

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Paul Milner

Horsepool Grange, Stanton-under-Bardon

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	Name	Position	Initials	Date
Prepared by:	Emma McKeown	Heritage Planner	EM	Aug 2026
Reviewed by:	Lorraine King	Heritage Partner	LK	Aug 2026
Approved by:	Lorraine King	Heritage Partner	LK	Aug 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Marrons were commissioned by Paul Milner to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment following comments received from the County Archaeological Advisor in relation to the live planning application 26/00423/OUT for for a development of up to 10,500sqm of employment floorspace (use class B2/B8) (all matters reserved except access), at land at Horsepool Grange, Stanton Under Bardon.

The assessment set out in this report considers the likely human activity that may have taken place within the Site, its archaeological interest, the potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains, and the likely impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.

The assessment concludes the Site has a moderate level of potential for archaeological remains relating to the Medieval to Twentieth century periods. However, as a result of industrial practices in association with High Cliffe Quarry, any archaeological remains have been severely truncated.

Given the judged low level of local significance and truncation of archaeological remains within the site, it is considered that no further archaeological investigation required.

1. INTRODUCTION

Project Background

- 1.1 Marrons were commissioned by Paul Milner to prepare an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) in response to comments received from the Country Archaeologist in regard to the live planning application 26/00423/OUT for Outline planning application for a development of up to 10,500sqm of employment floorspace (use class B2/B8) (all matters reserved except access), centred on National Grid Reference SK 47186 10003, henceforth referred to as “the Site” (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The aim of this ADBA is to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment and to provide recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects, if required. The aim is achieved through the following objectives:
 - Identify the presence of any known or potential buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed redevelopment;
 - Describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF); 2026);
 - Assess the likely impacts upon the significance and setting of the assets arising from the proposed redevelopment or other land-use changes; and
 - Provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects conserving the significance of the assets.
- 1.3 Policy HE5 of the NPPF requires applicants to describe the significance of those assets potentially affected by proposed development. This assessment should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposed development on that significance. That is the purpose of this ADBA.

Authorship

- 1.4 The author of this report is Emma McKeown BA(Hons) ACIfA, Heritage Planner. It has been reviewed by Lorraine King MA, MSc, MSc, IHBC, Heritage Partner. The author is responsible for the analysis, evaluation, and conclusions presented in this document, drawing on professional experience, sector guidance, site-based research, and documentary evidence.

- 1.5 This ADBA has been produced in accordance with recognised industry standards, including the principles of professional ethics, objectivity, and competency required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA).

The Site

- 1.6 The Site comprises a total area of approximately 4.20ha currently in agricultural use. The site consists of one agricultural field managed as grazing land with sapling trees (Figure 1, Plate 1 & 2). The topography of the site is gently undulating sitting at approximately 180 m AOD.
- 1.7 The Site is located to the east of the village of Stanton under Bardon and immediately south of the Old Cliffe Hill quarry. The Site is bound to the north by Cliff Hill Road. Horsepool Grange farm is located to the west of the Site, of which the access road forms the southern and eastern boundary off Elliotts Lane.

Geology

- 1.8 The underlying bedrock is recorded as Edwalton Member Mudstone Group, formed during the Triassic period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby Till Member-Diamicton during the Quaternary period. This superficial deposit covers the whole of the Site (British Geological Survey 2025).



Plate 2: Image of Site context, taken centrally within the Site looking west



Plate 1: Image of Site context, taken centrally within the Site looking west

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 This Report will set out a brief history of the Site and its surroundings together with a statement of significance of those heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development. It will go on to consider the residual impacts of the proposed development within the legislative and planning policy context.

Data Sources

2.2 To determine the full archaeological potential of the Site, a broad range of documentary and cartographic sources, including fieldwork reports, were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation, and significance of any known or possible buried heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Site. Table 2.1 below provides a summary of the key data sources.

2.3 Spatial data held by Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) was requested, assessed and analysed as part of this assessment. All event and monument data are labelled by it's a map reference number which can be cross-referenced against the gazetteer provided in **Appendix B**. HER data not reproduced on the accompanying figures comprise:

- Duplicate data;
- Data records relating to designated built heritage (including Conservation Areas) – whilst these inform our understanding of the historic environment, they do not provide any detailed information relating to the potential archaeological resource in the Site and an assessment of built heritage is beyond the scope of this ADDBA;
- Non-designated built heritage – whilst these contribute to our understanding of the historic development of the area and previous disturbance within the study area, they do not provide any information relating to the archaeological resource in the Site. No such data points are present within the Site and given that an assessment of built heritage is beyond the scope of this ADDBA, they are not discussed in any further detail;
- Data records relating to historic routeways and watercourses - whilst these contribute to our understanding of the historic development of the area and previous disturbance within the study area, they do not contribute to understanding of the Site's archaeological resource;

- Data records relating to landscape studies (ancient enclosures) – whilst this informed understanding regarding former land use, this did not provide any further information in addition to understanding the potential archaeological resource in the Site. No such enclosures are recorded in the Site;
- Data records relating to the National Mapping Programme (NMP) – although not reproduced these are discussed where relevant in Section 3; and
- Data records relating to parish boundaries.

2.4 Although National Heritage List for England data was reviewed as part of this assessment, the data records have not been reproduced on any accompanying figures.

2.5 All distances quoted in this report with regard to data records are approximate (within 5m).

2.6 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.7 The following assumptions and limitations apply to this assessment:
- This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is

made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. In addition, the records held by the HER represent a record of a wide range of information derived from historical sources and previous archaeological discoveries and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

- Archival material relating to the Site and study area was not consulted in person at the Leicestershire County Record Office. An initial review of the online catalogue did not reveal any further relevant information, to what could be obtained online, that would inform our understanding of the Site and its historic development. Whilst there may be other material held in private collections, local repositories and the National Archives, it was not possible to view these as part of the assessment
- Aerial photography held at Historic England's Archives was not viewed as part of this assessment. Aerial photography available online was utilised to fully understand the historic development. The data has not been reproduced in this report and did not provide any additional information to that obtained from OS maps. It is not discussed in any further detail.

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments; statutorily Listed Buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Historic Battlefields) can present a significant constraint to development.
County Council	Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) reproduced on Figure 2-3 and listed in Appendix B ¹ . All HER data is referenced by a generated Map Reference number.	Heritage sites and event records and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefile). Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources. Data supplied also included information from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS).
Historic England	Aerial photographs. Accessed and viewed online ² .	Aerial photography relating to the site ranging in date from the 1940s to present. Contributes to identification of buried archaeological remains.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Sub-surface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Environment Agency	LiDAR imagery reproduced on Figure 5	Light detection and ranging imagery used to identify and aid interpretation of any buried archaeological resource.

¹ Duplicate data was not reproduced.

² Accessed: [Aerial Photo Explorer – Over 400,000 aerial photos in Historic England's digitised collections | Historic England](#)

3. LEGISLATIVE & POLICY CONTEXT

- 3.1 A summary of the legislative and policy framework is set out below. Full details, alongside the methodology of the assessment are provided in **Appendix A**.

Legislation

- 3.2 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 sets out the legal requirements for the protection of Scheduled Monuments. The protection extends not just to known structures or remains but also the soil under or around them and any adjacent land which is essential to support or preserve the monument. The control of works affecting Scheduled Monuments is set out in Schedule 1 of the Act.
- 3.3 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area).
- 3.4 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires applications for planning permission to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

National Planning Policy

- 3.5 The NPPF sets out Government planning policy with Chapter 20 providing policy guidance for conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The guidance recognises the importance of preserving assets in a manner appropriate to their significance and guides that any harm or loss to significance should require clear and convincing justification.
- 3.6 Implementation of the NPPF is supported by the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2014 with updates).

Local Planning Policy

- 3.7 The Development Framework for Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council comprises the Hinckley and Bosworth Development Management Policies DPD (SADMP), adopted July 2016. The Plan sets out the relevant planning strategy and policies for the plan period.
- 3.8 The relevant heritage policies are:
- Policy DM11: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment

- Policy DM12: Heritage Assets
- Policy DM13: Preserving the Borough's Archaeology

Best Practice Guidance

- 3.9 Historic England's Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019)³ provides general guidance on assessing significance as part of a staged approach to decision-making.
- 3.10 Historic England's Advice Note 17: Planning and Archaeology (2022)⁴ provides general guidance on how archaeology works in the English planning system with the aims of summarising key responsibilities, supporting the application of relevant legislation, planning policy and guidance, promoting the need to rigour at key stages of the process, and enthusing about the benefits arising from investigation.
- 3.11 BS7913:2013: Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings⁵ sets out general information, advice, and guidance on the principles of the conservation of historic buildings and their settings.
- 3.12 The Good Practice Advice (GPA) notes published by Historic England provide advice to local planning authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants, and other interested parties to support decision-making when managing change to the historic environment through the planning system.
- GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)⁶ provides principles to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants, and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and the PPG. In particular, the document sets out useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
 - GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)⁷ sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. It gives general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting. The suggested staged approach to taking decisions on setting can

also be used to assess the contribution of views to the significance of heritage assets. The guidance has been written for local planning authorities and those proposing change to heritage assets.

³ Historic England: Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019)

⁴ Historic England: Advice Note 17: Planning and Archaeology (2022)
⁵ BS7913:2013: Guide to the conservation of historic buildings (2013)

⁶ Historic England: GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)

⁷ Historic England: GPA3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

Introduction

- 4.1 The following section provides a summary of the historic development of the Site and the study area, compiled from sources listed in the references section. Only those assets which are directly relevant to the discussion are considered.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.2 The HER provides a detailed record of all known, intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological investigations undertaken in a 1km radius surrounding the Site. A total of 28 investigations are recorded within the study area. Intrusive investigations in close proximity to the site comprise:
- **ELE7416:** 1997 archaeological watching brief during the excavation of stanchion holes associated with the erection of a new grain storage building at Horsepool Grange, located 170m west of the Site, revealed the existence of medieval deposits, including the remains of a mortar layer, possibly a surface feature.
 - **ELE12322:** 1982 archaeological watching brief during the groundworks at Horsepool Grange, located 200m west of the Site, no finds recorded.
- 4.3 The Site has not been the focus of any intrusive archaeological works.

Prehistoric and Romano-British Period

- 4.4 The Prehistoric period encompasses the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age.
- 4.5 The Palaeolithic period comprised a variation in cold and warm periods over a broad expanse of time. Evidence of Palaeolithic activity is present during some of the warmer periods, but surviving evidence of early human occupation is very limited. The earliest archaeology in Leicestershire is of Palaeolithic date but is only represented by isolated flint and stone tools (Knox, 2000a).
- 4.6 The Mesolithic marks the end of the last Ice Age with a period of climatic amelioration, leading to human groups colonising new areas along river valleys and coastal areas. The majority of Mesolithic finds from Leicestershire are, much like those of Palaeolithic, flint scatters and findspots (Knox, 2000b).

- 4.7 The Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages are traditionally seen as times of technological change, with settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forests were cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land.
- 4.8 Prehistoric activity within the study area is limited. The only record of prehistoric activity within the study area pertains to the Neolithic period, comprising two findspots of a Neolithic flint scatter of 7 flints (Map Ref 2) discovered 90m west of the Site during the late 19th century and a Neolithic hand axe discovered (Map Ref 1) 680m north of the Site. These remains are ephemeral in nature and have likely been redeposited.
- 4.9 By the time of the Roman conquest, the landscape had been transformed into one of arable and grasslands with comparatively little woodland. During the Roman period there was a change towards a pastoral economy, with evidence of more livestock centred management practices.
- 4.10 Within the boundary of the Site, the possible route of Coalville High Street Roman Road (Map Ref 3) is recorded. The record comprises conjectural evidence for the southern projection of the route. The Site falls within the hinterland of the Roman city of Leicester, where a number of major routes, including the Foss Way and Via Devana, converged.
- 4.11 Further Roman activity within the study area is limited to a pottery scatter discovered 800m (Map Ref 4) to the west of the Site.

Medieval Period

- 4.12 It is considered that the settlement of Stanton Under Bardon was formally established by the medieval period. The etymology of the placename deriving from the Old English for farmstead on stony ground. The formalisation of settlement accords with other settlements in this landscape.
- 4.13 Stanton under Bardon is recorded as a settlement within the Domesday Survey of 1086, in the Hundred of Guthlaxton in the county of Leicestershire. The settlement had a recorded population of 18 households under the ownership of Geoffrey of la Guerche⁸. The historic core of the village (Map Ref 21) is located 520m west of the Site and extends along Main Street. The settlement pattern is characteristic of the medieval street

pattern commonly found across agricultural settlements in the area.

