



**Historic Environment Assessment,
Land at Church Road, Witherley,
Leicestershire**



December 2025

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Abstract

Heritage Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to prepare a historic environment assessment (archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage impact assessment) in relation to the proposed development of a single dwelling on land at Church Road, Witherley.

The site lies within the Witherley Conservation Area. It is also within the historic settlement core of Witherley, a non-designated heritage asset.

To the south of Witherley, the site of a Roman camp at Mancetter and the Manduessedum Roman villa, settlement and industrial complex along the A5 Watling Street Roman Road, attest to significant Roman occupation activity in the area. There is some evidence for continued settlement into the early medieval period, although Witherley is not documented as a settlement until the early 13th century. The medieval grade I listed Church of St Peter is to the south of the site and is likely to have been within the core of the medieval village.

Recent archaeological work in the area of the proposed development, undertaken in connection with the planning permission for use of the land as a cemetery and car parking area, identified a ditch and post holes of Roman date and a substantial medieval ditch.

In relation to archaeology, the site therefore has potential for remains to be present, particularly in relation to Roman and medieval activity.

In relation to built heritage, the site is well screened from the surrounding area by mature trees and not within the setting of any designated heritage assets. It is noted in the conservation area appraisal as a key private green space, due to having been carefully landscaped. The current condition of the site does not reflect this, and provides an opportunity to enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Archaeology Ltd has been instructed to produce a Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) in relation to a planning application for a single dwelling on land at Church Road, Witherley.
- 1.2. This Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) considers the likely effects of the Proposed Development on known and potential archaeology and built heritage (collectively known as heritage assets) and affects that could arise because of development within the settings of heritage assets. This assessment also considers how the proposal relates to the character and appearance of the Witherley conservation area.
- 1.3. This report has been prepared in accordance with the policy provisions at Paragraph 207 of the NPPF.

Site location

- 1.4. The Site location is on land to the west of Church Road, Witherley, Leicestershire, CV9 3NA, grid referenced SP32499741.

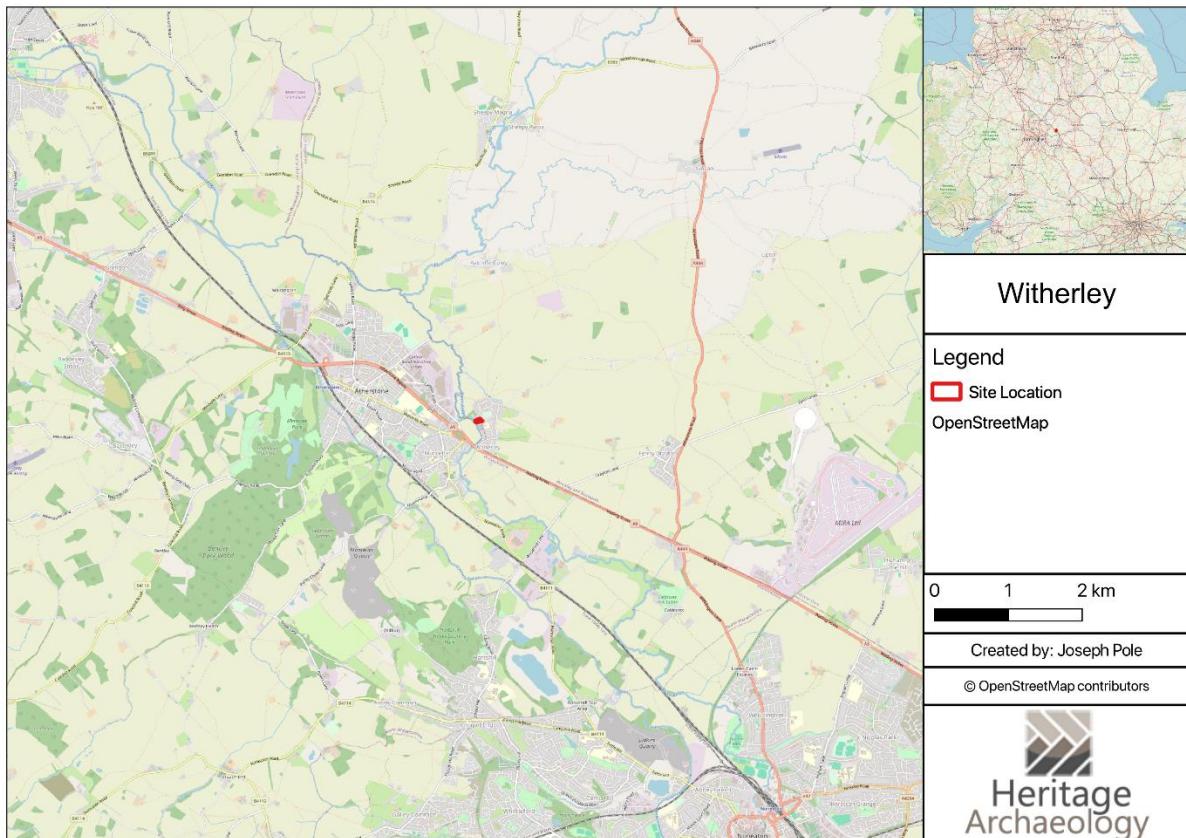


Figure 1: Site location

Planning context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024

1.5. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024 (with amendments in February 2025), sets out the relevant national policy provisions for the historic environment in Chapter 16. Relevant to this heritage statement are:

- Paragraph 207: An applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a planning application, 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.
- Paragraph 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.
- Paragraph 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.
- Paragraph 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.
- Paragraph 216: 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."
- Paragraph 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.
- Paragraph 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 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, 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.
- The NPPF Glossary sets out that a Heritage Asset is "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)."

Local Plan

- 1.6. The **Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Core Strategy** Adopted December 2009 includes Spatial Objective 11: Built Environment and Townscape Character which sets out the Council's objective to "safeguard, enhance and where necessary regenerate the borough's distinctive built environment including its wider setting particularly that associated with Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and historic industries".
- 1.7. Policy 12: Rural Villages, in relation to Witherley, the Core Strategy sets out that the Council will "Require new development to respect the character and appearance of the Witherley Conservation Area by incorporating locally distinctive features of the conservation area into the development".
- 1.8. The **Witherley Conservation Area Appraisal** (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council 2007) sets out that it will be necessary to "Ensure new development contributes positively to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area: siting, scale, design and materials used."

Best practice and guidance

- 1.9. The following guidance documents have been referenced in preparing this report.
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2, *Managing significance in decision-taking in the historic environment*, Historic England, 2015
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3, 2nd Edition (GPA3): *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic England, 2017
 - Conservation Principles; Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment, Historic England 2008
 - Historic England, Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance; analysing significance in heritage assets, Historic England 2019
 - Historic England Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management, Historic England Advice Note 1 (2nd Edition), Historic England 2019
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, CIfA, 2020, and Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2020).
- 1.10. Historic England, in GPA2 (pages 2-8), provides advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. The guidance notes that it is important to understand the nature, extent and level of significance of heritage assets (the heritage value) that may be affected.
- 1.11. Historic England, at paragraph 9 (page 4) of GPA3 note that "*Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation ... Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance*".
- 1.12. Conservation Principles sets out Historic England's recommended approach to making decisions about the historic environment. Also of relevance is the guidance in HEAN12

Statements of Heritage Significance (Historic England 2019) which sets out that heritage interest comprises the following:

- Archaeological interest (evidential value): There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- Architectural and artistic interest (aesthetic value): These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- Historic Interest (historical and communal value): An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

Method of assessment

1.13. Data on non-designated heritage assets was obtained for the site and a buffer of 1km. Data on designated heritage assets was obtained for a 250m study area. These study areas were defined following an initial site appraisal and 'step 1' setting assessment. The following data sources were consulted:

- Leicestershire and Warwickshire Historic Environment Records (HERs);
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council data for planning policy and conservation areas;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England data on designated heritage assets;
- The National Record of the Historic Environment, maintained by Historic England and viewed via the Heritage Gateway website; and
- Archive data and historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

Determining the level of effect

1.14. The level of effect has been determined by comparing the heritage value of the asset with the degree of change to that value. An important consideration is whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of the special interest of the asset (whether archaeological, historic, aesthetic or communal); it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is assessed. The conclusions in this report identify the overall level of effect on heritage assets in accordance with the following scale:

Heritage Value	Magnitude of change			
	<i>High (significant loss of heritage value)</i>	<i>Moderate (some loss of heritage value)</i>	<i>Low (limited loss of heritage value)</i>	<i>Negligible (little to no loss of heritage value)</i>
<i>High (nationally designated)</i>	Major	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none
<i>Moderate (regionally significant)</i>	Major or medium	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none
<i>Low (locally significant)</i>	Medium or minor	Minor or none	Minor or none	None
<i>Negligible</i>	Negligible	Negligible or none	None	None

1.15. In policy terms (NPPF paragraph 214 and 215), harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset can be substantial or less than substantial. Planning practice guidance identifies that substantial harm is a high test. This is normally associated with total loss of a heritage asset's significance and is equivalent to a major effect in the scale set out above. Less than substantial harm is a broader spectrum, with negligible effects that are at the lowest end of the scale and medium level effects at the higher end.

2 Historic and archaeological context

2.1. The geology of the Site is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Gunthorpe Member Mudstone overlain by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel). The village lies on relatively high ground above the valley of the River Anker, which lies to the west of the site and demarks the boundary between Warwickshire and Leicestershire. The site is under grass and undulates with the land falling to the River Anker and towards the church to the south.

Prehistoric

2.2. Prehistoric activity is recorded within the study area; flint findspots have been reported on both sides of the River Anker. These date to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. Some cropmark evidence, while undated, could indicate the presence of late prehistoric settlement in the area. It is common for the gravel terraces above river valleys to have attracted settlement in the prehistoric periods, and for Roman towns to develop in previously populated areas.

Roman

2.3. Following the Roman occupation of England in 43 AD, a military infrastructure was rapidly established. The Roman vexillation fort at Mancetter is an example of the temporary camps established in this early period of Roman occupation. The area was to become strategically important during the Roman period, due to its location on the route of Watling Street, a major Roman road and on the River Anker providing both river and road transportation links. The settlement of Manduessedum was established to the east of Mancetter Roman Fort with a defended settlement known as a 'Burgus' and ribbon settlement along Watling Street, with the remains of a Roman villa complex to the north. The settlement was also the focus of a Roman pottery industry, with over 70 kilns excavated from a field to the south of the Burgus.

