



making sense of heritage

# Hallgates to Elms Farm Updated Route Ratby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Ref: 89321.02  
September 2013



**Hallgates to Elms Farm  
Updated Route  
Ratby,  
Leicestershire**

**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

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**September 2013**

**89320.02**



|                                  |       |   |                                  |                    |     |
|----------------------------------|-------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| <b>Project Code</b>              | 89320 | <b>Accession Code</b>                                     | n/a                              | <b>Client Ref.</b> | n/a |
| <b>Planning Application Ref.</b> | n/a   | <b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b> | 452731, 306252 to 450614, 303727 |                    |     |

\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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# Hallgates to Elms Farm Updated Route Ratby, Leicestershire

## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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# **Hallgates to Elms Farm Updated Route Ratby, Leicestershire**

## **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land from Hallgates to Elms Farm, Ratby, Leicestershire (hereafter 'the Scheme'; NGR 452731, 306252 to 450614, 303727). This assessment was requested in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the Heritage Assets that embody that significance.

The Scheme will not directly impact any designated heritage assets. The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of buried archaeological features associated with the putative route of a Roman road and three 19<sup>th</sup> century railways. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

There is unknown potential for archaeological remains, particularly of prehistoric date similar to those excavated just outside of the Study Area, to be located at the southern end of the Scheme, on the higher ground overlooking the valley. The lack of intrusive investigations here means the potential in this area could not be adequately assessed based on the available information

It is considered that the Historic Landscape Character of the Scheme reflects its historic and modern use as agricultural land. The field pattern has changed little along the floodplain, with some boundary loss noted at the southern end. 'Important' hedgerows have been identified at the southern end of the Scheme and at the parish boundaries, other hedgerows along the Scheme have not been assessed due to unavailability of historic maps at the time of writing.

In order to clarify the archaeological potential at the southern end of the route, and to take account of the suggested Roman road, additional archaeological investigations are likely to be required prior to and during construction of the pipeline. These may include geophysical survey at the southern end of the route in the first instance, potentially followed by evaluation trenching. The results of the survey and possible subsequent evaluation trenching would inform the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation within this area. A watching brief is also recommended extending from the northern limit of the Scheme to Desford Lane in the centre of the Scheme, due to the presence of ridge and furrow as seen from the site visit and the considered medium potential for archaeological remains as informed by previous archaeological work.

All future work should be undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced in advance of any Site works.



# **Hallgates to Elms Farm Updated Route Ratby, Leicestershire**

## **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure; Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Denise Bacon in this regard.

The report was researched and compiled and illustrated by Grace Corbett, Amy Farrington McCabe and Andrew Reid. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Grace Corbett.





# Hallgates to Elms Farm Updated Route Ratby, Leicestershire

## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment (hereafter DBA) of land from Hallgates to Elms Farm, Ratby, Leicestershire (hereafter 'the Scheme'; NGR 452731, 306252 to 450614, 303727) (**Figure 1**). This document is an updated DBA reflecting changes in the proposed pipeline route between Hallgates to Elms Farm, assessing further the possible impact upon heritage assets within the working range of the Scheme.

1.1.2 The proposals include the construction a new pipeline from Hallgates to Elms Farm DBS. Construction will involve the stripping of topsoil within the pipeline easement (up to a maximum width of 40m), excavation of a pipe trench and groundworks associated with a compound area at the eastern end, the exact location of the compound area is not yet known.

#### 1.2 The Scheme

1.2.1 The Scheme is located less than 0.5km south and southeast of the village of Ratby and 6km northwest of Leicester. It traverses arable and pasture fields and also crosses a number of highways, a railway line and Rothley Brook. It is surrounded on all sides by further agricultural land.

1.2.2 The Scheme crosses gently undulating land, between 78m and 74m AOD from the eastern end as far as Desford Lane where it rises from 80m to 104m AOD at Elms Farm. The underlying geology of the Scheme comprises mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member with superficial deposits of alluvium along the floodplain of Rothley Brook and diamicton till at the southern end of the Scheme (British Geological Survey Sheet 155 - Coalville).

### 2 METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 An assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

- 2.1.2 The historic environment, as defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

*'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

- 2.1.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a heritage asset as:

*'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

## **2.2 Aims**

- 2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 0.5km from the Scheme;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting.*

## **2.3 Sources**

- 2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- *The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county.*
- *National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Leicestershire and Rutland Records Office*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at Leicestershire and Rutland Records Office and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Scheme were studied.*

- 2.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the bibliography section of this report.

## **2.4 Site visit**

- 2.4.1 The Site was visited on August 6th 2013. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Scheme and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

## 2.5 Assessment Criteria

2.5.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

2.5.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

*'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'*

2.5.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value.** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
- **Historical value.** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.*
- **Aesthetic value.** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
- **Communal value.** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects*

2.5.4 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

**Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets**

| Significance  | Factors Determining Significance   |
|---------------|--|
| International | World Heritage Sites<br>Assets of recognised international importance<br>Assets that contribute to international research objectives   |
| National      | Scheduled Ancient Monuments<br>Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings<br>Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens<br>Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated<br>Assets that contribute to national research agendas |
| Regional      | Grade II Listed Buildings<br>Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens<br>Assets that contribute to regional research objectives   |

| Significance | Factors Determining Significance  |
|--------------|---|
| Local        | Locally listed buildings<br>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations<br>Assets with importance to local interest groups<br>Assets that contribute to local research objectives |
| Negligible   | Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest   |
| Unknown      | The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence  |

## 2.6 Chronology

- 2.6.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

**Table 2: Chronological periods**

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Palaeolithic       | 500,000 – 9500 BC  |
| Early Post-glacial | 9500 – 8500 BC     |
| Mesolithic         | 8500 – 4000 BC     |
| Neolithic          | 4000 – 2200 BC     |
| Bronze Age         | 2200 – 700 BC      |
| Iron Age           | 700 BC – AD 43     |
| Romano-British     | AD 43 – 410        |
| Saxon              | AD 410 – 1066      |
| Medieval           | 1066 – 1500        |
| Post-medieval      | 1500 – 1800        |
| 19th century       | 1800 – 1899        |
| Modern             | 1900 – present day |

## 2.7 Best practice

- 2.7.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2011).

## 2.8 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.8.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.8.2 The records held by the LHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

## **2.9 Copyright**

- 2.9.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

### **3.2 National planning policy framework**

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.
- 3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.
- 3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;
  - requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;
  - takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;
  - places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);

- requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

### 3.3 Local development framework

- 3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Blaby District Council. The Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2001 and the Blaby District Local Plan provide policies which govern and control development across the Borough and District, including planning policies and guidance relating to both designated and undesignated heritage assets.
- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known heritage assets along the Scheme and Study Area and to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential heritage assets which may survive.
- 4.1.2 A gazetteer of the heritage assets and findspots referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Assets are numbered from **1-37** with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration showing sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 1**.

### 4.2 Previous studies

- 4.2.1 Archaeological fieldwalking, geophysical survey and a watching brief (Gossip 1997; Barker 1997; Meek 1998) were undertaken in advance of the Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer Extension. The watching brief for this sewer extension, as well as the geophysical survey, was undertaken along part of the route of the current Scheme, from west of the M1 to Desford Lane (**Figure 2**). Anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were revealed to be drainage features during the subsequent watching brief (Meek 1998, 3). No archaeological remains were encountered during these works along the route of the current Scheme or within the Study Area.
- 4.2.2 A Lidar assessment (Birmingham Archaeology 2007), undertaken in advance of proposed widening of the M1, covered part of the current Study Area. Evidence of ridge and furrow was revealed in and around Ratby, none of these features were, however, located along the route of the current Scheme.
- 4.2.3 A watching brief (Higgins 2000) and multiple archaeological evaluations (Coward 2009, 2010; Hyam 2006; Richards 2009), in advance of housing developments on the outskirts of both Kirby Muxloe and Ratby, were undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological services (hereafter 'ULAS') within the Study Area. A possible medieval field system (Hunt 2005) was identified within the vicinity of Ferndale Drive, Ratby in the north of the Study Area. Other investigations close to Ratby primarily produced un-datable and heavily truncated linear features and pits, as well as features associated with post-medieval and modern field improvements. Small volumes of Samian ware, 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup>



century and post-medieval ceramics were discovered by these works however none were in-situ and were predominantly recovered from topsoil or subsoil strata.