- 4.14 The manorial site of Horsepool Grange (Map Ref 20) is located immediately to the west of the Site. Medieval granges were outlying farming estates owned and managed by monasteries. Horsepool Grange fell within the ownership of Leicester Abbey, and documentary evidence records its landholdings in 1341 as comprising 80 acres distributed across the fields of Stanton. Today, the remains of the grange include enclosure earthworks (Map Ref 12), earthworks suggestive of a formal garden (Map Ref 11), and ponds (Map Ref 9 and 10). The surviving remains demonstrate the extent of manorial influence during the medieval period within the medieval landscape surrounding Stanton under Bardon.
- 4.15 A watching brief undertaken at the site in 1983 described the grange complex as including a moat which was surrounded by field parcel subdivisions represented by faint ditches, suggesting that it may have been a garden or orchard. To the north-west lies another old enclosure, defined by banks, while the adjacent stream appears to have been diverted to encircle the moated site.
- 4.16 Throughout the medieval period, the landscape surrounding the Site was utilised for agricultural purposes. The settlement and economy of Stanton under Bardon was centred on its agricultural resource. The HER records several earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation across the study area⁹, the closest of which lies immediately east of the Site (Map Ref 13).
- 4.17 Further remains relating to the medieval period have been postulated within the study area, comprising a possible chapel site located approximately 670m from the Site and a possible manor house located approximately 830m away. Documentary evidence records a Chapel within Stanton; however, the exact location is unknown. It is understood that the chapel was associated with Leicester Abbey and fell into disrepair following the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The location of the possible manor house is conjectural and relates to Manor Farmhouse, which may indicate the medieval manorial site. Given the extent of medieval activity present within the surrounding landscape, the presence of a manor within Stanton is considered likely; however, its precise location remains unconfirmed.

Post-Medieval Period

⁸ Available online at: [Stanton-under-Bardon](#)

⁹ See gazetteer in Appendix B for HER refs.

- 4.18 For much of its history, Stanton under Bardon remained a rural village surrounded by scattered agricultural communities. A number of HER entries record extant agricultural features such as farmsteads, barns and Horspool Grange¹⁰. Horspool Grange comprised a double pile, rubble-stone built grange farmhouse constructed in the late 18th century on the site of the former monastic grange. The farmhouse was demolished between 1969-1991 as a result of the expansion of Cliffe Hill Quarry.
- 4.19 During the post-medieval period, the village was situated within an increasingly industrialised landscape. Granite quarrying began in the 1870s and continued until 1989. Cliffe Hill Quarry was established by two businessmen from Birmingham, who formed a partnership in the 1870s to exploit the stone reserves at Cliffe Hill for the small-scale production of setts and kerbs (Map Ref 23 and 27). Quarrying at Cliffe Hill had a significant impact on the landscape and village of Stanton upon Bardon, transforming it from an isolated agricultural community into a rapidly industrialising village. The establishment of the quarry also led to the introduction of transport infrastructure to facilitate the movement of goods, including the Old Cliffe Hill Quarry Mineral Railway (Map Ref 23), which was connected to the Burton Branch Railway.

Twentieth Century

- 4.20 In 1912, a secondary business, the Rockside Company (Map Ref 22), was established to crush and market waste brown stone from the Cliffe Hill Quarry site. Industrial activity at Cliffe Hill intensified during the 20th century, and in 1965 Tarmac Quarry Products Ltd acquired the quarry. Midland Quarry Products was subsequently formed in December 1996 as a joint venture between Hanson and Tarmac.
- 4.21 As a result of the intensification of activity at Cliffe Hill Quarry, the village of Stanton under Bardon experienced both residential¹¹ and civic development. In 1908, the Church of St Mary and All Saints was constructed to the designs of Edward Turner of Leicester (Map ref 32) and in the early 20th century, Stanton under Bardon primary school was established (Map ref 33).
- 4.22 During the late 20th century, the expansion of quarrying resulted in substantial alterations to Horspool Grange and the Site. The farmhouse at Horspool Grange was demolished and, in May 1983, the moat associated with the Grange was dredged and deepened. These works were associated with the moats use as

a balancing pond in association with the deposition of spoil from Cliffe Hill Quarry.

- 4.23 Documentation of these works derives from a watching brief undertaken in 1983; however, the HER holds no record of the associated planning application. The works were possibly undertaken in association with a planning application submitted by Tarmac in 1978 (D/P/ 7804904EA) for the deposition and regrading of overburden. Site plans from the planning application depict the agricultural land to the north, east and west of Horspool Grange in such use (**Plate 3**). Moreover, a photograph from the late 20th century depicts works taking place within the Site. (**Plate 4**).

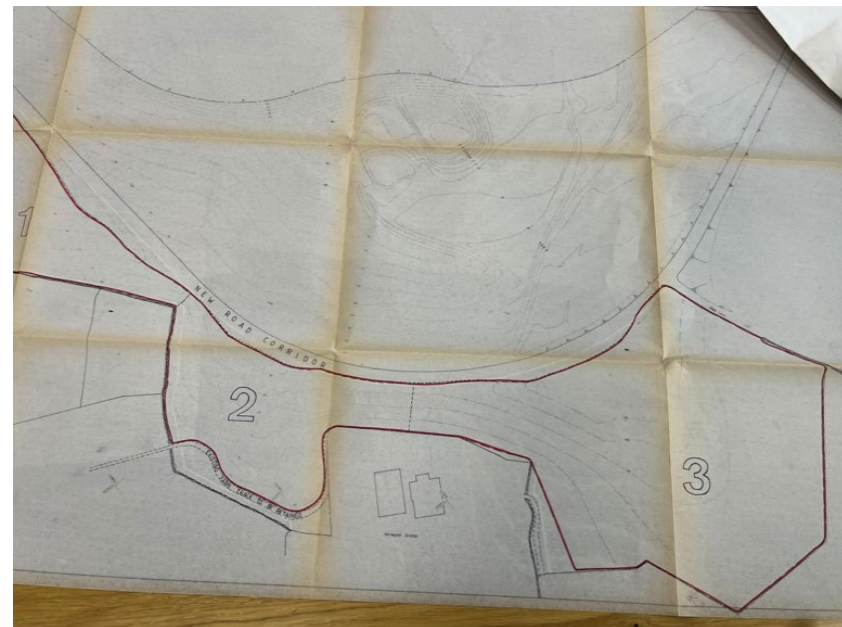


Plate 3: Site boundary submitted with D/P/ 7804904EA planning application



Plate 4: Late 20th century photo of works at Cliffe Hill Quarry depicting Site to the left.

Undated

- 4.24 A number of undated HER entries are recorded within the study area which largely date to the agricultural development around the settlement of Stanton under Bradon (34, 36-38).

Map Regression

- 4.25 The 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map provides a detailed depiction of the Site and its surroundings. The map records the Site divided into a large post-enclosure field system, with vegetation depicted along several field boundaries. Horspool Grange is located to the west of the Site, where the moat is labelled as an L-shaped feature to the west of a small farmyard. A footpath connecting Horspool Grange to the adjacent road crosses the northern part of the Site. Cliffe Hill Quarry appears in infancy to the north of the Site. The wider landscape remained predominantly agricultural in character, with field parcels comprising pre and post enclosure field typologies. Stanton under Bardon appears to the west of the Site as a compact settlement centred on Mainn Street (reproduced in **Appendix C**).
- 4.26 Subsequent OS maps from the late 19th and early 20th centuries records no change within the Site, which remained in agricultural use. Within the surrounding landscape, however, the maps demonstrate the continued expansion of Cliffe Hill Quarry.
- 4.27 By the mid-20th century, Cliffe Hill Quarry had expanded southwest to the boundary of Horspool Grange. A bungalow has been constructed on the northern boundary of the Site. The Site continues to appear in uses as two agricultural fields to the south of the quarry, with an established field boundary and

¹⁰ See gazetteer in Appendix B for HER refs.

¹¹ See gazetteer in Appendix B for HER refs.

footpath running east to west. The M1 had been constructed to the east of the Site. The 1985 OS map depicts the removal of field boundaries between Horsepool Grange and Cliffe Hill Quarry, with the land appearing to be used for soil deposition.

- 4.28 Late 20th century mapping depicts the reorganisation of field parcels within the Site. The Site comprises a pentagon-shaped field to the south of Cliffe Hill Road. The Site appears connected to Horsepool Grange and Cliff Hill (now disused) by a trackway.
- 4.29 21st century mapping and satellite imagery depict the Site as woodland, with coniferous saplings planted in ordered rows.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.30 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (**Figure 4**) type of the Site is recorded as follows:
- Woodland (HLE1455): This HLC type consists of woodland that has no Forestry Commission designation. In most cases this is because the woodland is less than 2 ha in size or identified as having been either felled or containing young trees. With examples of this HLC type a straight boundary morphology or the wood's name will suggest plantation at some point during the 19th or 20th century.

Aerial Imagery and LiDAR Analysis

- 4.31 Aerial imagery held by Historic England was reviewed against available historic maps and LiDAR imagery (**Figure 5**) to help identify any potential archaeological remains within the Site. Both aerial photographs and LiDAR record the following within the Site:
- Modern agricultural activity across the Site, associated with tree planting.
 - Modern trackway running east to west across the Site.

5. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 This section of the report:

- Discusses the potential of the Site for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival;
- Provides a statement on the potential and significance of buried archaeological remains within the Site, derived from current understanding of the baseline conditions, past impacts, and professional judgement.

5.2 The determination of the significance of below ground non-designated heritage assets (archaeological remains) is based on professional judgement against its archaeological interest rather than historic or architectural interest (however, certain archaeological remains would hold historic or architectural interest, for example structural remains);

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival

5.3 Activity which may have caused disturbance/ truncation within the Site are associated with:

- Construction activities associated with the Site's use for spoil deposition,
- Compaction, excavation, or removal of spoil; and
- Modern agricultural and woodland planting activity.

5.4 A degree of ground disturbance has occurred within the Site, the extent and depth of which are currently unknown but are likely to vary across the Site. Although the nature and extent of spoil deposition at the Site remains uncertain, the 1978 permission, together with associated photographs of the Site and surrounding landscape, indicates that extensive ground disturbance is likely to have occurred.

5.5 Given the apparent extent of material deposited across the Site, it is fair to assume that ground levels were raised and that heavy machinery associated with spoil deposition and landscaping works, likely disturbed any buried archaeological remains. Consequently, the survival of archaeological deposits may have been adversely affected in areas subject to the greatest levels of disturbance.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

5.6 This section provides a professional assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site and the likely heritage significance of such remains that may be present.

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC-AD 43)

5.7 The Site is considered to have low potential to contain prehistoric remains. Archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area have not recorded any remains from the prehistoric period. However, within the study area evidence of prehistoric activity is limited and comprises predominately isolated findspots. Based on the known archaeological resource, any surviving remains from this period would be of low local significance.

Roman period (AD 43-410)

5.8 The Site is considered to have low potential to contain Roman remains. Although the HER records the possible route of a Roman road as crossing the Site, this entry is conjectural in nature. Archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area have not identified any remains of the Roman period and findspots are limited. Based on the known archaeological resource, any surviving remains from this period would be of low local significance, further diminished by the limited likelihood of their survival.

Medieval period (AD 1066- 1540)

5.9 The Site is considered to have a moderate potential to contain remains pertaining to the medieval period. The Site's proximity to Horsepool Grange and associated earthworks, suggest a level of medieval activity may have extended within the Site. Horsepool Grange itself is not designated, and any remains within the Site are likely to be agricultural in origin. Furthermore, the survival of such remains may have been adversely affected as a result of the spoil deposition and associated ground disturbance during the late 20th century. Any surviving remains would be of low local significance.

Post Medieval Period (AD 1540-1901)

5.10 The Site is considered to have a high potential to contain post-medieval remains relating to agricultural activity. The Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Stanton under Bardon and appears to have remained in agricultural use. Based on the known archaeological resource, any surviving remains from this period would be of low local significance.

Twentieth century (1900- present)

5.11 The Site is considered to have a high potential to contain 20th century remains, comprising made ground associated with the Site's use for the deposition of quarry spoil from Cliffe Hill Quarry. Any such remains would be of no archaeological significance and may have implications for the preservation of earlier agricultural remains within the Site.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 Impacts to the historic environment and associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance.
- 6.2 Professional judgement is used to consider the impact of future development on the significance of the identified heritage assets.
- 6.3 This section assesses the likelihood for the development proposals to have an impact on the significance of buried archaeological heritage assets.

Proposed Development

- 6.4 This section should be read in conjunction with the supporting plans and documents submitted as part of the application package.
- 6.5 The proposed development comprises outline planning application for a development of up to 10,500sqm of employment floorspace (use class B2/B8) (all matters reserved except access).

Impact Assessment

- 6.6 The Site appears to have been subject to extensive ground disturbance, through both quarrying activity and the deposition of quarry spoil.
- 6.7 The historic environment baseline presented in this report combined with cartographic review suggests that the Site has moderate potential for archaeological remains from the medieval period onwards. However, these remains are considered to be of low local significance as a result of their nature and state of preservation.
- 6.8 Any surviving archaeological remains are likely to have been truncated, or at least heavily disturbed, through the deposition and subsequent clearance of quarry spoil across the Site, together with the associated ground works and the creation of made ground.
- 6.9 It is further considered that, given the extent of made ground and soil deposition within the Site, any proposed development is unlikely to extend through the full depth of these later deposits to the level at which any surviving archaeological remains may be situated.

