



Land at 34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire

Archaeological desk-based assessment

Land at 34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
Archaeological desk-based assessment



York Archaeology – Nottingham Office
Unit 1 Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 4AB
+44 (0)115 896 7400 | yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk | www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

Copyright

York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited (trading as York Archaeology) asserts the right to be identified as the author of this report and all the content within it (Report), as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV).

York Archaeology gives permission for this Report to be used in perpetuity by the archives/repository with which it is deposited. This permission allows the archives/repository to reproduce the Report, including for use by third parties for any purpose relating to the titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report, subject to York Archaeology being suitably identified as the author of the Report and copyright owner by ensuring the following appears within each copy of the Report unless otherwise specified by York Archaeology in writing:

© Copyright York Archaeology 2024 reproduced by HSSP Architects Ltd.

Disclaimer

This report and all content within it (Report) has been prepared solely for the commissioning person or organisation specifically for the purpose of the titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited (trading as York Archaeology) accepts no responsibility or liability for use of the Report by anyone, or for any purpose, other than that for which it was prepared and/or provided. Any other person wishing to rely on the Report in a different way should obtain written agreement for that use from York Archaeology.

York Archaeology

York Archaeology operates from offices in Glasgow, York, Sheffield and Nottingham, and is a trading name of © **York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited**. Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX. A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801. A Registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 09060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846).

York Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which ensures that all work is carried out in accordance with Industry good practice.



KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project name	34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire
Type of project	Archaeological desk-based assessment
YA project code	9561
National Grid Reference	SP 46672 98268
Planning Reference	23/00982/OUT
Client	HSSP Architects, on behalf of their client.
Report version no. and status	V1
Authors Illustrator Editor	Tristan Cousins & Rosemary Hughes Rosemary Hughes Rowan May
Report approved by date	<i>R.E. May</i> 08/07/2024
Report number	YA/2024/166
Filename	YA_9561_Earl_Shilton_DBA_v1_20240708.docx

SUMMARY

York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by HSSP Architects, on behalf of their client, to compile an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of a planned redevelopment of land at 34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire.

The proposed development consists of the construction of ten bungalows, and associated landscaping and utilities, which will require intrusive groundworks to accomplish. The assessment has concluded that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric to medieval periods, and medium to high potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval to modern period to have survived at the Site. These range from low (local) to higher (regional) degrees of potential significance. Preservation of deposits may have been previously impacted in the north-east and south-west corners of the Site, where the ground has been levelled for construction of stables and a horse schooling arena. It is also likely that the construction of housing at the southern tip of the Site in the 19th and 20th centuries will have truncated any remains of earlier buildings in this location. On balance, it must be concluded that groundworks associated with this development would have the potential to damage or remove any surviving archaeological remains within previously undisturbed areas of the Site.

This document has also been produced in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (Historic England 2015), *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (Historic England 2008), and *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020).

CONTENTS

KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Purpose of the report	1
1.2	Site location, topography & geography	1
2	METHODOLOGY	2
2.1	Aims & scope	2
2.2	The study area	2
2.3	Site inspection	2
2.4	Sources.....	2
2.5	Chronology.....	3
2.6	Assumptions and Limitations.....	4
3	LEGISLATION & PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	5
3.1	National planning policy	5
3.2	Local planning policy.....	5
3.3	Consultee comments	5
4	RESULTS.....	6
4.1	The Site	6
4.2	The Study Area.....	15
4.3	Archaeological & historical background.....	16
5	DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS	25
5.1	Previous development impacts	25
5.2	Archaeological potential.....	25
5.3	Potential development impacts.....	26
5.4	Conclusions and recommendations for further works.....	26
6	REFERENCES.....	27
	FIGURES	28
	APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	29
	APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL & LOCAL PLANNING POLICY	36

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Designated Assets within 1KM of the Site

Figure 3: Non-designated Assets at and within 1KM of the Site

Figure 4: Archaeological Events within 1KM of the Site

Figure 5: Historic Landscape Character Areas

PLATES

Plate 1: Alleyway entrance to the public footpath on Keats Lane that provides access to the Site	7
Plate 2: View of the southern arm of the Site, looking north from Keats Lane	7
Plate 3: View looking south towards the road along the access footpath	8
Plate 4: View across the Site, looking north	8
Plate 5: View across the Site, looking southwest	9
Plate 6: View of the public footpath, looking north; steps with wooden retention beams hidden in the vegetation	10
Plate 7: View of the Site looking south towards Keats Lane, showing terracing.....	11
Plate 8: View across the north-east corner of the Site, looking north; the area is levelled and bare of vegetation	11
Plate 9: View of the north-east corner of the Site, showing the weed matting and sand levelling material for the horse manège	12
Plate 10: View across the Site from the north-west corner, looking south; the terraced stables area is at the rear of the image.....	12
Plate 11: View of the south-west terraced area with stables, looking west	13
Plate 12: View looking north along the eastern Site boundary, showing the agricultural setting	14
Plate 13: An example of the residential dwellings forming the southern Site boundary.....	14
Plate 14: View along Keats Lane, looking west from the junction with Hilltop and High Street; the mills in the foreground are non-designated heritage assets	15
Plate 15: Extract from Prior's 1777 Map of Leicestershire, approximate site location shown in red	18
Plate 16: 1849 Earl Shilton tithe map, approximate site boundary in red	19
Plate 17: 1888 25 inch: 1 mile OS map extract, approximate Site boundary in red	20
Plate 18: 1905 6 inch: 1 mile OS map with approximate Site boundary	21
Plate 19: 1916 25 inch: 1 mile OS map, with approximate Site boundary in red	22
Plate 20: 1949 6 inch: 1 mile OS map, approximate Site boundary shown in red.....	22
Plate 21: 1955 1:10,560 OS map, approximate Site boundary in red	23
Plate 22: 1964 1:2500 OS map, approximate Site boundary in red	23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) have been commissioned by HSSP Architects, on behalf of their client, to compile an archaeological and heritage desk-based assessment in advance of the proposed re-development of land to the rear of 34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire (henceforth referred to as 'the Site'). The proposal is for a residential development of up to ten bungalows.
- 1.1.2 This desk-based assessment has been compiled in order to establish the known and potential archaeological resource at and within 1km of the Site, in order to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on that resource.

1.2 Site location, topography & geography

- 1.2.1 The Site, centred on SP 46672 98268, is located on the north side of Keats Lane, at the northern edge of the town of Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, and comprises land to the rear of number 34, a modern residential dwelling. The Site is located some 5.8km north-east of the town of Hinckley and 13km south-west of Leicester city centre, and is within the district of Hinckley and Bosworth. It is an irregular polygon of pasture and scrubland, covering an area of approximately 8689m² and accessed via a narrow strip of land directly from Keats Lane. To the south are the rear gardens of residential properties on Keats Lane, with agricultural land surrounding the remainder of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology is Gunthorpe Member mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic Period. Superficial deposits are recorded across the southern half of the Site, consisting of Wigston Member sand and gravel, formed between 2.588 million ago and the present. There is no borehole data available for the Site (British Geological Survey 2024). The overlying soils are characterised as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Cranfield Soil and Agrifoods Institute 2024).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims & scope

- 2.1.1 This assessment aims to establish the known and potential archaeological resource located within the Site and its environs and consider any potential impacts which may be imposed upon this resource as a result of the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 The desk-based assessment has been compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Additional guidance for the production of this document was provided by the following guidelines produced by Historic England: *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015), and *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (2008).

2.2 The study area

- 2.2.1 A Study Area has been identified to assemble data for this assessment, defined as a 1km buffer around the Site. Data from the Study Area was used to inform an assessment of the archaeological potential for the Site. The data considered consists of designated heritage assets recorded by Historic England; Conservation Areas, Historic Landscape Characterisation, and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological events recorded by the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.3 Site inspection

- 2.3.1 A site inspection was carried out on Friday 28th June 2024. Access to the southwestern portions of the Site were restricted by the presence of livestock and fencing. These areas were viewed from a distance.

2.4 Sources

- 2.4.1 The following publicly-accessible sources of primary and secondary information were consulted for this assessment:

Historic England Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.4.2 Historic England datasets of designated heritage assets (National Heritage List for England) were consulted in June 2024. These datasets contain information on all recorded designated heritage assets in England, i.e., World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites. A gazetteer was compiled of all designated heritage assets under consideration (see Appendix 1, Table 1), and the asset reference numbers in the text (1-10) relate to the gazetteer. Their locations are displayed on Figure 2.

Hinkley and Bosworth Borough County Council

- 2.4.3 Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council was consulted for information on local planning policy and Conservation Areas in June 2024. The Site is not within a Conservation Area, but the Earl Shilton Conservation Area (asset 10) falls within the 1km Study Area, shown on Figure 2.

Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.4.4 The Leicestershire and Rutland HER is a database of recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events and was consulted for information relating to the Study Area in June 2024. All heritage assets and events have been compiled into gazetteers (Appendix 1, Tables 2 & 3) and are referred to in the text by reference numbers that relate to the gazetteers. Their locations are displayed on Figures 3 (assets) and 4 (events), with further details given in Appendix 1, Tables 2 and 3.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.4.5 Historic mapping was obtained from the York Archaeology library and online. Information from historic maps can assist in the assessment of archaeological potential in the following ways; highlighting previously unrecorded features, enabling an understanding of how the land has been managed in the recent past and identifying areas where development is likely to have removed or truncated below-ground archaeological deposits.

Documentary Sources

- 2.4.6 Other primary and secondary sources relating to the Site and Study Area were obtained from York Archaeology and online. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.

Legislation and Planning Documents

- 2.4.7 The treatment of the historic environment within a development and planning context is governed by national legislation set out by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023), which itself dictates local authority planning policy. The proposed development is also subject to the local policy set out by the Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council Core Strategy adopted December 2009 and Draft Local Plan 2020-2039.
- 2.4.8 All relevant national and local planning policy documents were consulted in June 2024. These are summarised in Section 3, and relevant excerpts are included in Appendix 2.

2.5 Chronology

- 2.5.1 Where referred to in this document, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic 650,000 – 8500 BC;
- Mesolithic 8500 – 4000 BC;
- Neolithic 4000 – 2400 BC;
- Bronze Age 2400 – 700 BC;
- Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43;
- Romano-British AD 43 – 409;
- Early Medieval AD 410 – 1065;
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1539;
- Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1799;
- 19th Century AD 1800 – 1899;
- Modern AD 1900 – present.

2.6 Assumptions and Limitations

- 2.6.1 Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is sufficiently accurate.
- 2.6.2 The Leicestershire and Rutland HER is a record of known archaeological and historical features. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features and it does not preclude the existence of further features which are unknown at present.

3 LEGISLATION & PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National planning policy

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process. The key pieces of legislation are the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 3.1.2 National planning policy is set out by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in 2023. The legislation and national policy identify the historic environment as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource and prioritise its conservation. This includes the setting out of appropriate assessment to ensure damage or loss to the resource is permitted only where it is justified. All NPPF historic environment policy should be read in conjunction with the *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023).
- 3.1.3 Elements of the legislation and national policy of relevance to the proposed development within the Site are summarised in Appendix 2 Table 5.

