

Clump Cable Route, Leicestershire

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

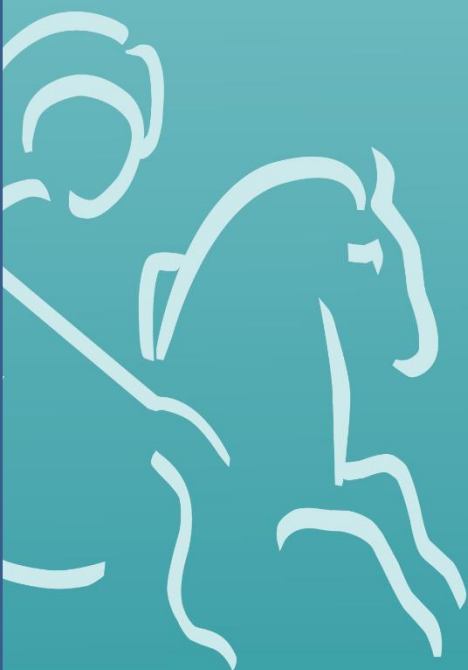


Report prepared for:
Clump Farm Solar Limited

CA Project: MK1162

CA Report: MK1162_1

October 2024



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Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

CA Project: MK1162

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issue	1

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Clump Cable Route

Location: Leicestershire

NGR: 448273 299760

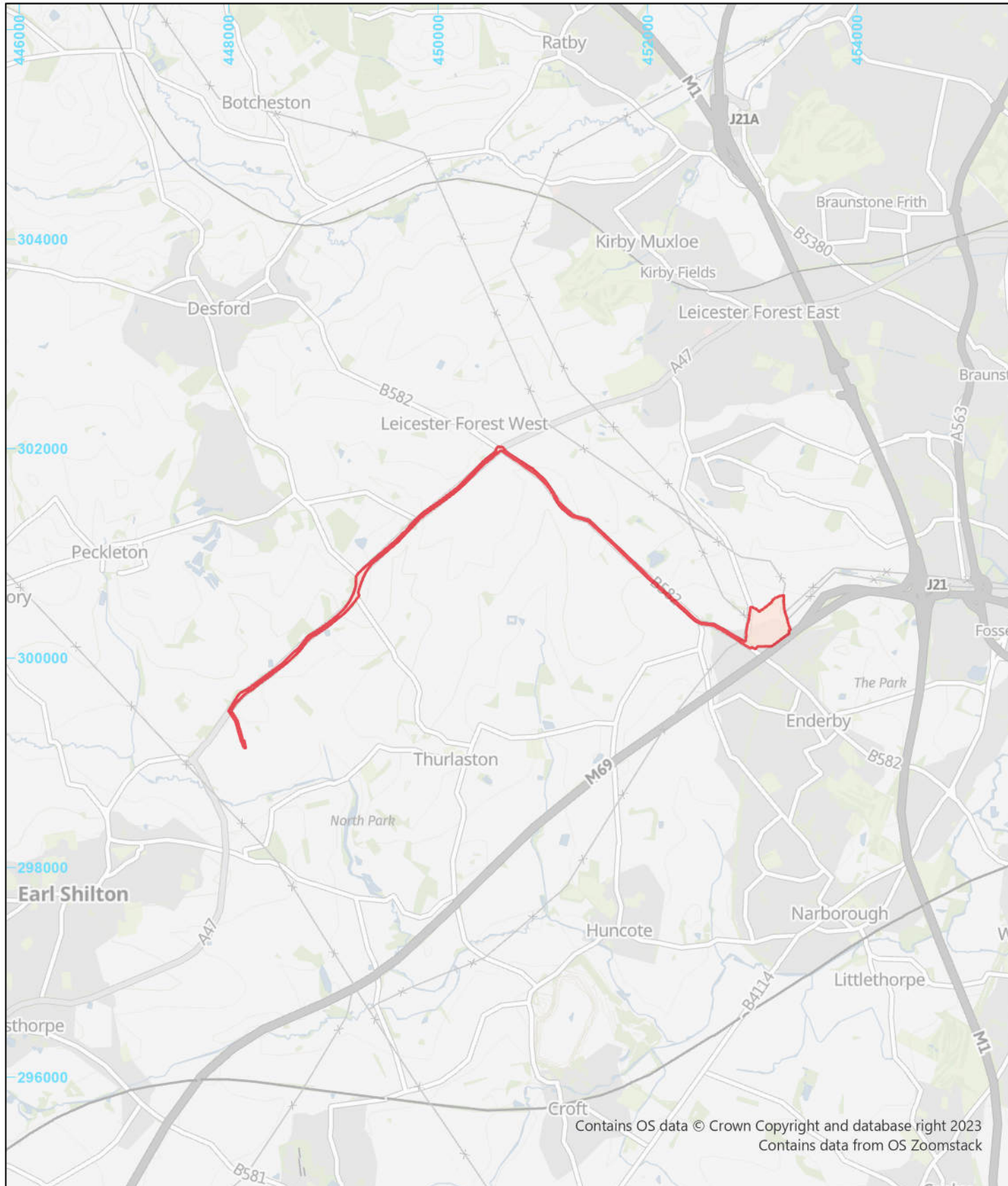
Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Clump Farm Solar Limited to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in respect of a proposed cable route, running between two consented solar farms: Hill Farm Solar Farm (Blaby District Council ref. 21/1386/FUL) and Clump Farm Solar Farm (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council ref. 21/01242/FUL) to the point of connection at Enderby Substation, Desford Road, Enderby.

The proposed development comprises the construction of a c. 7km grid connection cable route from the consented solar farms, which crosses agricultural fields adjacent to Hill Farm Solar Farm and then follows the A47 (Hinckley Road and Leicester Road) and the B582 (Desford Road) to the connection point at Enderby Substation.

This assessment has identified archaeological potential along the Cable Route. Remains associated with Iron Age and Roman period activity, recorded adjacent to the route, and with medieval and later agriculture, the remains of which are extensively noted across the landscape, are anticipated to be encountered within the cable trench. It should be noted that later development, including construction of roads and the substation, is likely to have affected survival of archaeological remains across large parts of the Cable Route (where the trench locations, when designed, coincide with their footprints).

Excavation of trenches will be required for the laying of the cable and these works have the potential to affect archaeological remains where present. However, the anticipated archaeological features are unlikely to comprise remains of highest significance. As such, the impacts upon the archaeological resource can be managed through investigation and recording secured via an appropriately worded planning condition. The scope of the investigation would be agreed through consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities.

With regard to non-physical impacts, the proposed development is not considered to have the potential to affect the significance of nearby designated heritage assets, given its underground nature. Construction impacts have also been assessed and given their temporary duration will result in no harm.



 Cable Route



0 2 km

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PROJECT TITLE

Clump Cable Route, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site Location Plan

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FIGURE NO.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September 2024, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Clump Farm Solar Limited to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land between two consented solar farms: Hill Farm Solar Farm (Blaby District Council ref. 21/1386/FUL) and Clump Farm Solar Farm (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council ref. 21/01242/FUL) to the point of connection at Enderby Substation, Desford Road, Enderby (hereafter referred to as 'the Cable Route'; Fig. 1).
- 1.2. A planning application for the installation of an underground grid connection cable between the solar farms and the substation was submitted to Blaby District Council (ref. 24/0575/FUL) and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (ref. 24/00632/FUL).
- 1.3. The Cable Route is situated to the south-west of Leicester, with the nearest settlements at various points along the route including Earl Shilton 1.3km to the south-west, Thurlaston 1.5km to the south-east, Pecklton 1km to the north-west and Enderby, c. 300m to the south-east.



Photo 1 The south-western part of the Cable Route, looking north

- 1.4. The Cable Route exits the Hill Farm solar farm in its north-western corner, and crosses two agricultural fields northwards for approximately 370m (Photo 1; NGR 448152, 299156). It then turns north-eastwards and follows the A47 (Hinckley Road/Leicester Road) for approximately 3.6km (Photos 2 and 3). The Cable Route then turns south-eastwards onto the B582 (Desford Road) for around 3km (Photo 4)

and ends at Enderby substation on the northern outskirts of the village of Enderby (NGR: 448273 299760).



Photo 2 The Cable Route along the A47 (south-western section), looking south-west



Photo 3 The Cable Route along the A47 (north-eastern section), looking south-west

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.5. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Cable Route and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Cable Route, and any heritage assets beyond the Cable Route boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the

significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.



Photo 4 The Cable Route along Desford Road (B582), looking south-east

- 1.6. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' published by CIfA in 2014 and most recently updated in 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

'...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact' (CIfA 2020, 4).

- 1.7. The 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:

'...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation' (Historic England 2015, 3).

Statute, policy and guidance context

- 1.8. The Cable Route crosses the boundaries of both Blaby District Council (most of the route) and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. In Blaby District, the Development Plan includes the Blaby District Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2013 and Blaby District Local Plan (Delivery) Development Plan Document (DPD) 2019, with the policy relevant to the historic environment including 'Policy CS20 - Historic Environment' and 'DM Policy 12: Designated and Non-designated heritage assets' (Appendix 1).
- 1.9. The current Local Plan for Hinckley and Bosworth is The Local Plan 2006 to 2026 Local Plan which was adopted in December 2009 and is currently under review. The current Local Plan is formed of a Core Strategy (adopted 2009) and further development plan documents (DPD's) including the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (2016) and Hinckley Town Centre Area Action Plan (2011). Relevant policies are provided in Appendix 1.
- 1.10. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Statute	Description
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)	One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
National Planning Practice Guidance (updated July 2019)	Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 57).
Blaby District and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Local Plans	Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2023). Intended to be the primary planning

Statute	Description
	policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2023).
Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)	Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)	Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.
Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 (GPA3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, Second Edition (Historic England, 2017)	Provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.
Hedgerows Regulations (1997)	Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.

Table 1.1 Key statute, policy and guidance

Consultation

- 1.11. In response to the planning application submitted to the LPAs (ref. 24/0575/FUL and 24/00632/FUL), Mr William Kelly, Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage) and Leicestershire County Council, and archaeological advisor to the LPAs, requested that an archaeological desk-based assessment is required to inform the planning application so that an informed decision can be made. This report addresses this requirement.
- 1.12. The scope of this report was agreed via email correspondence with the Senior Planning Archaeologist on 19 September 2024 and the advisor highlighted a number of aspects requiring consideration, including the previous impacts and archaeological potential, which are considered in this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Cable Route, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2023) and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.
Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER)	Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy.
Historic England Archive (HEA)	Additional sites and events records, supplied in digital and hardcopy formats.
Leicestershire Archives	Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature: archives was closed for stocktaking during the preparation of the report, but online catalogues were consulted.
Historic England's Aerial Photograph Research Unit	Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present.
Grey literature	Previous assessments and results of previous investigations within the study area.
Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.
- 2.3. On this basis a 250m study area, measured from the boundaries of the Cable Route, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the

necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Cable Route. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.4. A site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential heritage assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown heritage assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

Aerial photographs held at Historic England Archive

- 2.5. Aerial photographs held at Historic England Archive were examined as part of this assessment, ranging in date from 1942 to 1992. The aerial photographs show that the majority of the Cable Route follows established roads, and the south-western extent, connecting to the solar farm, is within agricultural land. The results of the examination are discussed in further detail within Section 3.

Assessment of heritage significance

- 2.6. The significance of known and potential heritage assets within the Cable Route, and any beyond the Cable Route which may be affected by the proposed development, has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraph 200 of the NPPF (2023), the guidance issued by ClfA (2020), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England 2015), Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019) and Advice Note 17: Planning and Archaeology (Historic England 2022). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to

derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)

- 2.7. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible heritage assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e. resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets, have been assessed. With regard to non-physical effects or 'settings assessment', the five-step assessment methodology advocated by Historic England, and set out in the Second Edition of GPA3 (Historic England 2017), has been adhered to (presented in greater detail in Appendix 1).
- 2.8. Identified effects upon heritage assets have been defined within broad 'level of effect' categories (Table 2.2 below). These are consistent with key national heritage policy and guidance terminology, particularly that of the NPPF (2023). This has been done in order to improve the intelligibility of the assessment results for purposes of quick reference and ready comprehension. These broad determinations of level of effect should be viewed within the context of the qualifying discussions of significance and impact presented in this report.
- 2.9. It should be noted that the overall effect of development proposals upon designated heritage assets are judged, bearing in mind both any specific harms or benefits (an approach consistent with the Court of Appeal judgement *Palmer v. Herefordshire Council & ANR* Neutral Citation Number [2016] EWCA Civ 1061).
- 2.10. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the key applicable policy is paragraph 209 of the NPPF (2023), which 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** [our emphasis].'*

2.11. Thus with regard to non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected, and the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
Heritage benefit	The proposals would better enhance or reveal the heritage significance of the heritage asset.	Enhancing or better revealing the significance of a heritage asset is a desirable development outcome in respect of heritage. It is consistent with key policy and guidance, including the NPPF paragraphs 196 and 212.
No harm	The proposals would preserve the significance of the heritage asset.	Preserving a Listed building and its setting is consistent with s66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is consistent with s72 of the Act. Sustaining the significance of a heritage asset is consistent with paragraph 196 of the NPPF, and should be at the core of any material local planning policies in respect of heritage.
Less than substantial harm (lower end)	The proposals would be anticipated to result in a restricted level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset, such that the asset's contributing heritage values would be largely preserved.	In determining an application, this level of harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals, as per paragraph 208 of the NPPF.
Less than substantial harm (upper end)	The proposals would lead to a notable level of harm to the significance of the heritage asset. A reduced, but appreciable, degree of its heritage significance would remain.	Proposals involving change to a Listed building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses, or change to the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, must also be considered within the context of Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the 1990 Act. <i>The provisions of the Act do not apply to the setting of Conservation Areas.</i> Proposals with the potential to physically affect a Scheduled Monument (including the ground beneath that monument) will be subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979); <i>these provisions do not apply to proposals involving changes to the setting of Scheduled Monuments.</i> With regard to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 209 of the NPPF.