- 6.10 Notwithstanding the above-mentioned disturbance identified across the Site, this assessment has concluded that given the limited nature of speculated remains, it is not considered there would be any requirement for any further archaeological investigation or monitoring.
- 6.11 Within NPPF Policy HE5, it is noted that field evaluation is required, 'where necessary'. It is considered that a level of proportionality is required when assessing the extent of assessment within the Site. Given the nature of the known archaeological resource, the LPA's suggestion that extensive intrusive investigation is required, lacks proportionality and will by its very nature result in additional harm to the surviving archaeological remains.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This report has been produced within the context and requirements of relevant national and local planning policy and guidance, including the NPPF, local policy and Historic England guidance on significance.
- 7.2 The historic development of the Site, in addition to an analysis of HER data within the vicinity of the Site, has been used to inform the assessment of the proposals' potential impact on the potential assets of archaeological interest.
- 7.3 The primary archaeological potential within the Site is for buried remains to be present dating from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods (related to the agricultural remains and 20th century development on the Site). Any such remains are of negligible to at most, low heritage significance.
- 7.4 Expected construction impacts such as preliminary groundworks, excavation of foundations for the development, soakaways, vehicle access, pathways, landscaping and planting would have an impact below ground.
- 7.5 It is considered that the current ground conditions at the Site comprise made ground, with limited potential for the preservation of any original ground surfaces within the Site. It is considered construction impacts would be limited and localised with low potential for impact on any surviving land surfaces.
- 7.6 The Site is judged to have a moderate potential for any surviving remains of archaeological interest. Any such remains are considered to be of a low local significance being agricultural in origin and associated within a non-designated grange site which has been heavily altered. Moreover, remains are considered to have suffered truncation as a result of 20th century activity within the Site. As such, the archaeological resource is not currently considered a constraint to development and no further archaeological works are considered necessary.

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Mapping

Range of Historic Ordnance Survey mapping

GIS Basemaps available through Google, ESRI, and Ordnance Survey

Satellite Imagery from ©Google Earth and ©Bing Maps



Key

-  Indicative Site Outline
-  Study Area

FIGURE 01

HERITAGE

Paul Milner
1448366.9

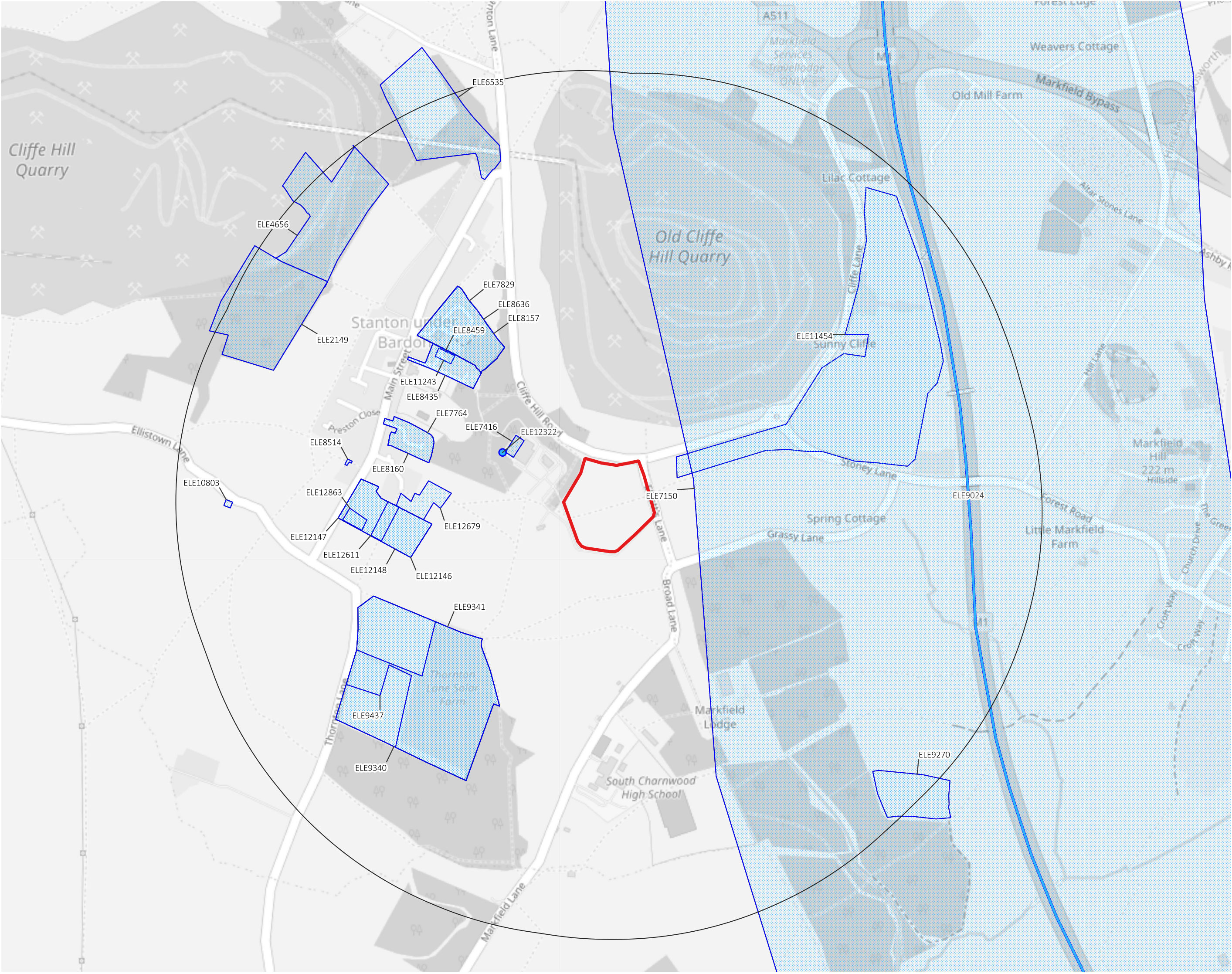
Horsepool Grange, Stanton under
Bardon
Figure 1. Site Location

Scale : 1:8493@A3

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Date:
EM	LK	02-09-2026

0 40 80 120 160 200 m





Key

- Indicative Site Outline
- Study Area
- Events

FIGURE 02

HERITAGE

Paul Milner
1448366.9

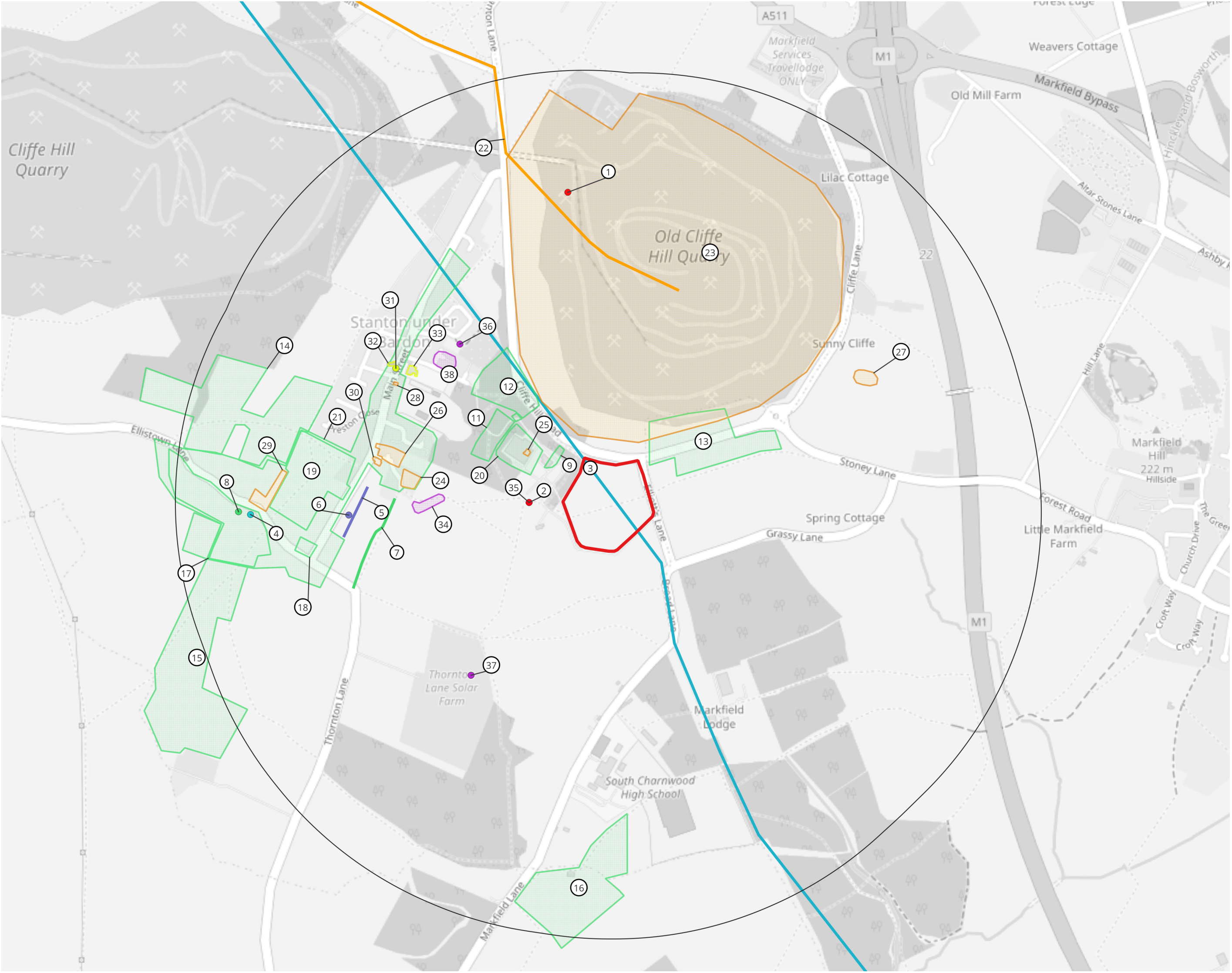
Horsepool Grange, Stanton under
Bardon
Figure 2. Event Data Record

Scale : 1:8493@A3

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Date:
EM	LK	02-09-2026

0 40 80 120 160 200 m





Key

Indicative Site Outline

Study Area

Periods

Prehistoric

Roman

Early Medieval

Medieval

Post Medieval

Twentieth Century

Unknown

FIGURE 03

HERITAGE

Paul Milner
1448366.9

Horsepool Grange, Stanton under
Bardon

Figure 3. Monument Data Record

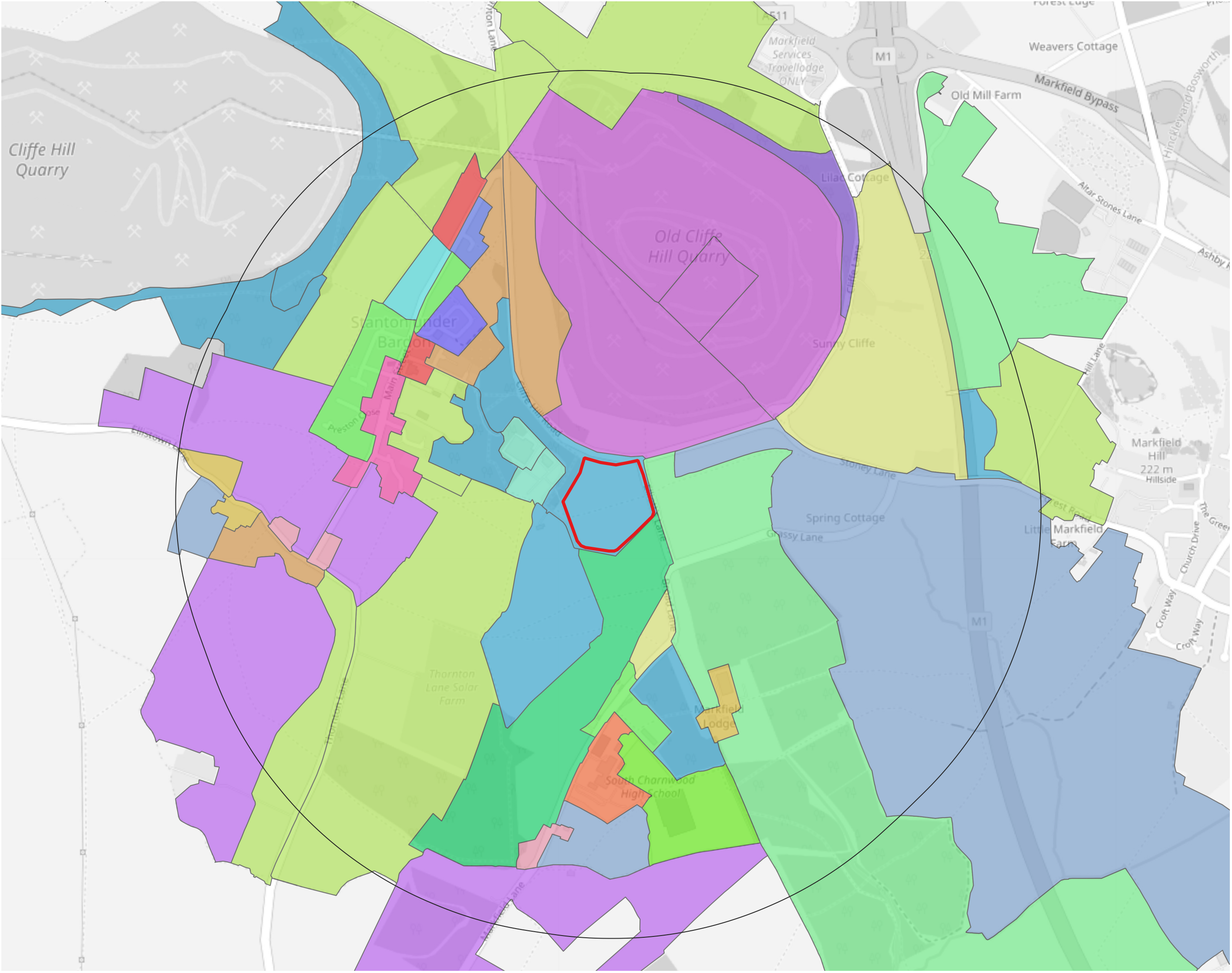
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Drawn By: EM

