

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land off  
Thorpe Acre Road, Thorpe Acre,  
Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202)**

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Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council**

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**[A.188.2007]**

## Archaeological Evaluation off Thorpe Acre Road, Thorpe Acre, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202)

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## **Archaeological Evaluation off Thorpe Acre Road, Thorpe Acre, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202)**

***Greg Farnworth-Jones***

### **1. Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land off Thorpe Acre Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202) on the 24th-25th July 2007. This work was in advance of the proposed residential development of fifteen houses, with associated car parking, access, services and landscaping. The evaluation was carried out on behalf of Westleigh Developments Ltd. by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated which failed to reveal any archaeology. All of the trenches revealed modern overburden and modern truncation indicating that any archaeology that may have been present on the site, has been lost. The results of the evaluation were therefore negative. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number X.A188.2007.*

### **2. Introduction**

**2.1** This document constitutes the second stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out on land off Thorpe Acre Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202). The archaeological assessment was undertaken on behalf of Westleigh Developments Ltd. by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

**2.2** Westleigh Developments Ltd. propose to construct fifteen houses, with associated car parking, access, services and landscaping on an area on land off Thorpe Acre Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202). The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary, two-stage archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The first stage, consisting of an archaeological desk-based assessment, has previously been carried out by ULAS (Parker, 2006), and the second stage, consisting of trial trench evaluation following the results of the desk-based assessment, forms the basis of this report.

**2.3** The desk-based assessment indicated that the site is located within the historic core of the medieval village of Thorpe Acre and confirmed that the site had moderate to good potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval periods, moderate potential for post-medieval remains and low potential for deposits from other periods.

**2.4** In view of this potential, the senior planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council produced a Brief (hereinafter the Brief) for archaeological evaluation of 5% of the site by trial trenching to confirm the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be present. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was commissioned to undertake the work.

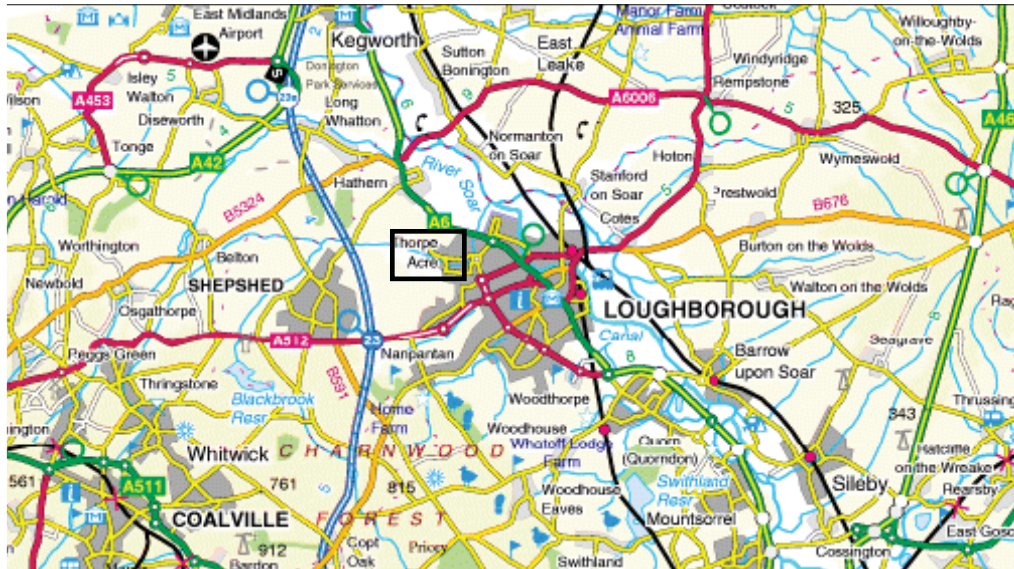


Figure 1 Site Location Scale 1:50000

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### 3. Site Background

#### 3.1 Geological and Topographical Background

3.1.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 141 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Laucastine deposits and alluvium. The land lies at a height of c. 43m OD.

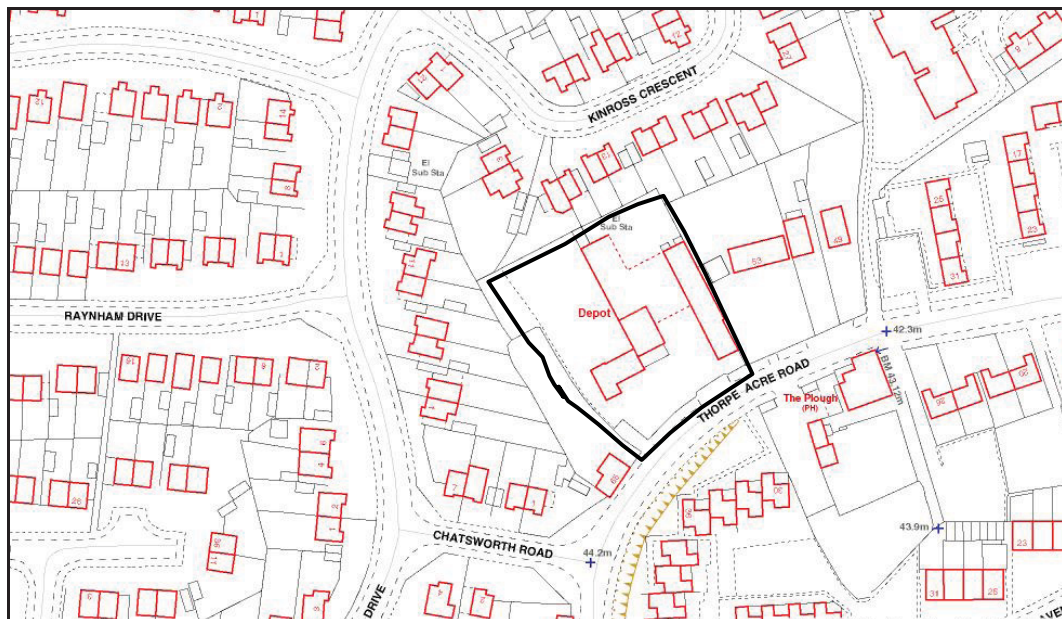


Figure 2 Location map of development area

### 3.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background (taken from Desk Study)*

3.1.1 Thorpe Acre is referred to in the Domesday Book as 'Torp', and states that there were '5 carucates of land. There 16 villeins with 3 sochmen and 8 bordars have 6 ploughs. There [are] 30 acres of meadow. It was worth 3 pounds, now [it is worth] 7 pounds' (Humphreys 1982:12). Loughborough is referred to in the Domesday Book as land owned by Earl Hugh. There were '8 villagers with 15 Freemen and 16 smallholders owning 12 ½ ploughs, two mills at 10 shillings; meadow 45 acres; woodland 7 furlongs long and 3 furlongs wide. Five thane held them freely' (Morgan, 1979). The name Loughborough appears to mean 'fortified house of a man called Luhhede' (Mills 2003). Thorpe is quite a common name, *thorp* 'outlying farmstead or hamlet, dependent secondary settlement', whilst Acre means 'Newly cultivated land' both indicating an agricultural origin for the village (Mills 2003), although Humphrey states that the name 'Acre' is a fairly recent corruption of 'Hawker' and suggests Thorpe Acre was where hawking took place (Humphrey 1982). Garendon Abbey, founded in 1133, had substantial holdings within Thorpe Acre, and the surrounding villages.

