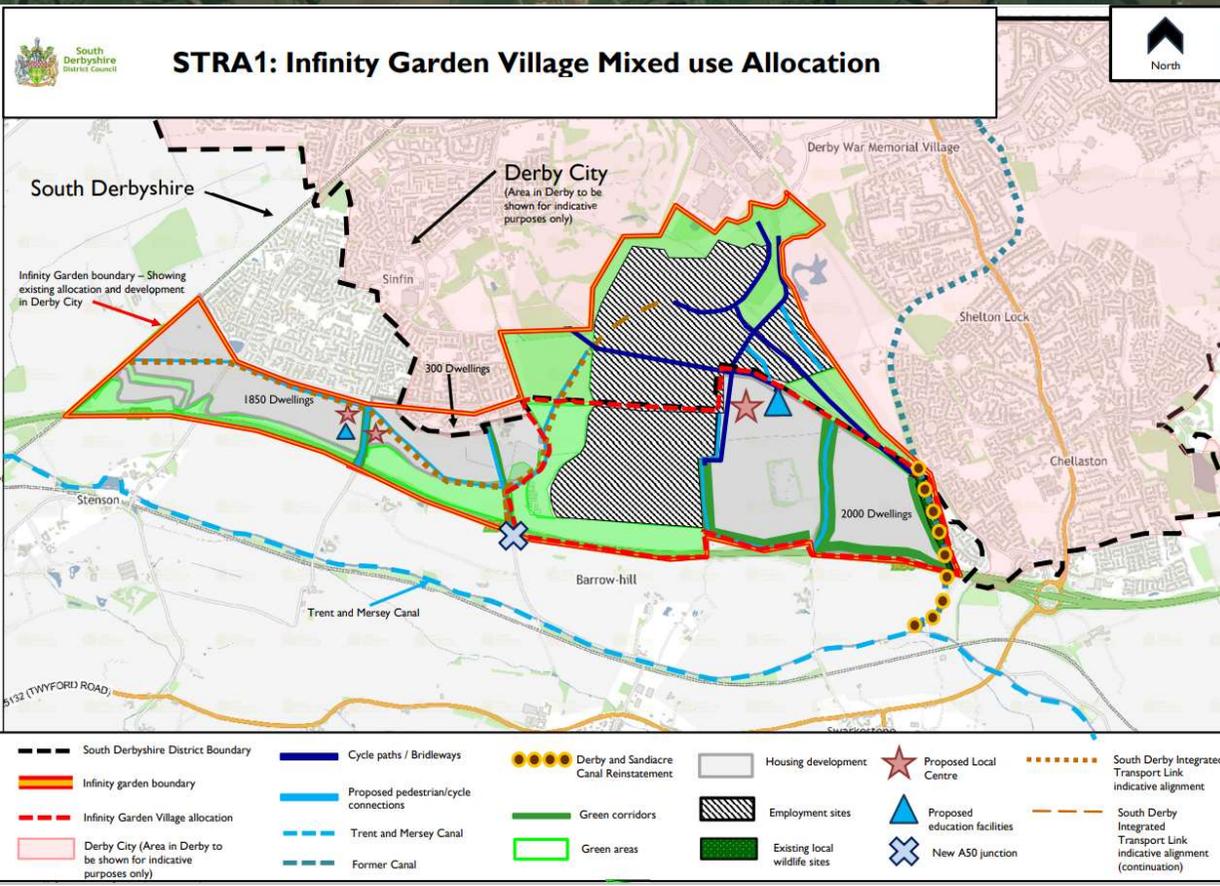




# Heritage Impact Assessment For Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation



# Table of Contents

Site details	Page 3-5
Heritage Constraints	Page 6-7
Heritage Assets	Page 8 -17
Non-designated Heritage Assets	Page 18-24
Contributing elements of significance	Page 25
Impact of the development on the asset	Page 26

# Site Details - Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation

This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by South Derbyshire District Council as part of the Local Plan Part 1 (2022-2024) review, specifically on matters regarding the Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation. This allocation includes multiple new homes, employment, provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches, new vehicle access via the new junction on the A50 and junctions via infinity Park Way and potential provision of a retirement village within the scheme.

This report assesses the potential impact that development of the site in question would have on the significance of heritage assets either within the sites or in their vicinity. The findings of the assessment can be found in pages 25 and 26 of this report.

The sites lies to the southern edge of the administrative boundary of Derby City. To the west lies Housing Allocation H15 Wragley Way, which was first allocated for housing development in the 2006 Local Plan Part 1. Chellaston lies to the east of the site, Derby City's Local Plan Employment Allocation AC15 (Infinity Park Derby) lies to the north, and the site is bounded by the A50 to the south.

The site is located within the Southern Derby Area and Infinity Garden Village as identified in Policy INF13 of the adopted Local Plan Part 2. The mixed-use allocation will further developed the Southern Derby Area by providing approximately 2000 additional dwellings and 70 ha of employment land. Development of the site offers the opportunity to deliver new infrastructure due to its critical mass.

Although the allocation is within South Derbyshire administrative boundary, South Derbyshire District Council will collaboratively work with Derby City Council and other partners to ensure that development of the site, along with the other allocations inside the Southern Derby Area (within South Derbyshire District Council Local Plan and Derby City Local Plan) are developed comprehensively.

The Strategic Allocation identified at Infinity Garden Village will be expected to deliver the following requirements and be in accordance with other Local Plan Policies:

## A Development Requirements

- i) Approximately 2000 new homes;
- ii) Approximately 70 hectares of employment generating land;
- iii) The provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches inline with Policy H22;
- iv) Primary vehicle accesses via a new junction on the A50 and junctions via Infinity Park Way

## B Social infrastructure / services for the development;

- i) Provision of an appropriate scale of retail, healthcare and community facilities to meet the needs of the new community. It is expected with regard to healthcare that this will comprise a refurbished Sinfin Health Centre;
- ii) Contributions towards primary and secondary education, schools and facilities commensurate with the scale of the development, in accordance with INF1, INF12, and the Planning Obligations SPD. This will include;
  - a) The provision within the of site of a two from entry primary school with nursery, with sufficient land for future expansion; and
  - b) A new secondary school in the eastern part of the site;

## C Green Infrastructure. A network of interconnected Green Infrastructure which as a minimum shall include the following.

- i) The provision of a green infrastructure network, including protection and enhancement of visual linkages from the eastern and western parts of the site;
- ii) The green infrastructure network should allow active travel connections though and across the site to points of interest and recreation:

# Site Details - Infinity Garden Village Mixed Use Allocation – Continued...

- iii) Built development within the Green Infrastructure locations shall be restricted to that ancillary to and necessary to support green infrastructure (such as grounds maintenance huts, small changing rooms etc);
- iv) The continuation of the green wedges from Derby City;

C Green Infrastructure. A network of interconnected Green Infrastructure which as a minimum shall include the following.

- i) The provision of a green infrastructure network, including protection and enhancement of visual linkages from the eastern and western parts of the site;
  - ii) The green infrastructure network should allow active travel connections though and across the site to points of interest and recreation;
  - iii) Built development within the Green Infrastructure locations shall be restricted to that ancillary to and necessary to support green infrastructure (such as grounds maintenance huts, small changing rooms etc);
  - iv) The continuation of the green wedges from Derby City;

