



Development of Waste Treatment Facility, comprising Reception and Recycling Hall; Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) Facility; Advanced Conversion Technology (ACT) Facility; Power Generation and Export Facility; Education and Office Accommodation; Landscaping and Access.

Sinfin Lane, Derby

Resource Recovery Solutions (Derbyshire) Ltd

Environmental Statement

Chapter 14:

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

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14 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 This chapter assesses the potential likely effect of the implementation of the proposed development on cultural heritage in terms of archaeology, built heritage and the historic landscape. The likely impacts are assessed during both the construction and operational phases of the proposed development.

14.1.2 The aims of this study are to assess the likelihood of the proposed development site and study area to contain remains of cultural heritage significance and to provide an indication of what, if any, further work may be required with regard to mitigation.

14.1.3 The objectives of the project have been:

- to identify and assess the relative importance of cultural heritage features likely to be affected by the proposed development;
- to protect those features through the avoidance of direct impacts where possible and to design mitigation measures to preserve those features by record where avoidance is not possible, and;
- to protect the setting of cultural heritage features through both the design of the layout of the scheme and through measures such as planting.

14.1.4 The effect, if any, of the proposed development on below ground archaeological remains within and immediately surrounding the proposed development area has been considered. In addition, consideration was given to information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and historic landscapes from a wider area so that the effect, if any, of the proposed development on their setting could be considered. An iterative approach has been taken, based on any likely impact on their setting.

14.2 Legislation and Planning Context

Guidance

- 14.2.1 PPG 16 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (1990), provides advice to planning authorities regarding the protection of archaeology within the planning process. The guidance makes clear that prospective developers should make provision for the archaeological appraisal of a site when assessing a sites development potential (Section 2B, paragraph 18a, 1990).
- 14.2.2 PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) deals with Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields and the wider historic landscape.

Legislation

- 14.2.3 Listed buildings are protected under the provisions 54(i) of the Town and Country Planning Act (1971), as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) which empowers the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) to maintain a list of built structures of historic or architectural significance.
- 14.2.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), which had been updated in the National Heritage Act (1983). Scheduled Monuments are maintained on a list held by the Secretary of State for DCMS. Any alterations or works to a Scheduled Monument (including archaeological investigation) requires Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC).
- 14.2.5 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 includes guidelines that aim to protect hedgerows that have been assessed as 'important' in terms of criteria that include historical elements. Developments that would require the removal of any part of an 'important' hedgerow require a consent from the Local Planning Authority for that removal.
- 14.2.6 The key Regional and Local Planning Policies relevant to archaeology and cultural heritage are:

Regional Planning Policy

East Midlands Regional Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy), March 2009

Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing the Region's Natural and Cultural Heritage

- 14.2.7 Sustainable development should ensure the protection, appropriate management and enhancement of the Region's natural and cultural heritage. As a result, the following principles should be applied:

- the Region's internationally and nationally designated natural and historic assets should receive the highest level of protection;
- neither direct or indirect damage to EU designated Natura 2000 sites will be permitted;
- damage to natural and historic assets or their settings should be avoided wherever and as far as possible, recognising that such assets are usually irreplaceable;
- unavoidable damage must be minimised and clearly justified by a need for development in that location that outweighs the damage that would result;
- unavoidable damage which cannot be mitigated should be compensated for, preferably in a relevant local context, and where possible in ways which also contribute to social and economic objectives;
- there should be a net increase in the quality and active management of natural and historic assets across the Region in ways that promote adaption to climate change, and an increase in the quantity of environmental assets generally; and
- the Region's best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected from permanent loss or damage.

Policy 27: Regional Priorities for the Historic Environment

14.2.8 The historic environment should be understood, conserved and enhanced, in recognition of its own intrinsic value, and its contribution to the Region's quality of life.

14.2.9 Across the Region and particularly in areas where growth or regeneration is a priority, development should promote sensitive change of the historic environment. To achieve this, Local Planning Authorities should:

- identify and assess the significance of specific historic assets and their settings;
- use characterisation to understand their contribution to the landscape or townscape in areas of change;
- encourage the refurbishment and re-use of disused or under-used buildings of some historic or architectural merit and incorporating them sensitively into regeneration schemes;
- promote the use of local building materials; and
- recognise the opportunities for enhancing existing tourist attractions and for developing the potential of other areas and sites of historic interest as part of Green Infrastructure, having regard to potential impacts on biodiversity.

Local Planning Policy

Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan Saved Policies, September 2007

Environment Policy 13: World Heritage Sites

14.2.10 Development proposals that may affect an inscribed World Heritage Site will be carefully scrutinised. Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect such a site or its setting. Where development is permitted, opportunities will be taken, as appropriate, to enhance the site or its setting.

City of Derby Local Plan Review (CDLPR) January 2009

Policy E18: Conservation Areas

14.2.11 The City Council is committed to the preservation and enhancement of areas of special architectural or historical interest and will continue to review the boundaries of existing

Conservation Areas and designate new ones. The City Council will take into account the special architectural or historic interest of the area concerned, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Assessments will include specific local factors and any unlisted buildings which contribute to the special interest of the area.