3.2 Local planning policy

- 3.2.1 Local Authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and the formulation of policies to support this obligation. The Site is within the jurisdiction of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council which was consulted for local planning policy in June 2024. The Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan (2006-2026) is made up of a series of documents with supporting maps. Relevant policy excerpts are detailed in Appendix 2.

3.3 Consultee comments

- 3.3.1 The Leicester County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET) made the following comment on an application for outline planning permission, in the pre-determination phase:

“The preservation of archaeological remains is, of course, a ‘material consideration’ in the determination of planning applications. The proposals include operations that may destroy any buried archaeological remains that are present, but the archaeological implications cannot be adequately assessed on the basis of the currently available information. Since it is possible that archaeological remains may be adversely affected by this proposal, we recommend that the planning authority defer determination of the application and request that the applicant complete an Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposals.”

- 3.3.2 The comment states that the archaeological impact assessment would be expected to include an archaeological desk-based assessment in the first instance (this document), to be supplemented with the results of appropriate archaeological field evaluation, where this is deemed necessary by the DBA.

4 RESULTS

4.1 The Site

Heritage assets

- 4.1.1 There are no designated assets within the proposed development area (PDA), the closest being the Grade II listed Top House (**8**); a late 18th century house approximately 100m east of the Site. The Site does however fall within the area of one non-designated asset and three historic landscape character (HLC) areas. The non-designated asset is that of the historic settlement core of Earl Shilton (**20**). The eastern and southern extents of the site are covered by this area; the rest falling outside of it.
- 4.1.2 A large portion of the Site has been characterised as piecemeal enclosure (**146**) during evaluation of the historic landscape character. The north eastern corner of the Site is included within an area characterised as 'Other Large Rectilinear Fields' (**145**) and the southern arm as 'Settlement Pre-1970s Detached' (**147**). Outside of the confines of the Site, the HLC records historic settlement areas bordering the Site to the south and a variety of agricultural types on all other borders, demonstrating the Site's position on the outskirts of the settlement. These HLC zones have been numbered to allow reference but will not be discussed in detail, other than where pertinent to Site.

Site inspection

- 4.1.3 A site inspection was conducted on 28th June 2024. The weather was overcast.
- 4.1.4 The Site was accessed via an arched passage between a 19th- to 20th-century factory and a dwelling (Plate 1). The Site lay behind the developments fronting Keats Lane, with a small arm extending towards the frontage, which was occupied by a former dwelling prior to its demolition. Google imagery and information provided by the client describe a two-storey Victorian dwelling, demolished in recent years, as having formerly occupied this area. This section of land was inaccessible, due to fencing, and seen to be overgrown but unoccupied by structures (Plate 2-3).



Plate 1: Alleyway entrance to the public footpath on Keats Lane that provides access to the Site



Plate 2: View of the southern arm of the Site, looking north from Keats Lane



Plate 3: View looking south towards the road along the access footpath



Plate 4: View across the Site, looking north



Plate 5: View across the Site, looking southwest

- 4.1.5 The main portion of the Site was subdivided by wooden boundary fences into a number of different use areas (Plates 4-5). The public footpath ran through the eastern side and provided access. This eastern area was left fallow, with vegetation obscuring any archaeological features. The path was overgrown but maintained, with a set of wooden, terraced, steps providing access to the northern area (Plate 6). A large difference in height could be seen between the southern and northern areas of the Site. A terrace had been constructed along the eastern boundary to separate these areas, although its overgrown nature limited observation of any retaining wall. A fence ran along the top of the terrace (Plate 7).



Plate 6: View of the public footpath, looking north; steps with wooden retention beams hidden in the vegetation

- 4.1.6 The north-eastern portion of the Site was largely clear of vegetation and displayed evidence of having been levelled. Black matting was evident beneath a layer of sand. Animal activity, likely rabbits, suggests that this was not recent. Aerial imagery (Google Earth) indicates that a fenced, rectangular enclosure with pale surfacing, likely a horse manège (schooling area), was created in this area between 1999 and 2006. The surfacing appears to have become overgrown with grass by 2018. The manège is divided from the north-western corner by a wooden fence. The northern boundary was obscured by foliage (Plates 8-9).



Plate 7: View of the Site looking south towards Keats Lane, showing terracing



Plate 8: View across the north-east corner of the Site, looking north; the area is levelled and bare of vegetation



Plate 9: View of the north-east corner of the Site, showing the weed matting and sand levelling material for the horse manège



Plate 10: View across the Site from the north-west corner, looking south; the terraced stables area is at the rear of the image



Plate 11: View of the south-west terraced area with stables, looking west

- 4.1.7 The western portion of the Site contained several subdivisions, which were inaccessible due to their use as a horse pasture. In the southwestern corner, a terraced area contained what appeared to be post- and timber- constructed stables (Plate 11). A concrete retaining wall could be observed and a number of wooden fences divided the area. The north-western corner was accessible but left fallow, with tall vegetation obscuring any potential archaeological features (Plate 10). Undulations were observed when traversing the area, although no conclusions could be made regarding their nature.
- 4.1.8 The general setting of the Site was agricultural to the north, with structures lining Keats Lane. An open area was visible to the west and east, although the north was obscured by the vegetation along the boundary. Modern satellite imagery shows no developments to the north, corroborated by views along the eastern border of the Site (Plate 12). The developments along Keats Lane appear to be residential in nature, with the exception of the historic factory buildings at its eastern end (Plates 13-14).



Plate 12: View looking north along the eastern Site boundary, showing the agricultural setting

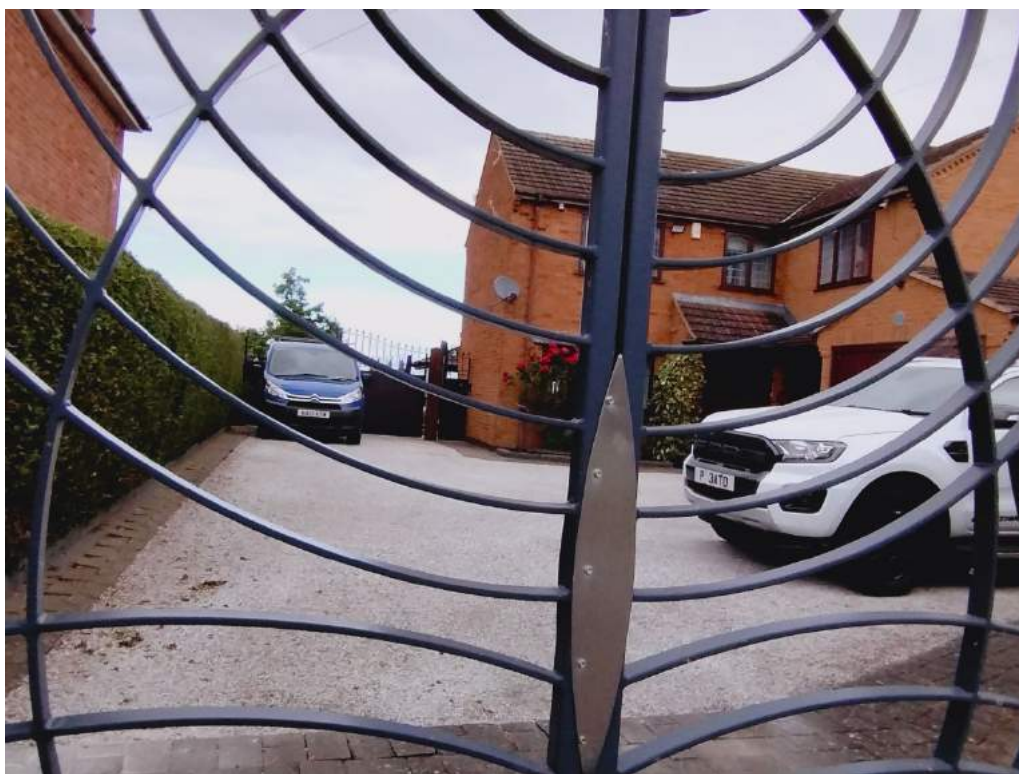


Plate 13: An example of the residential dwellings forming the southern Site boundary



Plate 14: View along Keats Lane, looking west from the junction with Hilltop and High Street; the mills in the foreground are non-designated heritage assets

4.2 The Study Area

Archaeological events within the study area

- 4.2.1 The HER holds records 42 archaeological events within the Study Area (**156-197**), of which 13 are desk-based assessments, featuring no invasive investigations. No events fall within the Site boundaries but four were carried out during developments on land to the east, west, and north.
- 4.2.2 Two events were conducted within the fields to the immediate north of the Site. A magnetometry survey was carried out by Museum of London Archaeology (**192**) prior to a trial trench evaluation conducted by Allen Archaeology Ltd (**194**). This evaluation also covered land bounding the Site to the west. Whilst the geophysical survey revealed only anomalies associated with agricultural features and former field boundaries (Walford 2021), the trial trenching revealed additional archaeological features. Within the northern area, a large shallow pit contained prehistoric pottery, dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age, and the remains of a metallised surface (**13**) were identified. It is thought that this may relate to a truncated trackway or the floor surface of a building. A single sherd of Roman pottery and a small number of worked flints were also recovered from this trench. Within the western area, possible evidence of a structure was recorded (**23**), tentatively dated to the medieval period on the basis of a single pottery sherd (Danielsson 2021).
- 4.2.3 A trial trench evaluation was also conducted to the east of the Site by Cotswold Archaeology (**195**). This recorded the location of a historic field boundary but no other archaeology. The conclusion was made that either the area lay outside of the historic village core and was not developed, or that any early remains lay beneath the current farm buildings (Wright 2022). To

the east of the Site, historic building recording of two barns was conducted by ULAS prior to their demolition (**193**). These were of late 18th- to 19th-century and early 20th-century date (Hyam 2021).

- 4.2.4 The remaining 25 events within the Study Area constitute watching briefs, trial trenching, surveys, and historic building recordings, which lie over 100m from the Site. These are not discussed further here except where they are relevant to the discussion of specific assets within Section 4.3 below, but are detailed in Appendix 1, Table 3.

Heritage assets within the Study Area

- 4.2.5 In total, the Study Area contains ten designated assets, comprising a Conservation Area, a Scheduled Monument and various buildings listed at Grade II* and II. These range in date from the early medieval to the modern period. The closest to the Site is a Grade II listed building, Top House (**8**), approximately 100m to the east. The Site is not within or adjacent to the Conservation Area, which is close to the southwest edge of the Study Area.
- 4.2.6 In addition, the Leicestershire HER holds records of a further 62 non-designated heritage assets within the Study Area, excluding the Historic Landscape Character areas. These comprise extant and former buildings, documentary and cartographic evidence, and findspots for artefacts (Figure 3). These findspots are the result of casual discoveries as well as archaeological investigations. The historic village core is also recorded within these non-designated assets (**20**). This includes a small portion of the Site's extent. Other assets in close proximity to the Site include: two 20th-century shoe factories (**53, 62**), fronting Keats Lane and lying within 30m of the Site's south-eastern and southern corners; and the findspots for medieval finds and archaeology (**23**), lying less than 30m to the west of the Site.
- 4.2.7 The assets are discussed further below. All information is drawn from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record unless otherwise stated. All designated assets, non-designated assets and events are listed in Appendix 1, Tables 1-3.

