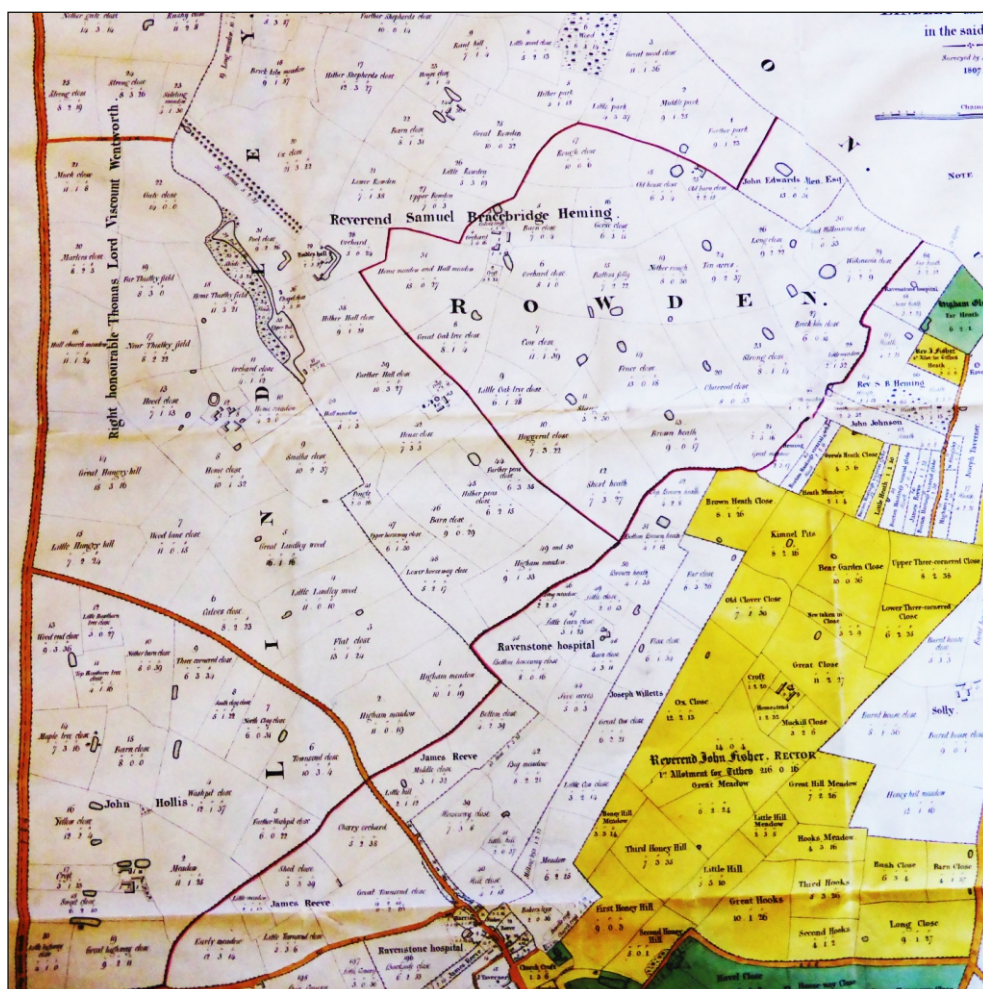




making sense of heritage

# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



Ref: 108220.02  
March 2015



**MIRA Offsite Reinforcement  
Higham on the Hill  
Leicestershire**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

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# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

## Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Front Cover: Higham on the Hill Enclosure Map 1807



# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

## Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land within the MIRA complex near Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. The proposed development comprises the installation of a new water pipeline and will involve the excavation of a pipe trench, easement and potential groundworks associated with a compound area, the location of which is currently unknown.

The Study Area contains finds from as early as the Palaeolithic period with considerable evidence of occupation during the Romano-British period with archaeological excavations revealing evidence of settlement along the route of Watling Street at the southern end of the Scheme. Further evidence indicates additional settlements from this period may have been present along the route of Mancetter Road to the north.

The Scheme runs in close proximity to boundaries of the area of the Battle of Bosworth leading to an increased likelihood of encountering associated material. The Study Area was almost certainly part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlements at Higham on the Hill, Lindley and Rowden and may also include residual settlement evidence from this period.

The Scheme and the Study Area remained as a rural landscape until the mid-20th century when the airfield at RAF Lindley was established for use during the Second World War. A few original buildings and features remain from the original airfield which has since been modified and extended to serve as a motor vehicle testing ground.

Due to the differential potential and likely preservation of potential archaeological features within different sections of the Scheme will require a tailored mitigation strategy comprised of a watching brief in the southern section of the Scheme and adjacent to Rowden House Farm, a photographic survey of the extant loop dispersal and a metric survey of the standing earthworks at the northern end of the Scheme followed by a geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching along the section of the Scheme to the north of the loop dispersal.

Due to the overall high potential for remains from the Romano-British period and the Battle of Bosworth it is recommended that all excavated areas and spoil heaps be subject to metal detection in order to recover any metal finds which may be present along the route of the Scheme.

Historic cartographic evidence indicates the Scheme will pass a hedgerow considered to be historically *Important* and two hedgerow which may be considered historically *Important* as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2002). Permission for the removal of these should be sought from the local authorities and replaced once work has been completed.

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



# **MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire**

## **Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nicola Morris in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Leicestershire County Council and Warwickshire County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data and Helen Wells at the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record for her assistance.

The report was researched, compiled and illustrated by Andrew Reid with additional illustrations by Kathryn Goulding. Alexandra Grassam managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

## Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke to carry out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) of land within the MIRA complex near Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire (hereafter 'the Scheme'; running from National Grid Reference (NGR) 436465, 295164 and 436693, 297553) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of a new water pipeline and will involve the excavation of a pipe trench and potential groundworks associated with a compound area, the location of which is currently unknown.

#### 1.2 The Scheme

- 1.2.1 The Scheme comprises a 2.8km water pipeline and is located within the MIRA complex approximately 1km west of Higham on the Hill, 2km east of Fenny Drayton and approximately 3.3km north of the town of Nuneaton. Although the whole of the Scheme is within the county of Leicestershire, the southern end of the Scheme is placed adjacent to the county border of Warwickshire.
- 1.2.2 The Scheme begins at the south on adjacent to the A5/Watling Street at an elevation of approximately 92m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The height varies from 92m aOD to 102m aOD along the Scheme.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Scheme is mapped as the Mercia Mudstone Group crossing bands of dolomitic siltstone of the Gunthorpe Member within the southern section of the Scheme and mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member within the northern section. The superficial geology consists of the diamicton from the Thrussington Member and clay and silt from the Bosworth Clay Member (British Geological Survey: Sheet 155 – Coalville and Sheet 169 - Coventry).

### 2 METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Scope of document

- 2.1.1 This 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; DCLG 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, Scheme, 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 within the Scheme based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 500m from the Scheme boundary;*
- *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 Study area**

2.3.1 The recorded historic environment resource within a 500m Study Area around the Scheme was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Scheme (**Figure 1**).

## **2.4 Sources**

2.4.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

### *Historic Environment Record*

2.4.2 The Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER), maintained by Warwickshire County Council, and the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER), maintained by Leicestershire County Council were consulted for information pertaining to the historic environment resource within the Study Area. The WHER and LHER are databases of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events within the respective counties, and were consulted for this Study in February 2015. Information from the WHER along with that from the additional sources, has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The WHER and LHER data is summarised in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

2.4.3 The Scheme is covered by the Leicestershire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).

### *English Heritage National Heritage List*

2.4.4 Wessex Archaeology maintains a range of spatial datasets which, taken as a whole, comprise English Heritage's National Heritage List for England (EHNHL). These datasets are presented as individual themes and include Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, which are applicable to this study. Each entry is provided with its own unique identifier - its list entry number - which can be used as a reference for the acquisition of





further details. Designation grades are also provided for Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens.

- 2.4.5 The data used in the present Study was obtained in February 2015. Designated sites within the Study Area are summarised in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

#### *Documentary sources*

- 2.4.6 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Recent volumes of local journals were consulted, and both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the proposed development site were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the **References** section below.

#### *Cartographic sources*

- 2.4.7 A search of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps was undertaken digitally and in Warwickshire Record Office. Maps and associated historical sources can clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. First, by suggesting aspects of historic land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it identifies areas within the Site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile.
- 2.4.8 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

## **2.5 Site visit**

- 2.5.1 The Site was visited on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2015. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were wet. Due to reasons of security and confidentiality, no photographs were allowed to be taken within the MIRA complex.

## **2.6 Assessment criteria**

- 2.6.1 Assessment of the significance of a Scheme 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 Scheme. This approach considers the present character of the Scheme 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.

- 2.6.2 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.'*

- 2.6.3 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.

2.6.4 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 Schemes Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Local	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups 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

## 2.7 Chronology

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

**Table 2: Chronological Periods**

Palaeolithic	900,000 – 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

## 2.8 Best practice

- 2.8.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk based assessment* (ClfA 2014).

## 2.9 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.9.1 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.
- 2.9.2 The records held by the WHER and 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.

## 2.10 Copyright

- 2.10.1 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-transferable 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 Although the current scheme is not subject to planning permission, industry best practice for permitted development works is based upon the same principles.

### **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, and replaced Planning Policy Statement 5: 'Planning for the Historic Environment'.

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 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) and also identified non-designated heritage assets as a material consideration in the planning process;*
- *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 situated within the administrative boundaries of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The Council is currently in the consultation phase of its new Local Development Plan process. Until such time as these are adopted the policies of the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan (Adopted 2001) remain in force as 'Saved Policies'. The Local Plan provides policies which govern and control development across the 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 brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Scheme and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. The WHER, LHER and National Heritage List entries are listed by number within the text and are illustrated in **Figure 1**. Entries are given a **WA** prefix in the text for ease of reference.

### 4.2 Previous studies

4.2.1 There has been a considerable amount of previous archaeological investigation along the route of the Scheme and within the Study Area. Each investigation within the Study Area has been given a unique **EVREF** designation for reference in text with the full list included as **Appendix 3** and an illustrative representation included as **Figure 4**.