Within Conservation areas, development proposals, including changes of use and conversions, should meet the following objectives:

- a. Preserve or enhance the special character of the Conservation Area;
- b. Encourage the physical and economic revitalisation of the Conservation Area; and
- c. Ensure that the new buildings enhance the Conservation Area in terms of the siting and alignment of the buildings, the materials used and the mass, scale and design of buildings.

14.2.12 Planning permission will not be granted for development which would be detrimental to the special character of Conservation Areas, including views into and out of them. Proposals for development and applications for Conservation Area Consent will not be approved where they would result in the demolition, or substantial demolition, of buildings that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area. Conservation Area Consent will be subject to conditions or a planning obligation to ensure that demolition does not take place until a contract for carrying out an approved detailed redevelopment scheme has been awarded. Where Conservation Area Consent is granted for the demolition of structures of historic interest, the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of building recording to take place prior to demolition.

Policy E19: Listed Buildings and Buildings of Local Importance

14.2.13 Proposals for development, and applications for Listed Building Consent, will not be approved where they would result in the demolition of statutory listed buildings. Proposals will also not be approved where they would have a detrimental effect on the special architectural or historic interest of a statutory listed building, its character or setting. Exceptions will only be made where there is a convincing case for demolition or alteration.

14.2.14 The City Council will also seek to ensure the conservation of locally important buildings and structures, including those on its Local List, by encouraging their retention, maintenance, appropriate use and restoration. The Council will therefore not normally approve development proposals that would have a detrimental effect on locally important buildings or structures as a result of:

- a. demolition or part demolition,
- b. inappropriate alteration or extension,
- c. impact on its setting or context.

14.2.15 In the case of buildings of local importance, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that all reasonable alternatives to demolition have been considered and found to be unrealistic.

14.2.16 Where proposals for alteration, extension or demolition would affect a listed building, or a locally important building or structure, and could involve a significant impact on the historic plan form or significant loss of historic fabric, applicants will be required to undertake an impact assessment before the application is determined. This should clarify the impact of the proposals on the building's historic fabric, character, appearance and setting as well as inform the design process.

14.2.17 Where development proposals are approved that would involve the demolition or alteration of a listed building, or locally important building or structure, which would result in the loss of historic fabric, the Council will ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of building recording to take place prior to the commencement of works.

Policy E21: Archaeology

14.2.18 Planning permission will not be granted for development which is likely to adversely affect nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or unscheduled, or their settings.

14.2.19 Where archaeological sites or monuments of more local importance, and their settings, are likely to be adversely affected by development, physical preservation in situ will be the preferred option and applications may be refused.

14.2.20 Within the Archaeological Alert Areas, or other areas of archaeological potential where the City Council considers that a proposed development will affect remains of archaeological significance, applicants will be required to provide the results of an archaeological evaluation before the planning application is determined in order to enable an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made.

14.2.21 The evaluation should comprise:

- a. an archaeological assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposed development, which may include a field evaluation of the site, undertaken in accordance with a written specification agreed with the city Council; and
- b. a written mitigation strategy prepared to the satisfaction of the City Council demonstrating how the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains will be alleviated.

14.2.22 Where, following an archaeological assessment, the Council considers that the need for development outweighs the need for preservation in situ of the archaeological remains, conditions will be attached to planning permissions, or developers required to enter into legally

binding agreements with the City Council, to secure an appropriate programme for the investigation and recording of archaeological remains prior to and during development, and for the subsequent analysis and publication of results.

Where appropriate, the City Council will seek to secure the enhanced management and preservation of archaeological sites and their settings.

Policy E22: Historic Parks and Gardens

14.2.23 Development will not be permitted which harms the character or setting of registered historic parks or gardens, within or close to the City, or their relationship with any buildings with which they are historically linked. The City Council will also seek to secure the retention, restoration, maintenance and continued use of locally important historic parks and gardens.

14.2.24 Where the City Council considers it necessary, it will require planning applications for development affecting either registered or locally important historic parks or gardens to be accompanied by an analysis of impact. Planning permissions may also require development to be carried out in a particular way, or for other measures to be taken to limit effects. Where the need for development is considered to outweigh the need to preserve the feature, developers will be required to ensure that any effects are minimised and that proper recording takes place.

Consultations

14.2.25 Consultation was undertaken with the Derbyshire SMR on 4th February 2009 to obtain the view of the SMR officer on the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The SMR officer confirmed the low potential for significant sub-surface archaeological to have survived within the proposed development area due to the apparent high level of ground disturbance (Appendix 14.3).

14.3 Assessment Methodology

14.3.1 For designated cultural heritage resources of international and national significance (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Grade I and II*, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest Grade I and II*, Registered Battlefields), the study area is a circle of 2.5 km radius centred on the proposed development.

14.3.2 For designated historic environment resources of regional and local significance (Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings Grade II, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest Grade II, locally designated Parks and Gardens, locally listed buildings, locally

identified historic landscape areas), the study area is a circle of 1 km radius centred on the proposed development.

14.3.3 For buried archaeological sites that are recorded on the Historic Environment Record but not otherwise designated, the study area is a circle of 1 km radius centred on the proposal site.

Desk Assessment

14.3.4 The desk based assessment (Appendix 14.1) comprised:

- Consultation with and an examination of information obtained from the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- An examination of information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields obtained from English Heritage.
- A review of relevant documentary and archival material held in the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, the Derbyshire County Record Office and Derby Local Studies Library.

