

Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
April 2025

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Client

Bloor Homes East Midlands

Date

April 2025

Planning Authority

Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Grid Reference

SK 4419 0415

Prepared By

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Contents

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology
- 3.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Framework
- 4.0 Archaeological & Historic Baseline
- 5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

Appendix A - Gazetteers

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Designated Archaeological Assets
- Figure 3: HER Monument Data
- Figure 4: HER Event Data
- Figure 5: 1814 Hinckley Ordnance Survey Drawing
- Figure 6: 1850 Osbaston Tithe Map
- Figure 7: 1885 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 8: 1904 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 9: 1955 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 10: 1966-1968 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 11: 1982-1985 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
- Figure 12: 2022 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 13: 2024 Satellite Image

Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.

A review of the available evidence indicates that the site has a low potential to contain archaeological finds and features from all periods. This assessment is supported by a geophysical survey of the site which has not recorded any features of archaeological interest. The scheduled 'Moated Site South of the Hall' (NHLE 1009198) is located c. 170m to the south of the site and it is considered that whilst the proposed development would constitute a change to the monuments setting this change is not considered to harm the significance of the scheduled monument.

If archaeological remains are located within the developable land, construction of the scheme will impact upon them.

Based on the available evidence, below ground heritage assets are unlikely to represent a constraint to the proposed residential development. It is considered that any further requirements for archaeological investigation could reasonably be secured by a suitably worded planning condition should consent be granted.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes East Midlands. The site is located at grid reference SK 4419 0415. It has been prepared to provide initial advice to the commissioning client and to support an application for residential development.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km buffer from the boundary of the site.
- 1.5 A site visit was undertaken on 22nd November 2024, when the conditions were sunny and dry. The visibility was clear.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The site is located to the northwest of Newbold Verdon, to the south of Bosworth Lane (B585). Residential development and Moat Close lie to the east whilst the Newbold Verdon Primary School and St James Church are to the south. To the west are agricultural fields. The site has historically remained undeveloped agricultural land.
- 1.7 The nearest watercourse is Rothley Brook, located c. 3.5km to the east of the site at its nearest point. The site is located c. 400m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.8 The solid geology of the site comprises 'Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone' and the superficial geology is recorded as 'Oadby Member – Diamicton' at the north and 'Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene – Sand And Gravel' in the south (British Geological Survey, 2025). There are no records of artificial ground recorded by the BGS within the site.

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework* 2024) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2020).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments held online;

- Examination of material currently held in the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record, including Historic Landscape Characterisation, for the site and for a 1km search area;
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England; and
- Site inspection.

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of LiDAR and aerial photography for the site.

2.8 Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. The Environment Agency National Lidar Programme collected Lidar data that covers the site at 1m resolution in 2022. These data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) were reviewed using QGIS.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 3.3 Section 16 of the NPPF reads as follows:
- 202. *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*
 - 203. *Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*
 - a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - b) *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
 - c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
 - d) *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*
 - 204. *When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.*
 - 205. *Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:*
 - a) *assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
 - b) *predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*

206. *Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.*
207. *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.*
208. *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 into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*
209. *Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.*
210. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
 - c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*
211. *In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.*

Considering potential impacts

212. *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 (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*
213. *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting),*

should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

214. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:
- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
 - c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
 - d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
215. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
216. 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 directly or indirectly affect 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.
217. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
218. Local planning authorities should 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.
219. 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 the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
220. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other

element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 214 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 215, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

221. *Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.*

3.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

3.5 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could 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.

3.6 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.

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

3.8 *Setting* is defined as 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.

3.9 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 001 states that:

"Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework's drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 6-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the 'Core Planning Principles'."

Local Planning Policy

3.10 The site is covered by the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Plan. The Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted July 2016) contains the following policies relevant to this assessment:

- **Policy DM11: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment**

The Borough Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment throughout the borough. This will be done through the careful management of development that might adversely impact both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

All development proposals which have the potential to affect a heritage asset, or its setting will be required to demonstrate:

- a) An understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and*
- b) The impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and its setting, including measures to minimise or avoid these impacts.*
- c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused; and d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13.*

- **Policy DM12: Heritage Assets**

All development proposals affecting heritage assets and their setting will be expected to secure their continued protection or enhancement, contribute to the distinctiveness of the areas in which they are located and contribute to the wider vibrancy of the borough.

All development proposals affecting the significance of heritage assets and their setting will be assessed in accordance with Policy DM11: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and will require justification as set out in this policy.

All development proposals will need to accord with Policy DM10: Development and Design.

Scheduled Monuments

Proposals which adversely affect a scheduled monument or its setting should be wholly exceptional and accompanied by clear and convincing justification.

- **Policy DM13: Preserving the Borough's Archaeology**

Where a proposal has the potential to impact a site of archaeological interest, developers should set out in their application an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where applicable, the results of a field evaluation detailing the significance of any affected asset.

Where applicable, justified and feasible the local planning authority will require remains to be preserved in situ ensuring appropriate design, layout, ground levels, foundations and site work methods to avoid any adverse impacts on the remains.

Where preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not feasible and/or justified the local planning authority will require full archaeological investigation and recording by an approved archaeological organisation before development commences.

Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.11 The Newbold Verdon Neighbourhood Plan (2022-2039) pre-submission version March 2024 did not progress to submission and examination and is presently undergoing further review. It is noted that, at present, the neighbourhood plan carries no weight. The draft neighbourhood plan contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

- POLICY ENV 2: SITES OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

- 3.12 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

- 3.1 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.
- 3.2 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.
- 3.3 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-stage process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:
1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
 2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
 3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
 4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
 5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes
- 3.4 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

- 4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources which comprise online and physical sources:
- Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) Data;
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
 - Historic England Archive (online);
 - Pastscape;
 - Environment Agency Lidar Data;
 - Google Earth and Bing aerial imagery;
 - Local studies and record office research; and
 - Review of historic mapping.
- 4.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.3 There have been no invasive archaeological investigations within the site. A geophysical survey of the site was completed by Sumo Surveys in November 2024; this will be submitted with a future planning application. The survey did not record any features of archaeological interest within the site.
- 4.4 The site is located within the area of a 1994 archaeological survey (ELE6658); the results of which are largely focused on the building fabric at Hall Farm to the southeast.
- 4.5 Within the wider 1km study area the HER records a series of desk based assessments, fieldwalking exercises, geophysical survey, watching briefs, trial trenching and open excavations. Those past investigations of particular relevance to the site are discussed below.
- 4.6 A desk based assessment (ELE7794), geophysical survey (ELE7435) and trial trenching (ELE7671) have been completed on land to the immediate north of the site to support a residential planning application. The investigations confirmed the presence of medieval-post medieval ridge and furrow and a former field boundary. The area also contained irregular undated pits which are thought to relate to either natural geology or mining subsidence.
- 4.7 Land c. 730m to the southeast of the site off Brascote Lane has been the subject of a desk based assessment (ELE11826), geophysical survey (ELE11644) and trial trenching (ELE11827). The fieldwork noted the presence of Iron Age-Roman features including an enclosure identified through geophysical survey.
- 4.8 Investigations at Cadeby Quarry c. 1km to the south of the site have been completed in multiple phases and have included desk based assessment (ELE10301, ELE5344), geophysical survey (ELE10639, ELE5352, ELE7161), a watching brief (ELE7750), trial trenching (ELE10300) and open area excavation (ELE11839). The investigations have recorded Prehistoric activity including a ring ditch and Roman pottery kilns and a field system. The investigations have also noted Saxon evidence in the form of two Grubenhaus, pits and post holes.

Undated

- 4.9 There are no undated finds or features recorded by the HER within the site or its immediate environs. Within the 1km study area the HER records undated quarries (MLE29328, MLE23207), cropmarks (MLE29342, MLE2704), pits and ditches (MLE10024, MLE8376).