D Mitigation

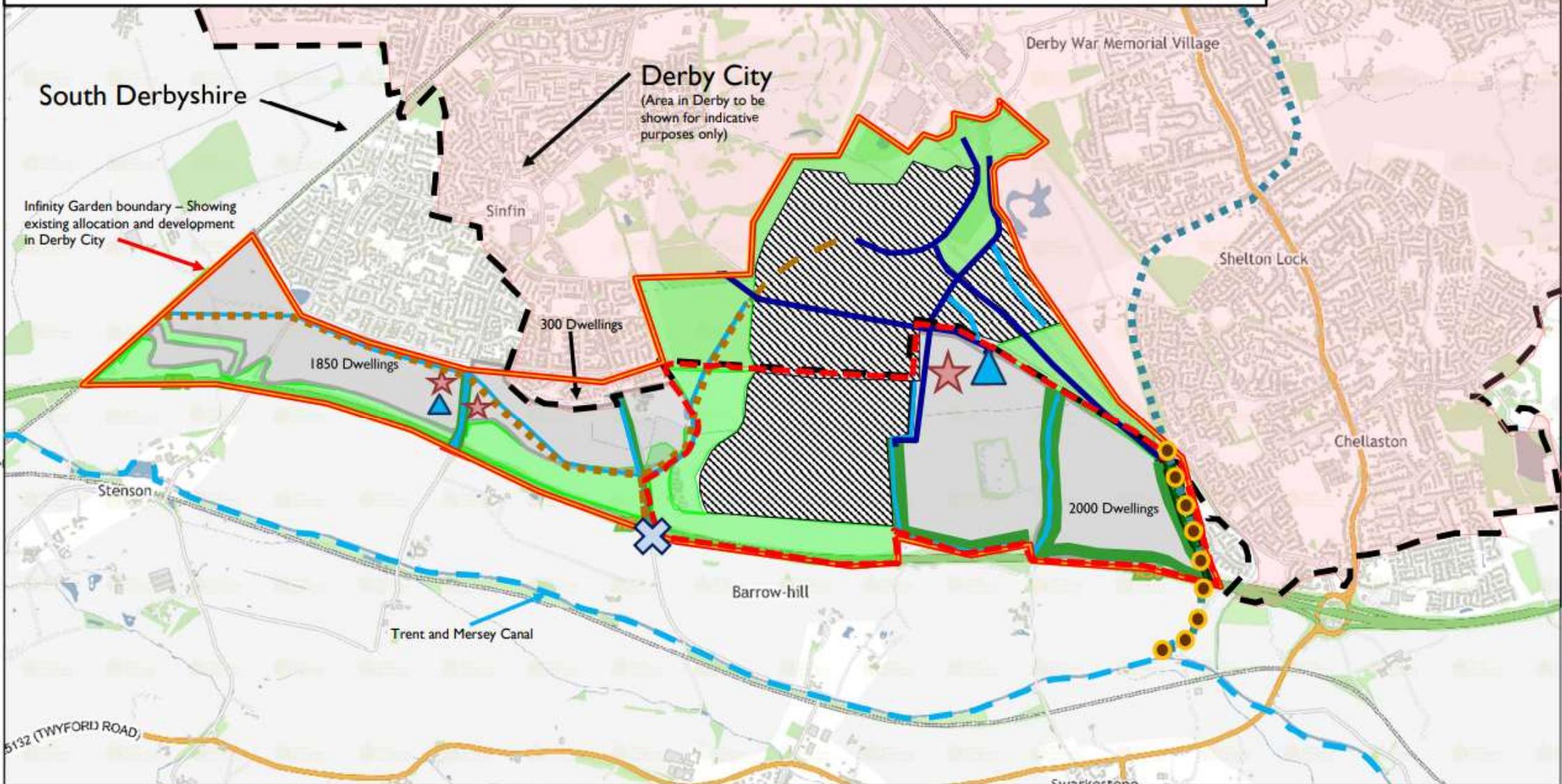
- i) On site biodiversity net gain in line with national legislation and protection and management of key biodiversity assets such as trees and hedgerows;
- ii) Appropriate flood risk management in accordance with policy SD2 across the site and ensure that all more vulnerable development is located wholly within flood zone 1;
- iii) SUDS will be provided in accordance with Policy SD3;
- iv) A layout and form of development that respects the landscape character, as well as the character significance and setting of heritage assets;
- v) A layout and form that reduces the impact of gas pipeline protected areas; with the siting of residential development;
- vi) Measures necessary to mitigate the traffic impact of the site, including the use of travel plans to encourage the use of more sustainable transport modes; in accordance with policy F2;
- vii) Ensure that the development is well connected to frequent public transport to Derby centre as well other key designation and that the bus stops and routes are provided through the site to allow for convenient boarding;
- viii) High quality pedestrian and cycle routes shall be provided between the site and villages to the south of the A50 and development within Derby City and within and across the site, to key centres key centres including employment and education facilities providing segregated links where practical. This should include enhancement of key cycle routes through the site;

E No dwelling/ phase of development shall be occupied until:

- i) The necessary Green Infrastructure including open space, active travel provision, connectivity, community facilities including education and health provision, public transport provision, hard infrastructure including access points and highway improvements where required is provided to service that dwelling/ phase. This is to enable new residents to access the full suite of services and facilities to support the delivery of housing in a safe and convenient manner without relying on the private car.

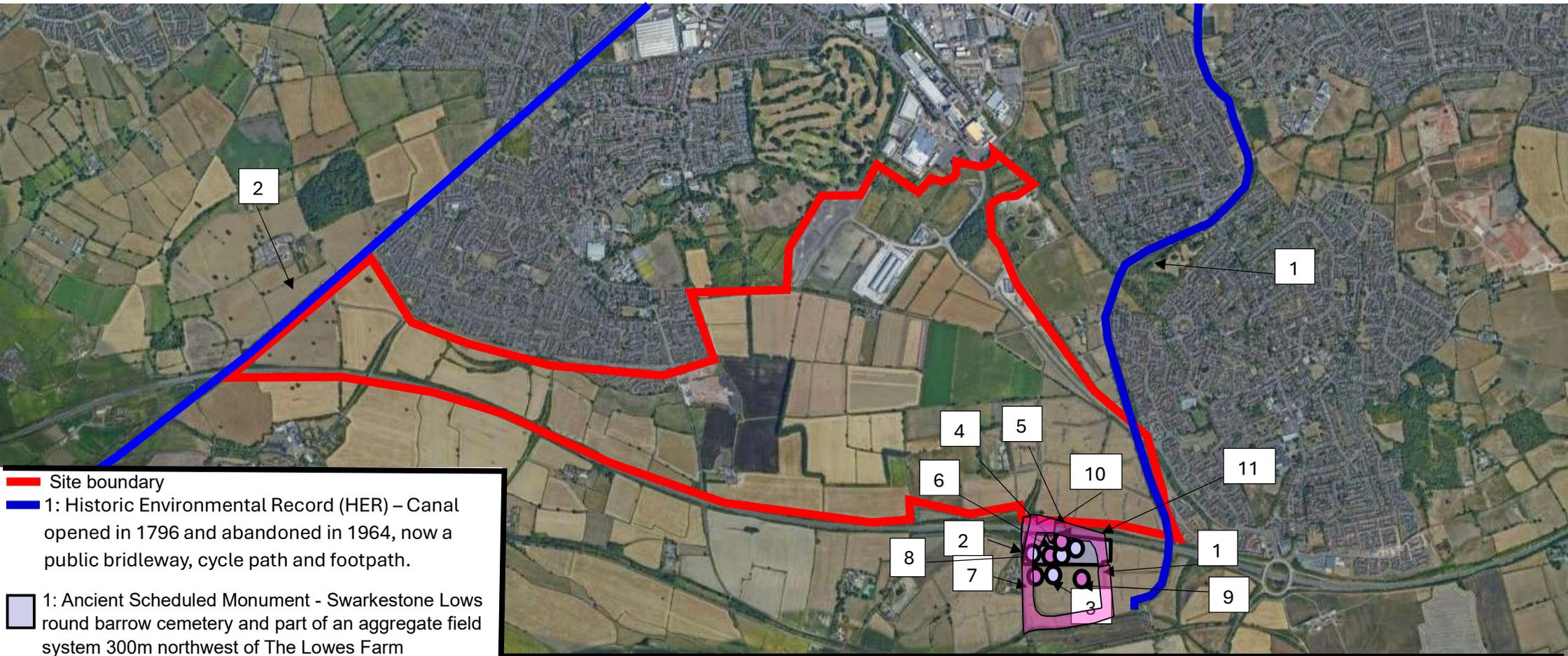
F The development shall be provided in broad conformity with the plan below which shall be informed by a Design Review process reflecting the status of the site as a garden village which will also evaluate how the site can accommodate need for self-build plots, supported living accommodation (use class c3) housing with care (use class C3) and care beds (use class C2). This will contribute to a future update of the development framework document.

# STRA1: Infinity Garden Village Mixed use Allocation



- |   |                                       |   |                               |                               |   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| South Derbyshire District Boundary                                  | Cycle paths / Bridleways              | Derby and Sandiacre Canal Reinstatement | Housing development           | Proposed Local Centre         | South Derby Integrated Transport Link indicative alignment                |
| Infinity garden boundary  | Proposed pedestrian/cycle connections | Green corridors                         | Employment sites              | Proposed education facilities | South Derby Integrated Transport Link indicative alignment (continuation) |
| Infinity Garden Village allocation                                  | Trent and Mersey Canal                | Green areas                             | Existing local wildlife sites | New A50 junction              |   |
| Derby City (Area in Derby to be shown for indicative purposes only) | Former Canal                          |   |                               |                               |   |

# Heritage Constraints



- Site boundary
- 1: Historic Environmental Record (HER) – Canal opened in 1796 and abandoned in 1964, now a public bridleway, cycle path and footpath.
- 1: Ancient Scheduled Monument - Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300m northwest of The Lows Farm

- 2: Scheduled Monument – Barrow 1. Earthwork barrow of Bronze Age seen as one large (15-50m) round positive feature. Centred at SK 3651 2950.
- 3: Scheduled Monument Barrow 2 was excavated in 1955 and found to be an earthen bell barrow containing an unaccompanied primary Middle Bronze Age (MBA) cremation.
- 4: Scheduled Monument – Barrow 4 in the Swarkestone group. Excavated by E. Greenfield in 1956. The primary barrow was a small bowl barrow without a ditch, visible as a low mound composed of turves. It contained a primary burial although there was no trace of a skeleton.