- 4.2.4 Within the southern extent of the Scheme's area a watching brief at Barons Park Farm (Buckley & George 2003) revealed the existence of Romano-British quarry pits and associated trackway, as well as a later post-medieval sand quarry and related activity. These features were discovered as part of a housing development, now Barons Close, located 310m south of the current route of the scheme. A nearby geophysical survey (Bulter 2001) did not reveal the presence of any archaeological features.
- 4.2.5 Further archaeological investigation within the Study Area includes a survey report of Poplars Farm (Hayward & Smith 2005) and of St Bartholomew's Church (Pick Everard 2009). However whilst located within the Study Area, these surveys primarily examined architectural features, on which the Scheme will bear no impact.
- 4.2.6 Within the wider Study Area a number of other archaeological interventions have taken place, including trial trenching, desk based assessment, geophysical survey and fieldwalking. Land at M1 Junction 21a, 165m southeast of the Scheme, was subject to a desk based assessment (Cotswold 2009), with geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation trenching located just outside of the Study Area, to the east of the B5380. Archaeological interventions here revealed Bronze Age and Iron Age features including pits and ditches. Limited evidence for Romano-British activity was also identified at the southern part of the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2010).

#### **4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations**

- 4.3.1 There are no statutory designated heritage assets across the Scheme. There are locally designated 'important' hedgerows situated at the south of the Scheme, which appear to demarcate field boundaries on historic Tithe maps prior to 1845 (**Figure 3**).
- 4.3.2 Within the Study Area there are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields.
- 4.3.3 There are a total of five Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA24-26, 29&30**) and one Grade II\* Listed Building (**WA13**), centred on the historic core of Kirby Muxloe and situated within the study area.

#### **4.4 Archaeological and historical context**

##### *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

- 4.4.1 The earliest archaeological evidence from the Study Area comes from Neolithic flint (**WA1**), including blades, a core and two possible scrapers, recovered during fieldwalking opposite New Bridge Farm, 200m north of the Scheme. No settlement evidence dating to this period was found in association with these artefacts.
- 4.4.2 A possible Bronze Age burial site (**WA3**) has been identified 380m east of the southern end of the Scheme. A spearhead was found here during metal detecting and it is thought that a ploughed out barrow may be located in the vicinity.
- 4.4.3 Crop marks have been identified north of Ratby Lane, Kirby Muxloe, the possible remains of a prehistoric ring ditch (**WA2**). However no archaeological interventions have been conducted for confirmation and there is the possibility that they are in fact remnants of an anti-aircraft battery, part of the war time defences of Leicester.

- 4.4.4 Although prehistoric remains within the Study Area are limited to those described above, other remains have been identified across the surrounding landscape. A Bronze Age round barrow surrounded by a ring ditch was excavated along the line of the B5380 to the south of the eastern end of the Scheme, while a concentration of Bronze Age occupation evidence has been recorded at Glenfield, just over 1km southeast of the Scheme. Further excavations to the east of the B5380 revealed Bronze Age/Iron Age enclosures and Iron Age roundhouses (Cotswold Archaeology 2010). A further Iron Age settlement is known south of Glebe Farm, Kirby Muxloe.
- 4.4.5 Romano-British sites within the Study Area include two roads, Via Devana (**WA8**), the putative route of which crosses the Scheme directly to the east of the M1 and a putative section of a road which runs from Ratby to Ibstock and Moria (**WA9**). No evidence for the Via Devana was found during geophysical survey and trail trenching just outside of the Study Area, at Junction 21 of the M1 (Cotswold 2010). More extensive Romano-British activity is located in the southern extent of the Study Area, immediately south and southwest of Barons park farm. Roman ditches, pits and posts (**WA4**) were excavated 270m south of the scheme (Buckley & George 2003), with two finds spots (**WA5**, **WA10**) located 200m west of the excavation (250m east of the Scheme) producing over 10 sherds of pottery, a Roman bow brooch and a possible Roman earring. Other Roman finds include, two brooches and 21 sherds of pottery (**WA6**) recovered at Ferndale Drive 450m northwest of the Scheme, with ten sherds of grey ware pottery found northwest of Kirby Grange (**WA7**), 50m northwest of the Scheme.
- 4.4.6 Other Roman finds have been found within the surrounding landscape, with numerous coins recorded in and around Glenfield. The frequency of Romano-British finds within the surrounding landscape is most likely associated with the development of Leicester, which was an emerging regional administrative centre during the Romano-British period.

#### *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval*

- 4.4.7 While no physical evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has been found along the Scheme or Study Area it is likely that the area was settled at this time. Ratby, meaning 'Rota's farm/settlement' (University of Nottingham 2013), is listed in the Domesday Book as a medium sized village of seventeen households under the Lordship of Hugh of Grandmesnil. A mill is also mentioned within the village. The historic core of Ratby is thought to have Anglo-Saxon origins, though no physical evidence for this has been identified.
- 4.4.8 Kirby Muxloe (**WA14**), meaning 'Kaerir's farm/settlement' (Muxloe is a local surname - University of Nottingham 2013), is listed in the Domesday Book as a medium sized village of fifteen households under the Lordship of Riculf. Although western Leicestershire was considered to be more sparsely populated than the east during the Anglo-Saxon period, owing mainly to the frequency of forests and woodland in this part of the county, the river valleys of western Leicestershire allowed for early settlements to be established. The Domesday Book shows the intensity of medieval and potentially Anglo-Saxon settlement within the surrounding landscape, with villages and hamlets recorded at Desford, Glenfield, Groby and Bagworth.
- 4.4.9 Medieval remains within the Study Area include a trackway (**WA12**) northwest of Woodlands Lane; this feature is potentially associated with the medieval settlement at Kirby Muxloe (**WA14**). A medieval ditch (**WA16**), though to be up to 5m deep, was identified along the southern edge of Gullet Lane, 320m east of the southern end of the Scheme, with a potential continuation of the medieval ditch (**WA23**) located 200m to the east of **WA16**. The southern end of the Scheme traverses an area formerly occupied by



Barrons Park (**WA15**), a medieval park associated with Desford to the southwest. To the east of the medieval park and approximately 430m to the south of the Scheme lies the church of St Bartholomew (**WA13**), a 13<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Building close to the centre of the historic settlement core of Kirby Muxloe. Medieval finds from within the Study area include pottery, coins and a pendant (**WA11,18-21**).

