



Mill Lane, Bolsover

Heritage Impact Assessment

Locus Project Reference 20-013

Produced for Dragonfly Homes

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2020 Locus Consulting Ltd. were commissioned to compile a Heritage Impact Assessment to accompany an application for full planning permission for the development of land on Mill Lane, Bolsover.

The assessment identifies the known and potential significance of heritage assets within the Site, as well as those heritage assets within the surrounding area that may be indirectly impacted upon by the redevelopment of the Site.

The overall archaeological potential of the Site is moderate. The likelihood of the Site being actively used in Roman and later periods is high, but a degree of disturbance if not outright truncation of archaeological remains should be expected due to its 20th century development. As such, there is a moderate likelihood that the proposed development may directly impact upon archaeological remains within the Site.

Based on the information available, the potential level of archaeological interest of the Site is unlikely to undermine the principle of development.

The Site makes no notable contribution to the setting of two nearby grade II listed buildings, 'Lime Kiln Fields Mill' and 'Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill'. As such, the proposed development will have a neutral impact upon the setting of designated heritage assets.

In accordance with both national and local policy, the proposed development should be afforded no weight, either for or against, in the planning balance on heritage grounds.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 In March 2020 Locus Consulting Ltd. were commissioned to compile a Heritage Impact Assessment to accompany an application for full planning permission for the development of two parcels of land at Mill Lane and Oxcroft Lane, Bolsover. Said development has been split into two separate applications, and this report pertains solely to the Mill Lane land parcel at National Grid Reference SK 47516 71306– henceforth known as the ‘Site’, however draws on the previous combined report. For a full assessment methodology, please see Appendix 1.

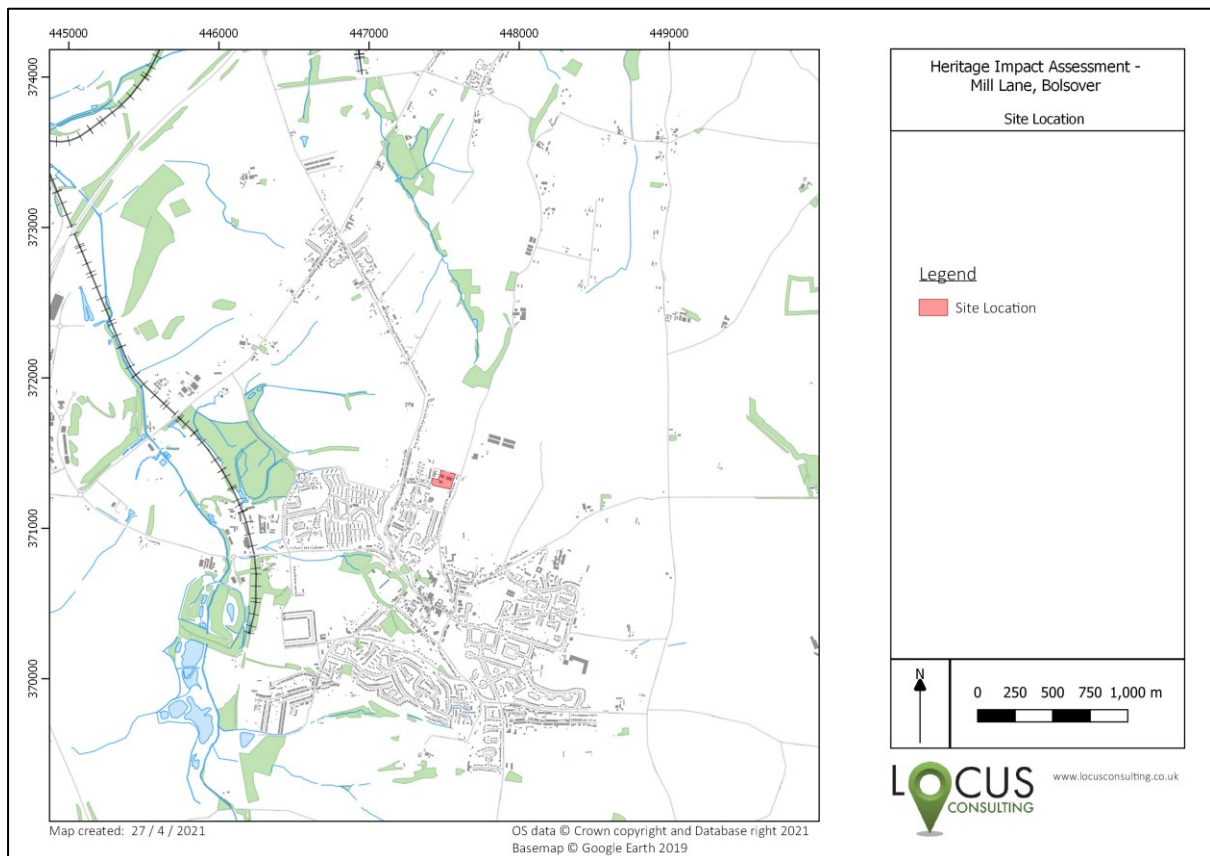


Figure 1: Site Location



1.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1.2.1 The proposed development comprises an application for full planning permission of 32 units and associated access on the Site.



Figure 2: Plan of proposed development

1.2.2 For full details of the proposed development, please refer to the application pack.

1.3 SCOPE OF STUDY

1.3.1 The objectives of this study are to:

- Identify heritage assets within and around the Site
- To assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Site, their condition and extent;
- To evaluate the significance of any potential archaeological remains within the Site and to examine whether this might be impacted upon by the Site’s development;
- To assess the heritage significance of heritage assets that might be indirectly impacted upon by the Site’s development;
- To review of relevant policy and legislation;
- To review the impact of the concept masterplan and make a series of recommendations.

1.3.2 Research sources consulted for this study comprise published reference and map sources alongside a 1000m radial search from the boundaries of the Site of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER).



1.4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL POLICY

- 1.4.1 There is national policy and guidance relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process. These identify the historic environment as a non-renewable, fragile, and finite resource and place priority upon its conservation. This includes the setting out of appropriate assessment to ensure damage or loss to the resource is permitted only where it is justified.
- 1.4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published in 2019, sets out the UK Government's requirements for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment, and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). The national policy relevant to this assessment is detailed in Appendix 2.

NATIONAL GUIDANCE

- 1.4.3 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) adds further context to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), first published in 2014 and is continuity updated. It is intended to be read concurrently with the NPPF. The chapter concerning the Historic Environment of the NPPG was most recently updated in July 2019.¹

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 1.4.4 Local planning authorities are responsible for implementing the requirements articulated by legislation and the NPPF as regards the protection of the historic environment on a local level, and the formulation of policies to support this obligation. The Site and its environs are located within the Bolsover District Council jurisdiction, which is currently subject to policies set out within the Local Plan for Bolsover (adopted March 2020). All relevant policies are detailed in Appendix 2.

1.5 THE SITE

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.5.1 The Site lies within the Bolsover District authority area, on the northern edge of the town of Bolsover comprising hard standing and industrial warehousing.

GEOLOGY

- 1.5.2 The bedrock geology of the Site consists of Cadeby Formation Dolostone. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 252 to 272 million years ago in the Permian Period in a local

¹ For reference please visit the government website: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>



environment previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas (British Geological Society, 2014).

1.5.3 No superficial deposits are recorded within the Site.

LANDSCAPE SETTING

1.5.4 The Site lies in 'Southern Magnesian Limestone' National Character Area (NCA Profile 30), as defined by Natural England. The following section is extracted from the NCA profile (Natural England, 2013):

The Southern Magnesian Limestone is a very long, narrow National Character Area (NCA) stretching from Nottinghamshire in the south through north Derbyshire to North Yorkshire in the north. The limestone ridge runs roughly north to south and this elevation provides visual links to and from the lower-lying land to both the west and the east.