4.2.2 To the west of the southern end of the Scheme, trial trenching in 2010 (ULAS 2011a - **EVREF C**) uncovered evidence for two areas of Romano-British occupation characterised by groups of linear boundary ditches forming plots adjacent to the Roman Road Watling Street. An area of deliberately laid stone was also recovered, thought to be a minor trackway or area of hard standing. In addition to the features, an assemblage of Roman pottery, quern stones, heat cracked stone and animal bones were recovered. The pottery assemblage was fragmentary and likely originated from middens, except for a virtually complete tankard recovered from a pit which appears to have been deliberately placed (ibid.).

4.2.3 The same trial trenching programme also targeted the area close to the Deserted Medieval Settlement (DMS) around Lindley, although aside from unstratified tiles no evidence associated with the settlement was uncovered (ULAS 2011a - **EVREF C**).

4.2.4 In field adjacent to the Scheme to the north of Rowden House Farm, the trial trenching uncovered the presence of two brick structures likely associated with the former airfield and a former field boundary (ULAS 2011a - **EVREF C**).

4.2.5 At the southern end of the Scheme, trial trenching in 2014 (ULAS 2014a - **EVREF D**) uncovered Romano-British activity in the form of a single pit containing 68 sherds of Roman pottery which were hand-made, or poorly wheel turned vessels, similar to Conquest Period examples found at Mancetter Roman Fort. The pit also contained fired clay, likely daub, containing chaff impressions though to have come from a wattle and daub structure in the vicinity (ibid.).

4.2.6 Field walking carried out in 2011 (ULAS 2011b - **EVREF A**) recovered a sparse scattering of Neolithic to Bronze Age flints, medieval to post-medieval pottery and tiles and modern artefacts. The report notes the absence of any finds from the Romano-British period, citing the lack of access to several fields as a possible explanation but highlighting that any major concentrations should have been picked up by the survey (ibid.).

- 4.2.7 Other archaeological investigations revealed evidence of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and former field boundaries (Stratascan 2011 - **EVREF B**; ULAS 2014b - **EVREF E**; ULAS 2014c - **EVREF G**).

### 4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

#### *Scheme*

- 4.3.1 There are no statutorily designated heritage assets within the proposed route of the Scheme.
- 4.3.2 The Scheme runs through the former Second World War airfield and current motor industry proving ground (**WA 27**) and one of its former loop dispersal areas (**WA 29**), an area of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow (**WA 17**) and an earthworks complex (**WA 34**).

#### *Study Area*

- 4.3.3 There is one Scheduled Monument, the remains of a chapel in Lindley Park (**WA 15**) and the Registered Battlefield of the Battle of Bosworth (**WA 16**) within the Study Area.

### 4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Scheme and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Scheme is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 500m Study Area surrounding the Scheme, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from WHER, LHER and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 1**.

#### *Prehistoric and Romano-British*

- 4.4.3 The earliest activity within the Study Area is dated to the Palaeolithic period. Six possible scrapers and a possible unfinished handaxe (**WA 1**) were recorded approximately 470m north-east of the northern end of the Scheme. A handaxe (**WA 2**) made from Andesitic, volcanic, rock was found approximately 500m south of the Site. Within the broader landscape, a further four implements from the Palaeolithic period are recorded by the LHER and the WHER. These comprise a knife and a chopper core found to the south of the Scheme in close proximity to the handaxe (**WA 2**), a scraper located to the west of the northern end of the Scheme and a scatter of quartzite tools including scrapers, struck pebbles and a flack, to the east of the northern end of the Scheme.
- 4.4.4 These represent a considerable concentration of finds from what is often a poorly represented period. It has been noted that the distribution of these finds may indicate a geological basis for their distribution in the area (Graf 2002, 21). Additionally, many of the purported Palaeolithic finds have yet to be formally examined to confirm their provenience (ibid.).
- 4.4.5 The location of a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (**WA 3**) is recorded approximately 200m west of the northern end of the Scheme.
- 4.4.6 There is a significant amount of evidence from the Romano-British period within the Study Area. Importantly, the area in which the Scheme will run lies between the routes of two Roman Roads, Watling Street (**WA 6**) and Mancetter Road (**WA 7**). Watling Street was



one of the main Roman Roads in Britain stretching from Chester in the north-west to Richborough in the south-east, whilst Mancetter Road ran from Leicester to Mancetter.

- 4.4.7 Possible Iron Age/Romano-British remains (**WA 4**) were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation comprising a boundary ditch and small pit (ULAS 2011a). Within the fill of the ditch a fragment of Roman pottery was found as was a saddle quern, a stone implement for grinding cord replaced in the Romano-British period, suggesting a prehistoric date for the ditch (ibid.).
- 4.4.8 Settlements often occur adjacent to the routes of Roman Roads and excavations in 2011 (ULAS 2011a – **EVREF C**) uncovered evidence of occupation (**WA 8**) approximately 400m north-west of the southern end of the Scheme. The occupation evidence was characterised by the presence of linear boundaries and post-holes suggesting that buildings were present on the Site, a conclusion which is supported by the presence of roof tiles amongst the material evidence (ibid.). The finds from the site also included pottery, quern stones and animal bones suggesting domestic occupation from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (ibid.). The excavations also found a stone spread adjacent to Watling Street that may have represented a trackway (ibid.).
- 4.4.9 Further features dating to the Romano-British period (**WA 10**) were uncovered through geophysical survey and trial trenching approximately 150m east of the southern end of the Scheme. The excavations revealed a large pit containing 68 sherds of Roman pottery similar to that found during the Conquest Period at the pottery production site at Mancetter, and pieces of fired clay thought to represent daub from wattle and daub structures in the vicinity (ULAS 2014a).
- 4.4.10 As part of a large survey associated with the Battle of Bosworth Field (**WA 16**; see below), metal detecting recovered a number of pieces of Roman metal work which the LHER indicates may indicate the location of a possible Roman site (**WA 9**), approximately 340m north-east of the northern end of the Scheme. The pieces recovered include four bow brooches, six coins, two steelyard weights and over 40 more pieces of metalwork. The location of the site is consistent with the typical Romano-British settlement pattern, lying either Site of Mancetter Road (**WA 7**).
- 4.4.11 Also within the Study Area, a small amount of Roman greyware were recovered from the site of the DMS at Lindley (**WA 5**), approximately 640m north of the southern end of the Scheme as were several finds recovered during metal detecting (**WA 35**) approximately 900m south of the northern end of the Scheme.

#### *Anglo-Saxon and medieval*

- 4.4.12 The DMS of Lindley (**WA 12**) lies approximately 600m north of the southern end of the Scheme. The LHER notes the village may be 'Lilinge' in the Domesday Book, however consultation of the text for this assessment failed to find any reference to this settlement, or the settlements of Rowden or Higham on the Hill. This suggests their establishment after the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the subsequent Domesday Survey in 1086. There are also no Anglo-Saxon remains recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.4.13 Within the DMS of Lindley lie the Scheduled remains of a medieval chapel (**WA 15**). The chapel was first mentioned in documentary evidence in 1220 and was dedicated to St John the Baptist. The chapel was apparently rebuilt in 1444 and 1623, but by 1793 the ruins were depicted as a substantial ruin used for agricultural purposes. The 1807 Higham on the Hill Enclosure map (**Figure 2**) shows the location of the chapel, however the LHER notes little of its structure now remains.

- 4.4.14 The site of a moated manor house at Lindley (**WA 11**) was located approximately 600m north of the southern end of the Scheme. It is known through documentary evidence and was illustrated on the cover of William Burton's 1622 History of Leicestershire who was born in the house in 1571 (White 1846, 550). The site was surrounded by formal gardens and trees along the outer perimeter. It was demolished entirely in 1774 to make way for two ornamental ponds within the gardens of its 18<sup>th</sup> century replacement. The hall is famous for housing John Hardwick who led the Earl of Richmond to the Battle of Bosworth Field (ibid.).
- 4.4.15 The area for the Registered Battlefield of the Battle of Bosworth Field (**WA 16**) lies approximately 200m west of the northern end of the Scheme. The battle took place on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1485 between the Royal Army led by Richard III and Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Famously, Richard was killed in battle with Henry taking the crown. The site of the battlefield has long been disputed. The LHER suggests the correct theory of its location is that of historian Peter Foss who places the battle on low-lying ground next to the Fenn Lanes, to the south and west of Ambion Hill. A number of medieval objects have been found during various surveys across the battlefield site and includes over 30 pieces of round shot, the largest collection found on a European medieval battlefield.
- 4.4.16 The hamlet of Rowden (**WA 13**) is located immediately adjacent to the Scheme. The hamlet was recorded as a distinct manor from that at Lindley and consisted of a farm house and 300 acres of land. The 1807 Higham on the Hill Enclosure Map (**Figure 2**) shows the hamlet to comprise three buildings, all of which may be in use as farm buildings. This is supported by the surrounding field names of 'Orchard Close', 'Orchard' and 'Barn Close' and the apparent amalgamation of these buildings on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (**Figure 2**).
- 4.4.17 The only other medieval features recorded within the Study Area are the location of a scatter of pottery (**WA 14**) recovered during field walking approximately 400m north of the southern end of the Scheme, and a series of objects from the medieval period (**WA 35**) recovered during metal detecting approximately 900m south of the northern end of the Scheme.
- 4.4.18 During the Site visit a series of earthworks were identified at the northern end of the Scheme, some of which related to ridge and furrow earthworks (**WA 34**). This type of agricultural practice was used throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods with the earthwork remnants often difficult to specifically assign to a period. The LHER also records the location of ridge and furrow earthworks (**WA 17**) identified through aerial photograph which the Scheme runs through. Excavations in various locations within the Study Area have uncovered evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture (See Section 4.2: Previous Studies).
- 4.4.19 The evidence from archaeological investigations, documentary sources and the LHER and WHER indicate the Study Area likely part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlements at Higham on the Hill, Lindley and Rowden.