- 4.4.10 Medieval industrial activity has been identified occurring at the southern end of the Study Area at Barons Park Farm and Brickmans Hill. At Barons Park Farm (**WA17**) 330m south of the Scheme, a possible sand and gravel quarry in close proximity to a Roman quarry site was discovered as part of an archaeological evaluation. Approximately 400m to the west of Barons Park Farm and 380m east of the current Scheme is a possible brickyard site (**WA22**), on an area of land locally referred to as 'Brickmans Hill' though, no physical evidence for a brickworks has yet been identified.
- 4.4.11 Located just outside the Study Area, at Kirby Muxloe, are the remains of a quadrangular castle dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The present castle replaced an earlier stone-built manor house of 14<sup>th</sup> century date. Work on the castle was begun in 1480 however it was never completed, having been abandoned in 1483 following the execution of the owner William Hastings. It has been suggested that the Brickyard site at Brickmans Hill (**WA22**) is the source of construction material for the castle.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 4.4.12 The intensification of agricultural practices was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Inclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the land-owner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible. This resulted in the abandonment of the ridge and furrow system and the widespread enclosure of the landscape, which was largely complete by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The Scheme and Study Area are largely within the floodplain of the Rothley Brook and no evidence of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow has been identified. Just outside of the Study Area however, on high land with more free draining soils ridge and furrow has been identified, particularly around Ratby (Birmingham Archaeology 2007).
- 4.4.13 Prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the village of Ratby was primarily an agricultural settlement. Following the Enclosure Act of 1770 many tenant farmers lost their livelihoods and sought employment as framework knitters in the hosiery cottage industry which was expanding at this time (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council 2007, 1). The landscape of Rothley Brook valley was most likely used for grazing during this period.
- 4.4.14 Several standing post-medieval Grade II Listed Buildings remain in the village of Kirby Muxloe. Within the Study Area these include The Old White House, 44 Main Street (**WA24**), The Poplars, 82 Main Street (**WA25**) and The Woodlands, Woodlands Lane (**WA26**). Whilst these structures have been heavily modified over the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, many of the Post-medieval architectural features are still present and visible. The site of a post-medieval windmill (**WA28**) was identified east of Holywell Farm 375m northwest of the Scheme. The date of the erection of the windmill is unknown and it is thought to have collapsed in 1912. A possible post-medieval boundary ditch (**WA27**) lies approximately 85m to the south of the current Scheme's route, at Barons Park Farm,.

#### *19th century and Modern*

- 4.4.15 During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the hosiery industry expanded with evidence for frameshops, stockings cottages and a large early factory in Ratby (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council 2007, 1). This expansion led to increased housing within the village, while the Study Area remained in agricultural use. Evidence of expansion within Kirby Muxloe can

be seen in the estate cottages at 30 and 32 Main Street (**WA29**), the 19<sup>th</sup> century vicarage and school building at 399 Ratby Lane (**WA30**) and the expansion of Poplars Farm (**WA31**) from its original complex.

- 4.4.16 The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the coming of the railways to Leicestershire, with three examples crossing the Study Area. The Groby Mineral Railway (**WA32**), now dismantled, crosses the Scheme at its very northern end. This railway ran from the Leicester to Swannington Line to Groby Quarries. Two branches of the Leicester to Swannington Line (**WA33-34**) also cross the Scheme, directly to the southwest of the M1 and to the southwest of Desford Lane, with the northern branch (**WA34**) now dismantled. This railway, which was the sixth steam railway in the country, was constructed in order to take advantage of the north-west Leicestershire coalfield and to supply coal cheaply to Leicester and the surrounding region.
- 4.4.17 Ratby enclosure and tithe maps were not available for consultation at the time of writing. The tithe maps for the south eastern end of the Scheme (**Figure 3**) show there has been some boundary loss since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly within the arable areas where fields have been amalgamated. A number of field boundaries still present today can be seen on these maps, and can therefore be considered 'Important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Amended). The Scheme also crosses a number of parish boundaries which are also considered 'Important' under the Hedgerow Regulations (as illustrated on **Figure 1**). No changes are seen at the south eastern end of the Scheme on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 3**), with the remainder of the Scheme crossing further agricultural land along the valley of the Rothley Brook. Little changes along the length of the Scheme throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Figure 3**), with some boundary loss seen directly east of Desford Lane by the 1970s.

## 4.5 Historic landscape character

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Leicestershire is held by the LHER. The eastern end of the Scheme is characterised as re-organised piecemeal enclosure while the very southern end is characterised as planned enclosure. The central section of the Scheme, which runs along the floodplain of Rothley Brook, is characterised as miscellaneous floodplain fields.
- 4.5.2 Little change has occurred along the valley floor since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, given the unsuitability of that area for cultivation. These floodplain fields were most likely used for grazing throughout the historic period, while the southern end of the Scheme, which is located on higher ground, has been altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to allow for modern farming techniques to be employed.
- 4.5.3 The landscape to the north, west and south is dominated by further arable land, with the settlement of Ratby and Kirby Muxloe, both having expanded significantly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and now serving as commuter villages for Leicester, located on higher ground north and south of Rothley Brook. The landscape to the east is dominated by Leicester which has also expanded rapidly throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4.6 Site visit

- 4.6.1 A site visit was carried out in order to place the known heritage assets within their setting and to record any previously unknown heritage assets along the Scheme.
- 4.6.2 The northern end of the Scheme crosses pasture land to the west of the A46 (**Front Cover**). From here the land slopes south eastwards (**Plate 1**) towards the line of the disused railway, which is now a public footpath. To the west of the M1 the Scheme runs

along the floodplain of Rothley Brook, the land here, which is all under pasture, is relatively flat, with a partially dried up stream located between the M1 and Station Road (**Plate 2**). Some small, shallow ditches, which may represent modern drainage, were noted to the west of Station Road. No evidence of disturbance caused by the Rothley Trunk Sewer was seen to the east of Desford Lane (**Plate 3**).

- 4.6.3 Moving southwest along the route of the pipeline, in the field immediately adjacent to the junction of Ratby Lane and Desford road, and continuing into the field to the northwest, are a series of ridge and furrow earthworks. The ridges are aligned northwest to south east and are approximately 6.4 m wide with their corresponding furrows approximately 1.4 m wide. Although this portion of land is now separated in two by a modern field boundary, it likely to have been once field and thus one long section of ridge and furrow (**Plate 4**).
- 4.6.4 Within the long field opposite St Bartholomew's Church between the cemetery to the west and the allotments to the east are the remains of earthworks probably associated with ridge and furrow, running northwest to southeast, but have been significantly eroded so are in a poor state of preservation. The immediately adjacent field to the northwest contains more easily distinguishable earthworks, although it is likely these are part of the same set of ridge and furrow. The ridges are approximately 8.2 m wide with the furrows approximately 3.1 m wide.
- 4.6.5 Adjacent to this field no earthworks were discernible, however, varying colours, heights and types of grass growing within the field running in strips in a northwest-southeasterly direction suggests the presence of ridge and furrow that has since been ploughed out or eroded away (**Plate 5**).
- 4.6.6 Within the field along Desford Road, opposite Pretoria Road, are considerable ridge and furrow earthworks running northwest to southeast. The ridges are approximately 6.3 m wide with the furrows approximately 2.4 m wide. The visible difference between ridges and furrows is considerable in some places (**Plate 6**) probably caused by water action running down towards the flood plain of Rothley Brook. Approximately half way down the field from Desford Road is a sharp change in the height of the ground which the ridge and furrow earthworks run over indicating they occurred at a later date.
- 4.6.7 The field immediately to the northwest of that noted in 4.6.6 presented no discernible earthworks, however, differential grass colours and heights mentioned in 4.6.5 were visible suggesting the ridge and furrow continued into this field and has since been eroded or ploughed out.
- 4.6.8 Within the field to the west of Thorneyfields Farm, now separated by electric fences is a small section of well-defined earthworks of ridge and furrow running north northwest and south southeast (**Plate 7**).
- 4.6.9 The southern end of the Scheme crosses arable land above the floodplain of Rothley Brook (**Plate 8**), with views across the valley. While no additional archaeological remains were recorded along the route of the Scheme the southern end of the proposed pipeline is located above the floodplain of the Brook, on land more suited to cultivation and settlement.
- 4.6.10 Within the area of Baron's Park, (**WA15**), the vast majority of the land was under crop. However, crossing the field on a public footpath revealed a great deal of flint within the ploughsoil. Of the few examples examined none exhibited any signs of working, although only a small (approximately 0.5m wide) section of the field was available for examination.

