University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Lower Grange Farm, London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire, (SK 489 094)

Leon Hunt



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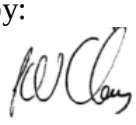
for:

Jelson Ltd

Checked by:

Signed:  **Date**: 08/04/2010

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An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Lower Grange Farm, London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire, (SK 489 094)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Jelson Ltd in advance of proposed re-development of land at Lower Grange Farm, London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire (SK 489 094).

The proposed development would include the construction of up to 112 new homes, with new access roads, services, a small village green and playing area.

The site currently consists of a farm, with buildings from various periods, surrounded by agricultural land. The farmhouse and some of the outbuildings will be retained.

The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that there are few known archaeological sites in the area and the site lies outside of the medieval village core of Markfield. The most significant site is a possible Roman occupation site, which lies 900m south-west of Lower Grange Farm (HER Ref: ***MLE2945****). However the area has not been subject to any earlier survey and remains may be undetected.*

On present information, therefore, there is low to moderate potential for archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area.

The modern farm buildings are of little architectural interest, however, the earlier 19th century farm buildings may be of some merit and would possibly require further assessment or recording prior to any demolition of conversion.

Introduction

This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at land at Lower Grange Farm, London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire, (NGR: SK 489 094). The assessment was commissioned by GVA Grimley on behalf of Jelson Ltd from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed re-development of the site, which is currently occupied by a farm and agricultural land.

The proposed development would include the construction of up to 112 new homes, with access roads and services, plus a small village green incorporating a playground.

The site lies outside the medieval village core of Markfield and there are few known archaeological sites in the vicinity.

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Aims and Methods

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the extent, character, date, integrity and state of preservation of archaeological deposits present within the development area. The assessment takes into account all previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact future development will have on the archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above information has been gathered, assist in providing an informed planning decision as to whether further stages of work are necessary.

All work follows the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments.*

Methodology

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (HER), Leicestershire County Council).
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland
- Geological maps (ULAS Reference Library)
- Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library and University of Leicester Library).



Figure 1: Site location

Reproduced from the Landranger 140 Leicester area 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495

A site visit was undertaken on 30th March 2010 to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Markfield lies around 10km (6 Miles) from Leicester in the Hinckley and Bosworth District of Leicestershire (Figure 1). Lower Grange Farm lies on the southern side of London Road, Markfield, around 0.5km south of the centre of the village (Figure 2).

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology of this area consists mainly of Glacial Till overlying Marlstone with bands of sandstone. (Geological Survey of England and Wales, Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 155).

The site consists of agricultural land, mainly used for grazing livestock. Lower Grange Farm itself lies at the centre of the site and consists of a number of farm buildings from a variety of periods.

The site consists of 4.26 hectares and lies at a height of approximately 170m OD. The site is mainly flat, with a fall to the south and east to a watercourse.