4.3 Archaeological & historical background

Prehistoric

- 4.3.1 The HER data contains no designated heritage assets dating from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age Periods but five non-designated assets are present within the Study Area (**11-15**). The closest of these to the Site are those prehistoric archaeological features and finds discovered during a trial trench evaluation (**194**), conducted on land bordering the Site's western and northern borders. A pit containing prehistoric pottery and the remains of a possible trackway, or floor surface, was recorded approximately 200m to the north of the Site (**13**). Worked flints were also recovered from a number of contexts across the excavations (Danielsson 2021).
- 4.3.2 The remaining four records all relate to findings over 500m from the Site. Isolated findspots, for maceheads, are recorded approximately 700m to the north and south west of the site (**11-12**). Archaeological investigations at the edges of the Study Area have revealed a double pit alignment (**15**) and possible prehistoric pits and ditches (**14**). A lack of dateable material limits the interpretation of these features. No further prehistoric activity is recorded within the Study Area, although those assets present suggest further deposits may be present.

Romano-British period

- 4.3.3 Evidence of Roman activity within the Study Area is limited. Four non-designated assets record the findspots for a number of Roman artefacts, but no evidence of sustained activity (**16-19**). Two of these records relate to Roman pottery discovered during investigations on The Poplars. Two sherds were recovered during the levelling of a site (**19**) and a further single sherd was recovered during a watching brief (**16, 156**). These were found approximately 600m to the east of the Site. The remaining records relate to metal detecting finds within the fields to the north of the Site. A bronze coin (**18**), and a small variety of metal objects (**17**) were recovered. The closest of these findspots was approximately 350m from the Site's northern boundary.
- 4.3.4 A number of Roman sites are known from outside of the Study Area. Mancetter Road passes Earl Shilton to the north and several occupation areas have been identified within the landscape surrounding the village, as well as a Roman pottery kiln (Swan 2024); approximately 1.5km west of the Site. Isolated find spots are also common. Whilst little evidence is available from within the Study Area, these finds demonstrate that the Site lies within a wider area of Roman activity.

Early medieval and high medieval periods

- 4.3.5 The settlement of Earl Shilton is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Shilton, with a population of 21 households (Powell-Smith 2024), and is recorded as having a mill at this time. The historic core of the village, deduced from historic maps, is recorded as a non-designated asset and dates from this period onward (**20**). The southern extent of the Site falls within this mapped area, as well as a small portion of the eastern boundary. No other assets are recorded as dating to the early medieval period.
- 4.3.6 Ten assets are recorded as dating to the medieval period. These include the designated assets of the Earl Shilton Motte and Bailey Castle (**1**), a scheduled monument, and the Church of St Simon and St Jude (**4**), a grade II* listed church. The motte and bailey castle survives as a large castle mound and was the property of the Earls of Leicester. The castle was founded shortly after the Norman Conquest and is recorded as having been demolished in the 12th century. The bailey has not survived as a defined area but the churchyard may respect its boundaries. The current structure of Church of St Simon and St Jude is dated to the 15th and 19th centuries, but is documented as being extant in the 13th century. It lies within the castle's bailey and may have originated as a chapel for its occupants. The associated churchyard is recorded as a non-designated asset (**25**) as being a medieval churchyard, although a watching brief conducted in the grounds found no archaeological deposits or human remains.
- 4.3.7 The remaining seven records are all non-designated assets and record isolated findspots, archaeological remains, and geographical references. Medieval coins were recovered during metal detecting within fields to the north (**21**), northeast (**24**), and northwest (**22**) of the Site, outside of the historic village core. These are likely the result of casual loss or muck spreading. A medieval mortar was discovered in the 'Old Vicarage' gardens (**28**), within the core of the village. The site of a medieval pound (**26**), also within the core, is suggested by the street name 'Pinfold Close'. To the north of the Study Area, the site of a possible watermill is suggested by the field name 'Mill Holme' (**27**).
- 4.3.8 The closest asset to the Site is that recording archaeological findings within the land sharing the western boundary. The trial trench evaluations conducted on this land uncovered the possible remains of a medieval structure (**23**), tentatively dated by a single sherd of 13th- to 14th-century pottery. This investigation also confirmed the characterisation of this area as

agricultural, with the presence of ridge and furrow ploughing being noted (Danielsson 2021). It is possible that the structure may have been agricultural in purpose, although the mapped historic village core suggests that the settlement may have extended westward; along the southern extent of the site.

Post-medieval period

- 4.3.9 The continued occupation and growth of Earl Shilton in the post-medieval period can be seen through the number of designated post-medieval buildings extant along the village's main thoroughfare. The first cartographic representation of the settlement is Prior's 1777 Map of Leicestershire (Plate 15). This displays the village as a linear settlement, stretching along the northeast-southwestern road and the road heading east, past the castle. All five grade II listed structures lie along the north-south transport route and are houses (2-3, 6, 8), with the exception of The Red Lion Public House (7). Prior's map also shows a small, dead-ended road heading east to west past the Site, although the area of the Site appears unoccupied at that date.

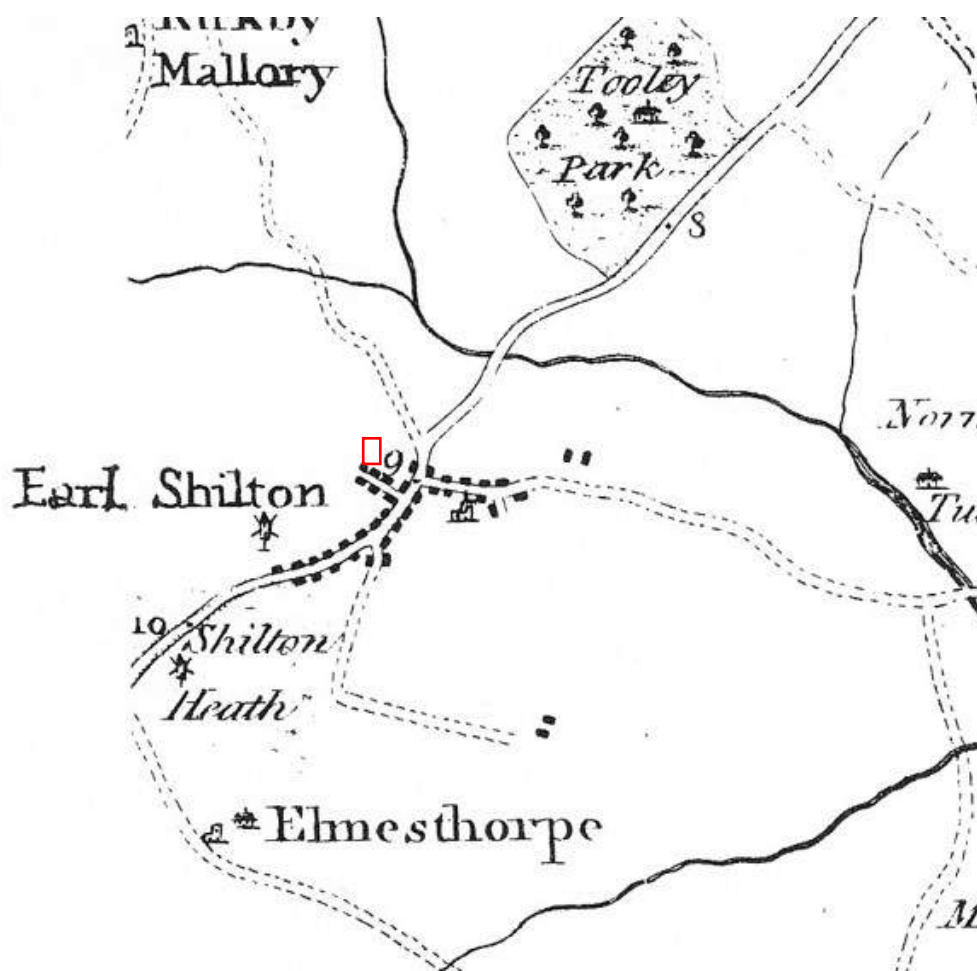


Plate 15: Extract from Prior's 1777 Map of Leicestershire, approximate site location shown in red

- 4.3.10 The HER records no assets dating to the first half of the post-medieval period. It can be assumed that the village retained its earlier character and occupation. In the 18th century, several changes are documented within the HER data and other sources. Earl Shilton was subject to the Enclosure Act in 1778, changing its agricultural character. The urban character appears to have been altered at this time as well. All five designated assets date to the late 18th century.

- 4.3.11 In addition to these listed buildings, seven non-designated assets are included within the data (29-35). An additional two houses, a timber-framed dwelling which underwent alterations in 1714 (29), and the former Prospect house (34), are recorded as being early 18th-century or older. The first Earl Shilton Baptist meeting house (31) and associated burial ground (32) are dated to the middle of the century, although the current building is of 19th-century date. It is supposed that the congregation may have originated in the 17th century. The turnpike road (30) is also dated to the mid-18th century, with its first Parliamentary Act being made in 1753. This is the central northeast-southwest road depicted on Prior's map, which later became the A47 and is still in use.
- 4.3.12 Two agricultural assets are listed within the non-designated assets. These are the location of a windmill (33), seen on Prior's map so known to be established prior to 1777, and a set of barns (35), of late 18th- and early 19th-century date. These may have been contemporary with the listed Top House (6), and are, along with this dwelling, the closest post-medieval assets to the Site, lying less than 100m to the east.

19th century and modern period

- 4.3.13 Census data suggest that the majority of Earl Shilton's population was employed within the hosiery industry (Hinckley Past & Present, 2024). During the early part of the 19th century, this was a cottage industry, with hand-operated frame knitting machines being used within the home by freelance outworkers, but it later developed into more mechanised mills and factories with direct employees. Whilst the hosiery industry continued within the village, the later portion of the 19th century was dominated by the shoe and boot industry. This industrial history is reflected in the assets recorded within the HER and cartographic data.
- 4.3.14 The majority of the Site is not depicted on the 1849 plan of titheable lands in the parish of Earl Shilton (Plate 16), which suggests that much of the land within the parish was not subject to tithes by that date. The southern tip of the Site is depicted, adjacent to a row of houses to the immediate east. The map does not depict any buildings within the Site at that date.