3.1.2 Garendon was founded in 1133 as a Cistercian Abbey by Robert Le Bossu, second Earl of Leicester (Liddle 1995:4). In 1536 the abbey church was demolished on the orders of Thomas Cromwell following the dissolution. A visit made to the monastery the year before had brought charges of corruption and vice, typical of such inspections. The king, Henry VIII, gave the house and site of the abbey to the Earl of Rutland shortly afterwards. The Cistercian house was then destroyed to build the first Garendon Hall. Garendon Hall was rebuilt during the latter half of the 18th Century by Ambrose's brother Samuel. The Park then passed, by marriage, into the March family, who adopted the name March Phillips, later adding the name de Lisle, from a previous marriage. The new Hall was a fine example of Palladian architecture with the facade being flanked by gateways based on a design by Inigo Jones. Garendon Hall was demolished in 1964, the rubble going to provide hard core for the construction of the nearby motorway.

3.1.3 Garendon Abbey had many holdings and granges in northwest Leicestershire, including land in Thorpe Acre. The sum of rental for this land within Thorpe Acre in 1535 for the abbey was twelve pounds, five shillings and six pence, although the Valor Ecclesiasticus lists it as ten pounds, seventeen shillings and four pence. The Leicestershire Sites and Monuments record lists the development area as being the location of a brick farmhouse, (MLE683) demolished 1967, contained the remains of a medieval cruck-framed building. It appeared to have had three bays and one aisle, and probably dated to the C13th, remodelled in the early C17th. It may have been a grange of Garendon. No mention has been found of the existence of a grange of Garendon Abbey at Thorpe Acre within the records of Nichols, the Lansdown Cartulary or the Valor Ecclesiasticus (Humphreys 1982), although cartographic sources and photographic evidence do confirm the presence of buildings upon the development site (Brewin 1997, Figures 3, 5, 6 & 7).

3.2.1 The Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record lists a number of entries within a one kilometre radius of the proposed development site. There are twenty four

sites, buildings and find spots within this radius. These are further split down into nine medieval, twelve post-medieval, one Roman, one prehistoric and one undated entries.

3.2.2 The medieval entries are as follows. Situated within the proposed development area is **MLE683**, a brick farmhouse, which contained the remains of a medieval cruck-framed building dating to around the thirteenth century. It may possibly have been a grange of Garendon Abbey. The site itself lies within the historic medieval core of Thorpe Acre (**MLE651**). Garendon Park (**MLE578**), an eighteenth century park, contains a medieval deer park, the site of the abbey, and numerous later features from the post-medieval periods, and is 0.5km to the west of the proposed development area. The historic medieval core of Knightthorpe (**MLE650**) lies 0.25km to the southeast of the dairies depot. Earthworks (**MLE673**) associated with the medieval village and the hall were found to the north and east of the hall. Dishley grange, and the associated earthworks (**MLE667**) lies 0.6km to the northwest of the proposed development site. Nearby Dishley grange, 0.6km to the north of the site, are two arched stone bridges (**MLE682**) which may have medieval origins. They were first recorded as being there in 1675. A watermill is alluded to at Dishley (**MLE658**) beneath a later post-medieval mill (**MLE659**)

