

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Hill Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire

26951.1
Hill Lane, Markfield
1
January 2021

Quality Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS for Cerda Planning on behalf of Glenalmond Developments Ltd. It considers c.3.2ha of land at Hill Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire centred at NGR SK 4871 1054. The site is currently covered by scrubs and rough pasture and is being proposed for residential development.

The assessment provides a description of heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework in relation to heritage.

A separate Built Heritage Statement has been prepared to assess any impact upon built heritage assets within the vicinity of the site (RPS 2021; ref: JAC26951.2).

The archaeological potential of the development site and the significance of archaeological assets within the site has been assessed through desk-based review of existing archaeological information, including previous archaeological work undertaken in the vicinity of the study site.

Data available from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority shows that there are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development site. There are no Scheduled Monuments assessed as sensitive to development outside of the site.

There are no non-designated heritage assets recorded within the study site in the HER and based on the archaeological data including LiDAR for the site and the surrounding area, the site is considered to have a low/negligible potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) remains of all periods. It is, however, clear that limited archaeological field work has been carried out in the vicinity of the site and whilst the site's potential is assessed as low/negligible, this is qualified by the limitations of the understanding of the study area.

Geophysical survey of the site has been commissioned and will only be able to be completed after the study site has been cleared of scrub and vegetation – which can only follow further ecological survey. Upon completion of the surveys, the reports will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

Should the geophysics demonstrate limited archaeological potential on the site, it is suggested that any further archaeological work required could be secured by an appropriately worded archaeological condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of Hill Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire has been prepared by RPS for Cerda Planning on behalf of Glenalmond Developments Ltd.
- 1.2 The site, also referred to in this report as the study site, is located on the north-western edge of Markfield, Leicestershire. It comprises c.3.2ha of land divided into five rough pasture fields, centred at NGR SK 4871 1054 (Figure 1). The boundaries of the site consist of Hill Lane to the north-west, hedgerows and mature trees forming the rear property boundaries of housing to the north-east, east and south and hedgerows and mature trees to the south-west, beyond which are small agricultural plots and woodland.
- 1.3 This document has been prepared in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework, to identify and provide a description of the significance of archaeological heritage assets on the site and the likely effects of future development. This study concentrates on identifying any archaeological interest in the site to provide the archaeological heritage assessment required by local planning policy. A separate Built Heritage Statement has been prepared to assess any impact upon built heritage assets within the vicinity of the site (RPS 2021; ref: JAC26951.2).
- 1.4 The assessment comprises an examination of evidence in the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) and online resources. Information regarding Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Listed Buildings was obtained from the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record and Historic England's National Heritage List for England. Information on Conservation Areas was sought from Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council. The assessment incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through review of 19th and 20th century map resources. A site inspection was undertaken on 8th January 2021.
- 1.5 The study provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of any archaeological assets within and around the site. As a result, the study enables relevant parties to identify and assess the impact of the proposed development and identify any necessary mitigation measures.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in February 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated 23 July 2019. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states applicants should provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 A new Local Plan (2020 to 2039) is currently under review by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The current Local Plan contains the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (adopted 2016). The policies relevant to archaeology and heritage replace the previously saved policies within the Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan (Policies BE12 - BE16) and are listed below.

Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document

- 2.15 The Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document was adopted in July 2016 and allocates land to deliver the development requirements outlined in the Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy. The Development Management Policies relating to archaeology and heritage are DM11-DM13:

DM11 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment

The Borough Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment throughout the borough. This will be done through the careful management of development that might adversely impact both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

All development proposals which have the potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting will be required to demonstrate:

- a) An understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and*
 - b) The impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and its setting, including measures to minimise or avoid these impacts; and*
 - c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused;*
- and*
- d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13.*

DM12 Heritage Assets

All development proposals affecting heritage assets and their setting will be expected to secure their continued protection or enhancement, contribute to the distinctiveness of the areas in which they are located and contribute to the wider vibrancy of the borough.

All development proposals affecting the significance of heritage assets and their setting will be assessed in accordance with Policy DM11: Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and will require justification as set out in this policy.

All development proposals will need to accord with Policy DM10: Development and Design.

Listed Buildings

Proposals for the change of use, extensions and alterations of listed buildings and development affecting the setting of listed buildings will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the proposals are compatible with the significance of the building and its setting.

Conservation Areas

Development proposals should ensure the significance of a conservation area is preserved and enhanced through the consideration and inclusion of important features (as identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan) including, but not limited to the following:

- a) Appropriate boundary treatments which reflect the local style and materials which are characteristic of the conservation area;*
 - b) The preservation and enhancement of key views and/or vistas in and out of the Conservation Area;*
 - c) The replacement of dead or dying important trees and hedgerows with those of the same or similar species;*
 - d) Reinforce or mirror the historic street pattern and plan form where feasible;*
 - e) The use of sensitively styled street furniture;*
 - f) The use of natural building materials, preferably locally sourced;*
- and,*
- g) The retention of key spaces within the conservation area.*

Proposals which seek to improve identified neutral and negative areas inside designated conservation areas, which also lead to the overall enhancement of the conservation area, will be supported and encouraged.

All applications which include the demolition of buildings and means of enclosure within a Conservation Area must propose an adequate replacement which enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area. Conditions will be imposed to ensure demolition does not occur until immediately prior to the redevelopment or remediation.

Historic Landscapes

Proposals affecting historic landscapes, their features or setting should have regard to their significance and be justified in line with Policy DM11.

Development proposals within or adjacent to the historic landscape of Bosworth Battlefield should seek to better reveal the historic significance of the area.

Proposals which adversely affect the Bosworth Battlefield or its setting should be wholly exceptional and accompanied by clear and convincing justification. Such proposals will be assessed against their public benefits.

Particular regard will be had to maintaining topographical features, archaeological remains or to the potential expansion of the Battlefield.

Proposals which seek to enhance the educational or tourism provision associated with the Bosworth Battlefield will be encouraged where they comply with other policies in the Local Plan.

Scheduled Monuments

Proposals which adversely affect a scheduled monument or its setting should be wholly exceptional and accompanied by clear and convincing justification.

Locally Important Heritage Assets

Assets identified on the Locally Important Heritage Asset List should be retained and enhanced wherever possible. The significance of the assets illustrated in the List and the impact on this significance should be demonstrated and justified in line with Policy DM11.

DM13 Preserving the Borough's Archaeology

Where a proposal has the potential to impact a site of archaeological interest, developers should set out in their application an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where applicable, the results of a field evaluation detailing the significance of any affected asset.

Where applicable, justified and feasible the local planning authority will require remains to be preserved in situ ensuring appropriate design, layout, ground levels, foundations and site work methods to avoid any adverse impacts on the remains.

Where preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not feasible and/or justified the local planning authority will require full archaeological investigation and recording by an approved archaeological organisation before development commences.