Prehistoric

- 4.10 The Lower Palaeolithic (800,000-250,000 BC) and Middle Palaeolithic (250,000-40,000 BC) were characterised by phases of hot and cold weather and variable occupation. The last glacial maximum was followed by the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000 BC) and climate warming continued through this period and the general environment transitioned to woodland. The Upper Palaeolithic period is considered to have provided ideal conditions for continuous occupation however, it is noted that generally, land erosion has removed significant elements of the Palaeolithic land surface and therefore residual finds are the typical evidence for this period. There are no known instances of findspots or archaeological evidence from these periods recorded by the HER within the site and 1km study area.
- 4.11 The Mesolithic period (10,000-4000 BC) was characterised by hunter gatherer communities occupying a similar wooded environment to the Upper Palaeolithic. The sea levels in this period went through phases of rising and stability. This period is generally represented in the archaeological record through flint findspots. There are no known findspots or evidence from the Mesolithic period recorded by the HER within the site.
- 4.12 Within the 1km study area the evidence for Mesolithic activity is a findspot of multiple worked flints c. 1km to the south of the site (MLE27104) and a flint scatter c. 1km to the west of the site (MLE7566).
- 4.13 The Neolithic period (4000-2000 BC) saw a gradual change from the hunter gatherer lifestyle to settled farming communities. This change to farming based occupation led to forest clearances in order to open land for cultivation and grazing. The archaeological evidence for Neolithic activity is generally in the form of small finds rather than structural remains and evidence is often found close to watercourses in well drained areas. There are no known Neolithic finds or features recorded by the HER within the site and 1km study area.
- 4.14 The Bronze Age was a period of advancement both in terms of technology and social complexity (2000-600 BC). This period saw stone and flint tools replaced by copper and bronze implements and an increased social and political focus on watercourses. There is no known Bronze Age finds or features noted by the HER within the site.
- 4.15 The HER records a series of Bronze Age findspots across the 1km study area. A fieldwalking exercise noted a number of worked flints on land c. 700m to the east of the site (MLE6358). A metal detecting findspot of a Bronze Age spear head is noted c. 1km to the west of the site (MLE21235).
- 4.16 A cropmark pit alignment is noted by the HER c. 300m to the southwest of the site (MLE9249). The alignment has been noted from aerial photographs and has not been archaeologically tested. The HER has attributed a tentative Bronze Age date to these features. Similarly, a further cropmark pit alignment is noted c. 1km to the southeast of the site (MLE2976).

- 4.17 A Bronze Age ring ditch, cremation and post holes are noted c. 1km to the south of the site (MLE27084). The ring ditch was recorded during excavation as being 26m in diameter with evidence of re-cutting. The features contained Bronze Age pottery fragments.
- 4.18 A possible Bronze Age barrow is noted c. 1.2km to the south of the site (MLE19855). The ring ditch was recorded during excavation as being c. 6m in diameter with five interior shallow pits. An area of pits also 1.2km to the south of the site were found to contain charcoal and Bronze Age pottery (MLE19856).
- 4.19 The Iron Age was characterised by a colder, wetter climate which saw a general increase in population which in turn led to a growth in agricultural activity. The Iron Age is well known for its Hill Forts in lowland Britain which have been linked with tribal communities. There are no known findspots or evidence from the Iron Age recorded by the HER within the site.
- 4.20 A geophysical survey c. 315m to the northeast of the site noted an enclosure (MLE28979). This enclosure has not been archaeologically tested.
- 4.21 The HER records a rectilinear cropmark enclosure c. 660m to the southwest of the site (MLE2991). The enclosure has been noted from aerial photographs and has not been archaeologically tested. The HER has attributed a tentative Iron Age date to this feature.
- 4.22 The HER notes a rectangular enclosure c. 950m to the south of the site which was recorded by a geophysical survey and is located within an area where fieldwalking has recovered Iron Age and Roman pottery (MLE2975). An evaluation confirmed the presence of the enclosure and dating evidence was recorded in the form of Iron Age- Roman pottery sherds.

Roman

- 4.23 The Roman period saw the emergence of larger town settlements, transport networks and countryside domestic buildings. These developments prompted an increase in trade and industrial activity. There are no Roman finds or features recorded by the HER within the site.
- 4.24 Fieldwalking c. 200m to the north of the site recovered Roman pottery sherds (MLE2978).
- 4.25 A further fieldwalking exercise c. 1.2km to the west of the site also noted Roman pottery sherds and roof tile (MLE21234). An area c. 1.4km to the west of the site within the area of fieldwalking has been suggested as a possible Roman villa site on the basis of a concentration of Roman building material and occupation finds in this area (MLE3002). The site has not been excavated and therefore a villa at this location is not confirmed.
- 4.26 A Roman kiln site is noted by the HER c. 1.1km to the south of the site (MLE23206). The kilns, enclosure ditches and gullies are located in the same area as a probable ring ditch. The excavation noted four pottery kilns alongside kiln furniture and pottery finds.

Saxon and early Medieval

- 4.27 The Romans withdrew from England in the 5th century AD which signalled a gradual change in occupation and political norms. The Saxon minster system was replaced by settlements around a parish church in the 9th – 10th centuries. The

Saxon and early medieval periods are often difficult to identify within the archaeological record as evidence is often removed through subsequent phases of occupation. There are no known Saxon or early medieval finds or features within the site.

- 4.28 The site was not located within the core of settlement at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey. The nearest recorded settlements were Newbold Verdon to the east (MLE2992) and Brascote to the south. Both of these settlements were located within the hundred of Guthlaxton within the county of Leicestershire (Open Domesday). Brascote is noted as a deserted settlement by the HER (MLE2990). A further possible deserted settlement and deer park is noted at Naneby c. 1.5km to the south of the site (MLE8904, MLE2710).
- 4.29 An excavation c. 1.2km to the south of the site recorded two Grubenhauser (sunken featured buildings) (MLE27085). The excavation noted substantial post holes at each end with stake holes between them.
- 4.30 A findspot of a Saxon brooch is noted c. 1.5km to the west of the site (MLE21236).

Medieval

- 4.31 The medieval period around the site was primarily rural, the main focus of settlement being on Newbold Verdon to the east and Market Bosworth c. 3km to the west. These settlement areas contain built heritage assets dating from the medieval period which are beyond the scope of this assessment.
- 4.1 The HER notes that the tithe map labels two plots as 'Buck Leap' c. 140m to the west of the site which may indicate a deer park or similar within the area (MLE2981).
- 4.2 The scheduled 'Moated Site South of the Hall' (NHLE 1009198, MLE2984, MLE12985) is located c. 170m to the south of the site, the HER also records a later formal garden and fishponds (MLE2988, MLE2987). The list entry produced by Historic England states:

Reasons for designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site at Newbold Verdon survives in good condition despite infilling of one arm of the moat. The moat island will contain evidence of the development of the manor house and associated buildings.

Details

The moated site at Newbold Verdon is situated on the western edge of the village less than 100m from St James's Church. A post-medieval hall is situated a few metres to the north of the site.

The moated area measures 90 x 100m overall and encloses a square island measuring 65 x 65m on the west, south and east sides with an infilled northern arm. The three arms of the moat are an average of 10m wide and are mostly water-filled with the exception of the northern parts of the western and eastern arms. The outer bank on the southern and western sides is up to 1m high and 6-8m wide.

A small excavation in 1981 suggested that the northern infilled arm was still in existence when the hall to the north was built for Nathaniel Crew, 3rd Baron Crew of Stene, Bishop of Durham in about 1680. Finds of medieval roof tile indicate the remains of a manor house located within the island. (ELE925).

- 4.32 A medieval square enclosure with a single entrance was excavated c. 1.2km to the south of the site (MLE27086). The enclosure contained medieval pottery.
- 4.33 An area of findspots is noted by the HER c. 1.4km to the west of the site including coins, a pendant mount and a spindle whorl (MLE10256).

Post Medieval - Modern

- 4.34 The site has remained undeveloped into the post medieval and modern periods and is under agricultural use. Within the wider area there has been residential and infrastructure development. The development of transport links within the 1km study area is supported by the presence of a turnpike road (MLE21277) and modern infrastructure visible on mapping.
- 4.35 The majority of post medieval HER entries relate to built heritage assets which are outside of the scope of this assessment; the locations of these assets are shown at Figure 2 and listed at Appendix A.

Historic Maps

- 4.36 The 1814 Hinckley Ordnance Survey (OS) Drawing (Figure 5) shows the site to the northwest of settlement at Newbold Verdon. The settlement of Brascote lies to the southeast and Osbaston Hall and settlement lie to the west. The site is shown as forming part of two enclosed fields and is undeveloped. A former fish pond is shown to the south of the site.
- 4.37 The 1850 Osbaston tithe map (Figure 6) shows illustrates that the site is not located within an area covered by tithes. The fishpond with associated planting is shown to the south of the site.
- 4.38 The 1885 OS map (Figure 7) shows the site as two enclosed undeveloped fields to the northwest of Newbold Verdon. The Old Fish Pond is marked to the south of the site and The Hall and Moat are noted to the southeast. A footpath is located adjacent to the sites southern boundary.
- 4.39 The 1904 OS Map (Figure 8) shows the site in a similar appearance to the earlier maps. The surrounding landscape remains largely unchanged, a second footpath is present to the south of the site.

