



making sense of heritage

Kirby Bellars Leicestershire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



Ref: 114290.03
August 2016



**Kirby Bellars
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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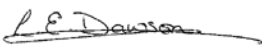

August 2016

114290.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	114290	Accession Code	N/A	Client Ref.	N/A
Planning Application Ref.	N/A	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	Centred on 472025, 317634		

Versio n	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	AR	LED		26/08/16
File:	S:\PROJECTS\114290\Reports\V1\114290_KirbyBellars_DBA_v01_AR_20160812.docx				
V02	E	AR	AR		28/08/16
File:	S:\PROJECTS\114290\Reports\V2\114290_KirbyBellars_DBA_v02_AR_20160812.docx				
File:					
File:					
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water to prepare an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the area surrounding the settlement at Kirby Bellars, Leicestershire centred on National Grid Reference 472025, 317634.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts on this resource of a proposed new foul sewage pipeline by considering three options for its route.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Scheme due to the presence of upstanding earthwork remains, including those now Scheduled, and from previous archaeological investigations. This is defined as the potential for the presence of above ground and buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to potential a Romano-British settlement site, potential Anglo-Saxon remains, the earthwork remains of the historic core of Kirby Bellars, from both the medieval and post-medieval periods and other currently undefined earthworks.

Of the three Route Options, Route Option A is considered to have the potential to have the least impact on the archaeological remains around Kirby Bellars as it traverses the fewest distinct earthwork remains. Satellite imagery and visible earthworks identified on the site visit suggest Route Option A will potentially impact upon ridge and furrow earthworks, a former field boundary and a potential Holloway. Although the Route Option runs through an area identified as being within the historic core of Kirby Bellars and past the Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds, these earthworks suggest the Route is running through an area used for agriculture rather than an area of settlement containing houses or house plots.

Route Option C is considered to have the potential to have a greater impact upon the archaeological remains around Kirby Bellars than Route Option A, as evidence from satellite imagery and the site visit indicate that although the route primarily traverses areas of ridge and furrow, the northern section appears to cross raised earthworks forming areas of distinct rectangular platforms. It is possible these may represent former house plots that may date to the medieval period and are considered to be of greater archaeological importance than ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries.

Route Option B is considered to have the greatest potential to impact upon archaeological remains as it traverses a large section of earthworks which the LHER and satellite imagery indicate may be associated with house plots, areas of quarrying along with numerous other earthworks. Additionally, the Route Option traverses an area thought to have a high potential for Roman archaeological remains as evidenced by the presence of a potential settlement area identified during a geophysics survey.

If Route Option A is found to be unviable, it is recommended that Route Option C be selected as it is considered that Route Option B has the potential to impact upon the greatest scale of archaeological features, including those identified as a potential Roman settlement and the route of a potential Roman road.



It is also recommended that, as far as possible, the installation of the pipeline be carried out using direct drilling as this will have the least severe impact upon the above or below ground archaeological remains due to a smaller excavation footprint.

Prior to installation it is recommended that any upstanding earthworks at risk of impact be recorded at an appropriate scale, as laid out by Historic England.

If the pipeline is to be installed via direct drilling it is recommended that a watching brief be carried out during ground works in order to record any buried archaeological remains that may be encountered.

If the pipeline is to be installed via open cut trenching it is recommended that a programme of strip, map and record is carried out prior to the installation of the pipe in order to adequately identify and record any buried archaeological remains.

This assessment was unable to establish whether any of the hedgerows through which the Scheme passes could potentially be historically *Important* due to a lack of cartographic evidence. As such, it is recommended that should any hedgerows, or sections of hedgerows, be required to be removed that this be agreed in consultation with the planning archaeologist for Leicestershire.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the planning archaeologist for Leicestershire and with Historic England should Route Option A or B be selected due to their proximity to the Scheduled monument.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Severn Trent Water, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Andy Wilson in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Leicestershire County Council for supplying the Historic Environment Record data.

The report was researched, compiled and illustrated by Andrew Reid, with additional illustrations prepared by Karen Nichols. Alexandra Grassam and Lucy Dawson managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water (the Client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the area surrounding the settlement at Kirby Bellars, Leicestershire ('the Scheme'; **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 472025, 317634.

1.1.2 This study will inform proposals for the insertion of a new foul sewage pipeline by considering three options for its route.

1.2 The Scheme

1.2.1 The Scheme currently comprises three potential route options around the village of Kirby Bellars, Leicestershire located approximately 3.7 km west of the town of Melton Mowbray and 18.4 km north-east of the city of Leicester (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the Scheme is mapped as mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.2.3 As each route option traverses discrete sections of the landscape surrounding Kirby Bellars, their land use, topography and superficial geology will be described individually.

Option A (Plates 1-3)

1.2.4 This route is approximately 555 m in length and begins approximately 165 m east of the railway bridge on Main Street, Kirby Bellars at NGR 471928, 317954. The route runs in a general south-south-westerly direction before turning slightly to the south-east running for approximately 120 m before turning south-south-west again. The route ends approximately 35 m south-east of the junction of Priory View with the A607/Leicester Road at 471714, 317454.

1.2.5 The route begins at approximately 72 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and steadily rises to approximately 84 m aOD at its end. It runs through five fields of pasture or grass crossing four extant hedgerows.

1.2.6 The superficial geology of the route is mapped as deposits of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) at its northern extent and crossing deposits of Diamicton, and Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel).

Option B (Plates 4 & 5)

1.2.7 This route is approximately 1.1 km in length and begins approximately 165 m east of the railway bridge on Main Street, Kirby Bellars at NGR 471928, 317954. The route runs south for approximately 162 m before turning east. From here it runs for approximately



640 m before turning to the south-south-east and to the south after approximately 150 m. The route ends opposite the junction of Kirby Road with the A607/Leicester Road at NGR 472558, 317375.

1.2.8 The route begins at approximately 72 m aOD rising to approximately 74 m aOD where it turns to the east. From here the route drops slightly to approximately 71 m aOD before steadily rising to approximately 85 m aOD at its end. The route runs through four fields of pasture and one used for arable agriculture crossing one extant field boundary and three water courses.

1.2.9 The superficial geology of the route is mapped as deposits of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel), mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel, Diamicton and sand and gravel.

Option C (Plates 6 & 7)

1.2.10 This route is approximately 420 m in length and begins approximately 70 m south of the railway bridge on Main Street, Kirby Bellars at NGR 471765, 317931. The route runs to the west for approximately 55 m before turning to the south-south-west. The route then runs for approximately 132 m before turning south and ending approximately 100 m north-west of the junction of Main Street with the A607/Leicester Road at NGR 471552, 317610.

1.2.11 The route begins at approximately 75 m aOD rising steadily to approximately 86 m aOD. The route runs through three pasture fields crossing three extant field boundaries.

1.2.12 The superficial geology of the route is mapped as deposits of Diamicton and sands and gravel.

1.3 Scope of document

1.3.1 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 resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.3.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the 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.'

1.3.3 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).'

1.4 Aims

1.4.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*

- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 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.
- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 2.1.3 Although the current scheme is not subject to planning permission, industry best practice for permitted development works is based upon the same principles.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

- 2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

- 2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.*

- 2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

- 2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)*. The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.4 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4.1 National Planning Policy Framework 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.

- 2.4.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that 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.
- 2.4.3 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, in line with their significance; and*
 - *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.*
- 2.4.4 A selection of relevant excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.5 Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.5.1 On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource (Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/> Accessed on 10/07/2015). The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (ID: 18a), which expands upon NPPF Section 12.