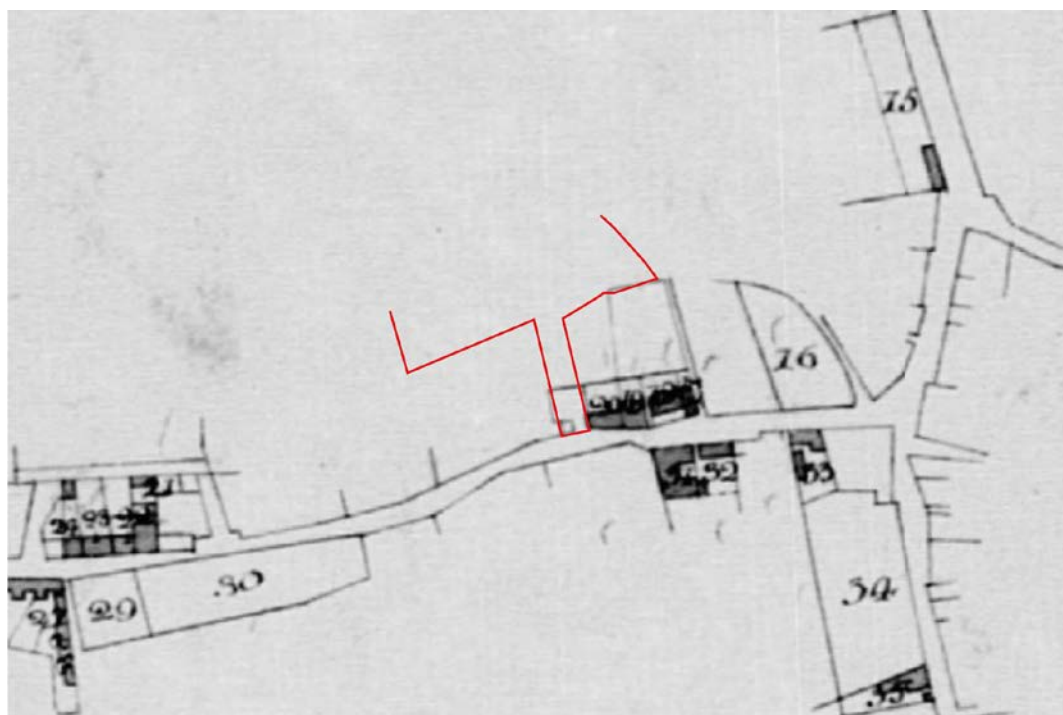


Plate 16: 1849 Earl Shilton tithe map, approximate site boundary in red

- 4.3.15 The 1888 first edition 25 inch: 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of Earl Shilton is the earliest identified detailed map showing the full area of the Site (Plate 17). At this point, the main part of the Site was a single field, with a footpath running through its eastern extent and a spring near the north-east corner. The external north, east and west field boundaries appear consistent with the current layout, although the southern boundary had yet to be established and the field extended southwards to Keats Lane on its western side. Two houses were located on the Keats Lane frontage of the Site's southern arm, part of a row of terraced houses, although those within the site were separated by two smaller square structures in between, possibly outhouses, which were set slightly back from the front of the houses. A shared yard to the north of the houses contained further small outbuildings. The Site sat within a wider agricultural context, with fields and orchards seen on both sides of Keats Lane. The settlement of Earl Shilton still largely bordered the turnpike road, though had expanded since 1777.



Plate 17: 1888 25 inch: 1 mile OS map extract, approximate Site boundary in red

- 4.3.16 Within the HER data, two designated assets pertain to the 19th century (**5**, **10**). A conservation area (**10**), located over 800m southwest of the Site, protects examples of frame knitter's cottages and remains of Earl Shilton's shoe and boot industry. Small garden workshops are included within the conservation area as well as later 19th-century factories and their associated terraces. A former frameshop and stables (**5**), lies outside of this area, at the rear of a property located on The Hollow.
- 4.3.17 Twenty three non-designated assets record the hosiery and shoe making industry within Earl Shilton. A pair of topshop houses (**39**) and a row of six cottages (**40**), with long windows showing their use for frame knitting, provide evidence of the cottage industries prevalent within the village. The later of these also have single storey workshops within their gardens, showing the continuation of cottage industry arrangements within the shoe industry. A large house named 'The Mansion' (**47**) shows the prosperity of the hosiery industry, having been built by a wealthy manufacturer in the 1820s. In the late 19th to early 20th century, Earl Shilton

saw a boom in the creation of factories, with 19 shoe or hosiery factories recorded within the Study Area (**41-44, 52-58, 60, 62-69**), built between 1870 and 1950. The closest of these to the Site, is a shoe factory built in 1900 on Keats Lane, bordering the Site's south-eastern corner.

- 4.3.18 These assets, and the growth of the village, can be seen on the Ordnance Survey mapping. The 1905 OS map shows the expansion of the village (Plate 18), with a number of factories labelled. The Site remained a field, with a footpath crossing it. No internal divisions can be seen and the external boundaries appear to match modern boundaries. The southern extent was still occupied by buildings. The wider context of the Site was starting to change from an agricultural to a more urban environment. The Site remained on the outskirts of the settlement, but further structures had been built along the Keats Lane frontage. One of these is likely to be the shoe factory bordering the Site, although this was not labelled. To the west, an area of allotment gardens had been laid out.



Plate 18: 1905 6 inch: 1 mile OS map with approximate Site boundary

- 4.3.19 The 1916 OS map shows the development of Keats Lane in more detail, as well as the further details of developments around the settlement (Plate 19). The boundaries of the field remained the same, although the spring was no longer shown. At the Site's southern extent there were still two houses fronting onto the street, although the western one appeared to have been altered since the 1888 depiction, now directly abutting the eastern building and being more rectangular in plan, with an off-shot to the rear. Several small outbuildings were in the yard to the rear. The wider area around the Site was still largely agricultural, although there had been further development and construction of new terraced housing in the vicinity.
- 4.3.20 The 1949 (Plate 20) and 1955 OS maps (Plate 21) show the continued expansion of Earl Shilton, with the settlement expanding outwards from the central road. The area to the south of the Site, between Keats Lane and the former turnpike, was developed by that date, with multiple roads connecting the two and infilled with structures. The Site remained at the northern edge of the settlement and in agricultural use, with no visible changes to its boundaries or contents.

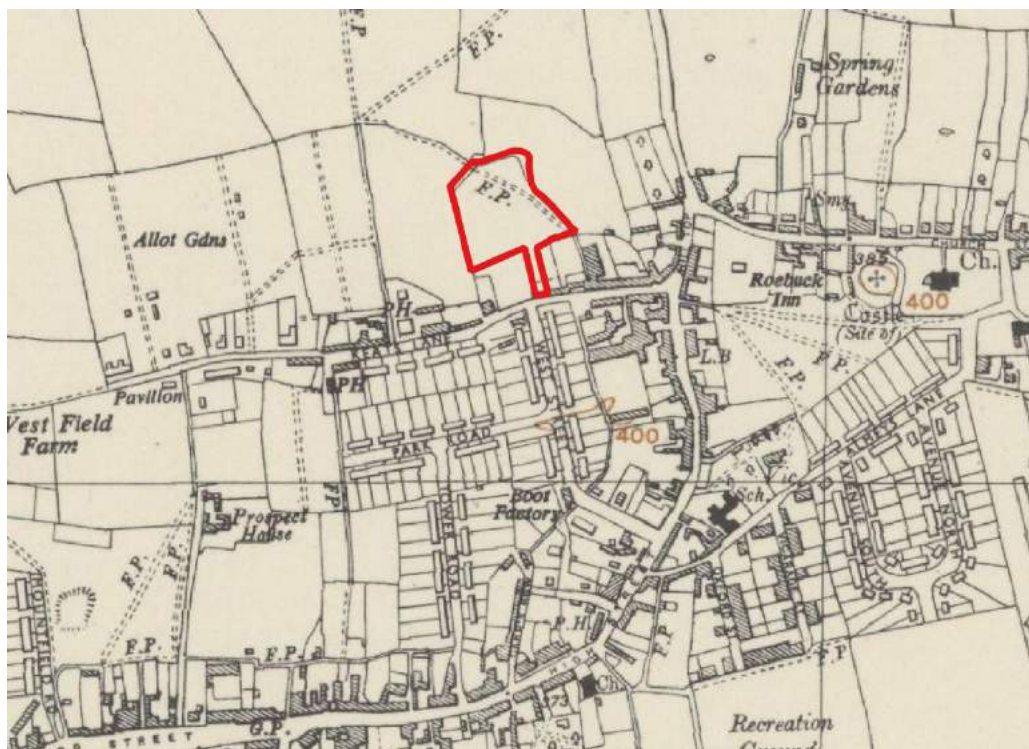


Plate 21: 1955 1:10,560 OS map, approximate Site boundary in red

- 4.3.21 The site was shown in more detail on the 1964 1:2500 OS map (Plate 22). This showed that the eastern house depicted at the Keats Lane frontage of the Site had been demolished, and the garden area for the remaining property extended northwards. No other changes were obvious within the remainder of the Site, but several new houses had been constructed along Keats Lane in the near vicinity.



Plate 22: 1964 1:2500 OS map, approximate Site boundary in red

- 4.3.22 By 1999, aerial imagery (Google Earth) showed most of the Site as a single field, with gardens and a house in the southern arm. An enclosure had been created in the south-west corner with a C-plan block of apparently recent outbuildings, presumably the stables still in existence. By 2006, the area around the stables seemed to have been surfaced with concrete or hardcore, and the wider field had been subdivided into smaller horse paddocks with wooden and electric fencing. A rectangular horse schooling area (manège) had been constructed in the northeast corner, which appeared to involve some terracing and levelling of the ground. The layout is largely unchanged to the present, apart from the alteration of the temporary paddock boundaries, while the manège appears not to have been consistently maintained, the all-weather surfacing becoming overgrown with vegetation by 2018.
- 4.3.23 The bright light conditions of the 2011 Google Earth image (27/09/2011) showed faint lines of possible ridge and furrow in the field to the south of the manège, although these are not visible on Environment Agency Lidar data (consulted at Historic England's Aerial Archaeology mapping explorer website). The Lidar data does show clear earthworks of ridge and furrow in the field immediately to the north of the Site boundary, as well as the terracing for the stable enclosure and manège within the Site.
- 4.3.24 The house at the southern end of the Site was demolished between 2011 and 2015. It was shown on Google Street View imagery from 2009 as a narrow, two-storey house of brick construction, with a name and datestone on the front stating 'Forest View 1908'. It was detached but in the style of a terraced house, and on its eastern gable was the scar of the house that had been shown adjacent on the 1888 and 1916 maps, which appears to have been a lower structure, likely one storey with an attic, featuring a tall chimney stack. Following its demolition, the site of the house has remained undeveloped.
- 4.3.25 In addition to the assets associated with the industries of Earl Shilton, one further designated asset, a Grade II listed war memorial erected in 1920 (9), and 14 non-designated assets (36-38, 45-46, 48-52, 59, 61, 70-71) are recorded for the 19th and 20th centuries. The non-designated assets include amenities added to the settlement, including: schools (37, 70); banks (51); public houses (36, 50, 61); religious buildings (38, 48, 49, 71); a village hall (46); a cemetery (59); and a gas works (45). These all lie within the historic village core of Earl Shilton or within the area of new developments to the south. A late 19th-century farmstead (52), to the west of the Site at the end of Keats Lane, is also included within the HER data. Many of the industries present within Earl Shilton continued in operation late into the 20th century and can be seen within the architecture of the village.

