

Sacheverell Way, Groby, Leicestershire
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
September 2025

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Sacheverell Way, Groby, Leicestershire

Client

Bloor Homes East Midlands

Date

September 2025

Planning Authority

Hinckley and Bosworth District

Grid Reference

SK 52595 06307

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Sacheverell Way, Groby in Hinckley and Bosworth District, Leicestershire. In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.

The study site does not contain any designated archaeological assets and none located within the 1km radius study area that are considered sensitive to change by the proposed development.

A geophysical survey carried out within the study site in August 2024 did not record any anomalies of obvious archaeological origin. Anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries were recorded in the study site's central and eastern areas. Based on these results and a review of the HER data, the study site is considered to have a known potential for below-ground remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and former, post-medieval field boundaries, with a low potential for archaeological remains from all other past periods.

Should archaeological remains be located within the developable land, construction of the scheme will impact upon them.

Based on the available evidence, below ground heritage assets are unlikely to represent a constraint to the residential development of the study site. It is anticipated that no further works will be required to inform the planning application. In the event that further archaeological works are required, it is considered that these could reasonably be secured as a planning condition attached to consent, should it be forthcoming.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Sacheverell Way, Groby, Hinckley and Bosworth District, Leicestershire (Figure 1; hereafter referred to as the 'study site'). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes East Midlands and will be submitted in support of an outline planning application for residential development of the study site. The study site is located at grid reference 452595, 306307.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2020), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/ archaeological assets on and close to the site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km radius from the site's centre.
- 1.5 A site visit was undertaken on 10th September 2024 when conditions were cloudy with clear visibility.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The study site comprises an area of 10.5ha that is located on the southern edge of Groby, to the south of Sacheverell Way. Its northern boundary is defined by a tree-lined hedgerow adjacent to Sacheverell Way, beyond which lies the settlement edge of Groby. The study site's eastern boundary is defined by a public right of way (ref: R116/2) and a mature woodland block that runs adjacent to the A46. A public right of way (ref: R51/3) also runs along the study site's southern boundary, which is itself delineated by a tree group and some individual trees. The study site's western boundary also comprises a hedgerow, beyond which a dismantled former mineral railway (MLE16161) is located. Drainage ditches are located along the study site's northeastern and part of the eastern boundary, with further drainage ditches located along the line of the former mineral railway. Rothley Brook flows c.400m south of the

study site. To the immediate west of the study site is additional land that is also under the client's control, comprising grassland with linear tree corridors and sporadic, informal tree clusters. The client also controls land to the east of the A46. Neither of those areas of land will be subject to any built development; these two areas are outlined in blue on Figure 1.

- 1.7 The study site is located at c.90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northeastern corner and slopes gently down to c.80m aOD at its western boundary; the northern boundary is located at c.84m aOD and slopes down to c.78m aOD at the southern site boundary.
- 1.8 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Edwalton Member – Mudstone across the majority of the study site. A narrow band of Cotgrave Sandstone Member – Sandstone and a small area of Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone are located near the study site's southern boundary. Superficial deposits of Oadby Member – Diamicton are recorded across the majority of the study site. Alluvium – Clay, silt, sand and gravel and River Terrace Deposits, 2 – Sand and gravel are recorded to the immediate west of the study site.¹ No geotechnical data is available for the study site itself, however, a large number of boreholes were excavated to the study site's immediate east prior to the construction of the A46. These showed topsoil of between 0.10m and 0.50m thickness, underlain by clay.²



Plate 1 Southeast facing view of the study site's northwestern area from the northwestern corner

¹ https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.127469198.2049289651.1662547922-31267891.1662547922

² <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>



Plate 2 East facing view across the study site's southern area, from the study site's western boundary

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework 2023*) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (Historic England 2015);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] 2014; last updated October 2022); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA January 2014, last updated October 2020).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“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. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do

so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact."

Methodology

2.6 The following sources will be consulted for the whole study area:

- Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- National Heritage List for England held by Historic England;
- Historic mapping;
- Previous archaeological evaluation and excavation records relating to sites in and immediately adjacent to the study area;
- Such other published works, reports and other information relevant to the desk-based assessment;
- Online aerial photography including Google Earth and Bing Aerial; and
- Site inspection.

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of Lidar and aerial photography for the study site. Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the ground's surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. The Environment Agency National Lidar Programme collected DTM data in 2022 at 1m resolution that offers full coverage of the study site and the 1km radius study area. These data were downloaded in September 2024, were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 2.2.1 and were reviewed using QGIS.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

3.2 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

3.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.

3.4 Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

3.5 Paragraph 216 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.

3.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as 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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

3.7 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 3.8 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.9 *Significance* is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.
- 3.10 *Setting* is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 3.11 Heritage assets that have not been designated as a listed building, scheduled monument, registered park and garden, protected wreck, battlefield or conservation area are referred to as non-designated heritage assets.
- 3.12 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG):
- 3.13 Paragraph 18a-009 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered, and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 3.14 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 3.15 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:

"The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. The contribution may vary over time. When assessing any application which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."
- 3.16 The key test in NPPF Paragraphs 212-215 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm. However,

substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-018 of the NPPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. It states:

"What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed."

3.17 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the NPPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:

"Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits."

Local Planning Policy

3.19 The study site is covered by the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Local Plan Core Strategy (2009). This core strategy contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

Spatial Objective 10: Natural Environment and Cultural Assets

To deliver a linked network of green infrastructure, enhancing and protecting the borough's distinctive landscapes, woodlands, geology, archaeological heritage and biodiversity and encourage the understanding, appreciation, maintenance and development.

Neighbourhood Planning

3.20 Groby Parish Council is in the process of producing the Groby Neighbourhood Plan, the area for which has been designated by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council in March 2021 and contains the majority of the study site. The plan is yet to be adopted.

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

3.22 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

3.21 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.

3.22 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

3.23 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and

5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

3.24 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:

- Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) Data;
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
- Historic England Archive (online);
- Heritage Gateway;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data;
- Google Earth and Bing aerial imagery; and
- Review of historic mapping.

4.2 These resources have been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

4.3 The locations of heritage assets recorded on the HER within the 1km radius study area are shown on Figures 2 – 4 and are listed in full at Appendix A.

Previous archaeological investigations

4.4 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the study site. A geophysical survey of the study site was carried out in August 2024.³ No anomalies of obvious archaeological origin were recorded. Anomalies of agricultural, natural and modern origin, representative of systematic patterns of field drains, ridge and furrow cultivation and modern ploughing trends, former field boundaries and ponds were recorded. Anomalies of uncertain origin were recorded, and these are thought to likely be of natural or agricultural rather than archaeological origin.

4.5 The western part of the study site was included in a total land area of approximately 13ha within Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire which was subject to an examination of lidar data (ELE7150) in relation to the proposed widening along the M1 motorway between junctions 21 and 30 in 2007. No associated monuments are recorded as part of this HER entry and a review of 2022 Lidar data as well as a 2024 geophysical survey of the study site have not shown any anomalies indicative of obvious archaeological origin.

4.6 Fieldwalking (ELE4677) carried out c.320m west of the study site's western boundary has recovered one sherd of Iron Age pottery (MLE16386), Roman pottery potentially indicative of a high-status site (MLE16387), one sherd of late Medieval Midland Purple Ware and two sherds of Potters Marston Ware (MLE16413).

³ Headland Archaeology. 2024. Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby. Geophysical Survey Report.

4.7 Within the wider study area there have been a large number of invasive and non-invasive archaeological investigations, these are listed at Appendix A and illustrated at Figure 4. Previous investigations of particular relevance to the site are discussed below.

Undated

4.8 A geophysical survey (ELE6674) carried out c.670m northwest of the study site in 2009 recorded eight small positive anomalies and a positive linear anomaly, which were thought to possibly represent cut features such as pits/a ditch.

4.9 A cropmark (MLE3108) 100 yards square was recorded in the 1970s in a field c.750m southwest of the study site. The HER reference notes that the M1 now lies across the recorded grid reference. When re-examined nothing could be seen on aerial photographs.

4.10 A circular soil mark or cropmark (MLE3109) was recorded c.1km northwest of the study site. It measured approximately 50 feet in diameter and was tentatively interpreted as a circular enclosure.

Prehistoric

4.11 The findspot of a thick flint flake, which was possibly used as a scraper tool (MLE7382), was recorded c.1050m southeast of the study site.

4.12 A prehistoric flint scatter (MLE132) was recorded during fieldwalking across a large area c.1.2km south of the study site in 1992.

Iron Age - Roman

4.13 A Middle Iron Age site (MLE17379) was recorded during a geophysical survey (ELE5885), archaeological trial trenching (ELE7429 and ELE8571) and a subsequent archaeological excavation (ELE10595) in 2014 c.1.1km south of the study site. The large settlement site included at least 25 roundhouses, enclosures, four-post structures, pits, post holes, cremation burials and evidence for metalworking. Finds included a unique collection of prehistoric metalwork, including a number of cauldrons, a complete sword, a spearhead, agricultural tools and dress fittings. Late Iron Age/Roman finds (MLE190) were also recovered and included coins, a belt fitting and a brooch.

4.14 The line of the 'Via Devana' Roman Road (MLE4345) is suggested by various cropmarks and excavation evidence. It runs on a SE-NW alignment c.650m south of the study site. A possible section of it (MLE15824) was found in the early 1990s c.850m southwest of the study site in the form of a metalled track running NW-SE, c.2.5m wide with a complete 2nd century rim sherd under the metalling. In the early 2000s during an archaeological watching brief (ELE4282) in the same area two Roman brooches and 21 sherds of pottery (MLE15778) were recovered. The pottery was abraded but was thought to

suggest occupation in the vicinity. A silver denarius of Hadrian was found nearby in 1980 during metal detecting.

- 4.15 Trial trenching (ELE5980) and a subsequent strip, map and sample (ELE7322) excavation were carried out c.850m west of the study site in 2009 prior to residential development, which revealed a Roman settlement site (MLE17523). Features included ditches, post holes, gullies and pits and Roman building material, pottery, fired clay and animal bone were found.
- 4.16 The top of a 2nd century Roman jug or flagon (MLE7929) was found c.730m north of the study site and an Iron Age coin (MLE9386) was found c.750m northeast of the study site.
- 4.17 The findspot of 17 sherds of Roman pottery (MLE7931), including greyware, black-burnished ware and Samian ware was recorded c.990m north of the study site in the 1980s in the garden of a residential dwelling.
- 4.18 Roman finds (MLE3116) indicative of a possible settlement site were recorded c.860m southwest of the study site in the 1990s. The finds included pottery and coins.

Saxon and early Medieval

- 4.19 The site was located outside any settlement cores during the Saxon/early medieval periods and is likely to have been in agricultural use during these periods.

Medieval

- 4.20 The alleged findspot of a 12th or 13th century copper alloy horse harness pendant with fixing bar (MLE9537) was recorded within the study site, near its northwestern corner.
- 4.21 As part of the HER search, Leicestershire and Rutland HER provided a map by Fred Hartley of known ridge and furrow in the wider area within which the study site is located. The map shows predominantly NE-SW aligned ridge and furrow across the majority of the study site, with NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow shown in the study site's central northern area. Most surrounding fields also show evidence of this method of cultivation in varying alignments, confirming that ridge and furrow earthworks were a recurring feature across the landscape. A review of lidar data has not shown any surviving ridge and furrow within the developable area and the site visit has confirmed that the ridge and furrow has been ploughed out by modern farming techniques across the study site. The geophysical survey has recorded anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow in the study site's central and eastern areas.
- 4.22 The medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the village of Groby (MLE5991) is located c.1km north of the study site. Groby was listed as '*Grobi*'

in the 1086 Domesday Survey.⁴ The name Groby is thought to mean '*farmstead near a hollow or pit*'.⁵

4.23 The medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village of Ratby (MLE10075) is located c.1.2km west of the study site. The findspot of a medieval horse pendant (MLE9777) was recorded north of Ratby, c.1.27km west of the study site.

4.24 The Medieval and post-medieval historic village core of Glenfield (MLE9282) is located c.700m-1.35km southeast of the study site. The ruins of the Old Church of St Peter (MLE11066), a medieval church which was abandoned in 1876, are located in the historic village core, c.1.13km southeast of the study site. A new church was built immediately to the south of the abandoned church. Glenfield was a settlement recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey⁶; the survey also mentioned a mill, and it is thought that the medieval mill (MLE125) may have been located on the same site as the later Glenfield mill (MLE126), which was located c.780m southeast of the study site. The later mill was in use until the early 1900s, when the wheel and wheel-house were removed, and the still extant building was used as an agricultural store.