2.4. On land to the north of Witherley, the site of a Roman villa has been identified through archaeological field work. Within the village, finds of Roman pottery have been made. This includes within close proximity to the site where, in 2021, trenched evaluation identified a ditch and post holes which appeared to be Roman in date.

Post Roman - Medieval

2.5. Burials of 5th – 6th century date were found during archaeological excavations at the Roman villa at Mancetter. A further find of an Anglo-Saxon brooch was also made at Mancetter, and finds of later 11th – 13th century material have been made from Mancetter. This indicates a continuity of settlement within the area of the Roman villa during the post Roman period and into the medieval period. The village at Witherley was likely to have also been extant during this period, as the place name elements indicate an Anglo Saxon origin, with the name meaning "woodland clearing of a woman called Wigthryth". The village is not documented until the early 13th century, by which time the settlement focus appears to have shifted slightly from that of the Roman settlement.

2.6. The church at Witherley dates from the medieval period and appears to have been a focal point within the medieval village which extended along the River Anker between Watling Street and Hall Lane. This is indicated by the medieval street pattern, the extant earthworks of ridge and furrow which demonstrate the former open fields of the medieval village and later mapping which shows the settlement pattern prior to later post medieval development, for example the 1779 map, below:



Figure 2: John Prior's map of Leicestershire, 1779¹

2.7. The site lies within the historic core of Witherley in an area potentially occupied during the medieval period, particularly along the frontage to Church Road. This is indicated by the later map by Greenwood, 1786. The 2021 archaeological work within close proximity to the site also identified a substantial medieval ditch, potentially indicating a property division. Medieval pottery has also been found to the north of the village, and the site of a watermill is also of possibly medieval date.



Figure 3: Christopher Greenwood, Map of County of Leicestershire, 1825-26¹

¹ Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Post medieval

2.8. The open fields of Witherley were enclosed prior to the 1848 tithe map, and agricultural activity continued to be important to the village in the post medieval period. This is demonstrated by the 1841 census which records 'agricultural labourer' as the most prevalent occupation for the village's inhabitants at that time.

2.9. The site lay within an area recorded on the tithe map as 'Hall Orchard, house, garden, cottage and out offices, pasture'. The tithe map and first edition Ordnance Survey show the house now called The Old Rectory as Witherley Hall, and the property now known as Witherley Hall on the site of a property called The Rectory, which was occupied by the Rector, The Reverend James Coral Roberts. The tithe map lists the landowner of the site as John Baker and the occupier as Captain John Thomas, indicating that there was no association between the site and The Rectory (now Witherley Hall) at that time.



Figure 4: Tithe map, Township of Witherley, 1848

2.10. A newspaper article from 1805 records that a Rev. J Roberts was instituted to Witherley in October 1805. His death was announced on the 15th January 1842. The 1841 census records James Roberts as the Rector. James C Roberts is subsequently recorded as the Rector, indicating that the living passed from father to son. At some point, towards the end of the 19th century, The Hall was rebuilt as The Rectory, and the grounds subdivided to create a formal garden and paddock. At the same time Witherley Hall was renamed as such, with the occupant of The Hall recorded in the 1891 census as Henry Chamberlayne, and the Rector of Witherley was by then the Rev. Stephen T Taswell.

2.11. The site appears to have been used as a paddock throughout the 19th and 20th century. A recent planning application was submitted by the Witherley Parochial Church Council proposing the

change of use of part of the field to a cemetery, including an associated car park. That permission has not been implemented.

Historic map regression

2.12. The historic map sequence shows the site as a field between The Hall and St Peter's Church. The field boundaries were created, to the north after the reorganisation of the park and garden of The Hall (now The Old Rectory) between 1848 and 1889. Number 3 Church Road, to the south of the site, is a large modern dwelling, built on the site of cottages shown throughout the historic map sequence.



Figure 5: Old Series 1" Map, Leicestershire, Surveyed 1814-1817, printed 1863²

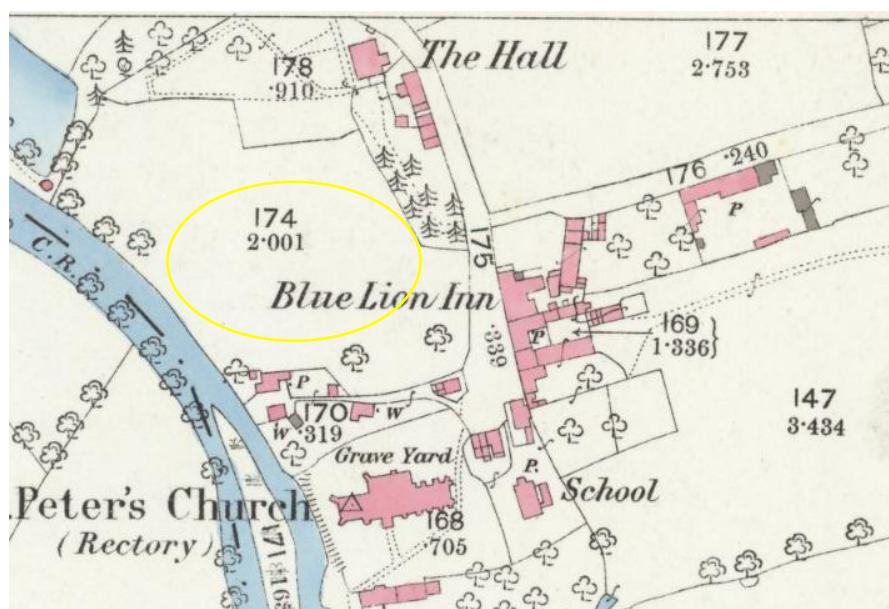


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Leicestershire. 1:2,500. 1889

² Historic mapping reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland



Figure 7: 1888
Ordnance Survey,
1:10,560



Figure 8: 1904
Ordnance Survey,
1:10,560



Figure 9: 1965
Ordnance Survey,
1:10,560

Aerial photographs

2.13. Aerial photographs show the site in use as a paddock, throughout the 20th century.



Figure 10: Aerial photograph mosaic, 1950, reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland



Figure 11: GoogleEarth image 2025

Lidar

2.14. Lidar images show an area of truncation at the site entrance to Church Road. This data does not indicate any earthworks of archaeological interest within the site. Ridge and furrow is evident on Lidar data in the Memorial Playing Fields, a field to the north of Witherley Hall and in fields to the west of the River Anker, but not within the site.

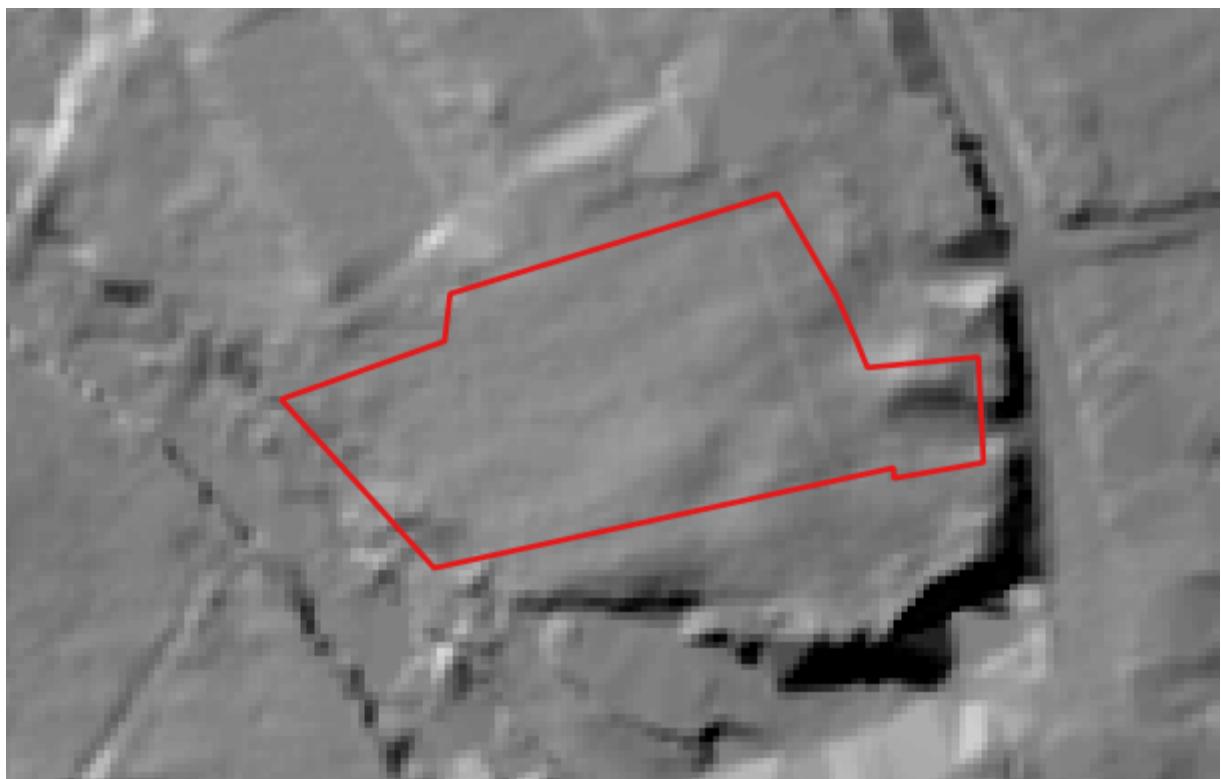


Figure 12: Environment Agency Lidar (Hillshade) data 2025

Previous archaeological events

2.15. Within the 1km search area, Warwickshire HER record 91 events and 23 events are recorded by Leicestershire HER. Of particular relevance is Event reference ELE11543 which partially overlaps with the site. This relates to a programme of trenched evaluation, undertaken in 2021, on land that is to the south of the site, but partially overlaps with it. The work was undertaken in relation to an application for the change of use of part of the field to a cemetery. Three trenches were excavated. In Trench 1, which was nearest to Church Road, a ditch and three post holes were identified, Roman pottery provided dating evidence to indicate that these were Roman features. Trench 2 contained two shallow linear features, one of which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. Trench 3 had a substantial ditch and modern land drain. The ditch was dated to the medieval period. A deposit of redeposited clay was also noted, across the survey area. The features identified by this field work are recorded in the HER (assets A79 and A106).

