

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire

For:	AR Cartwright Ltd
On Behalf of:	-
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2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding has been assessed in order to consider its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance. This desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA) and to consider possible impacts on surrounding archaeological heritage assets.

The proposals are shown at Appendix 4. The proposal for Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding is for a residential development of nineteen units. Of the nineteen proposed units, eight are designated as affordable housing. It is proposed for the site to be accessed via a new internal road from the High Street to the west. This is to be facilitated by the demolition of a single existing dwelling. The new internal access road is proposed to loop around the site and provide access to all dwellings via private driveways and shared surfaces.

In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no nationally designated listed buildings, scheduled monuments, world heritage sites, historic battlefield or historic wreck sites lie within the PDA. The PDA is located within a conservation area (Stoke Golding) and it is located c. 70m east of the Historic Battlefield known as Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485. The location of all designated heritage assets is shown on Figure 3 and details of these assets are provided within Appendix 1.

There is one scheduled monument located within the 1km radius study area. That is the Hlaew and Medieval Farmstead immediately south west of Park House (1017678) and this is located c. 500m south of the PDA. There are eight listed buildings within the study area and the closest of these lies c. 50m west of the PDA, to the west of High Street. This is the listed building known as The Birches (1294849, Grade II).

The PDA does not lie within a specific 'Area of Archaeological Significance' (AAS). This being a classification which some LPA's use to draw archaeological attention to land within a certain polygon/area. However, the access to the PDA, which runs off High Street, does lie within HER polygon MLE2908. This polygon covers the putative extent of the historic village of Stoke Golding. We note that the northern and southern plots within the PDA are considered to be outside this polygon. This would place them in agricultural land bordering the Medieval/Post-Medieval village.

This assessment considers the PDA to have a Low to High potential for archaeological remains. This varies by period (Section 6.3, Table 5). These remains are considered likely to have a Low to Medium importance (defined in Table 1). This assessment also comments on what importance archaeological remains on the site may have in regional, period or topic specific terms.

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Palaeolithic)	Low	Low
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Mesolithic)	Low	Low

<i>Period/Topic</i>	<i>Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)</i>	<i>Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)</i>
<i>Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)</i>	<i>Low to Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Roman</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
<i>Early-Medieval</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>
<i>Medieval</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
<i>Modern</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Geoarchaeological</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

The proposed residential development will require foundations and will need utility connections. We note that such developments involve the creation of a new access road/s into the PDA along with areas needed for car parking. That would entail stripping of overburden. This development would also see landscaping improvements. Impacts here would be much lighter comprising of the creation of a path/s and planting of shrubs/trees.

Such groundworks have the potential to impact upon non-designated (archaeological) heritage assets lying at a relatively shallow depth. We anticipate that pre-modern buried remains, if present, would occur at a depth of c. 400-600mm below the existing ground level. We note that the extant ridge and furrow earthworks within the PDA would be removed by the proposals. An assessment of these earthworks is given in Section 6.3.

The Local Planning Authority (LPA), which is Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate. This they will do so on the basis of advice from the Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage), Historic & Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council, who is responsible for providing archaeological advice for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. As a result of the existence of the ridge and furrow earthworks, we amended the approach taken within this assessment. The amended approach was to ensure that the ridge and furrow earthworks on the PDA were reviewed in accordance with the methodology recommended in Hall, D. 2001. Turning the Plough: Midland Open Fields: Landscape Character and Proposals for Management. This specific type of assessment has been completed and is contained within Section 6.3 of this document. This document should be submitted to the LPA and referred to as they decide how to respond to the application.

On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and local policies which relate to archaeology. As already stated, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate.

3 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

3.1 BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. The document was produced for A.R Cartwright. The walkover, graphics and drafting of text has been completed by Joe Abrams. Research was carried out by Abrams Archaeology and Elizabeth Doyle Research (Documentary Sources).
- 3.1.2 The proposals are shown at Appendix 4. The proposal for Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding is for a residential development of 19 units. Of the 19 proposed units, 8 are designated as affordable housing.
- 3.1.3 It is proposed for the site to be accessed via a new internal road from the High Street to the west. This is to be facilitated by the demolition of a single existing dwelling. The new internal access road is proposed to loop around the site and provide access to all dwellings via private driveways and shared surfaces.
- 3.1.4 The proposed development area (PDA) is centred at NGR SP 39903 97443 and, by way of introduction, it is an irregular shape in plan. The proposals cover an area of The site covers an area c. 0.79 hectares and is located to the north of the core of Stoke Golding and to the east of High Street as it runs north out of the village. The PDA is bounded by residential land to the west and south and by open land to the north and east. It is accessed via a lane running off High Street.
- 3.1.5 The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual (e.g. flint tools and pottery) and ecofactual material (e.g. plant remains and bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.
- 3.1.6 Data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the PDA boundary. This study area has been selected on the basis of professional judgment, and through consultation with the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), Leicestershire County Council. It has been decided that this is sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the PDA. This determination took into account its location, topography, and character.
- 3.1.7 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no nationally designated listed buildings, scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites lie within the PDA. The PDA is located within a conservation area (Stoke Golding) and it is located c. 70m east of the Historic Battlefield known as Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485. The location of all designated heritage assets is shown on Figure 3 and details of these assets are provided within Appendix 1.

- 3.1.8 There is one scheduled monument located within the 1km study area. That is the Hlaew and Medieval Farmstead immediately south west of Park House (1017678) and this is located c. 500m south of the PDA. There are eight listed buildings within the study area and the closest of these lies c. 50m west of the PDA, to the west of High Street. This is the listed building known as The Birches (1294849, Grade II).
- 3.1.9 Built heritage and setting issues are not a subject of this report. These are covered in a separate Report¹. Therefore, the impact of the proposed development on any designated built heritage assets or conservation areas is not considered here. Where the existence of an historic building may help to inform the archaeological potential of the PDA, the building will be referred to. Likewise, if a nearby conservation area appraisal was considered to be a useful indicator of archaeological potential, it would be referred to.
- 3.1.10 The PDA does not lie within a specific 'Area of Archaeological Significance' (AAS). This being a classification which some LPA's use to draw archaeological attention to land within a certain polygon/area. However, the access to the PDA, which runs off High Street, does lie within HER polygon MLE2908. This polygon covers the putative extent of the historic village of Stoke Golding. We note that the northern and southern plots within the PDA are considered to be outside this polygon. This would place them in agricultural land bordering the Medieval/Post-Medieval village.
- 3.1.11 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the PDA, together with its likely significance, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to any constraints identified.

¹ Cambridge Heritage 2025. Land at High Street, Stoke Golding. Heritage Statement.

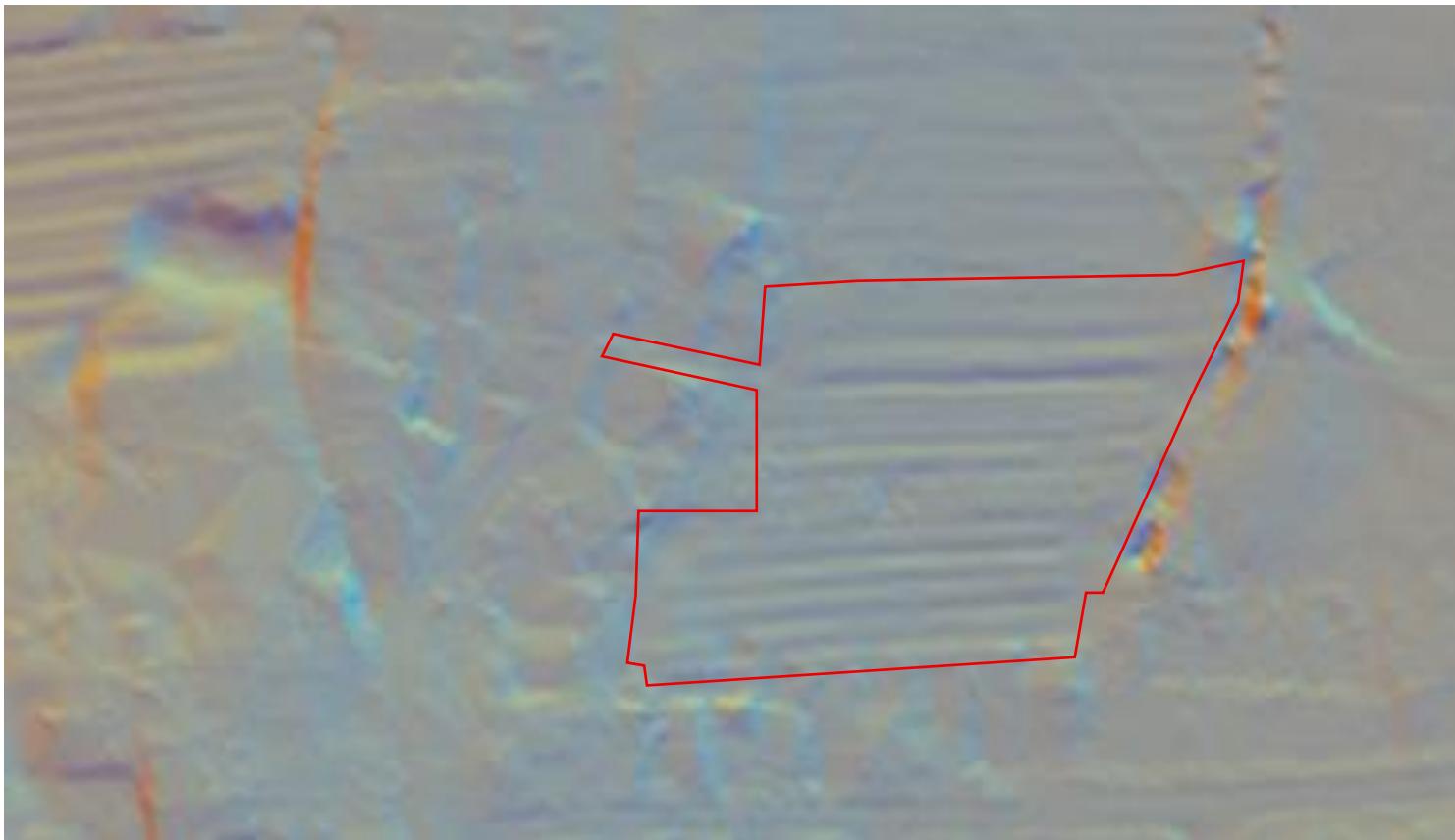


Plate 1: Google earth (2024) image illustrating land use in 2024.



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Plate 2: LiDAR DTM 50cm-1m Eng, Scot, Wales with PDA boundary shown in red. The east to west alignment of ridge and furrow earthworks on the PDA is clearly shown in this image.



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Plate 3: Close Up showing LIDAR DTM 50cm-1m Eng, Scot, Wales with PDA boundary shown in red. The east to west alignment of ridge and furrow earthworks on the PDA is clearly shown in this image.

3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The British Geological Survey² identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as being Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic period. Superficial deposits are described as Bosworth Clay Member - Clay and silt. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.
- 3.2.2 The British Geological Survey (Geodex Onshore) dataset does not display publicly accessible borehole data at a close enough proximity to the PDA to be useful in predicting below ground deposits. However, there have been various archaeological investigations within Stoke Golding and some of these are on similar land. These are a useful way of predicting the depth of local topsoil and we have reviewed the results of archaeological work at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street. This involved the opening of eight trial trenches and Topsoil depth varied from 70mm to 370mm. Subsoil depth varied from 50mm to 420mm³.
- 3.2.3 Topsoil and subsoil are what is termed *overburden* by archaeologists. These deposits would, in this area, overlie the upper surface of geological deposits and/or cut archaeological features, the latter cut into the geological deposits.
- 3.2.4 By combining our own experience working on soils in this area with the above data, we would assume the depth of overburden at this site to be in the region of c. 400-600mm. Therefore, the depth of archaeological sensitivity, in terms of cut archaeological features will be between 400-600mm below the present day ground surface. However, we note that in the case of this PDA, archaeological remains occur at surface level in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks (Section 6.3).

3.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

- 3.3.1 The topography of the PDA and surrounding land is key to considering both its function in the past (in terms of land use) and its archaeological potential. The PDA lies on land which is sloping gently downwards from south to north. The southern part of the PDA lies at c. 103m OD while the northern part lies at c. 101m OD.
- 3.3.2 Beyond the PDA, land slopes upwards to the south and we note that the historic core of Stoke Golding lies on this higher ground. To the north, land slopes away relatively steeply towards the River Tweed. This river runs through land to the north of the village in a broadly northwest to southeast alignment.

² <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - accessed 23-06-2025

³ ULAS 2020. An Archaeological Field Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey on Land at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. ULAS Report No 2020-100

3.3.3 The qualities of local soils, determined by geology and topography, would have affected local plant resources and are also relevant for human settlement patterns and landuse. The availability of freshwater is of similar importance. Local topography clearly affected settlement patterns as we note that both Stoke Golding and nearby Dadlington occupy the same ridge of high ground.

3.4 CURRENT CONDITIONS OF THE SITE

3.4.1 The PDA contains ridge and furrow earthworks and these cover the majority of the land. The extent of these earthworks can be viewed on Plate 1 which shows the distinctive east-west parallel lines caused by the above ground ridges. The satellite image was taken when shadow was being cast and this means the ridges stand out against the lower furrows. Plates 2 and 3 are LIDAR images and show the same alignment of earthworks. These pick out the furrows, which are cut into the ground within the PDA.

3.4.2 Plates 4-12 show the PDA at ground level and the earthworks are clearly visible in both the northern and the southern plot of land. The access point to/from High Street does not contain these earthworks.

3.4.3 The PDA is currently in use as pasture and this function was recorded on the mid 19th C Tithe Map Apportionment (Plate 13). This continued use as pasture helps to explain why the ridge and furrow is so well preserved within the PDA.

3.5 CONSULTATION (ARCHAEOLOGY)

3.5.1 During the preparation of this assessment, Abrams Archaeology consulted with the Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage), Historic & Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council⁴. As a result, we have amended the approach taken within this assessment. The amended approach was to ensure that the ridge and furrow earthworks on the PDA were reviewed in accordance with the methodology recommended in Hall, D. 2001. *Turning the Plough: Midland Open Fields: Landscape Character and Proposals for Management*. This specific type of assessment has been completed and is contained within Section 6.3 of this document.

3.5.2 This document should be submitted to the LPA and referred to as they decide how to respond to the application. This section on consultation has been added so as to record the consultation and allow reference to it at a future date.

⁴ Contact was via email on 9 September 2025.

<p>Plate 4: Facing east into the PDA at its access point on High Street.</p>	<p>Plate 5: Facing east into the northern plot within the PDA, from its access point. Ridge and furrow earthworks are visible at this point.</p>	<p>Plate 6: Facing east across the northern plot. Ridge and furrow earthworks run east to west across this plot. They have been levelled at the western edge of the plot (where the photo was taken).</p>
<p>Plate 7: Facing southeast across the PDA. Ridge and furrow earthworks are visible.</p>	<p>Plate 8: Ridge and furrow earthworks in the northern plot. Note the mature hedgerow boundaries around the plot.</p>	<p>Plate 9: This hedgerow boundary separates the northern and southern plots within the PDA.</p>

		
<p>Plate 10: Facing southeast across the southern plot. Ridge and furrow earthworks run east to west across this plot.</p>	<p>Plate 11: Facing south across the southern plot.</p>	<p>Plate 12: Facing southwest across the southern plot. Ridge and furrow earthworks run right across this plot in an east to west alignment.</p>

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 THE SOURCES

4.1.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Site (i.e. the study area).
- Maps purchased via Blackwells and online sources (British Library).
- The National Heritage List for England (Historic England).
- Air photographs held by online repositories
- LIDAR (Environment Agency)
- The Domesday Survey (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>)
- Victoria County History (<https://www.history.ac.uk/research/victoria-county-history>)
- The Bosworth Battlefield Project
The Battlefields Trust, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.5284/1019859>.
- Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey (with an addendum on documentary evidence).
- Foard, G. 2005: Bosworth Battlefield. A Reassessment.
- Hartley, R. 2008. The Medieval Earthworks of South-West Leicestershire, Hinckley and Bosworth - Medieval Earthworks of Leicestershire and Rutland.

4.1.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented, as far as possible, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

4.2 ASSESSMENT

4.2.1 The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of (archaeological) heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of special interest defined in the NPPF, primarily

archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest (as appropriate).

- 4.2.2 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).
- 4.2.3 The assessment does not consider change to the setting and significance of heritage assets.

TABLE 1: CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, scheduled monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II listed buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

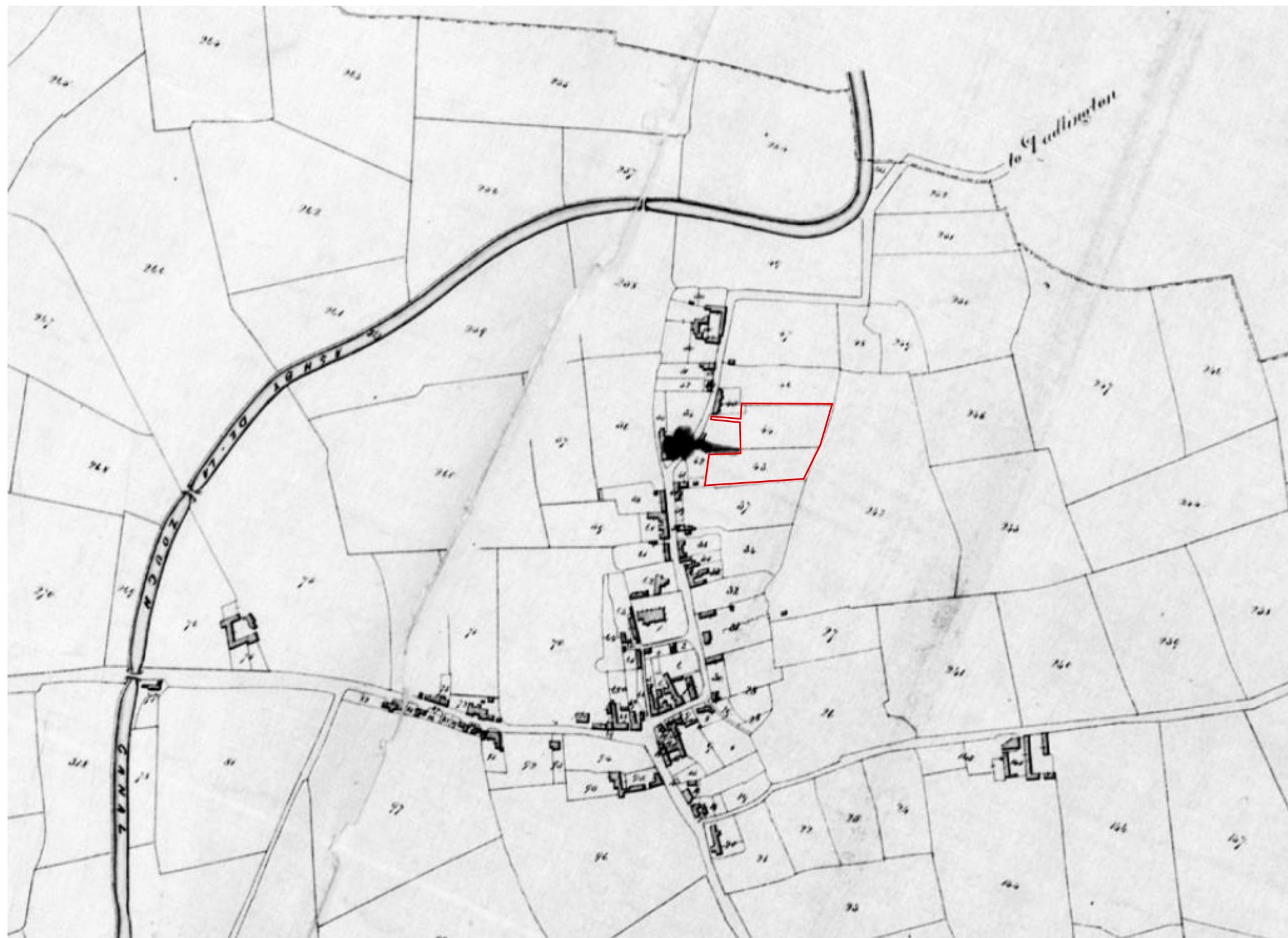
4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 4.3.1 The report concludes with
 - (1) an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to have been present, and for them to have been preserved to the present day. These are distinct factors, which both contribute to the site's archaeological potential.
 - (2) an assessment on the relative importance of archaeological remains on the PDA. This considers them in regional, period or topic specific terms. Our ability to comment is based upon what is known at this stage measured against the research priorities we are aware of. The PDA is considered to have the potential to have remains important in these ways.
 - (3) we consider those activities and conditions (we know of) on the site which have either truncated, compacted or removed remains and those which may have sealed and/or otherwise preserved remains.
 - (4) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, in terms of physical impact.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 WHAT IS KNOWN?

- 5.1.1 This section reviews the available archaeological evidence for the PDA and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the PDA.
- 5.1.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological finds assets within the following study area. This involved a review of the Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area during the Post-Medieval and Modern periods. We also checked selected LIDAR data, key publications and commercial (grey literature) reports in order to understand the remains in relatively close proximity to the PDA.
- 5.1.3 The PDA lies on land which is, at present, on the northern edge of Stoke Golding. It lies to the east of High Street as it heads north out, and downslope of the village core. The village has grown, mainly eastwards in the modern period and its appearance on Figure 1 (present day) differs markedly from the putative extent of the Medieval and Post-Medieval village shown as polygon MLE2908 (Figure 4). In relation to that earlier core, the PDA lay to the east of the northern limit of the village. It was located on agricultural land just outside that core, although the short access point to High Street, on its western edge (Figures 2 and 5) would have just inside that historic core.
- 5.1.4 This polygon has been created using historic maps and HER Data. It is useful as a predictive tool. However, it is not an established fact that this depicts the true extent of the village. Our assessment is that, in the case of the PDA, it would be correct to say it was outside the Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement core. This is due to the presence of Medieval to Post-Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks within the PDA. These earthworks cover most of the PDA (Section 6.3). They are evidence that this land was used for growing crops and was ploughed using livestock. The corrugated earthworks are well known in the area and once covered many local fields. Their presence confirms agricultural land and suggests Medieval to Modern settlement is unlikely, as it would have destroyed the earthworks. Of course, such ridge and furrow earthworks can overlie earlier, e.g. Roman, remains.
- 5.1.5 The historic maps (Plate 13 and Appendix 4) confirm that the land was agricultural land outside the historic core of Stoke Golding. The LIDAR data (Plates 2 and 3) confirms what our own site visit did, specifically that the PDA contains earthworks of likely Medieval date. At this time, these are the most obvious archaeologically sensitive remains within the land.



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Plate 13: Tithe Map (1844). Parish of Stoke Golding (IR 29/19/140). Approximate limits of PDA shown. Apportionment details within PDA.