2.6 Local planning policy

- 2.6.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of Melton Borough Council, which is currently in the consultation process of preparing a new Local Plan. Until such time, policies from the Melton Local Plan (adopted 1999) remain in effect ('Saved Policies').
- 2.6.2 The Local Plan forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.
- 2.6.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 500 m radius of the Scheme boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
- *Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
- *historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Record Office of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland; and*
- *relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Record Office of Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*

3.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources is included in the **References** section of this report (**Section 7**).

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 18th August 2016. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Assessment criteria- Significance

3.5.1 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.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Historic England in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 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; and
- **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.

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (2015a).

3.5.4 The relative significance of heritage assets was determined in general accordance with the schema laid out below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Generic schema for classifying the significance of heritage assets

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups
Negligible	Sites, features, structures or landscapes with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 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.

- 3.6.2 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.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 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 Wessex Archaeology 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.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the **References** section of this report (**Section 7**). The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HER entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Scheme

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets along any of the three route options comprising the Scheme.

Study Area

- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

Two Scheduled Monuments;

- **WA 16** The earthwork remains of the medieval Kirby Bellars Priory, located c.300 m north of Route Option C.
- **WA 30** The earthwork remains of a post medieval garden, medieval moat and five fishponds at Kirby Bellars, located c. 30 m to the south and c. 100 m to the north of Route Option B.

One Grade I Listed Building;

- **WA 15** The medieval Church of St Peter, located c. 290 m north of Route Option C.

Four Grade II Listed Buildings;

- **WA 14** The remains of a medieval cross, located c. 300 m north of Route Option C.

- **WA 21** A 17th century pigeoncote, located c. 200 m east of Route Option A
- **WA 22** An early 17th century farmhouse, located c. 135 m north of Route Option C
- **WA 24** An early 18th manor house located c. 320 m east of Route Option A

4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Grade II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

4.3.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation along any of the Scheme's three Route Options has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

4.3.2 The LHER contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.4** while a full list is included as **Appendix 4**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, LHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – 700 BC)

4.4.3 There is little recorded information relating to the Palaeolithic period within Leicestershire. The current resource is based upon distribution of artefacts, almost all of which have been found out of context (Knox 2006a).

4.4.4 The majority of information for the Mesolithic period in Leicestershire comprises material collected by systematic fieldwalking surveys, although limited excavations have found waterlogged landscapes and possible house ring ditches (Knox 2006b).

4.4.5 The earliest recorded heritage asset within the Study Area is the findspot of a Neolithic polished stone axe (**WA 1**) located approximately 500 m south-west of the southern extent of Route Option A. Evidence for the earliest Neolithic is often difficult to separate from that from the later Mesolithic period. Seventeen localities producing such evidence, all of which were found on underlying boulder clay, are known within Leicestershire, of which twelve contained late Mesolithic artefacts (Clay 2006). There are few Early Neolithic monuments within Leicestershire although several ploughed out long barrows, or long enclosures, and a single causewayed enclosure have been identified through archaeological research (ibid.).

- 4.4.6 Evidence for occupation in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in Leicestershire is greater than that for the Early Neolithic, with 25 occupation areas suggested from lithic scatters while ceremonial areas have been identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs including at least 250 ring-ditches (Clay 2006). Middle Bronze Age evidence is mainly in the form of metalwork, pottery and lithics with no settlement sites currently known, although burnt mounds have been recorded (*ibid.*).
- 4.4.7 There are no additional heritage assets recorded within the Study Area from the prehistoric period. The location of the Scheme close to the course of the River Wreake indicates there is a general potential for the presence of early prehistoric remains due to the importance of water courses during this time. This general potential is reinforced by the recorded superficial geological deposits within the Scheme which are indicative of a former riverine environment (British Geological Survey).
- 4.4.8 The presence of superficial deposits of alluvium, sands and gravels and mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sands and gravels in particular, increases the potential for early prehistoric remains to be encountered within these deposits, although these may be deeply stratified.
- Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*
- 4.4.9 The location of a small town (**WA 3**) is purported approximately 190 m south of Route Option A. A large quantity of Roman artefacts, including pottery, coins and brooches numbering around 700, indicate the presence of a substantial occupation site with several concentrations suggesting the presence of buildings. In addition to the significant number of Roman artefacts recovered at the site, at least 20 artefacts dating to the Iron Age were also recovered.
- 4.4.10 A geophysical survey, through which Route Option B runs, uncovered the location of a potential settlement site (**WA 2**) dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period which included enclosures, some of which suggest industrial settlement and trackways. The survey also identified the potential route of a known Roman road, Le Strete (**WA 7**), which is thought to have been the main route between Melton and Leicester and presumably ran through the small town south of Kirby Bellars (**WA 3**).
- 4.4.11 Liddle (2006a) notes that the small Roman towns within Leicestershire share certain similarities including their position close to road links; close to river crossings; that of the artefacts recovered many are coins and they often include evidence of a previous Iron Age settlement.
- 4.4.12 Excavations carried out within the church yard of the Church of St Peter (**WA 15**) located approximately 320 m north-north-west of the northern extent of Route Options A and B, have uncovered a circular depression containing small amounts of lead and tin (**WA 5**). The depression was cut by the church wall, although no *in situ* burning was identified. Also within the churchyard, several sherds of Roman pottery have been uncovered during the excavation of graves (**WA 8**).
- 4.4.13 In addition, several findspots of Roman artefacts have been recovered within the Study Area including a 2nd century disc brooch (**WA 6**) approximately 75 m north of Route Option B and two sherds of Roman pottery (**WA 4**), located approximately 70 m east of Route Option A.
- 4.4.14 Given the number of heritage assets identified within the Study Area dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British period, including the site of a potential settlement and Roman road through which Route Option B runs, the potential for encountering such remains is considered to be high.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.4.15 There are several heritage assets within the Study Area which trace their origins to the Anglo-Saxon period. The settlement is noted within the Domesday survey of 1086 (opendomesday.org) as having a quite large population which suggests the settlement had been founded sometime before the survey was undertaken. Fox (2013) suggests the settlement may have been established during the Anglo-Saxon period, but that its name Kirby, Chirchebi in the Domesday survey, indicates it may have been renamed by the Vikings as in Scandinavian the word means 'village with a church'.
- 4.4.16 Various Anglo-Saxon finds (**WA 13**), including early Saxon pottery, have been recovered approximately 450 m south-west of the southern end of Route Option A, and are suggestive of a settlement site. This site is in broadly the same location as the purported Roman town (**WA 3**) noted above. Such sites are important in understanding the transition of settlements after the Romans left in AD 410. Liddle (2006b) suggests Roman town sites had an enduring significance into the Anglo-Saxon period with many also tracing their origins to the Iron Age.
- 4.4.17 At the Church of St Peter (**WA 15**), located approximately 320 m north-north-west of the northern end of Route Options A and B, over 100 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery along with other contemporary artefacts were uncovered. Again, such a high concentration of artefacts suggests occupation during the Anglo-Saxon period in this area. Additionally, the recovery of Romano-British artefacts noted above (**WA 5 & 8**) highlights the potential for sustained occupation over a considerable period of time.
- 4.4.18 In addition to the two potential occupation areas, a number of artefacts dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been recovered within the Study Area which include a brooch (**WA 9**), a brown clay bead (**WA 10**) and a silver cut halfpenny (**WA 11**).
- 4.4.19 Given the presence of two potential settlement sites from the Anglo-Saxon period within the Study Area the potential for encountering similar remains is considered to be moderate.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 4.4.20 There is considerable activity within the Study Area dating the medieval period which includes two Scheduled Monuments. The Scheduled remains of Kirby Priory (**WA 16**) are recorded approximately 330 m north of the northern end of Route Options A and B. It was founded in 1316 initially as a chantry, becoming an Augustinian priory in 1359 and dissolved in 1536. The site is presently defined by well-preserved earthwork remains comprising a square moated site.
- 4.4.21 Fox (2013) challenges the location of the priory highlighting that documentary evidence clearly states that the chantry was located on the south side of the River Wreake as opposed to the northern side where the Scheduled area is located. He goes on to state that there is ... "no proof that the larger collegiate chapel was on a new site, nor that when the house became a priory in 1359 its geographical location was altered" (ibid.).
- 4.4.22 Fox's suggestion is that that priory is located within the Scheduled area noted by Historic England as 'Garden, Moat and Fishponds' (**WA 30**), discussed below, and that the remains Scheduled as the priory in fact represent that of one of two medieval manors in Kirby Bellars owned by John of Kirby in the late 13th century (Fox 2013).
- 4.4.23 The Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds (**WA 30**) are described as a medieval moat and fishponds which were later incorporated into a 17th century formal garden which was created for Erasmus de la Fontaine when he constructed Park Farm mansion (**WA 24**) in