- 4.40 The 1955 OS Map (Figure 9) shows the site the same as on earlier mapping. To the east and south east Newbold Verdon has increased in size, with housing and a school present to the immediate east of the site.
- 4.41 By the time of the 1966-1968 OS map (Figure 10) the site remains in a similar appearance with the footpath to the south. The planting around the Old Fishpond to the south of the site is no longer shown and the settlement at Newbold Verdon continues to expand.
- 4.42 The 1982-1985 OS map (Figure 11) shows the central field boundary within the site as removed; the site is now formed of a single enclosed field. The Old Fish Pond to the south is shown with a track that leads to the southeast.
- 4.43 The 2022 OS map (Figure 12) shows the site in a similar appearance to earlier maps, a new residential development is present to the immediate northeast.
- 4.44 The 2024 Google Earth satellite image (Figure 13) shows the site in its present condition as a single enclosed agricultural field.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.45 The Historic Landscape Characterisation project places the site within an area recorded as 'Field and Enclosed Land' which is further described as 'Very Large Post-War Fields' (HLE4212).

Lidar and online aerial imagery

- 4.46 Google Earth holds aerial imagery which covers the site for the period 1985-2023. The 1985 image is of poor quality and has not been reviewed.
- 4.47 The 1999 image shows the site as an agricultural field with an east-west linear bank across the approximate centre of the site; this feature correlates with a former field boundary on historic mapping. The site remains in a similar appearance across all subsequent images, the bank appears to be ploughed out to a cropmark on later images.
- 4.48 Undated imagery at Bing Aerial does not show any features of archaeological interest within the site.
- 4.49 Environment Agency Lidar data were examined for the site; there is a residual earthwork bank at the centre of the site which is also visible on Google Earth.

Site Walkover

- 4.50 A site visit was undertaken on 22nd November 2024, when the conditions were sunny and dry. The visibility was clear.
- 4.51 The purpose of the site visit was to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeology and built heritage constraints within the site and its environs.
- 4.52 The site visit did not note any features of archaeological interest within the site.

- 4.53 The available evidence has been assessed in an attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon any potential below ground archaeological deposits which may survive within the bounds of the proposed development site. This includes a site visit on the 22nd November 2024.
- 4.54 A historic map regression exercise has identified that the site appears to have been under agricultural and pastoral for much of its history and has been located within the rural hinterland to settlement. There are considered to be minimal past impacts within the site.
- 4.55 A geophysical survey of the site has not recorded any features of archaeological interest; archaeological investigations within the immediate vicinity of the site have also not recorded significant archaeological activity.
- 4.56 There are no recorded Prehistoric finds or features within the site. The HER does not record any Palaeolithic or Neolithic activity within the 1km study area. Mesolithic activity is limited to flint findspots c. 1km to the south and west of the site. The HER records funerary and occupation evidence from the Bronze Age however much of this activity is located c. 1km to the south of the site. A cropmark pit alignment c. 300m to the southwest of the site has not been securely dated through archaeological investigation. The Iron Age evidence within 700m of the site has not been archaeologically tested to confirm dating; the only confirmed Iron Age activity lies c. 950m to the south of the site in the form of an enclosure and pottery. The information held by the HER indicates a level of movement across the landscape during the Prehistoric periods, however there is no evidence to suggest that significant activity extends into the site. A geophysical survey of the site has not identified any features of archaeological interest, and the site is not located close to a watercourse or on higher ground. Therefore, based upon the available evidence the site is considered to have a low potential to contain finds and features from the Prehistoric periods.
- 4.57 There are no recorded Roman finds or features within the site; no features were identified by a geophysical survey of the site. The known evidence for Roman activity is limited to findspots and a kiln site c. 1.1km to the south of the site. This known activity indicates a general level of Roman activity within the area, however there is limited evidence to suggest significant Roman activity within the site or its immediate environs. Therefore, based upon the available evidence, the site is considered to have a low potential to contain residual Roman small finds and a low potential for Roman archaeological features.
- 4.58 The site was located within the rural hinterland since at least the Saxon period. The historic settlement core of Newbold Verdon was located to the southeast and has gradually expanded to the east of the site during the post medieval period. The site walkover and geophysical survey have not identified any finds or features from the Saxon, early medieval, medieval, post medieval and modern periods within the site. The site has remained rural throughout these time periods and therefore the potential for finds and features from these periods to be present within the site is considered low.
- 4.59 The agricultural fields (including the site) are not considered to directly contribute to the significance of the monument. The development of the site would result in a change to the setting of the scheduled monument however this change is not considered to be harmful. Therefore, the significance of the scheduled monument would be preserved by the proposed development. A review of the 1km study area and further afield has identified one scheduled monument with the potential to be

impacted by the proposed development. The Historic England five step method has been utilised for this assessment.

- 4.60 The scheduled 'Moated Site South of the Hall' (NHLE 1009198, MLE2984, MLE12985) is located c. 170m to the south of the site, the HER also records a later formal garden and fishponds. The significance of the scheduled monument is principally derived from its physical form and is relatively well preserved. The setting makes a negligible contribution to the scheduled monuments significance. The setting of the monument is Newbold Verdon to the north east and agricultural fields in all other directions.
- 4.61 The proposed development would not result in any direct impacts to the scheduled monument. In terms of indirect impacts through changes to the setting of the scheduled monument, it is noted that the site does not share intervisibility with the scheduled monument as it is screened by Newbold Verdon Hall and vegetation. The geophysical survey of the site indicates that there is no evidence of contemporary archaeological remains present within the site. The site is not considered to make a direct contribution to the significance of the scheduled monument. The proposed development of the site would result in a change within the setting of the scheduled monument however this change is not considered to be harmful. No further assessment or mitigation in relation to the scheduled monument is proposed.
- 4.62 In summary, a review of the available evidence indicates that the site has a low potential to contain archaeological finds and features from all periods. This assessment is supported by a geophysical survey of the site which has not recorded any features of archaeological interest. The scheduled 'Moated Site South of the Hall' (NHLE 1009198) is located c. 170m to the south of the site and it is considered that whilst the proposed development would constitute a change to the monuments setting this change is not considered to harm the significance of the scheduled monument.

5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is currently formed of an agricultural field.

The Proposed Development

- 5.1 The site is proposed for an outline application for residential development with associated landscaping, drainage and infrastructure. The description of development is as follows:

'Erection of up to 200 dwellings, a community health and well-being hub (Use Class E(e)) or community shop (Use Class E(a)) of up to 108 sqm gross external area and provision of up to 0.5 hectares of school playing fields and sport pitches, together with landscaping, open space, infrastructure and other associated works'.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.2 A review of the available evidence indicates that the site has a low potential to contain archaeological finds and features from all periods. This assessment is supported by a geophysical survey of the site which has not recorded any features of archaeological interest. The scheduled 'Moated Site South of the Hall' (NHLE 1009198) is located c. 170m to the south of the site and it is considered that whilst the proposed development would constitute a change to the monuments setting this change is not considered to harm the significance of the scheduled monument.
- 5.3 If archaeological remains are located within the developable land, construction of the scheme will impact upon them.
- 5.4 Based on the available evidence, below ground heritage assets are unlikely to represent a constraint to the proposed residential development. It is considered that any further requirements for archaeological investigation could reasonably be secured by a suitably worded planning condition should consent be granted.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This archaeology desk-based assessment considers land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon, which is proposed for residential development.
- 6.2 A review of the available evidence indicates that the site has a low potential to contain archaeological finds and features from all periods. This assessment is supported by a geophysical survey of the site which has not recorded any features of archaeological interest. The scheduled 'Moated Site South of the Hall' (NHLE 1009198) is located c. 170m to the south of the site and it is considered that whilst the proposed development would constitute a change to the monuments setting this change is not considered to harm the significance of the scheduled monument.
- 6.3 If archaeological remains are located within the developable land, construction of the scheme will impact upon them.
- 6.4 Based on the available evidence, below ground heritage assets are unlikely to represent a constraint to the proposed residential development. It is considered that any further requirements for archaeological investigation could reasonably be secured by a suitably worded planning condition should consent be granted.

Sources

General

British Library

The National Archives

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1814 Hinckley Ordnance Survey Drawing

1850 Osbaston Tithe Map

1885 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map

1904 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map

1955 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

1966-1968 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

1982-1985 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map

2022 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map

Websites

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

Historic England National Heritage List for England -

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

Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer - <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>

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Department for Communities and Local Government. 2024. National Planning Policy Framework DCLG

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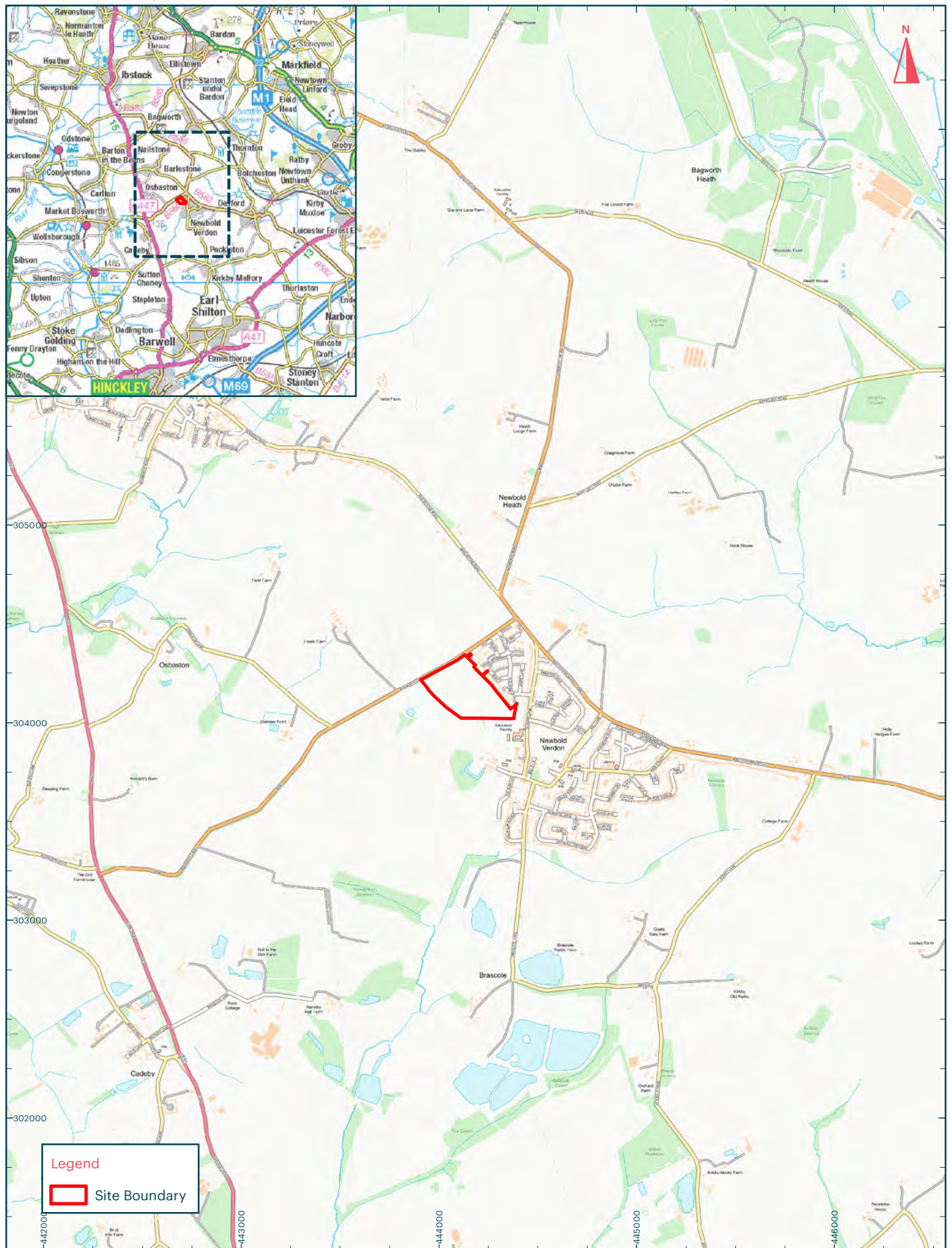
Tomlin, A. 2016. A history of Newbold Verdon

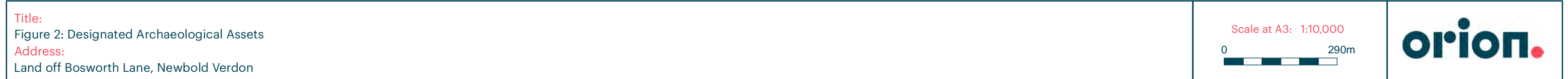
Wilson, J. M. 1870-1872. Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

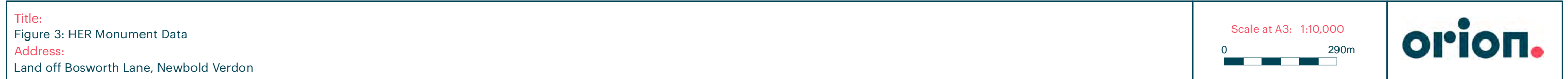
Lidar

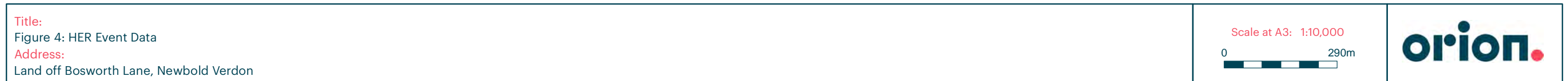
Lidar data were downloaded from the Environment Agency website in February 2025 - <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

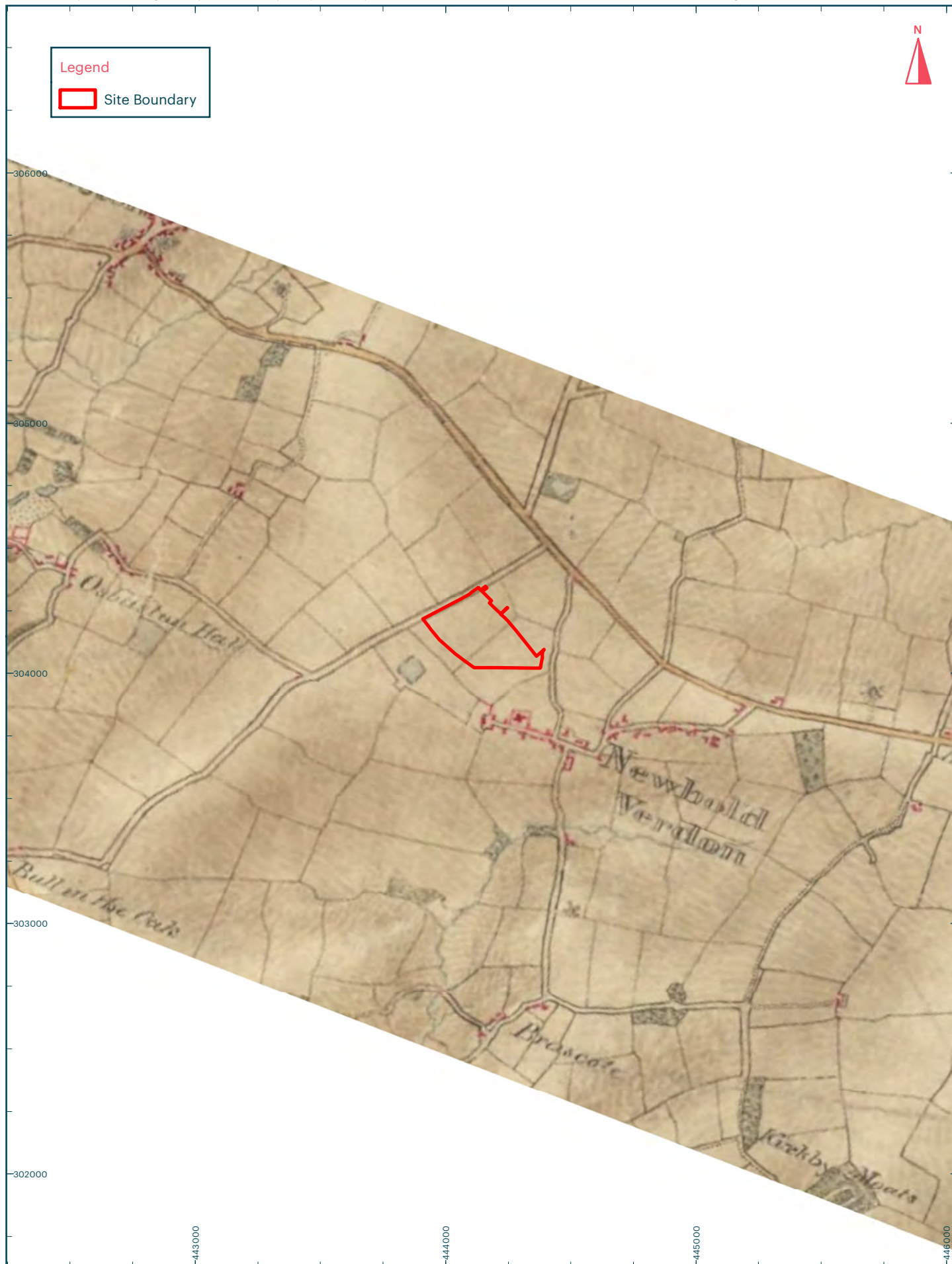
Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
SK 40 SW	2022	1











