



Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

The Common, Barwell

Redrow Homes Ltd (Harrow Estates Division)

Prepared by:

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Basis of Report

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Executive Summary

SLR Consulting Ltd was commissioned by Harrow Estates Limited to update and reissue an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for a resubmission of a planning application for the construction of c.95 dwellings on land east of The Common, Barwell.

With regards to archaeological impact, while ridge and furrow and removed field boundary remains were identified during a 2018 field evaluation, no mitigation fieldwork will be required.

With regards to the built historic environment, built heritage assets within a 1km radius were assessed for potential indirect impacts. The Church of St Mary, Barwell (NHLE **1074229**) and the Church of St Mary, Elmesthorpe (NHLE **1005076/1074693**) were subject to detailed assessment. No harm is expected to result from the development proposals.

A slight change was made to the application boundary in November 2023, which excluded the southernmost field which abuts the A47 and added the paddock field to the northwest. This does not alter the conclusions of this report.



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- Appendix A Heritage Assets**
- Appendix B Site Visit Plates**
- Appendix C Site Layout Plan**
- Appendix D Drawings**



Acronyms and Abbreviations

HER	Historic Environment Record
DHA	Designated Heritage Asset
BGS	British Geological Survey
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework



1.0 Introduction

In October 2023, SLR Consulting was commissioned by Redrow Homes Ltd (Harrow Estates Division) (the client) to provide archaeological and heritage consultancy services in relation to a proposed residential development on land east of The Common, Barwell, Leicestershire (SP 45074 96558), the development zone is hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

A Site Location Plan is presented as Figure 1, and the proposed layout is shown in Appendix C. The development is to consist of demolition of all buildings on site and development of up to 95 dwellings, together with associated access, open space and landscaping.

A slight change was made to the application boundary in November 2023, which excluded the southernmost field which abuts the A47 and added the paddock field to the northwest.

The application is made in outline with all matters, except for access, reserved. The development is for up to 95 dwellings, together with associated access, open space and landscaping. The access will be formed of a 5.5m wide carriageway (with footways). The application is supported by an Illustrative Masterplan which sets out the Applicant's particular proposals for the site, including strategic landscaping proposals, demonstrating why this proposal should be considered acceptable.

1.1 Planning Background

1.1.1 REF/00531/OUT

A previous planning proposal for residential development on the Site by Gladman Developments Ltd was submitted along with a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey prepared by WYG and AOC respectively. It was rejected in May 2017 (REF/00531/OUT). Reason 3 of the planning decision was a result of the Site lying within an area of archaeological interest and the lack of provision to conduct an archaeological evaluation to support the application:

'It is identified that the site lies within an area of archaeological interest. A Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey has been submitted; however a field evaluation, by trial trenching, is required to assess the full impact of the proposed development. In the absence of a field evaluation by trial trenching of the significance of the archaeological potential of the site is unknown and the applicant has failed to demonstrate that the development would not result in harm to heritage assets. The development is therefore contrary to Policy DM13 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).'

In April 2018, two fields within the Site were subjected to archaeological evaluation by Allen Archaeology¹. No features were identified and the report concluded that the areas evaluated were 'archaeologically sterile'. According to Allen Archaeology:

'The Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council has advised for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in order to provide the planning authority with sufficient information to allow for the determination of a planning application [...]'.

Following this trial trenching evaluation, Gladman Developments Ltd submitted an appeal to the planning authority in June 2018. Though this was rejected, the appeal decision considered that the Allen Archaeology evaluation was sufficient for the Council to discount Reason 3 for objection:

'Three Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) were submitted. These addressed matters relating to Archaeology, dated 3 May 2018, Highways, Traffic and Transportation, dated 17 April 2018, and one relating to housing and other matters. This last SoCG, although finalised 20 April 2018, was not fully accepted by the Council, nonetheless these matters

¹ Allen Archaeology 2018, *Trial Trenching on Land off The Common, Barwell*



were addressed by an agreed further note on Housing Land Supply (HLS). In light of these agreed matters, and following an earlier submission of further and revised details, including an archaeological trenching survey and the Transport Technical Note 1, the Council confirmed that they would not be pursuing their Reasons for Refusal 2, 3 and 4, although I note that a number of these matters remained ones of concern for local residents.'

1.1.2 21/01470/OUT

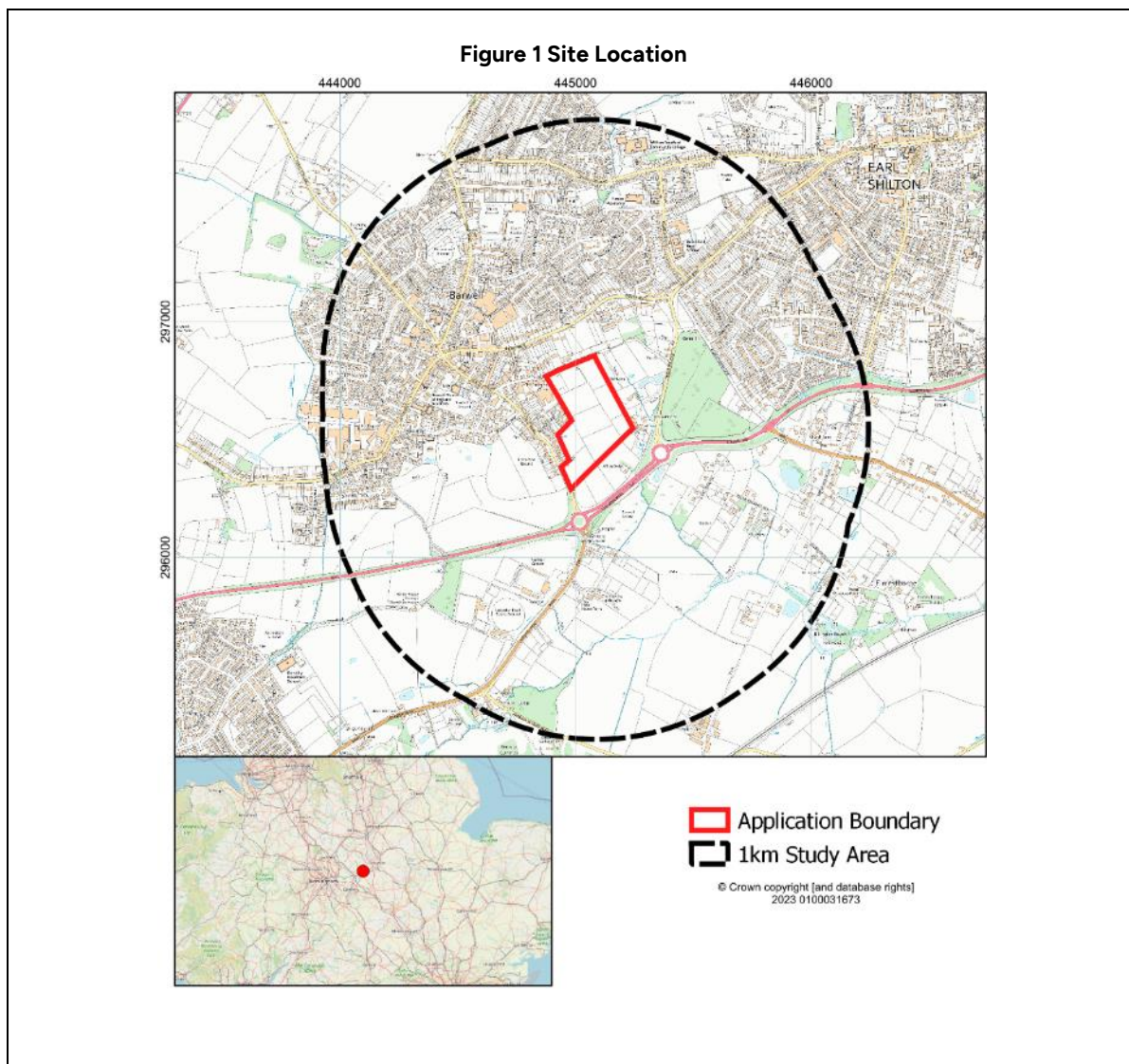
SLR Consulting Ltd prepared an historic environment desk-based assessment in support of a planning application (21/01470/OUT) for c.110 dwellings by Harrow Estates Ltd, which was submitted to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council in December 2021. This was rejected both initially and at appeal (APP/K2420/W/22/3295558, February 2023), though no archaeological or heritage concerns were raised.

1.2 The Site

The Site comprises an area of 10.92ha of mixed-use agricultural land east of The Common, Barwell, located c.600m east of the historic core of Barwell and 3.5km northeast of the centre of Hinckley. The Site slopes from c.110m AOD at the northern boundary to c.96m AOD at its southern limit.

The Site is bound to the north by Dawson Lane to the north, The Common to the west and the A47 dual carriageway to the south with farmland to the east. The landscape character to the south is largely open farmland, while to the north it is urban in character and dominated by the settlements of Barwell and Earl Shilton.





1.3 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of an Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment prepared in respect to heritage assets of an archaeological and built heritage nature. If relevant, it will identify sensitive heritage assets within the Site and its vicinity, and discusses their significance, in accordance with the NPPF (2023) paragraph 194. The potential effects of development are discussed in accordance with terminology of the NPPF.

1.4 Standards

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statute, policy and guidance, including the NPPF (2023), the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017) and Historic England's Statements of Heritage Significance (2019).



2.0 Methodology

2.1 Data Procurement

2.1.1 Search Area

A 1km study area was utilised for the purposes of baseline data collection.

2.1.2 Sources Consulted

The following sources were consulted:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), for all records relating to designated heritage assets;
- Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), for Sites, events and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data;
- the Environment Agency's library of open access LiDAR data (DSM, DTM and point cloud);
- the Ordnance Survey open-source library, for topographic and cartographic data, including elevation point cloud, contour and hydrological data;
- historic cartographic sources, including large-scale county surveys, tithe mapping and early Ordnance Survey editions;
- Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer, for mapped archaeological earthworks and other features identified by the aerial investigation unit;
- Historic England's Aerial Photo Explorer, for online access to the historic aerial photo archive;
- the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) online;
- other online resources, including: the British Geological Survey; the Cranfield University Soilscape viewer; and the National Library of Scotland's online mapping database.
- Hinckley and Bosworth Council's online planning application portal, for relevant documentation submitted in relation to proximate applications; and
- grey literature relating to excavations within, and within proximity to, the Site.

2.1.3 HER Data

A proportionate level of HER data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER data was reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

While all of the HER data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance and potential impact.

All data supplied by the HER is presented in **Appendix 1**.

2.1.4 LiDAR Data

Digital terrain model (DTM) LiDAR data, at 1m resolution, was processed using QGIS software. Multidirectional hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and 'z-factor' or exaggeration. The models created were then coloured using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data, to reveal the micro-topography and allow for analysis. Identified features are discussed in the relevant places within this report.



2.1.5 Site Inspection

A Site inspection was undertaken in November 2023 in order to assess the Site within its wider landscape context, identify any evidence for previous disturbance, and examine any known or suspected archaeological features.

2.2 Assessment of Significance

The NPPF defines 'significance' as:

"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic".

The NPPF glossary and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) define these interests as follows:

- 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 skills, like sculpture."
- 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."

Historic England's recently published guidance: *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019),² concurs with the use of this terminology and methodology, both of which are thus adopted for the purposes of this report.