Historic landscape character

2.16. The historic landscape character of the site is recorded by the Leicestershire HER as HLE6016, fields and enclosed land, other small rectilinear fields. The land was enclosed, initially as pasture that was associated with the gardens and house at what is now The Old Rectory (then The Hall). The land was subsequently divided from the gardens of The Old Rectory and used as a paddock. This is a relatively modern field pattern. The site does not appear to have been within the open fields of Witherley, as no ridge and furrow is evident. It was likely to have been within the area of the village crofts (small paddocks and gardens).

Site visit

2.17. The site comprises a small grass field. Perimeter planting includes mature trees. These mature trees prevent intervisibility between the site and Witherley Hall and The Old Rectory. Views to the south include the spire of St Peters Church, although the large modern property at 3 Church Road lies between the site and the church, preventing clear intervisibility at ground level.



Photograph 1: Looking north towards The Old Rectory and Witherley Hall



Photograph 2: Looking west towards the River Anker



Photograph 3: Looking south east towards Church Road



Photograph 4: Looking south towards St Peter's Church

3 Built heritage assets

3.1. There are two grade II listed buildings (The Blue Lion Inn and Memorial at the Church of St Peter, one grade I listed building (the Church of St Peter) and one conservation area (Witherley Conservation Area) within the 250m study area. These are included in a gazetteer (Appendix A) and shown on Figure 13, also in Appendix A.

Witherley Conservation Area

3.2. **CA1**, Witherley Conservation Area: The conservation area appraisal shows the site as within an area of key open space, this is described in the appraisal as follows: "Key private green spaces are the grounds of the Rectory, the adjacent paddock and Witherley Hall all of which have been carefully landscaped and fall gently towards the river." The site was recorded by the tithe apportionment as pasture, associated with the orchard and gardens of what was then The Hall (now The Old Rectory). The site was subsequently used as a paddock. It does not have a strong rural character, but neither is it carefully landscaped. The character of the site is predominantly that of a domestic paddock, surrounded by a mix of modern and historic buildings within the village. Mature trees along the perimeter of the site coincide with boundaries created in the mid to late 19th century (with the exception of the modern boundaries to 3 Church Road). There are some trees that are characteristic of designed landscapes, particularly the pine trees outside of the site, to the south, but largely the boundaries are formed by mature native trees and hedgerow species. This is in contrast to the more formal planting surrounding The Old Rectory and Witherley Hall. The site is not within any of the important views annotated in the conservation area appraisal.

3.3. The verdant character provided by the glimpsed views from Church Road into the site and mature hedge and trees that surround it make a positive contribution to appreciating the heritage value of the conservation area. This relates to the contribution made to appreciating this as historic paddock associated with The Old Rectory and the more open character of the built form on the west side of Church Road. The field does not include any ridge and furrow earthworks that would identify it as part of the former open fields that surround the village and convey its links to agricultural, nor does it include features that convey the formal and designed landscapes of The Old Rectory or Witherley Hall. The site makes a limited positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area, while the site entrance from Church Road has a modern metal fence that detracts from the heritage value of the conservation area and is a negative feature in terms of its character and appearance.

Listed buildings

3.4. **LB1**, Grade I Listed Church of St Peter: The parish church lies to the south of the site. The church dates to the 14th century originally, with later alterations. It has very high historic, architectural and archaeological interest, and is an asset of very high value. The church has a tall spire giving it a degree of visual prominence, particularly in views from Riverside. The church is not visually

prominent in views along Church Road, given the built form and mature trees along this road. The setting of the church comprises the churchyard and burial ground in which it is experienced, approaches and the village streetscape at the southern end of Church Road and the views north from Riverside. The site itself is separated from the church by the large modern property at 3 Church Road, which is set back from Church Road, and the mature trees that surround the churchyard and site. This prevents intervisibility between the two at ground level. The site therefore makes a neutral contribution to appreciating the heritage value of the church.

- 3.5. **LB2**, Grade II listed memorial within the churchyard: The asset has high historic and architectural interest and is of high value. The asset's setting is the churchyard, the site is not within the setting of this asset.
- 3.6. **LB3**, Grade II Listed The Blue Lion Inn: The building is opposite the site, on the east side of Church Road. The listing describes it as a house, now public house of late 18th century date. The house is recorded by the tithe apportionment as The Blue Lion Inn, owned by the Rev. James Coral Roberts and occupied by Robert Thurlow. The building has high historic and architectural interest, and is an asset of high value. The setting of the building is the streetscape in which it is experienced (both the frontage to Post Office Lane and Church Road). This includes the mature trees and hedgerow that bound the site along Church Road. The site otherwise has no connection with the building and there is no intervisibility between the site and the building. The site therefore makes a neutral contribution to appreciating the heritage value of The Blue Lion Inn.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 3.7. The Old Rectory, Witherley Hall and numbers 2, 4 and 5 Church Road are included as buildings of local interest in the draft (non-adopted) Neighbourhood Plan documents on the parish council website. These properties are 18th – 19th century buildings that convey the later post medieval development of Witherley and make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. They could be considered non-designated heritage assets (although none are recorded by the HER for Leicestershire) and they have historic and architectural interest at a local level and are therefore of low value.
- 3.8. The settings of The Old Rectory and Witherley Hall are well defined by the grounds in which each stands, and associated outbuildings and boundary walls. Numbers 2, 4 and 5 Church Road have a shared setting of the streetscape in which they are experienced, which also includes The Blue Lion Inn and Church of St Peter. The boundary of the site to Church Road is also part of this setting. However, as above there is no intervisibility from within the site and these properties and no evidential or functional association. The site was separated from the gardens of The Old Rectory in the mid to late 19th century and following this The Old Rectory was rebuilt or significantly altered and extended and renamed from The Hall to The Rectory, also with changes in ownership. The site is not with in the settings of these assets.

Statement of significance

3.9. The site is within the Witherley Conservation Area. The following assessment is made with reference to the checklist in Table 1 of Historic England Guidance Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management, Historic England Advice Note 1 (2nd Edition), 2019 'Criteria to identify buildings that contribute positively to the conservation area'.

3.10. The site makes a positive contribution to the conservation area and is within an area marked as key private green space in the conservation area appraisal. However, the site lacks either a strong rural character or any landscaping or designed character and its positive contribution rests largely in the mature planting surrounding the site and along its boundary with Church Road. The current gate is modern and utilitarian and a detracting element on Church Road .

Architectural and artistic interest:	The boundary trees and hedgerows make a positive contribution to appreciating the more open built grain of the western side of Church Road, which is characterised by the larger property of The Old Rectory and detached property at 5 Church Road.	Low
Historic interest:	The site lacks any strong agricultural character and was not incorporated into the formal gardens of The Old Rectory, having been separated from the area of the landscaped grounds and gardens associated with that non-designated property. It lacks any formal design and its character is that of a modern domestic paddock.	Low

Settings of listed buildings

3.11. The site is not within the setting of any listed building, other than the boundary of the site along Church Road which is visible in views from and including the Church of St Peter (grade I listed) and The Blue Lion Inn (grade II listed).

Historic landscape character

3.12. The historic landscape character of the site is relatively modern and lacks any significant heritage interest.

4 Archaeological assets

- 4.1. A search of the Leicestershire and Warwickshire Historic Environment Records identified 146 non-designated assets within a 1km study area. These are included in a gazetteer (Appendix A) and shown on Figure 13, also in Appendix A.
- 4.2. There are also two designated heritage assets with archaeological interest within the 1km study area: Roman Camp at Mancetter (SM1) and Manduessedum Roman villa and settlement (SM2). A number of the assets listed below lie within the two scheduled areas.
- 4.3. In summary the recorded assets comprise:
 - **SM1 and SM2:** Roman Camp, a vexillation fortress at Mancetter, a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners established originally as a temporary fort during the initial Roman military campaign in England in the 1st century AD. The Roman camp lies at Mancetter, on both sides of Mancetter Road and to the west of the River Anker. The Manduessedum Roman villa and settlement with associated industrial complex lies on either side of the A5 Watling Street, on the east side of the River Anker between Mancetter and Witherley. The large area of the monument includes evidence for a villa complex, pottery site, defended Burgus and settlement as well as the Watling Street Roman road. These are assets of very high value, relating to their archaeological interest. The setting of the assets includes significant modern built form makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the assets. The site is not within this setting, being separated from the scheduled monuments by modern development and mature trees and lacking any intervisibility with it.
 - **Assets A1 – A10:** Prehistoric finds from Mancetter and Witherley, including Neolithic stone flint tools and flint scatters, loom weights and coins. This indicates prehistoric settlement within the wider area, particularly potentially of Iron Age date. These assets have archaeological interest and negligible to low heritage value.
 - **Assets A11 – A79:** Roman activity in Mancetter and Witherley including the defences, finds and burials associated with the Roman villa, settlement and fort at Mancetter and Manduessedum and the Witherley villa site to the north of the village. These assets have archaeological interest and low to high heritage value.
 - **Asset A80 – A82:** A cruciform brooch and burials of 5th – 6th century date found in Mancetter and evidence of 11th to 13th century occupation in Mancetter. These assets have archaeological interest and low to high heritage value.
 - **Assets A83 – A105:** Evidence for medieval settlement at Mancetter and Witherley, including areas of ridge and furrow between the settlements. These assets have archaeological interest and low to high heritage value.

- **Assets A106 – A134:** Buildings (extant and demolished) and other features associated with the post medieval villages at Witherley and Mancetter. Also the London to Holyhead Road turnpike, the A5. These assets have archaeological and architectural interest and low heritage value.
- **Asset A135:** The War Memorial at St Peters Church, Witherley. This asset has historic and architectural interest and low heritage value.