Checked By: LK

Date: 02-09-2026

0 40 80 120 160 200 m



 Indicative Site Outline

 Study Area

	Abandoned/Restored Stone Quarries
	Coniferous Plantation
	Educational
	Farm Complex
	Historic Settlement Core
	Large Irregular Fields
	Other Plantation
	Other Small Rectilinear Fields
	Piecemeal Enclosure
	Planned Enclosure
	Planned Enclosure Containing Ridge and Furrow
	Post 1970s Residential Development
	Post-1880s Industrial Complex
	Pre-1880s Settlement Detached
	Pre-War Allotments
	Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure
	Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced
	Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached
	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
	Small Irregular Fields
	Sports Fields

HERITAGE

Horsepool Grange, Stanton under
Barden

Figure 04. Historic Landscape
Characterisation Data

Drawn By: C

Drawn By: EM Checked By: LK Date: 02-09-2026

0 40 80 120 160 200 m



Key

 Indicative Site Outline

 Study Area

FIGURE 05

HERITAGE

Paul Milner
1448366.9

Horsepool Grange, Stanton under
Barden
Figure 5. LiDAR Data

Scale : 1:8493@A3

Drawn By:
EM

Checked By:
LK

Date:
02-09-2026

0 40 80 120 160 200 m

Assessing heritage significance

The NPPF defines significance as *“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.”*

The determination of the significance of a heritage asset (including archaeological remains) is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values (or interests). The definition of these interests is provided in the NPPF glossary and reproduced in full below:

- **Historic interest:** 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.
- **Archaeological interest:** 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:** 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 skill, like sculpture.

In legislation and designation criteria, the terms ‘special architectural or historic interest’ of a listed building and the ‘national importance’ of a scheduled monument are used to describe all or part of what, in planning terms, is referred to as the identified heritage asset’s significance.

These interests are reflected and expanded upon in the Historic England guidance (Advice Note 12 Statements of Significance, 2019):

- **Historic interest:** the ways in which the asset can illustrate the story of past events, people, and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). It can be said to hold communal value when associated with the identity of a community. Historical interest considers whether the asset is the first, only, or best surviving example of an innovation of consequence, whether related to design, artistry, technology, or social organisation. It also considers an asset’s integrity (completeness), current use / original purpose, significance in place making, associative value with a notable person, event, or movement.
- **Archaeological interest:** the potential of the physical remains of an asset to yield evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future archaeological investigation. This includes above-ground structures and landscapes, earthworks and buried or submerged remains, paleoenvironmental deposits, and considers date, rarity, state of preservation, diversity/complexity, contribution to published priorities (research value), supporting documentation, collective value and comparative potential, and sensitivity to change.
- **Architectural and artistic interest:** derived from a contemporary appreciation of an asset’s aesthetics. Architectural interest can include the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. Artistic interest can include the use, representation or influence of historic places or buildings in artwork. It can also include the skill and emotional impact of works of art that are part of heritage assets or assets in their own right.

These values encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets. Each asset must be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain. In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting make to the overall significance of the asset.

Assessing harm

Professional judgement is used to assess the likely effect of proposed development on the significance of known or potential heritage assets. In accordance with the NPPF (2026), effects may be identified as a **positive effect, no effect, harm** (including substantial harm), or **total loss of significance**. The following categories may be applied:

- **Harm:** where a proposal would result in adverse effects on the significance of a heritage asset but would not seriously affect a key element of its significance and would not result in total loss of significance. Substantial Harm is noted as being where a development proposal would seriously affect a key element of a heritage asset’s significance or result in the total loss of significance of that heritage asset.
- **No Effect (Preservation):** where the attributes contributing to the significance of the heritage asset are maintained, such that its significance is unaffected by the proposed development.
- **Positive Effect:** where the proposal enhances, better reveals, or otherwise contributes positively to the significance of a heritage asset.

Assessing the contribution of setting

In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.

Setting is defined in the NPPF as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral” (NPPF, Annex 2: Glossary). Setting is the way in which the asset is understood (i.e., evidential, and historical interests) and experienced (aesthetic and communal values).

It is not an asset. It differs from curtilage (historic/present property boundary); context (association with other assets irrespective of distance) and historic character (sum of all historic attributes, including setting, associations, and visual aspects).

Guidance produced by Historic England (The setting of heritage assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice (GPA) in Planning Note 3, 2017a) and the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (GLVIA3), 2013) has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment. The former sets out five steps, of which the first four are relevant:

- **Step 1: asset identification.** The NPPF requires an approach that is proportional to the significance of the asset, and for this reason only the settings of the most sensitive (i.e., designated) heritage assets are considered in this assessment. A scoping exercise filters out those assets which would be unaffected, typically where there are no views to/from the site.
- **Step 2: assess the contribution of setting.** This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall significance of a designated asset.
- **Step 3: assess change.** This considers the effect of the proposals on asset significance. It is noted however that it can be difficult to quantify such change to the overall significance of a designated heritage asset (for example, significance would rarely be downgraded from ‘high’ to ‘medium’ due to changes in setting). For this reason, the impact is reported in this assessment in terms of the extent to which the proposals would change how the asset is understood and experienced (in terms of no harm, less than substantial harm, substantial harm, or total loss of significance).
- **Step 4: mitigation.** This explores the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm. This is typically considered at the design stage (i.e., embedded design mitigation).
- **Step 5: reporting.** Making and documenting decisions and outcomes. This reports the assessment of effects.

In accordance with Historic England guidance (GPA 3, 2017a), this assessment has considered the physical surroundings of the asset, including topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the Site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.

APPENDIX B: Gazetteer of HER Records

Event Data

The table below represents a gazetteer of events within the 1km radius. Each entry has a Leicestershire HER reference number. The HER data contained within this gazetteer is the copyright of the HER.

EvUID	Name
ELE12322	1982 watching brief, Horsepool Grange
ELE9024	2004 walkover survey for M1 Junctions 21-30
ELE10803	1997 watching brief, Manor Farm, Ellistown Lane, Stanton under Bardon
ELE11243	2018 excavation, land off Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE11454	2020 geophysical survey, Eastern Extension, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Leicestershire
ELE12146	2022 desk-based assessment, land at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE12147	2022 geophysical survey, land at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE12148	2023 trial trenching, land at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE12611	2024 trial trenching, land at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE12679	2025 geophysical survey, land east of Meadow Lane, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE12863	2025 strip, map and sample excavation, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE2149	1992 fieldwalking, Cliffe Hill Quarry Extension, field 27, Stanton under Bardon
ELE4656	1992 fieldwalking, Cliffe Hill Quarry Extension, fields 15 and 19, Stanton under Bardon
ELE6535	2001 desk-based assessment, Cliffe Hill Quarry, Leicestershire - Tunnel Connection
ELE7150	2007 LIDAR analysis, M1 Junction 21-30 widening
ELE7416	1997 watching brief at Horsepool Grange, Elliots Lane, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE7764	2011 Heritage Statement, Land at Stanton Under Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE7829	2011 desk-based assessment for land at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon
ELE8157	2012 trial trenching on the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon
ELE8160	2012 trial trenching on land at 261 Main Street, Stanton under Bardon
ELE8435	2012 desk-based assessment report: land off Main Street, Stanton under Bardon
ELE8459	2012 trial trenching on land off Main Street, Stanton-under-Bardon, Leicestershire
ELE8514	2012 strip, map and sample excavation at Hall Croft Farm, Stanton-under-Bardon
ELE8636	2013 trial trenching (phase 2) at the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon

ELE9270	2014 heritage assessment, Little Markfield
ELE9340	2015 geophysical survey, Thornton Lane, Stanton under Bardon
ELE9341	2015 desk-based assessment, Thornton Lane Solar Farm, Stanton under Bardon
ELE9437	2015 trial trenching, Thornton Lane Solar Farm

Monument Data

The table below represents a gazetteer of monument within the 1km radius. Each entry has a Leicestershire HER reference number. The HER data contained within this gazetteer is the copyright of the HER.

MonUID	Name	Map Ref
MLE7242	Neolithic flints from Cliffe Hill/Battle Flat, Stanton under Bardon	1
MLE7241	Neolithic axe from Cliffe Hill/Battle Flat, Stanton under Bardon	2
MLE9876	Coalville High Street/Long Lane Roman Road	3
MLE24251	Roman pottery sherd, Manor Farm, Ellistown Lane, Stanton under Bardon	4
MLE27889	Medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch east of Main Street, south of Stanton under Bardon	5
MLE27890	Medieval pit east of Main Street, south of Stanton under Bardon	6
MLE27888	Late medieval/post-medieval trackway, south of Meadow Cottage, Stanton under Bardon	7
MLE2940	Possible site of manor house, Stanton under Bardon	8
MLE17530	Ponds at Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon	9
MLE17530	Ponds at Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon	10
MLE17531	Possible garden at Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon	11
MLE17532	Medieval enclosure at Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon	12
MLE28857	Former medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, Cliffe Hill Road, east of Stanton under Bardon	13
MLE28879	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks on the south-west side of Stanton under Bardon	14
MLE29285	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, south of Stanton under Bardon	15
MLE29295	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks south of South Charnwood High School, Markfield Lane, Stanton under Bardon	16
MLE2939	Enclosure earthworks around Manor Farm, Stanton under Bardon	17
MLE2941	Possible site of medieval chapel, Stanton under Bardon	18
MLE2950	Village earthworks, Stanton under Bardon	19
MLE2954	Medieval grange - Horsepool Grange, Stanton under Bardon	20
MLE9184	Historic settlement core of Stanton under Bardon	21
MLE21761	Mineral railway, Old Cliffe Hill Quarry, Markfield	22
MLE21759	Old Cliffe Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Road, Stanton under Bardon	23
MLE24445	6 Farthing Wood Barn, Meadow Lane, Stanton under Bardon	24
MLE24447	Former Horsepool Grange, Elliots Lane, Stanton under Bardon	25
MLE24477	Former farmstead at 1-3 Meadow Lane (north side), Stanton-under-Bardon	26
MLE26004	Possible industrial activity, east of Old Cliffe Hill Quarry, Stanton under Bardon	27
MLE26129	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon	28
MLE2942	Post-medieval brickyard, Stanton under Bardon	29

MLE29784	Old Thatched Inn, 289 Main Street, Stanton under Bardon	30
MLE20737	STANTON UNDER BARDON WAR MEMORIAL	31
MLE19830	St Mary and All Saints Church, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon	32
MLE26128	Stanton under Bardon Primary School, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon	33
MLE29759	Undated linear features south-east of Meadow Cottage, Stanton under Bardon	34
MLE8248	Pestle and quern from Cliffe Hill/Battle Flat, Stanton under Bardon	35
MLE20843	Undated ditch, allotment gardens, Stanton under Bardon	36
MLE21841	Undated features east of Thornton Lane, Stanton under Bardon	37
MLE20624	Undated features north-east of the school, Horsepool Avenue, Stanton under Bardon	38

APPENDIX C: Historic Mapping

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

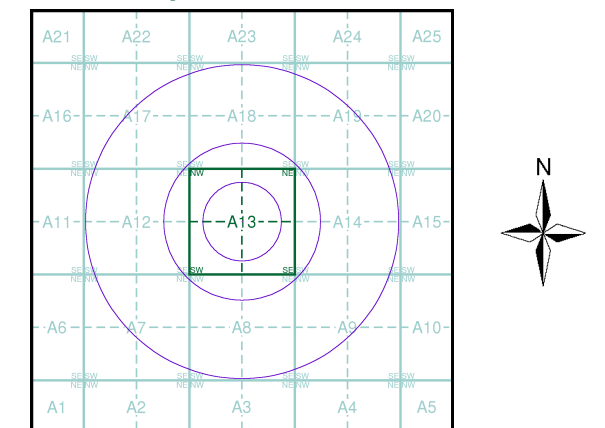
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