This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of heritage significance and the interests from which that significance derives. In accordance with the NPPF and the PPG, the level of significance attributed to heritage assets is then articulated as follows:

1. **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 200 of the NPPF as comprising Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, and non-designated archaeological remains of demonstrably equivalent significance to that of Scheduled Monuments (as identified in footnote 63);
2. **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance.** These are identified in paragraph 200 of the NPPF as comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; and
3. **Non-designated heritage assets.** These are defined within the PPG as "*buildings, monuments, Sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets*".³

² Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Swindon, October 2019).

³ MHCLG, *PPG*, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.



2.3 Assessment of Effects

When discussing designated heritage assets, potential development effects are described in terms of harm to significance, in accordance with the NPPF (2023), which references the follows levels of harm:

- 'Substantial harm or total loss'

Being a level of harm that would "have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced";⁴ and

- 'Less than substantial harm'

Being any lesser level of harm than that defined above; recent case law has confirmed that this includes any level of harm (not considered substantial) regardless of its quantification, e.g. the finding of a 'negligible' level of harm must still be treated as less than substantial harm and be weighed in the balance under paragraph 202.

As clarified in the High Court, preservation of a heritage asset does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm.⁵ This is echoed by Historic England in 'Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' (GPA2), which states that "Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged".⁶

With reference to the broad parameters referenced above, the PPG provides that the category of harm identified for any given asset be 'explicitly identified', and that the extent of that harm be 'clearly articulated'.⁷ For purposes of this assessment, this has been done with reference to a 'scale', e.g. at the lower/upper end of the scale of less than substantial.

In discussing non-designated heritage assets, the NPPF does not provide that harm be categorised as either 'substantial' or 'less than substantial', only that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated. For purposes of this report, this has been expressed using professional judgment, with reference to the heritage interests defined within the NPPF, PPG and Historic England's 'Statements of Significance' (2019).

The assessment of anticipated development effects can thus be seen to have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, the relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance.

⁴ *Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

⁵ *R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council* [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

⁶ Historic England, GPA 2, p. 9.

⁷ MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.



3.0 Statute, Policy & Guidance

3.1 Statute

Scheduled Monuments are protected from physical development effects under the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)**.

Conservation Areas may be of archaeological interest and are protected under Section 72(1) of the **Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)**; this provides that 'special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of that area'.

Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites do not have any statutory protection in and of themselves, though all are afforded a high level of protection under national planning policy.

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (Revised 2023)

Applicable national policy comprises the National Planning Policy Framework (2023), and specifically the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 194, which states that:

'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.'

Paragraphs 199 and 200, which provide for designated heritage assets, and state respectively that:

'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,' and

'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.'*

Paragraph 201, which relates to instances of 'substantial harm', and states that:

'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.'

Paragraph 202, which relates to instances of 'less than substantial harm', and states that:

'Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.'

Paragraph 203, which relates to non-designated heritage assets, and states that:

'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that 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.'

3.2.2 Local Planning Policy

Local planning policy is provided in:

- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council's Local Plan 2006-2026 Core Strategy (Adopted 2009)⁸
 - Policy 8: Enhance identity and distinctiveness of the built and natural environment; and
 - Spatial Objective 10: Natural environment and Cultural Assets

These policies is quoted below:

POLICY 8

"A key challenge is to ensure new developments are locally distinctive and contribute to the identity of an area. Concern has been raised in the past about the lack of local distinctiveness in new housing developments. Related to this is the need to avoid coalescence of settlements so that separate identities remain and the need to safeguard valuable assets such as conservation areas, listed buildings, sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest, geology and landscape character. Ten Landscape Character Areas have been identified in Hinckley & Bosworth, each with their own key characteristics which contribute to local distinctiveness and sense of place and it is important that development reflects and embraces these differences. In addition the council has embarked on a programme of conservation area appraisals which it aims to complete across the borough by 2013. The conservation area appraisals will highlight where listed buildings are considered to be at risk.."

SPATIAL OBJECTIVE 10

'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.'

⁸https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/487/core_strategy_adopted_document.pdf



4.0 Archaeological Baseline

This section sets out the archaeological baseline relative to the Site and its immediate surrounds, in order to identify known archaeological heritage assets and to inform an understanding of the Site's broader archaeological potential.

4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

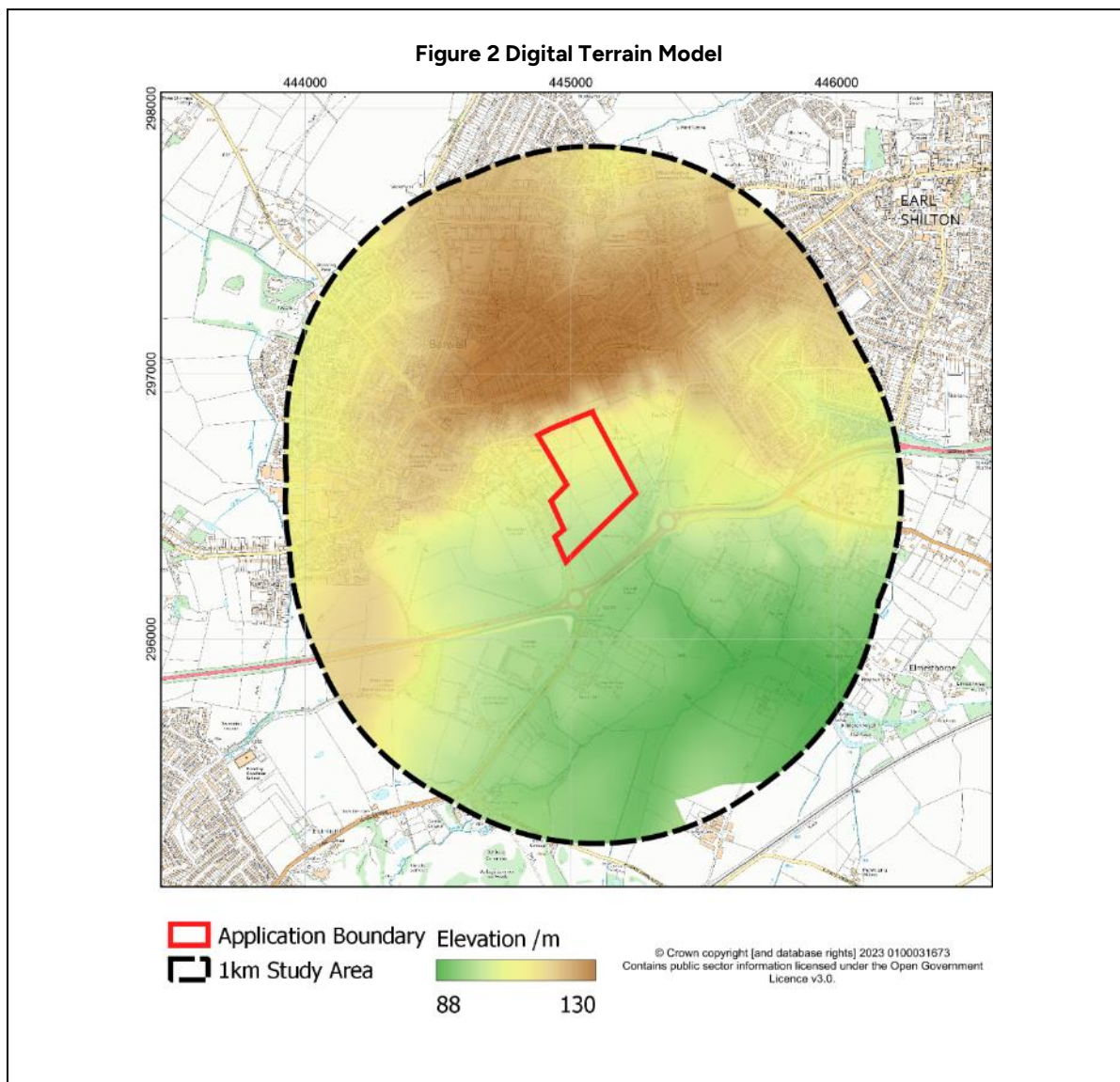
No Designated Heritage Assets are located within the Site, nor would be in a position to be directly harmed by the development.

4.2 Geology & Topography

The highest point of the study area is a peak of 133m AOD approximately 250m north of the site boundary. This is the summit of a hill which takes the form of a plateau 400x300m across and falls away gently to the north, west and east but more sharply to the south. There are no watercourses within the study area.

The bedrock is comprised of the Edwalton and Gunthorpe members of Mercia Mudstone, which is commonly present in weathered form as red clay with interbedded boulders of formed mudstone. The superficial deposits in the northern part of the Site comprise of the Bosworth clay and silt member, with the Thrussington member of Diamicton Till to the south of the Site. The Site slopes from c.110m AOD at the northern boundary to c.96m AOD at its southern limit.





4.3 Previous Fieldwork

AOC Archaeology conducted a geophysical survey on the Site in 2017 (**ELE10456**) which was followed up by a 2018 evaluation by Allen Archaeology (**ELE10456**). These confirmed the LiDAR survey results indicating the presence of ridge and furrow in the south and east, but no further archaeological remains were encountered.

Just south of the Site on the other side of Leicester Road a further evaluation by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was carried out in 2018 (**ELE11012**) that found no archaeological remains. The Earl Shilton Bypass (A47) was constructed under archaeological observation by ULAS (**ELE7915**). The work uncovered earthworks possibly related to Elmesthorpe Medieval village, though nothing appeared to extend towards the Site. ULAS also conducted a watching brief on the Normandy Way section of the A47 immediately south and to the west of the Site which found no archaeological remains.

4.4 Chronological Background

4.4.1 Prehistoric

The Prehistoric Historic Environment is shown in **Drawing 1**



The earliest evidence for occupation within the study area is from the Neolithic. Excavation of a sand pit south of St Mary's Church 450m west of Site identified a Neolithic occupation layer (**MLE2810**) which contained pot boilers, hearth stones, an ox horn and various bone and flint tools. Two other findspots have been identified in the HER dating to the Neolithic, **MLE17734** (flints and a scraper 800m east of Site) and **MLE17742** (a flint 400m west of the Site in Barwell itself). While the HER lists only two entries from the Bronze Age, both (**MLE 2857, MLE2811**) are burial urns and are located along the axis between Barwell and Earl Shilton at roughly the same elevation, 100m northeast and 500m west of Site respectively. The ridgeline may have formed a routeway in the Bronze Age and the positioning of these burials may reflect its significance.

There is less evidence for settlement during the Iron Age. A single post-built roundhouse (**MLE15945**) is recorded by the HER, located in the southwest of Barwell 750m west of the Site.

4.4.1.1 Summary of Prehistoric Potential

While the findings within the wider landscape must be considered, these are predominantly focussed on the higher ground to the north and west of the Site. Given that no finds or features were identified by field evaluation the Prehistoric potential must be considered low.

4.4.2 Romano-British Context

The Romano-British Historic Environment is shown in **Drawing 1**

While there is little evidence for Iron Age occupation of the study area, this is not the case for the Romano-British period. Four findspots consisting of tile (**MLE7934** 700m west of site), pot (**MLE17947** 500m west of site, **MLE15946** 750m west of Site) and coins (**MLE7933** 800m west of Site) have been identified in Barwell and its immediate surrounding area. The coins themselves are not preserved and have no known provenance, however. The tiles **MLE7934** recovered in a 1960s excavation were found re-used in an Anglo-Saxon hearth surface, and therefore may not indicate Roman occupation within that specific location.

Immediately south of Barwell just east of the Church of St Mary, evidence of a Roman farmstead (**MLE2812**) was identified in 1935. It was discovered during the sand pit excavation that also uncovered Neolithic settlement evidence in lower strata. The discoveries included a potential floor surface, brick, tesserae and a large assemblage of potsherds.