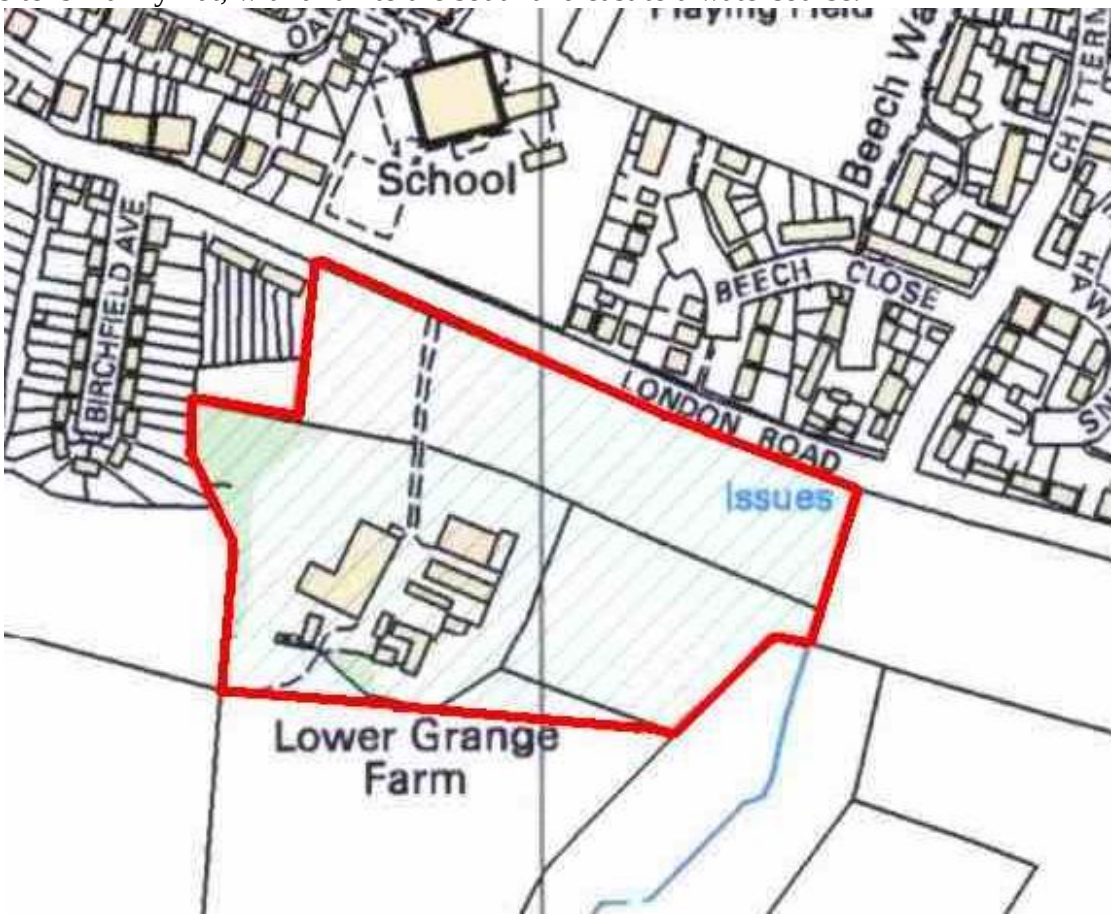

Figure 2: Location plan for Lower Grange Farm, provided by developer

Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

Markfield is Anglo-Saxon in origin and appears in the Domesday Book as 'Merchenefeld'. The place-name is from the Old English for 'open land of the Mercians'. Mercia is the ancient name for the Midlands and most likely derived from the Anglo-Saxon for 'border folk', a reference to the Anglo-Saxon Midlands' border with Celtic Wales.

Prior to the Norman Conquest the land at Markfield was owned by an Anglo-Saxon called Ulf. After the Conquest the land was given to Hugh de Grentmesnil, a Norman general at the Battle of Hastings and afterwards a great landowner in Leicestershire. The Domesday Book records that the land at Markfield was worth ten shillings under Hugh.

By 1270 the land had passed to Roger de Quincy and on his death passed to his daughters and was therefore divided into the hands of the de Holland, Beaumont and the de Seagrave families, although by the 15th century the Beaumonts had been stripped of their land due to treason.

The land later passed by marriage to the Earls of Huntingdon. It still belonged to their descendants in the 19th century (VCH 1811).

Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (HER) shows that there are no known archaeological sites within the proposed development area itself.

It also shows few in the vicinity and those nearby are mainly contained within the medieval core of Markfield (HER No. **MLE5940**). The site itself lies to the south-east of the main core of the village.

Known archaeological sites are summarised below and a full list is contained within the Appendix and on Figure 7.

Prehistoric

There are no known archaeological sites of a prehistoric date in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

Roman

There are two sites of Romano-British date nearby. Two Roman roof tiles were found in a known quarry (see below) around 700m east south-east of the site (**MLE8338**). A large amount of pottery and some kiln bars of Roman date were discovered during field-walking around 900m south-west of the site, suggesting an occupation site (**MLE2945**).

Anglo-Saxon-Medieval

The medieval core of the village has been deduced from early maps (**MLE5940**).

A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found at a site to the south-east of Markfield Lodge, around 700m south-west of the site (**MLE6184**). The 12th century Church of St. Michael lies around 500m to the north-west (**MLE11696**). The remains of medieval fishponds lie around 200m north-west of the site (**MLE2943**).

The medieval deer park of Groby Park, lies around 600m east of the site (**MLE2754** & **MLE2779**). Within the park lies a stone quarry said to be used to build Kirby Muxloe castle. It was disused after 1484, although Roman tile found there may suggest its use in earlier periods.

Post-medieval

All the other listed sites in the vicinity refer to post-medieval buildings and are not particularly relevant to this assessment. These include the early 19th century church gateposts (**MLE11697**) and the late 18th century rectory (**MLE11698**).

Cartographic Evidence



Figure 3: Detail of 1847 map of Markfield, with assessment area highlighted. Scale Unknown

The earliest map available for the area is the 1847 parish map (Figure 3). This shows the assessment as lying within an unenclosed field to the north of what is now (Upper) Grange Farm.