- 2.16 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the geology within the site as mudstone belonging to the Gunthorpe Member. Superficial deposits overlaying the mudstone in the majority of the site are Head clay, silt, sand and gravel and Diamicton of the Oadby Member in a small area along the eastern site boundary.
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>)
- 3.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the study site as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage.
(Soilscape 17; <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>).

Topography

- 3.3 The study site is located on the north-western edge of Markfield to the east of Hill Lane.
- 3.4 The ground within the study site rises from c.195m AOD in the south-eastern corner to c.200m AOD in the north-eastern corner and to c.205m AOD along the western site boundary.
- 3.5 The nearest river is The River Soar, located c.11.5km to the east of the site.

Site Conditions

- 3.6 A site visit was undertaken on 8th January 2021. The weather conditions and level of visibility were fair and there were no access constraints.
- 3.7 The site, c.3.2ha, is centred at NGR SK 4871 1054 and comprised five (Plates 1-5). Remains of a shed were extant in the north-eastern part of the site (Plate 4).
- 3.8 The individual fields were divided by tall hedgerows and mature trees. They were all covered by rough scrub and contained intermittent trees and bushes as well as brambles around their perimeters. Within the western field, several irregular pits were noticed. These were only noticeable in close proximity due to the surrounding scrub.
- 3.9 Both LiDAR (Figure 5; see below) and Google Earth imagery (Figure 10) show evidence for remnant ridge and furrow within the southern two fields. However, there was no suggestion of extant earthworks during the site visit and thus the ridge and furrow has not been assessed as an earthwork feature.

Review of LiDAR data

- 3.10 A review of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was conducted, using the Open Survey Data 1m spatial resolution dataset for the site (Figure 5).
- 3.11 The LiDAR imagery shows evidence of ridge and furrow regimes within the southern two fields of the site and faint remains in the north-eastern field. There is a noticeable S-curve to the ridge and furrow with a selion separation of c.6m-7m, which are in a roughly east to west orientation and it is therefore assessed to be of Medieval date.
- 3.12 The ridge and furrow within the site is heavily degraded and no earthwork remains were visible during the site visit.
- 3.13 No features of archaeological interest are discernible within the site on the LiDAR data.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600 BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43	-	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1066
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486	-	1799
Modern	AD 1800	-	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Figs. 2 and 3), also referred to as the study area, held on the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 19th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.4 Data obtained from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority confirms that there are no designated heritage assets within the study site (Figure 2).
- 4.5 The nearest Scheduled Monument is *Moat at Lea Meadows* (NHLE Ref.: 1009167) c.2km to the north-east of the study site. The asset is not inter-visible with the site and there is no evidence of a historic functional association between this asset and the site. No Scheduled Monuments outside of the site have been assessed as sensitive to development within the study site.
- 4.6 Built Heritage is addressed within the Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2021; ref: JAC26951.2) and is outside of the scope of this report. No further consideration of designated heritage assets is required within this report.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 4.7 The data provided by the HER contains no non-designated heritage assets within the study site.
- 4.8 A gazetteer of HER records is included in Appendix 1. Their locations are shown on Figure 3.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.9 A LiDAR analysis of c.80km along the M1 corridor in support of the junction 21-30 widening (ELE7150) was carried out in 2007 and comprises the western half of the site. Examination of the data identified 312 features of possible archaeological significance within the area, but none are recorded in the vicinity of this assessment's search area (Kinsey and Challis 2007).
- 4.10 The number of previous archaeological work is very limited in the vicinity of the study site and the closest evaluation events to the site include a watching brief (ELE9592; c.400m south), a walkover survey (ELE9024; c.450m west) and trial trenching (ELE10257; c.600m south-west of the site). None of these recorded any significant archaeological features.
- 4.11 The remaining records of previous archaeological work are all located around the southern edge of the search area, in extent of c.800m from the study site and are not relevant to assess the study site's archaeological potential.
- 4.12 The previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the gazetteer of HER records included in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 3.

Prehistoric / Roman

- 4.13 There are no HER records of Prehistoric or Roman date within the study site or within the search area.
- 4.14 Based on the lack of evidence for Prehistoric or Roman evidence in the surrounding area, this assessment considers there to be a low/negligible potential for significant archaeological evidence from these periods within the site. However, limited archaeological field work has been carried out in the vicinity of the site and whilst the site's potential is assessed as low, this is qualified by the limitations of the understanding of the immediately surrounding study area.

Saxon/Early Medieval/Medieval

- 4.15 The HER contains no records of Saxon/Medieval activity on the site.
- 4.16 The Saxon and Medieval historic settlement core of Markfield (MLE5940) is located c.400m south of the site, focused around St Michael's church with a narrow band mapped along Main Street towards the north. The settlement is recorded as *Merchenefeld* in Domesday Book (1086), roughly translating *to the open country of the Mercians*. The most likely explanation of this name is that at the time of early Anglo-Saxon settlement this was a stretch of open land which formed a boundary between the Middle Angles and the Mercians (Bourne 2003). The settlement also contains the Medieval church of St Michael (MLE11696) c.400m south of the site. Earthwork remains of fishponds (MLE2943) of possible Medieval origin, are also recorded c.650m south of the study site.
- 4.17 Based on the LiDAR and archaeological data, the site was located within the agricultural hinterland of Markfield. Its potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) Medieval remains is therefore, considered to be low/negligible.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.18 Out of the 23 records on the HER within the search area, 20 are of Post-Medieval and/or Modern date.
- 4.19 All of these relate to buildings/monuments, transport routes or quarry sites of a well-defined extent and nature that generally add little to the understanding of the study site's archaeological potential and are therefore not discussed in any further detail.

Historic map regression

- 4.20 The first map to show the site in any detail is the 1847 Plan of Part of the Parish of Markfield (Figure 6). It shows the site the two southern fields within the Parish of Markfield and the rest of the site remains unmapped. The south-eastern field is listed as pasture and the south-western field as arable.
- 4.21 Ordnance Survey mapping from 1884 (Figure 7) largely shows the site as it appears today, with almost all site boundaries established. The map shows the site as part of five fields east of Hill Lane (unnamed), separated by internal boundaries.
- 4.22 The site undergoes no major changes in the following decades. The 1929 mapping (Figure 8) shows a small area in the north-eastern corner of the site occupied by an orchard and a building or enclosure is located at the northern site boundary in the north-western corner. In the south-western extent, a small pond is present. This map also demonstrates the growing residential development of Markfield to the north of the site.
- 4.23 The building is no longer depicted by 1955 and the orchard as well as the small pond in the western field were removed in the late 1950s (maps not reproduced). A new pond was depicted from on Ordnance Survey maps from 1959 onwards (maps not reproduced) a short distance from the old pond's location, on the other side of an internal field boundary. This pond was filled in by 1990 and no remains were visible during the site visit.
- 4.24 Ordnance Survey mapping from 1978-1990 (Figure 9) shows two buildings present in the eastern extent of the site, one to the north and one to the south of an internal field boundary. By the early 1990s (map not reproduced), the southern structure has been dismantled. Dilapidated remains of the northern building/shed remain extant on the site, as demonstrated on the Google Earth imagery from 2020 (Figure 10) and confirmed during the site visit (Plate 4). The building and any associated remains are deemed as having no significance.
- 4.25 The map review demonstrates the study site has remained as agricultural land through the Post-Medieval/Modern period and its potential for significant Post Medieval/Modern archaeology is considered to be low/negligible.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.26 Based on the archaeological data and LiDAR for the site and the surrounding area, the site is considered to have a low/negligible potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) remains of all periods. However, limited archaeological field work has been carried out in the vicinity of the site and whilst the site's potential is assessed as low, this is qualified by the limitations of the understanding of the study area.
- 4.27 Any surviving remains are likely to be of local interest and would be significant for their archaeological interest and potential to contribute to relevant research agendas.