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Leicestershire	1:10,560	1919 - 1930	4
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1930	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1985	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1993	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	11
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Historical Map - Slice A



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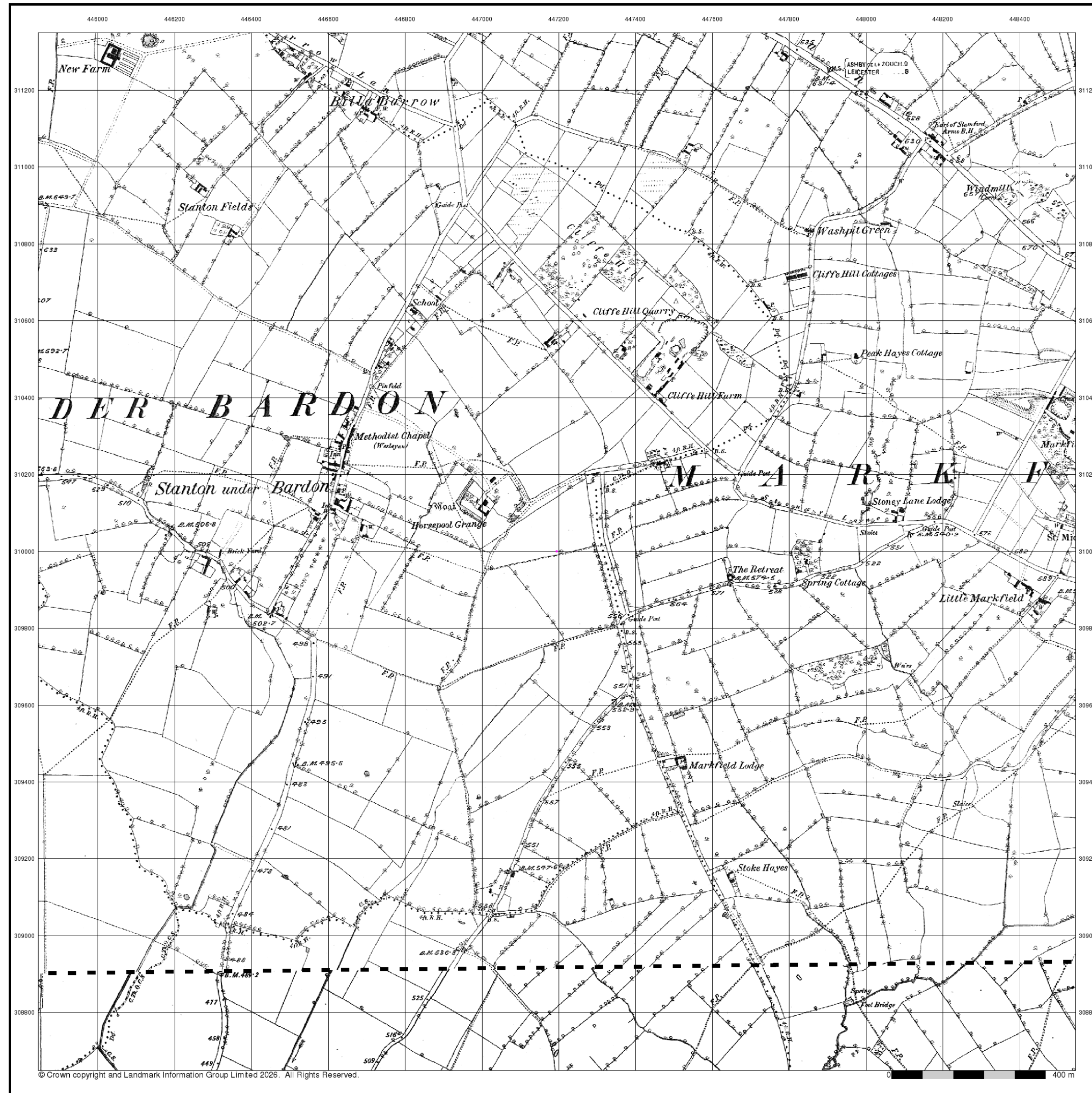
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Site at 447200, 310010

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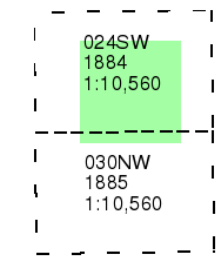
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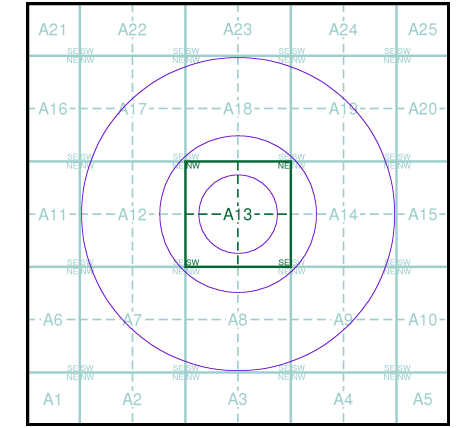
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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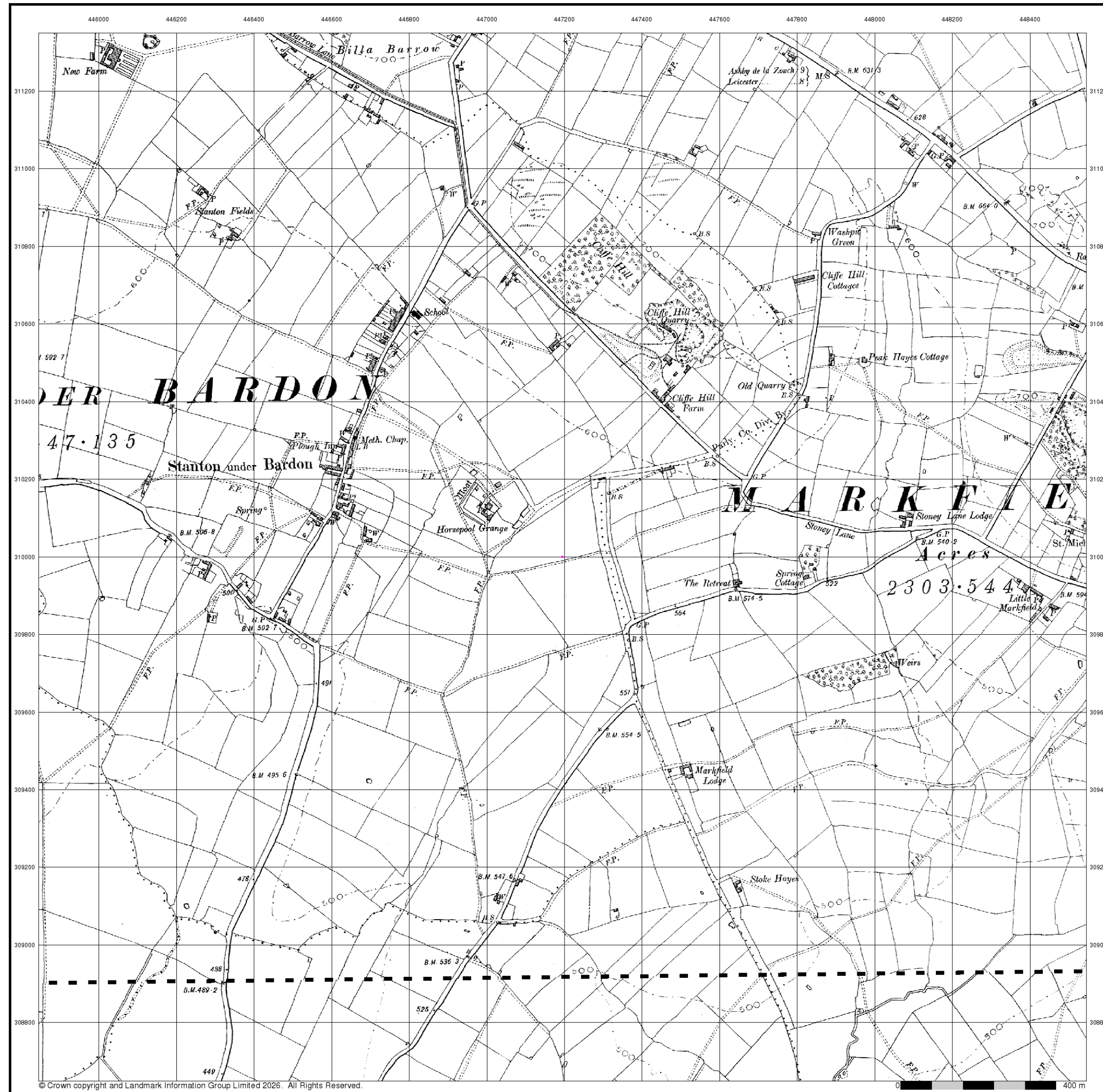
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Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447200, 310010

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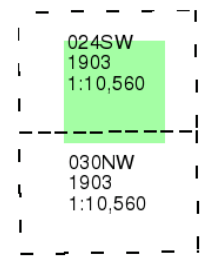
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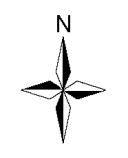
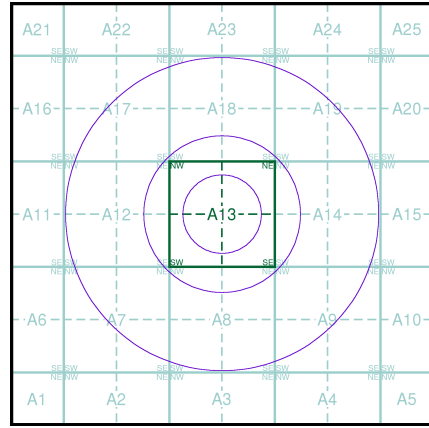
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



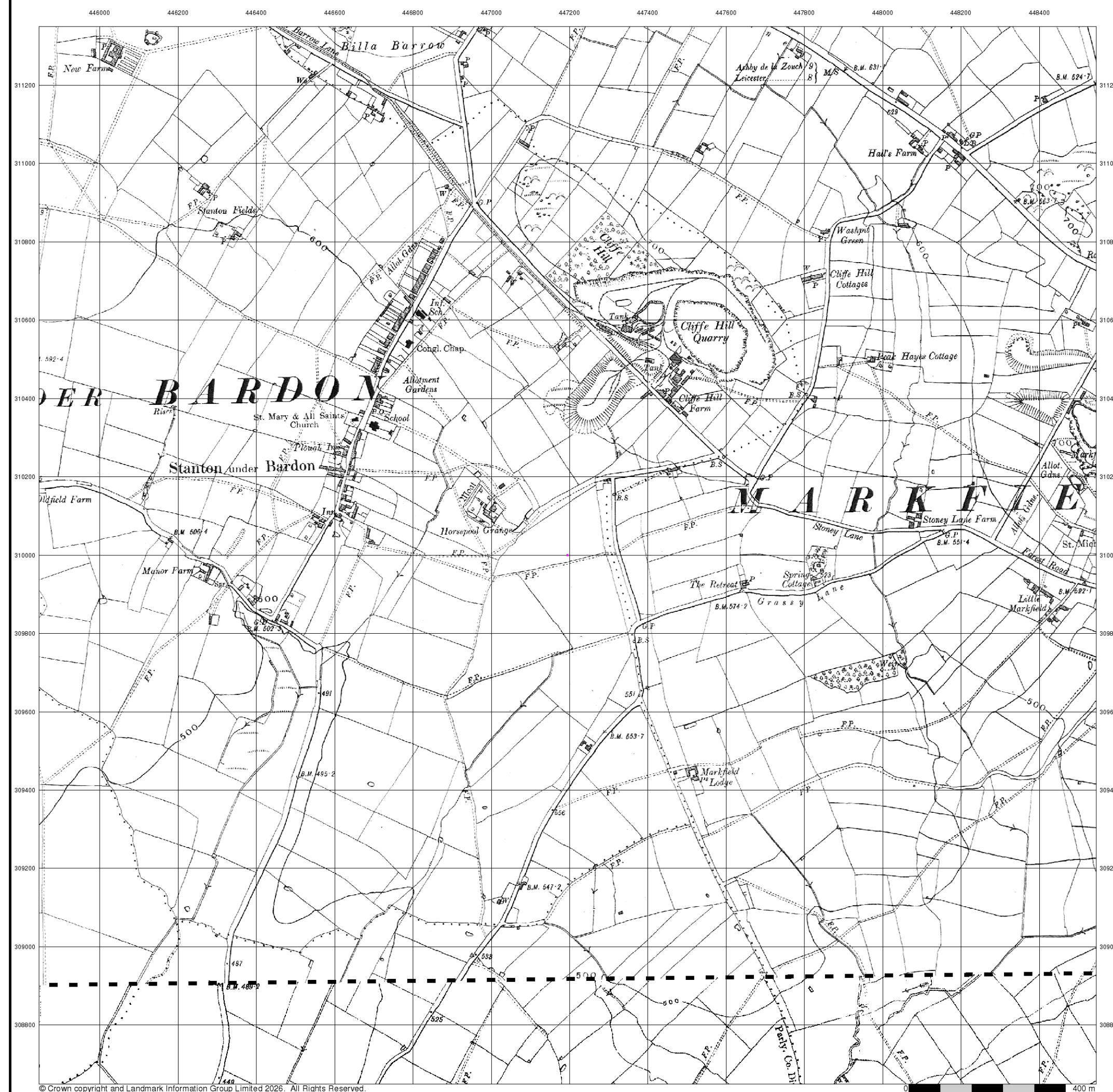
Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details	
Order Number:	409689176_1_1
Customer Ref:	1448366.9
National Grid Reference:	447190, 310000
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 447200, 310010