the 1620s/1630s. The monument is divided into three separate areas with Route Option B running between two of the areas and Route Option A located approximately 90 m to the west of one of the areas.

- 4.4.24 Fox (2013) notes the moated site is almost certainly the second manor in Kirby Bellars which was owned by Roger Beler, who died in 1380. The moated site has two southward extensions which may have housed rooms, houses and offices that are mentioned in documentary evidence as having been within the moated area.
- 4.4.25 Two earthwork mounds lie within the Scheduled area recorded as post-medieval prospect mounds for viewing the formal gardens. However, Fox (ibid.) argues these mounds are potentially medieval in origin and may have been the sites of windmills which were incorporated into the later gardens along with the moat and the fishponds.
- 4.4.26 The fishponds, Fox (2013) argues, offer further evidence of the location of Kirby Priory within this Scheduled area as a description of the buildings made in 1536 notes the presence of a 'fysse chamber'.
- 4.4.27 The immediate area surrounding the Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds (**WA 30**) is recorded by the LHER as the remnants of former elements of the medieval village (**WA 22**). These extensive earthworks include hollow ways and village closes and form prominent features of the immediate landscape adjacent to the current village extent (**Plate 1**) through which Route Option B runs. These earthworks are included within the area defined as the historic village core (**WA 32**) and Fox (2013) suggests this represents the former extent of a secondary medieval village which included areas known as 'Easthorpe' and 'Westhorpe'.
- 4.4.28 Within the historic core of Kirby Bellars (**WA 32**) lies the Grade I Listed Church of St Peter (**WA 15**), located approximately 330 m north of the northern end of Route Options A and B. The church originally dates to the 13th century with additions in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, although the north aisle was demolished in 1690. Within the churchyard lies the Grade II Listed remains of a 14th century cross (**WA 14**). Excavations within the churchyard uncovered a probable lime kiln (**WA 18**), evidence of cob and timber buildings and over 350 sherds of medieval pottery.
- 4.4.29 Two trackways are noted within the Study Area. A medieval, or post-medieval, trackway (**WA 19**) visible on aerial photographs is located approximately 90 m south of the southern end of Route Option B while an undated cobbled surface (**WA 33**), located approximately 220 m north-west of the northern end of Route Options A and B, which may be a former route to the priory.
- 4.4.30 Other medieval artefacts found within the Study Area include blocks of medieval sandstone built into a garden wall (**WA 17**), located approximately 30 m north of the northern end of Route Option C, and metal objects including a 13th century pilgrim flask (**WA 31**) located approximately 70 m south of Route Option B.
- 4.4.31 As all three Route Options run through earthworks associated with the historic core of the village of Kirby Bellars with Options A and B running close to the Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds (**WA 30**) and through the secondary settlement area (**WA 22**) and Option C running through earthworks obvious on aerial photographs. As such, encountering medieval remains along any of the Routes is considered to be very high.

Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800), 19th Century (AD 1800 – 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – present day)

- 4.4.32 The population of Kirby Bellars seems to have begun to decrease after 1563 when the population was recorded as approximately 250 while by 1603 the adult population was 200 (Fox 2013). The lord of the manor, the Markham Family and Erasmus de la Fontaine were reprimanded for activities leading to depopulation with the latter demolishing the houses and buildings within the area of the now Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds (**WA 30**) in order to make way for the formal garden for his new house (**WA 24**).
- 4.4.33 The original Park Farm (**WA 24**), located approximately 340 m east of the southern end of Route Option A, was constructed in the 1620s/1630s likely using materials from the former priory (Fox 2013), although this was destroyed in a fire in 1645. The current building is Grade II Listed after having been rebuilt following the Civil War and was remodelled in the 19th century (ibid.).
- 4.4.34 There are two further listed buildings recorded within the Study Area dating to the post-medieval period. The Grade II Listed Manor House (**WA 22**), located approximately 215 m north-west of the northern end of Route Option A and B, is a farmhouse constructed in the early 17th century. A Grade II Listed Pigeoncote (**WA 21**), located approximately 260 m north-east of the southern end of Route Option A, was also constructed in the 17th century and is now used as a lambing pen.
- 4.4.35 Other heritage assets from the post-medieval period within the Study Area include a mid-16th to mid-17th century gold ring (**WA 23**), located approximately 330 m west of Route Option C and a number of other metal objects (**WA 31**), located approximately 70 m south of Route Option B.
- 4.4.36 By the late 18th and early 19th centuries demand for improved transport links was increasing due to the pressure of the building industrialisation of the country with three such heritage assets recorded within the Study Area. The turnpike road from Leicester to Melton Mowbray (**WA 25**) approximately follows the route of the current A607/Leicester Road at which all three Route Options end. The road is visible on Prior's 1777 map (**Figure 2**) and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (**Figure 3**). The turnpiking improved or realigned older roads allowing for the faster, easier and cheaper movement of people and goods with a small toll levied to certain traffic for its use (Whyte 1999, 274).
- 4.4.37 The Melton Mowbray Navigation (**WA 26**), located approximately 80 m north of the northern end of Route Options A and B, was constructed in 1797 and ran from a basin in Melton to the Leicester Navigation at Syston.
- 4.4.38 The canal network which was constructed in the late 18th and early 19th century markedly changed the British landscape and allowed for the much improved movement of goods and traffic, beyond that achieved by the turnpiking of the roads (Whyte 1999, 275). However, the most significant improvement in transport links and the change to the landscape was brought about through the establishment of the railway network in the mid-19th century. The route of the Midland Railway, Syston to Peterborough branch line (**WA 28**) runs approximately 10 m north of the northern end of Route Options A and B. The line was between 1846 and 1848 between Stamford and Peterborough with Asfordby Railway Station (**WA 29**), located approximately 465 m north-west of Route Option C, constructed at the same time. The station was closed in 1951.
- 4.4.39 Modern cartographic evidence indicates that little has changed within the Study Area in the 20th century save for the removal of old field boundaries and the separation of fields with new boundaries (**Figures 3 and 4**). It is possible some of the remaining field

boundaries, particularly those through which Route Option C runs may be historic although a lack of early cartographic evidence precludes any definitive assessment to be made at this point.

Undated

- 4.4.40 A single undated feature is recorded within the Study Area, an earthwork bank (**WA 34**), located approximately 50 m south of the which forms a headland in the medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks which may have earlier origins.

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the Study Area is held by the LHER which records the majority of the Scheme as passing through enclosed land with small sections passing through areas characterised as settlement.
- 4.5.2 Route Option A mainly runs through an area of planned enclosure laid down during the 18th and 19th centuries through parliamentary or private act. A very small section runs through an area of pre-1880s settlement with detached dwellings before ending within an area characterised as Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational.
- 4.5.3 Route Option B mainly runs through large fields which have obtained their character relatively recently during the late 19th and 20th centuries through the amalgamation of smaller fields. The remainder of the route runs through areas of planned enclosure which were laid down during the 18th and 19th centuries through parliamentary or private act.
- 4.5.4 The HLC of Route Option C is primarily one of planned enclosure laid down during the 18th and 19th centuries through parliamentary or private act. A small section of the northern end is recorded as being within pre-1880s settlement with detached dwellings.
- 4.5.5 Due to a lack of historic cartographic evidence, it has not been possible to establish whether mature hedgerows within and at the edges of the Site may fulfil the criteria for being considered historically *Important* as defined under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* (as amended in 2002).

4.6 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.6.1 The well-preserved earthwork remains of the former extent of the medieval village of Kirby Bellars including the former priory and manor houses which lie along each of the three Route Options are indicative of the area having remained undisturbed for some time. From satellite imagery it appears only the end of Route Option C has been disturbed by any ploughing, although a geophysical survey in this area suggests remains may still be well preserved.
- 4.6.2 The installation of drainage systems may also have caused localised disturbance, although this is unlikely to have significantly diminished the archaeological potential of the Site.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL EFFECTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts. The following predictions as to the potential effects of the

proposed development are based upon draft design proposals. As a result, the statements presented below should be regarded as provisional.

5.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

5.2.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the historic environment resource within the Site and its vicinity, which could be physically affected by the development proposals, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.

5.2.2 Entries in the table are assigned a '*Potential*' rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment. '*Potential*' is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High:** *Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved;*
- **Moderate:** *Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised;*
- **Low:** *Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised; and*
- **Unknown:** *Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.*

5.2.3 The relative '*Significance*' of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.



Table 2: Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site

Potential	Period and Description		Significance	Previous impacts
High	Iron Age/Romano-British	There are several heritage assets within the Study Area which trace their origins to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. These include two possible settlement areas and the potential route of a Roman road identified through concentrations of material culture and anomalies visible on geophysical surveys. The location and characteristics of the potential settlement areas at Kirby Bellars is consistent with other small Roman towns within Leicestershire and given the location of the Scheme there is a high likelihood of encountering similar remains, particularly along Route Option B.	High	Limited impact along any of the Route Options aside from ploughing at the eastern extent of Route Option B
	Medieval	The Scheme runs through a vast area of earthworks associated with the former extent of the medieval village of Kirby Bellars which includes the Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds associated with one of the villages' medieval manors. Both Route Option A and Route Option B run close to the Scheduled monument with Route Option B running between two of the three designated areas. It has been suggested that the of the former medieval priory, currently a Scheduled monument to the north of the Scheme, was actually located within the area of the earthworks through which Route Option B runs. Each of the Route Options runs through earthworks visible on satellite imagery associated with the former medieval village resulting in a very high likelihood of encountering remains from this period.	High	The area around the Scheme is very well preserved and seemingly unimpacted
	Post-medieval and 19th century	<p>The Scheme runs through the area defined by the LHER as the historic core of the village of Kirby Bellars which shrunk considerably during the post-medieval period due to the removal of dwellings by Erasmus de la Fontaine in order to create the landscape park for his Manor House. Elements of this landscape park are recorded within the Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds, although the provenance of these has been questioned. The earthworks through which all of the Route Options run through earthworks within the core of the post-medieval settlement and as such there is a high likelihood of encountering remains from this period.</p> <p>Although the heritage assets from 19th century within the Study Area are associated with the railway which runs to the north of all three Route Options the area has remained occupied throughout the 19th century, as such there is a high likelihood of encountering remains from this period.</p>	High if connected to the 17th century landscape park, otherwise Moderate	Very well preserved and seemingly unimpacted



Moderate	Anglo-Saxon	The village of Kirby Bellars was likely established during this period given the provenance of its name. In addition, the recovery of numerous Anglo-Saxon artefacts within the Study area indicates the presence of a settlement, potentially around the current Church of St Peter and to the south-west of the current settlement. The likelihood of encountering remains from this period is considered to be moderate as there are no definitively recorded heritage assets present along any of the Route Options.	High	Unknown
Unknown	Other prehistoric periods	There are few remains within the Study Area dating to other prehistoric periods, aside from the Iron Age. The recovery of a single Neolithic artefact likely <i>ex situ</i> coupled with the presence of superficial geological deposits including alluvium and sands and gravels, some of which date to the mid-Pleistocene, leads to general potential for the presence earlier prehistoric remains although this potential is currently unknown.	Unknown	Unknown, although likely to be deeply stratified



5.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

5.3.1 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the implementation of the proposed Scheme.

Archaeological remains

5.3.2 The implementation of the proposed pipeline is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *excavation of launch/reception pits for drilled pipeline; and*
- *groundworks for the construction of a works compound, location currently unknown;*
OR
- *topsoil stripping within the pipeline easement;*
- *excavation of pipeline trench; and*
- *groundworks for the construction of a works compound, location currently unknown.*

5.3.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any earthworks associated with extant archaeological features and to buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

5.3.4 Any adverse impact to the archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

Historic Landscape Character

5.3.5 The addition of a new pipeline within the Study Area is unlikely to cause any significant impact on the HLC of the area as the effects of the Scheme will be temporary and returned to its current character once the Scheme has been completed.

5.3.6 This assessment has been unable to establish whether any of the hedgerows along any of the Route Options could be considered to be historically *important* due to a lack of detailed pre-1850s cartographic evidence available for the Study Area.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General

6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

Archaeological remains

6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of above ground and buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to potential a Romano-British settlement site, potential Anglo-Saxon remains, the earthwork remains of the historic core of Kirby Bellars, from both the medieval and post-medieval periods and other currently undefined earthworks.

- 6.1.3 This archaeological interest has been established due to the presence of upstanding earthwork remains, including those now Scheduled, and from previous archaeological investigations carried out adjacent to Route Option B.
- 6.1.4 Of the three Route Options, Route Option A is considered to have the potential to have the least impact on the archaeological remains around Kirby Bellars as it traverses the fewest distinct earthwork remains. Satellite imagery and visible earthworks identified on the site visit suggest Route Option A will potentially impact upon ridge and furrow earthworks, a former field boundary and a potential Holloway (**Plate 8**). Although the Route Option runs through an area identified as being within the historic core of Kirby Bellars and past the Scheduled Garden, Moat and Fishponds, these earthworks suggest the Route is running through an area used for agriculture on the immediate periphery of rather than within an area of settlement containing houses or house plots.
- 6.1.5 Route Option C is considered to have the potential to have a greater impact upon the archaeological remains around Kirby Bellars than Route Option A as evidence from satellite imagery and the site visit indicate that although the route primarily traverses areas of ridge and furrow, the northern section appears to cross raised earthworks forming areas of distinct rectangular platforms (**Plates 9 & 10**). It is possible these may represent former house plots that may date to the medieval period and are considered to be of greater archaeological importance than ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries.
- 6.1.6 Route Option C is considered to have the greatest potential to impact upon archaeological remains as it traverses a large section of earthworks which the LHER and satellite imagery indicate may be associated with house plots, areas of quarrying along with numerous other earthworks (**Plates 11 & 12**). Additionally, the Route Option traverses an area thought to have a high potential for Roman archaeological remains as evidenced by the presence of a potential settlement area identified during a geophysics survey.
- 6.1.7 Any adverse impact to above ground and buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.1.8 The addition of a new pipeline within the Study Area is unlikely to cause any significant impact on the HLC of the area as the effects of the Scheme will be temporary and returned to its current character once the Scheme has been completed.

6.2 Recommendations

Archaeological remains

- 6.2.1 Information from the LHER, satellite imagery and the site visit confirms the presence of above ground archaeological remains along each of the Route Options. As such it is likely that additional investigations may be required by the planning archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.
- 6.2.2 It is recommended that Route Option A be selected as it is considered this route will impact least upon the upstanding earthwork remains and any potentially buried archaeological remains.



- 6.2.3 If Route Option A is found to be unviable, it is recommended that Route Option C be selected as it is considered that Route Option B has the potential to impact upon the greatest scale of archaeological features, including those identified as a potential Roman settlement and the route of a potential Roman road.
- 6.2.4 It is also recommended that, as far as possible, the installation of the pipeline be carried out using direct drilling as this will have the least severe impact upon the above or below ground archaeological remains due to a smaller excavation footprint.
- 6.2.5 Prior to installation it is recommended that any upstanding earthworks at risk of impact be recorded at an appropriate scale, as laid out by Historic England (2015b).
- 6.2.6 If the pipeline is to be installed via direct drilling it is recommended that a watching brief be carried out during ground works in order to record any buried archaeological remains that may be encountered.
- 6.2.7 If the pipeline is to be installed via open cut trenching it is recommended that a programme of strip, map and record be carried out prior to the installation of the pipe in order to adequately identify and record any buried archaeological remains.
- 6.2.8 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the planning archaeologist for Leicestershire and with Historic England should Route Option A or B be selected due to their proximity to the Scheduled monument.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.2.9 This assessment was unable to establish whether any of the hedgerows through which the Scheme passes could potentially be historically *Important* due to a lack of cartographic evidence. As such, it is recommended that should any hedgerows, or sections of hedgerows, be required to be removed that this be agreed in consultation with the planning archaeologist for Leicestershire.

7 REFERENCES

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7.2 Historic environment record

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER)

7.3 Cartographic and documentary sources

Speed's 1610 Map of Leicestershire

Prior's 1777 Map of Leicestershire

1903 Ordnance Survey Map

1993 Ordnance Survey Map

7.4 Online resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://opendomesday.org/>

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

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

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

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

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

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	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).
Historic environment	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.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	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.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

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

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day



8.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and the Garden History Society are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Available at: http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/ (Accessed on 18/12/2015)	
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.
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.
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. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
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.
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
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.
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. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.



Local Planning Policy

Melton Local Plan (1999) Available at: http://www.melton.gov.uk/info/1004/planning_policy/446/melton_local_plan_1999 (Accessed on 12/08/2016)		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
BE10	Built Environment and Conservation	Development will not be permitted if it fails to preserve the archaeological value and interest of nationally important archaeological remains or their settings, whether scheduled or not.
BE11	Built Environment and Conservation	Planning permission will only be granted for development which would have a detrimental effect on archaeological remains of county or district significance if the importance of the development outweighs the local value of the remains. If planning permission is given for development which would affect remains of county or district significance, conditions will be imposed to ensure that the remains are properly recorded and evaluated and, where practicable, preserved.



8.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer

WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
1		MLE7335	Neolithic axe found south-east of Kirby Bellars	The findspot of a Neolithic polished stone axe		Neolithic	471281	317203
2		MLE20122	Iron Age/Roman site, east of Kirby Bellars	A geophysical survey uncovered a potential Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site with anomalies consistent with trackways, enclosures and ditches indicating industrial settlement.		Iron Age/Romano-British	472677	317804
3		MLE8840	Iron Age/Roman site south of Kirby Bellars	A large quantity of Roman material, including pottery, coins, brooches etc recovered indicates the potential presence of a small Roman town. A smaller number of Iron Age finds have also been recovered		Iron Age/Romano-British	471060	316996
4		MLE7988	Roman pottery from north-west of Kirby Park	The findspot of two sherds of Roman pottery		Romano-British	471846	317647



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
5		MLE3747	Possible Roman/Saxon metal working site, St. Peter's Church, Kirby Bellars	Archaeological excavations in 1965 uncovered a circular depression containing splashes of lead and tin to a total weight of 4lb. The north wall of the church cut the depression and there was no sign of in situ burning		Romano-British	471793	318248
6		MLE7987	Roman brooch from north of Kirby Park	The findspot of a Roman disc Brooch, possibly dating to the 2nd century AD		Romano-British	472148	317831
7		MLE8839	Le Strete, Roman road	The probable route of the Roman road, Le Strete. In 1396, the main road from Melton to Leicester was called 'Le Strete'. It is also mentioned in the 1612 Glebe Terrier (the King's highway called 'the Streete'). 'Street' names normally refer to Roman roads. It is presumably a continuation of Sawgate/Kirby Lane. It is presumed the road went through a small Roman town to the south-west of Kirby Bellars while a geophysical survey suggested the possible route of the road to the east of Kirby Bellars		Romano-British	467198	315784



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
8		MLE7986	Roman finds from St. Peter's Church, Kirby Bellars	Various sherds of Roman pottery have been found in the churchyard during excavations. These suggest some sort of activity in the vicinity		Romano-British	471804	318258
9		MLE6202	Anglo-Saxon brooch found east of Kirby Park	The findspot of an Anglo-Saxon brooch of a small cross patee derivative type		Anglo-Saxon	472446	317452
10		MLE6200	Anglo-Saxon bead found Between Kirby Bellars Church & Kirby Park Farm	The findspot of an Anglo-Saxon brown clay bead		Anglo-Saxon	471852	317626
11		MLE21293	Late Anglo-Saxon coin from east of Kirby Bellars	The findspot of a silver cut halfpenny		Anglo-Saxon	472700	317700
12		MLE3743	Anglo-Saxon remains, St. Peter's Church, Kirby Bellars	Over 100 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery along with a loomweight and small-long brooch were recovered during excavations in the churchyard. These finds suggest occupation in the vicinity		Anglo-Saxon	471804	318258
13		MLE8842	Anglo-Saxon site south of Kirby Bellars	The location of various Anglo-Saxon finds including spindle whorls, strap fittings, a girdle hanger, mount and tweezers in addition to early Anglo-Saxon pottery suggesting occupation in the area		Anglo-Saxon	471003	316958



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
14	1075138	MLE11638	Remains Of Cross 7 Metres South East Of Church Of St Peter	The remains of a 14th century cross	Grade II Listed Building	Medieval	471784	318218
15	1261717	MLE11637	Church Of St Peter	The parish church of Kirby Bellars originally dating to the 13th century with 14th, 15th and 16th century additions. The north aisle was demolished in 1690 but was restored in the late 18th and early 19th century	Grade I Listed Building	Medieval	471789	318239



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
16	1009285	MLE3754/MLE3751/MLE3752	Kirby Bellars Priory	<p>The earthwork remains of the Kirby Bellars Augustinian Priory. The priory of Kirby Bellars was founded as a chantry in 1316, becoming an Augustinian priory in 1359. The priory church was a separate chapel having the same dedication as the church to the south. By 1440 the priory possessed a chapter house. The religious house was dissolved in 1534. The earthworks comprise a dry square moated site with connecting channels for a water management system. Surrounding the moat is a ditch about 3 m wide with an inner bank of up to 1 m high, the bank extends northwards for approximately 25 m while to the south of the enclosure two banks flanking two ditches of similar dimensions run for approximately 50 m</p>	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	471751	318390



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
17		MLE6201	Medieval stonework from Main Street, Kirby Bellars	A block of sandstone carved with a fragment of pre-conquest interlaced ornament was found built into the garden wall. On the north side was a medieval moulded stone and on the south a stone with a scroll on the end. These were likely originally from a church		Medieval	471781	317956
18		MLE3746	Medieval remains, St. Peter's Church, Kirby Bellars	A basin-shaped feature, probably a lime kiln related to the church, and traces of cob and timber buildings were noted during trial trenching. Over 350 sherds of medieval pottery have also been found in the churchyard		Medieval	471804	318258
19		MLE3755	Medieval/post-medieval trackway east of Kirby Park, Kirby Bellars	A trackway noted during ploughing and visible on aerial photographs		Medieval	472556	317284
20		MLE3765	Medieval village earthworks north of Kirby Park	Village earthworks including a hollow way with old village closes aligned onto it		Medieval	472032	317774
21	1075136	MLE11634	Pigeoncote 150 Metres North West Of Kirby Park Farmhouse	A 17th century pigeoncote now used as lambing pens	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	471954	317564
22	1360880	MLE11636	Manor House	An early 17th century farmhouse with 19th and 20th century additions	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	471748	318064



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
23		MLE16614	Post-medieval ring found south of White Lodge	A mid-16th to mid-17th century gold posy ring with a chequerboard pattern (some black and white enamel remains). The inscription inside reads, "x HOPE IS x MI x HELPE"		Post-medieval	471350	317950
24	1253578	MLE3756	Park Farm/Kirby Park Farmhouse	The site of Park Farm mansion built in the late 1620s and 1630s. The current farm has a datestone of 1629 which may have come from the original building which was largely destroyed by fire in 1645. It has been suggested that the nearby "Manor" is the mansion remodelled although this building is described as being early 18th century in date	Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval	472049	317438
25		MLE21272	Turnpike Road, Melton Mowbray to Leicester	The northern part of a turnpike road running from Melton Mowbray to Barkby, then Leicester, then on to Lutterworth. The 1777 (Prior) map seems to show the turnpike running through Frisby on the Wreake, though the 1826 (Greenwood) and late C19th OS maps show it running to the south of the village of Kirby Bellars		Post-medieval	465905	314900



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
26		MLE16302	Melton Mowbray Navigation	A derelict navigation constructed in 1797 which ran from its basin in Melton at Burton Street to the Leicester Navigation at Syston. The navigation was closed in 1877		Post-medieval	467541	317668
27		MLE3764	Site of former post-medieval prospect mound, Main Road/Gaddesby Lane	A possible prospect mound associated with the 17th century formal garden		Post-medieval	471662	317519
28		MLE16080	Midland Railway, Syston to Peterborough	A railway line built for Midland Railway between 1846 and 1848 to link Stamford and Peterborough		19th century	484643	315530
29		MLE19459	Site of Asfordby Railway Station	Site of the railway station on the Midland Railway, opened in 1846 and closed in 1951		19th century	471274	318156



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
30	1010304	MLE8835/M LE16441/M LE8849/ML E17342/ML E8931/MLE 3759/MLE8 834/MLE37 61/MLE376 6	Garden, moat and five fishponds at Kirby Bellars	A medieval moat and fishponds which were later incorporated into a 17th century formal garden. The moated site is mentioned in medieval documents which describes the hall and many associated buildings within the moat and without. The medieval house was replaced by the present one in a different location between 1604 and 1672 when the formal gardens were created. The monument is divided into three separate areas the first of which comprises the medieval moated site, the ditch of which measures 15 m wide and 2 m deep and contains a stone entrance causeway. Also within this area lie the 17th century formal garden earthworks which comprise a series of banks, rectangular fishponds and two prospect mounds with a terraced walkway to the south. The second area lies to the west of the first and comprises a series of three fishponds while the third area lies 1550 m to the north and contains a water-filled pond.	Scheduled Monument	Multi-period	472011	317600



WA No	NHLE No	HER No	Name	Description	Designation	Period	Easting	Northing
31		MLE6830	Medieval and post-medieval finds from north-east of Kirby Park	A number of metal objects found during metal detecting which include a 13th century pilgrim flask, two decorative mounts, a spindle whorl, buckles and a token.		Multi-period	472416	317629
32		MLE10616	Historic settlement core of Kirby Bellars	The medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of Kirby Bellars		Multi-period	471970	317917
33		MLE9397	Undated road surface, Main Street	The surface of an earlier road which may have served the Augustinian priory found during a watching brief		Undated	471755	318099
34		MLE3748	Earthwork bank, south-east of Kirby Park	A sinuous bank forming a headland in the ridge and furrow, but perhaps of earlier origins, was noted on an aerial photographs		Undated	472586	317154

