

**Uppingham Road,  
Billesdon,  
Leicestershire**

**Archaeological Desk  
Based Assessment**

Client: HAZELTON HOMES (MIDLANDS)  
LTD

AB Heritage Project No:10516

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## Uppingham Road, Billesdon, Leicestershire Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited have been commissioned by Hazelton Homes (Midlands) Ltd to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in support of a forthcoming planning application for a proposed development at Uppingham Road, Billesdon, Leicestershire.

This assessment has reviewed all of the known cultural heritage features within 1km from the centre of the proposed development site. The remains of earthworks of a deserted Medieval village are present within the bounds of the proposed development site. These consist of a settlement enclosure and ridge and furrow ploughing.

Given the presence of ridge and furrow and settlement enclosure earthworks on the site, there is concluded to be no potential for the recovery of complex / significant archaeological remains post-dating the medieval agricultural and settlement use of these fields. However, there is a potential for the recovery of material pre-dating such activity.

Based on the recorded Roman and Medieval activity in the wider area of the site, it is concluded there is a medium potential for buried archaeological features of Roman date and a high potential for the survival of Medieval buried archaeological features to survive within the limits of proposed development.

The known heritage features on the site are considered to be of regional importance and the predicted impact of the proposed development is considered to be high. Therefore, the significance of the effects upon the known heritage resource within the bounds of the proposed development site is considered to be major.

In response to the findings of this assessment, it is likely that a detailed scheme of early archaeological investigation would be required. This would likely include a non intrusive geophysical survey followed by a scheme of targeted trial trenching, based on the results of geophysical survey. Depending on the results of this early scheme of works, further archaeological investigation works may also be needed.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Hazelton Homes (Midlands) Ltd to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in support of a forthcoming planning application for a proposed development at Uppingham Road, Billesdon, Leicestershire (see Figure 1).

### **1.2 Site Location & Description**

- 1.2.1 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage features within the proposed development site or its immediate vicinity. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such works are deemed appropriate.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 2.3 hectares, centred on SK 72116 03069. It is located on the northern edge of the village of Billesdon. The proposed development site is bounded by the main A47 road on the north, the village of Billesdon to the south and agricultural land to the east and west.

### **1.3 Geology & Topography**

- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone and siltstones of the Dyrham Formation. These were laid down 183 – 190 million years ago in an environment previously dominated by shallow seas. No superficial geological deposits are recorded (BGS 2015).

### **1.4 Proposed Development**

- 1.4.1 The proposed plans comprise a residential development with associated roads and service and an access route from Market Road to the south-east (See Figure 2).

## **2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the proposed development site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

### **2.2 Aims of Works**

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (1994, latest revision November 2012).
- 2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
  - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
  - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

### **2.3 Methodology of Works**

- 2.3.1 The Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
- The Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)) for information from English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR), Pastscape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A)
  - The English Heritage website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List of England (NHLE)
  - A site-walk over had not been undertaken at the time of writing due to site access constraints. This will be conducted when the access constraints have been resolved.
  - A visit to the Leicestershire & Rutland archives held at the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland was undertaken on the 17th March 2015
  - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources
- 2.3.2 Information from these sources was used to understand:
- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites

- Information on heritage assets recorded on the Leicestershire & Rutland HER
- Readily accessible information on the proposed development site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs
- Any information on the proposed development site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the proposed development site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the proposed development site boundary
- The impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.3.3 The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has examined heritage records within 1km of the proposed development site boundary.

## **2.4 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource**

2.4.1 This desk-based assessment contains a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of an area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the proposed development site this is assessed according to the following scale:

Low	-	Very unlikely to be encountered on site
Medium	-	Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site
High	-	Remains almost certain to survive on site

2.4.2 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).



**Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site**

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
<b>NATIONAL</b>	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.4.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.

2.4.4 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

## 2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below). In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely

'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

**Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact**

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
<b>HIGH</b>	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.
<b>MEDIUM</b>	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
<b>LOW</b>	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
<b>UNCERTAIN</b>	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.2 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

**Table 3: Significance of Effects**

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
<b>NATIONAL</b>	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
<b>REGIONAL</b>	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
<b>LOCAL</b>	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

## **2.6 Limitations**

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Hazelton Homes (Midlands) Ltd, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with.
- 2.6.2 Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.6.3 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (March 2015) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.4 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the proposed development site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

### **3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project. Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

#### **3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets**

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

#### **3.3 National Planning Policy**

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "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.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

### **3.4 Regional Planning Policy**

#### *Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Structure Plan adopted 2005*

- 3.4.1 The Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Structure Plan was adopted in 2005. Its purpose is to set out the proposed strategic framework for the use and development of land up to 2016. The following policy is relevant to the proposed development.

#### *Environment Policy 1-Historic Environment*

- 3.4.2 Measures will be taken to identify, protect, preserve and enhance areas, sites, buildings and settings of historic or architectural interest or archaeological importance. Development within Conservation Areas will be required to preserve or enhance the character and/or appearance of the area.
- 3.4.3 Proposals for development on, in or adjacent to archaeological or other historic sites and buildings will be considered against the need to ensure their preservation and setting.
- 3.4.4 Development will only be acceptable where it would not adversely affect any scheduled ancient monument or other nationally important archaeological site, or its setting or amenity value.
- 3.4.5 Where a known site of county or local significance is to be affected, development may be acceptable if it allows its preservation in situ, or, where this is impractical, its investigation and recording.
- 3.4.6 Development will only be acceptable in areas of archaeological potential if proper evaluation of the archaeological implications of the proposed development has been undertaken and taken into account.

### **3.5 Local Planning Policy**

#### *Harborough District Local Development Framework Core Strategy adopted 2011*

- 3.5.1 The Harborough District Local Development Framework Core Strategy was adopted in 2011. The Core Strategy is a strategic document setting out the vision and spatial planning framework for the district until 2028. It contains core strategic policies that provide for the development needs of the district. The following policies are relevant to the proposed development.

3.5.2 The Core Strategy aims to ensure that all new development in the District is appropriate to its context. It aims to safeguard and improve the character and distinctiveness of Harborough and all its settlements and heritage assets.

*Policy CS11 – Heritage*

3.5.3 Heritage assets within the District, and their setting, will be protected, conserved and enhanced through:

- Ensuring development in existing Conservation Areas is consistent with the special character as described in the Statement or Appraisal for that Area and;
- Safeguarding Scheduled Monuments and non-scheduled nationally important archaeological remains, and other areas of archaeological potential or importance and areas of historic landscape.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

### 4.1 Statutory Designated Features

#### Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.1.1 There are no statutory designated heritage features located within the proposed development site.

#### Within the 1km Study Area

- 4.1.2 There are a total of 16 statutory designated heritage features located within the 1km study area. These include the Billesdon Conservation Area **[AB 39]**, part of the northern boundary of which is located immediately adjacent to the southern part of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.3 These include the Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II Listed Market cross **[AB 13]** that has 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century origins with later alterations, located c. 240m to the south-west of the proposed development site.
- 4.1.4 There are 2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings including the parish Church of St John the Baptist **[AB 12]**, located c. 475m to the south of the proposed development site, the earliest parts of which date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the school located on Church Street **[AB 28]**, located c. 460m to the south of the proposed development site, reputedly built in 1650.
- 4.1.5 There are 12 Grade II Listed heritage features **[AB 20-31, 34 & 37]**. These include groups of buildings on Church Street **[AB 20]**, located between c. 310m and 435m to the south-west and south respectively, Long Lane **[AB 25]**, located between c. 95m and 220m to the south of the proposed development site, Uppingham Road **[AB 27]**, located c. 200m to the south-west of the proposed development site, and Leicester Road **[AB 31]**, located c. 225m to the south-west of the proposed development site. These consist of mostly brick or ironstone built houses and cottages, dating to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 4.1.6 There are a total of 16 statutory designated heritage features located within the 1km study area.
- Billesdon Conservation Area **[AB 39]**, part of the northern boundary of which is located immediately adjacent to the southern part of the proposed development site.
  - Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II Listed Market cross **[AB 13]** that has 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century origins with later alterations, located c. 240m to the south-west of the proposed development site.
  - 2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings including the 13<sup>th</sup> century parish Church of St John the Baptist **[AB 12]**, located c. 475m to the south of the proposed development site and the school located on Church Street **[AB 28]**, located c. 460m to the south of the proposed development site, reputedly built in 1650.
  - 12 Grade II Listed heritage features **[AB 20-31, 34 & 37]**. These include groups of buildings on Church Street **[AB 20]**, Long Lane **[AB 25]**, Uppingham Road **[AB 27]** and Leicester Road **[AB 31]**, the closest of which is located c. 100m to the south of the proposed development

site. These consist of mostly brick or ironstone built houses and cottages, dating to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## 4.2 Non Statutory & Historic Environment Record Data

### *Within the Proposed Development Site*

- 4.2.1 There is one non statutory heritage feature located within the proposed development site. This contains the earthworks of a Medieval village [AB 7] including an enclosure overlying ridge and furrow ploughing.

### *Within the 1km Study Area*

- 4.2.2 There are a total of 23 non statutory heritage features located within the 1km study area surrounding the proposed development site. These include a variety of features relating to settlement, industry, infrastructure and buildings, dating from the prehistoric to the modern period.
- 4.2.3 The area of the proposed development site is characterised under the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation as Fields and Enclosed Land Containing Ridge and Furrow, created by planned enclosure.
- 4.2.4 Planned Enclosure Containing Ridge and Furrow comprises small or large fields with boundaries showing a geometric planned appearance. This was laid out by surveyors this is the result of later enclosure dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, however the ridge and furrow was created through open-field or strip cultivation dating from the early medieval period. They contain ridge and furrow earthwork that remain visible on aerial photographs.

## 4.3 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

- 4.3.1 There has been a number of previous archaeological works carried out within the study area. These include an aerial and earthwork survey carried out during the 1980s that covers the proposed development site. These have identified ridge and furrow and enclosure earthworks within the proposed development site [AB 7].
- 4.3.2 In addition a variety of types of works including archaeological desk based assessments [ELE4154, 4163 & 8420], historic building recording [ELE6469 & 7278], an impact assessment [ELE4226], a geophysical survey [ELE8419] a watching briefs [ELE5491], field evaluations [ELE4130 & 8622] and a strip, plan and sample excavation [ELE8801] have also been undertaken within the study area.
- 4.3.3 An archaeological desk based assessment [ELE4154] and field evaluation carried out c. 200m to the south of the proposed development site identified Post-Medieval earthworks along with Roman, Early Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery [AB 6].
- 4.3.4 An archaeological desk based assessment [ELE8420], geophysical survey [ELE8419] and field evaluation [ELE8622] were carried out c. 690m to the south of proposed development site. This identified evidence for later Prehistoric and Roman settlement west of Gaulby Road [AB 1 & 2].



## 4.4 Archaeology & History Background

### The Prehistoric Periods (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.4.1 There are no known heritage features of Prehistoric date located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.2 There are however, two sites of Prehistoric date located within the 1km study area. These include a possible Iron Age settlement [**AB 1**] located c. 950m to the south of the proposed development site and another Iron Age and later settlement [**AB 2**] located c. 690m to the south of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.3 There is scarce evidence for activity from the early Prehistoric period within the study area. However, a later Prehistoric Ridgeway runs along the crest of Life Hill, located c. 800m to the north of the proposed development site. On the south side of Life Hill, the remains of a Prehistoric promontory fortification have been identified, although this has been greatly damaged by later quarrying (Lee *et al*, 1964).

### The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.4 There are no known heritage features dating to the Roman period located within the proposed development site.
- 4.4.5 There are however, 5 heritage features dating to the Roman period located within the 1km study area [**AB 2-6**]. These include findspots and other heritage features indicative of Roman settlement in the area, mainly focused at the southern end of the village.
- 4.4.6 Roman ditches and pottery [**AB 2**] have been identified c. 690m to the south of the proposed development site, with additional pottery [**AB 3 & 6**] found c. 750m to the north and c. 200m to the south of the proposed development site respectively. In addition, a Roman brooch [**AB 4**] has been found c. 660m to the north-west of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.7 A section of possible Roman road [**AB 5**] running approximately north-south between Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray, is located c.850m to the east of the proposed development site.

### The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.8 There is one heritage feature dating to the Medieval period that is located within the proposed development site. This forms part of the earthworks of a deserted Medieval village [**AB 7**] of which the proposed development forms part. The village includes a series of rectangular settlement enclosures and house platforms straddling a former hollow way and surrounded by ridge and furrow ploughing. The earthworks located within the proposed development site are located on the eastern side of the hollow way and consist of a rectangular settlement enclosure overlying ridge and furrow.
- 4.4.9 There are a further 4 Medieval heritage features located within the 1km study area [**AB 8-11**]. These include documentary and earthwork evidence for Medieval settlement and agricultural activity surrounding the proposed development site.

- 4.4.10 In addition to the Medieval village earthworks located within the proposed development site [AB 7], further earthworks of the deserted Medieval parts of the village [AB 8] have been identified immediately to the south of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.11 The historic core of the settlement of Billesdon [AB 11], located immediately to the south of the proposed development site, was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as being held by a Norman tenant for Geoffrey Alselin. Before 1066 it had been held by an Anglo-Saxon called Tochi (Lee *et al*, 1964). Evidence for this Early Medieval activity has been identified c. 200m to the south of the proposed development site [AB 6] in the form of Early Medieval pottery found in this area.
- 4.4.12 The village is thought to have held a prescriptive market during the Medieval period [AB 10], located c. 240m to the south of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.13 A church was in existence at Billesdon before 1162 as this was then given to the Abbey at Leicester. The earliest parts of the present church [AB 12], located c. 475m to the south of the proposed development site, date to before 1250. The Abbey owned and cultivated a considerable amount of land around Billesdon and had a grange in the area (Lee *et al*, 1964).
- 4.4.14 In 1204 the vill was divided between Halanath de Syfrewast and Robert de Crevequer and this is the first reference made to a manor house, although the location of the original manor house is uncertain. The manor was owned by the Skeffington family from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> (Lee *et al*, 1964).
- 4.4.15 Further evidence of the agricultural nature of the area has been identified from the site of a former Medieval windmill [AB 9], located c. 970m to the south-west of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.16 The name of Billesdon has Old English origins meaning 'Bill's hill', with the personal name element of 'Bill', short for 'Billheard' and element of 'dun' referring to a substantial hill. (Gelling, 2000).

*The Post - Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)*

- 4.4.17 There are no heritage features dating to the Post-Medieval period located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.18 There are however, 11 non statutory heritage features of Post-Medieval date located within the 1km study area [AB 6, 9-11, 14-19 & 29]. These are mostly related to agricultural and industrial activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.19 The prosperity of Billesdon was accelerated during the Post-Medieval period by the grant of a charter in 1618 for the village to hold an official market [AB 10]. In addition, the creation of the Leicester to Peterborough Turnpike Road [AB 19] in 1754 meant that the village benefitted from an increase in main road traffic (Lee *et al*, 1964). As a result the historic core of the village [AB 11] expanded during this period.
- 4.4.20 The agricultural nature of the region can be identified by Post-Medieval documentary references, mostly derived from historic maps, to windmills [AB 9 & 14-16] located c. 970m to the south, c. 200m to the south-east at the Poplars, c. 800m to the east at Skeffington and c. 980m to the east of the proposed development site respectively. Several barns are present

across the village including several at Spring Brook Farm [AB 29], located c. 600m to the west of the proposed development site. The area surrounding the village of Billesdon was enclosed in an Act passed in 1764.

- 4.4.21 **Quarrying** for ironstone became an important industry in the region of Billesdon during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries as many of the houses in the village that date to this period are constructed from local ironstone (Lee *et al*, 1964). In addition, brick clay was extracted from pits [AB 18], located c. 200m to the south of proposed development site and processed at Billesdon brick works [AB 17], located immediately to the east of the proposed development site.

*The Modern Period (AD 1801 – Present)*

- 4.4.22 There are no non statutory heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.23 There are however, 5 non statutory heritage features located within the 1km study area [AB 29, 32-33, 35 & 36]. These are mostly related to buildings or former buildings of a social or religious nature.
- 4.4.24 During the early Modern period, Billesdon continued to prosper as an industrial centre, with the production of bricks and stockings both important industries during this period. However, these industries began to decline during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the village became a chiefly agricultural centre once again (Lee *et al*, 1964).
- 4.4.25 A number of Modern buildings or former buildings of historical note are located within the village including the former Billesdon Workhouse [AB 32], located c. 220m to the south-west, site of a former prisoner of war camp [AB 33], located c. 970m to the south, an extant Baptist Chapel [AB 35], located c. 200m to the south and a farmhouse and barns at Billesdon Lodge Farm [AB 36], situated c. 865m to the north-east of the proposed development site respectively.

*Undated*

- 4.4.26 There is one undated non statutory heritage features located within the proposed development site. This is the Historic Landscape Character [AB 38] of the area covering the proposed development site as fields and enclosed land containing ridge and furrow, created by planned enclosure (See sections 4.2.3 & 4.2.4).
- 4.4.27 There is an additional undated heritage feature located within the 1km study area. This is the site of a possible ditch or earthwork [AB 40] identified to the rear of Brook Lane, located c. 280m to the south-east of the proposed development site.

## 4.5 Historic Map Sources

*Billesdon Enclosure Map 1764* (Plate 1)

- 4.5.1 The proposed development site comprises two fields, the western field is a rectangular field that will be referred to as Plot 1. The eastern field is a square field that will be referred to as Plot 2 (See Figure 5).

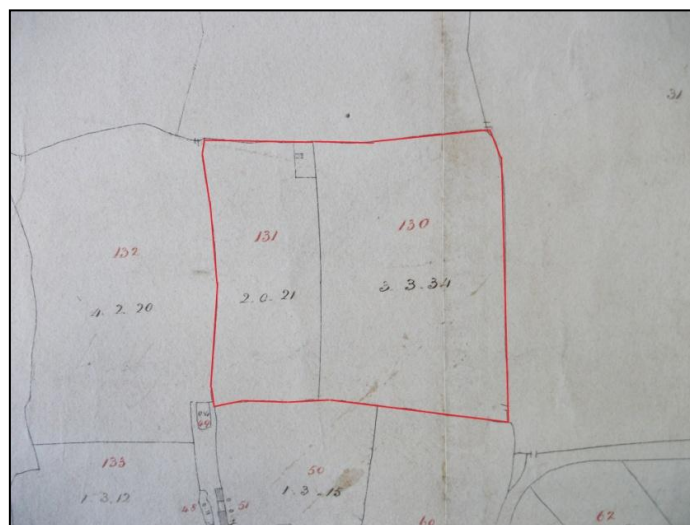
- 4.5.2 The earliest map to show the area of the proposed development site in any level of detail is the enclosure map surveyed in 1764. However, the proposed development site is not shown in a large amount of detail.
- 4.5.3 The outline of the proposed development site can be deduced from the depiction of the track located along part of the eastern boundary of the proposed development site. The track is shown as a private carriage road, exclusively for the use of William Ward and continues to the north. A small portion of Long Lane, which runs along the western boundary of the proposed development site is also depicted. The land within the proposed development site was owned by Ince and Richardson.



**Plate 1: Billesdon enclosure map 1764. Proposed Development Site outlined in red.**

Map of the Parish of Billesdon 1826 (Plate 2)

- 4.5.4 This is the earliest map that shows the proposed development site in any level of detail. The site is shown as two fields much as it is on the modern map. A small square plot with a building is shown in the north-east corner of Plot 2 (See Figure 5 for Plot numbers).



**Plate 2: Map of the Parish of Billesdon 1826. Proposed development site outlined in red.**

Billesdon Tithe Map 1851 & Apportionment 1847 (Plate 3)

- 4.5.5 The Billesdon Parish Tithe Map surveyed in 1851 shows the proposed development site much as it was depicted on the previous map. The associated apportionment of 1847 states that the land was owned by a widow called Susan Smith and was occupied by William Jordan. The fields within the proposed development site are called *Abbotts Close*, suggesting that this land may have been part of the area that was owned by the Abbey of Leicester. The fields were cultivated for pasture at this time.



**Plate 3: Billesdon Tithe Map 1851. Proposed development site outlined in red.**

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" OS Leicestershire Map Sheet 32:16 1886 and 1904

- 4.5.6 The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the 25" OS map sheet for the area show the proposed development site much as it was depicted on previous maps. In addition, a small square enclosure and pond are located along the eastern side of Plot 2, towards the south-east corner of the field. The square enclosure depicted on the previous maps in the north-east corner of Plot 2 is no longer present.

1960-61 25" OS Map (Online Source)

- 4.5.7 The modern version of the 25" OS map shows the proposed development site much as it was depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions of the map. The pond is present towards the south-east corner of Plot 2.

## 4.6 Site Visit

- 4.6.1 A site visit was carried out by Kerry Kerr-Peterson (AB Heritage) on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2015. Both fields of the proposed development site were under short grass pasture at the time of the site visit.

4.6.2 The purpose of the visit will be to gain a greater understanding of the existing land use and past impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation for the potential survival of below ground archaeological deposits.

#### **Plot 1**

4.6.3 Plot 1 is the larger of the two fields and located on the eastern side of the proposed development site. A small wooden shed is located along the southern part of the western boundary of the field (Photo 2). There is a considerable amount of metal debris and water troughs located along the boundaries of the field (Photo 2). An area of burning was identified in the south-west corner of the plot. An overhead electricity cable is located along the eastern side of the plot.



**Photo 1: View across Plot 1, from the north-east.**

4.6.4 The plot is bounded on the east and west sides by a bank and ditch. The bank and ditch are covered with dense mature trees. The north and south boundaries consist of wooden fences and trees, with hedges adjacent to the houses in the south. A track is located on the eastern side adjacent to the proposed development site.



**Photo 2: View of the shed and debris in Plot 1, viewed from the south-east.**

- 4.6.5 Ridge and furrow earthworks are present across the entirety of Plot 1, orientated c. north-east – south-west (Photo 1 & 3). These earthworks are somewhat degraded and they are slightly less well preserved along the western side of the field. They survive to a height of c. 0.3-0.4m on the eastern and central part of the site and c. 0.1-0.2m on the western side of the field.



**Photo 3: The ridge and furrow earthworks in Plot 1, viewed from the north-east.**

## **Plot 2**

- 4.6.6 Plot 2 is a narrow rectangular field, located on the western side of the proposed developments site. The field is accessed via Plot 1. The entrance to the field was quite waterlogged at the time of the site visit. A buried water pipe was noted in the south-east corner of Plot 2. As with Plot 1, there is metal debris located along the edges of the field.
- 4.6.7 There was no evidence of the pond or small square enclosure shown towards the south-east corner of the field, on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1960's edition of the 25" OS map. Neither was there any evidence above ground for the small square enclosure shown towards the north-east corner of the field on the 1826 map of the parish and the tithe map of 1851 (Plates 2 & 3).



**Photo 4: View across Plot 2, from the south-east.**

- 4.6.8 The boundaries consist of banks and ditches along the east and south sides of the fields. The banks and ditches are covered with mature trees. A wooden fence and trees are located at the northern end of the plot. The western boundary consists of the hollow way that formed the continuation of Long Lane. This is a ditch, up to c.5m deep along the central section, with banks on either side. There are dense mature trees covering the banks and within the hollow way.



**Photo 5: The ridge and furrow earthworks within Plot 2, viewed from the south-west.**

- 4.6.9 Further earthworks survive within Plot 2. There are a series of ridge and furrow earthworks orientated c. north-east – south-west, although these are somewhat degraded and are less well preserved than those in Plot 1 (Photo 4 & 5).
- 4.6.10 The most prominent earthwork is part of a rectangular enclosure that runs north-east – south-west for c. 75m. It then turns at a right angle towards the west and continues towards the hollow way for a further c. 75m. The preservation of the enclosure earthwork is good, with the best preservation on the eastern side (Photo 4 & 6-7).



**Photo 6: Eastern section of the enclosure earthwork in Plot 2, viewed from the north-east.**





**Photo 7: View of the enclosure earthwork, from the north.**

- 4.6.11 The Billesdon Conservation Area [AB 39] is located immediately to the south of part of the southern boundary of the proposed development site, with the closest Grade II Listed Buildings [AB 25] located c. 100m to the south of the proposed development site.
- 4.6.12 The part of the Conservation Area located closest to the proposed development site currently consists of a paddock with a series of non statutory listed buildings to the south-west.
- 4.6.13 The views between the Grade II Listed Buildings [AB 25] and the northern part of the Conservation Area [AB 39] and the proposed development site are obscured by the mature trees along the southern boundary of the site, as well as existing buildings to the south of the proposed development site (Photo 6).
- 4.6.14 The views from the historic core of the settlement and Conservation Area [AB 39] including from the most important parts of the village such as the Church and the Market Place, are obscured by the existing townscape (Photo 8 & 9).



**Photo 8: View towards the proposed development site from the Parish Church [AB 25], from the south.**



**Photo 9: View towards the proposed development site from the Market Place along Long Lane, from the south.**

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

### 5.1 Known Heritage Resource

- 5.1.1 There are no statutory designated heritage features located within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 5.1.2 There is one non statutory heritage features situated within the proposed development site. This is the earthwork remains of a deserted Medieval village [AB 7].
- 5.1.3 Evidence from the map of the parish of Billesdon surveyed in 1826 (Plate 2) and the parish tithe map surveyed in 1851 (Plate 3) suggest that there may be below ground evidence for a small square enclosure and a small building in the north-east corner of Plot 2. In addition, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1960's edition of the 25" OS map suggest that there may be below ground evidence for another small enclosure and a pond towards the south-east corner of Plot 2.
- 5.1.4 The site visit confirmed the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks across the entirety of both fields and the earthwork of a rectilinear enclosure in Plot 2. The earthworks are degraded, especially the ridge and furrow, although their survival is slightly better within Plot 1. The rectilinear Medieval settlement enclosure earthworks survive better than the ridge and furrow.
- 5.1.5 There are a number of additional non statutory heritage features within the 1km study area surrounding the proposed development site. These include a series of sites across the village which have produced evidence for Roman occupation [AB 2-6] and further evidence of Medieval occupation [AB 6-11].

### 5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 Given the presence of ridge and furrow and settlement enclosure earthworks on the site, as confirmed by the site visit, there is concluded to be no potential for the recovery of complex / significant archaeological remains post-dating the medieval agricultural and settlement use of these fields. However, there is a potential for the recovery of material pre-dating such activity.
- 5.2.2 Based on the recorded Roman and Medieval activity in the wider area of the site, contrasted against the potential for past impacts associated with the ploughing of the field during the Medieval period, it is concluded there is a medium potential for buried archaeological features of Roman date to survive within the limits of proposed development.
- 5.2.3 There is considered to be a high potential for the survival of buried archaeological features dating to the Medieval period based on the scale used in Section 2.4.1.

### 5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 The known heritage feature on the site, identified in the form of the earthworks of ridge and furrow and settlement enclosure earthworks [AB 7] is considered to be of regional importance in line with Table 1, in Section 2.4.2 and guidance from the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicester County Council (Teresa Hawtin).

## **5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development**

- 5.4.1 Within the confines of the proposed development site, the predicted impact of the proposed development is considered to be high, in line with Table 2 in Section 2.5.2 and the advice given by the Senior Planning Archaeologist (Teresa Hawtin).
- 5.4.2 Therefore, the significance of the effects upon the known heritage resource within the bounds of the proposed development site is considered to be major, in line with Table 3 in Section 2.5.3.
- 5.4.3 In relation to the Grade II Listed buildings within the village of Billesdon, the closest of which [AB 25] is situated c.100m to the south of the proposed development site. It was deduced during the site visit that the proposed development would be screened from view by existing mature trees located along the southern boundary of the proposed development site, however, at this early stage, the retention of these trees is uncertain, as well as by the position of the buildings within the existing townscape (Photo 8 & 9).

## **5.5 Outline Recommendations**

- 5.5.1 In response to the findings of this assessment, it is likely that a detailed scheme of early archaeological investigation would be required. This would likely include a non intrusive geophysical survey in order to determine the preservation and extent of any surviving below ground archaeological features, followed by a scheme of targeted trial trenching, based on the results of geophysical survey. Depending on the results of this early scheme of works, further archaeological investigation works may also be needed i.e. excavation. This scheme of works would need to be approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

## 6. REFERENCES

### 6.1 Documentary & Cartographic Sources

- Billesdon Enclosure Map 1764 (Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Record Office)
- Billesdon Parish Tithe Map 1851 & Apportionment 1847 (Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Record Office)
- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 2012. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- Gelling. M, 2000, Place Names in the Landscape
- Institute for Archaeologists 1994; rev.2001 & 2008 Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment
- Map of the Parish of Billesdon 1826 (Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Record Office)
- OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25" Leicestershire sheet 32:16 surveyed 1885 & published 1886 (Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Record Office)
- OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25" Leicestershire sheet 32:16 surveyed 1884, revised 1902 & published 1904 (Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland Record Office)

### 6.2 Electronic Sources

- BGS (British Geological Society) 2015. Geology of Britain viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- EH (English Heritage). The National Heritage List for England. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>
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- Heritage Gateway 2014. Greater London [online] Available from: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>
- Lee. J. M & McKinley. R. A, 1964, 'Billesdon' In A History of the County of Leicestershire :Volume 5, Gartree Hundred <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/leics/vol5/pp6-21>
- Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Structure Plan adopted 2005 [www.leics.gov.uk/structure\\_plan\\_written\\_statement.pdf](http://www.leics.gov.uk/structure_plan_written_statement.pdf)
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- [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)
- <http://www.old-maps.co.uk>

<http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/>

## **Appendices**



## Appendix 1      Gazatteer of Cultural Heritage Features

CA: Conservation Area

NHLE National Heritage List for England

HLC: Historic Landscape Character Area

MLE/ HLE / DLE Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland HER

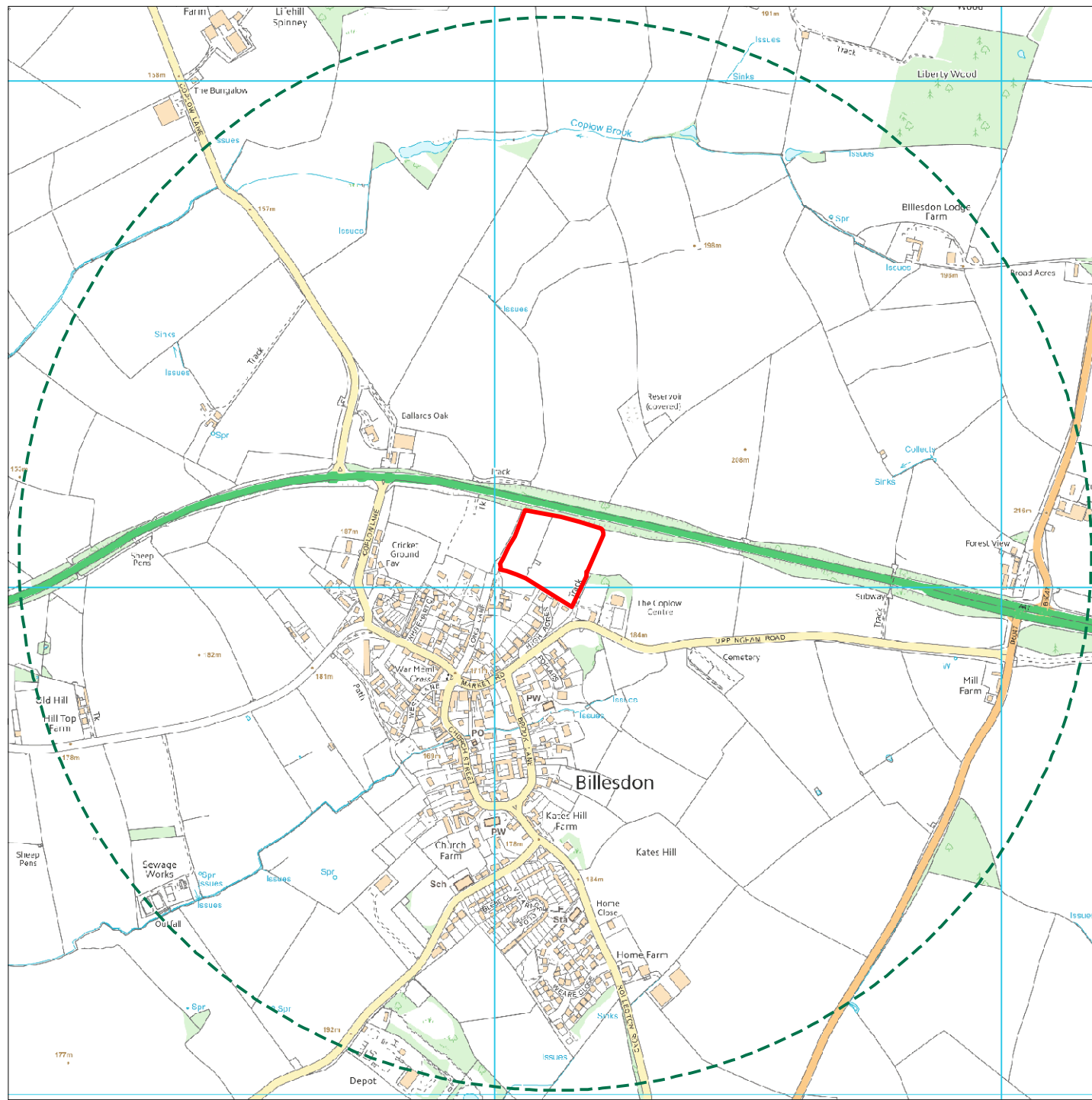
AB NO.	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	Reference
1	Prehistoric	Settlement	Possible Iron Age site south-west of Weare Close- Geophysical survey recorded an anomaly that could be an enclosure ditch as well as several possible roundhouses.		SK 720 020	MLE20563
2	Prehistoric - Roman	Settlement	Iron Age/Roman site, west of Vicarage Close- Agricultural enclosure ditches and drainage gullies were noted via geophysical survey and trial trenching. 2nd/3rd century pottery was recovered. They may represent outlying agricultural ditches of a Roman farmstead, with its focus possibly to the east of the fields, closer to the centre of Billesdon.		SK 719 022	MLE20562
3	Roman	Findspot	Roman pottery found south-east of Life Hill- Roman pottery was found in the spoil from a drainage ditch.		SK 723 038	MLE1215
4	Roman	Findspot	Roman brooch found south of Life Hill- An early Roman brooch was found along with a possible Roman copper alloy belt fitting.		SK 717 037	MLE6703
5	Roman	Road	Possible Roman Road, Harborough/Melton Road- A long length of relatively straight road possibly joins Gartree Road to Burrough Hill. The parish boundary follows its course for a considerable distance on its southern stretch.		SK 72 01	MLE8910
6	Roman - Post-Medieval	Settlement	Various finds and features at Forge Field- A Field Evaluation identified shallow postholes, pits and linear features; Roman, Early Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery was recovered. Results suggest that earthworks on site are likely to be related to Post-Medieval garden activities.		SK 718 028	MLE10543
7	Medieval	Earthworks	Medieval village earthworks north of Long Lane- Long Lane continues northwards as a hollow way with enclosures and platforms to the west and an enclosure overlying ridge and furrow to the east. Stamford Ware and 12th century handmade pottery was found along the edge of the hollow way. Long Lane is apparently marked on Carey's map c.1800 running towards Ingarsby. The northern edge of these earthworks was clipped by the A47 bypass; however a watching brief revealed no results.		SK 719 031	MLE1212
8	Medieval	Earthworks	Medieval village earthworks, High Acres- During survey work an area of earthwork banked enclosures were recorded, possibly representing former medieval dwelling plots. These have now been completely built over.		SK 720 029	MLE10226



9	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Earthworks/Documentary	Windmill south-west of Billesdon- A mill is mentioned in 1332, 1346 and 1558. The enclosure award of 1764 marks Richard Snow's land 'where his windmill lately stood'. A mound exists there today.		SK 717 021	MLE1217
10	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Documentary	Market Place, Billesdon- Billesdon was granted a market in 1618 and two fairs. This may be the regularising of a medieval prescriptive market.		SK 719 028	MLE1223
11	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Documentary	Historic settlement core of Billesdon- The Medieval and Post-Medieval historic settlement core of the village has been deduced using landscape maps etc. Known as Billesdone in 1086, Old English meaning 'Bilheard's hill or expanse of open hill country'. Given the dominance of this hill in the landscape for miles around it is reasonable to assume that this place would have been significant in the early Anglo-Saxon settlement of the area.		SK 719 027	MLE8911
12	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Church	Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Church Street- The church has a 13th century north arcade, 13th century west tower, Perpendicular chancel and north aisle windows and an Early English font and later additions.	Grade II* Listed Building	SK 719 025	MLE14308 & NHLE1360984
13	Medieval - Modern	Cross	Market Cross- with 13th/14th century origins, though parts are modern and the former fleur-de-lys cross head is thought to be 19th century in date. This is now missing.	Scheduled Ancient Monument & Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 028	MLE14292 & NHLE1074889 & 1014514
14	Post-Medieval	Documentary	Post-medieval windmill, The Poplars- A windmill is marked here on Greenwood's map of 1826 but it is not on the 19th century parish map or the 1" 1st edition OS.		SK 721 028	MLE1216
15	Post-Medieval	Documentary	Skeffington Mill- A windmill is shown on King's map of 1806, the OS 2" drawing of 1814 and Greenwood's map of 1826. It is not marked on the 6" OS map of 1904.		SK 729 028	MLE1219
16	Post-Medieval	Earthworks/Documentary	Post-medieval windmill, east of Forest View- A windmill is marked on Prior's map of 1779. A slight mound is recorded.		SK 731 029	MLE2368
17	Post-Medieval	Documentary	Billesdon Brickworks- Site of Post-Medieval brickworks. Now redeveloped. The brickworks are shown on the late 19th century OS map and various maps up until the mid 20th century.		SK 722 029	MLE10227
18	Post-Medieval	Pit	Post-medieval clay pit at Forge Field- A post-medieval clay extraction pit was recorded during a field evaluation.		SK 718 028	MLE10545
19	Post-Medieval	Road	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Peterborough-Turnpike road running from Leicester to Peterborough via Uppingham and Wansford. Later became the A47. Act of 1st Authorisation in 1753.		SK 818 006	MLE20655
20	Post-Medieval	Houses/Cottages/Public House	Church Street- A number of Grade II Listed Buildings dating from the 16th - 18th century, some with later additions. These consist of mostly houses and cottages of brick or ironstone rubble construction with Welsh slate or thatched roofs. Including Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 23, 25-27 including boundary wall of No.27, 30, 32, 36, 38, 42, 44, 46 & 50 including boundary wall of No.50, as well as the Queen's Head Public House at No. 20 Church Street & Church Cottage.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 027	MLE14273-83, 14293, 14301, 14304-5, 14309-10, 14314-16 & NHLE1074877-8, 1074881-5, 1177868, 1177880, 1177886, 1177874,

						1074879-80, 1360982-3, 1360979 & 1360981
21	Post-Medieval	Wall	Wall of Churchyard- 18th century mud wall on stone plinth. Brick repair in one section.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 720 025	MLE14284 & NHLE1177894
22	Post-Medieval	House	Willow Cottage, Brook Lane- Probable 17th century ironstone cottage with thatched roof.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 720 026	MLE14306 & NHLE1360978
23	Post-Medieval	Barn	Barn at Kate's Hill Farm, Rolleston Road- 18th century barn constructed from mud on high coursed ironstone rubble plinth with corrugated iron roof probably replacing thatch.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 720 025	MLE14312 & NHLE1177951
24	Post-Medieval	Barn	Barn at the rear of No. 38 Church Street- Brick on ironstone plinth, date stone 1794.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 026	MLE14278 & NHLE1360983
25	Post-Medieval - Modern	Houses/Cottage	Long Lane- A number of Grade II Listed Buildings dating from the late 16th century to the early 19th century. Including Nos 2, 8, 9 & 13. These are a combination of brick, iron stone and possible timber frame and wattle and daub construction with Welsh slate and thatched roofs. tened during the 19th century. Ironstone rubble construction with brick upper level. Including No. 2	Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 028	MLE14287-88, 14290-91& NHLE1074888, 1177922, 1295299 & 1360986
26	Post-Medieval - Modern	House	Market Place - A number of Grade II Listed brick houses dating from the 18th & 19th centuries, including No. 4-5 & 7 with Welsh slate roofs.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 718 028	MLE14295, 14297 & 14296 & NHLE1074890-1 & 1177945
27	Post-Medieval - Modern	Houses/Cottage	Uppingham Road - A number of Grade II Listed houses & cottage dating from the early 17th century to the 19th century. Constructed from brick and ironstone with tiled and slate roofs. Including No. 1-2, 6 & 8, 12-14 & 16.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 028	MLE14298-302 & NHLE1074855, 1074893-94, 1177954 & 1361005
28	Post-Medieval - Modern	School	School, Church Street- ironstone built school reputedly built in 1650. Sundial on each side. It was thatched until repairs in 1856.	Grade II* Listed Building	SK 720 025	MLE14311 & NHLE1074886
29	Post-Medieval - Modern	Barns	Barns at Spring Brook Farm, Coplow Lane- There were two brick barns and one timber/corrugated iron structure incorporating a piece of cob walling. The part survival of the mud-walled barn is a relatively rare occurrence since many were demolished/replaced in brick in the 19th century.		SK 714 033	MLE18385
30	Modern	Telephone kiosk	Telephone kiosk, Rolleston Road- Type K6 square cast iron telephone kiosk with a dombed roof. Designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 720 025	MLE14307 & NHLE1078230
31	Modern	Houses	Leicester Road - A number of Grade II Listed house dating to the early 19th century including No. 5 & 7-8. These are of brick construction with Welsh slate or tiled roofs.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 718 028	MLE14285 & NHLE1074887, 1177922 & 1360985
32	Modern	Workhouse	Billesdon Union Workhouse- The workhouse was built in 1846 and followed Kempthorne's 'square' plan. It was used as a military hospital in World War I. It was demolished in 1935.		SK 718 029	MLE17004
33	Modern	Site of POW camp	Prisoner of War camp, Gaulby Road- Standard type WW2 German Working Camp. It is shown as an 'agricultural hostel' on the Epoch 4 map of 1952.		SK 718 020	MLE17360

34	Modern	War Memorial	War Memorial, Market Place- Limestone ashlar construction with a rectangular shaft on a high base with laurel wreath and inscription, dated 1918.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 028	MLE14294 & NHLE1177941
35	Modern	Chapel	Baptist Chapel, Brook Lane- The General Baptist Chapel was built in 1813. It has an associated burial ground.		SK 721 027	MLE15354
36	Modern	Farmhouse/Barns	Billesdon Lodge Farm- Three ?19th century barns and a 1970s farmhouse. The barns comprise a building now used as the kitchen of the house, a 3-bay barn that appears to have originally been a threshing barn. The timber stables to the south of the barns appears to be on the footprint of an earlier barn, shown on the late 19th century OS map.		SK 728 036	MLE17728
37	Modern	Pump	Pump in the Garden of No. 44 Church Street- Wood cased with curved handle, early 19th century.	Grade II Listed Building	SK 719 025	MLE14281 & NHLE1074884
38	Undated	Historic Landscape Characterisation	Historic Landscape Characterisation- Fields and Enclosed Land containing ridge and furrow, created by planned enclosure. Comprising fields with boundaries showing a geometric planned appearance. Created as a result of later enclosure dating from the 18th and 19th centuries; however the ridge and furrow was created through open-field or strip cultivation dating from the early medieval period.	HLC		HLE12978
39	Undated	Billesdon Conservation Area	Billesdon Conservation Area- Billesdon is formerly on the main Leicester - Uppingham Road. Within the core area, are two important focal spaces: the Market Place and the small green by the Church. The Market Place is indicative of the former central importance of Billesdon within the surrounding countryside. The Market Place, with its enclosing buildings, is visually important. The group of Church, Old School, Old Vicarage with associated walls and churchyard is especially significant. The closeness and mixture of the buildings, gives Billesdon its particular character. Billesdon's vernacular architecture is at the transition from stone to brick. It also retains some timber-frame construction.	CA	SK 7194 0268	DLE595
40	Undated	Ditch/Earthwork	Feature at 17a-21a, Brook Lane- A possible ditch feature is visible on modern aerial photograph; it looks more like earthworks on other modern aerial photographs. It may be connected to landscaping works rather than being archaeological in origin.		SK 721 026	MLE16963



**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area



Leicestershire

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

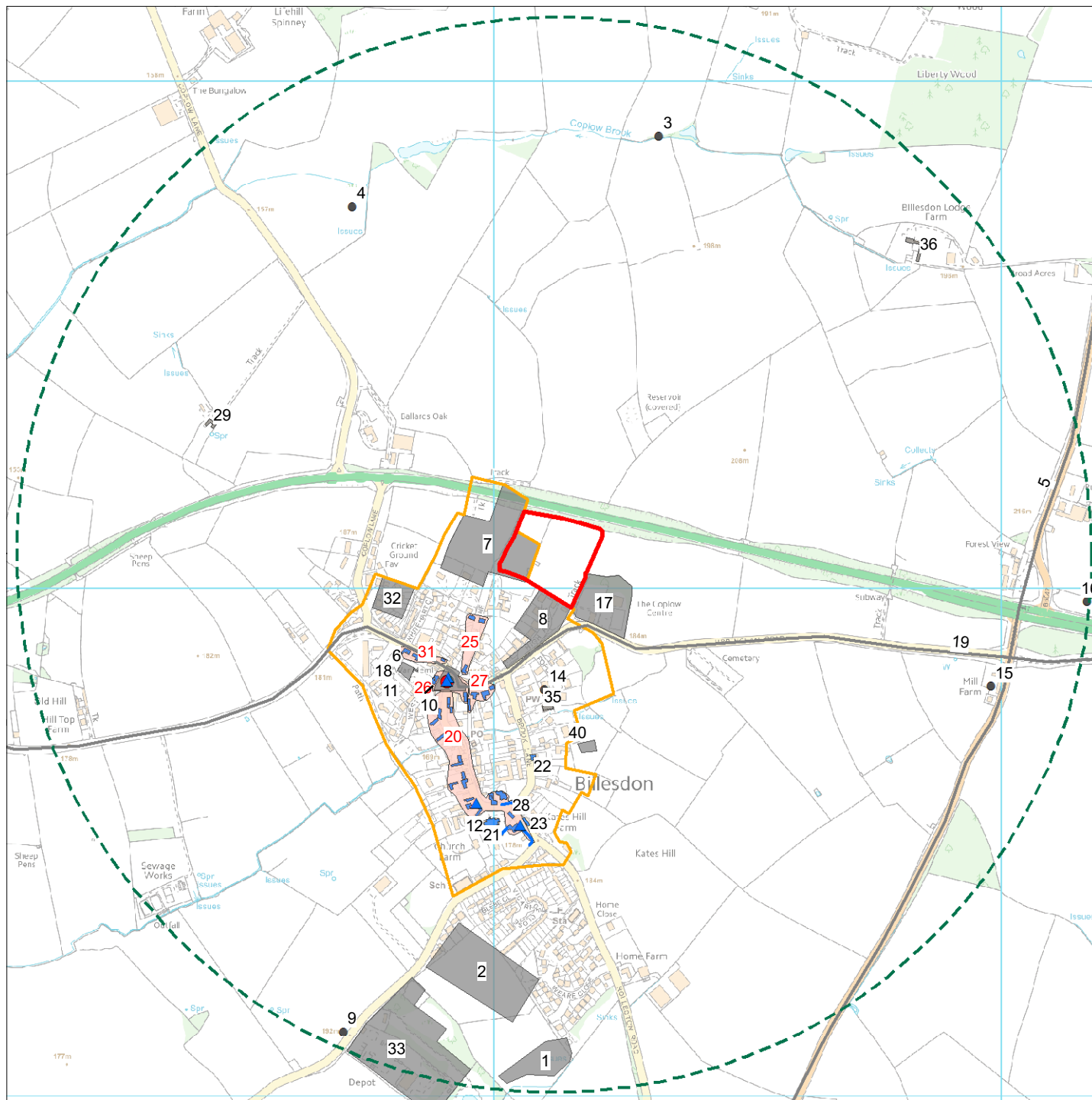
Project: Uppingham Road

Date: 23/03/15    Job Number: 10516

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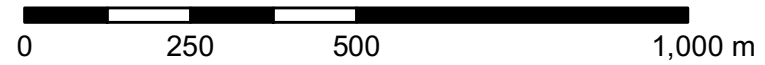


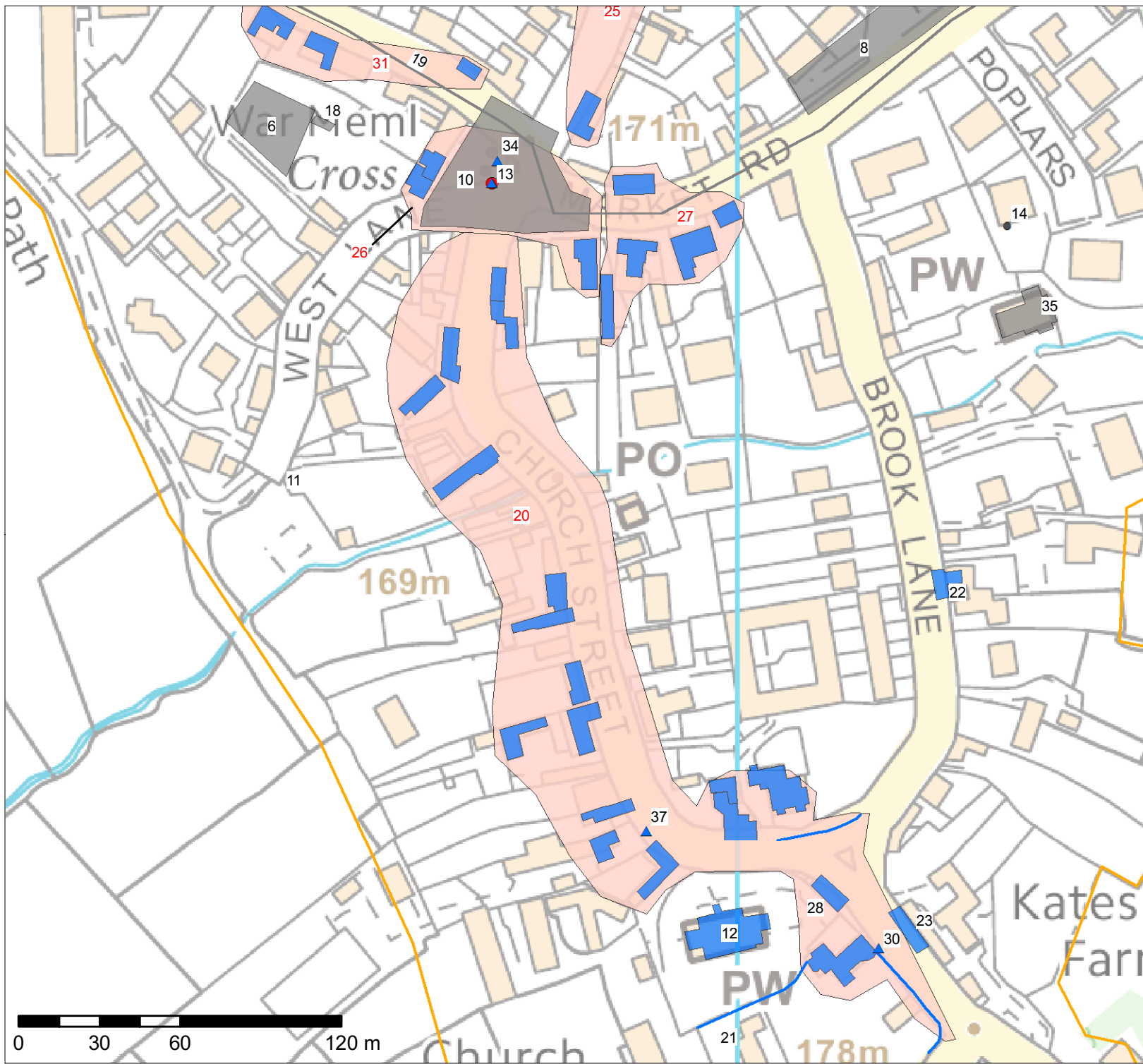


- Legend**
- Monument Points
  - ▲ Listed Buildings
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Monument Linears
  - Listed Linears
  - Monument Polygons
  - AB# Street Polygons
  - Listed Building Polygons
  - Historic Settlement Core of Billesdon
  - Site Boundary
  - 1km Study

Figure 3: Map of Cultural Heritage Features

Project: Uppingham Road	
Date: 23/03/15	Job Number: 10516
Drawn by: ZE	Approved by: HS



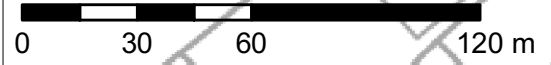


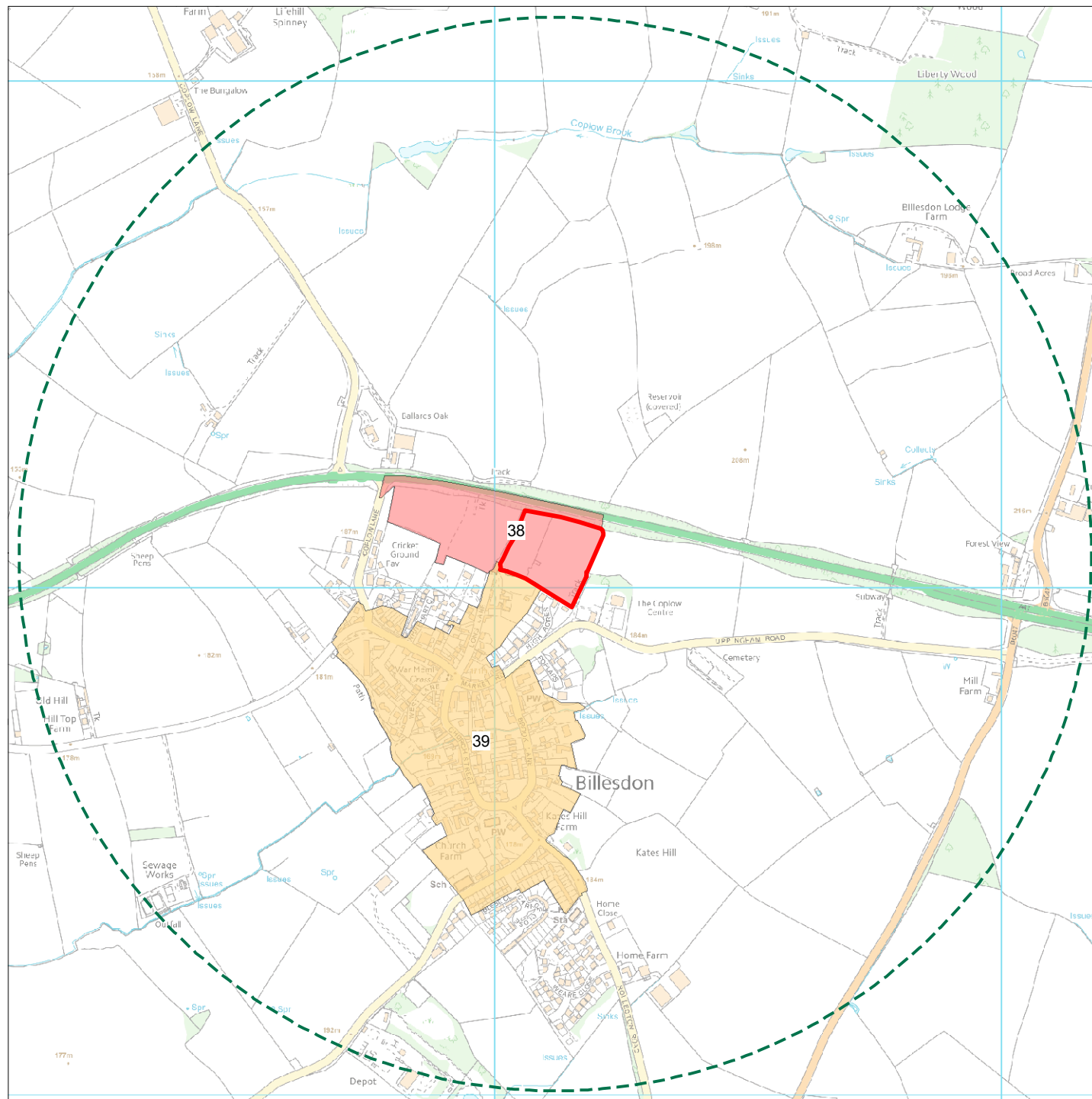
- Legend**
- Monument Points
  - ▲ Listed Buildings
  - Scheduled Monument
  - Monument Linears
  - Listed Linears
  - Monument Polygons
  - AB# Street Polygons
  - Listed Building Polygons
  - Historic Settlement Core of Billesdon

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Figure 4: Map of Cultural Heritage Features: Frame over Central Billesdon

Project: Uppingham Road	
Date: 23/03/15	Job Number: 10516
Drawn by: ZE	Approved by: HS





**Legend**

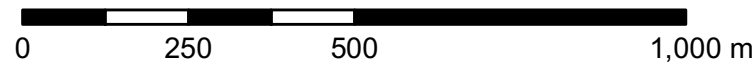
- Conservation Area
- Historic Landscape Character Area
- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Figure 5: Conservation Area and Historic Landscape Character Area

Project: Uppingham Road

Date: 23/03/15    Job Number: 10516

Drawn by: ZE    Approved by: HS







Legend

 Site Boundary

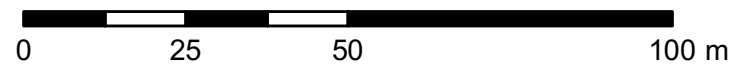
The numbers refer to the photograph caption numbers in the main document

Figure 4: Site Visit and Photograph Orientations and Positions

Project: Uppingham Road

Date: 23/03/15 Job Number: 10516

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HS





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