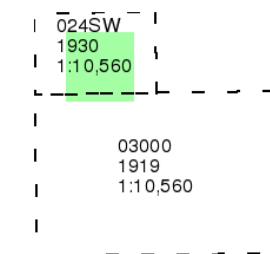
Leicestershire

Published 1919 - 1930

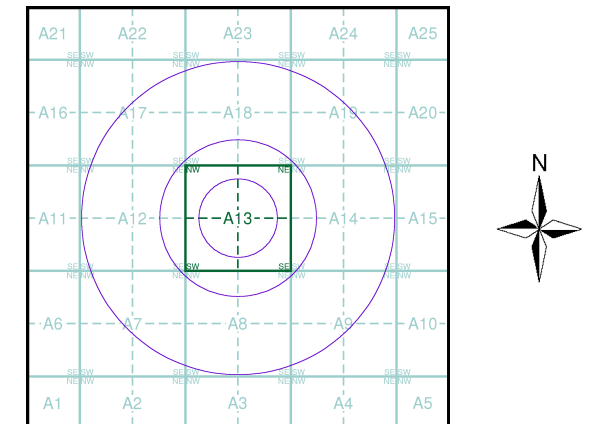
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

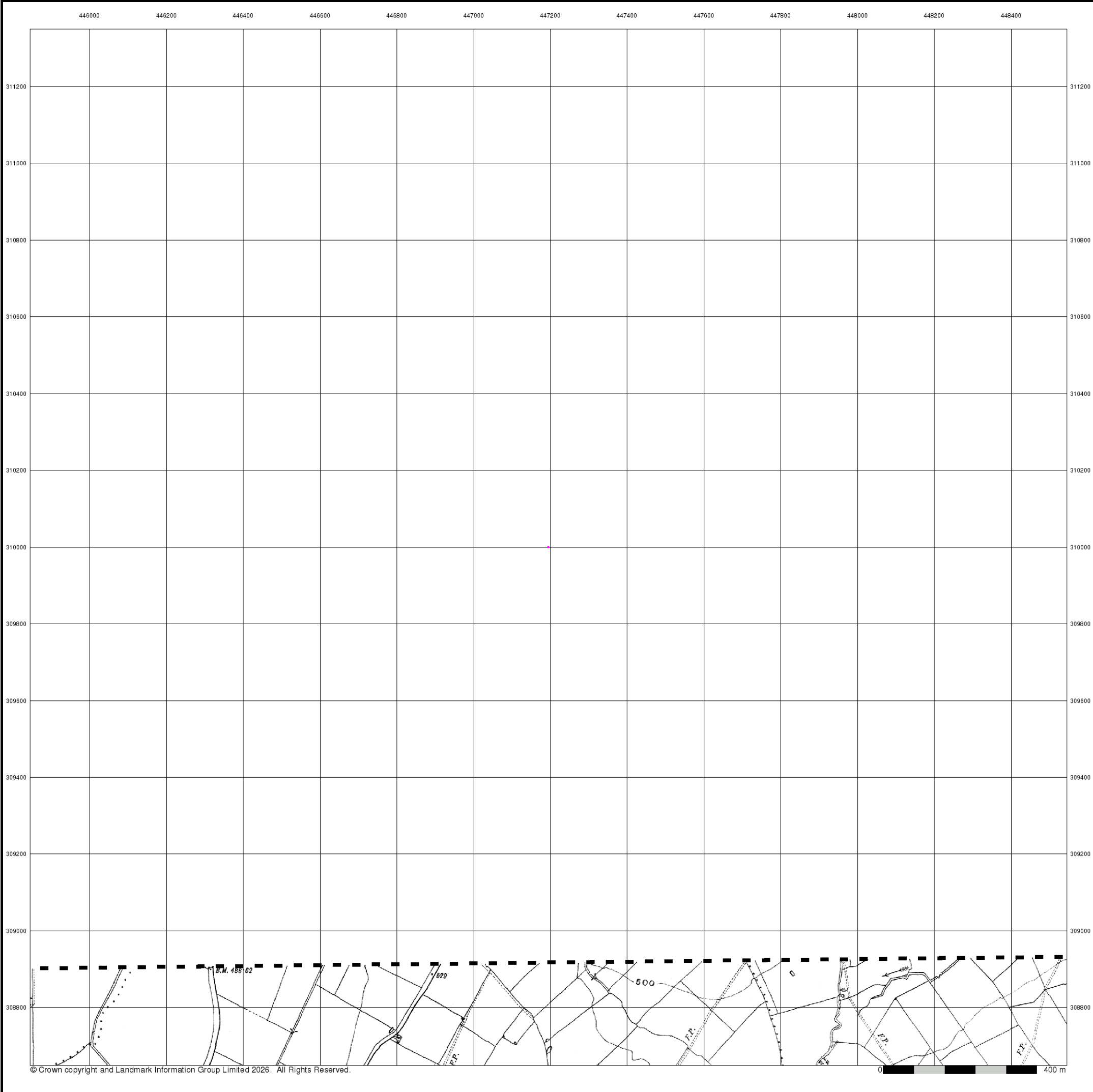


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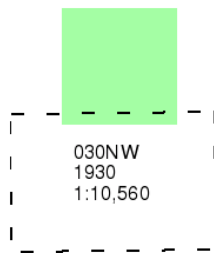
Leicestershire

Published 1930

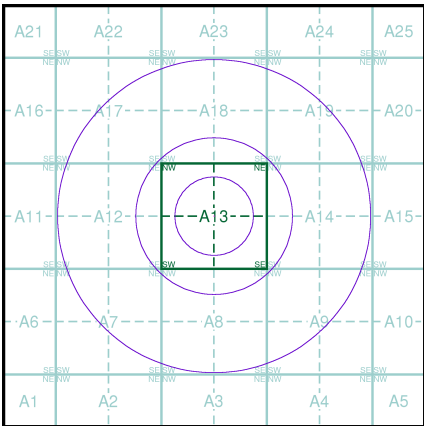
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

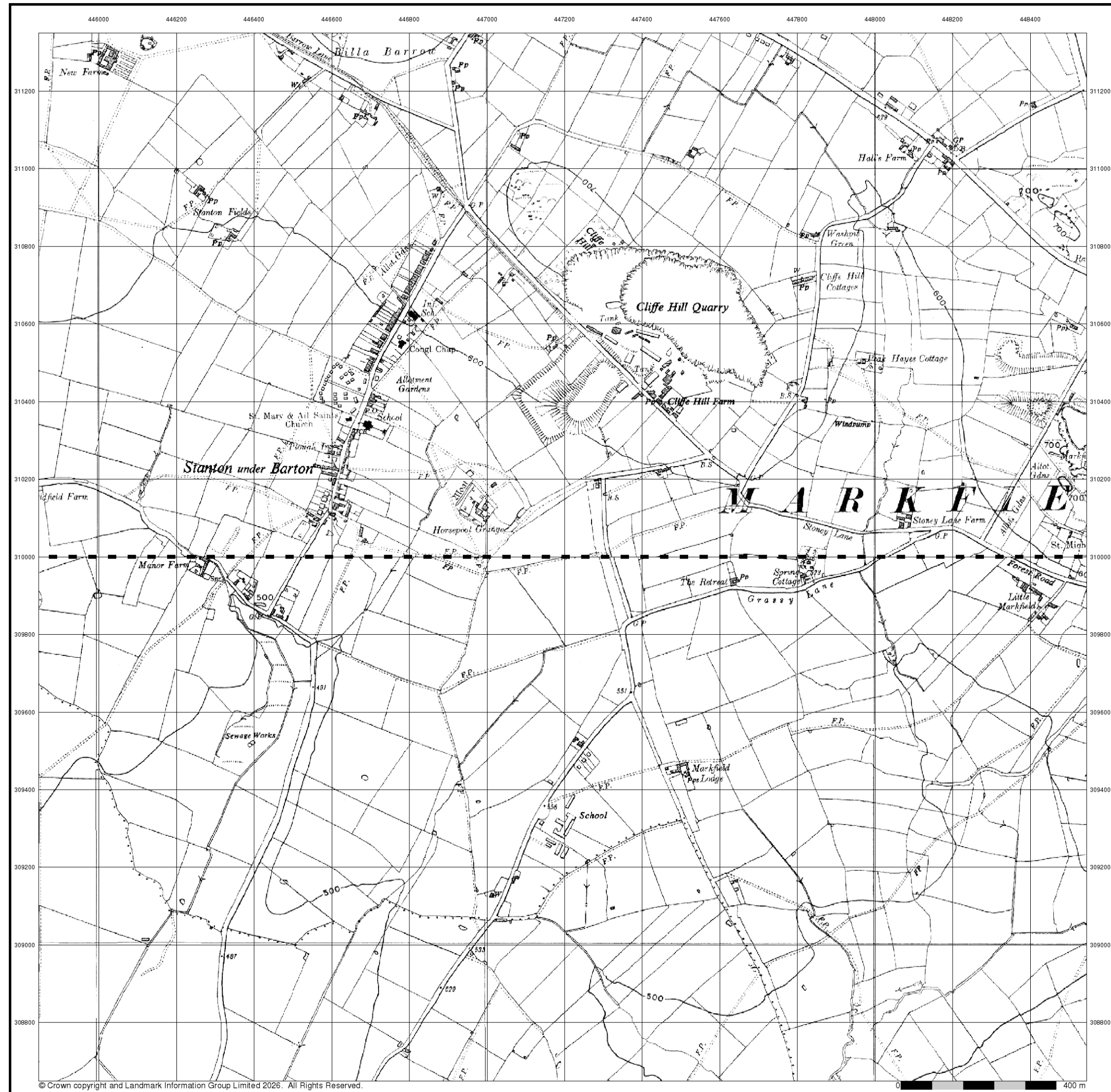


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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE	1955
1:10,560	
SK40NE	1955
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A

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Site Details

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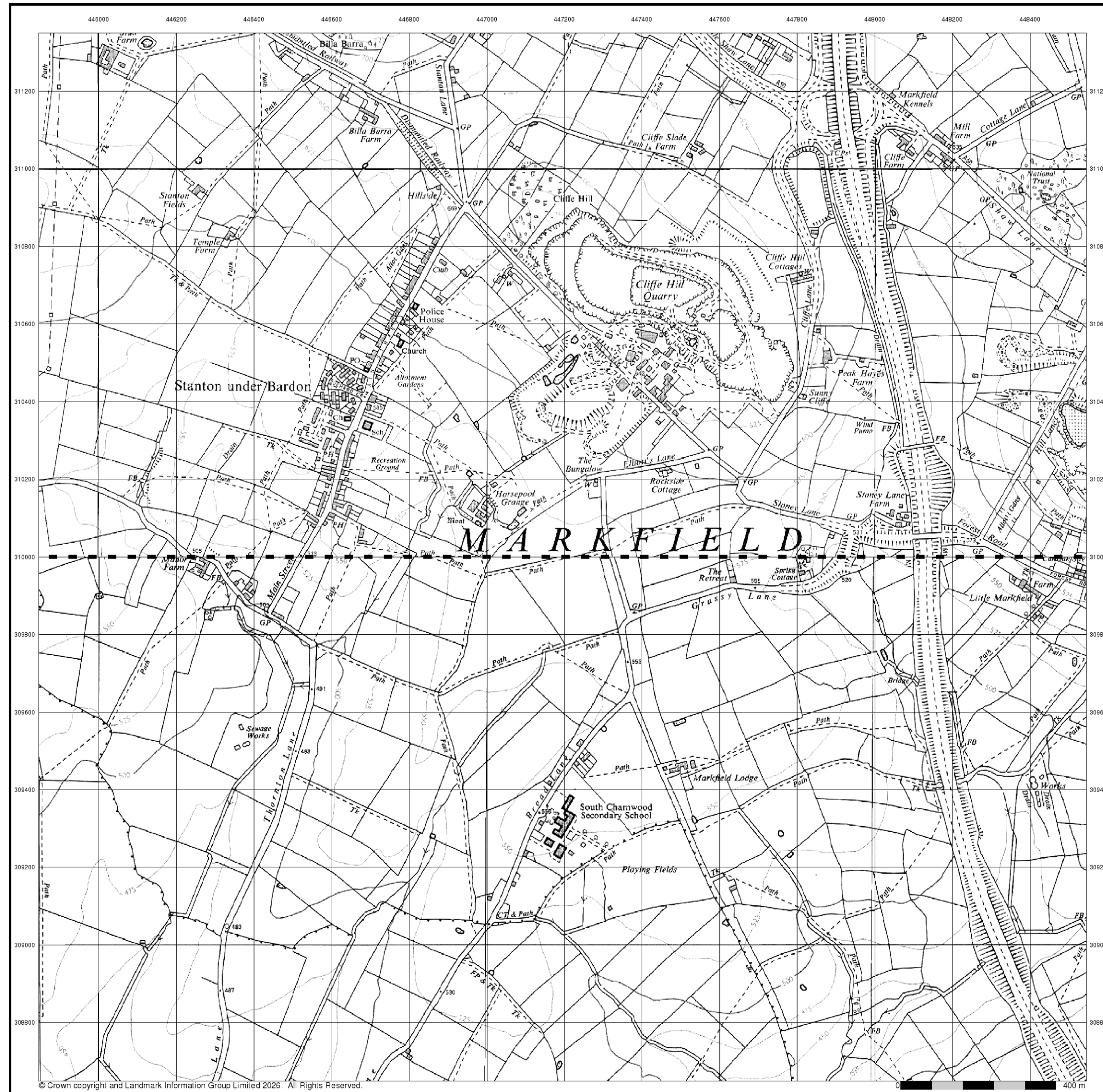
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