There is also evidence of Roman occupation around Elmesthorpe. During trial trenching in 2007 a north-south aligned ditch, 1m wide with an exposed length of 4m, was recorded containing pottery, CBM and animal bone (**MLE17740**). A number of ditches were recorded north of St Mary's in Elmesthorpe (**MEL19847**), some of which are recorded as 'possibly Roman'.

A kiln was excavated just southwest of Earl Shilton (**MLE2855**) in 1950, which dated to the 2nd century and appears to have produced greyware.

4.4.2.1 Summary of Romano-British Potential

While the findings within the wider landscape must be considered, these are predominantly focussed on the higher ground to the north and west of the Site. Given that no finds or features were identified by field evaluation the Romano-British potential must be considered low.

4.4.3 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon historic environment is shown in **Drawing 2**

Two Early Medieval assets are recorded in the HER, a cobbled floor, hearth and postholes in Barwell (**MLE2816**, 600m west of Site) and a gully excavated just west of Elmesthorpe (**MLE17739** 600m east of Site). The excavated hearth remains in Barwell were identified as reused Roman material, which in conjunction with the prehistoric settlement evidence indicates that there was continuity of settlement in the area from prehistory until the modern day. Both Barwell and Earl Shilton are recorded in the Domesday Book, with Barwell belonging to the Abbey of St Mary in Coventry in



1066 and consisting of 14 villagers, 3 smallholders and a priest in 1086. It is therefore likely that at least a small village was present in Barwell during the later Saxon period. Elmesthorpe is not mentioned in Domesday, and according to Ekwall the first documentary reference to it is in 1207.

4.4.3.1 Summary of Anglo-Saxon Potential

Given the above, there is considered to be negligible potential for Anglo-Saxon remains within the Site.

4.4.4 Medieval Context

The Medieval historic environment is shown in **Drawing 2**

A substantial amount of Medieval heritage has been identified in Barwell itself. The village is recorded in the HER as an historic Medieval village (**MLE2821**) while as a result of the expansion in the village in recent years, archaeological excavations have resulted in numerous Medieval features being uncovered. These include a possible kiln site on the eastern side of the village (**MLE2802** 600m west of Site) which is aligned with a field boundary to the south. This may represent the eastern edge of the original village plots, as back plots were often used for industrial activity. Numerous features (ditches **MLE10661**, **MLE15947**, **MLE10020**, **MLE17731**) have been recorded through archaeological fieldwork on the eastern edge of Barwell's main street, including an earthwork (**MLE2820**) which is indicated on the 2nd Series OS map. Another potential kiln is recorded east of St Mary's Church, **MLE2813**, from which a significant assemblage of green and yellow-glazed pottery was recovered.

Elmesthorpe village (**MLE70**, 6-800m southeast of Site), and the HER indicates that by the 17th Century only a single household remained. It was recorded in 1811 that a hollow way and building foundations had been ploughed up in the vicinity. The only standing remains are the ruins of the Church of St Mary which are now a scheduled monument (**1005076**). The exact location of the village is unclear. It has been suggested that it is situated c.500m south of the church, though this seems unlikely and the HER considers the crossroads adjacent to the church as the most likely location. The village itself was abandoned for a considerable time by the end of the 15th century, as documentary sources note the church was ruined when Richard III's army camped there prior to the Battle of Bosworth. Elmesthorpe through the 16th century appeared to transition towards becoming a parkland landscape, as both the HER and historic mapping record a number of fishponds in the area around the DMV site (**MLE71**, **MLE72**, **MLE73**, **MLE75**).

Within the Site, ridge and furrow cultivation is visible in LiDAR (see **Fig. 3/4** in section 4.5 and aerial photographs. This was confirmed through geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology 2017) and trial trenching (Allen Archaeology 2018). A small find (**MLE10249**, a mirror case) was also found.

4.4.4.1 Summary of Medieval Potential

During the AOC geophysical survey and Allen Archaeology evaluation evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified. The Planning Authority considered the evaluation sufficient evidence to determine that there was no further potential within the Site.

4.4.5 Post Medieval Context

The Post-Medieval HER is shown in **Drawings 3-4**

4.4.5.1 Pre-Industrial

The HER records 23 assets dating to the Post-Medieval period. Most are within Barwell, including Barwell Manor (**MLE21406**), which was built in the late 16th or 17th Century and was recorded as "an extremely grand place" in the 19th Century. It was left unoccupied in the mid-20th Century and demolished in the 1960s. Several examples of Post-Medieval built heritage in Barwell do survive, however, including the C19 terraced houses **MLE23857**, school (**MLE21407**) and Methodist chapels **MLE22264** and **MLE22265**. The Grade II listed Queen's head pub (**1295017**), dating to the 17th



century, is situated on the western side of the High Street. **MLE2803**, a C17 brick pit, is recorded as being c.80m south of the village boundary.

Elmesthorpe remained a parkland landscape with the construction of Elmesthorpe Hall in the late 16th-17th century (**MLE16977**) and continued excavation of fishponds (**MLE71**, **MLE76**, **MLE77**) in the area. The Post-Medieval ponds were built by Lord Cullen, who sold the manor off in 1676 to pay debts. The hall was likely built by the Harrington family, though the estate was briefly under the ownership of William Cockaine, Lord Mayor of London, from 1619 til his death in 1626. The hall had disappeared 'without trace' by the early 19th Century. Church Farm (**MLE20891**), dating to the 19th Century, likely stands on the site of the old hall.

Outside Elmesthorpe and Barwell, recorded assets are sparse. The turnpiked road between Leicester and Hinckley, completed in the 18th century (**MLE20657**), runs northeast/southwest across the study area just south of the Site and is still in use today as the B4668. The HER records a windmill (**MLE2851**) and farmhouse (**MLE9630**) in the northeast of the study area, both have been demolished.

4.4.5.2 Post-Industrial/Modern

Barwell expanded significantly in the early-mid 20th century, with housing extending eastwards and linking the village with Earl Shilton. The main catalyst for this change was the emergence of shoemaking, which, while present on a small scale in the 19th century, expanded hugely in the early 20th century. 15 structures in Barwell are recorded in the HER as shoe factories, mostly centred in the north of the town though the Crown Imperial factory was situated some 150m west of the Site. Other industries moved into Barwell in this time, **MLE20616**, a coachbuilders' workshop for commercial vehicles, and **MLE16266**, a Co-Operative Society factory, bakery, offices and slaughterhouse. Extensive residential development also took place within Barwell during the later part of the 20th century. An aerial photograph of 1945 shows wide areas of remnant open fields and ridge and furrow earthworks surviving to the west of central Barwell, which no longer survive.

This stands in contrast to the part of the study area south the A47, which did not undergo significant change in the 20th Century. A land settlement, or small farming community (**MLE24345**) was established southeast of Elmesthorpe, though this is the only HER entry for the modern period in the area.

4.4.5.3 Summary of Post-Medieval Potential

Given the above, apart from field boundaries, the potential for post-medieval remains to survive buried within the site aside from extant field boundaries.

4.4.5.4 Historic Mapping

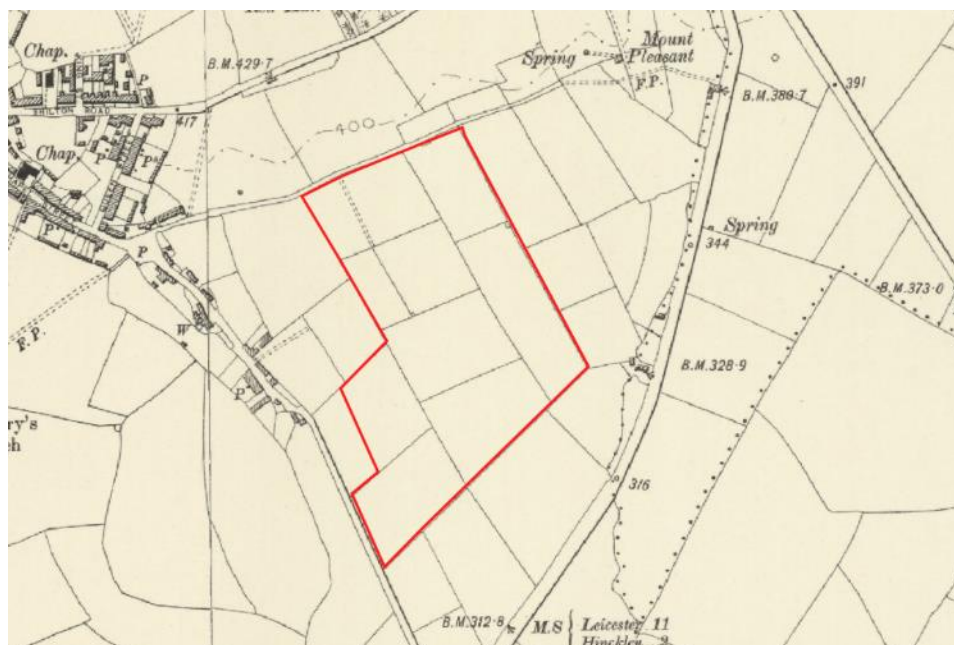
The tithe map for Barwell was produced in 1838. It notes the Site as being under several different landowners and occupiers. Most of the Site was occupied by Richard Harrold, who also owned the central northern field. The northeastern field was owned by Richard Warner, while the northwestern ('paddock') field was owned by Edward Farnham. The central fields and paddock field were occupied by Thomas Clamp. Field boundaries do not differ between the 1838 tithe map and later OS mapping.

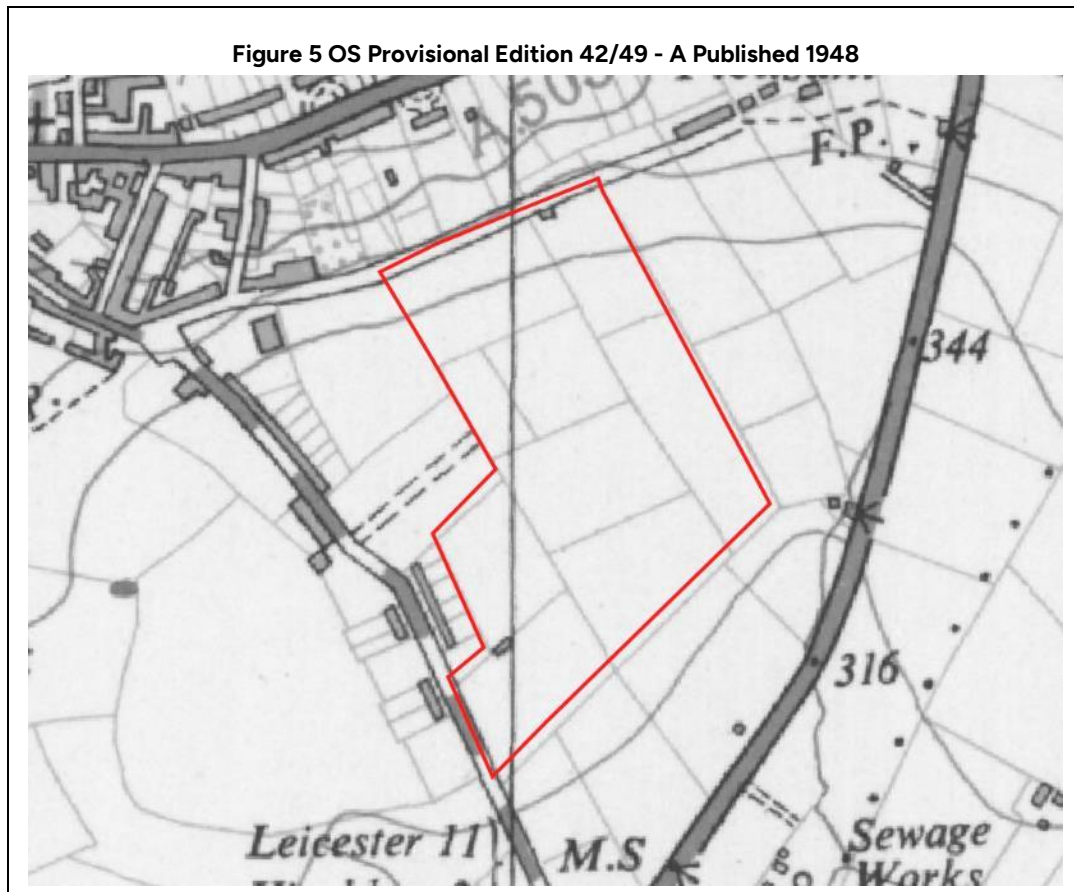


Figure 3 1838 Tithe Map



Figure 4 Leicestershire Sheet XXXVI.SW and Sheet XXXV.SE Published 1887





4.4.5.5 Summary of Post Medieval Potential

The Site remained in mixed use as farmland throughout the period. Given the above, apart from field boundaries, the potential for post-medieval remains to survive buried within the site is considered low.