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Proposed Development

- 5.1 The study site is being proposed for residential development.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.2 Based on the archaeological data and LiDAR for the site and the surrounding area, the site is considered to have a low/negligible potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) remains of all periods. However, limited archaeological field work has been carried out in the vicinity of the site and whilst the site's potential is assessed as low, this is qualified by the limitations of the understanding of the study area. Any surviving remains are likely to be of local interest and would be significant for their archaeological interest and potential to contribute to relevant research agendas.
- 5.3 The constructional techniques employed in modern development are such that any other buried archaeological remains now present on the study site will not survive the development process.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS for Cerda Planning on behalf of Glenalmond Developments Ltd. It considers c.3.2ha of land at Hill Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire centred at NGR SK 4871 1054. The site is currently covered by scrubs and rough pasture and is being proposed for residential development.
- 6.2 The assessment provides a description of heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site and addresses the information requirements of Government's National Planning Policy Framework in relation to heritage.
- 6.3 A separate Built Heritage Statement has been prepared to assess any impact upon built heritage assets within the vicinity of the site (RPS 2021; ref: JAC26951.2).
- 6.4 The archaeological potential of the development site and the significance of archaeological assets within the site has been assessed through desk-based review of existing archaeological information, including previous archaeological work undertaken in the vicinity of the study site.
- 6.5 Data available from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority shows that there are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development site. There are no Scheduled Monuments assessed as sensitive to development outside of the site.
- 6.6 There are no non-designated heritage assets recorded within the study site in the HER and based on the archaeological data including LiDAR for the site and the surrounding area, the site is considered to have a low/negligible potential for significant (i.e. non-agricultural) remains of all periods. It is, however, clear that limited archaeological field work has been carried out in the vicinity of the site and whilst the site's potential is assessed as low/negligible, this is qualified by the limitations of the understanding of the study area.
- 6.7 Geophysical survey of the site has been commissioned and will only be able to be completed after the study site has been cleared of scrub and vegetation – which can only follow further ecological survey. Upon completion of the surveys, the reports will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.8 Should the geophysics demonstrate limited archaeological potential on the site, it is suggested that any further archaeological work required could be secured by an appropriately worded archaeological condition.

Sources Consulted

General

Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

Google Earth

LiDAR

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* 2010

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

Kincey, Mark and Challis, Keith 2007 *M1 Junction 21-30 Widening Airborne Laser Scanning (LiDAR) Analysis*

Cartographic

1847 Plan of Part of the Parish of Markfield

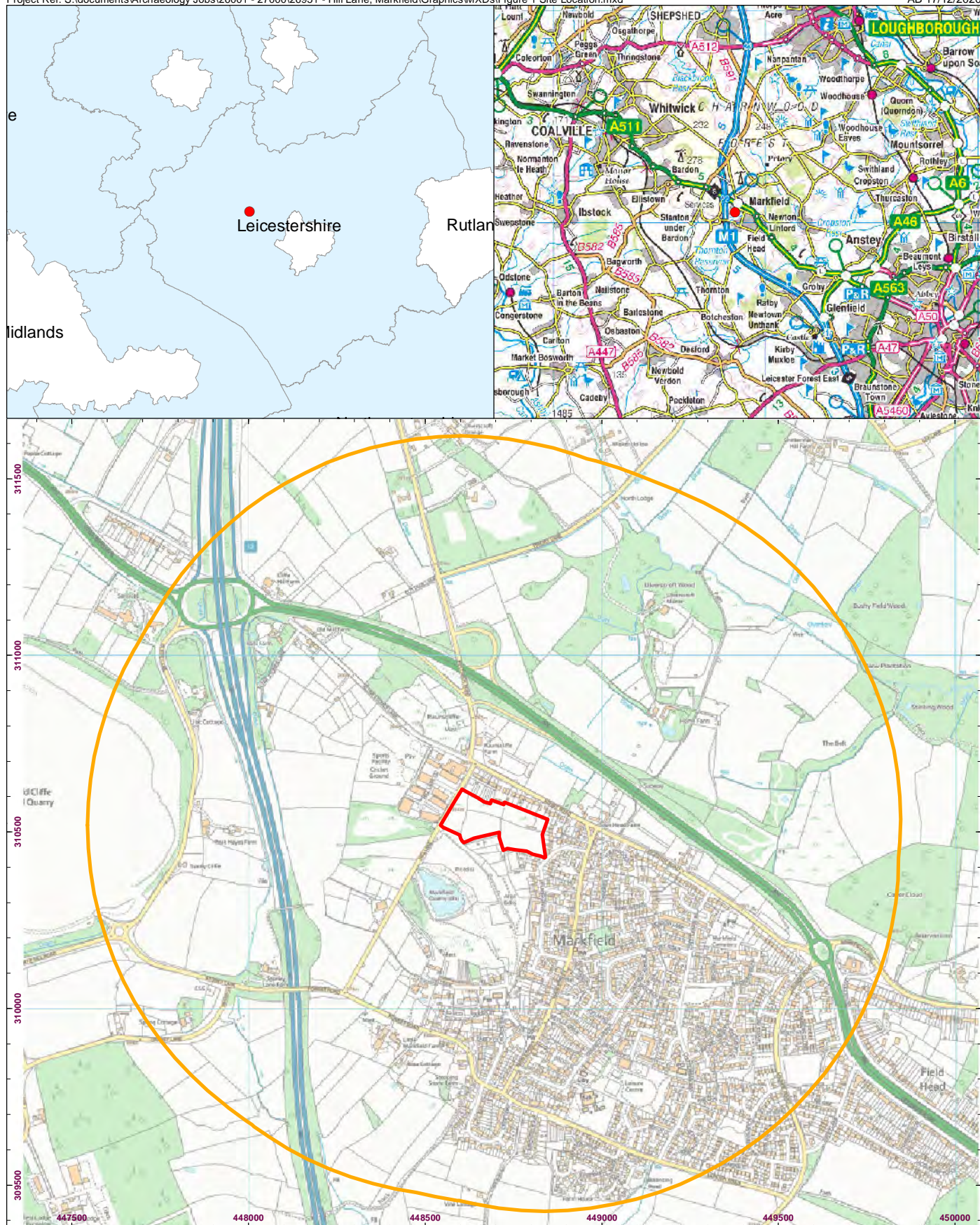
Ordnance Survey 1:2500 editions: 1884, 1903, 1929, 1959, 1967, 1972, 1973-1974, 1978-1990, 1981-1991, 1982, 1993

