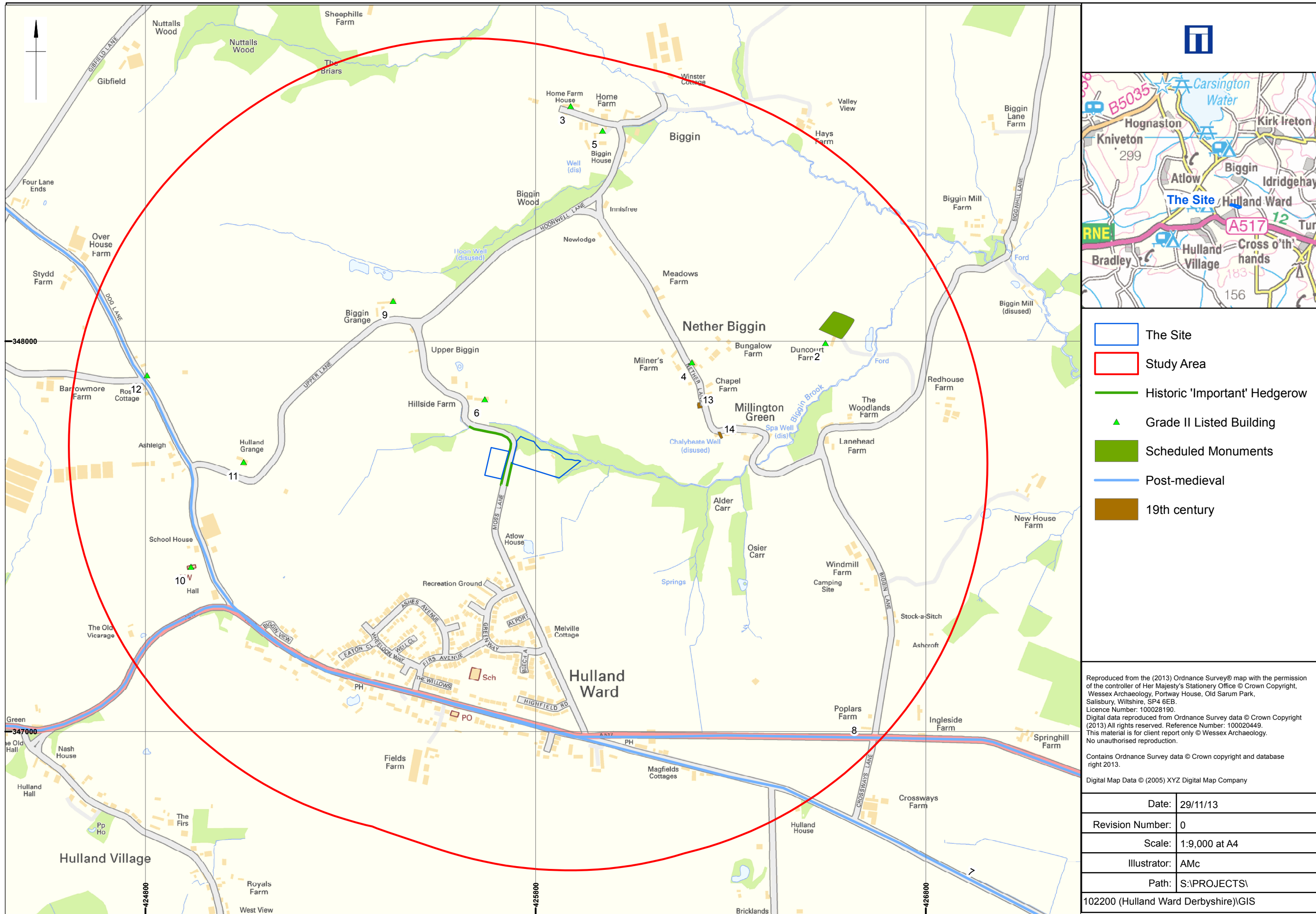
Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated 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.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
NPPF	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002)	Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is: a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.
Policy NBE16	Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan	Development Affecting A Listed Building Planning permission for development will only be granted where it does not have an adverse impact upon the special character or setting of a listed building.



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
Policy NBE20	Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan	<p>Planning permission for development adjacent to or within the curtilage of an Heritage Asset* and used to fund the repair, restoration or improvement of a Heritage Asset will not be granted unless;</p> <p>(a) it can be demonstrated that it is the only viable means of repairing, restoring or improving the Heritage Asset and;</p> <p>(b) it would not have an adverse impact on the archaeological, architectural, historic, or landscape interest of the heritage asset or its setting and;</p> <p>(c) it can be demonstrated that the development is the minimum necessary to secure the long-term future of the heritage asset and;</p> <p>(d) the benefits that accrue from the development outweigh any long-term disbenefits</p> <p>*Heritage Asset is defined as any scheduled monument and other archaeological remains, listed buildings, other historic buildings of more local significance, conservation areas or registered park and gardens.</p>
Policy NBE24	Derbyshire Dales District Council Local Plan	<p>Planning permission will not be granted for development likely to disturb or have an adverse impact upon Scheduled Monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains or their setting.</p> <p>Planning permission for development likely to disturb or have an adverse impact upon other important archaeological or heritage features, or their setting will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that;</p> <p>(a) the feature can be preserved in-situ, or;</p> <p>(b) where in-situ preservation is not feasible mitigation measures can be put in place that minimises any adverse impact upon the feature and its setting.</p> <p>Where appropriate the Council will impose conditions or seek to negotiate a Section 106 Obligation to</p>

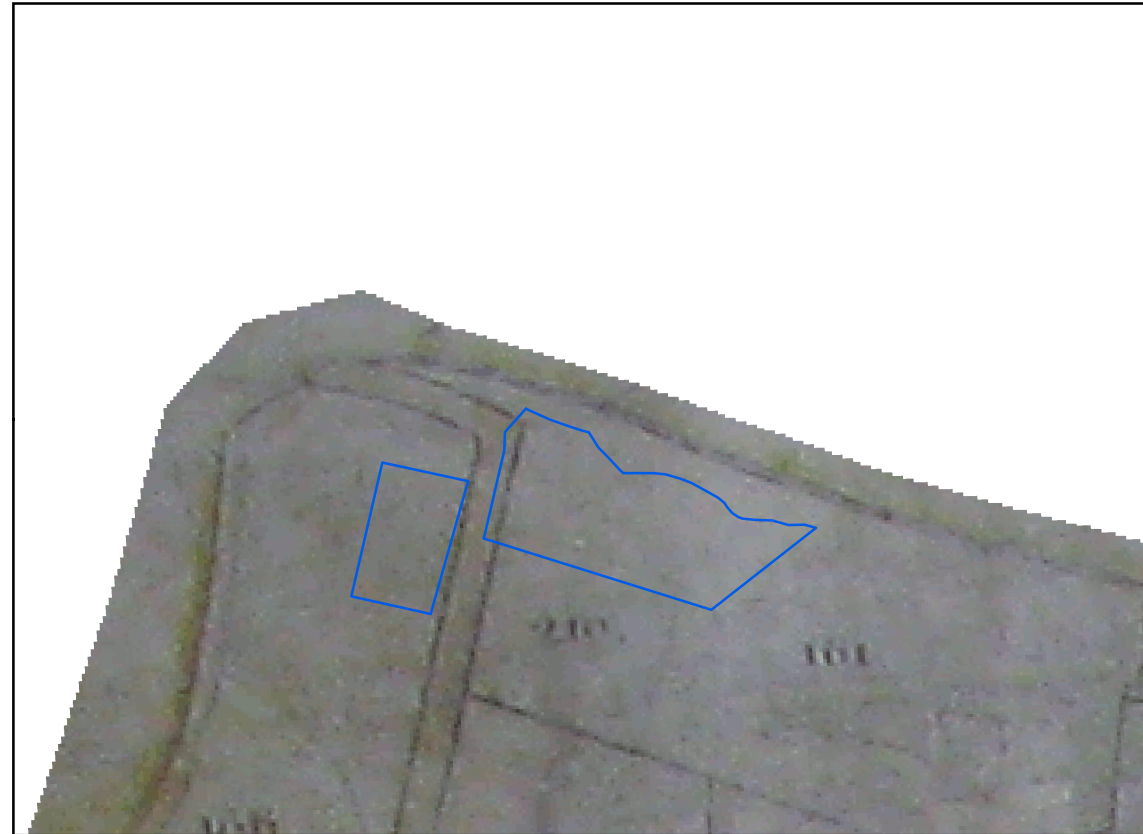


Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
		ensure appropriate investigation and recording, before and during development.



Site location, Study Area and known heritage resource (based on DHER and other sources)

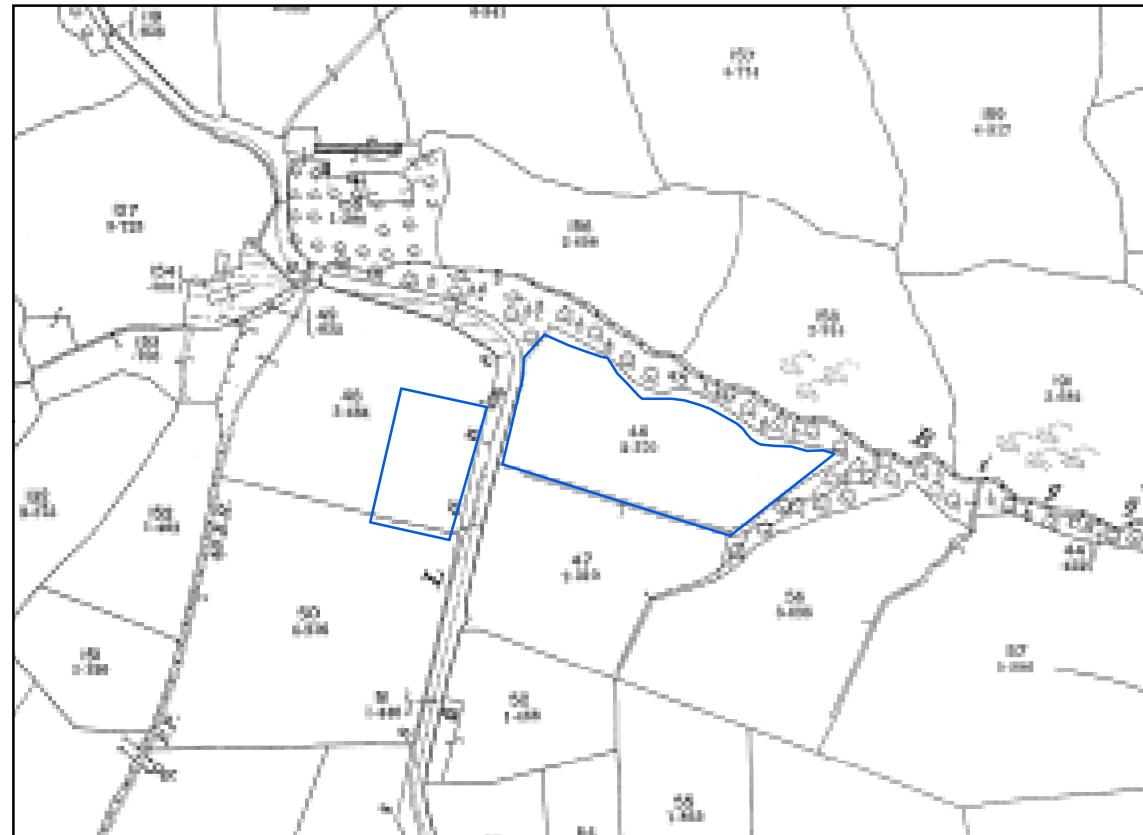
Figure 1



A. Hlland Ward Enclosure Plan 1771



B. 1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map



C. B. 1900 Ordnance Survey Map



D. 1962 Ordnance Survey Map



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The Site

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Plate 1: Proposed location of Site compound



Plate 2: View facing east across sewage treatment works



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Plate 3: View facing west across the works



Plate 4: Proposed location of works expansion

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