4.5 Lidar and Aerial Photographic Review

LiDAR analysis of the wider study area is provided in Drawings 5-6. Figures showing multidirectional hillshade and sky view factor models of the application boundary are reproduced in **Figs 8-9**. Ridge and furrow remains in the south and west are clearly visible, as well as removed field boundaries across the centre of Site aligned north/south. The Site is partially covered in a 1945 aerial photograph, which is also reproduced below, also showing slight ridge and furrow remains and removed boundaries.



Figure 6 1945 Aerial Photograph



Figure 7 Multidirectional Hillshade of Site



Figure 8 Sky-View Factor Analysis of Site



4.6 Site Inspection

A Site inspection was undertaken in November 2023. Photographs are provided in **Appendix B**.

While most of the site was not accessible, ridge and furrow remains are visible in the western field from the gate off The Common.

4.7 Summary Potential

Based on an understanding of the baseline provided above, any sequential events which may have affected potential from preceding periods, the summary potential for remains to be extant within the boundary of the Site is as follows.

- Prehistoric – low. While there is known Prehistoric activity within the area, geophysical survey and evaluation have found no evidence of remains within the Site.
- Roman – low. While Roman remains are present in the study area, geophysical survey and evaluation have found no evidence of remains within the Site.
- Anglo-Saxon – negligible. There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon remains on Site.
- Medieval – high. Ridge and furrow remains and removed field boundaries are known to be present within Site.
- Post-Medieval - low, with the exception of extant field boundaries shown on historic mapping.

Based on the findings of the assessment, the alterations made to the red line boundary in November 2023 do not affect our understanding of the Site's archaeological potential.



5.0 Archaeology: Statement of Significance & Effects

5.1 Potential Remains

This assessment has identified that the following archaeological remains may be affected by the proposals:

- Ridge and Furrow cultivation and Medieval field boundaries.

5.2 Significance

- Ridge and Furrow cultivation and Medieval field boundaries
 - o The results of the AOC geophysical survey and Allen Archaeology evaluation indicate that the Site contains remains of Medieval or Post-Medieval agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation. This has not been considered significant by the Planning Authority in their consideration of the appeal by Gladman Developments Ltd (see Section 1.2), and the assessment of this document is that the lack of findings in the evaluation suggests the Site does not contain buried archaeological remains beyond Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

5.3 Development Effects

The construction of residential housing and installation of utilities and roadways are likely to result in significant harm to deep features and total loss of shallower features. Therefore, any features present would likely suffer a high degree of harm resulting from the development (see Appendix C).

In the worst case the proposed development would cause direct harm to heritage assets through physical disturbance. However, in planting areas most boundaries are to be retained, with only some loss in the centre of Site. The significance of any harm should be weighed in the planning balance consistent with paragraph 203 of the NPPF.



6.0 Heritage Baseline – Asset Selection

This assessment includes assets selected as per the search parameters set out in Section 2.1.1. These are listed in Table 1 and Figure 6 below.

Table 1: Heritage Assets

Reference	Description	Status	Distance from Site
1074229	Church of St Mary, Barwell	I	600m
1074693	Church of St Mary, Elvesthorpe	II	760m
1295017	The Queens Head Public House	II	650m
1295064	War Memorial	II	600m
1005076	Elvesthorpe Church, Ruined Nave and West Tower	SM	760m
DLE6672	Barwell B - Arthur Street	CA	450m
DLE6670	Barwell A – High Street	CA	550m

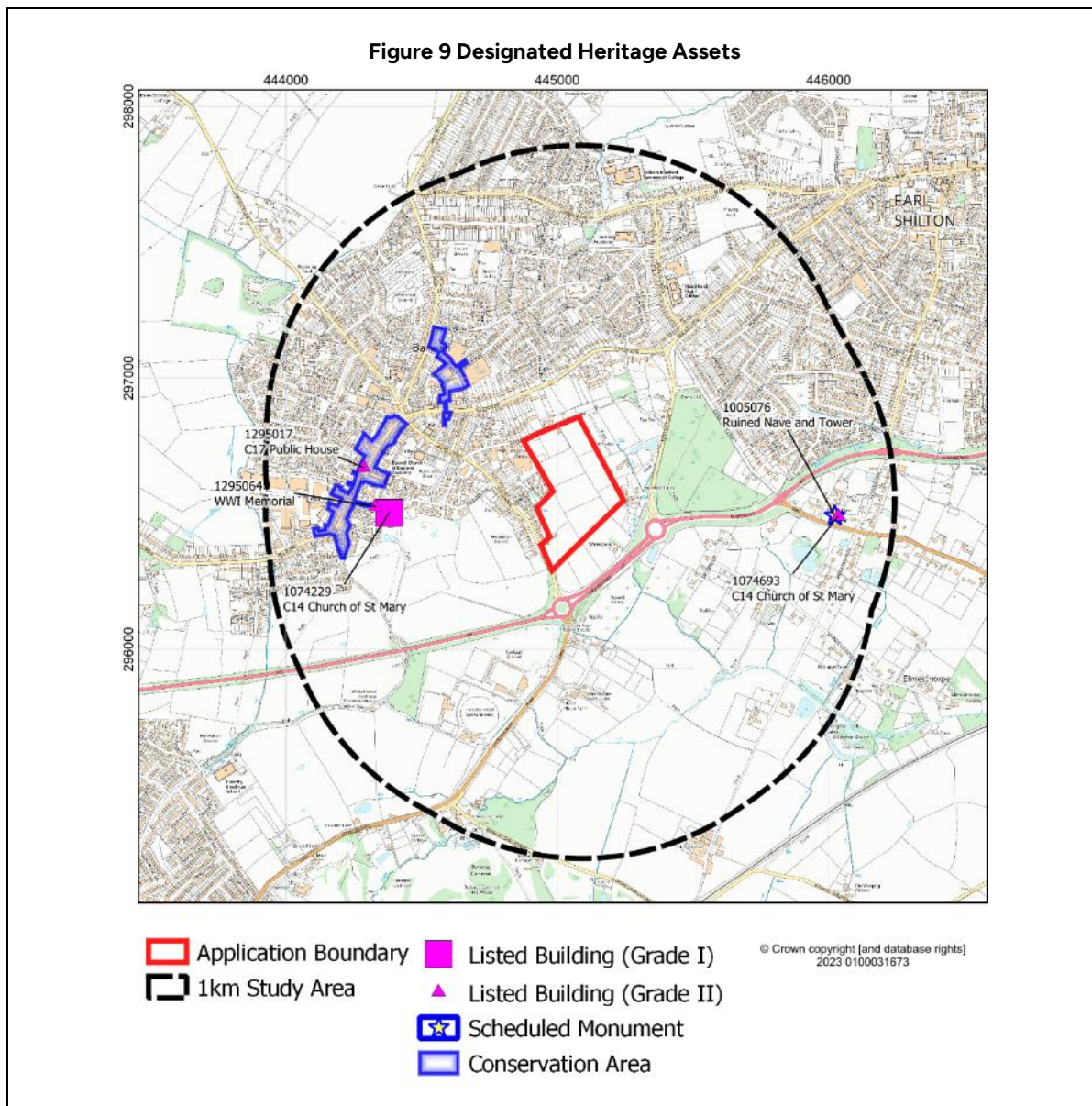
These assets listed above have been subjected to field observation to determine the necessity for assessment of their significance in accordance with the Historic England Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2017) and Advice Note 12 'Statements of Heritage Significance' (2019).

The assets listed were assessed in the field in November 2023, to ascertain the necessity of providing a full statement of significance to assess the potential impact of the proposals. In the field it was established that the following assets would not require further assessment within this report due to there being no potential effect upon their setting.

- Barwell A-High Street DLE6670
 - o Barwell A contains three designated assets, the Grade I listed Church of St Mary and the Grade II listed Queen's Head pub and war memorial. This is the historic core of the village and its significance is derived from its architecture and its character as a working high street. Any relevant non-visual association between to the Site and the village has been considered, such as the past ownership of the land and rights of way. The 2nd Edn OS map shows no routeways connecting the Site with the village apart from the main road, and there is no clear spatial relationship between the Site and village.
- Barwell B – Arthur Street DLE6672
 - o Barwell B contains the area of the town which has the greatest industrial heritage, particularly related to shoemaking. It derives significance from its early 20th century



architecture and remains a light industrial area. Development within the Site would not be harmful to the conservation area, or reduce its significance.



7.0 Heritage Statements of Significance

7.1 Church of St Mary, Barwell (1074229, Grade I)

7.1.1 Historic and Architectural Interest

St Mary's Church in Barwell was constructed in around 1300-1350 with late C15 alterations including the clerestory. It was restored 1854 by H. Goddard, with the chancel roof dating to this restoration. The west tower has a parapet with gargoyles at the four corners. The pointed windows of western bay are of 3 stepped lights; otherwise, the windows have 3 trefoiled lights and flowing tracery. Each window of the C15 clerestory has 2 trefoil-headed lights beneath a tall 4-centred arch, and a hollow chamfered surround. On the north and south sides are a pair of C19 porches. The largest window is the 5-light east window, though trees and surrounding construction mean visibility from it is limited.

While little is known of the history of the church in detail, its name likely derives from the Abbey of St Mary in Coventry, which is recorded in Domesday as being the landowner in Barwell. As the Domesday Book also records a priest in Barwell, it is possible that there was an original Church of St Mary built in the wake of the Norman Conquest that has since been lost. The quantity of Medieval archaeological features and earthworks that have been recorded around the church indicate that the site was the focus of settlement in Barwell following the conquest.



Plate 1 Church of St Mary, Barwell (1074669)



Plate 2 War Memorial (1295064) with Church in background



7.1.2 Significance

As a Grade I listed asset it is granted highest significance. The church is a fine example of high-late Medieval English ecclesiastical architecture.

7.1.3 Contribution of Setting to Significance

While the church is situated in a conservation area and so derives some significance from its location within Barwell, its primary significance is architectural. The suburban housing around the church is now its primary setting, and no heritage significance from that can be derived.