In the past there have been significant economic links between the fertile farmland on the ridge and the industrial areas to the west.

The underlying Permian Magnesian Limestone forms a distinct but low ridge of land running north to south, cut through by rivers following some dramatic gorges. Towards the north the limestone is largely covered by drift deposits, so that the ridge is less obvious, but the whole area is unified by the widespread use of the local limestone as a building material. The well-drained soils and low altitude have given rise to a landscape of rolling landform, fertile farmland and well-wooded estates. The ridge forms an escarpment with a steep scarp face to the west and a gentle slope dipping to the east, elevated enough to give long views out over the more industrialised lowlands to the west and the farmed lowlands to the east.

The soils are free draining and very fertile, giving rise to productive arable cropping. The fields are generally large and geometric, bounded by low, flailed hawthorn hedges, although stone walls do also occur, for example as estate boundaries and in villages. Hedgerow trees are infrequent, which adds to the open character of the farmed landscape, and the hedges often emphasise the rolling landform. This open, rolling farmland contrasts with the scattered woodlands and supports important populations of farmland birds including lapwing, grey partridge, yellow wagtail, tree sparrow and corn bunting.

Woodland cover is reasonably high overall, often owing to the trees and woodlands in the grounds of the many large country houses that were established on the ridge plateau. Historical evidence suggests that woodland cover is currently higher than at the time of the Domesday Book records. Many are plantation woodlands, but oak, ash and lime typically form the canopy of deciduous woodlands. The few remnants of ancient woodland in this area have a particular abundance of the nationally scarce large-leaved lime.

Most of the settlements have more in common with the traditional former mining towns and villages lying to the west and grew up to service the large industrial towns. Only a few are rural limestone villages, with red pantile roofs. Limestone buildings can be found in towns such as Wetherby, Tadcaster, Boston Spa and Ripon, in the villages and isolated large farmsteads, and in estate boundary walls, as well as in the defensive castles such as at Conisbrough. These contrast with the later factories and terraces of workers' housing in urban areas which were built in brick with slate roofs.



The importance of the limestone as a building material is reflected in the presence of a number of large limestone quarries, for example near Bolsover, while the quality of the water abstracted from the limestone aquifers has contributed to the development of breweries (for example at Masham and Tadcaster) and spas (Boston Spa). In the north, associated with the valleys of the Ure and Swale, deposits of sand and gravel have also been exploited, and wetlands created from the altered landforms.



2 SITE CONTEXT

2.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1.1 For the purposes of the assessment, a study area consisting of a 1000m buffer from the limits of the Site was established in order to provide a wider historical context to the Site.

PREHISTORIC

- 2.1.2 The Prehistoric Period encompasses the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age Periods. It is likely that during the early part of the Prehistoric period, the population consisted of roaming family groups of hunter gatherers. It should be noted, the current distribution of recorded Prehistoric activity across the region is likely a reflection of the geographical variation in archaeological work and interest, rather than a true indication of activity during this period.
- 2.1.3 Within Bolsover town evidence of early Prehistoric activity is well established. Mesolithic flint working sites at Wesley Manse (**Map Ref 144**; ca.460south of the Site) and Sherwood Lodge (**Map 130**; ca. 580m south of the Site), are indicative of persistent Mesolithic activity in the study area.
- 2.1.4 Within the wider region Neolithic and late Pre-Historic activity is well represented, including a Neolithic female skull and some 35 sherds of Neolithic pottery recovered from a rock shelter at Whaley to the east of the study area and twelve small Bronze Age settlement sites recorded during fieldwork in 1976–7 around Bolsover (Victoria County History, 2020).
- 2.1.5 Within the study area however, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is less well represented, an undated ring ditch (**Map Ref 122**; ca. 1000m east of the Site) may be attributed to these periods, and a Neolithic or Bronze Age 'battle axe' was recovered in 990m southeast of the Site (**Map Ref 143**).
- 2.1.6 Despite the lack of records held by the DHER of Prehistoric features within the Site, activity cannot be ruled out due to prevalence of know activity within the both the study area and wider region.

ROMAN

- 2.1.7 Roman activity is well documented across northern Nottinghamshire and northeast Derbyshire. The Roman occupation had a major influence on the landscape as the ridge on which Bolsover is located was a favourable location for the establishment of Roman roads and associated military camps and settlements. Routes, later to become known as Ermine Street and Dere Street, were the basis for much of the route of the modern A1 which has a significant influence on the landscape today (Natural England, 2013).
- 2.1.8 There is evidence that, from the Iron Age to an extended period after the end of the Roman occupation, there was increased agricultural exploitation of the region with the use of ditches and banks to define settlements, stock pens, fields and tracks. In this period, the landscape had probably been cleared of much woodland and was occupied by single, quite widely spaced



farmsteads with their associated field systems and ditched trackways leading outwards to the open pastures and woodland (Natural England, 2013).

- 2.1.9 Within the study area, Roman activity is well represented, including the 2nd-4th century Romano-British settlement and metal working site in centre of Bolsover (**Map Ref 113**, ca. 580m south of the Site) enclosed by a shallow gully with stake holes in its base. A further ditch, likely also associated with the settlement was recorded further to the south (**Map Ref 130**).
- 2.1.10 Recent archaeological works not yet fully entered into the DHER give further insight into the land use beyond the known settlement in the centre of Bolsover during the Roman period. A geophysical survey (**Map Ref 47**, ca. 110m north of the Site), trial trenching and open area excavation to the immediate north of the Site have recorded rectilinear enclosures and structures which likely represent at the very least two phases of occupation, consisting of a mixture of settlement enclosures, buildings and trackways (Botturi, et al., 2018).
- 2.1.11 Despite the proximity to known Roman activity, no Roman features are recorded by the DHER within the Site. Activity associated with the recently uncovered Roman settlement to the immediate north of the Site cannot however be ruled out.

MEDIEVAL

- 2.1.12 Whilst the layout of the historic core of Bolsover has its origins in the 11th century, place name evidence and archaeological investigation suggest that a settlement existed at Bolsover during the Anglo-Saxon period. It is likely the Anglo-Saxon settlement represented a continuity of settlement from the Roman period onwards, however this has not been definitively proven.
- 2.1.13 The name Bolsover derives from the old English 'bula' meaning bull and 'ofer' meaning slope/ridge (University of Nottingham, 2017). Several archaeological investigations into the Medieval defences along the northern and eastern limits of the town have revealed associated Anglo-Saxon beads and bronze work, dating of a number of sections of the Medieval defences using optically stimulated luminescence have also confirmed a 9th century date (**Map Ref 42**).
- 2.1.14 Bolsover is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having a population of 17 households, consisting of 14 villagers and 3 smallholders. Taxable assets were valued at three pounds, with resources of 4 ploughlands, 6 plough teams, 8 acres of meadows and two leagues of woodland. In 1086, the local lord was Robert (of Hérils), and the tenant-in-chief was William Peverel (Powell-Smith, 2011).
- 2.1.15 Construction of the stone castle at Bolsover likely started in the early 12th century and is said to have been built by William Peverel, however the presence of a wooden precursor cannot be ruled out. Peverel was a Norman knight and favourite of William the Conqueror, who was granted extensive landholdings across the East Midlands following the Norman Conquest, and was one of the few people explicitly listed in the Domesday Survey for building castles (Harfield, 1991).
- 2.1.16 None of the original 12th century castle survives to this day, the current keep dating to the early 17th century in all probability stands on the foundations of the earlier keep.
- 2.1.17 During the 12th and 13th centuries a large number of new towns were laid out in most parts of England, either by the Crown or private landowners. In Derbyshire there appears to have been



two such towns, at Bolsover and Castleton. Bolsover is an example of an attempt to transform an existing rural manor rather than to build a new settlement from scratch. The new town was laid out on the more or less level ground to the south-east of the outer bailey of the castle, expanding beyond its 12th century boundaries over the course of the Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods (Riden & Fowkes, 2008). The DHER records a number of Medieval features across the study area, the majority of which are associated with the castle and town at Bolsover (**Map Ref 106, 107, 109-112, 118, 128, 129**; all at least 470m south of the Site).