4.4. Of the above, Assets A79, A105, A106 and A126 are within, partially within, or include the proposed development site:

- **Asset A79:** Roman remains north of 5 Church Road, Witherley. This relates to the 2021 evaluation trench where a ditch and post holes of Roman date were found on land immediately adjacent and partially overlapping with the site at its southern boundary. This asset has archaeological interest and low heritage value.
- **Asset A105:** The medieval and post medieval settlement core of Witherley, a large area that includes the development site.
- **Asset A106:** Evidence for medieval activity (a large ditch interpreted as a possible boundary) found during the trenched evaluation in 2021 on land partially overlapping with the site. These assets have archaeological interest and low heritage value.
- **Asset A126:** Post medieval finds (a silver filigree biconvex button (16th century) and mid 19th century silver shoe buckle) found by metal detecting in c.2009 on land to the north of St Peter's Church.

Archaeological potential and statement of significance

4.5. The proximity of the site to Mancetter and Manduessedum Roman fort, villa, settlement and pottery industry complex indicate high potential for Roman archaeology to be present, and a ditch and post holes dated to the Roman period were identified in a trench excavated within an area to the immediate south of and partially overlapping with the site. The site is also within the historic settlement core of Witherley, an area of occupation from the medieval period on. Again, trenched evaluation identified a ditch of medieval date within the area to the south of the site.

Archaeological interest:	Documentary evidence referenced above indicates a high potential for Roman archaeology relating most likely to field systems in the hinterland beyond the Roman settlement at Mancetter and Manduessedum. During the medieval period the site lies within the core of the historic settlement, although it appears that this relates primarily to the frontage onto Church Road, recent evaluation did not find any settlement activity and a large ditch was interpreted as a drainage or boundary feature. This indicates that any surviving evidence most likely relates to features that hold locally significant archaeological and historic interest.	Moderate
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5 Assessment and conclusions

Characteristics of the proposed development

- 5.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a single dwelling. This has the potential to affect the character and appearance of Witherley Conservation Area and also archaeological evidence associated with the non-designated Witherley Historic Settlement Core, as well as the potential for Roman archaeology given the site's proximity to Mancetter and Manduessedum.
- 5.2. Given the intervening mature trees and built form, the site is not within the setting of any heritage asset insofar as that setting makes a positive contribution to appreciating the asset's heritage value.
- 5.3. The design has developed through several iterations, which have been informed by the historic environment assessment. Visualisations (CGI images included in the application pack) demonstrate that the proposed building would sit back in the plot, respecting the topography of the site and with landscaping and the retention of the existing trees which filters views from Church Road and retains the character of the conservation area. The design also reflects the character of properties on this side of Church Road, which are generally larger, detached dwellings. The design of the gate is set back which is consistent with the entrances to No. 3 Church Road and The Old Rectory, reflecting the character of this part of the conservation area.

Impacts assessment

Witherley Conservation Area

- 5.4. The construction of a single dwelling provides opportunities to retain, manage and enhance the hedgerow and trees that bound the site and improve the access gate to Church Road. Also to retain a significant area of green space that would be sensitively landscaped and therefore maintained more in keeping with the character described positively in the conservation area appraisal as key private green space (noted as contributing to the conservation area "due to having been carefully landscaped", which is not currently the case).
- 5.5. There is already modern built form between Church Road and the River Anker, and the proposed dwelling would therefore also be consistent with the grain of built form in this part of the conservation area, continuing the extent of the village to the west along the line created by 3 Church Road and the tennis courts to The Old Rectory. The proposed dwelling would largely be screened in views from Church Road by mature trees and hedgerow and would not affect any key views within the conservation area or important buildings within it.
- 5.6. The proposed dwelling is consistent with the management objectives set out in the conservation area appraisal, using materials found elsewhere in the conservation area and respecting the building hierarchy with the nearby Witherley Hall and The Old Rectory while also reflecting the character of this part of Church Road.

5.7. On balance a **neutral effect** is predicted, taking into account the loss of some key open space that makes a positive contribution to the conservation area, but also the opportunity to enhance the character of the conservation area through the retention and enhancement of the boundary treatments and careful landscaping.

Archaeological interest

5.8. The site has potential for archaeology of Roman, medieval and post medieval date due to the proximity to Roman Mancetter and Manduessedum and its position within the historic core of Witherley. Previous archaeological work within the area to the south of the site and partially overlapping with the site's southern boundary found evidence for a Roman ditch and post holes and medieval ditch, sealed beneath a layer of redeposited clay. The ditch containing Roman material does not appear to continue towards the site but bent towards Church Road. The medieval ditch could continue towards the site. This was interpreted as a possible boundary or drainage feature.

5.9. The find of post medieval material within the site is not of any particular significance although it is noted that metal detecting survey did not identify any earlier evidence than post medieval.

5.10. The known and potential archaeological interest of the site indicates that remains of low heritage value could be present within the site. The impact of a single dwelling on this (and the non-designated heritage asset 'historic core of Witherley') would be moderate resulting in an effect of **minor adverse** significance before mitigation.

Mitigation

5.11. It would be proportionate to the level of effect and archaeological potential of this site that a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation could be set out in a written scheme of investigation and secured as a condition of any forthcoming planning consent. This is consistent with the NPPF at paragraphs 216 and 218.

5.12. No mitigation is proposed in relation to the conservation area beyond that included in the design of the proposed dwelling and associated landscaping.

Consultation

5.13. The above conclusions are subject to consultation with the Leicestershire Planning Archaeologist. The programme of work would be set out in a project design (written scheme of investigation) for agreement with the Planning Archaeologist.

6 References

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Appendix A: Gazetteer of known heritage assets

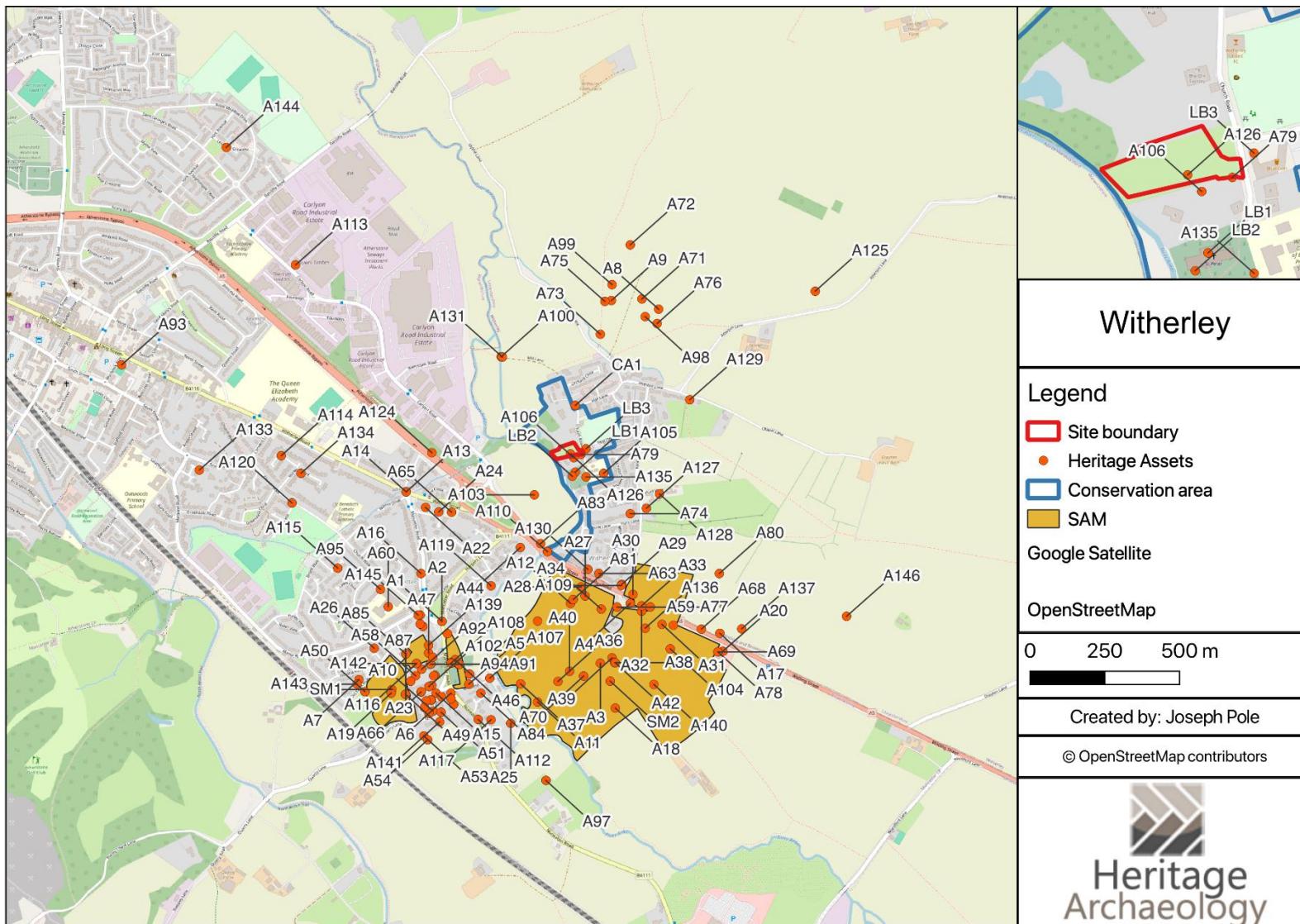


Figure 13: Locations of heritage assets

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
SM1	SM	1005736	Roman camp	Roman vexillation fortresses are rectangular enclosures with rounded corners which were occupied on a temporary basis by a campaigning army of between 2500 to 4000 men comprised of varying proportions of legionary and auxiliary troops. They were constructed as part of Roman military strategy immediately after the conquest in AD 43, when the army had not yet established the boundaries of its occupation, and continued to be involved in campaigns to increase and establish its control. All sites were probably abandoned by about AD 90. Vexillation fortresses are defined by a single rampart of earth or turf, usually revetted at the front and rear with turf or timber and surrounded by one or more outer ditches. Originally a breastwork and a wall-walk of timber would have crowned the rampart, possibly with corner and interval towers. Only 14 examples of vexillation fortresses have been recorded in England. As one of a small group of Roman military monuments which are important in representing army strategy, vexillation fortresses are of particular significance to our understanding of the period and all examples with surviving archaeological potential are considered to be of importance. Despite development, the presence of a grave yard, roads and other buildings much is already known through partial excavation about the parts of a series of Roman vexillation fortresses surrounding Mancetter Farm and they will retain further archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their layout, construction, longevity, military, political, strategic and social significance as well as the chronological interrelationships, adaptive re-use and overall landscape context.	Roman	431902	296612
SM2	SM	1017585	Manduessedum Roman villa and settlement with associated industrial complex	Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates at the focus of which were groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The term "villa" is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves. The buildings usually include a well-appointed dwelling house, the design of which varies considerably according to the needs, taste and prosperity of the occupier. Most of the houses were partly or wholly stone-built, many with a timber-framed superstructure on masonry footings. Roofs were generally tiled and the house could feature tiled or mosaic floors, underfloor heating, wall plaster, glazed windows and cellars. Many had integral or separate suites of heated baths. The house was usually accompanied by a range of buildings providing accommodation for farm labourers, workshops	Roman	432633	296640