- 5: Scheduled Monument – Barrow 4 in the Swarkestone group. The primary barrow was ascribed to the Early Bronze Age and the secondary barrow to the Middle Bronze Age.
- 6: Scheduled Monument – Excavation of Barrow 4 in 1956 revealed that it overlay a Beaker settlement site. This contained Western Neolithic pottery and quantities of Beaker sherds and flint artefacts mainly of Neolithic and Bronze Age date but including some Mesolithic types
- 7: Monument record – Probable ploughed out barrow within the Swarkestone group. (1)
- 8: Monument record – Probable cropmark barrow of Bronze Age date seen as one large (15-50m) round positive feature.

- 2: Historic Environmental Record (HER) – Birmingham to Derby Junction Railway.
- 10: Monument record – An excavation by W A Cummins and members of a Derby WEA class produced evidence of Romano-British occupation as well as Iron Age pottery.
- 11: Monument record – Former horse training track. Examination of the 1882 1st edition OS map reveals an odd set of field boundaries at Swarkestone Lows, comprising a narrow strip of land around a square. This represents the remains of an exercise track for racehorses laid out by Sir Harry Harpur, 6th Baronet of Calke, in the 1770s.
- 9: Monument record – Probable cropmark barrow of Bronze Age date seen as one large (15-50m) round positive feature.

# Heritage Constraints



Canal opened in 1796 and abandoned in 1964, now a public bridleway, cycle path and footpath.

Birmingham to Derby Junction Railway.

Areas of historic findings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

# Designated Heritage Assets

## Ancient Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system – Part 1 of 3

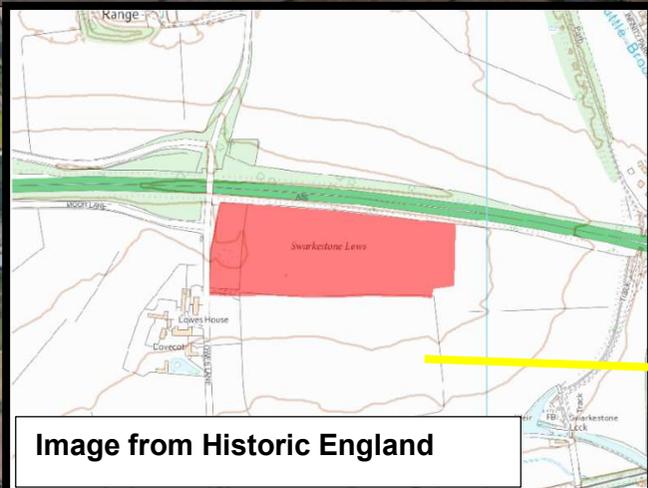


Image from Historic England



Image from Google Earth

Description: 'Round barrow cemeteries date to the Bronze Age (c.2000-700 BC). They comprise closely-spaced groups of up to 30 round barrows - rubble or earthen mounds covering single or multiple burials. Most cemeteries developed over a considerable period of time, often many centuries, and in some cases acted as a focus for burials as late as the early medieval period. They exhibit considerable diversity of burial rite, plan and form, frequently including several different types of round barrow, occasionally associated with earlier long barrows. Where large scale investigation has been undertaken around them, contemporary or later "flat" burials between the barrow mounds have often been revealed. Round barrow cemeteries occur across most of lowland Britain, with a marked concentration in Wessex. In some cases, they are clustered around other important contemporary monuments such as henges. Often occupying prominent locations, they are a major historic element in the modern landscape, whilst their diversity and their longevity as a monument type provide important information on the variety of beliefs and social organisation amongst early prehistoric communities. They are particularly representative of their period and a substantial proportion of surviving or partly-surviving examples are considered worthy of protection.'

Field systems can take different forms. Regular aggregate field systems date from the Bronze Age to the end of the 5th century AD. They comprise a discrete block of fields orientated in roughly the same direction, with the field boundaries laid out along two axes set at right angles to one another. Individual fields can be square, rectangular, long and narrow, triangular or polygonal in shape. The field boundaries can take various forms and follow straight or sinuous courses.

The development of field systems is seen as a response to the competition for land which began during the later prehistoric period'.

# Designated Heritage Assets

## Ancient Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system – Part 2 of 3



Image from Historic England

Image from Google Earth



Description: *'The majority are thought to have been used mainly for crop production, although rotation may also have been practised in a mixed farming economy. Aggregate field systems represent a coherent economic unit often utilised for long periods of time, and can thus provide important information about developments in agricultural practices in a particular location and broader patterns of social, cultural and environmental change over several centuries. The Bronze Age barrow cemetery known as Swarkestone Lows is the only known example to survive in the Trent Valley. Although parts of the site have been denuded by ploughing, significant remains will survive beneath the present ground surface. The earthwork and buried remains will add significantly to our the knowledge and understanding of Bronze Age beliefs, social organisation and the impact these monuments had on the wider landscape both during and after the Bronze Age period. The survival of the stratigraphic relationship between the barrow cemetery, Bronze Age occupation area and Iron Age boundary ditch and field system is rare. Such a relationship provides important information about the continuity and change of settlement and land use over time. The monument includes earthwork and buried remains of Swarkestone Lows, the only known Bronze Age round barrow cemetery to survive in the Trent Valley. The monument also includes the buried remains of Bronze Age occupation and part of an Iron Age aggregate field system. It is situated on the crest of a narrow east to west ridge of Triassic Mercia Mudstone which rises approximately 15m above the River Trent to the south and Sinfin Moor to the north. The monument is visible as a series of earthworks and cropmarks, the latter being evident from aerial photographs. Four barrows are visible as upstanding earthworks, the largest and most prominent measuring approximately 91.5m in diameter and 3.6m in height. This barrow is under pasture and is situated towards the western end of the monument. The remaining three barrows lie within an arable field and have been denuded by ploughing to heights ranging from 1m to 0.4m. Cropmarks indicate that each of these was encircled by a ditch ranging in diameter from 26m to 34m. The ditches would have provided raw material for the mounds and served as a symbolic boundary to them.'*

# Designated Heritage Assets

**Ancient Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system – Part 3 of 3**

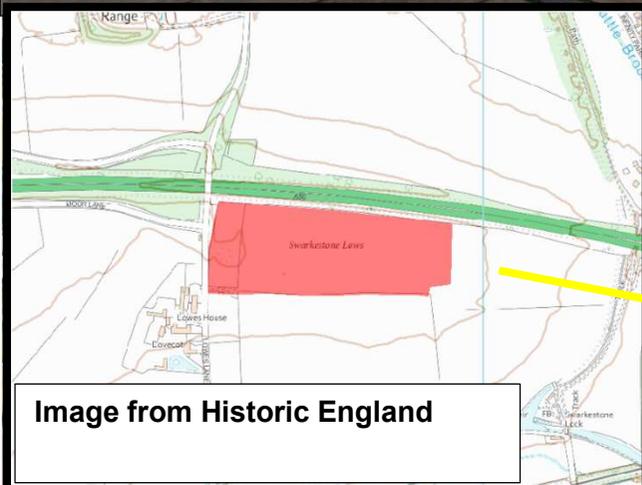


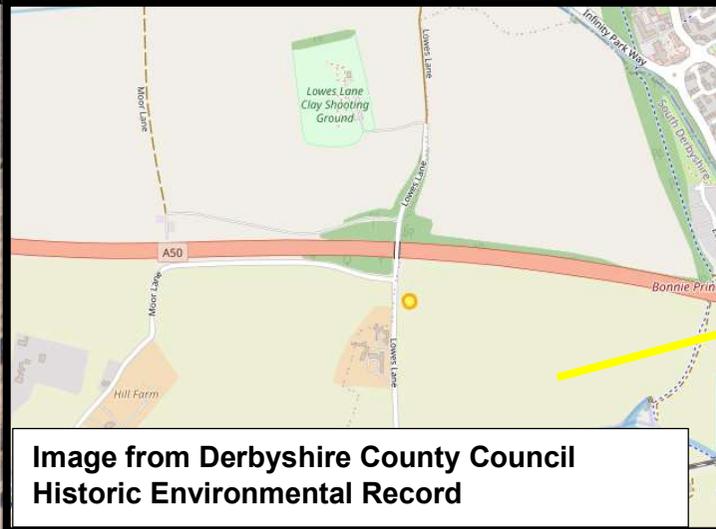
Image from Historic England



Description: 'Partial excavation of one of the barrows in 1956 revealed evidence of an early Bronze Age occupation area underlying the barrow. Although only four barrows are visible from the surface, a detailed contour survey of the field has revealed a further two mounds. One of these correlates with 19th century records of a fifth barrow but the other may have been too denuded even at that time to be recorded. Later activity on the site is evident in the form of a substantial ditched boundary running along the northern and eastern margins of the barrow cemetery. The northern arm of the boundary ditch was destroyed during the construction of the new road which now runs east to west immediately north of the monument. The eastern arm is still evident as an infilled feature on aerial photographs, running north to south approximately 5m east of the easternmost barrow, across the full width of the area of protection. Excavations have shown the ditch to be of Iron Age date. Four linear cropmarks running north to south serve to divide the enclosure into sub-rectangular units measuring between 70m and 130m wide. The easternmost boundary of this system is formed by the eastern arm of the boundary ditch, suggesting this once formed part of an aggregate field system. The westernmost unit is further sub-divided by a narrow east west ditch and appears to have been flanked on its western side by a ditched trackway. All the Iron Age boundary ditches respect the earlier and, at that time, still prominent barrows. All modern fencing is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included'.

# Designated Heritage Assets

**Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone  
Lows Barrow 1, Lowes Lane,  
Swarkestone**



**Image from Derbyshire County Council  
Historic Environmental Record**

**Image from Google Maps**



Description: 'Barrow 2 was excavated in 1955 and found to be an earthen bell barrow containing an unaccompanied primary Middle Bronze Age (MBA) cremation. Some 250 pieces of worked flint were found, of which 98 were from the ploughed surface layers and the remainder from the mound make-up, the turves and the old ground surface and soil. Pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves were discovered, two of which were excavated. The burials had completely disintegrated but finds, including a bronze cruciform brooch, two iron ring brooches, buckles, an iron knife, beads, part of a shield umbo and shield grip were discovered. Several pieces of Anglo-Saxon cinerary urns and numerous fragments of cremation were also found. Other finds included waste flakes, scrapers, a leaf-shaped arrowhead suggestive of MBA date, and sherds of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery. The finds are in Derby Museum. (2) Barrow 2 of the Swarkestone Lowes group. Cropmark and earthwork barrow of Bronze Age date seen as a subcircular enclosure, diameter 30m, defined by 1 ditch'.

# Designated Heritage Assets

**Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone  
Lows Barrow 2, Lowes Lane,  
Swarkestone**



**Image from Derbyshire County Council  
Historic Environmental Record**

**Image from Google Maps**

Description: 'Barrow 2 was excavated in 1955 and found to be an earthen bell barrow containing an unaccompanied primary Middle Bronze Age (MBA) cremation. Some 250 pieces of worked flint were found, of which 98 were from the ploughed surface layers and the remainder from the mound make-up, the turves and the old ground surface and soil. Pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves were discovered, two of which were excavated. The burials had completely disintegrated but finds, including a bronze cruciform brooch, two iron ring brooches, buckles, an iron knife, beads, part of a shield umbo and shield grip were discovered. Several pieces of Anglo-Saxon cinerary urns and numerous fragments of cremation were also found. Other finds included waste flakes, scrapers, a leaf-shaped arrowhead suggestive of MBA date, and sherds of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery. The finds are in Derby Museum. (2) Barrow 2 of the Swarkestone Lowes group. Cropmark and earthwork barrow of Bronze Age date seen as a subcircular enclosure, diameter 30m, defined by 1 ditch'

# Designated Heritage Assets

**Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone  
Lows Beaker Settlement, Lowes Lane,  
Swarkestone**



Image from Derbyshire County Council  
Historic Environmental Record

Image from Google Maps

Description: 'Excavation of Barrow 4 in 1956 revealed that it overlay a Beaker settlement site. This contained Western Neolithic pottery and quantities of Beaker sherds and flint artefacts mainly of Neolithic and Bronze Age date but including some Mesolithic types. A large number of stake-holes and post-holes were identified - a total of 262, representing complex patterns and shapes, were found throughout the excavated area. Two distinctive groups were recognised, and considered to represent structures for probably totally different purposes.'

# Designated Heritage Assets

## Scheduled Monument: Swarkestone Lows Barrow 4, Lows Lane, Swarkestone



### Image from Google Maps

Description: 'Barrow 4 in the Swarkestone group. Excavated by E. Greenfield in 1956. The primary barrow was a small bowl barrow without a ditch, visible as a low mound composed of turves. It contained a primary burial although there was no trace of a skeleton. A flint knife was found resting on a dark stain, the latter indicating the presence of wood. The primary barrow was later completely covered by a second bell barrow of oval shape, surrounded by berm and ditch. It was similarly composed of turves. Flints and pottery sherds of various dates were recovered from the secondary barrow. There was a secondary deposit of a collared urn and a cremation. It is possible that a further 2 cremation burials were destroyed by a later robber trench. The primary barrow was ascribed to the Early Bronze Age and the secondary barrow to the Middle Bronze Age. The robber trench, possibly post-medieval, contained Neolithic, Beaker and Iron Age sherds, flint flakes and arrowheads, animal bones and a possible Iron Age pit. The primary barrow was found to overlie a Beaker occupation site (SMR 27006). Cropmark and earthwork barrow of Bronze Age date seen as a subcircular enclosure, diameter 30m, defined by 1 ditch'.

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Ploughed out barrow, Swarkestone  
Lows, Lowes Lane, Swarkestone

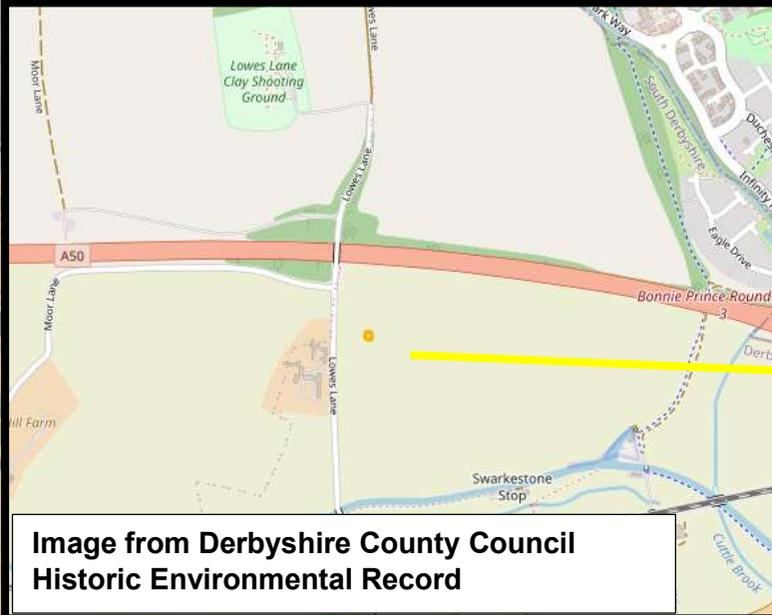


Image from Derbyshire County Council  
Historic Environmental Record

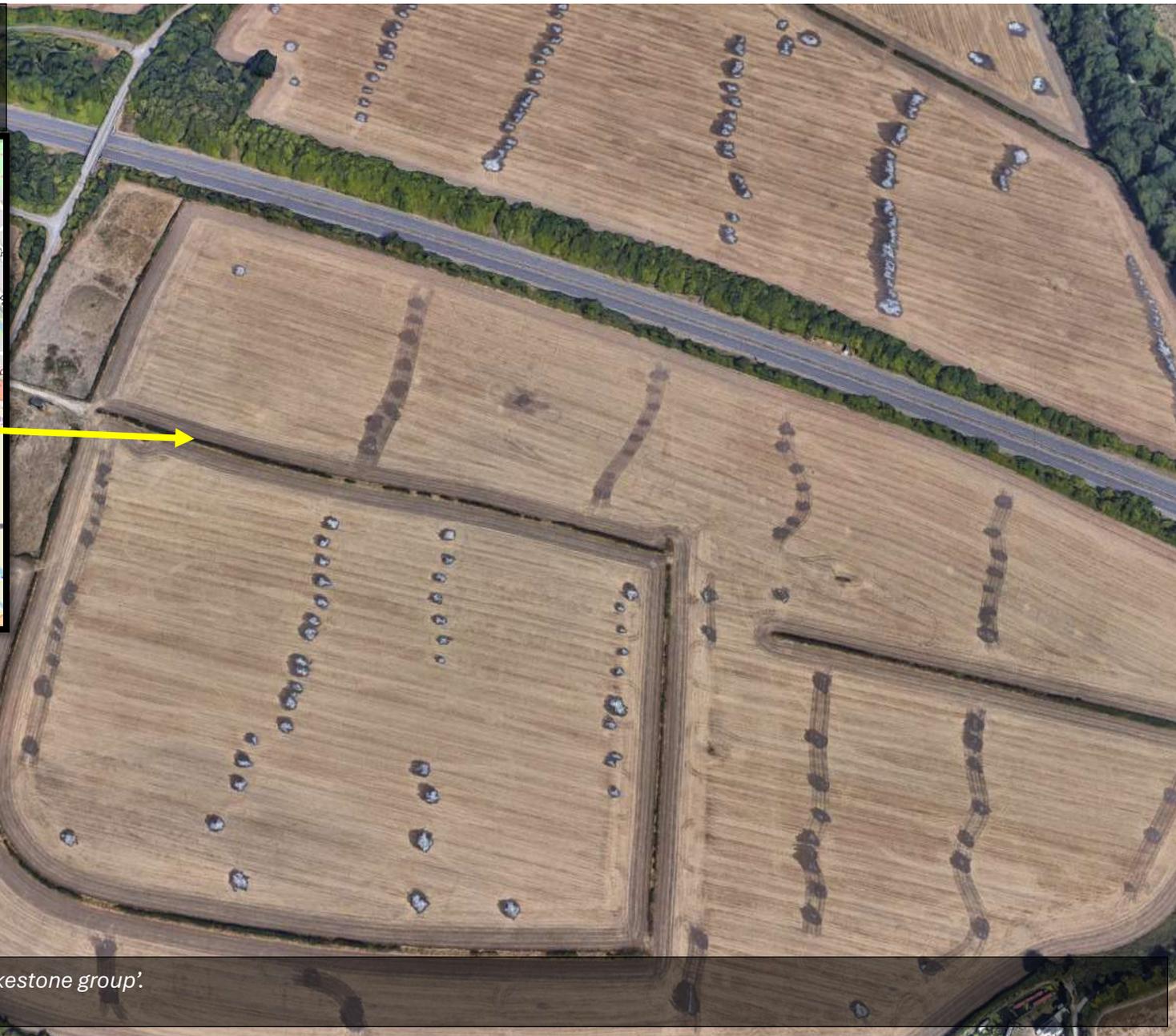


Image from Google Maps

Description: 'Probable ploughed out barrow within the Swarkestone group'.

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Ploughed out barrow, Swarkestone  
Lows, Lowes Lane, Swarkestone



Image from Derbyshire County Council  
Historic Environmental Record



Image from Google Maps

Description: 'Probable cropmark barrow of Bronze Age date seen as one large (15-50m) round positive feature. Centred at SK 3670 2950'

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Ploughed out barrow, Swarkestone  
Lows, Lowes Lane, Swarkestone

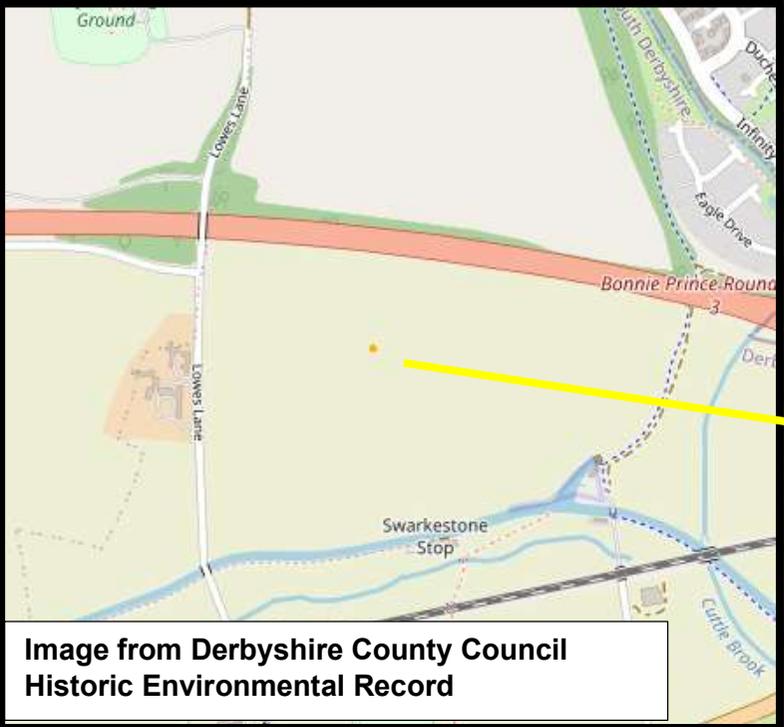


Image from Derbyshire County Council  
Historic Environmental Record

Image from Google Maps

Description: 'Probable cropmark barrow of Bronze Age date seen as one large (15m-50m) round positive feature (centred at SK 3676 2943)'.

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

The site is boarded by this asset:

Derby Canal, Swarkestone branch (route of), Derby and South Derbyshire

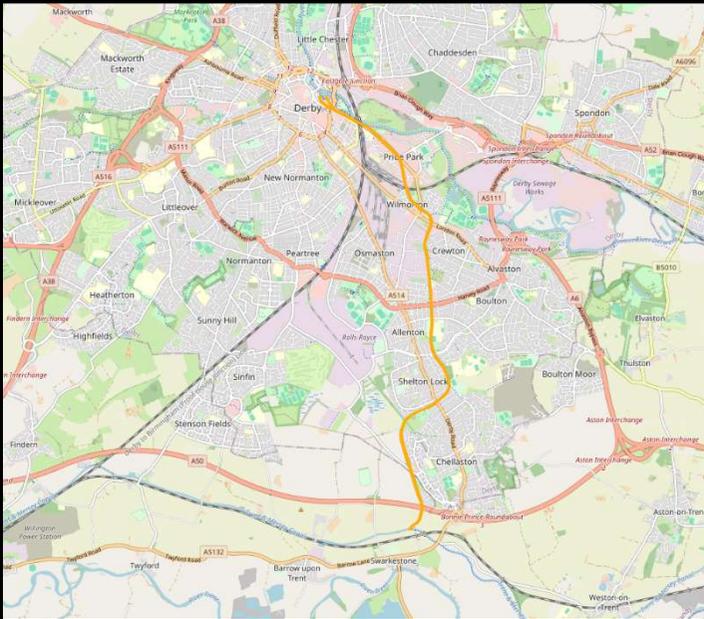
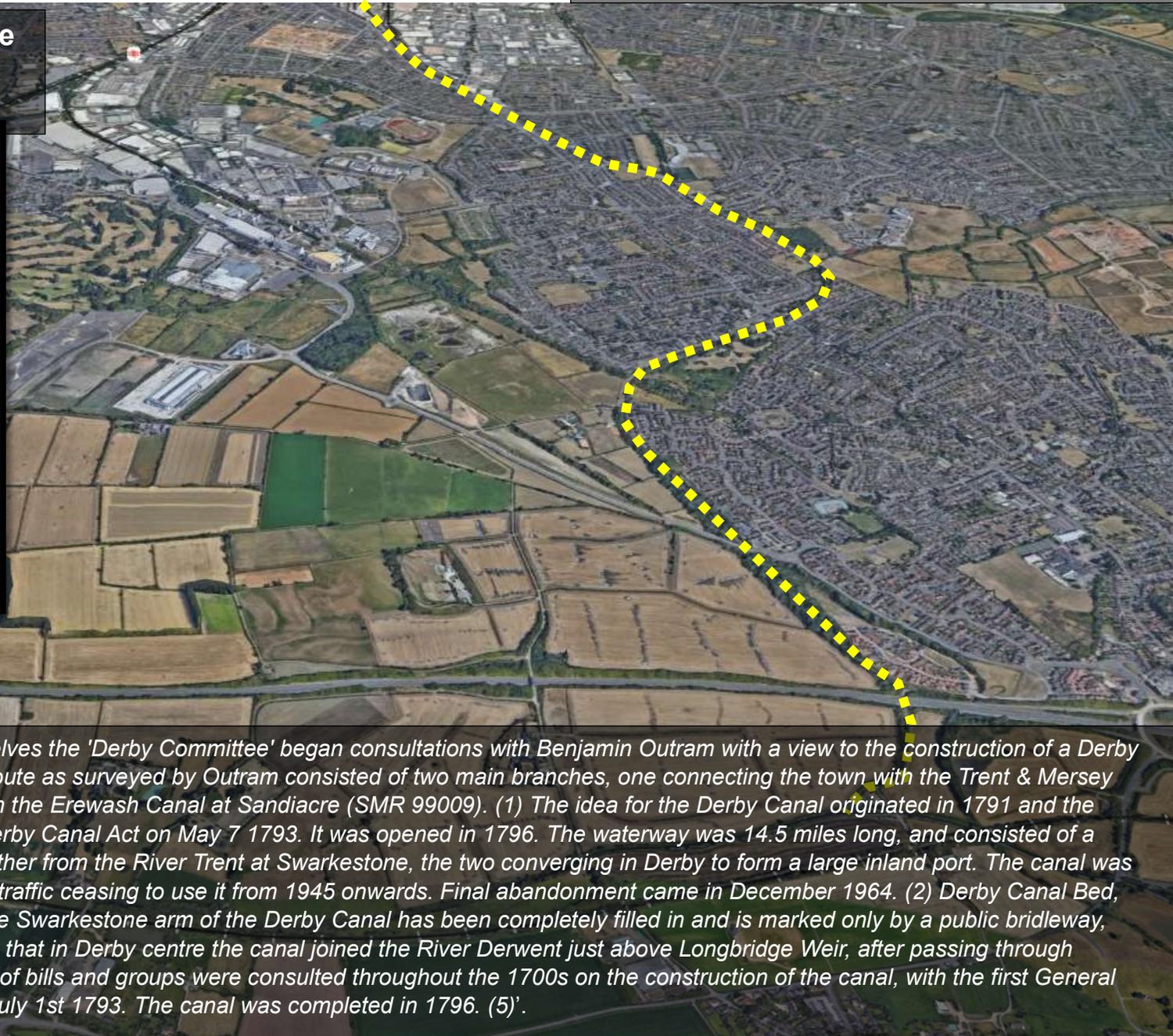


Image from Derbyshire County Council Historic Environmental Record

Image from Google Maps



Description: 'In the early 1790s a group calling themselves the 'Derby Committee' began consultations with Benjamin Outram with a view to the construction of a Derby Canal connecting with the Grand Trunk system. The route as surveyed by Outram consisted of two main branches, one connecting the town with the Trent & Mersey Canal at Swarkestone (SMR 99012) and the other with the Erewash Canal at Sandiacre (SMR 99009). (1) The idea for the Derby Canal originated in 1791 and the project was finally approved with the passing of the Derby Canal Act on May 7 1793. It was opened in 1796. The waterway was 14.5 miles long, and consisted of a branch from the Erewash Canal at Sandiacre and another from the River Trent at Swarkestone, the two converging in Derby to form a large inland port. The canal was already in danger of closure in 1915, with commercial traffic ceasing to use it from 1945 onwards. Final abandonment came in December 1964. (2) Derby Canal Bed, Chellaston SK370347 to SK371301. This section of the Swarkestone arm of the Derby Canal has been completely filled in and is marked only by a public bridleway, cycle path and footpath. (3) The 1st ed. OS 25" shows that in Derby centre the canal joined the River Derwent just above Longbridge Weir, after passing through Cockpithill Wharf and a system of locks. (4) A number of bills and groups were consulted throughout the 1700s on the construction of the canal, with the first General Assembly of the Derby Canal Company was held on July 1st 1793. The canal was completed in 1796. (5)'

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

The site is boarded by this asset:

Derby Canal, Swarkestone branch (route of), Derby and South Derbyshire

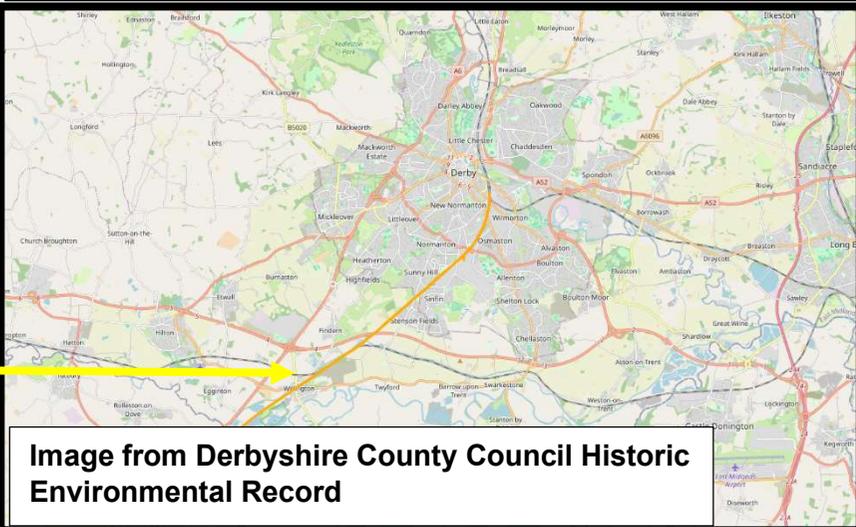


Image from Derbyshire County Council Historic Environmental Record

Image from Google Maps

Description: 'In 1835 George Stephenson was chosen to survey the route for a new railway to run between Birmingham and Derby. Following this, the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Bill passed through Parliament on March 30 1836, receiving the Royal Assent on the May 19 1836. Stephenson's survey revealed that, for the most part, the route was fairly straight and level, but that it would require a cutting on the approach to Derby together with a total of seventy eight bridges and two viaducts. George Stephenson's son Robert took over the post of Engineer in 1839, and on May 29 he took the locomotive 'DERBY' for a test run from Birmingham to Derby and back declaring that, in his opinion, everything was in order. The 'Official' first train left Curzon Street Station at 10.20 a.m. on August 5 1839, carrying the Board of Directors. It was hauled by the locomotive 'TAMWORTH'. The train arrived at Derby at 1.10 pm where the party was entertained with refreshments at a local hotel before returning to the station for the 4.00 pm departure for Birmingham. The public opening occurred on August 12 1839. The Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway remained independent until May 10 1844, when it combined with the North Midland and the Midland Counties railways to form the Midland Railway. In 1921 all the railways in the country were reduced to four groups and the Midland Railway was absorbed into the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (L.M.S.), remaining so until 1948 when railways were nationalized and named British Railways. At the present time the railway track and the stations are owned by 'Railtrack', and the trains on this route are owned by Virgin Trains and Central Trains. (1)'

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, west  
of Lowes Lane, Barrow upon Trent 1 of 3

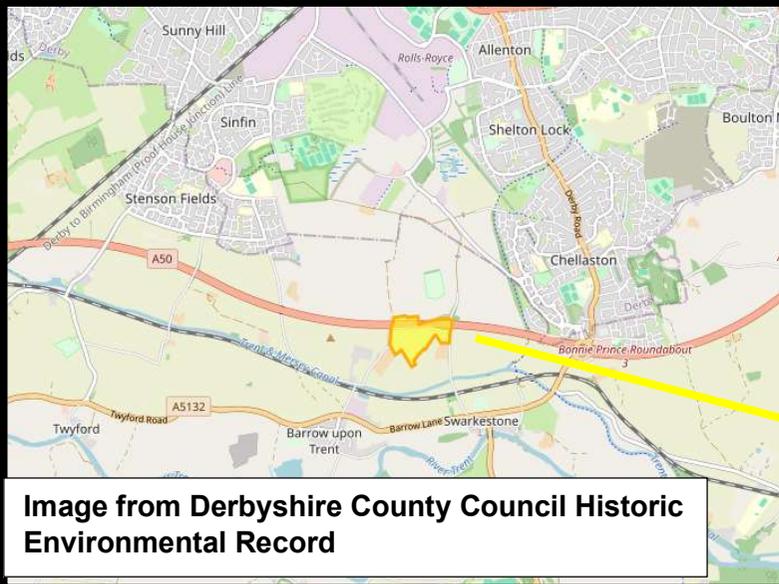


Image from Derbyshire County Council Historic  
Environmental Record



Image from Google Maps

Description: 'The dry summer of 1959 accentuated the visibility of cropmarks in the Trent Valley as shown on aerial photographs taken by Dr St Joseph. They included a complex of enclosures at Swarkestone Lowes Farm. An excavation by W A Cummins and members of a Derby WEA class produced evidence of Romano-British occupation as well as Iron Age pottery. The latter included coarse, hand-made scored pottery of Trent AB type, and a finer wheel-turned pottery, the two types not associated. Romano-British pottery, part of a stone spindle whorl and part of the upper stone of a rotary quern were recovered. (1-3) Single and double ditched enclosures were excavated in 1961 by Mr. Cummins of the Department of Geology, Nottingham University, and resolved into Iron Age and Romano-British features. Pottery included Derbyshire Ware from ditches near the farm (SK 363296), as well as from SK 363295 where a quern fragment was also recovered. (4) There are no surface indications of these crop marks, which are on arable land. (5) Listed by Challis and Harding as a 'ditched enclosure with pottery' (Iron Age). (6) Iron Age pottery included a Belgic type carinated bowl; also some Romano-British sherds and a quern fragment have recently been catalogued in Derby Museum, 555-1976. (7) A survey of good quality aerial photographs revealed that the cropmark ditches and enclosures described above form part of a large settlement site of Iron Age/Roman date. The settlement consists of conjoined enclosures of varying shapes and sizes, centred at SK 3622 2950. Most of the enclosures are rectilinear, including one with an entrance, while one has curvilinear sides. Trackways join some of the enclosures. Two hut circles occur within the complex at SK 3622 2955 and SK 3626 2951. (8-12). The cropmarks have been plotted on a map overlay at a scale of 1:10,000. (13).'

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, west of  
Lowes Lane, Barrow upon Trent 2 of 3