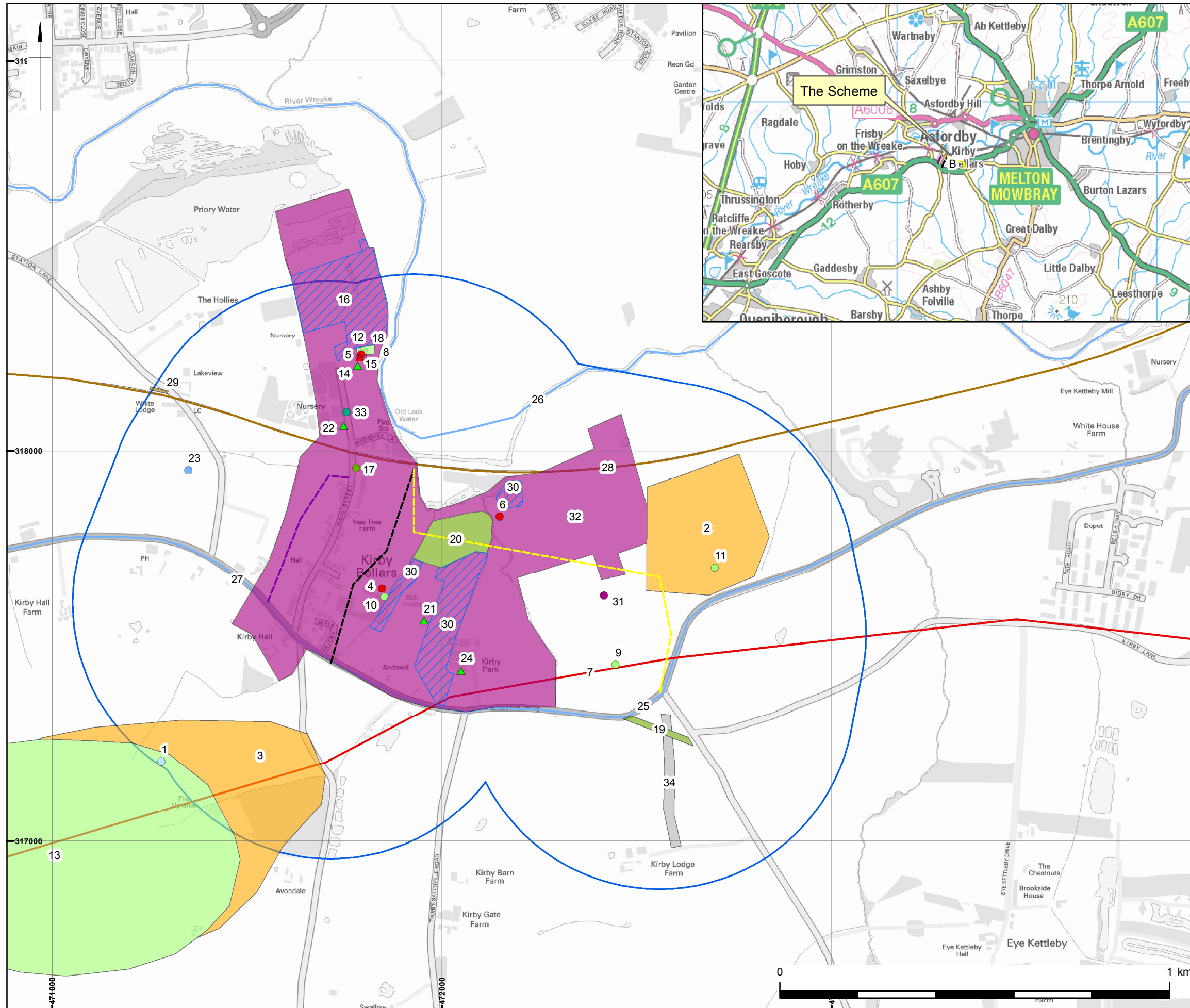


8.4 Appendix 4: Archaeological investigations within the Study Area

Event ID	Name	Type	Results
ELE6625	2000 desk-based assessment of land to the south and west of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire	Desk-based assessment	N/A
ELE6626	1998 desk-based assessment and aerial photographic assessment: Land to the south and west of Melton Mowbray	Desk-based assessment	N/A
ELE6627	1998 geophysical survey, Melton Mowbray	Geophysical survey	Scanning indicated a quiet level of magnetic response throughout the majority of the survey areas. However, a high level of fluctuation in magnetic signal was observed whilst surveying within the disused airfield and to the south of Ashfordby Road. A total of thirty areas were targeted for detailed gradiometry based on the results of the scanning. Two clear concentrations of archaeological type anomalies have been located, each of which indicates former settlement and possible small-scale industrial activity. A number of linear ditch and pit type anomalies have been noted elsewhere, although an archaeological interpretation for these is tentative.
ELE6628	Geophysical survey report: Kettleby Magna, Leicestershire	Geophysical survey	Scanning indicated a quiet level of magnetic response throughout the majority of the survey blocks, while noting a number of areas of potential archaeological interest. A total of four areas were targeted for detailed gradiometry based on the results of the scanning. A multitude of ditch and pit type responses recorded to the south of the River Wreake may be of interest, although no clear archaeological pattern is visible in the data. A number of linear ditch and pit type anomalies have been noted elsewhere, although an archaeological interpretation for these is tentative.



Event ID	Name	Type	Results
ELE7656	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Melton Mowbray Solar Farm, Leicester Road, Kirby Bellars	Desk-based assessment	N/A
ELE6314	A desk-based archaeological assessment of land at Main Road, Kirby Bellars, Leicestershire	Desk-based assessment	N/A
ELE7988	Geophysical survey at Kirby Bellars	Geophysical Survey	Interim geophysical results for a survey undertaken in March 2011. The results provide evidence for the continuation of the Roman Road, evidence for settlement to the west of the site, possible quarrying in the southeast of the site and ridge and furrow cultivation throughout the area.
ELE5727	An archaeological watching brief during water main renewal at Frisby on the Wreake Leicestershire.	Watching brief	An archaeological watching brief during the laying of new water mains along Great Lane, Frisby on the Wreake, showed no evidence of archaeological deposits and no archaeological material was recovered.
ELE6319	An archaeological watching brief: Kirby Bellars STW mains renewal, Kirby Bellars, Leicestershire	Watching brief	A five metre wide band of topsoil was partially stripped along the length of the pipeline to an approximate depth of 0.1 to 0.15 m to reveal, in places, pale orange-brown silty clay subsoil. Within this a 0.3m wide x 1.0m deep trench was excavated into the natural substratum of orange-brown sandy silty clay. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.
ELE5728	An archaeological watching brief during water mains renewals at Frisby on the Wreake and Kirby Bellars in Leicestershire	Watching brief	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS. The work was carried out during water mains renewal in the villages of Frisby on the Wreake and Kirby Bellars. Evidence for earlier cobbled surfaces was revealed.



Route Options

- A
- B
- C
- Study Area

Designated Heritage Assets

- Scheduled monument
- I
- II

Undesignated heritage assets by period

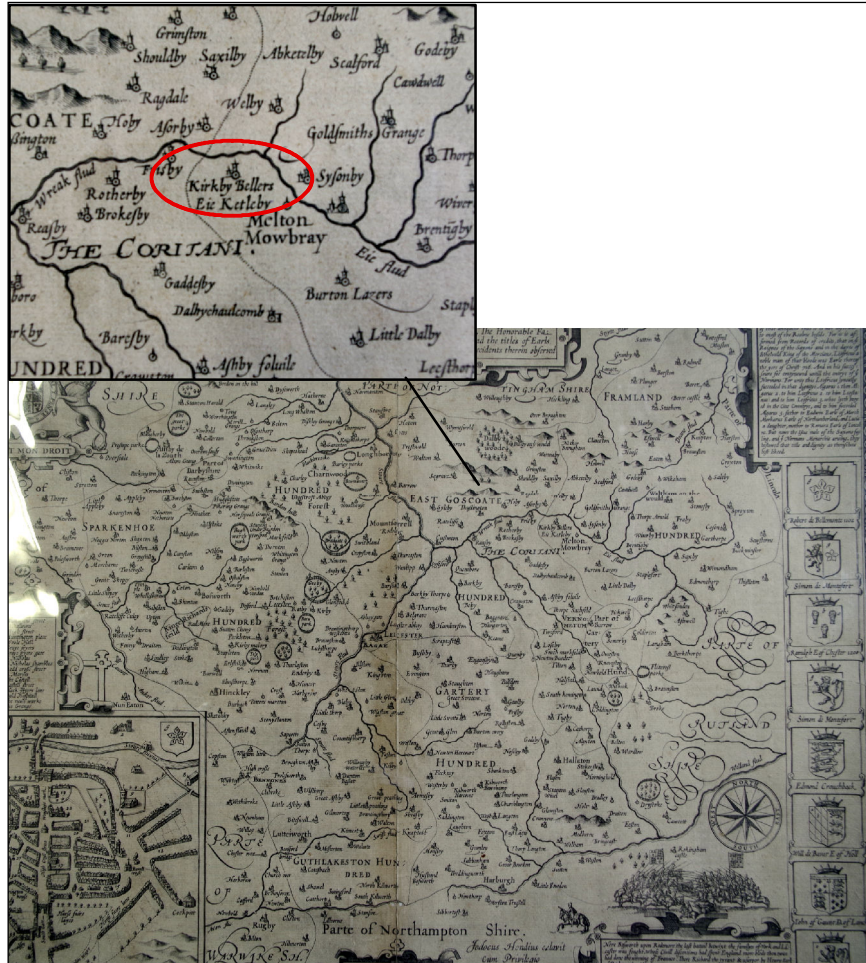
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- Iron Age/Romano-British
- Romano-British
- Anglo-Saxon
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- 19th century
- Undated
- Multi-period