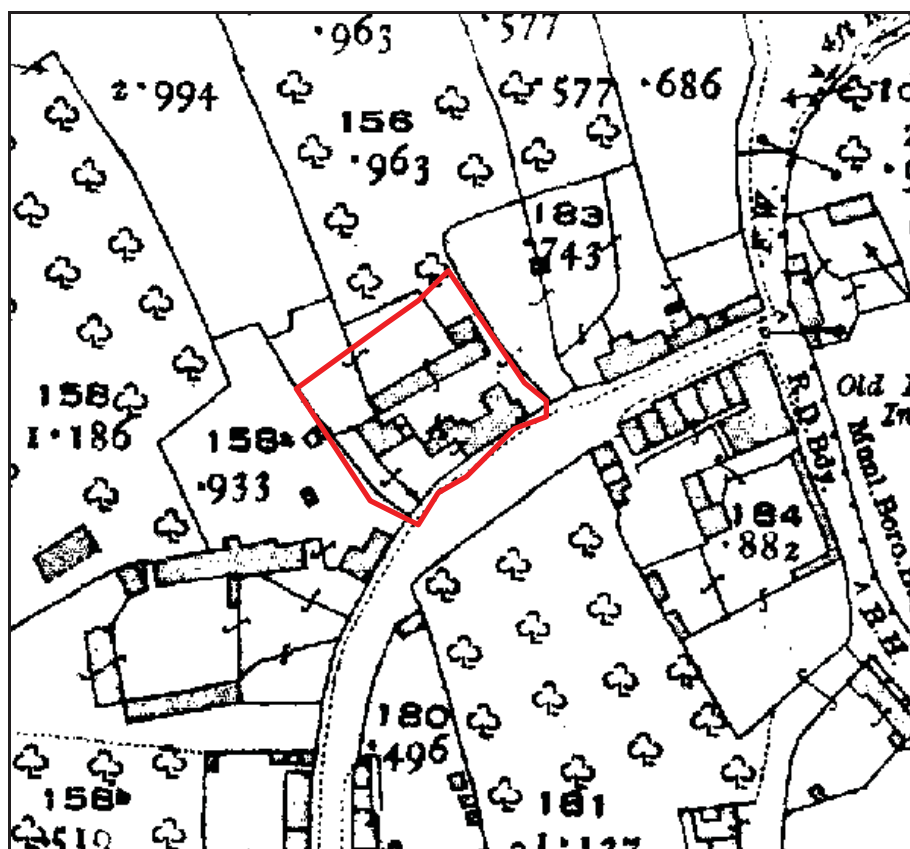


Figure 3 - 2nd Edition OS map of Thorpe Acre, with development area highlighted

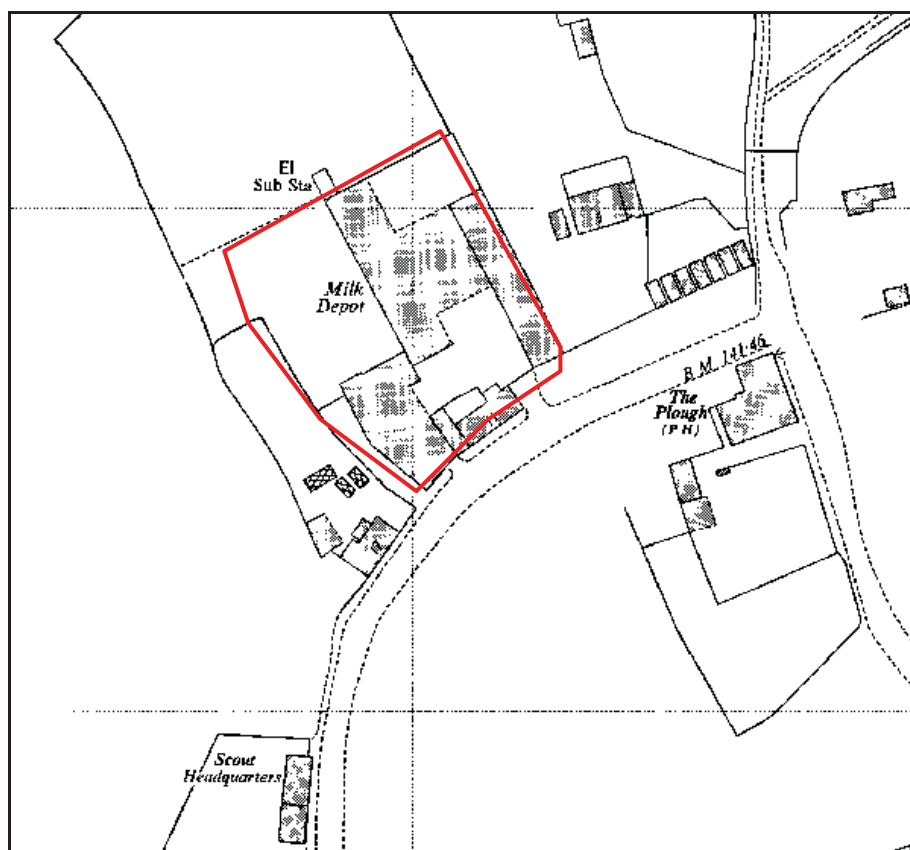


Figure 4 - 3rd Edition OS Map of Thorpe Acre, development area highlighted

3.2.3 Post medieval remains have been found within the radius of the proposed development site. Knightthorpe Hall (**MLE16103**) contains both an early post-medieval house (**MLE674**) and formal gardens **MLE675**) suggested by the remnants of terracing and a Ha Ha. These are found at a distance of 0.2km southeast of the proposed development site. Watermills have been recorded at Dishley (**MLE659**) 0.55km to the north of the site, and Knightthorpe (**MLE687**), 0.4km to the west. The mill at Knightthorpe was built in 1611 and is said to stand on the remains of an earlier mill. Other buildings include a brick barn (**MLE676**), demolished in the 1960s, that may have dated to the sixteenth century, and lay 0.2km to the east of the site. A late post-medieval house (**MLE13424**), dating to the 1830s, and now a student hostel is situated 0.7km southeast of the development area. Associated with this house are two gate piers (**MLE13434**), constructed in the same decade, at the same location. Another late post-medieval house (**MLE13435**), built in 1887, lies 0.6km to the southeast, and in close proximity to the previously mentioned house. Thorpe Acre church (**MLE13461**) some 100 metres south of the development site, was designed in 1845 by William Railton. Within the boundaries of Garendon Park lies the Obelisk (**MLE13462**), constructed in the 1730s and designed by Ambrose Philips of Garendon. The obelisk is located 0.5km to the southwest of the proposed development site. Dishley Farm (**MLE15905**) lies 0.7km to the northwest. The Farm belonged to the pioneer agriculturalist Robert Bakewell, who bred better sheep and cattle and performed farm improvements such as experimenting with irrigating/flooding on his land. Some sluices and irrigation channels remain today.

3.2.4 One prehistoric find spot is listed within the vicinity of the proposed development area. This follows an evaluation by Northamptonshire Archaeology in

2003 which found a sherd of pottery possibly dating to the Iron Age from a pit (MLE10033). This was found 0.7km to the northwest of the Thorpe Acre site. Roman pottery was located 0.6km to the south of the site. This comprised an almost complete Lid seated Derbyshire ware jar (MLE7748) was found in the Thorpe Acre housing estate. An undated feature, consisting of two burials, both using two ceramic vessels (MLE665) were found 0.6km to the north of the site. Despite the fact that two vessels were used for each burial, different dates has been postulated for each one.

3.2.5 The Leicestershire and Rutland HER indicates that the area has not been subjected to any thorough archaeological investigation. However, a number of medieval and post-medieval entries are recorded within the area. These include a demolished medieval building on the land (MLE683) and several in close proximity.

3.2.6 Prior to the construction of the Express Dairies depot, much of the proposed development land remained undeveloped according to the Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The depot, constructed of brick, concrete, corrugated iron sheets and girders, may have had shallow foundations and also co-existed for some time with the building indicated on the OS map until demolition and thus it is deemed that any remains of this building may be preserved beneath the concrete hard standing of the dairy depot. If, as indicated by the Leicestershire and Rutland HER, this is the site of the grange, then other buildings associated with the farmhouse may lie preserved within the proposed development area. Granges were mixed farms of often large size, with their own living accommodations and the average Cistercian grange covered between '300 and 400 acres' of arable land.

3.2.7 Given the paucity of remains dating to other periods, the proposed development area is deemed to have low potential for archaeological remains dating to these periods.

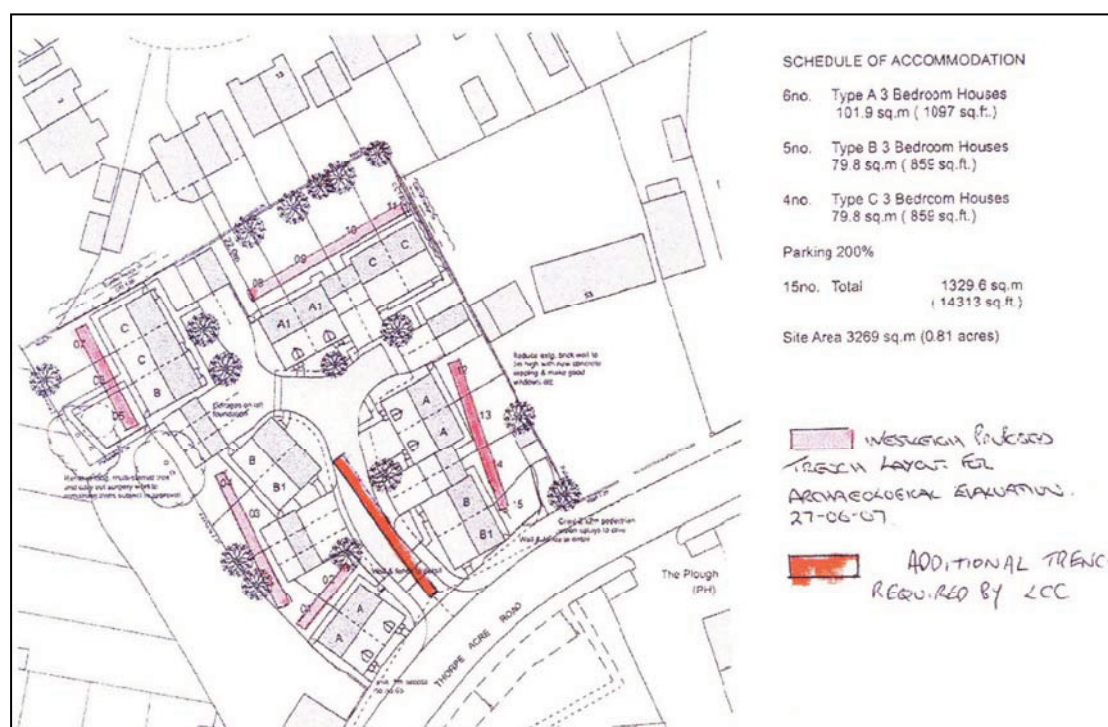


Figure 5 Proposed Trench Plan (Plans supplied by the developer)



#### **4. Methodology**

**4.1** All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

**4.2** The main objectives of the evaluation were:

1. To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To produce an archive and report of any results.

**4.3** The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested that a *c.* 5 % sample of the area affected by ground works where new buildings are proposed. The work followed the *Design Specification for Archaeological work* approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist as advisor to the planning authority (Buckley, 2006). This comprised two 30m x 1.5m trenches and three 20m x 1.5m trench totalling *c.*120 sq m. The exact location was defined by constraints of the area for trenching.

**4.4** Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m.

**4.5** Trenches were examined by appropriate hand cleaning. Any archaeological deposits or significant natural deposits were planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