The next available map, and the first to show the assessment area properly is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, sheet number XXIV.14, dated 1886 (Figure 4).

This shows a very similar layout to the present day, with all the boundaries as they are currently and the farm track leading from London Road to the farm at the centre.

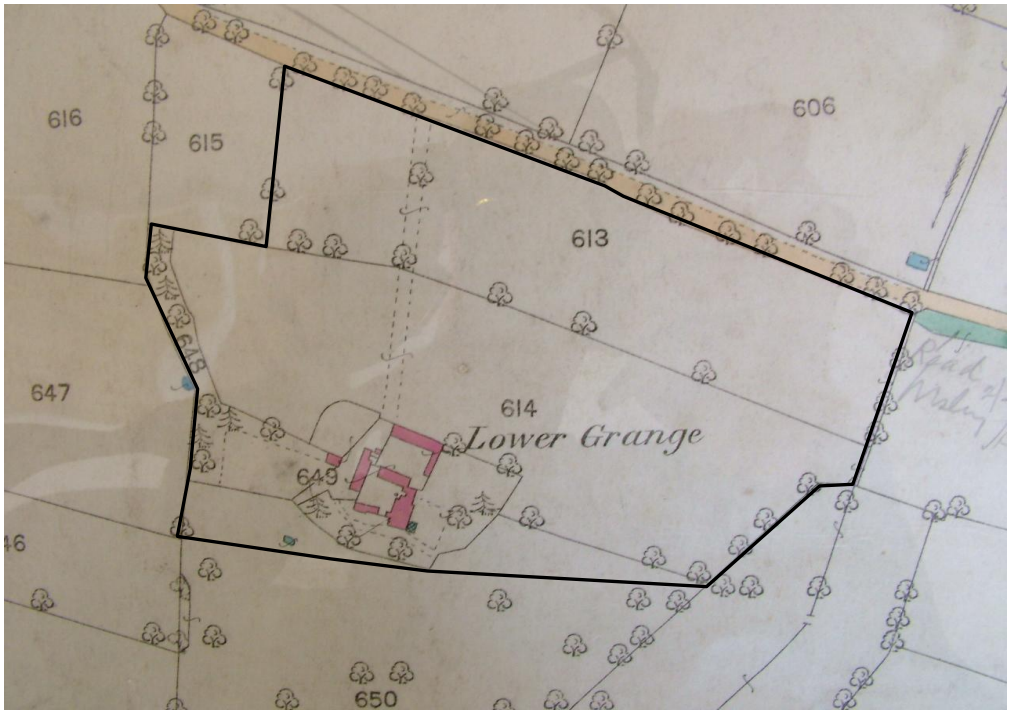

Figure 4: Detail of 1886 edition of OS map (Sheet XXIV.14), with assessment area highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