14.3.5 A site visit and inspection was undertaken in February 2009 to:

- establish the presence of above ground archaeology, whether or not previously recorded.
- Assess and validate data collected as part of the desk-based assessment;
- assess the topography and geomorphology of the proposed development area; and
- inform an assessment of the site's context within the wider historic landscape.

14.3.6 The site visit also provided an indication of the suitability of any further survey technique. Site notes were made and digital photographs taken of the proposed development area and features visited.

14.3.7 For the purposes of the assessment, archaeological periods are defined as follows:

- Prehistoric [comprising Lower Palaeolithic (pre 30,000 BC), Upper Palaeolithic (30,000 - 10,000BC), Mesolithic (10,000 - 3,500BC), Neolithic (3,500 - 2,000BC), Bronze Age (2,000 - 700BC) and Iron Age (700BC - AD43)]
- Roman (AD43 - AD450)
- Medieval (AD450 - AD1540)
- Post Medieval (AD1540 onwards)

Assessment of Resource Importance (Value) – Archaeological Remains

- 14.3.8 There are no national government guidelines for evaluating the importance or significance (and hence the 'value' of cultural heritage resources). For archaeological remains, English Heritage has proposed a series of recommended (i.e. non-statutory) criteria for use in the determination of *national* importance when scheduling ancient monuments, and these are expressed in Annex 4 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16). The criteria include period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival / condition, fragility / vulnerability, diversity and potential, and can be used as a basis for the assessment of the importance of historic remains and archaeological sites. However the annex also states that *'these criteria should not be regarded as definitive rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case'*.
- 14.3.9 The criteria described above could be used as a basis for the assessment of the importance of archaeological remains of less than national significance. However the categories of regional and district / local importance are less clearly established than that of national, and implicitly relate to local, district and regional priorities which themselves will be varied within and between regions. Local, district and regional research agenda may be available, and local or structure plans may also help.
- 14.3.10 Clearly a high degree of professional judgement is necessary, guided by acknowledged standards, designations and priorities. It is also important to understand that buried archaeological remains may not be well-understood at the time of assessment, and can therefore be of uncertain value.
- 14.3.11 The most recent guidance from any national agency regarding cultural heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment is from the Highways Agency, and is expressed in Guidance Note 208/07 (August 2007) that now forms part of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB, Volume II, section 3, part 2). Guidance Note 208/07 provides the following table as a guide for assessing the value of archaeological resources:

Table 14.1: Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets

Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Assets of acknowledged international importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undesignated assets of local importance • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of the resource cannot be ascertained

Assessment of Resource Importance (Value) - Historic Buildings

14.3.12 For historic buildings, assessment of importance is usually based on the designations used in the Listed Building process. However where historic buildings are not listed, or where the listing grade may be in need of updating, professional judgement will be required.

14.3.13 The criteria used in establishing the value of historic buildings within the listing procedure include architectural interest, historic interest, close historic association (with nationally important people or events), and group value. Age and rarity are also taken into account; in general (where surviving in original or near-original condition) all buildings of pre-1700 date are listed, most of 1700-1840 date are listed, those of 1840-1914 date are more selectively

listed, and thereafter still more selectively listed. Specific criteria have been developed for buildings of 20th century date.

14.3.14 At a local level, buildings may be valued for their association with local events and people or for their role in the community.

14.3.15 Guidance Note 208/07 provides the following table as a guide for evaluating the value of historic buildings:

Table 14.2: Guide for establishing the value of historic buildings

Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing buildings inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites • Other buildings of recognised international importance
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments with standing remains • Grade I and II* Listed buildings • Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in the listing grade • Conservation Areas containing very important buildings • Undesignated structures of clear national importance
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed Buildings • Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association • Conservation Areas containing important buildings • Historic Townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Locally listed' buildings • Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association • Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in

	their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures)
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings of no architectural or historic note; buildings of an intrusive character
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

Assessment of Resource Importance (Value) - Historic Landscape

14.3.16 The sub-topic of Historic Landscape is recognised as having significant overlaps with other topics such as Landscape and Townscape, and a multi-disciplinary approach to assessment is required. This is partially to avoid double-counting, and also to avoid duplication of effort. There are also significant overlaps with the other Cultural Heritage sub-topics; Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings. The elements that are considered within those two sub-topics can make significant contributions to the historic landscape, and this latter subtopic should concentrate on the overall historic landscape character and its value rather than the individual elements within it.

14.3.17 All landscapes have some level of historic significance, as all of the present appearance of the urban and rural parts of England is the result of human or human-influenced activities overlain on the physical parameters of climate, geography and geology.

14.3.18 There are number of designations that can apply to historic landscapes, including World Heritage Sites (inscribed for their historic landscape value), Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Registered Historic Battlefields, and Conservation Areas. Some local plans include locally designated Historic Landscape Areas, and Historic Parks and Gardens (or similar).

14.3.19 A model has been produced by the Council for British Archaeology whereby the historic landscape can be divided up into units that are scaled, from smallest to largest, as follows:

- **Elements** - individual features such as earthworks, structures, hedges, woods etc
- **Parcels** - elements combined to produce, for example farmsteads or fields
- **Components** - larger agglomerations of parcels, such as dispersed settlements or straight-sided field systems
- **Types** - distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as ancient woodlands or parliamentary enclosure
- **Zones** - characteristic combinations of types, such as Anciently Enclosed Land or Moorland and Rough Grazing

- **Sub-regions** - distinguished on the basis of their unique combination of interrelated components, types and zones
- **Regions** - areas sharing an overall consistency over large geographical tracts

The model described above can be used as the principal part of the overall assessment usually known as Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). However, although HLC has been undertaken for much of England, there is no significant guidance or advice regarding the attribution of significance or value to identified historic landscape units.

14.3.20 Guidance Note 208/07 provides the following table as a guide for evaluating the value of historic landscape units:

Table 14.3: Guide for evaluating Historic Landscape Character units

Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities • Historic landscape of international sensitivity, whether designated or not • Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest • Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest • Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national sensitivity • Well-preserved historic landscapes exhibiting exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated special historic landscapes • Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional sensitivity • Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s)
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust undesignated historic landscapes • Historic landscapes with specific and substantial importance to local

	<p>interest groups, but with limited sensitivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic landscapes whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations • Robust historic landscapes
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest

Assessment of Impact Magnitude - Archaeological Remains

14.3.21 The magnitude of impact is assessed without regard to the value of the resource. In terms of the judgement of the magnitude of impact, this is based on the principle (established in PPG16) that preservation of the resource is preferred, and that total physical loss of the resource is the least preferred.

14.3.22 It is not always possible to assess the physical impact in terms of percentage loss, and therefore it can be important in such cases to try to assess the capacity of the resource to retain its character following any impact. Similarly, impacts on the setting of archaeological remains may also be more difficult to assess as they do not involve physical loss of the resource and may actually be reversible.

14.3.23 Additional methodology regarding the assessment of effects on settings is provided below.

14.3.24 Impact scales are defined thus:

Major	<p>Change to most or all key archaeological elements, such that the resource is totally altered.</p> <p>Comprehensive changes to setting.</p>
Moderate	<p>Changes to many key archaeological elements, such that the resource is clearly modified.</p> <p>Considerable changes to setting.</p>
Minor	<p>Changes to key archaeological elements, such that the asset is slightly altered.</p> <p>Slight changes to setting.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very minor changes to elements or setting.</p>

No change No change.

Assessment of Impact Magnitude - Historic Buildings

14.3.25 The magnitude of impact is assessed without regard to the value of the resource, so the total destruction of an insignificant building has the same degree of impact as the total loss of a high value building. In terms of the judgement of the magnitude of impact, this is based on the principle that preservation of the resource and its setting is preferred, and that total physical loss of the resource is the least preferred.

14.3.26 Impacts on the setting of historic buildings may include vibration, noise and lighting issues as well as visual impacts, and may be reversible. Additional methodology regarding the assessment of effects on settings is provided below.

14.3.27 Impact scales are defined thus:

Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Total change to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Changes to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it
No change	No change to fabric or setting

Assessment of Impact Magnitude - Historic Landscape

14.3.28 Historic landscapes cannot be destroyed or damaged but impacts on them can change their character. Impacts should be assessed using evaluated historic landscape character units, not the elements/parcels/components that contribute towards the character (see above). There may be impacts on the setting of identified units, especially with regard to designated historic

landscapes. Additional methodology regarding the assessment of effects on settings is provided below.

14.3.29 Impact scales are defined thus:

- Major** Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
- Moderate** Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape; noticeable differences in noise or sound quality; considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
- Minor** Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape; limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access; resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
- Negligible** Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; virtually unchanged visual effects; very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
- No change** No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from amenity or community factors

Significance of Effects

14.3.30 The significance of effects is a combination of the value of the resource or asset and the magnitude of impact on that resource or asset. Effects can be adverse or beneficial. Beneficial effects are those that mitigate existing impacts and help to restore or enhance heritage assets, therefore allowing for greater understanding and appreciation. In line with Guidance Note 208/07 the following matrix is used for all three sub-topics.

Table 14.4: Cultural Heritage: Significance of Effects Matrix

VALUE / SENSITIVITY					
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/ Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT				

14.3.31 Where the matrix provides a split in the significance of effects, e.g. Moderate/Slight, the assessor will exercise professional judgement in determining which of the levels of significance is more appropriate.

14.3.32 Moderate or greater effects are considered to be significant.

Settings

14.3.33 The issues surrounding the identification of the 'setting' of cultural heritage features, and the nature and magnitude of impacts and consequently effects on such 'settings', have been subject to much recent debate within the historic environment profession. Legislation and guidance makes reference to the desirability of preserving or not adversely affecting 'settings', but the term has never really been clearly defined.

14.3.34 English Heritage note that 'Setting' is an established concept that relates to the surroundings in which a place is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape. Definition of the setting of a significant place will normally be guided by the extent to which material change within it could affect (enhance or diminish) the place's significance. (English Heritage 2008: 39)

14.3.35 The Institute for Archaeologists has recently established a working party to address this issue. In the meantime Colcutt's (1999) definition of setting, as summarised in Lambrick (2008, below) is used as follows:

- Intrinsic visual interest and listing visual qualities
- Topographic setting, identifying visual relationships to topography and natural features that can be linked with the function of the site or the reason for placement of the site in the landscape
- Landuse setting, identifying whether the landuse is sympathetic to the site's intellectual understanding
- Group setting including both contemporary and diachronic groupings or patterning, listing other sites, above or below ground, that could assist with creating a network of relationships. This should acknowledge any spatial element.

Limitations

14.3.36 No limitations were encountered during the preparation of the desk based archaeological assessment in connection with this project.

14.4 Baseline Conditions

14.4.1 The proposed development area is located approximately 3km to the south of Derby City Centre and to the east of Sinfin Lane, which forms the western boundary and the access into the site. The north-western and northern boundaries are formed by the Derby to Birmingham railway line and the eastern boundary by a dismantled branch line. The southern boundary includes the Rolls Royce factory.

14.4.2 The proposed development area covers approximately 3.4ha and is located on relatively level but uneven ground comprising rough grass and shrub vegetation. The site is unused, although the public are able to gain access and the site appears to have been used for grazing of animals. Surrounding land use is a mixture of industrial and residential. There are terraced houses (No. 1 to 5 Railway Cottages) immediately adjacent to the north-west of the site.

14.4.3 The geology of the proposed development area comprises Mercian Triassic mudstones, including keuper marls, dolomitic conglomerate and rhaetic beds (BGS 1:625,000 1996).

14.4.4 No archaeological investigations undertaken within the boundaries of the proposed development area are recorded by Derbyshire HER, which lists a single archaeological evaluation having taken place within a 1km radius of the development area. This consisted of a watching brief undertaken during groundworks at Sinfin Municipal Golf Course during 2004-5. No significant archaeological material was observed or recovered at that time. Derbyshire HER records that possible archaeological features identified from aerial photographic

evidence within the boundaries of the golf course have since been interpreted as representing golf-related activities.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 14.4.5 There is limited recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider area. A small number of chance finds of prehistoric and Roman origin have been recovered within a 1km radius of the proposed development area. The HER records the discovery of a perforated stone axe hammer (SMR number 32031), found during building works in the 1930's at the Derby Corporation Sinfin Estate some 0.7km to the south of the proposed development area.
- 14.4.6 Other chance finds in the vicinity include an arrowhead of early Bronze Age origin (SMR number 32037) recovered 0.5km north east of the proposed development area and an un-inscribed gold coin (or 'stater') from the Iron Age (SMR number 32030) was found on an allotment 0.6km east of the Sinfin Lane site.
- 14.4.7 Further evidence for prehistoric activity in the general area is from a site at Swarkestone Lows (NMR number 29971), located 3.6km to the south east of the proposed development area. The only known Bronze Age round barrow cemetery to survive in the Trent Valley, the monument also includes the buried evidence of Bronze Age occupation and part of an Iron Age aggregate field system. It is situated on the crest of a narrow east - west ridge above the River Trent to the south and with Sinfin Moor to the north.
- 14.4.8 A section of Rykneld Street Roman road (SAM 23287) is located at Littleover, 2.9km northwest of the proposed development area. The Roman road was probably originally constructed during the mid-first century AD and linked Wall, near Lichfield with the fort at Little Chester (Derventio). Archaeological excavations in 2003 adjacent to the line of the Roman road led to the identification of cremations of possible Bronze Age date and an alignment of prehistoric pits, one of which was securely dated to the late Iron Age (NMR number 1394759).
- 14.4.9 A series of excavations were carried out in the 1920's and from 1960 to 1982 in and around the Flavian-early Antonine Roman fort at Little Chester, located around 4km north of the proposed development area. These identified a substantial Romano-British civil settlement or vicus (NMR number 313274) to the north-east of the site of Derventio Roman fort with an associated industrial site with pottery kilns and evidence of iron working in the area now occupied by Derby Racecourse playing fields (NMR number 313342).

Medieval

- 14.4.10 While there is little physical evidence for Anglo Saxon activity in the immediate area of the proposed development, the earlier Romano-British settlement in and around the Littlechester area appears to show a degree of continuity in occupation into the early medieval period.

Several excavations have identified an early medieval cemetery and Saxon settlement inside the ruins of the Roman Fort (NMR number 313349).

14.4.11 A Saxon burgh is first recorded in the chronicle of Aethelweard in 871 as Northworthy. The site of Northworthy cannot be precisely defined, but the position of St. Alkmund's Church (SK 33 NE25) may indicate the general area of settlement. The earlier English name Northworthy was later replaced by the Scandinavian name Derby, meaning a farm for animals or deer (Cameron, xxxi). A mint at Derby is known to have produced coins between 959 and 973 AD and the fortification of Derby by 917 is implied by the Mercian Register (www.pastscape.org.uk).

14.4.12 The name Normanton is recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1085 as 'Normanstune,' a possible indication of Danish or Scandinavian settlement in the area. The derivation of the name 'Sinfin' remains unresolved, appearing as Sedenfeld in Domesday Book but later variations include Sudenfeld (1237) and Synfen (1617) (Cameron, 503).

14.4.13 The Domesday Survey also mentions Codetune, meaning 'Cod(d)a's Farm', believed to be the origin of Cotton Farm, and variations of the name Codetune (Codintone) are recorded in use until at least 1545 (ibid.) suggesting that an estate and settlement (SMR 32331) may have survived here up until the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Codetune and the later Cotton Farm once extended from the south of Normanton to Sinfin Moor, and an extensive area of ridge and furrow arable cultivation (SMR 32329) has been recorded on the present site of the Municipal Golf Course, forming part of a well-preserved ancient landscape of probable medieval or earlier origin.

14.4.14 By the end of the 13th century the canons of Darley Abbey were the largest landholders in the parish of Normanton. Following the Dissolution, Henry VIII granted the Manor to Roland Babington in 1544 and the estate was later acquired by Francis Beaumont in 1584 (Adamson et al, 8).

14.4.15 The evidence suggests that the proposed development area was originally part of Codetune, the later Cotton Farm, indicating a continuity of agricultural land use from the medieval into the post medieval period.

Post-medieval

14.4.16 In 1712 the Manor House at Normanton was described as 'in ruins' and was subsequently rebuilt as Normanton House in 1740 by Sir Wolston Willoughby Dixie, Bart. The Dixies were the major landholders in the parish at the time of enclosure, by which time the former lands of Codetune had been incorporated into Normanton (ibid. 11).

- 14.4.17 The Normanton Enclosure Map and Award of 1767-9 records more than a dozen enclosed fields to the east of Sinfin Lane with the prefix 'Cotten', and the approximate location of the proposed development area extends across two such fields, 'Rough Cotten' and 'Meadow Cotten.' Land to the west of Sinfin Lane and south of Normanton village are shown subdivided into elongated rectangular fields aligned north to south, and may represent surviving remnants of an earlier open field agricultural regime. No buildings or other structures are recorded to the east of Sinfin Lane, and very few are shown outside Normanton village other than the settlement at Cotton Farm.
- 14.4.18 The Normanton Tithe map of 1848 records the major change in the local landscape, with the route of Birmingham to Derby Junction railway (later renamed the Midland Railway), surveyed by George Stephenson in 1835 and opened in 1839, shown crossing the parish from north east to south west. The agricultural field boundaries of Cotton Farm to the east of Sinfin Lane remained relatively unchanged from the earlier enclosure map, with no indications of the later brickworks that would be established in the proposed development area.
- 14.4.19 By the 1850's Cotton(s) Farm was the largest tenanted farm in the parish, having been occupied continuously from the time of enclosure by the Radford family (Adamson et al, 66). Derby Corporation purchased some of the Cottons farm land at the northern end of Sinfin Lane as a site for Normanton Barracks, built between 1874-7 to house the 95th Derbyshire Regiment and later the Headquarters of the Sherwood Foresters (ibid. 11).
- 14.4.20 Bricks to construct the Normanton Barracks had been supplied by the nearby Brick Yard on Sinfin Lane (ibid.), first recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Appendix 14.2) along with an associated row of terrace houses, presumably for brickyard workers, fronting onto the eastern side of Sinfin Lane (SMR number 32645) The Midland Railway formed the northern boundary of the brickyard site and appears to have been built to facilitate the planned addition of extra lines and sidings close to the junction with Derby and Melbourne branch line (SMR number 32041), opened in 1868 but closed to passengers in 1930 and now largely dismantled.
- 14.4.21 The immediate proximity of the railway and the expansion of the suburbs of Derby towards Normanton may explain the subsequent development of the Brick Works site over the next two decades. Derby Corporation had already begun to incorporate parts of Normanton in 1878, and by the early 20th century the landscape to the north of the railway and the settlements of Normanton and Peartree were rapidly becoming part of the residential outer suburbs of Derby City. Normanton was to become part of the Borough in 1928.
- 14.4.22 By 1901 the Ordnance Survey map indicates both an enlargement of the brickyard buildings, now named as 'Normanton Brick Works' and an expansion of the workings towards the eastern boundary of the site, with a pumping windmill installed in the south east corner of the

brickyard. Railway sidings have been built on the adjoining embankment with an access ramp into the brickyard, presumably to facilitate the shipment of bricks as rail freight. Several railway huts are also shown close to the north east boundary of the brickyard site.

14.4.23 The 1901 OS 25 inch map (Appendix 14.2) also records the Sinfin Lane railway bridge realigned further to the west away from the terrace of cottages fronting the brickyard site. The buildings on the western side of Sinfin Lane and south of the brickyard are named as 'Sinfin Road Farm' with part of the adjoining orchard having been utilised to allow for the additional railway siding serving the Normanton Brick Works. The 'Old Brick Yard' recorded on the 1883 OS map further to the south of Sinfin Lane is no longer shown although an adjoining building is named on the 1901 OS map as 'The Furlongs'. The fields to the east of Sinfin Lane retained their predominantly agricultural nature, while to the north of the Midland Railway the fields to the west of Sinfin Lane had been sub-divided to form allotment gardens, which still survive largely unaltered.

14.4.24 By 1914 the buildings of Normanton Brick Works were still largely extant, although marked as disused, and continue to be recorded on the 1919 6-inch survey (Appendix 14.2). Few other changes are visible in the landscapes and settlements south of the Midland Railway, although the Rolls Royce factory is shown to the east of Peartree on land formerly part of Osmanton Park.

14.4.25 In 1929 W & J Richardson had established a tannery and belt manufacturing works on the site of the former Brick Works at Sinfin Lane (Adamson et al, 68), which appear to have entirely replaced the earlier structure which was presumably demolished. Subsequent OS maps from 1938 to 1985 show a far larger factory building overlying the site of the former Brick Works, with the disposition of the buildings remaining virtually unchanged. Following the Second World War the former agricultural land once surrounding the proposed development area was increasingly utilised for industrial and residential development.

14.4.26 The tannery was finally closed in 1985 (ibid.) and the buildings were subsequently demolished, with the site shown as cleared of all standing structures by the large scale National Grid data map of 1993 (Appendix 14.2).

14.4.27 A large proportion of the proposed development area was subsequently utilised as a landfill site as recorded by the BGS and the Environment Agency ((Appendix 14.2, Landmark Site Sensitivity Data).

14.5 Incorporated Enhancement and Mitigation

14.5.1 The masterplan indicates that landscaping and planting will mitigate any potential adverse indirect effects on cultural heritage receptors.

14.6 Identification and Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects

Buried Archaeological Remains

- 14.6.1 The available evidence suggests that the proposed development area originally consisted of agricultural land from at least the medieval period onwards. Land within the proposed development area was utilized from the mid 19th century until the 1980s for both mineral extraction and manufacturing infrastructure. A large proportion of the proposed development area was subsequently used as a landfill site ((Appendix 14.2, Landmark Site Sensitivity Data).
- 14.6.2 Recent intrusive investigations have indicated that the floor slab associated with the former tannery building was not removed during demolition and may still be present on site (Appendix 11.1, 2.3). This potential feature represents the remnants of an early 20th century industrial building of no notable architectural merit or historical significance.
- 14.6.3 The available evidence suggests that the construction of the tannery building in the 1920's and the associated groundworks are likely to have substantially removed much, if not all, of the mid-19th century brickworks it replaced and overlay. As such, the potential for the proposed development area to contain sufficiently intact or significant surviving below ground archaeological remains as to warrant further investigation, recording or preservation *in situ* is **negligible**.
- 14.6.4 There is no evidence, recorded or otherwise, for the proposed development area to contain any other significant archaeological remains. It is highly unlikely that the proposed development area contains archaeological remains of national importance or of sufficient significance to warrant preservation *in situ*.
- 14.6.5 A potential archaeological site located 0.65km to the south of the proposed development area is recorded by Derbyshire HER as the site of a deserted settlement of possible early medieval origin (SMR number 32331). Evidence for the existence of this settlement is based largely on documentary evidence and the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks in the vicinity. There are no visible surface remains of the site, which currently forms part of the Sinfin Municipal Golf Course and is of **medium value**. It is unlikely that the setting of any remains associated with the site would be affected by the proposed development and the magnitude of impact is assessed as being **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on the deserted settlement site is assessed as being **neutral**.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 14.6.6 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2.5km radius of the proposed development area. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is a section of Ryneld Street

Roman road and an adjacent Bronze Age cemetery (SAM 23827) at Littleover, 2.9 km north west of the proposed development area. The buried remains of the Roman road probably originated during the mid-first century AD and linked Wall, near Lichfield with the fort at Little Chester (Derventio). The Scheduling includes an alignment of prehistoric pits and the remains of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery identified during archaeological excavations in 2003, and overall is of **high value**. As the various elements of the SAM are buried features, the impact of the proposed development on the setting of this SAM is assessed as **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on the Scheduled Ancient Monument is assessed as **neutral**.

Historic Buildings

- 14.6.7 The nearest cultural heritage receptor to the proposed development area is the terrace of worker's cottages, 1-5 Railway Cottages (SMR number 32645), located directly adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed development area. These buildings date from the mid-19th century and are the only surviving features associated with the former Normanton Brickworks site. Although not statutorily protected and subject to substantial renovation in recent years, these buildings may retain some limited local importance due to their former association, and are therefore be considered as of **low value**. The impact on these buildings is assessed as being **no change**, which will have a **neutral effect** on this cultural heritage receptor.
- 14.6.8 Further historic buildings of probable mid-19th century date are the farmhouse and outbuildings at Cotton's Farm (SMR number 32330), located 0.7km south of the proposed development area. These buildings are currently in use as the Sinfin Golf Course golf shop, and are assessed as of **low value**. There is limited intervisibility between these buildings and the proposed development, and the magnitude of impact on their setting is assessed as **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on these buildings is assessed as being **neutral**.
- 14.6.9 The nearest statutorily protected cultural heritage receptors to the proposed development area are three listed buildings located on Village Street in Normantown around 0.7km north west of the proposed development area (NMR numbers 404711, 404713 & 404428). These comprise three separate dwelling houses of 18th and 19th century origins, all of which are listed at Grade II. These listed buildings are of **medium value**. There is limited intervisibility between these receptors and the proposed development, and the impact on the settings of these statutorily protected buildings is assessed as **no change**. The effect on these listed buildings from the proposed development area during the construction and operational phases of development is assessed as being **neutral**.

- 14.6.10 There are no Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings within a 2.5 km radius of the proposed development area. A further 33 Grade II listed buildings lie within a 2.5 km radius of the proposed development area, the majority of which are assessed as being of **medium value**. As there is limited or no intervisibility between these cultural heritage receptors and the proposed development, the impact from the proposed development on the settings of these statutorily protected buildings or structures is assessed as **no change**. The effect on these listed buildings from the proposed development area during the construction and operational phases of development is assessed as being **neutral**.
- 14.6.11 Eight of the Grade II listed buildings or structures within 2.5km of the proposed development area form elements of, or are associated with, Derby Arboretum (Ref. no.1668). This designated Conservation Area is a Grade II* listed Registered Park and Garden opened in 1840 and the first specifically designed public park in Britain. Overall these statutorily protected features and the Registered Park and Garden of which they form a constituent are of **high value**. Derby Arboretum is located 1.75 km to the north of the proposed development area, with no intervisibility between the cultural heritage receptor and the proposed development. The impact magnitude of the proposed development area on these statutorily protected features is assessed as **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on the Registered Park and Garden and the associated buildings and structures is assessed as being **neutral**.

Historic Landscapes

- 14.6.12 An extensive area of ridge-and-furrow earthworks (SMR number 32329) is preserved on Sinfin Municipal Golf Course 0.6km to the south of the proposed development area. These earthwork features are thought to represent evidence of arable cultivation associated with the deserted medieval settlement site (SMR number 32331) referred to in paragraph 14.6.3. Overall, this well-preserved ancient landscape may potentially date back to the Anglo-Saxon period and is of **medium value**. There is limited visibility between the proposed development and the Municipal Golf Course and the impact on the setting of this historic landscape is assessed as **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on this historic landscape is assessed as being **neutral**.
- 14.6.13 The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is an historic industrial landscape located 3.3 km to the north of the proposed development area at its closest point and is of **very high value**. There would be no intervisibility between the proposed development area and this statutorily protected cultural heritage receptor, and the impact on the setting of the World Heritage Site is assessed as **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on the World Heritage Site is assessed as being **neutral**.

14.6.14 The nearest Registered Battlefield Site to the proposed development area is the location of the Battle of Bosworth, some 30km south of the proposed development area. There is no intervisibility between the proposed development area and this statutorily protected cultural heritage receptor and the impact on the setting of this Registered Battlefield Site is assessed as **no change**. The effect of the proposed development on this Registered Battlefield Site is assessed as being **neutral**.

Cumulative Impacts

14.6.15 A review of proposed or possible future third party projects that may have a cumulative impact with the development proposals has been undertaken and used to inform this Environmental Statement. Projects identified are summarised in section 1.9.6 of Chapter 1. These projects with planning application reference numbers include:

- Timber Resource Recovery Unit at Victory Road - 02/08/00261
- 1200 homes Highfields Farm - 9/2006/0775
- 1058 homes Boulton Moor - 9/2005/0611
- 500 homes Stenson Road - 9/2007/0020

14.6.16 These sites have been assessed in relation to the proposed development. The proposed residential developments listed above are all at a sufficient distance from the proposed development area as to not contribute to any potential adverse effects on the cultural heritage receptors identified in this report. The proposed industrial development at Victory Road is located within the existing industrial park to the south east of the proposed development area and as such forms one element of a range of large industrial buildings close to the proposed development area. It is predicted that this development would not contribute to any significant adverse effect on the settings of the cultural heritage receptors identified in this report.

14.7 Mitigation

14.7.1 Given the past utilisation of the proposed development area as a landfill site and the negligible potential for the land to contain surviving below ground archaeological remains, no mitigation of direct impacts on cultural heritage resources is proposed or necessary.

14.7.2 The mid-19th century terrace of brickyard worker's cottages located adjacent to the north west corner of the proposed development area (1-5 Railway Cottages) are not statutorily protected and have been assessed as being of low value. Sympathetic landscaping of the proposed

development area in close proximity to these historic buildings is proposed as part of the landscape master plan Figures 4.20 and 4.21.

14.8 Residual Impacts

14.8.1 Other than the sympathetic landscaping within the proposed development area, no specific mitigation is proposed in regard to impact on the settings of cultural heritage features. There would therefore be no change from the unmitigated effects on cultural heritage receptors.

14.9 Conclusions

14.9.1 Available evidence suggests that the proposed development area is located in a landscape that has seen little activity until the mid-19th century. Since that time the ground surface over the entire site has been subject to medium to very high levels of disturbance, and more recently utilised as a landfill site.

14.9.2 It is concluded that the proposed development area has low potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains of sufficient significance to warrant further archaeological works. It is recommended, therefore, that no further action be taken with regard to below ground archaeology in connection with the proposed development.

14.9.3 There are no statutorily designated sites (e.g. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings) within the application site, the closest statutorily protected cultural heritage receptors being three Grade II listed buildings situated along Village Street in Normanton, the settings of which will not be adversely affected by the proposed development.

14.9.4 There will be no adverse effect on any other listed building, or its setting. No registered parks and gardens, historic battlefields or conservation areas, or their settings, will be adversely affected by the proposed development.

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Maps

Normanton Enclosure Map and Award 1767-9

Normanton Tithe Map and Award 1848

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Historical Map and Guide Roman Britain 1994

National Grid 1:2500 maps supplied by Landmark mapping.

Environment Agency and British Geological Survey Site Sensitivity data supplied by Landmark mapping.

Figures

Appendices

Appendix 14.1

Desk – based Assessment

Appendix 14.2

Historic Ordnance Survey and Site Sensitivity Maps

Consultation with Derbyshire Historic Environment Record Officer