## 5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

### 5.2 Known heritage assets within the Site

#### *Designated heritage assets*

There are no statutory designated heritage assets across the Scheme. There are locally designated 'important' hedgerows situated at the south of the Scheme, which appear to demarcate field boundaries on historic Tithe maps prior to 1845 (**Figure 3**).

Within the Study Area there are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Historic Battlefields.

There are a total of five Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA24-26, 29&30**) and one Grade II\* Listed Building (**WA13**), centred on the historic core of Kirby Muxloe and situated within the study area.

#### *Non-designated heritage assets*

- 5.2.1 The Scheme crosses the possible line of a Roman Road, Via Devana (**WA8**), as well as three railway lines, two dismantled (**WA32** and **34**) and one existing (**WA33**).
- 5.2.2 The northern end of the Scheme is characterised as re-organised piecemeal enclosure while the every southern end is characterised as planned enclosure. The central section of the Scheme, which runs along the floodplain of Rothley Brook, is characterised as miscellaneous floodplain fields.

### 5.3 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.3.1 This study has identified three 19<sup>th</sup> century railway lines which would have caused disturbance to potential archaeological remains during their construction. The eastern end of the Scheme is also located adjacent to the A46 which may have resulted in disturbance along the route of the pipeline in this area. The construction of the Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer in 1997 will also have caused disturbance along the Scheme (**Figure 2**). A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with this pipeline and no archaeological remains were encountered.
- 5.3.2 The Scheme is located along the floodplain of Rothley Brook and was likely subject to frequent flooding. Possible drainage ditches have been recorded along the Scheme, both during the site visit and during a watching brief of the Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer (Meek 1998). These drainage works may have impacted potential buried archaeology.

5.3.3 Cartographic evidence shows that the landscape along the route of the Scheme has remained agricultural land since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was likely used as such throughout the historic period.

## 5.4 Summary

5.4.1 The following table presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets along the Scheme and Study Area.

5.4.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.

5.4.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the site, based on a site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant site information (e.g. HER event records).

**Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets**

| Risk   | Period and Description     |  | Significance | Value      | Survival |
|--------|----------------------------|--|--------------|------------|----------|
| High   | Modern                     | Part of the Scheme crosses the Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer and material relating to its construction may be encountered.<br>Any evidence uncovered would be of no value to local research objectives.   | None         | None       | Good     |
|        | 19 <sup>th</sup> century   | The landscape along the Scheme was used for agricultural purposes during this time. There is high risk of remains from these periods to be encountered, particularly field boundaries, some of which at the southern end of the Scheme are considered 'Important' under Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Amended).<br>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives          | Local        | Evidential | Good     |
| Medium | Post-medieval and Medieval | The landscape along the Scheme was used for agricultural purposes during this time. There is medium risk of remains from these periods to be encountered, particularly field boundaries.<br>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives.   | Local        | Evidential | Moderate |
|        | Romano-British             | Romano-British findspots and sites have been recorded within the wider landscape, with Scheme crossing the putative route of a Roman Road, and located close to Roman finds at Kirby Grange. Excavations along the route of this road to the southeast of the Study Area did not reveal any evidence for the road.<br>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives | Regional     | Evidential | Unknown  |

|         |             |  |          |            |         |
|---------|-------------|--|----------|------------|---------|
| Unknown | Anglo-Saxon | No Anglo-Saxon material has been found within the Study Area; however, Ratby is believed to have been settled during this period. During this period the Site was likely used for agricultural purposes.<br><br>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives   | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |
|         | Prehistoric | While prehistoric remains within the Study Area are limited to Neolithic flints and a possible Bronze Age burial site, the wider landscape, particularly on higher ground around J21 of the M1 and the B5380, has revealed evidence for prehistoric settlement and activity. Given the lack of intrusive investigations at the southern end of the Scheme there is unknown potential for prehistoric remains to be located in this area.<br><br>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |

## 6 IMPACTS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives the “...heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...” (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment and its associated heritage assets.

### 6.2 Proposed development

- 6.2.1 The proposed development will comprise the insertion of a new pipeline. Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Topsoil stripping along the easement of the pipeline, maximum of 40m wide.*
- *Excavation of the pipe trench.*
- *Excavations for a compound area*

### 6.3 Statement of impact

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 6.3.1 It is considered that the HLC of the Scheme reflects its historic and modern use as agricultural land. The field pattern has changed little along the floodplain, with some boundary loss noted at the southern end. ‘Important’ hedgerows have been identified at the southern end of the Scheme and at the parish boundaries, other hedgerows along the Scheme have not been assessed due to unavailability of historic maps at the time of writing.



### *Archaeological potential*

- 6.3.2 The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of buried archaeological features associated with the putative route of a Roman road (**WA8**) and three 19<sup>th</sup> century railways (**WA32-34**). This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.
- 6.3.3 There is unknown potential for archaeological remains, particularly of prehistoric date similar to those excavated east of J21a of the M1 and the B5380, to be located at the southern end of the Scheme, on the higher ground overlooking the valley. The lack of intrusive investigations in this area means the potential here could not be adequately assessment based on the available information.
- 6.3.4 Ridge and furrow was encountered along the central section of the Scheme and as seen from cropmarks on the site visit likely covered a larger area than visible currently. Due to the presence of ridge and furrow it is considered that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains to be encountered in this area.

### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 6.3.5 The northern end of the Scheme is characterised as re-organised piecemeal enclosure while the every southern end is characterised as planned enclosure. The central section of the Scheme, which runs along the floodplain of Rothley Brook, is characterised as miscellaneous floodplain fields.
- 6.3.6 The proposed pipeline will be below ground and will therefore have no long term effect on the historic landscape.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 General**

- 7.1.1 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest along part of the Scheme. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the putative route of a Roman road. There is also unknown potential for remains of prehistoric date to be located at the southern end of the Scheme; however, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation in this area, the extent and significance of any such archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.

### **7.2 Mitigation**

- 7.2.1 The Scheme crosses the putative route of a Roman Road at the eastern end, while the southern end of the Scheme has the potential to reveal prehistoric remains. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required prior to and during construction of the pipeline (**Figure 4**). These may include geophysical survey at the southern end in the first instance, potentially followed by evaluation trenching. The results of the survey and possible subsequent evaluation trenching would inform the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation within the Site.
- 7.2.2 Although disturbance may have occurred along the route of the Scheme to the east of the M1 from the construction of the railways and the A46, a watching brief is recommended at here to confirm that no archaeological remains are present. When the exact location of the

compound area is known consultation should be undertaken to ensure there is no risk of encountering archaeological remains. The central area contains ridge and furrow, no previous disturbance was identified in the area, therefore a watching brief may be necessary.

- 7.2.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliography

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## **8.2 Historic Environment Records**

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

## **8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources**

Glenfield Tithe Map, Ti/118/1

Barrons Park Desford Tithe Map, Ti/89/2

Ordnance Survey Map 1889, 6" Sheet 30SE and 30NE

Ordnance Survey Map 1903, 6" Sheet 30SE and 30NE

Ordnance Survey Map 1930, 6" Sheet 30SE and 30NE

Ordnance Survey Map 1955, 6" Sheet 30SE and 30NE

Ordnance Survey Map 1973, 1:10,000

## **8.4 Online resources**

Archaeological Data Service <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

EH Heritage Gateway <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

EH National Heritage List for England <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/default.aspx>

EH Pastscape <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/Default.aspx>



## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

| WA No | HER No/<br>EH List entry | Description  | Designation           | Period         | Easting | Northing |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 1     | MLE15784                 | Prehistoric flint from opposite New Bridge Farm                              |                       | Neolithic      | 450807  | 304697   |
| 2     | MLE195                   | Crop marks north of Ratby Lane, possible anti-aircraft battery or ring ditch |                       | Bronze Age     | 452568  | 304860   |
| 3     | MLE17820                 | Possible Bronze Age barrow, south-west of Kirby Muxloe                       |                       | Bronze Age     | 450950  | 304050   |
| 4     | MLE10025                 | Roman site at Barons Park Farm, with ditches, pits and post holes            |                       | Romano-British | 451412  | 304282   |
| 5     | MLE10253                 | Roman site south-west of Barons Park Farm                                    |                       | Romano-British | 451140  | 304194   |
| 6     | MLE15778                 | Roman finds from Ferndale Drive  |                       | Romano-British | 451892  | 305824   |
| 7     | MLE3116                  | Roman finds north-west of Kirby Grange                                       |                       | Romano-British | 452170  | 305580   |
| 8     | MLE4345                  | 'Via Devana' Roman road  |                       | Romano-British | 446031  | 309020   |
| 9     | MLE15824                 | Possible section of Roman road, Church Ponds Close                           |                       | Romano-British | 451891  | 305845   |
| 10    | MLE16677                 | Roman pottery found south-west of Baron Park Farm                            |                       | Romano-British | 451142  | 304151   |
| 11    | MLE17733                 | Medieval pottery from 402, Ratby Lane  |                       | Medieval       | 452348  | 304833   |
| 12    | MLE10254                 | Track way, north-west of Woodlands Lane                                      |                       | Medieval       | 452137  | 304808   |
| 13    | MLE11081/1177204         | Church of St. Bartholomew, Main Street, Kirby Muxloe                         | Listed Building (II*) | Medieval       | 452070  | 304657   |
| 14    | MLE211                   | Historic settlement core of Kirby Muxloe                                     |                       | Medieval       | 452167  | 304641   |
| 15    | MLE17057                 | Barons Park, medieval park   |                       | Medieval       | 449702  | 303682   |
| 16    | MLE10255                 | Ditch, southern edge of Gullet Lane  |                       | Medieval       | 451154  | 304076   |
| 17    | MLE10026                 | Possible medieval/post-medieval quarrying at Barons Park Farm                |                       | Medieval       | 451423  | 304272   |



| WA No | HER No/<br>EH List entry | Description  | Designation          | Period        | Easting | Northing |
|-------|--------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 18    | MLE9537                  | Medieval pendant, Groby  |                      | Medieval      | 452368  | 306375   |
| 19    | MLE9615                  | Medieval/post-medieval finds from Old Allotment Gardens                          |                      | Medieval      | 451859  | 304590   |
| 20    | MLE15779                 | Medieval pottery from Ferndale Drive   |                      | Medieval      | 451861  | 305843   |
| 21    | MLE6798                  | Medieval coins from south of Kirby Grange  |                      | Medieval      | 452055  | 305352   |
| 22    | MLE8912                  | Possible brickyard site, Brickmans Hill  |                      | Medieval      | 451122  | 303944   |
| 23    | MLE19860                 | Linear feature, west of Gullet Lane  |                      | Medieval      | 451505  | 304223   |
| 24    | MLE11080/1074715         | The Old White House, 44, Main Street, Kirby Muxloe. Timber framed house          | Listed Building (II) | Post-medieval | 451985  | 304553   |
| 25    | MLE11082/1074716         | The Poplars, 82, Main Street, Kirby Muxloe                                       | Listed Building (II) | Post-medieval | 452105  | 304620   |
| 26    | MLE11086/1074718         | The Woodlands, Woodlands Lane, Kirby Muxloe                                      | Listed Building (II) | Post-medieval | 452197  | 304726   |
| 27    | MLE10100                 | Post-medieval remains, Desford Lane/Hedgerow Lane, possible ditch                |                      | Post-medieval | 451463  | 304516   |
| 28    | MLE3110                  | Post-medieval windmill east of Holywell Farm                                     |                      | Post-medieval | 451855  | 305472   |
| 29    | MLE11079/1177200         | 30 & 32 Main Street, estate cottage  | Listed Building (II) | 19th century  | 451932  | 304488   |
| 30    | MLE11084/1074717         | Parsons Farewell, 399 Ratby Lane, Kirby Muxloe. Vicarage and school building     | Listed Building (II) | 19th century  | 452383  | 304865   |
| 31    | MLE15732                 | Poplars Farm, Desford Road, Kirby Muxloe   |                      | 19th century  | 452110  | 304655   |
| 32    | MLE16161                 | Groby Mineral Railway  |                      | 19th century  | 452071  | 306935   |
| 33    | MLE16056                 | Leicester to Swannington Railway/Midland Railway, Leicester & Burton Branch line |                      | 19th century  | 446176  | 307383   |
| 34    | MLE18026                 | Leicester to Swannington Railway/Midland   |                      | 19th century  | 454759  | 306432   |



| WA No | HER No/<br>EH List entry | Description  | Designation | Period  | Easting | Northing |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
|       |                          | Railway West Bridge branch                                   |             |         |         |          |
| 35    | MLE16053                 | Undated remains south-west of Barns Close                    |             | Undated | 451439  | 304354   |
| 36    | MLE3108                  | Crop mark north of Kirby Grange of possible square enclosure |             | Undated | 452149  | 305754   |
| 37    | MLE15783                 | Undated ditch at Barons Park Farm                            |             | Undated | 451212  | 304423   |

## 9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

### National and Local Planning Policy

| Policy Ref. | Title  | Scope  |
|-------------|--|--|
| n/a         | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) | Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works.   |
| n/a         | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990      | Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings.  |
| NPPF        | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128     | In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. |



| Policy Ref. | Title   | Scope   |
|-------------|---|---|
| <b>NPPF</b> | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.<br>Para. 129 | Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.  |
| <b>NPPF</b> | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.<br>Para. 132 | 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.   |
| <b>NPPF</b> | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.<br>Para. 135 | The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.   |
| <b>NPPF</b> | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.<br>Para. 137 | Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably  |
| <b>NPPF</b> | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.<br>Para. 139 | Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.   |
| <b>NPPF</b> | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.<br>Para. 141 | Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible  |
| <b>n/a</b>  | Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002)                        | Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically important if they are over 30 years old and if:<br><br>A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is:<br>a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or<br>b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record |

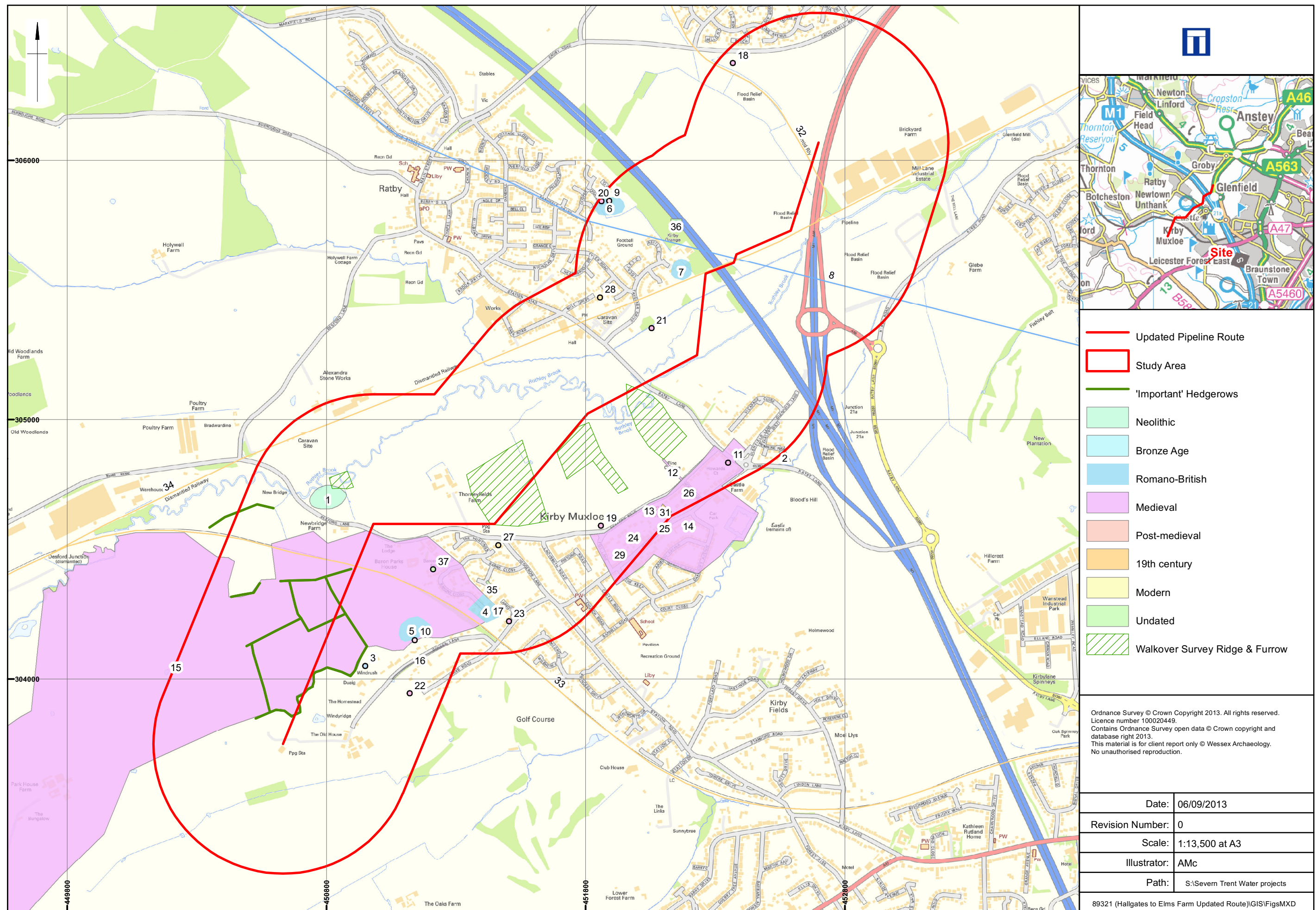


| Policy Ref. | Title   | Scope   |
|-------------|---|---|
|             |   | <p>c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system</p> <p>In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.</p>   |
| <b>BE12</b> | Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and national important archaeological sites | Planning permission will not be granted for any proposed development which would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other national important archaeological site or its setting   |
| <b>BE13</b> | Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan: Initial assessment of sites of archaeological interest and potential    | Any application for planning permission for a site of 0.4ha (1 acre) or more in area, or where development would affect a site registered in the Leicestershire archaeological sites and monuments record, or the setting of such a site, should be accompanied by an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.  |
| <b>BE14</b> | Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan: Archaeological field evaluation of sites                                | Where an initial assessment indicates that archaeological remains may exist, the local planning authority will require the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist. The results of the evaluation should be made available to the local planning authority before it determines the application.   |
| <b>BE15</b> | Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan: Preservation of archaeological remains in situ                          | When the archaeological field evaluation indicates the presence of important archaeological remains and the local planning authority considers that their preservation in situ is justified and feasible, it will apply planning conditions to any planning permission requiring the remains to be left in situ and any damage to the remains to be avoided or minimised through appropriate design, layout, ground levels, foundations and site work methods.  |
| <b>BE16</b> | Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan: Archaeological investigation and recording                              | When an archaeological field evaluation indicates the presence of important archaeological remains and the local planning authority considers that their preservation in situ is not feasible and/or not justified, it will seek to enter into a legal agreement, or impose conditions on any planning permission requiring that satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording be carried out, by an approved archaeological organisation, before development commences in the area of archaeological interest. |
| <b>CE1</b>  | Blaby District Local Plan: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites                           | Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect the preservation or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other important archaeological site. The local planning authority will require all planning applications for development on sites of recognised or suspected archaeological importance to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and (if shown  |



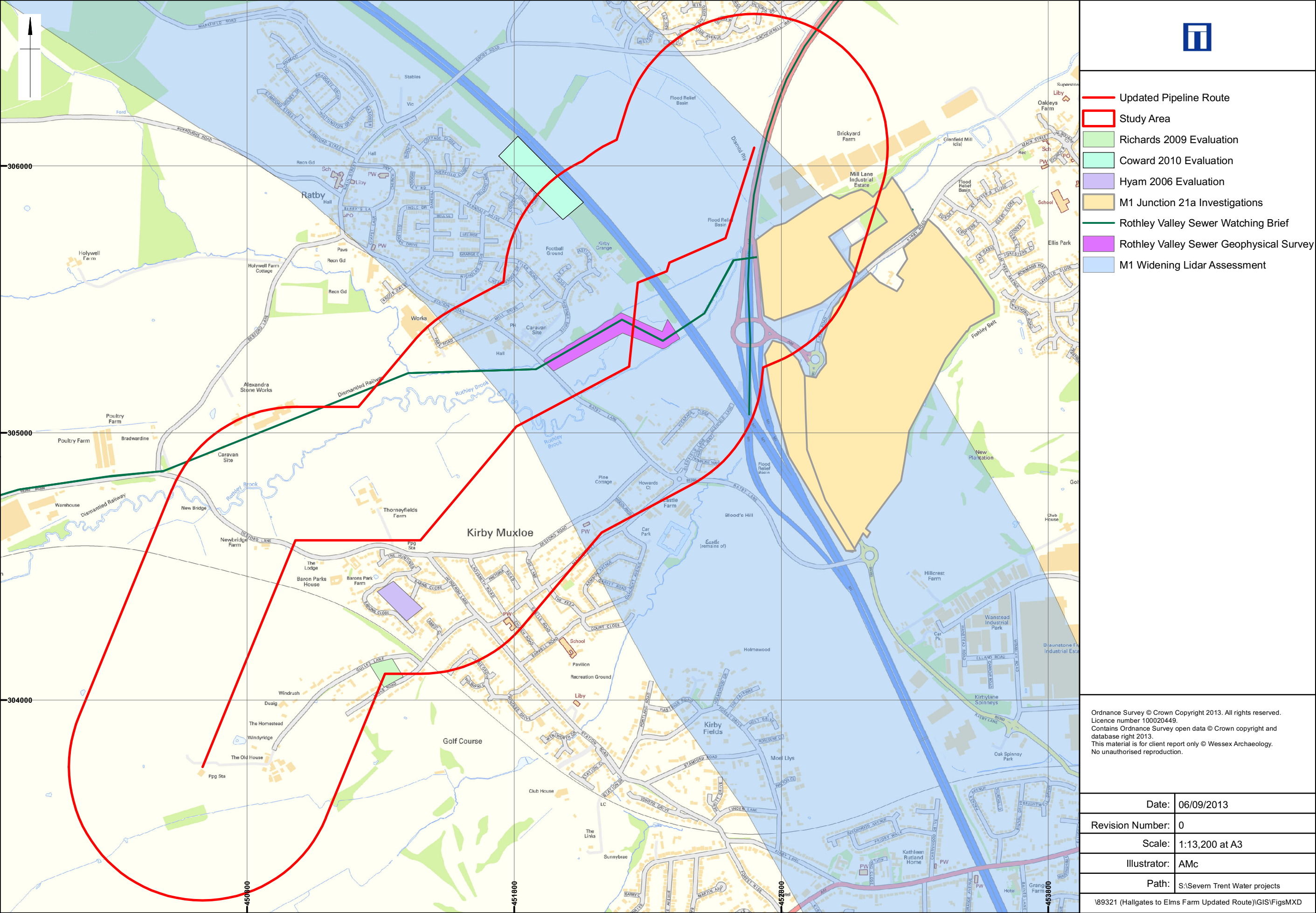
| Policy Ref. | Title   | Scope   |
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|             |   | necessary) evaluation   |
| <b>CE2</b>  | Blaby District Local Plan: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites | Where there is no over-riding case for the preservation of an archaeological site and planning permission is granted for its development, that development will be conditional upon the developer making satisfactory provision for the recording of remains. Such excavation and recording will be carried out before development commences, and/or during development, in accordance with a project brief prepared by the district council, in consultation with the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service. Provision shall be made, where appropriate, for the sealing and preservation of archaeologically significant layers prior to construction. |





Site location, Study Area and known heritage resource (based on LHER and other sources)

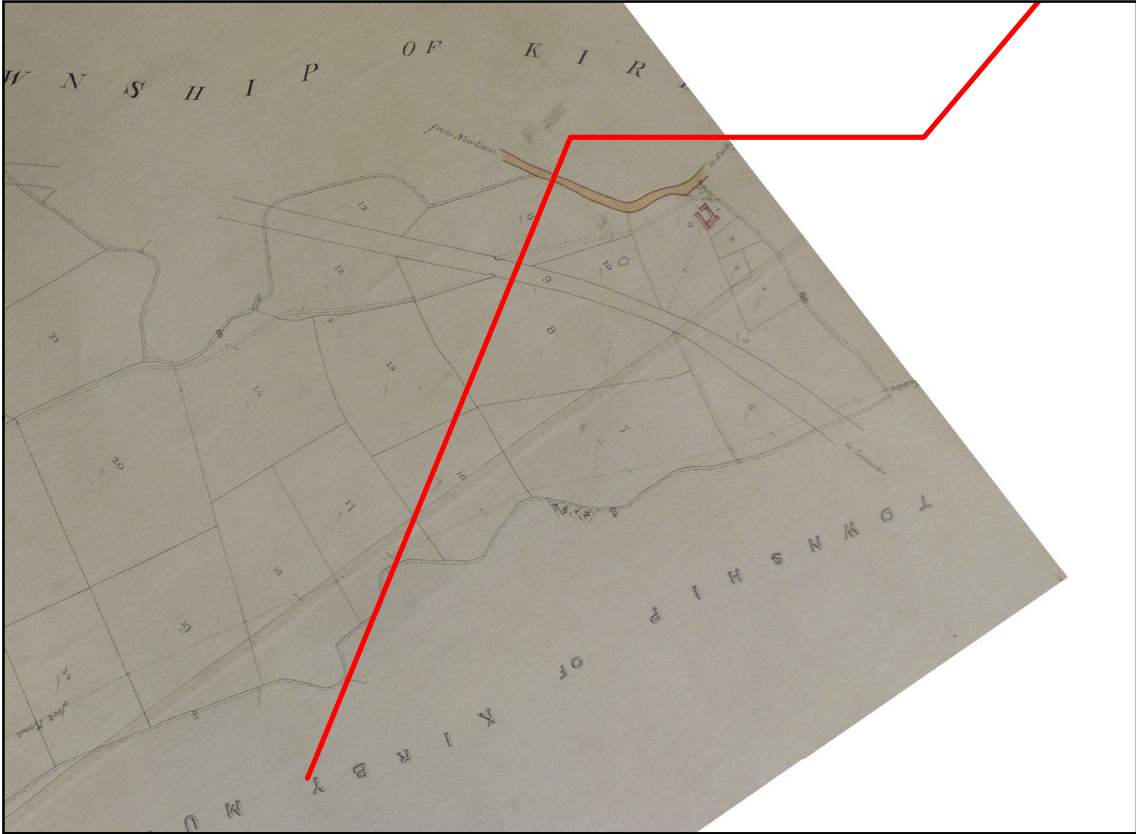




Previous archaeological interventions mentioned in the text.

Figure 2

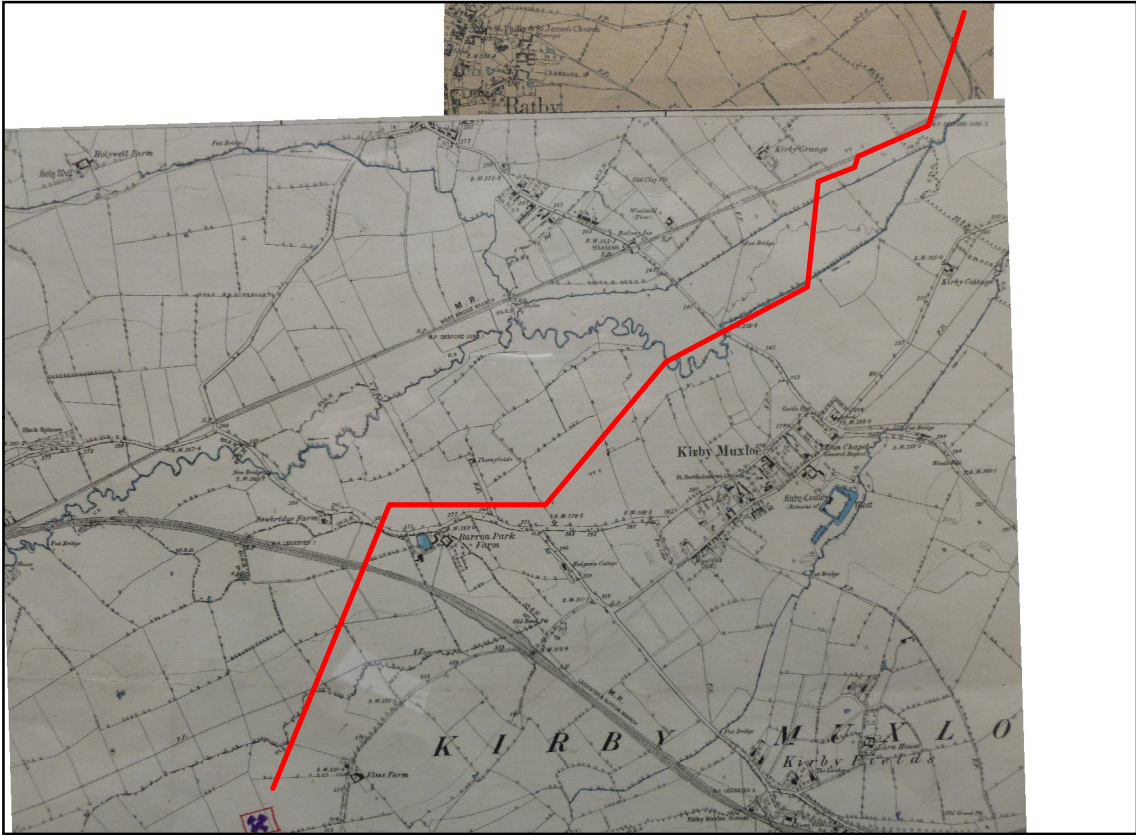




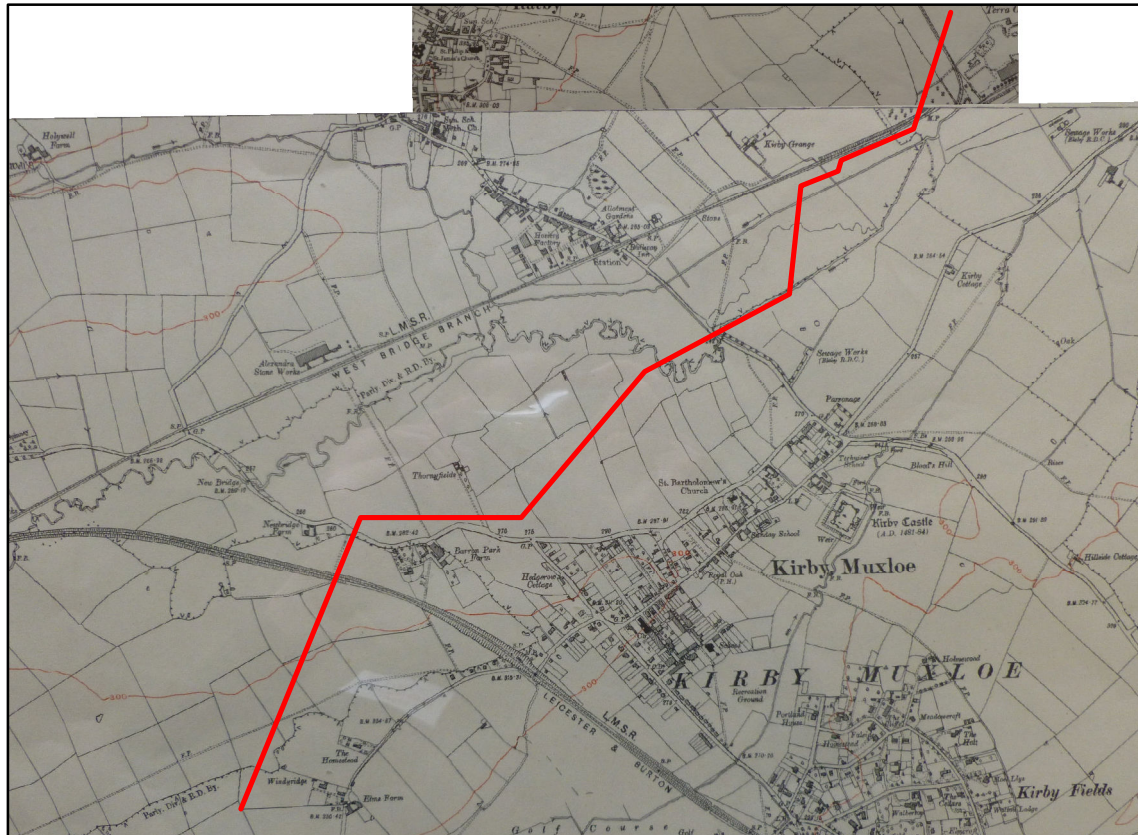
A. Barons Park Tithe Map



B. Glenfield Tithe Map



C. 1889 First Edition OS Map



D. 1930 Ordnance Survey Map

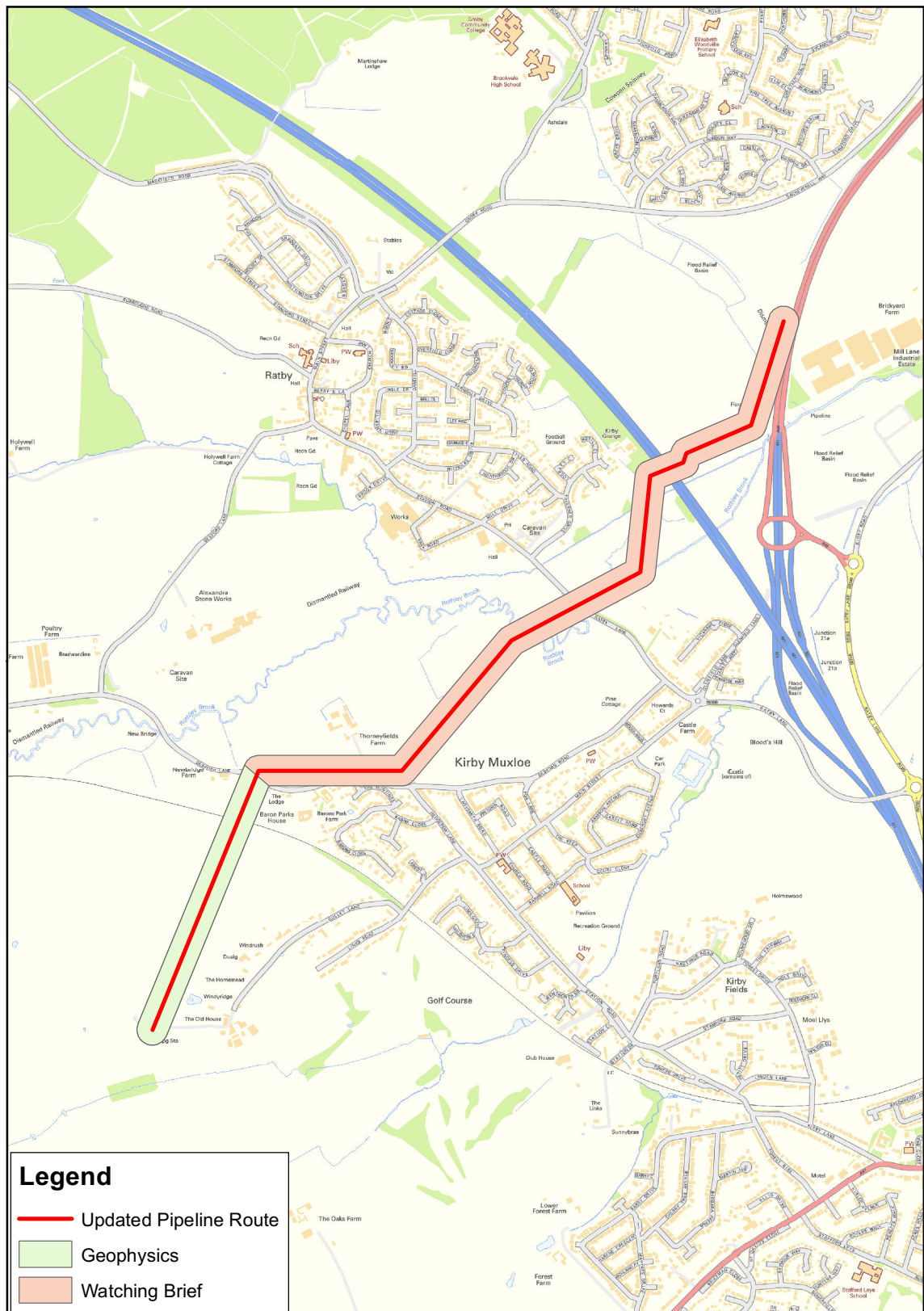


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— Updated Pipeline Route

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| Date:  | 06/09/13   | Revision Number: | 1   |
| Scale: | No Scale   | Illustrator:     | AMc |
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Plate 1: Eastern end of the Scheme sloping towards dismantled railway, view from southwest



Plate 2: Floodplain of Rothley Brook with partially dried up stream, view from west


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Plate 3: The Scheme east of Desford Lane and location of Rotherly Valley Trunk Sewer, view from west



Plate 4: Ridge and furrow in field adjacent to Ratby Lane


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Plate 5: Differential vegetation indicating now flattened



Plate 6: Ridge and furrow in field opposite Desford Road



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Plate 7: Ridge and furrow west of Thorneyfields Farm

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