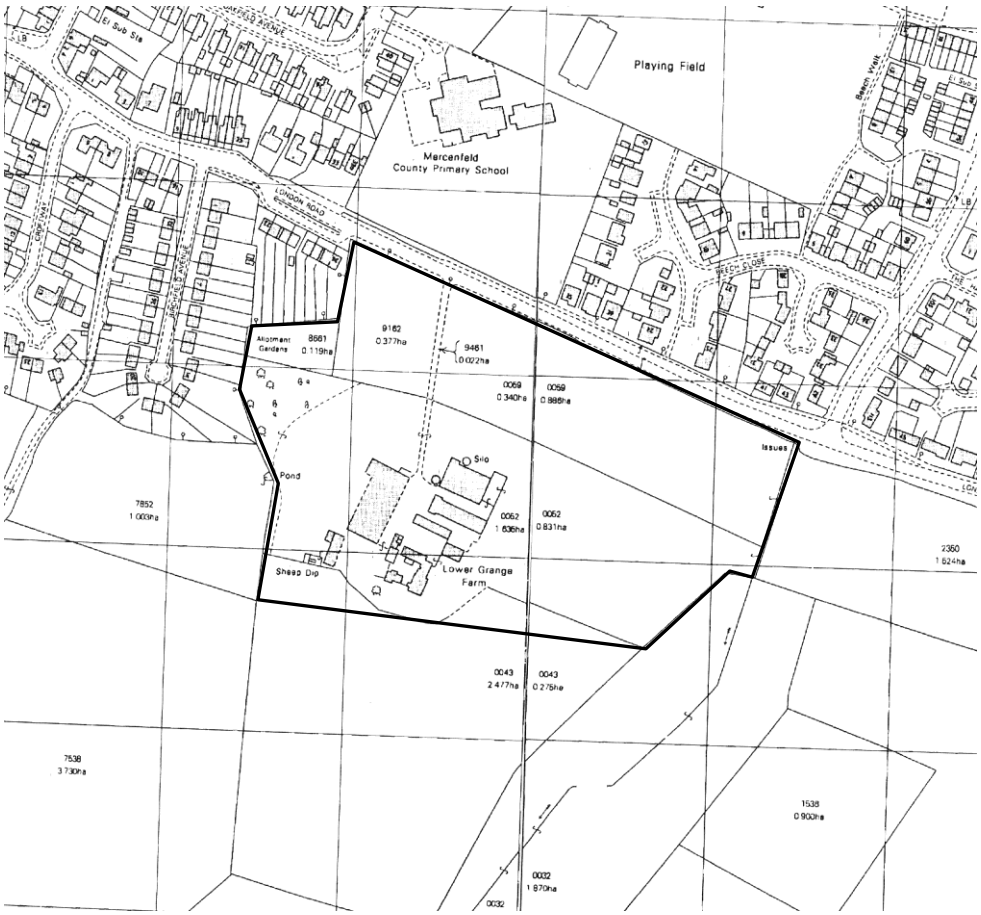

Figure 5: Detail of 1991 OS map of the area (sheets SK 4809; SK 4909), with assessment area highlighted. Scale approximately 1: 2500

The later edition maps dated 1903 and 1929 are identical and are therefore not illustrated. The later edition OS maps show the growth of the farm buildings and the gradual urbanisation of this part of Markfield. The 1991 edition (Figure 5) shows the area with the buildings in a similar layout to the present.

Site Visit

The site was visited on 30th March 2010 in order to assess the current state of the proposed development area.

The site lies on the southern side of London Road and is accessed via a track leading from the road (Plate 1). This leads past fields down into the main farm complex.

The land falls slightly to the south and more steeply to the east to a watercourse. The farm buildings lie at the centre of the site and the fields are bordered by hedgerows, wire fencing and hedges that have grown out into trees.

The north-western field lies on a flatter part of the site, but is uneven and was under pasture at the time of the visit (Plates 2 & 3), although it has been ploughed in the past.

The north-eastern field, on the other side of the trackway, falls to the east and contained a young crop of grass at the time of the visit (Plate 4). Ploughing has rendered this field more even.

To the south of this field is another, which can be accessed from the south-eastern side of the farm. This field was also under pasture, was very uneven and falls to the east (Plates 5 & 6).

The Farm Buildings

Although not listed buildings the farmhouse complex does include structures of architectural merit. They appear to form part of a distinctive local tradition with similarities to other farms constructed by the Groby Estate. The farm complex is of late 19th century date, appearing on the 1886 OS map (Figure 4) but not on the 1847 map of the area (Figure 3).

The main area of farm buildings lies in the centre of the site. The farmhouse, which is to be retained, lies at the southern end of the site. To the immediate north and west of the farmhouse are two stone barns and one of stone and brick, most likely the buildings represented on the 19th century map (Figure 4). Although appearing basically sound, they are in a state of dilapidation (Plates 7-10).

To the north and west of the stone buildings lie a group of dilapidated modern buildings, including a pair of Dutch barns (Plates 11-13).

A further group of modern buildings lie to the east of these on the other side of the farmyard (Plate 14).

Between these buildings lies the hard standing of the farmyard, which is littered with hay bales, farm machinery and vehicles (Plates 15 & 16). The yard leads round the Dutch barns to the south and then to the west. The western area is covered in trees, brambles and dumped material and is largely inaccessible (Plates17-19).

The yard also leads round to the north-east to meet the eastern field (Plate 20).

As the farmyard was covered in mud and cow waste it was very difficult to assess the extent of the hard standing across the centre of the site, part of the western area was inaccessible also.

Appraisal of the Development Impact

The proposed development plan would be to retain the existing farmhouse and possibly some of the adjacent buildings. There is likely to be an impact on the retained buildings during conversion. The more modern buildings would be demolished.

The development proposal would see the construction of up to 112 new homes (a minimum of 30 per hectare), which would cover the rest of the site, except the area presently covered by the Dutch barns, which would be used as a children's play area and 'village green' (Figure 6). New access roads would also be constructed along with associated services. The hedgerows at the northern edge of the site and to the south of the northern fields will be retained.