4.25 The Medieval moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield (MLE129 and MLE8521; scheduled monument NHLE 1017680) is located c.860m southeast of the study site. The ditch is intact and mostly waterfilled. Past gardening activity has produced slate and 13th/14th century ridge tile, showing that substantial buildings (presumably a manor house) had once stood there.

4.26 In 1984 stone features associated with a late Medieval pottery were excavated (ELE56) west of Barrow Lane within the historic core of Glenfield, c.900m east of the study site. An oven, a well and a paved area were identified and over 500 sherds of pottery, iron nails, bone fragments and metal objects (MLE128) were found.

4.27 A possible Medieval earthwork bank (MLE3119) was recorded during fieldwork in advance of the M1 widening c.900m west of the study site in the early 1990s.

4.28 Medieval pottery (MLE15779) was recovered during an archaeological watching brief (ELE4282) in 2003 c.900m southwest of the study site. The pottery was abraded and was thought to represent a manuring scatter.

4.29 Sherds of Stamford ware, Potters Marton, splashed ware, sandy ware and Midland Purple pottery (MLE6784) were found in the garden of a residential dwelling, c.990m north of the study site, in the 1980s.

4.30 The findspot of a Medieval finger ring (MLE6633) was recorded c.1.1km east of the study site, within the historic core of Glenfield, in the 1980s.

⁴ <https://opendomesday.org/place/SK5207/groby/>

⁵ Mills, A.D. 2011. A Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press

⁶ <https://opendomesday.org/place/SK5306/glenfield/>

- 4.31 The findspot of a Medieval coin (MLE20627) was recorded c.1050m south/southeast of the study site.
- 4.32 Medieval pottery and two coins (MLE6628) were found c.1050m southeast of the study site during development in the early 1980s; prior to development ridge and furrow was recorded in this location.
- 4.33 Medieval coins (MLE6798) were found c.1.1km southwest of the study site.
- 4.34 The findspot of a Medieval coin (MLE6631) was recorded c.1.13km northeast of the study site.
- 4.35 The findspot of a medieval cauldron (MLE6632) was recorded c.1.2km east of the study site.

Post Medieval - Modern

- 4.36 Immediately west of the study site the dismantled Groby Mineral Railway (MLE16161) ran parallel with the western boundary. The Leicester to Swannington Railway/Midland Railway West Bridge Branch (MLE18026) was completed in 1833 and ran on roughly an E-W alignment c.520m south of the study site. The last map showing the lines as active is the 1968 Ordnance Survey Map. The latter dismantled railway now forms part of the Ivanhoe Trail cycle route/footpath.
- 4.37 The majority of post-medieval and modern HER entries relate to built heritage assets located within the 1km study area; while these are outside of the scope of this assessment, the locations of these assets are shown at Figure 3 and are listed at Appendix A. The assets are also briefly mentioned below.
- 4.38 The site of a former windmill (MLE2774) was recorded c.600m north of the study site. The mill is shown on late 19th century mapping but appears to have been demolished prior to the turn of the 20th century. The possible site of a windmill (MLE123) was also recorded c.950m east of the study site. A windmill was mentioned in this location in 1279 and is shown on a map dating to 1806.
- 4.39 The later boundary of Groby Park (MLE2779; the medieval deer park was much smaller) was located c.1.12 km northwest of the study site. A source writing in 1622 described the park as having been disparked. This area is now covered by Martinshaw Wood.
- 4.40 Leicester Road, located c.1.1km north of the study site, largely follows the route of the late post-medieval turnpike road (MLE20653) from Leicester to Ashby. It was in use as a turnpike road between 1753 and 1874.
- 4.41 The medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the village of Groby (MLE5991) is located c.1km north of the study site. Within it, the following post-medieval built heritage assets are located: 20 Chapel Hill (MLE11717), 33 Chapel Hill (MLE11716), 23/25/27 Chapel Hill MLE11715), Old School (MLE11718), The Old School House (MLE16257), 20 Rookery Lane (MLE21768), Outbuilding to rear of 20 Rookery Lane (MLE21769), 26 Rookery Lane (MLE11728),

outbuilding rear of 26 Rookery Lane (MLE9324) and Site of Wesleyan Methodist/Independent Chapel (MLE26218),

4.42 The medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village of Ratby (MLE10075) is located c.1.2km west of the study site. Within it, the 18th century Nook Farm brick farmhouse (MLE24444) is located. A post-medieval windmill (MLE3110) was recorded c.1.15km southwest of the study site, east of Holywell Farm in Ratby. It is thought that the mill was erected in c.1750 and lasted until c.1880. The mill collapsed in 1912. The 20th century Ratby wildlife totem pole (MLE25659) was recorded c.1.1km southwest of the study site. The former Ratby railway station (MLE28585) was located c.1.25km southwest of the study site. It closed in 1928 to passengers and completely in 1954.

4.43 The Medieval and post-medieval historic village core of Glenfield (MLE9282) is located c.700m-1.35km southeast of the study site. The following built heritage assets are located within it: Glenfield mill (MLE126), which was located c.780m southeast of the study site, on the edge of the historic village core, was in use until the early 1900s, when the wheel and wheel-house were removed, and the still extant building was henceforth used as an agricultural store. Old Glebe Farmhouse (MLE9281) is located c.1km southeast of the study site; it is thought to date from c.1630 and the present building is built of pre-19th century brick. The post-medieval farm complex (MLE22004) includes brick barns with a granite rubblestone plinth. The HER states that in 2011 it was clear that the barns were in a very dilapidated state. A review of Google Earth indicates that since then extensive renovations have been carried out. Excavations (ELE10975) at Old Glebe Farm in 2000 revealed a series of sandstone stones which were thought to possibly relate to an earlier structure (MLE9280) on the site. 11 Kirby Road, located c.1km southeast of the study site, is recorded as a cruck house (MLE23889). Elm Tree Farm (MLE22003), a post-medieval farm complex, is located c.1km southeast of the study site. The barn on the street frontage is brick with a granite rubblestone plinth and is two storeys high. The White House at 1 Kirby Road (MLE22005) is located c.1km southeast of the study site. It likely dates to the 19th century, is rendered with lined stucco and has a slate roof. In its immediate vicinity is 33 Main Street (MLE22006), a 19th century cottage, which was formerly two cottages. The Forge Inn (MLE22007), a 19th century public house, possibly with earlier origins, is located in the dwellings' immediate vicinity. 19 Main Street (MLE22012), 3 Main Street (MLE22011), 5, 7 & 9 Main Street (MLE22009), 11-15 Main Street (MLE22010), The Old School at 8 Main Street (MLE22008) and The Old Tudor Rectory (MLE11070) were also constructed in Glenfield in the post-medieval period.

4.44 Early/mid-19th century agricultural buildings associated with Glebe Farm (MLE22597) were recorded c.900m southeast of the study site prior to their demolition and the site's residential development between 2016 and 2018.

4.45 The 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing of Leicester & Loughborough (Figure 6) shows the study site in an area comprising enclosed agricultural fields outside the nearby settlements of Groby [sic], Glenfield and Rutby. A watercourse is shown flowing along the northern part of the study site's western boundary on a N-S alignment and Rothley Brook is shown at some distance to the south of the study site.

4.46 No enclosure and/or tithe mapping is available for the study site.

4.47 The 1885 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7) shows the study site in detail. The current study site boundaries were not laid out yet and the study site was formed of a number of small enclosed agricultural fields. The mineral railway is shown running on a NW-SE alignment immediately outside the study site's western boundary. A footpath ran along the study site's southern boundary and crossed the study site's southwestern corner. The N-S aligned watercourse is shown at a short distance to the west of the study site. The study site was surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides, with the settlements of Groby, Ratby and Glenfield located to the north, west and east of it.

4.48 A small pond is shown near the study site's northern boundary on the 1904 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 8). Approximately 200m to the south of the study site's southern boundary the Premier Brick & Terra Cotta Works had commenced extraction/production.

4.49 The 1919 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 9) shows no major changes within the study site; minor internal field boundary loss is visible along the study site's eastern boundary and the small pond is not shown anymore. Glebe Farm had been constructed approximately 200m north of the study site.

4.50 No changes are visible within or in the vicinity of the study site on the 1930-1931 and 1955 Ordnance Survey Maps (Figures 10 and 11).

4.51 By 1968, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 12), the mineral railway and the water course to the west of the study site both appear to have been widened. The M1 had been constructed approximately 560m west of the study site's western boundary.

4.52 Internal field boundary loss had also taken place by 1991-1992, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 13). Significant residential development as well as the construction of Sacheverell Way is shown to the immediate north of the study site. The mineral railway had been dismantled, and a flood relief basin had been excavated to the west of the study site. The footpath which ran parallel with the study site's southern boundary and across the southwestern corner of it is not shown. To the south of the study site the brickworks had largely been replaced with an industrial estate, bar one extant building associated with the brickworks.

- 4.53 By 2006, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 14) further internal field boundary loss had taken place within the study site. The A46 had been constructed to the immediate east of the study site.
- 4.54 Figures 15 and 16 (2024 Ordnance Survey Map and 2023 Google Earth Image) show the study site in its current layout comprising one large arable field.

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

- 4.55 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) encourages the recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. The PAS data is not available to download with spatial data, however, rough spatial information can be viewed, but not reproduced, using the PAS KML download in Google Earth. The KML layer did not show any finds within the study site itself.
- 4.56 PAS findspots within the 1km radius study area are included in the HER data and 47 entries are recorded. These are appended to this report at Appendix A.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (Figure 4)

- 4.57 The Historic Landscape Characterisation data places the study site within an area of 'fields and enclosed land' (HLE4442), which form re-organised piecemeal enclosure.

Online aerial imagery and Lidar

- 4.58 Google Earth holds aerial imagery which covers the site for the period 1985-2023. The 1985 image is of poor quality and has not been reviewed. All of the remaining images show the study site in agricultural use as an arable field.
- 4.59 Undated imagery at Bing Aerial does not show any features of archaeological interest within the site.
- 4.60 Environment Agency Lidar data were examined for the study site. Former field boundaries and a small pond, depicted on late 19th and 20th century mapping, are visible in the study site's northwestern area. Modern drainage features, including the flood relief basin, are visible to the west of the study site. Very faint traces of ridge and furrow are visible to the south of the flood relief basin.

Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer

- 4.61 The study site is shown in its entirety on two aerial photographs (us_7ph_gp_loc280_v_5019 and us_7ph_gp_loc280_v_5020, both flown in April 1944).⁷ The images show the study site as enclosed agricultural fields with traces of ridge and furrow visible within some of the fields.

⁷ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>

4.62 The study site and wider surrounding area is covered by the Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer.⁸ A hand drawn project was carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England using vertical and oblique aerial photographs and was completed in August 1993 (The National Forest Project: A report for the National Mapping Programme, report number 67/1995), however, no cropmarks/soilmarks/earthworks are recorded within the study site or in its immediate vicinity.

Site Walkover

4.63 A site visit was undertaken on 10th September 2024 to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and the potential for archaeological constraints within the study site.

4.64 No potential archaeological features were identified within the study site. The study site is visually enclosed, with very limited views past the vegetation which bounds the A46 to the east; the industrial units southeast of the A46 are only just visible.

Designated archaeological assets

4.65 No statutory designations in the form of Scheduled Monuments are located within or adjacent to the site. The scheduled monument Moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield (NHLE1017680) is located c.800m southeast of the study site. The wider surrounding area outside the 1km radius was also reviewed and no potentially sensitive assets were identified. The site visit has confirmed that due to distance and intervening infrastructure & industrial development the Moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield will not be negatively impacted by the proposed development. As such, no further assessment is necessary.

Past Impacts, Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

4.66 The available evidence has been assessed in an attempt to determine the nature and extent of any previous impacts upon any potential below ground archaeological deposits which may survive within the bounds of the proposed development site. This includes a site visit on 10th September 2024.

4.67 A geophysical survey of the study site has been carried out in August 2024. The survey did not record any anomalies of obvious archaeological origin. Anomalies of agricultural, natural and modern origin, identifying systematic patterns of field drains, ridge and furrow cultivation and modern ploughing trends, former field boundaries and ponds were recorded. Anomalies of

⁸ <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45dabecef5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a>

uncertain origin were also recorded, however, these are considered to likely be of natural or agricultural, rather than of archaeological, origin.