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 / 1:10,560 editions: 1884, 1903-1904, 1930, 1955, 1964-1968, 1980-1985, 1992-1993, 2000, 2006, 2020

Aerial Photography 1999

Google Earth Imagery 1999, 2000, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2020

FIGURES



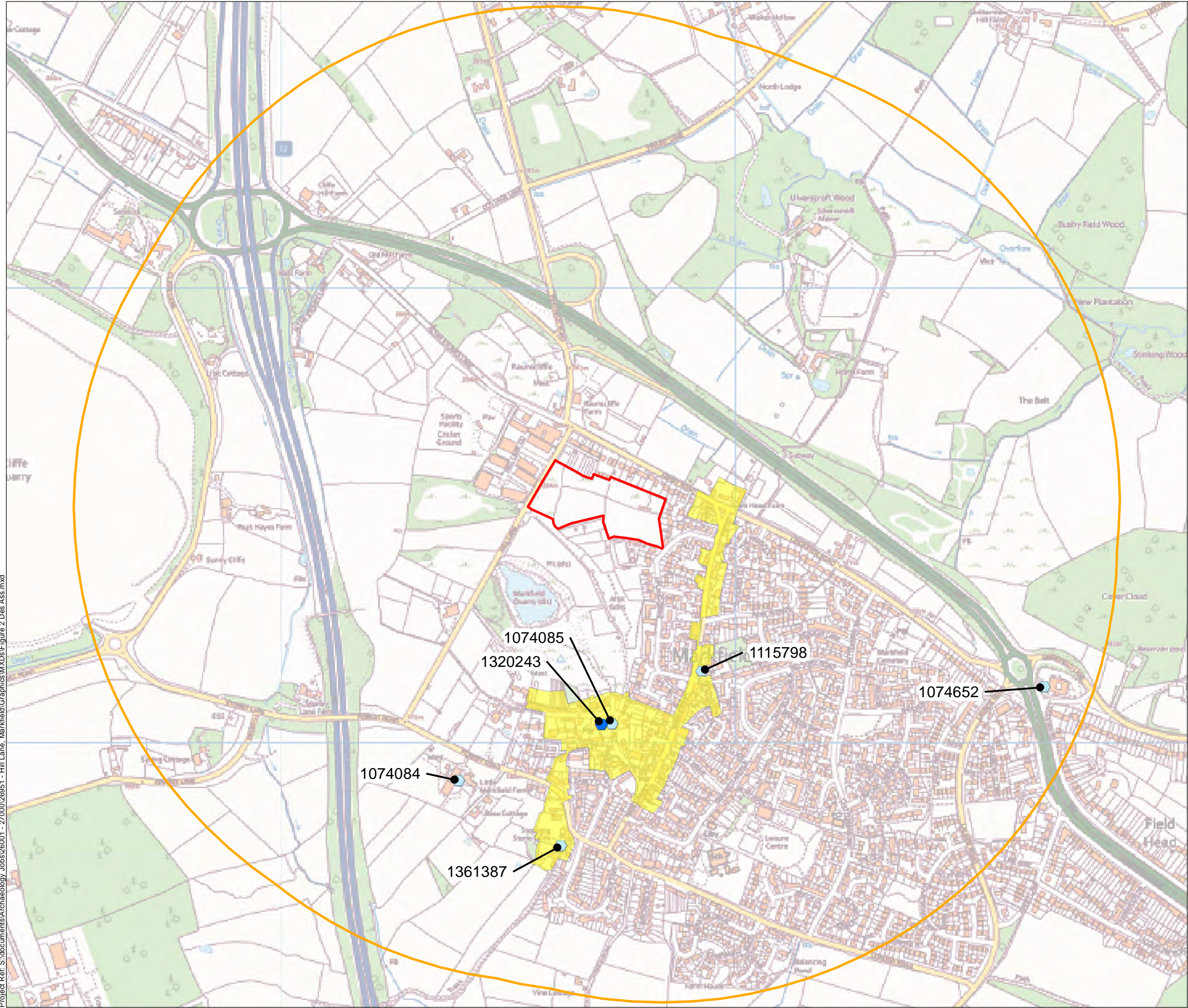
- Site Boundary
- Search Area



0 150 300 450 m
Scale at A4: 1:15,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Site Boundary