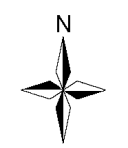
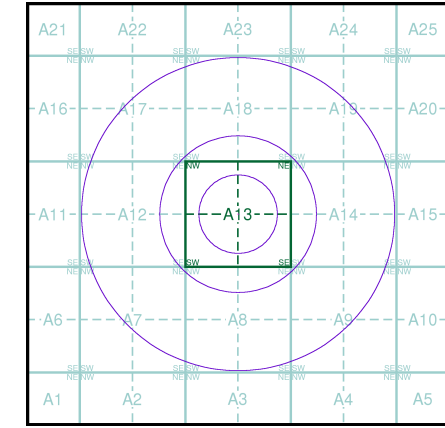
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE	1968
1:10,560	
SK40NE	1968
1:10,560	

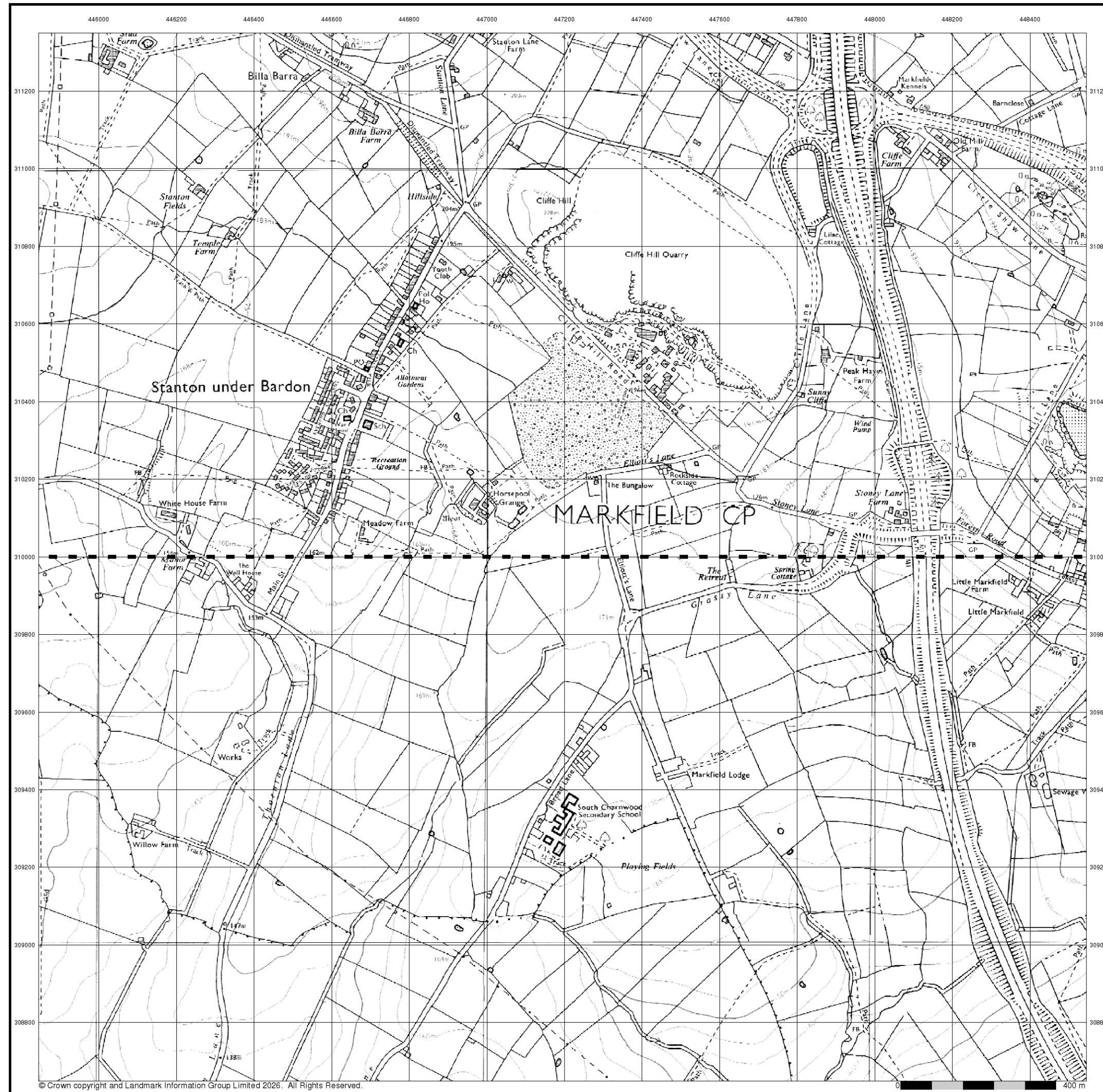
Historical Map - Slice A



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1985

Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE

1980

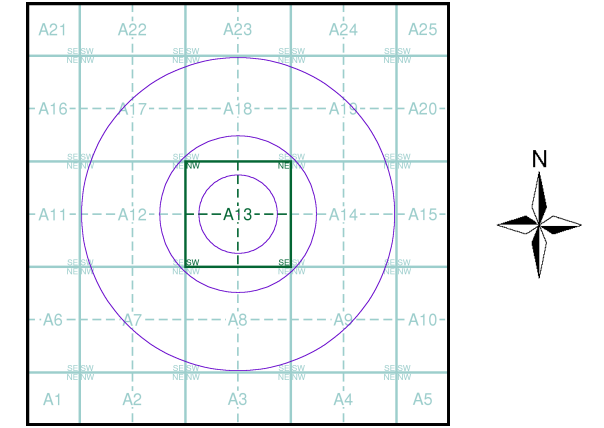
1:10,000

SK40NE

1985

1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A

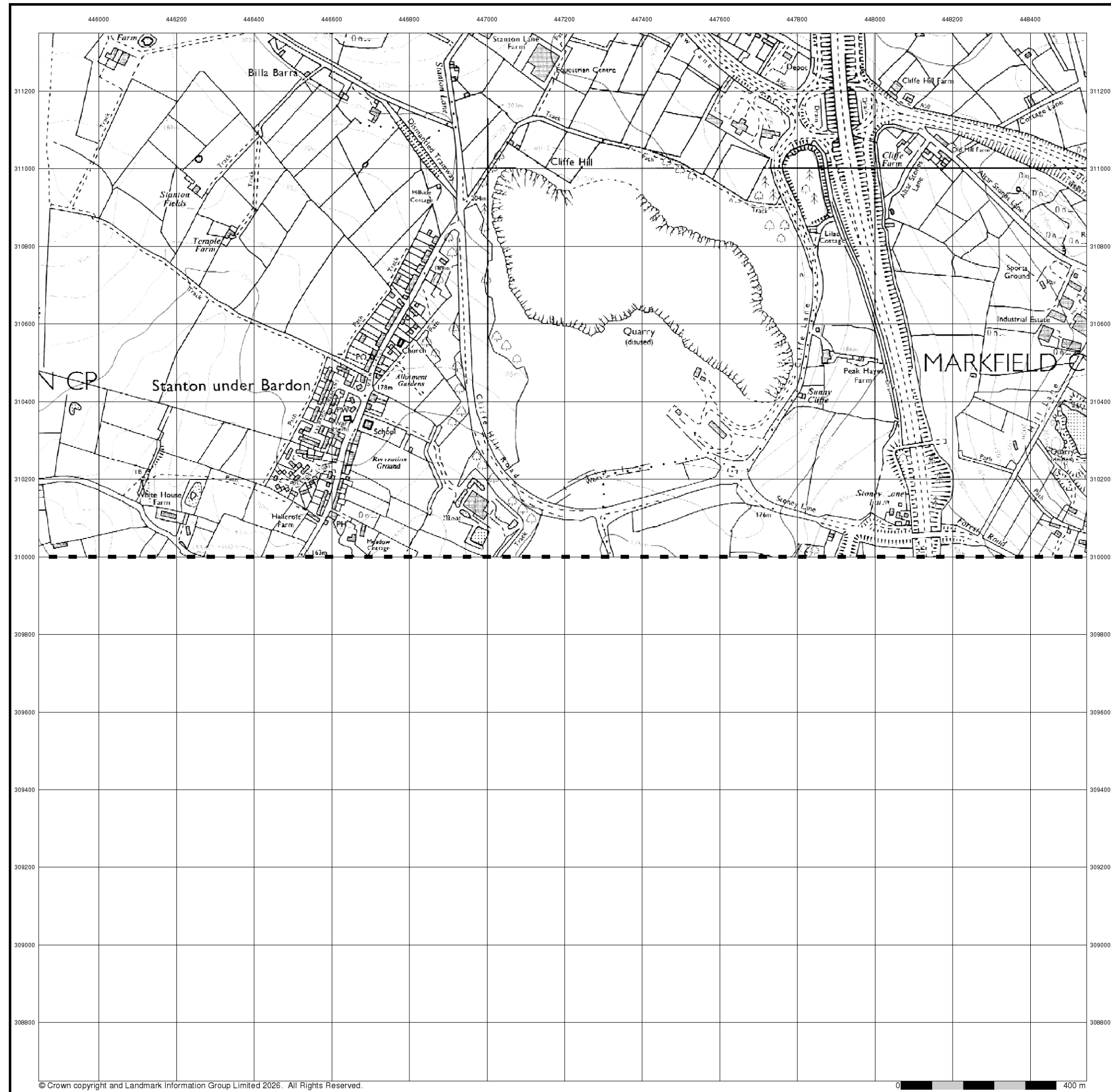


Order Details

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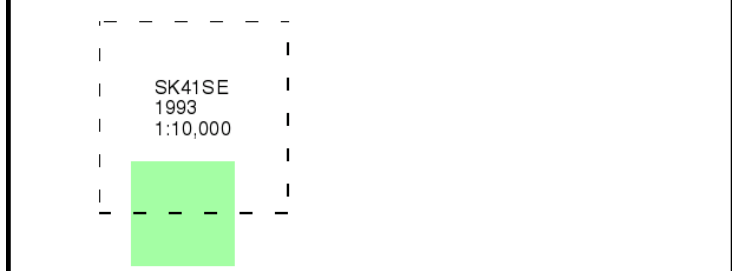
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

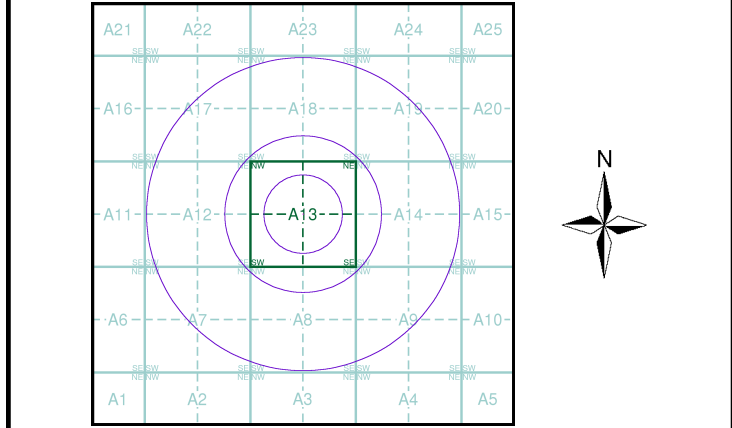
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