2.1.18 The Site likely lay within the wider agricultural hinterland of Bolsover during the Medieval period, and the DHER records no specific Medieval features within the Site. Activity within the Site was likely limited to pastoral or arable agricultural land use.

2.2 SITE VISIT

2.2.1 A Site visit was undertaken on the 18th March 2020. The weather was overcast.

2.2.2 The Site consist of two industrial lots comprising hard standing, warehousing and single storey flat roofed offices. The industrial lots are bounded by 20th century metal fencing on all sides.

2.2.3 No basements or inspections pits were observed during the walkover survey.



Figure 3: View across the Site looking southwest



3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1 This section considers the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on the heritage significance of known and potential designated and non-designated heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) datasets and Bolsover District Council websites identified 25 designated heritage assets, consisting of 21 listed buildings, three scheduled monuments, a registered park and garden and conservation area within the study area, as detailed in Appendix 3.
- 3.1.3 A search of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) identified 118 entries (including archaeological events and monuments).

3.2 DIRECT IMPACTS

ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 Building works, groundworks, associated landscaping and access routes are the main source of direct impacts from a proposed development. Such works can cause direct impacts through the removal or truncation of any below-ground archaeological deposits that may exist within the Site.
- 3.2.2 Any buried archaeological deposits which may survive within the Site either in previously undisturbed areas, beneath existing foundations or to the depths of previous archaeological investigations, may be subject to direct adverse development impacts.

Human Activity within the Site

- 3.2.3 With a well-established evidence base of Prehistoric activity in the study area, use of the Site during the Prehistoric activity is a distinct possibility, even if to date no evidence has been recorded.
- 3.2.4 Use of the Site during the Roman period is likely, with recorded sedentary activity to the immediate north of the Site and a well-established settlement to the south in the centre of Bolsover. It is likely the Site lay within a Roman field-system associated with the known settlement activity to the north and south. Archaeological remains associated with agricultural land use during the Roman period, would be of local to at most regional archaeological interest.
- 3.2.5 Located within the immediate rural hinterland to the north of the Medieval and Post-Medieval town of Bolsover, use of the Site from the Medieval period onwards is a near certainty. Activity likely came in the form of agricultural land use; however, lime extraction is also probable. Surviving evidence for agricultural land use would be of local archaeological interest, however should remains associated with lime extraction survive within the Site these may be considered to be of regional archaeological interest.



Survival

- 3.2.6 The Site has been developed over the course of the 20th century and a degree of disturbance, and possibly outright truncation, of pre-20th century remains should be expected by the foundations and formation levels of existing development. The survival of remains beyond the depth of 20th century disturbance should not be discounted.

Site Potential and Impact

- 3.2.7 Groundworks associated with the proposed development have the ability to impact upon any surviving archaeological remains within the Site.
- 3.2.8 The overall archaeological potential of the Site is considered to be moderate. Whilst the likelihood of Roman and later activity occurring within the Site is high, due to its 20th century development for industrial use the levels of survival of archaeological remains may be compromised.
- 3.2.9 As such, there is a moderate probability that the proposed development may directly impact upon archaeological remains within the Site.
- 3.2.10 Where found remains are likely to be of local to regional significance, associated with the rural land use in the immediate surrounds of Bolsover from the Roman period onwards.
- 3.2.11 The likelihood of the proposed development impacting on remains of greater than regional significance is low.



3.3 INDIRECT IMPACTS

- 3.3.1 This study follows relevant guidance (see Appendix A), including Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment. It also gives due respect to Paragraph 189 of the NPPF in efforts to undertake a sufficiently diligent and proportionate approach: *“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.”*
- 3.3.2 The nature, level and extent of the significance of heritage assets within the initial study area was established through desk-based research and a Site visit. The setting of those assets, which were considered to potentially be able to be impacted upon by the Site’s development, were shortlisted for further detailed assessment. The assessment approach is detailed for each heritage asset in the following table.
- 3.3.3 Summaries of architectural, historical, artistic and/or archaeological interest include extracts from descriptions held within the National Heritage List for England and Local Planning Authority resources at the time of producing the report. These were subsequently expanded upon using archival and other resources, alongside the results of the Site survey, where necessary and proportionate.
- 3.3.4 Summaries of architectural, historical, artistic and/or archaeological interest include extracts from descriptions held within the National Heritage List for England (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) and Local Authority resources at the time of producing the report. These were subsequently expanded upon using archival and other resources, alongside the results of the Site survey, where necessary and proportionate.

Reference	Name	Designation	Detailed setting assessment required?
1054750	Conduit House	Listed Building	No
1367444	No. 49 High Street	Listed Building	No
1108955	Nos. 32 And 36 Town End	Listed Building	No
1298853	No. 40 Market Place	Listed Building	No
1054027	St Mary's House and The School House	Listed Building	No
1108976	Bolsover Castle	Listed Building	No
1367442	The Cundy House	Listed Building	No
1108943	No. 31 Market Place	Listed Building	No
1108978	Nos 15-19 Cotton Street	Listed Building	No
1108982	Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill	Listed Building	Yes
1054045	Church of St Mary And St Lawrence	Listed Building	No
1108983	Nos 42, 42a, 44 And 46 Market Place	Listed Building	No



Reference	Name	Designation	Detailed setting assessment required?
1108981	Conduit House to South East of St Bernadette's Church	Listed Building	No
1108980	Pigeoncote To Rear of Number 39	Listed Building	No
1335421	No. 38 Market Place	Listed Building	No
1335420	Former Presbyterian Chapel	Listed Building	No
1108979	No. 39 High Street	Listed Building	No
1054033	Nos. 2 To 4 (Even) Church Street	Listed Building	No
1187012	War Memorial	Listed Building	No
1108942	No. 28 Market Place	Listed Building	No
1054064	Lime Kiln Fields Mill	Listed Building	Yes
1007053	Medieval Town Defences, 183m South East of Church Of St Mary And St Lawrence, And 335m North East Of Bolsover Castle	Scheduled Monument	No
1007045	Four Watch Towers Sw Of Town	Scheduled Monument	No
1012496	Bolsover Castle: Eleventh Century Motte and Bailey Castle, Twelfth Century Tower Keep Castle and Seventeenth Century Country House.	Scheduled Monument	No
1000674	Bolsover Castle	Registered Park and Garden	No
N/A	Bolsover Conservation Area	Conservation Area	No



LIME KILN FIELDS MILL & CHIMNEY AT LIME KILN FIELDS MILL



Grade II Listed Buildings

NHLE Reference: 1054064 & 1108982

Map Reference: 2 & 3

3.3.5 Lime Kiln Fields Mill and Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill listed buildings are located adjacent to each other on Mill Walk, Bolsover. Due to their proximity, the potential for the proposed development to impact upon the ability to appreciate their heritage significance is discussed together.

Architectural and Historical Interest

Lime Kiln Fields Mill

- 3.3.6 Windmill, dated to 1793. Constructed of coursed squared limestone with sandstone dressings and red brick cornice. Four storeys. Circular with pronounced taper. Four rows of rectangular openings under plain lintels. The interior though derelict, preserves much of its machinery.
- 3.3.7 The Mill remains are illustrative of the agricultural history of the area to the north of Bolsover, and the industrial processes associated with arable farming regimes during the Post-Medieval and early modern periods. The abandoned building illustrates the decline in importance of windmills in the late 19th century as they were increasingly replaced by steam and internal combustion driven mills.



Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill

- 3.3.8 Chimney to Lime Kiln Fields Mill. Late 19th century. Constructed of red brick. Square in plan, tapering to a raised brick band and stepped brick top. An unusual survival of a chimney associated with a former windmill converted to steam power, illustrative of the changing industrial practises associated arable farming regimes in the 19th century and the replacement of wind with steam to power industrial process.
- 3.3.9 Included for group value only.

Assets' Physical Surroundings and Experience

- 3.3.10 The assets lie on the northern fringe of the town of Bolsover, on the western side of the Mill Walk cul-de-sac. Both are set back from the roadway behind a narrow strip of grass and in the case of the windmill also behind a vertilap panel fence and hedge, ca. 1.8m high.



Figure 4: View of the assets from the south at the Mill Lane/ Limekiln Fields Road junction

- 3.3.11 The immediate surroundings of the assets are suburban character, consisting of a mixture of single and two-storey semi-detached 20th and 21st century housing, 19th century terrace housing, gardens and streets.
- 3.3.12 Modern industrial warehousing and recreational green space are interspersed within the areas of housing.
- 3.3.13 Despite their height, both assets enjoy a highly intimate setting, with short range views along Mill Walk and Limekiln Fields limited by the various residential developments surrounding them. Notwithstanding, due to their unusual form non-domestic form and material



construction, the buildings are experienced as low lying landmarks, notable within the street scene.



Figure 5: An area of industrial warehousing and recreational greenspace to the east of the assets

- 3.3.14 To the north and west, housing gives way to a mixture of small irregular fields and fossilized strip fields, offering some sense of their historical rural setting. The setting is closest to the immediate north via Mill Walk, with a narrow visual connection afforded along the cul-de-sac.
- 3.3.15 Rural settings to the east and west are more distant and there is no intervisibility at ground level due to intervening industrial and residential development. The relationship is experienced least to the east, due to intervening industrial development the Site. The eponymous Mill Lane which skirts round the Site is only partially evident on OS First Edition mapping when the mill was already disused.
- 3.3.16 A vestige of the former rural landscape occupied by the building lies to the south of the Site, formerly identified as Limekiln Field. Surrounding modern development means the vestige of open land makes little positive contribution to the ability to appreciate their historical and architectural interest.

Contribution made by Site to Significance

- 3.3.17 The Site is currently made up of hardstanding and late 20th industrial warehousing and offices. It no longer shares any historical or functional relationship with the assets and makes a very minor negative contribution to the ability to appreciate their significance from their shared setting.





Figure 6: View from the Site towards the assets

3.3.18 There are no views between, either from or towards, the assets and the Site.

Impact

3.3.19 The assets lie within a residential and industrial townscape, the character of which is currently detrimental to experiencing the significance of both 'Lime Kiln Fields Mill' and 'Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill'.

3.3.20 The wider rural landscape beyond the established residential and industrial areas that surround the Site play a positive, albeit distant, role in appreciating the architectural and historic interest of the buildings, particularly land to the north of Mill Walk which lies in close proximity, although the contribution is modest.

3.3.21 A change in character of the Site from light industrial to suburban will have a neutral impact on the ability to experience the architectural and historical interest of either of the buildings. The lack of intervisibility within views or any meaningful historical connection that assists in experiencing assets means that their experience will be unaffected.

3.3.22 Overall, the proposed development will not impact on the ability to appreciate the heritage significance of the 'Lime Kiln Fields Mill' and 'Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill' from within their shared settings.



4 CONCLUSIONS & POSITION

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1.1 The overall archaeological potential of the Site is moderate. The likelihood of the Site being actively used in Roman and later periods is high, but a degree of disturbance if not outright truncation of archaeological remains should be expected due to its 20th century development.
- 4.1.2 As such, there is a moderate likelihood that the proposed development may directly impact upon archaeological remains within the Site. Where found, remains are likely to be associated with rural land use from the Roman period onwards and be of local to regional significance.
- 4.1.3 The proposed development will have a neutral impact upon the setting of the grade II listed buildings 'Lime Kiln Fields Mill' and 'Chimney at Lime Kiln Fields Mill'.

4.2 REVIEW & POSITION

- 4.2.1 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that, *inter alia*, applicants must 'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance'. This Heritage Impact Assessment is considered to fulfil these obligations for the application for planning permission.
- 4.2.2 Based on the information available, the potential archaeological interest of the Site is unlikely to undermine the principle of its redevelopment, as attested by the ongoing development to the north.
- 4.2.3 The impact of the proposed development upon the setting of designated heritage assets is neutral. As such Paragraph 196 of the NPPF does not apply, and the proposed development accords with the requirements of S.66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation areas) Act 1990 and Policy SC17 of the Local Plan for Bolsover District (Adopted March 2020).
- 4.2.4 Overall, in accordance with both national and local policy, the proposed development should be afforded no weight in the planning balance, either for or against, on heritage grounds.



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Available at: <https://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/explore/items/prehistoric-and-roman-bolsover>



MAPPING

Range of Historic Ordnance Survey mapping, available at the National Library of Scotland:

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/#zoom=14&lat=53.23809&lon=-1.28931&layers=101&b=1&z=1&point=53.24388,-1.27580>

Aerial/Satellite Imagery from Google Earth Pro



APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Aims and Scope

- 5.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to establish the known and potential buried archaeological resource within the Site and its environs and assess the magnitude of any potential impacts which may be imposed upon this resource by the proposed development.
- 5.1.2 *GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015), provides information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). These include assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
- 5.1.3 For the purposes of assessing potential impact on the setting of heritage assets, the procedures laid out within the Historic England document *Historic England Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2017) have been followed.
- 5.1.4 Advice set out within the Historic England documents Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (English Heritage, 2008), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (Historic England, 2015), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance: historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) have been followed.

The Heritage Resource

- 5.1.5 The heritage resource is divided into two broad categories, designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets. Designated heritage assets are considered to be of national and regional importance, whilst non-designated heritage assets are considered to be of local importance.
- 5.1.6 Designated heritage assets consist of:
- World Heritage Sites
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Registered Battlefields
 - Protected Wreck Sites
 - Conservation areas (for the purposes of this assessment, Conservation areas will be included as designated heritage assets)



- 5.1.7 The various elements of the heritage resource have been taken into account, and the potential development impacts upon them considered.

Sources

- 5.1.8 The following sources of heritage and planning data and information were consulted:

Designated Heritage Asset data

- 5.1.9 These datasets are available from Historic England and contain data on all recorded designated heritage assets in England, i.e., World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites. The data were consulted in March 2020.

Non-Designated Heritage Asset data

- 5.1.10 These datasets are available from the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record and contain data on all recorded heritage features in Derbyshire. The data was consulted in March 2020.

Cartographic Sources

- 5.1.11 Historic mapping was obtained online. Information from historic maps, other than tracing the above-ground development of a Site or place, can assist in the assessment of archaeological potential by highlighting previously unrecorded features, enabling an understanding of how the land has been managed in the recent past and identifying areas where development is likely to have removed or truncated below-ground archaeological deposits. All maps consulted are listed in the References of the main report.

National Legislation and Planning Documents

- 5.1.12 The treatment of the historic environment within a development and planning context is governed by legislation and national policy set out by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which itself dictates local authority planning policy. All relevant national and local planning policy documents were consulted in March 2020 and are detailed in Appendix 2.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 5.1.13 Much of the information used by this assessment consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is sufficiently accurate.
- 5.1.14 The HER is a record of known archaeological and historic features. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features and it does not preclude the existence of further features which are unknown at present.



APPENDIX 2: PLANNING POLICY

Table 1: National Legislation relevant to the proposed development.