7.2 Church of St Mary, Elvesthorpe (1005076-Ruined Nave and Tower, 1074693-Church)

7.2.1 Historic and Architectural Interest

The church of St Mary in Elvesthorpe consists of two assets, the ruined nave and tower which are a scheduled monument, and the Grade II listed church itself. The arch of the ruined section is typical of Early English Gothic style that originated in the late 12th Century, characterized by the sharp angle of the arch. The eastern part of the church was heavily restored in the 19th Century.

Little is known of the church's origins, and as Domesday does not record a settlement in Elvesthorpe it is likely that the ruins represent the earliest ecclesiastical structure on the site. The church fell into ruin in the late Medieval period, likely following the decline of the village following the Black Death. While an exact date for the abandonment of the church and village is not known, it had been abandoned well before the late 15th Century, as the ruins of the church were used by Richard III's men as a camp before the Battle of Bosworth.



Plate 3 Ruined Nave and Tower (1005076) from SW



Plate 4 Ruined Tower from NW



7.2.2 Significance

The significance of the church is derived from the architectural style of its Early English Gothic ruins and the 19th Century restoration. It also carries historic significance due to it representing the sole remnant of Medieval Elemesthorpe and its links to the Battle of Bosworth

7.2.3 Contribution of Setting to Significance

While the surroundings of the church do not contribute to the significance of the asset, they do enhance our ability to appreciate it. The ruins represent a window into the abandonment of settlements in the Medieval period, and therefore an unpopulated area around it enhances our appreciation of the asset's significance.



8.0 Heritage: Development Effects

8.1.1 Church of St Mary, Barwell (1074229, Grade I)

8.1.2 Change

The proposals would construct 95 dwellings 600m east of the asset. While the southern fields of the Site are visible from the east side of the churchyard, these will for the most part remain undeveloped (see **Appendix C**). The visible development impact would extend the existing housing along The Common, which would not represent a meaningful change.

8.1.3 Effect

In the above context, this level of change would result in no harm to the significance of the asset. This is primarily due to the following factors:

- the main views from the asset are screened by mature trees;
- the development will only slightly extend into the 'viewing cone' to the south and east of the church; and
- our ability to appreciate the asset in its primary setting in the conservation area will not be changed.

Overall, the key aspects of the assets' setting which contribute to its significance will not be materially impacted. This level of harm would be considered to fall towards the lower end of the scale of less than substantial harm, under the terms of the NPPF (2023), and would need to be weighed in the planning balance consistent with paragraph 202.



Plate 5 Church of St Mary looking towards southern fields of Site



Plate 6 Church of St Mary from The Common



8.2 Church of St Mary, Elvesthorpe (1005076-Ruined Nave and Tower, 1074693-Church)

8.2.1 Change

The proposals would construct 95 dwellings approximately 950m to the west of the asset, with associated arboreal screening. (see **Appendix C**). There is no intervisibility between the asset and the Site, and nor are there any identified 'third points, where both are visible. From the highest point near the Site on Dawson's Lane, the asset is not visible as it is screened by mature woodland and the area is spatially divided by the A47 dual carriageway.

Plate 7 Towards Site from St Mary's Church Churchyard



8.2.2 Effect

In the above context, this level of change would result in no harm to the significance of the asset. This is primarily due to the following factors:

- the main views from the asset are screened by mature trees and the terrain; and
- our ability to appreciate the asset will not be changed.

Overall, the key aspects of the assets' setting which contribute to its significance will not be materially impacted. This level of harm would be considered to fall towards the lower end of the scale of less than substantial harm, under the terms of the NPPF (2023), and would need to be weighed in the planning balance consistent with paragraph 202.



9.0 Compliance with Statute and Policy

9.1 Archaeology

9.1.1 Statute

The proposals would not cause direct impact to a Scheduled Monument. The proposals would not engage consideration of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

9.1.2 National Policy

The assessment provided by this report has set out the significance of potential archaeological remains in full accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF. It is assessed that the development proposals would be fully compliant with national policy.

9.1.3 Local Policy

The development proposals are considered to be fully compliant and compatible with the objectives of Policy 8 of the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council's Local Plan.

9.2 Heritage

9.2.1 Statute

In reaching the conclusions presented in this report, the need for the application to comply with Section 66 (1) and 72 (1) the Planning Act has been considered. It is considered that the proposals would be in compliance with these statutory conditions.

9.2.2 National Policy

The assessment provided by this report has set out the significance of potentially impacted heritage assets in full accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF. Following established guidance, no indirect harm to heritage assets has been identified.

9.2.3 Local Policy

The development proposals are considered to be fully compliant and compatible with the objectives of Policy 8 of the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council's Local Plan.



10.0 Conclusions

10.1 Archaeology

As a result of the previous archaeological work that has taken place on the site, this assessment has concluded potential for direct impact on heritage assets of significance is very low. While the potential for harm to Medieval agricultural remains is high, these remains have been surveyed and evaluated and therefore this assessment, in line with the decision of the local planning authority, concludes this harm to have been mitigated. Given that there is no evidence for remains to be present in the 'paddock' field to the northwest, this applies to the updated application boundary.

This assessment has identified that there are no designated archaeological remains located within the Site. No designated archaeological remains would therefore be physically affected by the proposals.

Overall, the proposals are considered to be consistent with the provisions of the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), the NPPF (2023), and the relevant policies contained within the Local Plan.

Any harm to the significance of those potential non-designated archaeological remains within the Site should be weighed in the balance as per NPPF paragraph 203.

10.2 Heritage

Two heritage assets have been identified within this study as potentially susceptible to a change in setting through the development of the proposed Site, the Churches of St Mary in Barwell and Elvesthorpe (**1074229, 1005076**). It is the conclusion of this assessment that the development would result in no harm, as the views of the development would be marginal if visible at all, and the asset's historical and architectural interests of the churches and their settings would be maintained. The proposed development would therefore be anticipated to amount to zero harm, and the significance (and ability to appreciate the significance) of the asset would be preserved.

Overall, the proposals would be consistent with the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), Section 66(i), the NPPF, paragraphs 193-196, as well as the relevant provisions of the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Plan (2009).



11.0 Bibliography

11.1 Documentary Sources

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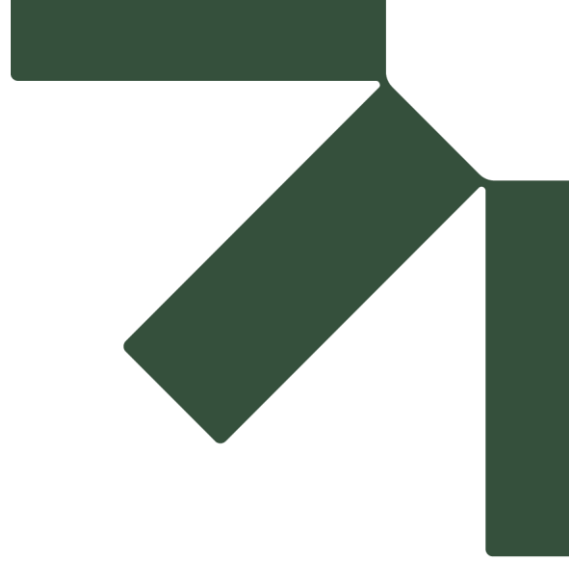
11.2 Cartographic Sources

Parish Tithe Map 1838

2nd Edition OS Leicestershire Sheet XXXVI.SW and Sheet XXXV.SE Published 1887

Ordnance Survey, 1:25,000, Provisional 142/49 - A Published 1948





Appendix A Heritage Assets

Table 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Reference	Description	Status	Distance from Site
1074229	Church of St Mary, Barwell	I	600m
1074693	Church of St Mary, Elvesthorpe	II	760m
1295017	The Queens Head Public House	II	650m
1295064	War Memorial	II	600m
1005076	Elvesthorpe Church, Ruined Nave and West Tower	SM	760m
DLE6672	Barwell B - Arthur Street	CA	450m
DLE6670	Barwell A – High Street	CA	550m

Table 3: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

MonUID	Name	Period	Distance /m
MLE10020	Medieval remains, Ivens Farm, Barwell	Medieval	863
MLE10090	Post-medieval remains, 22 Mill Street, Barwell	Post-medieval	1010
MLE10654	Shoe factory, 13, Hill Street, Barwell	Edwardian to 21st Century	385
MLE10661	Medieval ditches at Ivens Farm, Barwell	Medieval	847
MLE11899	CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ELMESTHORPE LANE (NORTH SIDE), ELMESTHORPE	Early Medieval to Modern	946
MLE12974	CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CHURCH LANE (SOUTH SIDE), BARWELL	Early Medieval to Modern	707
MLE12975	WAR MEMORIAL, CHURCH LANE (SOUTH SIDE), BARWELL	Early 20th Century to 21st Century	756
MLE12976	THE QUEEN'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE (FORMERLY LISTED AS NO. 80), 80, HIGH STREET (NORTH SIDE), BARWELL	Early Post-medieval to Modern	811
MLE15945	Late prehistoric round house, 19 St Mary's Court, Barwell	Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	849
MLE15947	Medieval remains, 19 St Mary's Court, Barwell	Medieval	837
MLE16110	Shoe factory, 30-44 Shilton Road, Barwell	Modern	578



MLE16266	Co-operative Society Buildings, High Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	890
MLE17123	Hall and Geary's Boot and Shoe Factory, 66, Kirkby Road, Barwell	Early 20th Century to 21st Century	795
MLE17731	Medieval/post-medieval remains on site of community centre, Stanley Street, Barwell	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	620
MLE17739	Anglo-Saxon remains west of Church Farm, Elvesthorpe	Early Anglo Saxon to Middle Anglo Saxon	783
MLE17740	Roman remains north of Church Farm, Elvesthorpe	Early Roman	1080
MLE17903	Shoe factory, Goose Lane/Mill Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	986
MLE17904	Shoe factory, The Barracks, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	830
MLE17905	Shoe factory, Stapleton Lane, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	949
MLE17906	Shoe factory, Kirkby Road, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	798
MLE17907	Shoe factory, Arthur Street, Barwell	Modern	730
MLE17908	Shoe factory, Arthur Street/Kingsfield Road, Barwell	Modern	693
MLE17909	Shoe factory, Konfedence Works, Arthur Street, Barwell	Modern	694
MLE17910	Shoe factory, Arthur Street/Kingsfield Road, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	618
MLE17911	Shoe factory, George Street, Barwell	Modern to 21st Century	634
MLE17912	Shoe factory, King Street, Barwell	Modern	637
MLE17913	Shoe factory, Dawsons Lane, Barwell	Modern	364
MLE17946	Possible ring ditch cropmarks, Hinckley Northern Perimeter Road, Barwell	Unknown	1141
MLE19847	Network of ditches, land north of Clickers Way, Elvesthorpe	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	971
MLE20616	Bostock & Barsby Ltd Works, Hazel Way/Stapleton Lane, Barwell	World War II to 21st Century	989
MLE20891	Elvesthorpe Farm/Church Farm, Elvesthorpe	Late Post-medieval to Modern	938
MLE21406	Site of Barwell Manor House, Barwell	Early Post-medieval to Mid 20th Century	797