Level of effect	Description	Applicable statute & policy
Substantial harm	The proposals would very much reduce the heritage asset's significance or vitiate that significance altogether.	Paragraphs 205 - 208 of the NPPF would apply. Sections 7, 66(1) and 72(2) of the Planning Act (1990), and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), may also apply. In relation to non-designated heritage assets, the scale of harm or loss should be weighed against the significance of the asset, in accordance with paragraph 209 of the NPPF.

Table 2.2 Summary of level of effect categories (benefit and harm) referred to in this report in relation to heritage assets, and the applicable statute and policy.

Limitations of the assessment

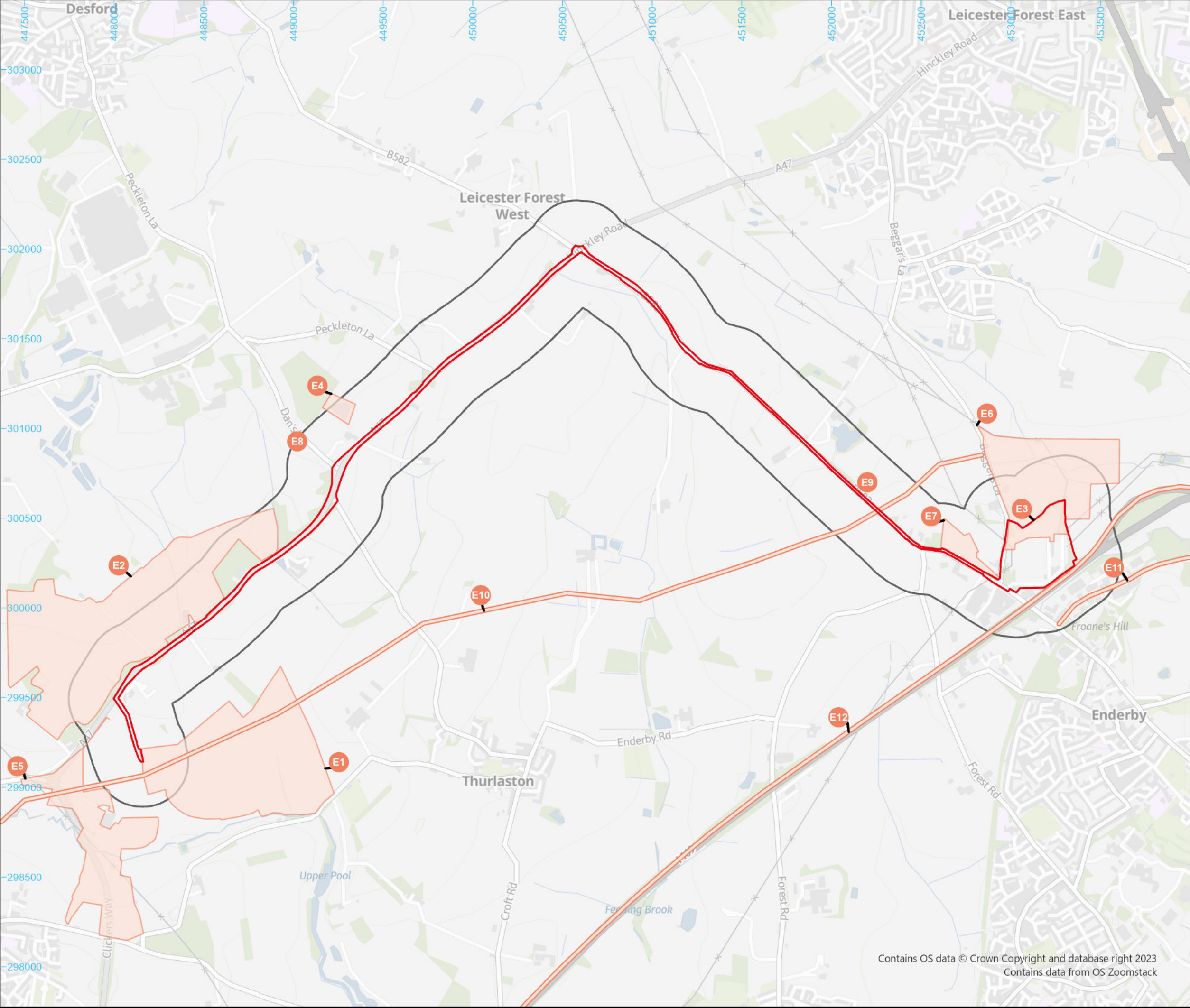
- 2.12. This assessment is principally a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER and HEA are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.13. A selection of archival material was consulted from sources available online. The Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland was closed for stocktaking during the preparation of the report, but the online catalogues were consulted for any relevant historic maps. There may also be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections, although sufficient information to respond to the scope of this assessment was available in from the resources consulted.
- 2.14. A walkover survey was conducted within the Cable Route, which was undertaken in dry and clear weather conditions. Access was afforded, although such observations are limited since archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site, and the presence of modern infrastructure (including the roads) may possibly have inhibited identification of any possible

upstanding remains. There is an element of uncertainty over the nature, condition, frequency and extent of the potential buried archaeological resource; which may be clarified through intrusive investigation. There was also sufficient access to heritage assets to assess likely impacts upon the significance of the assets due to changes to their setting.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

- 3.1. The Cable Route, c. 7km in length, is proposed between the Clump and Hill Farm solar farms to the west and the Enderby Substation, to the north of Enderby village and the M69, in the east. The route starts north of Bracknell Farm and crosses two agricultural fields on roughly north to south alignment. For the majority of its length, the Cable Route follows the A47 (Hinckley Road/ Leicester Road) and the B582 (Desford Road), with the substation situated to the north-east of the road, immediately north of the motorway.
- 3.2. The Cable Route traverses a rural landscape between the settlements of Earl Shilton c. 1.3km to the south-west and Enderby, c. 300m to the south-east. This part of the Leicestershire Vales is characterised by large, relatively open clay vales dispersed with a range of river valleys, the nearest to the Cable Route of which is the Soar Valley, c. 2.4km to the south-east of the substation. The landscape is gently undulating and traversed by small watercourses feeding into the river. The topography along the Cable Route rises from c. 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) adjacent to Hill Farm Solar Farm to c. 118m aOD at the junction of A47/B582, and falls again to around 85m aOD at the substation.
- 3.3. The underlying bedrock geology of the Cable Route is variable. At its south-western extent, it largely comprises mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member, with bands of Gunthorpe Member siltstone and sandstone of Cotgrave Member. To the east, the dominant bedrock geology includes mudstone of Edwalton Member, with patches of mudstone and sandstone of the Arden Sandstone Formation and (BGS, accessed October 2024).
- 3.4. With regard to the stratigraphy within the Cable Route, the archaeological evaluation for Hill Farm Solar Farm (Fig. 2; **E1**; Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) 2023) revealed the natural geology to be a mid-orangey red heavily compacted clay, with intermittent bands of mid-greyish brown clayey silts, light greyish blue compacted clays and light bluish/greyish white chinks and limestone. The natural was encountered at depths of between 0.22m and 0.52m below ground level, in most cases directly beneath the topsoil but with a thin layer of subsoil present in several trenches.



Cable Route

Study area

Previous Investigations

N

0

1km

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Andover

01264 347630

Cirencester

01285 771022

Milton Keynes

01908 564660

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PROJECT TITLE

Clump Cable Route, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Previous Investigations

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FIGURE NO.

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Designated heritage assets

- 3.5. The designated heritage assets within the study area include two Grade II Listed Buildings, a milestone along the A47 (Fig. 6, **A**), approximately 140m to the west, and Huncote Grange, approximately 80m south-west of Desford Road (B582) (Fig. 6, **B**). These assets, and others of relevance (Fig. 6) are discussed below where relevant and in the settings assessment in Section 5.

Previous investigations

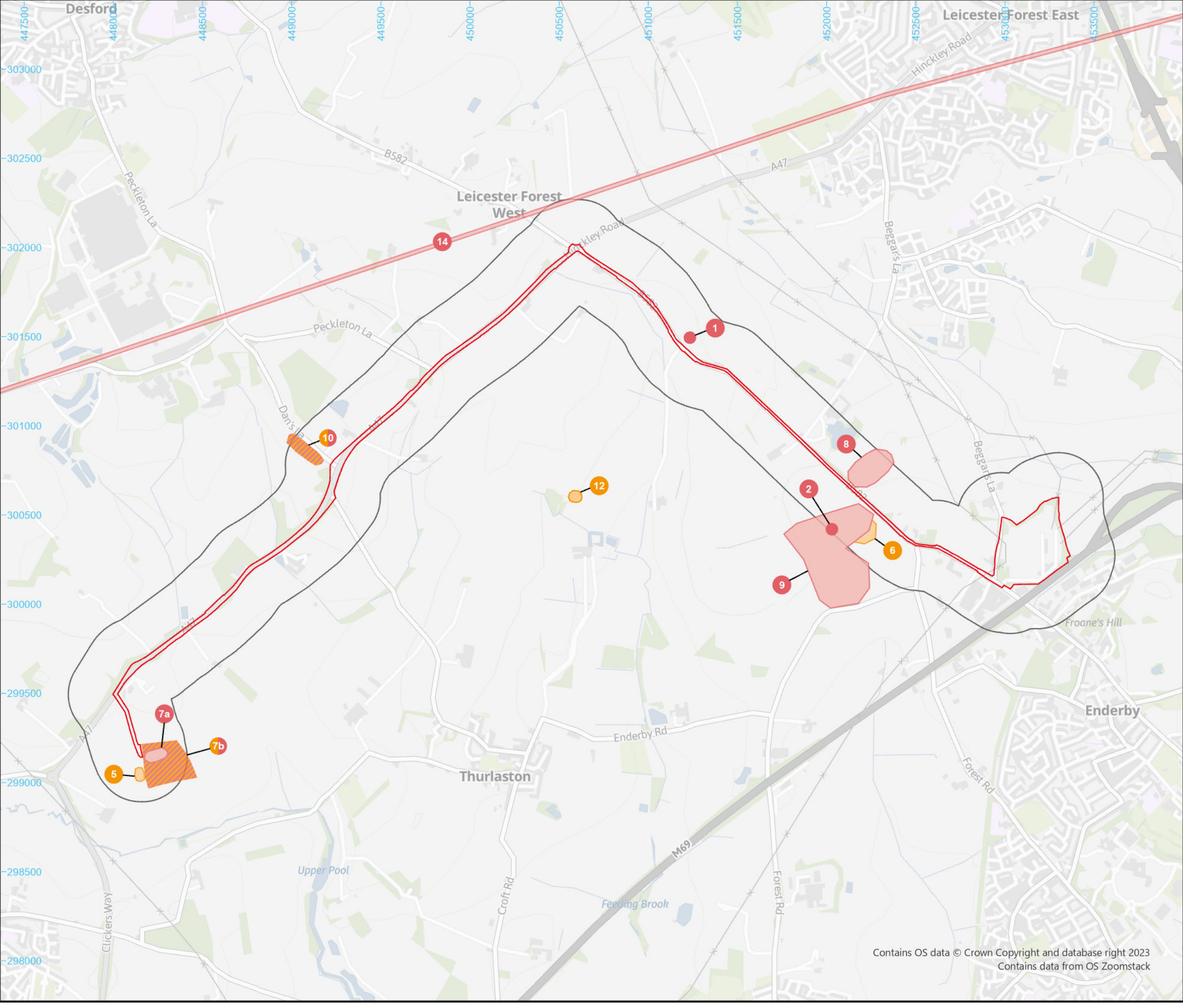
- 3.6. Previous archaeological investigations within the study area include evaluations, fieldwalking, metal detecting, auger and geophysical surveys, as well as desk-based assessments. Those of relevance to the Cable Route are discussed below.
- 3.7. A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were carried out for Hill Farm Solar Farm, immediately to the east of the south-western extent of the Cable Route (Fig. 2, **E1**; Cotswold Archaeology 2021a; Magnitude Surveys 2021 and PCA 2023). The evaluation targeted anomalies indicative of Iron Age – Roman activity revealed in the geophysical survey.
- 3.8. The planning application at Clump Farm Solar Farm, immediately north of the A47 and the Cable Route, was informed by a desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2021b) and a geophysical survey by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (Brunning 2021) (Fig. 2, **E2**). The geophysical survey uncovered high potential of archaeological remains with anomalies of definite and possible archaeological origin.
- 3.9. Further investigations within the surroundings of the Cable Route include:
- Evaluation by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) c. 110m north-west of the Cable Route in 2001. No archaeological deposits or finds were discovered (Fig. 2, **E4**).
 - At the east end of the Cable Route, within the northern part of the substation, an evaluation was carried out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in 2016 (Fig. 2, **E3**). In addition, part of this site to the north (**E6**) and c. 175m to the south-east (**E11**) was subject to a fieldwalking survey in 1997.
 - Further fieldwalking surveys within the study area were carried out in 1972-5 ahead of the construction of the motorway immediately south-east of the

substation (Fig. 2, **E12**), in 1997 on the proposed gas supply pipeline route (**E10**) and in 2010 c. 240m to the north-west of the Cable Route Site (**E8**).

- A project consisting of fieldwalking, metal detecting, auger and geophysical surveys in advance of the proposed Earl Shilton Bypass, undertaken by ULAS between 2001-2 c. 230m south-west of the Site (Fig. 2, **E5**).
- A metal detecting survey conducted in 1996 c. 60m north-east (Fig. 2, **E9**).
- A geophysical was completed in 2017 by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) immediately north-east of the Cable Route (Fig. 2, **E7**).

Prehistoric

- 3.10. Evidence for early prehistoric activity is scarce within Leicestershire and largely limited to lithic remains and focused along river valleys and the associated floodplains (Cooper 2006).
- 3.11. The transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic period coincided with the development of agricultural practices and more established settlement patterns, with woodland clearance in the later Neolithic period leading to additional areas of settlement (Cooper 2006). The earliest known activity in the surrounding landscape comprises a Neolithic flint as recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) within Clump Farm Solar Farm area north of the Cable Route, though it should be noted that PAS findspots have been attributed a grid square location and thus the exact location of their discovery is uncertain and may be located anywhere within the grid point. As such, this findspot broadly indicates the presence of activity within the surrounding landscape. A single recorded flint artefact likely represents a chance find, dropped during transition through the landscape or displaced during subsequent farming activities.
- 3.12. There is no Bronze Age activity recorded within the study area. Within the surrounding landscape, possible ring ditches, which could be indicative of funerary activity (round barrows) have been recorded approximately 1.1km and 1.3km to the south-east of the Cable Route, 1.3km to the north-west and 380m to the north (Cotswold Archaeology 2021a and 2021b). Another ring ditch has been tentatively identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs along the northern boundary of Hill Farm Solar Farm, c. 400m east of the Cable Route (Cotswold Archaeology 2021a), however this feature was not detected in the subsequent geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021; Fig. 2, **E1**).



- Cable Route
- Study area
- Iron Age
- Iron Age/Roman
- Roman
- Roman Road

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE
Clump Cable Route, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Prehistoric and Roman Archaeological Remains

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- 3.13. Although specific dating is not included within the HER data, previous investigations recorded worked flint which can be broadly dated to the prehistoric period and provide an indication of a level of activity within the wider landscape (Fig. 2, **E5**).
- 3.14. Evidence for settlement and landuse is better represented during the Iron Age, especially in the Late Iron Age (Cooper 2006). An Iron Age enclosure, designated as a Scheduled Monument (Fig. 6, **C** and Fig. 3, **12**) is present approximately 1km south-east and south-west of the Cable Route. Google Earth imagery from 2018 clearly shows the cropmarks of a circular enclosure. Iron Age activity is represented within the study area, with evidence of continued occupation into the Roman period.
- 3.15. A fieldwalking survey c. 60m south of the Cable Route in 1997 revealed a scatter of Iron Age pottery, one sherd of which was decorated. The survey also discovered two fragments of quern stone suggesting the site was occupied during the Iron Age (Fig. 2, **E10** and Fig. 3, **5**; Gossip 1997). The geophysical survey and evaluation carried out for Hill Farm Solar Farm (Fig. 2, **E1** and Fig. 3, **7b**; Magnitude Surveys 2021 and PCA 2023) identified a series of linear and curvilinear features, with the first phase of activity associated with the establishment of Late Iron Age/Early Roman field system associated with pastoral land management, as well as features such as pits. This activity continued into the Roman period (see below).
- 3.16. Another likely Iron Age site c. 45m south-west of the Cable Route has been indicated by artefacts found during the 1990s and 2000s. These include several sherds of Iron Age pottery and two Late Iron Age coins (Fig. 3, **6**). The activity in this area also continued into the Roman period which is discussed below.
- 3.17. Further finds include a single late Iron Age vessel handle or strap fitting found whilst metal detecting on the site of a Roman pottery kiln c. 40m north-east of the Cable Route (Fig. 3, **10**).

Roman

- 3.18. Settlements of Roman date are usually more extensive in scale than those of later prehistory, with a far greater variety of material culture (pottery, worked bone, metalwork and glass etc.); there is also widespread use of stone, brick and tile for building. Major re-organisation of the countryside occurred throughout the 1st century BC to 2nd century AD. The changes from the second half of the 1st century AD may have been a consequence of the establishment of the Roman road network and the

growth of both large towns, together with more localised market and crafting centres, especially near river crossings.

- 3.19. The Roman period in Leicestershire is largely characterised by rural settlements and larger urban towns, regional scale craft/industrial production and an expansive network of roads (Cooper 2006). Locally, the most important focus of the Roman period is the development of the Roman town at Leicester (*Ratae*) (location not illustrated), c. 6.6km to the north-east of the Cable Route, and its associated hinterland.
- 3.20. A number of Roman Roads led to *Ratae* and one such road is postulated to have been traversed the landscape on north-east/south-west alignment approximately 250m north of the Cable Route (Fig. 3, **14**; Margary 57b). However, this location is only tentatively suggested and it may be it has followed the alignment of the modern A47 alongside which the Cable Route runs.
- 3.21. Evidence of settlement and agricultural activity is recorded within the surroundings of the postulated Roman roads, including at Earl Shilton c. 1.2km south-west of the Cable Route, one c. 2.8km north-west at Kirkby Mallory or c. 1.7km south-east and east of M1 (locations not reproduced) (Allen *et al.* 2016).
- 3.22. The area around the Cable Route appears to have been fairly settled during the Roman period, with evidence of possible settlement and industrial activity.
- 3.23. The 1997 fieldwalking survey identified a possible Roman settlement site c. 10m south-east of the Cable Route by a concentrated scatter of Roman pottery (Fig. 2, **E10** and Fig. 3, **7a**; Gossip 1997). Subsequent works, including the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and the evaluation (PCA 2023) in association with the Hill Farm Solar Farm, revealed that the Late Iron Age and early Roman field systems and pits as discussed above continued into the 2nd – 3rd centuries AD. During this second phase of activity, alongside field systems, industrial activity was recorded with a pottery kiln and waste pits revealing further evidence of pottery making and ironworking (Figure 2, **E1** and Fig. 3, **7b**; PCA 2023).
- 3.24. Another Roman pottery kiln site is recorded c. 40m north-east of the Cable Route, indicated by 54 fragments of kiln furniture and 11 kiln bar fragments alongside 26 sherds of greyware pottery and an early Roman coin. Subsequent fieldwalking and metal detecting recovered five more kiln bar fragments and 3 possible fragments of

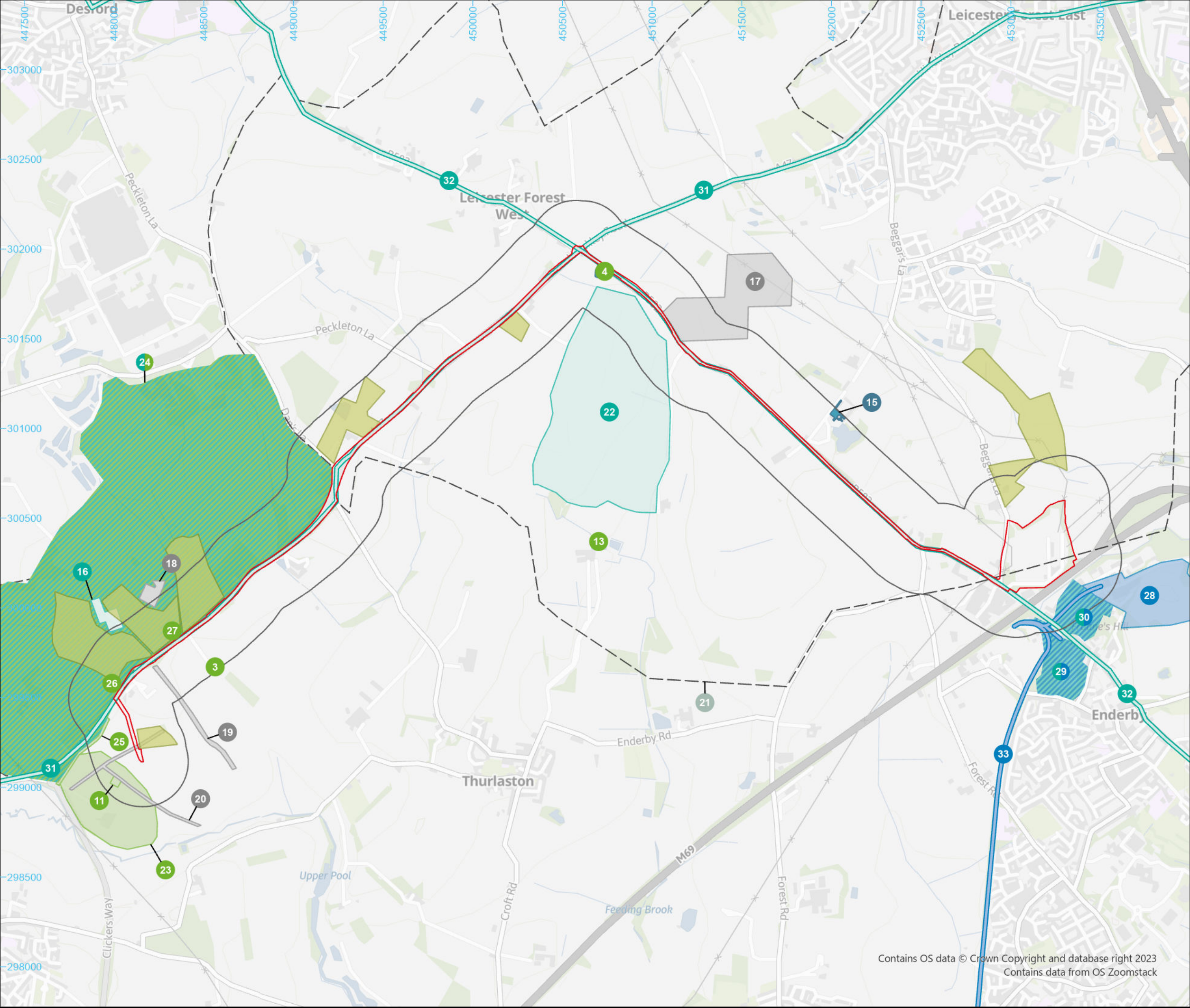
slag (industrial waste from metal working). A 4th century AD coin was found on the site in 2007, alongside three early Roman bow brooches in 2011 and a 3rd century coin AD in 2017 by metal detectorists (Fig. 2, **E8** and Fig. 3, **10**).

3.25. Another potential area of Roman activity has been identified from fieldwalking and metal detecting either side of the B582. Over 750 sherds of pottery and tile, some of these roof tiles, were discovered south-west of the road (Fig. 2, **E10** and Fig. 3, **2** and **9**; Gossip 1997) alongside further evidence for domestic activity including a lead spindle whorl, a possible amphora fragment, mortaria, samian ware and other pottery. Evidence of industrial activity and a pottery kiln site is presented in the form of 24 kiln bar fragments and over 190 pieces of Roman pottery. Jewellery including brooches, pendants, finger rings and coins have been found on the site. To the north-east of the road, the recorded finds indicate the presence of a high-status site, including building stone, roof tile, pottery, coins and a brooch fragment (Fig. 2, **E9-E10** and Fig. 3, **8**). Further Roman evidence found by these surveys includes the left arm of a copper alloy Roman statuette of an emperor, god or soldier discovered c. 60m north-east of the Cable Route (Fig. 3, **1**).

3.26. The geophysical survey at Clump Farm detected archaeological anomalies which had been interpreted as associated with another Roman period settlement site (Brunning 2021). However, the HER clarifies these remains coincide with the post-medieval Tooley Hall (Fig. 4, **16**) which is discussed in more detail below.

Early medieval and medieval

3.27. During the early medieval period the majority of the Cable Route formed part of the Hereswode Forest (Fig. 4, **21**), also known as Leicester Forest, which comprised c. 1,630ha of woodland, recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Squires 2004). Medieval ‘forests’ often comprised a mixture of woodland areas with common or wasteland which was unenclosed, and Hereswode Forest was subject to woodland planting. Early medieval archaeological evidence is sparse, but the landscape surrounding the forest would have been settled and utilised for agriculture, with early medieval settlements recorded in the Domesday Book at Peckleton, Earl Shilton or Enderby (Powell-Smith 2022).



- Cable Route
- Study area
- Medieval
- Medieval to Post-medieval Forest
- Medieval to Post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- Post-medieval to Modern
- Post-medieval to Modern Building
- Modern
- Undated
- Ridge and furrow
- Post-medieval Turnpike Road
- Modern Railway

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE
Clump Cable Route, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Medieval to Modern Archaeological Remains

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- 3.28. During the medieval period, Hereswode Forest deteriorated into pasture and heath (Squires 2004) and by the early 13th century areas of the forest had been incorporated into parks. Tooley Park immediately to the north-west of the Cable Route (Fig. 4, **24**) is one such example. The documentary evidence indicates it belonged to the Earls of Leicester before being given to the Earls of Lancaster and the Crown in 1279 (Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society Vol 46, p9-24). At this time it was probably used as a deer park for hunting. Evidence supporting this is located on the southern boundary where remnants of the medieval park pale (bank and ditch) can be seen along the north verge for several hundred yards on the A47 (Fig. 4, **25**; Hartley 2008).
- 3.29. Further evidence within Tooley Park includes probable ponds (Fig. 4, **26-27**), although it may be these are associated with post-medieval activity, as fishponds are marked on the 1850 Tooley Tithe map (Figure 5).
- 3.30. Situated c. 85m south-west of the Cable Route and south of Tooley Park is Brokensale Park, also mentioned in 1279, which encompassed an area of 90 acres (Fig. 4, **23**). The park contained a lodge and square moated site at Bracknell Farm (Figure 4, **11**).
- 3.31. Another medieval square moated site is the Scheduled Monument at New Hall, Thurlaston c. 1.1km south-west of the Cable Route. The moated site measures 90m by 90m, has a 12m wide water filled ditch, a causeway on the west and stone and brick bridge on the south-west sides respectively (Fig. 4, **13** and Fig. 6, **D**).
- 3.32. Further evidence of medieval structures within the study area includes two buildings. The first is recorded as a medieval forest lodge adjacent to the Cable Route to the south-west of Desford Road, with the current building probably having 12th-13th century footings (Fig. 4, **4**). Another is the Manor of Bassett House c.240m south-east of the Site which is first mentioned in documentary sources in the 13th century and may have comprised a moat, however this is doubtful (Fig. 4, **3**).
- 3.33. The landscape around those settlements during the medieval and into the post-medieval period consisted of agricultural land, where not occupied by forest or the parks. These tracts of land were divided up into long strips of land and the ridge and furrow, and the known and potential remains associated with this activity have been identified by the HER (Fig. 4), providing evidence for this system of agriculture. In

addition, ridge and furrow has been recorded during previous investigations within the study area (Fig. 2, **E1**, **E7**, **E12**) and on aerial photographs reviewed for this report (i.e. either side of Desford Road, not reproduced). Small assemblages of medieval pottery were also recovered during the investigations (**E5**).

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.34. During the early post-medieval period, the hunting park at Tooley Park just north of the Cable Route was converted into agricultural land with Tooley Hall, a stately house, is recorded c. 225m north-west of the Cable Route (Fig. 4, **16**). This country house is recorded as coming into the possession of the Boothby family in 1630, although the building likely had earlier origins associated with Tooley Park. The house was rebuilt in c. 1800 and eventually re-used as a farmhouse in the mid-19th century. The geophysical survey for the solar farm identified anomalies of archaeological origin at the location of the hall (Bunning 2021), which the HER interpreted as remains associated with the building and related garden features.
- 3.35. In the 16th century permission was granted by King Henry VIII to the owner of Newhall Park, William Turville, to enlarge and enclose a park. The park is visible on maps until 1611 and seems to have been dispersed by 1622 and split into closes by 1630 (Fig. 4, **22**, just to the south of Desford Road).
- 3.36. The post-medieval landscape surrounding the Cable Route appears to have largely comprised agricultural land of enclosed fields, with scattered farmsteads. The modern A47 road and Desford Road (B582), alongside which the Cable Route is proposed, were established in the post-medieval periods as turnpikes (toll roads) (Fig. 4, **31** and **32**). The Grade II Listed Milestone (Fig. 6, **A**) is likely associated with the establishment of the turnpike as it dates probably to the 18th century.
- 3.37. This landscape is depicted on the 1814 Ordnance Survey Drawing for Hinckley, Leicestershire¹. The map shows the two turnpike roads, which correspond with the location of the modern carriageways. The south-western part of the Site is located across agricultural fields to the south of Tooley Hall, which itself is depicted within parkland grounds. Elsewhere within the study area and in the surrounding area, the landscape included a patchwork of agricultural fields, traversed by a network of roads

¹ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b3/Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Hinckley%2C_Leicestershire_%28OSD_259%29.jpg

linking settlements and scattered farmsteads. Pockets of woodland and vegetation are also depicted, with trees lining the south-western section of the **31** turnpike.

- 3.38. Further evidence for post-medieval and 19th century activity across the study area includes a farmhouse on likely medieval footings immediately south-west of the Cable Route (Fig. 4, **4**), a complex of buildings at Narborough Wood House c. 200m north-east (Fig. 4, **15**), the 1832 Huncote Grange Grade II Listed Building approximately 80m south-west of Desford Road (B582) (Fig. 6, **B**). A number of quarries (Fig. 4, **28-30**) and a mineral railway (Fig. 4, **33**) were also established within the study area.
- 3.39. The Cable Route traverses a number of historic parishes which had been depicted on the mid 19th century tithe maps (Fig 5).
- 3.40. From west to east these include: Thurlaston (Tithe Map 1852), Peckleton (Tooley Park Tithe Map 1851), Glenfield (1853), Narborough (1846) and Enderby (1849). The maps depict the historic roads, as well as the agricultural landscape of enclosed fields within each of the parishes and scattered farmsteads and villages. Whilst the majority of the Cable Route follows the routeways, and the easternmost section is within the modern industrial area associated with the Enderby Substation, the south-westernmost section crosses two agricultural fields which are depicted on the Thurlaston Tithe map (Fig. 5). These fields (66-67) were owned by Reverend Joseph Arkwright and occupied by Spencer George and are recorded respectively as Far Close (pasture) and Oak Tree Close (arable) in the accompanying apportionment.
- 3.41. The Historic Landscape Character for the area identifies predominantly fields associated with planned or piecemeal enclosure, of post-medieval or 19th century origin, and areas of modern field amalgamation. It is likely that hedgerows alongside field boundaries seen on early 19th century maps may be considered important in accordance with the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Appendix 1).
- 3.42. Generally, a similar landscape of agricultural fields and scattered villages and dwellings is depicted on the late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps (i.e. 1885-1887, 1901-1904, and later; Appendix 3 and available online²), with the notable change including field amalgamation, establishment of further residential

² <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101592846>; <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101592843>; <https://maps.nls.uk/view/101592843>; <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102345815>

properties, growth of settlement and the abovementioned industrial activity (including quarrying).

- 3.43. Similar patterns of development are observed on maps, aerial and satellite imagery for the late 20th century and early 21st century. The surrounding landscape continues to be largely in agricultural use, although modern development (including improvements and resurfacing of roads; Photos 2-4) is noticeable.

Undated

- 3.44. A number of undated features have been identified within the study area, largely as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These include:

- Undated cropmarks were identified within Hill Farm Solar Farm site (Fig. 4, **18**). Initially, these have been interpreted as a rectangular enclosures, which could be either prehistoric or associated with post-medieval water management. However, the geophysical survey (Brunning 2021) recorded geological and uncertain anomalies and no clear evidence of an enclosure was revealed;
- Undated linear banks (Fig. 4, **20**) have been identified from aerial photographs, with one of the features crossing the south-westernmost part of the Cable Route on a north-east to south-west alignment. These do not correspond with field boundaries recorded on historic maps (Fig. 5, Appendix 3) and may be associated with an earlier field system, perhaps of medieval or earlier date. No above ground remains of these features were observed during the site visit, but it should be noted the location within the Cable Route corresponds to the gas pipeline recorded within the Hill Farm Solar Farm (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and extending north-westwards³ - it is therefore expected that associated remains within the Cable Route would have been affected by the construction of the pipeline.
- Another bank accompanied by ditches (Fig. 4, **19**) have been identified to the east of those discussed above, but this appears to correspond to a former track.
- A field system of an unknown date has been identified as a series of banks to the north-west of Desford Road (Fig. 4, **17**). Such remains could be associated with agricultural activity of later prehistoric, Roman or later date.

³ Visible as cropmark on satellite imagery, i.e. 2015 Google Earth image © Landsat/Copernicus

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- Possible archaeological features were recorded by MOLA immediately north-east of the Site and west of Enderby substation in a geophysical survey, however these signals were too weak or fragmentary to allow more certain identification (Fig. 2, **E7**; Walford 2017).

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

- 4.1. The south-westernmost section of the Cable Route, where it crosses two agricultural fields, has experienced little substantial impact throughout its history. The principal, widespread impacts are likely to have arisen through agricultural activities such as ploughing and harrowing, possibly since the medieval period. Such activity has potentially truncated and disturbed any underlying archaeological deposits, however, it is unlikely that any truncation has reached deeply enough to wholly remove below ground features. However, complete loss of archaeological remains is anticipated within the footprint of the gas pipeline, which crosses the Cable Route (and which likely obliterated evidence of the former banks recorded by the HER).
- 4.2. Sections of the Cable Route follow historic and modern roads (A47 and B582 Desford Road) which have been subject to modern construction and improvements. Whilst the depths of these works are unknown it is likely that these activities, in conjunction with any service runs, have resulted in truncation to any surviving archaeological remains, resulting in a limited archaeological potential. However, where the route veers away from the roads and may be constructed within the verges, more limited impacts would be anticipated. Due to previous impacts, no archaeological remains are anticipated to survive within Enderby Substation at the eastern end of the Cable Route.

The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site

- 4.3. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site; no *designated* archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site. Known and potential archaeological remains identified within the Site are discussed below:

Later prehistoric and Roman activity

- 4.4. Evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity is recorded within the study area and there is potential for further associated remains to be encountered (where undisturbed by later activity) along the Cable Route.
- 4.5. Iron Age/ Early Roman agricultural remains, and a later Roman field system and industrial site, were revealed within Hill Farm Solar Farm immediately east of the Cable Route (Fig. 3, **7a-b**; PCA 2023). Associated remains may extend towards the Cable Route where unaffected by the gas pipeline.

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- 4.6. Whilst previous road construction and improvements are likely to have affected remains along the A47, evidence for Roman activity may also be present (including remains associated with the kiln site, Fig. 3, **10** or the route of the Roman Road, if its course was further south than anticipated; Fig. 3, **14**).
- 4.7. Two further areas that may have been the focus of Roman activity have been identified along Desford Road: near Billsdon's Hollow, where remains indicative of a domestic activity were found, which likely continued from the Iron Age (Fig. 3, **2, 6, 8-9**); and further to the north-west, where undated field system (Fig. 4, **17**) is recorded nearby a findspot of a Roman statuette (Fig. 3, **1**).
- 4.8. Any features associated with prehistoric or Roman activity would be considered of evidential value, due to their potential to contain artefactual evidence and to inform our understanding of the prehistoric and Roman occupation and exploitation of the surrounding landscape. However, previous development (roads and associated services) is likely to have compromised the survival of any buried remains and therefore the potential for survival is largely limited to sections of the route within the agricultural fields (i.e. at the south-western end) or to sections where the Cable Trench will be excavated within verge or fields adjacent to the carriageways.

Medieval and later remains

- 4.9. Initially within the boundaries of the medieval forest and adjacent to the medieval Tooley Park, from the later medieval period onwards, the Cable Route would have been located within an agricultural landscape and along the turnpike roads established in the post-medieval period. Remains associated with agriculture of medieval and later date, including remains of ridge and furrow or former field boundaries, where present and unaffected by later impacts (i.e. from road construction or installation of services), are considered to be of limited, if any, archaeological interest. Remains associated with the medieval park are unlikely to be affected by the proposal, as the recorded park pale (Fig. 4, **25**) is to the west of the Cable Route and the majority of the Cable Route follows the A47 which would have removed any associated remains.
- 4.10. Buried remains associated with post-medieval century infrastructure (turnpike roads) are unlikely to be encountered. Historic routeways are now followed by modern roads, the construction of which would have affected the likely buried remains.

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- 4.11. Hedgerow elements of the post-medieval field system remain along the Cable Route and may meet the criteria of ‘important’ historic hedgerows as laid out in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations (see Appendix 1). These boundaries are in themselves common and well-understood landscape features that are of only limited evidential and historical value. The proposed approach includes retention of hedgerows (through horizontal directional drilling; HDD), and no impacts will be incurred.

Potential development effects

- 4.12. Excavation of trenches will be required for the laying of the grid connection cable along the Cable Route. This will have a limited footprint restricted to the trench only, which would be approximately 0.92m wide and between 0.9m and 1.1m deep.
- 4.13. A temporary access track will be established within the fields in the south-westernmost part of the Cable Route. However, this would involve geotextile matting with stone on top, with no below ground impacts.
- 4.14. Where horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is proposed (i.e. where hedgerow boundaries would need to be crossed), the archaeological impacts would be limited to excavations of the entry and exit pits.
- 4.15. The abovementioned groundworks and excavations in relation to the proposed development could result in the disturbance to, or loss of, any buried archaeological features that may be present within their footprint, in turn resulting in the total or partial loss of significance of these assets. Any adverse effects on buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. However, any archaeological features present within the Cable Route are unlikely to comprise remains of the highest significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments). It is therefore considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Cable Route would not require preservation in situ, nor would it influence development design.
- 4.16. The excavation of the cable trench would be sufficient to encounter and affect buried archaeological remains (where present), although due to the narrow width of the trench, most of the likely archaeological features which may be encountered (such as ditches or furrows) would be preserved. Additionally, the potential for survival of archaeological remains has been severely compromised or removed within the road corridors (including associated infrastructure, such as below ground services, pavements or lay-bys). It is therefore possible, at the detailed design stage, to limit

any potential impacts to archaeological remains (i.e. those which may be encountered along Desford Road) by locating the cable trench within, rather than alongside, the roadways.

- 4.17. Where the impacts upon the archaeological resource are likely (i.e. within the agricultural land to the south-west or where excavation of the trench within the extant roads is not feasible), those impacts can be managed through investigation and recording, secured via an appropriately worded planning condition attached to planning consent. The scope of the investigation would be agreed through consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authorities.
- 4.18. Following completion, the development will be entirely below ground, with no long term change or harm upon the identified historic landscape character types. It is expected that the proposed development would be largely contained within the existing field boundaries, and hedgerows will be fully retained (no impacts).

5. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

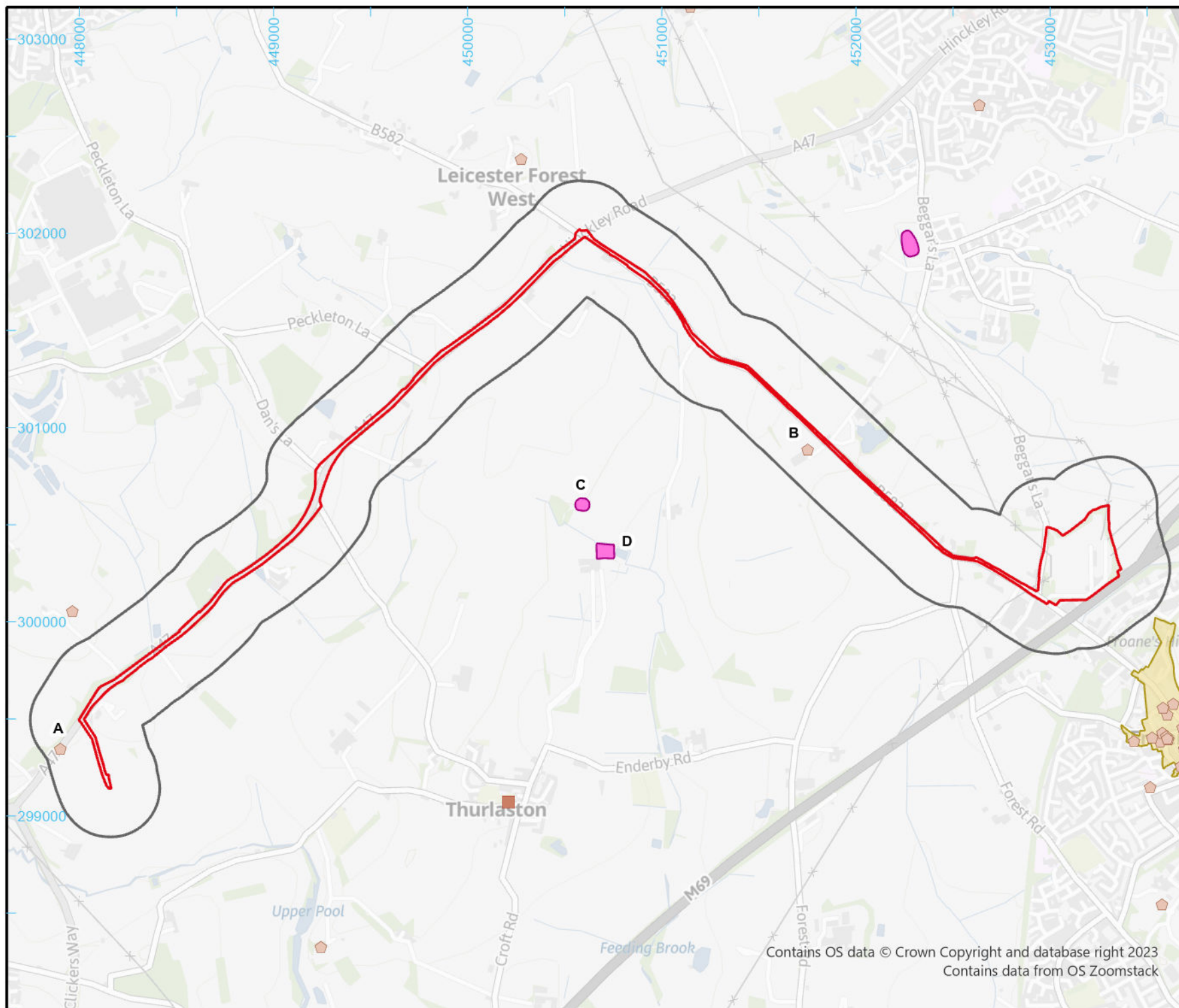
- 5.1. This section considers potential non-physical effects upon the significance of susceptible heritage assets within the Cable Route environs. Non-physical effects are those that derive from changes to the setting of heritage assets as a result of new development. All heritage assets included within the settings assessment are summarised in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 and shown on Figure 6. Those assets identified as potentially susceptible to non-physical impact, and thus subject to more detailed assessment, are discussed in greater detail within the remainder of this section.

Step 1: Identification of heritage assets potentially affected

- 5.2. Step 1 of the Second Edition of Historic England's 2017 'Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3' (GPA3) is to 'identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected' (see Appendix 1). GPA3 notes that Step 1 should identify the heritage assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (GPA3, page 9).
- 5.3. Designated heritage assets within the study area include two Listed Buildings (Fig. 2, **A-B**), with further Listed Buildings, Conservation Area and Scheduled Monuments within the wider landscape. As the Cable Route will be underground, there will be no *permanent* changes to the setting of any nearby heritage assets. A temporary change to the setting of nearby assets may occur during the construction of the cable route and this is considered below.

Grade II Listed Huncote Grange

- 5.4. Grade II Listed Huncote Grange (Fig. 2, **B**) is located approximately 80m south-west of Desford Road (B582) alongside which the Cable Route is proposed. The house in its current form dates to 1832 but it incorporates the remains of an earlier cottage. It is a three storey brick building, with hipped roof, fronting towards the south-east. Its north-eastern elevation, orientated towards the road, includes a central arched staircase window (Historic England 2024; Photo 5). The building is stepped from the road, accessible via a private drive, with farm buildings to the south-west and a garden surrounded by trees to the north. The farm is surrounded by agricultural fields, and Narborough Wood Park (business park in converted farmstead) situated on the opposite side of the road.



Cable Route

Study area

Grade II* Listed Building

Grade II Listed Building

Scheduled Monument

Conservation Area

0

1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Clump Cable Route, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets

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FIGURE NO.

6

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Photo 5 View towards Huncote Grange from the east, across the B582

- 5.5. There will be potential for the construction works along Desford Road to be perceptible in the context of the Listed Building. However, these works will be temporary, resulting in a slight increase in noise levels and movement. Such temporary works will not change the setting of the designated heritage asset and its significance will not be affected.

Other heritage assets

- 5.6. Following an assessment using GIS analysis and the site visit, it was established that the majority of the assets within the surrounding area would not be affected by the construction works in any way, including the Listed Milestone (Fig. 2, **A**) and Scheduled Monuments c. 1km away from the Cable Route (Fig. 2, **C-D**), on account of distance, intervening vegetation and lack of any pertinent associations, and those assets were scoped out of further assessment.

Summary

- 5.7. It can therefore be concluded that the construction of the Cable Route will have **no impact** on the Listed Buildings within the study area, or any assets within the wider landscape. As such the proposals would be consistent with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the local and national planning policy.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential heritage assets located within the Cable Route and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential heritage assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of heritage assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the proposal.

Physical effects

- 6.2. This assessment has identified potential for archaeological remains, principally associated with the Iron Age-Roman period activity and with medieval and later agriculture, the remains of which are extensively noted across the landscape. Impacts from later development, including construction of roads, are likely to have affected survival of archaeological remains across the majority of the Cable Route.
- 6.3. Excavation of trenches will be required for the laying of the cables. Any adverse effects on buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. However, any archaeological features present along the Cable Route are unlikely to comprise remains of the highest significance (i.e. equivalent to Scheduled Monuments). It is therefore considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Cable Route would not require preservation in situ, nor would it influence development design.
- 6.4. Any potential remains located within the footprint of the cable trench will be affected but impacts (especially on larger features such as ditches or furrows) would be limited due to the limited extent of the planned excavations, and can be further minimised if the cable trench is within the road (rather than within the verges or agricultural fields, where possible). The impacts upon the archaeological resource can be managed through investigation and recording, secured via an appropriately worded planning condition attached to planning consent. The scope of the investigation would be

agreed through consultation with the archaeological advisor to Local Planning Authorities.

Non-physical effects

- 6.5. The assessment has considered the potential impact of the proposed development on Listed Buildings within a 250m radius of the Cable Route. It is considered that the proposed development will not permanently alter any element of the setting of any designated heritage asset and would lead to no harm.

7. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the ‘setting’ of Scheduled Monuments.

Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are buildings of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (‘the Act’). Under Section 7 of the Act ‘no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.’ Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act ‘In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.

National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework

Heritage assets and heritage significance

Heritage assets comprise ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’ (the NPPF (2023), Annex 2). Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2023), Annex 2). The NPPF (2023), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ looks at significance as a series of ‘values’ which include ‘evidential’, ‘historical’, ‘aesthetic’ and ‘communal’.

The July 2019 revision of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) expanded on the definition of non-designated heritage assets. It states *that ‘Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.’* It goes on to refer to local/neighbourhood plans, conservation area appraisals/reviews, and importantly, the local Historic Environment Record (HER) as examples of where these assets may be identified, but specifically notes that such identification should be *made ‘based on sound evidence’*, with this information *‘accessible to the public to provide greater clarity and certainly for developers and decision makers’*.

This defines *non-designated heritage assets* as those which have been specially defined as such through the local HER or other source made accessible to the public by the plan-making body. Where HERs or equivalent lists do not specifically refer to an asset as a *non-designated heritage asset*, it is assumed that it has not met criteria for the plan-making body to define it as such, and will be referred to as a *heritage asset* for the purpose of this report.

The assessment of *non-designated heritage assets* and *heritage assets* will be equivalent in this report, in line with industry standards and guidance on assessing significance and impact. They may not, however, carry equivalent weight in planning as set out within the provisions of the NPPF, should there be any effect to significance.

The setting of heritage assets

The ‘setting’ of a heritage asset comprises ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (NPPF (2023), Annex 2). Thus it is important to note that ‘setting’ is not a heritage asset: it may contribute to the value of a heritage asset.

Guidance on assessing the effects of change upon the setting and significance of heritage assets is provided in ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’, which has been utilised for the present assessment (see below).

Levels of information to support planning applications

Paragraph 200 of the NPPF (2023) identifies 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’.

Designated heritage assets

Paragraph 195 of the NPPF (2023) explains that heritage assets ‘are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance’. Paragraph 205 notes 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’. Paragraph 206 goes on to note that ‘substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage 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 208 clarifies 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’.

Development Plan

Blaby District Local Plan (Core Strategy): Policy CS20: Historic Environment and Culture. Blaby District has a number of important buildings, sites and areas of historic value including Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, archaeological remains and other heritage assets. These (including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats) will be preserved, protected and where possible enhanced.

The Council takes a positive approach to the conservation of heritage assets and the wider historic environment through:

a) Considering proposals for development on, in, or adjacent to historic sites, areas and buildings against the need to ensure the protection and enhancement of the heritage asset and its setting. Proposed development should avoid harm to the significance of historic sites, buildings or areas, including their setting.

b) Expecting new development to make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the local area.

c) Ensuring that development in Conservation Areas is consistent with the identified special character of those areas, as well as working, where appropriate, to identify other areas of special architectural merit or historic interest in designating additional Conservation Areas;

d) Securing the viable and sustainable future of heritage assets through uses that are consistent with the heritage asset and its conservation; and

e) Promoting heritage assets in the District as tourism opportunities where appropriate.

Blaby District Local Plan (Delivery) DPD: DM Policy 12: Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets: All new development should seek to avoid harm to the heritage assets of the District. Development proposals that conserve or enhance the historic environment will be supported.

All proposals affecting either a designated or non-designated heritage asset and/or its setting will need to submit a statement which includes the following:

- a description of the heritage asset and its setting, proportionate to its significance; •
- a clear identification of the impacts of the development proposal on the heritage asset and its setting;
- a clear justification as to why the impacts could be considered acceptable; and •
- demonstrate how the proposal is consistent with Core Strategy Policy CS20

The Council will consider the submitted information having regard to the importance of the heritage asset(s) as follows:

Designated heritage assets: Designated heritage assets and their settings (including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas) will be given the highest level of protection to ensure that they are conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance and contribution to the historic environment. Where substantial harm is identified, proposals will only be supported in exceptional circumstances in accordance with national planning guidance. Where a less than substantial level of harm is identified the scale of harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Non-designated heritage assets: A balanced consideration will be applied to proposals which may impact non-designated heritage assets. Proposals will be supported where the benefits of the scheme are considered to outweigh the scale of any harm or loss, having regard to the significance of the heritage asset.

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Core Strategy 2009: Spatial Objective 11: Built Environment and Townscape Character. To safeguard, enhance and where necessary regenerate the borough's distinctive built environment including its wider setting particularly that associated with Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and historic industries.

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council – Site Allocations and Development Management Policies: DM10 Development and Design: Developments will be permitted providing that the

following requirements are met: a) It would not have a significant adverse effect on the privacy and amenity of nearby residents and occupiers of adjacent buildings, including matters of lighting, air quality (including odour), noise, vibration and visual intrusion; b) The amenity of occupiers of the proposed development would not be adversely affected by activities in the vicinity of the site; c) It complements or enhances the character of the surrounding area with regard to scale, layout, density, mass, design, materials and architectural features; d) The use and application of building materials respects the materials of existing, adjoining/neighbouring buildings and the local area generally; e) It incorporates a high standard of landscaping where this would add to the quality of the design and siting; f) It maximises opportunities for the conservation of energy and resources through design, layout, orientation and construction in line with Core Strategy Policy 24; g) Where parking is to be provided charging points for electric or low emission vehicles are included where feasible; h) An appropriate Sustainable Drainage Scheme is submitted to and approved by the relevant Authority. Schemes should incorporate wildlife areas, ponds, swales and permeable paving where appropriate; i) It maximises natural surveillance and incorporates the principles of Secured by Design and has considered the incorporation of fire safety measures. In exceptional circumstances where outstanding, innovative design is demonstrated (particularly where high levels of sustainability are an integral feature), applications will be considered favourably, even where this may result in some limited conflict with the above criteria.

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. Site Allocations and Development Management Heritage Assets 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 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.

Good Practice Advice 1-3

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1-3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF. This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes 'understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation.' This includes assessing the extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its 'setting' (see GPA3 below). GPA2 notes that 'a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so' (Page 3).

GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets

The NPPF (Annex 2: Glossary) defines the setting of a heritage asset as 'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced...'. Step 1 of the settings assessment requires heritage

assets which may be affected by development to be identified. Historic England notes that for the purposes of Step 1 this process will comprise heritage assets ‘where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way)...’.

Step 2 of the settings process ‘assess[es] the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated’, with regard to its physical surrounds; relationship with its surroundings and patterns of use; experiential effects such as noises or smells; and the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated. Step 3 requires ‘assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)’ – specifically to ‘assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it’, with regard to the location and siting of the development, its form and appearance, its permanence, and wider effects.

Step 4 of GPA3 provides commentary on ‘ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm’. It notes (Paragraph 37) that ‘Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development liable to affect its setting are considered from the project’s inception.’ It goes on to note (Paragraph 39) that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’.

Heritage significance

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses ‘architectural and historic interest’, which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of ‘significance’ for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises ‘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’. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites ‘the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance’.

Regarding ‘levels’ of significance the NPPF (2023) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ expresses ‘heritage significance’ as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value:

- Evidential value – the elements of a historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including physical remains, historic fabric, documentary/pictorial records. This evidence can provide information on the origin of the asset, what it was used for, and how it changed over time.
- Historical value (illustrative) – how a historic asset may illustrate its past life, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Historical value (associative) – how a historic asset may be associated with a notable family, person, event, or moment, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a historic asset. This may include its form, external appearance, and its setting, and may change over time.
- Communal value – the meaning of a historic asset to the people who relate to it. This may be a collective experience, or a memory, and can be commemorative or symbolic to

individuals or groups, such as memorable events, attitudes, and periods of history. This includes social values, which relates to the role of the historic asset as a place of social interactive, distinctiveness, coherence, economic, or spiritual / religious value.

Effects upon heritage assets

Heritage benefit

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 212 of the NPPF (2023) notes that 'Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'.

GPA3 notes that 'good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement' (Paragraph 28). Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' states that 'Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced' (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2023) does not define what constitutes 'substantial harm'. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to 'substantial harm': 'Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced'.

Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2023) paragraph 209 guides that 'The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

Hedgerows Regulations, 1997

The 1997 Hedgerows Regulations were made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, and introduced arrangements for Local Planning Authorities to protect 'important' hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. The DEFRA publication 'The Hedgerows Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice' is a useful guide in this respect. The Regulations provide criteria for assessing whether a hedgerow is 'important' for the purposes of the Regulations. To qualify as 'important' a hedgerow must have existed for 30 years or more and following this must fulfil at least one of the criteria in the Schedule 1 criteria. Those for 'archaeology and history' comprise Part II, namely:

-
1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.
 2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
 - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979**(g)**; or
 - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record [Historic Environment Records have largely replaced Sites and Monuments Records].
 3. The hedgerow-
 - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
 - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
 4. The hedgerow-
 - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
 - (b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
 5. The hedgerow-
 - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts**(a)**; or
 - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-
 - (i) is substantially complete; or
 - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act**(b)**, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic

The criterion of point five is the subject of debate and differing interpretation. Some heritage professionals interpret the criterion referring to the individual Inclosure Act for the parish in which a site is located, and numerous Acts were made in the 18th century (including the 1773 Inclosure Act). However, the criterion references the Short Titles Act of 1896, and it is commonly interpreted by LPAs and heritage professionals that it thus refers to the Inclosure Act of 1845, and subsequent Acts up to the Commonable Rights Compensation Act of 1882. This latter interpretation sets a date of 1845 as the benchmark test.

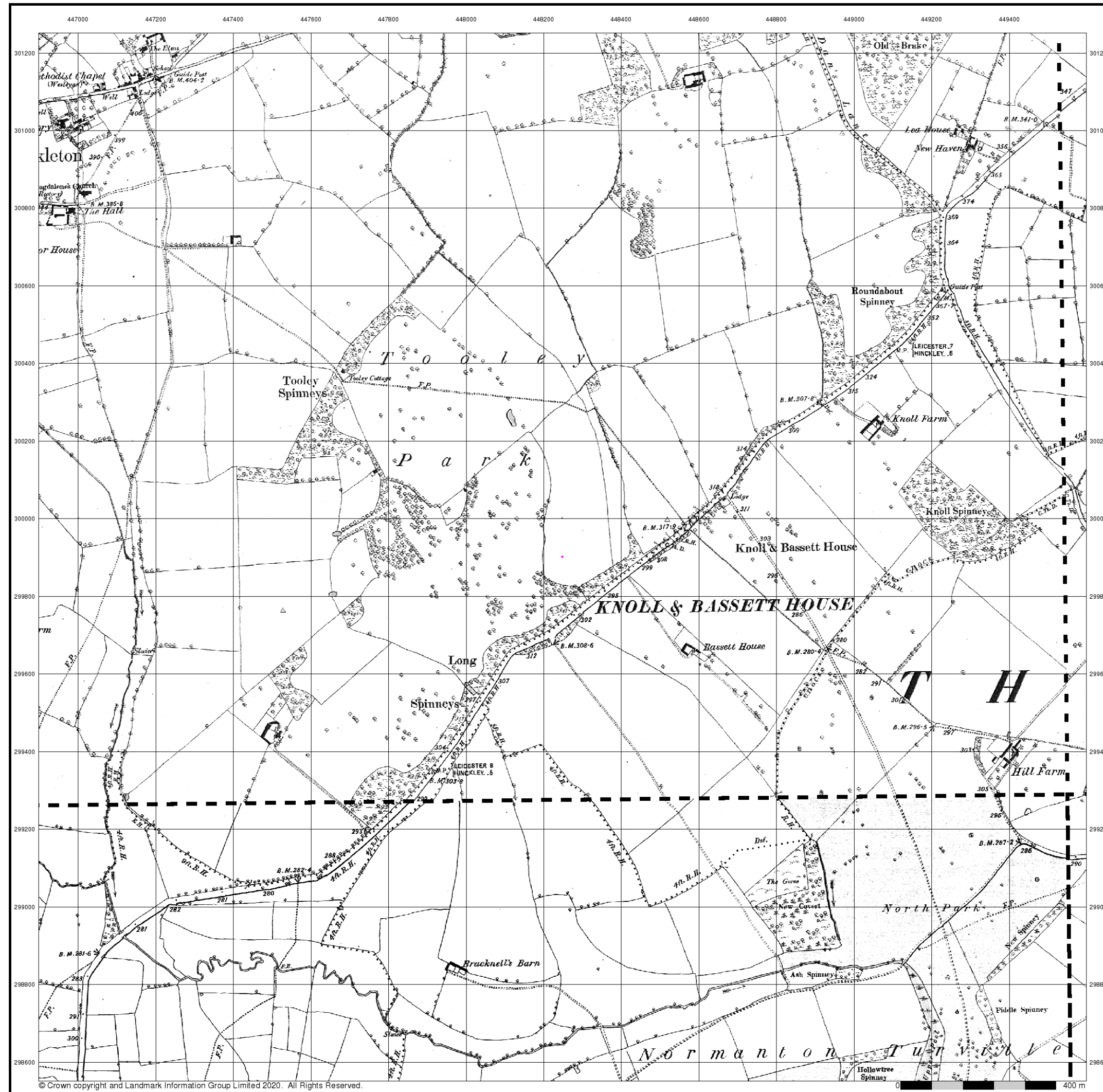
‘Important’ hedgerows are not designated heritage assets (as defined in NPPF Annex 2). The Regulations are essentially a notification mechanism. Thus an applicant needs to notify the LPA prior to the removal, either entirely or in part, of an ‘important’ hedgerow. There is a prescribed form of notice set out in Schedule 4 to the Regulations, although the form an LPA uses does not have to follow this. The requirement is for sufficient information to be given to the LPA for them to consider the proposed removal.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	HE ref. HER ref. HEA ref.
A	Milestone At NGR SP 4790 9935	Grade II listed Building	447901 299345	1074239
B	Huncote Grange	Grade II listed Building	451751 300886	1074719
C	Iron Age enclosure (see 12)	Scheduled Monument	450591 300604	1005047
D	Moated site at New Hall, Thurlaston (see 13)	Scheduled Monument	450709 300363	1010914
E1	Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation at Hill Farm	Previous investigation	448762 299154	N/A
E2	Geophysical survey at Clump Farm	Previous investigation	448013 299830	ELE11829
E3	Trial trench evaluation at land north of Enderby Substation	Previous investigation	453142 300461	ELE9968
E4	Trial trench evaluation at New Haven Farm, Thurlaston	Previous investigation	449254 301108	ELE8133
E5	Fieldwalking, metal detecting, auger and geophysical survey in advance of the proposed Earl Shilton Bypass, Leicestershire	Previous investigation	446885 297751	ELE7115
E6	Fieldwalking survey of the proposed Enderby By Pass Route, Generating Station and Construction Compound	Previous investigation	453655 300350	ELE5685
E7	Geophysical survey, north of Desford Road, Enderby, Leicestershire	Previous investigation	452773 300325	ELE10375
E8	Fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys south-east of Tooley Park Farm, Peckleton	Previous investigation	449021 300928	ELE4458
E9	Metal detecting at Billsdon's Hollow, Lubbethorpe	Previous investigation	452200 300700	ELE11053
E10	1997 walkover and fieldwalking survey on the proposed Enderby to Earl Shilton gas supply pipeline	Previous investigation	450927 300040	ELE4431
E11	1997 walkover and fieldwalking survey of the proposed Enderby By Pass Route, Generating Station and Construction Compound	Previous investigation	453655 300350	ELE5685
E12	1972-5 fieldwalking in preparation of a possible motorway route between the Coventry and Leicester areas (M69)	Previous investigation	448316 296461	ELE8042
1	Roman statuette from south-east of Ashby Shrubs, Lubbethorpe	Roman	451233 301494	MLE9776
2	Roman kiln site, south-west of Billsdon's Hollow, Lubbethorpe	Roman	452029 300420	MLE8773
3	Medieval manorial complex, Bassett House, Thurlaston	Medieval	448571 299662	MLE337
4	Site of medieval lodge, Ashby Shrubs/Heathley Lodge, Thurlaston	Medieval	450732 301875	MLE205
4	Heathley Lodge Farm, Desford Cross Roads, Thurlaston	Post-Medieval	450724 301878	MLE24304
5	Iron Age site north-east of Bracknell Farm, Normanton Turville	Iron Age	299045 448147	MLE15929

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	HE ref. HER ref. HEA ref.
6	Iron Age site south-west of Billsdon's Hollow, Lubbethorpe	Iron Age	300426 452148	MLE17230
7a-b	Iron Age remains and Roman site south of Bungalow Farm, Normanton Turville	Iron Age and Roman	299153 448240	MLE15931
8	Roman site at Billsdon's Hollow, Lubbethorpe	Roman	300763 452248	MLE5979
9	Roman occupation site south-west of Billsdon's Hollow, Lubbethorpe	Roman	300270 452012	MLE8347
10	Roman site including pottery kilns, Tooley Park Farm, Peckleton	Iron Age/Roman	300867 449075	MLE15954
11	Medieval moated lodge site north of Bracknells Barn, Normanton Turville	Medieval	299034 448011	MLE341
12	Scheduled Monument of an Iron Age enclosure	Iron Age	450591 300604	1005047
13	Scheduled Monument of an Moated site at New Hall, Thurlaston	Medieval	450709 300363	1010914
14	Roman road Margary 57b	Roman	-	-
15	Outbuildings and Narborough Wood House, Lubbethorpe	Post-Medieval to Modern	452052 301049	MLE16605 MLE25466
16	Tooley Hall, Peckleton	Post-Medieval	447961 299960	MLE3074
17	Undated fields system west of The Lawn, Lubbethorpe	Unknown	451419 301731	MLE225
18	Undated cropmarks north-west of Bassett Farm, Peckleton	Unknown	448212 300077	MLE3077
19	Linear feature west of Bassett Farm, Normanton Turville	Unknown	448448 299389	MLE344
20	Undated banks north of Bracknells Barn, Normanton Turville	Unknown	448118 299051	MLE351
21	Leicester Forest Area D	Medieval to Post-Medieval	451657 301779	MLE22664
22	Newhall post-medieval park extension, Thurlaston	Post-Medieval	450718 301160	MLE17055
23	Brokensale Park, Bracknell Farm, Normanton Turville	Medieval	447968 298927	MLE22665
24	Tooley Park, Peckleton	Medieval to Post-Medieval	448161 300219	MLE3006
25	Park pale, Tooley Park (Long Spinneys), Normanton Turville	Medieval	447825 299199	MLE3072
26	Medieval/post-medieval fishponds west of Bungalow Farm, Peckleton	Medieval to Post-Medieval	448005 299566	MLE3075
27	Pond bay-probably late medieval.	Medieval	448350 299860	337970
28	Enderby Warren Farm Quarry, Enderby	Modern	453828 300080	MLE21543
29	Enderby Hill Quarries, Enderby	Post-Medieval to Modern	453277 299716	MLE21541
30	Froane's Hill quarry, Enderby	Post-Medieval to Modern	453404 299986	MLE21542
31	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Nuneaton	Post-Medieval	448872 298672	MLE20657
32	Turnpike Road, Foston Lane to Osbaston	Post-Medieval	451591 300420	MLE21277
33	Mineral railway constructed from the South Leicestershire Railway to the quarries at Enderby in 1890.	Modern	453000 297000	1364804

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS



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Leicestershire

Published 1885 - 1887

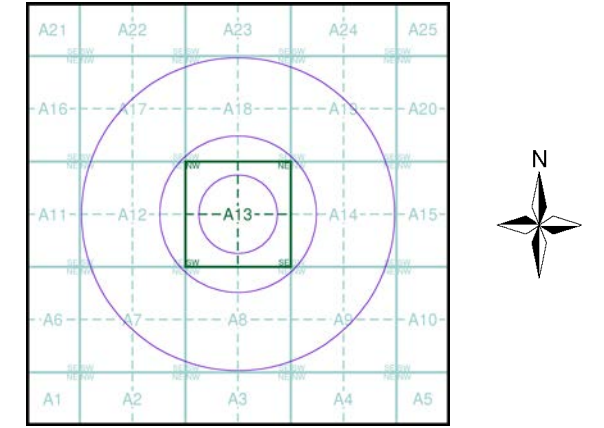
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

036NW 1885 1:10,560	036NE 1885 1:10,560
036SW 1887 1:10,560	036SE 1886 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

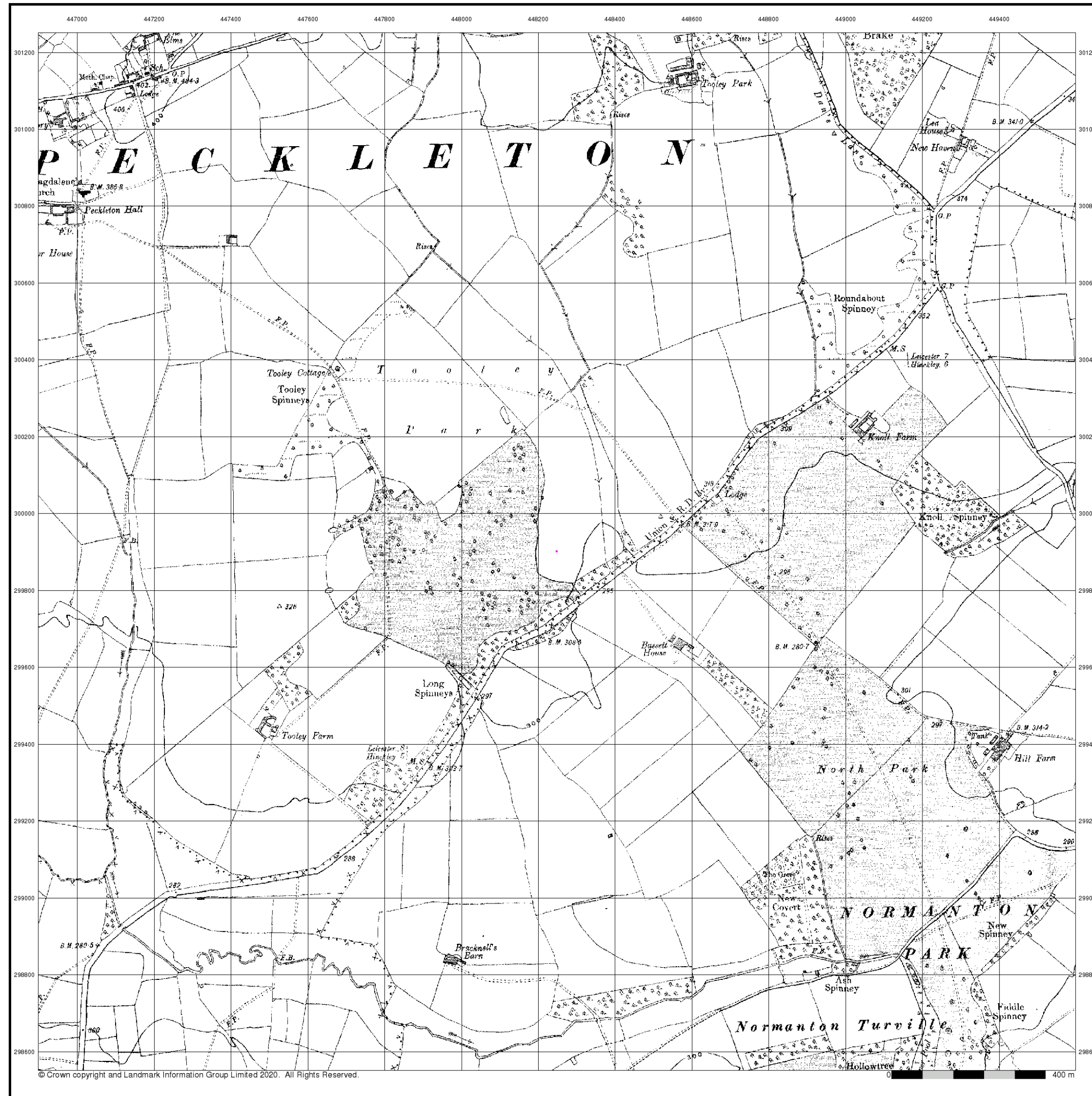


Order Details

Order Number: 270859234_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0592 - Clump Farm
National Grid Reference: 448250, 299900
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at, Thurlaston, Leicestershire



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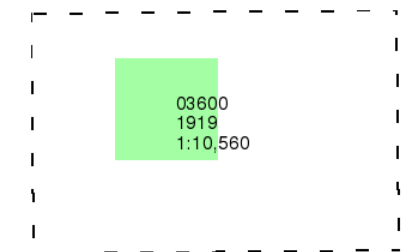
Leicestershire

Published 1919

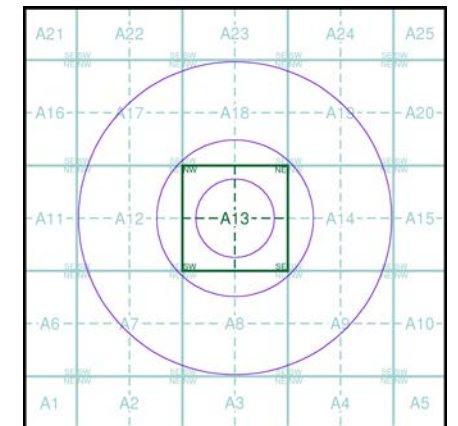
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

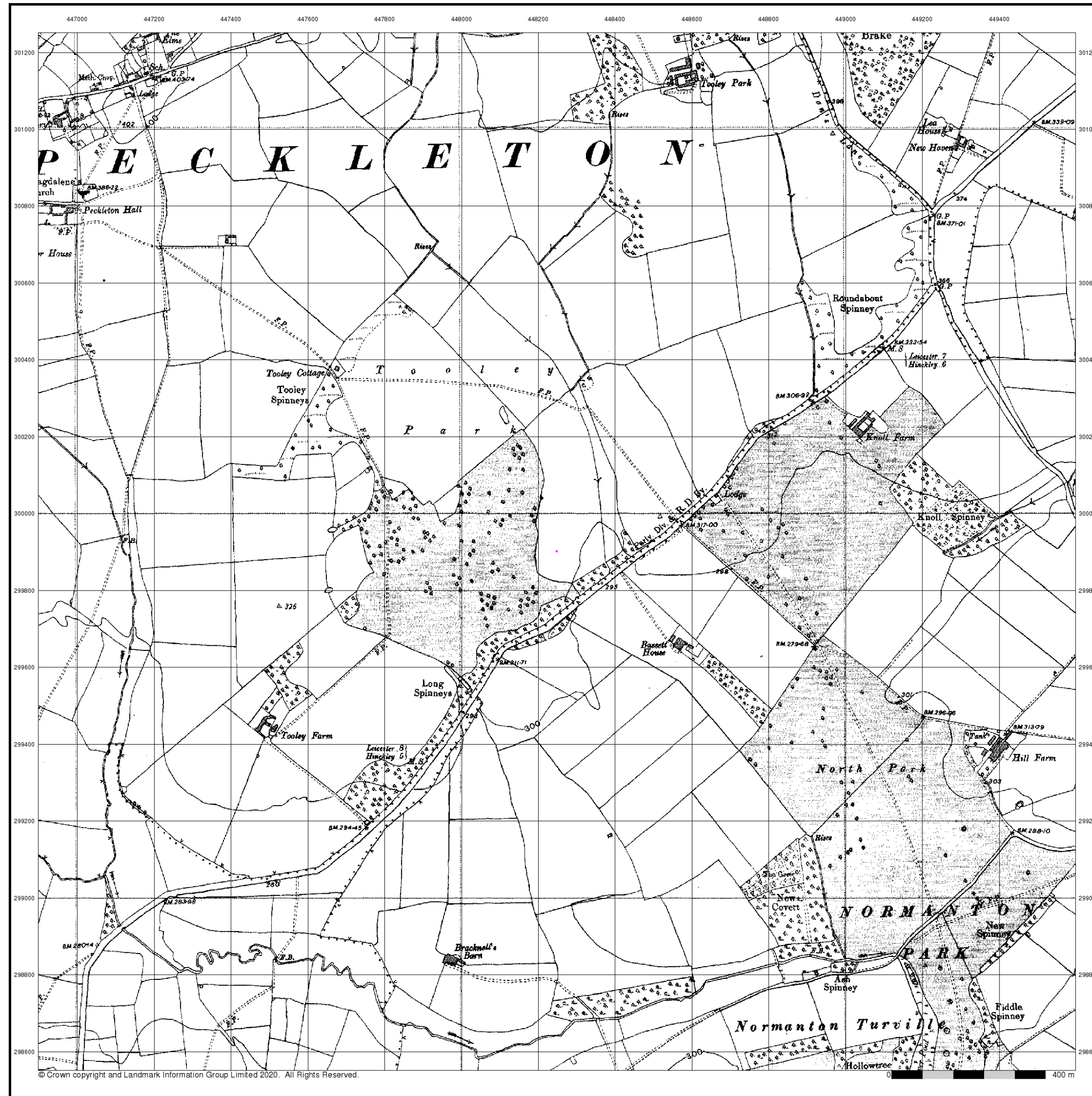


Order Details

Order Number: 270859234_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0592 - Clump Farm
National Grid Reference: 448250, 299900
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at, Thurlaston, Leicestershire



Leicestershire

Published 1938

Source map scale - 1:10,560

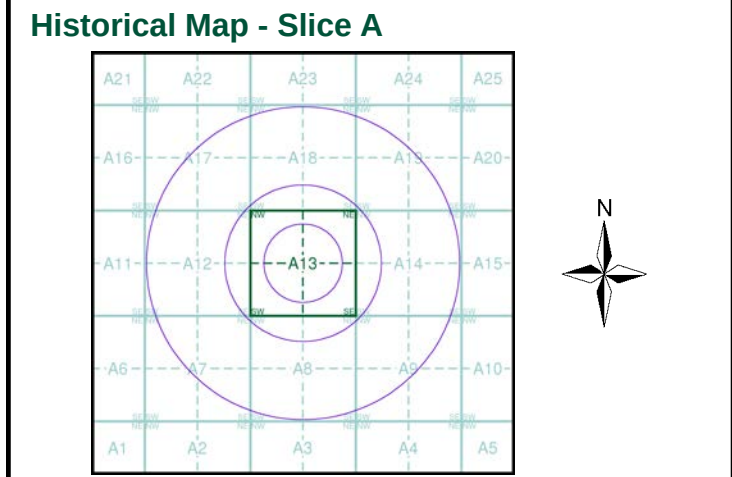
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

03600

1938

1:10,560



Order Details

Order Number:

270859234_1_1

Customer Ref:

CR0592 - Clump Farm

National Grid Reference:

448250, 299900

Slice:

A

Site Area (Ha):

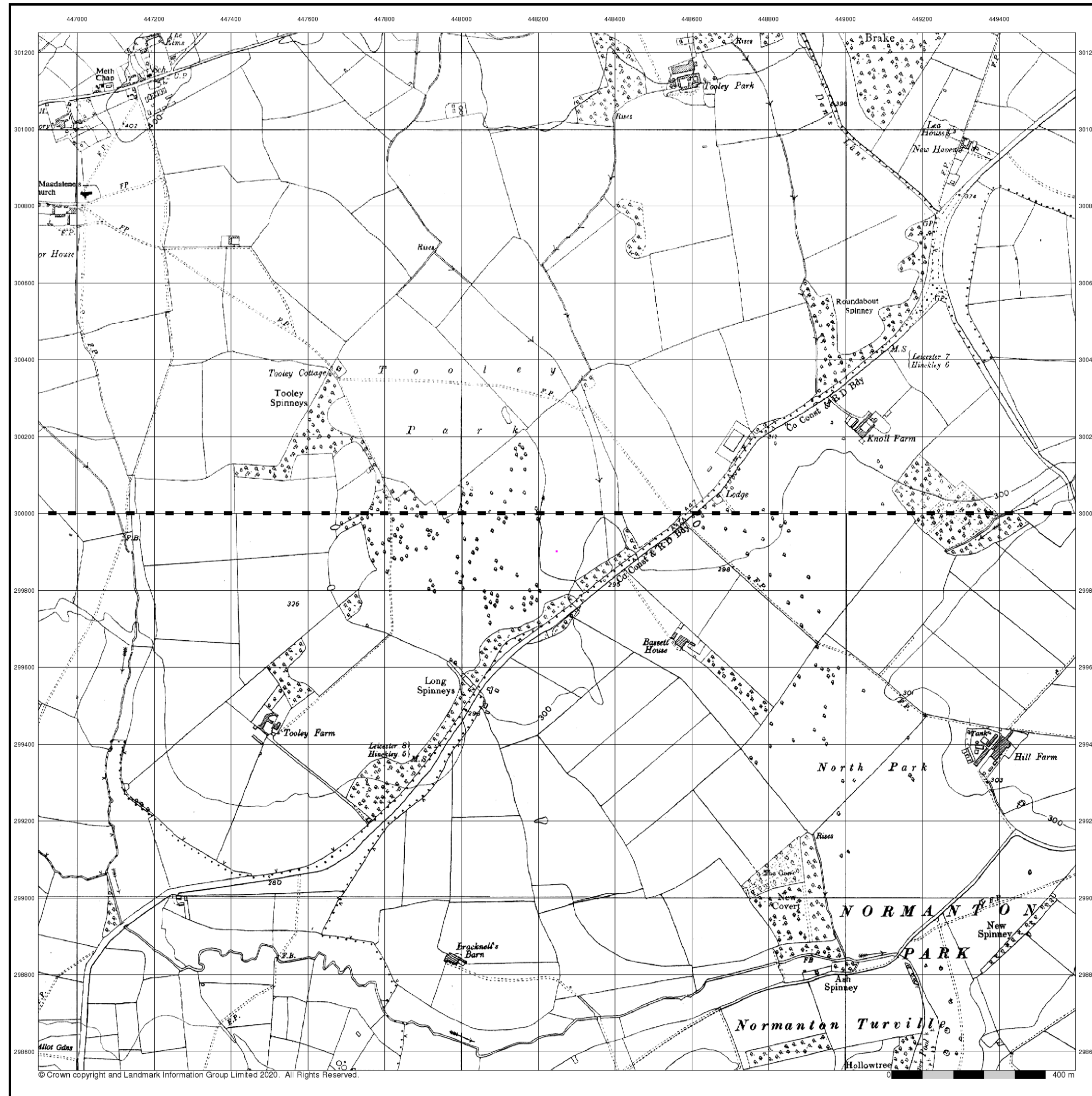
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Search Buffer (m):

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Site Details

Site at, Thurlaston, Leicestershire



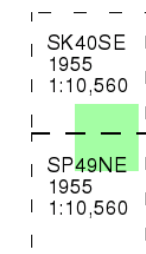
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

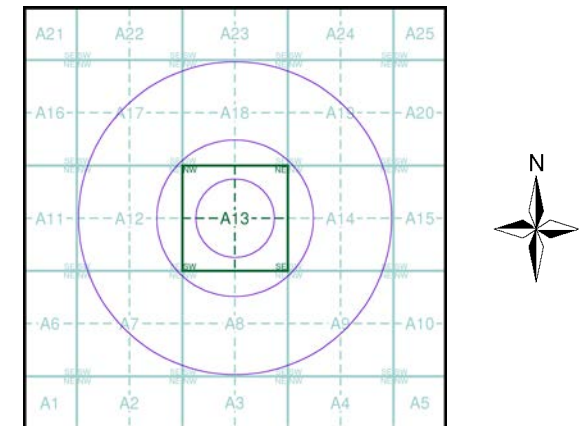
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:

270859234_1_1

Customer Ref:

CR0592 - Clump Farm

National Grid Reference:

448250, 299900

Slice:

A

Site Area (Ha):

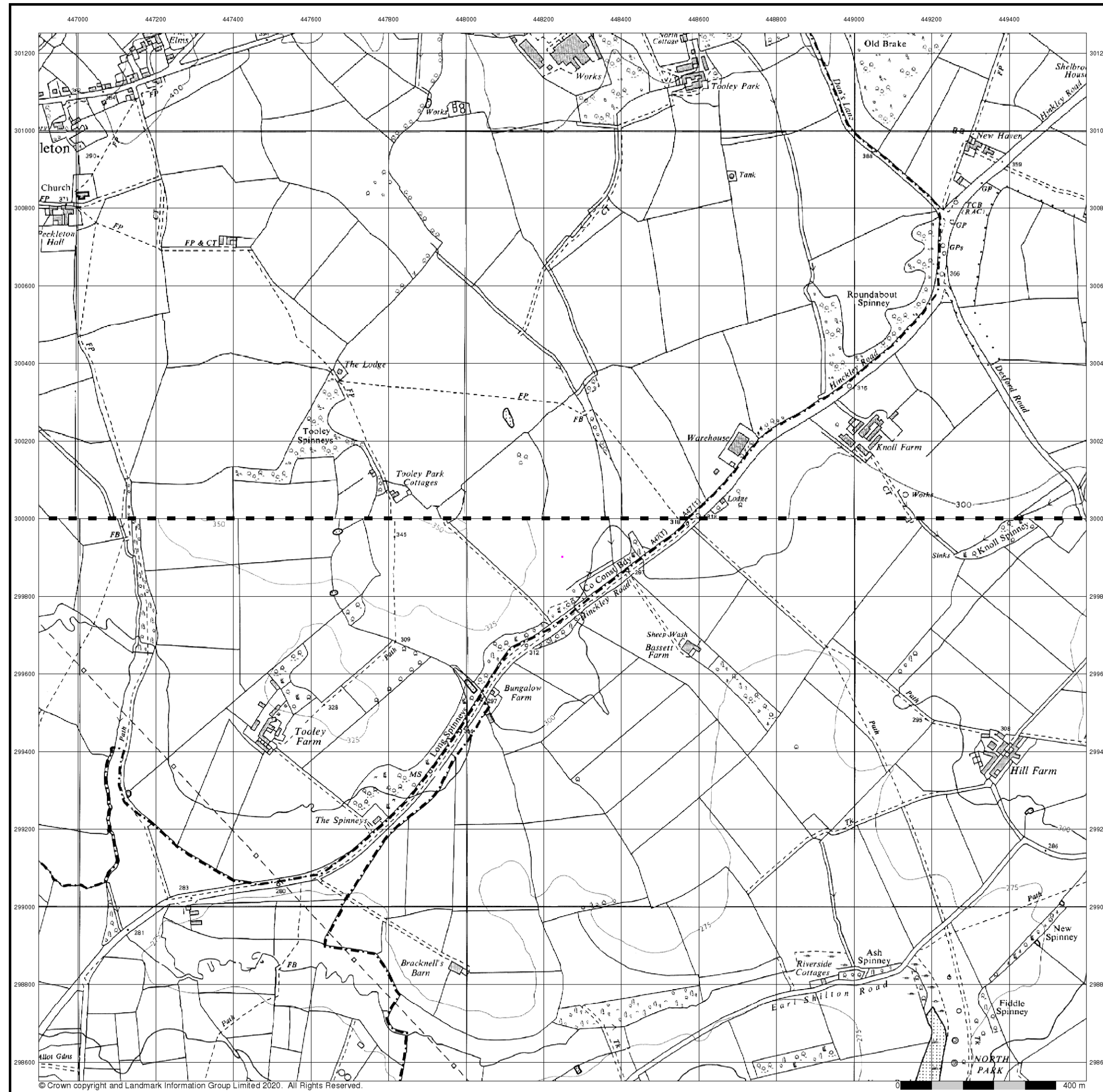
0.01

Search Buffer (m):

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Site Details

Site at, Thurlaston, Leicestershire



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1968

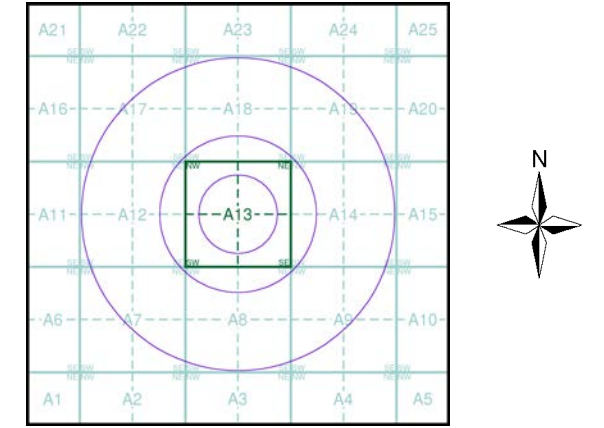
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK40SE	1966
1:10,560	
SP49NE	1968
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Number:	270859234_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0592 - Clump Farm
National Grid Reference:	448250, 299900
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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