Figure 6: Proposed development plan, provided by developer.
Scale approximately 1: 2500

The excavation of foundation trenches and the laying of roads and services are likely to have a detrimental effect on any archaeology that may be present.

Although likely to be plough eroded any earth-fast archaeological remains that may be present are likely to be better preserved on the agricultural land than on the farm area itself, where the laying of hardstanding and the construction of farm buildings may already have had a detrimental effect on archaeological remains.

Conclusion

The land at Lower Grange Farm would appear to have been agricultural in nature since at least the post-medieval period. The farmhouse and the stone barns would appear to have been constructed at the end of the 19th century, with the metal framed and breeze block buildings subsequently constructed throughout the 20th century.

There are few known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the site. This may be due to the fact that the site lies in an area that has seen little development in recent years and is therefore unattested archaeologically. The site lies outside the medieval core of the town.

The most significant known site is the findspot for a number of Roman artefacts (**MLE2945**), which may be evidence for an occupation site and lies around 900m away from the proposed development area.

The fields to the north and east of the site are more likely to have better preservation of archaeological remains, that may be present, than the main farm area itself, although there may be areas between the buildings where archaeological remains might be preserved.

The modern buildings on the site hold little interest architecturally. However the farmhouse and the stone and brick barns, which may be retained, although not Listed, do have some merit in terms of vernacular architecture and may warrant further assessment and recording before they are removed or converted.

There is therefore, low to moderate potential for archaeological remains to be present within the application area.

References

Nichols, J., 1911 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, Vol IV*

Sources

HER Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council: Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record - formerly Sites and Monuments Record), County Hall

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

OS MAPS: 25 inch maps: Leicestershire Series XXIV.14**,** 1st Edition (1886) / SK 4809 & SK 4909: 1991 Edition

Geological Survey Sheet 155

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Plate 1: The site from London Road, looking south



Plate 2: The north-western field, looking north-west



Plate 3: The north-western field looking south-east



Plate 4: The north-eastern field from the track, looking east



Plate 5: Field to east of farm buildings, looking east



Plate 6: Eastern field, looking south-east



Plate 7: Stone barn to direct north of farmhouse, looking south-east



Plate 8: Stone and brick barn to north, looking north-east



Plate 9: Stone barn to west of farmhouse, looking south



Plate 10: Stone barn to west of farmhouse, looking north-east



Plate 11: Buildings to the west, looking north-west



Plate 12: Dutch barns, looking north-west



Plate 13: Dutch barns, looking south-west



Plate 14: The buildings to the east of the farmyard, from the north-east, looking west



Plate 15: The farmyard area from the west, looking east



Plate 16: Farmyard area, looking south



Plate 17: Yard area to west of Dutch barns, looking north



Plate 18: Western side of site, looking west



Plate 19: Western area, looking west



Plate 20: The yard leading round to the east, looking east

Appendix: Sites and monuments listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

Roman

MLE2945 Roman site north-west of Whittington Grange

Grid Reference: SK 484 086

Summary:

Fieldwalking adjacent to the M1 in 1993 recorded a scatter of 47 sherds of Roman pottery and 5 kiln bars indicating an occupation and kiln site. A subsequent grid walk produced 70 more Roman sherds and 3 kiln bar fragments.

Monument/Component Types

POTTERY KILN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

SITE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

KILN FURNITURE (6-10) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

SHERD (Large quantity) (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

MLE8338 Slate quarry north-east of Groby Upper Parks Farm

Grid Reference: SK 496 091

Summary:

In 2002 two possible Roman roof tiles were found here, suggesting Roman use of the slate quarry. The quarry, which is shown on the 1757 Estate Map, was apparently not used after 1484 when Kirby Muxloe Castle was abandoned.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Find Types

ROOF SLATE (2) (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Anglo-Saxon

MLE6184 Anglo-Saxon pottery from near Markfield Lodge

Grid Reference: SK 482 090

Summary:

During fieldwalking in 1993 a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered.

Monument/Component Types

FINDSPOT (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

Find Types

SHERD (1) (Early Anglo Saxon to Middle Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 849 AD)

Medieval

MLE2754 Early extent of Groby Park

Grid Reference: SK 50 08

Summary:

The medieval deer park was first mentioned in the C13th and grew to a much larger size before it was disparked (which it had been by 1622).

Monument/Component Types

PARK PALE (Unknown date)

DEER PARK (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1201 AD to 1539 AD)

MLE2779 Later extent of Groby Park

Grid Reference: SK 50 08

Summary:

There are many medieval references to Groby Park (1288, 1325, 1512, etc). It is described as having been disparked in 1622. The pattern of fields suggests an enclosed area of 360ha (890 acres). The medieval park was originally much smaller.

Monument/Component Types

DEER PARK (Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval - 1201 AD to 1699 AD)

MLE2943 Fishponds north-west of Allotment Gardens

Grid Reference: SK 487 097

Summary:

The earthwork remains of fishponds, probably medieval/post-medieval, were noted in the ?1980s.

Monument/Component Types

FISHPOND (Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1067 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Post-medieval

MLE5940 Historic settlement core of Markfield

Grid Reference: SK 487 100

Summary:

Medieval and post-medieval historic core of the village, as deduced from landscape maps etc.

Monument/Component Types

VILLAGE (Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval - 1067 AD to 1899 AD)

MLE9513 Slate quarry north-east of Upper Parks Farm, Groby

Grid Reference: SK 496 091

Summary:

A slate quarry is shown on the 1757 Estate Map. It was apparently not used after 1484, when Kirby Muxloe Castle was abandoned. (It is said that slate from here was used in the construction of Kirby Muxloe Castle.)

Monument/Component Types

SLATE QUARRY (Late Medieval - 1350 AD? to 1539 AD?)

MLE11696 CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, THE GREEN (NORTH SIDE), MARKFIELD

Grid Reference: SK 487 100

Summary:

The church has a decorated tower with typical bell-openings, battlements and a short spire. There are some possible Norman zigzag fragments in the south wall of the nave. The church was restored in 1865.

Description:

Listed building description:

Parish Church. C12, C13, C14, C16, 1826 by Daniel Knight, extended and restored 1865 by Millican and Smith. Random coursed Mountsorrel granite, ashlar dressings, slate roofs, and stone coped gables. South-western tower, nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, vestry.

C14 two stage tower with stepped, set back buttresses, chamfered offset to belfry stage, embattled parapet and recessed short spire with 2 tiers of lucarnes in alternating directions. In the west wall, a 2-light C14 window with cusped ogee heads to the lights and a chamfered pointed surround. To the belfry stage are single matching 2-light windows in the 4 directions, with quatrefoils over.

In the west wall of the north aisle is a large C14 4-light window with Geometric tracery and a smaller matching 2-light window to the north. In the north aisle wall are two 3-light windows and a single 2-light window, all with pointed heads to the lights and chamfered rectangular surrounds. The vestry has a doorway to the north with plain chamfered surround, and to the east, a 2-light C19 window with pointed heads to the lights and a trilobite over. In the chancel east wall is a 3-light C19 window with cusped and pointed lights and Geometric tracery to the pointed head. In the east wall of the south aisle is an oversize C19 3-light window with intersecting tracery with chamfered and pointed surround. On the south side are three 2-light windows, 2 with C19 cusped heads and rectangular surrounds, the southernmost is pointed, with Y-tracery.

The c.1826 gabled south porch has an embattled parapet and a chamfered 4-centred outer arch with moulded head. To the left is a shield of arms, with a balancing shield to the right, now hacked off. C19 inner door is continuously moulded and filleted.

Interior: C13 moulded south arcade of 3 bays with octagonal shafts and responds, moulded capitals and double chamfered arches. The north arcade is C19 with circular shafts and capitals and double chamfered arches. C19 roofs with 2 tiers of corbels to the south aisle and with reused C14 wooden corbels in the nave. C19 chancel arch double chamfered and moulded with annular corbels with dogtoothing. Continuously double chamfered C13 tower arch at the west end of the south aisle, and at the east end is a C19 arch matching the chancel arch. In the chancel north wall is a pointed and chamfered vestry doorway and in the south wall is a broad double chamfered archway to the south aisle. Fittings are all C19, including the circular ashlar pulpit with integral eagle lectern and stiff leaf corbel to the cornice, the circular bowl font supported on shafts with stiff leaf capitals.

Monument/Component Types

CHURCH (Early Medieval to Modern - 1101 AD to 2050 AD)

Designations

Listed Building (II*) 1294/41/1/30 CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL

Post-medieval-modern

MLE2948 Windmill at Markfield Quarry

Grid Reference: SK 485 102

Summary:

A windmill is shown on C18th and C19th mapping. The 1889 1st edition shows the area as a quarry. An engraving shows a post mill with the type of roof that is usually taken as an indication that the mill is very old.

Monument/Component Types

POST MILL (Post-medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)

MLE11697 GATES ON EAST SIDE OF CHURCHYARD OF ST. MICHAEL, THE GREEN (EAST SIDE), MARKFIELD

Grid Reference: SK 487 100

Summary:

Cast iron gates, c.1820.

Description:

Gates. c.1820. Cast iron. A pair of gates with ogee-headed panels with finials. Pierced openwork side piers with pelleted lozenges and ball finials, short ramped side screens with panels matching the rest.

Monument/Component Types

GATE (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1820 AD to 2050 AD)

Designations

Listed Building (II) 1294/41/1/31 GATES ON EAST SIDE OF CHURCHYARD OF ST. MICHAEL

MLE11698 THE OLD RECTORY, THE NOOK, MARKFIELD

Grid Reference: SK 489 101

Summary:

Late C18th brick house, formerly the rectory.

Description:

Former rectory, now house. Late C18 with some C20 alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond with ashlar dressings, slate roof. 3 storey, 3 bay front having angle pilasters and a full height giant order centrepiece, slightly advanced, with a semicircular head and open pediment. First and second floor cill bands, the latter to the centre only, moulded parapet. Central C20 door with fanlight, flanked by plain sashes. All ground floor openings are in wide recessed panels with semicircular arched heads. To first floor are 3 glazing bar sashes, and to the third floor, 3 similar smaller openings. All windows have splayed rubbed brick flat arches. Interior retains 6-panelled doors, 2 semicircular-headed recessed cupboards and a moulded cornice.

Monument/Component Types

VICARAGE (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1767 AD to 2050 AD)

Designations

Listed Building (II) 1294/41/1/32 THE OLD RECTORY

MLE11709 LITTLE MARKFIELD FARMHOUSE & ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS, off FOREST ROAD (SOUTH SIDE)

Grid Reference: SK 484 099

Summary:

Mid/late C18th brick farmhouse.

Description:

Listed building description:

Farmhouse. Mid and late C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Red brick and coursed rubble with Swithland slate roofs and 2 brick gable stacks. 2 storey. South front: to left, the late C18 farmhouse with an off-centre plank door flanked by single 3-light glazing bar casements, all with segment heads. Above, two 3-light glazing bar casements with flat heads. To the left, a lower rubble range, probably earlier, with an off-centre plank door flanked by 3-light casement with two 3-light casements above. Beyond, a single bay brick addition with C20 windows, and beyond, a single storey range of farmbuildings, with a single plank door with segment brick head.

1 curtilage building.

Monument/Component Types

FARMHOUSE (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1734 AD to 2050 AD)

Designations

Listed Building (II) 1294/41/3/56 LITTLE MARKFIELD FARMHOUSE & ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS

MLE11711 STEPPING STONE FARMHOUSE, FOREST ROAD (OFF), MARKFIELD

Grid Reference: SK 486 097

Summary:

Mid C18th rubble stone and brick farmhouse, incorporating earlier fragments. It has a very large rubble stone chimney stack, probably from an earlier building on site.

Description:

Listed building description:

Farmhouse. Mid C18, incorporating earlier fragments. Charnwood granite rubble and red brick with a slate roof. A single ridge and a single gable stack. Red brick gables, raised coped gables and kneelers. Red brick quoins to left. 2 storey. Entrance front, 4 bay with off-centre doorway with C20 wooden porch. Either side are single 3-light casements, with a further similar casement beyond to the right. Above, four 2-light casements, that over the doorway smaller. Interior: originally 3 bay cross passage plan. Chamfered spine beams with close-studded partitions. Very large rubble stack, probably from a much earlier house on this site.

Monument/Component Types

FARMHOUSE (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1734 AD to 2050 AD)

Designations

Listed Building (II) 1294/41/3/57 STEPPING STONE FARMHOUSE

MLE13971 FIELD HEAD FARMHOUSE, MARKFIELD LANE (N.) FIELD HEAD, NEWTOWN LINFORD

Grid Reference: SK 496 101

Summary:

Late C18th granite and slate rubble stone house.

Description:

Listed building description:

House of late C18. Granite and slate rubble stone with Swithland slate roof and two part rebuilt brick ridge stacks. 2 storeys of three 3-light centre-opening casements, brick cambered lintels to ground floor. C20 outshut porch with 4-light casement to front and side door. Swithland slate roof. On left end, basement opening. On right end, small brick porch with Swithland slate roof. To left, 2-light window replaces

door. Second, possibly later, span placed obliquely to rear, with single-light window in right gable. Casements, porch and stack to rear.