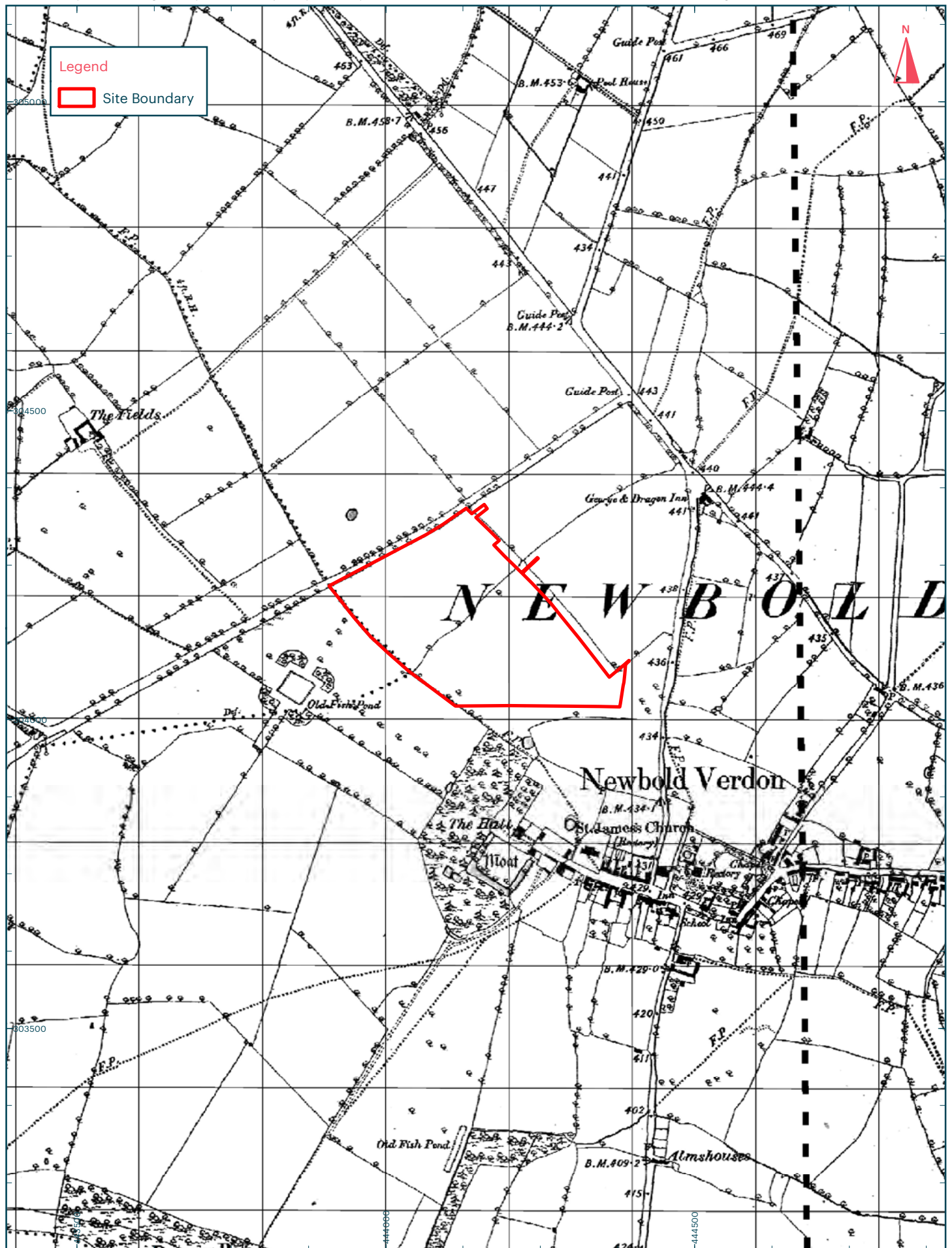
Title:
Figure 5: 1814 Hinckley Ordnance Survey Drawing
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:20,000

0 500m

orion.



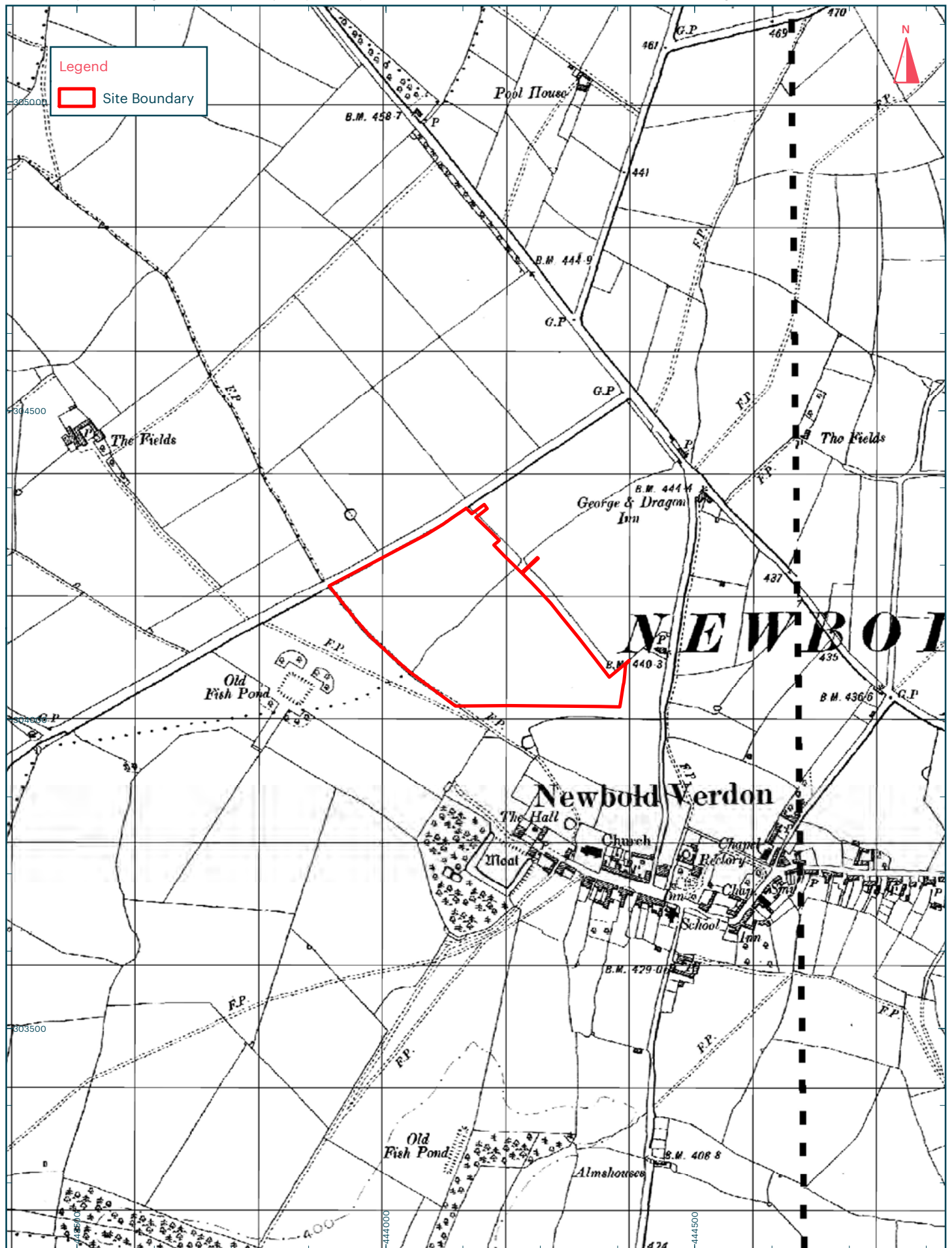


Title:
Figure 7: 1885 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.

