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ILLUSTRATIONS

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PLATES

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report provides an assessment of the potential impacts on the archaeology and cultural heritage of the Middleton Common Pipeline phase 2 (**illustration 1**) which could result from the proposed development. The desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify the existing baseline conditions and then assess the magnitude of impacts resulting from the development.

Cultural heritage encompasses archaeological features and attributes of the historic environment. Cultural heritage features may include upstanding structures/remains and their settings, earthworks, buried remains and artefact scatters. Cultural heritage significance is also acquired through the relationship between physical features and more conceptual elements such as design, social memories, tradition, innovation, rarity or group value.

1.1 Planning Context

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) Archaeology and Planning (1990) provides guidance for the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains, which are considered to be non-renewable. There is a presumption for the preservation *in situ* of archaeological remains, whether or not they are Scheduled Monuments.

PPG16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process and provides a framework for the investigation of sites to determine the archaeological impact of proposed development. It also provides a framework for the management of remains, including preservation *in situ*, or by record where planners decide that physical preservation is not justified.

Paragraph 19 states:

"The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage... In their own interests, therefore, prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains."

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to establish the archaeological and historical background of the site, and to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological features. The impact of the development proposals on buried archaeological deposits was also noted.

2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Derbyshire Record Office;

- Matlock Local Studies Library;
- ARCUS Archives;
- Secondary published sources.

2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was made by Tim Cooper. This involved a walk-over survey of the proposal area, to discover if any features or finds of archaeological interest were visible. Land use and areas of previous disturbance that would affect the survival of sub-surface archaeology were also noted.

3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3.1 References

1990. Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16): 'Archaeology and Planning'. Department of the Environment.

3.2 Historic maps and Documents

1819 Enclosure Plan of Middleton by Youlgreave (Derbyshire Record Office Q/RI 109)

1877-79 Ordnance Survey 1:25 inch map sheet 28.5

1877-79 Ordnance Survey 1:25 inch map sheet 28.6

1877-79 Ordnance Survey 1:25 inch map sheet 28.9

1877-79 Ordnance Survey 1:25 inch map sheet 28.10

1950 Sale Catalogue and Plan of Middleton Hall Estate (Derbyshire Record Office)

4 CONSULTATIONS CARRIED OUT TO DATE

Sarah Whiteley the PDNPA curatorial archaeologist has been consulted regarding the character of the archaeological resources in the area and the aims of the desk-based assessment.

5 BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.1 Gazetteer of archaeological sites

Six archaeological sites are recorded within 500m of the proposed pipeline route by the Derbyshire SMR. The SMR site locations are shown on **illustration 2**.

Table 1: Gazetteer of known archaeological sites and features

Site no.	Description	Date	Status	NGR	SMR No.
1	Garratt's Piece Barrow	Sax		SK 1717 6261	10103 – MDR1553
2	Flint adze	Pre		SK 175 621	10154 –

					MDR1558
3	Flint core	Pre-LBA		SK 180 622	10144 – MDR1560
4	Two stone axes, whetstone and flint scraper found between 1848 and 1859	?		SK 176 634	10149 – MDR1574
5	Possible Anglo-Saxon bead	Sax		SK 1721 6256	31031 – MDR1640
6	Perforated adze in greywacke	BA		SK 180 622	10143 – MDR1657
7	lime kiln on 1950 estate map			SK	
8	quarry on 1950 estate map			SK	
9	quarry on 1950 estate map			SK	
10	Disturbed area, possible former quarrying site or remains of a lime kiln			SK	

Key to abbreviations used in Table 1

Pre – Prehistoric

BA – Bronze Age

LBA – Late Bronze Age

Sax – Saxon

?- Undated

5.2 Prehistoric

Middleton Common lies in the midst of an upland limestone landscape that is known to have had great significance throughout prehistory. The most prominent evidence of this is the Arbor Low henge monument which lies less than one kilometre to the west of the west terminus of the proposed pipeline route. In addition, there are a number of ritual and burial sites which cover a wide area and together constitute one of the most extensive prehistoric landscapes in the Peak District National Park.

There are five recognized sites of prehistoric, or probable prehistoric, date recorded by the SMR lying within 500m of the proposed route, though none are directly impacted by the it. They include the reputed 'Dark Age' barrow at Garratt's Piece (site 1) from which some of the artefacts recovered in the 19th century suggest prehistoric origins. The other prehistoric finds in the immediate area consist of stone axes, implements, and a flint core, with dates ranging from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Taken together they reinforce the evidence for significant prehistoric human activity in the area.

5.3 Early Medieval

Excavations in the 19th century at the site of a reputed barrow on land known as Garratt's Piece (site 1) recovered an inhumation and associated goods suggesting a burial dating to the 7th century A.D. though, as stated above, the site is likely to have had prehistoric origins. A possible Anglo-Saxon bead was also found nearby (site 5). These are the only

sites within 500m of the proposed pipeline route that have been assigned a date outside of the prehistoric, and they are not directly impacted by the development.

5.4 Post-Medieval: Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

Whilst there are no sites identified to the post-medieval period on the SMR, it is apparent from an analysis of historic maps that there were a great number of lead mine shafts, limestone quarries and lime kilns in the near vicinity of the pipeline route, some of which are marked on modern maps. Two of these limestone quarries (sites 8 and 9) were located close to the western terminus of the route (**illustration 2**). In addition, an area of disturbed ground was discovered to the west of Mere Farm during walk-over survey (site 10). The character of this feature is unclear but it might be the remains of a small quarry or lime kiln.

6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Assessment Methodology

The impact of the development on archaeological and cultural heritage features will be assessed with reference to the baseline environment as detailed in **Section 5** of this report. Further details of how this methodology will be applied to archaeology and the cultural heritage are provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Magnitude of impact

Magnitude	Description	Examples
Major	Impact resulting in a considerable change in baseline environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of a known or potential archaeological site (or setting) or historic structure (or setting) of regional, national or international significance Change in status of a known archaeological site or historic structure
Moderate	Impact resulting in a discernable change in baseline environmental conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of a known or potential archaeological site or historic structure with local/borough significance Increased knowledge from archaeological recording (intrusive archaeological works) or interpretation
Minor	Impact resulting in a discernable change in baseline conditions that can be tolerated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial loss of a known or potential archaeological site or historic structure of local/borough significance Sympathetic repair/consolidation of historic fabric
Neutral	No discernable change	

Construction impacts upon buried remains would include any operations involving ground disturbance, such as the stripping of topsoil and subsoil, the excavation of pipeline trenches, the construction of site compounds. Impacts upon archaeological deposits from ground disturbance would be negative, permanent and irreversible.

A positive impact would be the potential to increase the knowledge of the archaeological background of the area, and the nature of buried archaeology, through mitigation works.

Table 3 Archaeological potential for sites on the pipeline route

All sites are located on or immediately adjacent to the pipeline route.

Site No.	Description	Archaeological Potential	Potential Impact
10	Disturbed area, possibly a former quarry or kiln	low/moderate	moderate

6.2 Main areas of archaeological potential

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey has identified one features of potential archaeological significance; this is site 10 the disturbed area. Although this site is of unknown date and function it might be the remains of small scale quarrying or a kiln for lime burning. The extent of this site is also unknown and the extent of the impact of the pipeline is therefore unclear. Due to the uncertain nature of the site its archaeological potential is unclear but it is likely to be **low to moderate**.

In addition to site 10 the area has a **high** general potential for the discovery of unknown prehistoric remains either burial or ritual sites, or artefacts.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the desk based assessment and walkover survey a watching brief is recommended on the route of the pipeline. The watching brief should watch all ground works to monitor for archaeological deposits and artefacts. If archaeological remains are discovered time should be made available to clean sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits.

At site 10 the watching brief should make provision for a contingency to cover the discovery of more substantial archaeological remains that could require time to excavate.

8 PLATES



Plate 1 – View of pipeline route north-west from Rake Lane



Plate 2 – View of pipeline route north-west towards Pursglove Plantation



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Plate 8 – View west of reservoir at west terminus of pipeline route

9 ILLUSTRATIONS