Search Area

Listed Buildings

Grade

I

II*

II

Markfield Conservation Area

N

0

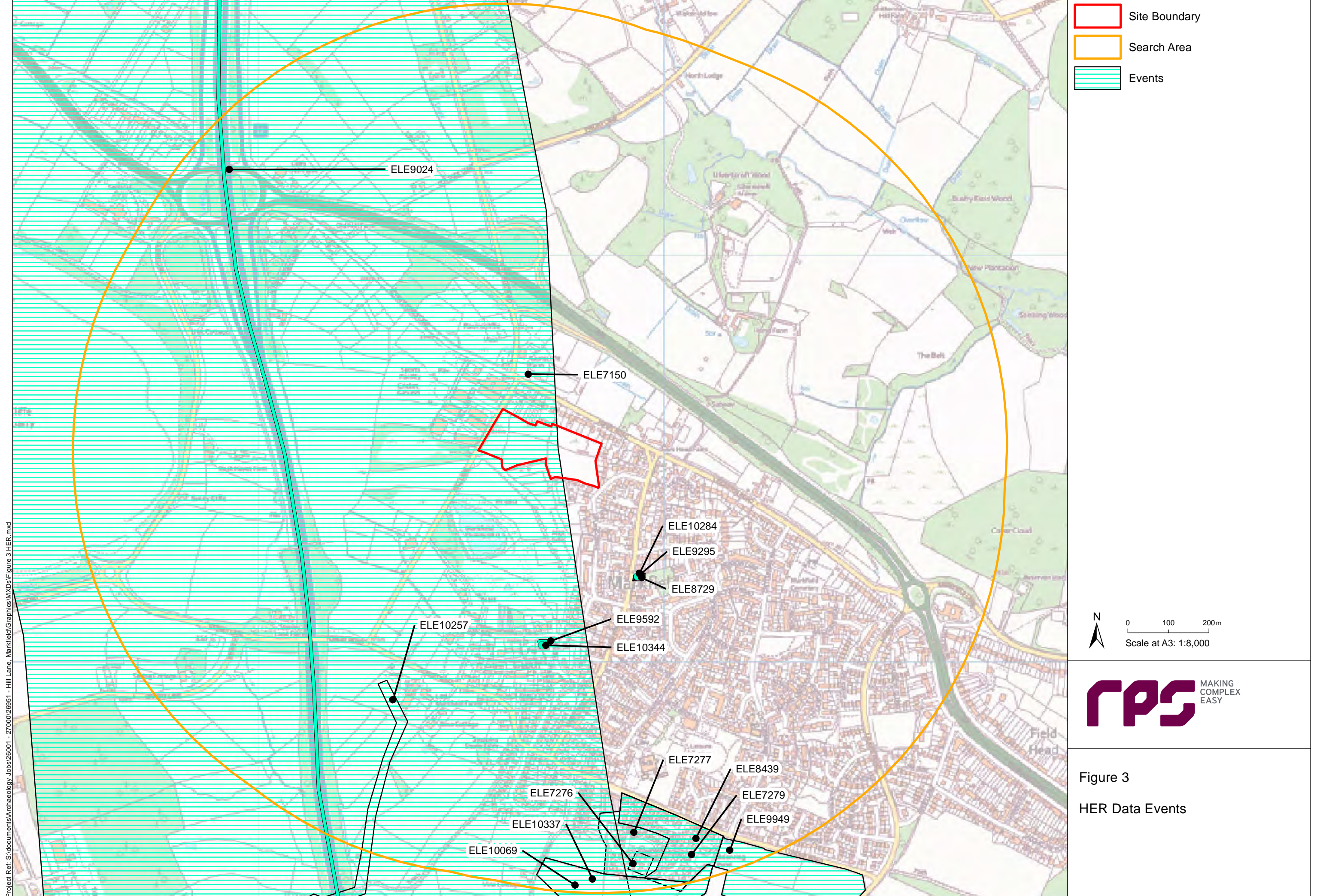
100

200m

Scale at A3: 1:8,000

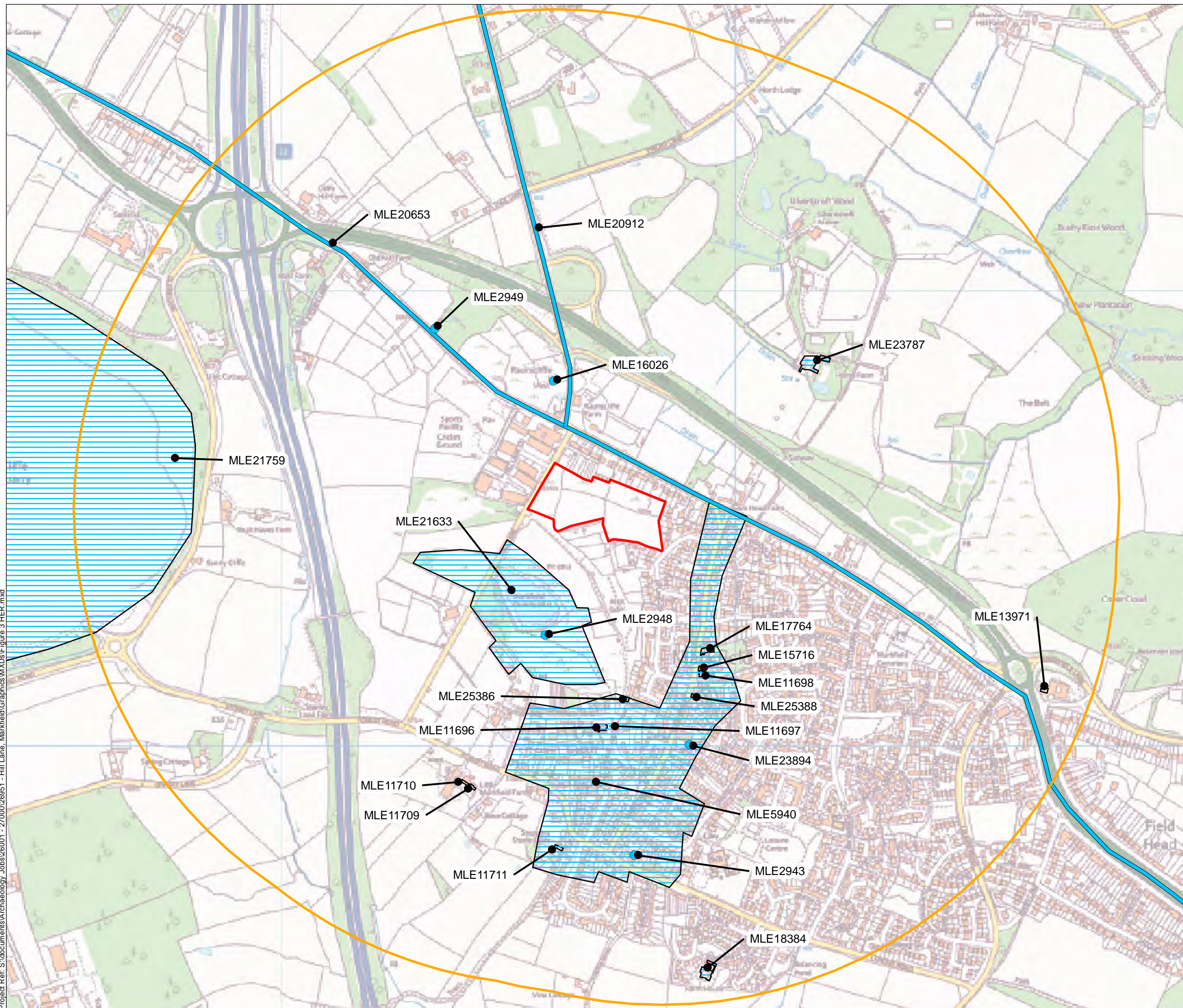


Figure 2
Designated Heritage Assets



Project Ref: S:\documents\Archaeology_Jobs\26001 - 27000\26951 - Hill Lane, Markfield\Graphics\MXDs\Figure 3 HER.mxd

Project Ref: S:\documents\Archaeology_Jobs\26001 - 27000\26951 - Hill Lane, Markfield\Graphics\MXDs\Figure 3 HER.mxd



- Site Boundary
- Search
- Monuments

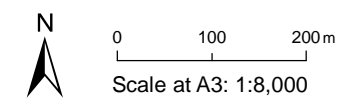


Figure 4
HER Data Monuments



 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
2019

Processing:
simple Local Relief Model overlaid on
Multi-direction Hillshade



0 40 80m
Scale at A3: 1:2,000



Figure 5

LiDAR Data

Project Ref: S:\documents\Archaeology_Jobs\26001 - 27000\26951 - Hill Lane, Markfield\Graphics\MXDs\Figure 4 Hist Map.mxd

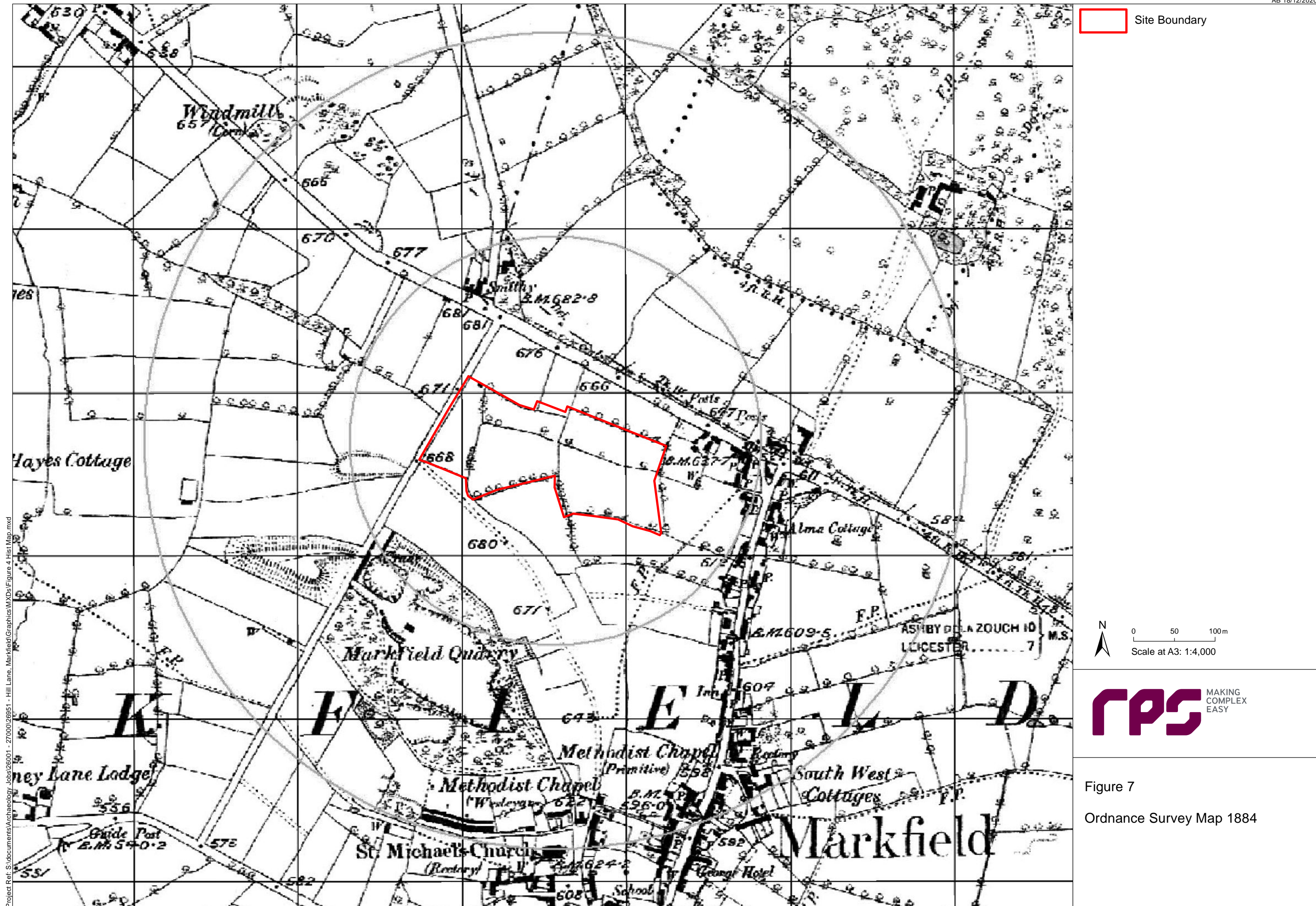


 Site Boundary

N
0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:4,000



Figure 6
Plan of Part of the Parish of
Markfield 1847



Project Ref: S:\documents\Archaeology Jobs\26001 - 27000\26951 - Hill Lane, Markfield\Graphics\MXDs\Figure 4 Hist Map.mxd