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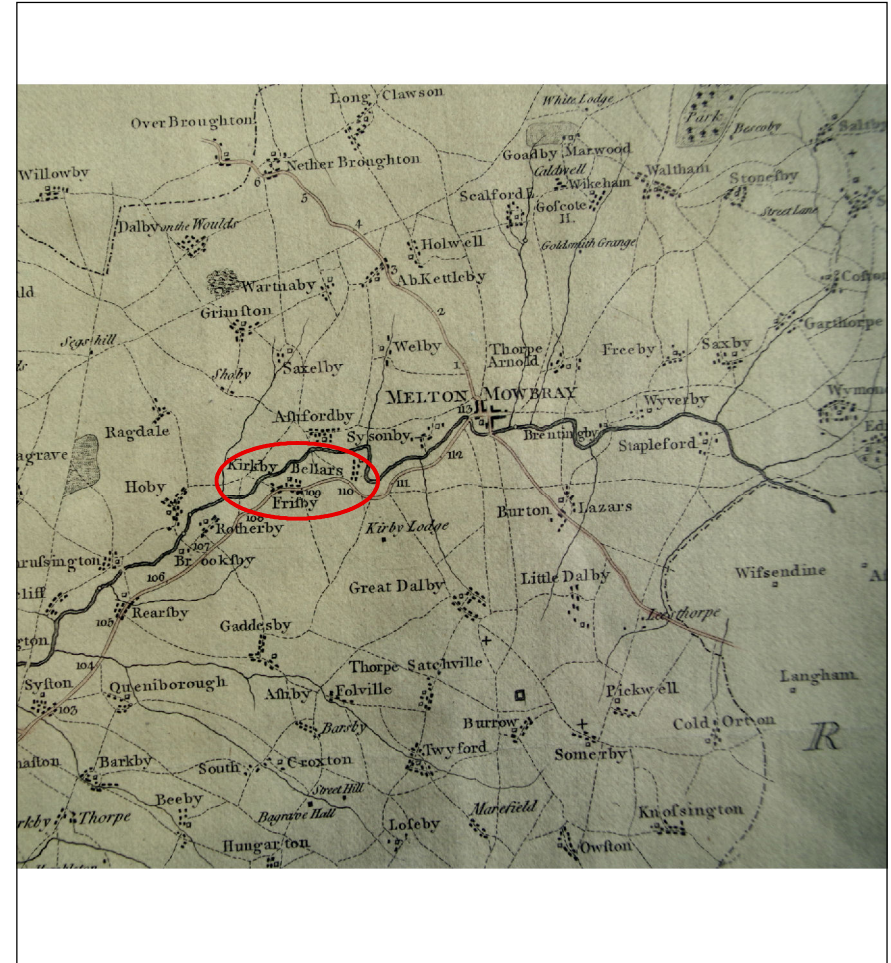
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Scheme location, Study Area and known heritage assets (based on LHER, HE and other sources)

Figure 1



A: Speed's Map of Leicestershire 1610



B: Prior's Map of Leicestershire 1777



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Route Options
Route Options

--- A
--- B
--- C

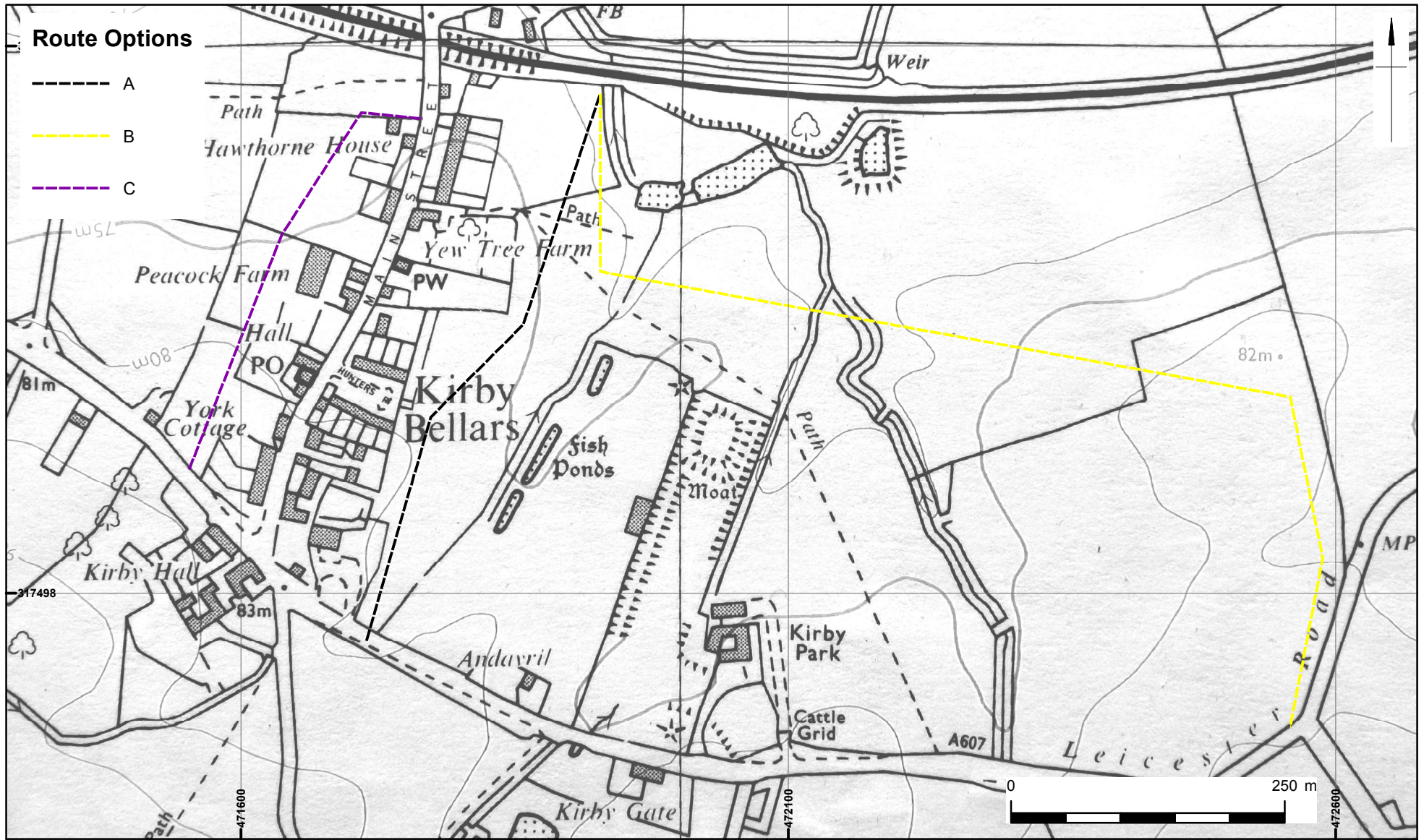


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1903 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 3



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Plate 1: View across the northern section of Route Option A, from the south



Plate 2: View across Route Option A, from the north


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Plate 3: View across the southern section of Route Option A, from the north-east



Plate 4: View across Route Option B, from the west


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Plate 5: View across Route Option B through the ploughed field at its south-eastern end, from the south



Plate 6: View across the northern section of Route Option C, from the north


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Plate 7: View across the southern section of Route Option C, from the north



Plate 8: Visible earthworks along Route Option A, view from the west


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Plate 9: Example of platform earthworks along Route Option C, view from the south



Plate 10: Example of platform earthworks along Route Option C, view from the west



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Plate 11: View of earthworks across Route Option B, from the west



Plate 12: Example of scale of quarrying earthworks along Route Option B, from the north

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FS 606559

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