<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</p>	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (that is those buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).</p> <p>A Listed Building may not be demolished or altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted.</p> <p>There are three grades of listed building (in descending order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest; • Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and • Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them. <p>When making a decision on all <u>listed building consent</u> applications or any decision on a planning application for <u>development</u> that affects a <u>listed building</u> or its <u>setting</u>, a <u>local planning authority</u> must have special regard to the desirability of <u>preserving the building</u> or its setting or any features of <u>special architectural</u> or <u>historic interest</u> which it possesses. Preservation in this context means not harming the interest in the building, as opposed to keeping it utterly unchanged.</p> <p>The Act requires local planning authorities to pay special attention throughout the planning process to desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.</p>
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Table 2: National Policy relevant to the proposed development

Title	Content
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 184	Heritage assets range from Sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 185	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 189	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a Site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 190	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset)



	<p>taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.</p>
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 192	<p>In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 193	<p>When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.</p>
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 194	<p>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck Sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 195	<p>Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the Site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and



	<p>c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and</p> <p>d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the Site back into use.</p>
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 196	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 197	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 198	Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 199	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 200	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
NPPF Chapter 16, Footnote 63	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.



Table 2: Policies relevant to the historic environment and the current proposed development, taken from the Local Plan for Bolsover District (Adopted March 2020).

Policy	Content
SC16	<p>Development Within or Impacting upon Conservation Areas</p> <p>Development proposals within or impacting upon Conservation Areas will be permitted where they preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting. Applications will be considered in relation to how well the design and location of the proposal has taken account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The development characteristics and context of the conservation area, in terms of important buildings and important open spaces b) Landscapes, walls, trees and views into or out of the area c) The form, scale, size and massing of nearby buildings, together with materials of construction
SC17	<p>Proposals for alterations to, or changes of use of listed buildings will be supported where they protect the significance of the heritage asset (including its setting), including impacts on the character, architectural merit or historic interest of the building.</p> <p>Proposals should consider factors such as materials, layout, architectural features, scale and design.</p> <p>Proposals which allow for viable uses that are compatible with the conservation of the fabric of the building and its setting will generally be supported.</p> <p>As set out in national guidance, where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or loss of a designated heritage asset, the Council will refuse consent except in exceptional circumstances. Exceptional circumstances would include demonstrating that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.</p>
SC18	<p>Proposals will be supported where the significance of scheduled monuments or archaeological sites, including their setting, is sustained and enhanced. Any development that adversely impacts a scheduled monument, physically and/or in terms of setting, will not be permitted except where the harm is demonstrably outweighed by public benefits.</p> <p>Where development proposals are likely to affect non-designated archaeological sites, the developer should submit sufficient information to allow the significance of the</p>



	<p>archaeological remains and the impacts of the proposals thereon to be understood. In some cases this will require archaeological desk based assessment and/or field evaluation of the site which should be submitted as part of a development proposal and should be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Provision should then be made for the excavation and recording of archaeological assets before demolition, disturbance or removal takes place, or for their preservation in situ as appropriate for the significance of the particular asset.</p> <p>It should be noted that any development that would affect scheduled monuments above or below ground will require scheduled monument consent in addition to planning approval.</p>
<p>SC20</p>	<p>Planning permission for development that preserves or enhances the special historic landscape character and interest of a registered park and garden including its setting will be granted.</p> <p>Applications must seek to protect original or significant designed landscapes, their built features, and setting.</p> <p>Proposals which seek to restore or reinstate historic landscape features to original designs, using appropriate evidence, or better reveal their setting will be encouraged.</p>
<p>SC21</p>	<p>Development proposals which positively sustain or enhance the significance of any local heritage asset and its setting will be permitted.</p> <p>Alterations, additions and changes of use should respect the character, appearance and setting of the local heritage asset in terms of the design, materials, form, scale, size, height and massing of the proposal.</p> <p>Proposals involving full or partial demolition of a local heritage asset will be resisted unless sufficient justification is provided on the proposed scheme and its public benefits to outweigh the harm caused by the loss of the asset.</p>



HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESOURCE

This Appendix provides illustration and tabulation of known designated and heritage features within 1km of the Site. The information is sourced from the Historic England National Heritage List for England (Designated Heritage Assets), and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (heritage features, monuments and events).

Designated Heritage Assets

Map Reference	National Reference	Name	Designation	Grade
1	1054064	LIME KILN FIELDS MILL	LB	II
2	1108982	CHIMNEY AT LIME KILN FIELDS MILL	LB	II
3	1367442	THE CUNDY HOUSE	LB	II*
4	1108976	BOLSOVER CASTLE	LB	I
5	1054027	ST MARY'S HOUSE AND THE SCHOOL HOUSE	LB	II
6	1298853	NO. 40 MARKET PLACE	LB	II
7	1108955	NOS. 32 AND 36 TOWN END	LB	II
8	1367444	NO. 49 HIGH STREET	LB	II
9	1054750	CONDUIT HOUSE	LB	II*
10	1108942	NO. 28 MARKET PLACE	LB	II
11	1187012	WAR MEMORIAL	LB	II
12	1054033	NOS. 2 TO 4 (EVEN) CHURCH STREET	LB	II
13	1108979	NO. 39 HIGH STREET	LB	II
14	1335420	FORMER PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL	LB	II
15	1335421	NO. 38 MARKET PLACE	LB	II
16	1108980	PIGEONCOTE TO REAR OF NUMBER 39	LB	II
17	1108981	CONDUIT HOUSE TO SOUTH EAST OF ST BERNADETTE'S CHURCH	LB	II*
18	1108983	Nos 42, 42a, 44 and 46 Market Place	LB	II
19	1054045	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST LAWRENCE	LB	II*
20	1108978	Nos 15-19 Cotton Street	LB	II
21	1108943	NO. 31 MARKET PLACE	LB	II



22	1007053	MEDIEVAL TOWN DEFENCES, 183M SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST LAWRENCE, AND 335M NORTH EAST OF BOLSOVER CASTLE	SAM	N/A
24	1007045	FOUR WATCH TOWERS SW OF TOWN	SAM	N/A
26	1012496	BOLSOVER CASTLE: ELEVENTH CENTURY MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE, TWELFTH CENTURY TOWER KEEP CASTLE AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE.	SAM	N/A
27	1000674	BOLSOVER CASTLE	RG	I
28	N/A	BOLSOVER	COA	N/A