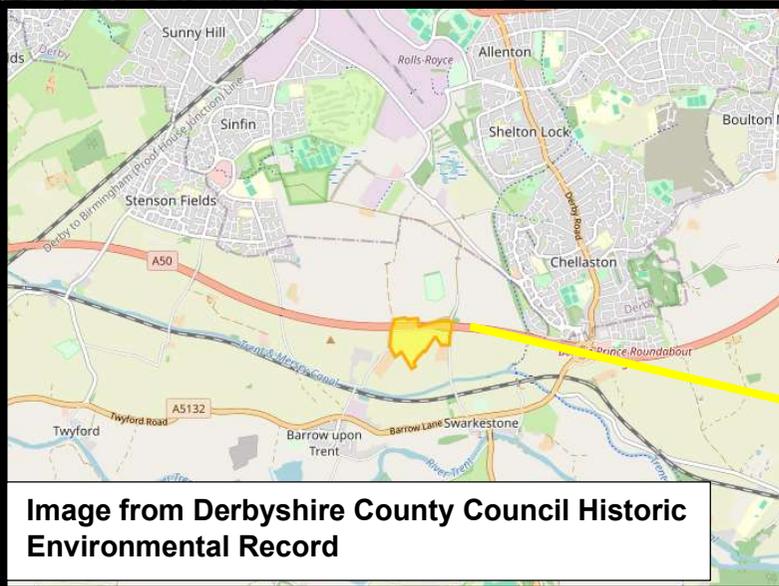


Image from Derbyshire County Council Historic  
Environmental Record

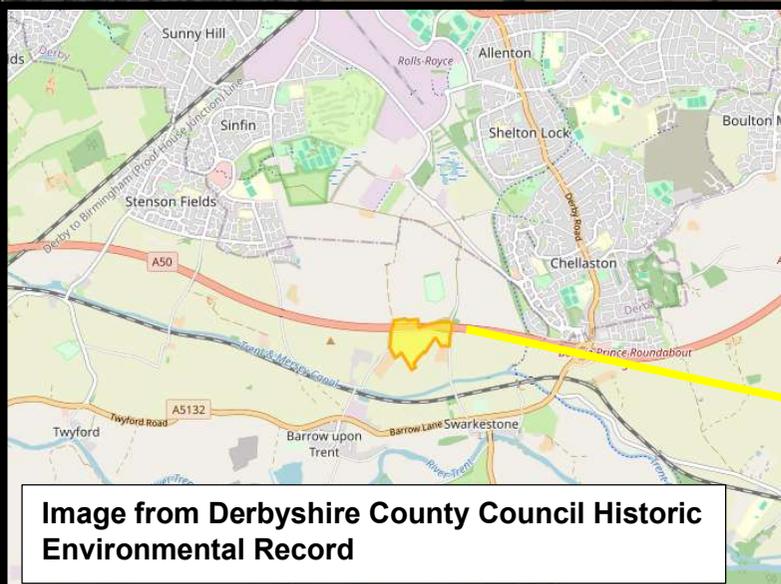


Image from Google Maps

Description: 'Fieldwalking, geophysics and trial excavations were carried out in early 1993 in advance of the proposed Derby-Southern Bypass. Fieldwalking revealed that artefactual material was present in the field to the immediate west of Lowes Lane, although a substantial area had been disturbed due to quarrying in the past. Geophysics detected a number of anomalies thought to represent archaeological features. As a result, three trenches were excavated in the area to be destroyed by the Bypass. Results from these trial trenches indicated that complex archaeological remains extend to the west of Lowes Lane in areas where they produce no cropmark or geophysical trace. The trench closest to Lowes Lane contained the butt end of a substantial east-west ditch, similar to an Iron Age enclosure ditch, which appeared to be sealed by medieval relict ploughsoil. A break in the ditch may represent an entrance causeway. The ditches and other features in the area produced c. 65 pieces of prehistoric flintwork, including tools, debitage and a fragment of polished axe-head. Preserved wood fragments from the western ditch terminal indicated localised waterlogged conditions. Two trenches further to the west found no trace of the possible Iron Age enclosure ditch; however part of a ring-gully was excavated which produced struck flint, large sherds of Iron Age pottery and a complete saddle-type quern and rubbing stone. (14)'

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, west of  
Lowes Lane, Barrow upon Trent 3 of 3



Description: 'Two trenches, one 120m x 3m the other 10m x 5m, were excavated in this area in 1994, prior to the construction of a British Gas pipeline. Excavation revealed a number of intercutting ditches and gulleys, pits and post-holes. These features produced a substantial quantity of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, animal bone, flint and part of a bronze Romano-British brooch. They undoubtedly represent the remains of a settlement site. Slag fragments found within the fill of one pit may indicate Romano-British industrial activity. (15) A second phase of more extensive excavation was carried out later in 1994. A number of trenches were excavated, producing material which ranged from three flakes of possible Middle Palaeolithic date to post-medieval pottery. In particular, the excavations identified a locally rare Early Mesolithic industry, characterised by the knapping of large blades and by a restricted tool kit, a significant quantity of debitage and a range of tools of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and a variety of Iron Age and Romano-British features. The latter included a post-ring round house, with seven postholes defining an inner ring of roof supports and a doorway on the south-east side. The structure is typical of many Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in Britain but is a rare discovery for the Trent Valley (16, 17)'

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

## Cropmark pits, Swarkestone

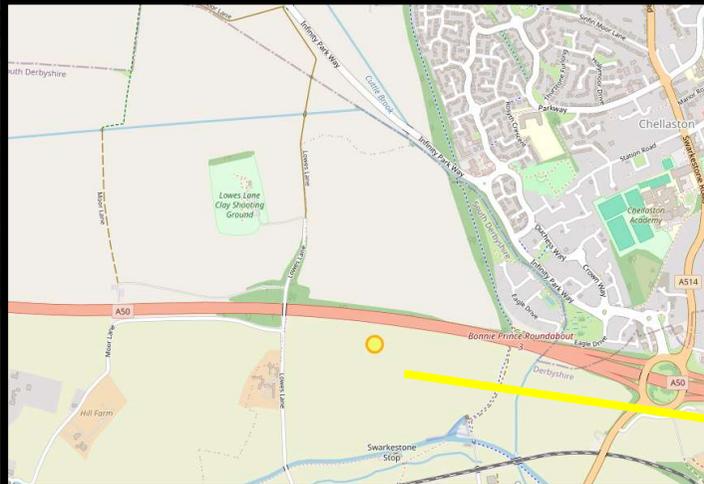
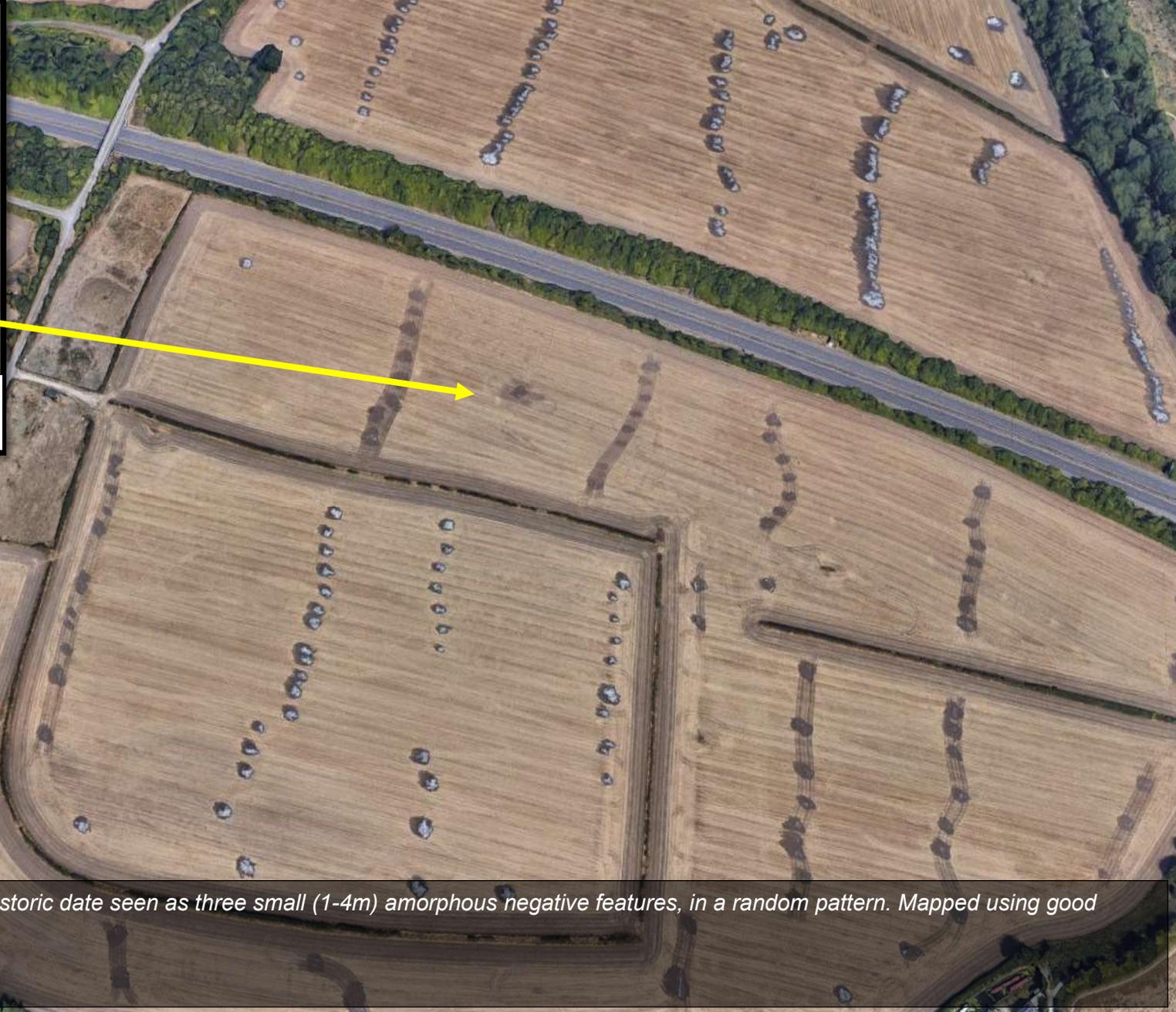


Image from Derbyshire County Council Historic  
Environmental Record

Image from Google Maps



Description: Probable cropmark pits of unknown prehistoric date seen as three small (1-4m) amorphous negative features, in a random pattern. Mapped using good quality aerial photographs. Centred at SK 3680 2951.

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

## Cropmark pits, Swarkestone



Image from Google Maps

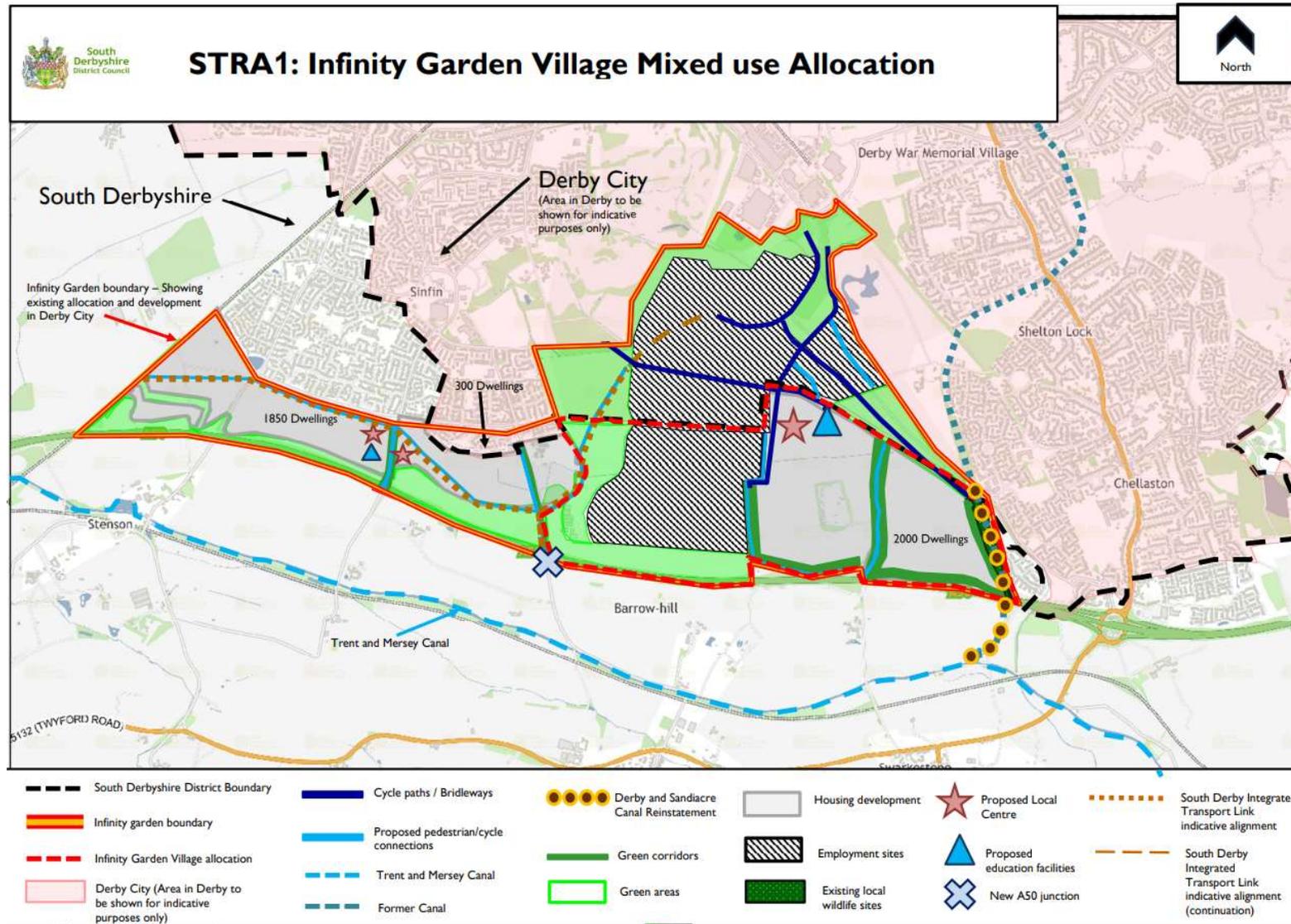


Description: 'Examination of the 1882 1st edition OS map reveals an odd set of field boundaries at Swarkestone Lowes, comprising a narrow strip of land around a square. This represents the remains of an exercise track for racehorses laid out by Sir Harry Harpur, 6th Baronet of Calke, in the 1770s. A letter of June 1775 records the intention to build a new stables [see SMR 27040] where there would be 'exercising Ground laid out to Answer all manner of purposes that our horses shall have no Occasion to stir from thence....'. A 'feature' of the training track, giving interest to the terrain, was one of the Bronze Age barrows that comprise the Scheduled Monument known as Swarkestone Lowes'.

# Non-designated Heritage Assets

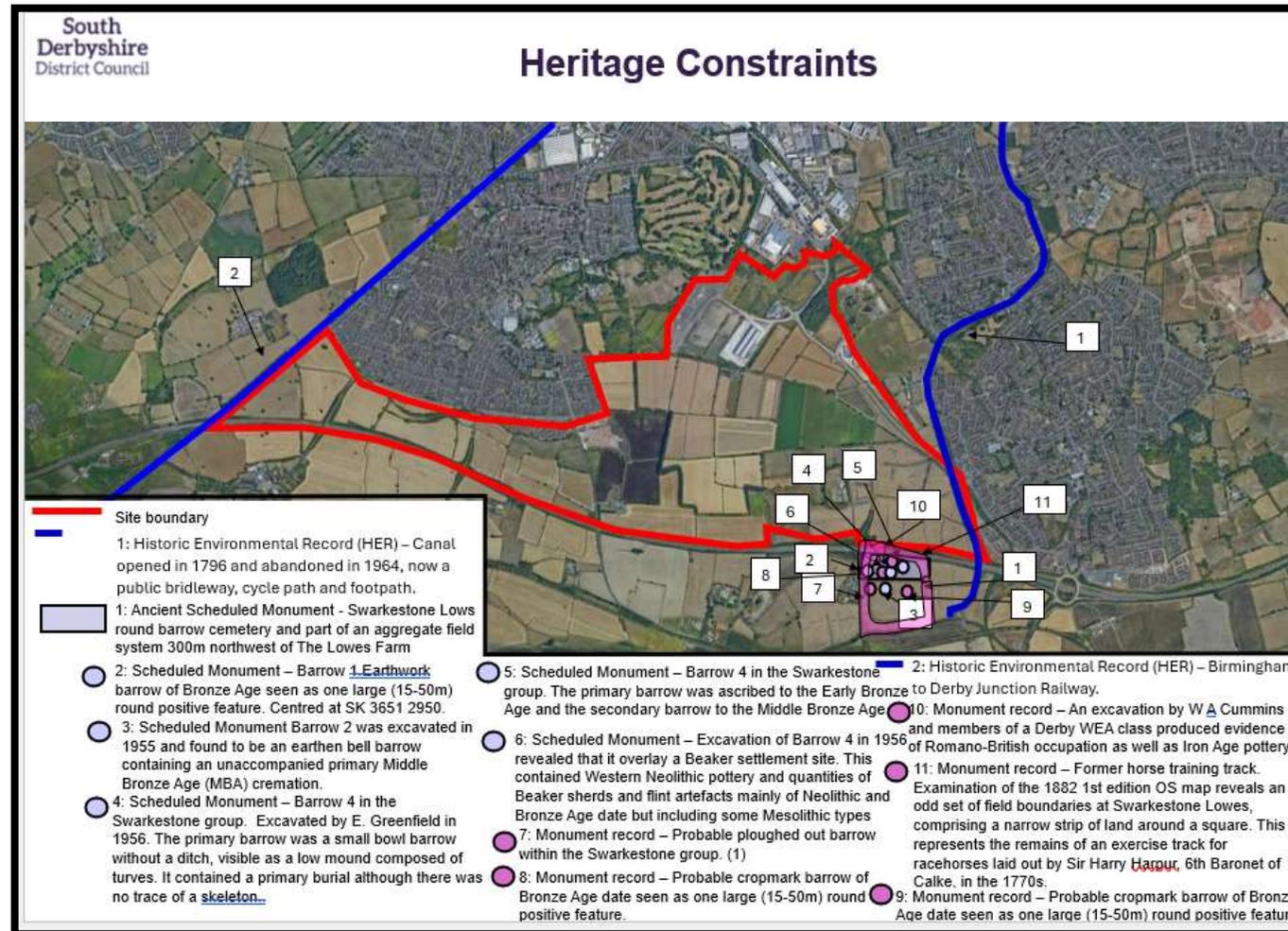
## Contributing elements of significance

The heritage significance is largely former transport networks and archaeological sites. There will be no direct impact or level of harm to the significance of the heritage assets, subject to all development taking place away from these assets, which is indicated on the site plan:



# Non-designated Heritage Assets

Impact of the development on the  
significance of the asset



The is no direct level of harm resulted from the proposals. Therefore, the impact on the setting is less than substantial harm, low.