Monument/Component Types

FARMHOUSE (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1767 AD to 2050 AD)

Designations

Listed Building (II) 286/44/2/63 FIELD HEAD FARMHOUSE

MLE15716 Congregational Church, 104, Main Street, Markfield

Grid Reference: SK 489 101

Summary:

This building has been identified via the HERS scheme as being of possible historic interest since it lies within the conservation area. It appears to be shown on the late C19th 1st edition OS map as 'chapel'.

Monument/Component Types

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL (Late Post-medieval to Modern - 1850 AD? to 2050 AD)

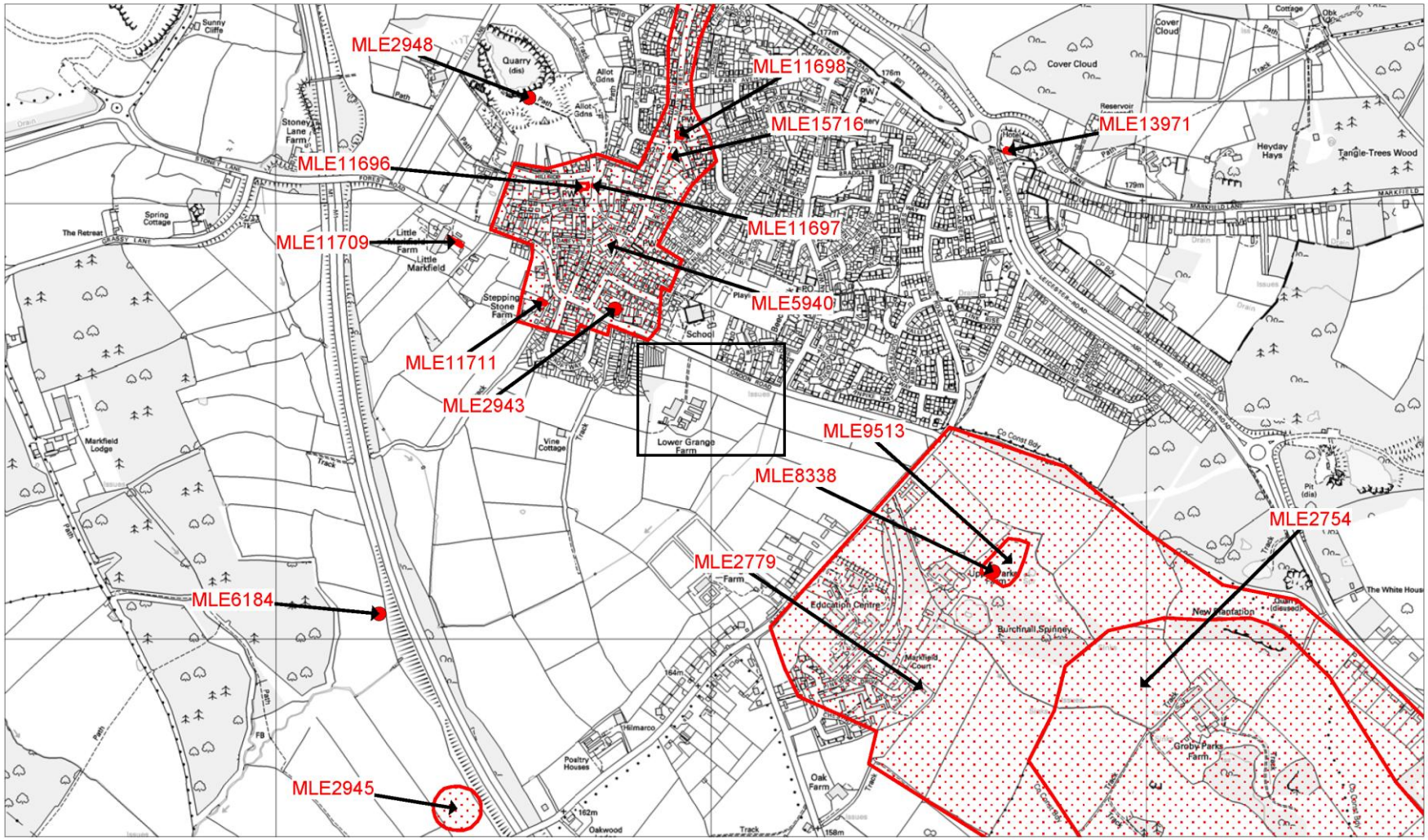

Figure 7: Plan of sites listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland, provided by Leicestershire County Council. Scale 1: 12 500

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