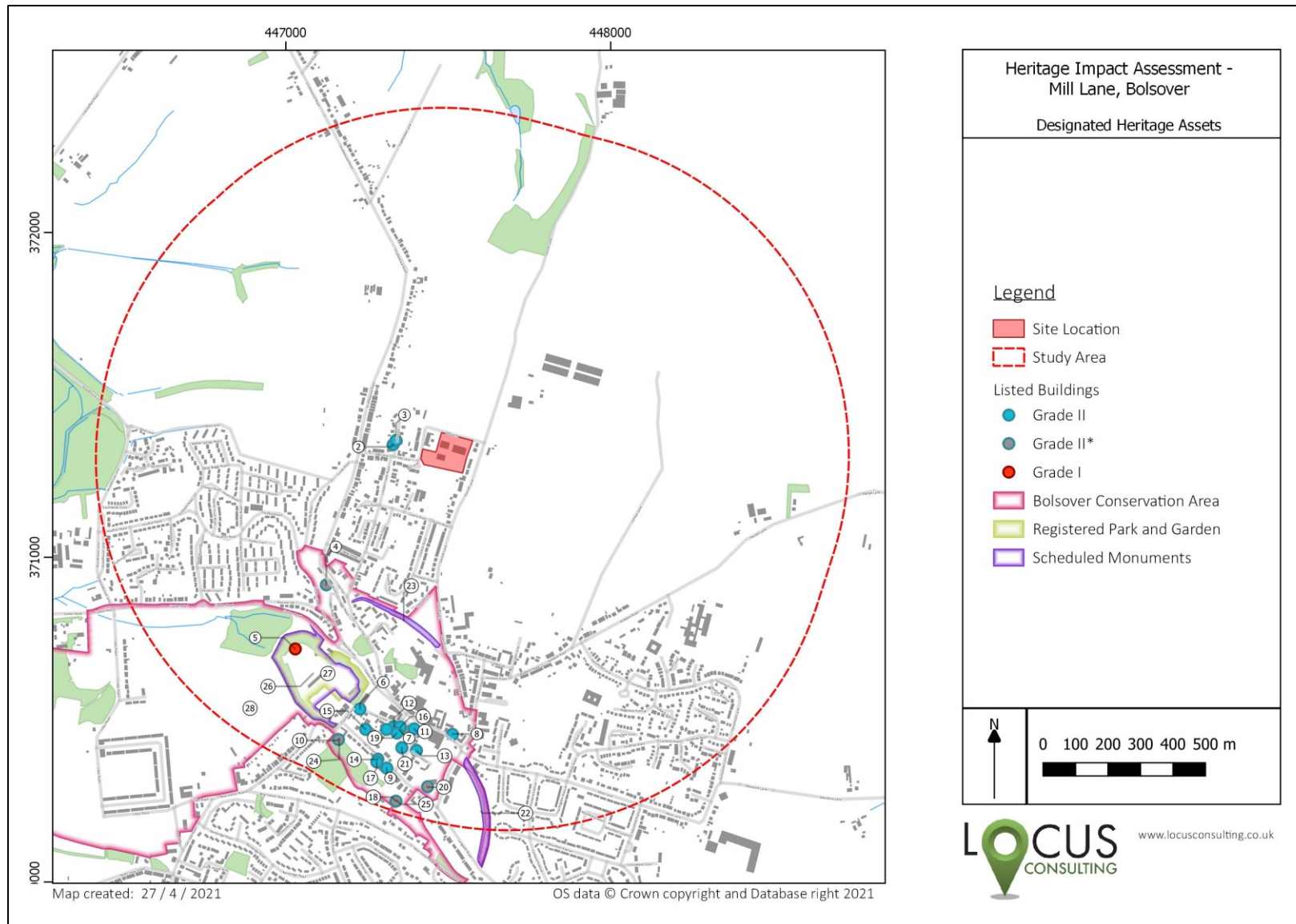


Figure 7: Designated Heritage Assets



Events recorded by the DHER

Map Reference	HRE Reference	Record Type	Name
29	EDR1657	INT	Evaluation at No. 4 Cotton Street, Old Bolsover, 2003
30	EDR1897	EVT	Watching brief, clearance works at the Bolsover Entrenchment, by TPAU, in 2005
31	EDR2390	EVT	Evaluation, 7-15 Cotton Street, Bolsover, by ARCUS, in 2007
32	EDR2614	EVT	Trial trenching, Bolsover Assembly Rooms, Hill Top, Bolsover, by ARCUS in 2000
33	EDR3575	EVT	Evaluation, Hornscroft Recreation Ground, by ARCUS, in 2000
34	EDR2471	EVS	Building Survey, Castle Lane & High Street Conduit Houses, Bolsover, by RCHME, in 1993
35	EDR2155	EVT	Evaluation, Dane Bank House, 2 Market Place, by ARS, in 2006
36	EDR1810	EVT	Excavations, Bolsover Parish Church, by Creswell Heritage Trust, in 1991 and 1992
37	EDR2616	EVS	Geophysical survey, Oxcroft Lane & Hornscroft Road, Bolsover, by ARCUS, in 1996
38	EDR4541	INT	Evaluation to Rear of No. 74 Welbeck Road, Old Bolsover
39	EDR2643	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, 1 Moor Lane, Bolsover, by ARS Ltd, in 2007
40	EDR4914	INT	Watching Brief at North Entrance, Hornscroft Park, Old Bolsover, 1999
41	EDR2537	EVT	Evaluation of Sherwood Lodge, Bolsover, by Creswell Heritage Trust, in 1992
42	EDR2617	EVT	Test pitting and trial trenching, Oxcroft Lane & Hornscroft Road, Bolsover, by ARCUS in 1996
43	EDR2538	INT	Evaluation at Social Services Building, Sherwood Lodge, off Town End, Old Bolsover, 1993
44	EDR2969	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, Sherwood Lodge car park, Bolsover, by TPA, in 2008
45	EDR2615	EVT	Watching brief, Bolsover Assembly Rooms, Hill Top, Bolsover, by ARCUS, in 2001
46	EDR4475	NIN	Geophysical Survey of Land at Lodge Farm, Shuttlewood Road, Old Bolsover, 2016
47	EDR4022	EVS	Geophysical survey, land off Oxcroft Lane, by ARS Ltd, in 2015
48	EDR2609	EVT	Watching brief, Bolsover Junior School, by ARS Ltd, in 2006
49	EDR2977	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, Bolsover Castle, by Trent & Peak Archaeology, in 2011
50	EDR3555	EVT	Evaluation, Conduit House, by ARCUS, in 2000
51	EDR3638	EVT	Watching brief, Bolsover Castle, by TPAU, in 2000
52	EDR3523	NIN	Archaeological interest review, Old Bolsover, by ARCUS, in 1995
53	EDR3640	EVT	Investigation and excavation, Fountain Garden, Bolsover Castle, by TPAU, in 2002
54	EDR3562	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, Bolsover Castle Visitors Centre, by TPAT, in 1998
55	EDR3340	EVT	Archaeological excavation, Middle Street Car Park, by ARS Ltd, in 2013
56	EDR5031	INT	Bolsover Castle: Report on Archaeological Watching Brief on Groundworks at South End of Terrace Range



Map Reference	HRE Reference	Record Type	Name
57	EDR3560	INT	Archaeological recording, Bolsover Castle, by TPAT, in 1998-1999
58	EDR3452	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, Bolsover Castle, by Trent and Peak, in 1994
59	EDR3637	EVT	Archaeological recording, Bolsover Castle Riding School, by TPAU, in 1999
60	EDR3469	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, Fountain Garden at Bolsover Castle, by Northamptonshire Archaeology, in 1995
61	EDR3395	EVT	Watching brief, South Drive, Bolsover Castle, by TPA, in 2014
62	EDR3454	EVS	Archaeological recording, Little Castle, Bolsover Castle, by TPAT, in 1994
63	EDR3602	EVP	Tree-ring analysis and dendrochronological survey, Little Castle, Bolsover Castle, by English Heritage, in 2003
64	EDR2798	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, 29 Market Place, Bolsover, by Northants Archaeology in 2009
65	EDR3636	EVT	Watching brief, Fountain Garden, by TPAU, in 1999
66	EDR3561	EVT	Archaeological investigations, Bolsover Castle Terrace Viewing area, by TPAT, in 1998-1999
67	EDR3564	EVT	Evaluation by trial trenching, Bolsover Castle, by TPAT, in 1998
68	EDR1863	EVT	Evaluation and watching brief, High Street, Bolsover, by TPAU, in 2004
69	EDR3054	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, on Middle Street, Bolsover, by ARS LTD, in 2012
70	EDR3359	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, Bolsover Castle Play Area, by Trent & Peak Archaeology, in 2014
71	EDR3599	EVT	Watching brief, Surprise View, by ARCUS, in 2003
72	EDR2613	EVT	Trial trenching, Town End, Bolsover, by TPAT in 1993
73	EDR3722	EVT	Watching brief and excavation, Bolsover Castle, by the Department of the Environment, in 1977
74	EDR3639	EVT	Excavation, Castle Yard, Bolsover Castle, by TPAU, in 2002
75	EDR3455	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, Bolsover Castle, by Trent & Peak, in 1994
76	EDR3451	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, Bolsover Castle Terrace, by TPAT, in 1991
77	EDR4068	EVT	Evaluation and environmental sampling, Sherwood Lodge development, Bolsover, by SLR Consulting, in 2012
78	EDR3402	EVS	Archaeological scheme of treatment, Sherwood Lodge, by Trent and Peak Archaeology, in 1992
79	EDR4307	EVT	Archaeological test pits at Bolsover Castle by TPAU in 2003-5
80	EDR4746	INT	Watching Brief at Castle Street Medical Centre, Castle Street, Old Bolsover, 2009
81	EDR3468	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, Fountain Garden at Bolsover Castle, by Northamptonshire Archaeology, in 1995
82	EDR3839	EVT	Dendrochronological and tree-ring analysis, Bolsover Castle Riding School, by English Heritage, in 2005
83	EDR1646	EVT	Evaluation, Bolsover Hill, by TPAU, in 2003
84	EDR3713	EVS	Watching brief, Bolsover Castle, by the Department of the Environment, in 1979
85	EDR3433	EVS	Archaeological investigations, Sherwood Lodge, by TPAT, between 1991 and 1992
86	EDR3565	EVT	Watching briefs, Bolsover Castle, by TPAU, in 1999



Map Reference	HRE Reference	Record Type	Name
87	EDR3054	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, on Middle Street, Bolsover, by ARS LTD, in 2012
88	EDR3453	EVT	Archaeological recording, Bolsover Castle, by TPAT, in 1993
89	EDR4147	EVT	Archaeological watching brief at Bolsover Castle (Fountain Garden) by TPA in 2014
90	EDR1855	EVS	Historic Building Survey, The Cundy House, Bolsover, by TPAU, in 2003
91	EDR5007	INT	Trial Trenching off Blind Lane, Old Bolsover, 2019
92	EDR2760	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, Calbec House, Bolsover, by Trent and Peak Archaeology, in 2009
93	EDR1761	EVT	Trial trenching, 3-9 Bolsover Hill, Bolsover, by Archaeological Investigations Ltd, in 2003
94	EDR2643	EVT	Archaeological watching brief, 1 Moor Lane, Bolsover, by ARS Ltd, in 2007
95	EDR3329	INT	Watching Brief at Castle Street Medical Centre, Castle Street, Old Bolsover, 2013
96	EDR4556	INT	Watching Brief at Bolsover Junior School, Castle Street, Old Bolsover, 2007
97	EDR4907	INT	Watching Brief to Rear of No. 14 Longlands, Old Bolsover, 2003
98	EDR5037	NIN	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of 69, Hilltop Avenue, Bolsover
99	EDR3562	EVT	Archaeological evaluation, Bolsover Castle Visitors Centre, by TPAT, in 1998
100	EDR4923	INT	Watching Brief at 16a Hill Top, Old Bolsover, 2005



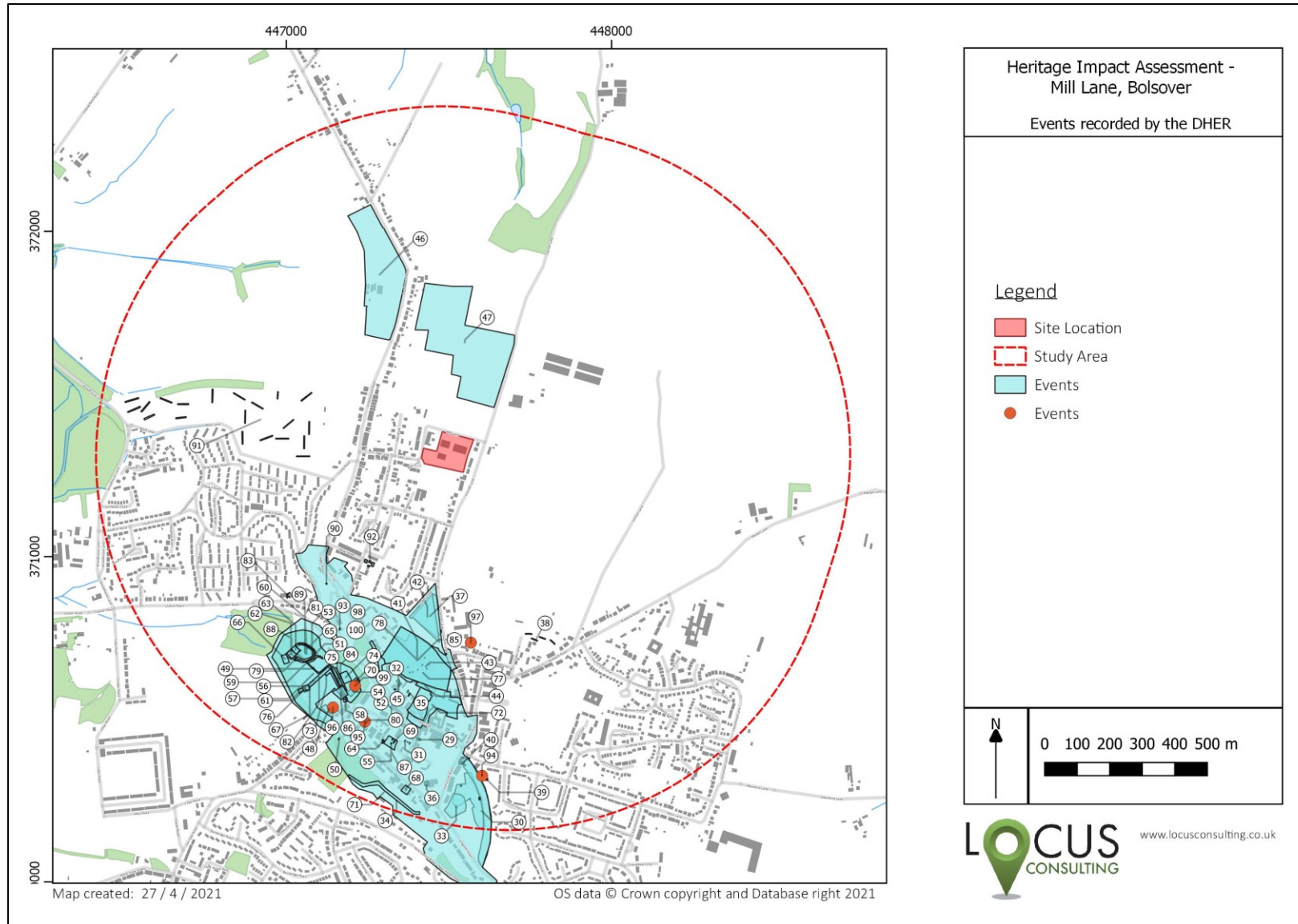


Figure 8: Events



Events recorded by the DHER

Map Reference	HER Reference	Record Type	Name	Monument Type
101	MDR11780	BLD	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Hill Top, Old Bolsover	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL
102	MDR11781	BLD	Trinity Methodist Church, Hill Top, Old Bolsover	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL
103	MDR11846	BLD	Primitive Methodist Church (site of), Town End, Old Bolsover	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL
104	MDR12664	BLD	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Cotton Street, Old Bolsover	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL; PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL
105	MDR6293	MON	The Fountain Garden, Bolsover Castle, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	FORMAL GARDEN; FOUNTAIN
106	MDR6242	SM	Bolsover Castle, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	MOTTE AND BAILEY; KEEP; INHUMATION; LANDSCAPE PARK; FORMAL GARDEN; GREAT HOUSE
107	MDR5980	MON	Bolsover medieval park (site of), Bolsover, Old Bolsover	DEER PARK
108	MDR15048	BLD	No. 67, High Street, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	HOUSE
109	MDR6283	ST	Extent of medieval town, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	TOWN
110	MDR6253	SM	Bolsover entrenchments, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	EARTHWORK; TOWN DEFENCES; AIR RAID SHELTER
111	MDR6253	SM	Bolsover entrenchments, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	EARTHWORK; TOWN DEFENCES; AIR RAID SHELTER
112	MDR6253	SM	Bolsover entrenchments, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	EARTHWORK; TOWN DEFENCES; AIR RAID SHELTER
113	MDR6296	ST	Romano-British settlement (site of), Sherwood Lodge, Old Bolsover	PIT; ENCLOSURE; HEARTH; DITCH; IRON WORKING SITE; SETTLEMENT
114	MDR6269	BLD	Nos. 15-19, Cotton Street, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	CRUCK HOUSE; DATE STONE
115	MDR6255	MON	'The Cundy House' (conduit house), Craggs Road, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	CONDUIT HOUSE
116	MDR6254	MON	Conduit House (A), Castle Lane, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	CONDUIT HOUSE
117	MDR6287	MON	Conduit House (B), High Street, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	CONDUIT HOUSE
118	MDR6240	BLD	Church of St Mary and St Lawrence, Hornscroft Road, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	BELL CASTING PIT; INHUMATION; PARISH CHURCH
119	MDR6246	MON	War Memorial, Market Place, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	MARKET CROSS; COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT



120	MDR6245	BLD	Old Meeting House, High Street, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL
121	MDR6273	MON	Windmill, Lime Kiln Fields, Old Bolsover	WINDMILL; CORN MILL; MILLSTONE
122	MDR6292	MON	Possible ring-ditch, Bolsover Moor, Old Bolsover	RING DITCH?
123	MDR6275	MON	Artefact scatter, Highfield House, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	FLINT SCATTER; FINDSPOT
124	MDR9659	MON	Chimney, former Lime Kiln Fields steam mill, Old Bolsover	CHIMNEY
125	MDR6294	MON	Square enclosure, Oxcroft Lane, Old Bolsover	ENCLOSURE
126	MDR11226	BLD	Infants School, Welbeck Road, Old Bolsover	INFANT SCHOOL
127	MDR11635	MON	Air raid shelter (remains of), Bolsover Junior School, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	AIR RAID SHELTER
128	MDR6253	SM	Bolsover entrenchments, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	EARTHWORK; TOWN DEFENCES; AIR RAID SHELTER
129	MDR6253	SM	Bolsover entrenchments, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	EARTHWORK; TOWN DEFENCES; AIR RAID SHELTER
130	MDR6297	ST	Prehistoric flintwork, Sherwood Lodge, Old Bolsover	LITHIC WORKING SITE
131	MDR11636	MON	Roman ditch, Assembly Rooms, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	DITCH
132	MDR11687	BLD	The Hudson Bay Public House, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE
133	MDR6272	MON	Bagshawe Mill, Welbeck Road, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	CORN MILL; DATE STONE; STEAM MILL; MILLSTONE
134	MDR6267	FS	Burial, Hornscroft Road, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	INHUMATION
135	MDR6239	FS	Possible cinerary urn, Town End, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	FINDSPOT
136	MDR6190	MON	Pottery and clay pipe factory, Hockley, Old Bolsover	POTTERY WORKS; CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FACTORY
137	MDR15054	FS	Flint scatter, Bolsover Rectory site, Old Bolsover	FINDSPOT
138	MDR23068	FS	Post Medieval Finds, Sherwood Lodge, off Hill Top, Old Bolsover	FINDSPOT
139	MDR11779	ST	Site of Congregational Chapel, Castle Street, Old Bolsover	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL
140	MDR6268	LB	Nos. 42-46 Market Square, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	CRUCK HOUSE; SHOP
141	MDR23201	ST	Site of Farmhouse and Outbuildings, off Blind Lane, Old Bolsover	HOUSE; OUTBUILDING; CELLAR
142	MDR6266	MON	Pottery kiln (site of), Oxcroft Lane, Bolsover, Old Bolsover	POTTERY KILN
143	MDR6271	FS	Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age 'battle axe', Bolsover, Old Bolsover	FINDSPOT
144	MDR6277	FS	Mesolithic flints, Wesley Manse, Old Bolsover	FLINT SCATTER
145	MDR6238	FS	Human bones, north side of Bolsover or Bolsover Castle, Old Bolsover	INHUMATION
146	MDR6282	MON	Post mill (site of), Bolsover Moor, Old Bolsover	POST MILL



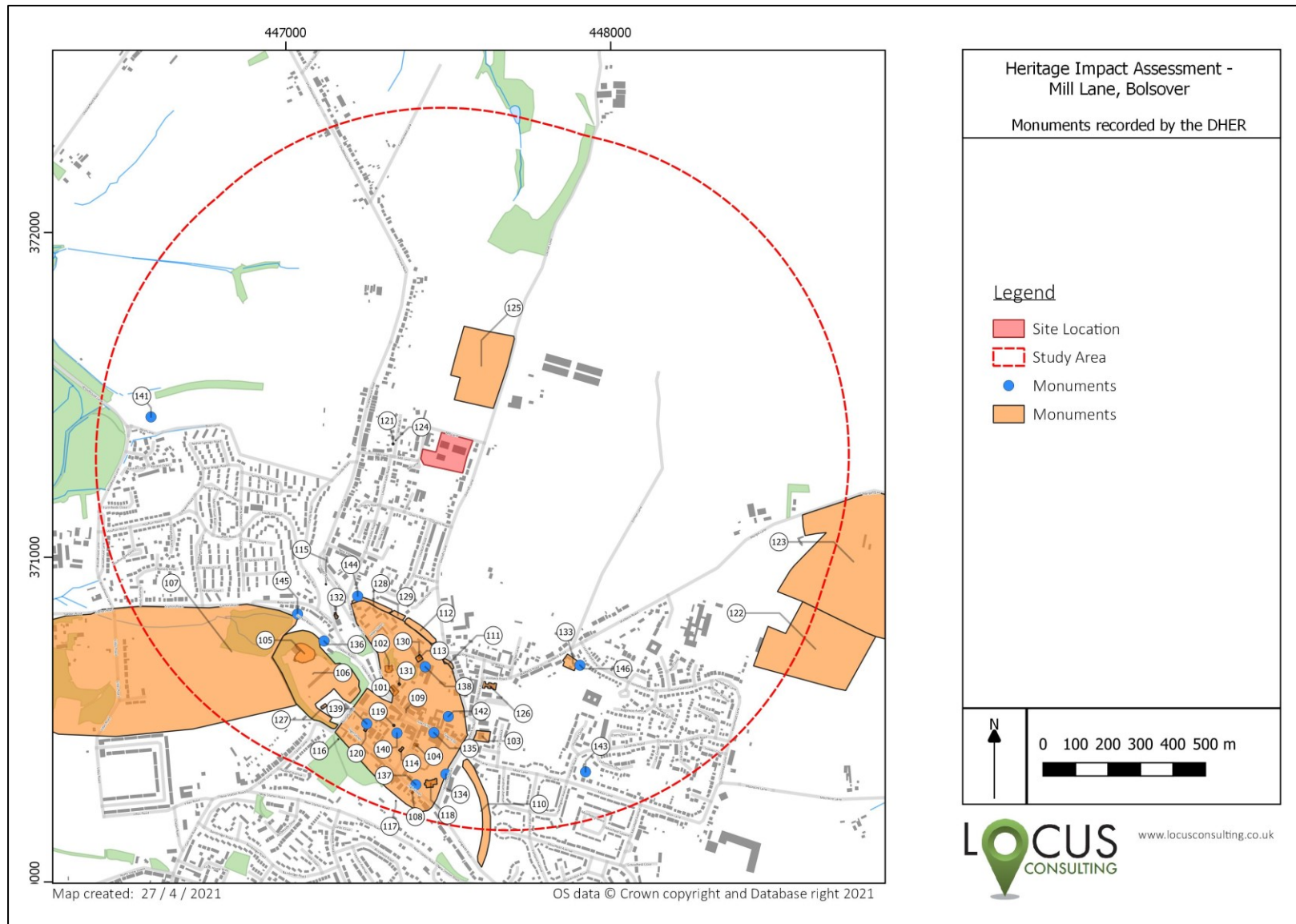


Figure 9: Monuments





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