**4.6** Sections were drawn as appropriate, including records of at least one longitudinal face of each trench.

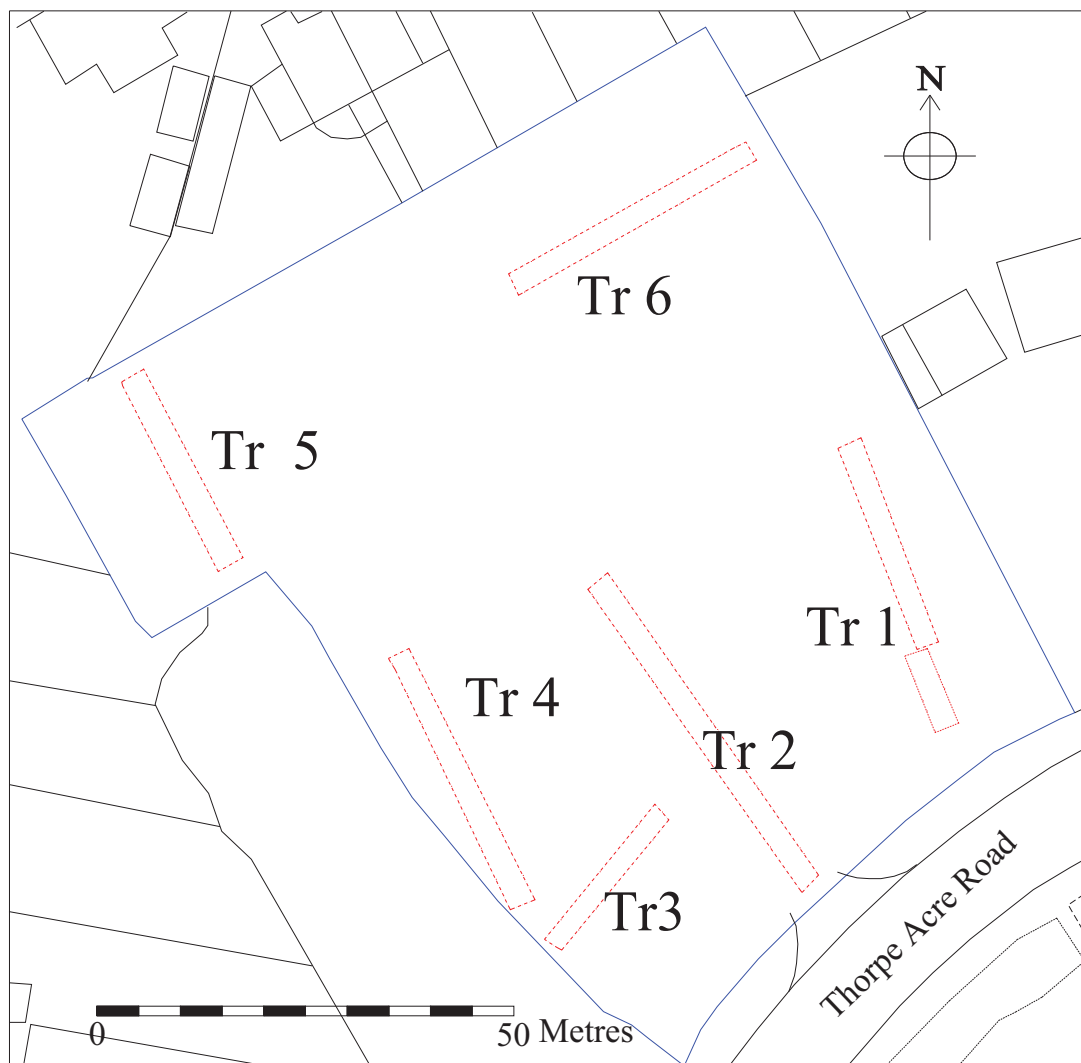


Figure 6 Trench Location Plan

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Trench 1

#### Trench 1 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20.45m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32.72sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.42.2m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD)</i>	c.42.3m OD

Trench 1 was located on the eastern corner of the site near Thorpe Acre Road and was orientated north-northwest (fig.2).

Initial machining revealed modern overburden and demolition material mixed with dark gritty clay, associated with the modern depot, to a depth of c.0.5m. Machining also revealed modern wall footings which were in situ. At a depth of 0.5m orange sandy clay natural was reached. Due to the on site restriction of the modern wall footings, the machining of trench 1 was moved across 1m at 4m from the southern end of the trench (see fig.2). No archaeological finds or features were observed in trench 1.



**Figure 7 Trench 2 Looking North West**

## 5.2 Trench 2

### Trench 2 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	37m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	59.2sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.42.3m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD)</i>	c.42.3m OD

Trench 2 was located to the south-west of trench 1 (fig.2), near the frontage to Thorpe Acre Road and was orientated northwest south-east.

Initial machining revealed overburden and modern demolition material to a depth of 0.7m. At the same depth orange clay natural was observed. At 1.5m from the southern end was a modern pit (fig. 7) associated with the depot which cut into the natural. Modern wall footings were also observed at 10m from the southern end of the trench. Due to on site restrictions which hindered the machining of Trenches 3 and 6, Trench 2 was extended northwards by seven metres to make up the shortfall in excavated area. However no archaeological finds or features were observed in the extension of Trench 2. The results of the machine excavation of Trench 2 were negative.

## 5.3 Trench 3

### Trench 3 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	17m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	27.2sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.42.3m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD)</i>	c.42.5m OD

Trench 3 was located to the south west of trench 2, in the south western corner of the site and was orientated northwest-southeast. Westleigh Development Ltd had requested that the machine trenching avoided the new building footprints. Trench 3 was therefore 3m shorter than originally intended.

Initial machining revealed modern overburden to a depth of c.0.6m. Further machining revealed firm orange brown sandy clay (40:60) subsoil, to a further depth of c.0.37m, beneath which at a depth of c.0.7m orange sandy clay natural was reached. No archaeological finds or features were observed in Trench 3.

## 5.4 Trench 4

### Trench 4 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	30.28m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	48.45sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.41.9m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD)</i>	c.42m OD

Trench 4 was located to the north-west of trench 3, running along the south western edge of the site and orientated northwest-southeast (fig.2).

Initial machining revealed to a depth of c.0.8m, modern overburden and demolition material, similar to that seen in trenches 1-3. Further machining revealed to a further depth of c.0.2m firm, orange brown sandy clay subsoil, with occasional rounded stones (>2%). Beneath this layer the natural was reached, consisting of orange sandy clay.

No archaeological finds or features were encountered in this trench.

## 5.5 Trench 5

### Trench 5 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.41.8m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD)</i>	Natural not reached.

Trench 5 was located to the northwest of Trench 4, on the north western corner of the site (fig.2) and was orientated northwest-southeast.

Initial machining revealed modern overburden and made up ground, consisting of house bricks and rubble, mixed with mid grey brown silt clay, to a depth of >1.2m. For health and safety reasons machine excavation stopped at this depth. Therefore natural was not reached in the trench, nor subsequently were any archaeological finds or features encountered during excavation. The reason for the depth of natural in trench 5 was unclear. It may have been due to modern truncation, but a more likely explanation may be due to the natural topography.

## 5.6 Trench 6

### Trench 6 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	23m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	36.8sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.41.5m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD)</i>	Natural not reached.

Trench 6 was located to the northeast of Trench 5, in the north eastern corner of the site, orientated southwest-northeast (fig.2).

Initial machining in Trench 6 once more revealed modern overburden consisting of concrete rubble with occasional house bricks and mortar, mixed into a mid grey brown silt clay, to a depth of c.1.2m. Due to health and safety concerns machining was stopped at a depth of c.1.3m as this was just beyond the safe working depth of 1.2m. Because of this no work was carried out inside the trench. Natural was not reached within trench 6 as the overburden depth exceeded 1.3m, just as was noted in trench 5. Once again it was unclear whether this was due to modern truncation, or whether the natural topography of the site dropped towards the north. If the latter were the case then the overburden may have been deposited in order to level off the site for the building of the depot.

Due to on site restrictions it was not possible to excavate Trench 6 to the full length of 30 metres, as stated in the design specification. Only 23m were excavated, so it was decided that an additional 7m be excavated in Trench 2, as mentioned above, to fill the requirements of the evaluation.

No archaeological features were encountered during the excavation of Trench 6.

## 6. Conclusion

**6.1** The apparent absence of archaeology on land off Thorpe Acre Road, Thorpe Acre, Loughborough, is interesting because it had been anticipated that some remnants of the medieval building might have been discovered. Therefore in view of the absence of any archaeological evidence from this period, it appears most likely that the modern construction and demolition of the depot, may have truncated any earlier remains of buildings, that may have been present, leaving no archaeology left. Another possibility is that any earlier buildings on the site may have had footings resting directly onto the clay natural, rather than cut into it. If this had been the case then no discernable evidence would remain of any building making it impossible to know whether or not any structure had ever stood there.