Uncertain date

- 4.3.26 A single undated non-designated asset is included within the HER data. This is a field system recorded from cropmarks (72), located approximately 700m to the north of the Site.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.3.27 The Study Area contains a variety of Historic Landscape Character areas (HLCs), relating to the pre-industrial settlement and the post-1880s industrialisation and expansion. Details of the HLCs are listed in Appendix 1, Table 4.
- 4.3.28 Given the nature of the surrounding urban setting, it is not considered likely that the proposed development would represent a negative change to any of the surrounding HLCs once any significant archaeological considerations are safeguarded, if determined to be necessary by the Archaeology Team at Leicestershire County Council.

5 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Previous development impacts

- 5.1.1 There is no certain knowledge regarding development at the Site prior to the 19th century. Prior's 1777 mapping does not provide enough detail to ascertain whether any of the structures shown lay within the Site boundaries; however, the 1849 tithe map does not show any structures within the southern part of the Site, although this appeared to be outside the titheable land of the parish. Evidence for ridge and cultivation earthworks in the fields to the north suggest that the majority of the Site is likely to have been in agricultural use in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any structures from this period would have been within the southern arm of the site, and are likely to have been residential or farm buildings.
- 5.1.2 This land usage continued into the 19th to 20th centuries, with OS mapping showing that the main extent of the Site has remained in agricultural use, as a single field until the early 21st century. Houses had been built at the southern tip of the Site by 1888, the western one being rebuilt in 1905 and demolished between 2011 and 2015, while the eastern house was demolished between 1916 and 1964. Outbuildings were shown in the yard to the rear of the houses in 1888 and 1916, with the whole of the southern arm having become gardens by the mid-20th century. The construction and demolition of the 19th- and 20th-century houses is likely to have impacted on any earlier deposits within this region of the Site.
- 5.1.3 In the 21st century, a stable block and a horse schooling area (manège) were constructed within the Site, in the south-west and north-east areas, respectively. Lidar data and the site inspection indicate that these constructions involved some terracing of the sloping ground, to create level surfaces for the stable enclosure and manège. This is likely to have had some impact on the preservation of any archaeological remains within the levelled areas, with truncation of deposits where the ground has been cut away.

5.2 Archaeological potential

- 5.2.1 There is medium potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric date to exist within the Site. Trial trenching on land to the west has demonstrated the presence of scattered prehistoric activity, and a possible trackway. Based on the results of the adjacent evaluation, it is anticipated that any prehistoric remains surviving within the Site would be of local significance.
- 5.2.2 Given the Site's location within an area of established Roman occupation and activity, there is a low to medium potential for Roman finds to be encountered at the Site. Chance finds of Roman artefacts and isolated discoveries during excavations are recorded within the Study Area, with more intensive findings recorded within the wider area. Based on the available data, Roman remains within the site are likely to be residual chance finds, and to be of local significance. Depending on the extent and nature of any archaeology encountered, this may be elevated to regional significance, as kilns are recorded within the vicinity of the Study Area.
- 5.2.3 There is a strong likelihood that the Site would include the buried remains of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. This is attested within the surrounding fields, through Lidar data and the previous trial trench excavations. Trial trenching to the west also established the possibility of previously unknown medieval structures. The majority of the Site remained in agricultural use until the modern period, with the field boundaries being maintained throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, limiting the impact on any surviving structures or agricultural remains. As such, there is a medium potential for medieval remains.

The southern arm of the Site may have contained medieval to post-medieval structures, although remains of such buildings are likely to have been disturbed by the construction and demolition of the 19th- and 20th-century houses at the street frontage. Any finds of medieval or post medieval date would likely be of local significance.

- 5.2.4 The 19th and 20th centuries saw a rapid expansion of Earl Shilton and its industry. Whilst the main extent of the Site remained unoccupied and undeveloped, the southern arm featured a number of structures. Therefore, there is a high potential for 19th-century to modern remains within the southern part of the Site, although the extent of disturbance caused by demolition of the buildings is unknown. The buildings appear likely to have been residential in nature, particularly the 1905 house that was demolished around 2011; although, with the presence of cottage industrial processes and the development of factories along the same road, it is possible that the 19th-century structures may have incorporated industrial processes. Any finds, feature or deposits of 19th-century to modern date are likely to be of local significance.

5.3 Potential development impacts

- 5.3.1 The proposed development consists of the construction of ten bungalows, and associated landscaping and utilities, which will require intrusive groundworks. The overall archaeological potential of the Site is considered to be medium, but with varying degrees of likelihood and significance on a period by period basis. On balance, it must be concluded that groundworks associated with this development would have the potential to damage or remove any surviving, sub-surface archaeological remains.

5.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further works

- 5.4.1 This assessment has concluded that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains of Prehistoric to medieval periods, and medium to very high potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval to modern period to have survived sub-surface within the Site. These range from low (local) to high (regional) degrees of potential significance. Preservation of deposits may have been previously impacted in the north-east and south-west corners of the Site, where the ground has been levelled for construction of stables and a horse schooling arena in the early 21st century. It is also likely that the construction of housing at the southern tip of the Site in the 19th and 20th centuries will have truncated any remains of earlier buildings in this location.
- 5.4.2 It is recommended that the Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET) is consulted at the earliest possible time, as archaeological evaluation is likely to be required prior to development within the site, in order to inform as an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

6 REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey. 'Geology of Britain Viewer,' British Geological Survey [website] (2024), <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 20th June 2024.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute. 'Soilscapes,' Cranfield University [website] (2024), <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>, accessed: 20th June 2024.
- Danielsson, E. 2021. Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching on Land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire. Unpublished Allen Archaeology Ltd report
- Department for Communities and Local Government. 2014. *National Planning Policy Framework Planning Practice Guide: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. London: Department for Communities and Local Government.
- Historic England. 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Hinckley Past and Present. 2024. 'Earl Shilton in Leicestershire' [Website accessed June 2024] <http://www.hinckleypastpresent.org/earlshilton.html>
- Historic England. 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Historic England. 2024. 'Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer' [Website, accessed July 2024] <https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45dabecef5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a>
- Hyam, A. 2021. A Level 3 Historic Building Survey on Land West of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire. Unpublished ULAS report.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. 2023. *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF). London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
- Powell-Smith, A. 2024. 'Open Domesday: [Earl] Shilton' [Website, Accessed June 2024] <https://opendomesday.org/place/SP4697/earl-shilton/>
- Swan, V. 2024. 'The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain by Vivien Swan' [Website accessed June 2024] <https://romankilns.net/>
- Walford, J. 2021. Archaeological Geophysical Survey of Land West of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire. Unpublished MOLA report.
- Wright, D. 2022. Hill Top Farm, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire: an Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished Cotswold Archaeology report.

FIGURES

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Table 1: Designated heritage assets (locations shown on Figure 2)

Map ID	Name	Grade	HER ID	Period
1	EARL SHILTON MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE	SM	DLE323	Medieval
2	71 HIGH STREET (EAST SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12987	Late Post-medieval
3	73 HIGH STREET (EAST SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12988	Late Post-medieval
4	CHURCH OF ST. SIMON & ST. JUDE, ALMEY'S LANE (SOUTH SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II*	MLE12985	Medieval
5	FORMER FRAMESHOP & STABLE, 206, HGH STREET (NORTH SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12991	19th Century
6	HILL TOP HOUSE, 7, HIGH STREET (EAST SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12986	Late Post-medieval
7	THE RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE, 164, HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12989	Late Post-medieval
8	TOP HOUSE, HILL TOP (WEST SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12990	Late Post-medieval
9	WAR MEMORIAL, WOOD STREET (SOUTH SIDE), EARL SHILTON	II	MLE12992	Modern
10	Earl Shilton Conservation Area		DLE6787	

Table 2: Undesignated heritage assets (locations shown on Figure 3)

Map ID	Name	HER ID	Monument Type	Period
11	Neolithic mace head from Wood Street, Earl Shilton	MLE7237	FINDSPOT	Neolithic
12	Prehistoric macehead found north-east of Brockey Farm, Earl Shilton	MLE15877	FINDSPOT	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
13	Bronze Age/Iron Age pit, north-west of Hill Top Farm, Earl Shilton	MLE26781	PIT, FLOOR?	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age
14	Possible prehistoric features east of Townlands School, Earl Shilton	MLE22070	PIT, DITCH	Prehistoric
15	Prehistoric pit alignment south-east of Folly Farm, Peckleton	MLE3070	PIT ALIGNMENT	Late Prehistoric
16	Roman pottery from east of the Poplars, Earl Shilton	MLE15864	FINDSPOT	Roman
17	Roman coins from north of Earl Shilton	MLE9381	FINDSPOT	Roman
18	Roman coin from north of Earl Shilton	MLE10245	FINDSPOT	Roman
19	Roman pottery from The Poplars, Earl Shilton	MLE7937	FINDSPOT	Roman
20	Historic settlement core of Earl Shilton	MLE9535	VILLAGE, WATERMILL, WINDMILL	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
21	Medieval coin from north of Earl Shilton	MLE10246	FINDSPOT	Medieval

Map ID	Name	HER ID	Monument Type	Period
22	Coins from east of the allotment gardens, Earl Shilton	MLE10248	FINDSPOT	Medieval
23	Possible medieval features west of Hill Top Farm, Earl Shilton	MLE26782	STRUCTURE?, LAYER	Medieval
24	Medieval coin from east of Brockey Farm, Barwell	MLE10247	FINDSPOT	Medieval
25	St Simon and St Jude's Church burial ground, Almey's Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE21699	CHURCHYARD	Medieval
26	Possible medieval pound, Pinfold Close, Earl Shilton	MLE2862	POUND	Medieval
27	Possible site of medieval watermill, Mill Holme, Peckleton	MLE3078	WATERMILL?	Medieval
28	Medieval mortar from the Old Vicarage, Earl Shilton	MLE6790	FINDSPOT	Medieval
29	Site of a timber framed house, Hilltop, Earl Shilton	MLE2861	BOX FRAME HOUSE	Early Post-medieval to LC20
30	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Nuneaton	MLE20657	TOLL ROAD	Late Post-medieval
31	Earl Shilton Baptist Church, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE17181	GENERAL BAPTIST CHAPEL	Late Post-medieval
32	Baptist Chapel burial ground, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE21700	BAPTIST BURIAL GROUND	Post-medieval
33	Windmill south of Westfield Farm, Earl Shilton	MLE2852	WINDMILL	Post-medieval
34	(Former) Prospect House, Prospect Way, Earl Shilton	MLE24473	FARMHOUSE, FARMSTEAD, PUMP	Post-medieval
35	C18th/C19th barns, Top House Farm, Hill Top, Earl Shilton	MLE27519	BARN, BARN	Post-medieval
36	Three Tuns, 104, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE10221	PUBLIC HOUSE	19th Century
37	School, 41-43, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE10637	SCHOOL, WELL	19th Century
38	Congregational Chapel, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17182	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	19th Century
39	100, Wood Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17881	FRAMEWORK KNITTERS COTTAGE	19th Century
40	9-19, Hinckley Road, Earl Shilton	MLE17882	FRAMEWORK KNITTERS COTTAGE, WORKSHOP	19th Century
41	Shoe factory, Churchill Works, Highfield Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17883	SHOE FACTORY	19th Century
42	Shoe factory, 49, Church Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17887	SHOE FACTORY	19th Century
43	Site of shoe factory, Cotton Mews, Earl Shilton	MLE17894	SHOE FACTORY	19th Century
44	Shoe factory, 1-5, New Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17900	SHOE FACTORY	19th Century
45	Gasworks, Station Road, Earl Shilton	MLE21452	GAS WORKS	19th Century
46	Co-operative Village Hall, 115, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE21479	VILLAGE HALL, SHOP	19th Century