#### *Post-medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century*

- 4.4.20 The Study Area remained essentially rural throughout the post-medieval period, as evidenced by the presence of ridge and furrow agricultural activity. The main activity during this period is centred around Lindley Hall (**WA 19**), located approximately 800m north of the southern end of the Scheme. The hall was built in around 1705 by Samuel Bracebridge and extended in 1774 by Robert Abney at the same time as its parkland (**WA 20**) was established. As already noted above, the creation of the parkland, which lies approximately 560m north of the southern end of the Scheme, resulted in the demolition

of the old manor house (**WA 11**). The 1807 Higham on the Hill Enclosure Map (**Figure 2**) shows four field names within the area which contain 'Park'.

- 4.4.21 The only other feature within the Study Area from the post-medieval period is the route of the London to Holyhead Turnpike Road (**WA 18**) which was authorised in 1761-2 and lies immediately to the south of the Scheme along the same route as Watling Street (**WA 6**).
- 4.4.22 Only one feature is recorded by the LHER within the Study Area dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the route of the Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway (**WA 21**), located approximately 290m east of the southern end of the Scheme, which opened in 1873.
- 4.4.23 Historic cartographic information indicates the route of the Scheme and the Study Area were part of a rural landscape throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the 1807 Enclosure Map (**Figure 2**) the morphology of the fields suggests they were enclosed in a piecemeal fashion rather than through parliamentary act demonstrated by irregular size and shape of the fields and the presence of many 'backward-S' shaped field boundaries indicative of previous ridge and furrow farming within the medieval open field system. Little has changed along the route of the Scheme by the First Edition OS map (**Figure 2**).

#### *Modern*

- 4.4.24 The modern period sees the greatest change within the Study Area with the establishment of the airfield through which a significant portion of the Scheme passes. The LHER records Nuneaton Airfield (**WA 27**) as a three runway airfield opened in 1943 as RAF Lindley and serving as a training airfield for Wellington Bombers and Dakota DC-3 transport aircraft until 1945. The airfield was taken over by the Motor Industry Research Association (MIRA) after the end of the Second World War with several buildings associated with the airfield recorded by the LHER.
- 4.4.25 An original hanger (**WA 24**) is still extant within the complex, located approximately 960m north-east of the southern end of the Scheme, as is a former boiler house (**WA 28**) and one of the former loop dispersal areas (**WA 29**) for aircraft which the Scheme runs through.
- 4.4.26 The former control tower (**WA 25**) was subject to a buildings survey in 2012 (ULAS 2012 - **EVREF I**) before part was removed to a museum, whilst the former Nissen Huts (**WA 22**) and blast shelter (**WA 23**) were also recorded prior to demolition (ULAS 2011c - **EVREF J**).
- 4.4.27 Cartographic evidence indicates the area through which the Scheme runs changes little, aside from the removal of several field boundaries, until the establishment of the airfield in the 1940s, the presence of which is not recorded until the 1950s OS maps (**Figure 3**). By the 1980s OS maps (**Figure 3**), further field boundaries have been removed and the airfield has been expanded to accommodate the requirements of MIRA. The Scheme primarily runs through roads and trackways within the complex aside from the southern and northern sections where it runs through agricultural fields and a sports field.

#### *Unknown*

- 4.4.28 There are several further features present within the Study Area that are recorded by the LHER as undated. The cropmark of a ring ditch (**WA 30**) mapped around two trees of the First Edition OS map is located approximately 900m north of the southern end of the Scheme. Also mapped on the First Edition OS map is a small, sub-circular enclosure with a smaller annex (**WA 31**), located approximately 920m north of the southern end of the

Scheme. The LHER notes the feature may be related to Lindley Park (**WA 20**) rather than originating from the prehistoric period.

- 4.4.29 Other unknown features within the Study Area include a possible rectangular enclosure (**WA 32**) identified from aerial photographs, approximately 910m north of the southern end of the Scheme; 'The Mount' (**WA 33**), noted as a possible landscape features by the LHER, approximately 540m south-west of the northern end of the Scheme; and a series of unknown earthworks (**WA 34**) noted on the Site visit within the northern end of the Scheme.

#### **4.5 Historic Landscape Character**

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is held by the LHER. The Scheme runs through several character areas, with the majority characterised as military associated with the former airfield. In the northern section of the Scheme, the landscape character is recorded as being re-organised piecemeal enclosure, mainly formed since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The southern section of the Scheme runs through an area characterised as sports fields and very large post-war fields, the character of which has been formed through the removal of field boundaries throughout the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **4.6 Site Visit**

- 4.6.1 The site visit aimed to identify any extant heritage assets, either known or previously unidentified, along the route of the Scheme.
- 4.6.2 The Scheme begins at the A5 Watling Street at its southern extent. It follows the course of an internal road within the MIRA complex and will be located within a designated service verge. The Scheme follows the road in a northerly direction until it joins a disused track way, likely part of a perimeter road for the former RAF airfield, located opposed Rowden House Farm. The Scheme then turns to the north-east and re-joins the road which has been recently resurfaced due to other building works carried out adjacent to the Scheme's route.
- 4.6.3 The Scheme continues in a north-easterly direction through the verge in the road, from this point skirting the edge of the MIRA site. The Scheme then reaches an area of hard standing formerly used as a parking area for aircraft during its time as an RAF base. Once past the hard standing, the Scheme turns to the north-east and traverses three fields, and their associated hedgerows, which have been used for arable agriculture sometime within the past 20 years with the ground having evidently been ploughed. No archaeological features were identified within any of these three fields.
- 4.6.4 The Scheme finally passes through a long, thin field adjacent to Fenn Lanes which has upstanding earthworks. Some of the earthworks are obviously related to the pond in the field; however, there are distinct, but low, remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture and several other unidentifiable earthworks (**WA 34**) which may be archaeological in origin.

### **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 Study Area**

### *Designated heritage assets*

5.2.1 There are no statutorily designated heritage assets within the proposed route of the Scheme.

5.2.2 There is one Scheduled Monument (**WA 15**) and one Registered Battlefield (**WA 16**) within the Study Area.

### *Non-designated heritage assets*

5.2.3 The Scheme runs through the former Second World War airfield and current motor industry proving ground (**WA 27**) and one of its former loop dispersal areas (**WA 29**), an area of medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow (**WA 17**) and an earthworks complex (**WA 34**).

## **5.3 Potential buried archaeological remains**

5.3.1 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (**Section 4**) there is considered to be the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the Scheme relating to the following periods:

- *Palaeolithic*
- *Romano-British;*
- *Medieval;*
- *Post-medieval;*
- *19<sup>th</sup> century;*
- *Modern*

5.3.2 This is summarised in Table 3 below.

## **5.4 Assessment of survival and previous impacts**

5.4.1 The majority of the Scheme is due to run alongside access roads, through a service verge (Chalkley 2015 pers. comm.). In many areas the service verge has already been subjected to previous disturbance during the installation of other services, with other verges specifically created during other recent works within the MIRA complex (ibid.). In such areas the survival of any archaeological remains is considered to be poor.

5.4.2 The most southerly section of the Scheme is also due to be installed within a service verge along the edge of the road. The verge is within an area which has not been subject to any previous disturbance as historic cartographic evidence and recent excavations in this area have established.



- 5.4.3 A small section of the Scheme will run through the former perimeter track of the Second World War airfield which the Site visit identified as consisting mainly of stones potentially laid on the surface of the ground. As such, it is likely any below ground remains in this area would be well preserved.
- 5.4.4 As the Scheme turns to the north-west towards Mancetter Road it passes through a former loop dispersal area, an extant feature associated with the former RAF Lindley airfield.
- 5.4.5 From this point on, historic cartographic evidence indicates the remainder of the Scheme passes through areas which have not been subject to previous disturbance, aside from ploughing activities. This leads to the conclusion that potential archaeological remains are likely to be well preserved in this area. This conclusion is supported by previous excavations within the Study Area which suggest the general preservation of archaeological remains in similar areas is good.
- 5.4.6 The northern end of the Scheme passes through a field which appears to have been used as pasture for a considerable period of time as earthworks, albeit ephemeral, were visible on the ground during the Site visit.

## 5.5 Summary

- 5.5.1 The following table presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets within the Scheme and Study Area.
- 5.5.2 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
- 5.5.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the Scheme, based on a Scheme visit, cartographic sources and other relevant Scheme information (e.g. HER event records).

**Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets**

Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
High	Modern	The Scheme runs through the area of the former Second World War airfield of RAF Lindley and will run through the airfield's remaining loop dispersal. There is a high likelihood of also encountering finds associated with the airfield and those who served there. Any evidence uncovered is considered to be of value local research objectives	Local	Evidential	Extant/ Good





Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
<b>High</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century	<p>The route of the Scheme was in use as agricultural land during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as evidenced by historic cartographic sources and as such there is a high likelihood of encountering agricultural remains from this period.</p> <p>Several field boundaries along the route of the Scheme are either historically <i>Important</i> or potentially historically <i>Important</i> and may trace their origins to the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives.</p>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Evidential</b>	<b>Good</b>
	Post-medieval	<p>The route of the Scheme was in use as agricultural land and as parkland for Lindley Hall during the post-medieval period. The Scheme also passes through areas of ridge and furrow agriculture which may originate in this period or may have continued in use from the medieval period. As such, there is a high likelihood of encountering agricultural remains and a medium likelihood of encountering landscaping features from this period.</p> <p>Several field boundaries along the route of the Scheme are either historically <i>Important</i> or potentially historically <i>Important</i> and may trace their origins to this period</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives</p>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Evidential</b>	<b>Good in undisturbed areas, likely moderate to poor where services have been inserted</b>



Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
	Medieval	<p>The northern end of the Scheme passes close to the edge of the area defined as the Registered Battlefield for the Battle of Bosworth. Previous surveys have recovered numerous remains from the battle. The limits of historic battlefields are often difficult areas to identify and the proximity of the Scheme to the current edge of the Registered Battlefield leads to a medium to high likelihood for encountering remains associated with the battle.</p> <p>The route of the Scheme passes through the likely agricultural hinterland of the settlements at Lindley, Rowden and Higham on the Hill. Additionally, the route of the Scheme passes immediately adjacent to the area recorded by the LHER as being the edge of the medieval settlement at Rowden. The Scheme also passes through areas of ridge and furrow agricultural which may originate in this period. Taking this into consideration, there is a high likelihood of encountering remains from the settlements at Rowden and Lindley as well as for remains of medieval agricultural practices</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered relating to the Battle of Bosworth would be of up to national significance with settlement and agricultural remains of value to local research objectives.</p>	<p><b>Local for agricultural and settlement remains, up to National for any remains associated with the Battle of Bosworth</b></p>	<p><b>Evidential</b></p>	<p><b>Good in undisturbed areas, likely moderate to poor where services have been inserted</b></p>
	Romano-British	<p>The Scheme runs between the routes of two Roman Roads, including the major route known as Watling Street. There are numerous finds and features recorded within the Study Area from the Romano-British period including settlement evidence along Watling Street and a possible settlement along Mancetter Road to the north. There is therefore a high likelihood of encountering similar remains.</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives</p>	<p><b>Regional</b></p>	<p><b>Evidential</b></p>	<p><b>Good in undisturbed areas, likely moderate to poor where services have been inserted</b></p>
Low	Palaeolithic	<p>There have been numerous finds dating to the Palaeolithic period recorded within the Study Area. This high frequency of finds from this usually poorly represented period leads to an increased likelihood similar remains, albeit ex-situ, may be encountered.</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to national research objectives.</p>	<p><b>National</b></p>	<p><b>Evidential</b></p>	<p><b>Good in undisturbed areas, likely moderate to poor where services have been inserted</b></p>



Risk	Period and Description		Significance	Value	Survival
Unknown	Prehistoric	<p>There are few other prehistoric remains within the Study Area aside from a Bronze Age axe head and a possible Iron Age quern. However, due to the lack of established remains from the numerous excavations within the Study Area the likelihood of encountering similar remains is recorded as unknown.</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives.</p>	Regional	Evidential	Good in undisturbed areas, likely moderate to poor where services have been inserted
	Anglo-Saxon	<p>There are no finds or features recorded within the Study Area from this period, with the nearby settlements seemingly established after the Norman Conquest in 1066. However, the prediction or exclusion of remains from this period is difficult with the likelihood of encountering such remains recorded as unknown.</p> <p>Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives.</p>	Regional	Evidential	Good in undisturbed areas, likely moderate to poor where services have been inserted

## 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 that “...*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 record and its associated heritage assets.

### 6.2 Proposed development

6.2.1 The proposed development within the Scheme will comprise the installation of a new water supply pipeline traversing pre-existing roads and across green fields.

6.2.2 Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works at the Scheme will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:

- *Topsoil stripping within the pipeline easement;*
- *Excavation of pipeline trench; and*
- *Groundworks for the construction of a works compound, location currently unknown.*

### 6.3 Statement of impact

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 6.3.1 The route of the Scheme does not directly impact on any designated heritage assets.

#### *Archaeological potential*

- 6.3.2 The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present along the Scheme. This would 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 The information gathered within this assessment from the LHER, WHER and other sources suggests there is a high potential for encountering archaeological remains along the route of the Scheme.
- 6.3.4 The relatively high occurrence of artefacts from the Palaeolithic period within the Study Area was likely caused by geological factors and as such there is an increased chance of encountering similar remains, although these are unlikely to be *in-situ*.
- 6.3.5 The location of the Scheme between two Roman Roads, coupled with the presence of remains from the Romano-British period uncovered during archaeological investigations, leads to a high likelihood of encountering remains from this period.
- 6.3.6 The proximity of the Site to the currently denoted limits of the Battle of Bosworth leads to an increased likelihood of encountering remains from this event, although it should be noted prediction of finds and features from historic battlefields is notoriously difficult due to the often fragmentary nature of the evidence.
- 6.3.7 The Study Area was likely part of a rural landscape from at least the medieval period as evidenced by the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture recorded by the LHER and encountered during the Site visit. The proximity of the Scheme to the DMS at Rowden and Lindley leads to an increased likelihood of encountering residual settlement evidence.
- 6.3.8 The establishment of RAF Lindley in the 1940s marked the greatest visible change in the Study Area and although many of the original features have either been removed or modified since the airfield's use as a motor vehicle proving ground, the Scheme will pass through its last remaining loop dispersal.

#### *Historic Landscape Character*

- 6.3.9 The HLC of the Scheme is one of planned enclosure dating from before the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century until the establishment of the RAF Lindley airfield and its subsequent expansion for use as a vehicle proving ground.
- 6.3.10 As the effects of the Scheme will be temporary, there will be little impact on the HLC which will be returned to its current character.
- 6.3.11 This assessment has established that one hedgerow is considered to be historically *Important* as it features on an 1807 Enclosure Map with a further two considered to be potentially historically *Important* as they are likely to have been in place prior to 1850, although this cannot be confirmed due to a lack of historic cartographic evidence (**Figure 5**).



## 7 CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 General

- 7.1.1 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest along the route of the Scheme, defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains.
- 7.1.2 The Study Area contains finds from as early as the Palaeolithic period with considerable evidence of occupation during the Romano-British period with archaeological excavations revealing evidence of settlement along the route of Watling Street at the southern end of the Scheme. Further evidence indicates additional settlements from this period may have been present along the route of Mancetter Road to the north.
- 7.1.3 The Scheme runs in close proximity to boundaries of the area of the Battle of Bosworth leading to an increased likelihood of encountering associated material. The Study Area was almost certainly part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlements at Higham on the Hill, Lindley and Rowden and may also include residual settlement evidence from this period.
- 7.1.4 The Scheme and the Study Area remained as a rural landscape until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the airfield at RAF Lindley was established for use during the Second World War. A few original buildings and features remain from the original airfield which has since been modified and extended to serve as a motor vehicle testing ground.
- 7.1.5 Historic cartographic evidence indicates the Scheme will pass a hedgerow considered to be historically *Important* and two hedgerows which may be considered historically *Important* as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2002) (**Figure 5**).

### 8 Mitigation

- 8.1.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Scheme cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required.
- 8.1.2 Due to the differential potential and likely preservation of potential archaeological features within different sections of the Scheme will require a tailored mitigation strategy which is laid out below and visually represented on **Figure 5**.
- 8.1.3 As the southern section of the Scheme lies immediately adjacent to a Roman Road and areas identified as having Romano-British settlement evidence through previous excavations carried out in the area, a watching brief is recommended during construction works in order to record any potential remains which may be encountered.
- 8.1.4 No archaeological work is recommended within the section of the Scheme from Lindley Grange and Rowden House Farm. This is due to the Scheme passing through a service verge which has either already been disturbed by previous installations, or was established during recent works.
- 8.1.5 A watching brief is recommended during works within the section adjacent to Rowden House Farm due to its proximity to the DMS at Rowden and a likelihood of little previous disturbance.
- 8.1.6 No archaeological work is recommended within the section north of Rowden House Farm to the loop dispersal area as the surrounding area has already been subjected to



archaeological evaluation coupled with the Scheme running through a previously disturbed verge.

- 8.1.7 The loop dispersal is the only remaining example of this feature within the site of the former RAF Lindley airfield and as the Scheme is due to cut through this asset a photographic survey combined with a written description of the feature should be made prior to work beginning.
- 8.1.8 The remaining section of the Scheme runs through fields which have remained relatively undisturbed, including the field immediately adjacent to Fenn Lanes where earthwork remains are still visible. As such, it is recommended these earthworks be recorded through measured survey prior to any further work. This section of pipeline should also be subject to a geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching prior to work commencing.
- 8.1.9 Due to the overall high potential for remains from the Romano-British period and the Battle of Bosworth it is recommended that all excavated areas and spoil heaps be subject to metal detection in order to recover any metal finds which may be present along the route of the Scheme.
- 8.1.10 Permission for the removal of the potentially historically *'important'* hedgerow through which the Scheme passes should be sought from the local authorities and replaced once work has been completed.
- 8.1.11 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

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ULAS, 2011b. *An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire*. Unpublished Report

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ULAS, 2012. *A Level 2 historic building survey of the Airfield Control Tower, MIRA, Higham on the Hill*. Unpublished Report

ULAS, 2014a. *Archaeological Evaluation at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. Phase 1. Areas 1-3*. Unpublished Report

ULAS, 2014b. *An Archaeological Evaluation at MIRA Ltd Six Pack Building, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire*. Unpublished Report

ULAS, 2014c. *An Archaeological Evaluation at MIRA Building 4 (Six Pack), Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire*. Unpublished Report

White, W., 1846. *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Leicestershire and Rutland*. London: Robert Leader

### 9.2 Historic Environment Records

Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER)

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER)

Leicestershire Record Office

### 9.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

British Geological Survey Sheets 155 – Coalville & 159 - Coventry

Higham on the Hill Enclosure Map 1807 – QS47/2/9



Ordnance Survey 25" 1889

Ordnance Survey 25" 1924

Ordnance Survey 25" 1929

Ordnance Survey 25" 1958

Ordnance Survey 25" 1982

#### 9.4 **Online resources**

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

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

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

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



## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
1	MLE6078	Palaeolithic flint	Six possible Palaeolithic scrapers and a possible Palaeolithic unfinished handaxe were found here in 1996		Palaeolithic	436921	297960
2	MWA12840	Palaeolithic handaxe	Andesitic/Tuff pointed handaxe from Weddington Meadows, Nuneaton		Palaeolithic	436285	294695
3	MLE6365	Bronze Age arrowhead	A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found here in the 1980s		Bronze Age	436500	297500
4	MLE19861	Possible Iron Age/Roman remains	During trenching in 2011 a boundary ditch and a small associated pit were recorded. A fragment of Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch, although a saddle quern from the same context might suggest an earlier date		Iron Age	436088	295508
5	MLE8503	Roman pottery	Fieldwalking on the deserted medieval village site of Lindley in 1995 produced a 'thin scatter of Roman greyware'		Romano-British	436414	295808
6	MLE1388	Watling Street Roman Road	Roman road running from Chester to Richborough, forming the border between Leicestershire and Warwickshire. Within Leicestershire it runs through Roman settlements at Tripontium, Venonae (High Cross) and Manduessedum (Mancetter).		Romano-British	445643	289696
7	MLE3019	Mancetter Road	Roman road from Leicester (Ratae Corieltavorum) to Mancetter (Manduessedum). The line is marked by current day roads and cropmarks		Romano-British	444270	300254



WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
8	MLE18946	Roman remains	Trenching in 2011 recorded roadside occupation, characterised by linear boundaries that probably demarcated plots adjacent to Watling Street. Material evidence from these features included pottery, quernstones and roof tile, indicating domestic occupation on the site between the second and fourth centuries. The remains of two post holes suggest that buildings were present on the site and this is further supported by the assemblage of roof tile recovered. An undated stone spread adjacent to the A5/Watling Street may also relate to the Roman activity, perhaps representing a trackway used in conjunction with the roadside occupation		Romano-British	435949	295417
9	MLE20605	Possible Roman site	Metal detecting as part of the Bosworth Battlefield Survey in 2009/10 recorded 4 bow brooches, a cosmetic grinder, six coins and two steelyard weights. 40 more pieces of metalwork were found to the east		Romano-British	437403	297699
10	MLE19761	Roman features	Roman features were recorded during geophysical survey and trial trenching in 2011/2014, consisting of ditches, gullies and pits. A large rubbish pit contained 68 sherds of 1st century AD pottery, twelve pieces of fired clay and a small amount of animal bone		Romano-British	436678	295132



WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
11	MLE2789	The Site of a moated manor house	Documentary evidence for a moated manor house, illustrated on the front cover of William Burton's 1622 History of Leicestershire. Burton's view of the moated site shows a house surrounded by formal gardens laid out in geometric patterns including a knot garden and a parterre that fronted the house. The site was within a moat, the outer perimeter of which was fronted by trees. The new Lindley Hall was built to the north of the original moated site on the hilltop in 1705 and the moat was partly filled in at that time. However, parts of the site were retained as a garden feature and are visible in an 18th century engraving featured in Nichols (next to the chapel). It was completely removed in 1774 when the area was modified into two long ornamental ponds		Medieval	436471	295775
12	MLE2792	Deserted Medieval Settlement	The village may be 'Lilinge' in the Domesday book. It appears to have been depopulated by the 16th century. Fieldwalking in 1995 recorded pottery dating from the 11th/12th century to the 15th century. Few earthworks still remain. There was a chapel and a moated manor house		Medieval	436435	295805
13	MLE2795	Rowden medieval hamlet	Nichols (1811) wrote that Rowden was a distinct manor, separate from nearby Lindley/Lilinge. It consisted of a farm house and 300 acres of land. An 1801 map identified Rowden as a separate estate, most of which was cleared to make way for the airfield		Medieval	436640	296362
14	MLE19116	Medieval pottery	Fieldwalking in 2011 recorded a slight scatter of medieval pottery here, including some roof/ridge tile		Medieval	436351	295654



WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
15	1005075/M LE2793	Remains of chapel in Lindley Park	The chapel was mentioned in the Matriculus of 1220. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Documentary evidence shows that it was rebuilt in 1444 and 1623. Nichols (1793) depicted it as a substantial ruin used for agricultural purposes. Little survives today.	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	436463	295806
16	1000004/M LE3234	Battle of Bosworth (Field)	On 22nd August 1485 the Royal army led by Richard III fought the smaller rebel army of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Richard III was killed - the last English king to die in battle. The Battlefield Project found numerous medieval objects that appear to be related to the battle, including buckles, strap fittings, coins, buttons, pieces of weapons, horse harness fittings, horseshoes, rings, finger rings and badges. Over 30 pieces of round shot were recovered, ranging in size from 30mm to 94mm. This is the largest collection of round shot ever found in a medieval battlefield in Europe. There were several theories about the battle's location, but it seems the correct one is that of Peter Foss. This placed the battle on the low-lying ground next to the Fenn Lanes to the south and west of Ambion Hill lying to the north-east of the Scheme	Registered Battlefield	Medieval	439061	298831
17	N/A	Ridge and furrow earthworks	The location of earthworks relating to ridge and furrow agriculture recorded by the LHER		Medieval or post-medieval	436817	296440
18	MLE21270	Turnpike Road, 'The London to Holyhead Road'	Turnpike road running from the Three Pots Inn, Burbage, to Fazeley Bridge, Atherstone, authorised in 1761-2 .		Post-medieval	437837	294329
19	MLE2790	Lindley Hall	Samuel Bracebridge bought the estate in 1705, pulled down the old manor house, and built a new mansion. In about 1774 Robert Abney pulled down the wings and built two new rooms. The hall was empty by 1921, and was pulled down in 1926		Post-medieval	436473	295971



WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
20	MLE16438	Lindley Park	Parkland around the now demolished Lindley Hall, including two landscaped ponds/fishponds to the south. A map of 1808 shows four field names, 'Hither Park', 'Little Park', 'Middle Park' and 'Further Park'. The ponds are late 18th century in date.		Post-medieval	436390	295995
21	MLE16051	Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway	The railway was opened in 1873 and was the first in Britain to run a double expansion engine (the 'Medusa' in 1878). In 1971 the line was closed and the track was removed. The Battlefield Line uses part of the line, running from Shackerstone to Shenton via Market Bosworth.		19th century	437910	306432
22	MLE19351	Nissen Huts	Two Nissen Huts were surveyed in 2011. They were joined by a cross passage. Both had a standard 30ft span though they differed in length (133ft/108ft). The buildings had been altered internally but some features (timber framed windows, stove pipe, etc) survived.		Modern	436972	296129
23	MLE19352	Blast Shelter	The blast shelter was surveyed in 2011. It is a brick-built open shelter, 8.6m x 4m with a raised earthwork. It was designed to offer shelter to ground crew/airmen during an open air raid.		Modern	436965	296235
24	MLE19353	T2 Hangar	A World War 2 hangar survives at what is now the MIRA proving ground. It apparently now contains two wind tunnels.		Modern	436910	296059





WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
25	MLE19354	Control tower	The tower was surveyed in 2012. It was built in 1942 to a standard Air Ministry design, no. 12779/41, which had large windows facing out onto the runways. The watch tower is a cement rendered brick-built structure consisting of a ground and first floor with a flat roof supporting a small wood and glass visual control room. The building is roughly rectangular in plan with its main elevation facing towards the east onto the former runways. A balcony at first floor level wraps around the eastern side and part of the north and south sides. The ground floor at the eastern end extends out beneath the concrete balcony, which is unusual for this type of watch tower, creating two additional rooms. The timber and glass room on the roof is modern, replacing an earlier control room that was taken down and rebuilt at Duxford Airfield.		Modern	437126	296129
26	MLE19862	Brick structures	Trial trenching in 2011 recorded the remains of two small brick-built structures that were probably part of the Lindley Airfield complex.		Modern	436909	296654
27	MLE15973	Nuneaton Airfield/RAF Lindley/Lindley Proving Ground	This three-runway airfield opened on 7th February 1943 and was used for training until 1945. In 1946 the site was acquired by MIRA and it has been used as a proving ground ever since (under the name 'Lindley'). The remaining hangar contains two wind tunnels.		Modern	437375	296275
28	N/A	Boiler House	An extant boiler house associated with the former airfield visible during the Site visit		Modern	436793	296279
29	N/A	Loop Dispersal	An area of hardstanding associated with the former airfield at Lindley used for turning and parking aircraft		Modern	436967	296838
30	MLE2787	Ring ditch cropmark	Cropmark of a ring ditch, possibly a barrow. A circular feature is mapped round two trees on the late 19th century 1st edition OS map.		Unknown	436351	296072



WA No	NHLE/HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
31	MLE9577	Sub-circular cropmark	A 1999 aerial photograph shows a possible small sub-circular enclosure with a smaller annex. It is mapped as a circular feature on the late 19th century 1st edition mapping and so may be something to do with the park rather than being a prehistoric feature.		Unknown	436629	296078
32	MLE9578	Rectangular enclosure	A 1999 aerial photograph shows a large possible Iron Age rectilinear enclosure.		Unknown	436688	296085
33	MLE3297	The Mount	"The Mount" is a mound near Lindley Park, possibly a landscape feature.		Unknown	436339	297113
34	N/A	Earthworks	A series of ephemeral earthworks running in an east to west alignment adjacent to Fenn Lanes identified during the Site Visit as were other earthworks of unknown date and function		Multi-period	436708	297479
35	MLE19863	Various finds	Metal detecting in 2011 recovered various finds including three sherds of early medieval pottery, a domed lead weight and a rolled copper alloy cone/ferrule (possibly Roman-Anglo-Saxon), a lead musket ball and possible button with enamel (early to mid-post-medieval). Some of the finds appear to relate to the airfield. None could definitely be attributed to Battle of Bosworth.		Multi-period	436903	296641

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

### National 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	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.



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
	1990	
<b>NPPF</b>	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 Scheme 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.
<b>NPPF</b>	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. 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. 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. 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. Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Schemes 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	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



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
	environment. Para. 139	heritage assets.
<b>NPPF</b>	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. 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: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or Scheme which is: 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 b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Schemes and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system 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.

#### Local Planning Policy: Hinkley and Bosworth Local Plan

Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
<b>BE5</b>	The Setting of a Listed Building	The settings of listed buildings will be preserved and enhanced by appropriate control through the design of new development in the vicinity, having regard to the scale, form, siting and design of the proposal in relation to the listed building and its setting. Subdivision of the curtilage, and any other proposal, will be discouraged where it would threaten the future economic viability of a listed building. Where appropriate, regard should also be had to the preservation of trees and landscape features.
<b>BE12</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Nationally Important Archaeological Sites	Planning permission will not be granted for any proposed development which would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or other nationally important archaeological site or its setting.



Policy Ref.	Title	Scope
<b>BE13</b>	Initial Assessment of Sites of Archaeological Interest and Potential	Any application for planning permission for a site of 0.4ha (1.0 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>	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>	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>	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>BE17</b>	Historic Battlefields	Planning permission will not be granted for development that would have an adverse effect on the character or setting of the Bosworth battlefield area.