Site Boundary

N
0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:4,000



Figure 7
Ordnance Survey Map 1884

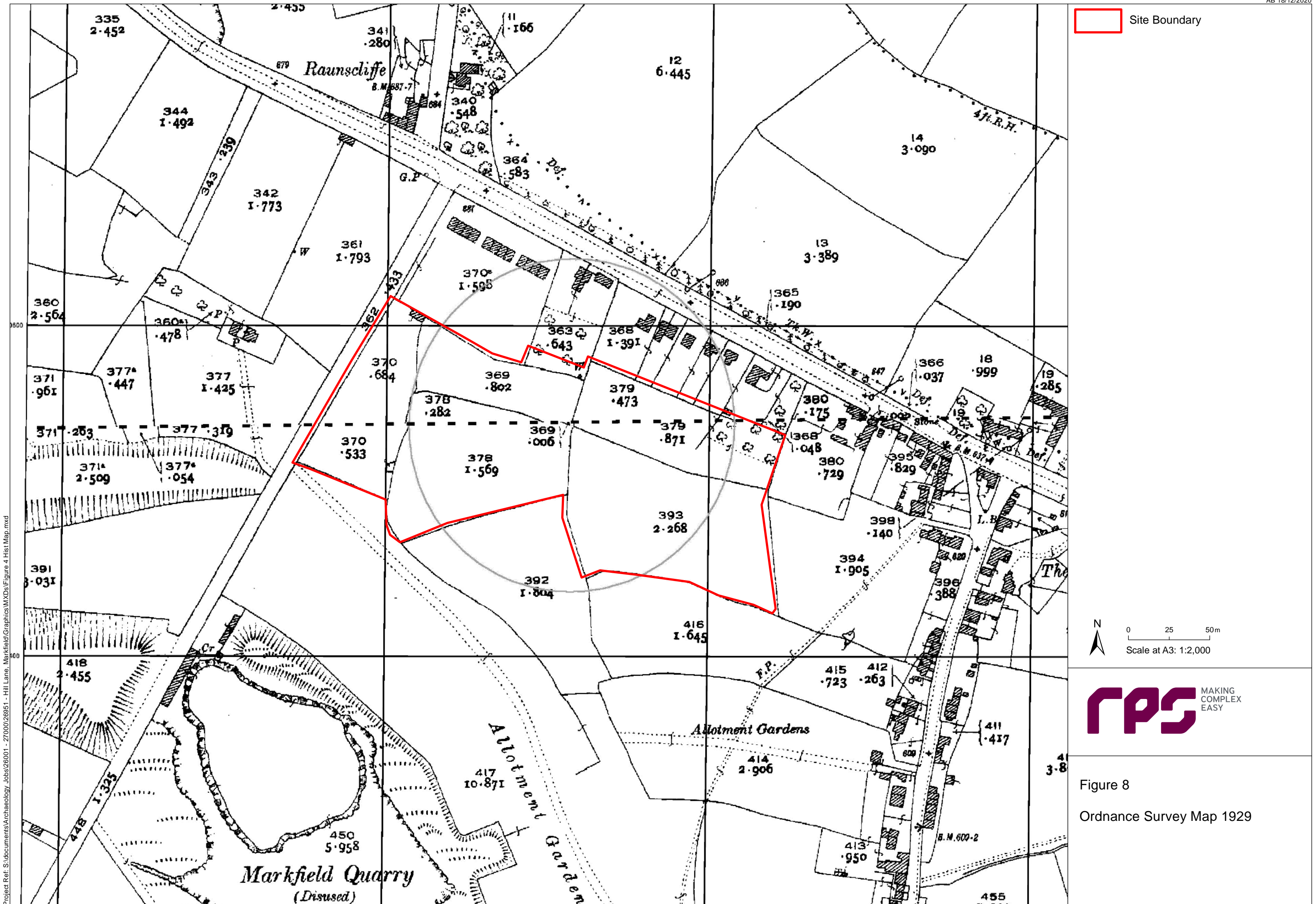
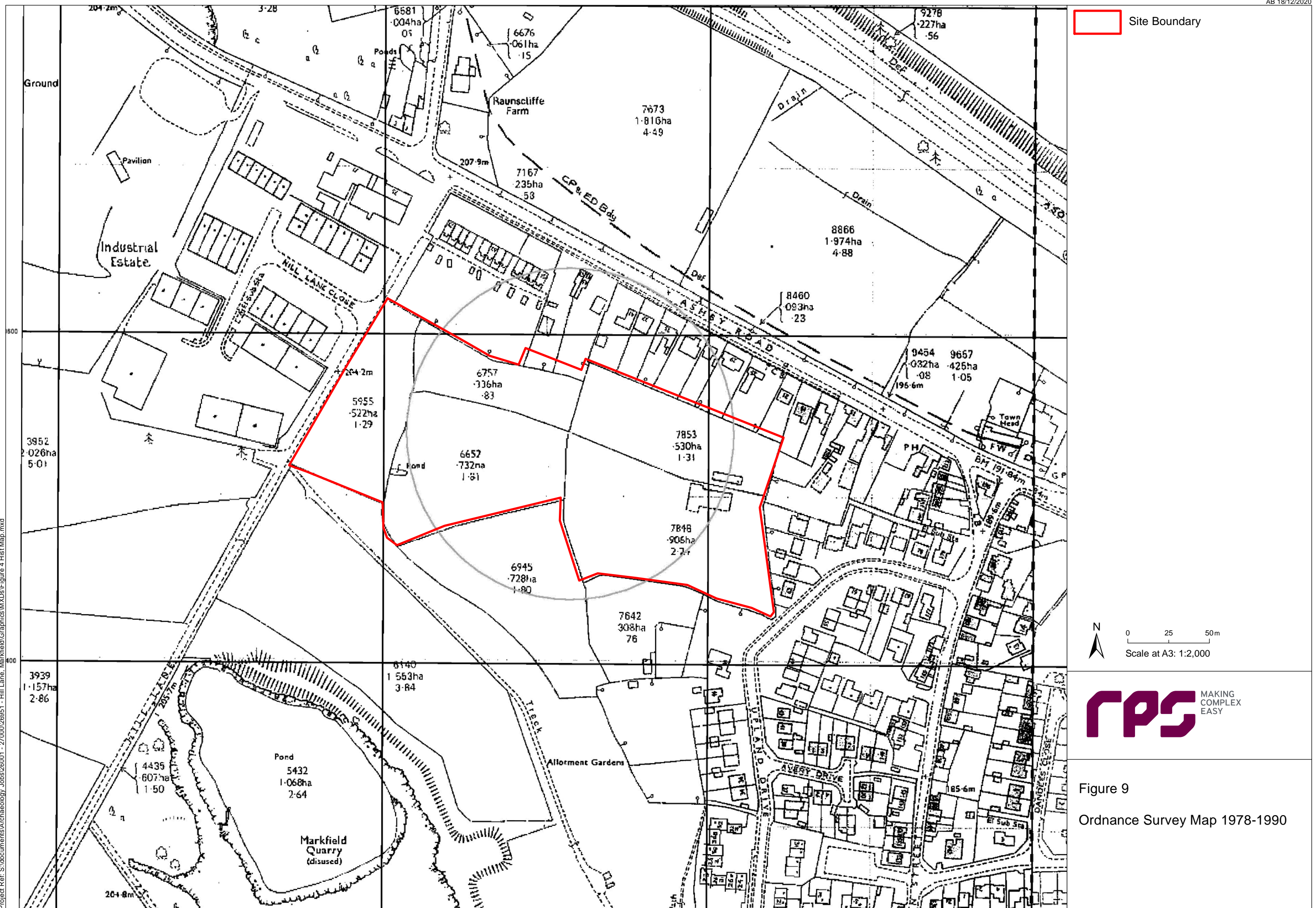