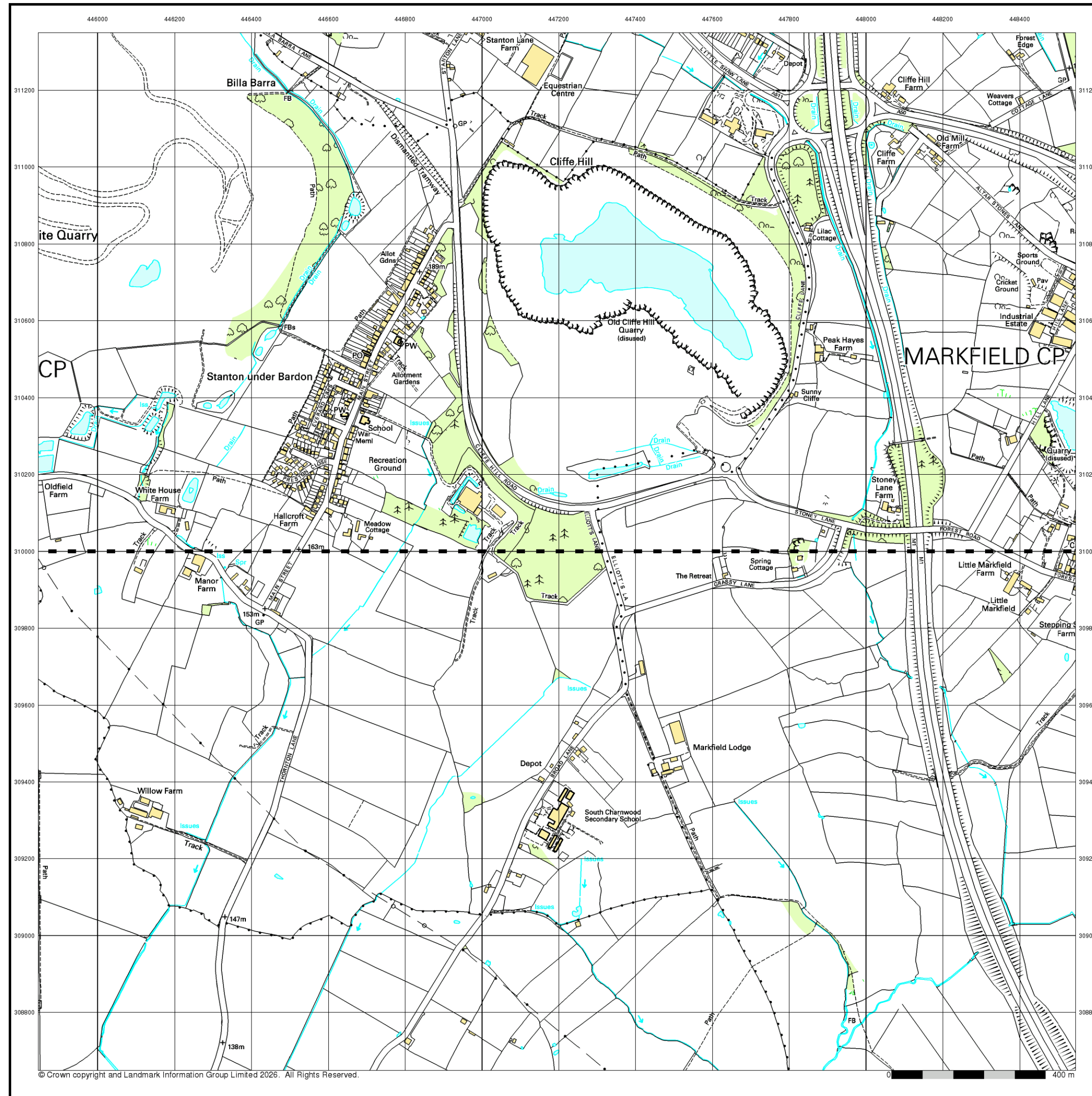
Historical Map - Slice A



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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

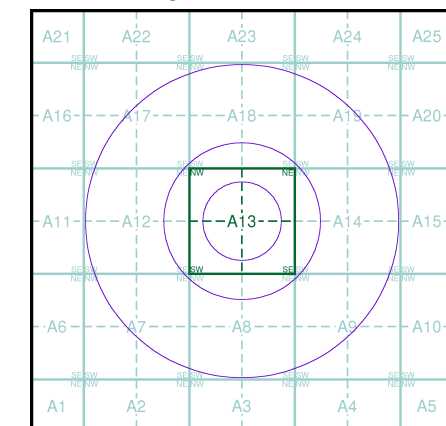
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE
2000
1:10,000
SK40NE
2000
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

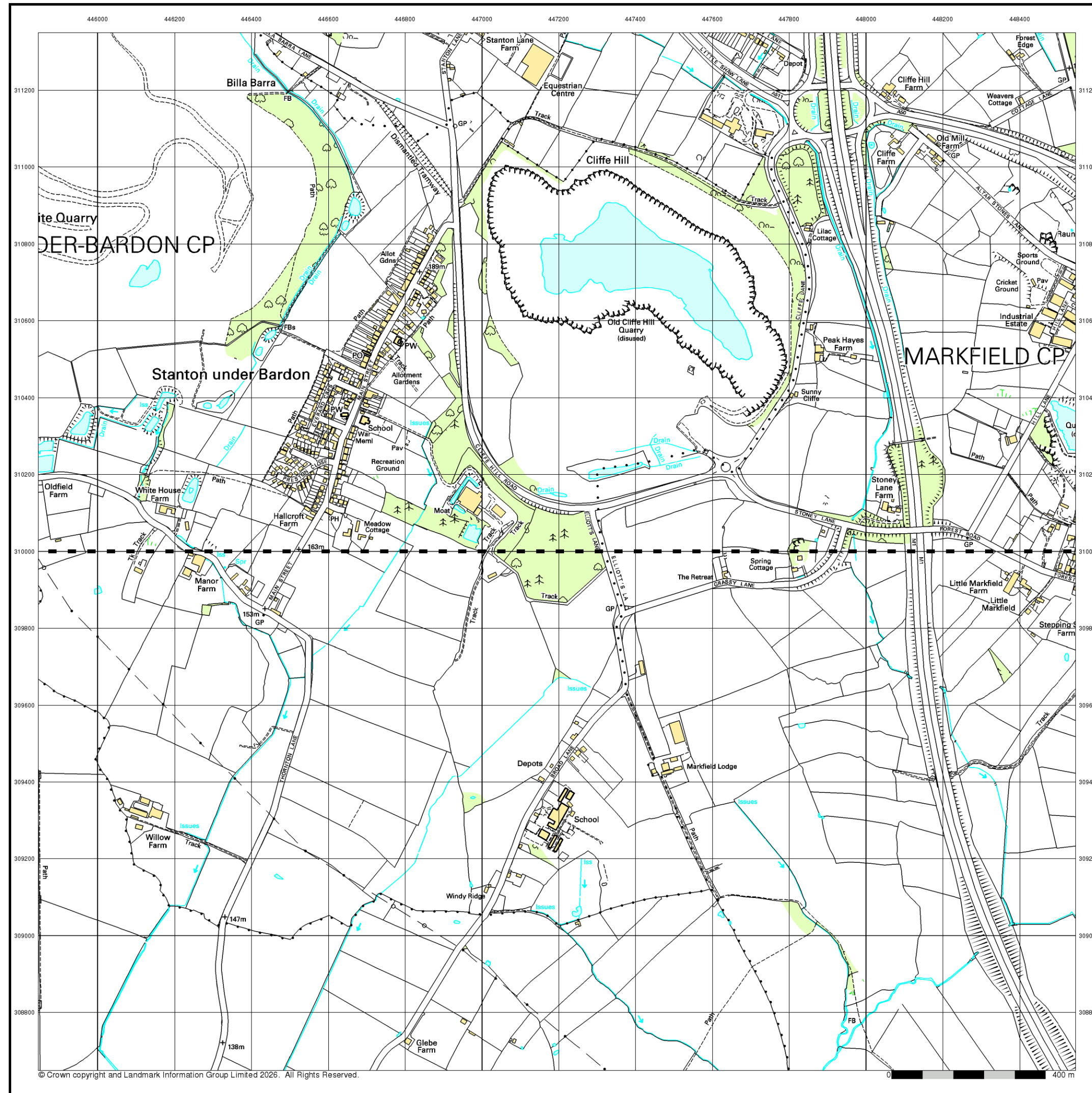
Order Number: 409689176_1_1
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Site Details

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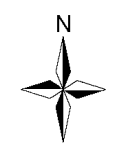
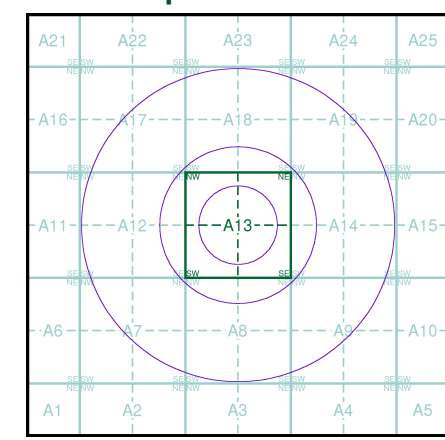
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2006
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE
2006
1:10,000
SK40NE
2006
1:10,000

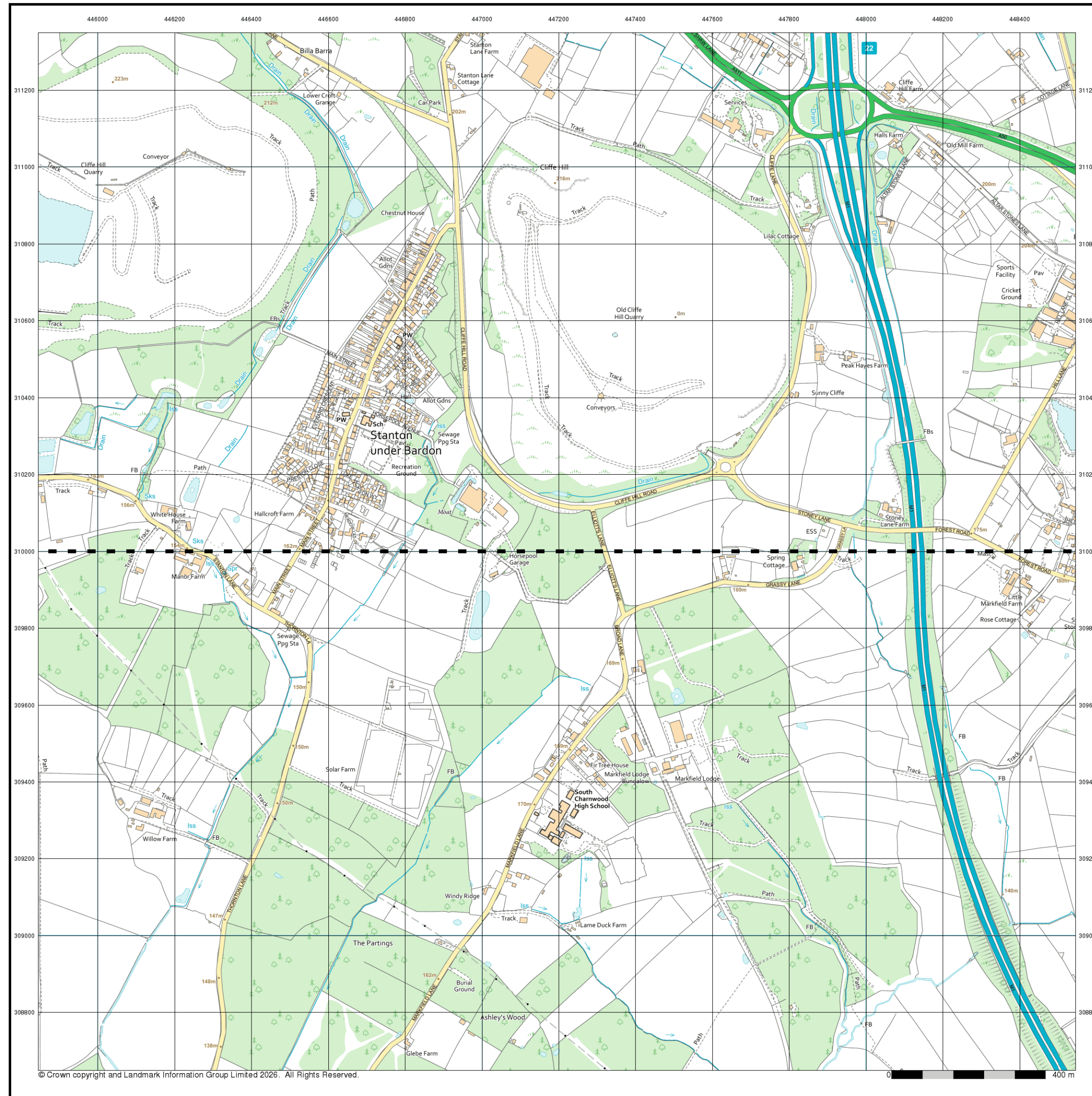
Historical Map - Slice A



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VectorMap Local

Published 2026

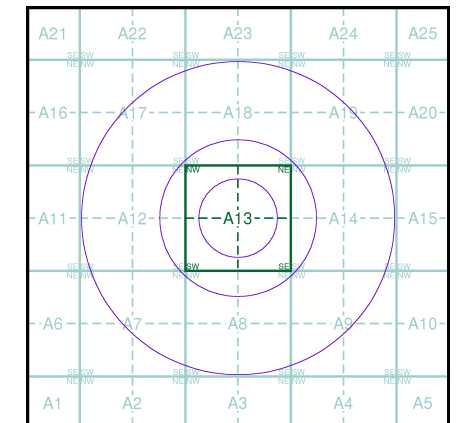
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE
2026
Variable
SK40NE
2026
Variable

Historical Map - Slice A



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