Plot Number	Landowner	Tenant	Name/Function
42	Thomas Argile	John Taylor & Joseph Yates	House and Garden
43	Thomas Argile	Thomas Argile	Little Sneaps Close (Pasture)
44	Thomas Argile	Thomas Argile	Big Sneaps Close (Pasture)

TABLE 2: TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT

<i>Period (Early-Middle Prehistoric)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Palaeolithic	900,000BC	12,000BC
Mesolithic	12,000BC	4000BC
Neolithic	4000BC	2500BC
<i>Period (Later Prehistoric)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Bronze Age	2500BC	800BC
Iron Age	800BC	AD43
<i>Period (Historic)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Roman	AD43	AD410
Early Medieval	AD410	AD1066
Medieval	AD1066	AD1485
Post Medieval	AD1486	AD1799
Modern (may be split e.g. where important remains of Industrialisation or Cold War military remains, for example, are present)	AD1800	Present

5.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

5.2.1 The PDA has not been subject to modern intrusive archaeological investigation. However, there are records for several investigations relatively nearby. Through careful reference to these investigations we may learn about the potential of land within the PDA. The location of all investigations within the study area is shown on Figure 6 and details of all investigations are held in Appendix 1. We have selected various investigations close to the PDA for discussion below. This is because proximity to the PDA and location within Stoke Golding, off High Street, are relevant factors when considering the relevance of investigations to the PDA.

5.2.2 Event ELE11924 refers to land c. 50m west of the PDA, and the event it records was a heritage impact assessment. Such documents gather existing data and use that to predict archaeological potential. This is a similar function to this document. Therefore, while useful, they do not tend to generate new primary data and in this instance does not assist in predicting remains within the PDA.

5.2.3 Event ELE11410 refers to a trial trench evaluation which took place on land c.

60m southwest of the PDA. This involved the opening of eight trial trenches “*on the site, positioned to target the footprints of the proposed new buildings, an access road and car parking area. These revealed two shallow undated depressions filled with subsoils, and one yielding animal bone and flint flakes. Other geological features were identified, possibly associated with standing water or water borne deposits. Evidence of possible ridge and furrow survived to the west of the site. Because of the proximity of the site to the Bosworth Battlefield, a systematic metal detector survey was undertaken across the area, and on any top and subsoils excavated, but this yielded no significant finds. The central development area was subject to significant modern ground consolidation and dumping of building rubbish.*”⁵

- 5.2.4 This investigation is considered key, by the author, in terms of considering the potential of the PDA. This is because of its proximity to the historic core of Stoke Golding and its proximity to the Historic Battlefield. The PDA shares a similar location. We have also reviewed soil depths at this site (Section 3.2) and used that to help predict soil depths on the PDA. The evaluation did not yield large numbers of features or finds and we note that the PDA is northeast of this location and outside the historic core of the village (MLE2908, Figures 4 and 5).
- 5.2.5 Event ELE8443 refers to a large area of land which falls under the Bosworth Battlefield Survey and it covered land to the west, northwest and north of the PDA. Effectively land which corresponded to the likely location of the battle. The project was wide ranging and some of the studies which fed into it included the PDA and Stoke Golding more widely. We have referred to one of these studies in Section 6.3 as it was especially helpful in terms of understanding local open fields⁶.
- 5.2.6 Event ELE8366 also refers to surveys undertaken in relation to the historic battlefield (Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485) and this was undertaken on land c. 600m north of the PDA.
- 5.2.7 Event ELE9880 refers to trial trenching carried out at Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding c. 100m south of the PDA. This recorded no archaeological remains. We note this investigation was located within the historic core of settlement (MLE2908, Figures 4 and 5).
- 5.2.8 Event ELE12099 refers to a trial trench investigation which took place c. 300m east of the PDA. The site had similarities to the PDA in the sense it was on open land located outside the historic core of settlement. The trial trenching involved twenty five trenches and this revealed remains which were expected on this location. These comprised ridge and furrow field systems which tend to date to between the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods in terms of their active use (for arable crops). No earlier remains were revealed.
- 5.2.9 The above investigations will be discussed further, where relevant, in sections

⁵ ULAS. 2020. An Archaeological Evaluation at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire XA53.2020

⁶ Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey

below. Other investigations will be referred to where they contribute to our understanding of potential at the PDA.

5.2.10 We note that a walkover was carried out as part of the preparatory work for this document. This informed an assessment of ridge and furrow within the land and that assessment is contained in Section 6.3 of this document.

5.3 EARLY TO MIDDLE PREHISTORIC - PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC

5.3.1 The study area contains one record of Palaeolithic material (MLE20294). This comprised eight pieces of struck flint (three flakes, hand axe, two cores and a possible hammerstone). The finds were made during fieldwalking to the south of Stoke Golding c. 700m southwest of the PDA.

5.3.2 Fieldwalking also recorded several different clusters of struck flint dating to between the Early Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age. MLE20295 included a relatively large assemblage of struck flints (c. 300) and these were recovered during fieldwalking c. 700m southwest of the PDA. Several other findspots have produced smaller assemblages (MLE20471) c.750m southwest of the PDA and MLE20476/MLE20477 located c. 300m southwest of the PDA.

5.3.3 Such finds indicate activity during these periods and the finds have intrinsic value. However, in terms of predicting below ground deposits/finds of these periods, within the PDA, they are of limited value. They include robust finds (stone) which have effectively become part of soil layers of relatively recent origin.

5.3.4 On the basis of the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the PDA for the Palaeolithic period is considered to be Medium and for the Mesolithic periods is considered to be Low.

5.4 LATER PREHISTORIC – NEOLITHIC, BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE

5.4.1 Trial trenching at the White Swan, located c. 150m west of the PDA, resulted in the investigation of two pits. Deposits within one of these pits contained a *“single mid-brown grey silty clay fill (01), containing small-large sub-rounded and rounded stone, yielded a shaft of cattle femur and two unworked flint flakes of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.”*⁷ Artefacts can be residual within later features and we note that here as it is not clear these pits represent features used in the Neolithic/Bronze Age; they may be more recent.

5.4.2 We note the HER records no archaeological remains of Iron Age date known within the study area.

5.4.3 On the basis of the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the PDA for the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age periods is considered to be Low to

⁷ ULAS 2020. An Archaeological Field Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey on Land at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. ULAS Report No 2020-100

Medium.

5.5 ROMAN

- 5.5.1 There are six locations within the study area which are associated with finds of Roman date. These are pottery findspots (MLE8504, MLE20291, MLE20472, MLE20475, MLE20478) and metal detecting findspot (MLE20612).
- 5.5.2 Such artefacts are of interest and indicate activity within the area during this period. There are no sites associated with archaeological deposits, features and finds found in combination.
- 5.5.3 On the basis of the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the PDA for the Roman period is considered to be Low.

5.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL – MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1 There are several records of Early Medieval date for the study area. These include a mound, known as Prospect Mound (MLE2903) and located within the core of Stoke Golding. The monument may date to the Early Medieval period and such mounds are often associated with burial. However, they can also be associated with meetings. They are often located in politically important locations.
- 5.6.2 A small part of the putative limits of the Early Medieval to Post-Medieval village of Stoke Golding (MLE2908) lie partly within the PDA. The short access point which runs off High Street, lies within MLE2908. The rest of the PDA lies outside it to its immediate northeast. The historic village of Dadlington (MLE3263) lies c. 700m northeast of the PDA.
- 5.6.3 Both Stoke Golding and Dadlington contain historic churches with Early Medieval origins. The Church of St Margarets (MLE13096) is located within Stoke Golding and the Church of St James (MLE12170) is within Dadlington. Typically, settlement and industrial activity associated with such villages would be located in land relatively close to these important religious buildings. Noticing the location of such buildings is important to understanding the layout and extent of such villages. The PDA lies c. 200m northeast of the Church of St Margarets. The Spire of the modern church can be seen in the view from the PDA (Plate 12).
- 5.6.4 There are also several records of Medieval date for the study area and these include the above sites which continued in use throughout the Medieval period. There are several moated sites within the study area. MLE3255 relates to a moated site at Field Farm, Dadlington. MLE3262 describes a second site at Manor Farm, Dadlington. There are various findspots of material datable to the Medieval period also.
- 5.6.5 We note that not all features of likely Medieval date are on the HER. For

instance, within the PDA, there are ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating the use of this land to grow arable crops in the Medieval period (Section 6.3). The hedge which separates the northern and southern plots within the land is recorded on the mid 19th C Tithe Map, and it is likely to be at least Post-Medieval in date. We note the above as not all elements of the Medieval landscape are necessarily recorded on the HER. In certain ways they have become part of the modern landscape as they are still in use as land boundaries, lanes and so on.

5.6.6 The potential for remains of specifically Early Medieval date is considered to be Low. The potential for remains of Medieval date is considered to be High (the ridge and furrow). If archaeological remains exist beneath the ridge and furrow they are most likely to comprise field boundaries.

5.7 POST MEDIEVAL

5.7.1 The HER records the location of a relatively high number of structures of Post-Medieval date. The village of Stoke Golding contains many of these (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix 1). The historic village of Stoke Golding (MLE2908) lies partly within the PDA and this records the presumed extent of settlement activity in the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. The historic village core of Dadlington (MLE3263) lies c. 700m northeast of Stoke Golding and the PDA lies on agricultural land between these two nodes of settlement. We note that both historic cores lie on relatively high ground. The PDA lies on the very edge of that high ground and on the very (northeastern) edge of Stoke Golding.

5.7.2 The PDA is depicted on the Tithe Map (Plate 13) and this shows the land to have been in use as pasture in the mid 19th C. The Tithe Map depicts the local area prior to the changes associated with late 19th C to modern village expansion. Changes in land use, land boundaries and in the orientation and location of local lanes was slow prior to the 19th C. We consider it highly likely that the Tithe Map gives insight into the Post-Medieval landscape as well as the 19th C.

5.7.3 Consequently, the potential for remains of Post-Medieval period being found within the PDA is considered High. The remains will be in the form of field systems and field boundaries of Post-Medieval date.

5.8 MAP REGRESSION COVERING THE MODERN PERIOD

5.8.1 Historic maps are often useful in helping us understand how a site has changed in the modern era. This is very helpful in understanding how archaeological potential may have altered through modern change. In the case of this site, we have referred to maps of mid 19th C date to the present day. We note that the Tithe Map (Plate 13) depicts the local area in the mid 19th C.

5.8.2 The Stoke Golding Tithe Map (1844) shows the PDA lying to the east of what is

now High Street, Stoke Golding. The PDA shows the land split into two plots, as it is now. The northern plot was labelled 44 (Big Sneaps Close) and the southern plot was labelled 43 (Little Sneaps Close), and both were in use as pasture in the mid 19th C. Plot 42, which occupies a small area of the PDA just beyond the southwestern edge of the PDA is recorded as a house and garden. There are other houses along what is now High Street and the core of the village can be picked out to the south on this map.

- 5.8.3 The 1888 ordnance survey map shows the local area in useful detail (Appendix 5) and it shows that little has changed in terms of the PDA or land close to it. A pond appears to exist at the eastern boundary of the land, between the northern and southern plots.
- 5.8.4 Subsequent maps do not show change within the PDA, which appears to have remained relatively static. However, maps of 20th C date (Appendix 5) do show the growth of Stoke Golding and record the increasing density of housing along, and off, High Street.
- 5.8.5 Noting that the PDA was in a rural setting in the mid 19th C is important in archaeological terms. Had it been located in the historic core of Stoke Golding, we may expect archaeological deposits related to settlement (e.g. structures). However, in this location, even though it is now within the village, the archaeological context is more 'rural' than 'historic village' and this affects the type of deposits we may expect.
- 5.8.6 Historic landscape characterisation for this area (Figure 8) records that the PDA lies within (HLE6503), which is described as Field and Enclosed Land (other small rectilinear fields, Appendix 1).
- 5.8.7 The study area contains various HER records of modern date and many of these relate to structures within Stoke Golding (Appendix 1). The Zion Baptist Chapel lies a short distance west of the PDA and dates to the mid 19th C for example (MLE17183). Ivy House Farm (MLE2745) lies c. 100m northwest of the PDA and dates to the mid 19th C.
- 5.8.8 The potential of the site to contain Modern archaeological remains is High, these will be the field systems which are visible above ground at this time and comprise modern field boundaries along with earlier ridge and furrow earthworks (Section 6.3).

5.9 HISTORIC HEDGEROWS

- 5.9.1 We note that several extant boundaries within the site are shown on the Tithe Map of 1844 (Plate 13). These include the northern, eastern and southern boundaries. It would also include the extant hedgerow which runs across the PDA in an east to west alignment. This separates the southern and northern plots.
- 5.9.2 This mature hedgerow is shown in Plate 9 and we note this as the boundaries

recorded on the Tithe Map are likely to be much older than the map.

5.9.3 The relevant parts of the Hedgerow Regulations are reproduced in Appendix 6. We note that these boundaries are not a historic parish or township boundary and do not form a boundary with a scheduled monument. They do not appear to fall within the regulations for reasons related to archaeology. We make no comment on their ecological or landscape value. We note that they existed on 19th C maps and is likely to have existed earlier than that.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (DESIGNATED ASSETS)

6.1.1 There are no designated heritage assets present within the PDA. However, we note that the PDA lies within a Conservation Area and (Stoke Golding) and that the Registered Battlefield (Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485) lies a short distance west and north of the PDA (Figure 3). All designated heritage assets within the study area are tabulated in Appendix 1 and located on Figure 3. These assets are tabulated and located as their presence may indicate archaeological potential. This document does not cover built heritage setting and there is nothing further to assess in relation to designated heritage assets within the context of this document.

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS)

6.2.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

6.2.2 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below. HER and heritage asset information is shown on Figures 4-8.

6.3 SPECIFIC FOCUS ON RIDGE AND FURROW EARTHWORKS WITHIN THE PDA

6.3.1 Ridge and furrow refers to earthworks which were originally formed by ploughing. They were in use between the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods and examples can still be found surviving in and around modern villages in this region. Many more examples have been levelled by modern mechanical ploughing and ridge and furrow earthworks are becoming increasingly rare.

6.3.2 The earthworks are formed of parallel earthen ridges and shallow troughs (furrows) on the surface. Ploughing with a single-sided plough, drawn by horses, consistently turned soil towards a central point. This method built up the ridges and, in the process, created a self-draining seedbed for crops. Lines of ridges could be used to divide up land between different people and on occasion it is possible to pick out footpaths, or lanes, running between areas of parallel ridges. The presence of ridge and furrow can often be an indicator that a settlement is nearby and, in the case of the PDA we know that the core of settlement for Stoke Golding lay to the south in the Medieval, Post Medieval and, to a large extent, in the modern period also.

6.3.3 The PDA contains ridge and furrow earthworks and these cover the majority of

the land. The extent of these earthworks can be viewed on Plate 1 which shows the distinctive east-west parallel lines caused by the above ground ridges. The satellite image was taken when shadow was being cast and this means the ridges stand out against the lower furrows. Plates 2 and 3 are LIDAR images and show the same alignment of earthworks. These pick out the furrows, which are cut into the ground within the PDA.

- 6.3.4 Plates 4-12 show the PDA at ground level and the earthworks are clearly visible in both the northern and the southern plot of land. The access point to/from High Street does not contain these earthworks.
- 6.3.5 The PDA is currently in use as pasture and this function was recorded on the mid 19th C Tithe Map Apportionment (Plate 13). This helps to explain why the ridge and furrow is so well preserved within the PDA.
- 6.3.6 Satellite imagery and LIDAR data are now readily available via online resources. This was not, historically, the case. Therefore, records of extant ridge and furrow earthworks are not always complete. This appears to be the case in relation to the PDA. We searched the resources listed in Table 3 and found that only one had indicated the 'possible' presence of ridge and furrow within the PDA. Therefore, the condition and existence of ridge and furrow earthworks on this land is something which this application process has brought into focus.

TABLE 3: WERE THE RIDGE AND FURROW EARTHWORKS PREVIOUSLY KNOWN?

Relevant Source	Is Ridge and Furrow identified within the PDA using this Source?
Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review: Made Version (May 2024) 2020-2041.	No. However, the Neighbourhood Plan does contain text explaining why ridge and furrow is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset. ⁸
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Local Development Framework. Core Strategy. Adopted Dec 2009.	No.
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Stoke Golding Conservation Area Appraisal. Sept 2013.	Yes. In relation to the western approach to Stoke Golding. The Appraisal specifically mentions ridge and furrow as being distinctive. However, the PDA is on the northern approach to the town and is not mentioned in relation to ridge and furrow. Instead attention is drawn to the views from the "dogleg road from Dadlington and the canal tow path provide fine views of the Church of St Margaret of Antioch at the heart of the settlement." ⁹
HER Monument Records	No. However, maps held by the HER are referenced below in relation to Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for

⁸ Section 6.37-6.38 In: Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review: Made Version (May 2024) 2020-2041. https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/downloads/file/8258/stoke_golding_neighbourhood_plan_review_-_made_version - accessed 2025-09-10

⁹ Section 4.0. In: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Stoke Golding Conservation Area Appraisal. Sept 2013.

Relevant Source	Is Ridge and Furrow identified within the PDA using this Source?
	the Bosworth Battlefield Survey (Plate 15). This source does suggest that ridge and furrow was mapped on the PDA using historic aerial photographs.

6.3.7 Following Consultation with the Leicestershire Archaeologist (Section 3.5) we have included the following assessment of significance for the ridge and furrow as a discrete non designated heritage asset within the PDA. The approach is drawn from Hall, D. 2001. *Turning the Plough: Midland Open Fields: Landscape Character and Proposals for Management*. English Heritage/Northamptonshire County Council. This publication used the criteria shown in Table 4 in order to assess the relative importance of ridge and furrow earthworks.

6.3.8 As a starting point, we note that *Turning the Plough* looked at 2000 townships within neighbouring Northamptonshire in order to consider the condition and relative importance of ridge and furrow field systems within the East Midlands. The project identified that forty three of those 2000 townships contained ridge and furrow earthworks considered to be outstanding in terms of their preservation. Stoke Golding was not specifically considered in the Turning the Plough Survey (although a selection of townships outside Northamptonshire were described in the publication for that project).

6.3.9 The methodology used in Table 4 has been adapted from *Turning the Plough* and this is the standard methodology for the assessment of ridge and furrow. The consultee (Section 3.5) asked that this assessment include this specific type of assessment so as to help decision makers during the application process.

TABLE 4: ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE FOR RIDGE AND FURROW ON THE PDA

Which Criteria (used in Turning the Plough) are relevant here?	What have we learnt from the following Sources? Field Visit Aerial Photography/Satellite Imagery LIDAR Documentary Evidence Topographic Survey	Score (using terminology from Turning the Plough ¹⁰)	Importance using the terminology defined in Table 1 of this Assessment: Very High (International) High (National) Medium (National or Regional) Low (Regional or Local)
Survival	<p>In order to consider survival within the parish of Stoke Golding, we referred to the Neighbourhood Plan (Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review: Made Version (May 2024) 2020-2041¹¹, which specifically discusses ridge and furrow. The Neighbourhood Plan also contains a plan showing <i>Certain</i> and <i>Possible</i> ridge and furrow earthworks in and around the village. We have included this plan below (Plate 14) to aid the reader. We note that the PDA was not considered to have either <i>Certain</i> or <i>Possible</i> ridge and furrow within the Neighbourhood Plan. Despite the omission of the PDA, the Neighbourhood Plan provides a way to understand where ridge and furrow is thought to survive within the village and parish.</p> <p>The reader can compare this with the map presented Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey (Plate 15). Hall explains that this Figure was dependant upon maps held in the Leicestershire HER. “R. F. Hartley has used RAF photographs to plot ridge and furrow for the whole of Leicestershire at the 1:10,560 scale. These maps are held in the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record. He has published the results for some areas. The Bosworth area has not been published by Hartley and so as part of the preparation for the recent survey copies of his relevant 1:10,500 scale maps were made available.”¹²</p> <p>We have indicated the location of the PDA on Plate 15 so as to help the reader understand that PDA was in an area identified as having ridge and furrow on it via the work of Hall and according to the records kept by the Leicestershire HER (on ridge and furrow).</p>	Medium – field systems extending to 11-18% and/or having some post-enclosure plough damage.	The ridge and furrow on the PDA is considered to be of Low (Regional/Local) Significance by this assessment.
Potential	<p>The PDA was, historically, part of a relatively large open field system as document by Hall¹³ and shown on Plate 15. The growth of Stoke Golding in the latter part of the 20th C means that the PDA is now bordered by residential development to its west and south. Land to its immediate north also has traces of ridge and furrow on it (though less well preserved than on the PDA). Land to its east is open but has no above ground traces of open fields and, according to Plate 15, may never have done so.</p> <p>The ridge and furrow within the PDA can still be read and understood in relation to the historic core of Stoke Golding, which lies to its south (See Plate 13). We did not detect wet features on the PDA and we assess it as Low-Medium in terms of Potential.</p>	<p>Low – divorced from wet features and not lying on light soil. Has a significant proportion of urbanisation and quarrying.</p> <p>Medium – lies on light soil or has wet features adjacent; remainder of the township is intact.</p>	
Documentation (Archaeological)	We have searched the following online resources for historic aerial photographs (all accessed 10-09-2025): Cambridge Air Photos - https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/ . Contained no photos showing the PDA. National Collection of Aerial Photography - https://www.ncap.org/ . Contained no photos showing the PDA. Britain from Above - https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/ . Contained no photos showing the PDA.	Medium Good photographs, or adequate plans	

¹⁰ Hall, D. 2001. *Turning the Plough: Midland Open Fields: Landscape Character and Proposals for Management*. English Heritage/Northamptonshire County Council

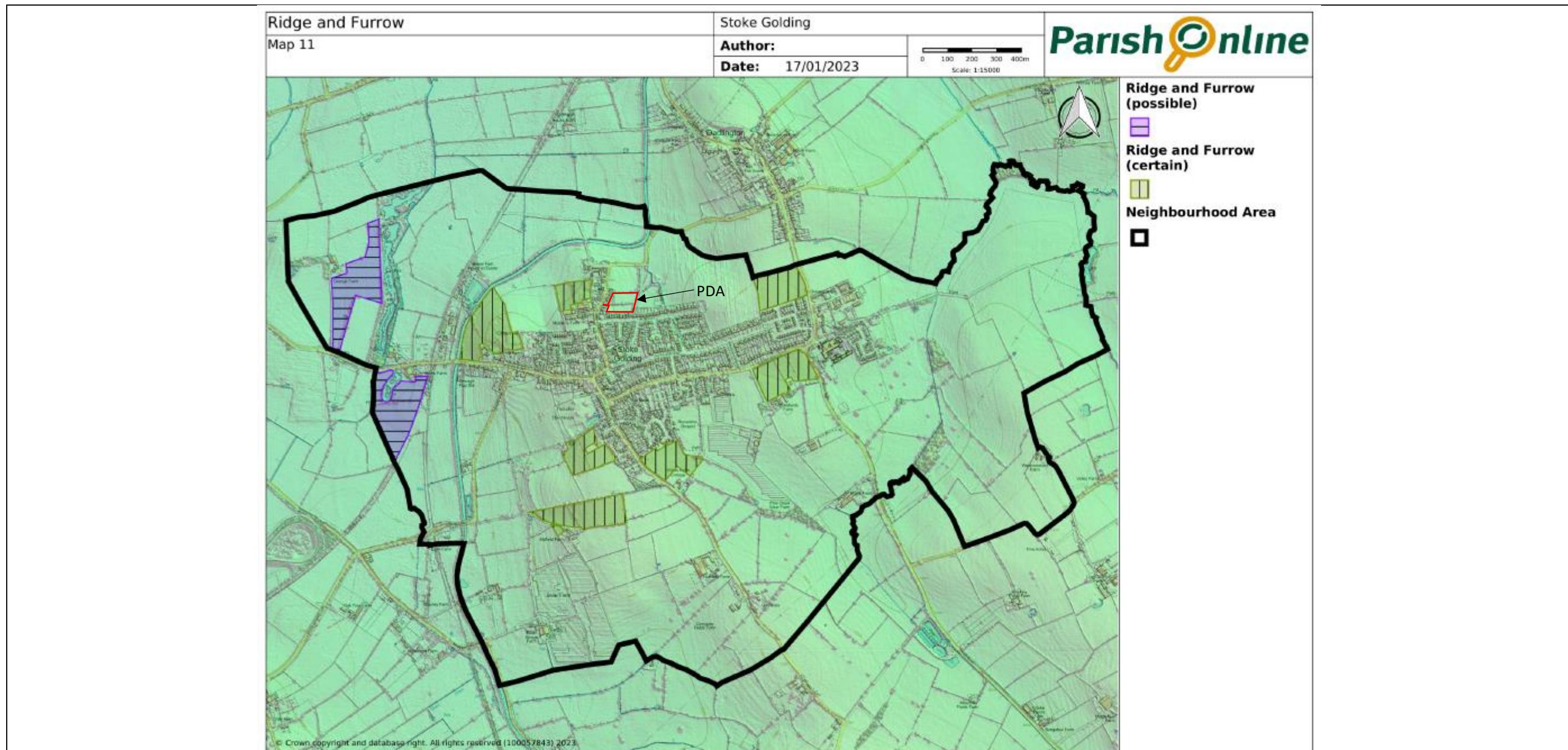
¹¹ Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review: Made Version (May 2024) 2020-2041. https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/downloads/file/8258/stoke_golding_neighbourhood_plan_review_-_made_version - accessed 2025-09-10

¹² Page 2. In: Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey

¹³ Page 2. In: Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey

Which Criteria (used in Turning the Plough) are relevant here?	What have we learnt from the following Sources? Field Visit Aerial Photography/Satellite Imagery LIDAR Documentary Evidence Topographic Survey	Score (using terminology from Turning the Plough ¹⁰)	Importance using the terminology defined in Table 1 of this Assessment: Very High (International) High (National) Medium (National or Regional) Low (Regional or Local)
	<p>Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer - https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/. Did not show archaeological anomalies on/close to the PDA.</p> <p>Aerial Photograph Explorer https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/. Contained several photographs showing the PDA. These dated to 2019 and were less clear than satellite imagery. There was one historic aerial photograph identified which showed the whole of Stoke Golding in 1945. This image is useful as it shows the village and PDA prior to the modern expansion of the village. This photo has the potential to show the relationship of the PDA with surrounding fields prior to changes associated with the second half of the 20th C. The photo is reference (Date flown: 10 August 1945. Sortie: RAF/106G/UK/636. Photographer: RAF Pilot: RAF) and can be viewed here https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/raf_106g_uk_636_rs_4299</p> <p>Google Earth – contained several useful images. The best of which is contained within Plate 1. This was selected as shadow helped to illustrate the ridge and furrow on the PDA.</p> <p>LIDAR imagery viewed via the Environment Agency is shown in Plates 2 and 3 and was also useful in helping to understand that the ridge and furrow on the PDA comprises parallel lines running east to west across most of the land.</p>		
Documentation (Historical)	<p>Ridge and Furrow in broadly the location of the PDA (although covering a much larger area than the PDA) is shown on the following Figures in Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey (with an addendum on documentary evidence). The map has been drawn by the authors having referred to an important, reliable source document (Hartley, R. 2008. The Medieval Earthworks of South-West Leicestershire, Hinckley and Bosworth - Medieval Earthworks of Leicestershire and Rutland). This is reliable research and the mapping is extremely useful (See Plate 14 below which identifies the location of the PDA for the benefit of the reader).</p> <p>No further documentary sources have been located which show the PDA. Searches of Leicestershire Record Office were carried out by Elizabeth Doyle Research, and yielded the following results which were viewed at the Record Office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field name Surveys, compiled by the Leicestershire and Rutland Federation of Women's Institutes 1967-1973 (FNS/88/1,1A,2) - Map of Stoke Golding, 'Survey of the Lands of William Trimnell...', 1637 (DE7566/1) - Traced plan of Stoke Golding, c.1900 (DE7566/2) (document not produced) - Sales particular, Dadlington and Stoke Golding, 1849 (DE41/1/185/21) <p>None of the records consulted showed the PDA. The Tithe Map Apportionment dated 1844 shows the land was owned/occupied by Thomas Argile and described as 'pasture'. No further records or estate papers relating to the Argile/Argill family were found in the course of the research.</p> <p>Catalogue searches were also carried out of the National Archives and Historic England Archive, with no relevant records found.</p>	Low – no open field records other than a late Terrier	
Diversity	The Field Visit identified east to west aligned ridge and furrow within two fields. The spacing of these furrows differs at the northern end of the northern plot (more widely spaced). One ridge within the central part of the northern plot is wider than those across the rest of the PDA. The mature hedgerow dividing the two plots appears to be a historic hedgerow lying	Low – examples of 0-2 of the features of a field system are evident.	

Which Criteria (used in Turning the Plough) are relevant here?	What have we learnt from the following Sources? Field Visit Aerial Photography/Satellite Imagery LIDAR Documentary Evidence Topographic Survey	Score (using terminology from Turning the Plough ¹⁰)	Importance using the terminology defined in Table 1 of this Assessment: Very High (International) High (National) Medium (National or Regional) Low (Regional or Local)
	on a boundary of at least 19 th C date (see Tithe Map, Plate 13). No other features were identified on the Field Visit. Note - No Topographic Survey has been examined as part of this assessment. The local planning authority may consider it necessary to request an Earthwork Survey which could be completed via Drone and would see the production of a full digital record of the earthworks as they currently exist. Such surveys can reveal more complexity than a walkover survey.		
Amenity	There is no public access to this PDA.	Low – an inaccessible and small area of fields.	



This map is included to aid the reader in understanding the location of the PDA in relation to ridge and furrow in Stoke Golding. The map is from Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review: Made Version (May 2024) 2020-2041. https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/downloads/file/8258/stoke_golding_neighbourhood_plan_review_-made_version--accessed-2025-09-10

Plate 14: Map 11 from the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review: Made Version (May 2024) 2020-2041. This shows the PDA in relation to Certain and Possible ridge and furrow. We note that the PDA was not considered to be either Certain or Possible within the Neighbourhood Plan.

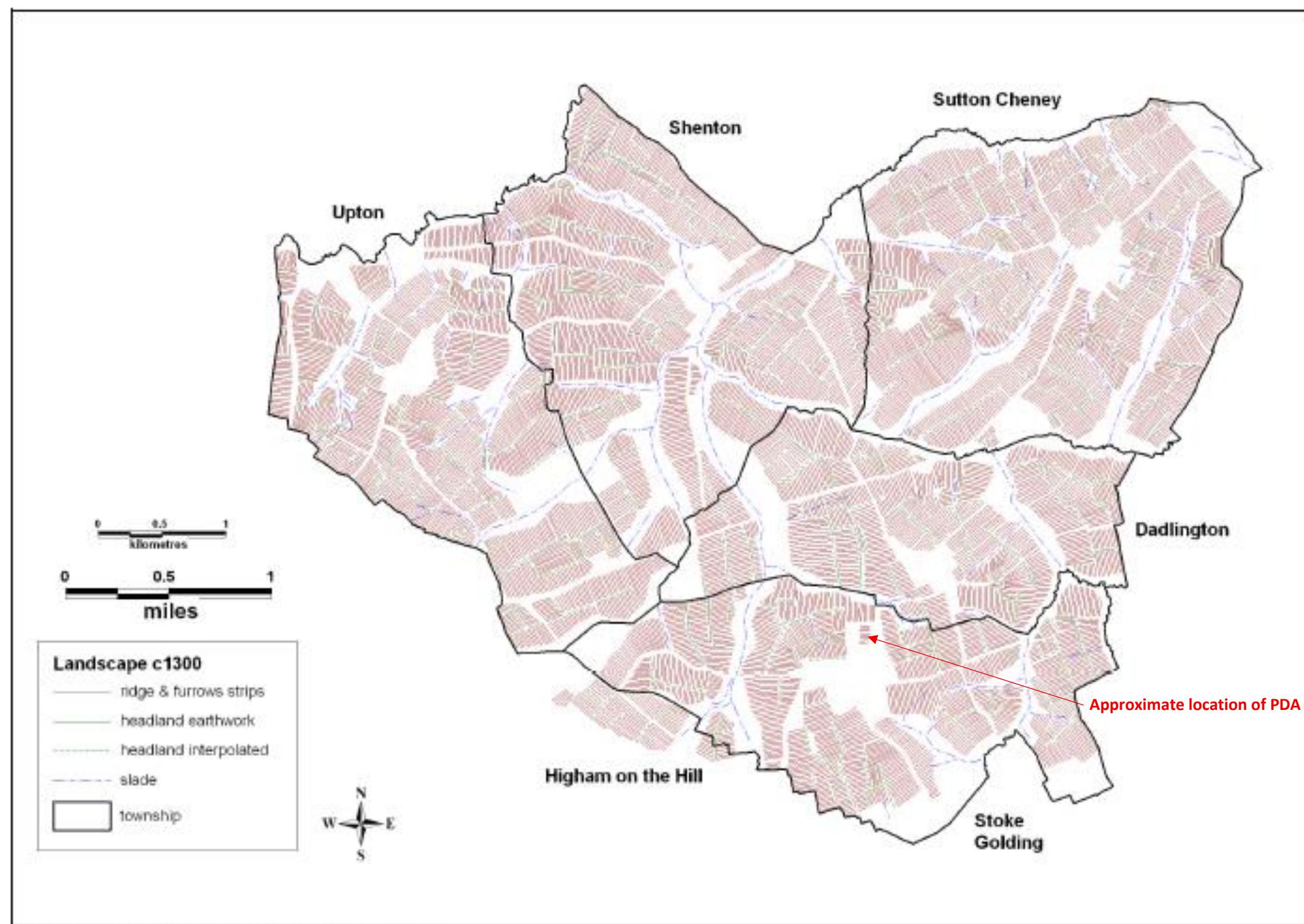
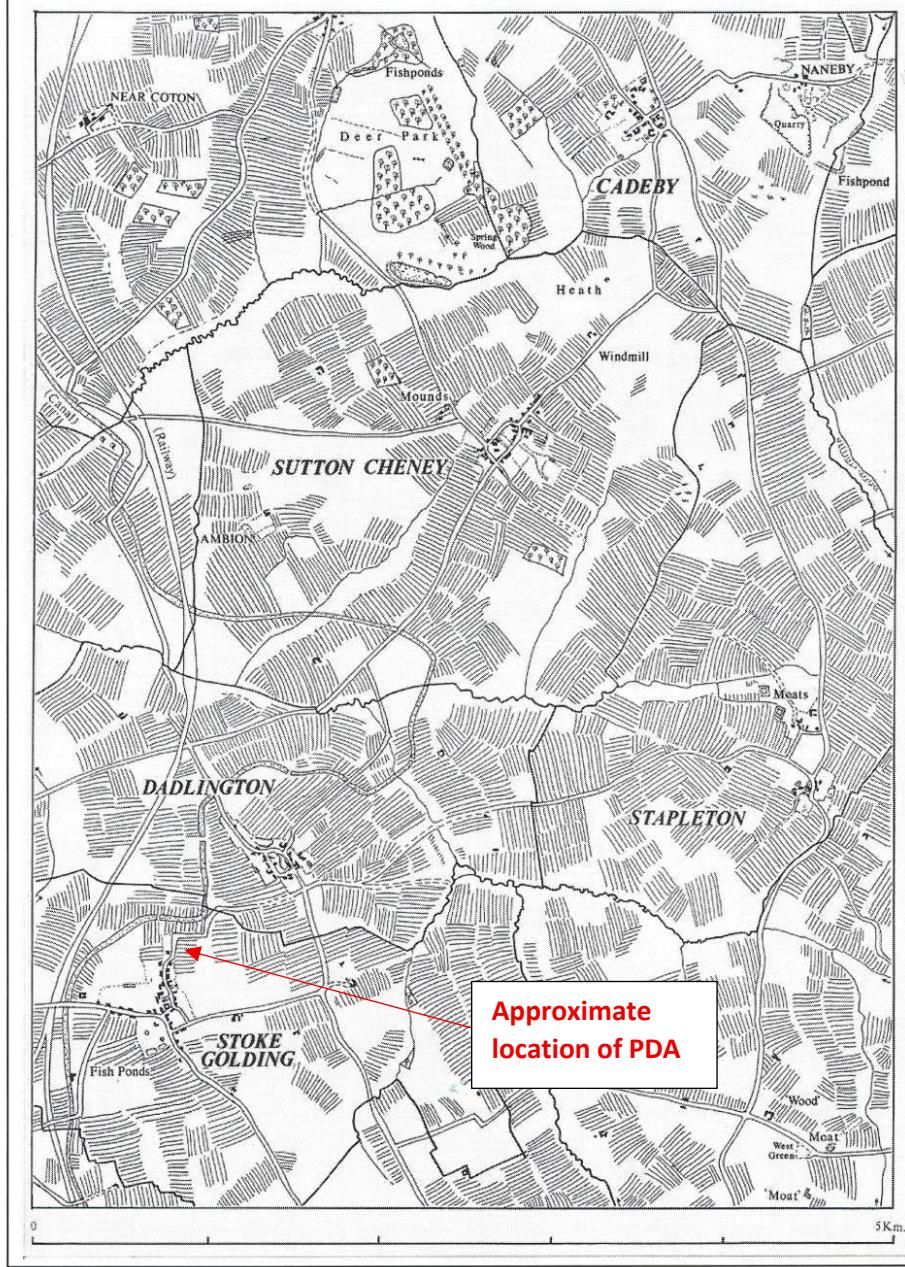


Figure 1: Open field furlongs

Plate 15: This Plate shows Figure 1 from Hall, D. 2007: Survey of the open-fields for the Bosworth Battlefield Survey. The approximate location of the PDA is highlighted with a red arrow.



Map 10

Plate 16: This Plate shows Map 10 from Hartley, RF. The Medieval Earthworks of South-West Leicestershire. Hinckley and Bosworth. The approximate location of the PDA is highlighted with a red arrow.

TABLE 5: LIKELY POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Palaeolithic)	Low	Low
Early – Middle Prehistoric (Mesolithic)	Low	Low
Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age)	Low	Low
Roman	Low	Medium
Early-Medieval	Medium	Medium
Medieval	High	Medium
Post-Medieval	High	Medium
Modern	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	-	-

6.3.10 The archaeological potential of remains that may be present on the PDA has been assessed as having Low or Medium importance within this assessment. The terms Low, Medium and High have a specific meaning and that is explained in Table 1, Section 4.2. Such remains have a local or regional interest in research terms. Archaeological research interest is determined by Regional Research Agenda. In this case from the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework¹⁴.

TABLE 6: RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Period	Research Objective	Additional detail
Early Medieval	6.7.3	6.7.3: How early may crop rotation and the open-field system have developed, and how may this relate to other agricultural innovations such as mouldboard ploughs, water meadows and land-drainage?
High Medieval	7.7.1	7.7.1: Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?

6.3.11 We have assessed this site as having potential to contain non-designated remains of Low to Medium importance. Such remains are routinely investigated and recorded as a result of developer-led archaeological work in many parts of the UK.

¹⁴ Research Agenda. In: East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework. <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/research-agenda/> - accessed 2025-09-12

7 SITE CONDITIONS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

7.1 PRESERVATION AND DESTRUCTION

7.1.1 This Section first considers how previous land use on the PDA has both created archaeological potential and reduced it. It then goes on to consider the proposals and how they may impact upon those potential remains (if any).

7.2 FACTORS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

7.2.1 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.

7.2.2 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere¹⁵, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following text addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.

7.3 TYPICAL PRESERVATION CONDITIONS IN VILLAGE LOCATIONS

7.3.1 Historic villages are different to long lived towns and cities, which can have very deep layers of archaeological deposits. Villages tend not to have such deep deposits, although they can contain significant, varied remains. Villages can often contain relatively large open areas where very few archaeological remains will be found. It is worth noting that destructive activities (for archaeological remains) have frequently added their own phase of activity to historic villages with modern buildings located within them.

7.3.2 Therefore, archaeological remains can be encountered directly below the modern surface (e.g. tarmac, concrete or topsoil). These can be encountered at relatively shallow depth/s.

Factors which enhance preservation	Factors which increase destruction
Preservation beneath buildings and roads which once constructed provide a relatively stable environment.	The construction of modern buildings and the laying of modern roads.
	Cutting of foundation trenches, utility trenches, other 'groundworks. These activities can remove deposits.

¹⁵ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

7.4 SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS

- 7.4.1 The British Geological Survey (Geodex Onshore) dataset does not display publicly accessible borehole data at a close enough proximity to the PDA to be useful in predicting below ground deposits. However, there have been various archaeological investigations within Stoke Golding and some of these are on similar land. These are a useful way of predicting the depth of local topsoil and we have reviewed the results of archaeological work at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street. This involved the opening of eight trial trenches and Topsoil depth varied from 70mm to 370mm. Subsoil depth varied from 50mm to 420mm¹⁶.
- 7.4.2 Topsoil and subsoil are what is termed *overburden* by archaeologists. These deposits would, in this area, overlie the upper surface of geological deposits and/or cut archaeological features, the latter cut into the geological deposits.
- 7.4.3 By combining our own experience working on soils in this area with the above data, we would assume the depth of overburden at this site to be in the region of c. 400-600mm. Therefore, the depth of archaeological sensitivity, in terms of cut archaeological features will be between 400-600mm below the present day ground surface. However, we note that in the case of this PDA, archaeological remains occur at surface level in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks (Section 6.3).

7.5 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 7.5.1 The proposals are shown at Appendix 4. The proposal for Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding is for a residential development of 19 units. Of the 19 proposed units, 8 are designated as affordable housing. It is proposed for the site to be accessed via a new internal road from the High Street to the west. This is to be facilitated by the demolition of a single existing dwelling. The new internal access road is proposed to loop around the site and provide access to all dwellings via private driveways and shared surfaces.
- 7.5.2 The proposed residential development will require foundations and will need utility connections. We note that such developments involve the creation of a new access road/s into the PDA along with areas needed for car parking. That would entail stripping of overburden.
- 7.5.3 This development would also see landscaping improvements. Impacts here would be much lighter comprising of the creation of a path/s and planting of shrubs/trees.
- 7.5.4 Such groundworks have the potential to impact upon non-designated (archaeological) heritage assets lying at a relatively shallow depth. We anticipate that pre-modern buried remains, if present, would occur at a depth

¹⁶ ULAS 2020. An Archaeological Field Evaluation and Metal Detector Survey on Land at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. ULAS Report No 2020-100

of c. 400-600mm below the existing ground level. We note that the extant ridge and furrow earthworks within the PDA would be removed by the proposals. An assessment of these earthworks is given in Section 6.3.

7.6 REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

- 7.6.1 The proposed development will not directly impact on any designated archaeological heritage assets. It is located within a conservation area (Figure 3).
- 7.6.2 This assessment considers the PDA to have a Low to High potential for archaeological remains. This varies by period (Section 6.3, Table 3). These remains are considered likely to have a Low to Medium importance (defined in Table 1).

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 SUMMARY

- 8.1.1 Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding has been assessed in order to consider its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance. This desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the proposed development area (PDA) and to consider possible impacts on surrounding archaeological heritage assets.
- 8.1.2 The proposals are shown at Appendix 4. The proposal for Land East of High Street, Stoke Golding is for a residential development of nineteen units. Of the nineteen proposed units, eight are designated as affordable housing. It is proposed for the site to be accessed via a new internal road from the High Street to the west. This is to be facilitated by the demolition of a single existing dwelling. The new internal access road is proposed to loop around the site and provide access to all dwellings via private driveways and shared surfaces.
- 8.1.3 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no nationally designated listed buildings, scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites lie within the PDA. The PDA is located within a conservation area (Stoke Golding) and it is located c. 70m east of the Historic Battlefield known as Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485. The location of all designated heritage assets is shown on Figure 3 and details of these assets are provided within Appendix 1.
- 8.1.4 There is one scheduled monument located within the 1km study area. That is the Hlaew and Medieval Farmstead immediately south west of Park House (1017678) and this is located c. 500m south of the PDA. There are eight listed buildings within the study area and the closest of these lies c. 50m west of the PDA, to the west of High Street. This is the listed building known as The Birches (1294849, Grade II).
- 8.1.5 The PDA does not lie within a specific 'Area of Archaeological Significance' (AAS). This being a classification which some LPA's use to draw attention to land within a certain polygon/area. However, the access to the PDA, which runs off High Street, does lie within non-designated heritage asset (HER polygon MLE2908, Figures 4 and 5). This polygon covers the putative extent of the historic village of Stoke Golding. We note that the northern and southern plots within the PDA are considered to be outside this polygon. This would place them in agricultural land bordering the Medieval/Post-Medieval village.
- 8.1.6 This assessment considers the PDA to have a Low to High potential for archaeological remains. This varies by period (Section 6.3, Table 5). These remains are considered likely to have a Low to Medium importance (defined in Table 1).

- 8.1.7 The Local Planning Authority (LPA), which is Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate. This they will do so on the basis of advice from the Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage), Historic & Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council, who is responsible for providing archaeological advice for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. As a result, we amended the approach taken within this assessment. The amended approach was to ensure that the ridge and furrow earthworks on the PDA were reviewed in accordance with the methodology recommended in Hall, D. 2001. *Turning the Plough: Midland Open Fields: Landscape Character and Proposals for Management*. This specific type of assessment has been completed and is contained within Section 6.3 of this document. This document should be submitted to the LPA and referred to as they decide how to respond to the application.
- 8.1.8 On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the NPPF and local policies which relate to archaeology. As already stated, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will decide whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate.

9 APPENDIX 1 – TABULAR DATA SUPPORTING THE ASSESSMENT

9.1 CONSERVATION AREA

Name	DesigUID	RecordType
Stoke Golding	DLE6822	COA
Ashby Canal	DLE565	COA

9.2 REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS

ListEntry	Name	RegDate	hyperlink	area_ha	NGR
1000004	Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485	06/06/1995	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000004	1072.576	SP3947698675

9.3 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

PrefRef	DesigUID	RecordType	Name
1017678	DLE407	SM	HIAEW AND MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD IMMEDIATELY SOUTH WEST OF PARK HOUSE

9.4 LISTED BUILDINGS

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	Grade	hyperlink	NGR
1074214	52436	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	I	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1074214	SP 39776 97265
1074215	52437	WOODYARD COTTAGE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1074215	SP 39798 97149
1178192	155634	HOME FARMHOUSE	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1178192	SP4041298104
1294814	271530	12, STATION ROAD	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1294814	SP3970397156
1294849	271565	THE BIRCHES	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1294849	SP 39777 97432
1361304	337550	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1361304	SP 40361 98064
1424195	374441	Stoke Golding War Memorial	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1424195	SP3999697036
1457493	377704	Royal Observer Corps underground monitoring post	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1457493	SP3986696674

9.5 MONUMENTS (HER)

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	Recor dType	_Year Min	_YearM ax	_Period
MLE2903	Anglo-Saxon barrow/post-medieval prospect mound, The Moats, Stoke Golding	In 1931 a mound 7' high and 25' in diameter, situated within a rectangular earthwork, was excavated. Fragments of a rim and three enamelled escutcheons of a hanging bowl were recovered. A C7th date was suggested. The mound was retained as a prospect mound.	ROUND BARROW; PROSPECT MOUND	MON	410	1699	Early Anglo Saxon to Early Post-medieval
MLE2904	Post-medieval fishponds, The Moats, Stoke Golding	Two large fishponds lie in the former grounds of a manor house or hall.	FISHPOND	MON	1540	1699	Early Post-medieval
MLE2905	Medieval/post-medieval buildings and gardens, The Moats, Stoke Golding	The site is Scheduled as a medieval farmstead. Earthwork survey in the 1980s noted areas of old buildings and levelled terraces, apparently a 'fairly typical manorial garden of the 16th or 17th century'.	BUILDING; GARDEN	MON	1350	1700	Late Medieval to Late Post-medieval

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	Recor dType	_Year Min	_YearM ax	_Period
MLE2906	Possible windmill site, Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	The site is marked as 'Millfield Farm' on OS mapping but no mill is shown on the late C19th OS map.	WINDMILL?	MON	1540	1899	Post-medieval
MLE2907	Possible post-medieval prospect mound, rear of 12 Station Road, Stoke Golding	A small steep sided mound about 2m high and 9m in diameter. The steep sides suggest it may be of relatively recent origin, though the prospect mound further south produced Anglo-Saxon finds when excavated.	PROSPECT MOUND?	MON	1540	1899	Post-medieval
MLE2908	Historic settlement core of Stoke Golding	The historic settlement core of the village, as deduced from landscape maps.	VILLAGE	MON	1067	1899	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE3255	Possible medieval moated site, Field Farm, Dadlington	Victoria County History (1907) records 'the remains of a moat which lie on the west side of the village near the railway'. There is no trace of a moat in this area - possibly the location is incorrect.	MOAT?	MON	1067	1539	Medieval
MLE3262	Possible medieval moated site, Manor Farm, Dadlington	On the east side of the road approaching the village from Hinckley was a shallow moat, now obliterated. 3 medieval coins from the vicinity were identified in the 1990s.	MOAT	MON	1067	1539	Medieval
MLE3263	Historic settlement core of Dadlington	Medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, as deduced using historic mapping and landscape maps.	VILLAGE	MON	1067	1899	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE6793	Medieval pilgrim flask, west of Ivy House Farm, Stoke Golding	WNW has found a lead pilgrim flask with a scallop shell design. It is of later medieval type. (Id 13173/1984) <1>	FINDSPOT	FS	1350	1539	Late Medieval
MLE8504	Possible Roman sherd from 3 Church Close, Stoke Golding	A sherd of Roman grey ware pottery is reported to have been found on a spoil heap at 3 Church Close in the 1990s.	FINDSPOT	FS	43	409	Roman
MLE8916	Ashby Canal	Canal running from Ashby Woulds down to the Coventry Canal in Warwickshire. It opened in 1804, but was taken over by the Midland Railway in 1846. They did not look after the canal - it was not in their interests - and various sections were closed due to breaches etc.	CANAL	MON	1804	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE9171	Possible Anglo-Saxon spearhead ferrule, northern slope of Crown Hill, Stoke Golding	In 1995, an iron spear ferrule was found near the old sewage works. It could, possibly, be Anglo-Saxon although they were used in several other periods.	FINDSPOT	FS	410	1066	Anglo Saxon
MLE9172	Belt fitting, north of Crown Hill, Higham on the Hill	A belt fitting in the form of an oval loop, off which a long necked dog's head protrudes, was apparently found here c.2002. These are thought to be late medieval scabbard slides.	FINDSPOT	FS	1350	1539	Late Medieval
MLE9173	Medieval find from south of Crown Hill, Stoke Golding	A medieval object - either a late medieval scabbard chape or a saddle pommel - was found in this vicinity.	FINDSPOT	FS	1350	1539	Late Medieval
MLE9174	Prehistoric flint from the rear garden of 31 Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding	A plano-convex knife, a scraper and a flake were found here suggesting late Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity.	FINDSPOT	FS	-3000	-1501	Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE12169	HALL HOME FARMHOUSE, SHENTON LANE, DADLINGTON	Late C18th/early C19th brick farmhouse.	FARMHOUSE	BLD	1767	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE12170	CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, THE GREEN (EAST SIDE), DADLINGTON	A small C13th church with nave and chancel in one. A large west buttress suggests a former bellcote. There is a tile-hung turret of 1890, replacing a timber-clad one. There is a C13th double sedilia and piscina in the chancel. The church was restored in 1890.	CHURCH	BLD	1267	2050	Early Medieval to Modern
MLE13094	WOODYARD COTTAGE, 1, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE), STOKE GOLING	Early to mid C18th brick house.	HOUSE	BLD	1701	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE13095	THE BIRCHES, HIGH STREET (WEST SIDE), STOKE GOLING	Early to mid C18th red brick house.	HOUSE	BLD	1701	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE13096	CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET, CHURCH WALKS (NORTH SIDE), Stoke Golding	Formerly a chapel annexed to Hinckley. The building was enlarged c.1280-90 by a south aisle and south chapel as wide and as high as the nave. About 1320-40 the north side of the church was remodelled. The chancel was rebuilt 1882.	CHURCH	BLD	1201	2050	Early Medieval to Modern
MLE13097	THE LIMES, 12, STATION ROAD (NORTH SIDE), STOKE GOLING	Mid C18th red brick house.	HOUSE	BLD	1734	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	RecordType	_YearMin	_YearMax	_Period
MLE15782	Crown Hill Farm, Station Road, Stoke Golding	The present farm complex dates back to at least 1844, but the farmhouse contains elements dating back to the C17th. It is a good example of an early farm complex. A regular three-sided courtyard with additional barn, on a different alignment, forming a fourth range.	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; REGULAR COURTYARD U PLAN; THRESHING BARN; BARN; STABLE; CART SHED; GRANARY; DOVECOTE	BLD	1601	2050	Early Post-medieval to Modern
MLE16015	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS UNDERGROUND MONITORING POST, WYKIN LANE, STOKE GOLDING	Cold War ROC underground monitoring post, built in 1960, closed in 1991. It was restored following its sale in 2008.	UNDERGROUND MONITORING POST	BLD	1960	1991	Mid 20th Century to Late 20th Century
MLE16036	Possible medieval remains at 16 Station Road, Stoke Golding	A watching brief in 2006 recorded a shallow linear feature and one sherd of green glazed medieval pottery. As such, the area does not appear to have been significantly developed until modern times.	LINEAR FEATURE	MON	1067	1539	Medieval
MLE16050	Hinckley & Stoke Golding Branch Line	The line was built as part of the collection of lines forming the Ashby & Nuneaton joint railway. <1>	RAILWAY	MON	1870	1899	Late Post-medieval
MLE16051	Ashby & Nuneaton Joint Railway	The railway was opened in 1873 and was the first in Britain to run a double expansion engine (the 'Medusa' in 1878). In 1971 the line was closed and the track was removed. The Battlefield Line uses part of the line, running from Shackerstone (SK378065) to Shenton (SK397003) via Market Bosworth.	RAILWAY	MON	1873	1971	Late Post-medieval to Late 20th Century
MLE16267	Park House, Main Street, Stoke Golding	This was originally a working farm before being gentrified in the C19th. The house dates to the late C18th but appears to have been built on the site of an early post-medieval house (see MLE17662). The three barns are probably late C18th/early C19th in date.	FARMSTEAD; FARMHOUSE; BARN	BLD	1750	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE16635	Anglo-Saxon/medieval remains at 17, Station Road, Stoke Golding	Archaeological work in 2005 and 2006-7 recorded the remains of medieval activity on site (ditches, gullies, etc) though no structural remains. Finds included a silver penny of King Eadgar (959-975).	DITCH; GULLY; ANIMAL BURIAL; PIT; BOUNDARY WALL	MON	1067	1899	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE17183	Zion Chapel, High Street, Stoke Golding	Zion Chapel' dating from 1853 with parallel extension of 1874.	STRICT BAPTIST CHAPEL	BLD	1853	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE17662	Early post-medieval house, Park House, Main Street, Stoke Golding	A building is shown here on Strillier's map of 1637, marked as 'The Mansion House and Parke'. The present C18th Park House (MLE16267) may contain elements of this - it has re-used roof timbers, two re-used C16th/C17th doors and a sandstone cellar.	HOUSE	MON	1540	1699	Early Post-medieval
MLE18728	STOKE GOLING WAR MEMORIAL	World War I war memorial, a grey granite ringed cross on a tapering octagonal shaft. Unveiled 25th September 1921 though its original site was in the Bull Ring in the centre of the village.	WAR MEMORIAL	BLD	1921	2050	Early 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE20060	Post-medieval barn at Park House, Stoke Golding	During a watching brief in 2006, foundations were exposed associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery. These may have been for a rendered timber outbuilding built at the time of the main Queen Anne house, demolished to make way for the present barn.	BARN?	MON	1600	1849	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE20291	Roman pottery north of Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 produced four pieces of Roman pottery.	FINDSPOT	FS	43	409	Roman
MLE20292	Undated finds north of Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 produced two glass beads and four pieces of melted glass of a similar character. A quantity of charred bone was also recovered from near the west gateway.	FINDSPOT	FS			Unknown
MLE20293	Medieval pottery north of Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 produced 47 pieces of medieval pottery.	FINDSPOT	FS	1067	1539	Medieval
MLE20294	Palaeolithic flint north of Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 recovered eight pieces of likely Palaeolithic flint including three flakes, an unfinished hand-axe, two core re-cortifications (one used as a hammerstone) and two others possibly of this date (a 'big' piece and a hammerstone).	FINDSPOT	FS	-500000	-10001	Palaeolithic
MLE20295	Flint scatter north of Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 recovered a large quantity of flint (c.300 pieces), varying in date throughout the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods. Much of the flint appeared to be heat affected.	FLINT SCATTER	MON	-10000	-1501	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	Recor dType	_Year Min	_YearMax	_Period
MLE20471	Prehistoric flint east of Higham Lane, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 recovered 7 pieces of flint.	FINDSPOT	FS	-4000	-801	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MLE20472	Roman pottery east of Higham Lane, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 recovered 2 sherds of Roman pottery.	FINDSPOT	FS	43	409	Roman
MLE20473	Medieval pottery east of Higham Lane, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 recovered 29 sherds of medieval pottery.	FINDSPOT	FS	1067	1539	Medieval
MLE20474	Post-medieval pottery east of Higham Lane, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking by the Hinckley Archaeological Society in ?2006 recovered 107 sherds of post-medieval pottery, likely deposited due to manuring.	MANURING SCATTER?	MON	1540	1899	Post-medieval
MLE20475	Roman pottery at 17, Station Road, Stoke Golding	Roman pottery from this site (recovered during excavation etc) suggests Roman activity in the vicinity.	FINDSPOT	FS	43	409	Roman
MLE20476	Prehistoric flint at 17A, Park Lodge, Stoke Golding	A small amount of flint has been recovered from this site during various works in 2005. These may indicate activity in the vicinity.	FINDSPOT	FS	-10000	-1501	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE20477	Prehistoric flint south of The Courtyard, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking in 2005 by HAS recovered 8 flints from this part of the field. The soil had apparently been dumped from Park House (SP397971).	FINDSPOT	FS	-10000	-1501	Early Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age
MLE20478	Roman pottery south of The Courtyard, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking in 2005 by HAS has recovered 24 sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of glass. The soil had apparently been dumped from Park House (SP397971).	FINDSPOT	FS	43	409	Roman
MLE20479	Medieval/post-medieval finds from south of The Courtyard, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking in 2005 by HAS recovered 247 sherds of medieval pottery, an Elizabethan coin, a lead loomweight, a lead gaming piece and 2 buckles. The soil had apparently been dumped from Park House (SP397971).	ARTEFACT SCATTER	FS	1067	1699	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE20480	Anglo-Saxon pottery from south of The Courtyard, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking in 2005 by HAS recovered 9 late Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds. The soil had apparently been dumped from Park House (SP397971).	FINDSPOT	FS	900	1066	Late Anglo Saxon
MLE20524	Site of Stoke Lodge, Convent Drive, Stoke Golding	Stoke Lodge (or 'The Old Lodge') is shown on late C19th OS mapping. Nuns bought the Lodge in 1948 and used it as accommodation and a school before it was demolished and a new complex was built. Works in 2012 uncovered a brick-lined cistern, presumably associated with the house.	HOUSE	MON	1850	1960	Late Post-medieval to Mid 20th Century
MLE20612	Roman brooch from east of Dadlington House Farm, Dadlington	A Roman brooch was found during metal detecting in 2006.	FINDSPOT	FS	43	409	Roman
MLE20660	Manor Farm, 15, Main Street, Dadlington	An informal photographic survey was carried out in 2006 due to the buildings' conversion. The farm is not on the early C19th OS map but is on the late C19th 1st edition OS map.	FARMSTEAD	BLD	1850	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE20918	Turnpike Road, Market Bosworth to Measham, Burton on Trent & Hinckley	Turnpike road running from: the bridge Burton on Trent to Market Bosworth; Measham to Fieldon Bridge; Tamworth to Market Bosworth; Polesworth to Pinwall Lane; Market Bosworth to Hinckley, via Sutton Cheney and Dadlington; Belchiers to Hoop Hall, Market Bosworth.	TOLL ROAD	MON	1759	1872	Late Post-medieval
MLE21734	Medieval/post-medieval ditch north of Dormer Cottage, Main Street, Stoke Golding	Archaeological work in 2014 recorded a series of re-cut ditches aligned NE/SW. A shard of C12th/C13th pottery was recovered from one of the ditch fills and a fragment of C17th globe wine bottle from another. It appears to be a boundary ditch recut many times on the same alignment.	BOUNDARY DITCH	MON	1067	1899	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE21735	C19th cemetery, Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding	The cemetery is shown on the late C19th OS map. The cemetery was expanded to its current size at some time between 1904 and 1931.	MIXED CEMETERY	MON	1860	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE21736	St Margaret's Church burial ground, Church Walks, Stoke Golding	Burial ground of the parish church of Stoke Golding.	CHURCHYARD	MON	1201	2050	Early Medieval to Modern
MLE21737	Gravel Pit, north of the church, Dadlington	An "Old Gravel Pit" is marked on the late C19th OS map.	GRAVEL PIT	MON	1750	1850	Late Post-medieval
MLE21738	Gravel Pit, The Green, Dadlington	An "Old Gravel Pit" is marked on the late C19th OS map.	GRAVEL PIT	MON	1750	1850	Late Post-medieval

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	Recor dType	_Year Min	_YearM ax	_Period
MLE21972	Millfield Farm, Higham Lane, Stoke Golding	C19th farm courtyard complex, shown on late C19th OS mapping.	FARMSTEAD	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE21977	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, Sherwood Road	In 2014 an earthwork survey was carried out on well preserved ridge and furrow. The furrows ran in a roughly east/west direction. They measured approximately 6-10m ridge to ridge and had an average depth of 0.4m from top of ridge to base of furrow. The surviving length was up to 196m.	RIDGE AND FURROW	MON	1067	1699	Early Medieval to Early Post-medieval
MLE22366	Site of St Martin's Convent, Convent Drive, Stoke Golding	The new convent was built at some time around the 1960s, replacing buildings at Stoke Lodge (see MLE20524).	NUNNERY	MON	1948	2011	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE22816	Goods Shed, Stoke Golding Station, Willow Park Industrial Estate, Higham on the Hill	Goods shed built 1873.	GOODS SHED	BLD	1873	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE22817	Stoke Golding Railway Station, Upton Lane	Red brick railway station opened 1873, closed 1962. Converted to residential.	RAILWAY STATION	BLD	1873	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE23085	Medieval finger ring from east of Stokefields Farm, Stoke Golding	Medieval gold finger ring with a rectangular box like bezel which contains a red oval stone, possibly a garnet. Found on 17th March 2010, by metal detecting.	FINDSPOT	FS	1100	1300	Early Medieval
MLE23398	Medieval activity, demolished post-medieval house, High Street, Stoke Golding	Fieldwork here has recorded a medieval gully and a post-medieval ditch underneath a row of cottages built probably in the late C18th/early C19th. The building, possibly a row of three cottages, was demolished in the early C20th.	GULLY; DITCH; HOUSE	MON	1201	1950	Early Medieval to Mid 20th Century
MLE23399	Medieval ditches/boundaries, Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding	Numerous ditches were recorded here during fieldwork, with the earliest a north/south ditch dating from the C12th/C13th - this contained a complete Chilvers Coton jug. The ditches demonstrated realignment of boundaries over time, with some post-medieval ditches, pits and post pads showing later activity in the area.	BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; DITCH; PIT; POST HOLE	MON	1101	1899	Early Medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE23856	World War II observation tower south of Stoke Golding	A World War 2 observation post was constructed here in 1937 and continued in use until 1962. It was demolished in the late 1980s though has now been rebuilt.	WATCH TOWER	BLD	1937	2050	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE24595	Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding	Laburnum Cottage, joined to Woodyard Cottage, with a cart shed to the rear. C19th in date. Chequered brick, 2 storeys, 2 x 2 windows on frontage, modern porch to right. Gable end stack. Cart shed is brick with arched door openings. Left and right sections of the cart shed were built at different dates.	HOUSE; CART SHED	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE24596	Medieval boundary ditches, east of Laburnum Cottage, Main Street, Stoke Golding	Two south-west/north-east ditches running parallel to the road were recorded during fieldwork in 2018/19. The earliest contained a sherd of Chilvers Coton (C13th) pottery. The other ditch cut this and contained a single sherd of C13th/C14th Chilvers Coton pottery. The ditches were probably backfilled prior to the construction of the cottage.	BOUNDARY DITCH	MON	1201	1400	Early Medieval to Late Medieval
MLE24644	Former Independent Chapel, Main Street/Sutton Lane, Dadlington	Independent (Congregationalist) chapel, chequered brick building constructed c.1801-2. The meeting place still stands; shadows of Gothic-shaped windows can be seen on the east wall.	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL; OUTBUILDING	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE25621	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, 47, Station Road, Stoke Golding	The first Methodist Chapel was built 1855, small brick chapel with cast iron windows. Replaced by another chapel in 1905.	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL	BLD	1855	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE25622	Hall & Sons Hosiery Factory, The Courtyard, Stoke Golding	Hosiery factory built 1882. Frontage building is 13 bays, 2 storeys, brick. Ranges run back from the east/west ends. A fourth range and the house make up the south side. A 1950 photograph shows a chimney stack in the courtyard.	HOSIERY FACTORY	BLD	1882	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE25623	Methodist Church, 7, Main Street, Stoke Golding	Brick church with stone dressings. Main central window over porch has elaborate window tracery. Narrow slit windows either side of porch on ground floor. Replaces an earlier Primitive Methodist chapel on Station Road.	METHODIST CHAPEL	BLD	1933	2050	Mid 20th Century to 21st Century
MLE25869	Possible prehistoric pits, rear of The White Swan Public House, 47, High Street, Stoke Golding	Trial trenching in 2020 recorded three possible pits. Two flint flakes were recovered and one fragment of a cattle bone. The pits were associated with alluvial deposits.	PIT	MON	-3000	-801	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	Recor dType	_Year Min	_YearM ax	_Period
MLE26980	Post-medieval pottery and tile from north-west of Willow Barn, Stoke Golding	Post-medieval pottery was recovered from a furrow during trial trenching in 2020. The sherds were probably deposited in the field via manuring.	FINDSPOT	FS	1601	1899	Early Post-medieval to Late Post-medieval
MLE27116	Stoke Fields Farm, Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding	Mid C19th farmstead. Farmhouse to the west, with L-shaped range of C19th outbuildings attached.	FARMSTEAD	BLD	1850	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27344	54-56, High Street, Stoke Golding	A pair of attached C19th brick cottages (westernmost rendered) built at 45 degrees to the High Street. On the 1st Epoch 1:2500 OS map.	SEMI DETACHED HOUSE	BLD	1800	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27345	Ivy House Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding	A C19th, brick three-sided courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse comprising the fourth range, set slightly back from the yard. A one-and-a-half storey barn forms the northern range with the remaining outbuildings single storied.	FARMSTEAD	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27346	Honeysuckle Cottage and The Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding	A pair of C19th brick semi-detached cottages, now fully rendered. Dentillated eaves and a decorative brick string course at first floor level. On the 1st Epoch 1:2500 OS map.	HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27347	Mulberry Farmhouse, High Street, Stoke Golding	Formerly a pair of cottages with two attached single storey outbuildings in a linear planform.	HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27350	The White Swan (Public House), High Street, Stoke Golding	C19th public house, rendered brick with dentillated eaves.	PUBLIC HOUSE	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27351	1-4, Blacksmiths Yard, Stoke Golding	Policy SG14: Site of locally valued heritage asset in the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan <1>	ROW HOUSE	BLD	1800	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27352	Blacksmiths Shop & Cottage, Blacksmiths Yard, Stoke Golding	A former blacksmiths cottage with adjoining workshop (now converted).	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP; HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27353	5, Church Walks, Stoke Golding	A detached brick cottage with dentillated eaves, large inglenook fireplace, unusual six pane windows (with central openings) and a pediment door case.	HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27354	The Old School, 8, Church Walks, Stoke Golding	Former school rooms with large east facing window with porthole window above. Converted to residential.	SCHOOL	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27355	Baxter Hall, High Street, Stoke Golding	The Baxter Hall, originally known as the Workmen's Hall, was opened in 1867 by local lawyer Robert Baxter. The original Deed of Trust stated that part of the building was to be used as a school, part as a house for the school caretaker and part as a reading room for working men. Red brick with multiple roof-lines, decorative arched windows and blue brick string courses and diaper brickwork.	SCHOOL HALL	BLD	1867	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27356	Rose Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding	A small C19th brick built cottage with tall chimney stacks, extended to the front by 1903.	HOUSE	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27357	Three Horseshoes (Public House), High Street, Stoke Golding	A public house named on the 1888 OS map. A substantial brick building with double doors at the front.	PUBLIC HOUSE	BLD	1800	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27358	2, Church Walks, Stoke Golding	A three-storey brick house with convenience store on the ground floor. Appears on the 1888 Epoch 1 OS map. The building is currently fully rendered with replacement windows throughout.	HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27359	The George & Dragon (Public House), Station Road, Stoke Golding	A symmetrical brick building with central door and stacks at either end. Heavily renovated with painted render and replacement windows. Currently a public house. Named on the 1888 OS map.	PUBLIC HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27360	4-10, Station Road, Stoke Golding	A row of linked houses all appearing on the 1888 OS map. No. 4 is fully rendered, No. 6 includes a date plaque reading "1887" and has decorative barge boarding and string courses, while No. 10, the former Co-operative shop, still retains its shop frontage and has retained its sash windows, chimney stacks and pots.	TERRACE	BLD	1887	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27362	Mangle House, 21, Station Road, Stoke Golding	A late C19th house (much extended) that once housed the old Stoke Golding Box Mangle. A Blue Plaque commemorates this.	HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern

PrefRef	Name	Description	MonTypes	RecordType	_YearMin	_YearMax	_Period
MLE27363	31, Station Road, Stoke Golding	Formerly 'The Old Grammar School' - documented from at least 1827 but moving in 1866 to 'The Workman's Hall and Reading Room'. The schoolhouse was largely rebuilt in 1841 and is now an attractive detached house.	GRAMMAR SCHOOL	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27364	45 and 49, Station Road, Stoke Golding	C19th houses either side of the Methodist Chapel (MLE25621).	HOUSE	BLD	1700	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern
MLE27365	40, Station Road, Stoke Golding	A traditional detached property that has retained its original sash windows, ridge copings and chimney stacks.	HOUSE	BLD	1801	2050	Late Post-medieval to Modern

9.6 EVENTS

EVID	Name	Description	RecordType	_Organisat
ELE906	1931 excavations, The Moats, Stoke Golding	In July 1931 A J Pickering excavated a mound 7' high and 25' in diameter situated within a rectangular earthwork. He found fragments of a turned over rim and 3 escutcheons (enamelled) of a hanging bowl found with a small flint implement and a few flint spalls on the original level below the centre of the mound. A C7th date was suggested.	EVT	
ELE4285	2005 historic building assessment of farm buildings at Crown Hill Farm, Station Road, Stoke Golding	An impact assessment was conducted of the farm buildings. The farm complex as it is now dates back to at least 1844, but the farmhouse contains elements dating back to the 17th century.	EVS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE4467	2006 watching brief, 16, Station Road, Stoke Golding	A watching brief was undertaken in 2006 during groundworks for a bungalow. One shallow linear feature containing one sherd of medieval green glazed pottery was recovered.	EVT	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd
ELE4628	2006 historic building appraisal of barns at Park House, 4, Main Street, Stoke Golding	The barns were assessed due to proposals to convert the barns into three residential units and Park House into three apartments. The barns are late C18th or early C19th in date. It was thought that further examination and recording should be carried out prior to any alterations being made.	EVS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE5117	2005 excavation west of Park House, 4, Main Street, Stoke Golding	Salvage recording carried out by Warwickshire Museums during residential development immediately to the north-west of Park House, Stoke Golding, uncovered numerous Anglo-Saxon/medieval features. Limited excavation defined a series of intercutting ditches and gullies which may have formed successive property boundaries to the rear of the street frontage. Pottery possibly dating from as early as the 10th century and up to the 15th century came from these features, whilst a number of later pits, dated from the late 18th and 19th century, were also recorded. A silver penny of Edgar (AD 959-975) was recovered from the ditch which contained what appeared to be the earliest pottery. Services trenches running north up to the current property boundary uncovered the foundation of a stone wall in three different places. This probably represents the boundary wall of a large country house shown on a plan of 1637 as 'The Mansion House'. <1> Further finds included a piece of Roman tile and a prehistoric flint.	EVT	Warwickshire Museum Field Services
ELE6043	2008 historic building appraisal (rapid assessment) of Park House, Stoke Golding	A historic building appraisal was undertaken on Park House due to proposals to convert it to two dwellings. The house was very interesting and it was thought further work would be required. The house appears to date from the C18th; it was refurbished in the late C19th and early C20th. It was built on the site of an earlier house, shown on a map of 1637 as 'Mansion House'. Fragments of this house appear to have been incorporated into the C18th building. These include a chamfered beam and central column (perhaps in situ remains), a sandstone cellar, re-used C15th/C16th timbers in the roof and two late C16th/C17th doors.	EVS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6888	2000 watching brief on land at 10, Main Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during groundworks for a dwelling extension on land at the rear of Dormer Cottage, 10, Main Street, Stoke Golding. The site lies close to surviving earthworks and within the historic core of the village, however no archaeological deposits were identified and finds were all of a modern date.	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE6889	2002 trial trenching at 34 Station Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS at 34 Station Road, Stoke Golding. No archaeological deposits were observed, although the remains of a brick and stone built feature was revealed towards the street frontage in Trench 3.	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

EvUID	Name	Description	RecordType	Organisat
ELE7296	2010 watching brief on land at Park House, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	A watching brief was carried out during transfer of a switching device to an overhead electrical supply pole. A single trench 1.3m long was excavated to allow the installation of an electrical earth for the switch. No artefacts were present and no archaeological features were exposed.	EVT	Northamptonshire Archaeology
ELE7386	2011 geophysical survey on land at Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a magnetometer survey on 3.15ha of land to the west of Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The survey has detected evidence for medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation along the axis of the field. Geological changes were noted in the north-west of the site and two pipelines, possibly related to the nearby pumping station on the east side.	EVS	Northamptonshire Archaeology
ELE7420	2011 trial trenching of land at Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding	Trial trenching was carried out due to proposals for a new housing development. Eight trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or finds were observed, however, ridge and furrow earthworks were upstanding across the field.	EVT	Northamptonshire Archaeology
ELE7451	2010 desk-based assessment, land at Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding	A desk-based assessment was carried out on land proposed for residential development. A review of information indicates that the site has an uncertain, but probably low, potential for the presence of as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date. The site lies outside the settlement core of Stoke Golding and contains extensive areas of ridge and furrow earthworks, a landscape relic of Stoke Golding's former medieval open field strip cultivation system. The site is considered to have minimal potential for the presence of significant below-ground archaeological remains of medieval or later date. The heritage interest in the site relates to the visible ridge and furrow earthworks and the site's potential for the presence of other, as-yet undiscovered, below-ground archaeological remains of pre-medieval date. All of the ridge and furrow preserved within the site will need to be recorded prior to its destruction, should planning permission be granted.	EVP	RPS (Consulting UK & Ireland) (Newark)
ELE7902	2006 watching brief carried out at Park House, Stoke Golding	University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Park House, 4 Main Street, Stoke Golding. The proposed development is within the historic core of the village adjacent to a Scheduled Monument of a Bronze Age burial mound and includes a significant historic building. A series of visits were made during ground-works relating to the conversion of three standing barns. The footings of a wall running north-south were identified within the easternmost barn and may represent the remains of a barn pre-dating the current structure. No further features of archaeological significance were observed during the course of the watching brief.	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE8168	?2006 fieldwalking survey north of Millfield Farm, Stoke Golding	A fieldwalking survey was undertaken, during which 302 pieces of flint were recovered, much of which was heat affected. A small amount of Roman and medieval pottery was also noted, as was a quantity of charred animal bone, some melted glass and two glass beads.	EVS	Hinckley Archaeological Society (formerly Fieldwalking Group)
ELE8342	?2006 fieldwalking east of Higham Lane, Stoke Golding	A fieldwalking survey was undertaken, during which 7 pieces of flint were recovered, together with two sherds of Roman, 29 sherds of medieval and 107 sherds of post-medieval pottery.	EVS	Hinckley Archaeological Society (formerly Fieldwalking Group)
ELE8343	2006-7 test pits at no. 17 & 19, Station Road	Four areas were dug (3 to the south of the houses and 1 to the north). The range of pottery was predominantly medieval. Only one piece of Roman was found, and a small quantity of possible late Saxon pottery. A pony burial was also recorded.	EVT	Hinckley Archaeological Society (formerly Fieldwalking Group)
ELE8366	2000-2002 Fieldwalking Survey, Sutton Cheney	A large area surrounding Bosworth Battlefield has been walked over several years by the Ambion team.	EVS	Ambion Historical & Archaeological Research Group
ELE8443	2005-2010 Bosworth Battlefield Survey	Project carried out between 2005 and 2012 to discover the true location of the Battle of Bosworth. The Battlefield Project Archive is online at the Archaeology Data Service: ' http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/bosworth_hlf_2011/index.cfm ', accessed 22/08/2014. Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental was commissioned to undertake a project to identify the location of alluvial wetlands. (See also note in Transactions Vol. 81)	EVT	
ELE8454	2012 desk-based assessment, land at The	This desk-based assessment has been prepared to inform and support a planning application for the construction of a solar panel field and electrical housing equipment on land at The Stables, Pine Close, Stoke Golding, within the Hinckley and Bosworth District of Leicestershire. The site is located on the Midland plain in the southwest of the county, south of the Charnwood forest. It is situated to the southeast of the historic core of	EVP	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

EvUID	Name	Description	RecordType	_Organisat
	Stables, Pine Close, Stoke Golding	<p>the village of Stoke Golding within gently undulating farmland. It occupies c. 6.8ha of grazing land which is currently sub-divided with modern fencing into horse paddocks.</p> <p>Fieldwalking within the area has identified scatters of worked flint, including a small amount of material from the Palaeolithic era. The majority of the identified material has only been broadly dated to span the Mesolithic to Bronze Age. No evidence has been identified to suggest activity within the Iron Age and only a small amount of ceramic material dated to the Roman period has been recovered from the village and surrounding area.</p> <p>An Anglo-Saxon burial mound (Scheduled Ancient Monument: Hlaew and medieval farmstead immediately southwest of Park House, SAM No. 21673) partially excavated in the 1930's, is located c. 500m to the west of the northern part of the proposed development site. However, only a small amount of mostly late Anglo-Saxon ceramic material has been recovered from archaeological work around the village.</p> <p>There is more evidence for medieval activity within the area, including the earthworks included within the Scheduled Monument. The village is also located at the southern end of the Registered Battlefield site (Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485). Generally archaeological activity within the area has been limited, although a consistent pattern of sparse, possibly intermittent, occupation prior to the early medieval period is suggested and as such the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low.</p>		
ELE8457	2012 geophysical survey, The Stables, Pine Close, Stoke Golding, Hinckley	<p>A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on land at The Stables, Pine Close, Stoke Golding, Hinckley, Leicestershire (centred at NGR 440286 296874). For the most part, recorded magnetic variation indicates modern or relatively recent features in the form of services, land drains, ferrous-rich debris (possibly including that contained within former ponds), metal fencing and residual traces of ridge and furrow ploughing. Zones of weak variation are considered to be natural responses.</p> <p>The results appear to support the findings of a Desk Based assessment, which concluded that there is a low potential for significant archaeological remains to exist within the site.</p>	EVS	Pre-construct Geophysics
ELE8497	2006 photographic survey, Manor Farm, 15, Main Street, Dadlington	Some photographs were provided of Manor Farm. They do not make up a formal photographic survey.	EVS	
ELE8745	2005 fieldwalking near Park House, Stoke Golding	Fieldwalking and metal detecting in 2005 concentrated on an area where topsoil had been dumped from excavations at Park House (SP397971). The work recovered a small quantity of flint, 20+ pieces of Roman pottery, Roman glass, 9 sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon, a large quantity of medieval pottery, a silver penny, lead loomweight, lead gaming piece, 2 buckles and a lead decoration.	EVS	Hinckley Archaeological Society (formerly Fieldwalking Group)
ELE8784	2006 watching brief on land at Parkstone, 4, Wykin Lane, Stoke Golding	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in June 2006 during groundworks connected with the construction of a new extension on land at Parkstone, 4 Wykin Lane, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. A truncated natural substratum was noted throughout the area of the new extension. No archaeological deposits were present and no artefacts were recovered.	EVT	Northamptonshire Archaeology
ELE8869	2013 heritage assessment, 36, Crown Acre, Station Road, Stoke Golding	This document is a heritage assessment of 36 Crown Acre, Station Road (Land Adj. to), Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 39504 97278), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Mr J.M Carlyle in advance of a proposed residential development involving the construction of new build residential units.	EVP	Archaeological Building Recording Services
ELE9275	2014 strip, map and sample on land at Dormer Cottage, Main Street, Stoke Golding	An archaeological strip map and sample was carried out on land at Dormer Cottage Main Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 397 970) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 17th June 2014. The work was carried out on behalf of Mr G Rollins in advance of the proposed house extension. A C-shaped foundation trench for a property extension totalling 20.28 square metres was excavated. This revealed a medieval boundary ditch with later recuts. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A86.2014.	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE9324	2014 earthwork survey, Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding	In December 2014, an archaeological earthwork survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on land at Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The survey recorded well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks at the site, prior to its loss to residential development. The ridge and furrow runs roughly south-west/north-east. The furrows measured approximately 6m-10m from ridge to ridge and had an average depth of approximately 0.4m from top of ridge to base of furrow. The surviving length of the selions (individual strips) was up to 196m (approximately one furlong).	EVS	Cotswold Archaeology
ELE9515	2015 desk-based assessment, Basin Bridge Farm, Stoke Golding	<p>In July 2015 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group to carry out a heritage desk-based assessment on land at Basin Bridge Farm, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the heritage resource both within the Site and its immediate environs. The proposed development comprises an application for a new solar farm.</p> <p>There are no recorded heritage assets within the Site. The presence of prehistoric flint scatters dating from the palaeolithic to the Bronze Age within the wider environs of the Site indicate a degree of prehistoric activity. As such, it is possible that further prehistoric artefacts may be present within the Site, though these are likely to consist of unstratified flints, heavily disturbed by ploughing, and are not considered to be a constraint. There is no evidence to</p>	EVP	Cotswold Archaeology

EvUID	Name	Description	RecordType	_Organisat
		<p>suggest that the Site was the focus of Iron Age or Roman activity. As such, the potential for archaeological deposits dating to these periods to be present within the Site is very limited.</p> <p>The remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation of possible medieval / post-medieval date have been observed within the Site, though the earthworks have largely been ploughed flat. Surviving remains, largely below ground elements of the former furrow bases, are of limited, at most local, heritage significance. Historic mapping records a parish boundary between the historic parishes of Higham on the Hill and Hinckley, now the modern parishes of Stoke Golding and Hinckley crossing the Site. The boundary bank is still extant within the Site and is of limited, at most local, heritage significance. An infilled pond feature, probably of late post-medieval/modern date, is recorded in one of the fields and is of negligible heritage significance.</p> <p>This assessment has also considered the potential effect of the proposed development upon the significance of designated heritage assets within the wider environs of the Site through the alteration of their setting. The assessment concluded that the development of the solar farm would result in no harm to the significance of any designated assets.</p>		
ELE9684	2016 geophysical survey, Basin Bridge Farm	<p>A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on land at Basin Bridge Farm, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire on 6th-8th January 2016.</p> <p>Other than remnant ridge and furrow, the survey has not recorded clearly-defined geophysical evidence of archaeological remains.</p> <p>Stronger responses clearly or (in some instances) probably reflect modern features, including a buried service; current field boundaries; recently removed field boundaries; electricity poles and likely deposits of miscellaneous 'ferrous' materials.</p> <p>It is concluded that the survey results support the conclusion of the Desk-Based Assessment that the site has low archaeological potential.</p>	EVS	Pre-construct Geophysics
ELE9802	2016 trial trenching, Basin Bridge Farm, Stoke Golding	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Basin Bridge Farm, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire by Rubicon Heritage Services UK Ltd for Pegasus Group on behalf of SUN farming UK Ltd, prior to the development of the site as a solar farm (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Planning ref.: 15/00828/FUL).</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out between 18th and 26th February 2016, consisting of 24 evaluation trenches (each 55 m long by 1.8 m wide).</p> <p>Most trenches contained some remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, some of which had been observed as anomalies in a preceding geophysical survey, and also more modern networks of field drains of varying types and dates.</p> <p>The parish boundary dividing the historic parishes of Higham on the Hill and Hinckley, now the modern parishes of Stoke Golding and Hinckley was identified and investigated during the evaluation. A small sherd of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the ploughed out bank of the boundary.</p> <p>No other archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation. A single unstratified prehistoric worked flint flake was recovered from the topsoil in one of the trenches. A small number of unstratified pottery sherds from the medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered.</p>	EVT	Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd
ELE9880	2016 trial trenching, Cloneen, Ivy Close, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	<p>Archaeological trial trenching was carried out at Ivy Close, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 39882 97304) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 26 September 2016. The work was undertaken on behalf of Mr S Chawla in advance of the proposed erection of two bungalows. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A111.2016. No archaeological features were encountered.</p>	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE10275	Project Gargoyle, Church of St. James, The Green, Dadlington	37 pictures were taken in April 2013 as part of Project Gargoyle. They were taken by Iain Loveridge.	EVS	Project Gargoyle
ELE10472	2017 trial trenching, Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	<p>University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, (SP 398 971) on 12th/13th December 2016. Trenches were excavated to evaluate an area for a proposed new residential development to the rear of the southern side of the High Street.</p> <p>Two of the trenches located in the south-west corner of the development contained 12th to 14th century archaeological features possibly associated with medieval properties that fronted on to either High Street or Main Street.</p> <p>The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A142.2016.</p>	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE11045	2016 desk-based assessment for land at Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for land at Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 398 971) in 2016. The assessment was commissioned by A.R Cartwright Ltd from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed development of five new dwellings on the site, which is currently gardens to the rear of Laburnum Cottage and its adjacent buildings. The site lies within the historic medieval core of the village, within the Conservation Area of Stoke Golding, and adjacent to Woodyard Cottage, a Grade II listed building dating from the early to mid-18th century.</p> <p>Prehistoric and Roman artefacts have been discovered within and in the vicinity of the village and there is a known Anglo-Saxon burial mound within a medieval Scheduled Monument site 100m south-west of the assessment area. There are also known Anglo-Saxon remains within the village close to the assessment area.</p> <p>Early maps of the site show that until the mid-20th century there was a group of buildings along the street frontage close to the north-eastern edge of the site, where a small lawn now resides, which are likely to be of a similar age to Woodyard Cottage, if not earlier.</p> <p>Therefore, there is moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman remains and moderate to high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains to be</p>	EVP	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

EvUID	Name	Description	RecordType	_Organisat
		present on the site, particularly along the street frontage. The preservation of archaeological remains on the site may be good, due to the relatively undisturbed nature of the gardens.		
ELE11046	2018-19 strip, plan and sample excavation and watching brief, land adjacent to Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	An archaeological Strip, Plan and Sample excavation and watching brief was carried out on land adjacent to Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 398 971) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 5th November-7th December 2018 and intermittently between 21st January and 26th February 2019. The work was undertaken on behalf of A. R. Cartwright Ltd in advance of a new five house residential development. Remains of a post-medieval house and various medieval/post-medieval ditches were recorded - one of the ditches contained a complete Chilvers Coton jug. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A120.2018.	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE11410	2020 trial trenching, land at The White Swan Public House, 47, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	A trial trench evaluation and metal detector survey were carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) and Ambion Historical and Archaeological Research Group on land at The White Swan Public House, 47 High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP3972 9737), in advance of residential development. The work took place in June/July 2020. Eight trenches were opened on the site, positioned to target the footprints of the proposed new buildings, an access road and car parking area. These revealed two shallow undated depressions filled with subsoils, and one yielding animal bone and flint flakes. Other geological features were identified, possibly associated with standing water or water borne deposits. Evidence of possible ridge and furrow survived to the west of the site. Because of the proximity of the site to the Bosworth Battlefield, a systematic metal detector survey was undertaken across the area, and on any top and subsoils excavated, but this yielded no significant finds. The central development area was subject to significant modern ground consolidation and dumping of building rubbish. The archive for the site will be deposited with Leicestershire County Museums under accession number X.A53.2020.	EVT	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
ELE11728	2020 trial trenching, land at Wykin Lane, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Wykin Lane, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. Pegasus Group Ltd commissioned the archaeological work, on behalf of Davidsons Developments Ltd, and the evaluation took place from 20th to 24th January 2020. The aim of the work was to identify and record any archaeological remains within the proposed development area and to investigate anomalies detected during the geophysical survey. A geophysical survey of the proposed development site undertaken in 2019 had detected remains of a ridge and furrow system, signifying agricultural usage of the land during the medieval and post-medieval periods. A few anomalies corresponding to possible pits were also detected. During the trial trench evaluation several linear features and one probable pit were examined and recorded. Some of the linear features align with those detected during the geophysical survey and represent furrows, thereby signifying agricultural usage of the land during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Artefacts from some of the furrows indicated a post-medieval, 17th-19th century, date for at least some of this agricultural activity. Several smaller linear features were also investigated; these had not been detected on the geophysical survey and were of uncertain origin and date.	EVT	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
ELE11878	2022 historic building recording, Stoke Fields Farm, Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	This document is an archaeological standing building survey of Stoke Fields Farm (Hayloft only), Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 40533 97044), commissioned from Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) by Mr G. Strip in advance of the proposed reconstruction of the building and its conversion residential use. The survey was undertaken on 7th June 2022. Stoke Fields Farm is a common example of 19th century Leicestershire farm. The building is brick built under a modern cement tile roof. The farmstead was built in a single phase during the mid 19th century Cartographic and documentary sources allow an accurate construction date of between 1845 and 1876, confirmed by physical evidence. The outbuilding retains nothing of architectural or historic significance to confirm its original function or form. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museums Service, under the accession number	EVS	Archaeological Building Recording Services
ELE11879	2022 trial trenching, land at Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	York Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Group PLC, on behalf of their clients Miller Homes, to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching on land at Hinckley Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. Works were undertaken during the initial stages of groundworks associated with the construction of up to 70 new dwellings with associated access, landscaping, open space and drainage (Planning Reference: 21/00656/OUT). The archaeological trial trenching was conducted between 6th and 12th of April 2022 and comprised the excavation of nine 30m x 1.8m trenches across the area of development. It followed an earlier Heritage Statement (RPS Group PLC 2021) and geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021). Features present were limited to three features of post-medieval to modern date. These included a modern, stone-lined drain and two linear features potentially used for drainage, all of which are considered to be of low significance. No earlier finds or features were identified in the trenches.	EVT	York Archaeology
ELE11924	2022 heritage impact assessment, land at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Marrons Planning Limited on behalf of Stronghold Homes Limited to prepare a heritage impact assessment to evaluate the potential for archaeological remains and heritage assets to be impacted by a proposed development on land at Mulberry Farm, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, in advance of the submission of a planning application for the demolition of existing farm buildings and cottages, and the construction of a residential estate. Some evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity has been recorded in the search area, primarily unstratified finds from fieldwalking, with very little found close to the site. Consequently, there is a negligible archaeological potential for these periods. A settlement appears to have been established within the village by the early medieval period, which continued into the medieval period, reflected in Anglo-	EVT	Allen Archaeology Ltd

EvUID	Name	Description	RecordType	_Organisat
		<p>Saxon burial remains, earthworks and features excavated within the historic core of the village, some of which form a Scheduled Monument. The settlement was well established by the time of the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. However, the site is likely to have been disturbed by the existing farm buildings on the site. As a result, there is considered to be a low potential for encountering archaeology of this period.</p> <p>The post-medieval period saw expansion within the village, largely due to the growth of the framework knitting industry and continuing agricultural prosperity, reflected in Listed and unlisted properties in the core of the village. These structures, alongside the village's links with the surrounding countryside, provide the main contributions to the special character of the Conservation Area. Cartographic evidence suggests that the site remained undeveloped until the construction of Mulberry Farm in the mid to late 20th century, save for the two late 19th or early 20th century red brick outbuildings on the site, and the two (formerly three) cottages located to their south, which appear to date to the first half of the 19th century. This period also saw much modern development in the village, evident in the number of unremarkable modern dwellings along High Street.</p>		
ELE12099	2022 trial trenching, land off Roseway, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	25 trenches were excavated in November 2022. A post-medieval farming system was recorded including two different ridge and furrow systems and an associated field boundary that divides the two. An undated and unrelated ditch was also recorded on a N-S alignment. Just six items discovered in the metal detector survey from topsoil were considered for retention: two pieces are possibly medieval and the rest later post-medieval to modern. The site is considered to have very low archaeological potential.	EVT	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
ELE12140	2021 historic building survey, Laburnum Cottage, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire	<p>A level 2 historic building survey was carried out at Laburnum Cottage, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The survey was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Wilson from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed house extension and domestic conversion of an adjacent barn and coach or cart outbuilding. The proposed works will provide a single dwelling for the clients who own the cottage. The survey took place on 25th January 2021.</p> <p>Laburnum Cottage and its barn outbuilding both consist of two key phases of construction and extension. Both phases appear to date to the early part of the 19th century. The cottage is built against the Grade II listed Woodyard Cottage which is a mid-18th century structure with later additions.</p> <p>The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number X.A6.2021.</p>	EVS	University of Leicester Archaeological Services

9.7 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC)

HLCUID	BroadTypeD	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeDes	HLCTypeCod
HLE5135	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Planned Enclosure	13
HLE5131	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Piecemeal Enclosure	10
HLE6268	Water and Valley Floor	WVF	Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields	76
HLE6464	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure	11
HLE6466	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Very Large Post-War Fields	18
HLE6468	Water and Valley Floor	WVF	Artificial Lake/Pond	77
HLE6469	Water and Valley Floor	WVF	Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields	76
HLE6471	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	OPR	Sports Fields	56
HLE6473	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	OPR	Cemeteries	58
HLE6475	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6472	Settlement	SET	Post 1970s Residential Development	118
HLE6476	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached	88
HLE6474	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached	88
HLE6477	Civic and Commercial	CAM	Educational	67
HLE6478	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6479	Settlement	SET	Post 1970s Residential Development	118
HLE6467	Settlement	SET	Historic Settlement Core	59
HLE6480	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6482	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98

HLCUID	BroadTypeD	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeDes	HLCTypeCod
HLE6483	Civic and Commercial	CAM	Religious	114
HLE6465	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Piecemeal Enclosure	10
HLE6484	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6485	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6481	Settlement	SET	Historic Settlement Core	59
HLE6486	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached	88
HLE6487	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached	88
HLE6488	Settlement	SET	Pre-1880s Settlement Detached	62
HLE6490	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6489	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Other Small Rectilinear Fields	15
HLE6491	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Other Small Rectilinear Fields	15
HLE6492	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Other Small Rectilinear Fields	15
HLE6493	Transportation	TRA	Canal Locks/Basin	72
HLE6495	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6470	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure	11
HLE6496	Settlement	SET	Pre-1880s Settlement Detached	62
HLE6497	Industrial	IND	Post-1880s Industrial Complex	34
HLE6498	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6500	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6501	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6502	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6503	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Other Small Rectilinear Fields	15
HLE6504	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6505	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Other Small Rectilinear Fields	15
HLE6506	Settlement	SET	Settlement Pre-1970s Detached	89
HLE6499	Settlement	SET	Post 1970s Residential Development	118
HLE6507	Settlement	SET	Pre-1880s Settlement Detached	62
HLE6508	Civic and Commercial	CAM	Educational	67
HLE6494	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Piecemeal Enclosure	10
HLE6463	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Piecemeal Enclosure	10
HLE6510	Settlement	SET	Farm Complex	98
HLE6509	Civic and Commercial	CAM	Educational	67
HLE6003	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Planned Enclosure	13
HLE6297	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Very Large Post-War Fields	18
HLE6002	Fields and Enclosed Land	FIE	Planned Enclosure	13

10 APPENDIX 2 – PLANNING FRAMEWORK

10.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

10.1.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024) as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest. The setting of the heritage asset can also contribute to its significance. Setting is defined in the NPPF (Glossary) as follows:

"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."

10.1.2 Historic England advocates in The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Revised December 2017) that a stepped approach should be taken to the assessment of impacts on setting and significance. This guidance, which was originally issued by English Heritage in 2011, is generally known as GPA3. It should be noted that the advice states in paragraph 1 that it does not constitute a prescriptive methodology.

10.1.3 A useful authority relating to the concept of the setting of heritage assets is to be found in the case known as Catesby Estates¹⁷, which in essence confirms that the setting of heritage assets is not confined to visual matters or views. Abstract and historical considerations are part of setting, and while it is reasonable to consider the extent of setting there is usually no fixed boundary to it.

10.1.4 The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.

10.1.5 The NPPF requires any impact involving harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset to be considered in terms of either *"substantial harm"* or *"less than substantial harm"* as described in paragraphs 212 to 215 of that document. Paragraph 212 states 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."

¹⁷ Catesby Estates Limited v Steer [2018] EWCA Civ. 1697.

10.1.6 Paragraph 213 of the NPPF then states that:

"Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁷²."*

10.1.7 Paragraph 214 then states that:

"Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use."*

10.1.8 Paragraph 215 explains the balancing exercise in cases where there is less than substantial harm as follows:

"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."

10.1.9 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

"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."

10.1.10 Footnote 75 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 213, states that “*Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*”

10.1.11 Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised on 23 July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that “*Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence*”, and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

“*What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?*”

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

- *those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.*
- *those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.*
- *those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.*

The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document Scheduled Monuments, published by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Culture, Media and Sport’s website.

(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which

development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment.

Paragraph: 041 Reference ID: 18a-041-20190723

Revision date: 23 07 2019”

10.1.12 Paragraph 218 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.

10.1.13 Paragraphs 219 and 220 of the NPPF advise on development affecting conservation areas and World Heritage Sites.

10.2 LEGISLATION

- 10.2.1 Legislation affecting scheduled monuments is contained the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act details the designation, care and management of scheduled monuments, as well as the procedures needed to obtain permission for works which would directly impact upon their preservation.
- 10.2.2 The decision maker is required by section 66(1) of the Planning (listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building¹⁸. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm¹⁹. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances.
- 10.2.3 The decision maker is required by section 72(1) of the Planning (listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of those objectives²⁰. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm²¹. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the character and appearance of the conservation area, though the presumption can be overcome in certain

¹⁸ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

¹⁹ South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141.

²⁰ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

²¹ South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141.

circumstances.

10.2.4 The decision maker is required by section 16(2) of the Planning (listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building.²² For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm.²³ There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances. In this instance, Heritage Setting is covered by a separate document and is not commented upon further here.

10.3 RELEVANT LOCAL POLICIES

10.3.1 The following local policies are relevant to the historic environment and this assessment. These refer to the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. Local Development Framework. Core Strategy. Adopted December 2009.²⁴

Local Plan	Relevant Policy
<i>Spatial Objective 10: Natural Environment and Cultural Assets</i>	To deliver a linked network of green infrastructure, enhancing and protecting the borough's distinctive landscapes, woodlands, geology, archaeological heritage and biodiversity and encourage its understanding, appreciation, maintenance and development.

10.3.2 A stand alone Heritage Strategy also exists and this short document states the following.

Heritage Strategy	2018-2023
<i>Background and Principles</i>	<p>The purpose of this document is to set out a clear strategy for Hinckley and Bosworth to guide conservation and heritage activities in the borough from 2018 to 2022.</p> <p>The borough has a unique and distinctive heritage which should be preserved and enhanced for present and future generations. This strategy advocates a joined up approach to the management of the borough's heritage. Its delivery will require a partnership approach between the council, its partners and key stakeholders.</p> <p>The historic environment is a valuable asset which contributes to broader strategic objectives including economic development, urban and rural regeneration, tourism, leisure and recreation, community</p>

²² Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

²³ South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141

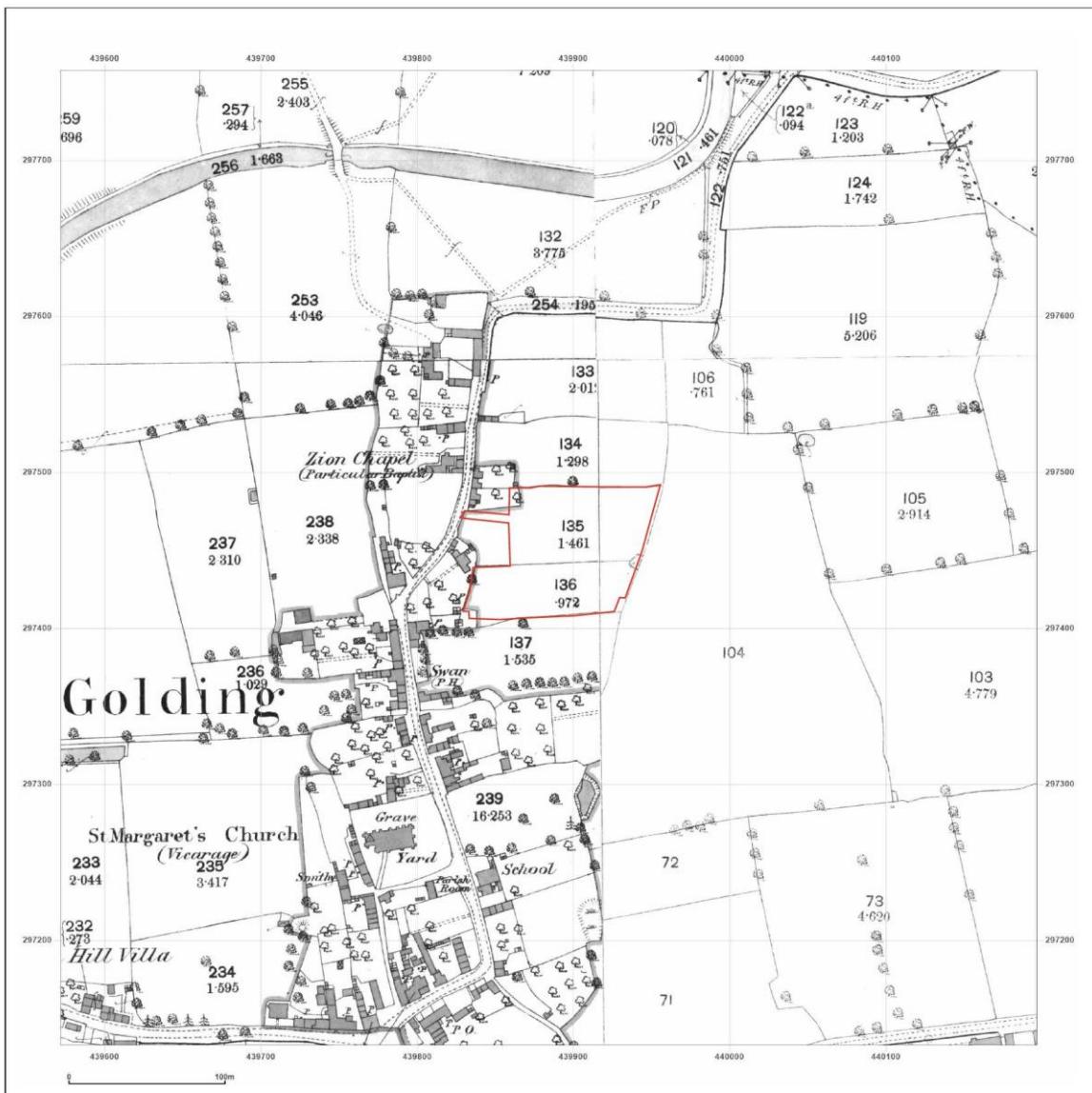
²⁴ https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/487/core_strategy_adopted_document.pdf – accessed 2025-09-11

<i>Heritage Strategy</i>	2018-2023
	<p>development, good urban design and town planning, provision of formal and informal education, development of skills, and achieving sustainable development. This strategy aims to help define, reinforce and bring these diverse aspects together.</p> <p>The Heritage Strategy provides a vision and key aims and objectives for the borough's heritage. It is supported by a detailed Background and Action Plan document which reviews the national and local heritage context, summarises key issues and challenges for the heritage sector and service delivery before setting out detailed actions and initiatives to achieve the aims and objectives of the strategy</p>

11 APPENDIX 4 – PROPOSED



12 APPENDIX 5 – HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS



BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES

PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

79 Roseway, Stoke Golding,
CV13 6HQ

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1888

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1888
Revised 1888
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A

Surveyed 1888
Revised 1888
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Entered N/A

Surveyed 1888
Revised 1888
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A

Surveyed 1888
Revised 1888
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A

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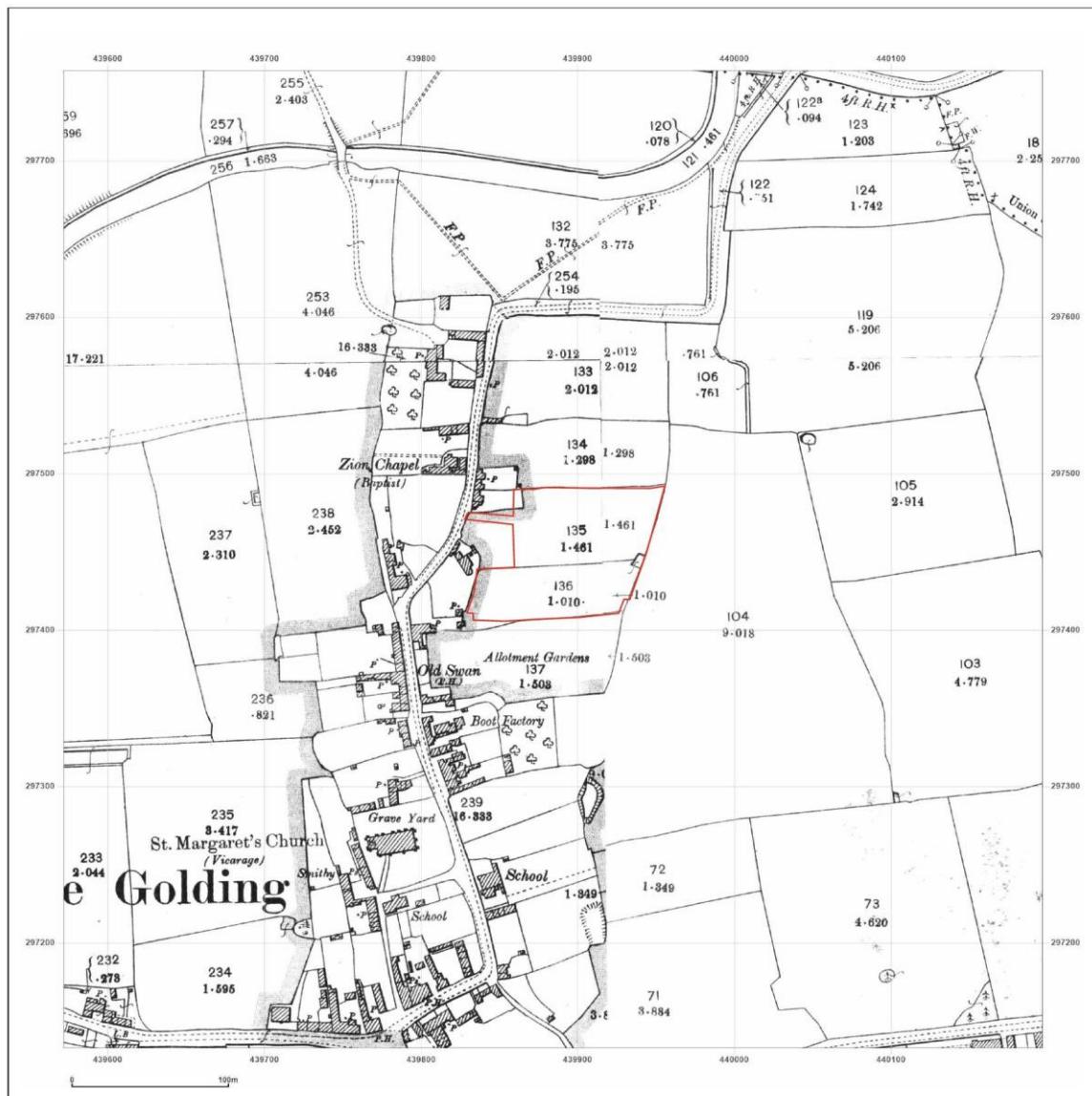
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Site Details:

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CV13 6HQ

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1903

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

Surveyed 190
Revised 190
Edition N/
Copyright N/

Surveyed 1903
Revised 1903
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 190
Revised 190
Edition N/
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Surveyed 1903
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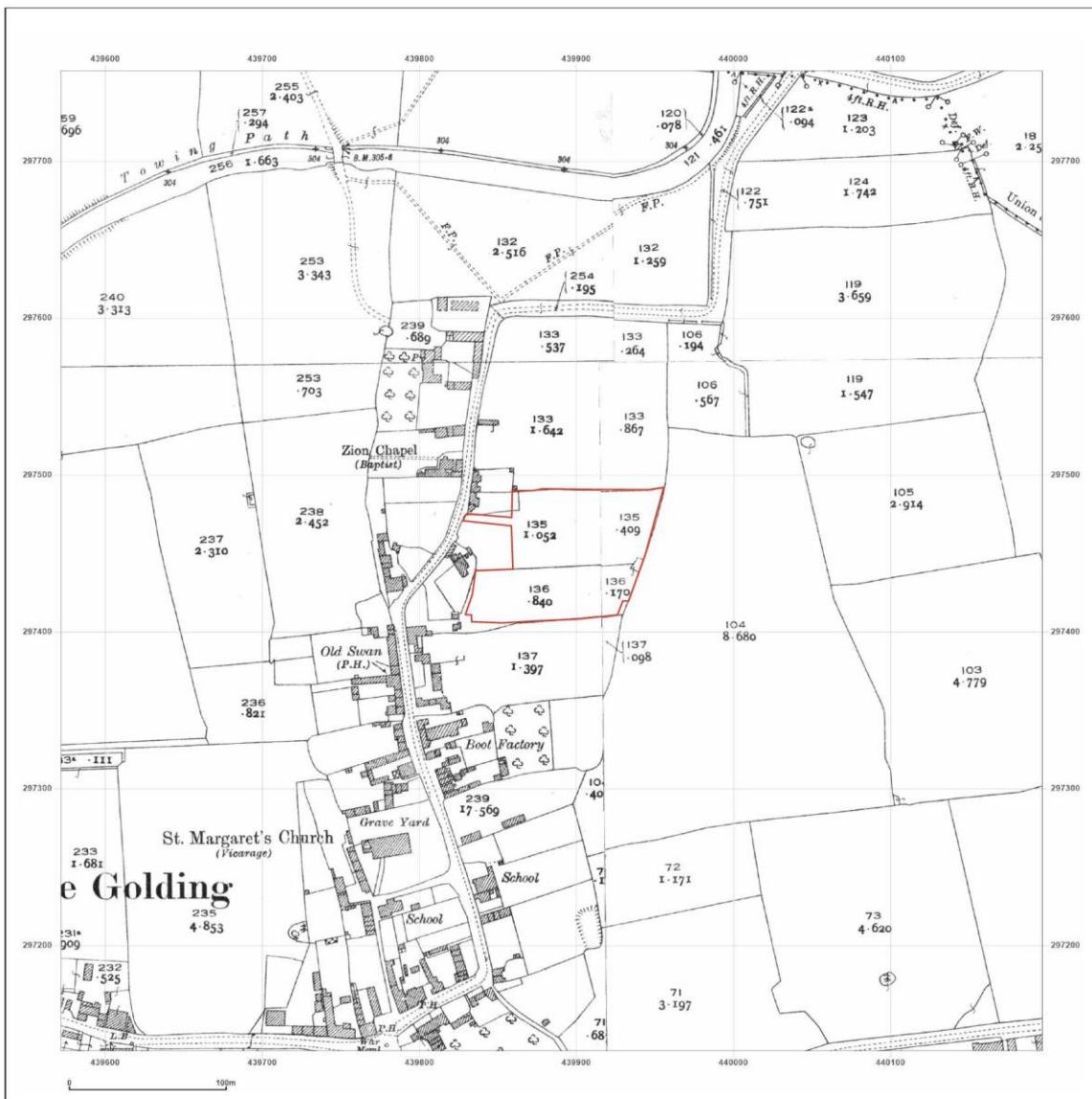
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1928-1929

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1929
Revised 1929
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1928
Revised 1928
Edition N/A
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1963

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1962
Revised 1992
Edition N/A
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Levelled 1923

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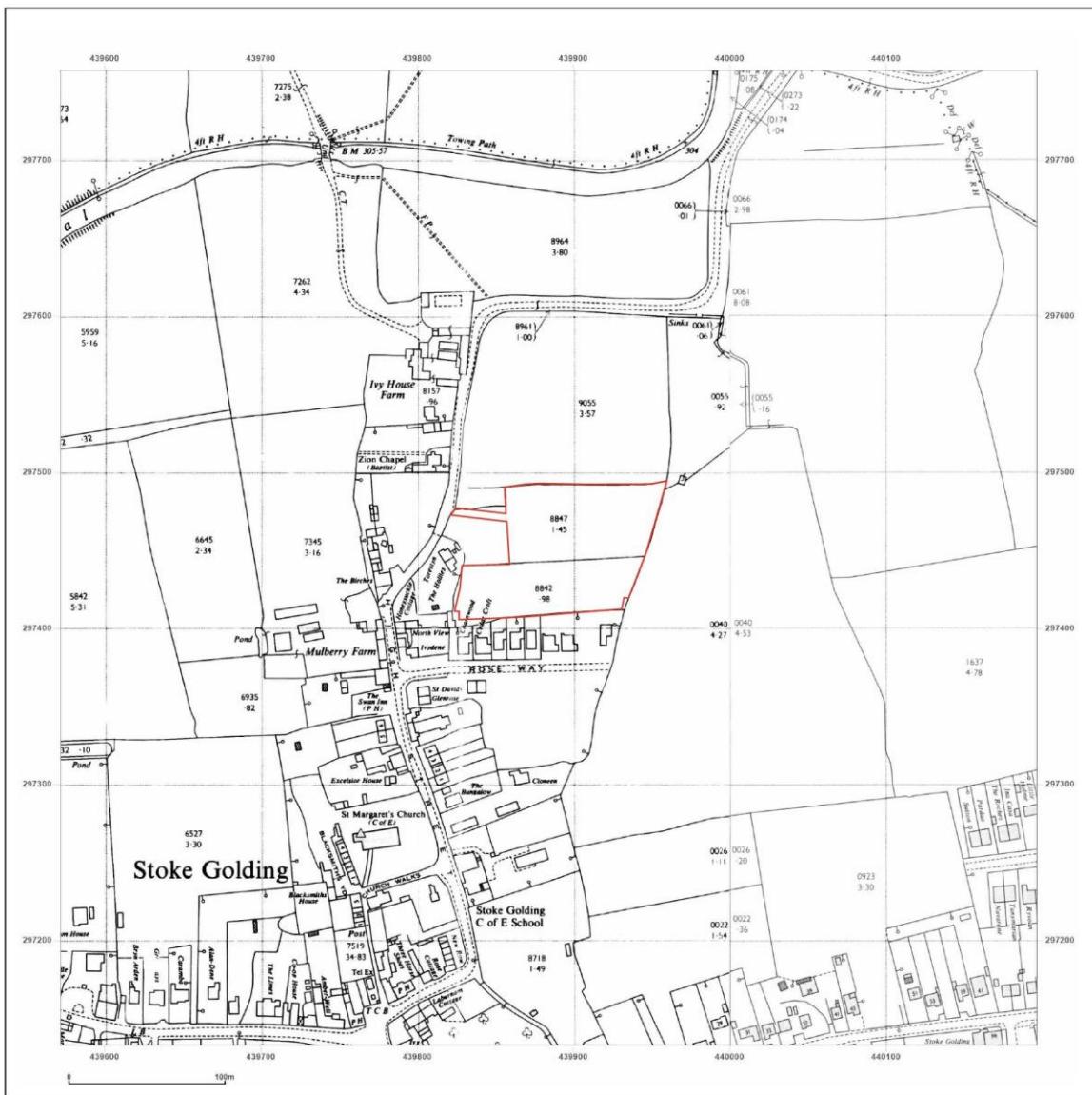


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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1963-1964

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A

Surveyed 1963
Revised 1963
Edition N/A
Copyright 1964
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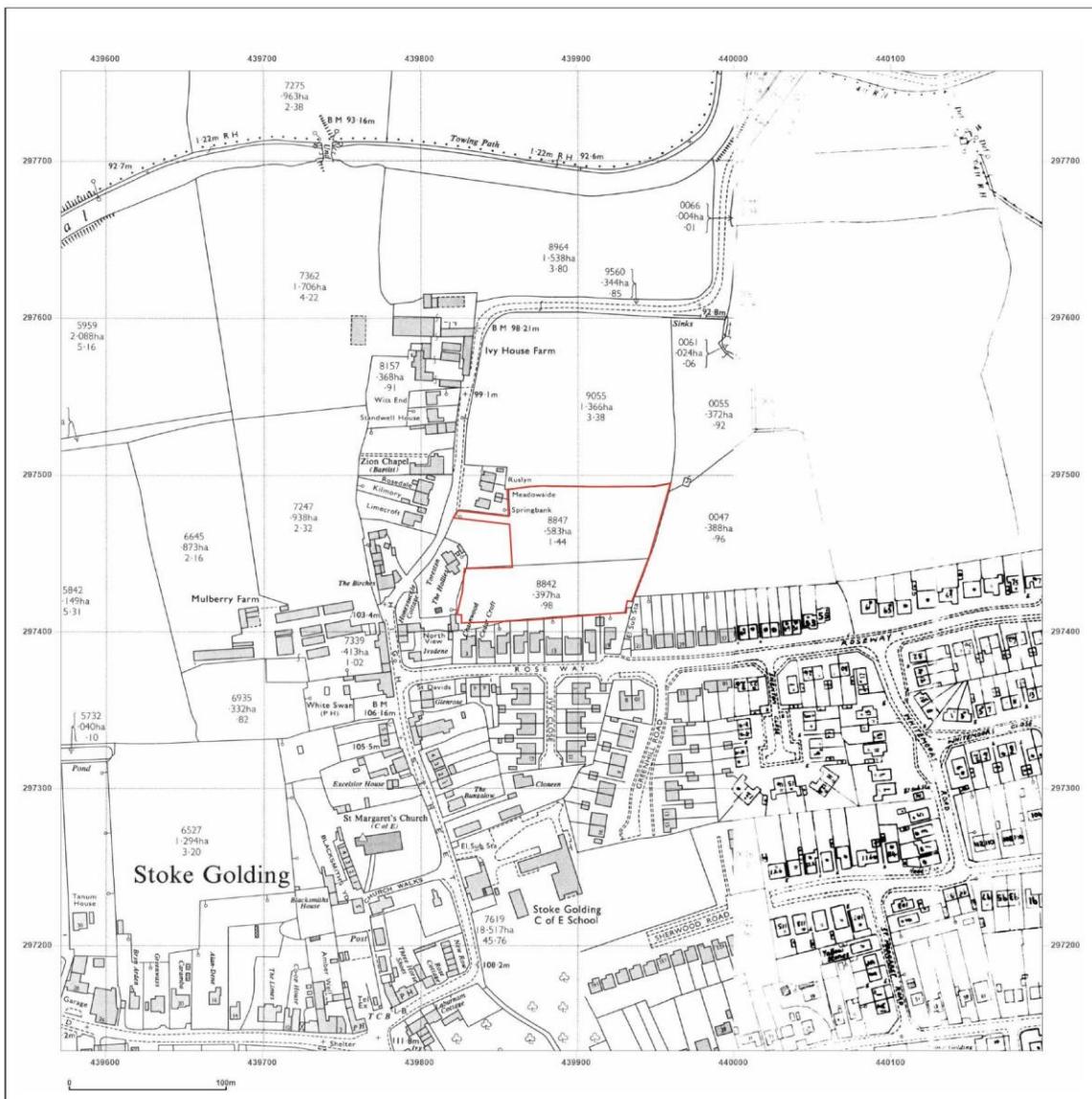
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Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1973-1977

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1975
Revised 1975
Edition N/A
Copyright 1977
Levelled 1963

Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
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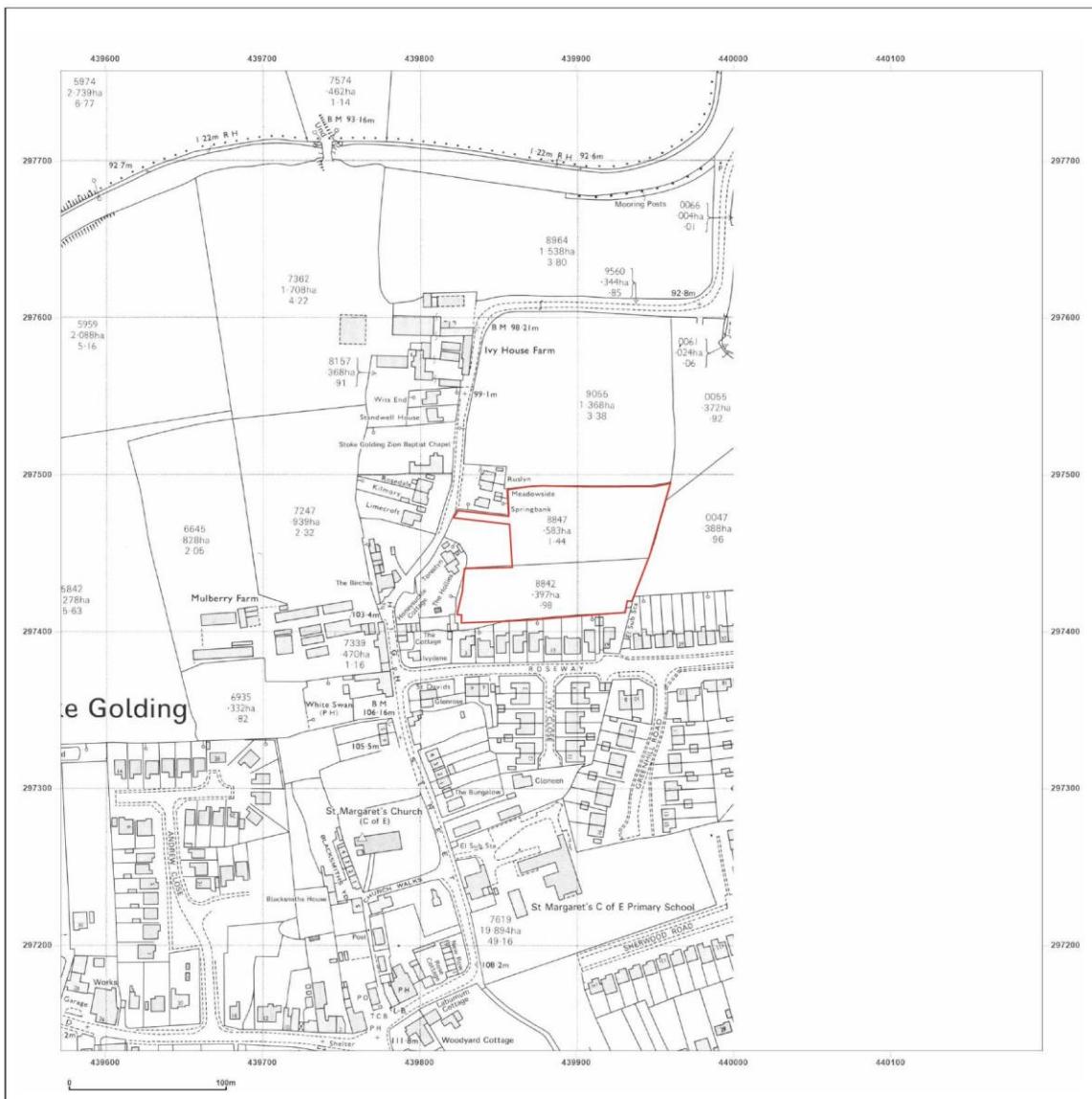
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1983

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1982
Revised 1982
Edition N/A
Copyright 1983
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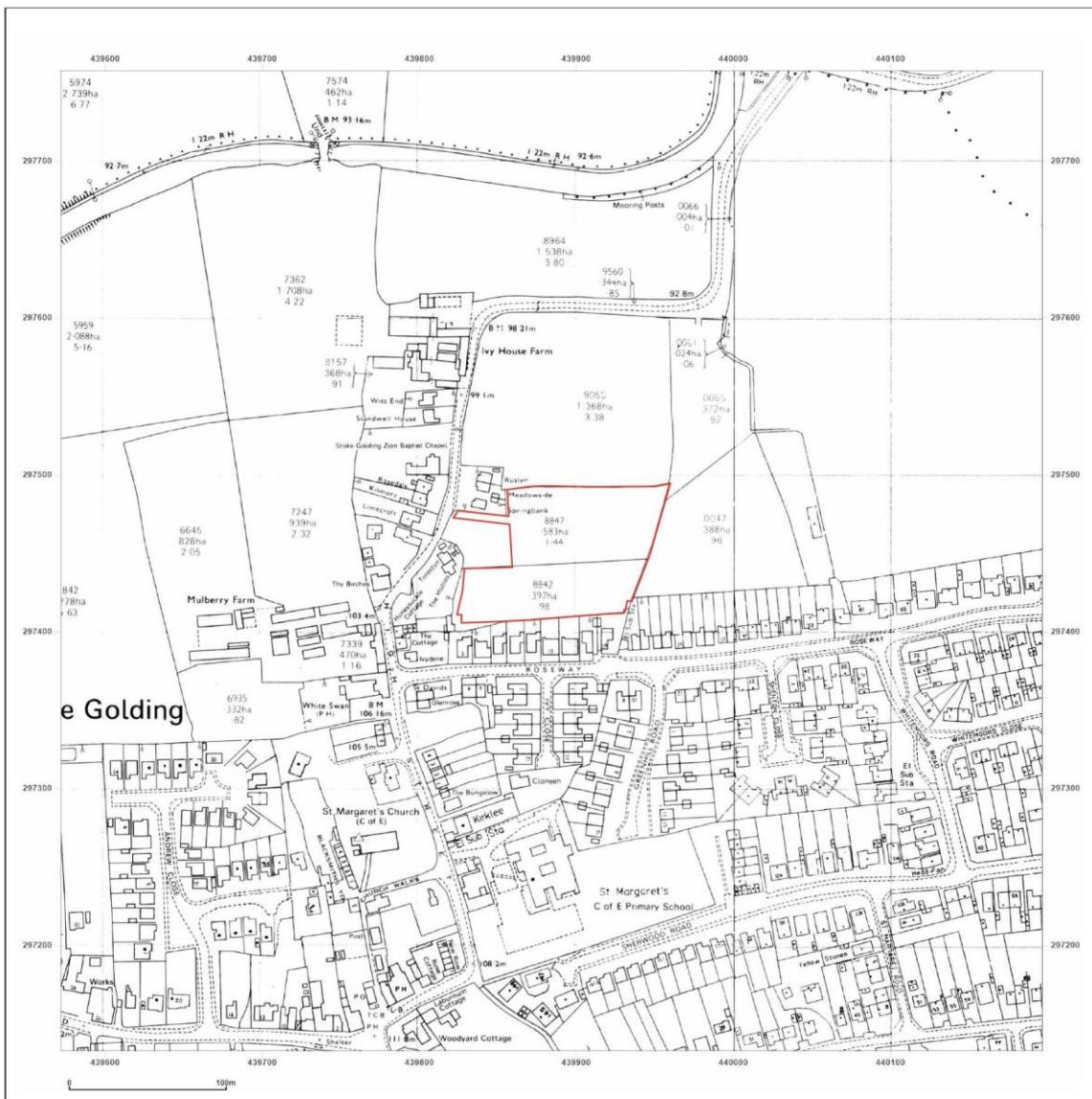
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Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1991-1993

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1980
Revised 1981
Edition N
Copyright 1981
Issued 1981

Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1992-1994

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1994
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Edition N/A
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Transcribed N/A

Surveyed 1963
Revised 1992
Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
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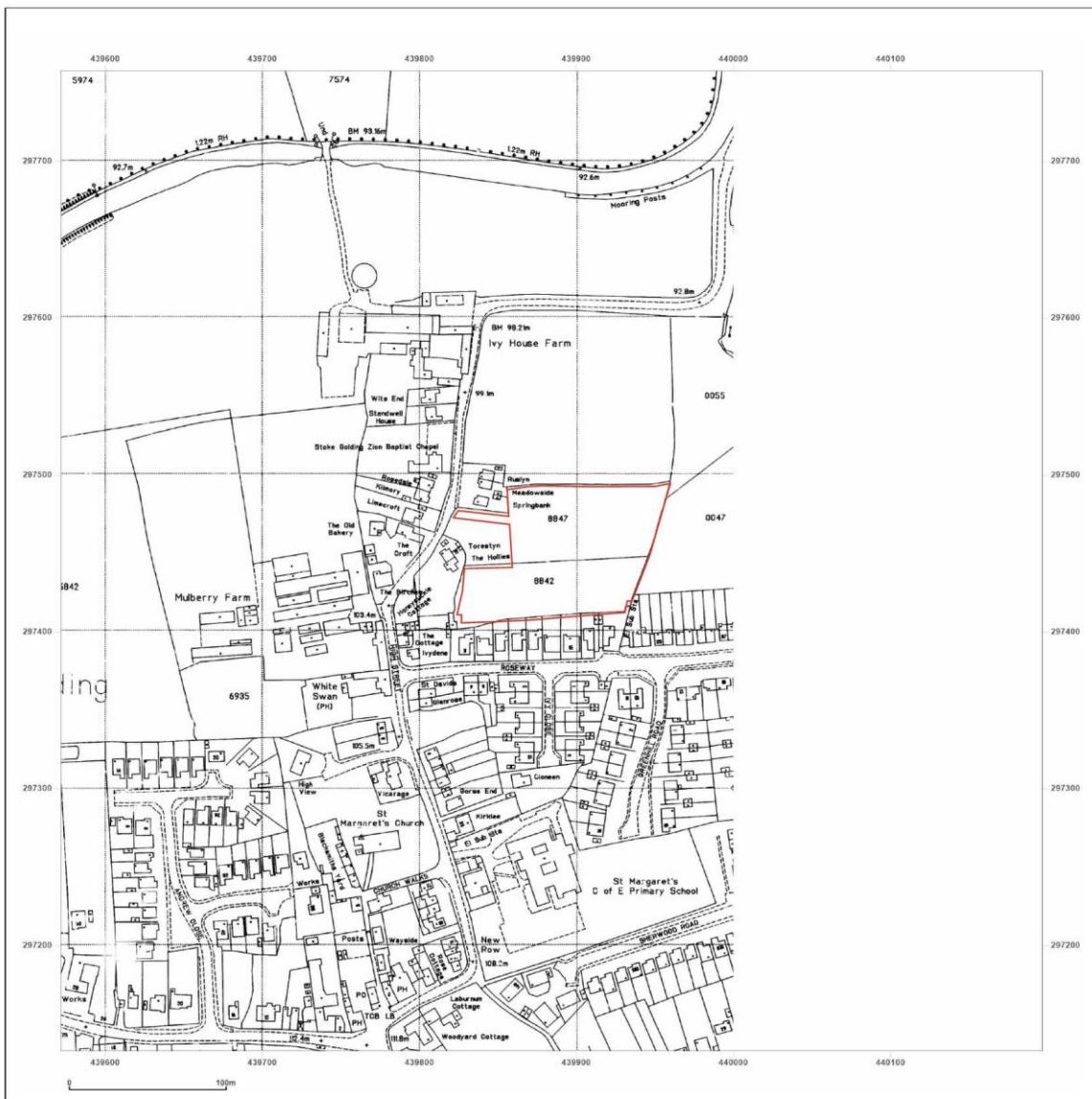
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1994

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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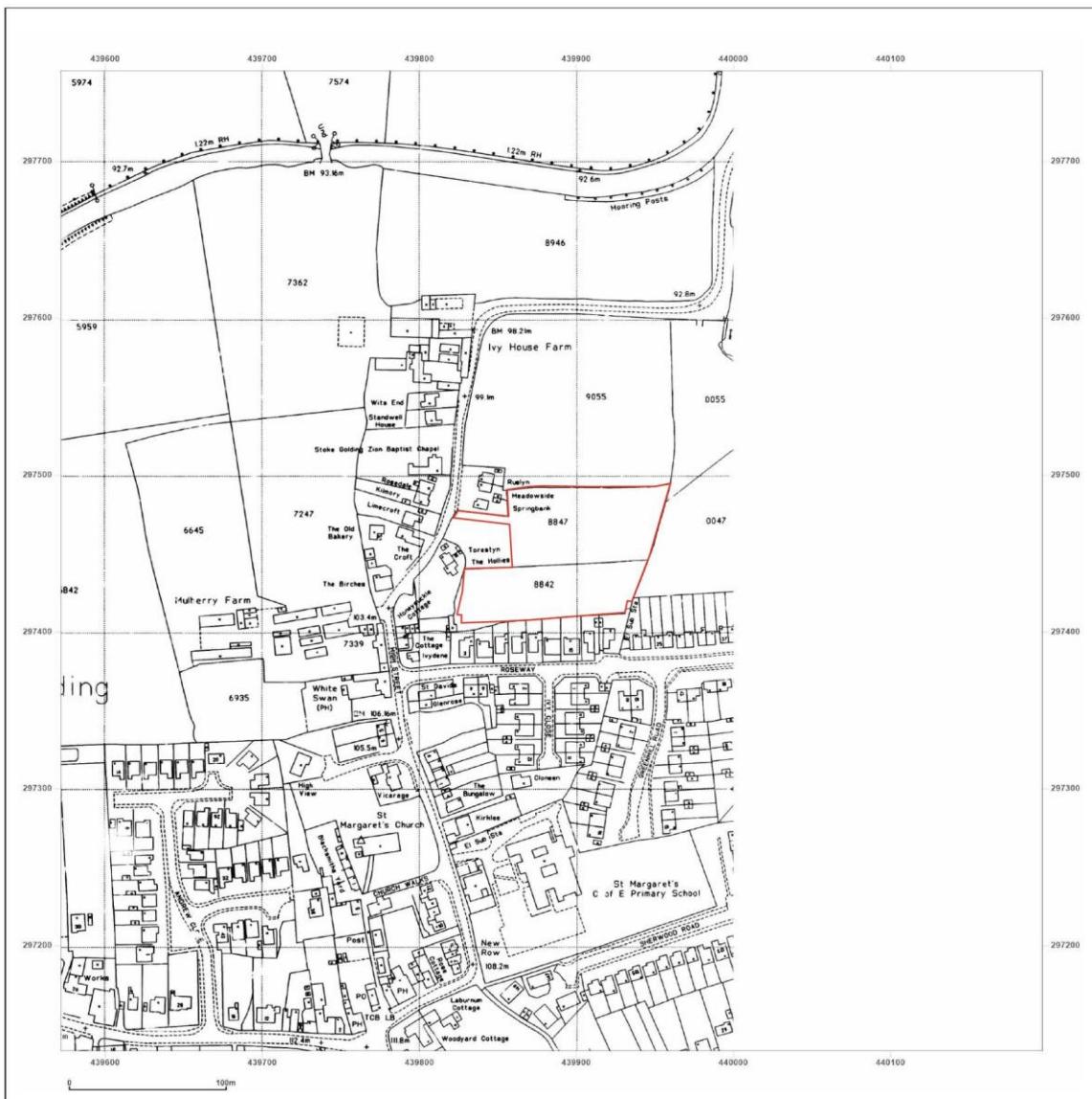


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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1234123-1514006-57218-240725HI
Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1994

Scale: 1:2,500

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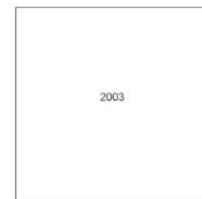
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Grid Ref: 439884, 297445

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



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13 APPENDIX 6 – HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997

13.1 THE HEDGEROWS REGULATIONS

13.1.1 Are intended to protect important countryside hedges from destruction or damage. The Regulations define what a hedgerow is in terms of the regulations and set out the criteria for determining what an 'important' hedgerow is. The existence of hedgerows can be important in archaeological terms, as they can be an indicator of ancient land use patterns and systems of tenure. In planning terms an early awareness of their existence can help to guide ways of integrating ecologically and archaeologically landscape elements into a masterplan.

*Hedgerow Regulations*²⁵

The regulations define a hedgerow as being;

'any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land, or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if—

it has a continuous length of, or exceeding, 20 metres; or

it has a continuous length of less than 20 metres and, at each end, meets (whether by intersection or junction) another hedgerow'.

In terms of the criteria for determining what an 'important' hedgerow is, for the purposes of this assessment these will be limited to those criteria within the Regulations which define a hedgerow which is considered 'important' in terms of archaeology and history. These are as follows:

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—

included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or

recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

3. The hedgerow—

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 is associated with any monument or feature on that site.

4. The hedgerow—

²⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made>

marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or

is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.

5. The hedgerow—

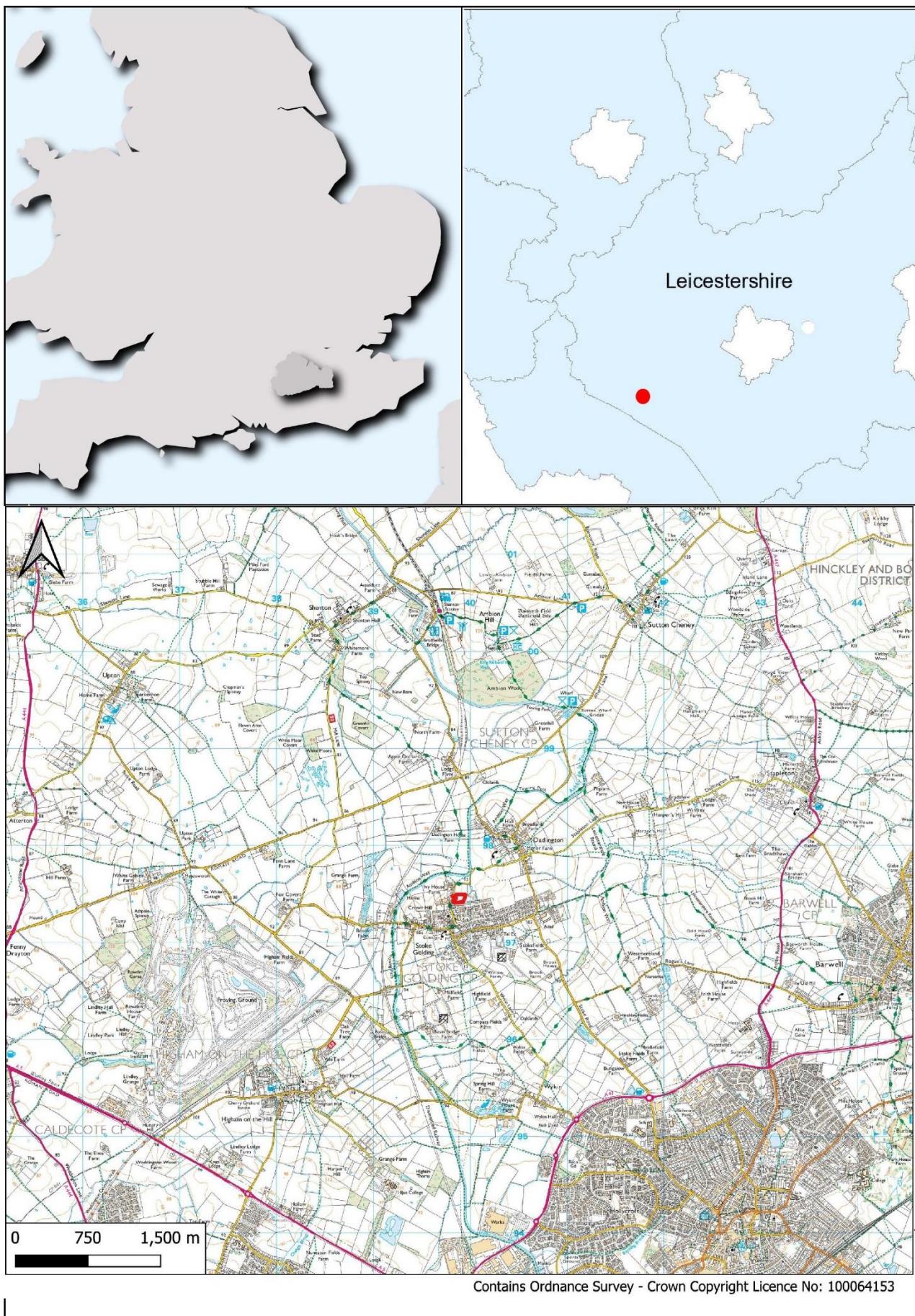
is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or

is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—

is substantially complete; or

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, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.'

14 FIGURES



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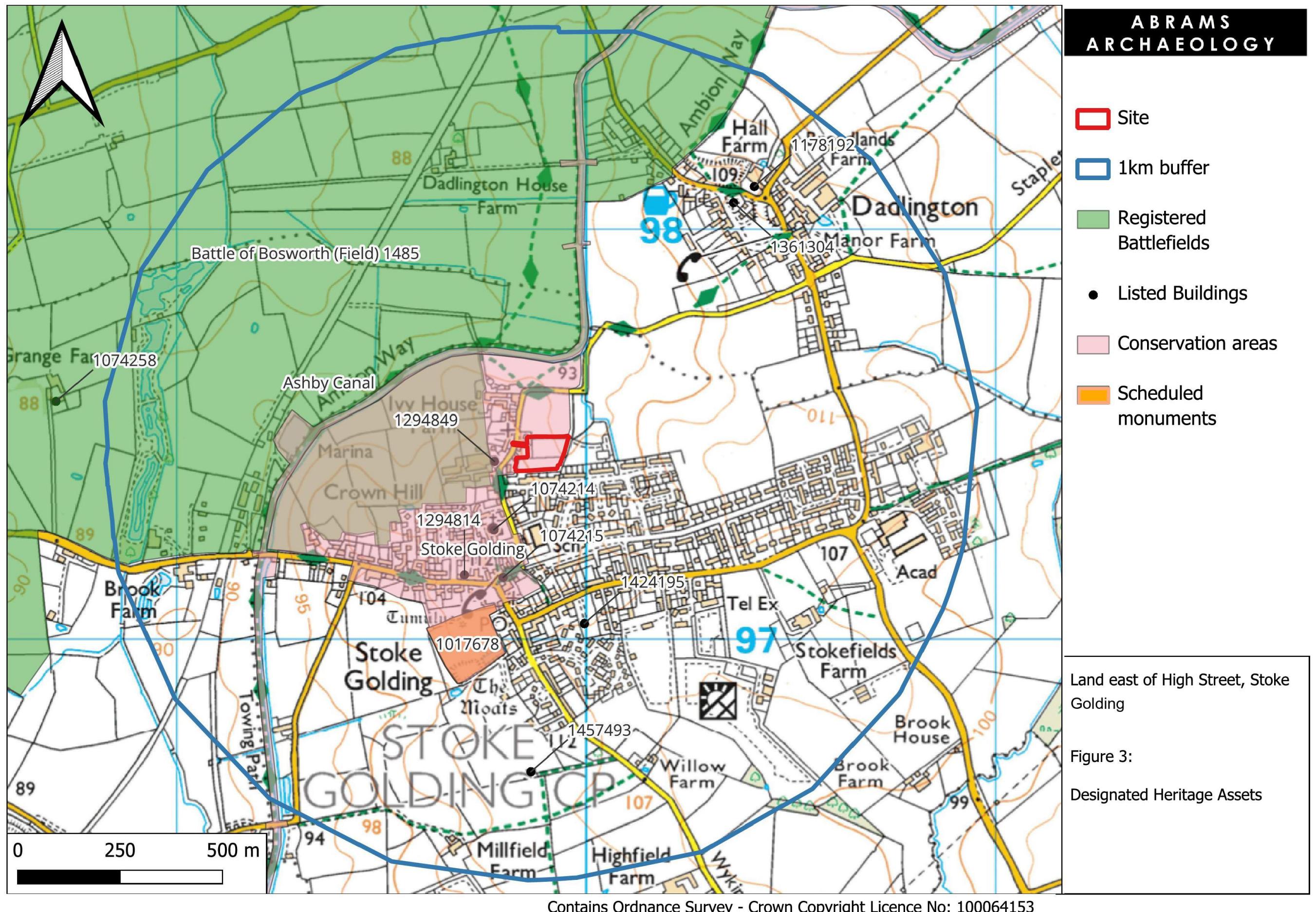
Figure 1. Site Location

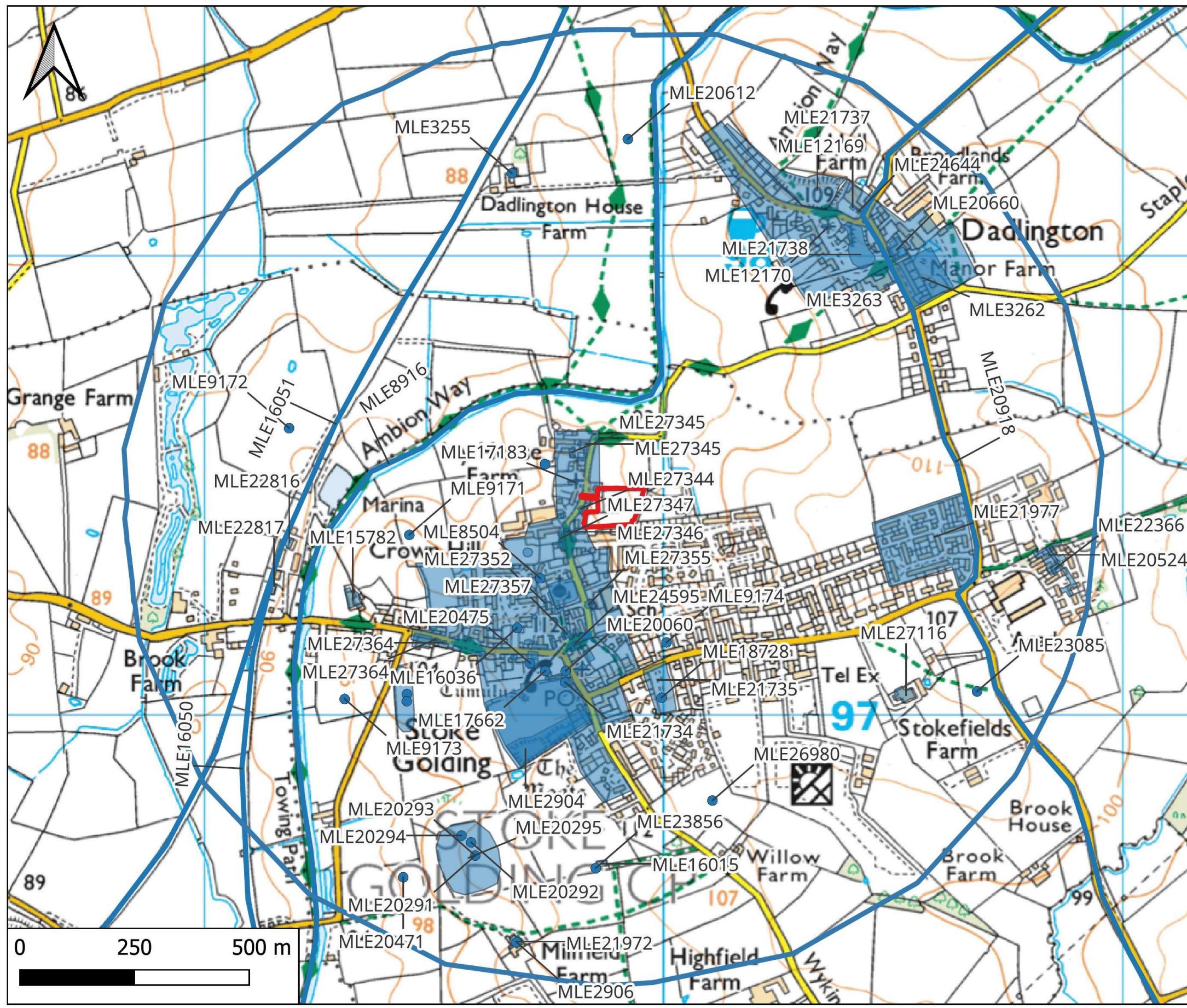
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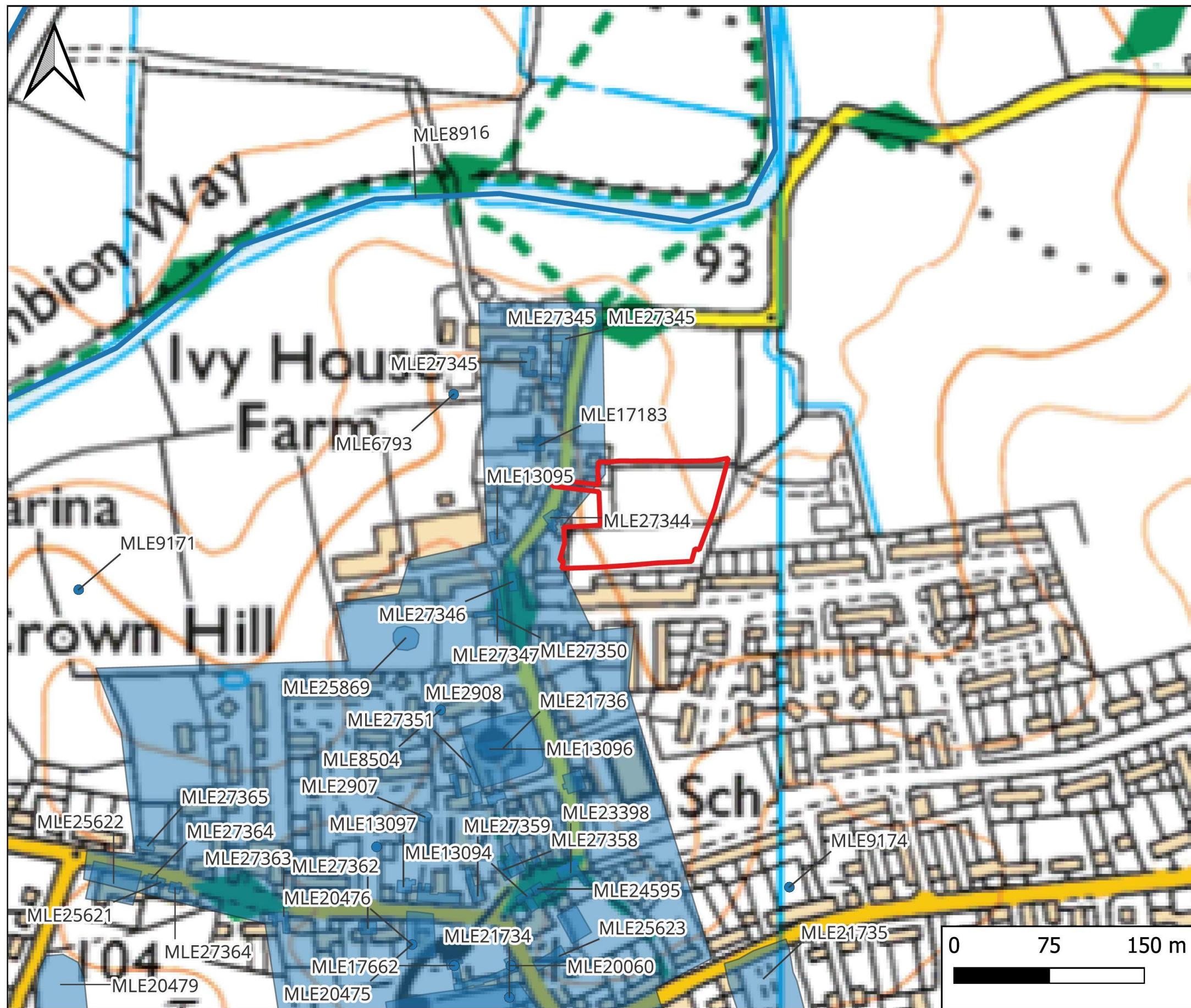


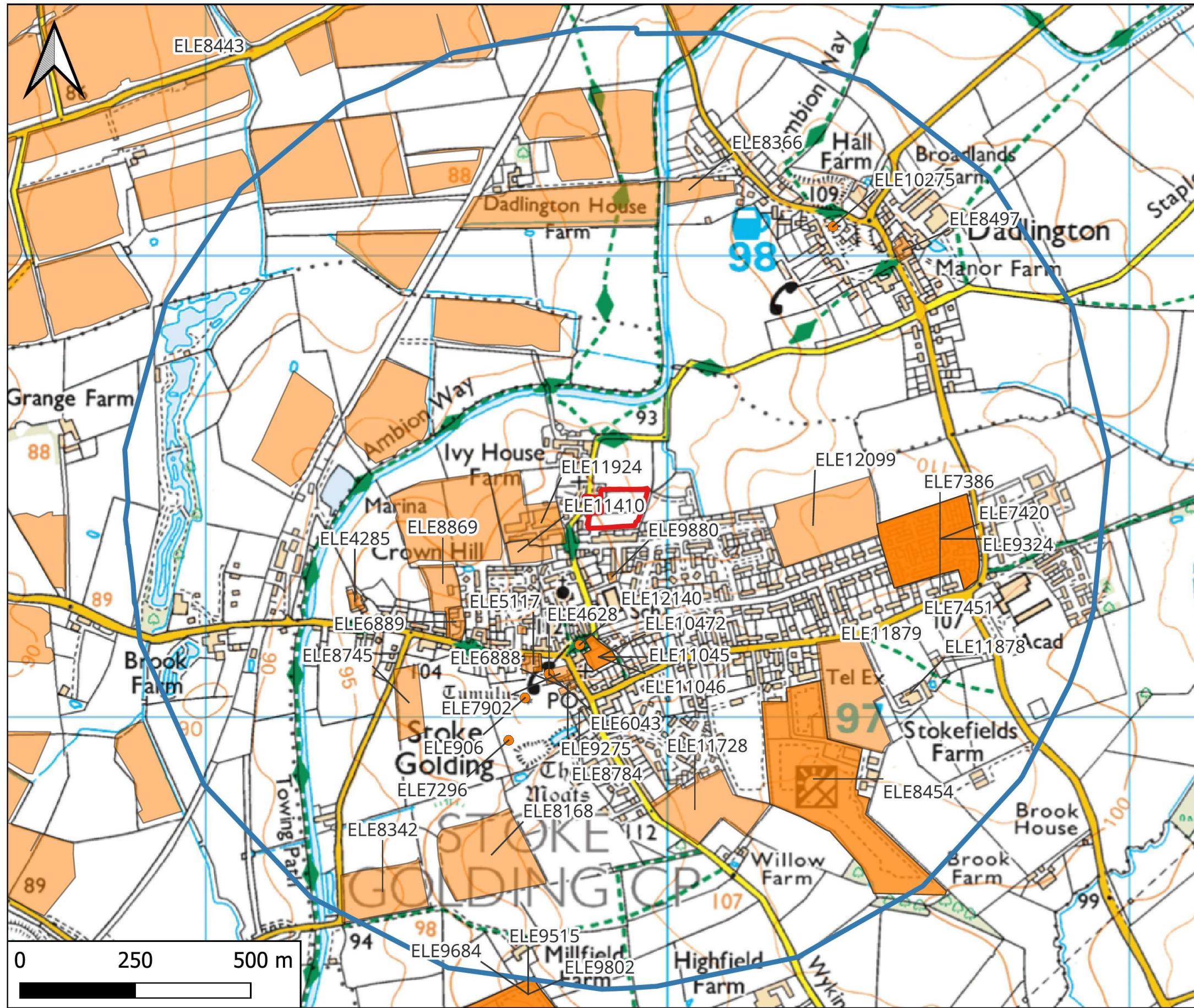
Land east of High Street, Stoke Golding

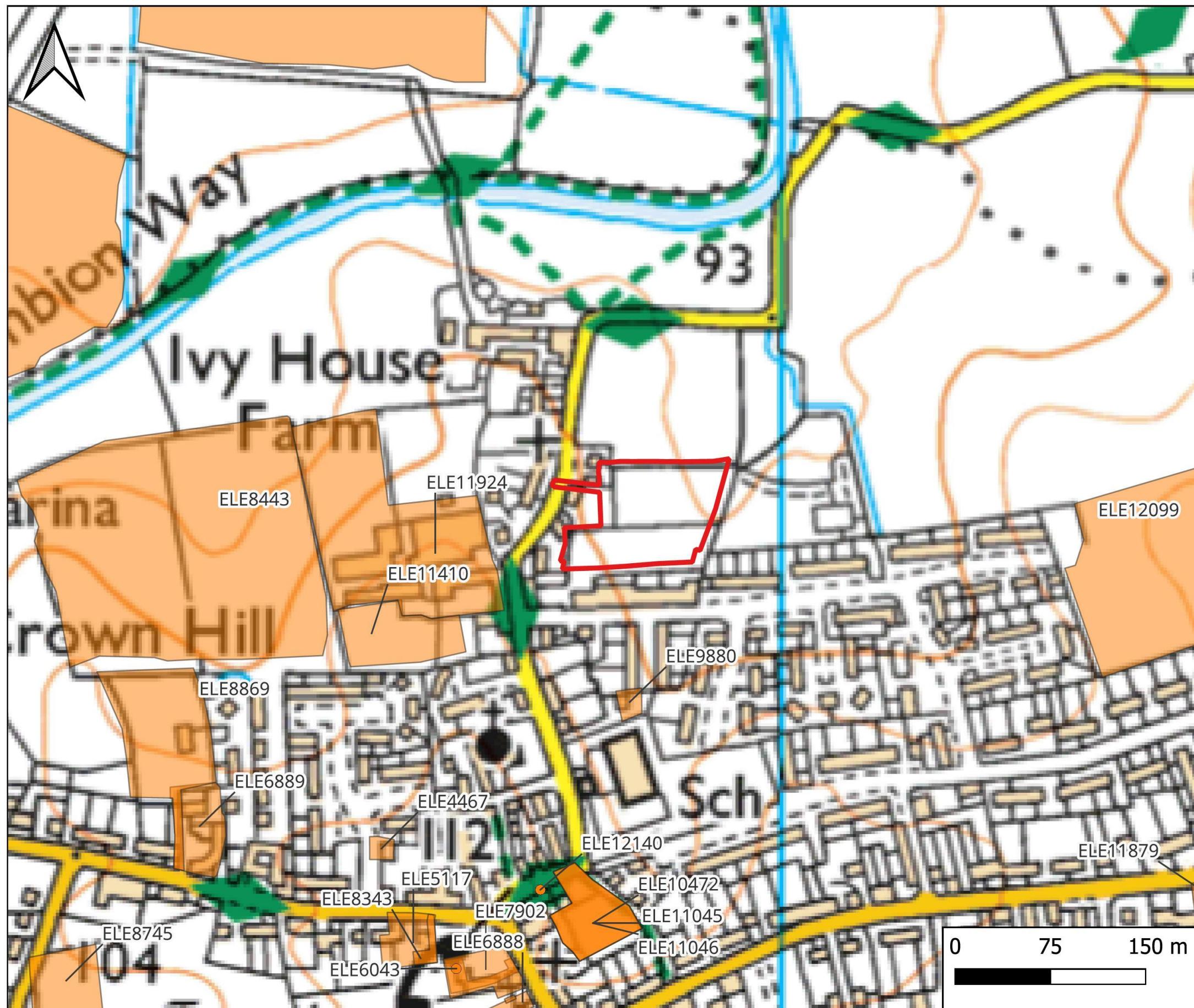
Figure 2:
Site Location Close Up







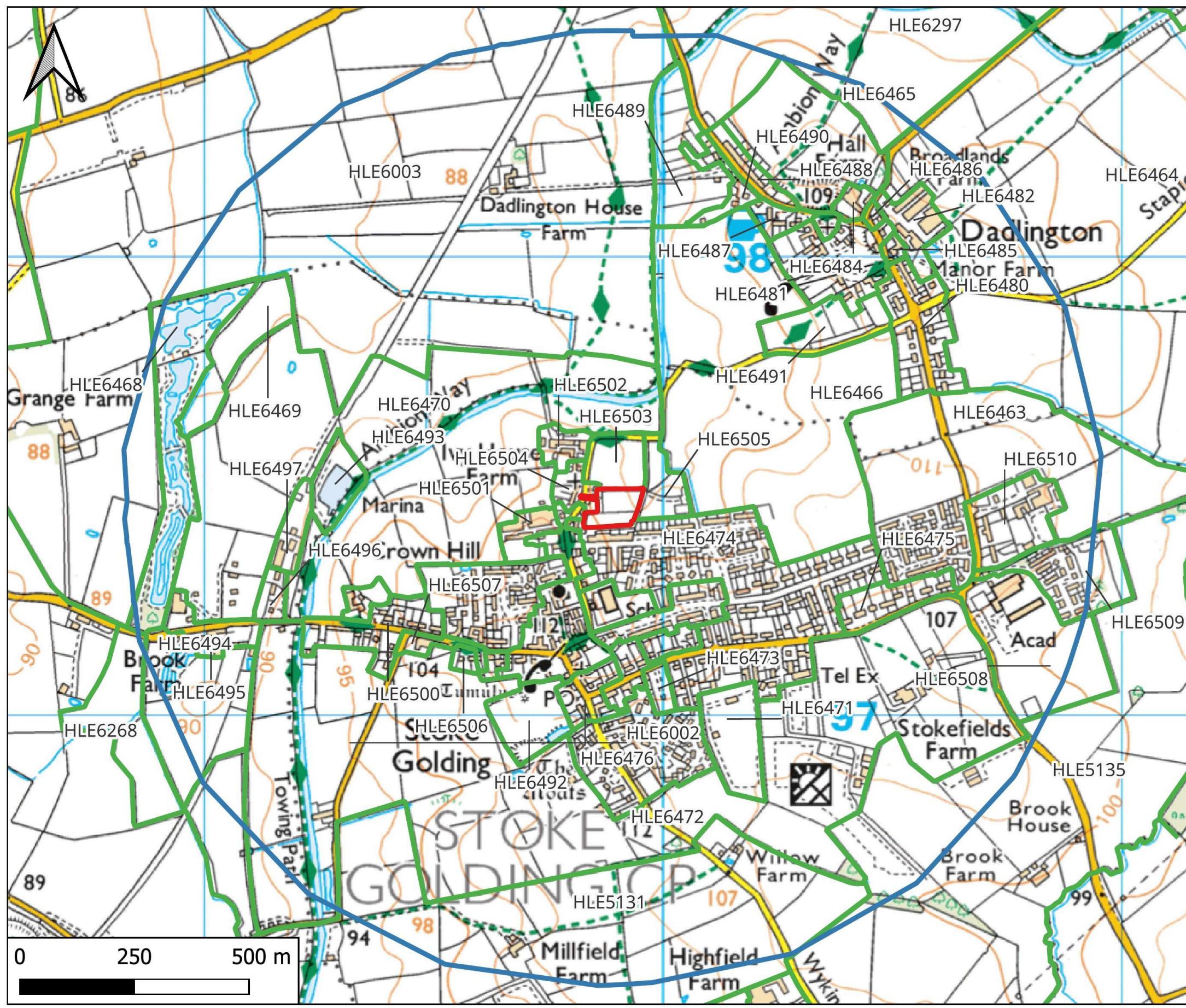




ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY

Land east of High Street, Stoke
Golding

Figure 7:
Events - Close Up



Land east of High Street, Stoke Golding

Figure 8:
Historic Landscape Characterisation