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				<p>and storage for agricultural produce. These were arranged around or alongside a courtyard and were surrounded by a complex of paddocks, pens, yards and features such as vegetable plots, granaries, threshing floors, wells and hearths, all approached by tracks leading from the surrounding fields. Villa buildings were constructed throughout the period of Roman occupation, from the first to the fourth centuries AD. They are usually complex structures occupied over several hundred years and continually remodelled to fit changing circumstances. They could serve a wide variety of uses alongside agricultural activities, including administrative, recreational and craft functions, and this is reflected in the considerable diversity in their plan. The least elaborate villas served as simple farmhouses whilst, for the most complex, the term "palace" is not inappropriate. Villa owners tended to be drawn from a limited elite section of Romano-British society. Although some villas belonged to immigrant Roman officials or entrepreneurs, the majority seem to have been in the hands of wealthy natives with a more-or-less Romanised lifestyle, and some were built directly on the sites of Iron Age farmsteads. Roman villa buildings are widespread, with between 400 and 1000 examples recorded nationally. The majority of these are classified as 'minor' villas to distinguish them from 'major' villas. The latter were a very small group of extremely substantial and opulent villas built by the very wealthiest members of Romano-British society. Minor villas are found throughout lowland Britain and occasionally beyond. Roman villas provide a valuable index of the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as indicating the sources of inspiration behind changes of taste and custom. In addition, they serve to illustrate the agrarian and economic history of the Roman province, allowing comparisons over wide areas both within and beyond Britain. As a very diverse and often long-lived type of monument, a significant proportion of the known population are identified as nationally important.</p> <p>Manduessedum is particularly important because of the survival of a large number of Roman features within the landscape. These include a villa, a defended settlement, an industrial complex, a number of Roman roads, a port or ferry settlement, early field systems and human burials. It is unusual in that the majority of the settlement remains and landscape features have survived from the Roman period without suffering large scale disruption by later development. In addition</p>			

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	
				<p>archaeological fieldwork indicates that each of the settlement and industrial areas had a long period of development. As a result the Roman landscape at Mancetter will provide insights into some of the more scarce, and less well recognised, elements of the Roman occupation of Britain. It will also afford a long term view of the processes of social and economic development throughout the whole of the Roman period. The settlement will preserve evidence of the daily lives of the craftsmen and townspeople, and of their relationships with those who occupied the villa and the fort.</p> <p>The survival of the villa will afford an opportunity to examine the relationship between agricultural production, industry and the market functions of the town, and provide evidence about the lifestyles of people of a higher status. The survival of many stamped pieces of pottery from the industrial complex has allowed the identification of individual potters, and has provided an insight into the activities of craftsmen, as well as the distribution mechanisms of the industry. The survival of the kilns, drying sheds, other timber structures and wells and water channels used in processing, as well as large quantities of pottery provide an important insight into a specialised regional industry organised on a large scale. The monument therefore affords an opportunity to study both the relationships between settlement, agriculture, industry and communications, and the development of these relationships throughout the Roman and immediate post- Roman period. Of particular interest is the survival of a broad range of settlement types, which will provide information about social relationships between people of different status and occupation. In addition, part excavation has shown that both structural and organic deposits survive which will include contemporary information about the environment, and technological and economic development within the region.</p>				
LB1	LB I	1188486	CHURCH OF ST PETER	GV I Parish Church. Early C14, with a C15 west tower and a chancel of 1858 by Robert Jennings of Atherstone. Coursed and squared freestone, ashlar north aisle and tower and random rubble chancel; plain tile roofs with stone coped verges. West tower, 4-bay nave with north aisle and south porch, 3-bay chancel. The 3 stage west tower has a moulded plinth, offset belfry stage and a crenellated parapet with moulded coping stones to merlons and crenels, and external panelling of trefoiled arches with sunken spandrels; immediately below the parapet	Medieval	432516	297339	

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				there are two gargoyle on each side. Diagonal corner buttresses diminish in height in a successful attempt to emphasise the verticality of the building; the buttresses are capped by panelled and crocketed pinnacles.			
LB2	LB II	1361315	MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	Chest tomb. C17. Stone with heavy moulded base and top. Round arched panels to sides and ends.	Post medieval	432506	297325
LB3	LB II	1361314	THE BLUE LION INN	House now public house. Late C18. Red brick with plain tile roof and brick end stacks. 2 storeys. Regular 3-window front: 16-pane glazing bar sashes with rusticated wedge-shaped lintels with raised key blocks. Central 6-panelled door within a pilastered and pedimented surround containing fanlight with radiating glazing bars. C19 single-storey, 2-bay extension to left with glazing bar sashes. Further C19 extensions to rear. Interior remodelled in the 1980's.	Post medieval	432552	297417
CA1	CA	DLE564	Witherley Conservation Area	Watery Witherley would be a very good description of this picturesque village which lies in the south west corner of the Borough. Improvements to the flow of the river Anker which divides the village from Warwickshire to the northwest have reduced the impact of flooding from the spectacular events of earlier years. For at least 500 years the tall spire of the present 14th century St Peter's Church has been a landmark in the countryside around. Following its destruction by lightning in 1924 it was rebuilt to a lower height but is still nearly 48 metres high. The famous Atherstone Hunt has its stables and kennels at Witherley. Constructed in 1835, it was the subject of a book by Siegfried Sassoon, "The Memoirs of a Foxhunting Man". Before the Second World War, the village was almost self sufficient and included a smithy, bakery, slaughterhouse, mill, post office and a shop. However since the 1960's, the settlement has seen major new development. Village farms have disappeared, traditional cottages have been demolished, or modernised and only pockets of the traditional character of the village remain.	Medieval - modern	432516	297562
A1	NDHA	MWA380	Findspot - Neolithic Axe, Mancetter.	Findspot - a polished stone axe from the Neolithic period was found on Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Early Neolithic to Middle Neolithic	432070	296840
A2	NDHA	MWA380	Findspot - Neolithic Axe, Mancetter.	Findspot - a polished stone axe from the Neolithic period was found on Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Early Neolithic to	432070	296840

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					Middle Neolithic		
A3	NDHA	MWA5136	Findspot - Neolithic or Bronze Age Axe	Findspot - a fragment of a Neolithic or Bronze Age axe which was found 450m north west of Crab Tree Farm.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	432600	296700
A4	NDHA	MWA379	Findspot - Undated loomweights, Mancetter	Findspot - loom weights of unknown date were found 350m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Unknown	432700	296900
A5	NDHA	MWA6639	Findspot - Iron Age gold coin	Findspot - a gold coin dating to the Iron Age was found north of Mill Lane, Mancetter.	Iron Age	432160	296630
A6	NDHA	MWA21022	Mancetter (Iron Age) Field 282	Iron Age artifact found during metal detecting	Iron Age	432100	296600
A7	NDHA	MWA9843	Early/Middle Bronze Age pit recorded between 32 and 46 Old Farm Road, Mancetter.	A pit of Early/Middle Bronze Age date, recorded during evaluation trial trenching between 32 and 46 Old Farm Road, Mancetter.	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	431792	296645
A8	NDHA	MLE9737	Prehistoric flint from north of Witherley	Fieldwalking by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group in 2002 recorded two flakes, two retouched flakes, a blade core/scrapers and a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic bladelet.	Prehistoric	432795	297884
A9	NDHA	MLE18537	Prehistoric flint from west of Roman villa, Witherley	Fieldwalking by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group in 2002 recorded a flint scatter dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age.	Prehistoric	432637	297913
A10	NDHA	MWA5137	Iron Age Coin found near Mancetter Farm	Findspot - a coin of Iron Age date was found west of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Late Iron Age	432040	296540
A11	NDHA	MWA7463	Findspot - Roman pottery scatter	Findspot - a scatter of Roman pottery was recorded during field walking 600m north west of Crab Tree Farm.	Roman-British	432390	296570
A12	NDHA	MWA7632	Findspot - Roman tile fragments & wall plaster	Findspot - fragments of Roman tile and wall plaster were found during field walking 200m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Roman-British	432500	296900
A13	NDHA	MWA420/ MLE1388	Watling Street Roman Road	Watling Street was one of the major Roman roads which linked Dover with Wroxeter, via Canterbury, London, St Albans and Towcester. Roman road running from Chester to Richborough, forming the border between Leicestershire and Warwickshire. Within Leicestershire it runs through Roman settlements at Tripontium, Venonae (High Cross) and Manduessedum (Mancetter).	Roman	431950	297273
A14	NDHA	MWA19909	Watling Street bridge	Watling Street Road bridge by Blue Boar Inn.	Unknown	431950	297273
A15	NDHA	MWA377	Findspot - Roman Coin Hoard in Mancetter	Findspot - a hoard of coins dating to the Roman period was found west of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Roman-British	432050	296600
A16	NDHA	MWA1890	Findspot - Roman bronze ring	Findspot - a bronze ring of Roman date. The location of the findspot was not recorded.	Roman-British	432000	297000

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A17	NDHA	MWA3861	Roman Ribbon Development, East of Mancetter	Findspot - Roman coins and pottery were found 250m south east of the Bull Inn, Mancetter. The finds may be evidence of Roman settlement in this area.	Romano-British	433000	296800
A18	NDHA	MWA3862	Findspot - Roman pottery northwest of Crab Tree Farm, Mancetter.	Findspot - pottery dating to the Roman period was found 350m north west of Crab Tree Farm.	Romano-British	432650	296550
A19	NDHA	MWA3867	Chance Romano-British Finds from Mancetter Village	Findspot - various finds of Roman date from Mancetter.	Romano-British	431900	296600
A20	NDHA	MWA8131	Findspot - Roman Cremation Vessels	Findspot - two cremation urns of Roman date were found 450m north of Crab Tree Farm.	Romano-British	433010	296740
A21	NDHA	MWA8751	Pottery, 'Rosebank', Nuneaton Road, Mancetter	Findspot - a small quantity of Roman pottery was discovered during the observation of trenches at a site on Nuneaton Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432109	296562
A22	NDHA	MWA7964	Pottery sherds from trial trenching at the Blue Boar Inn, Mancetter	Findspot - two sherds of Roman pottery were found during an excavation near the Blue Boar Inn, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432015	297221
A23	NDHA	MWA8730	Roman finds at Mancetter Memorial Hall, Old Farm Road, Mancetter.	Sherds of Romano-British pottery and tile found during groundworks at Mancetter Memorial Hall, Old Farm Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	431949	296731
A24	NDHA	MWA300	Roman timber building excavated in Mancetter	The site of several buildings dating to the Roman period which were constructed from timber. The site is situated north of Ramsden Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432059	297206
A25	NDHA	MWA8089	Ditch containing Romano-British pottery, Nuneaton Road, Mancetter	A short ditch of Roman date which contained pottery sherds was recorded in Nuneaton Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432300	296499
A26	NDHA	MWA8038	The Northwest defences of Mancetter Roman Fort	Investigations have revealed the northwest defences of the Roman Fort in Mancetter. They are located between Manor Road and Victoria Road.	Romano-British	431843	296750
A27	NDHA	MWA8130	Roman Villa at Manduessedum	A Roman Villa was discovered during investigations 250m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432549	296925
A28	NDHA	MWA3860	Site of Roman Settlement to Southeast of Witherley Bridge	The site of a settlement associated with the Roman fort at Mancetter. The site was 150m south east of Witherley Bridge.	Romano-British	432535	296955
A29	NDHA	MWA7974	RB Ditch at Old House, Watling St	The site of a ditch, which may be Roman in date, was recorded in Witherley Road, Mancetter	Romano-British	432672	296964
A30	NDHA	MWA388	Roman features at The Bull Inn, Manduessedum Roman Camp	The site of a ditch dating to the Roman period from which coins and brooches were recovered during an excavation at the Bull Inn, Mancetter in 1927. A stone surface dating from the Roman period and residual pottery, largely mortaria, and two 4th century	Romano-British	432709	296930

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A31	NDHA	MWA8116	RB Road found at Manduessedum	The remains of a Roman road were recorded at 450m south east of Witherley Bridge.	Romano-British	432806	296830
A32	NDHA	MWA6247	Romano-British Occupation Activity at Manduessedum	The site of a buildings and other features dating to the Roman period. The site was located 400m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432738	296874
A33	NDHA	MWA6248	Excavation of Watling Street	The site of a section of the Roman road known as Watling Street which was excavated. The site is situated 400m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432738	296892
A34	NDHA	MWA395	Roman Road running from Witherley Road, Mancetter	A Roman Road is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs. Its existence was proved during excavations. It is situated 50m south of Witherley Road.	Romano-British	432603	296881
A35	NDHA	MWA6249	Excavations of RB Buildings at Manduessedum	The remains of buildings dating to the Roman period in the town of Manduessedum were excavated. The site is located 500m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432844	296827
A36	NDHA	MWA396	Poss Crop Mark Enclosures 400m NW of Crab Tree Farm, Mancetter.	Linear features, which may be Roman in date, are visible as crop marks on aerial photographs. Their function is not known but they lie 450m north west of Crab Tree Farm.	Romano-British	432458	296639
A37	NDHA	MWA8037	Cropmarks East of Mancetter Mill	An enclosure, with some internal features, is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs. Excavation has dated it to the Roman period. It lies 450m south of Witherley Bridge.	Romano-British	432333	296631
A38	NDHA	MWA387	Pottery manufacturing site known as Broadclose or Broad Close Field, Mancetter	The site of several pottery kilns dating to the Roman period. The site lies 220m south-west of the Bull Inn, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432649	296702
A39	NDHA	MWA6241	Excavation of Roman Drying Shed at Mancetter	The site of a drying shed associated with pottery production. The building was excavated and was found to date to the Roman period. It was situated 450m north west of Crab Tree Farm, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432639	296718
A40	NDHA	MWA6242	Roman road Running E-W between River Anker and Watling Street at Manduessedum	Several roads were excavated and were found to date to the Roman period. They were situated 450m north-west of Crab Tree Farm, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432497	296673
A41	NDHA	MWA6243	Excavation of Roman Industrial Features	The site of an industrial area which was used for pottery production. Excavations revealed the remains of buildings, pits and a well. The features were Roman in date and were situated 450m north west of Crab Tree Farm, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432648	296702
A42	NDHA	MWA6244	Excavation of Roman Glass Furnace at Mancetter	The site of a glass works dating to the Roman period. The site was situated 450m north west of Crab Tree Farm, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432649	296702

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A43	NDHA	MWA8036	Roman-British cremation found South of Manduessedum	A Roman cremation burial was excavated 450m south east of Witherley Bridge.	Romano-British	432649	296702
A44	NDHA	MWA386	Excavation revealing part of Watling Street	Excavation revealing part of Watling Street.	Romano-British	432332	297087
A45	NDHA	MWA397	Roman Fort Ditch, Mancetter.	The site of a part of the defensive ditch of the Roman fort at Mancetter. The site lies 30m east of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432125	296697
A46	NDHA	MWA3850	Section of Defensive Roman Ditch, Roman Fort, Mancetter	Part of the defensive ditch of the Roman fort at Mancetter was excavated. It was situated 25m east of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432114	296712
A47	NDHA	MWA8032	Roman-British ditch N of St.Peter's Church Mancetter	A ditch dating to the 1st century AD was identified during archaeological investigations.	Romano-British	432025	296734
A48	NDHA	MWA8031	Possible RB Ditch at Gramer's Almshouses	A Roman ditch was recorded during an excavation. It was situated 50m west of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432046	296660
A49	NDHA	MWA3853	Excavation of Romano-British Buildings to West of Manor House	A Roman building and granary were excavated 100m north of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Romano-British	431948	296596
A50	NDHA	MWA3499	Roman fortress defensive ditches 100m west of Mancetter Farm, Mancetter.	Outer two Roman fortress defensive ditches 100m west of Mancetter Farm, Mancetter.	Romano-British	431812	296605
A51	NDHA	MWA3852	Excavation of Romano-British Features at Mancetter Vicarage	A ditch dating to the Roman period. It is situated inside the area of the Roman fort, 20m east of Quarry Lane. Features excavated inside the area of the ditch provide evidence for Roman occupation of the area.	Romano-British	432067	296536
A52	NDHA	MWA7341	RB Feature at Manor View, Quarry Lane	A layer of clay that may be a surface that was laid down during the Roman period. The site is situated east of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432068	296588
A53	NDHA	MWA7960	Roman Features at Mancetter Vexillation Fortress	Excavations revealed the remains of a Roman fort and associated buildings. The fort is situated 300m north-east of Bardon Manor Farm.	Romano-British	432009	296457
A54	NDHA	MWA7468	Geophysical Survey at Mancetter (Area D)	A linear feature, possibly the remains of a section of the Roman defences at Mancetter, was found when a geophysical survey was carried out.	Romano-British	432022	296444
A55	NDHA	MWA3496	Excavation of Romano-British features at Manor Farm House	Excavations took place within the Roman Fort at Mancetter. Post holes were recorded suggesting that buildings had stood at this site. Various finds were recovered including pottery and coins. The site was located west of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432034	296577

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A56	NDHA	MWA3498	Excavation of Romano-British Features at Mancetter Farm	Excavation within the Mancetter Fort revealed the remains of a Roman ditch and buildings that may have been Roman barracks. The site was situated west of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432026	296532
A57	NDHA	MWA4632	Roman Features , Nuneaton Road, Mancetter	A defensive ditch and features that suggest buildings stood on this site in the Roman period, and were recorded during an excavation. The site lies 50m west of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432100	296581
A58	NDHA	MWA7968	Romano-British and Medieval Features at Gramer House	An excavation revealed the remains of a pit, gully and a ditch which all dated to the Roman period. They were situated 150m east of Farm Road, Mancetter. Further fieldwork on the site located more Romano-British pits and gullies, potentially related to	Romano-British	431982	296658
A59	NDHA	MWA3854	Defences of Manduessedum	The site of the defences of the Roman fort at Mancetter, which were partially excavated in 1927, 1954-56.	Romano-British	432656	296888
A60	NDHA	MWA13493	Possible vicus or annexe, north of Mancetter Roman Fort	A series of V-shaped ditches were recorded during archaeological work to the immediate north of the Roman fort at Mancetter. It is possible that these represent the periphery of the Roman vicus, or civilian settlement attached to the fort at Mancetter. A	Romano-British	431890	296889
A61	NDHA	MWA8267	Roman forts at Mancetter	The site of several successive Roman forts at Mancetter. The forts were all built on the same site but on different alignments and were situated 500m east of Rose Hill Farm.	Romano-British	431965	296640
A62	NDHA	MWA8034	Roman Buildings and Industrial Site at Mill Lane, Mancetter	The site of a series of timber buildings, and an industrial site, with ovens, pits and wells was recorded during excavations at the site of the Scout Hut, Mill Lane, Mancetter. Further observation on the site recorded two ditches dating to the Roman peri	Romano-British	432162	296664
A63	NDHA	MWA19273	Roman occupation evidence, Witherley Lodge, Mancetter	Occupation evidence spanning the 1st-4th century was recorded in excavations to the north of Watling Street.	Romano-British	432595	297000
A64	NDHA	MWA30162	Roman features at 78 Mancetter Road, Mancetter	A Roman pit and three undated features were identified at 78 Mancetter Road during investigations. The undated features are all thought to be of a Roman date.	Romano-British	432006	296823
A65	NDHA	MWA30394	Romano-British activity near Watling Street, Mancetter	Roman boundary or enclosure ditches, extraction and rubbish pits, a possible roadside ditch and a possible building were identified in 2013.	Romano-British	432102	297205
A66	NDHA	MWA32400	Roman Occupation Evidence, Manor Farm Lawn, Mancetter, Warwickshire	Roman Military Occupation evidence was identified during archaeological investigations in 1976.	Romano-British	432000	296604

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A67	NDHA	MWA3851	Excavation of Romano-British Features, Gramer Almshouses	Several pits dating to the Roman period were excavated. They were located inside the area of the Roman Fort, 25m east of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Romano-British	432100	296702
A68	NDHA	MWA33818	Possible site of Boudicca's final battle, A5, Mancetter	This is a possible site of the battle in which Boudicca was defeated by the Roman army in 61 AD. The exact location of the battlefield is unknown; other locations that have been given include Clifton upon Dunsmore and Towcester.	Romano-British	432938	296814
A69	NDHA	MWA34031	Manduessedum Roman Town	Manduessedum Roman villa and settlement with associated industrial complex	Romano-British	432994	296738
A70	NDHA	MWA34032	Roman ditch, Broadclose, Mancetter	A ditch dating from the mid-first century. Predating the Roman pottery industry identified at this site.	Romano-British	432544	296657
A71	NDHA	MLE21019	Roman burial from the area of Witherley villa	Following its discovery the burial was excavated by Archaeology Warwickshire. It appears to be that of a wealthy child. Several Roman nails were recovered, demonstrating that the lead was the inner lining of a wooden box that has rotted away. The lead coffin lining was made from two individual sheets of lead; the inner side of the coffin has inscribed lines or pattern marks and the method of construction conforms to a known type. The sides were welded using molten lead and the lid was folded over the edges. Inside the coffin two jet or shale bangles/bracelets were found, suggesting that the child was female. The bangles and the lead coffin appear to show that this was a wealthy late Roman burial. The only skeletal remains were a handful of bone fragments	Romano-British	432739	297918
A72	NDHA	MLE21022	Roman silver hair pin from north of Witherley villa	An early Roman silver hair pin was found here c.2008 via metal detecting. The finial is in the form of a finely modelled extended right hand holding a possible perfume flask.	Romano-British	432700	298099
A73	NDHA	MLE23002	Roman finger ring found north of Witherley	A fragment of a Roman silver finger ring was found during metal detecting in c.2014	Romano-British	432600	297800
A74	NDHA	MLE23092	Roman finger ring from west of Kennel Lane, Witherley	Roman silver finger-ring of wound-wire type. Metal detected find from c.2009.	Romano-British	432700	297200
A75	NDHA	MLE18535	Roman find scatter, west of Roman villa, Witherley	A large Roman scatter of 246 sherds was found adjacent to the villa (39NW AE). The date range of the sherds covers the whole Roman period, mainly locally produced Mancetter-Hartshill wares, though some imports such as amphora and Nene Valley mortaria were included. Roman building materials were also found include flue tile, imbrex, tegula and wall and floor tile. The fieldwalking was carried out by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group on 20/10/2002	Roman	432615	297910

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A76	NDHA	MLE9736	Roman villa north of Witherley	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 2002-2013 have recorded a large amount of Roman building materials, pottery (including some imported wares) and metal finds such as coins and brooches. The finds suggest a villa with mosaics and a heating system.	Roman	432790	297836
A77	NDHA	MLE19039	Roman 'Burgus' at Mancetter, Witherley	The remains of the defended settlement known as the 'Burgus', consist of an embanked rectangular enclosure, and an associated ribbon development lying along both sides of Watling Street. The earthworks consist of two large ditches and a bank, measuring approximately 220m by 160m, aligned north west to south east along the route of Watling Street which passes through its centre, and are of the late third century. Limited excavation has suggested that the embankment was preceded by first century defences and has shown that occupation in the area ranged from the first to the fourth century. In the gardens of the modern houses on the north side of Watling Street, which are not included in the scheduling, excavation revealed additional structures believed to be part of the ribbon settlement including evidence of shops, houses, and a medical surgery	Roman	432767	296888
A78	NDHA	MLE3302	Manduessedum Roman Town, Witherley	Manduessedum is a large Roman settlement complex, but it is mainly in Warwickshire - only the N fringes are in Leics. A fort lay under Mancetter village and the town may well have grown up as a vicus - it was extensive by 60AD. There is a large area of pottery production, especially mortaria at Mancetter and at nearby Hartshill. In the late C3rd/early C4th the irregular street network was replaced and a defended rectangular enclosure of 2.1ha was placed on Watling Street (replacing a late C1st enclosure), probably a burgus. Its ditch was filled by industrial waste by the mid C4th	Roman	432993	296738
A79	NDHA	MLE26466	Roman remains north of 5, Church Road, Witherley	Trial trenching in 2021 recorded a north/south ditch and three adjacent post-holes. Two sherds of Samian pottery were recovered.	Roman	432535	297398
A80	NDHA	MWA10058	Find of an Anglo Saxon cruciform brooch near Mancetter	Find of a cruciform brooch from the Migration period in the area east of Mancetter.	Post Roman - Early medieval	432998	297000
A81	NDHA	MWA30489	Early Medieval burials, Witherley Road, Mancetter	At least six burials of a 5th-6th century date were found cut into the walls of a Roman villa.	Early medieval to Medieval	432509	296913
A82	NDHA	MWA32401	Medieval Occupation Evidence , Manor Farm, Mancetter	Evidence of occupation dating from the 11th to the 13th century was revealed during archaeological investigations in 1976.	Early medieval to Medieval	432000	296605

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A83	NDHA	MWA21041	Mancetter (Mediaeval) Field 341	Mediaeval artifact found during metal detecting	Medieval	432400	297100
A84	NDHA	MWA21172	Mancetter (Mediaeval - Post Mediaeval) Field 284	Mediaeval - Post Mediaeval artifact found during metal detecting	Medieval to Post-medieval	432200	296600
A85	NDHA	MWA8731	Medieval/post-medieval finds at Mancetter Memorial Hall	Findspot - a small amount of Medieval pottery and Post-Medieval pottery and tile were recovered from Mancetter Memorial Hall.	Medieval to Post-medieval	431949	296731
A86	NDHA	MWA7311	Medieval Finds from Manor View, Quarry Lane	Findspot - Medieval pottery and slag were recovered from a location in Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Medieval	432068	296588
A87	NDHA	MWA7962	Assorted Medieval Features to W of Manor House	The site of a storage pit which dated to the Medieval period. It was situated 450m east of Rose Hill Farm.	Medieval	431948	296596
A88	NDHA	MWA8118	Medieval Industrial Activity at Manor Farm	Excavations revealed evidence for buildings and a furnace dating to the Medieval period. The site lies 100m north east of Mancetter Farm.	Medieval	432034	296576
A89	NDHA	MWA6423	Possible Shrunken Medieval Settlement at Mancetter	The site of a possible Medieval settlement was uncovered during excavation. The site lies east of Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Medieval	432033	296577
A90	NDHA	MWA5138	Medieval Features from Nuneaton Road Site	A pit dating to the Medieval period was excavated 130m east of Mancetter Farm.	Medieval	432100	296581
A91	NDHA	MWA6412	Excavation of Earthworks E of Gramer Cottages	A bank and ditch visible as earthworks are Medieval in date. The earthworks are situated 30m east of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Medieval	432128	296696
A92	NDHA	MWA12459	Possible extent of graveyard of St. Peter's Church, Mancetter	At least seven graves were recorded during fieldwork at Gramer House, Mancetter. Pottery from one grave was dated to the medieval period. It is suggested that this represents a shift of the graveyard boundary. The remains of a wall bisecting the trench c	Medieval to Imperial	432002	296680
A93	NDHA	MWA9488	Atherstone Medieval Settlement	The probable extent of the medieval settlement based on the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1886. Atherstone is a seigniorial borough founded by the mid 13th century, with a weekly market and yearly fair granted in 1246.	Medieval	430998	297698
A94	NDHA	MWA383	Church of St Peter, Mancetter Road, Mancetter	The Parish Church of St. Peter which dates to the early 13th century, but with 12th century origins. It was restored and a vestry added in 1876 with further restorations in 1911 and 1930.	Medieval to Modern	432032	296697
A95	NDHA	MWA31161	Ditches at Nos 1-7 Church Walk, Mancetter	Two ditches were identified during an evaluation at Church Walk, Mancetter in 2017.	Medieval	431864	296947
A96	NDHA	MWA31956	Medieval ditch, Mancetter Road, Mancetter	A medieval ditch, possibly associated with a church or a manorial complex was identified during an evaluation in 2015.	Medieval	432039	296720

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A97	NDHA	MWA33822	Ridge and furrow, Brooklands Farm, Mancetter	Ridge and furrow identified on aerial photographs.	Medieval to Post-medieval	432418	296308
A98	NDHA	MLE9955	Medieval/post-medieval pottery, north of Witherley	Fieldwalking by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group in 2002 recovered 12 sherds of medieval pottery, seven late medieval/early post-medieval sherds and 13 post-medieval sherds.	Medieval	432750	297859
A99	NDHA	MLE18536	Medieval pottery from west of the Roman villa, Witherley	During fieldwalking by the Shepshed Fieldwork Group in 2002 a 'fairly representative medieval pottery scatter' was recorded	Medieval	432639	297966
A100	NDHA	MLE3299	Site of medieval watermill, Witherley Mill, Witherley	Documentary evidence for a medieval watermill first mentioned in 1265.	Medieval	432268	297725
A101	NDHA	MWA12559	Mancetter manor house garden, Mancetter	Remnants of original garden remaining, some in a now adjoining garden. Recommended for inclusion on Local List by Lovie	Medieval to Modern	432036	296626
A102	NDHA	MWA384	Mancetter Manor House	Mancetter Manor House, a timber framed building which was built during the Medieval period. It is situated 150m north of Manor Farm, Mancetter.	Medieval to Post-medieval	432026	296622
A103	NDHA	MWA33471	Ridge and furrow, E of A5, Mancetter	Ridge and furrow identified on aerial photographs.	Medieval to Post-medieval	432379	297263
A104	NDHA	MWA33477	Ridge and furrow, S of A5, Mancetter	Ridge and furrow visible on aerial photography.	Medieval to Post-medieval	432834	296748
A105	NDHA	MLE8929	Historic settlement core of Witherley	Medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, as deduced using historic mapping etc	Medieval - modern	432611	297335
A106	NDHA	MLE26467	Medieval ditches, north of 5, Church Road, Witherley	Trial trenching in 2021 recorded three ditches here. The seven sherds of medieval pottery recovered suggest a date range of C12th-C14th.	Medieval	432511	297387
A107	NDHA	MWA5019	Mancetter Mill	The site of Mancetter Mill, a watermill that was built during the Post Medieval period. It was situated 130m east of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Post-medieval to Imperial	432230	296650
A108	NDHA	MWA381	Almshouses, 1-5 Mancetter Road	Several almshouses that were built during the Imperial period to provide housing for the poor. They are located on Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Post-medieval to Imperial	432100	296700
A109	NDHA	MWA8035	Findspot - Post Medieval Pottery	Findspot - Post Medieval pottery was recovered from the remains of a ditch on the north side of Witherley Road, Mancetter.	Post-medieval	432670	296960
A110	NDHA	MWA20049	Witherley Bridge	Existing single span RC bridge replaced a Post Medieval stone bridge	Post-medieval to Modern	432423	297073

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A111	NDHA	MWA30163	17th century storage jar, 78 Mancetter Road, Mancetter	A near complete 17th century storage jar was found during excavations at 78 Mancetter Road in 2016.	Post-medieval	431997	296831
A112	NDHA	MWA3793	Post Medieval gravel pathway, Nuneaton Road, Mancetter	The site of a path which was constructed during the Post Medieval period. Fragments from a number of Post Medieval clay pipes were also found.	Post medieval	432191	296512
A113	NDHA	MWA5828	Site of Racecourse in Atherstone	The site of a racecourse which was in use during the Imperial period. It was situated north of Princess Road, Atherstone. It is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887.	Post medieval	431580	298032
A114	NDHA	MWA271	Site of Convent Priory of St Scholastica, Atherstone	The site of the Convent Priory of St Scholastica, a priory dating to the Imperial period. The site was located north of Church Walk, Atherstone.	Post medieval	431532	297394
A115	NDHA	MWA5824	Site of Fishpond on Atherstone Recreation Ground	The site of a fishpond, used for breeding and storing fish. The site was located on Atherstone Recreation Ground during the Imperial period but may have its origins in an earlier period.	Post medieval	431721	297018
A116	NDHA	MWA9655	Post-medieval features north of Mancetter Manor House, Mancetter.	Post-medieval features, including two 18th/19th century pits and a possible post pad or base for a garden feature recorded during building construction. The site was located 70m to the west of Mancetter Road and at the north-west corner of the gardens o	Post-medieval to Imperial	431985	296699
A117	NDHA	MWA12558	Mancetter lodge garden, Mancetter	Early 19th century villa garden, carriage sweep, paddock	Post medieval	432234	296511
A118	NDHA	MWA5832	Site of Marlpit in Mancetter	The site of a marl pit from which marl was extracted for use as fertiliser. It was in use during the Imperial period and was situated east of Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Post medieval	432088	296799
A119	NDHA	MWA4911	Ice House 300m NE of Church	The site of an icehouse, built partly under ground and used for storing ice. It was built during the Imperial period and is situated 125m south of Harper's Lane, Mancetter.	Post medieval	432234	296959
A120	NDHA	MWA263	Site of Ice House by Nursery Road	The site of an icehouse, a building constructed partly under ground for storing ice during the warmer months. It was constructed during the Imperial period and was situated south of Church Walk, Atherstone.	Post medieval	431568	297236
A121	NDHA	MWA382	Gramer's Almshouses, 6-8 Mancetter Road, Mancetter	Gramer's Almshouses, houses built for poor people to live in. They were built during the Post Medieval period, and are situated on Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Post-medieval	432042	296658
A122	NDHA	MWA32268	Post-medieval pit at Mancetter Post Office, Manor Road, Mancetter	A pit dating to the 18th-19th Century was identified during archaeological investigations in 2017.	Post-medieval to Imperial	431997	296861
A123	NDHA	MWA33338	Manor Farmhouse, Mancetter	A farmhouse dating to circa 1700 and altered in the late 19th or early 20th century.	Post-medieval	432017	296574
A124	NDHA	MLE21270	Turnpike Road, 'The London to Holyhead Road'	1761-2 Act of 1st Authorisation. Expired 1872	Post medieval	432036	297404

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A125	NDHA	MLE3301	Post-medieval windmill, north-west of Drayton Barn Farm, Witherley	The mill is shown on C18th and C19th maps. An undated photograph shows an open trestle mill in derelict condition.	Post medieval	433319	297944
A126	NDHA	MLE23091	Post-medieval finds from north of St. Peter's Church, Witherley	Silver filigree biconvex button (C.16th) and mid C19th silver shoe buckle, found by metal detecting c.2009.	Post medieval	432500	297400
A127	NDHA	MLE24331	Hunt Cottages, 57-59, Kennel Lane, Witherley	Semi-detached cottages built in about 1840 for the Atherstone Hunt's stud groom and the huntsman, who had until then lived above the pack of hounds in the main building. Chequered brick with tile roofs, end and central chimney stacks, wooden porch canopies over the front doors.	Post medieval	432754	297218
A128	NDHA	MLE24332	Atherstone Hunt Kennels, Kennel Lane, Witherley	Hounds were first established in Witherley in 1815 when the Atherstone Hunt Kennels were built by Squire George Osbaldeston. The kennel part to the east originally had the huntsman and stud groom living over the hounds. The stable part is to the west, the kennel part to the east. Various brick buildings with slate roofs - a grand complex. Built c.1836	Post medieval	432798	297266
A129	NDHA	MLE26324	Mission Hall, Chapel Lane, Witherley	Mission Hall built around 1892. Now a village hall. Original building extended to front and rear - new front section has a slightly lower roof line. Red brick with slate roof	Post medieval	432899	297581
A130	NDHA	MLE27430	C19th outbuilding west of Witherley Lodge, Watling Street, Witherley	Two storey, three bay, brick building with a modern plain tile roof (modern garage doors inserted in the southern and central bays). Built in the first half of the C19th. Probably originally a coach house/stables with loft above.	Post medieval	432558	297014
A131	NDHA	MLE3300	Post-medieval watermill, Witherley Mill, Witherley	The mill was last worked in the 1920s but not commercially. The wheel was of the under-shot type and about 12 1/2 feet in diameter. It was demolished in the late 1950s.	Post medieval	432272	297724
A132	NDHA	MWA8386	Remains of C19/20 building, Quarry Ln, Mancetter	The remains of a brick floor dating to the Imperial period was recorded at a location in Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Post medieval/modern	432011	296552
A133	NDHA	MWA12506	Atherstone villa group gardens, South Street, Atherstone	A group of substantial early 19th century urban villa gardens. Arden Hill and Mancetter Cottage recommended for inclusion on the Local List by Lovie.	Post medieval to Modern	431258	297346
A134	NDHA	MWA12564	Nursery, Long Street/Witherley Road, Atherstone	A large 19th century nursery with regular paths, trees and glasshouses. The nursery appears to have been modernised in the 20th century and has since been developed for housing.	Post medieval to Modern	431598	297335
A135	NDHA	MLE27277	War memorial, St Peter's Church, Witherley	Freestanding First World War memorial. Plinth surrounded by rubble stones, surmounted by a tapering rectangular shafted wheel cross with interlace decoration	Modern	432552	297323

Asset ID	Status	Source ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
A136	NDHA	MWA7464	Possible Trackway S of Witherley Road	A trackway of unknown date is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs. It is situated 400m south east of Witherley Bridge, Mancetter.	Unknown	432750	296817
A137	NDHA	MWA392	Possible Enclosure(s) E of Bull Inn, Mancetter.	An enclosure of unknown date is visible as a crop mark on aerial photographs. It is situated 330m south east of the Bull Inn, Mancetter.	Unknown	433073	296815
A138	NDHA	MWA4845	Crop Marks to W of Manduessedum	Linear features of unknown date and function visible as crop marks on aerial photographs. They are situated 230m south of Witherley Bridge.	Unknown	432390	296841
A139	NDHA	MWA8399	Ditch revealed by WB at 88 Mancetter Rd, Mancetter	A ditch, almost certainly part of the defences of the Roman fortress, was recorded at a location in Mancetter Road, Mancetter.	Unknown	432025	296760
A140	NDHA	MWA8030	Possible enclosures S of Manduessedum	A pattern of enclosures and possible structural elements discovered as the result of a geophysical survey. They are of unknown date and are situated 350m north of Crab Tree Farm.	Unknown	432779	296629
A141	NDHA	MWA8925	Pit Feature at Greensleeves, Quarry Lane, Mancetter	A pit of unknown date was recorded in Quarry Lane, Mancetter.	Unknown	432062	296504
A142	NDHA	MWA9654	Undated gullies and post holes north of Mancetter Manor House, Mancetter.	Undated gullies and post holes recorded during the construction of a new garage and machine store. The site was located 70m to the west of Mancetter Road and at the north-west corner of the gardens of Mancetter Manor.	Unknown	431984	296699
A143	NDHA	MWA9844	Undated activity located between 32 and 46 Old Farm Road, Mancetter.	Undated features, including a large ditch, a small pit containing heat-shattered quartzite pebbles, a gully and post hole were recorded during trial trenching. The site is located between 32 and 46 Old Farm Road, Mancetter.	Unknown	431786	296630
A144	NDHA	MWA12502	Atherstone Hall Park, Atherstone	Park with pleasure grounds and kitchen garden.	Unknown	431348	298425
A145	NDHA	MWA32269	A possible metalled surface at Mancetter Post Office, Manor Road, Mancetter	A possible metalled surface was identified during archaeological investigations in 2016. No dating evidence was recovered. The surface was cut by a post/stake hole which was also undated.	Unknown	431990	296861
A146	NDHA	MLE6022	Possible pit cropmarks north-west of Barn Farm, Witherley	A number of pit-like features were observed on aerial photographs in 1996. They could be pits or wells related to the Roman town	Unknown	433424	296857

End of Report