**6.2** A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated which failed to reveal any pre-modern archaeology. All of the trenches revealed modern overburden and modern truncation indicating that any archaeology that may have been present on the site, has now been lost. The results of the evaluation were therefore negative.

## 7. Archive

The site archive consists of paper records, black and white slides and colour digital photographs and will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number X.A188.2007.

## 8. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the clients, Westleigh Developments Ltd., for their assistance and co-operation on site. Richard Buckley, who managed the project and the field work was carried out by the author with the assistance of Dan Prior, all of ULAS.

## 9. Bibliography

Buckley, R., 2007 *Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching, on Land off Thorpe Acre Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK 516 202)* ULAS Ref. 07/177

Parker, M., 2006 *An Archaeological Desk-based assessment for Land off Thorpe Acre Road, Thorpe Acre, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK516 202)* ULAS report 2007-039

## 10. Sources

LMARS Leicestershire Museums: Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall

ROLLR Records Office for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland maps and records.

OS Maps: XVII.7, 25 inch to 1 mile: 1st, 2nd and 1921 editions. SK5018-5118 1962 1:2500. SK51 NW 1974 & 1986 editions 1: 10 000.

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15.09.2007

## 11. Appendices

### 11.1 Appendix 1

#### 11.2

#### Thorpe Acre, Archaeology and Historic Buildings Leicestershire CC HNET

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Record Index:

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<b>MonUID</b>	<b>Preferred Ref.</b>	<b>Name</b>
<u>MLE578</u>	MLE578	Garendon Park
<u>MLE650</u>	MLE650	Knighthorpe
<u>MLE651</u>	MLE651	Thorpe Acre
<u>MLE658</u>	MLE658	Dishley Mill
<u>MLE659</u>	MLE659	Dishley Mill
<u>MLE665</u>	MLE665	Near Dishley Mill
<u>MLE667</u>	MLE667	Dishley Grange
<u>MLE669</u>	MLE669	Dishley Grange
<u>MLE673</u>	MLE673	Knighthorpe Hall
<u>MLE674</u>	MLE674	Knighthorpe Hall
<u>MLE675</u>	MLE675	Knighthorpe Hall
<u>MLE676</u>	MLE676	Cruck Barn
<u>MLE682</u>	MLE682	Dishley Bridge
<u>MLE683</u>	MLE683	North end of Thorpe Acre
<u>MLE687</u>	MLE687	Knighthorpe
<u>MLE7748</u>	MLE7748	Thorpe Housing Estate
<u>MLE10033</u>	MLE10033	East of Pear Tree Lane
<u>MLE13424</u>	MLE13424	THE GROVE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
<u>MLE13434</u>	MLE13434	GATE PIERS AT THE GROVE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
<u>MLE13435</u>	MLE13435	FIELD HOUSE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
<u>MLE13461</u>	MLE13461	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, THORPE ACRE ROAD (EAST SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH (Thorpe Acre)
<u>MLE13462</u>	MLE13462	THE OBELISK, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
<u>MLE15905</u>	MLE15905	Dishley Farm
<u>MLE16087</u>	MLE16087	Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway/Charnwood Forest Railway
<u>MLE16103</u>	MLE16103	Knighthorpe Hall

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Record Details:

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**MonUID** MLE578  
**Preferred Ref.** MLE578  
**Name** Garendon Park  
**Map Sheet** SK51NW  
**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 500 194 (MBR: 100m by 100m) (Approximate)  
**Summary** Mid C18th landscaped park, which was a replacement and extension of a medieval park. Some of the linear cropmarks within could relate to landscaping between architectural features.

### Description

### Sources

#### Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire  
**District** Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- DEER PARK (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
- LANDSCAPE PARK (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)
- GARDEN HOUSE (Late Post-medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)
- OBELISK (Late Post-medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)
- TEMPLE (Late Post-medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)
- TRIUMPHAL ARCH (Late Post-medieval - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Registered Park or Garden	
Scheduled Monument	17099 CISTERCIAN ABBEY AND MANSION, WITH FISHPOND AND MOUND AT GARENDON
Registered Park or Garden (II)	G92 Garendon
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/7 GARENDON PARK, ENTRANCE ARCHWAY TO HALL, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/9 THE OBELISK, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/13 GARENDON PARK, LODGE AND ARCHWAY TO NORTH OF SITE OF HOUSE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH

Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/14 BARN, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/15 OUTBUILDINGS, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/16 DOVECOTE, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/17 GARENDON PARK, BOUNDARY WALL, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/8 GARENDON PARK, WROUGHT IRON SCREENS AND GATES, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II*)	261/46/9/12 GARENDON PARK, THE TEMPLE OF VENUS, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (I)	261/46/9/11 GARENDON PARK, THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/9/93 WHITE LODGE, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD, LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/6A GARENDON PARK, RAILINGS TO HALL, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/6 GARENDON PARK, GATEWAY AND RAILINGS TO HALL, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH

#### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	41NE AV

#### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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MonUID	MLE650
Preferred Ref.	MLE650
Name	Knighthorpe
Map Sheet	SK52SW
Grid Reference	Centroid SK 519 200 (MBR: 281m by 348m) (Approximate)
Summary	Historic core of the medieval village.
Description	Details are in <1>.

#### Sources

Number Reference

<1> Journal: Loughborough Archaeological Society. 1958 - 1989. The Bulletin of the Loughborough & District Archaeological Society. No. 9 - 1967, p10-23

#### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

#### Monument/Component Types

- VILLAGE (Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD to 1539 AD)

#### Find Types

#### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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#### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref	51NW BS
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Old SMR Ref	52SW AF
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Old MLE ref prior to migration	MLE694
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#### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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MonUID MLE651

Preferred Ref. MLE651

Name Thorpe Acre

Map Sheet SK52SW

Grid Reference Centroid SK 515 200 (MBR: 257m by 432m) (Approximate)

Summary Historic core of the medieval village.

Description

#### Sources

Number Reference

#### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

District Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- VILLAGE (Late Anglo Saxon to Late Medieval - 850 AD to 1539 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/87 CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, THORPE ACRE ROAD (EAST SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH (Thorpe Acre)

### Other Statutes and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	51NW BT
Old SMR Ref	52SW AG
Old MLE ref prior to migration	MLE695

### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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MonUID	MLE658
Preferred Ref.	MLE658
Name	Dishley Mill
Map Sheet	SK52SW
Grid Reference	SK 516 210 (point)
Summary	Two watermills are mentioned in Dishley in the Domesday survey. This may be the site of one of them.

### Description

### Sources

#### Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- WATERMILL (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

## Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref	52SW B
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### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE659

**Preferred Ref.** MLE659

**Name** Dishley Mill

**Map Sheet** SK52SW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 516 210 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

**Summary** Post-medieval watermill converted into a dwelling in 1950. It may be on the site of an earlier mill (MLE658). Dishley Mill was involved in litigation with Loughborough Mills in the C17th. It is not listed after 1904 in trade directories.

**Description** Featured in <1>. The former course of the Black Brook was recorded during trial trenching/a watching brief in 2006. It is presumably the same as shown on 1st edition OS mapping. <2>

### Sources

#### Number Reference

<1> Bibliographic reference: Ashton, Norman. 1977. Leicestershire Watermills. p52-53

<2> Unpublished document: Peachey, M. 2006. Archaeological investigation at Dishley Mill, Derby Road, Loughborough.

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- WATERMILL (Early Post-medieval to Modern - 1540 AD? to 1904 AD?)

## Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref	52SW B
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### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE4572	Archaeological investigation at Dishley Mill, Derby Road, Loughborough (Ref: 06/0779/2)	Archaeological Project Services	

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<b>MonUID</b>	MLE665
<b>Preferred Ref.</b>	MLE665
<b>Name</b>	Near Dishley Mill
<b>Map Sheet</b>	SK52SW
<b>Grid Reference</b>	Centroid SK 516 210 (MBR: 100m by 100m) (Estimated from sources)
<b>Summary</b>	Two undated burials, probably of different periods as they were 12" apart. Two pots were used for each burial, one above the other.

### Description

### Sources

Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- BURIAL (Undated)

### Find Types

- SHERD

### Designations

**Type/Grade**                      **Reference/Title**

**Other Statuses and References**

**Type/Grade**                      **Reference/Title**  
 Old SMR Ref                      52SW J

**Associated Activities/Events**

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID**                      MLE667  
**Preferred Ref.**                      MLE667  
**Name**                      Dishley Grange  
**Map Sheet**                      SK52SW  
**Grid Reference**                      Centroid SK 512 212 (MBR: 100m by 100m)  
**Summary Description**                      Earthworks of medieval grange owned by the Cistercians.

**Sources**

**Number Reference**

**Location - Administrative Areas**

**Civil Parish**                      Hathern, Charnwood, Leicestershire  
**County**                      Leicestershire  
**District**                      Charnwood, Leicestershire

**Monument/Component Types**

- GRANGE (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

**Find Types**

**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Scheduled Monument	LE114 ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, DISHLEY
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/35 RUINS OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DERBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), DISHLEY
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/37 DOVECOTE, DISHLEY GRANGE FARMYARD, DERBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE)
Listed Building (II)	261/46/2/36 DISHLEY GRANGE, DERBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE)

### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	52SW M

### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE238	Dishley Grange(Ha)		

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MonUID	MLE667
Preferred Ref.	MLE669
Name	Dishley Grange
Map Sheet	SK52SW
Grid Reference	Centroid SK 512 212 (MBR: 100m by 100m)
Summary	Earthworks south of the church are possibly those of the medieval village.

### Description

### Sources

Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Hathern, Charnwood, Leicestershire
County	Leicestershire
District	Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	52SW M

### Associated Activities/Events



Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE3272	Dishley Grange(Ha)		

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**MonUID** MLE673  
**Preferred Ref.** MLE673  
**Name** Knighthorpe Hall  
**Map Sheet** SK52SW  
**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 519 201 (MBR: 142m by 206m)  
**Summary** To the north and east of the hall medieval village earthworks were recorded in the 60s.  
**Description** Earthworks are mapped in <1>.

#### Sources

##### Number Reference

<1> Journal: Loughborough Archaeological Society. 1958 - 1989. The Bulletin of the Loughborough & District Archaeological Society. No. 9 - 1967, p10-23

#### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

#### Monument/Component Types

- DESERTED SETTLEMENT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

#### Find Types

#### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title

#### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	52SW Q

#### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ELE239	Knighthorpe		

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**MonUID** MLE674  
**Preferred Ref.** MLE674  
**Name** Knightthorpe Hall  
**Map Sheet** SK52SW  
**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 518 200 (MBR: 22m by 35m)  
**Summary** Early post-medieval house, surveyed in the 60's prior to its demolition in 1968. At this time it was clear the house had originally been much larger. It contained architectural features such as a C16th fireplace and a chimney similar to that at Grace Dieu.  
**Description** It was suggested that the part of the hall that remained in the 60's might have been the brewhouse. <1> There are records of people owning the house since the C16th. Much of the house was pulled down after Mills bought it in 1797. There is a photo of the derelict house in the book. <2>

### Sources

#### Number Reference

- <1> Journal: Loughborough Archaeological Society. 1958 - 1989. The Bulletin of the Loughborough & District Archaeological Society. No. 9 - 1967, p10-23
- <2> Bibliographic reference: Bennett, JD. 1971. Vanished houses of Leicestershire.

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- HOUSE (Early Post-medieval to Modern - 1540 AD to 1968 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	52SW Q

### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE675  
**Preferred Ref.** MLE675  
**Name** Knighthorpe Hall  
**Map Sheet** SK52SW  
**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 518 200 (MBR: 132m by 98m)  
**Summary** Around the hall were traces of terracing and a Ha Ha which suggests formal gardens.

**Description**

**Sources**

**Number Reference**

**Location - Administrative Areas**

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**Monument/Component Types**

- GARDEN (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)

**Find Types**

**Designations**

**Type/Grade**                      **Reference/Title**

**Other Statuses and References**

**Type/Grade**                      **Reference/Title**  
Old SMR Ref                      52SW Q

**Associated Activities/Events**

<b>Event ID</b>	<b>Name/Ref</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Description</b>
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**MonUID** MLE676  
**Preferred Ref.** MLE676  
**Name** Cruck Barn  
**Map Sheet** SK52SW  
**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 518 200 (MBR: 38m by 25m)  
**Summary** A brick barn stood here that contained the remains of a 'fine

cruck-framed building'. It was 90' long and 22' wide, with 6 bays - only 2 bays of the cruck-framed portion remained. It may have dated to the early C16th. It was demolished in the 60s.

**Description** There is a description of the barn in <1>.

### Sources

#### Number Reference

<1> Journal: Loughborough Archaeological Society. 1958 - 1989. The Bulletin of the Loughborough & District Archaeological Society. No. 9 - 1967, p10-23

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- BARN (Early Post-medieval to Modern - 1540 AD? to 1967 AD?)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	52SW Q

### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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<b>MonUID</b>	MLE682
<b>Preferred Ref.</b>	MLE682
<b>Name</b>	Dishley Bridge
<b>Map Sheet</b>	SK52SW
<b>Grid Reference</b>	Centroid SK 5170 2104 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
<b>Summary</b>	Two arched stone bridge crossing Dishley Brook, could have medieval origins (first mentioned 1675).

### Description

### Sources

#### Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- BRIDGE (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref	52SW T
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### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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MonUID MLE683

Preferred Ref. MLE683

Name North end of Thorpe Acre

Map Sheet SK52SW

Grid Reference SK 516 201 (point)

**Summary** A brick farmhouse, demolished 1967, contained the remains of a medieval cruck-framed building. It appeared to have had three bays and one aisle, and probably dated to the C13th, remodelled in the early C17th. It may have been a grange of Garendon.

**Description** The grid reference given in a journal is SK 516 202 but there is no building there! It has been mapped in the vicinity where buildings are present on the 1st edition OS map.

### Sources

Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- GRANGE? (Early Medieval - 1067 AD to 1349 AD)

### Find Types

#### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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#### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref	52SW U
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#### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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MonUID MLE687

Preferred Ref. MLE687

Name Knighthorpe

Map Sheet SK52SW

Grid Centroid SK 51 20 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m) (Estimated from sources)

Summary Mill, type unknown, built in 1611, is said to have stood on site of an earlier mill.

#### Description

#### Sources

Number Reference

#### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

#### Monument/Component Types

- WINDMILL? (Late Medieval - 1350 AD to 1539 AD)
- WINDMILL? (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)

### Find Types

#### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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#### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref            52SW V

**Associated Activities/Events**

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID**            MLE7748  
**Preferred Ref.**        MLE7748  
**Name**                Thorpe Housing Estate  
**Map Sheet**         SK51NW  
**Grid Reference**     Centroid SK 516 192 (MBR: 10m by 10m)  
**Summary Description**    Almost complete Lid seated Derbyshire ware Roman jar.

**Sources**

Number Reference

**Location - Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish        Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**Monument/Component Types**

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

**Find Types**

- SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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**Other Statuses and References**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Old SMR Ref	51NW P

**Associated Activities/Events**

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID**            MLE10033

**Preferred Ref.** MLE10033  
**Name** East of Pear Tree Lane  
**Map Sheet** SK52SW  
**Grid Reference** SK 509 209 (point)  
**Summary** An evaluation by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2003 revealed a single pit from a proposed pit alignment identified during a previous geophysical survey. A single sherd of pottery was found within the fill.