MLE21407	Barwell C of E Junior School, High Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	775
MLE21437	Hinckley rifle range	Late Post-medieval to World War II	1417
MLE21450	Old Gravel Pit, 99, Elvesthorpe Lane, Earl Shilton	Late Post-medieval	731
MLE22061	C20th Heath Lane Sand Pit, Earl Shilton	Early 20th Century to Mid 20th Century	1214
MLE22062	C19th allotment gardens, Heath Lane, Earl Shilton	Late Post-medieval to Modern	1360
MLE22263	Former Methodist Chapel, Shilton Road, Barwell	Edwardian to 21st Century	646
MLE22264	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, 134, High Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	889
MLE22265	Site of former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 25, Chapel Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Late 20th Century	623
MLE23193	William Bradford Community College, Heath Lane, Earl Shilton	Late 20th Century to 21st Century	1213
MLE23857	58-64, High Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	794
MLE24345	Elvesthorpe Land Settlement, Station Road/Billington Road East, Elvesthorpe	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century	1282
MLE26406	C19th cemetery, Kirkby Road, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Modern	1077
MLE27286	Medieval pits and ditches south of 83, High Street, Barwell	Medieval	869
MLE27709	Site of 87, High Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to 21st Century	872
MLE27987	Post-medieval pits and hearths, metalworking site, south of 83, High Street, Barwell	Late Post-medieval	861
MLE2800	Possible prehistoric enclosure, Hinckley Football Stadium, Barwell	Unknown	665
MLE2801	Possible enclosure cropmark north of The White House, Barwell	Late Prehistoric	1042
MLE2803	Post-medieval brickworks, Barwell Lane, Barwell	Early Post-medieval	912
MLE2812	Possible Roman villa site, High Close/Church Lane, Barwell	Roman	585
MLE2820	Earthworks at the rectory, Barwell	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	732

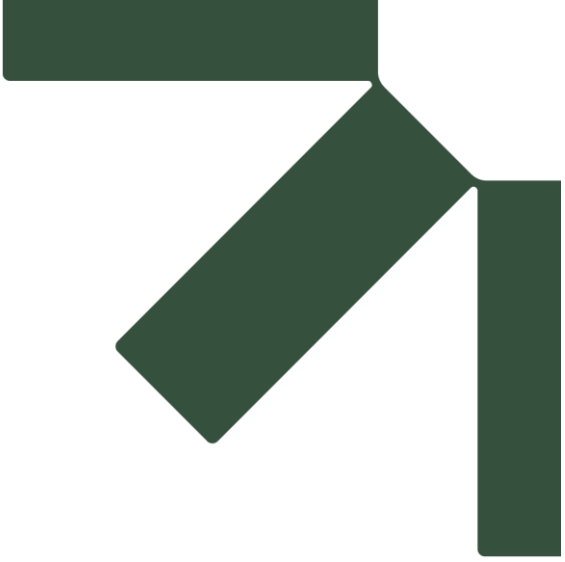


MLE2821	Historic settlement core of Barwell	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	666
MLE2854	Ring ditch north-east of Heathfield High School, Earl Shilton	Early Bronze Age	1134
MLE2855	Roman pottery kiln north-east of Heathfield High School, Earl Shilton	Early Roman	1160
MLE2856	Dam north of Church Farm, Earl Shilton	Post-medieval	900
MLE69	Fishponds north of Church Farm, Elmesthorpe	Post-medieval	938
MLE70	Elmesthorpe deserted medieval village	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval	865
MLE71	Fishpond north-east of Church Farm, Elmesthorpe	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval	1078
MLE72	Medieval fishpond, The Reed Pool, Elmesthorpe	Medieval	565
MLE73	Fishponds (Billington Rough/The Old Pool), Elmesthorpe	Medieval	1318
MLE75	Pond south of Church Farm, Elmesthorpe	Medieval	870
MLE76	Pond south-west of Church Farm, Elmesthorpe	Post-medieval	793
MLE77	Pond north-east of Church Farm, Elmesthorpe	Post-medieval	1079
MLE9630	Notley Farm, Barwell	Post-medieval	1091
MLE6787	Medieval mortar from Red Hall, Barwell	Medieval	493
MLE10249	Medieval find from west of Inglenook, Barwell	Late Medieval	11
MLE15946	Roman finds from 19 St Mary's Court, Barwell	Roman	825
MLE10311	Possible Roman mosaic found south of Elmesthorpe crossroads	Roman	1091
MLE16977	Elmesthorpe Hall, Elmesthorpe	Early Post-medieval	935
MLE2802	Possible medieval kiln site north-east of the church, Barwell	Medieval	642
MLE17734	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from the site of the community centre, Stanley Street, Barwell	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	616
MLE17742	Prehistoric flint from north-west of Church Farm, Elmesthorpe	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	857
MLE2851	Coopers Mill, post-medieval windmill, Earl Shilton	Late Post-medieval	1077
MLE2806	Post-medieval windmill west of Ivens Farm, Barwell	Late Post-medieval to Early 20th Century	1022
MLE7933	Roman coins from Barwell Lane, Barwell	Roman	900
MLE2810	Neolithic finds from High Close/Church Lane, Barwell	Neolithic	563
MLE2811	Bronze Age burials from High Close/Church Lane, Barwell	Middle Bronze Age	697
MLE2813	Possible medieval lime kiln, High Close/Church Lane, Barwell	Medieval	588
MLE17947	Roman pottery from Adcote Close, Barwell	Roman	645
MLE17948	Medieval pottery from Adcote Close, Barwell	Medieval	645
MLE17949	Undated remains, 14, St Mary's Court, Barwell	Unknown	724



MLE2857	Bronze Age burial north-east of Heathfield High School, Earl Shilton	Early Bronze Age	1229
MLE2816	Early medieval remains, High Close Cottage, Barwell	Early Medieval	778
MLE7351	Post-medieval finds from High Close Cottage, Barwell	Early Post-medieval	778
MLE7934	Roman tile from High Close Cottage, Barwell	Roman	778
MLE23858	Medieval graveyard, Church of St Mary, Elmesthorpe	Medieval	965
MLE23393	Possible linear features west of the allotment gardens, Dawsons Lane, Barwell	Unknown	189
MLE20657	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Nuneaton	Late Post-medieval	4345





Appendix B Site Visit Plates

Plate 8 Site from directly North on Dawson's Lane



Plate 9 Site from East on Dawson's Lane



Plate 10 Southern Field of Site from A47

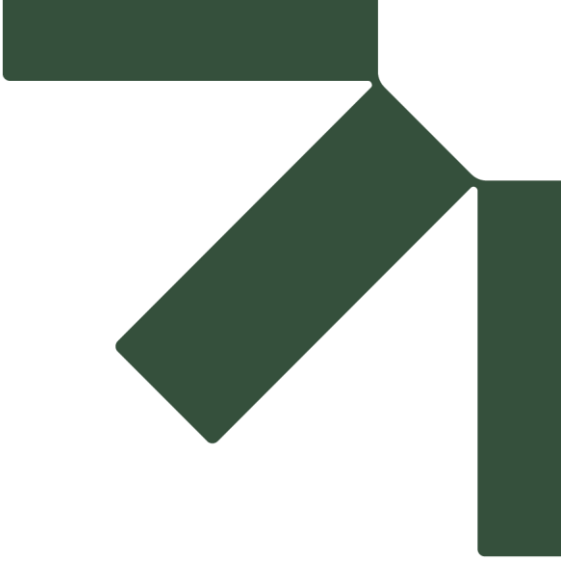


Plate 11 Western Field From The Common



Plate 12 Rear of St Mary's Church Elvesthorpe (1074693)

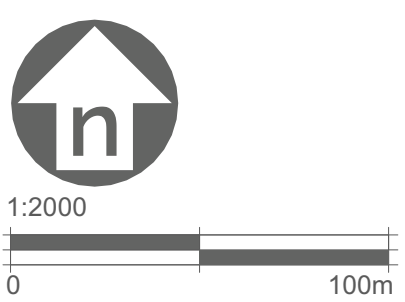




Appendix C Site Layout Plan



WORKING DRAFT



client:
Harrow Estates

project:
Land East of The Common, Barwell

drawing title:
Illustrative Masterplan

urbandesignbox.co.uk

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job number:
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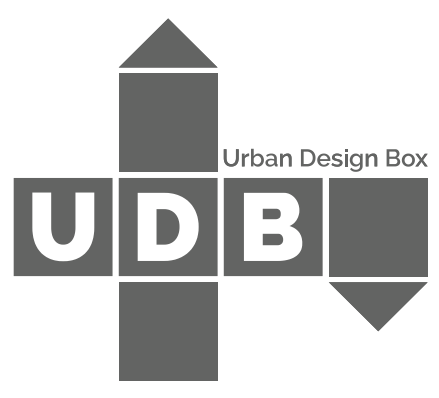
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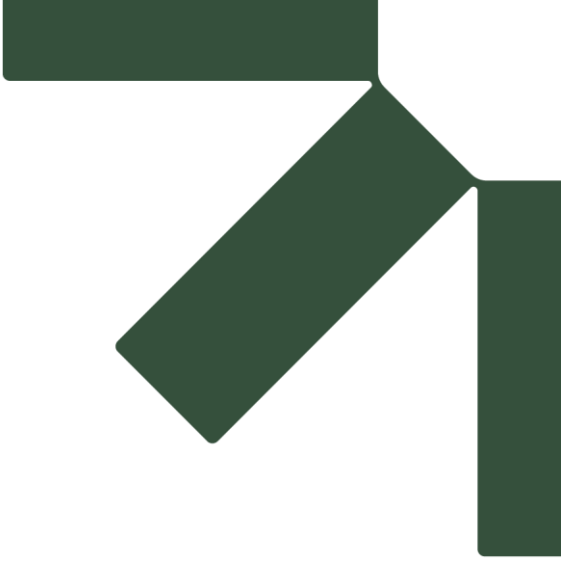
date:
November 2023

drawing number:
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drawn
AJ

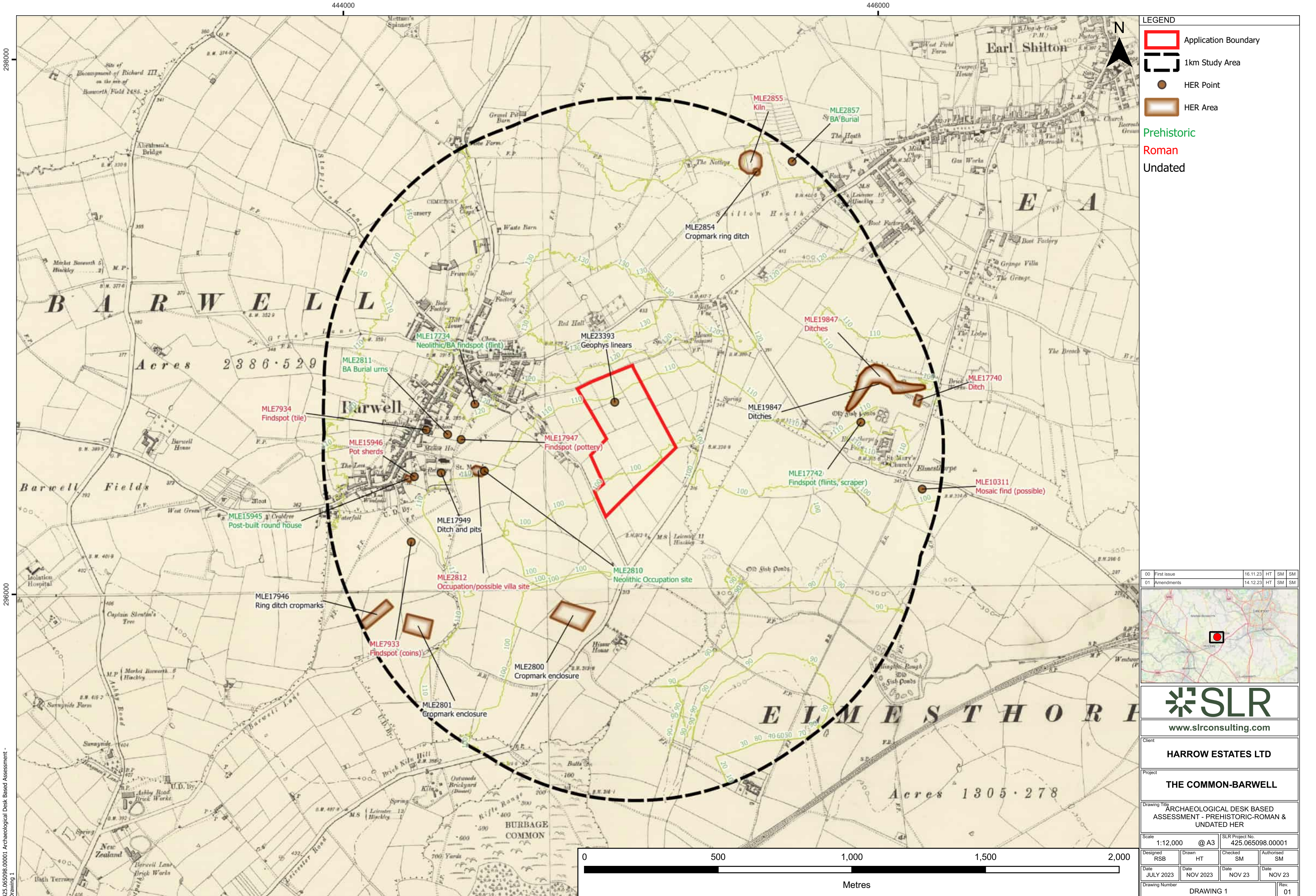
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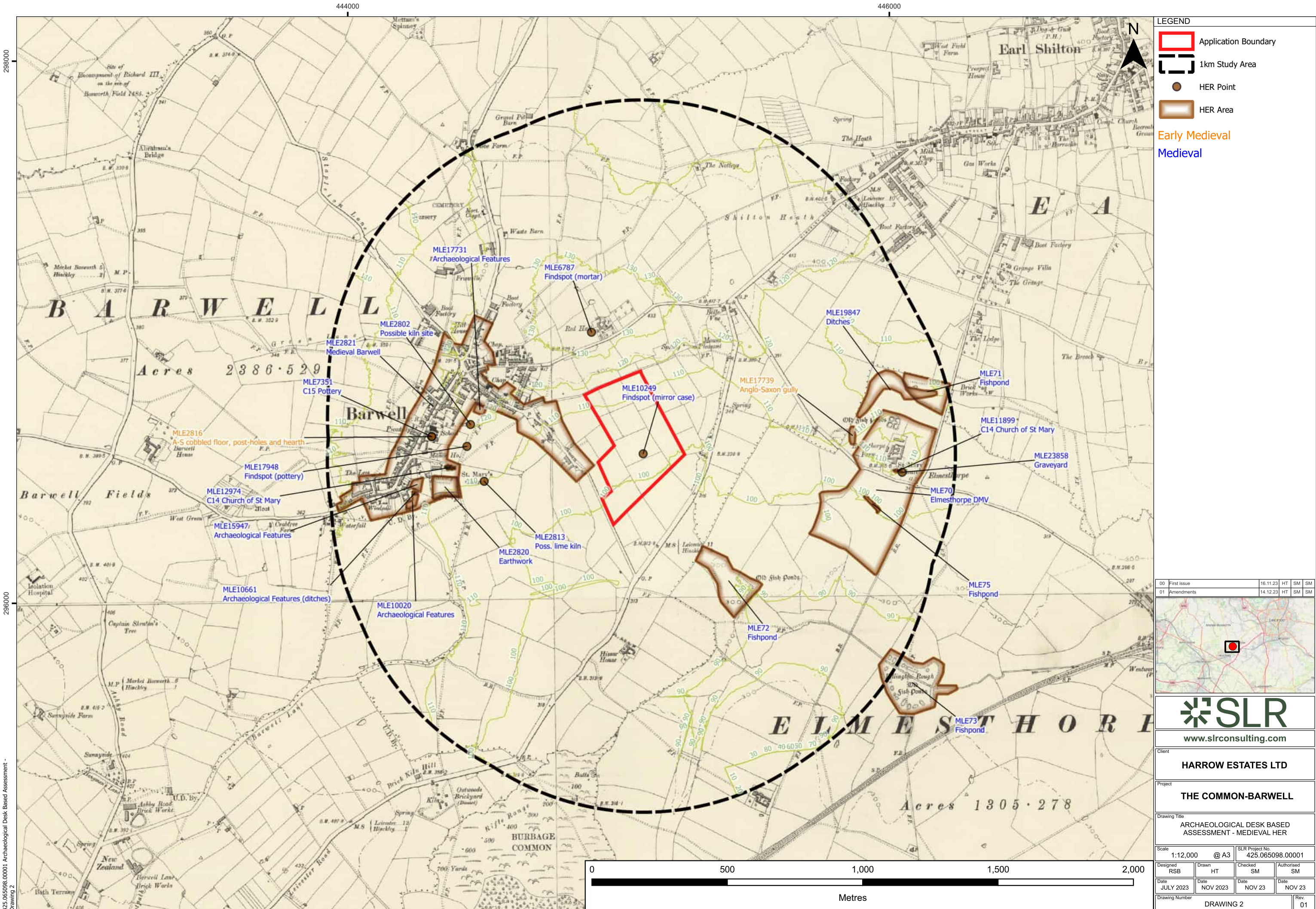


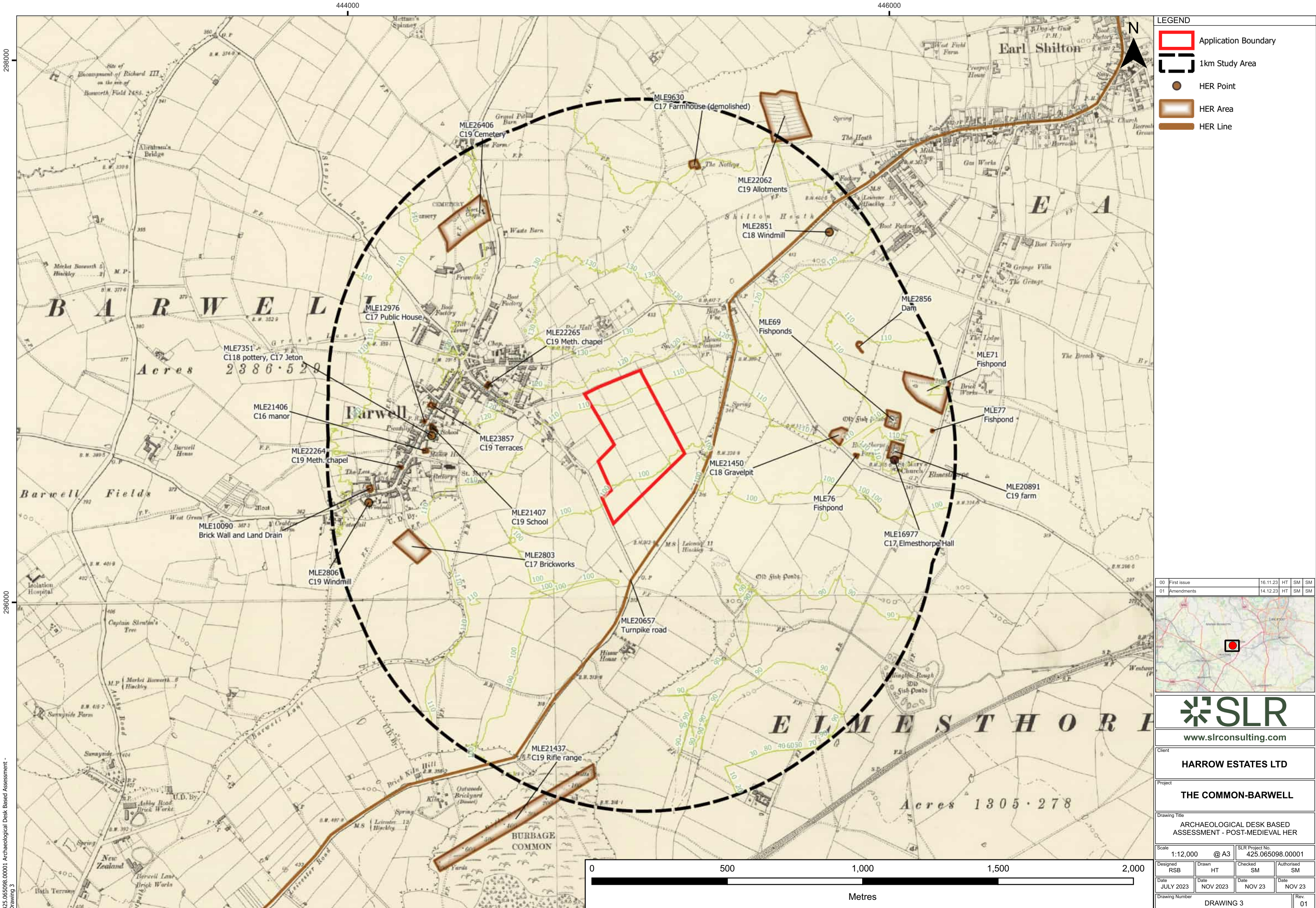


Appendix D Drawings

Drawing 1 –Prehistoric-Roman & Undated HER Records
Drawing 2 – Medieval HER Records
Drawing 3 – Post-Medieval HER Records
Drawing 4 – Modern HER Records
Drawing 5 – Multidirectional Hillshade
Drawing 6 – Sky-View Factor Hillshade

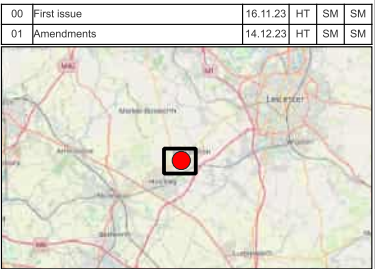






LEGEND

- Application Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Point
- HER Area
- HER Line



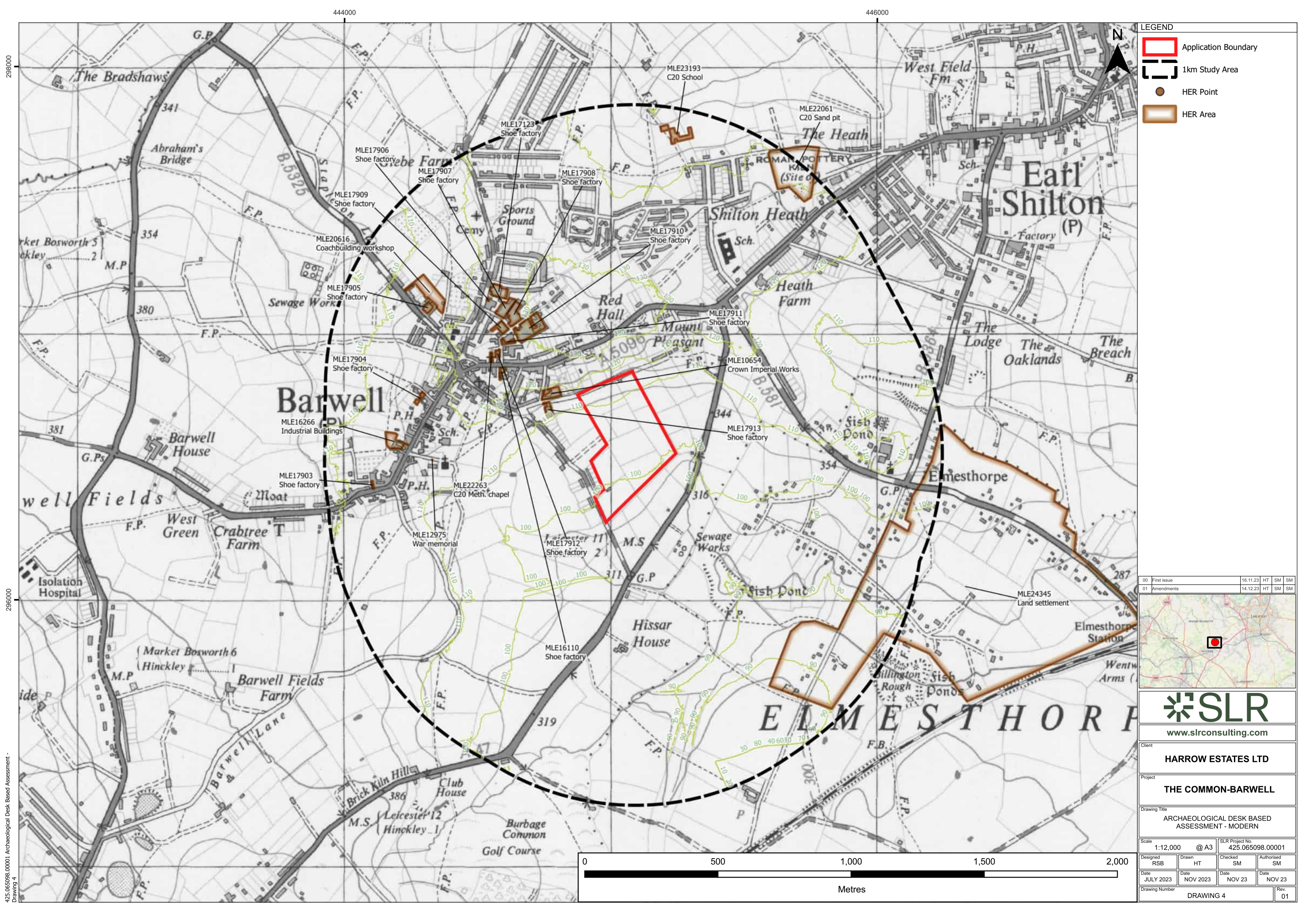
SLR
www.slrconsulting.com

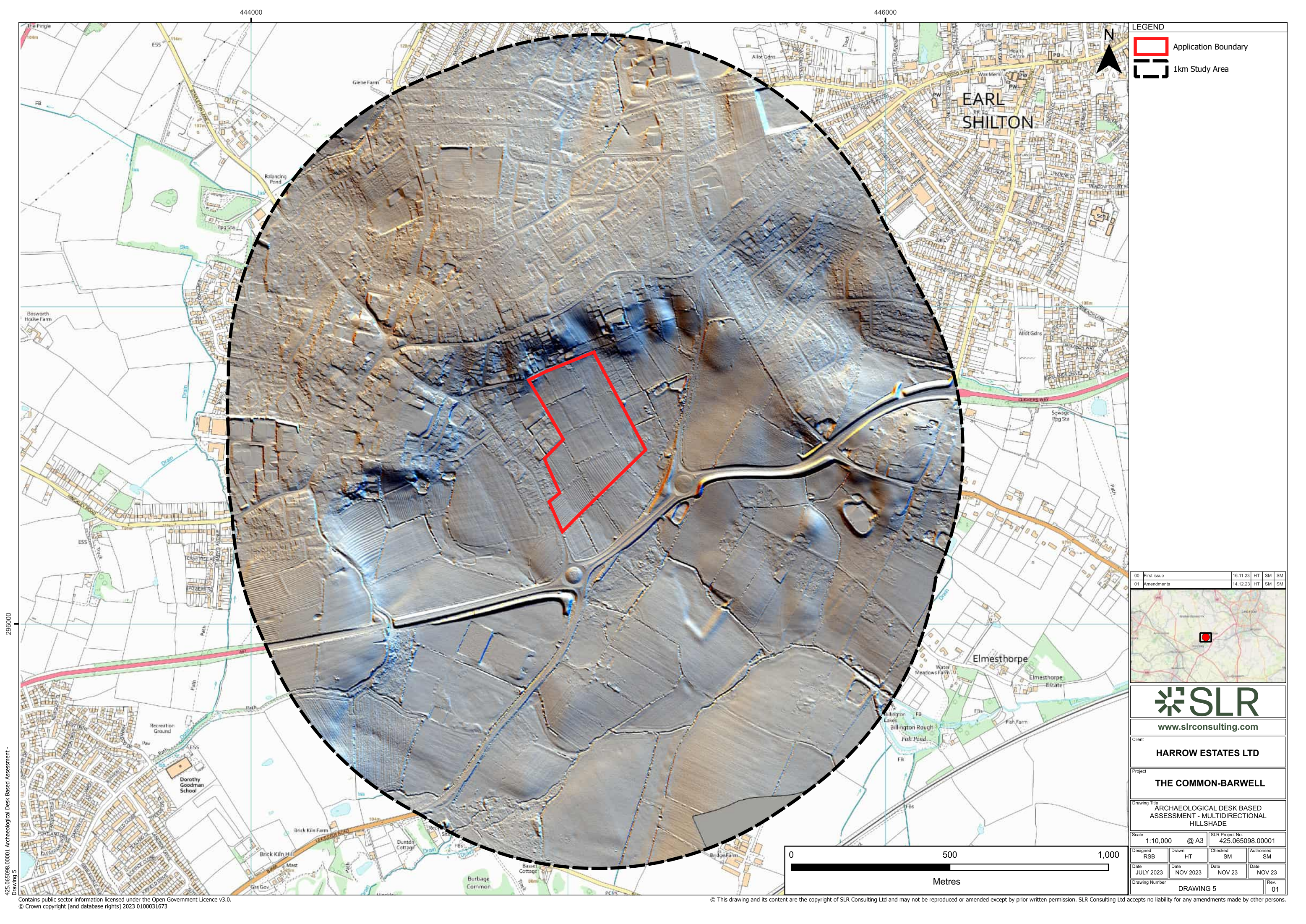
Client
HARROW ESTATES LTD

Project
THE COMMON-BARWELL

Drawing Title
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT - POST-MEDIEVAL HER

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Designed RSB	Drawn HT	Checked SM	Authorised SM
Date JULY 2023	Date NOV 2023	Date NOV 23	Date NOV 23
Drawing Number DRAWING 3			Rev 01





LEGEND

Application Boundary

1km Study Area

00	First Issue	16.11.23	HT	SM	SM
01	Amendments	14.12.23	HT	SM	SM

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Client
HARROW ESTATES LTD

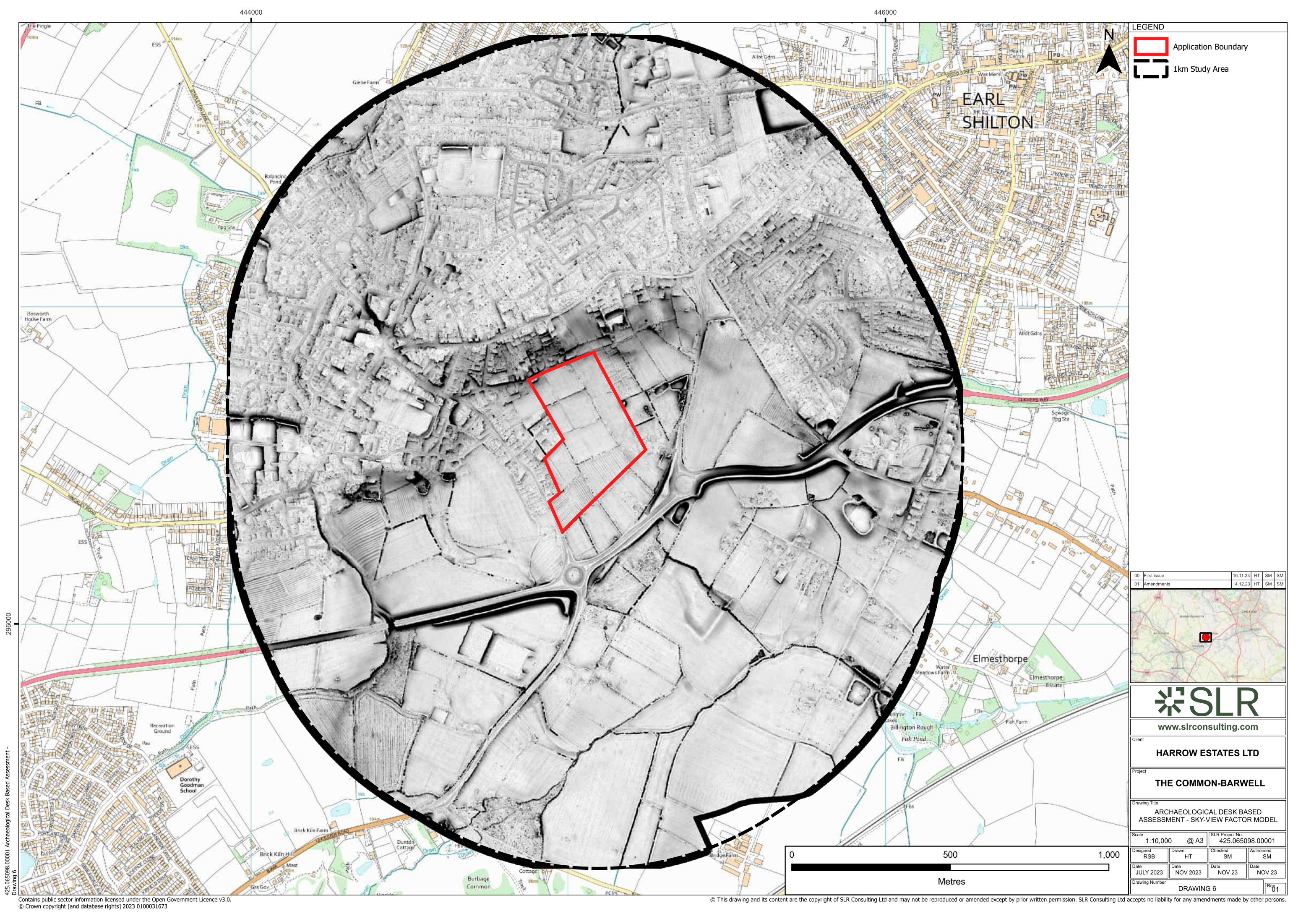
Project
THE COMMON-BARWELL

Drawing Title
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT - MULTIDIRECTIONAL
HILLSHADE

Scale 1:10,000	@ A3	SLR Project No. 425.065098.00001	
Designed RSB	Drawn HT	Checked SM	Authorised SM
Date JULY 2023	Date NOV 2023	Date NOV 23	Date NOV 23
Drawing Number DRAWING 5			Rev 01

425.065098.00001 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment -
Drawing 5

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LEGEND

Application Boundary

1km Study Area

00	First Issue	16.11.23	HT	SM	SM
01	Amendments	14.12.23	HT	SM	SM

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Client
HARROW ESTATES LTD

Project
THE COMMON-BARWELL

Drawing Title
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT - SKY-VIEW FACTOR MODEL

Scale	1:10,000	@ A3	SLR Project No.	425.065098.00001				
Designed	RSB	Drawn	HT	Checked	SM	Authorised	SM	
Date	JULY 2023	Date	NOV 2023	Date	NOV 23	Date	NOV 23	
Drawing Number	DRAWING 6						Rev	01

425.065098.00001 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment - Drawing 6

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