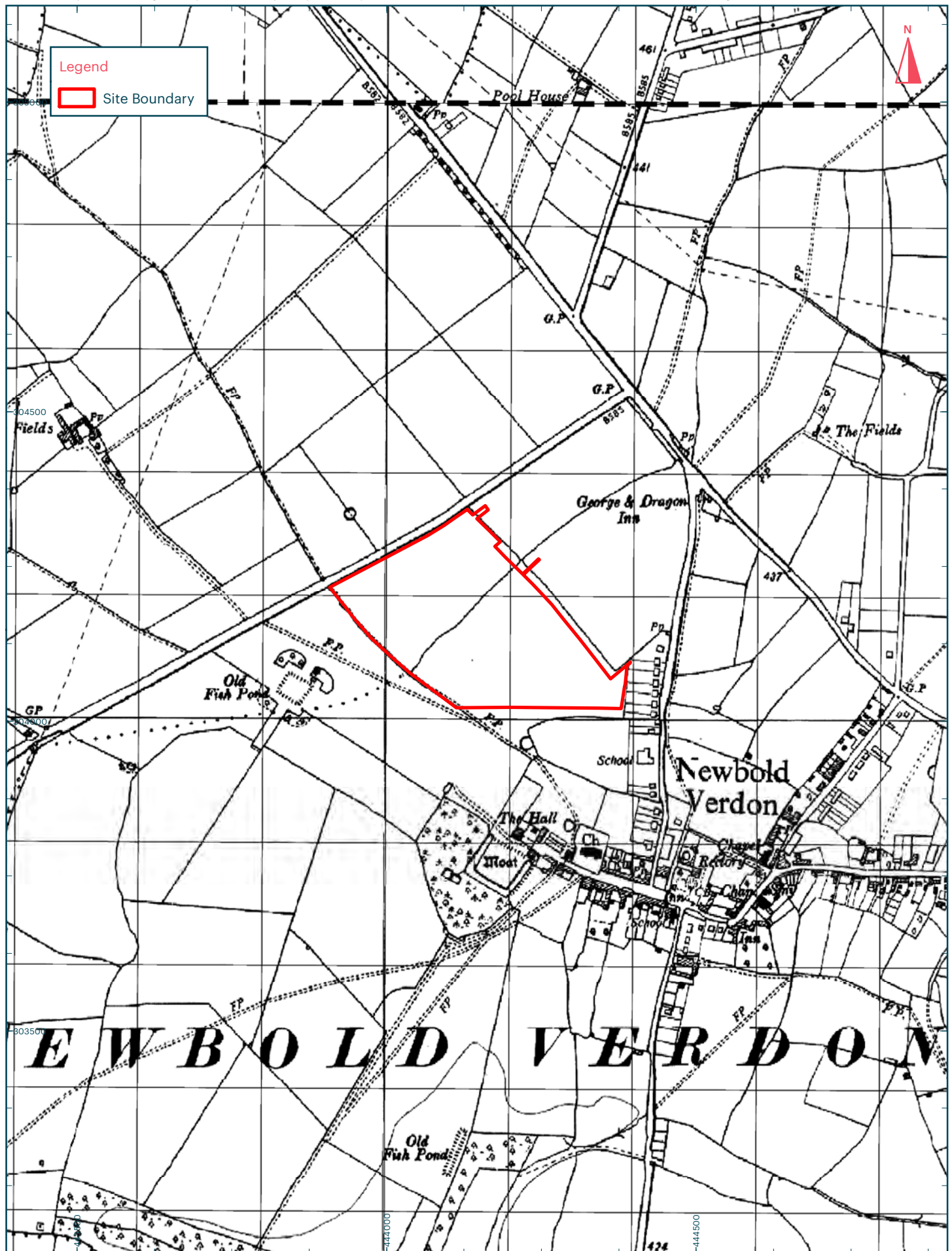


Title:
Figure 8: 1904 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.

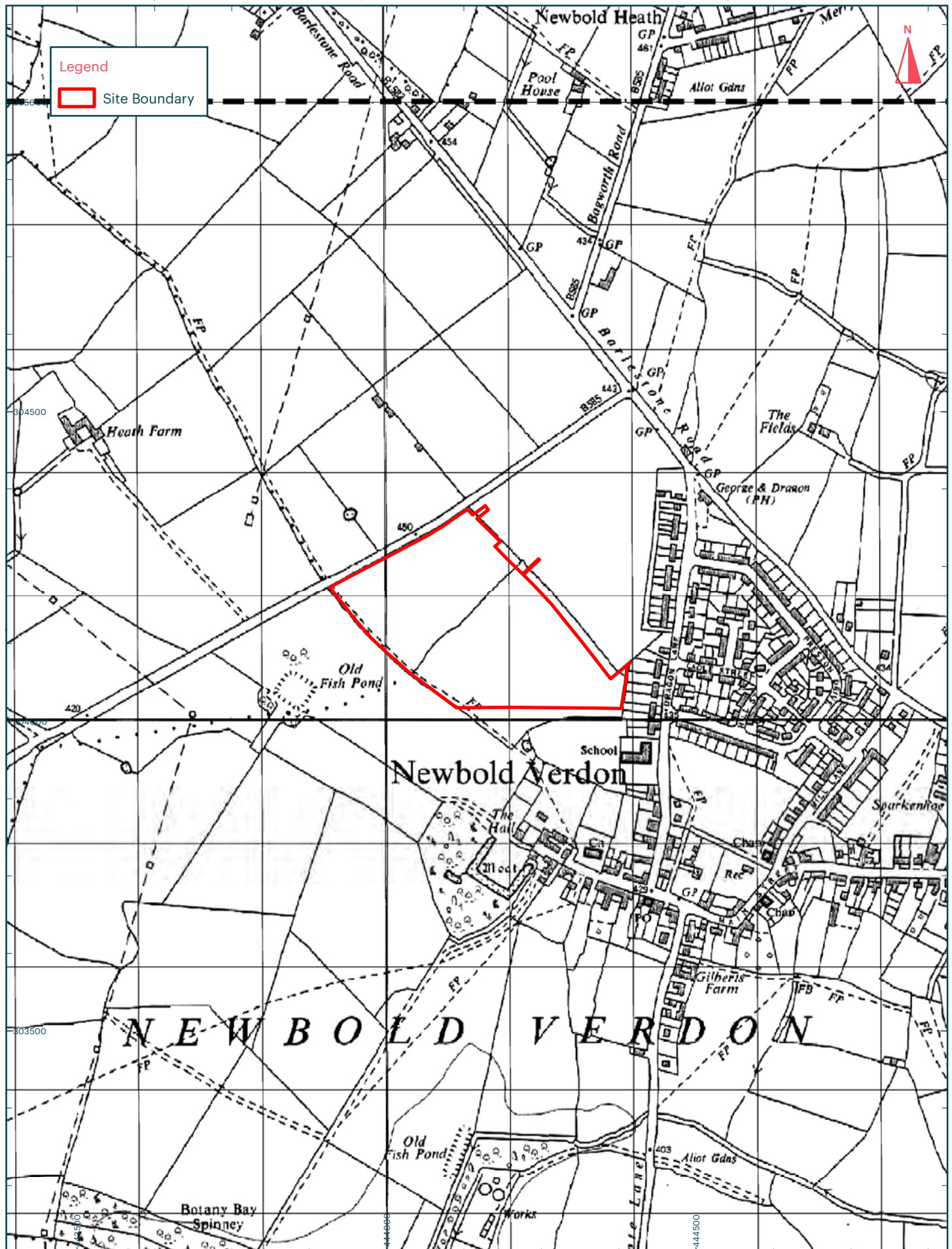


Title:
Figure 9: 1955 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.

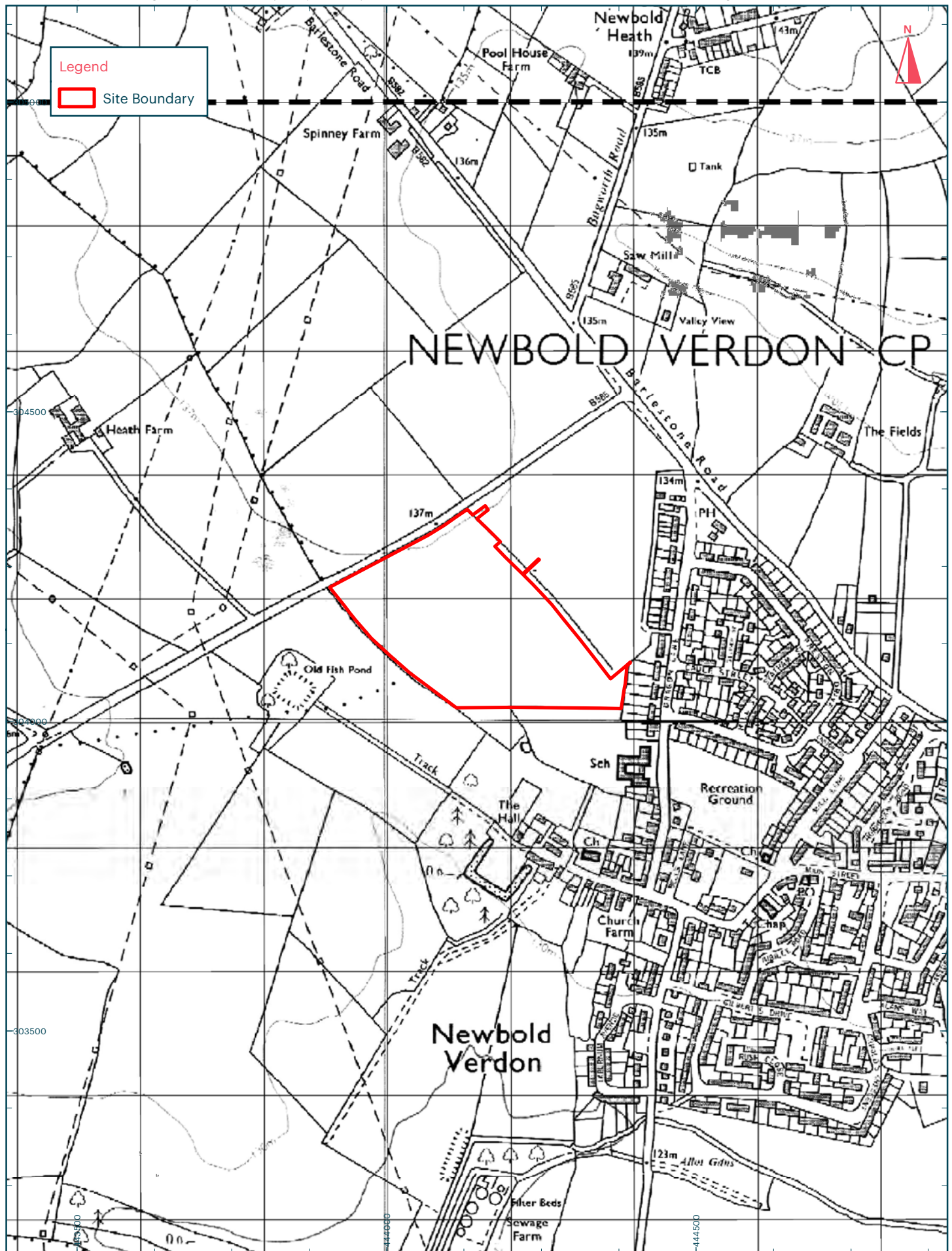


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Figure 10: 1966-1968 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.

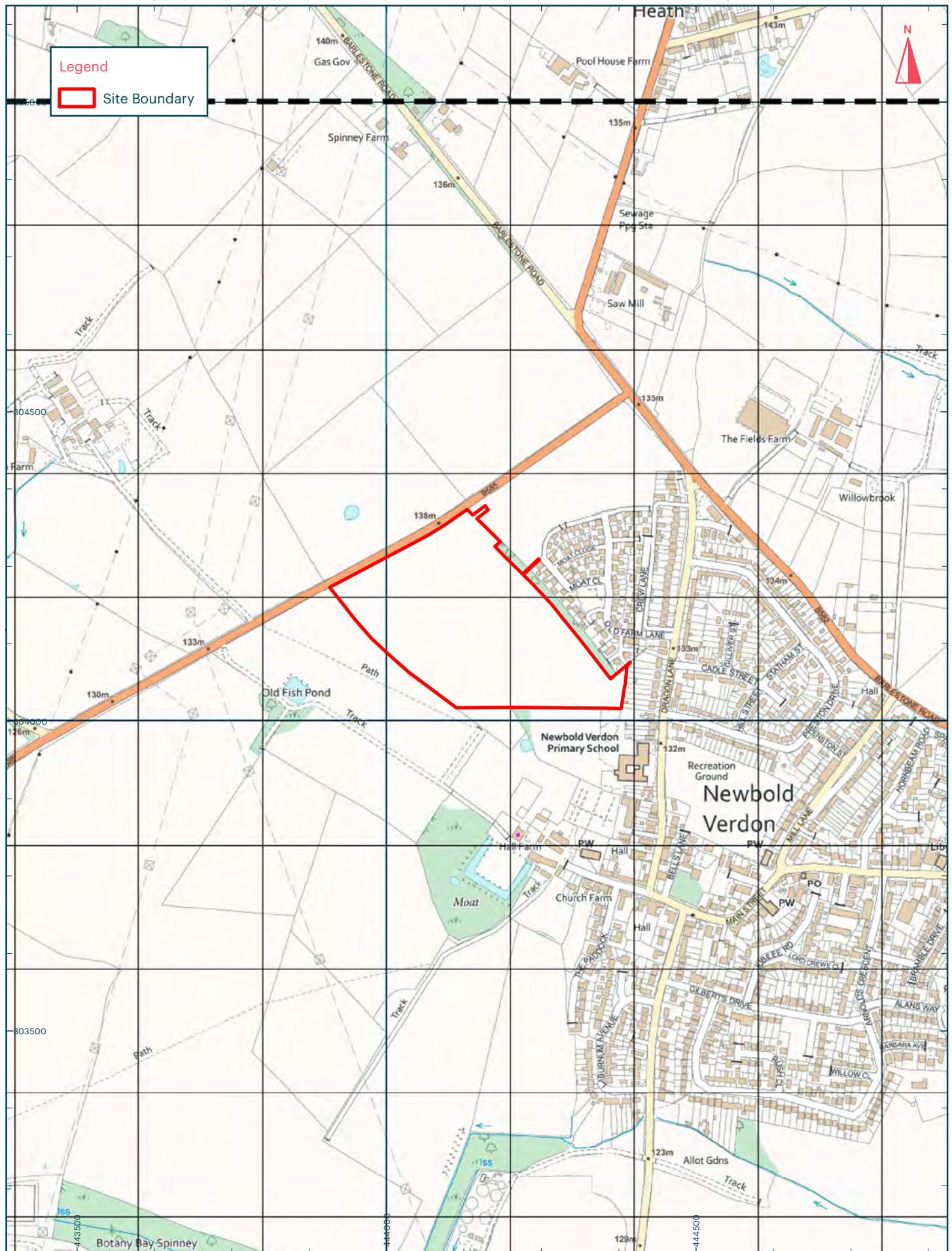


Title:
Figure 11: 1982-1985 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.



Title:
Figure 12: 2022 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey Map
Address:
Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m

orion.



<p>Title: Figure 13: 2024 Satellite Image</p> <p>Address: Land off Bosworth Lane, Newbold Verdon</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:5,000</p> <p>0 150m</p>	
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GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record.

Abbreviations:**LHER:**

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

Pref Ref:Leicestershire Historic Environment Record monument
identification reference number

Pref Ref	Name	Period
MLE10024	Pit/ditch at Mill Lane, Newbold Verdon	Unknown
MLE8376	Pit at Arnold's Crescent, Newbold Verdon	Unknown
MLE29342	Undated cropmark, Botany Bay Spinney, Newbold Verdon	Unknown
MLE23207	Undated quarrying north-west of Manor Farm, Brascote, Newbold Verdon	Unknown
MLE2704	Circular cropmarks north of Naneby Hall Farm, Cadeby	Unknown
MLE29328	Quarry of unknown date north-east of Newbold Verdon	Unknown
MLE27104	Mesolithic flint from north of Brascote	Mesolithic
MLE7566	Prehistoric flint scatter north of Goatham Spinney, Osbaston	Mesolithic to Bronze Age
MLE6358	Worked flint found south-east of The Fields Farm, Newbold Verdon	Bronze Age
MLE21235	Bronze Age spear from north-east of Kendall's Barn, Osbaston	Bronze Age
MLE19855	Possible Bronze Age barrow north of Brascote Lane, Brascote, Newbold Verdon	Bronze Age
MLE19856	Bronze Age pits, north of Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon	Bronze Age
MLE9249	Pit alignment south-west of Newbold Hall, Newbold Verdon	Bronze Age
MLE27084	Bronze Age ring ditch, cremation and pit alignment	Bronze Age to Iron Age
MLE2976	Pit alignment south of Newbold Spinney, Newbold Verdon	Bronze Age to Iron Age
MLE2975	Possible Iron Age enclosure north-east of The Mill Inn, Newbold Verdon	Iron Age
MLE2991	Enclosure cropmark south-west of Newbold Hall, Newbold Verdon	Iron Age

Pref Ref	Name	Period
MLE28979	Possible Iron Age/Roman enclosure east of St George's Close, Newbold Verdon	Iron Age to Roman
MLE21234	Roman finds north-east of Kendalls Barn, Osbaston	Roman
MLE23206	Roman pottery kiln site north of Manor Farm, Brascote, Newbold Verdon	Roman
MLE2978	Roman finds from east of Heath Farm, Newbold Verdon	Roman
MLE3002	Possible Roman villa site north-east of Kendalls Barn, Osbaston	Roman
MLE21236	Anglo-Saxon brooch from north-east of Kendall's Barn, Osbaston	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE27085	Anglo-Saxon sunken feature houses north-west of Brascote, Newbold Verdon	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE27086	Medieval enclosure north of Manor Farm, Brascote	Saxon/Early Medieval to Medieval
MLE2710	Possible medieval/post-medieval park north of Naneby Hall, Cadeby	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE2990	Deserted settlement, Brascote, Newbold Verdon	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE2992	Historic settlement core of Newbold Verdon	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE3005	Historic settlement core of Osbaston	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE8904	Deserted settlement, Naneby, Cadeby	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE11732	CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Saxon/Early Medieval to Modern
MLE2981	Newbold Verdon Deer Park, Buck Leap, Osbaston	Medieval
MLE10256	Medieval finds from south of the Rookery, Osbaston	Medieval
MLE2984	Moated site south of The Hall, Newbold Verdon	Medieval
MLE2985	Manor house site south of The Hall, Newbold Verdon	Medieval
MLE22399	Kitchen garden, Newbold Verdon Hall, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval
MLE25975	Post-medieval parkland at Osbaston Hall, Osbaston	Post Medieval
MLE2988	Newbold Verdon Hall formal gardens	Post Medieval

Pref Ref	Name	Period
MLE21277	Turnpike Road, Foston Lane to Osbaston	Post Medieval
MLE9250	Undated road surface, Main Street, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval
MLE2987	Fishponds south and west of The Hall, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval
MLE2977	Brascote Mill, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11730	THE OLD RECTORY, 16, BELL LANE (NORTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11733	NEWBOLD VERDON HALL, MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11734	PAVILION AT NW CORNER OF FORECOURT AT NEWBOLD VERDON HALL, MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11735	PAVILION AT SW CORNER OF FORECOURT AT NEWBOLD VERDON HALL, MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11736	PAVILION AT SE CORNER OF FORECOURT AT NEWBOLD VERDON HALL, MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11737	CHURCH FARMHOUSE & FENCE, 16, MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11738	COB COTTAGE, 36, MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11739	IVY COTTAGE, 92, MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE17226	Baptist Chapel, Main Street, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE18016	Home Farm, Osbaston	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22398	Site of pavilion at north-east corner of the forecourt at Newbold Verdon Hall, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE25603	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE25976	Estate Workers' Cottages, Goatham Lane, Osbaston	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE25977	Home Farm, Hall Lane, Osbaston	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE26296	Former school, 24, Main Street, Newbold Verdon	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11731	GATES & SIDE SCREENS AT THE OLD RECTORY, MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), NEWBOLD VERDON	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11740	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, MAIN STREET, NEWBOLD VERDON	Modern
MLE26298	Primary School, Dragon Lane, Newbold Verdon	Modern

Pref Ref	Name	Period
MLE26300	Miners Welfare Hall, Dragon Lane, Newbold Verdon	Modern
MLE26301	Newbold Verdon Working Men's Club & Institute Ltd, Main Street, Newbold Verdon	Modern
MLE26426	C20th cemetery, St James's Church, Newbold Verdon	Modern

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by the LHER within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:**LHER:**

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

Event Number:

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record event identification reference number

Event Reference	Name
ELE10300	2017 trial trenching, Cadeby Quarry Extension (Phases 2a & 2b), Brascote, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE10301	2015 desk-based assessment, Cadeby Quarry Extension, Brascote
ELE10639	2015 geophysical survey, Cadeby Quarry, Manor Farm Extension
ELE11366	2020 watching brief, Home Farm, Hall Lane, Osbaston, Leicestershire
ELE11644	2021 geophysical survey, land off Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE11826	2022 desk-based assessment, land off Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE11827	2022 trial trenching, land at Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE11839	2017 strip, map and sample excavation, Phases 2A & 2B Extension, Brascote Lane, Cadeby Quarry, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE12367	2023 geophysical survey, land off Barlestone Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE2150	1970s fieldwalking, south-east of the George & Dragon, Newbold Verdon
ELE2828	1980 fieldwalking north of Goatham Spinney, Osbaston
ELE4426	2006 desk-based assessment on land at the Rectory, Main Street, Newbold Verdon
ELE4998	2007 trial trenching at The Rectory, 57, Main Street, Newbold Verdon
ELE5344	2005 desk-based assessment for the proposed Cadeby Quarry Extension, Leicestershire
ELE5352	2005 geophysical survey, Cadeby Quarry, Leicestershire
ELE6655	2002 watching brief, Alan's Way, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE6656	1997-8 watching brief during water mains renewal in Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE6657	2002 watching brief at Mill Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE6658	1994 archaeological survey: Hall Farm, Newbold Verdon
ELE6897	2009 watching brief at Church Farmhouse, 16, Main Street, Newbold Verdon

Event Reference	Name
ELE7161	2005 summary and interpretation of the results of a geophysical survey by Stratascan Ltd at the proposed Cadeby Quarry Extension, Leicestershire
ELE7186	2010 historic buildings appraisal, Home Farm, Hall Lane, Osbaston
ELE7435	2011 geophysical survey, Dragon Lane, Newbold Verdon
ELE7547	Project Gargoyle, Church of St James, Main Street, Newbold Verdon
ELE7671	2011 trial trenching, Dragon Lane, Newbold Verdon
ELE7750	2006-8 watching brief and recording at Cadeby Quarry, Cadeby
ELE7794	2011 desk-based assessment, land at Dragon Lane, Newbold Verdon
ELE8090	1979 fieldwalking survey, north of Wrask Farm
ELE8189	1977 fieldwalking survey, north of Home Farm
ELE9092	2014 Heritage Statement for Proposed Solar Farm, Hall Farm, Newbold Verdon
ELE9205	2014 desk-based assessment, land at Heath Farm, Newbold Verdon
ELE9211	2014 geophysical survey, Hall Farm, Newbold Verdon
ELE9212	2014/5 assessment of indirect impacts, Hall Farm, Newbold Verdon
ELE922	1978 fieldwalking, north-east of The Mill Inn, Newbold Verdon
ELE924	1979 fieldwalking east of Heath Farm, Newbold Verdon
ELE925	1981 excavation at the moated site at Newbold Verdon
ELE9325	2015 assessment of direct impacts, Hall Farm, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire
ELE935	1979 fieldwalking north-east of Kendalls Barn, Osbaston
ELE9694	2002 building survey of Newbold Verdon Hall
ELE9881	2015 trial trenching on land at Hall Farm, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire

GAZETTEER OF PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME DATA

Reference	Name	Period
LEIC-6A2833	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-92CB69	BEAD	ROMAN
BH-027152	FINGER RING	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-380C35	STIRRUP	EARLY MEDIEVAL
LEIC-A6DD07	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-9E19D5	COIN	ROMAN