



Morgan Ashurst

Glenfields, Residential Development

**Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Statement**

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1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Statement has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, Senior Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of Morgan Ashurst to accompany a full planning application for the development of residential housing at Glenfields, Shepshed, Leicestershire.

2.0 Site and Development Description

The development site is located within an existing residential area adjacent to houses fronting Glenfields and McCarthy Road. The site is centred on SK 47450 19435 (447450, 319435) and is at approximately 88m above Ordnance Datum. The new development site extends to an area of approximately 0.015 hectares. The site can currently be accessed directly from Glenfields. The development site is currently largely covered in hard standing with a small area of amenity grassland adjacent to the footpath and is used for small garages which are anticipated to serve the surrounding residential houses. These appear to be freestanding without foundations. There are wooden fences dividing the site from the surrounding residential properties and the front of the development site is open. A photograph of the site can be seen in Appendix A.

The development site application boundary and proposed layout for the development can be seen in Appendix B. The development is for the construction of a residential house comprising a single detached two bedroom bungalow with two parking spaces to the front and surrounding gardens.

3.0 Methodology

A study area of approximately 500m radius from the approximate centre of the site (SK 47450 19435) has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context.

This study has been undertaken taking into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the proposed development area. The sources consulted were:

- Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Monuments Record (NMR);



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- English Heritage for designated sites;
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Geotechnical Site Investigation results

4.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

Legislation and Planning Policy relevant to cultural heritage includes

National

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990
- Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, 2010

Regional

- The East Midlands Regional Plan– 2009
 - Policy 26 Protecting and Enhancing the Region’s Natural and Cultural Heritage
 - Policy 27 Regional Priorities for the Historic Environment

Local

- The Borough of Charnwood Local Plan “saved policies”- 2003
 - Policy EV/2 Nationally Important Archaeological Sites
 - Policy EV/8 Buildings of Local Historic or Architectural Interest
 - Policy EV/9 Historic Parks and Gardens



5.0 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record and English Heritage for the provision of data for this report. Consultation will be undertaken with the Charnwood Assistant Conservation & Design Officer (Mark Fennell) in their role as advisor to the local planning authority following the completion of this report.

6.0 Baseline Data

6.1 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area.

There are four Listed Buildings within the study area and these are identified below. The site are all located sufficiently distant from the development site that the intervening built environment means that their settings will not be affected.

Identifier	Grid Reference	Description	Grade
189465	SK 47732 19884	The Pied Bull, Belton Street	II
189466	SK 47810 19789	Church Of St Winefride, Belton Street	II
427032	SK 47792 19817	36 Belton Street	II
427111	SK 47836 19414	37 Charnwood Road	II

Shepshed Conservation Area is located just outside the north-east of the study area around the Church of St Botolph. The intervening built heritage means that the character of the area or the views into and out of the Conservation Area will not be affected.

6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

The National Monuments Record holds details for eight sites within the study area and a further six sites are recorded on the Historic Environment Record.



Identifier	Grid Reference	Period	Description
MLE6290	SK 474 196	Bronze Age	Bronze Age axe. At some time between 1968 and 1986 the blade end of a battle axe was found in the garden of 11a, Tickow Lane
MLE9379	SK 472 197	Medieval	Medieval figurine from north of Little Haw Farm. In 2000 a C14th bronze seated figurine of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Christ on her knee, was found here. There are two rivet holes in the back suggesting it was originally attached to something else.
MLE15830	SK 472 197	Prehistoric / Medieval / Post-Medieval	Prehistoric retouched flint blade from north of Little Haw Farm found during field walking along with sherds of early, late and post-medieval pottery.
MLE927	SK 476 192	Post-Medieval	Post-medieval windmill south of Glenmore Park. A windmill is shown on the enclosure map of c.1800 with a possible 2nd mill (disused) to the north at SK 476 193. It is on King's map of the area around Belvoir Castle (1806) and on the OS 1st edition 1" (1860) but not on Greenwood (1826).
MLE926	SK 478 198	Post-Medieval	Post-medieval windmill, Mill Close. A windmill is shown on Greenwood's map of 1826 and the enclosure map c.1800. It is not on Prior 1779 or King 1806. Moon records a large mound.
MLE940	SK 479 197	Medieval / Post-Medieval	Historic medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Shepshed identified from landscape, historic maps and other documentary sources.
NMR920563	SK 4789 1939	Post-Medieval	Hosiery Manufactory identified from the second edition OS mapping.
NMR 920556	SK 4771 1902	Post-Medieval	Hosiery Manufactory identified from the first edition OS mapping.
NMR920558	SK 4776 1970	Post-Medieval	Gas Works shown on first edition mapping but demolished by 1980s.
NMR920559	SK 4770 1926	Post-Medieval	Hosiery Manufactory identified from the second edition OS mapping onwards.
NMR920562	SK 4795 1895	Post-Medieval	Lace manufactory identified from the second edition OS mapping onwards.
NMR 920568	SK 4760 1974	Post-Medieval	Hosiery Manufactory identified from the first edition OS mapping.
NMR925754	SK 4731 1977	Post-Medieval	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow mapped from aerial photographs
NMR920551	SK 4786 1975	Post-Medieval	A 16th century timber framed hall house at 7 Britannia Street. The house was demolished in 1971.



There are a couple of recorded sites of prehistoric artefacts. These artefacts have been recovered as isolated finds without associated features and therefore probably represent casual loss rather than settlement sites. There is little evidence for archaeological occupation in the prehistoric and Roman periods from the surrounding area. A probable Iron Age enclosure is noted in Garendon Park to the east of Shepshed and there have been several other find spots of isolated prehistoric artefacts and Roman pottery find spots. The region lay away from the major Roman routes from Littlechester and Leicester (Ordnance Survey, 1994).

The village itself is first recorded in the 1086AD Domesday Survey as *Scepeshefde* indicating that a settlement was present here in the early medieval period. It means sheep headland and is derived from Old English (Mills, 2003). The medieval prosperity of the town appears to have been founded on the wool industry and there was a weekly market in the 14th century (www.leicestershirevillages.com/shepshed). Much of the land within the region of Shepshed is anticipated to have been farmed by outlying granges of Garendon Abbey until its dissolution in the mid 19th century (www.shepshed.org.uk).

The historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement has been identified as lying in the north-east of the study area focussed around St Botolph's Church which retains 13th and 15th century structural elements. The development site lies outside of this historic core and therefore it is anticipated to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland and therefore settlement sites are not anticipated. Although some enclosure had occurred in the 15th and 16th centuries the main period of enclosure of common land occurred in the late 18th century. The pattern of settlement continued into the post-medieval period and the historic mapping indicates that the development site was not developed until the post-war expansion period.

The majority of the recorded cultural heritage sites within the study area date from the post-medieval period and are almost exclusively associated with the hosiery and textile industry of the town continuing the economic base that was established in the preceding centuries. These recorded sites are all located at a sufficient distance from the development site that they will not be affected.

7.0 Historic Mapping Survey

Examination of historic mapping from online sources has indicated that the development site was in agricultural use from the date of the first edition OS mapping (1884). Little Haw Farm was present to the west of the development site and the area was bounded by Tickow Lane to the west and Charnwood Road to the east. There were no alterations to the development site or its immediate surroundings through



subsequent mapping editions including the 1938 edition map. The development of the road layout and residential development dates from the post-war expansion period. The OS map of 1955 shows that Glenfields and the associated housing had been constructed by this date although the development site remained undeveloped. By the mid 1960s garages had been constructed within the development site. There have been minimal alterations to the site from this date to the present time.

8.0 Archaeological Potential and Impact Assessment

There are no identified cultural heritage sites within the development site boundary. The development site is located within an area which has already been developed for residential housing in the 20th century and the construction works from the surrounding development has caused some disturbance. Although the garages within the development site do not appear to have foundations and are free standing there were impacts when the hardstanding was laid. Three window samples were advanced within the development site for geotechnical site investigations. The tarmac and gravel sub-base extended to 0.25m below ground level. This overlies made ground of clays and silts with inclusions of ash, brick, tarmac and quartzite, the depth of which varies from 0.5m to 1.95m below ground level within the site. A glass bottle was found within the made ground sample extending to 1.95m. The made ground is underlain by natural clay and silt strata (BSP, 2010).

The potential to discover previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the development site is considered to be negligible due to the previous disturbance, the lack of identified archaeological features in the vicinity and the location of the site away from the historic settlement core.

There are no designated heritage sites within the immediate vicinity of the development site. Due to the enclosed nature of the site surrounding the setting of the heritage assets within the study area are not considered to extend to the development site and therefore there is no impact upon their setting from the development.

9.0 Conclusions

There is considered to be a negligible potential for cultural heritage remains to be impacted by the proposed development. There will not be any conflicts with identified planning policies at a national, regional or local level.

No further archaeological assessment or mitigation is recommended.



10.0 References

BSP Consulting (2010) Glenfields, Shepshed, Combined Phase I Desk-Study and Phase II Exploratory Investigations. Unpublished client report.

Charnwood Borough Council (2003) Local Plan for Charnwood Borough

DCLG (2010) Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

Government Office for the East Midlands (2009) The East Midlands Regional Plan.

HMSO (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.

HMSO (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.

Mills AD (2003) Oxford Dictionary of British Place names. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (www.magic.gov.uk). Accessed May 2010.

Ordnance Survey (1994) Roman Britain

www.shepshed.org. Accessed May 2010

www.leicestershirevillages.com/shepshed. Accessed May 2010

Historic Mapping

Ordnance Survey mapping 6" to 1 mile/1:10,560 1884, 1904, 1922, 1938

Ordnance Survey mapping 25" to 1 mile/1:2500 1884, 1903, 1921, 1930, 1964, 1971, 1978, 1987, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1997

Ordnance Survey mapping 1:10,000 1955, 1966, 1983, 1993, 2000, 2006, 2009



Appendices



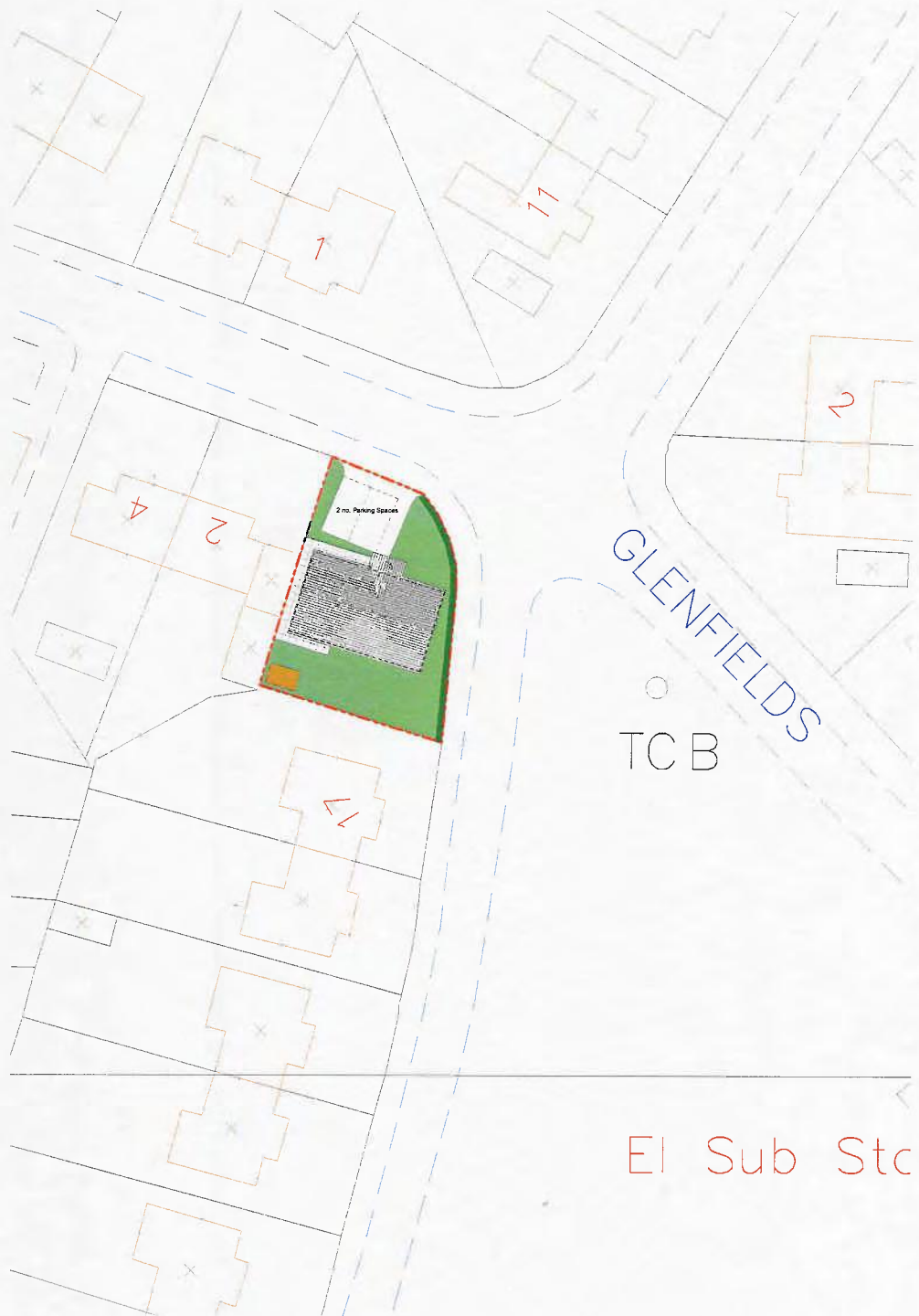
Appendix A – Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View across development site

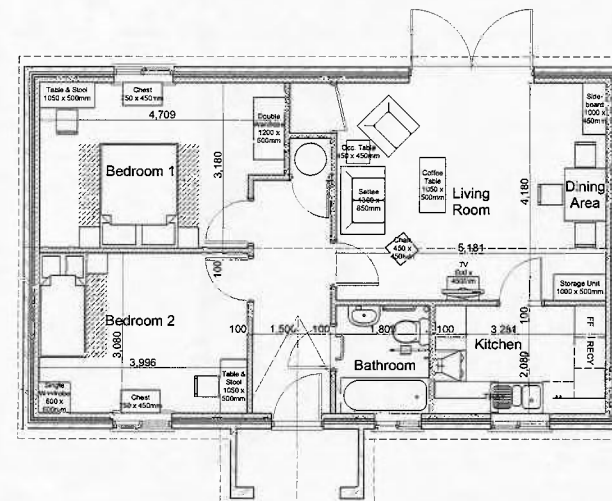


Appendix B – Development Site Application Boundary & Proposals



Location Plan

1:200



Ground Floor Plan (For Orientation See Loc. Plan) 1:50

Social Housing

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Revisions

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Project Social Housing

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Appendix C – Report Conditions



Cultural Heritage Statement, Glenfields, Residential Development, Shepshed, Leicestershire

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Morgan Ashurst** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors

November 2008

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