Figure 8

Ordnance Survey Map 1929





Site Boundary



0 25 50 m
Scale at A3: 1:2,000



Figure 10
Google Earth Imagery 2020

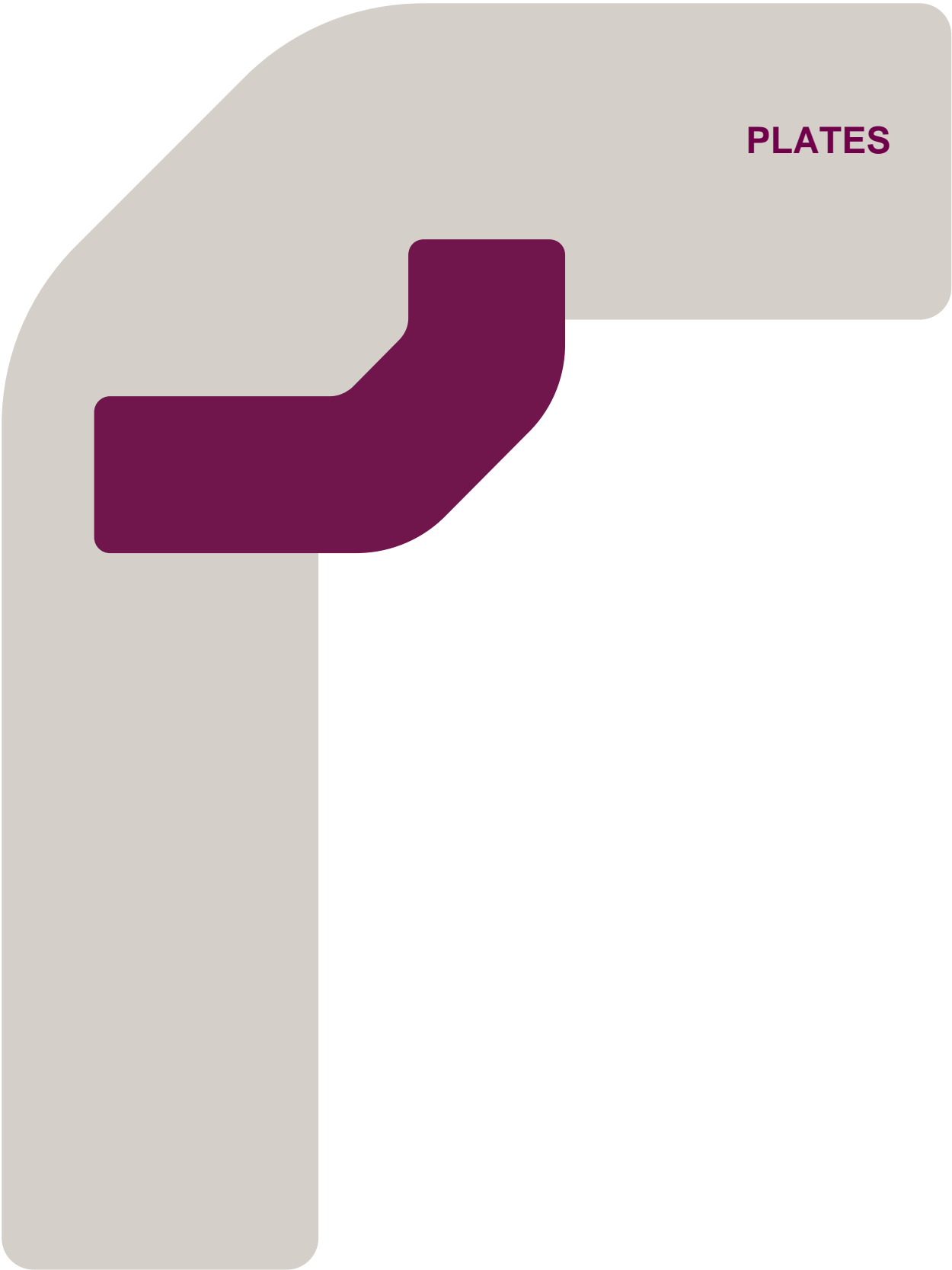




Plate 1: View across the western part of the site towards the north



Plate 2: View across south-western part of the site towards the north-east



Plate 3: View across the south-eastern part of the site towards the west



Plate 4: Remains of shed in the eastern part of the site



Plate 5: View across the north-western part of the site towards the north-west

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of HER Entries

Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record

HER No.	Name and Description	Location	Date
	Monument		
MLE16026	Cold War monitoring post west of Raunscliffe Farm	SK 486 108	Modern
MLE2949	Windmill, Shaw Lane Mill	SK 483 109	Post-Medieval
MLE2943	Fishponds north-west of Allotment Gardens	SK 487 097	Medieval to Post-Medieval
MLE2948	Windmill at Markfield Quarry	SK 485 102	Post-Medieval
MLE23894	Site of a cruck barn, Markfield	SK 489 100	Post-Medieval
MLE11697	GATES ON EAST SIDE OF CHURCHYARD OF ST. MICHAEL, THE GREEN (EAST SIDE), MARKFIELD	SK 487 100	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE20653	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Ashby-de-la-Zouch	SK 470 111	Post-Medieval
MLE20912	Markfield Turnpike	SK 4507 1410	Post-Medieval
MLE11711	STEPPING STONE FARMHOUSE, FOREST ROAD (OFF), MARKFIELD	SK 486 097	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE11696	CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, THE GREEN (NORTH SIDE)	SK 487 100	Medieval to Modern
MLE11698	THE OLD RECTORY, THE NOOK, MARKFIELD	SK 489 101	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE13971	FIELD HEAD FARMHOUSE, MARKFIELD LANE (N.) FIELD HEAD	SK 496 101	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE5940	Historic settlement core of Markfield	SK 487 101	Saxon to Post-Medieval
MLE17764	Memorial and Miners Welfare Institute, 128, Main Street	SK 489 102	Modern
MLE18384	Lower Grange Farm, London Road	SK 489 095	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE11709	LITTLE MARKFIELD FARMHOUSE, off FOREST ROAD (SOUTH SIDE)	SK 484 099	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE11710	ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS, LITTLE MARKFIELD FARM, off FOREST ROAD (SOUTH SIDE)	SK 484 099	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE21633	Markfield Quarry 'Hill Hole', Hill Lane	SK 4850 1029	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE21759	Old Cliffe Hill Quarry, Cliffe Hill Road	SK 4737 1060	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE23787	HOME FARM, PRIORY LANE	SK 4917 1083	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE25386	Former Methodist Chapel, 58, The Green	SK 4876 1010	Post-Medieval to Modern
MLE15716	Congregational Church, 112, Main Street	SK 489 101	Post-Medieval to Modern

MLE25388	Congregational Church Hall, 104, Main Street	SK 4890 1010	Post-Medieval to Modern
	Event		
ELE9295	2014 Heritage Statement, Markfield Memorial & Miners Welfare Institute, 128, Main Street, Markfield	SK 4893 1020	
ELE10284	2017 building survey, The Memorial and Miner's Welfare Institute, 128, Main Street, Markfield	SK 4893 1020	
ELE10344	Project Gargoyle, St Michael & All Angels, The Green	SK 4870 1003	
ELE9024	2004 walkover survey for M1 Junctions 21-30	SK 4839 1376	
ELE9592	1997 watching brief, St Michael's church	SK 4870 1004	
ELE7276	2010 historic building assessment of buildings at Lower Grange Farm, Markfield	SK 489 094	
ELE7277	2010 desk-based assessment for land at Lower Grange Farm, London Road, Markfield	SK 489 095	
ELE7279	2010 geophysical survey, land adjacent to Lower Grange Farm, Markfield	SK 490 095	
ELE8439	2011 trial trenching at Lower Grange Farm, Markfield	SK 490 095	
ELE8729	2013 building recording of Markfield Memorial and Miners Welfare Institute	SK 4893 1020	
ELE7150	2007 LIDAR analysis, M1 Junction 21-30 widening	SK 4855 1517	
ELE9949	2015 desk-based assessment for land at London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire	SK 4931 0945	
ELE10069	2016 desk-based assessment for land south of London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire	SK 4890 0940	
ELE10257	2015 trial trenching, land at Little Markfield Farm, Forest Road, Markfield, Leicestershire	SK 4816 0958	
ELE10337	2017 geophysical survey, land off London Road, Markfield, Leicestershire	SK 4890 0940	



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