

PROJECT WILLIAM, DOVE VALLEY PARK, PARK AVENUE, FOSTON, DERBYSHIRE, DE65 5BZ

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Project William, Dove Valley
Park, Foston
Final
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Quality Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A site known as Project William, Dove Valley Park, in Foston, Derbyshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- The northern part of the site was subject to a programme of archaeological mitigation measures (geophysical survey and trial trenching) as part of the Dove Valley Park Phase 2 outline planning application. No evidence of significant archaeological activity was identified in this part of the site and consequently no further mitigation measures are required.
- The proposed development will not impact upon any designated archaeological assets.
- Cropmarks observed from aerial photographs to extend into the south-east of the site are representative of former Post-Medieval field boundaries removed prior to the construction of Church Broughton Airfield.
- The proposed development has the potential to impact archaeological remains of no more than a limited archaeological interest in the south of the site. Consequently all further mitigation measures could follow planning permission secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by James Archer of RPS Heritage on behalf of Stride Treglown.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is a site known as Project William, Dove Valley Park, in Foston, Derbyshire. The total site is approximately 12.36ha in extent and is centred at SK 20196 32572 (Fig. 1) within South Derbyshire District.
- 1.3 The northern part of the site formed part of an outline planning application (Planning Ref: 9/2017/0816) for the Phase 2 of the Dove Valley Park development, and was subsequently mitigated by a programme of archaeological works in accordance with the requirements of planning conditions associated with the Phase 2 consented scheme. This part of the site has therefore been formally signed off with the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist. The area of the southern part of the site that was not included within the Phase 2 outline planning application is c.4.54ha.
- 1.4 Stride Treglown has commissioned RPS Heritage to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.5 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, and includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise.
- 1.7 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was later revised in February 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated (<http://planning.guidance.planningportal.gov.uk>).

National Planning Policy

- 2.2 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage contributes towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.5 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.6 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.7 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.8 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.9 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;

- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.

2.10 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

Local South Derbyshire Policy

2.11 The South Derbyshire Adopted Local Plan for South Derbyshire has been prepared in two parts. Part 1 was adopted by Full Council on June 13, 2016. The Local Plan Part 2 was adopted by Full Council on November 2, 2017. The Local Plan contains the following policy relating to archaeological issues:

Policy BNE2 Heritage Assets

A Development that affects South Derbyshire's heritage assets will be expected to protect, conserve and enhance the assets and their settings in accordance with national guidance and supplementary planning documents which the authority may produce from time to time. These assets include:

- i) Conservation Areas**
- ii) Scheduled Monuments**
- iii) Listed buildings**
- iv) Registered historic parks and gardens**
- v) Undesignated heritage assets on the local list**

B Particular attention will be paid to:

- i) the heritage of the Trent Valley, including its prehistoric remains, ancient crossing points and the transport heritage of the Trent Navigation, Trent and Mersey Canal, and the railways;**
- ii) the complementary relationship that exists in many cases between estate parklands and villages. Often they are integral parts of a conservation area, or form part of a conservation area setting. The management and care of these landscaped grounds is material to the character of the adjacent villages.**
- iii) the industrial heritage of Melbourne, Shardlow, Swadlincote and Ticknall. Most of this historic industry has now gone, but the surviving structures and landscape evidence continue to exert a huge influence on the character of these places.**

C The Council will promote the respect for, and protection and care of, the historic environment by:

- i) developing a local list of undesignated heritage assets, covering the same categories as the designated assets in the national list, in accordance with the best practice guidance issued by English Heritage.**
- ii) considering the further use of Article 4 directions, reinforced through grant schemes where possible and enforcement action where necessary.**

iii) periodic production and updating of conservation area appraisals and management plans.

iv) measures to tackle heritage “at risk”, including service of urgent works and repairs notices where necessary.

D The District Council will work with private owners and developers to bring forward opportunities to secure the long-term future, sensitive use or re-use of under-utilised buildings, and the development of gap sites in conservation areas where development is beneficial to the character and appearance of the area. The District Council will also seek opportunities to improve public access to existing heritage features associated with new development schemes.

Policy BNE10 Heritage

Applications for development that affects heritage assets, as defined in Policy BNE2, will be determined in accordance with national policy for conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

In particular the following will apply:

- all applications should be accompanied by a heritage assessment, prepared with the appropriate expertise, to a level of detail proportionate to the asset’s significance. The assessment should describe the asset’s significance, identify the impact of the proposed development and provide clear justification for the works. Where appropriate, the Council may also require historical research and archaeological recording to be undertaken before works to a heritage asset commence
- developments affecting a heritage asset or its setting, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, will be required to demonstrate how the proposal has taken account of design, form, scale, mass, siting and setting of the heritage asset, in order to ensure that the proposed design is sympathetic and minimises harm to the asset
- the loss of buildings and features which make a positive contribution to the character or heritage of an area should be avoided through preservation or appropriate reuse, including enabling development
- any proposed development which impacts on archaeological remains will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation of the site and a statement demonstrating how it is intended to overcome the archaeological constraints of the site. Development will be resisted which would result in the loss of or substantial harm to Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other archaeological sites of equivalent significance. Development affecting non-designated archaeological sites will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the site. In all cases measures will be undertaken to minimise impact and, where possible, to preserve the site in situ. The District Council will require public display and interpretation where appropriate
- development that will lead to substantial harm to or loss of significance of any other designated heritage asset will be refused, unless it can be demonstrated that the development is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Where less than substantial harm would result this will be considered against the public benefits of the proposal

- **effects of the development on the significance of other nondesignated heritage assets on the local list will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset.**

- 2.12 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield sites or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site. In addition, there are no Archaeological Priority Areas within the study site or close by.
- 2.13 The nearest listed buildings to the study site are c.1km to the north. This report focuses on below ground archaeology only and will not discuss built heritage further.
- 2.14 The northern part of the site formed part of an outline planning application (Planning Ref: 9/2017/0816) for the Phase 2 of the Dove Valley Park development, and was subsequently mitigated by a programme of archaeological works in accordance with the requirements of planning conditions associated with the Phase 2 consented scheme. This part of the site has therefore been formally signed off with the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist.
- 2.15 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2019) records the solid geology of the study site as Mudstone belonging to the Mercia Mudstone Group. Superficial Glaciofluvial Terrace Deposits (Sand & Gravel) are recorded as overlying the bedrock across the study site.
- 3.2 British Geological Survey boreholes within the study site boundary confirm this local natural geology (BGS Online 2019).

Topography

- 3.3 The natural topography of the study site slopes gently down from a height of c.75m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the north west corner, to a height of c.71m AOD at the south east corner. This natural topography is likely to have been altered through levelling to create the World War Two Airfield.
- 3.4 The nearest natural watercourses to the study site are the Bent Brook and the Limbersitch Brook, c.500m to the north.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Fig. 2a), also referred to as the study area, held on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day. Archaeological work previously undertaken in advance of development within the northern part of the site, and further work to the east and to the south east, has helped to inform the archaeological baseline conditions at the study site. No evidence of archaeological activity pre-dating Post Medieval agricultural activity was identified.
- 4.3 The HER records within the study area generally comprise evidence for Medieval agricultural activity, Post Medieval rural activity, and a Modern military airfield. No evidence is recorded for activity pre-dating the Medieval period.
- 4.4 The map regression exercise has demonstrated that the study site comprised open land until the construction of a military airfield at Church Broughton during World War Two. The airfield has since become disused and the site has generally been returned to open land.
- 4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions, later development and below ground impacts, and whether the proposed development is likely to impact archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.6 Previous archaeological evaluation works have been undertaken within the northern part of the study site, comprising geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. The geophysical survey (HER Ref: 4888 & Magnitude 2018 & Figure 16) identified evidence for land division that likely reflected the Post Medieval enclosure of the landscape, as well as evidence for the World War Two airfield and associated drainage system. The possible foundations of a small number of 19th century buildings shown on historic mapping was recorded c.400m east of the study site during the same survey. A subsequent phase of evaluation trial trenching (HER Ref: EDR4889 & PCA 2018) was undertaken within the northern part of the site and the wider area of Dove Valley Park to the east, targeted on the results of the geophysical survey. The trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey.
- 4.7 An earlier phase of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken to the immediate south east of the study site in 2015, which identified no archaeological evidence pre-dating the 20th century (HER Ref: EDR4372 & Trent Peak Archaeology 2015).

Prehistoric

- 4.8 A Bronze Age ring ditch was excavated c.900m south of the study site (Derbyshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 115). No other prehistoric evidence has been identified within a 1km radius of the study site and no evidence for prehistoric activity was identified during recent archaeological evaluation across the northern area of the study site, nor during further archaeological work to the east and to the south east (PCA 2018 & Trent and Peak Archaeology 2015).
- 4.9 The heavy clay soils across the study site and surrounding area are unlikely to have been widely cultivated until the late Prehistoric/Roman period, and so evidence for prehistoric settlement or agricultural activity is generally unlikely to be present. Therefore, given this natural geology and the paucity of evidence across the study area, the archaeological potential for the Prehistoric periods is generally considered to be low.

Roman

- 4.10 The study area contains no evidence for Roman settlement and no evidence for Roman activity was identified during the recent archaeological evaluation within the study site and to the immediate east and south east. The nearest Roman road is the Derby to Stoke on Trent road c.5.5km north of the study site (Margary 1955).
- 4.11 Given that the study site is located away from any known areas of Roman activity, the archaeological potential of the study site for this period is considered to be low.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.12 The HER records no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the study area.
- 4.13 By the Domesday Survey of 1086, the study site was recorded c.1.5km from the estates at Church Broughton to the north, Scropton to the south, and Foston to the west (Domesday Online 2019).
- 4.14 The 'Old Hall' at Church Broughton, c.1km north of the study site, originated in the late 15th century and represents the sole evidence for Medieval settlement activity within the study area (HER Ref: MDR10708, SK 20557 33545). Evidence for further Medieval activity recorded by the HER within the study area is limited to evidence for ridge and furrow agricultural activity in the area generally south east of the study site, and c.1km to the west (HER Refs: MDR8101, SK 18790 32127; MDR14570, SK 2106 3183; MDR14571, SK 2097 3191). The Portable Antiquities Scheme records a Medieval pin within the core of Church Broughton (HER Ref: DENO-554927).

- 4.15 It seems likely that the study site was located away from centres of settlement during the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods, possibly within the wider agricultural hinterlands of the estates at Church Broughton, Scropton and Foston. This appears to be confirmed by the evidence for Medieval ridge and furrow activity in the areas to the south east and south west of the study site.
- 4.16 The study site is therefore considered to have a low archaeological potential for settlement evidence dating to these periods. Evidence for agricultural activity or land division could conceivably be present, although no such evidence was identified during archaeological fieldwork in the northern part of the site.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.17 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post Medieval and Modern archaeological remains which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the study site.
- 4.18 During the later Post Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.19 The study site is shown within probable pastoral or agricultural land on the 1787 Cary Map of Derbyshire, to the south of the settlement at Church Broughton (Fig. 4).
- 4.20 A similar situation is shown on the 1828 Ordnance Survey drawing (Fig. 5) with a small hamlet labelled 'Heath Top' shown immediately to the north. A roadway bounds the site to the north and a further roadway bounds the west of the site.
- 4.21 By the mid-19th century the study site partially lay within Scropton Parish, although it is not shown in detail on the 1846 Scropton Tithe Map (Fig. 6).
- 4.22 By the late 19th century the site continued to comprise agricultural land with various internal field boundaries and two footpaths (Fig. 7). The only changes to the site by the early 20th century were minor internal field boundary changes (Fig. 8).
- 4.23 In 1942 Church Broughton Airfield was constructed across the site and surrounding area, removing all previous landscaping within the site. The 1945 plan of the airfield shows the site comprising the north west area of two runways aligned north-south and east-west and associated airfield features (Fig. 9). The airfield was used to train pilots during World War Two (HER Ref: MDR2677, SK 20379 32091), and was closed for flying in 1946. It was subsequently used for testing and storage of aircraft before the land was sold by the Ministry of Defence in 1975 (Brooks 2003).
- 4.24 Consequently, by the 1970s (Fig. 10) most of the former airfield features had been cleared from the site.
- 4.25 By the late 1990s the site had generally been cleared of all former airfield features and the site returned to agricultural land (Fig. 11). The outline of two former hardstanding taxi runs are shown, whilst a new structure is shown adjacent to these at the southern part of the site. There has been no subsequent change to the study site (Figs. 12-14). Development of former areas of the airfield can be seen to the south, east and west of the study site.
- 4.26 The archaeological potential for significant evidence dating to the Post Medieval period is therefore considered to be low. The site is considered to have a good potential for remains associated with the former Church Broughton Airfield.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.27 The study site is located within an area of land recorded as 'part of a disused airfield which now appears to be used as large fields' by the Derbyshire Historic Landscape Characterisation date (Fig. 2b & HER Ref: HDR1902).
- 4.28 The current land use is recorded as Modern, and the data notes that the site is likely to have previously comprised Medieval unenclosed common land, and then planned enclosure during the Post Medieval period through to the clearance of these enclosures prior to construction of the World War Two airfield.

LiDAR Plot

- 4.29 The alignment of former airfield features can be observed on the LIDAR Data Plot but no evidence of archaeological assets pre-dating the airfield can be seen (Fig. 3).

Undated Evidence

- 4.30 A series of cropmarks, mainly linear features, are recorded on the HER (HER Ref: MDR2679, SK 2041 3234) and observed to extend into the south-east of the study site (Fig. 2a). The cropmarks are generally comparable to field boundaries observed on the 1887 and 1901 Ordnance Survey (Figs. 7-8) and consequently most likely represent the Post-Medieval field system that covered the site prior to construction of the airfield. The results of recent geophysical survey and evaluation trial trenching in the northern area of the site and to the east (Magnitude 2018 & PCA 2018) also identified evidence for probable Post Medieval field boundaries, likely confirming these cropmarks as similar evidence for Post Medieval land division.

Negative Evidence

- 4.31 Archaeological evaluation works comprising geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation have been undertaken within the northern area of the study site and to the immediate south east and immediate east. Generally, no archaeological evidence pre-dating the 20th century was recorded on the site, with 19th century building foundation remains identified c.400m to the east (HER Refs: EDR4372, SK 2039 3216, MDR23084, SK 2041 3256 & Trent & Peak Archaeology 2015; EDR4889, PCA 2018; EDR4888; Magnitude 2018).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.32 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.33 There are no nationally significant designated archaeological assets recorded on or within close proximity to the study site.
- 4.34 A series of cropmarks have been observed to extend into the site and are likely to represent Post Medieval field boundaries of a limited heritage interest.
- 4.35 Based on current evidence, there is a good archaeological potential for remains associated with Church Broughton Airfield, but a low potential is considered for significant evidence predating the Second World War.
- 4.36 Any remains, should they occur on the study site, would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) be of local significance.

- 4.37 As identified by desk based work and previous geophysical survey and archaeological trenching, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Prehistoric	Low potential, Low (Local) significance;
Roman	Low potential, Low (Local) significance;
Anglo-Saxon	Low potential, Low (Local) Significance;
Medieval	Low potential for settlement or occupation activity, Low (Local significance);
Post Medieval	Low potential (evidence for land division likely to be present), Low (Local Significance);
Modern	Good potential for remains associated with Church Broughton airfield, likely to be of Low (Local) Significance.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site comprises agricultural land to the north of an industrial estate in Foston, Derbyshire (Fig. 15).
- 5.2 The construction of the airfield will have had a widespread below ground impact across the site due to soil stripping and terracing into the natural hillslope to allow for level ground for the airfield to be constructed.
- 5.3 Past agricultural land use will have had a moderate but widespread archaeological impact as a result of past ploughing.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 Development proposals comprise a part single, part two-storey facility for the extraction, processing, bottling and distribution of water based products (combined B2 and B8 use), with associated ancillary office, infrastructure, access, parking and landscaping (Fig. 15).

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 The proposed development will not impact upon any designated archaeological assets.
- 5.6 The northern area of the study site has previously been subject to a programme of archaeological mitigation measures in response to a series of planning conditions associated with the Phase 2 outline planning application. No evidence of significant activity was identified in this part of the site and consequently no further mitigation measures are required. The proposed development has the potential to have an archaeological impact upon remains of a local significance within the southern part of the study site (see Figure 17).

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 A site known as Project William, Dove Valley Park, in Foston, Derbyshire, is under consideration for development. Therefore, in accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the below ground archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.2 No designated archaeological sites lie on or close to the site.
- 6.3 The northern part of the site was subject to a programme of archaeological mitigation measures (geophysical survey and trial trenching) associated with an outline planning application for Phase 2 of the Dove Valley Park development. No evidence of significant archaeological activity was identified in this part of the site and consequently no further mitigation measures are required. A series of cropmarks have been observed to extend into the south of the site and are likely to represent Post Medieval field boundaries of a limited heritage interest.
- 6.4 In the southern part of the site, there is a good archaeological potential for remains associated with Church Broughton Airfield but a low potential is considered for significant evidence predating the Second World War.
- 6.5 The proposed development has the potential to have an archaeological impact upon remains of a local significance within the southern part of the study site.
- 6.6 Consequently, all further mitigation measures could follow planning permission secured by an appropriately worded planning condition. In the first instance, this should comprise a geophysical survey.

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1901 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1955 Ordnance Survey (1:10560)

1973-9 Ordnance Survey (1:2500)

1999 Google Earth Image

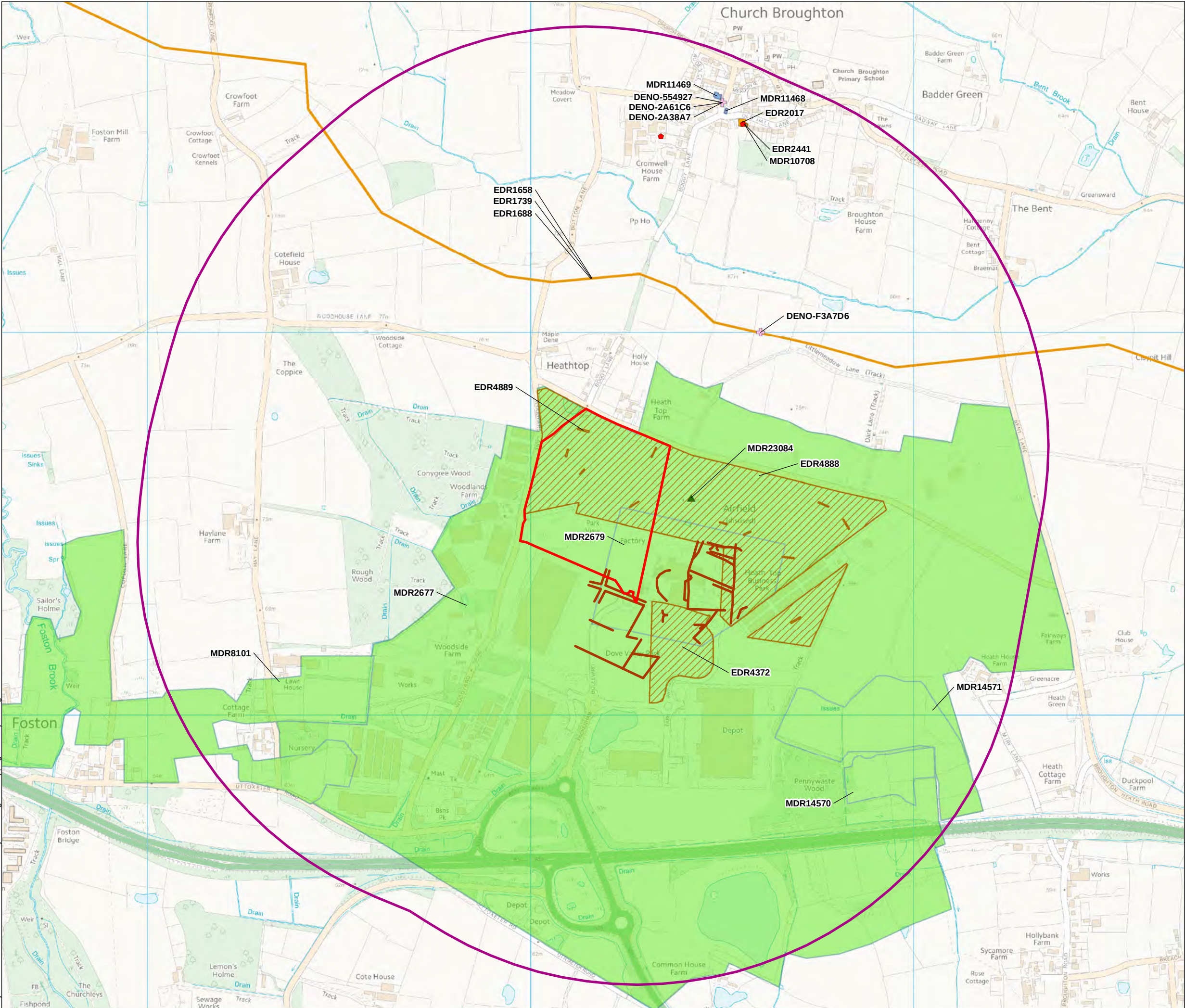
2010 Google Earth Image

2013 Google Earth Image

2017 Google Earth Image



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Site Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets:

- Listed Buildings

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

- Cropmarks
- Portable Antiquities Scheme

HER Record (point)

- Structure

HER Record (polygon)

- HER Building
- MON

Previous Archaeological Work:

- Event Record (point)
- Event Record (linear)
- Event Record (polygon)

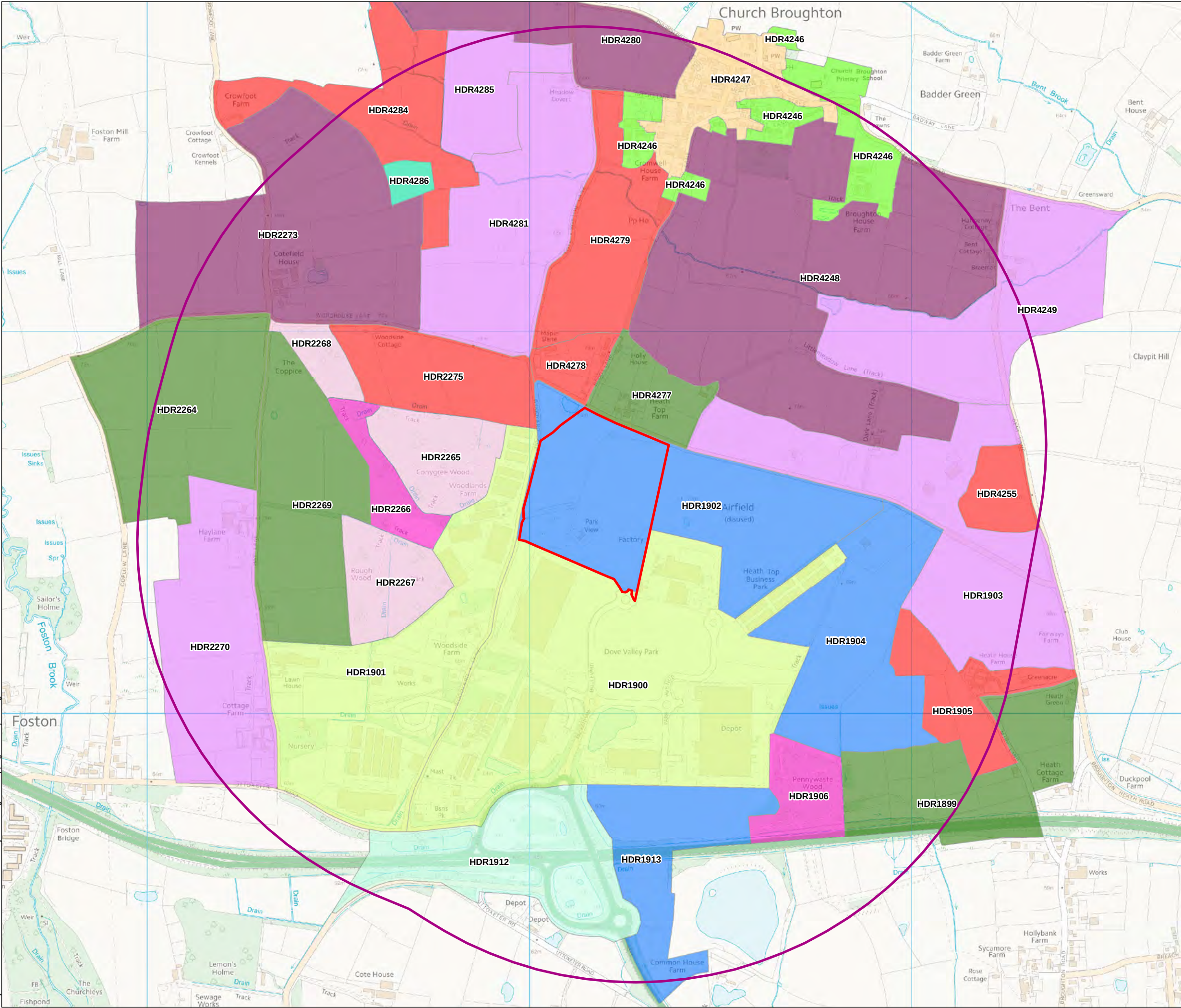


0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:9,500



Figure 2a

HER Plot (Data from Derbyshire HER)



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Site Buffer

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

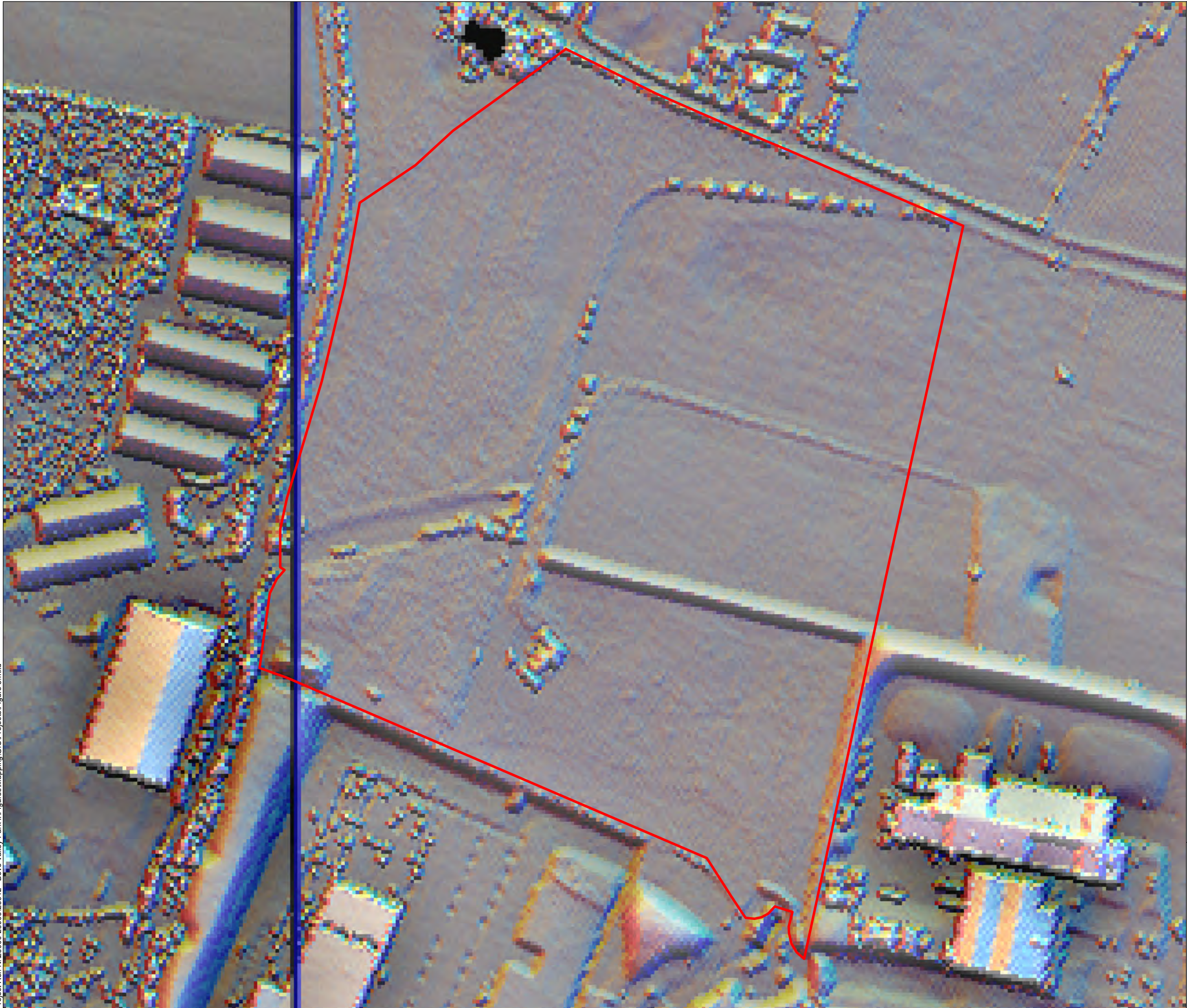
- Broadleaved Ancient
- Broadleaved Plantation
- Fossilized Strip Fields
- Large Irregular Fields
- Large Regular Fields
- Major Road Junctions
- Other Plantation
- Post-1880s Industrial Complex
- Post-1880s Settlement
- Pre-1880s Settlement
- Small Irregular Fields
- Small Regular Fields



0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:9,500



Figure 2b
HLC Plot (Data from Derbyshire HER)



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DSM

Resolution: 2m

Date Captured:
11/04/2005

Processing:
simple Local Relief Model overlaid on
Multi-direction Hillshade



0 25 50m
Scale at A3: 1:2,000



Figure 3

LiDAR Data



Site Boundary (approximate)



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1787 Cary Map of Derbyshire



 Site Boundary

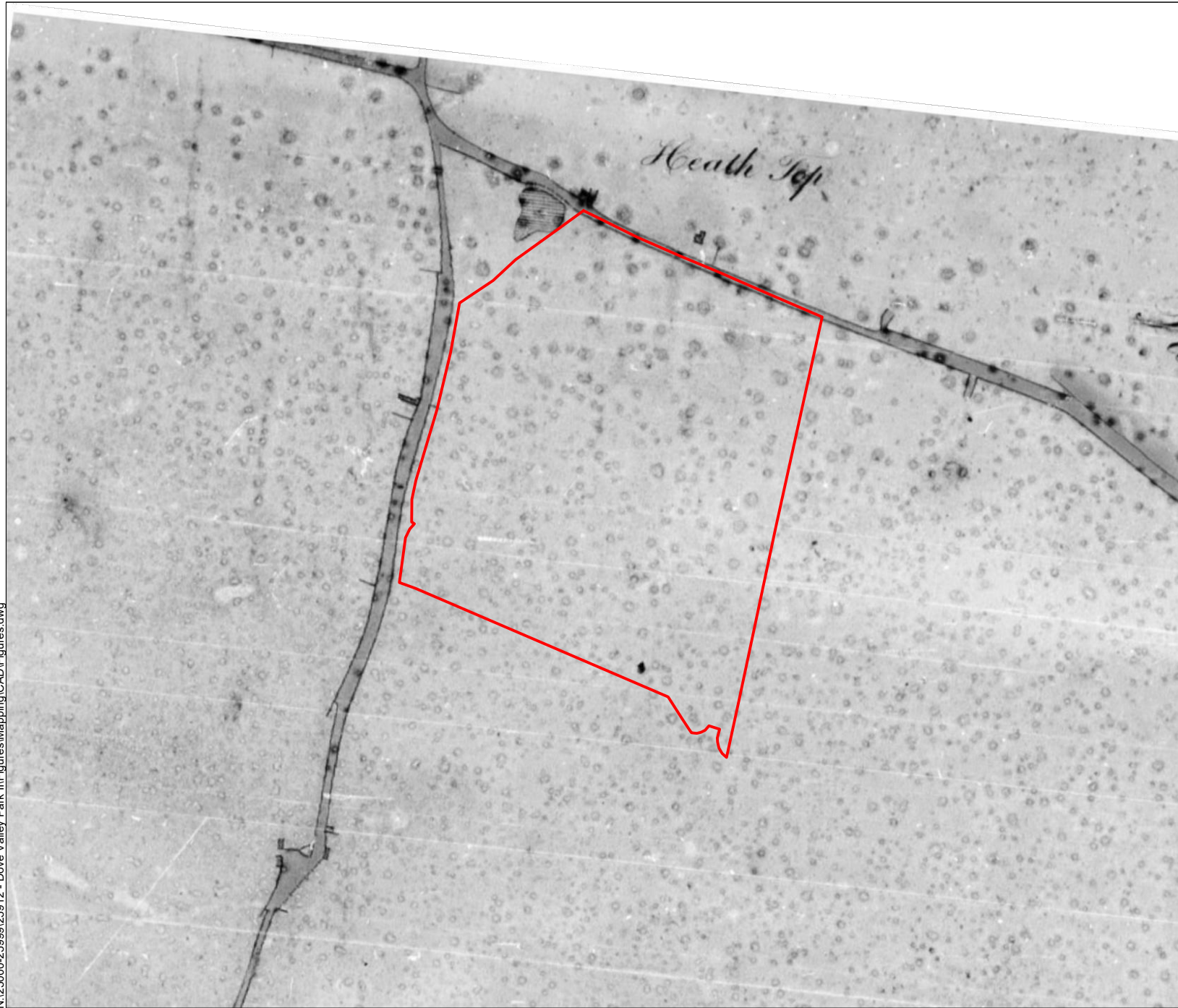


0 250 m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 5

1828 Ordnance Survey Drawing



 Site Boundary



0 100 m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 6

1846 Scropton Parish Tithe Map



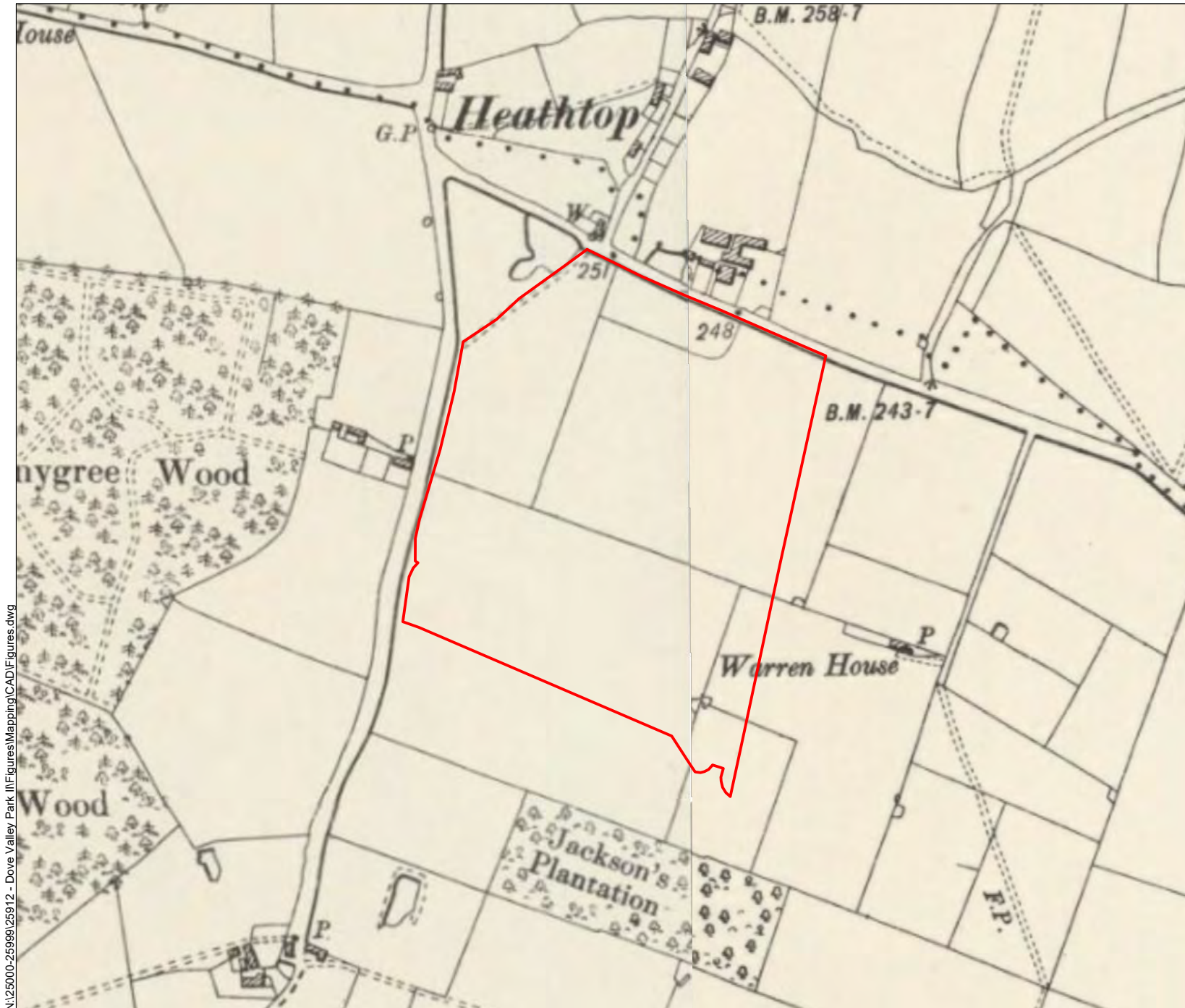
Site Boundary

N
0 100 m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 7

1887 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary

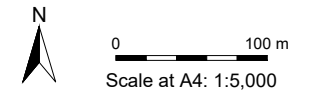
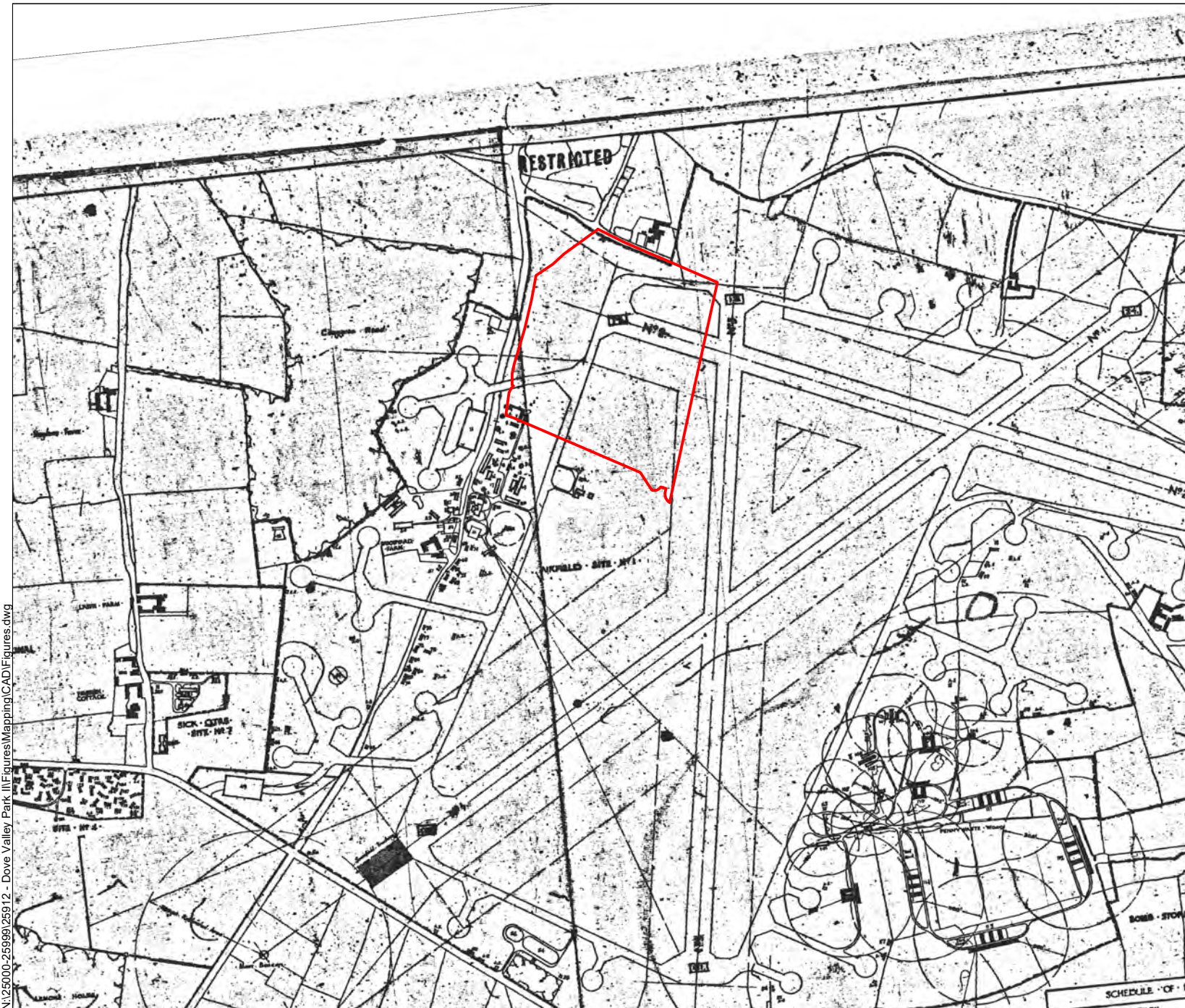


Figure 8

1901 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary

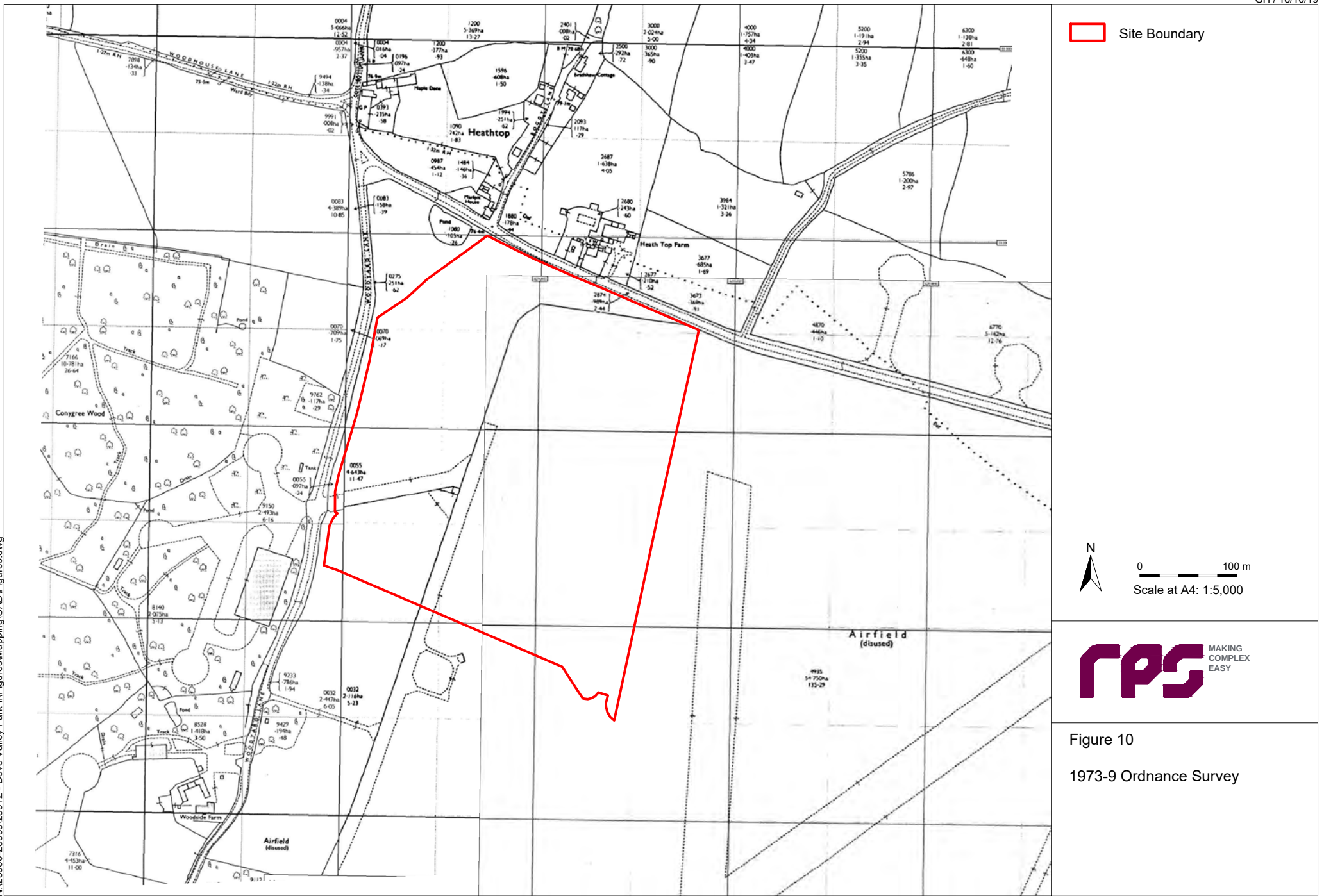


0 250 m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 9

1945 Church Broughton Record Site
Plan Airfield and Dispersed Sites





 Site Boundary



0 100 m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 11

1999 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary



0 100 m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 12

2010 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary



0 100 m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 13

2017 Google Earth Image



Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 14

Site as Existing



Site Boundary

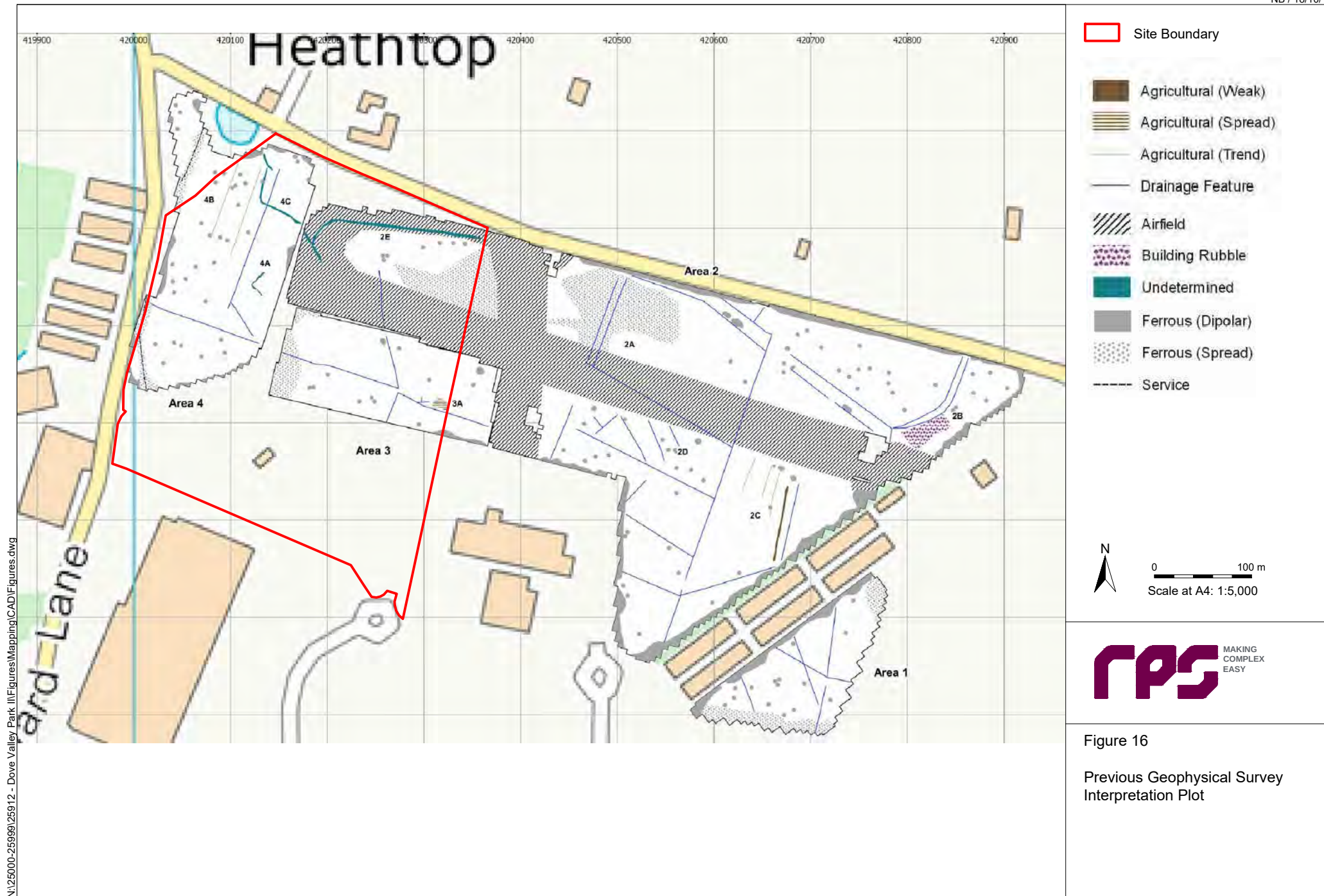


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 15

Proposed Concept Scheme



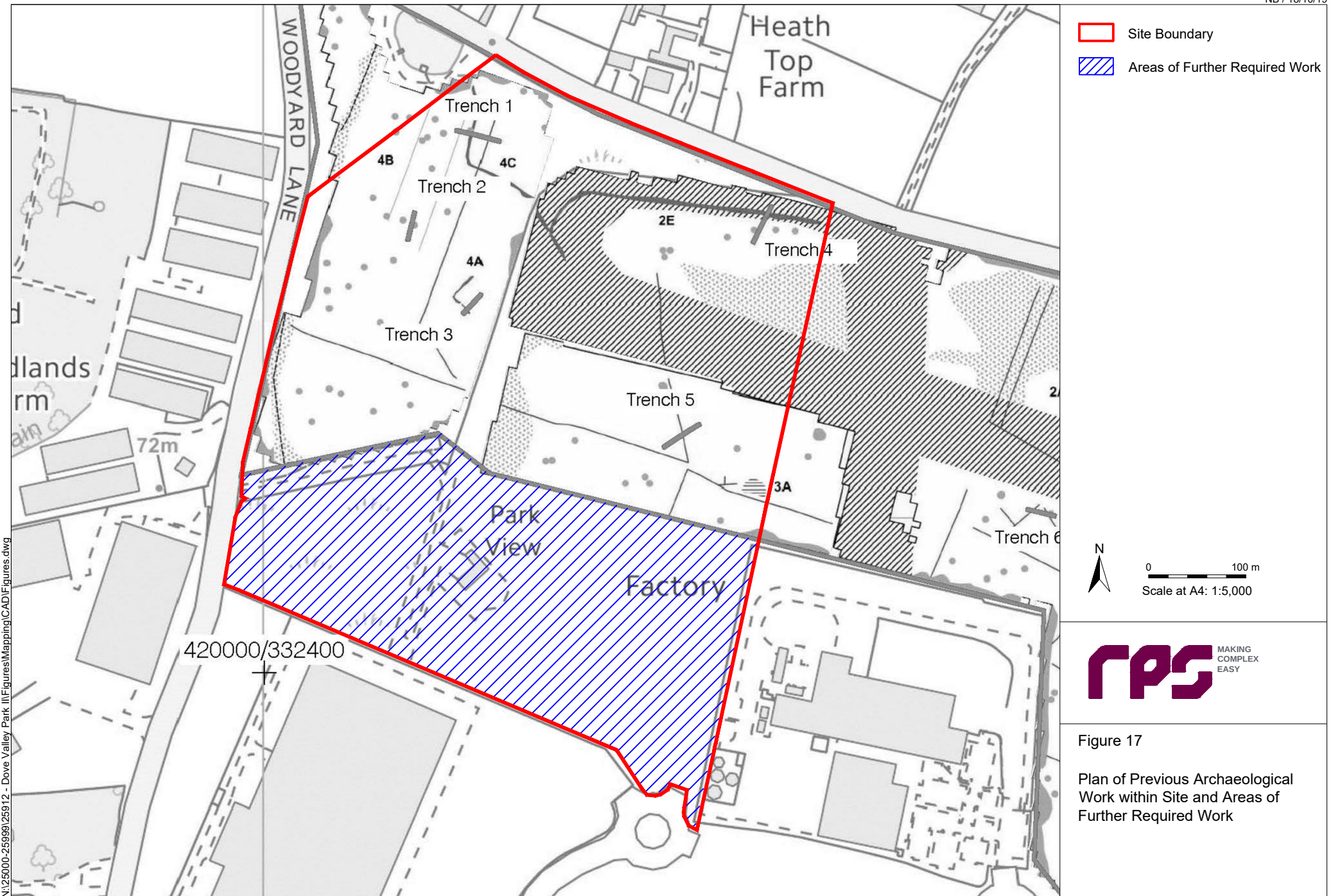


Figure 17

Plan of Previous Archaeological Work within Site and Areas of Further Required Work



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