Map ID	Name	HER ID	Monument Type	Period
47	"The Mansion", 121-123, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE21480	HOUSE	19th Century
48	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wood Street, Earl Shilton	MLE25721	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	19th Century
49	Site of Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wood Street (Cloisters), Earl Shilton	MLE25584	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL	19th Century
50	The King William Public House, 1, The Hollow, Earl Shilton	MLE21481	PUBLIC HOUSE	19th Century
51	Midland Bank, 22, Wood Street, Earl Shilton	MLE21482	BANK (FINANCIAL)	19th Century
52	West Field Farm, Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE21805	FARMSTEAD, FARMHOUSE, THRESHING BARN	19th Century
53	Shoe factory, 12, Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE17889	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
54	Site of A J Norton's shoe factory, Keats Close, Earl Shilton	MLE21072	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
55	Shoe factory, 2, Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE17888	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
56	Site of shoe factory, Orton Place, Earl Shilton	MLE17893	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
57	Eatoughs Ltd shoe factory, New Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17899	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
58	Shoe factory, 5, West Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17892	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
59	C20th cemetery, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE26423	CEMETERY	Modern
60	Beechrome, Candle Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE16995	HOUSE, ORNAMENTAL GARDEN	Modern
61	Dog & Gun, 72, Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE22102	PUBLIC HOUSE	Modern
62	Shoe factory, 27, Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	MLE17890	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
63	Hosiery factory, 40, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17891	HOSIERY FACTORY?	Modern
64	Site of shoe/hosiery factory, Rossendale Road, Earl Shilton	MLE17896	SHOE FACTORY, HOSIERY FACTORY	Modern
65	Site of shoe factory, New Road, Earl Shilton	MLE17897	SHOE FACTORY, HOSIERY FACTORY	Modern
66	Shoe factory, 6, New Street, Earl Shilton	MLE17898	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
67	Shoe factory, Rossendale Road, Earl Shilton	MLE17901	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
68	J Lucas, 30, High Street, Earl Shilton	MLE21071	WAREHOUSE	Modern
69	Site of Ladkin Bros, Vicarage Street, Earl Shilton	MLE21073	SHOE FACTORY	Modern
70	Weaver's Close Primary School, Alexander Avenue, Earl Shilton	MLE23192	PRIMARY SCHOOL	Modern

Map ID	Name	HER ID	Monument Type	Period
71	St Peter and St Paul, Melton Street, Earl Shilton	MLE26113	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	Modern
72	Undated field system, south-west of Tooley Farm, Earl Shilton	MLE2853	FIELD SYSTEM	Uncertain

Table 3: Archaeological events (locations shown on Figure 4)

Map ID	Name	Organisation	HER Event ID
156	1996/7 watching brief, land off The Poplars	Leicestershire Museums Service	ELE9550
157	1996 desk-based assessment for the proposed gas pipeline from Enderby to Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE6220
158	1997 walkover and fieldwalking survey on the proposed Enderby to Earl Shilton gas supply pipeline	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE4431
159	2001 desk-based assessment for land off Oaks Way, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE5047
160	2001 trial trenching, land off Oaks Way. Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE5705
161	2001-2 fieldwalking, metal detecting, auger and geophysical survey in advance of the proposed Earl Shilton Bypass, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE7115
162	2001 survey work in advance of the proposed Earl Shilton bypass	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE8141
163	2002 desk-based assessment for land adjacent to 74, Almeys Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE4997
164	2004 building survey and an archaeological watching brief at Three Tuns, 104 High Street, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE6198
165	2004 desk-based assessment, land at Tom Eatough Court, Earl Shilton, Leics	RPS (Consulting UK & Ireland) (Newark)	ELE6200
166	2004 desk-based assessment, Glenaber, 59 Church Street, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire (SP 470 982)	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE5046
167	2004 watching brief for a proposed stable block and hard standing, rear of 59, Church Street, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE4965
168	2005 desk-based assessment: Land at Candle Lane, Earl Shilton	RPS Consulting (Newark)	ELE4621
169	2005 watching brief on land adjacent to Glenaber, 59, Church Street, Earl Shilton	Northamptonshire Archaeology	ELE4262
170	2005 desk-based assessment for 41-43, High Street, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE4187
171	2006 geophysical survey and trial excavation at Tom Eatough Court, Earl Shilton	Northamptonshire Archaeology	ELE4417
172	2007 strip, map and sample excavation at 41-43, High Street/Almeys Lane, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE5984
173	2007 watching brief at the castle mound, Earl Shilton Castle, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE5224
174	2007 survey, Beechrome and gardens, land off Candle Lane, Earl Shilton	RPS Consulting (Newark)	ELE5340
175	2007 desk-based assessment for land at Thurlaston Lane, Earl Shilton	RPS (Consulting UK & Ireland) (Newark)	ELE5225

Map ID	Name	Organisation	HER Event ID
176	2008 geophysical survey, Thurlaston Lane, Earl Shilton	Stratascan	ELE5468
177	2009 trial trenching, 74, Almeys Lane, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE7612
178	2010 trial trenching, 8, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE7189
179	2010 trial trenching, land between Thurlaston Lane and Mill Lane, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE7183
180	2010 desk-based assessment, land at Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	Nexus Heritage	ELE8583
181	2012 geophysical survey of land to the south-east of Earl Shilton	Northamptonshire Archaeology	ELE8441
182	2013 trial trenching on land south-east of Earl Shilton	Headland Archaeology Ltd	ELE9420
183	2013 desk-based assessment and building appraisal for 40, High Street, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE8812
184	2013 heritage assessment and rapid building appraisal, 49, Church Street, Earl Shilton	Archaeological Building Recording Services	ELE8930
185	2014 watching brief at the Church of St Simon and St Jude, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE9223
186	2014 desk-based assessment of land to the rear of 76, Heath Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE9412
187	2015 geophysical survey, land at Westfield Farm, Earl Shilton	Pre-construct Geophysics	ELE9424
188	2015 desk-based assessment, Westfield Farm, Keats Lane, Earl Shilton	Locus Consulting	ELE8830
189	2015 trial trenching, Westfield Farm, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	Trent & Peak Archaeology	ELE10486
190	2016 trial trenching, rear of 76, Heath Lane, Earl Shilton	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE9686
191	2017 trial trenching, 40, High Street, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE10437
192	2021 geophysical survey, land west of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	Museum of London Archaeology (Northampton)	ELE11631
193	2021 historic building survey, land west of Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	University of Leicester Archaeological Services	ELE12033
194	2021 trial trenching, land off Leicester Road, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	Allen Archaeology Ltd	ELE11630
195	2022 trial trenching, land at Hill Top Farm, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	Cotswold Archaeology	ELE11834
196	2022 trial trenching, Earl Shilton SUE, Leicestershire	Museum of London Archaeology (Northampton)	ELE11988
197	2023 trial trenching, land at Hill Top Farm (Phase 2), Earl Shilton, Leicestershire	Cotswold Archaeology	ELE12380

Table 4: Historic Landscape Characterisation (locations shown on Figure 5)

Map ID	HER HLC ID	HLC Type
73	HLE5003	Piecemeal Enclosure
74	HLE5007	Piecemeal Enclosure
75	HLE5010	Post-1880s Industrial Complex
76	HLE5066	Very Large Post-War Fields
77	HLE5072	Very Large Post-War Fields
78	HLE5075	Planned Enclosure
79	HLE5077	Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure
80	HLE5147	Farm Complex
81	HLE5148	Sports Fields
82	HLE5149	Post War Allotments
83	HLE5150	Post War Allotments
84	HLE5910	Other Parkland
85	HLE5911	Other Small Rectilinear Fields
86	HLE5912	Other Small Rectilinear Fields
87	HLE5913	Cemeteries
88	HLE5914	Post 1970s Residential Development
89	HLE5915	Post 1970s Residential Development
90	HLE5916	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
91	HLE5917	Educational
92	HLE5918	Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced
93	HLE5919	Educational
94	HLE5932	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
95	HLE5934	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
96	HLE5935	Farm Complex
97	HLE5936	Pre-1880s Industrial Complex
98	HLE5937	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
99	HLE5938	Other Parkland
100	HLE5939	Historic Settlement Core
101	HLE5943	Post-1880s Industrial Complex
102	HLE5944	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
103	HLE5950	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
104	HLE5951	Post 1970s Residential Development
105	HLE7038	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
106	HLE5920	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
107	HLE7039	Post 1970s Residential Development
108	HLE7040	Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced
109	HLE7041	Post 1970s Residential Development
110	HLE7042	Post 1970s Residential Development
111	HLE7043	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
112	HLE7044	Post 1970s Residential Development
113	HLE7045	Cemeteries

Map ID	HER HLC ID	HLC Type
114	HLE7046	Post War Allotments
115	HLE7047	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
116	HLE7048	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
117	HLE7049	Post 1970s Residential Development
118	HLE7050	Hospitals
119	HLE7051	Settlement Pre-1970s Terraced
120	HLE7052	Historic Settlement Core
121	HLE7053	Post 1970s Residential Development
122	HLE7054	Post-1880s Industrial Complex
123	HLE7055	Historic Settlement Core
124	HLE7056	Educational
125	HLE7057	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
126	HLE7058	Post 1970s Residential Development
127	HLE7059	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
128	HLE7062	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached
129	HLE7063	Post-1880s Industrial Complex
130	HLE7064	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
131	HLE5941	Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced
132	HLE7066	Post 1970s Residential Development
133	HLE7067	Settlement Pre-1970s Terraced
134	HLE7068	Settlement Pre-1970s Terraced
135	HLE7069	Hospitals
136	HLE7070	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
137	HLE7071	Post 1970s Residential Development
138	HLE7072	Post-1880s Industrial Complex
139	HLE7073	Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced
140	HLE7074	Post 1970s Residential Development
141	HLE5931	Historic Settlement Core
142	HLE7075	Municipal and Civic
143	HLE7076	Settlement Post-1970s Semi Detached
144	HLE7077	Farm Complex
145	HLE5006	Other Large Rectilinear Fields
146	HLE7078	Piecemeal Enclosure
147	HLE7079	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached
148	HLE5004	Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
149	HLE5005	Planned Enclosure
150	HLE5073	Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure
151	HLE7035	Post 1970s Residential Development
152	HLE5065	Other Small Rectilinear Fields
153	HLE5933	Religious
154	HLE5062	Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure
155	HLE7065	Religious

APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL & LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

Table 5: National planning policy

Title	Content
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage [Historic England], is required for any works.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (that is those buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance). A Listed Building may not be demolished or altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three grades of listed building (in descending order): • Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest; • Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and • Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 195	Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 196	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 197	When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 198	Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to: a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 199	Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 200	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 201	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 202	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.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 203	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 204	In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 205	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 206	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 207	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial

	harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 208	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 209	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 210	Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 211	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁶⁴ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 212	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 213	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 214	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Table 6: Local planning policy

Title	Content
Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted 2009)	Spatial Objective 10: Natural Environment and Cultural Assets: To deliver a linked network of green infrastructure, enhancing and protecting the borough's distinctive landscapes, woodlands, geology, archaeological heritage and biodiversity and encourage its understanding, appreciation, maintenance and development.
Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan: Core Strategy: Environment (adopted 2009)	Spatial Objective 11: Built Environment and Townscape Character To safeguard, enhance and where necessary regenerate the borough's distinctive built environment including its wider setting particularly that associated with Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and historic industries.
Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan: Heritage Strategy (2018-2023)	The Heritage Strategy provides a vision and key aims and objectives for the borough's heritage. It is supported by a detailed Background and Action Plan document which reviews the national and local heritage context, summarises key issues and challenges for the heritage sector and service delivery before setting out detailed actions and initiatives to achieve the aims and objectives of the strategy.
Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan: Heritage Strategy (2018-2023) key aims & objectives	1: Increase understanding and awareness of heritage with improved accessibility: • To ensure information on heritage assets is up-to-date, accurate and accessible • To increase accessibility to the historic environment 2: Implement positive action to manage and enhance heritage: • To ensure conservation areas are adequately protected and thoroughly understood • To develop and adopt a list of local heritage assets • To support and promote the development of characterisation studies • To maximise opportunities to deliver heritage-led regeneration projects • To implement high quality public realm improvements • To regularly review planning policy relating to heritage matters to ensure the tools are available to guide decision taking • To provide pro-active enforcement to secure improvements to the historic environment • To address heritage at risk through appropriate management techniques • To maximise funding opportunities for heritage projects and delivery of enhancements to the historic environment 3: Ensure a partnership approach to care for our heritage 4: The promotion and enjoyment of heritage: • To support the discovery and exploration of heritage • To advertise best practice in dealing with heritage • To celebrate and promote achievement in the historic environment
Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan (2001): saved policies	BE13: Initial assessment of sites of archaeological interest and potential BE14: Archaeological field evaluation of sites BE15: Preservation of archaeological remains in situ BE16: Archaeological investigation and recording [No details of the content of these policies could be found in the documents available on the HB Borough Council website]

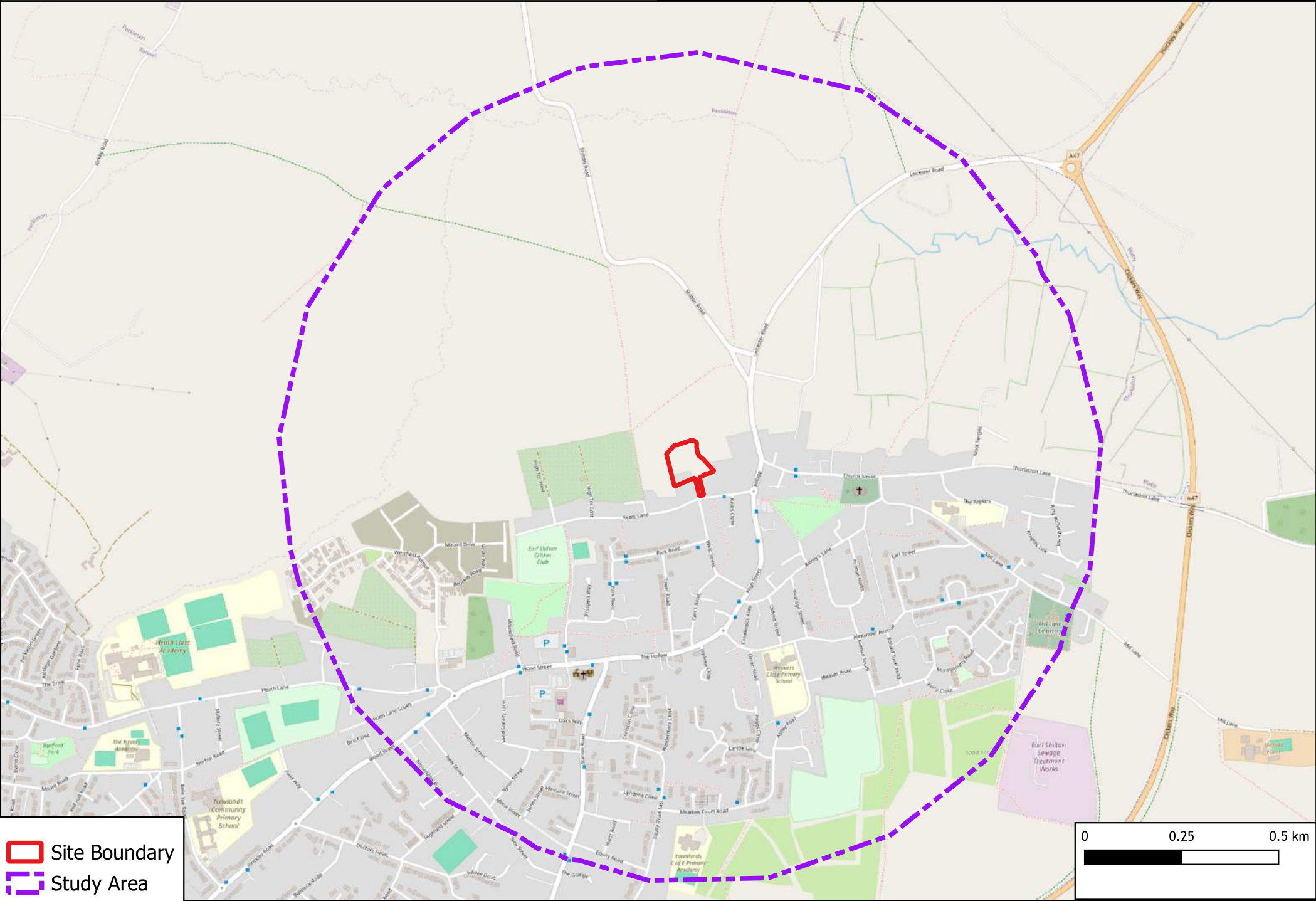
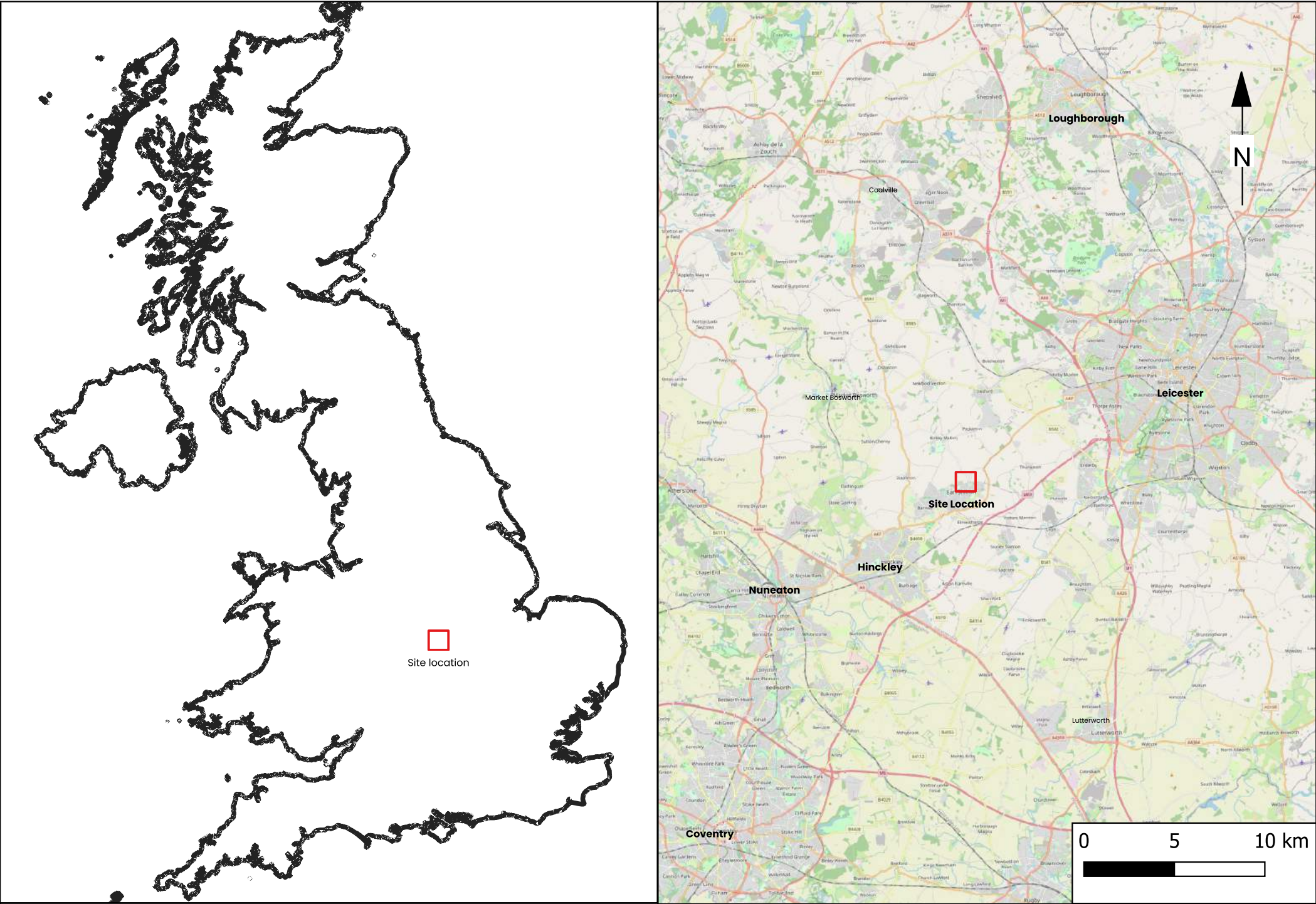
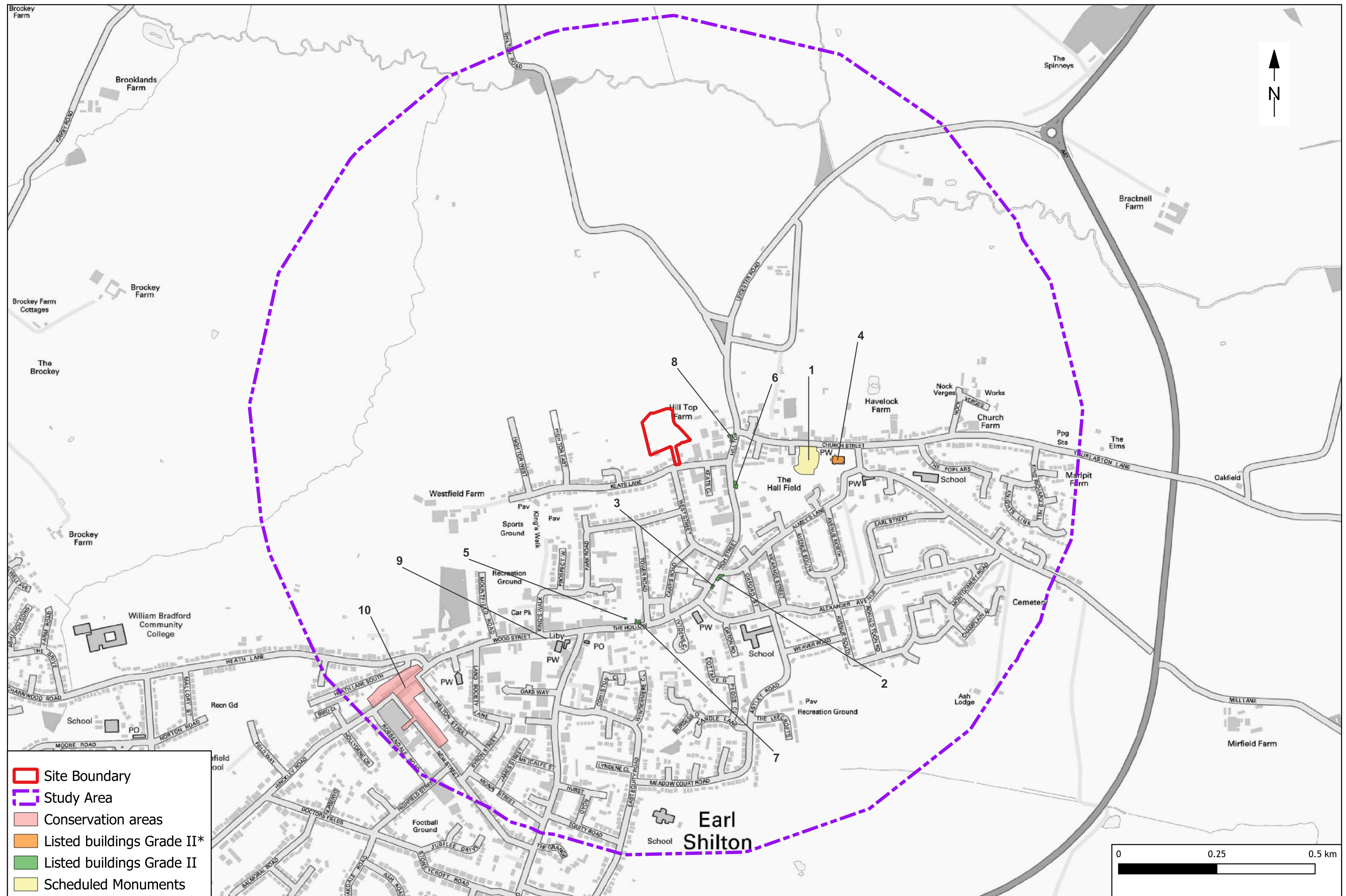


 Figure 01 - Location Map
34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire

Drawn by: Rosemary Hughes



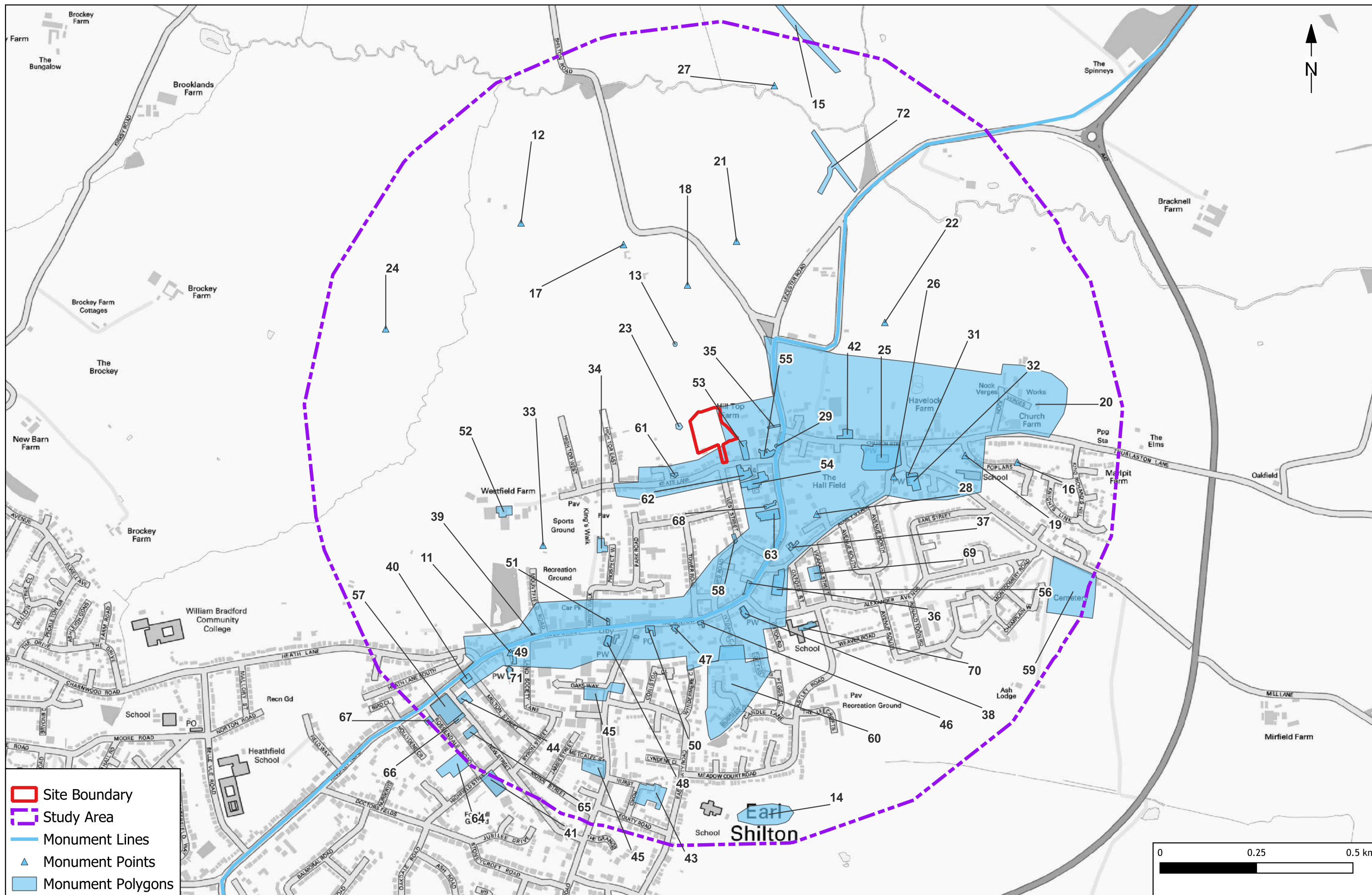


Figure 03: Non-Designated Assets
 34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire

Drawn by: Rosemary Hughes

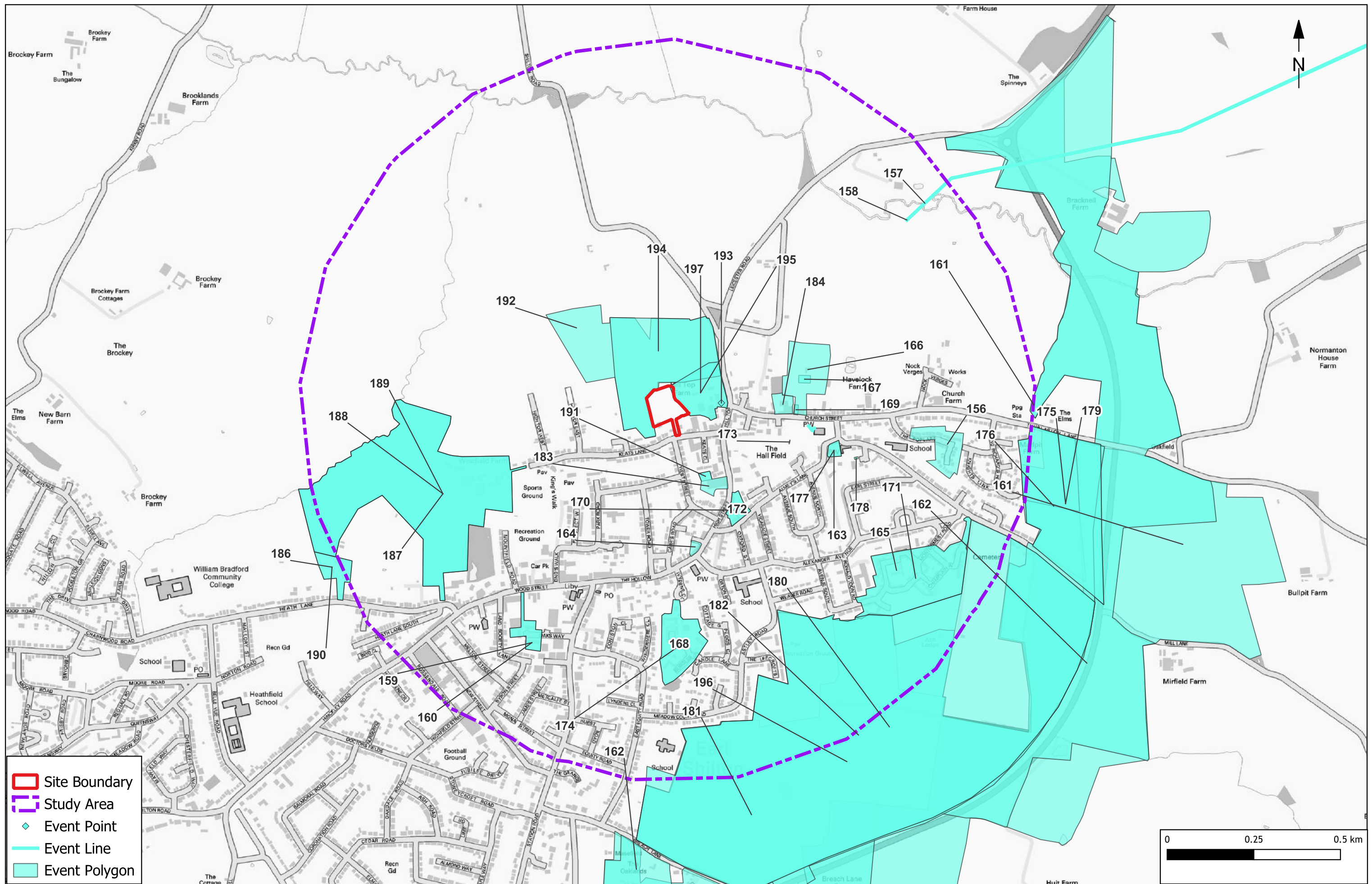


Figure 04: Events
34 Keats Lane, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire

Drawn by: Rosemary Hughes

47 Aldwark
York
YO1 7BX

Unit 1 Holly Lane
Chilwell,
Nottingham

54 Campo Lane
Sheffield
S1 2FG

www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk