

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Barwell Capital

Barwell

Hinkley Road, Barwell

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Barwell Capitol

Barwell West

Hinckley Road, Barwel

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

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- a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
- b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

BWB makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BWB Consulting (BWB) was instructed to undertake a desk-based assessment for the proposed residential development referred to as Barwell West.
- 1.2 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1km radius around the site has been undertaken, together with an assessment of any potential impacts, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraph 128).

Site location and topography

- 1.3 The site is located within a roughly shaped rectangular piece of land that covers an area of approximately 2.2 hectares. The site is located in the north-east of Hinkley, in the south-east of Barwell (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development site is situated to the north of the A47 and the south of Hinckley Road. To the east, west and south are agricultural fields.
- 1.4 The proposed development site is currently farmland made up of a single field. The ground is flat and lies at approximately 112m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Geology and soils

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock comprises Gunthorpe Member Mudstone with subordinate dolomitic siltstone, and fine-grained sandstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits from the Oadby Member described as Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2018). The soils in this area are classified in the Beccles 3 soil association, characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loams over clay (SSEW 1983).

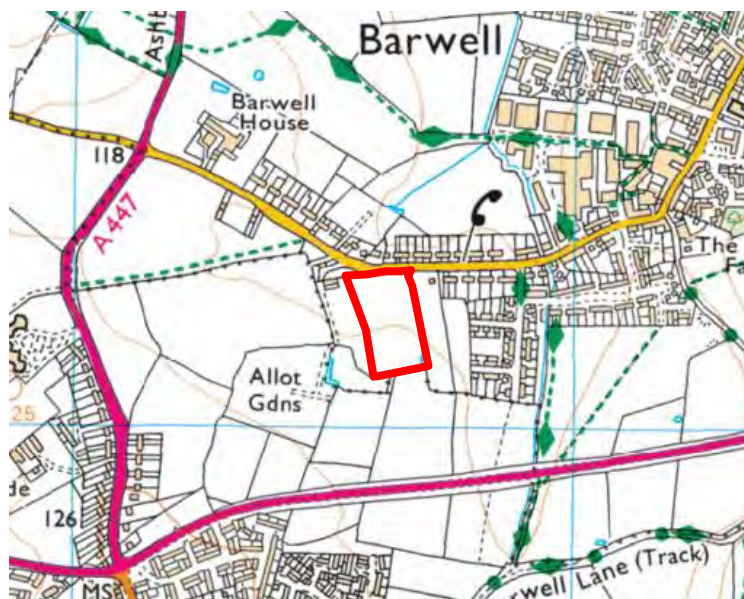


Figure 1 Site Location

2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.1 Section 12 of the NPPF Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied to planning policy and the historic environment.
- 2.2 The preservation and enhancement of heritage assets forms an important part of the NPPF and is one of the 12 core planning principles that should be used to underpin plan-making and decision-taking. The core principle states that planning should:
- "conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations."
- 2.3 Section 12, paragraph 128, of the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record be consulted and any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development have their significance assessed using appropriate expertise. Where an application site may influence heritage assets, an appropriate desk assessment should be provided to inform the planning authority's decision making and, where appropriate, field evaluation will be undertaken to further inform planning decisions.
- 2.4 Paragraph 130 states that 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.
- 2.5 Paragraph 131 of the NPPF is a fundamental consideration in determining planning applications. It states that local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- 2.6 the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 2.7 Section 12, paragraph 132, of the NPPF adds that "heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification".
- 2.8 Section 12, paragraphs 133 and 134 state that any harm caused by the proposal to heritage assets should be weighed against the public good of the proposal, including securing the optimum viable use of the asset(s).
- 2.9 Paragraph 135 states that, the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Regional & Local Policy

- 2.10 Local Plan 2006 - 2026 Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD: DM11 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment: Adopted July 2016
- 2.11 The borough has a rich and diverse cultural heritage reflected in its 28 conservation areas, 338 listed buildings, 22 scheduled monuments, a Registered Battlefield and numerous archaeological sites. In addition there are many other landmark buildings, structures, historic landscapes and features which contribute to the rich historic character and reflect the lives of borough residents. Many of these are statutorily protected and those that are not will instead be assessed for inclusion on a list of locally important heritage assets, depending on their significance. This will form a material consideration in the determination of applications.
- 2.12 Policy DM11 states that 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; and
 - c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused; and
 - d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13.
- 2.13 Policy DM13 states that The borough's archaeological heritage is a valuable educational and community resource for understanding our past but in many cases are highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Archaeological remains above and below ground level are important surviving evidence of the borough's past, and once removed they are lost forever.
- 2.14 When assessing the development potential of a site, developers should, in all cases, assess whether the site is known or is likely to contain archaeological remains. Where there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Borough Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details, including the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation.
- 2.15 Where important archaeological remains are found the Borough Council will seek to resist development which adversely affects the process of preserving the remains on site. Where this is not possible mitigation may include excavation, analysis of remains and public dissemination of results which will be inspected by an archaeological organisation with approval from Leicestershire County Council's Archaeological Team and the Borough Council before development commences. If permitted, the loss through development of any archaeological remains will need to be recorded with the Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.

3.0 INFORMATION SOURCES

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 3.2 Where events and monuments listed in the catalogue (Section 6.0) are mentioned in the text, the relevant HER numbers are given in bold-type MLE (e.g. MLE05897), ESE (e.g. ESE6606) for events.

Archaeological archives and databases

- 3.3 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the Leicestershire County Council Heritage Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England's National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 3.4 The genealogist (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>) and the Local Studies Library were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other relevant documentary sources.

Designated heritage assets

- 3.5 Historic England's National Heritage List for England Database was consulted for information on all designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites within the study area.

Published and unpublished sources

- 3.6 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

- 3.7 Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983).

Walkover survey

- 3.8 A walkover survey was undertaken in February 2018 (Plates 1-3) in order to identify any heritage assets that may not have been catalogued by the HER. No archaeological features were identified.

4.0 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- 4.1 An assessment of the significance of any recorded heritage assets within a 1000m radius around the proposed development site has been undertaken, in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*', paragraph 128). Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens, registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites are assessed to be of *high significance*, in line with paragraph 132 of the NPPF.
- 4.2 The significance of other heritage assets has been determined based on the following criteria detailed in Table 4.1, and broadly follows levels of national designation.

Table 4.1: Significance of heritage assets criteria

Significance	Type of Heritage Asset
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*) Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields World Heritage Sites
Medium	Listed Buildings (Grade II) Conservation Areas Heritage Assets identified as being of regional or local importance on the HER Sites identified within this assessment considered to be of regional or local importance
Low	Non-designated Heritage Assets recorded on the HER Previously unrecorded sites identified in this assessment and not considered to be significant
None	Previously recorded heritage assets or sites recorded in documentary sources now destroyed
Unknown	Potential but previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains Historical sites or features identified through documentary evidence as part of this assessment

- 4.3 The assessed significance of each individual heritage asset identified as part of this assessment has been listed in the catalogue in Section 6.0. Where there is potential for an impact on a heritage asset, this is discussed in Section 7.0.

5.0 THE STUDY AREA

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 5.1 No archaeological sites or historic features have been identified within the site, although evaluation undertaken immediately to the east found evidence for Saxon and medieval activity during trial trenching undertaken in 2021. In addition to this one sherd of post-medieval pottery (MLE20183) was recovered immediately to the east of the site during a watching brief (ELE8024).
- 5.2 Within the study area, 30 archaeological events and 56 monuments have also been recorded (Figure 2). In addition, four listed buildings are noted (Figure 3). These assets date between the Roman and modern periods and include archaeological features, buildings and structures.

Designated sites or areas

- 5.3 The site lies to the south-west of Barwell A - High Street conservation area (Figure 4). The proposed development site lies within the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) area (HLE4989). The area is recorded as fields and enclosed land.
- 5.4 The study area contains no scheduled ancient monuments, registered battlefields or parks or gardens and no conservation areas.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 5.5 An archaeological evaluation within the site (ELE8024) revealed medieval ridge and furrow which had already been recorded (Figure 10), and reflects the hedgerows that are likely to be pre-parliamentary enclosure in origin. The watching brief recovered only a single sherd of dairy-ware pottery (MLE20183), which is very common in this area and dates anywhere between the 18th and 20th century. The magnetometry data evaluation (which cannot be illustrated here due to copyright restrictions, although can be viewed with the permission of TGMS or the council) revealed no buried archaeological features. A possible link between a pond and ditch on the site and the earthworks across the road is at best tenuous and cannot be verified because domestic dwellings and the main road have now destroyed any link that may have once been evident. It is pertinent to note that the three fields in question are (according to HLC records) of piecemeal enclosure in origin.
- 5.6 Further evaluation was undertaken in 2021 by Allen Archaeology (Appendix 1). This comprised the excavation of seven 30m by 1.8m trenches. Trenches 1 to 5 were devoid of archaeological features. Trench 6 exposed a number of possible furrows as well as the corner of a possible enclosure feature, a corresponding corner of which was identified in Trench 7. Dating evidence was extremely limited, comprising one residual flint, a sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd of possible very abraded Saxon pottery.
- 5.7 Several assessments have taken place on the High Street, within the historic core of Barwell. These include building surveys of the Co-op buildings (ELE10262, ELE4627, ELE9329, ELE10262, ELE4627) and subsequent interventions (ELE5788) that been significant disturbance and the only feature recorded was a shallow U-shaped ditch. A conservation area appraisal of 59 High Street (ELE6289) concluded that the buildings

had been much altered and much of the original character had been lost and was not worthy of preservation.

- 5.8 Several archaeological interventions have taken place on Stanley Street prior to the building of a community centre, including a geophysical survey (ELE4822) which recorded widespread magnetic interference which may reflect the site's previous use. Subsequent evaluation (ELE6483) consisting of three trial trenches recorded possible post-holes but no dating evidence was recovered. A watching brief (ELE6495) took place during the construction of the community centre and recorded archaeological features in two areas. The features appear to indicate field or property boundaries in the northern part of the development and some sort of occupational activity in the southern area.
- 5.9 An archaeological evaluation (ELE5832) undertaken at Ivens Farm prior to the construction of a residential development revealed a possible pond, as well as medieval and modern pottery. The subsequent watching brief (ELE4208) during excavation of foundation trenches and soil stripping recorded two ditch features, but no further finds were recovered.
- 5.10 A desk-based assessment at St Mary's Court (ELE4297) noted a likelihood of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains and the possibility that prehistoric and Roman remains may also be present. Subsequent evaluation and excavation recorded post-holes forming part of a prehistoric roundhouse. Roman artefacts including pottery and tile were recovered, which may point to settlement on the site. Features associated with medieval fishponds and boundary ditches were also recorded.
- 5.11 An archaeological desk-based assessment (ELE4533) of land adjacent to Barwell C of E Primary School concluded that there was potential for remains of all periods to be present, particularly medieval and post-medieval. There is a possible medieval kiln site very close by.
- 5.12 An archaeological assessment of the Hinckley Northern Perimeter Road Stages 11 & 12 (ELE5820) produced a report synthesising all forms of archaeological prior to the construction of a new road. The survey identified nothing that constituted an overriding constraint to development. An archaeological watching brief (ELE6274) was undertaken during the construction but no significant remains were located.
- 5.13 An archaeological watching brief (ELE5831) at the Church of St. Mary (MLE12974) showed the area had been much disturbed by human inhumations. No earlier building foundations were found although six 12th-century medieval pottery sherds were recovered.
- 5.14 An archaeological observation (ELE5835) at Barwell Tyre Centre, within the historic core of Barwell, revealed a post-medieval brick built well and a field drain but no evidence for medieval occupation.
- 5.15 A detailed gradiometry survey (ELE6012) was undertaken at Rogues Lane along the 1500m route of a replacement sewer. Possible archaeological features were noted at the far western end of the route.
- 5.16 An archaeological desk-based assessment (ELE6273) for a proposed residential development off Church lane, concluded that there is considerable archaeological potential.

- 5.17 A watching brief (ELE6785) was carried out during works for a new pipeline easement, inspection pit and access road north-east of Barwell House Farm. No archaeological finds or features were recorded. An earthwork survey (ELE6786) was also carried out in the field south of Bosworth House Farm due to construction of a pipeline.
- 5.18 A desk-based assessment (ELE7725) on land west of Barwell confirmed that the site did not contain any designated heritage assets, such as historic battlefields, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens or scheduled monuments
- 5.19 An archaeological evaluation (ELE8024) undertaken within the proposed development site concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that any significant archaeological features would be affected by change of land use from pastureland to a cemetery site. A sherd of Pantheon ware was recovered during excavations and the site retains medieval ridge and furrow (Figure 10). This evaluation is associated with (MLE2804) a possible medieval moated site.
- 5.20 An archaeological evaluation (ELE8446) found predominantly Roman remains that dated predominantly from the 2nd-century AD, although possibly earlier and later material was also present. The artefact assemblage included imported decorated Samian ware pottery, a fragment of window glass, and a single tessera, as well as small quantities of Roman roof and floor/hypocaust tile, suggesting the presence of a relatively high status settlement in the general vicinity.
- 5.21 A fieldwalking survey (ELE8447) north of Green Lane recovered a scatter of Roman pottery and tile as well as plaster fragments. Smaller quantities of medieval pottery were also recovered.
- 5.22 An archaeological desk based assessment (ELE8673) of the route of a proposed sewage pipeline between Earl Shilton and Hinckley was undertaken, it concluded that there are no designated heritage assets within the scheme, but undesignated/unidentified heritage assets within the study area comprise potential archaeological remains suggested by the presence of recorded sites and findspots dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.
- 5.23 An archaeological desk-based assessment (ELE8716) undertaken prior to the sewerage pipeline from Barwell Pumping Station to Hinckley Waste Water Treatment Works found a high potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains and a moderate potential for buried post-medieval remains within the line of the easement. The potential for Saxon and modern remains was deemed to be negligible. A significant number of potentially 'important' hedgerows were also been identified, together with proposals to mitigate any impact to them.
- 5.24 A geophysical survey (ELE887) undertaken on land off Leicester Road, Hinckley in advance of proposed Football Club stadium, found evidence for possible former field boundaries, but no plausible archaeological features were detected.
- 5.25 Excavations (ELE893) at High Cross Cottage revealed early medieval occupation; a cobbled floor, post-holes, and a semi-circular hearth backed with re-used Roman tiles. Finds included pottery from the 15th to 18th-centuries, together with a 17th-century German jetton.

Archaeological background and heritage assets

Earlier prehistoric

- 5.26 Evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity in Leicestershire is limited almost exclusively to isolated findspots (Knox 2006a, Knox 2006b). During the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods funerary monuments become visible in the landscape although evidence from this period is still largely restricted to by lithic remains, ceramic and metal (Clay 2006a).
- 5.27 There are no known prehistoric heritage assets within the proposed development site recorded on the Leicestershire County Council HER.
- 5.28 There is evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity to the south-east of Barwell, where findspots recorded on the southern fringe of the town probably represent a temporary/seasonal camp (MLE2810). As well as flint cores and implements, pot boilers, burnt hearthstones, a bone pick and an ox horn were recovered from an area of sand extraction.
- 5.29 Neolithic to late Bronze Age flints are recorded in sports fields approximately 800 metres to the east of the proposed development site, with the assemblage comprising a blade, four flakes, two cores and a thumbnail scraper (MLE2811). Amongst the finds were the remains of a large middle Bronze Age burial urn with the calcined remains of human bones. A rim fragment from a second burial urn was also discovered.
- 5.30 Neolithic/Bronze Age flint were also found during a watching brief in 2009, again suggesting prehistoric activity in the vicinity: a blade, four flakes, two cores and a thumbnail scraper were recovered (MLE17734).
- 5.31 Although there is no evidence of settlement activity in the middle Bronze Age, late Bronze Age or early Iron Age round house is recorded off High Street (MLE15945). The remains included seven post-holes forming a circular structure approximately 11.5m in diameter. Undated features excavated immediately to the east, which comprised shallow ditches and pits, may also have been of this period (MLE17949).

Iron Age and Roman period

- 5.32 There is greater evidence for settlement activity during the Iron Age and Roman periods throughout the region in comparison to the earlier prehistoric periods as the landscape was increasingly sub-divided to create enclosures, trackways and field systems. Over 250 possible occupation sites dating from the 1st millennium BC are recorded in the SMR for Leicestershire and Rutland (Clay 2006b).
- 5.33 There are no known Roman heritage assets within the proposed development site recorded on the Leicestershire County Council HER.
- 5.34 There is evidence for Roman settlement activity 500m to the north of the proposed development site, where field walking of two fields identified a scatter of Roman pottery and brooches (MLE2822). Subsequent trial trenching in 2011 recorded a human cremation containing thirteen hobnails and seven burnt bone artefacts. It was presumably on the edge of the area of settlement. LIDAR data (MLE19849) shows a large sub-rectangular enclosure, possibly associated with the Roman finds recovered during fieldwalking (MLE9618 & MLE2822).

- 5.35 A larger enclosure to the immediate north is also visible in the LIDAR data (MLE19850). This is roughly oval in shape and, although not as regular or as defined as the smaller enclosure, it is still clearly of potential archaeological interest.
- 5.36 There is a scatter of Roman finds to the east of the proposed development site, within the historic core of Barwell. These comprise coins (MLE7933), tile fragments (MLE15946 & MLE7934), and pottery (MLE17947).
- 5.37 Perhaps the most significant asset is the site of a possible Roman villa (MLE2812). Discovered in the early 20th-century during sand extraction, the remains comprised a possible floor surface, several hundred pottery fragments, and building material such as brick, tile and tesserae, along with a whetstone. A subsequent watching brief in 1976 recorded additional pottery fragments.

Anglo Saxon and Medieval period

- 5.38 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken to the east of the site by Allen Archaeology in 2021. One of the features identified was dated to the Saxon period on account of the pottery recovered (Appendix 1).
- 5.39 There is increasing evidence of human activity in the area surrounding the proposed development site in the medieval period. Barwell is mentioned twice in the Domesday survey as part of the hundred of Guthlaxton (Open Domesday 2018), where it is recorded as being relatively large, having 22 households with a taxable value of 4 geld units. The Lord in 1066 is the Coventry Abbey of St Mary. The historic core of Barwell (MLE2821) lies within the search area.
- 5.40 The place-name of Barwell derives from the Old English for 'spring or stream frequented by boars' and dates from the early 12th century (Mills 2003).
- 5.41 The presence of ridge and furrow (Figure 10) which covers the whole of the proposed development site suggested that farmers used the area as arable land at the edge of the medieval settlement.
- 5.42 St Mary's Church (MLE12974) dates to c. 1350 and is the oldest standing building within the search area.
- 5.43 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the development site. However to the east of the site, off High Street, excavations (ELE893) identified early medieval settlement remains (MLE2816). These comprised of a cobbled floor, post-holes and a semi-circular hearth that was backed with reused Roman tiles.
- 5.44 An archaeological evaluation in 2003 at Ivens Farm (ELE5832) revealed several features that produced pottery and two substantial linear features in the east of the site along with a possible backfilled pond (MLE10020). A later watching brief (MLE10661) found a continuation of the linear features.
- 5.45 Archaeological trial trenching at Stanley Street (ELE6483) found two undated post-holes (MLE17731). A subsequent watching brief recorded further remains including a ditch containing 12th and 13th-century pottery, two parallel linear features, a probable post-hole and several pits. The evaluation and watching brief in 2009 (ELE6495) record possible field or property boundaries in the northern area, with undated occupational activity to the south. The pottery found does suggest occupation close by.

- 5.46 The west of the proposed development within the historic core of Barwell two possible kilns have been noted. A possible medieval lime kiln (MLE2813), constructed from large blocks of granite was found in a sandpit in the early 20th-century. Large amounts of medieval pottery (green and yellow glazed) were recovered from the vicinity. Pottery recovered from north-east of the Church in the 1960s suggests a possible medieval kiln (MLE2802).
- 5.47 There are three moated sites in the study area. The closest to the proposed development site is (MLE2804) a possible moated site which consists of a rectangular earthwork enclosure - a 'moat' on two sides, ditches on the other - was noted in the 1980s. The moat was assessed during evaluation work in 2011 (ELE8024) but appeared to have been destroyed, if indeed it once existed. To the north of the proposed development site, there are the remains of a moat (MLE2818) which consists of a sub-circular moat which was noted in 1907. The 1838 Barwell Tithe Map (Figure 5) shows three arms of a possible moat north of Hinckley Road, and they correlate closely with the earthworks depicted on the 1887 6" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). Further north another possible moat or fishpond (MLE2819) was noted in 1907, associated with the rectory. It appears on late 19th-century OS maps (Figure 6).
- 5.48 To the south of the study area is a possible medieval beacon site (MLE2869). Nichols notes in 1811 that, *"In a field about a mile from Hinckley on the road to Leicester, stood formerly a beacon. The spot is still called Beacon Hill"*.

Post-medieval and modern period

- 5.49 The historic core of the post-medieval village, as deduced using landscape maps and documents, was dominated by the manufacturing of hosiery in the early 19th-century, but by the late 19th-century it had shifted to shoe manufacture.
- 5.50 There are several shoe factories record in the HER data, Harry Lucas's shoe factory (MLE17903) which has 19th-century origins and Bennett and Company shoe factory which was established in 1885 by Caleb Bennett.
- 5.51 The Co-operative Society Buildings (MLE16266) have undergone several assessments (ELE10262, ELE4627, ELE9329, ELE10262, ELE4627, ELE5788) The most important building on the site is the factory, built in 1884, but the complex also includes a 'bakery', offices, slaughterhouse, lairage, production unit, workshops and a coal wharf. The factory's appearance is characteristic of the early boot and shoe factories in Barwell. In the later 20th century it became a light engineering works. The site has been derelict from 2005 (Morris 2015).
- 5.52 A single sherd of Pantheon ware (MLE20183) was recovered within the proposed development site during a watching brief in April 2011 (Powers 2011). The results of the watching brief are discussed above in section 5.6.
- 5.53 Bosworth House Farmhouse to the north of the proposed development site was built in the middle of 19th century it is a brick farmhouse and farmstead, including an earlier (pre-1835) barn (MLE20565). The 1838 Tithe Map (Figure 5) shows a building, probably a field barn set within its own enclosure.
- 5.54 A tree known as 'Captain Shenton's Tree' apparently stood here until it was blown down in 1942. There is now a memorial (MLE20658). Captain John Shenton, an officer in the army of King Charles I, escaped to Bassett House, his estate at Stapleton near Barwell, where he put his valuables in the moat surrounding his house, before hiding in a tree

now known as "*Captain Shenton's Tree*". This tree was still standing until it was blown down in 1942, but there is a memorial plaque which says "*This Tablet marks the site formerly occupied by a tree in which Captain John Shenton, an officer in the army of Charles I, hid to escape capture by soldiers of the parliamentary forces during the great Civil War circa 1646*".

- 5.55 An Infectious diseases hospital (MLE20659), erected in about 1880, now named Sunnyside Hospital is marked on maps from 1904. Formerly a substantial Victorian house set in spacious grounds off the Ashby Road towards Barwell.
- 5.56 Barwell Manor House (MLE21406), demolished in the 1960s, is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as an H-plan house. A surviving image suggests that hall had mullioned windows with hoodmoulds, and crenellations on the roof of the central section and the projecting porch (Hinckley Past and Present 2018).
- 5.57 A Victorian school building (MLE21407) built in the 1860s is now part of Barwell Academy. The original building can be seen from the High Street, and was extended to house more classrooms in 2000.
- 5.58 There were two chapels in the study area. The former Primitive Methodist chapel (MLE22264) was built in 1829. By 1931 the old chapel was said to be 'now a portion of the warehouse of Messrs S. Davis & Sons hosiery factory' (Hinckley Times, 31 July 1931). It later became part of the premises of Messrs. Klynton Davis Ltd. In the 1980s the building was demolished with the remainder of the factory and its site now occupied by B&Q (Hinckley Past and Present 2018). The Wesleyan Methodist chapel (MLE22265) is shown on late 19th-century OS mapping. It was demolished and replaced by a modern Methodist church in the 1990s.
- 5.59 A small rectangular area of earthworks including a circular feature - possibly the results of quarrying (MLE2803) was noted to the east of the proposed development site in the 1980s. Finds of brick arches, six arched flues and partially baked thin bricks suggests the site was an early post-medieval brick pit.
- 5.60 A post-medieval windmill (MLE2806) once stood west of Ivens Farm, A picture at Newarke Houses shows a post mill with a single storey brick roundhouse with steps and a tail pole. It is shown on the Tithe map of 1838.

Map Regression

- 5.61 The earliest detailed map showing the proposed development site is the Tithe Map of 1838 (Figure 5). The proposed development site covers one field which is labelled as plots 691 which is listed as being owned by Miss Worthington and occupied by William Dowell. This is noted as being in pastoral use. To the north and south-west respectively are two moated sites (MLE2818, MLE2804). To the north-east Crabtree Farm is shown as two buildings occupying plot 692, again owned by Miss Worthington and occupied by William Dowell.
- 5.62 The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1887 (Figure 6), shows little change within the proposed development site from the 1838 Tithe map, although the moat to the north (MLE2818) now appears as fully enclosed, and a pond appears on the southern boundary of the proposed development site. To the west of the proposed development site, Barwell House and its landscaped gardens are shown along with substantial development around the historic core of Barwell to the east. To the north

the possible moated site (MLE2819) is now shown, along with a watercourse and waterfall to the east.

- 5.63 The OS map of 1904 (Figure 7), again shows little change within the proposed development site from the OS map of 1887. To the north, allotment gardens are now shown. Crabtree Farm is now shown as a single building.
- 5.64 On the OS map of 1948 (Figure 8) the same arrangement of fields are shown. To the north and east of the proposed development site three rectangular features appear along the course of Hinckley Road. Two of the moated sites are shown, while the third, possible moat (MLE2819) is no longer shown.
- 5.65 On the OS map of 1961 (Figure 9) there has been substantial residential development to the east of the proposed development site. St Mary's Avenue now runs adjacent to the east, with Crabtree Road and Powers Road at right angles which butt against the eastern boundary. Residential housing also now fronts onto Hinckley Road. There is no change within the site boundary itself.
- 5.66 An extract from R.F. Hartley's ridge and furrow map of the 1980s shows the extent and direction of the medieval ploughing visible 30 years ago (Figure 10) .

6.0 CATALOGUE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 6.1 Catalogue entries for heritage assets and listed buildings recorded on the HER and those identified as part of this assessment. Each entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and, where appropriate, the relevant HER and Listed Building reference numbers. The catalogue of event and monument records held by HER are provided first, followed by a catalogue of listed buildings.

Table 6.1: Monuments

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Toll road	SK 3882 0926	MLE20915		Low	Turnpike road running from Duck Paddle Street, Hinckley to Woeful Bridge, Tonge the main route became the A447
Linear feature	SP 442 963	MLE10020		Low	Medieval remains, Ivens Farm
Well, drain	SP 440 964	MLE10090		Low	Post-medieval remains recorded at 22 Mill Street
Ditch	SP 442 964	MLE10661		Low	Medieval ditches at Ivens Farm
Church	SP 443 965	MLE12974	1074229	High	Grade I listed Church of St Mary, built c.1300-50
War memorial	SP 443 965	MLE12975	1295064	Medium	Grade II Listed War Memorial built c.1920 in a neo-Gothic style
Public house	SP 442 966	MLE12976	1295017	Medium	The Queen's Head Public House, Grade II listed 17th century restored in the late 20th century
Farmhouse	SP 432 965	MLE12977	1361299	Medium	Barwell House Farmhouse and attached stable wing, Grade II listed late 18th century
Round house	SP 442 964	MLE15945		Medium	Seven postholes of a prehistoric roundhouse were recorded during excavation in 2006
Findspot	SP 442 964	MLE15946		Low	Three sherds of Roman pottery and tile were found during excavation in 2006
Linear feature	SP 442 964	MLE15947		Medium	Evidence of medieval activity including ditches (possible boundary ditches), a large irregular feature that may be a pond and pottery recorded during excavation in 2006
Co-operative Society Buildings	SP 441 965	MLE16266		Low	Co-operative Society Buildings, High Street, Barwell

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Stanley Street	SP 444 967	MLE17731		Low	Two undated post-holes were recorded during trial trenching in 2009. A subsequent watching brief recorded further remains including a ditch containing 12th and 13th- century pottery
Findspot	SP 444 967	MLE17734		Low	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from the site of the community centre, Stanley Street
Shoe factory	SP 441 964	MLE17903		Low	Harry Lucas shoe factory with 19th-century origins
Shoe factory	SP 442 967	MLE17904		Low	Bennett and Company shoe factory, established 1885 by Caleb Bennett
Ring ditch	SP 441 959	MLE17946		Low	Work in the 1990s noted two possible ring ditches on an aerial photograph
Findspot	SP 444 965	MLE17947		Low	Roman pottery was found during housing development in 1973
Findspot	SP 444 965	MLE17948		Low	Medieval pottery was found during housing development in 1973
Ditch	SP 443 964	MLE17949		Low	In 1977 archaeological work during residential development recorded a number of features - a shallow ditch and two pits - one of which contained animal bone. No dating evidence was found
Sub-rectangular enclosure	SP 433 972	MLE19849		Low	LIDAR data shows a large sub-rectangular enclosure here, possibly associated with the Roman finds recovered during fieldwalking (see MLE9618 & MLE2822). Trial trenching in 2011 did not produce any obvious below-ground features relating to an enclosure
Enclosure	SP 431 970	MLE19850		Low	LIDAR data shows an irregularly shaped enclosure here, possibly associated with Roman finds recovered during fieldwalking (see MLE9618 & MLE2822). Trial trenching in 2011 did not record any definite below-ground features relating to an enclosure.
Findspot	SP 437 960	MLE20183		Low	A single sherd of Pantheon ware was recovered during a watching brief in April 2011

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Farmhouse	SP 4331 9691	MLE20565		Low	Bosworth House Farmhouse; Mid-19th-century brick farmhouse and farmstead, including earlier (pre-1835) barn
Field system	SP 437 966	MLE20615		Low	Trial trenching in 2011 recorded a ditch containing a sherd of Roman pottery and four undated pits. The ditch could be part of a Roman field system - this does not appear to be an area of settlement
Named tree	SP 431 959	MLE20658		Low	A tree known as 'Captain Shenton's Tree' apparently stood here until it was blown down in 1942. There is now a memorial. Captain Shenton was a Royalist officer who hid in the tree to evade capture
Infectious diseases hospital	SP 428 961	MLE20659		Low	Isolation Hospital, Sunnyside Hospital is marked on maps from 1904
Manor house	SP 4428 9655	MLE21406		None	Barwell Manor House, demolished in the 1960s
Junior school	SP 4431 9664	MLE21407		Low	Victorian school building built in the 1860s
Primitive methodist chapel	SP 4419 9649	MLE22264		None	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel. Later became part of a factory
Wesleyan methodist chapel	SP 4451 9680	MLE22265		None	Wesleyan Methodist chapel shown on the late 19th-century OS map. It was demolished and replaced by a modern Methodist church in the 1990s
Rectangular enclosure	SP 442 958	MLE2801		Low	Possible enclosure cropmark noted in the 1980s
Pottery kiln	SP 444 966	MLE2802		Low	Possible medieval kiln site north-east of the church
Brick kiln	SP 442 962	MLE2803		Low	A small rectangular area of earthworks including a circular feature - possibly the results of quarrying - was noted here in the 1980s. Finds of brick arches, six arched flues and partially baked thin bricks suggests the site was an early post-medieval brick pit
Moat	SP 435 961	MLE2804		Low	Possible medieval moated site
Pond	SP 434 957	MLE2805		Low	A long narrow pond
Post mill	SP 440 963	MLE2806		Low	Post-medieval windmill west of Ivens Farm

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Findspot	SP 445 964	MLE2810		Low	Various Neolithic finds and features were recorded including pot boilers, burnt hearthstones, a bone pick, ox horn and flint cores and implements
Cremation	SP443 965	MLE2811		Low	Bronze Age burial found in 1917 by workmen
Villa	SP 445 964	MLE2812		Low	Possible Roman villa site
Lime kiln	SP 445 964	MLE2813		Low	Possible medieval lime kiln, Large amounts of medieval pottery (green and yellow glazed) were recovered from the vicinity.
High Close Cottage	SP 443 966	MLE2816		Low	During excavations in the garden in the 1960s evidence for early medieval occupation was recorded: a cobbled floor, post-holes and a semi-circular hearth backed with re-used Roman tiles.
Moat	SP 436 963	MLE2818		Low	Medieval moated site rear of 74 Hinckley Road, The remains of a sub-circular moat were noted in 1907. The OS re-surveyed the site in 1960. By the 1980s gardens had been laid out but the site could still be seen
Fishpond	SP 437 964	MLE2819		Low	A possible moat was noted in 1907, possibly a fishpond associated with the rectory. It appears on late 19th-century OS maps
Moat	SP 437 964	MLE2820		Low	A possible moat was noted in 1907, possibly a fishpond associated with the rectory. It appears on late 19th-century OS maps
Village	SP 444 966	MLE2821		Low	Historic settlement core of Barwell
Possible villa	SP 433 970	MLE2822		Low	Fieldwork has identified a Roman site. The finds suggest a villa nearby, ditches, pits and postholes were noted but no clear structural evidence was recorded
Beacon	SP 440 953	MLE2869		Low	Possible medieval beacon site
Findspot	SP 443 966	MLE7351		Low	Post-medieval finds from High Close Cottage
Findspot	SP 442 961	MLE7933		Low	Roman coins from Barwell Lane
Findspot	SP 443 966	MLE7934		Low	Roman tile from High Close Cottage
Cremation burial	SP 434 971	MLE9618		Low	Trial trenching in 2011 recorded a human cremation

Table 6.2: Events

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
118, High Street	SP 4419 9657	ELE10262	Low	In 2015 a building survey was undertaken of the former Co-op Factory Complex.
Ivens Farm,	SP 44227 96391	ELE4208	Low	A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches and soil stripping, two ditch features were recorded, there were no associated finds.
19, St Mary's Court	SP 44261 96433	ELE4297	Low	A desk-based assessment concluded that there is a likelihood of medieval and post-medieval remains being present on site, and there is a possibility that prehistoric and Roman remains may also be present.
19, St Mary's Court	SP 44261 96433	ELE4445	Low	An archaeological evaluation and excavation recorded postholes forming part of a prehistoric roundhouse. Roman finds including tile, suggesting settlement, two linear features that may be medieval boundary ditches and a large irregular feature that may be associated with medieval fishponds nearby.
Adjacent to Barwell C of E Primary School, Barwell	SP 44573 96664	ELE4533	Low	An archaeological desk-based assessment concluded that there was potential for remains to be present of all periods but particularly medieval/post medieval. There is a possible medieval kiln site very close by.
104-112, High Street	SP 44196 96593	ELE4627	Low	A building survey undertaken in 2005 recorded a complex of co-op structures built from c.1877 onwards. The report suggests that further photographic survey should be undertaken on some of the buildings before their demolition.
Stanley Street	SP 44505 96664	ELE4822	Low	A geophysical survey recorded widespread areas of modern magnetic interference, which probably reflects the land's use as a recreation ground. There were two linear features in the north-west corner that may be cut features, though this is not certain due to the strength of the surrounding anomalies.
116, High Street	SP 441 965	ELE5788	Low	A strip, plan and sample exercise was undertaken as part of residential development. The site was significantly disturbed, with sewers, hard standing, concrete, rubble, etc. The only feature observed was a shallow U-shaped ditch, though this was truncated by modern drainage.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Barwell	SP 4378 9600	ELE5820	Low	An archaeological assessment of the Hinckley Northern Perimeter Road Stages 11 & 12: A report synthesising all forms of archaeological data for the area to allow proper account to be taken of archaeology in the framing and determination of the planning permission for road construction. The survey produced nothing that constituted an overriding constraint to development. It is recommended that a watching brief should be arranged.
Church of St. Mary	SP 4437 9651	ELE5831	Low	An archaeological watching brief showed the area had been much disturbed by human inhumations. No earlier building foundations were found although six 12th-century medieval pottery sherds were recovered.
Ivens Farm,	SP 4425 9638	ELE5832	Low	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development, produced medieval pottery and modern finds, a possible back filled pond was also identified.
22 Mill Street	SP 4408 9642	ELE5835	Low	An archaeological observation at Barwell Tyre Centre, within the medieval village of Barwell, revealed a post-medieval brick built well and a field drain but no evidence for medieval occupation.
Rogues Lane	SP 428 966	ELE6012	Low	Detailed gradiometry was undertaken along the 1500m route of a replacement sewer. Possible archaeological features were noted at the far western end of the route.
Church Lane, Barwell	SP 4455 9662	ELE6273	Low	An archaeological desk-based assessment for the proposed residential development off Church lane, concluded that there is considerable archaeological potential.
Hinckley Northern Perimeter Road Stages 11 and 12	SP 4441 9599	ELE6274	Low	An archaeological watching brief undertaken during the construction of the Hinckley Northern Perimeter Road stages 11 and 12: No significant remains were located recorded.
59, High Street	SP 4432 9668	ELE6289	Low	A conservation area appraisal concluded that due to substantial alterations and additions to the buildings, much of the character in the detail of the buildings had been lost. The building fronting the application site in particular was not considered worthy of preservation in its own right, due to it having been stripped of most of its character.
Stanley Street	SP 444 967	ELE6483	Low	An archaeological evaluation consisting of three trial trenches were excavated on the site of a proposed new community centre. Possible post-holes were recorded, no dating evidence was found.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Stanley Street	SP 444 967	ELE6495	Low	A watching brief during groundworks for the new community centre recorded archaeological features in two areas. The features appear to indicate field/property boundaries in the northern part of the area and some sort of occupational activity in the southern area.
North-east of Barwell House Farm	SP 43605 96697	ELE6785	Low	A watching brief was carried out during works for a new pipeline easement, inspection pit and access road. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.
North of Barwell House Farm	SP 43327 96780	ELE6786	Low	An earthwork survey was carried out in the field south of Bosworth House Farm due to construction of a pipeline.
Land west of Barwell	SP 439 973	ELE7725	Low	A desk-based assessment confirmed that the site does not contain any designated heritage assets, such as historic battlefields, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens or scheduled monuments
Hinckley Road, Barwell	SP 436 961	ELE8024	Low	An archaeological evaluation of land designated for a proposed new cemetery concluded that there is no evidence to suggest that any significant archaeological features will be affected by change of land use from pastureland to cemetery site. A sherd of Pantheon ware was recovered during excavations; the site retains medieval ridge and furrow.
Barwell West	SP 439 973	ELE8446	Low	Archaeological Evaluation found predominantly Roman remains that date predominantly from the 2nd century AD, although possibly earlier and later material is present. The artefact assemblage includes imported decorated Samian ware pottery, a fragment of window glass, and a single tessera, as well as small quantities of Roman roof and floor/hypocaust tile, suggesting the presence of a relatively high status settlement in the general vicinity.
North of Green Lane	SP 433 972	ELE8447	Low	Fieldwalking, recovered a scatter of Roman pottery and tile as well as plaster fragments. Smaller quantities of medieval pottery also recovered.
Earl Shilton to Hinckley pipeline	SP 4433 9572	ELE8673	Low	An archaeological desk based assessment of the route of a proposed sewage pipeline between Earl Shilton and Hinckley. There are no designated heritage assets within the scheme, but undesignated/unidentified heritage assets within the study area comprise potential archaeological remains suggested by the presence of recorded sites and findspots dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	Significance	Description
Barwell Pumping Station to Hinckley Waste Water Treatment Works	SP 4560 9508	ELE8716	Low	An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken prior to the sewerage pipeline from Barwell Pumping Station to Hinckley Waste Water Treatment Works found a high potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains and a moderate potential for buried post-medieval remains within the line of the easement. The potential for Saxon and Modern remains is deemed to be negligible. A significant number of potentially 'important' hedgerows have also been identified, together with proposals to mitigate any impact to them.
Land off Leicester Road, Hinckley	SP 447 959	ELE887	Low	A geophysical survey undertaken in advance of proposed Football Club stadium, found evidence for possible former field boundaries was identified in the magnetic data, but no plausible archaeological features were detected.
High Cross Cottage	SP 443 966	ELE893	Low	Excavations revealed early medieval occupation; a cobbled floor, post-holes, and a semi-circular hearth backed with re-used Roman tiles. Finds included pottery from the 15th to 18th-centuries, together with a 17th-century German jetton.
Hinckley Northern Perimeter Road	SP 4441 9599	ELE894	Low	No significant remains were located during the watching brief.
116, High Street, Barwell	SP 4420 9657	ELE9329	Low	An assessment of the buildings involved a rapid survey of the buildings' fabric, a review of a building survey undertaken in 2005 and a photographic record/survey of its present condition.

Table 6.3: Listed Buildings

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Church of St Mary	SP 44380 96502	MLE12974	1074229	High	Grade I Listed Parish church, built c. 1300-50 with late 15th-century clerestory; restored in 1854 by H. Goddard.
The Queens Head Public House	SP 44286 96669	-	1295017	Medium	A Grade II listed Public house built in the 17th-century, restored in the late 20th-century.
War Memorial	SP 44329 96526	MLE12975	1295064	Medium	War Memorial, built c.1920 in a neo-Gothic style.

Name	Grid Ref	HER Ref.	List Entry No.	Significance	Description
Barwell House Farmhouse and Attached Stable Wing	SP 43268 96607	MLE12977	1361299	Medium	Grade II Listed Farmhouse and attached stable wing, built in the late 18th-century.

7.0 IMPACT ASSESSEMENT

Recorded heritage assets

Direct impacts

- 7.1 The proposed development site will have no direct impact on any of the heritage assets identified as part of this desk-based assessment.

Impact on setting

- 7.2 A total of four Listed Buildings lie within the study area (Table 6.3). The proposed development will not impact on the settings or the views to and from these heritage assets in the historic of Barwell, given the intermediate development.

Potential sub-surface remains

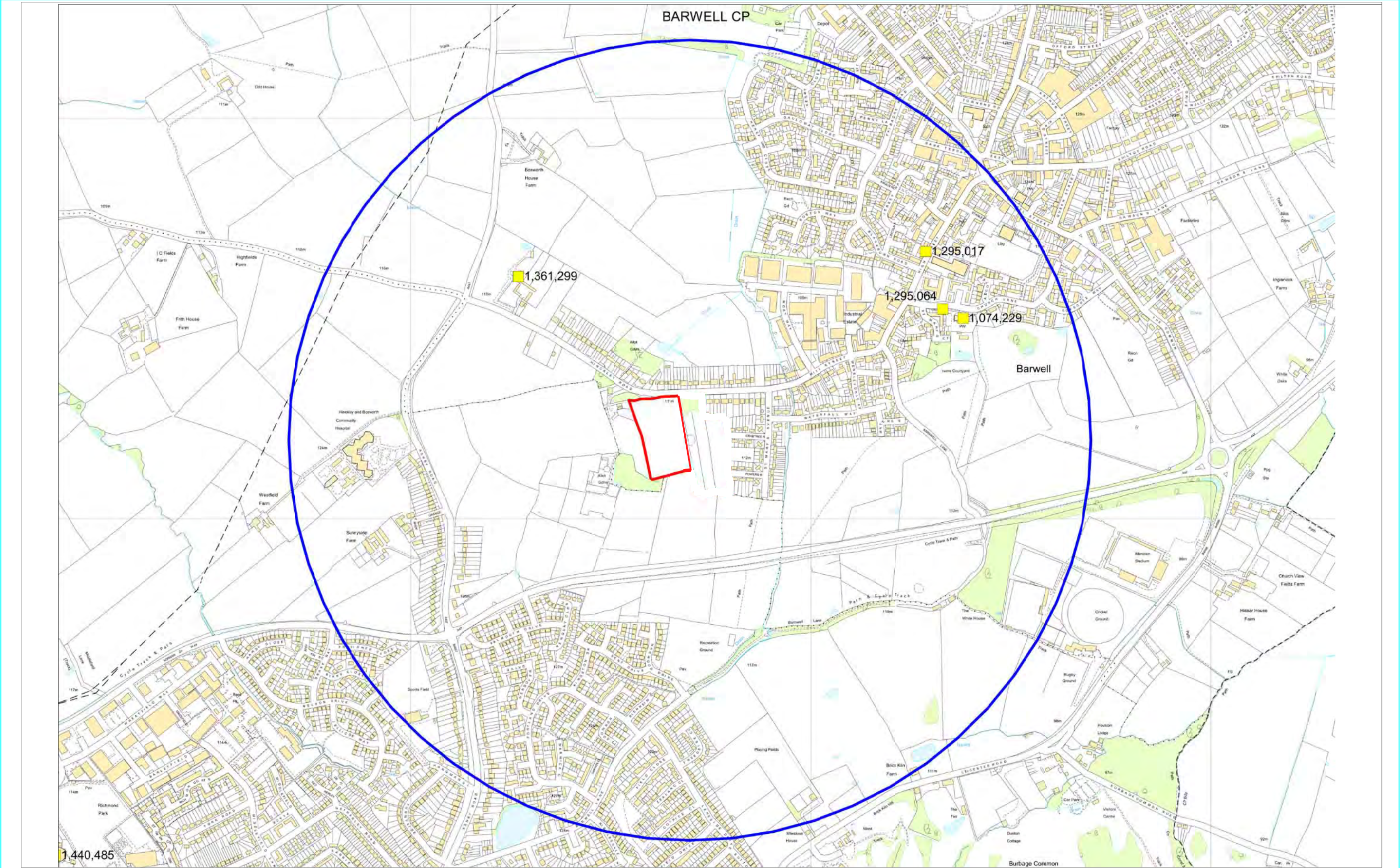
- 7.3 Archaeological works have been undertaken to the east of the proposed development site, which included a watching brief during trench excavation by soil and drainage experts, which did not record any archaeological features or deposits. Only one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered. Following this trial trench in 2021 revealed features dating between the Saxon and Medieval period. There is no suggestion that such remains continued into proposed cemetery site.

8.0 CONCLUSION

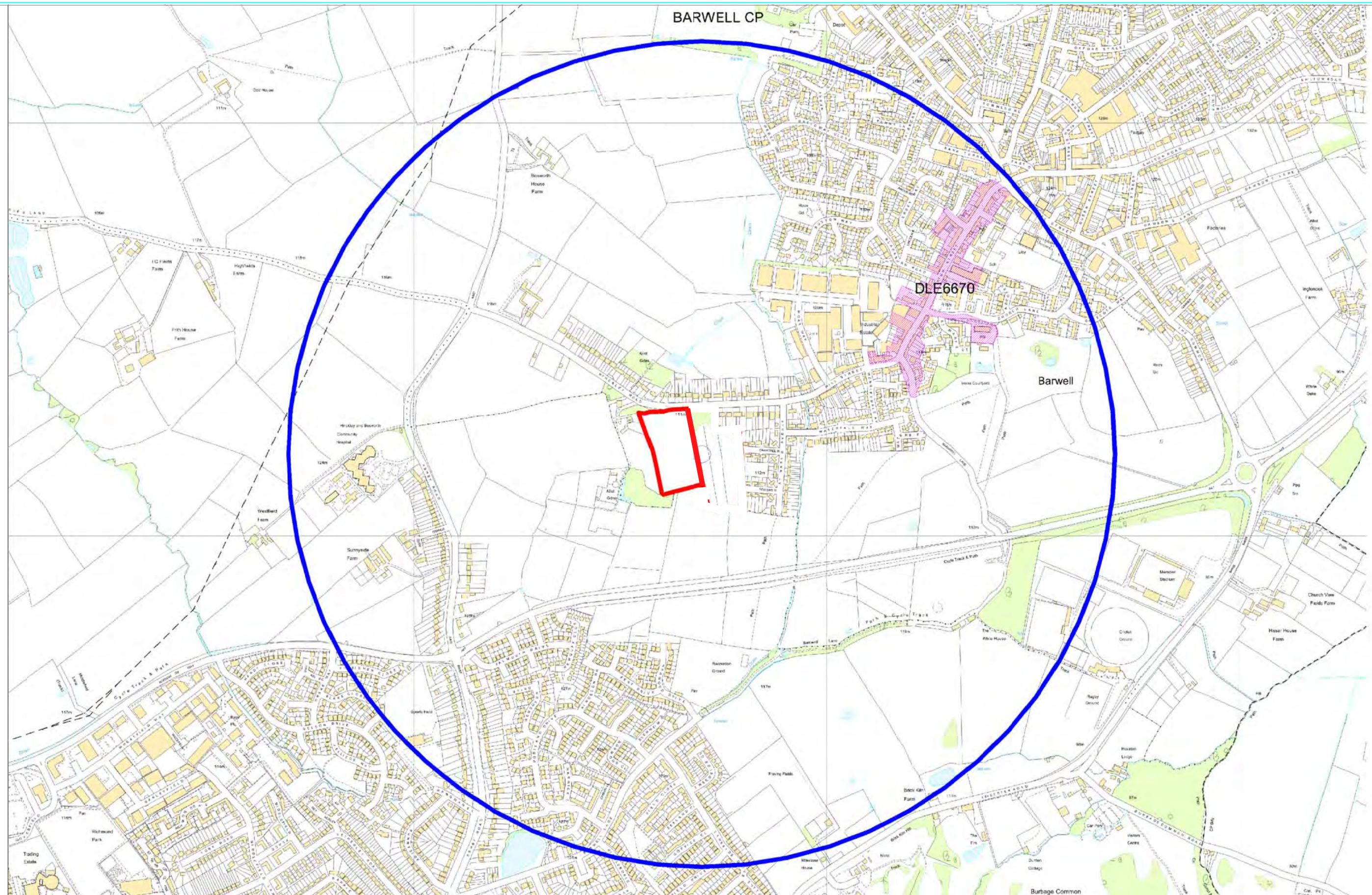
- 8.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has established that there is low potential for archaeological remains, given its undeveloped nature and uninterrupted use as agricultural land away from known settlement.
- 8.2 Archaeological investigation undertaken to the east of the site found evidence for activity dating between the Saxon and post-medieval period although the extent of this was limited. There was no suggestion from the archaeological works undertaken that such activity extends into the proposed development site.

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NOTES		KEY		ISSUES & REVISIONS					BWB CONSULTANCY ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDINGS ☐ Birmingham 0121 233 3322 ☒ Leeds 0113 233 8000 ☐ London 020 7234 9122 ☐ Manchester 0161 233 4260 ☐ Nottingham 0115 924 1100 www.bwbconsulting.com		Client		Project Title Crabtree Farm, Barwell		Drawing Title Fig. 3. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary and listed buildings												
Rev		Date		Details of issue / revision		Drw		Rev																			
1. DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED/ VERIFIED ON SITE. IF IN DOUBT ASK.		Study area		P1		01.01.00		PRELIMINARY ISSUE		PW		XX		Scale		1:7000		Drawn		K. Moon		Drawing Status PRELIMINARY		Drawing No. ABC/123/100		Revision P1	
2. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.		Proposed development site												Size		A3		Reviewed		XXX							
3. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL LEVELS IN METRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.		Listed building																									
4. ANY DISCREPANCIES NOTED ON SITE ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.																											
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NOTES

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4. ANY DISCREPANCIES NOTED ON SITE ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.

KEY

	Study area		
	Proposed development site		
	Conservation area		

ISSUES & REVISIONS

[illegible]

	Client
--	--------

Scale	1:5000	Drawn	K. Moon
Size	A3	Reviewed	XXX

Project Title

Crabtree Farm, Barwell

Drawing Status

PRELIMINARY

Drawing Title	
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Fig. 4. Plan showing the development site, the study area boundary and conservation area

Drawing No.

ABC/123/100

Revisjon

P1



Figure 5. Extract from the Tithe Map 1838, showing the proposed development site (Not to scale)

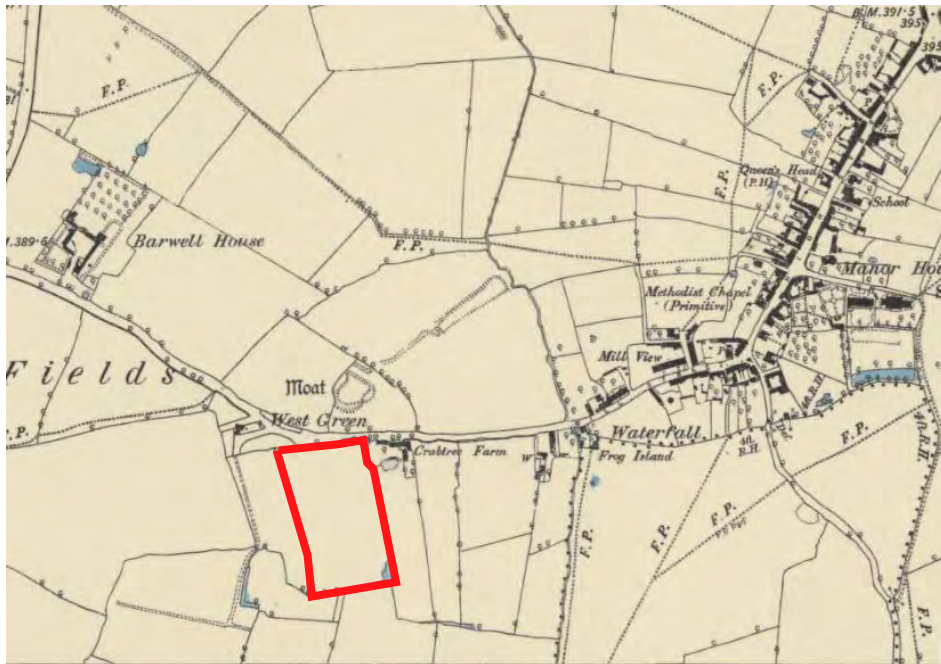


Figure 6. Extract from the OS six-inch map 1887, showing the location of the proposed development site (Not to scale)

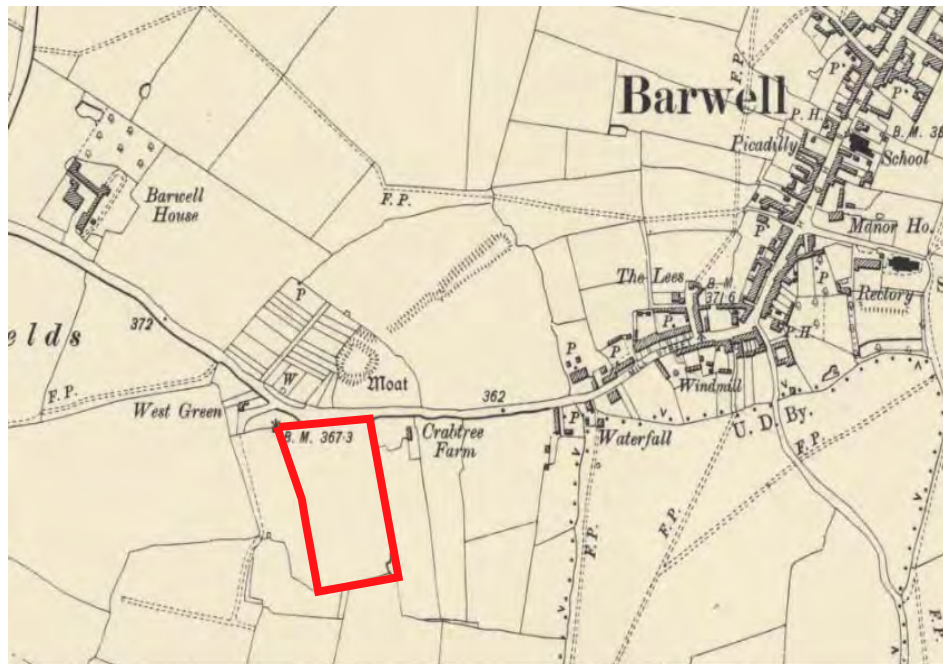


Figure 7. Extract from the OS six-inch map 1904, showing the location of the proposed development site (Not to scale)

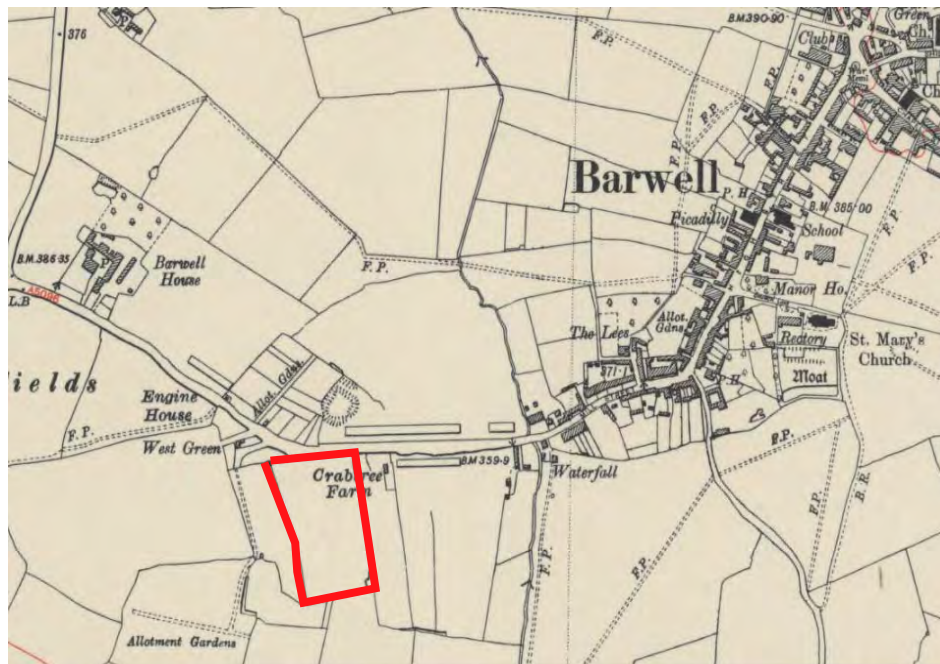


Figure 8. Extract from the OS six-inch map 1948, showing the location of the proposed development site (Not to scale)

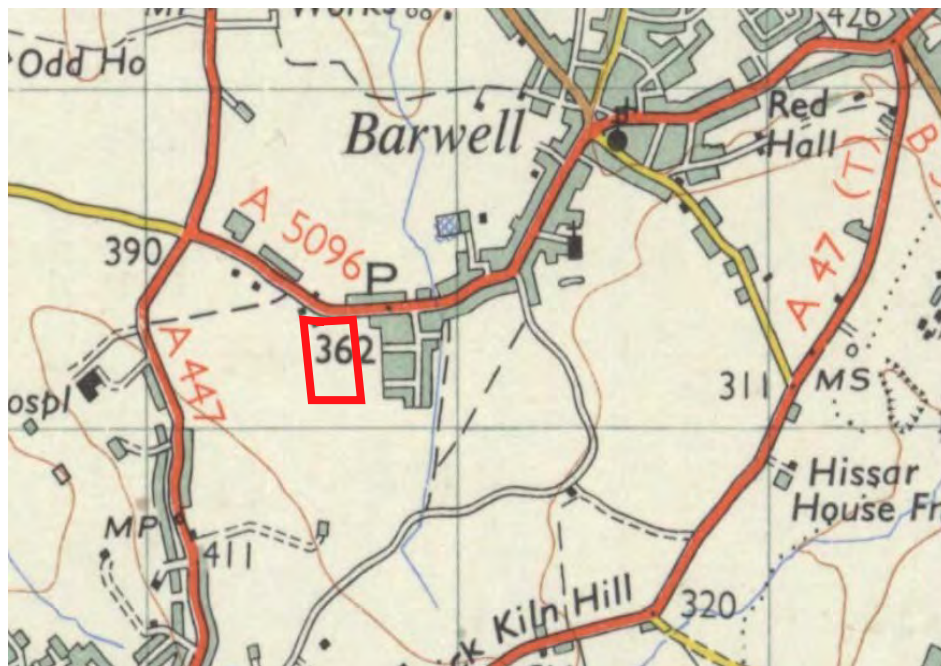


Figure 9. Extract from the OS six-inch map 1961, showing the location of the proposed development site (Not to scale)



Figure 10. Extract from the 1980s ridge and furrow map by RF Hartley showing the proposed development site

PLATES



Plate 1. General view of the proposed development, from the end of Powers Road, looking north



Plate 2. General view of the proposed development, from Hinckley Road, looking south



Plate 3. General view of the proposed development, from the end of Powers Road, looking west

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT CRABTREE FARM, BARWELL, LEICESTERSHIRE

Planning Reference: APP/K2420/W/19/3222850

NGR: SP 43747 96187

AAL Site Code: BACF 20

Museum Accession Number: X.A22.2021

OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-416751



Report prepared for BWB Consulting Ltd

By
Allen Archaeology Ltd
Report Number AAL2021022

March 2021



Allenarchaeology



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Document Control

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Executive Summary

- BWB Consulting Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Crabtree Farm, Barwell, Leicestershire, which was undertaken prior to determination of a planning application for a residential development.
- The site lies in an area of some archaeological interest, with evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity. The site lies on the edge of the village, well away from the historic core, and ridge and furrow has been recorded in the area.
- The evaluation trenching comprised seven 30m by 1.8m trenches. Trenches 1 to 5 were devoid of archaeological features. Trench 6 exposed a number of possible furrows as well as the corner of a possible enclosure feature, a corresponding corner of which was identified in Trench 7. Dating evidence was extremely limited, comprising one residual flint, a sherd of medieval pottery and a sherd of possible very abraded Saxon pottery.
- The evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for much of the site, but with a focus of possible Anglo-Saxon to medieval activity around Trenches 6 and 7.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 BWB Consulting Limited commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Crabtree Farm, Barwell, Leicestershire (Figure 1), which was undertaken prior to determination of a planning application for a residential development.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (CIfA 2014) and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), a generic brief prepared by Leicestershire County Council (LCC 2020), and a specification prepared by BWB Consulting (BWB 2021).
- 1.3 The documentary archive generated by the evaluation will be assembled in accordance with national guidelines in '*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*' (AAF 2011) and the *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire County Council 2018) guidelines. The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Museum, within 12 months of the completion of this report under the accession number X.A22.2021.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Barwell is located in the administrative district of Hinckley and Bosworth, approximately 17km southwest of central Leicester. The site is located within an irregular shaped parcel of land that covers an area of approximately 2 hectares, on the southwestern edge of the village, centred at National Grid Reference SP 43747 96187 (Figure 1). The proposed development site is situated to the north of the A47 and the south of Hinckley Road. To the east it is bounded by residential housing. Further farmland lies to the west.
- 2.2 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Gunthorpe Member Mudstone with subordinate dolomitic siltstone, and fine-grained sandstone. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soils in this area are classified in the Beccles3 soil association, characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged, fine loams over clay (SSEW 1983).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application is due to be submitted for a residential development of the site. Consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, has indicated that a programme of trial trenching is required, to provide further information on the nature and extent of the archaeological resource on the site, and to help establish any mitigation strategies that may be appropriate to mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being '*Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The archaeological and historical background below is summarised from a desk-based assessment produced by BWB Consulting for a larger scheme, incorporating the site (BWB 2018).
- 4.2 Neolithic to late Bronze Age flints have been recorded approximately 800m east of the site, comprising a blade, four flakes, two cores and a thumbnail scraper, as well as parts of two Bronze Age urns and burnt human remains.
- 4.3 A Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age round house has recorded off High Street (MLE15945), in association with undated ditches and pits.
- 4.4 Roman activity has been identified 500m north of the site, where fieldwalking identified a scatter of Roman pottery and brooches, and trial trenching subsequently recorded a cremation containing thirteen hobnails and seven burnt bone artefacts. Further finds scatters are recorded to the east of the site. A possible Roman villa was recorded during sand extraction just under 1km to the east-northeast.
- 4.5 The place-name of Barwell derives from the Old English for 'spring or stream frequented by boars'. Barwell is mentioned in the Domesday survey as part of the hundred of Guthlaxton with 22 households. The Lord in 1066 was the Abbey of St Mary in Coventry. To the east of the site, excavations off High Street identified early medieval settlement remains, consisting of a cobbled floor, postholes and a semi-circular hearth that was backed with reused Roman tiles.
- 4.6 The current site lies beyond the historic core of the village, and ridge and furrow recorded across the area indicates that it lay in the agricultural periphery of the village.
- 4.7 In later periods, the village developed as a result of the hosiery industry, and later, shoe manufacture. The current site has remained agricultural land to the present day. A single sherd of post-medieval pancheon ware was recovered at the south end of the proposed development site during a watching brief in 2011.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the trenching were to gain an understanding of the archaeology revealed within the site and its extent. The objectives are detailed below:
 - to assess the potential for other archaeological deposits and/or features
 - to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present
 - to inform the scope of archaeological mitigation works, where necessary
 - to record all remains to an appropriate level.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 The agreed trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of seven 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches. The fieldwork was conducted by a team of experienced field archaeologists between 15th and 17th February 2021, and was supervised by the author.
- 6.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed, in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness, by a wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The process was repeated until the natural horizon was exposed, or the trench depth exceeded 1.20m.
- 6.3 A full written record of the deposits was made on standard AAL context record sheets. Each deposit was allocated a unique identifier (context number) and accorded a written description. A summary of all contexts has been included in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 Deposits were drawn in section (at scale 1:20). Digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs had scales, an identification board and directional arrow.

7.0 Results

Trenches 1-5 (Figure 2)

- 7.1 The earliest deposit exposed in Trenches 1-5 was the natural geology, comprising mid-orange brown clayey silt with small subangular stone inclusions. Sealing the natural was a dark greyish brown, clayey silt topsoil (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Trench 5, looking south, scales 1m

Trench 6 (Figure 3)

- 7.2 Trench 6 was located at the southeast end of the site and was orientated east-west. Three linear features [602], [606] and [608] orientated north-northwest to south-southeast were likely the remnants of furrows. They measured 0.61m, 0.64m and 0.52m wide, respectively, with depths ranging from 0.07m to 0.28m, and all contained a single fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt. At the west end of the trench was a possible gully, [604], which measured 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep. Although aligned with the other furrows and spaced evenly, it had a much steeper profile and may be a former boundary
- 7.3 Towards the eastern end of the trench a north-south orientated ditch [610] was exposed (Plate 2). Measuring 1.2m wide, it contained a single undated fill of orange grey clayey silt, 611.

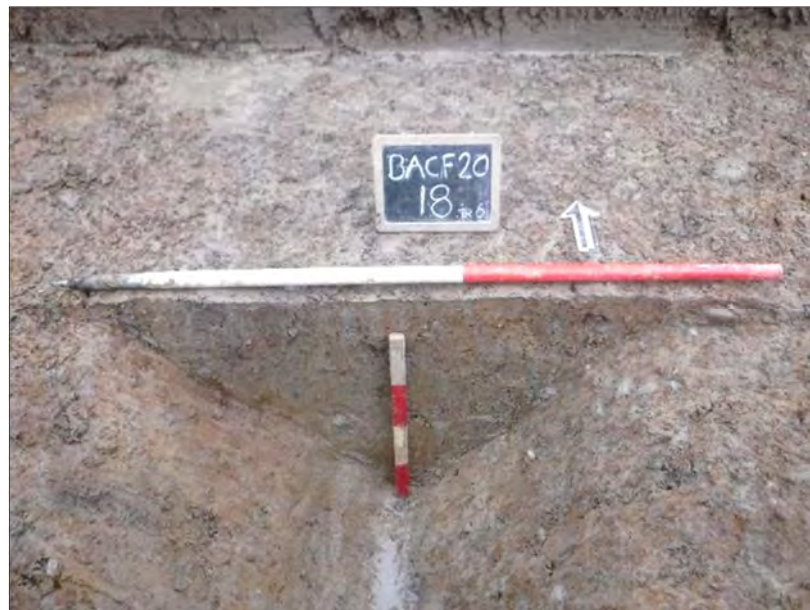


Plate 2: South facing section of [610], scales 1m and 0.4m

- 7.4 At the east end of the trench two further ditches were exposed. Ditch [612] was 1.4m wide with shallow sides and an irregular base, and contained a single undated fill of orange grey clayey silt, 613 (Plate 3). Ditch [614] extended to the east from ditch [612], it measured 0.5m wide and contained an undated orange grey clayey silt fill, 615, 0.24m thick.



Plate 3: South-facing section of ditch [612], scales 1m and 0.3m

Trench 7 (Figure 4)

- 7.5 Trench 7 was located at the northeast end of the site and was orientated northwest-southeast. A shallow linear feature, [702] was recorded towards the southeast end of the trench, aligned northeast to southwest. It was 2.08m wide and contained a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt, 703, measuring 0.2m thick, from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.
- 7.6 At the southeast end of the trench two more ditches were exposed, [704] and [706] (Plate 4). Ditch [704] was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and contained a single fill of orange grey clayey silt, 705, measuring 0.12m thick, from which a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic bladelet was recovered. This was cut by ditch [706], which was aligned east-west and also contained a single fill, 707, of orangey grey clayey silt, which produced a single sherd of pottery which, has been tentatively dated as Anglo-Saxon and dating to the 5th to 9th century, although it was small and abraded so this date is uncertain.



Plate 4: Southeast-facing section of [704] and [706], scales 0.5m and 0.2m

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Archaeological remains were exposed in two of the seven trenches, consisting of linear ditches and furrows, and potentially representing several different phases of activity.
- 8.2 Ditches [612] and [614] at the east end of Trench 6 appear in plan to possibly form one corner of a rectangular enclosure, with ditches [704] and [706] at the southeast end of Trench 7 forming another corner. A Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint bladelet, very likely to be residual, was recovered from the fill of ditch [704] and a sherd of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery from ditch [706]. If this interpretation is correct, most of the enclosure is likely to extend beyond the site boundary to the east. Environmental samples from the features were limited in composition, containing only small amounts of charred cereal grains, likely to be scattered, wind-blown refuse, rather dumping directly into the features.
- 8.3 Several of the linear features in Trench 6 were orientated north-northwest to south-southeast, consistent with previous recording of furrows at the site (BWB 2018). A wide, shallow ditch in Trench 7 produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. This is on a different alignment to the ridge and furrow previously identified and may represent a different period of land division, but little can be inferred from a single sherd.
- 8.4 The evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for much of the site, but a focus of possible activity has been identified in the northeastern part of the site, around Trenches 6 and 7, potentially dating to the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature and extent of the archaeology present, and the potential impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

10.0 Acknowledgements

10.1 AAL would like to thank BWB Consulting Ltd for this commission.

11.0 References

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BWB, 2018, *Crabtree Farm, Barwell. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, BWB Consulting Limited

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Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: HMSO

SSEW, 1983, *Soils of Northern England, Sheet 1*, Soil Survey of England and Wales

Appendix 1: Pottery

By Dr Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Barclay et al. (2016). A total of two sherds from a maximum two vessels, weighing 19g was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Results

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
703	CHILC	Chilvers Coton ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	8	BS	Internal glaze; abraded
707	CHARN	Charnwood Anglo-Saxon ware	Jar/ bowl	1	1	11	BS	Very abraded; possibly burnt; ??ID
			TOTAL	2	2	19		

Table 1: Archive of the pottery

Context dates

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Cxt	Date	Comment
703	13th to 15th	Date on a single sherd
707	Mid 5th to 9th	Date on a single sherd

Table 2: Spot Dates

References

Barclay et al, 2016, A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Historic England

Appendix 2: Worked Flint

By Sarah Bates. March 2021

A bladelet was recovered from the site. It is light, with an extremely thin proximal edge and tiny, almost non-existent platform. This may have been partly removed by the small erailure or bulbar scar at the ventral face. Such scars occur if more than a single point of impact is made between hammer and core as the flake is struck (Andrefsky1998, 20). The bladelet has a patchy, mostly light, patina.

Context	Type	Quantity
705	bladelet	1

Table 3: Flint by context

As the platform is slightly irregular there is no clear evidence for the core preparation which is strongly suggestive of a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. The small bladelet is, however, very likely to date from one of these periods. It is hard to be more specific as much of the flint produced during these periods is very similar and without more closely datable tools or core preparation pieces being present it is difficult to distinguish between the material produced (Holgate 2004,26).

There is slight damage to the edges of the bladelet most of which is almost certainly post-depositional although in a small area on the right lateral edge it is possible that it *might* relate to use.

References:

Andrefsky, W., 1998, *Lithics, Macroscopic approaches to analysis, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology* (Cambridge)

Holgate, R, 2004, 'Managing change: the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in south-east England' in Cotton, J. and Field, D., *Towards a New Stone Age, aspects of the Neolithic in south-east England*, CBA Research Report 137.

Ctxt	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Comment
705	bladelet	1	1	0	0	1		slight	0	0	0	0	sm, light patina, platform has small erailure scar at ventral face - prob occurred during striking - there is no platform as such, ??possible very slight utilisation

Table 4: Flint Catalogue

Appendix 3: Environmental Data

Environmental Samples Assessment

Bryn Leadbetter

Introduction

Five whole-earth environmental samples of 43 litres in total were collected from a number of ditches during archaeological evaluation work on land at Crabtree Farm, Barwell, Leicestershire. The samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, wood charcoal and any further ecofacts and artefacts in order to aid interpretation of the contexts sampled and help provide an understanding of the arable economy and local environmental conditions at the time the site was active. Presented here is an assessment of the results derived from the processing of the samples and proposals for any further work advised.

Methodology

The samples were processed by flotation with the lighter, floating, material (flot) retained in a 300 micron mesh and the heavier fraction (residue) captured in a 1000 micron mesh. The flots were then air dried before being scanned under a microscope. The residue was air dried and sieved at 5mm and 2mm, with any additional plant material removed and added to the flot. Any artefacts were also removed. Identification of any plant material was aided by Jacomet (2006).

Results

Table 1 lists the samples taken along with the deposit context, the relevant feature context and type, the unprocessed sample volume (litres) and the processed flot volume (millilitres). Low numbers of modern, and occasionally charred, seed were noted in samples 3,4,5 and 6 (5,1,3 and 1 specimen/s respectively), whilst 13 charred cereal grains were recorded in sample 3, and a single grain in sample 5. The grain, however, was frequently distorted or represented by fragments only – making identification difficult. All samples were dominated by modern intrusive rootlets. The residues consisted of small to moderate amounts of angular and pebbular flints <60mm in size, and other occasional stones up to a similar size. No finds were found in any of the samples.

Sample No.	Context No.	Deposit type	Feature type	Feature Context No.	Volume (Ltrs)	Flot Volume (ml)	Residue finds
1	613	Natural silting	Possible enclosure ditch	612	5	5	none
2	615	Natural silting	Possible enclosure ditch	614	5	5	none
3	703	Natural silting	Shallow ditch	702	8	12	None
4	611	Natural accumulation	ditch	610	8	9	none
5	705	Natural accumulation	Possible enclosure ditch	704	12	9	none
6	707	Natural silting	Possible boundary ditch	706	5	6	none
Total:	-	-	-	-	43	46	-

Table 5 list of samples taken with sample numbers and volumes, deposit context, feature type and feature context.

Discussion

All deposits from which samples were taken are interpreted as natural accumulations or the natural silting-up of the given feature. As such, even the small amount of archaeobotanical material recovered cannot be securely tied to the feature represented. Rather, these products likely represent wind-blown (or similar) material incorporated into the deposits by chance. Whilst identification of the cereal grain and seeds might be of interest, it is unlikely to aid greatly any interpretation of the feature or prevailing environmental conditions. Consequently, no further analysis need take place.

Reference

Jacomet, S., 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edition). Basal: IPAS Basal University

Appendix 4: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.28	Topsoil
101	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.3	Topsoil
201	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.4	Topsoil
301	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.42	Topsoil
401	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
500	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.26	Topsoil
501	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.38	Topsoil
601	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology
602	Cut	North-northwest-south-southeast orientated linear with moderately shallow concave sides and a concave base		0.61	0.2	Cut of gully/base of furrow
603	Fill	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt			0.2	Natural silting within gully/furrow [602]
604	Cut	Northwest-southeast orientated linear with moderately steep straight sides and a concave base		0.4	0.28	Cut of gully
605	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones			0.28	Natural silting within gully [604]
606	Cut	North-northwest-south-southeast orientated linear with very shallow sides and a concave base		0.64	0.07	Cut of furrow
607	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.07	Natural silting within furrow [606]
608	Cut	North-northwest-south-southeast orientated linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base		0.52	0.07	Cut of base of furrow
609	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.07	Natural accumulation within furrow [608]
610	Cut	North-south orientated linear with moderately steep straight sides and a concave base		1.2	0.48	Cut of ditch
611	Fill	Firm, mid orangey grey clayey silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones			0.48	Natural accumulation within ditch [610]
612	Cut	North-south orientated linear with moderately shallow concave sides and an irregular to flat base		1.4	0.2-0.34	Cut of possible enclosure ditch
613	Fill	Firm, mid orangey grey clayey silt			0.2-0.34	Natural silting within ditch [612]
614	Cut	East-west orientated linear with moderately shallow concave sides and a concave base		0.5	0.24	Cut of possible enclosure ditch
615	Fill	Firm, mid orangey grey clayey silt			0.24	Natural silting within ditch [614]

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.34	Topsoil
701	Layer	Firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones			>0.1	Natural geology
702	Cut	Northeast-southwest orientated linear with very shallow diffuse sides and a flat base		2.08	0.2	Cut of shallow ditch
703	Fill	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones			0.2	Natural silting within ditch [702]
704	Cut	North-south orientated linear with shallow concave sides (full extent of base not visible in sondage)		n/a	0.12 (as excavated)	Cut of possible enclosure ditch
705	Fill	Firm, mid orangey grey clayey silt			0.12	Natural accumulation within ditch [704]
706	Cut	Northeast-southwest orientated linear with moderately shallow concave sides and a concave base, possible remnants of post hole within cut		0.56	0.26	Cut of possible boundary ditch and possible post hole
707	Fill	Firm mid orangey grey clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal			0.26	Natural silting within ditch [706]

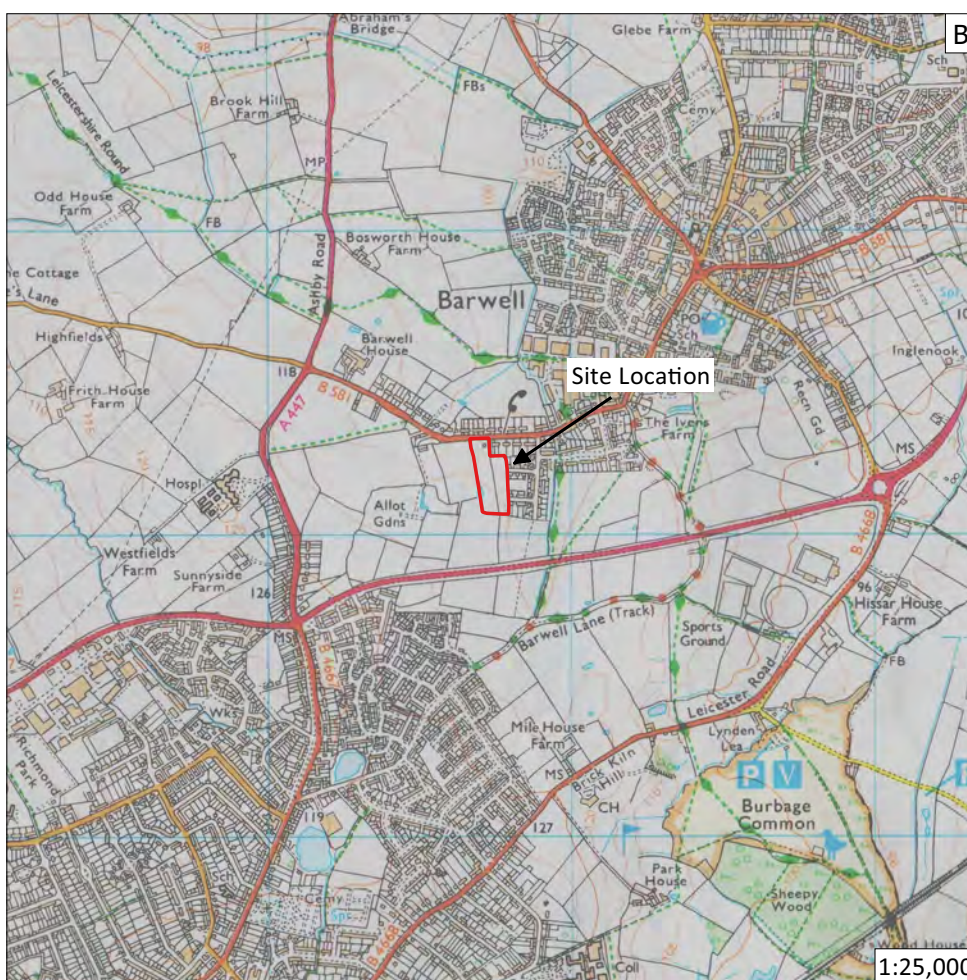
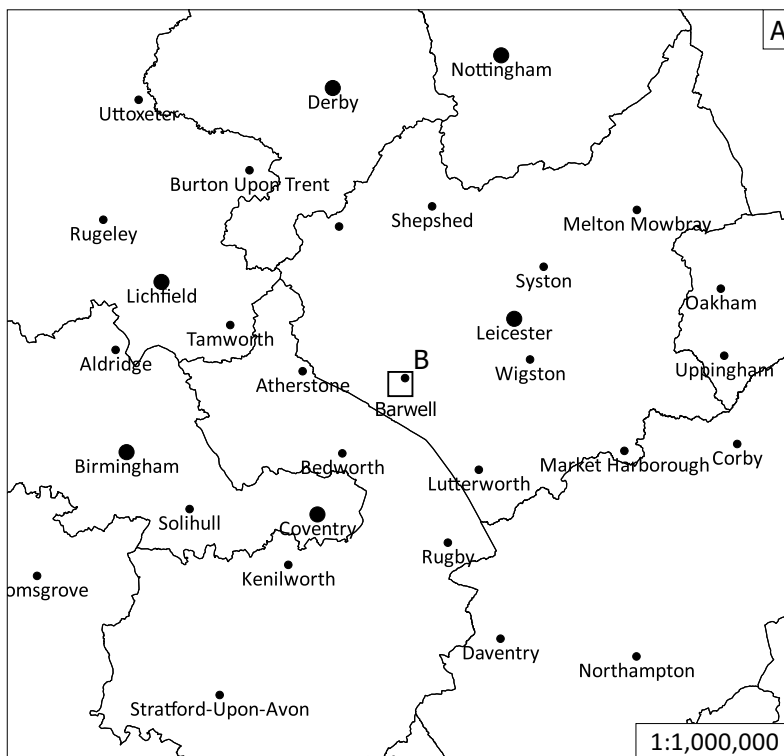
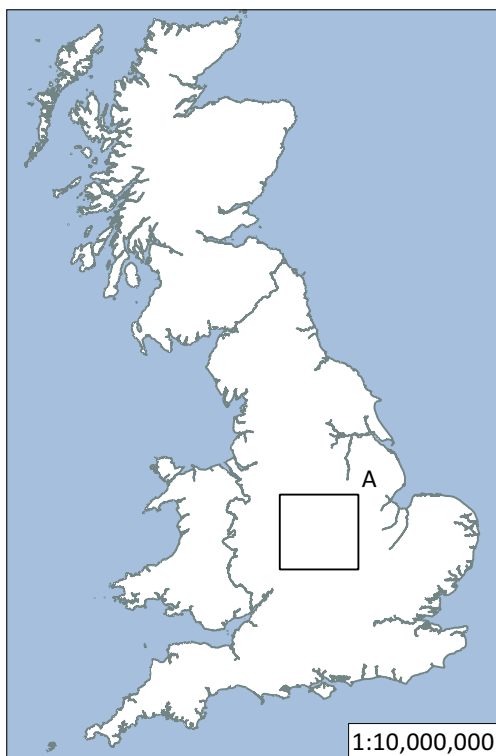


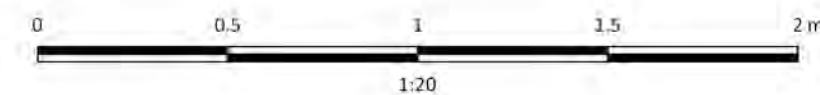
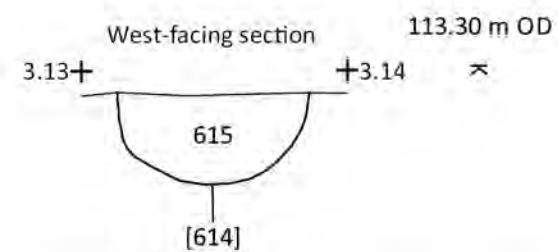
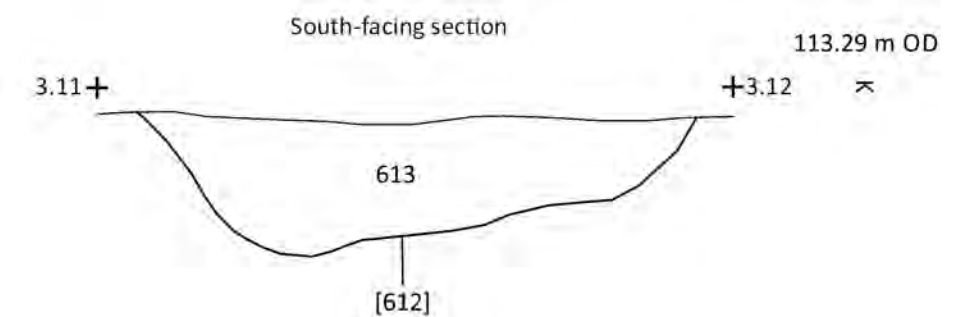
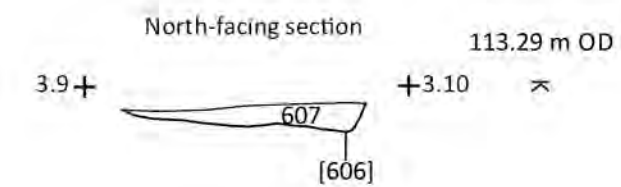
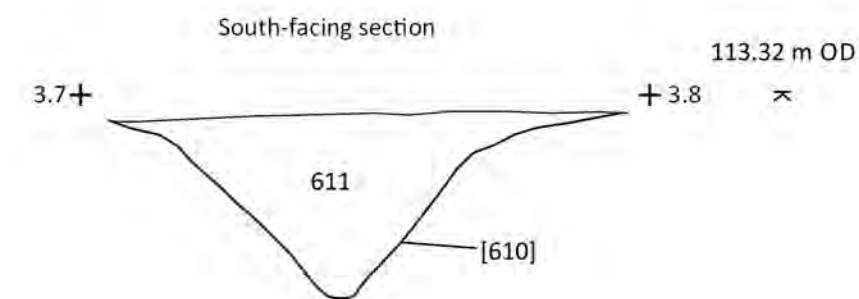
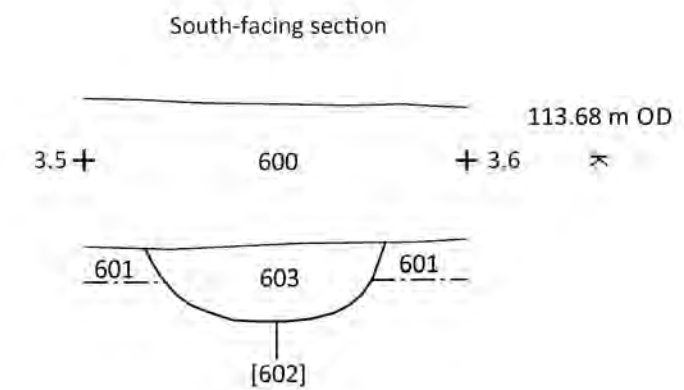
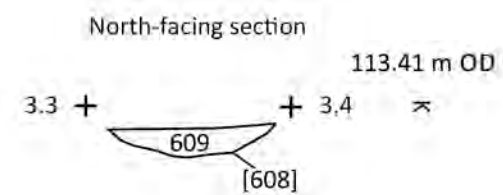
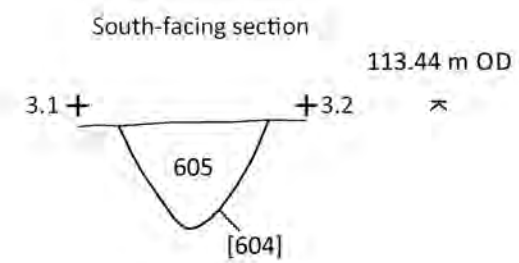
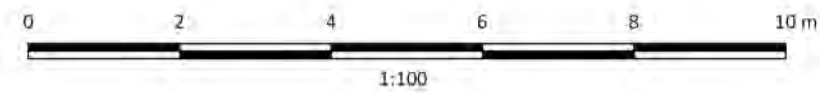
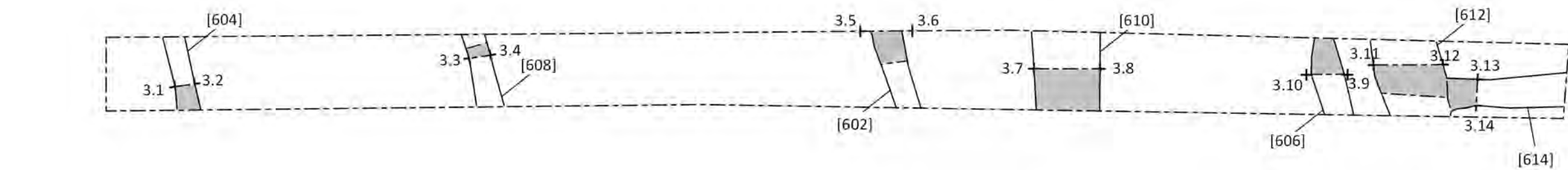
Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Drawn by	D Leigh
Date	05/03/2021

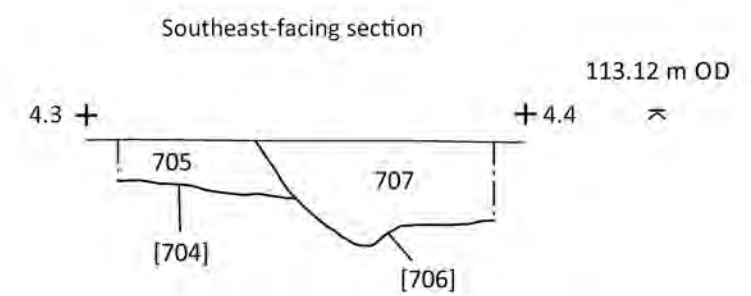
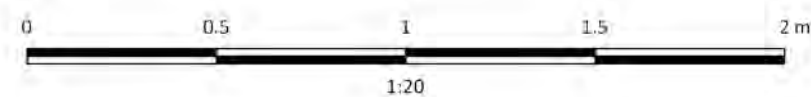
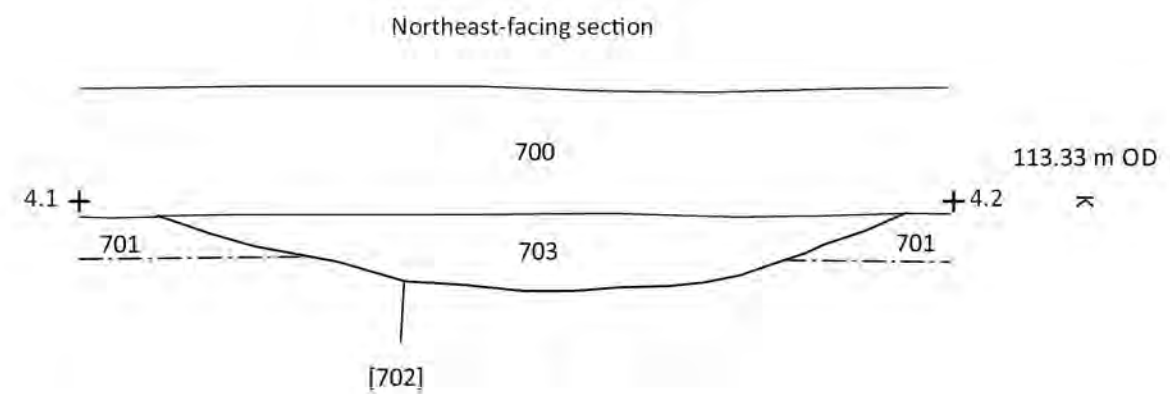
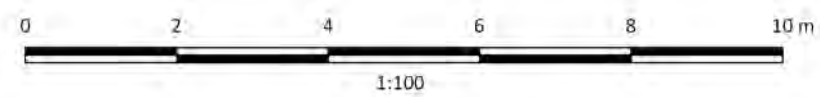
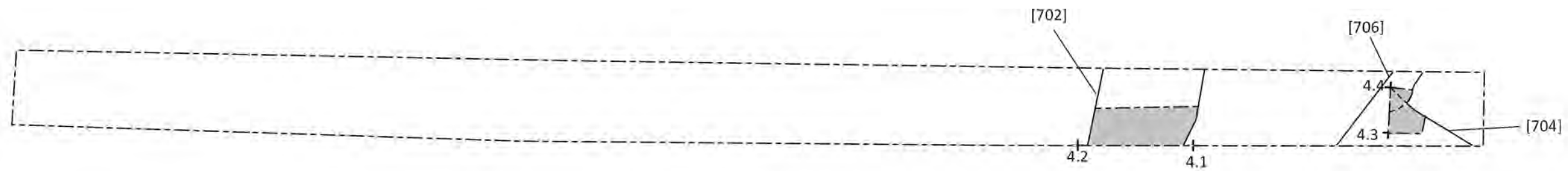






Site Code	BACF 20
Scale	1:100 and 1:20 @ A3
Drawn by	V Zoppi
Date	05/03/2021

Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 6



Site Code BACF 20
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 @ A3
 Drawn by V Zoppi
 Date 05/03/2021

Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 7

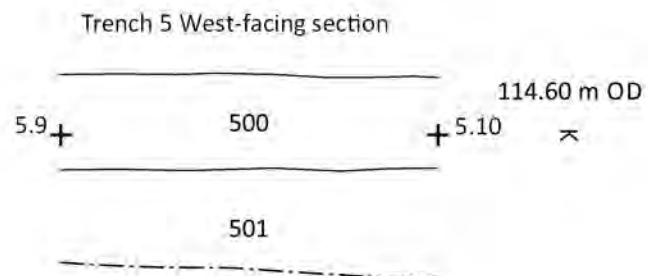
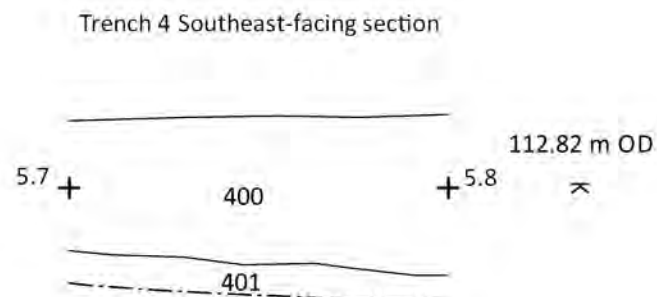
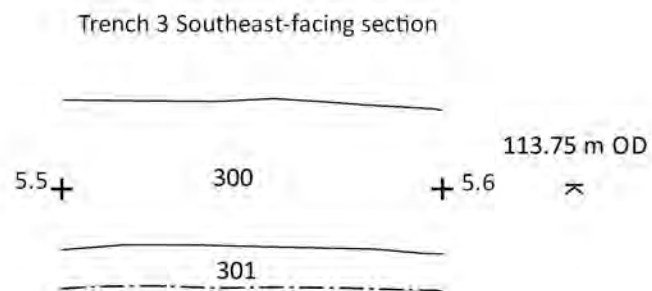
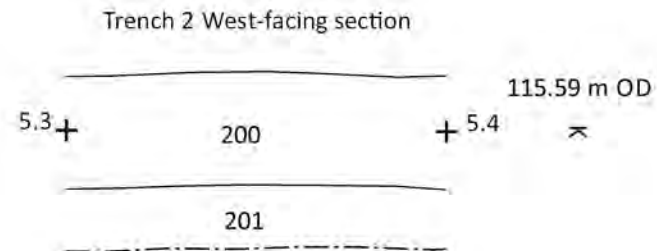
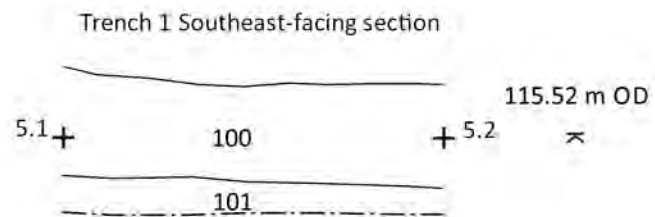
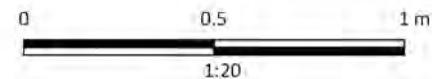


Figure 5: Representative sections of Trenches 1-5



Site Code	BACF 20
Scale	1:20@ A4
Drawn By	V Zoppi
Date	05/03/2021

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