### Description

### Sources

#### Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- PIT (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

### Find Types

- SHERD (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?)

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Old SMR Ref	52SW AU
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### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE13424

**Preferred Ref.** MLE13424

**Name** THE GROVE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH

**Map Sheet** SK51NW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 52510 19636 (MBR: 29m by 39m)

**Summary**



**Description** House, now student hostel. c.1830, stucco (rusticated to ground floor), hipped slate roof. Two storeys, 3 window range, 1-1-1, French windows to ground floor, C20 casements to first floor. Tented veranda across front on cast iron trellis supports. Central stone porch with bowed centre supported on 4 fluted columns, entablature. Deep eaves. Left-hand return front has 2 large 2 storey canted stucco bay windows with slate roofs and French windows with segment-headed fanlight with Gothic glazing bars between. Right-hand return front plainer, with one canted 2 storey bay window of smaller size.

### Sources

#### Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**District** Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- HOUSE (Late Post-medieval - 1801 AD to 1833 AD)
- FLATS (Modern - 1900 AD to 2050 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/2 THE GROVE
Conservation Area ( )	Loughborough Ashby Road

### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE13434

**Preferred Ref.** MLE13434

**Name** GATE PIERS AT THE GROVE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH

**Map Sheet** SK51NW

**Grid** Centroid SK 52565 19598 (MBR: 4m by 3m)

## Reference

### Summary

**Description** Two gate piers. c.1830, roughcast with stone caps and octagonal lanterns on wrought iron consoles. Listed for group value with The Grove (q.v.).

## Sources

### Number Reference

## Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**District** Charnwood, Leicestershire

## Monument/Component Types

- WALL (Late Post-medieval - 1801 AD to 1833 AD)

## Find Types

## Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/3 GATE PIERS AT THE GROVE
Conservation Area ( )	Loughborough Ashby Road

## Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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## Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE13435

**Preferred Ref.** MLE13435

**Name** FIELD HOUSE, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH

**Map Sheet** SK51NW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 52286 19559 (MBR: 39m by 31m)

### Summary

**Description** House, 1887 on plaque, red brick and terracotta, with plain tile roofs and moulded brick chimney stacks. 'Queen Anne' style. Main block of 2 storeys and attic, with subsidiary blocks to left-hand side and rear. Main block 5 window range with central doorway with decorative keystone and white-painted bracketed hood over. Sash windows with glazing bars. Terracotta frieze

with ongar and cornice above, between first and attic floors. White-painted eaves cornice. French window to left of entrance (leading to conservatory, now lost). Left-hand wing has 2 storey rectangular bay window and gabled dormer and, to rear, white-painted lantern with lead roof and weathervane in the form of a fox. Right-hand return front has 2 storey rectangular projection, decorative plaques, ground floor oriel window and arched entrance with swan's neck pediment and oval window above. The rear of this wing is canted. Rear has rendered and roughcast gables and some leaded windows. Year of construction: 1887

## Sources

### Number Reference

## Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire  
**District** Charnwood, Leicestershire

## Monument/Component Types

- HOUSE (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1867 AD to 1900 AD)

## Find Types

## Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/4 FIELD HOUSE
Conservation Area ( )	Loughborough Ashby Road

## Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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## Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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<b>MonUID</b>	MLE13461
<b>Preferred Ref.</b>	MLE13461
<b>Name</b>	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, THORPE ACRE ROAD (EAST SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH (Thorpe Acre)
<b>Map Sheet</b>	SK51NW
<b>Grid</b>	Centroid SK 51623 19991 (MBR: 25m by 14m)

## Reference

### Summary

**Description** Church. 1845, by William Railton. Of ashlar with slate roofs. 'Decorated' Gothic Revival. Of 5 bays, aisleless, with traceried 2-light windows to north and south and 3-light windows to east and west. Coped gables. Western bellcote. Gabled porch to south incorporating arched entrance with head stops. Vestry added to north in 1913 in same manner. Open timber roof carried on corbels with tiny head stops. Year of construction: 1845

## Sources

### Number Reference

## Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire  
**District** Charnwood, Leicestershire

## Monument/Component Types

- CHURCH (Late Post-medieval - 1834 AD to 1866 AD)

## Find Types

## Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	261/46/5/87 CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

## Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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## Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE13462

**Preferred Ref.** MLE13462

**Name** THE OBELISK, GARENDON PARK, ASHBY ROAD (NORTH SIDE), LOUGHBOROUGH

**Map Sheet** SK51NW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 50859 19871 (MBR: 6m by 7m)

## Summary

**Description** Obelisk, of the 1730s, by Ambrose Phillips of Garendon (9d.1737). Of red brick, rendered, carried on a thick iron plate on 4 ball feet and standing on a stone pedestal with cornice and base moulding. Mark Aironard 'Ambrose Phillips of Garendon', Architectural History, 1965

### Sources

Number Reference

### Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**District** Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT (Late Post-medieval - 1701 AD to 1733 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

**Type/Grade** **Reference/Title**

Listed Building (II) 261/46/5/9 THE OBELISK, GARENDON PARK

### Other Statuses and References

**Type/Grade** **Reference/Title**

### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE15905

**Preferred Ref.** MLE15905

**Name** Dishley Farm

**Map Sheet** SK52SW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 51 21 (MBR: 2384m by 2032m)

**Summary** Dishley Farm belonged to the pioneer agriculturalist Robert Bakewell, who bred better sheep and cattle and performed farm improvements such as experimenting with irrigating/flooding on his land. Some sluices and irrigation channels remain today.

**Description** Channels ran off of the Black Brook. Bakewell also used the

waterways to move crops around his land. Apparently turnips were thrown in and drifted all the way to his farm where they were collected in sort of reservoir. The area mapped is the area shown in HC Pawson's book. <1>

### Sources

#### Number Reference

<1> Bibliographic reference: Pawson, H C. 1957. Robert Bakewell: Pioneer Livestock Breeder.

### Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

Civil Parish Hathern, Charnwood, Leicestershire

### Monument/Component Types

- FARM (Late Post-medieval - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)
- WATER MEADOW (Late Post-medieval - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)

### Find Types

### Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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### Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE16087

**Preferred Ref.** MLE16087

**Name** Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway/Charnwood Forest Railway

**Map Sheet** SK41NW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 43 16 (MBR: 15153m by 13518m)

**Summary** The line opened in 1883. The Shackerstone to Coalville section joined with the Coalville to Loughborough 'Charnwood Forest' section. This was also known as the 'Bluebell Line' and was apparently very picturesque, with a halt at Grace Dieu.

**Description** The Ashby & Nuneaton line was a joint line between the London & North Western Railway and the Midland Railway. The Charnwood Forest part was L&NWR. Passenger services ran until 1931 but the lines survived as mineral lines into the

1960s. More info is in <1>.

## Sources

### Number Reference

<1> Bibliographic reference: Leleux, Robin. 1984. A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: Volume 9, The East Midlands. p102

## Location - Administrative Areas

**Civil Parish** Shackerstone, Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire

**Civil Parish** Belton, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire

**Civil Parish** Coalville, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire

**Civil Parish** Heather, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire

**Civil Parish** Ravenstone with Snibston, North West Leicestershire, Leicestershire

**Civil Parish** Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**Civil Parish** Shepshed, Charnwood, Leicestershire

## Monument/Component Types

- RAILWAY (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1883 AD to 1965 AD?)

## Find Types

## Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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## Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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## Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
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**MonUID** MLE16103

**Preferred Ref.** MLE16103

**Name** Knightthorpe Hall

**Map Sheet** SK52SW

**Grid Reference** Centroid SK 519 201 (MBR: 17m by 14m)

**Summary** An early C17th stable stood here, it was demolished in the 60s. When surveyed it appeared to have originally been a 4-bay 'post and truss' building, with the 4th bay demolished in the mid C19th when a dovecote was added in the gable.

**Description**    Surveyed in the 1960's. <1>

**Sources**

**Number Reference**

<1>        Journal: Loughborough Archaeological Society. 1958 - 1989. The  
            Bulletin of the Loughborough & District Archaeological Society. No. 9  
            - 1967, p10-23

**Location - Administrative Areas**

**Civil Parish**        Loughborough, Charnwood, Leicestershire

**Monument/Component Types**

- STABLE (Early Post-medieval to Modern - 1600 AD? to 1967 AD?)

**Find Types**

**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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**Other Statuses and References**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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## Appendix 2 *Design Specification*

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**  
*Proposed Residential development to land off Thorpe Acre Road, Loughborough*  
*Leicestershire*

**NGR: SK 516 202**

**Client: Westleigh Developments Ltd**

**Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council**

#### **1 Introduction**

##### **1.1 Definition and scope of the specification**

This document is a design specification for a phase of intrusive archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client, and should be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority for approval before archaeological investigation by ULAS is implemented. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:

- Archaeological evaluation by intrusive trial trenching.

#### **2. Background**

##### **2.1 Context of the Project**

2.1.1 The proposed development lies on the north side of Thorpe Acre Road, on the site of a former Express Dairies depot. Fifteen houses are to be constructed, with associated car parking, access, services and landscaping. In view of the potential for the works to disturb buried archaeological remains, a desk based assessment of the site was undertaken initially. This confirmed that the site has moderate to good potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval periods, moderate potential for post-medieval remains and low potential for deposits from other periods.

2.1.2 In view of this potential, the senior planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council has produced a Brief (hereinafter the Brief) for archaeological evaluation of 5% of the site by trial trenching to confirm the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be present. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) has been commissioned to undertake the work.

##### **Figure 1. Site Location NTS**

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##### **2.2 Geological and Topographical Background**

2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 141 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Laucastine deposits and alluvium. The land lies at a height of c. 43m OD.

##### **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background (taken from Desk Study)**

2.3.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland HER indicates that the area has not been subjected to any

thorough archaeological investigation. However, a number of medieval and post-medieval entries are within the area. These include a demolished medieval building on the land and several in close proximity.

2.3.2 Prior to the construction of the Express Dairies depot, much of the proposed development land remained undeveloped according to the Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The depot, constructed of brick, concrete, corrugated iron sheets and girders, may have shallow foundations and also co-existed for some time with the building indicated on the OS map until demolition and thus it is deemed that any remains of this building may be preserved beneath the concrete hard standing of the dairy depot. If, as indicated by the Leicestershire and Rutland HER, this is the site of the grange, then other buildings associated with the farmhouse may lie preserved within the proposed development area. Granges were mixed farms of often large size, with their own living accommodations and the average Cistercian grange covered between '300 and 400 acres' of arable land.

2.3.3 Given the paucity of remains dating to other periods, the proposed development area is deemed to have low potential for archaeological remains dating to these periods.

### **3. Archaeological Objectives**

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposals.
- To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

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3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent and significance of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from proposed development. The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, will serve to determine a decision being made on planning permission regarding archaeological issues. Potentially further stages of archaeological investigation will be required as a condition of planning permission.

### **4. Methodology**

#### **4.1 General Methodology and Standards**

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning authority and the Client, if required.

#### **4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology**

4.2.1 Two trenches, 30m by 1.5m and three trenches 20m by 1.5m (total of 120 sq. m), will be excavated, representing a 5% sample of the development area (Fig 2). To avoid compromising the integrity of proposed foundations, the trial trenches have been located as close as possible to the footprints of the houses, whilst also aiming to gain a representative sample of the site as a whole.

4.2.2 The present ground surfaces and underlying modern overburden over the area of the trenches will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The work will use a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket and will continue down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural (whichever is encountered first), to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation, but surfaces will not be reinstated.

4.2.3 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.4 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At

least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.

4.2.5 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.2.6 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

### 4.3 **Recording Systems**

4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

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4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.

4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

## 5. **Finds**

5.1 The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to LCC for storage in perpetuity.

5.3 An Accession number will be obtained from the Assistant Keeper of Archaeological Archives at Leicestershire County Council that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site, prior to the commencement of any on-site works.

5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.

5.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context

## 6. **Report and Archive**

6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Senior Planning Archaeologist/SMR to be distributed amongst relevant sections of Leicestershire County Council as necessary.

6.2 The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.

- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

## **7 Publication and Dissemination of Results**

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7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal, the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council's SMR prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire SMR it may be placed on the web-site. The Developer should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire SMR.

## **8. Acknowledgement and Publicity**

8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

## **9. Copyright**

9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

## **10. Timetable**

10.1 The archaeological evaluation is scheduled to start week commencing 11 July 2007 and will last approximately 1 week.

10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

10.3 An interim report on the results of the evaluation can be prepared, if required, after the completion of the fieldwork.

## **11. Health and Safety**

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

11.2 Information on the known location of any other services or other constraints will need to be

supplied by the Client, prior to the commencement of works on the site.

## **12 Insurance**

12.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance, £20m cover with St. Paul Travellers (policy no. UCPOP3651237). Professional indemnity insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50%, £10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

## **13. Monitoring arrangements**

13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Senior Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Leicestershire Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

## **14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

14.1 In the unlikely event, that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plans detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

## **15. Bibliography**

MAP 2 The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)

Parker, M.,  
2006

*An Archaeological Desk-based assessment for Land off Thorpe Acre Road, Thorpe Acre, Loughborough, Leicestershire (SK516 202)* ULAS report 2007-039

RFG/FRG 1993 Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)

SMA 1993 Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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**APPENDIX 1: Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement:  
Proposed Residential development to land off Thorpe Acre Road, Loughborough  
Leicestershire  
NGR: SK 516 202  
Client: Westleigh Developments Ltd**

A risks assessment will be completed by site personnel and will be updated and amended by on-site staff during the course of the evaluation.

## **1. Nature of the work**

1.1 The work will involve trial trenching during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. The work will involve excavation using machine (JCB or equivalent with toothless ditching bucket), of trial trenches under the control and supervision of archaeologists.

## **2 Risks Assessment**

### **2.1 Trial Trenching**

The work will involve machine excavation by mechanical excavator during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. An assessment of the stability of the sides will be carried out by a competent person prior to staff access. All open trenches will be checked for stability every day and staff will remain alert to any indications of gases (e.g. smell).

A 'No Smoking' rule will be applied to the excavation areas.

Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation with the edges kept clean. One end of each trench will be modified to provide access. Entry into the base of the trench is to be by this access only.

Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on.

Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. A first aid kit and mobile phone is to be kept on site at all times in case of an emergency.

### **2.2 Working with plant.**

Each trench will be excavated by machine under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. A responsible person will be nominated as banksman. They will direct the machine using a series of prearranged

hand signals. No one else is to approach the machine working area until the banksman has been made aware of their presence.

During bucket changes site staff will stand well clear of the machine until the bucket/breaker has been correctly fitted and crowned.

During machining all personnel are to wear a safety helmet, steel toe-capped boots and a high visibility jacket / vest. Ear defenders / plugs and safety glasses will also be made available to all staff on site. Ear protection will be worn whilst the breaker/excavator is in use.

### **2.3 Working in vicinity of services**

If services or wells are encountered, machining will be halted until their extent has been established by hand excavation, or areas where it is safe to machine have been established.

### **2.4 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.**

In the event of waterlogging preventing work continuing, an assessment will be made by the site supervisor to determine if it is possible to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away from the trenches. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls disease or similar.

### **2.5 Working with chemicals.**

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e. a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

### **2.6 Other risks**

If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g. chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases, work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

A public footpath crosses the site; this will be fenced (with Heras or similar) on either side to prevent access into the site and deep excavation warning signs will be displayed.