### 10.3 Appendix 3: Archaeological Events within the Study Area

EVREF	Event ID	Name	Description	Reference
A	ELE7486	Fieldwalking on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking survey was carried out by ULAS for MIRA in March 2011. The survey identified no convincing concentrations of material which might indicate archaeological sites. The lithics scatter is sparse enough to be a background scatter and the amount of medieval /late medieval pieces is small enough to be explained as manuring scatters from nearby settlements, although there is a slight concentration in the north of the large field adjacent to the present buildings complex. The total lack of Romano-British material is slightly unexpected, given the known Roman presence in the area.	ULAS 2011. An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. Unpublished Report
B	ELE7600	Geophysical survey, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	A geophysical survey was carried out in 2011 consisting of a magnetic susceptibility survey followed by gradiometry in some areas. The magnetic gradiometer survey has successfully identified a number of anomalies; however, very few of these appear to be of archaeological origin. A small number of moderate strength discrete anomalies may represent thermoremnant features such as former hearths or kilns, however these may also result from ferrous objects at depth. A set of curving linear anomalies may reveal a pattern of former ridge and furrow. Although the magnetic susceptibility survey revealed areas of enhancement, there appears to be little correlation between this enhancement and the gradiometer data.	Stratascan 2011. Geophysical survey report, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. Unpublished Report



EVREF	Event ID	Name	Description	Reference
C	ELE7766	Trial trenching on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	<p>A series of trenches were excavated along the southern border of the development area, adjacent to the A5/Watling Street. These located at least two distinct areas of Roman roadside occupation characterised by linear boundaries that probably demarcated plots adjacent to Watling Street. Material evidence from these features included pottery, quernstones and roof tile indicating domestic occupation on the site between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. The remains of two post holes suggest that buildings were present on the site and this is further supported by the assemblage of roof tile recovered. An undated stone spread adjacent to the A5/Watling Street may also relate to the Roman activity, perhaps representing a trackway used in conjunction with the roadside occupation. A separate area of activity was located some 150m from the A5/Watling Street within trenches that were positioned along a proposed access road. This activity consisted of a boundary ditch, located in two trenches, and an associated small pit. A fragment of Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch although a saddle quern from the same context might suggest an earlier date.</p>	ULAS 2011. An archaeological field evaluation on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. Unpublished Report
D	ELE9142	Trial trenching at MIRA, Higham on the Hill (Phase 1, Areas 1-3)	<p>The 51 trench evaluation revealed one discrete area of Roman roadside occupation has been revealed adjacent the A5/Watling Street. Within this area one trench contained a single refuse pit that contained Roman pottery dated to the mid-1st century AD. Three other trenches within the same area located boundary ditches, which may be associated with the pit.</p>	ULAS 2014. An archaeological evaluation at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire (Phase 1, Areas 1-3). Unpublished Report

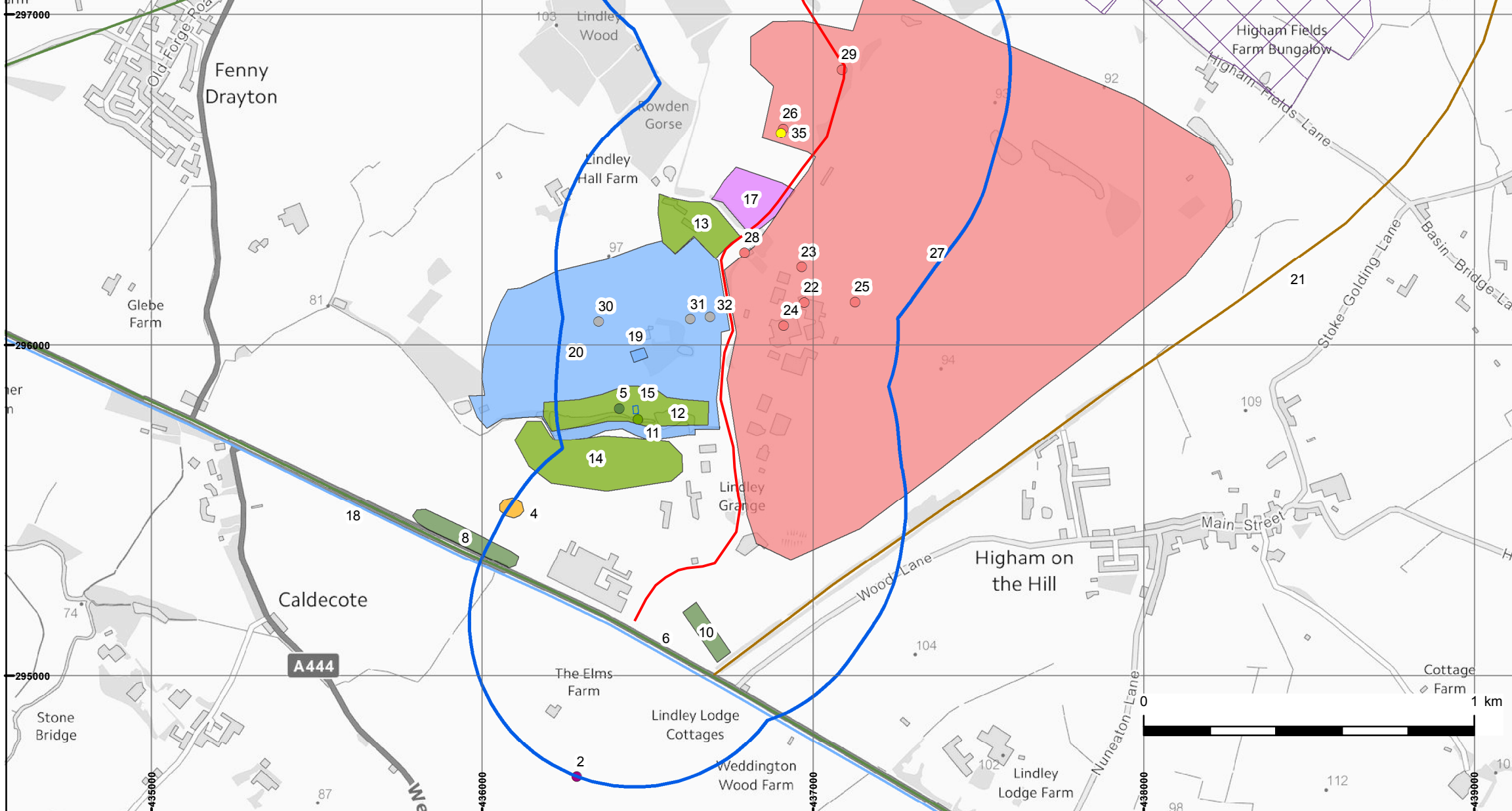





EVREF	Event ID	Name	Description	Reference
E	ELE8876	Trial trenching at MIRA, Higham on the Hill	The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of five 30m by 1.8m trenches. These revealed no definite features of archaeological significance, with only a possible post-hole and a natural shallow scoop feature of uncertain date in one trench. Additionally, medieval plough furrows and modern features were also present. No artefacts were recovered during the work.	ULAS 2014. An archaeological evaluation at MIRA, Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report
F	ELE8929	Trial trenching at the temporary workshop, MIRA Limited, Higham on the Hill	Four short trenches with a total area of 40m <sup>2</sup> were excavated in a grassed area (the rest of the area was hard standing). No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the evaluation.	Hyam, A., 2014. An archaeological evaluation at the temporary workshop, MIRA Limited, Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report
G	ELE8988	Trial trenching at MIRA Building 4 (Six Pack), Higham on the Hill	The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of three 30m by 1.6m trenches targeting the locations of the proposed MIRA Building 4 (Sixpack building). These revealed medieval plough furrows but no definite features of archaeological significance were present. No artefacts were recovered during the work.	ULAS, 2014. An archaeological evaluation at MIRA Building 4 (Six Pack), Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report
H	ELE9016	Trial trenching for a new electricity sub-station at MIRA, Higham on the Hill	The groundworks consisted of two trial trenches within the footprint of a proposed new electricity substation, associated access and hard standing. No features were identified, and no artefacts were recovered.	ULAS 2014. An archaeological evaluation for a new electricity substation at MIRA, Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report
I	ELE7538	An archaeological standing building survey of two Nissen Huts and a blast shelter at MIRA, formerly RAF Nuneaton, Higham on the Hill	An archaeological standing building survey (Level 2) of two Nissen huts and a photographic record of a World War II blast shelter at their Lindley site. The huts and blast shelter are located towards the western perimeter of the former airfield. Both structures are standard World War II designs used extensively at airfields throughout Britain. The Nissen Huts are unusual in that they have remained on their original site	ULAS 2011 An archaeological standing building survey of two Nissen Huts and a blast shelter at MIRA, formerly RAF Nuneaton, Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report



EVREF	Event ID	Name	Description	Reference
J	ELE8844	A Level 2 historic building survey of the Airfield Control Tower, MIRA, Higham on the Hill	A Level 2 historic-building survey of the former watch office building which until recently was used as the control tower for the MIRA test track	ULAS 2012. A Level 2 historic building survey of the Airfield Control Tower, MIRA, Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report
L	ELE7781	Desk-based assessment for land at the MIRA site, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire	The assessment concluded there is a moderate to high archaeological potential for Roman remains, a moderate potential for prehistoric remains and low potential for medieval deposits to be present within the application area	ULAS 2010. An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the MIRA site, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. Unpublished Report
M	ELE8877	Heritage Statement for Proposed MIRA Building 4, MIRA Development, Higham on the Hill	This document is a heritage statement for an additional building which will be located within the north-eastern area of the Masterplan by way of a separate planning approval. Planning permission was granted for a business technology campus in March 2012, subject to two archaeological conditions (P.A 11/00360/OUT Conditions 32 and 33). This comprised replacement MIRA headquarters, office, research and manufacturing facilities, hotel and local facilities including retail/cafe/restaurant, indoor and outdoor leisure, ancillary energy generation plant/equipment, internal access roads, car parking, landscaping drainage and associated works and creation of new improvement access points, widening of A5, associated earthworks and landscaping. The application for the MIRA Building 4 lies outside the application area but within the wider masterplan area.	ULAS 2013. Heritage Statement for Proposed MIRA Building 4, MIRA Development, Higham on the Hill. Unpublished Report
N	ELE8864	Heritage Statement addendum, proposed MIRA building 1, Higham on the Hill	Addendum to ELE8877	ULAS 2013. Proposed MIRA development, Higham on the Hill: Addendum Heritage Statement, proposed MIRA building 1. Unpublished Report





- Scheme
- Study Area
- Designated Heritage Assets**
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Battlefield
- Undesignated Heritage Assets by Period**
- Palaeolithic
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Romano-British
- Medieval
- Medieval to post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- 19th century
- Modern
- Multi-period
- Undated

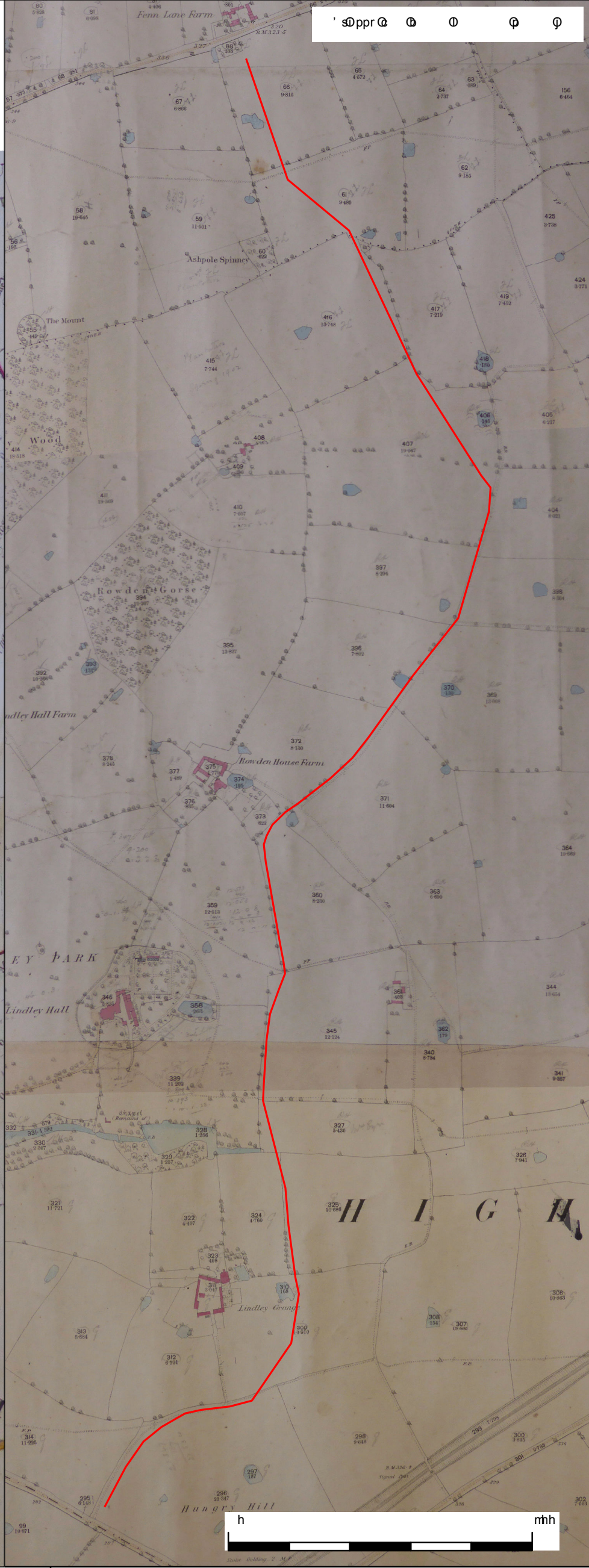
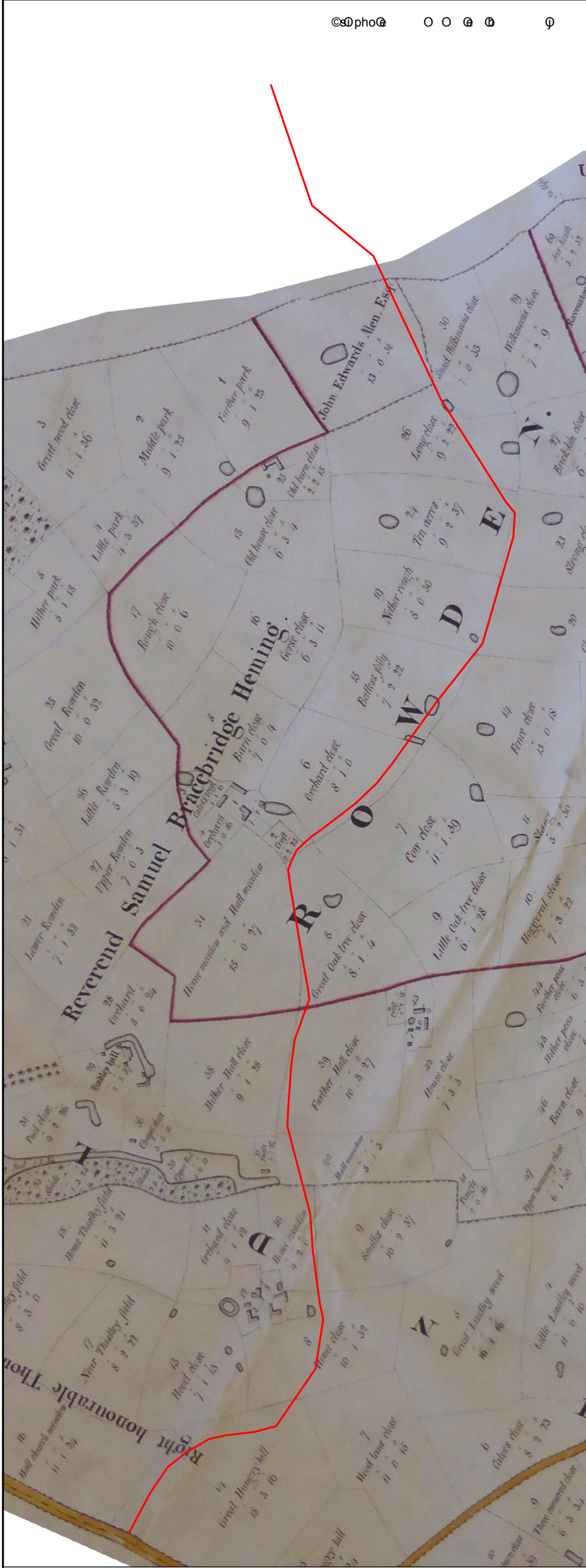
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Scheme location, Study Area and known heritage assets (based on the LHER, WHER, English Heritage and other sources)

Figure 1

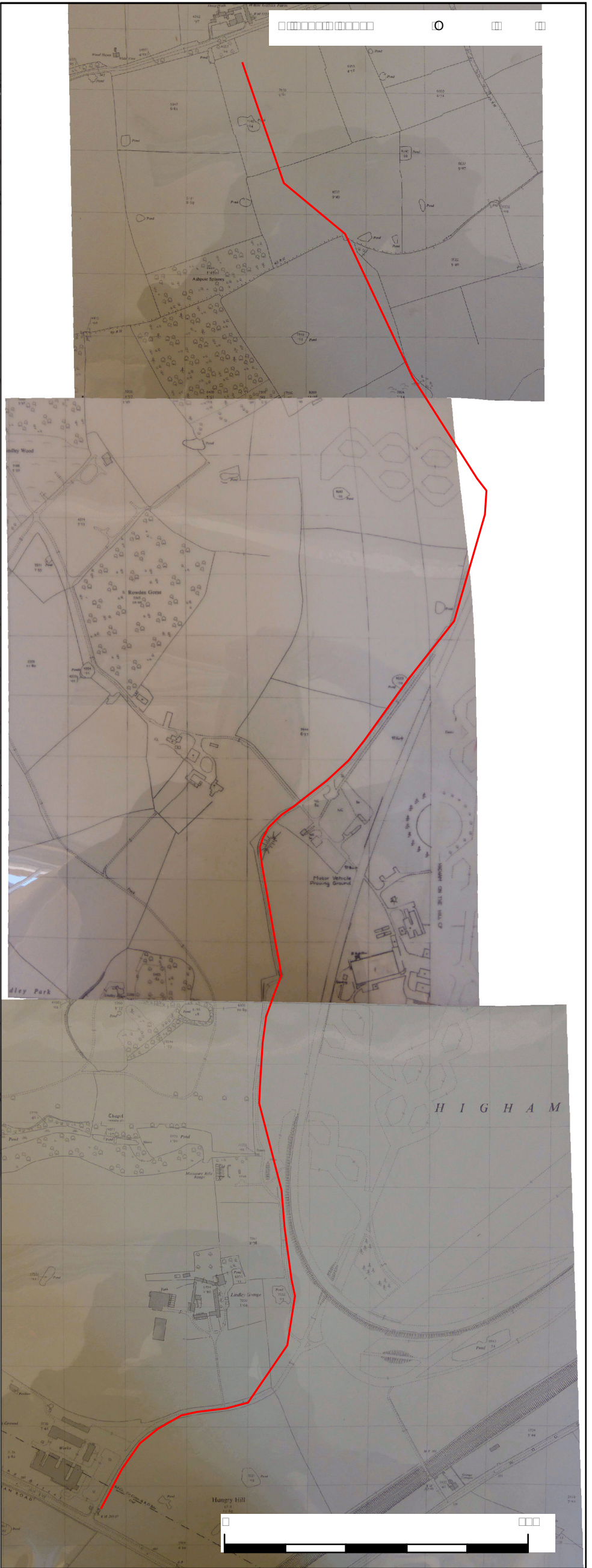
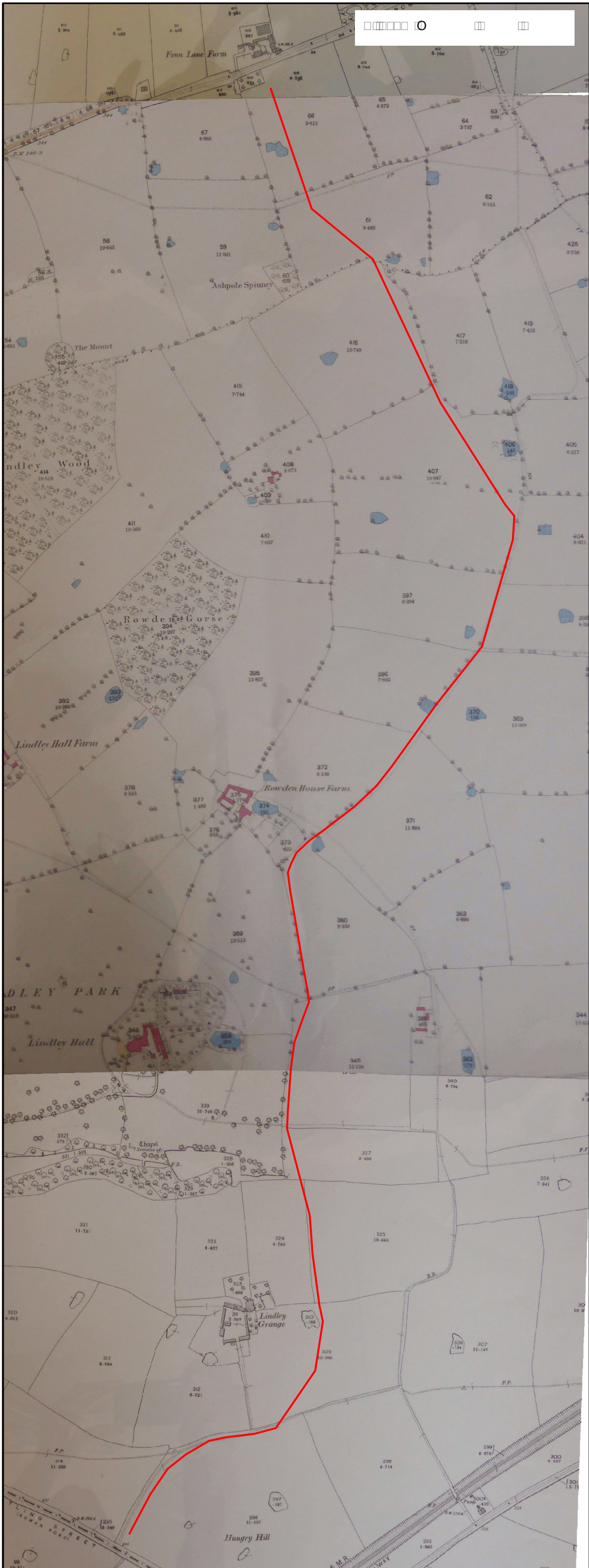




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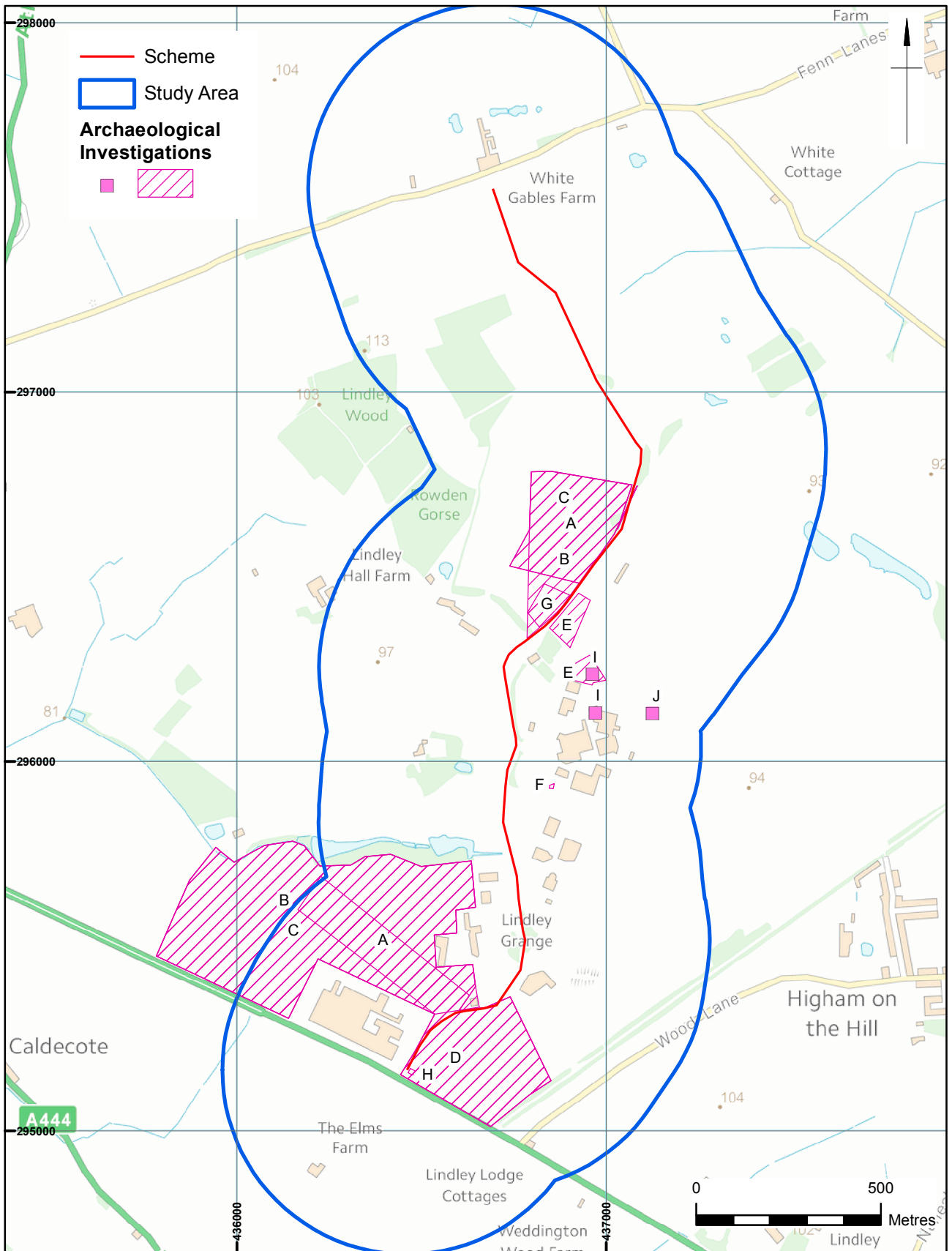


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Legend symbols for topographic map features.

Legend symbols for topographic map features.





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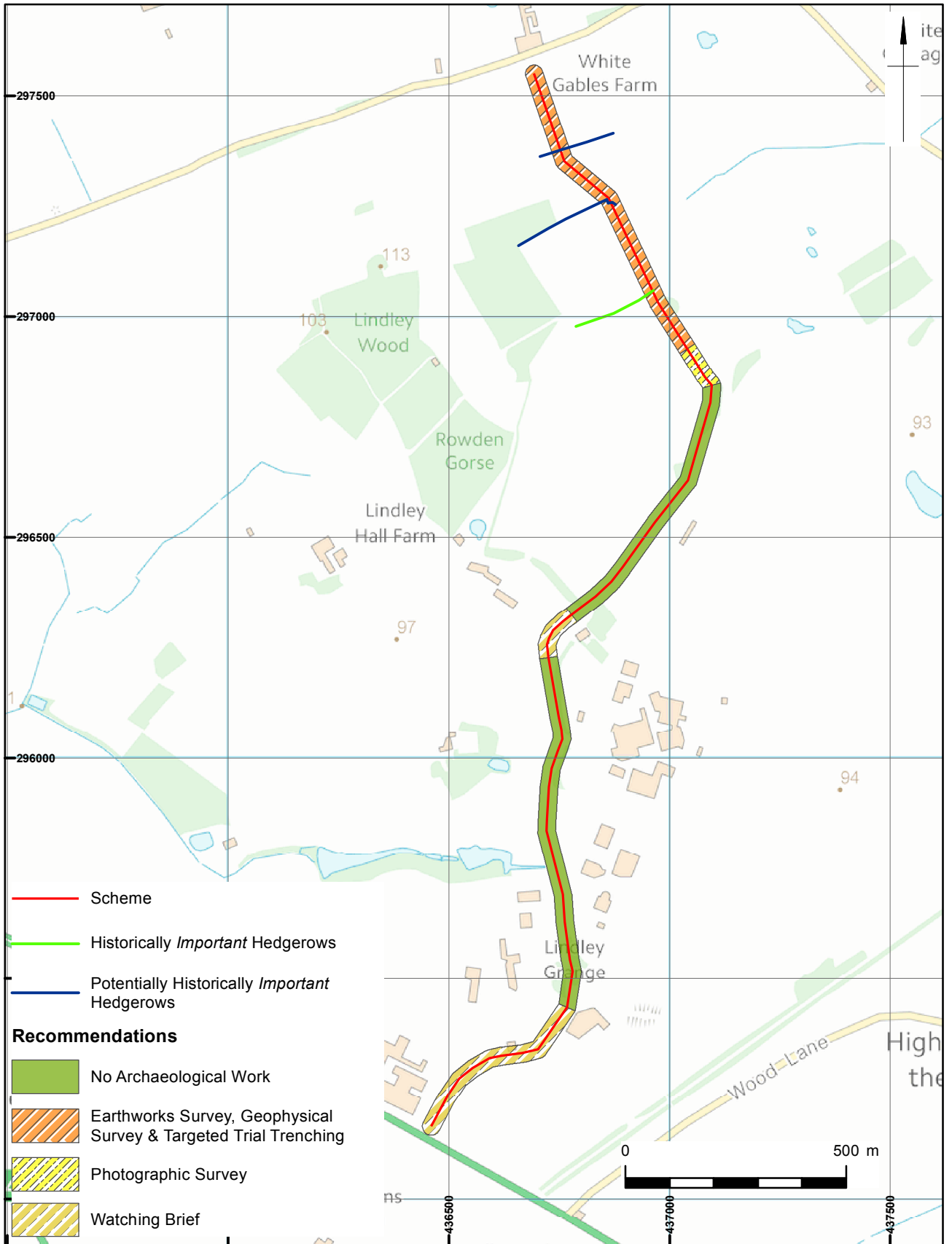
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Archaeological investigations within the Study Area

Figure 4



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Historically *Important* hedgerows and archaeological recommendations

Figure 5





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