4.68 There are no Prehistoric finds or features recorded within the study site or the 1km radius study area. Outside the 1km radius study area two flint findspots are recorded. It is noted that the undated HER entries, located between c.670m-1km from the study site, may represent prehistoric archaeological features. Given the low level of prehistoric activity within the 1km radius study area and a lack of geophysical survey anomalies indicative of prehistoric archaeological remains a low potential for Prehistoric finds or features is identified for the study site. It is noted that the area to the west of the study site is located on the gravel terraces in the vicinity of Rothley Brook. The gravels in the vicinity of the brook would have been a favourable settlement area in the prehistoric periods.

4.69 While a Middle Iron Age settlement site was recorded c.1.1km south of study site and the line of the 'Via Devana' Roman Road is located c.650m south of the study site, with a Roman settlement recorded c.870m west of the study site, the geophysical survey of the study site has not shown any remains indicative of Iron Age or Roman features. Based on the available evidence a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age and Roman period is therefore considered for the study site. It is noted that the area to the west of the study site is located on the gravel terraces in the vicinity of Rothley Brook. The gravels in the vicinity of the brook would have been a favourable settlement area in the Iron Age and Roman periods.

4.70 It is thought that the study site was located outside any settlement cores in the rural hinterland in the Saxon/early medieval periods and that it may have been in agricultural use. Should any remains be present, these would likely be related to the study site's agricultural use and would be of Local Significance.

4.71 Based on the available evidence the study site is considered to have been located outside any settlement cores in the medieval period. This is confirmed by Fred Hartley's map showing the extensive ridge and furrow cultivation within the study site itself as well as the wider surrounding area. A review of Lidar data as well as a site walkover have confirmed that no earthwork remains associated with ridge and furrow survive within the study site. The geophysical survey has recorded anomalies indicative of ploughed out ridge and furrow in the study site's central and eastern areas. These are considered to be of Local Significance. Should any other remains be present, these would likely be related to the study site's agricultural use and would be of Negligible to Local Significance.

4.72 A historic map regression exercise and a review of the HER data has confirmed that the study site has remained undeveloped since the early 19th century. As such, below ground impacts are only related to agricultural practices.

5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

5.1 The study site currently comprises an agricultural field in arable use.

The Proposed Development

5.2 The study site is proposed for residential development with associated landscaping, drainage and infrastructure.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

5.3 A geophysical survey carried out within the study site in August 2024 did not record any anomalies of obvious archaeological origin. Anomalies indicative of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and former, post-medieval, field boundaries were recorded. Based on these results and a review of the HER data, the study site is considered to have an otherwise low potential for archaeological remains from all past periods.

5.4 Should archaeological remains be located within the developable land, construction of the scheme will impact upon them.

5.5 Based on the available evidence, below ground heritage assets are unlikely to represent a constraint to the residential development of the study site. It is anticipated that no further works will be required to inform the planning application. In the event that further archaeological works are required, it is considered that these could reasonably be secured as a planning condition attached to consent, should it be forthcoming.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1** This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Sacheverell Way, Groby, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).
- 6.2** No statutory designations in the form of Scheduled Monuments are located within or adjacent to the site. The scheduled monument Moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield (NHLE1017680) is located c.800m southeast of the study site. The wider surrounding area outside the 1km radius was also reviewed and no potentially sensitive assets were identified. The site visit has confirmed that due to distance and intervening infrastructure & industrial development the Moated site and garden enclosure at Glenfield will not be negatively impacted by the proposed development.
- 6.3** A geophysical survey carried out within the study site in August 2024 did not record any anomalies of obvious archaeological origin. Anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries were recorded in the study site's central and eastern areas. Based on these results and a review of the HER data, the study site is considered to have a known potential for below-ground remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and former, post-medieval field boundaries, with a low potential for archaeological remains from all other past periods.
- 6.4** Should archaeological remains be located within the developable land, construction of the scheme will impact upon them.
- 6.5** Based on the available evidence, below ground heritage assets are unlikely to represent a constraint to the residential development of the study site. It is anticipated that no further works will be required to inform the planning application. In the event that further archaeological works are required, it is considered that these could reasonably be secured as a planning condition attached to consent, should it be forthcoming.

Sources

General

British Library
 The National Archives
 Leicestershire Historic Environment Record
 Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland

Cartographic

1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing of Leicester & Loughborough
 1885 Ordnance Survey Map
 1904 Ordnance Survey Map
 1919 Ordnance Survey Map
 1930-1931 Ordnance Survey Map
 1955 Ordnance Survey Map
 1968 Ordnance Survey Map
 1991-1992 Ordnance Survey Map
 2006 Ordnance Survey Map
 2024 Ordnance Survey Map

Websites

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https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.127469198.2049289651.1662547922-31267891.1662547922
 British Geological Survey GeoIndex Onshore (borehole data) –
<https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>
 Flood Map for Planning - [https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/flood-zone-results?polygon=\[\[471894,173891\],\[472174,173869\],\[472169,173811\],\[471888,173838\],\[471894,173891\]\]¢er=\[472031,173851\]&location=RG1%25208BW](https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/flood-zone-results?polygon=[[471894,173891],[472174,173869],[472169,173811],[471888,173838],[471894,173891]]¢er=[472031,173851]&location=RG1%25208BW)
 Heritage Gateway – www.heritagegateway.org.uk
 Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer –
<https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d45da8cef5541f18255e12e5cd5f85a>
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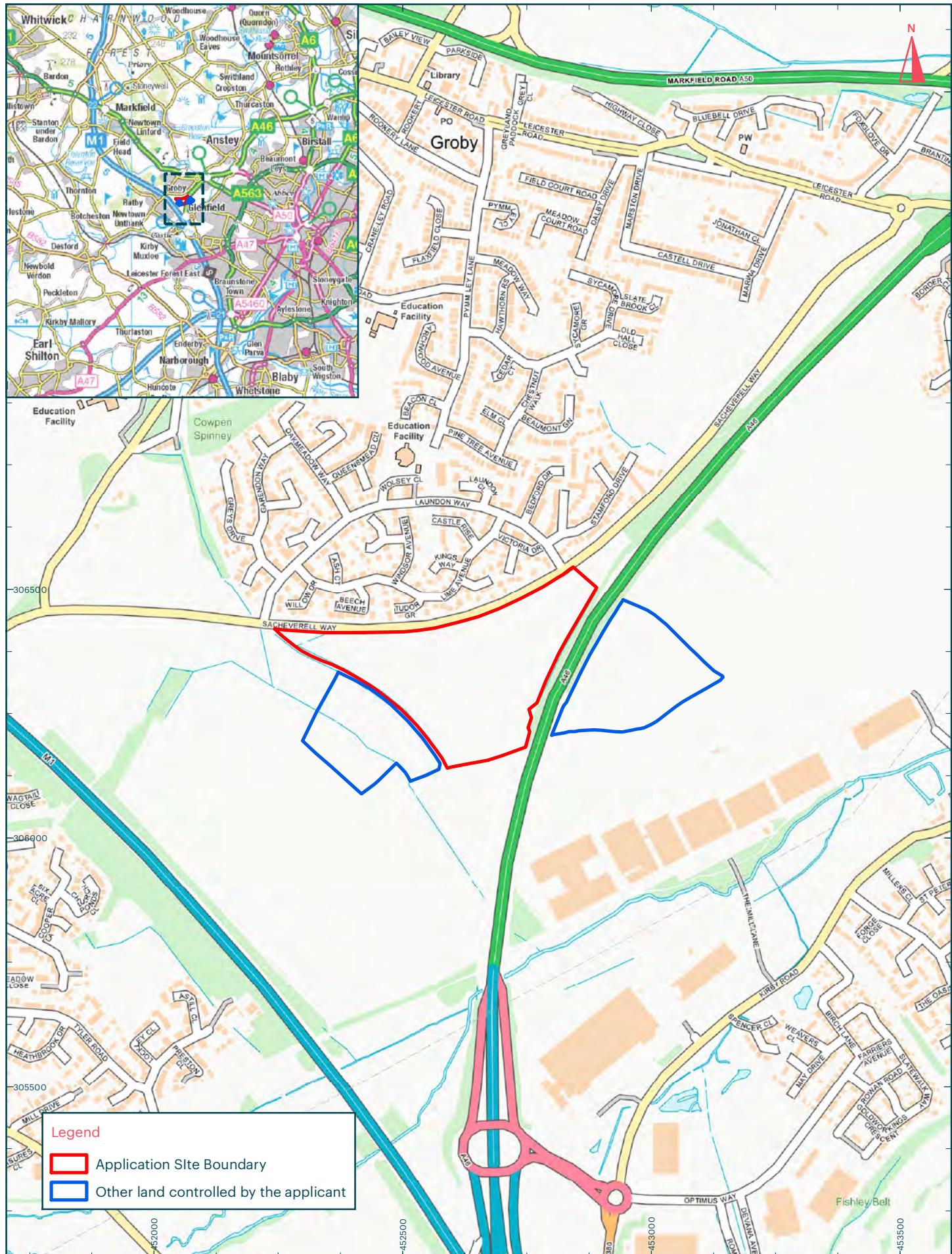
Historic England 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment

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Mills, A.D. 2011. A Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press.

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Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government & Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. 2024. National Planning Policy Framework



Title:

Figure 1: Site Location

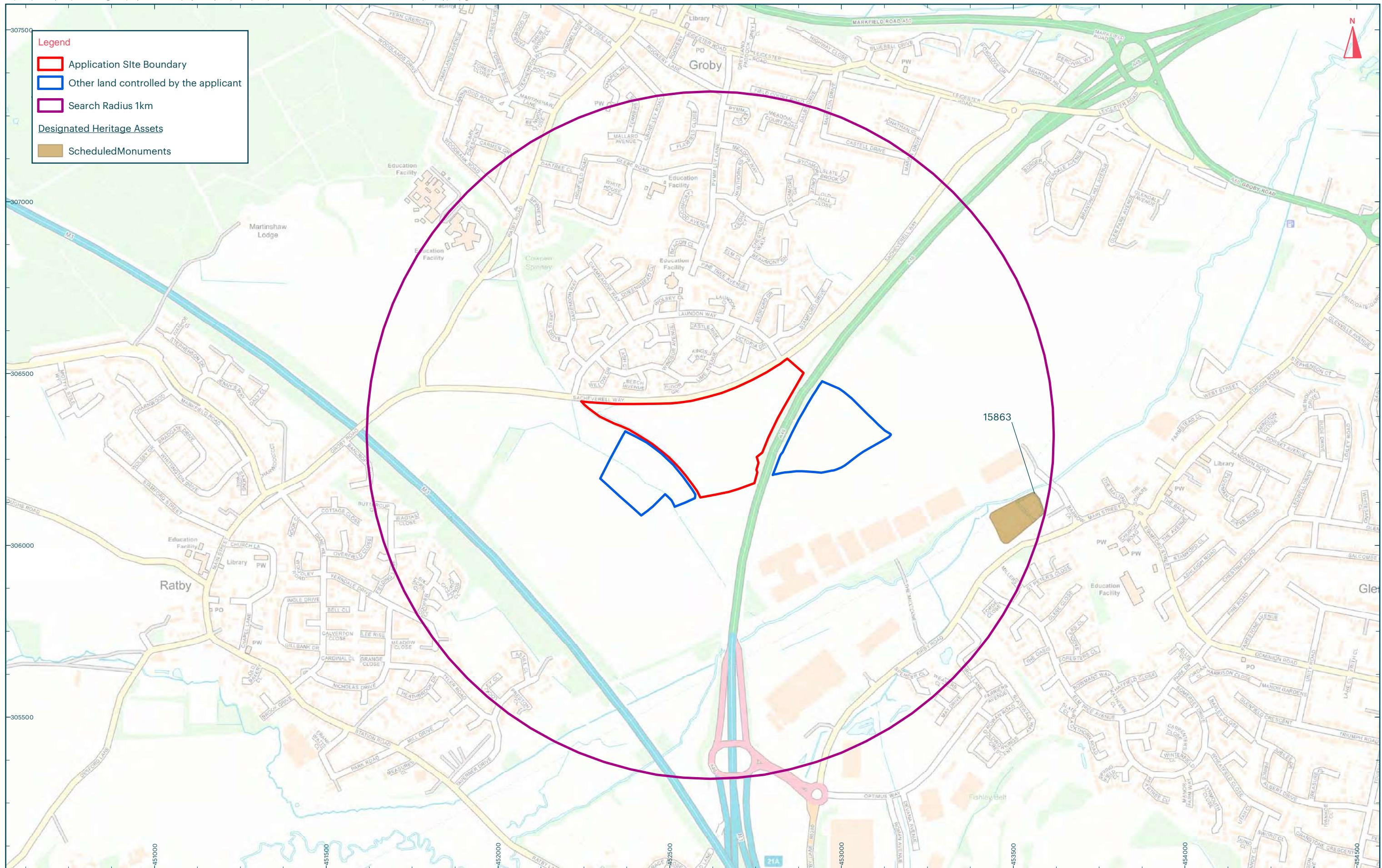
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Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

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Title:
Figure 2: Designated archaeological assets

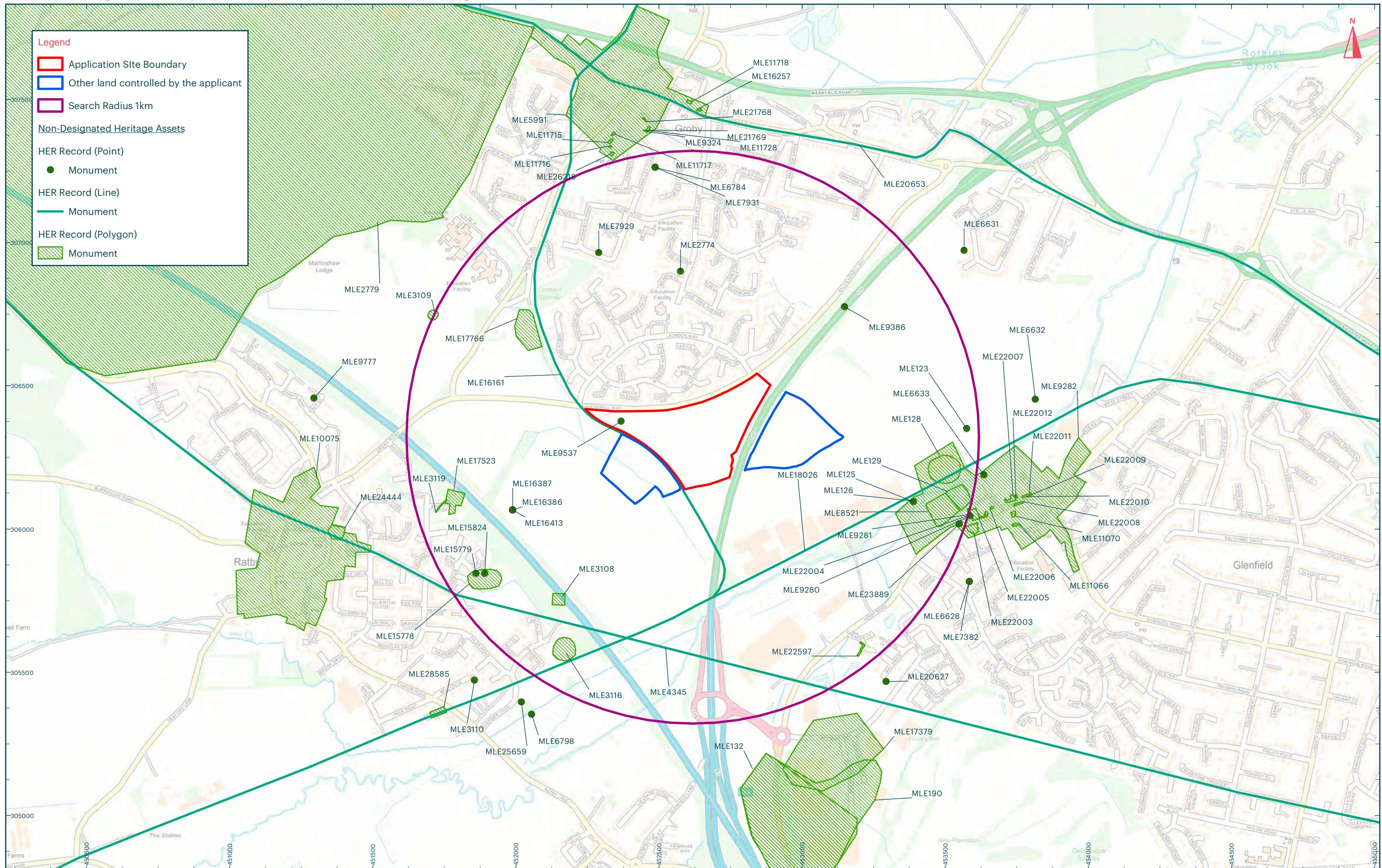
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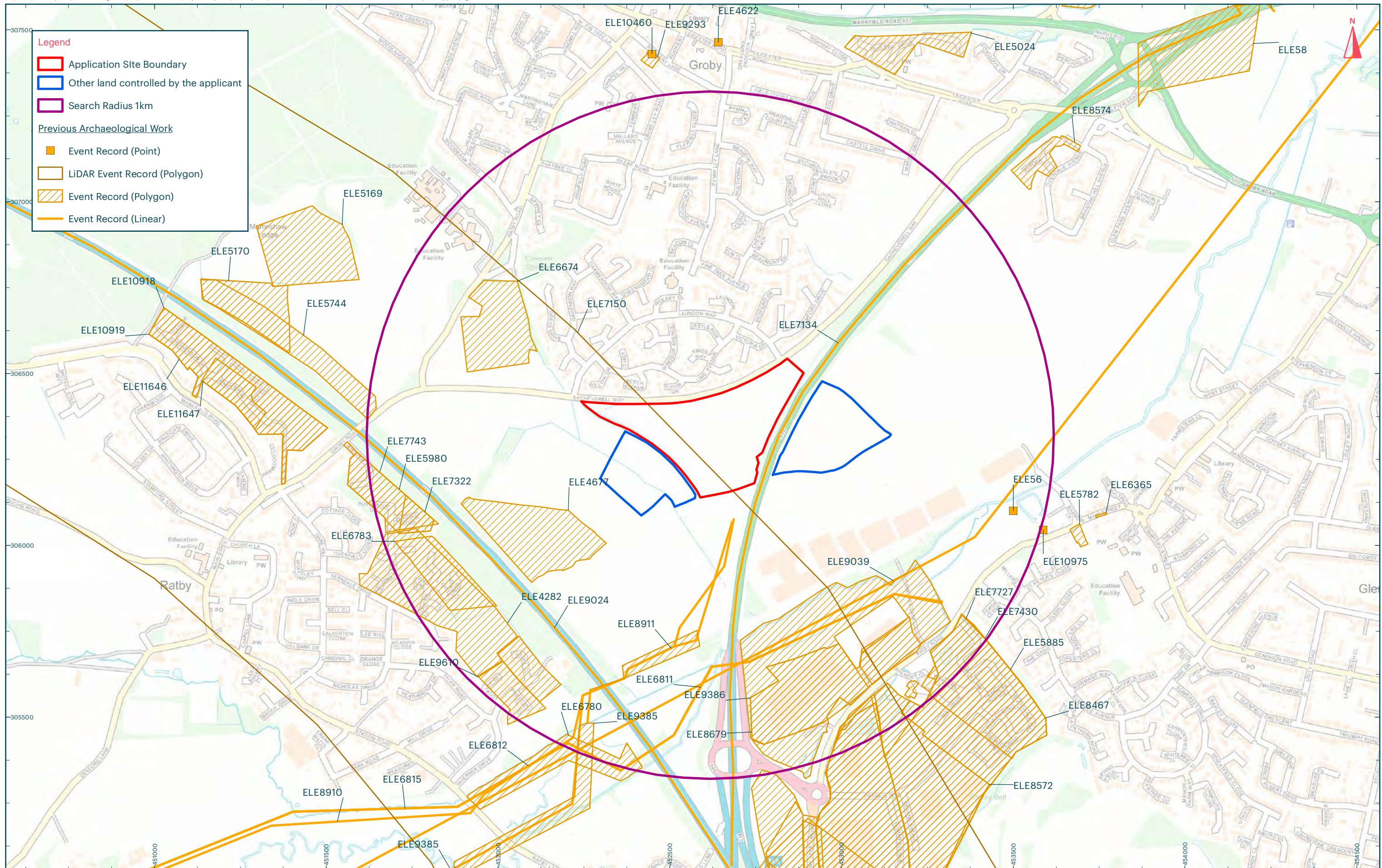
Title:

Figure 3: HER monuments

Address:

Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

Scale at A3: 1:12,000



Title:

Figure 4: HER events

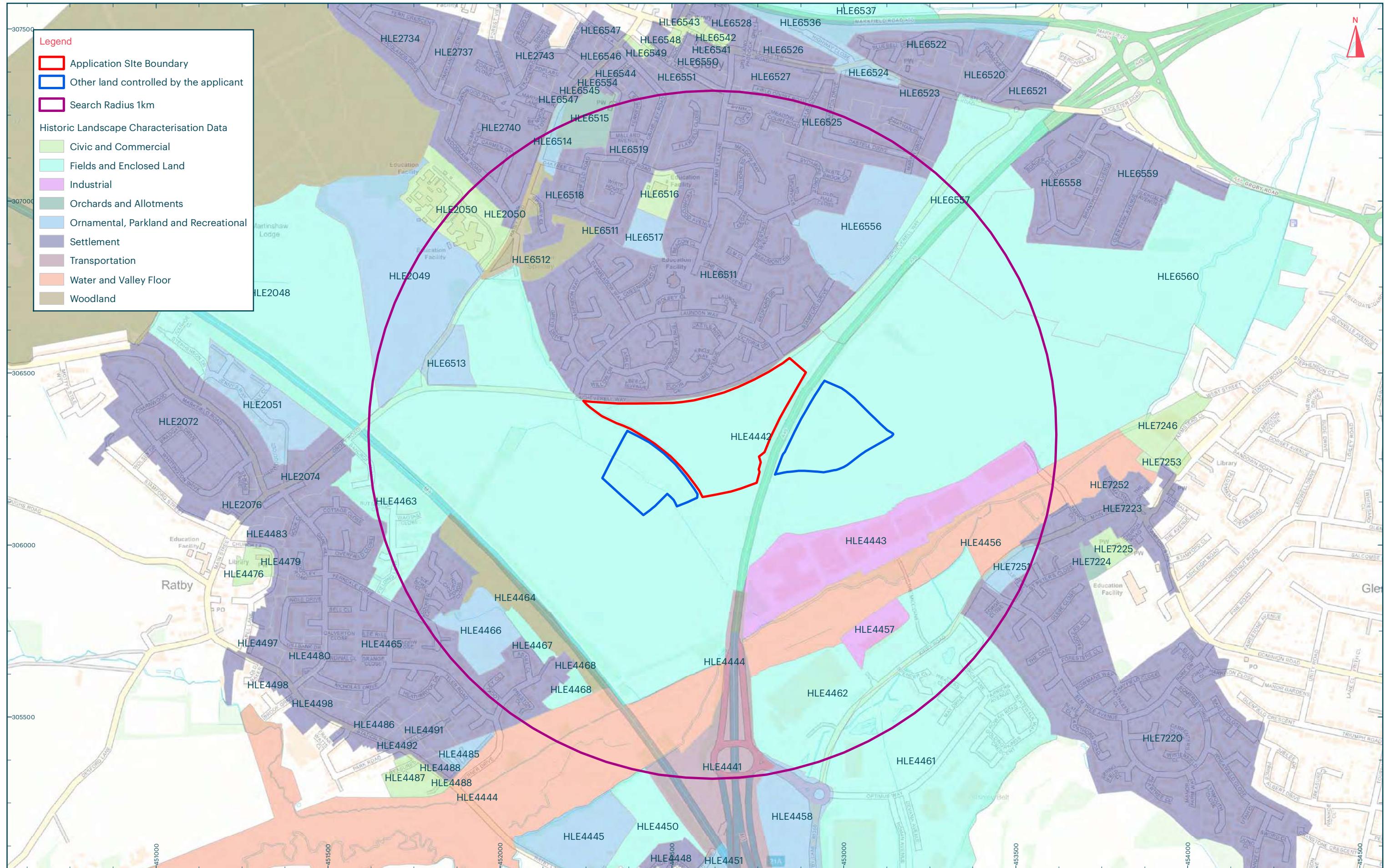
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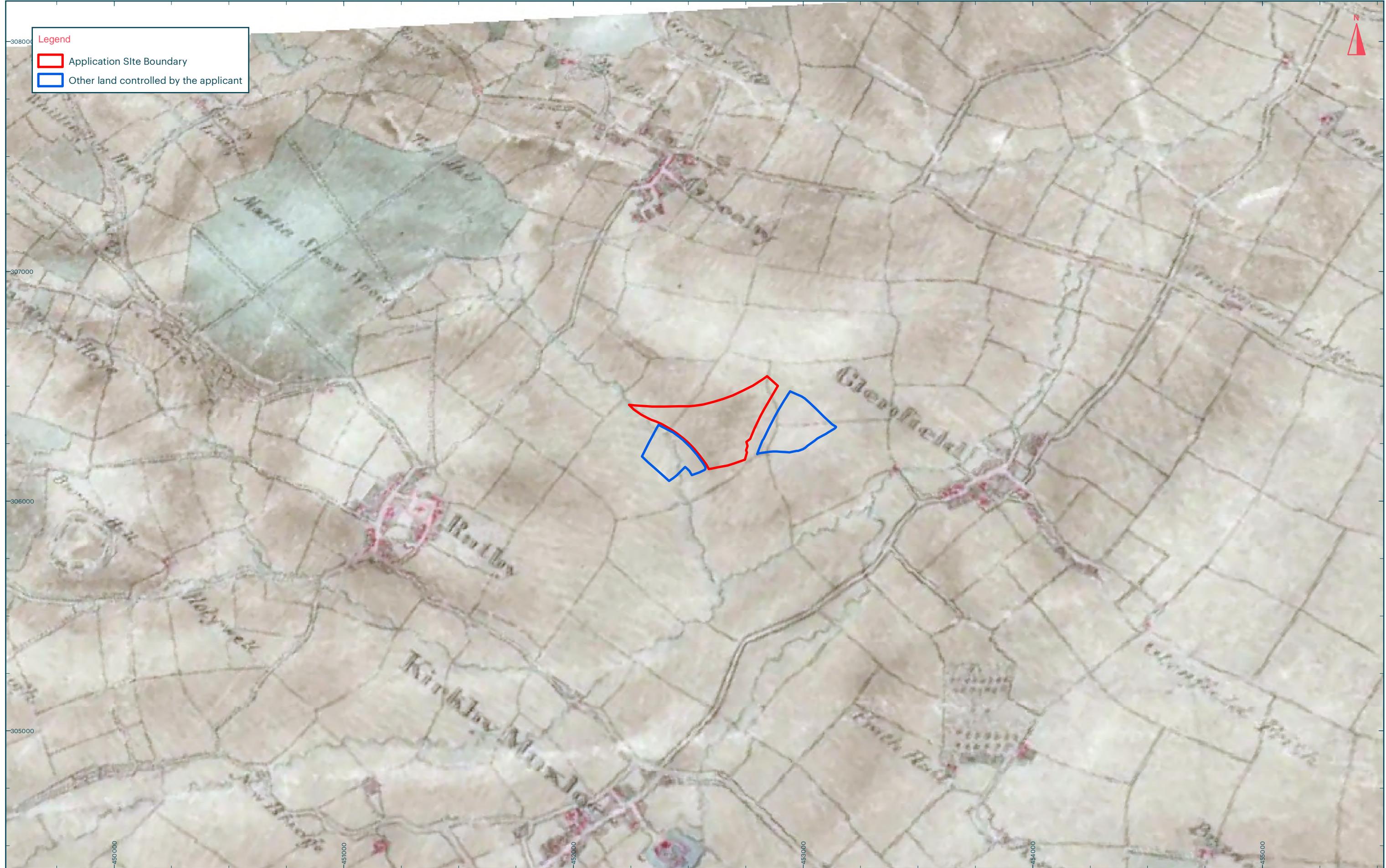
Figure 5: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data

Address:

Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

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Title:

Figure 6: 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing of Leicester & Loughborough

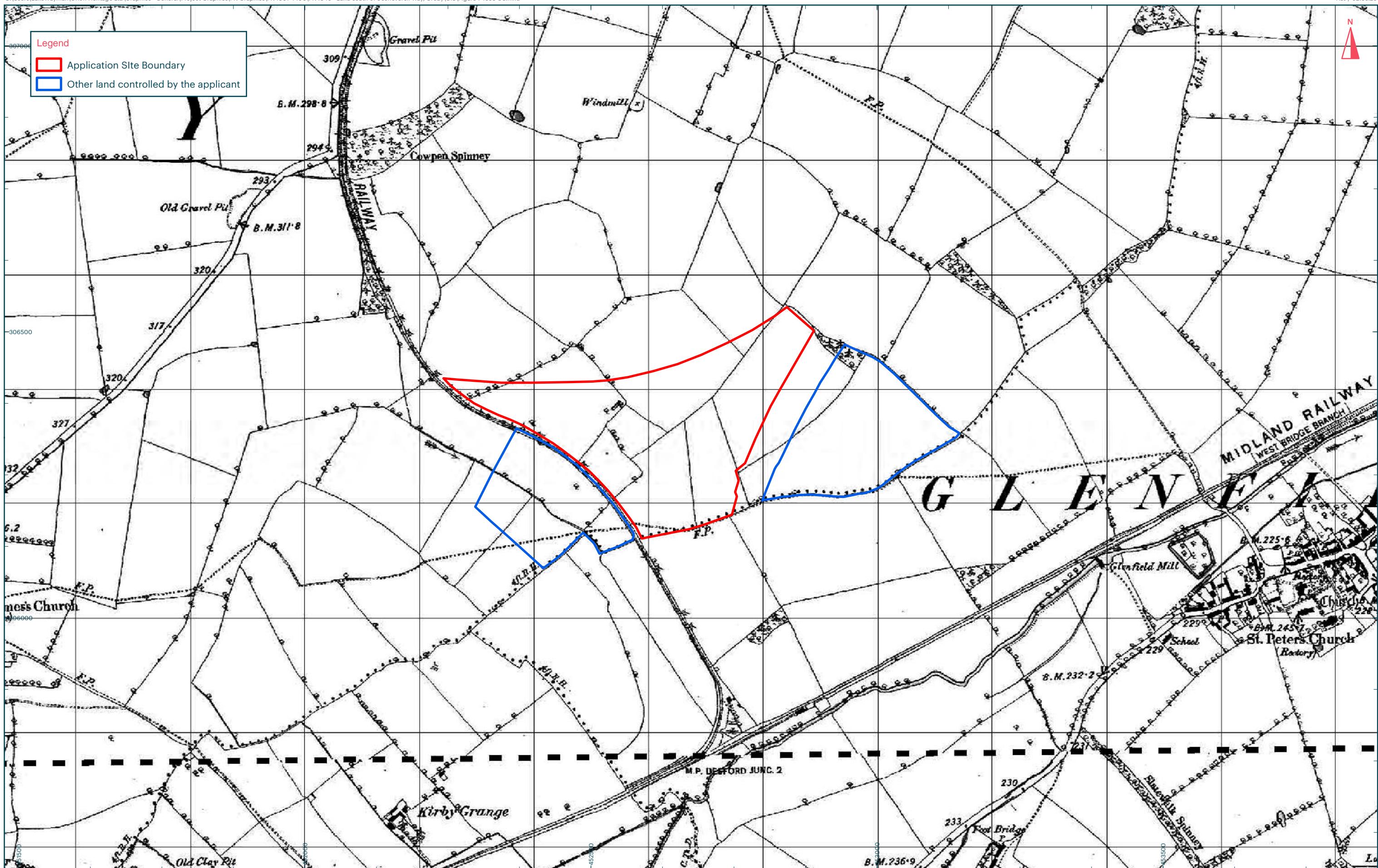
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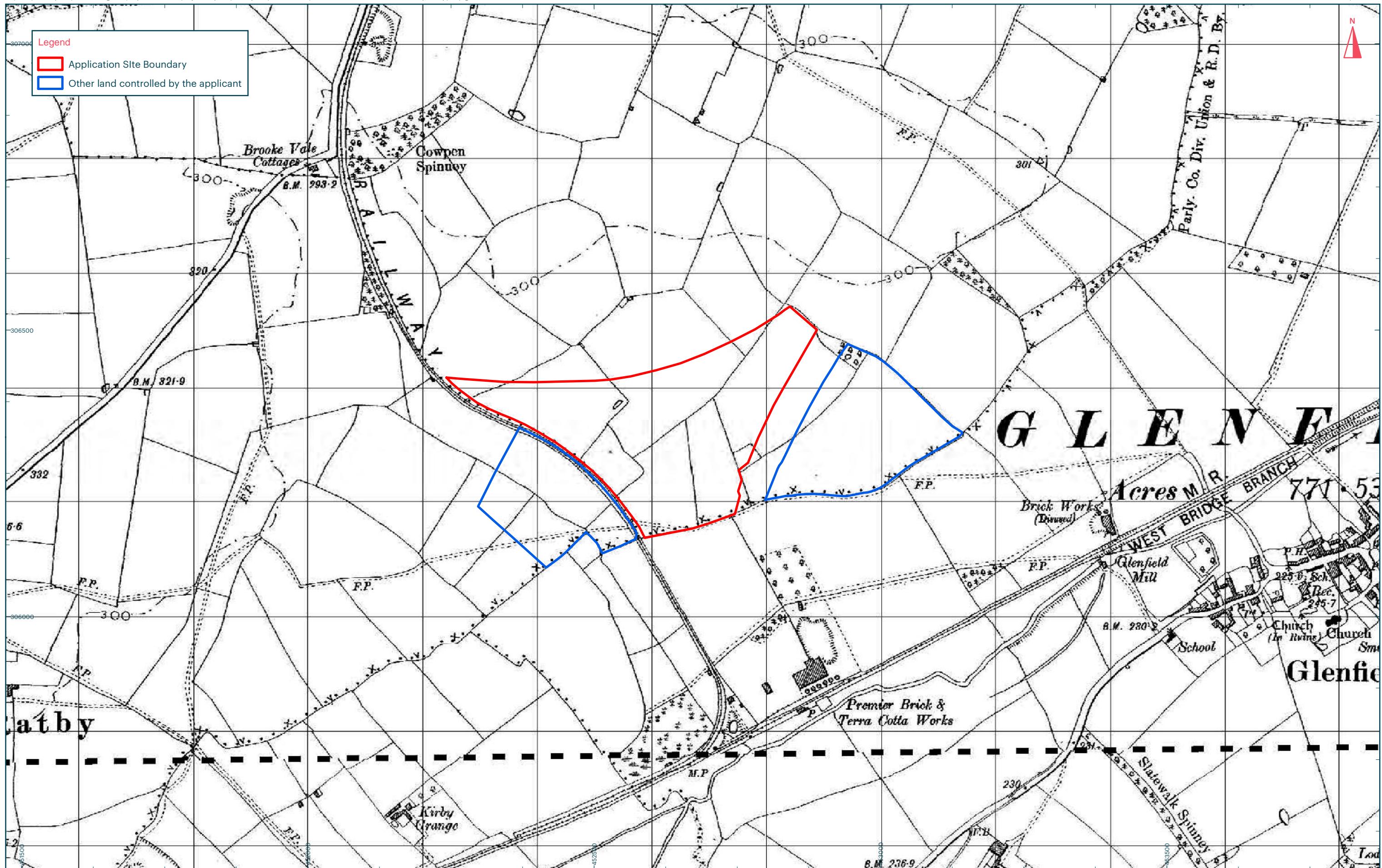
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Title:

Figure 8: 1904 Ordnance Survey Map

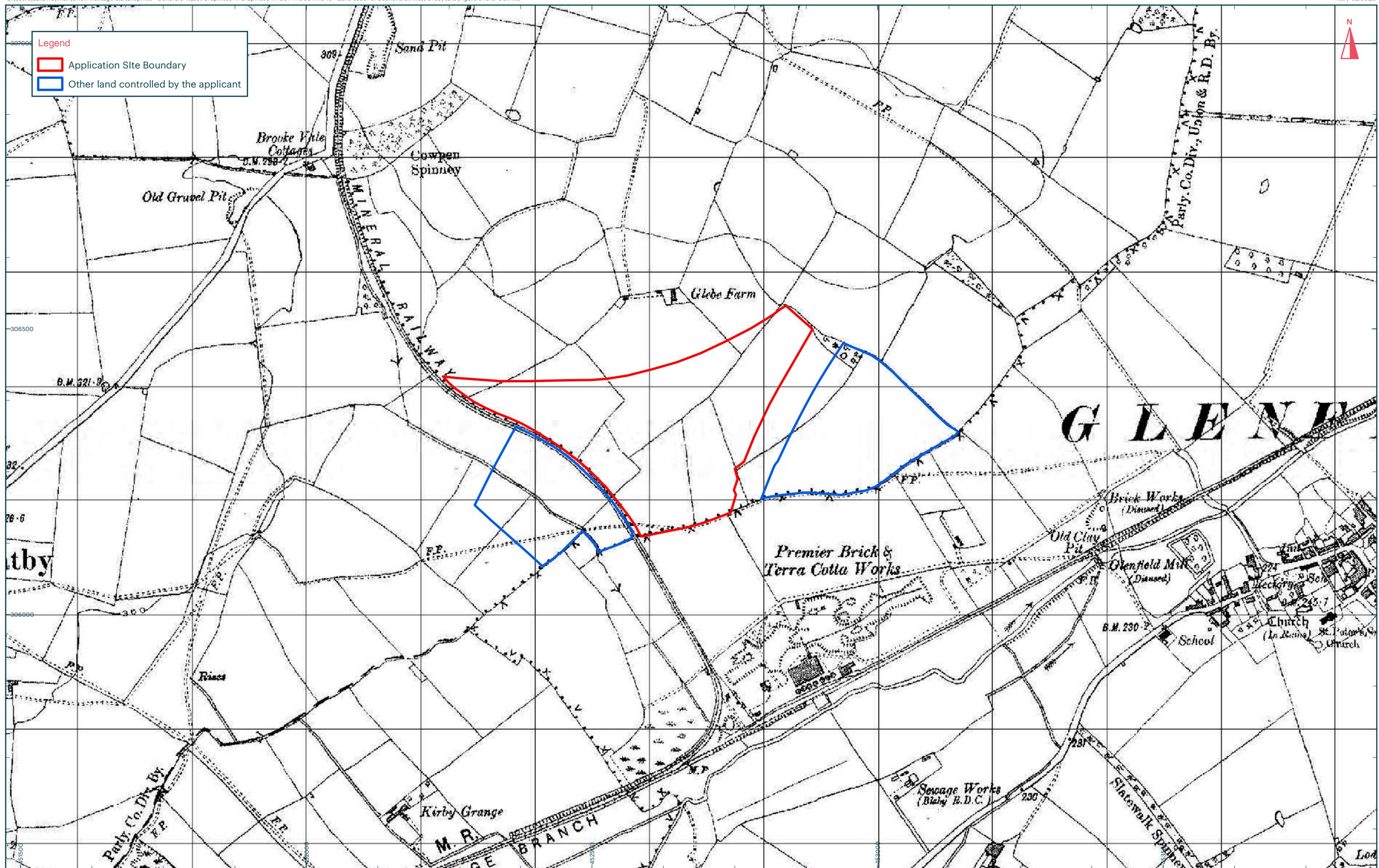
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Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

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Title:

Figure 9: 1919 Ordnance Survey Map

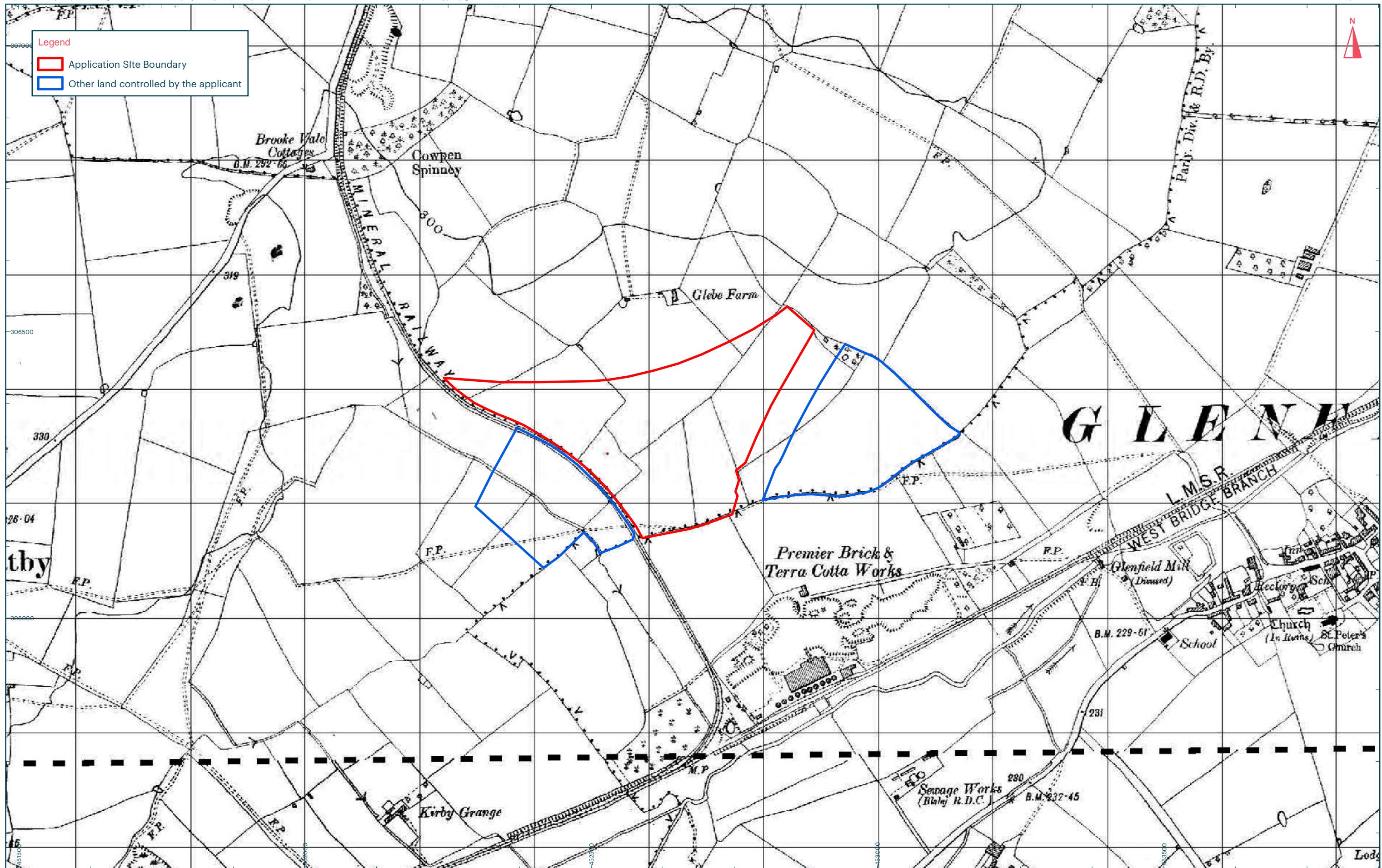
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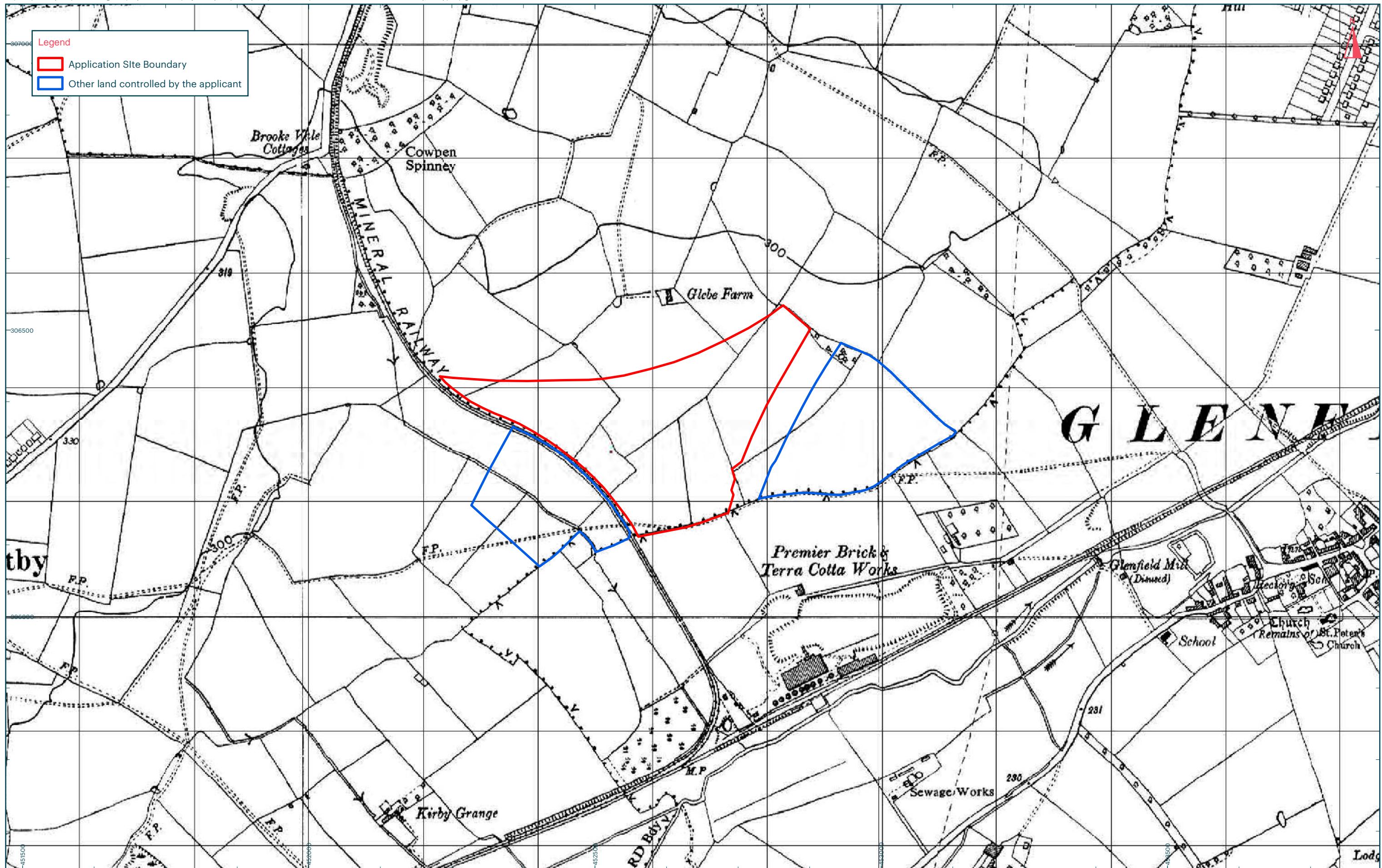
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Figure 10: 1930-1931 Ordnance Survey Map

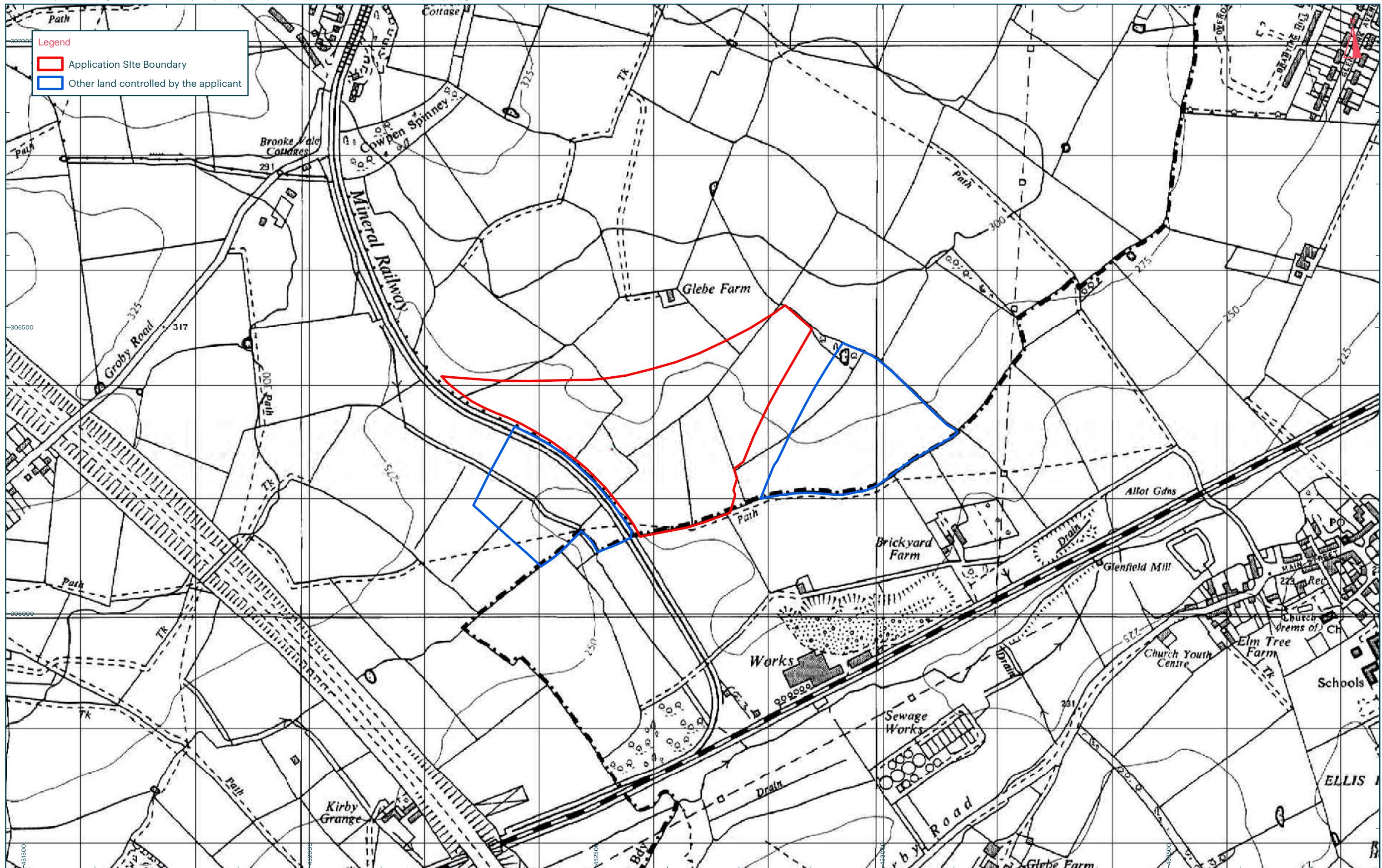
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Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

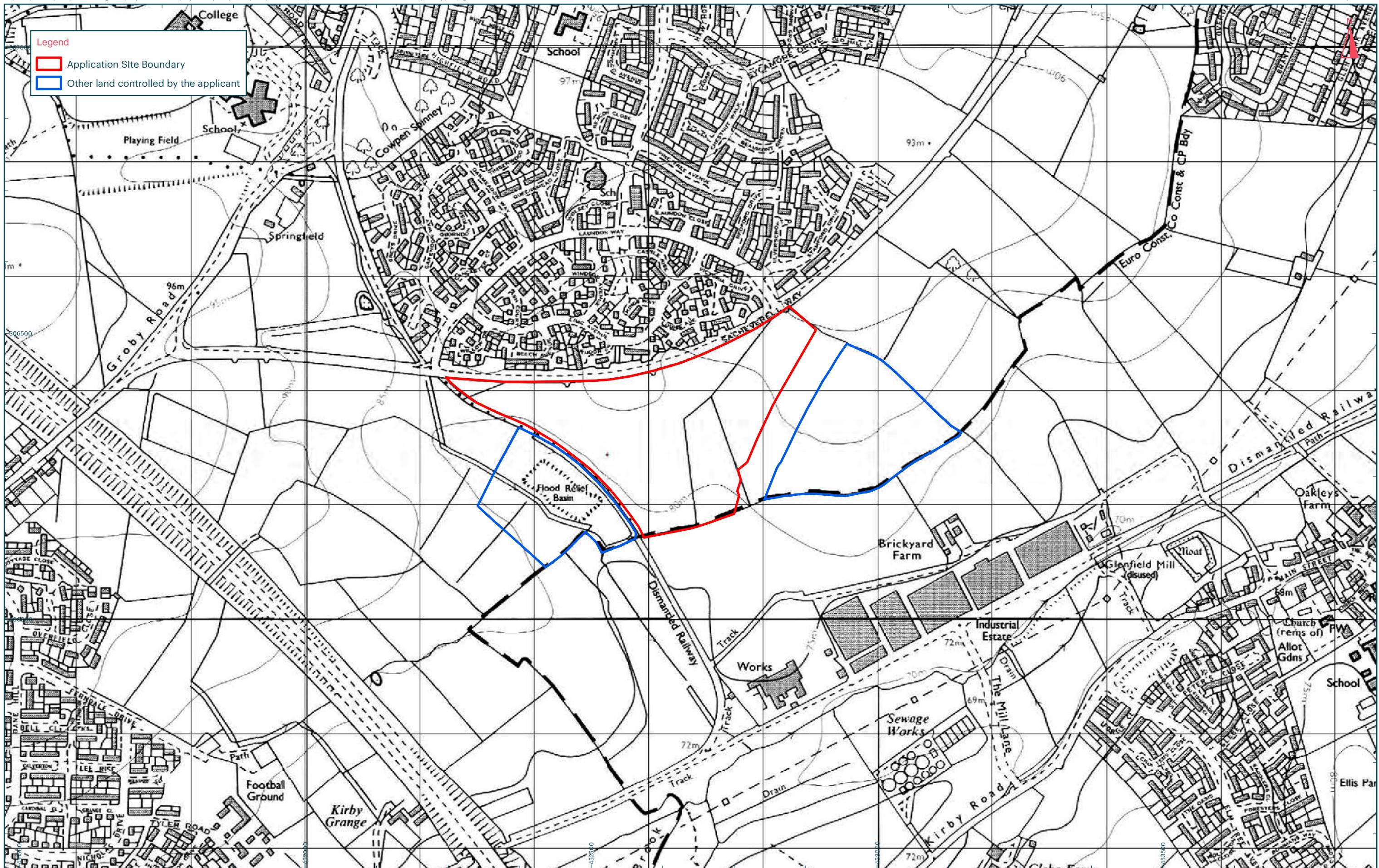
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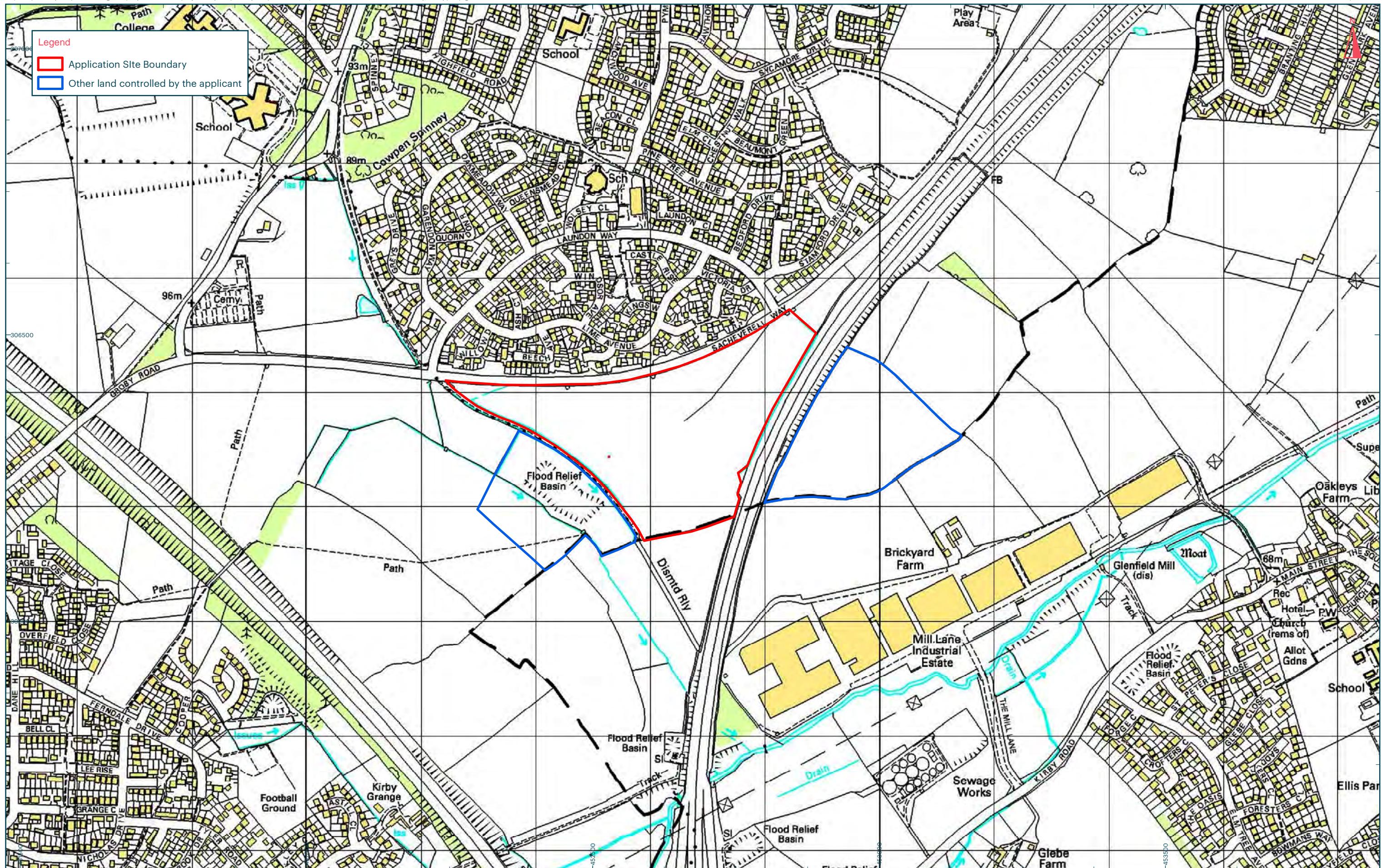
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Figure 14: 2006 Ordnance Survey Map

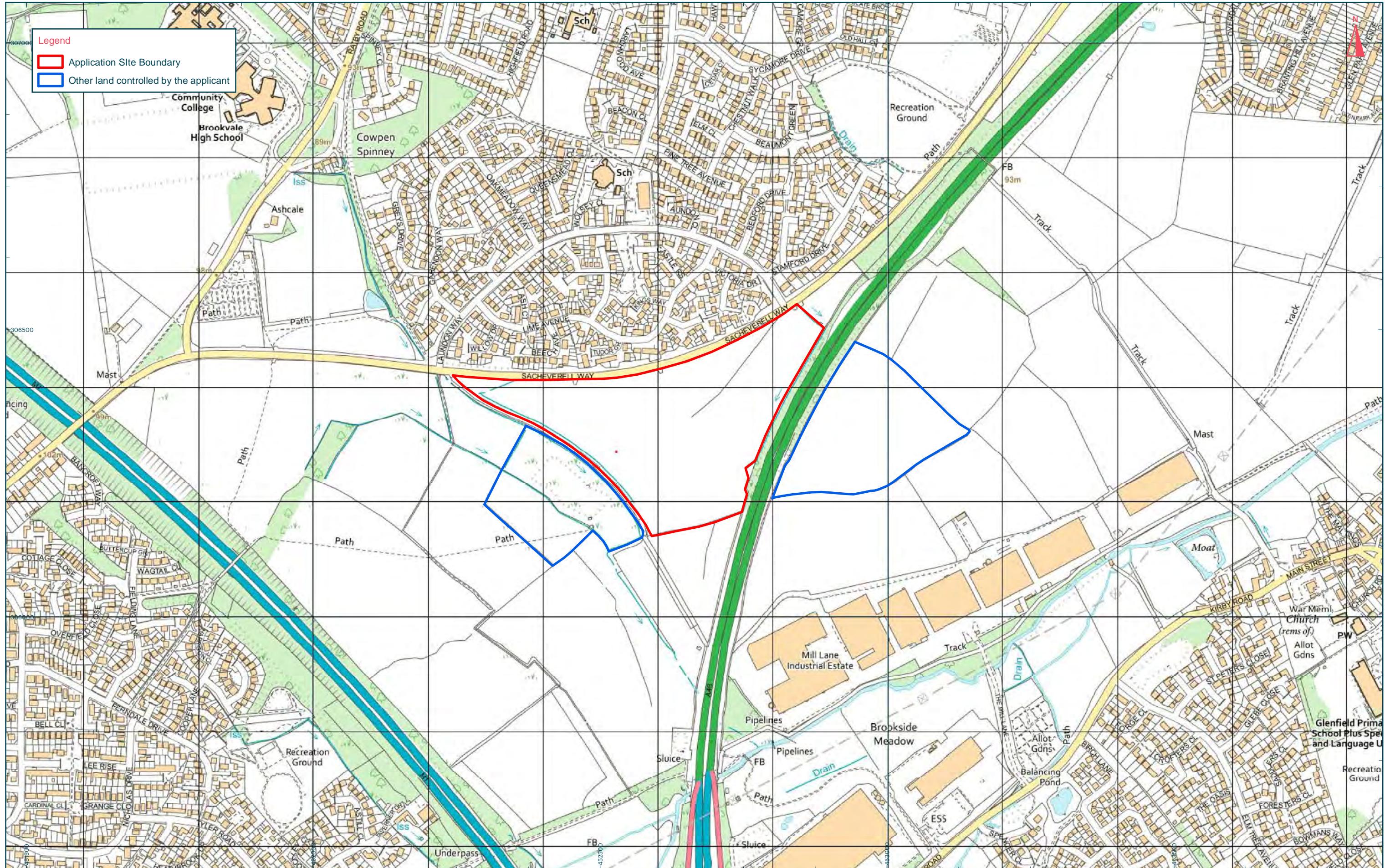
Address:

Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

Scale at A3: 1:6,000

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Title:

Figure 15: 2024 Ordnance Survey Map

Address:

Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

Scale at A3: 1:6,000

A horizontal scale bar with a black bar representing 200 meters. The scale is marked at 0 and 200m.

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**Title:**

Figure 16: 2023 Google Earth Image

Address:

Land south of Sacheverell Way, Groby

Scale at A3: 1:6,000

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GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km radius from the site's centre was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.

Abbreviations:

LRHER:	Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record
MonUID:	Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record monument identification reference number

MONUID	NAME	PERIOD
MLE17766	Possible features, east of Groby cemetery, Ratby	Unknown
MLE3108	Cropmark north of Kirby Grange, Ratby	Unknown
MLE3109	Cropmark west of Brooke Vale Cottages, Ratby	Unknown
MLE132	Prehistoric flint scatter, south-east of Kirby Lodge, Glenfield	Neolithic to Bronze Age
MLE7382	Prehistoric scraper from Albion Close Field, Glenfield	Neolithic to Bronze Age
MLE16386	Iron Age pottery, south of track that crosses field NGR SK 520 060, east of Ratby	Iron Age
MLE17379	Middle Iron Age site south of Glebe Farm, Glenfield	Iron Age
MLE9386	Iron Age coin from Groby	Iron Age
MLE190	Iron Age/Roman remains from south-east of Kirby Lodge, Glenfield	Iron Age to Roman
MLE15778	Roman finds from Ferndale Drive, Ratby	Roman
MLE15824	Possible section of Roman road, Church Ponds Close, Ratby	Roman
MLE16387	Roman pottery, south of track at NGR SK 520 060, east of Ratby	Roman
MLE3116	Roman finds north-west of Kirby Grange, Ratby	Roman
MLE4345	'Via Devana' Roman road	Roman
MLE7929	Roman jug, 32 Highfield Road, Groby	Roman
MLE7931	Roman pottery from 35 Crane Ley Road, Groby	Roman
MLE17523	Roman site north of Woodville Close, Ratby	Roman
MLE6631	Medieval coin from 49 Overdale Avenue, Glenfield	Saxon/Early Medieval

MONUID	NAME	PERIOD
MLE6633	Medieval finger ring from east of Glenfield Mill	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE9537	Medieval pendant, Groby	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE15779	Medieval pottery from Ferndale Drive, Ratby	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE16413	Medieval pottery, south of track at NGR SK 520 060, east of Ratby	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE6632	Medieval cauldron from north of the dismantled railway, Glenfield	Saxon/Early Medieval
MLE10075	Historic settlement core of Ratby	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE11066	RUINS OF OLD CHURCH OF ST. PETER, CHURCH ROAD, GLENFIELD	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE123	Possible windmill site north-east of Brickyard Farm, Glenfield	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE5991	Historic settlement core of Groby	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE8521	Enclosure west of the Glenfield moated site	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE9282	Historic settlement core of Glenfield	Saxon/Early Medieval to Post Medieval
MLE125	Medieval watermill at Glenfield	Medieval
MLE128	Medieval site west of Barrow Lane, Glenfield	Medieval
MLE129	Medieval moated site at Glenfield	Medieval
MLE20627	Medieval coin from south of Glebe Farm, Glenfield	Medieval
MLE3119	Earthwork bank east of the church, Ratby	Medieval
MLE6628	Medieval pottery from Albion Close Field, Glenfield	Medieval
MLE6784	Medieval pottery from 35 Crane Ley Road, Groby	Medieval
MLE6798	Medieval coins from south of Kirby Grange, Ratby	Medieval
MLE9280	Possible medieval structure, Old Glebe Farm, 3 Kirby Lane, Glenfield	Medieval
MLE9777	Medieval horse pendant from north of Ratby	Medieval
MLE11070	THE OLD TUDOR RECTORY, MAIN STREET, GLENFIELD	Medieval to Modern
MLE20653	Turnpike Road, Leicester to Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Post Medieval
MLE2774	Windmill east of Cowpen Spinney, Groby	Post Medieval
MLE2779	Later extent of Groby Park, Groby	Post Medieval

MONUID	NAME	PERIOD
MLE3110	Post-medieval windmill east of Holywell Farm, Ratby	Post Medieval
MLE11715	23 - 27 (odd) CHAPEL HILL (SOUTH-EAST SIDE), GROBY	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11716	33 CHAPEL HILL (NORTH-EAST SIDE), GROBY	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11717	20 CHAPEL HILL (NORTH-WEST SIDE), GROBY	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11718	OLD SCHOOL, LEICESTER ROAD (NORTH-EAST SIDE), GROBY	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE11728	26 ROOKERY LANE (SOUTH-WEST SIDE), GROBY	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE126	Glenfield Mill	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE16161	Groby Mineral Railway	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE16257	The Old School House, 57 Leicester Road, Groby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE18026	Leicester to Swannington Railway/Midland Railway West Bridge branch	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE21768	20, Rookery Lane, Groby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE21769	Outbuilding to rear of 20, Rookery Lane, Groby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22003	Elm Tree Farm, Kirby Road, Blaby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22004	Old Glebe Farm, Kirby Road, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22005	The White House, 1, Kirby Road, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22006	33, Main Street, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22007	The Forge Inn, Main Street, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22008	The Old School, 8, Main Street, Glooston	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22009	5,7 & 9, Main Street, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern

MONUID	NAME	PERIOD
MLE22010	11-15, Main Street, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22011	3, Main Street, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22012	19, Main Street, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE22597	Glebe Farm, Kirby Road, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE23889	Cruck house, 11, Kirby Road, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE24444	Nook Farm, Church Lane, Ratby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE26218	Site of Wesleyan Methodist/Independent Chapel, Chapel Hill, Groby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE28585	Site of Ratby Railway Station, Measures Close, Ratby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE9281	Old Glebe Farm, 3 Kirby Lane, Glenfield	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE9324	Outbuilding rear of 26 Rookery Lane, Groby	Post Medieval to Modern
MLE25659	C20th totem pole sculpture, Taverner Drive, Ratby	Modern

GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by the LRHER within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

LRHER:	Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record
EvUID:	Leicestershire & Rutland Worcestershire Historic Environment Record event identification reference number

EVENT ID	NAME
ELE10460	2016 historic building recording of Holly Cottage, 20, Rookery Lane, Groby, Leicestershire
ELE10595	2014 excavation, Glenfield Park, Glenfield, Leicestershire
ELE10918	2019 desk-based assessment, land to rear of Markfield Road, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE10919	2019 geophysical survey, land to rear of Markfield Road, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE10975	2000 excavation, Old Glebe Farm, Glenfield
ELE11646	2019 trial trenching, land rear of Markfield Road, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE11647	2020 trial trenching, land to the rear of Markfield Road, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE4282	2003 watching brief at Ferndale Drive, Ratby
ELE4622	2006 historic building assessment, The Old School House, 57, Leicester Road, Groby
ELE4677	2005 fieldwalking to south of track that crosses field NGR SK 520 060, east of Ratby
ELE5024	2001 desk-based assessment of Land of Leicester Road, Groby
ELE5169	2001 fieldwalking, Keepers Close/Ratby Warm Thorn, Ratby
ELE5170	2001 fieldwalking at Red Hill Bog Meadow, Ratby
ELE56	1984-5 excavations, west of Barrow Lane, Glenfield
ELE5744	1992-3 archaeological survey of the line of the M1 motorway from junction 21A to 23A
ELE5782	2001 work during refurbishment of the Old Tudor Rectory, Main Street, Glenfield, Leicestershire
ELE58	1992 fieldwalking on the line of the A46 Leicester Western Bypass, Glenfield
ELE5885	2009 geophysical survey, land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire
ELE5980	2009 trial trenching on land at Ferndale Drive, Ratby

EVENT ID	NAME
ELE6365	2003 historic building assessment of The Old School, Main Street, Glenfield, Leicestershire
ELE6674	2009 geophysical survey report, land east of Groby Village Cemetery, Ratby Road, Groby
ELE6780	1997 geophysical survey carried out at Ratby, Leics
ELE6783	2000 watching brief: Taverner Drive, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE6811	1998 watching brief along the Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer extension, Leicestershire
ELE6812	1997 assessment, Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer extension, Scheme No E63 OOM 250
ELE6815	1997 walkover and fieldwalking survey on the Rothley Valley Trunk Sewer extension scheme no. E63 OOM 250, Leicestershire
ELE7134	1993 watching brief along the A46 Leicester Western By-pass
ELE7150	2007 LIDAR analysis, M1 Junction 21-30 widening
ELE7187	1993 excavation, A46 Leicester Western Bypass
ELE7322	2009 strip, plan and sample excavation off Ferndale Drive, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE7429	2009 trial trenching, land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire
ELE7430	2010 trial trenching, land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire
ELE7727	2009 desk-based assessment, land at M1 Junction 21A, Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe
ELE7743	2009 geophysical survey on land off Cottage Close, Ratby
ELE8467	2012 trial trenching, Glenfield Park North-Eastern Residential Area
ELE8571	2012 trial trenching, Glenfield Park Western Employment Area, Glenfield
ELE8572	2012 trial trenching, Glenfield Park Eastern Employment Area, Glenfield
ELE8574	2012 desk-based assessment, The Brant Inn, Groby, Leicestershire
ELE8679	2012 geophysical survey, Glenfield Park Northern Employment Area, Glenfield
ELE8910	2013 desk-based assessment, Hallgates to Elms Farm, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE8911	2013 desk-based assessment, Hallgates to Elms Farm Updated Route, Ratby, Leicestershire
ELE9024	2004 walkover survey for M1 Junctions 21-30
ELE9039	2011 archaeological assessment, Ratcliffe to Enderby (4YZ) OHL Level 1

EVENT ID	NAME
ELE9293	2014 heritage statement, 20, Rookery Lane, Groby
ELE9385	2014 watching brief, Hallgates to Elms Farm Pipeline
ELE9386	2013 trial trenching at the Glenfield Northern Employment Area
ELE9610	1997 watching brief, land off Taverner Drive
ELE9828	2016 photographic survey, Glebe Farm, Kirby Road, Glenfield

GAZETTEER OF PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME DATA

The following gazetteer represents all known Portable Antiquities Scheme Data within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:

PAS:	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PAS ID:	PAS Identification Reference Number

PAS ID	Name	Period
LEIC-1CB156	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	UNKNOWN
LEIC-59F850	FIGURINE	UNKNOWN
LEIC-75FABE	WEIGHT	UNKNOWN
LEIC-693EA7	AXE	MESOLITHIC
LEIC-DFC8B1	ARROWHEAD	BRONZE AGE
LEIC-5668FE	BUTTON AND LOOP FASTENER	IRON AGE
LEIC-568011	LINCH PIN	IRON AGE
LEIC-8EACB4	VESSEL	ROMAN
LEIC-9B9BA2	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-7D01B4	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-C1D017	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-664975	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-F128CB	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-5A72BB	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-5A5E24	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-3FE736	BROOCH	ROMAN
LEIC-3FA3B1	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-609B65	COIN	ROMAN
LEIC-1D5537	BROOCH	EARLY MEDIEVAL
LEIC-791DC6	STIRRUP	EARLY MEDIEVAL
LEIC-70C8A9	SPINDLE WHORL	EARLY MEDIEVAL
LEIC-E69B4B	HARNESS FITTING	EARLY MEDIEVAL
LEIC-7963B2	COIN	MEDIEVAL

PAS ID	Name	Period
LEIC-C7F5B3	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-CA3F84	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-C9A515	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-1ACF46	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-DE0B83	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-DCD880	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-6424A1	WEIGHT	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-8ED425	VESSEL	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-708A2A	RING	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-5A4A0C	AXE	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-5A30E7	TOKEN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-59895E	SPINDLE WHORL	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-75CE24	SPINDLE WHORL	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-E6F654	BADGE	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-E77358	COIN	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-E741E2	STRAP END	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-70B476	FINGER RING	MEDIEVAL
LEIC-C81837	JETTON	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-684A05	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-1CB1E6	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-1A80A6	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-DAD397	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-E6DB71	BELT	POST MEDIEVAL
LEIC-71665B	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL