



# River Mease Restoration Historic Environment and Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment

**River Mease Restoration:  
Historic Environment and Geoarchaeological Desk-based  
Assessment**



**York Archaeology – Sheffield Office**  
54 Campo Lane, Sheffield S1 2EG  
+44 (0)114 272 8884 | [yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk](mailto:yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk) | [www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk)

## KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

|                           |                                                                  |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project name              | River Mease Restoration                                          |
| Type of project           | Historic Environment and Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment |
| YA archaeological code    | 9537                                                             |
| National Grid Reference   | SK 3388 0876 & SK 2178 1336                                      |
| Client                    | Trent Rivers Trust                                               |
| Report version no.        | V1                                                               |
| Author   Illustrator      | Mark Stenton & Kristina Krawiec   Rowan May, Mark Stenton        |
| Report approved by   date | Rowan May   10/09/20224                                          |
| Report number             | YA/2024/229                                                      |
| Filename                  | 9537_River Mease Restoration HEGDA_20240910.docx                 |

### Copyright

York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited (trading as York Archaeology) asserts the right to be identified as the author of this report and all the content within it (Report), as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV).

York Archaeology gives permission for this Report to be used in perpetuity by the archives/repository with which it is deposited. This permission allows the archives/repository to reproduce the Report, including for use by third parties for any purpose relating to the titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report, subject to York Archaeology being suitably identified as the author of the Report and copyright owner by ensuring the following appears within each copy of the Report unless otherwise specified by York Archaeology in writing:

© Copyright York Archaeology 2024 reproduced by the Trent Rivers Trust.

### Disclaimer

This report and all content within it (Report) has been prepared solely for the commissioning person or organisation specifically for the purpose of the titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited (trading as York Archaeology) accepts no responsibility or liability for use of the Report by anyone, or for any purpose, other than that for which it was prepared and/or provided. Any other person wishing to rely on the Report in a different way should obtain written agreement for that use from York Archaeology.

### York Archaeology

York Archaeology operates from offices in Glasgow, York, Sheffield and Nottingham, and is a trading name of © **York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited**. Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX. A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801. A Registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 09060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846).

York Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which ensures that all work is carried out in accordance with Industry good practice.



## SUMMARY

York Archaeology was commissioned by the Trent Rivers Trust to produce an Historic Environment and Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment (HEGDA) of sites in the River Mease catchment in Leicestershire and Staffordshire. The assessment summarises the archaeological and historical background of the sites and the nature, condition and significance of the cultural heritage resource within them and their environs, and assesses the potential impacts on that cultural heritage resource that may arise from the proposed works.

There is currently limited information on the potential for buried archaeological remains of prehistoric to early medieval date within either site, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations in the areas. This limits the understanding of the potential for the works to impact on buried remains from these periods, so this is currently assessed as unknown. The superficial alluvial deposits that are present within both sites have the potential to cover buried earlier land surfaces and archaeological remains; however, the potential for the preservation of waterlogged organic remains is considered to be low.

For both sites, the potential for buried archaeological remains from the medieval to modern periods relates to agricultural activity. There is a high potential for the bases of infilled medieval to post-medieval plough furrows to be present across all the fields, although none of these survive as visible earthworks. The archaeological significance of buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation is considered to be low. Enclosure of the medieval open fields into smaller closes seems to have occurred in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and some of the extant field boundaries are likely to have originated in that period. Other boundaries have been modified or created in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Most are demarcated by drainage ditches and hedgerows. Some of the drainage ditches contained sluices in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and it is possible that some structural remains of these may survive within the channels. Such features could be impacted by excavation works. The archaeological significance of remains associated with mid-18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century agriculture is considered to be low.

The nearest designated asset to the Pessall Brook site is the grade II listed Raddle Farm, 490m to the east. No other designated assets are within 900m of the site. For Culloden Farm, the nearest point of the Ashby de la Zouch Canal conservation area is 150m to the east of the site, while there are no listed buildings within 500m. For both sites, the topography and vegetation along the river bank mean that no notable indirect impacts on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets will arise as a result of the proposed river restoration works.

# CONTENTS

## KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

### SUMMARY

|           |                                                                       |           |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b>  | <b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>                                             | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1       | Purpose of the report .....                                           | 1         |
| 1.2       | Site locations, descriptions and geology .....                        | 1         |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>AIMS &amp; METHODOLOGY .....</b>                                   | <b>2</b>  |
| 2.1       | Aims .....                                                            | 2         |
| 2.2       | Methodology .....                                                     | 2         |
| 2.3       | Planning background .....                                             | 6         |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>SITE 1: CULLODEN FARM BASELINE CONDITIONS .....</b>                | <b>8</b>  |
| 3.1       | Summary of recorded heritage assets.....                              | 8         |
| 3.2       | Summary of heritage assets by period .....                            | 8         |
| 3.3       | Historical background and map regression .....                        | 11        |
| 3.4       | Site inspection .....                                                 | 14        |
| 3.5       | Archaeological potential.....                                         | 15        |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>SITE 2: PESSALL BROOK BASELINE CONDITIONS .....</b>                | <b>16</b> |
| 4.1       | Summary of recorded heritage assets.....                              | 16        |
| 4.2       | Summary of heritage assets by period .....                            | 17        |
| 4.3       | Historical background and map regression .....                        | 19        |
| 4.4       | Site inspection .....                                                 | 22        |
| 4.5       | Archaeological potential.....                                         | 23        |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>GEOARCHAEOLOGY .....</b>                                           | <b>24</b> |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS .....</b>                                    | <b>24</b> |
| 6.1       | Site 1: Culloden Farm.....                                            | 24        |
| 6.2       | Site 2: Pessall Brook.....                                            | 25        |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>CONCLUSIONS.....</b>                                               | <b>26</b> |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>REFERENCES.....</b>                                                | <b>27</b> |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>FIGURES.....</b>                                                   | <b>28</b> |
| <b>10</b> | <b>PLATES.....</b>                                                    | <b>29</b> |
|           | <b>APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEERS: CULLODEN FARM .....</b>     | <b>46</b> |
|           | <b>APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEERS OF HERITAGE ASSETS: PESSALL BROOK .....</b> | <b>51</b> |

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site locations  
Figure 2: Culloden Farm site plan  
Figure 3: Culloden Farm designated heritage assets  
Figure 4: Culloden Farm HER heritage assets  
Figure 5: Culloden Farm archaeological events  
Figure 6: 1839 Snarestone tithe map  
Figure 7: 1883 OS map: Culloden Farm  
Figure 8: 1923 OS map: Culloden Farm  
Figure 9: 1955 OS map: Culloden Farm  
Figure 10: 1966 OS map: Culloden Farm  
Figure 11: 1990 OS map: Culloden Farm  
Figure 12: Culloden Farm Lidar  
Figure 13: Culloden Farm photograph viewpoints  
Figure 14: Pessall Brook site plan  
Figure 15: Pessall Brook designated heritage assets  
Figure 16: Pessall Brook HER heritage assets  
Figure 17: Pessall Brook archaeological events  
Figure 18: 1839 Croxall tithe map  
Figure 19: 1884 OS map: Pessall Brook  
Figure 20: 1901 OS map: Pessall Brook  
Figure 21: 1923 OS map: Pessall Brook  
Figure 22: 1964 OS map: Pessall Brook  
Figure 23: 1972 OS map: Pessall Brook  
Figure 24: Pessall Brook Lidar  
Figure 25: Pessall Brook photograph viewpoints

## PLATES

|                                                                                                                                |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Plate 1: View north towards Culloden Farm from the west side of Site 1 Field 1 .....                                           | 29 |
| Plate 2: View east across Site 1 Field 1 from the north-west corner.....                                                       | 29 |
| Plate 3: Detail of drainage ditch along northern boundary of Field 1, Site 1 .....                                             | 30 |
| Plate 4: View east across Site 1 Field 1 from the northern boundary .....                                                      | 30 |
| Plate 5: View east along the southern boundary ditch of Field 1, Site 1.....                                                   | 31 |
| Plate 6: View of the eastern part of Field 1, Site 1, looking east.....                                                        | 31 |
| Plate 7: Boundary ditch along the southern side of Site 1 Field 1, viewed facing south-west.....                               | 32 |
| Plate 8: View of hay and scrub ground cover in Site 1 Field 2, viewed facing north-west .....                                  | 32 |
| Plate 9: View north across Site 1 Field 2 from the south-west corner towards Snarestone Nurseries.....                         | 33 |
| Plate 10: View of the River Mease at the south-east corner of Field 2, Site 1, looking north-west.....                         | 33 |
| Plate 11: View of the River Mease at the east side of Field 2, with modern lake and farm buildings beyond, looking north ..... | 34 |
| Plate 12: View of mature tree along possible former field boundary at the west side of Field 2, Site 1 .....                   | 34 |
| Plate 13: View south-west along the drainage ditch between Fields 2 and 3, Site 1 .....                                        | 35 |
| Plate 14: View west across Site 1 Field 3, showing vegetation cover.....                                                       | 35 |
| Plate 15: Footbridge across the River Mease at the north-east corner of Field 3, Site 1.....                                   | 36 |
| Plate 16: Detail of an exposed section of the River Mease adjacent to Field 3, Site 1, facing north-west .....                 | 36 |
| Plate 17: View south-east along the River Mease at the edge of Site 1 Field 3 .....                                            | 37 |
| Plate 18: View north along the boundary at the western side of Field 3, Site 1 .....                                           | 37 |
| Plate 19: Northern tip of Field 1, Site 2, viewed facing north-east with Pessall Brook to the right .....                      | 38 |
| Plate 20: Field 1, Site 2, viewed facing south from the north-east corner, with Pessall Brook at the left .....                | 38 |
| Plate 21: View south-west across Field 1, Site 2.....                                                                          | 39 |
| Plate 22: View of the gas pipe marker adjacent to Pessall Brook in the south corner of Field 1, Site 2 .....                   | 39 |
| Plate 23: View north-east across Field 1, Site 2, with Pessall Brook at the right.....                                         | 40 |
| Plate 24: View south-west across Field 2, Site 2, from the north-east end.....                                                 | 40 |
| Plate 25: View north-east across Field 2, Site 2, Pessall Brook to the right .....                                             | 41 |

|                                                                                                                |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Plate 26: Ditch and hedge along the north-west boundary of Field 2, Site 2, viewed facing south-west.....      | 41 |
| Plate 27: View across the field north-west of Field 2, Site 2, facing north-west.....                          | 42 |
| Plate 28: View west across the location of the former plough headland (MST4814) in Field 3, Site 2.....        | 42 |
| Plate 29: View east across the location of the former plough headland (MST4814) in Field 3, Site 2.....        | 43 |
| Plate 30: Ditch and hedge boundary between Fields 3 and 4, Site 2, looking south-east.....                     | 43 |
| Plate 31: View west across Field 4, Site 2; boundary with Field 3 to the right.....                            | 44 |
| Plate 32: Site 2 Field 4, view looking south along Pessall Brook .....                                         | 44 |
| Plate 33: Site 2, Field 4, view looking north from the south-east corner, with Pessall Brook at the right..... | 45 |
| Plate 34: View west along the southern boundary of Field 4, Site 2.....                                        | 45 |

## TIME PERIODS USED IN THE REPORT

| Period         | Date range          |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Prehistoric    | 500,000 BC to AD 43 |
| Neolithic      | 4300 BC to 2000 BC  |
| Bronze Age     | 2000 BC to 700 BC   |
| Iron Age       | 700 BC to AD 43     |
| Roman          | AD 43 to AD 450     |
| Early medieval | AD 450 to 1066      |
| Medieval       | AD 1066 to 1539     |
| Post-medieval  | AD 1540 to 1750     |
| Early modern   | AD 1750 to 1900     |
| Modern         | AD 1901-present     |

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose of the report

- 1.1.1 This Historic Environment and Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment (HEGDA) was prepared for the Trent Rivers Trust. The River Mease restoration works aim to improve river channel and riparian habitat, enhance the habitat for the designated features and species along the river and work to improve water quality. The purpose of this assessment is to identify and assess the cultural heritage resource within and around two sites where proposed restoration works are planned, in order to assess the potential heritage constraints arising from the proposed scheme.
- 1.1.2 The report contains general introductory and methodology sections, followed by separate discussions of the baseline and archaeological potential for each site. The conclusions for both sites are summarised in a single section at the end.

## 1.2 Site locations, descriptions and geology

- 1.2.1 The report covers two separate sites, which are discussed individually in the report. Their locations are shown on Figure 1, with more detailed site plans in Figures 2 (Site 1) and 14 (Site 2).
- 1.2.2 Site 1 comprises two groups of arable fields at Culloden Farm, in the parish of Norton-Juxta-Twycross and district of Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire. The southern field (Field 1) is located to the south of Culloden Farm and bounded on the north and south sides by unnamed streams or drainage channels that feed into the River Mease to the east of the farm. The southern field covers an area of 4.57 hectares and is centred on SK 3374 0795. To the north of Culloden Farm are Fields 2 and 3, located to the east of Snarestone Nurseries and bounded on the north-east by the River Mease. These cover an area of 7.25 hectares and are centred on NGR SK 3388 0875. Both groups of fields are located to the west of Ashby Road and are between 570m and 1km south-west of Snarestone and 1.6-2.2km north-east of Norton-juxta-Twycross.
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock of the southern group of fields at Site 1 is mapped by the British Geological Survey as the junction where the Radcliffe Member Mudstone overlies the Tarporley Siltstone Formation, both comprising interlaminated and interbedded siltstones, sandstones and mudstones formed in the mid-Triassic period. Overlying the bedrock is superficial alluvium associated with the route of the unnamed stream bounding the southern edge of Site 1. To the immediate north a large outcrop of Pre-Devensian Thrussington Till (MIS 12) is recorded, a reddish pebbly-clay deposit formed by glacial action in the Mid Pleistocene. The fields to the north of Culloden Farm lie within the western floodplain of the River Mease, with the bedrock comprising Tarporley Siltstone Formation, overlain by Thrussington Till, which in turn is sealed by alluvium (BGS 2024).
- 1.2.4 Site 2 is a group of four arable fields covering an area of 14.38 hectares and centred on NGR SK 2180 3380. The fields are situated to the north of Brook House Farm and around 1km to the north-east of Edingale, in the Lichfield District of Staffordshire. The Pessall Brook, a minor tributary of the River Mease, runs along the south-east side of the site. The brook flows into the Mease around 1.56km to the south-west of the site. The bedrock geology of Site 2 is mapped as the Gunthorpe Member Mudstone, of Mid Triassic date, with a wedge of Late Triassic Edwalton Sandstone mapped along the northern edge of the site. This is

overlain by a narrow band of alluvium indicative of the course of the Pessall Brook (BGS 2024).

- 1.2.5 A search of British Geological Survey borehole records did not produce any entries for either site.

## **2 AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Aims**

- 2.1.1 The general aim of the HEGDA is to describe the known cultural heritage resource within the sites and their vicinity, and to assess the potential impacts on this resource arising from proposed river improvements works within the sites. The specific aims are to:

- Identify and describe the cultural heritage resource within the sites and a surrounding 1km search area;
- Identify and explain the heritage significance of the sites;
- Assess the contribution that the sites make to the significance of cultural heritage assets in the vicinity;
- Assess the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed improvement works on the cultural heritage resource, including potential visual, setting and significance impacts on designated heritage assets.

- 2.1.2 The desk-based assessment follows the relevant planning policies specified in the NPPF and in advisory publications produced by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

### **2.2 Methodology**

#### **Desk-based research**

- 2.2.1 Determining the nature of the cultural heritage resource was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historical information relating to the sites and their immediate environs. The desk-based research was undertaken in line with the standards and guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Information on recorded cultural heritage assets and historic land use within a 1km search area around the sites was collated from available databases and documentary sources to provide baseline data for the assessment.

- 2.2.2 The following sources were consulted:

- Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER);
- Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (LHER);
- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) – online search only;
- Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS);
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Heritage Gateway online (HG);
- Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer (HEAAME);

- Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer (HEAPE);
- The Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (ROLLR);
- Staffordshire Record Office (SRO) – online resources only;
- Historic OS mapping;
- British Geology Survey online (BGS);
- Google Earth;
- York Archaeology library.

2.2.3 The northern tip of the Pessall Brook site extends in Derbyshire. The online mapping for Derbyshire HER was checked but as it showed no recorded heritage assets located within the study area, a full formal search of the HER was not made.

### Assessing archaeological potential

2.2.4 The assessment of the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is a professional judgement based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence. The assessment of potential could be modified if additional information was to become available.

2.2.5 A **low** potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; **moderate** represents an average potential; and **high** would reflect an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology. If there is insufficient evidence on which to make a judgement the potential is deemed to be **unknown**. A **negligible** potential means that no significant archaeological remains are present; this is only used where evaluation has indicated an absence of archaeological remains, or where it is known that substantial sub-surface disturbance has occurred in the past (such as excavation for deep basements or quarrying) which will have removed any earlier remains.

### Assessing heritage significance

2.2.6 Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. The assessment of significance is a subjective exercise, reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the knowledge gained about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change, as further knowledge and understanding is gained, and should be regularly reviewed.

2.2.7 The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The relative importance or value of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to ascertain the heritage importance of assets based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. The criteria used for assessing heritage importance in this report are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the importance of heritage assets

| Significance | Heritage Asset (examples)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Note                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Very High    | <p>World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites)</p> <p>Assets/structures of acknowledged international importance and/or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</p> <p>Extremely well-preserved landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, etc</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                | Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets should be <u>exceptional</u> and requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 206)                                                                                                                                                                         |
| High         | <p>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed)</p> <p>Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and other listed buildings that have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the listing grade</p> <p>Non-designated assets or structures of clear national importance and/or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives</p> <p>Grade I and II* Registered Parks &amp; Gardens, and other well-preserved or very legible historic landscapes of national importance</p> | Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets should be <u>exceptional</u> and requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 206)                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Medium       | <p>Grade II Listed Buildings</p> <p>Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Non-designated historic buildings that have exceptional qualities</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character</p> <p>Grade II Registered Parks &amp; Gardens, and non-designated historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, legibility, time depth, etc.</p>                                                 | <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets should be <u>exceptional</u> and requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 206)</p> <p>A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of undesignated heritage assets (NPPF para 209)</p> |
| Low          | <p>Locally Listed buildings</p> <p>Historic unlisted buildings of modest quality in fabric or historical associations</p> <p>Non-designated assets, structures or landscapes of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</p> <p>Assets and historic landscapes compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p>                                                                                                                    | A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. (NPPF para 209)                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Negligible   | <p>Assets/landscapes with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note, or of an intrusive character</p> <p>Areas of known ground disturbance</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| Significance | Heritage Asset (examples)                                                                                                | Note                                                                                 |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unknown      | The importance of the resource (below ground deposits, landscape, setting or historic building) has not been ascertained | Field evaluation may be required to evaluate potential buried assets (NPPF para 200) |

2.2.8 In addition to the relative heritage importance of a site or asset, heritage significance of a place can be complex and subtle, and requires a discursive approach. Historic England guidelines on *Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (HE 2019, 16) outline the following themes to help establish the various interests contributing to the significance of heritage assets:

- Archaeological interest: the potential of the site or asset to hold evidence of past human activity worthy of investigation.
- Architectural and artistic interest: the extent to which the aesthetics of a site or asset contribute to its significance, either from conscious design or fortuitously through the evolution of the asset.
- Historic interest: the potential of the heritage asset to provide information on past lives and events. This can be illustrative or associative. Heritage assets can provide a material record of the past, provide meaning for communities, derived from their collective experience of a place, and symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

#### Assessment of setting

2.2.9 The setting of heritage assets is an important consideration in relation to future management. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England GPA3) as the surroundings in which it is experienced, and can contribute to, or detract from, heritage values of the asset (Historic England 2017, 2). Paragraphs 13-31 of GPA3 consider the steps required to identify and assess potential effects on setting of heritage assets. In line with this guidance, criteria by which existing setting and change to setting will be judged as making a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the setting of an asset include:

- *View*: the views to and from an asset play an important part in the way in which an asset is experienced.
- *Environmental factors*: setting is influenced by environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration.
- *Spatial associations and our understanding of the historic relationship between places*: buildings that are in close proximity but not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. They would be considered to be within one another's setting. The perceived extent of a setting may change as an asset and its surroundings evolve or as understanding of the asset improves. Also, the setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance whether or not it was designed to do so.
- *Public appreciation*: evaluation of the effect of change within the setting of a heritage asset will need to consider the implications, if any, for public appreciation of its significance.

## Assessment of impacts

- 2.2.10 The assessment considers the significance and sensitivity of each feature and the likely effect of the proposed development upon them, in order to arrive at a judgement of the effects of the proposed development. Taking these into account, the significance of effects has then been assessed with reference to the magnitude of impact shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Criteria for determining magnitude of impact

| Magnitude of impact | Criteria for assessing impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Major               | Total loss or major/substantial alteration to key elements/features of the baseline (pre-development) conditions, such that the post-development character/composition/attributes will be fundamentally changed.                                                                                   |
| Moderate            | Loss or alteration to one or more key elements/features of the baseline conditions, such that post-development character/composition/attributes of the baseline will be materially changed.                                                                                                        |
| Minor               | A minor shift away from the baseline conditions.<br><br>Change arising from the loss/alteration will be discernible/detectable, but not material.<br><br>The underlying character/composition/attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to the pre-development circumstances/situation. |
| Negligible          | Very little change from baseline conditions.<br><br>Change barely distinguishable, approximating to a 'no change' situation.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Neutral             | No impact.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Unknown             | The effect of the impact cannot be determined on the basis of the current evidence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

## 2.3 Planning background

### National Planning Policy Framework (revised 2023)

- 2.3.1 The NPPF (2023) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and outlines how they should be applied. The most relevant section that refers archaeology and cultural heritage is Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It states that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource that should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance (Paragraph 195).
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 200 states that applications for development should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made to their setting. Where a proposed development site includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers should submit and desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 2.3.3 Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset (including from development within its setting), requires clear and convincing justification (Paragraph 206). Harm can be defined as substantial or total loss, or as less than substantial. Substantial harm to designated assets should be avoided wherever possible (Paragraph 207). In cases of less than substantial harm, the damage to designated assets should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal (Paragraph 208). In weighing applications that 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 (Paragraph 209).

- 2.3.4 Where it is determined that the harm to heritage assets is justifiable, local planning authorities should require developers to investigate and record the heritage assets to provide further information on their nature and significance, and to provide a permanent record that is accessible to the public (Paragraph 211).

### **Local Planning Policies**

#### **North-West Leicestershire Local Plan**

- 2.3.5 For the Culloden Farm site, the North-West Leicestershire Local Plan (adopted March 2021) contains policies relating to archaeology and heritage. The relevant policy is:

Policy He1 – Conservation and enhancement of North West Leicestershire’s historic environment

(1) To ensure the conservation and enhancement of North West Leicestershire’s historic environment, proposals for development, including those designed to improve the environmental performance of a heritage asset, should:

- a) Conserve or enhance the significance of heritage assets within the district, their setting, for instance significant views within and in and out of Conservation Areas;
- b) Demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and of the wider context in which the heritage asset sits.

(2) There will be a presumption against development that will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset. Proposals will be refused consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss or all of the following apply:

- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. 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 securing its optimum viable use.

(3) Where permission is granted, where relevant the Council will secure appropriate conditions and/or seek to negotiate a Section 106 Obligation to ensure that all heritage assets are appropriately managed and conserved.

(4) The District Council will support development that conserves the significance of non-designated heritage assets including archaeological remains.

#### **Lichfield District Local Plan**

- 2.3.6 For the Pessall Brook site, the Lichfield District Local Plan 2040 has been submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The current adopted Local Plan includes ‘saved’ policies from the City of Leicester Local Plan 1996-2016 (January 2006). However, none of the saved policies relate to buried archaeology.

### 3 SITE 1: CULLODEN FARM BASELINE CONDITIONS

#### 3.1 Summary of recorded heritage assets

- 3.1.1 This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of Site 1 and its surrounding area. Gazetteers of known heritage assets and archaeological events within a study area with a 1km radius around the site have been collated from local and national databases and are presented in Appendix 1, Tables A1.1-A1.3. Heritage asset numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteers. The locations of designated assets are shown in Figure 3, assets recorded in the Leicestershire and Rutland HER are shown in Figure 4, and recorded archaeological events in Figure 5.

##### *Designated heritage assets*

- 3.1.2 No nationally designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. There are two conservation areas and 15 listed buildings within the 1km study area. The listed buildings are all concentrated within the village of Snarestone in the north-east part of the study area and over 500m distant from the site. One building (Beech House) is designated as grade II\*, while the other 14 are grade II listed. The historic core of Snarestone is also a conservation area. The Ashby Canal conservation area is a linear area, mainly confined to the route of the canal and some associated buildings, and its nearest point is 140m to the east of Field 2, where it passes just east of Ashby Road near Snarestone Nurseries.
- 3.1.3 No World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields are recorded within the search area.

##### *Non-designated heritage assets*

- 3.1.4 The Leicestershire and Rutland HER does not record any heritage assets within the site. There are 42 non-designated heritage assets recorded within the search area. The nearest of these to the site is Culloden Farm (MLE26131), a 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead, located approximately 0.21km to the north of Field 1.
- 3.1.5 The Portable Antiquities Scheme does not record any findspots within the site or the search area. A colliery opened at Snarestone in 1875 but had closed by 1881. However, the Coal Authority's online mapping does not show any historic coal mining activity within the site or the search area (CA 2024).

##### *Archaeological events*

- 3.1.6 No previous archaeological events have been recorded within the site or its near vicinity. Five events are recorded within the study area, four of which were small-scale projects within Snarestone village: three watching briefs and an historic buildings survey. The nearest event to the site is a 2013 desk-based assessment for Snarestone Sewage Treatment Works (ELE8914), approximately 0.40km to the north of Field 3.

#### 3.2 Summary of heritage assets by period

##### *Prehistoric to medieval*

- 3.2.1 No prehistoric remains have been recorded within the 1km study area. One findspot of Roman artefacts has been recorded within the study area: pottery, brooches and coins that were found in 2007 approximately 0.88km to the south-east of Field 1 (MLE17814). At the

same spot, part of a large gilt brooch and beads recovered were dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, from the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (MLE17815). The finds are interpreted as being suggestive of an early medieval burial in the vicinity.

- 3.2.2 Five heritage assets of medieval date are recorded within the north-east part of the study area, all in the area of Snarestone village. The historic core of the village is of medieval origin (MLE6002), and includes the site of a church recorded in 1220 (MLE4835), which is on the site of the current 18<sup>th</sup>-century church. Two groups of earthworks to the north and south of the church are interpreted as the remains of enclosures associated with the medieval village (MLE4833 and MLE10182), as well as an L-shaped pond to the north of Manor Farm, possibly part of a defence or boundary for a manorial site, although it does not appear to have ever been a complete moat (MLE4834).

### ***Post-medieval***

- 3.2.3 There are 16 heritage assets of likely post-medieval date (1540-1750) recorded in the study area, all of which relate to buildings in Snarestone. Of these, 11 are listed buildings, mostly houses, farm houses and the Snarestone Endowed School. Nearly all the assets are of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, and some of the houses are of uncertain construction date and could be either 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century. None are within 500m of the site, so they are not discussed individually but are listed below. The only potentially earlier asset is the site of a pound for stray livestock that was shown on historic OS mapping. This was the Punfald, the name persisting in a 20<sup>th</sup>-century house constructed nearby (MLE28185). Its date of origin is unknown.

#### *Post-medieval assets within the 1km search area:*

| Source ID                 | Name                                                                  | Grade |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| MLE10955;<br>NHLE 1074314 | 13 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                               | II    |
| MLE10956;<br>NHLE 1074314 | 15 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                               | II    |
| MLE10957;<br>NHLE 1178063 | SNARESTONE ENDOWED SCHOOL, 17 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE    | II    |
| MLE10961;<br>NHLE 1295243 | 41 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                               | II    |
| MLE10962;<br>NHLE 1295243 | 43 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                               | II    |
| MLE10963;<br>NHLE 1295243 | 45 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                               | II    |
| MLE10964;<br>NHLE 1361259 | 2 MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                                | II    |
| MLE10965;<br>NHLE 1178075 | IVY HOUSE, 22 MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                    | II    |
| MLE10966;<br>NHLE 1074316 | BEECH HOUSE, 24 MAIN STREET (SOUTH SIDE), SNARESTONE                  | II*   |
| MLE10968;<br>NHLE 1361260 | SNARESTONE LODGE FARMHOUSE, MEASHAM ROAD (EAST SIDE), SNARESTONE      | II    |
| MLE10969;<br>NHLE 1295211 | MANOR HOUSE FARMHOUSE, MEASHAM ROAD (WEST SIDE), SNARESTONE           | II    |
| MLE10970                  | OUTBUILDING AT MANOR HOUSE FARM, MEASHAM ROAD (WEST SIDE), SNARESTONE |       |
| MLE27229                  | Manor Farm Farmstead, Measham Road, Snarestone                        |       |

| Source ID | Name                                                     | Grade |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| MLE27230  | Manor House Farm farmstead, Main Street, Snarestone      |       |
| MLE27231  | Lodge Farm farmstead, Measham Road, Snarestone           |       |
| MLE28185  | Former pound at Punfald House, 1 Quarry Lane, Snarestone |       |

### *Early modern*

- 3.2.4 There are 34 heritage assets of early modern date (1750-1900) recorded in the study area. Several of these relate to transport infrastructure. The earliest is the Market Bosworth to Measham turnpike road, which was authorised by an Act of 1759-60 (MLE20918). Part of the route of the turnpike ran along Ashby Road to the east of the site. The Ashby de la Zouch Canal (MLE8916) ran to the Coventry Canal in Warwickshire from Ashby Woulds, and was designed by the Robert Whitworths (senior and junior), and William Jessop. The first section between Ashby Woulds and Market Bosworth was opened in 1798, with the full route operational by 1804. Its operation was taken over by the Midland Railway in 1846 and after this it was allowed to gradually degrade. Various sections were closed, the last open stretch between Snarestone Pumping Station and Measham being abandoned in 1966. Some sections since have been reopened through restoration schemes, although not always on the original route due to later mining subsidence. Extant heritage assets associated with the canal include bridges (MLE10953/NHLE 1074313; MLE22601, MLE27811), and a tunnel (MLE10952), as well as the abutments of a removed bridge (MLE27813).
- 3.2.5 The Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway line (MLE16051) ran roughly parallel with the canal and was opened in 1873. It closed in 1971. A goods shed (MLE22814) and the site of Snarestone station (MLE22815) are also recorded in the HER. Around 240m to the south of the site is an area of woodland on the site of a former brickyard (MLE3275), which was first shown on the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century OS 1 inch: 1 mile map. It was disused by 1924. Seventeen of the recorded assets are standing buildings, or the sites of buildings in Snarestone, including three listed buildings. One of these is the rebuilt Church of St Bartholomew, which dates to 1752 (MLE10971/NHLE 1074317). A Wesleyan Chapel, now demolished, was built in 1858 on Main Street (MLE25764). None of the buildings in Snarestone are within 500m of the site, so are not discussed individually, although they are listed below.
- 3.2.6 Five of the assets relate to historic farmsteads outside the core of Snarestone. The nearest to the site is Culloden Farm (MLE26131), a regular U-shaped courtyard farm with a detached range to the south, including the farmhouse. Its date of construction is uncertain, but it was extant by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and is likely to have been established after the Parliamentary Enclosure of the open fields in 1749. Further to the south and south-east are Norton Barn Farm (MLE26133) and Shornhill (MLE27227), while at the north-west edge of the study area are Upper and Lower Rectory Farms at Appleby Magna (MLE26123-26124). These are all isolated farmsteads in various configurations, extant in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A large landscape park associated with Gopsall Hall extends into the south-east tip of the study area (MLE21876). The park was largely a 19<sup>th</sup>-century creation, expanding from a smaller park depicted in 1814.

### *Early modern assets in Snarestone*

| Source ID                 | Name                                                     | Grade |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| MLE10960;<br>NHLE 1074315 | MANOR FARMHOUSE, 19 MAIN STREET (NORTH SIDE), SNARESTONE | II    |
| MLE10967;<br>NHLE 1295208 | SNARESTONE LODGE, MEASHAM ROAD (EAST SIDE), SNARESTONE   | II    |

| Source ID                 | Name                                                               | Grade |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| MLE10971;<br>NHLE 1074317 | CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, MEASHAM ROAD (WEST SIDE),<br>SNARESTONE | II    |
| MLE25764                  | Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Snarestone         |       |
| MLE27812                  | Bridge House, 1 & 2, Twycross Road, Snarestone                     |       |
| MLE28184                  | Church Walk Farm, Church Walk, Snarestone                          |       |
| MLE28186                  | 23, Main Street, Snarestone                                        |       |
| MLE28187                  | 25, Main Street, Snarestone                                        |       |
| MLE28188                  | 35/39, Main Street, Snarestone                                     |       |
| MLE28189                  | The Globe Inn, 6, Main Street, Snarestone                          |       |
| MLE28190                  | 8, Main Street, Snarestone                                         |       |
| MLE28191                  | 10/12/14, Main Street, Snarestone                                  |       |
| MLE28192                  | The Hermitage, 20, Main Street, Snarestone                         |       |
| MLE28193                  | 32, Main Street, Snarestone                                        |       |
| MLE28194                  | 34, Main Street, Snarestone                                        |       |
| MLE28195                  | 1, Quarry Lane, Snarestone                                         |       |
| MLE28196                  | 2, Quarry Lane, Snarestone                                         |       |

### ***Modern***

- 3.2.7 Three modern assets are recorded in the study area, all at Snarestone. These comprise an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century boat house at Snarestone Lodge (MLE27428), a grade II listed war memorial (MLE20735/NHLE 1465198) and a 1930s telephone box (MLE10972/NHLE 1261903). None are within 500m of the site.

## **3.3 Historical background and map regression**

### ***Medieval and post-medieval***

- 3.3.1 Despite the site's proximity to Snarestone, the land is located at the north-east edge of the parish of Norton, originating as a manor in the medieval period. The River Mease formed the boundary between the two manors. Place-name evidence suggests early medieval activity within the search area, with Snarestone deriving its name from the Old English or Old Norse personal name 'Snaro' and the Old English term 'tun', meaning an enclosed farmstead. The location and extent of early medieval settlement is unknown, but it is possible that it was in the area occupied by the later medieval village (MLE6002), to the north-east of the site. The possible Anglo-Saxon burial (MLE17815) 0.98km to the south-east of Field 1 suggests further activity from this period within the wider search area.
- 3.3.2 Snarestone was recorded as 'Snarchtone' in the 1086 Domesday survey. Levelled ridge and furrow, the ploughed-out remains of medieval and/or post-medieval ploughing, is visible as cropmarks in the south-east parts of Fields 2 and 3 on aerial imagery from 2006 (Google Earth). While the remains in Field 3 were somewhat clearer in 2006, those in Field 2 were the only ones visible on 2023 aerial imagery. The 2022 Environment Agency Lidar data does not show any earthwork ridge and furrow within Fields 1 to 3 (Figure 13), which indicates that the fields have been used for arable cultivation in the modern period, when the introduction of new techniques such as cross-ploughing removed the above-ground traces of the ridge and furrow. In contrast, upstanding ridge and furrow is visible in the Lidar data in a group of fields surrounding Culloden Farm, in the area between Field 1 and Fields

2-3. There are also ridge and furrow earthworks in fields to the immediate east of the River Mease and south of Snarestone Nurseries, just to the south-east of Field 2.

- 3.3.3 Norton's commons and wastes were enclosed in 1749 (Nichols 1811, 850). A map is not known to have been produced in association with the enclosure and the site cannot be identified from the text of the enclosure award alone, as the majority of the newly-enclosed land was listed only with its owners' names and the total acreage that had been allotted (Nichols 1811, 650). Charles Jennens, the manorial lord of Norton, was allotted much of the enclosed land. Jennens was a personal friend of Charles Edward Stuart ('Bonnie Prince Charlie') and had refused to swear an oath of allegiance to George I after the prince's defeat at Culloden in 1746. Given its name, Culloden Farm is likely to have been built after the battle, and it is likely that the site was part of its associated farmland.

### ***Early modern***

- 3.3.4 The date at which Culloden Farm was built is unclear; however, Charles Jennens extensively redeveloped the Gopsall estate in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, beginning with the rebuilding of Gopsall Hall in 1750 and the creation of its parkland, and Culloden Farm may have been part of these works.

### *1777 John Prior map of Leicestershire*

- 3.3.5 The River Mease was shown on John Prior's 1777 map of Leicestershire. Due to the scale of the map, the course of the river was shown only approximately, and Prior did not attempt to depict the actual channel. Culloden Farm was marked as 'Culloden House'.

### *1835 Ordnance Survey first series map*

- 3.3.6 The River Mease was shown on the 1835 Ordnance Survey first series 1 inch: 1 mile map, with the majority of its course along the east boundaries of Fields 2 and 3 being depicted relatively accurately. None of the field boundaries within the site were shown, though this is likely due to the scale of the map. A watercourse that ran to the south of Culloden Farm is likely to have represented the canalised land drain that forms the northern boundary of Field 1. To the north, a further watercourse ran to the northern tip of Field 3, as it does at the present day.

### *1839 Snarestone tithe map*

- 3.3.7 The site was not shown on the 1839 Snarestone tithe map, as the land within the site continued to form part of the parish of Norton at that date. Tithes had been commuted for Norton at the time of the Parliamentary Enclosure, and no tithe map and apportionment were produced for this parish. As the River Mease formed the parish boundary between Norton and Snarestone, it was marked on the 1839 tithe map for the latter parish (Figure 6), and is the earliest detailed depiction of the river channel in this area found for this assessment. Comparison with the 1883 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows that the course of the River Mease was shown accurately on the 1839 map. The terminus of a field boundary that was shown on the west side of the river corresponded with a field boundary that was shown at this location in Field 3 on the 1883 OS map. This indicates that at least some of the field boundaries within the site were extant in 1839.

### *1883 Ordnance Survey map*

- 3.3.8 A substantial canalised stream or land drain formed the northern boundary of Field 1 on the 1883 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map (Figure 7). Two sluices were marked along the channel. The west end of Field 1's southern boundary was also extant by 1883. This section contained three sluices and formed part of a larger channel or drainage ditch associated with fields to the south and west. The sluices suggest some form of water management, possibly associated with water meadows or irrigation. The remainder of the southern boundary of Field 1 had not been established by 1883. The northern land drain followed its present-day course to Culloden Farm's access road and continued across the fields to discharge into the River Mease, south of Field 2.
- 3.3.9 The layout of Fields 2 and 3 was somewhat different to the current subdivisions, with a series of small, irregular enclosures around meanders in the river to the north and east, and the two extant larger fields in the southern part. It is possible that these areas had been divided off because they were marshy or liable to flooding and so were unsuitable for arable use. A footbridge crossed the river immediately to the south of Field 2. To the north, a footpath crossed Field 3 on the line of the current boundary between the two fields, leading to another footbridge over the river. The northwest boundary was shown as a canalised stream or drainage channel, as depicted in 1835. Along the east sides of Fields 2 and 3, the course of the river appeared unchanged from the earlier map.

### **Modern**

#### *1903 and 1923 Ordnance Survey maps*

- 3.3.10 No changes were shown within the site on the 1903 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map. The eastern part of Field 1's southern boundary had been established by the time of the 1923 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map (Figure 8). While the boundary was substantially narrower than the earlier parts of this field's perimeters, sluices marked on either side of the farm's access track indicated that the new boundary was also a water channel or land drain. The central part of Field 1's southern boundary had not been established by 1923 and the land remained part of the field to the south. No changes were shown to the layout of Fields 2 and 3, apart from the depiction of two of the boundaries enclosing meanders as dotted rather than solid lines.

#### *1955 and 1966 Ordnance Survey maps*

- 3.3.11 Culloden Farm was sold as part of the sale of the Gopsall estate to the Crown in 1932. The 1955 Ordnance Survey map showed that the three sluices in the southern boundary of Field 1 remained extant (Figure 9). By 1966, the OS 1:10,000 map showed that part of the River Mease to the south-east of Field 2 had been re-aligned on a straighter course in order to remove one of its meanders, although the former course was still shown as the line of the parish boundary.

#### *1990 Ordnance Survey map*

- 3.3.12 The 19<sup>th</sup>-century field boundaries in the interiors of Fields 2 and 3 had been removed by the time of the 1990 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map, and the route of the footpath through Field 3 had been converted into a boundary and land drain (Figure 11). No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered when this drain was created. The southern side of Field 1 was shown as a continuous boundary for the first time at this date.

*1999 to 2023 aerial imagery (Google Earth, Bing Maps)*

- 3.3.13 Field 1 was pasture on aerial imagery from 1999, when Fields 2 and 3 were under crop. Imagery from 2006 shows a track at the west end of Field 1 that crossed footbridges over the north and south land drains. In Field 2, a short section of the River Mease had been canalised, with a sharp 90 degree turn, on the north side of the meander in the south-east corner of the field. Vegetation had obscured this section of the river at the time of the 1999 photograph and it is not clear if the canalisation had taken place by that date. The land along the west bank of the river within Field 2 had been left as scrub while the remainder of the field had been ploughed. As noted, above, the 2006 photograph shows faint cropmark traces of the remains of levelled ridge and furrow in the south-east part of Field 2 and the south-east corner of Field 3. The scrub remained present in 2010 but had been ploughed-out by 2015. Field 1 was in pasture at that date, while Fields 2 and 3 were both under crop. No obvious changes are visible within the site on aerial imagery from 2018 and 2020.

*Environment Agency Lidar (2022), 1m DTM*

- 3.3.14 The Environment Agency's 1m digital terrain model (DTM) Lidar data (Figure 12) does not show any notable features within Field 1, other than faint traces of modern ploughing and the vehicular track that runs parallel with the field's western boundary. The north and south boundaries of Field 1 are also shown as drainage ditches or canalised watercourses, with a slightly raised bank along the north side of the southern boundary at the western side of the field, in the area where three sluices were shown on historic OS mapping. Extensive upstanding ridge and furrow is present in the field to the immediate north of Field 1, and in the fields surrounding Culloden Farm, while much fainter traces of removed and ploughed-out field boundaries are visible in the western part of the study area. The former clay pit associated with the former brickyard to the south of the site is visible as a sunken area, extending further east than the area plotted from historic mapping (MLE3275).
- 3.3.15 Very faint traces of levelled ridge and furrow are visible to the south of Field 2, and clearer earthworks are present to the east of the river in this area. The former areas of enclosed meanders within Fields 2 and 3 are shown as somewhat lower than the main parts of the fields, with shallow slopes down to these areas. A pair of shallow sub-circular hollows are depicted within Field 2, towards the southern edge. These are not depicted on any of the available historic maps, but similar hollows are visible in a number of fields in the wider study area. These appear to have been partly infilled and plough levelled, and could relate to small, infilled quarry pits. The drainage ditches that form the boundary between Fields 2 and 3 and that along the north-west boundary of Field 3 empty into the River Mease, with a possible palaeochannel of the latter being located to the north-west of the site.

### **3.4 Site inspection**

- 3.4.1 A site visit was carried out by Joe France of York Archaeology in August 2024. The locations of the photograph taken during the site visit are shown in Figure 13.
- 3.4.2 Field 1 was in short grass coverage at the time of the survey. The western boundary of Field 1 is demarcated by a mature hedge (Plate 1). From the western end of the field there is a view towards Culloden Farm on rising ground to the north. To the east of the hedge, concrete culverts are present in the drainage ditches at the north-west and south-west corners of the field. These run beneath gates and allow access into the field. Much of the actual channel of the ditch along the northern boundary of Field 1 could not be observed during the site visit due to the presence of a mature hedge along its course and vegetation

on the banks (Plates 2 and 4). Some glimpses of the channel are possible (Plate 3), with the watercourse revealed to be approximately 0.60m wide. Much of the southern drainage ditch is accessible from within the field, although the channel itself is obscured by dense vegetation overgrowth (Plates 5, 6 and 7). A concrete culvert at the south-east corner of the field carries the watercourse beneath Culloden Farm's access road. No earthworks are visible within the field.

- 3.4.3 Field 2 had a coverage of long grass/hay and scrub at the time of the site visit, therefore details of the ground surface could not be observed. The hay occupies the rising ground away from the river's edge, while the lower ground is in scrub coverage (Plate 8). A set of farm buildings of at least 19<sup>th</sup>-century date and a house of later 19<sup>th</sup>-century date (the Shrubberies) are visible to the east of the River Mease, looking north-east across Field 2 (Plate 9). Along the north-east edge of Field 2 much of the west bank of the River Mease is inaccessible due to the density of vegetation. Although a small part of the channel in the field's south-east corner is free of overarching vegetation, the watercourse itself is obscured (Plates 10 and 11). A pair of mature trees towards the north-west part of the field appear to be on the route of one of the field boundaries depicted in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century that was removed prior to 1977 (Plate 12). A drainage ditch forms the largely modern boundary between Fields 2 and 3, but is obscured by dense vegetation (Plate 13).
- 3.4.4 Ground cover in Field 3 was dense vegetation and scrub at the time of the site inspection (Plate 14). No visible footpath was observed in this area during the site visit, but a public right of way footbridge remains in place where the plotted path reaches the river (Plate 15). The current bridge is constructed of simple scaffolding and wooden planks, and is likely to be a replacement for the 19<sup>th</sup>-century footbridge which was probably of similar construction. A small section of the channel of the Mease is free of overarching vegetation to the west of the footbridge (Plate 16).
- 3.4.5 The remainder of the river's course along the north-eastern edge of Field 3 is obscured by dense vegetation. Towards the northern tip of the field, the height of the river bank increases, with the watercourse being approximately 2m below the surface of the field at this point (Plate 17). The drainage ditch or canalised channel that demarcates the north-west boundary of Field 3 is obscured by an outgrown hedge boundary (Plate 18). In the northern tip of the site, the confluence of the channel and the river is obscured by a dense nettlebed.

### 3.5 Archaeological potential

- 3.5.1 The assessment of potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence. It is noted that the current understanding of the buried archaeological resource is poor, as there has been no recorded archaeological investigation within the 1km study area apart from some small watching briefs within the centre of Snarestone village. This means that the recorded remains from periods pre-dating historic mapping derive from chance findspots and earthwork remains visible in aerial photography and Lidar data.

#### ***Prehistoric and Roman***

- 3.5.2 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the site or the search area and only limited evidence for Roman activity, 0.88km from the site. On the basis of the available evidence, the potential for buried remains from these periods is considered to be **low**; however, due

to the lack of previous archaeological investigation in this area, the potential for unrecorded remains to be present cannot be entirely ruled out. The heritage significance of any remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods that do survive within the site would depend on their nature, extent and condition and cannot be assessed on the basis of available information.

### ***Medieval and post-medieval***

- 3.5.3 Upstanding ridge and furrow in adjacent fields demonstrate that the site formed part of a wider agricultural landscape in the medieval period, likely forming one of the open common fields associated with the manor of Norton. Cropmarks visible on aerial imagery indicate that levelled ridge and furrow is visible in parts of Fields 2 and 3, and that the bases of the furrows are therefore likely to survive as buried features. There is also the potential for artefactual remains associated with the manuring of fields, although such remains would be unstratified and likely of limited value. The potential for the survival of buried remains associated with medieval to post-medieval agriculture is moderate to high, but the heritage value of such remains is considered to be low.

### ***Early modern***

- 3.5.4 The site formed part of the Gopsall estate in this period, and is likely to have been allotted to Charles Jennens, Gopsall's owner and lord of the manor of Norton, under the 1749 Norton enclosure award. Culloden Farm is likely to have been constructed shortly after this date, its name likely derived from Jennens's personal friendship with Bonnie Prince Charlie, who had been defeated at the battle of Culloden in 1746. It is one of several dispersed farmsteads that are located within the study area and were first depicted on the 19<sup>th</sup>-century OS mapping.
- 3.5.5 Many of the current field boundaries within the site were extant by 1883, although the central part of the southern boundary of Field 1 is largely of modern creation. The boundary along the north-west side of Field 3 is formed by a field drain that appears to be a canalised natural channel that fed into the River Mease. Several features were shown within the site on maps from this period, including sluices, footbridges and footpaths. While most of these appear to have been removed, it is possible that elements such as the abutments of a footbridge or parts of sluice frames may survive in the riverbank. The heritage value of such features is both considered to be low.

## **4 SITE 2: PESSALL BROOK BASELINE CONDITIONS**

### **4.1 Summary of recorded heritage assets**

- 4.1.1 This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of Site 2 and its surrounding area. Gazetteers of known heritage assets and archaeological events within a study area with a 1km radius around the site have been collated from local and national databases and are presented in Appendix 2, Tables A2.1-A2.3. Heritage asset numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteers. The locations of designated assets are shown in Figure 15, assets recorded in the Staffordshire HER are shown in Figure 16, and recorded archaeological events in Figure 17. The online mapping for Derbyshire HER was checked for the northern tip of the study area, but showed no recorded heritage assets in this area.

### ***Designated heritage assets***

- 4.1.2 No nationally designated heritage assets are recorded within the site. There are 10 nationally designated assets recorded within the study area, all of which are grade II listed buildings. All but one of these are grouped in Edingale at the south edge of the study area. The exception is Raddle Farmhouse (NHLE 1188340), which is located approximately 0.55km to the east of the site. No World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas are recorded within the search area.

### ***Non-designated heritage assets***

- 4.1.3 The Staffordshire HER records one non-designated heritage asset within the site: the earthwork remains of a plough headland (MST4818) that runs across the site from north-west to south-east. This is interpreted as being of post-medieval date. The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation project records the site and land in the north-west part of the search area as an area of Planned Enclosure of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date (HST10429).
- 4.1.4 A further 14 non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the search area. The nearest of these to the site is a Bronze Age flanged axehead (MST11834) that was found approximately 0.44km to the west of the site. The Portable Antiquities Scheme does not record any findspots within the site or the search area.
- 4.1.5 The Coal Authority's online mapping does not show any historic coal mining activity within the site (CA 2024). However, a coal outcrop is located approximately 70m to the west of the site, with a further outcrop in the western part of the search area.

### ***Archaeological events***

- 4.1.6 The HER records one previous archaeological event that covers the site and half of the study area: a desk-based assessment of the landscape, ritual, settlement and archaeology of River Gravels, which included aerial photo assessment (EST741). The features plotted from aerial photographs are largely recorded in the HER as heritage assets. Four additional events within the 1km search area include geophysical survey and field walking along the route of a gas pipeline between Edingale to Drakelow (EST860 & EST1955), and a desk-based assessment for an overhead electricity line from Bustleholm to Drakelow (EST2100). An archaeological building survey is also recorded at the south edge of the search area, at the Old Coach House in Edingale (EST2215).

## **4.2 Summary of heritage assets by period**

### ***Undated***

- 4.2.1 Two undated heritage assets are recorded within the study area. A circular feature recorded as a cropmark from aerial photography (MST3931) is located approximately 900m to the north-west of the site near Pessall Farm. Possible field boundaries also recorded as cropmarks have been plotted to the north-west of Edingale, and are again of uncertain date, though may be of later prehistoric origin (MST4821).

### ***Prehistoric and Roman***

- 4.2.2 Three heritage assets of possible prehistoric date are recorded within the study area. A Bronze Age flanged axehead (MST11834) was found with a metal detector in a field

approximately 440m to the north-west of the site, and an earthwork mound in the village of Edingale (MST950) at the south edge of the study area, which has been suggested to be potentially a prehistoric burial mound, although it is equally likely to be a natural feature. A series of linear features recorded as cropmarks to the west of Edingale have been interpreted as possible prehistoric dykes (MST18588), possibly having an association with the field boundaries of unknown date situated just to the north (MST4821). No Roman heritage assets are recorded within the study area.

### ***Medieval to post-medieval***

- 4.2.3 There are seven medieval heritage assets recorded within the search area. These include the medieval settlement core of Edingale (MST2435) and earthwork remains associated with the settlement, which was reduced in size during the later medieval period (MST3566). The manor was recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey, indicating that it was established during the early medieval period. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century church at Edingale is likely to stand on the site of a medieval church and incorporates architectural features of 11<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>-century date (MST5211). The other four heritage assets relate to areas of ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks plotted from aerial photographs, MST5544 and MST18880 just to the west and south of Edingale, and MST4819 and MST17192 to the south-east of Brook House Farm. Recent Lidar data shows that the majority of these earthworks have been levelled in more recent times, with only the earthworks of MST18880 still extant.
- 4.2.4 One post-medieval heritage asset is recorded within the site on the HER: the earthwork remains of a plough headland (MST4818). This was plotted from aerial photographs as a single linear bank 280m long that runs across the central part of the site from north-west to south-east. The date at which the photograph(s) showing this feature was taken is not recorded in the HER, although recent Lidar data does not show a clear surviving earthwork in this location, suggesting the feature has been largely plough-levelled (Figure 24).
- 4.2.5 Seven post-medieval assets are recorded within the study area, all of which are grade II listed buildings in the village of Edingale, at the south edge of the study area. These comprise the Old Vicarage (MST9166/NHLE 1374281) and its former stable (MST9167/NHLE 1188232); Church Farmhouse and its outbuildings (MST9168/NHLE 1038821); and nos.1-4 Schofield Lane (MST9240-MST9243 and NHLE 1374283, 1294809, 1038824 and 1188353). The houses are largely of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, with the Old Vicarage and its stable being of early to mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### ***Early modern to modern***

- 4.2.6 Three early modern assets are recorded within the study area by Staffordshire HER, although two relate to the same asset, Raddle Farm. The farmhouse is a grade II listed mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century building (MST9239/NHLE 1188340), and the farmstead is recorded as separately, as being originally laid out as a regular courtyard plan with a detached farmhouse. The farmhouse is the only survival from the original plan, with the outbuildings having been replaced by modern, large-scale barns (MST14559). The Firs (MST9172; NHLE 1038823) is another grade II listed building in Edingale, of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. As mentioned above, the medieval Church of Holy Trinity at Edingale was substantially rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (MST5211/NHLE 1188223).
- 4.2.7 Two modern heritage assets are recorded within the study area, two pairs of mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century Swedish style prefabricated houses at Pessall Lane on the west side of Edingale, which survive as good examples of the type (MST23196 and MST23197).

### 4.3 Historical background and map regression

#### *Prehistoric to Roman*

- 4.3.1 Although there is no evidence of prehistoric activity within the site, some human activity within the vicinity during this period is demonstrated by the discovery of the Bronze Age flanged axehead (MST11834) to the west of Pessall Lane. The axehead was found by metal-detecting and the HER does not record the depth at which it was recovered. No further items were found in the axehead's vicinity, which suggests that this may have been an isolated loss. There are further indications of possible prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Edingale, including the dykes recorded from cropmarks and a possible burial mound at Edingale crossroads. The attribution of these features to the prehistoric period is currently speculative, but the dykes and associated boundaries could suggest some later prehistoric (Bronze Age to Iron Age) agriculture and land division in the area. Aerial photographic mapping available from Historic England shows fragmentary features of possible similar date in the wider area, such as around Croxall and Alrewas.
- 4.3.2 In the wider area, there have been significant groupings of Neolithic monuments with a 'ritual' interpretation in the vicinity of Alrewas and Tucklesholme, around 2km to the west and north-west of the site, all located in proximity to confluences of the River Trent and Thame. This is suggestive of the significance of rivers in a ceremonial context during prehistoric periods. Many of the remains were recorded in association with extensive quarrying of the river gravels along the Trent valley. These ritual landscapes were modified over time, and the construction of large monuments such as henges, cursuses and causewayed enclosures seems to have ceased by the late Neolithic period, after which main ceremonial monuments known for this area are round barrows (Buteux and Chapman 2009). Remains of settlement and land division from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods are more rarely recorded in this area and difficult to identify without open area excavation (May 2017). Enclosed farmstead settlements, which are more evident from cropmark evidence, appear to have originated in the middle Iron Age period in this area (Buteux and Chapman 2009). These settlements became associated with widespread land divisions creating a pattern of rectilinear fields and dispersed farmsteads, that dominated the area in the later Iron Age period, continuing to be occupied and modified through the Roman period.
- 4.3.3 There is no direct evidence of Roman activity within the site or the search area. Local traditions hold that Pessall Pits, an area of former clay pits and brick kilns that extends to the vicinity of Pessall Farm, to the north-west of the site, date from the Roman period (Mason and Mason 2008, 11). Most of the pits that were shown in this area on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map have now been infilled, although one hollow is located approximately 160m to the north-west of the site. However, there is no evidence to demonstrate that Pessall Pits were Roman features and they were identified as active marl pits in John Farey's 1811 survey of the minerals and agriculture of Derbyshire (Farey 1811, 456) and as 'Old Marl Pits' on the 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 21). Given the extent of marl extraction in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, the likelihood is that these pits were post-medieval or early modern.

#### *Medieval and post-medieval*

- 4.3.4 During the medieval period, the site was located at the eastern edge of the manor of Croxall. Pessall Brook itself formed the boundary between Croxall and the adjacent manor of Edingale. Place-name evidence suggests early medieval activity within the study area, with Croxall deriving its name from the Old English personal name 'Crocca' and the Old English term 'halh', meaning a nook of land. Edingale derives its name from the Old English personal

names 'Eadin' and the Old English term 'halh'. The site formed part of the kingdom of Mercia during the early medieval period and Croxall was recorded as 'Crockashale' in AD 735.

- 4.3.5 The 1086 Domesday survey listed land at Croxall and Edingale in Norse carucates, rather than English hides, as the area had formed part of the Danelaw (Mason and Mason 2008, 17, 40). Recorded as 'Ednunghalle', Edingale was owned by the Crown and included approximately 240 acres, of arable land at the time of the survey (Mason and Mason 2008, 17). Lidar (Figure 24) reveals very faint traces of levelled ridge and furrow in Fields 1 and 2 (see below). This indicates that the land has been used for arable cultivation in the early modern to modern periods, when new ploughing techniques such as cross-ploughing removed the ridge and furrow. Croxall and Edingale appear to have been within the boundaries of Cank Forest during the later medieval period (Mason and Mason 2008, 40). However, Croxall was not listed in Edward III's 1377 poll tax records and the village may have been deserted by that date (Mason and Mason 2008, 34).

### ***Early Modern***

- 4.3.6 As Croxall's former commons and open fields were privately enclosed, a map and award were not produced in accordance with the Parliamentary enclosure process (Mason and Mason 2008, 40). Thomas Prinsep, a noted 'agricultural improver', acquired the manor in 1779 and may have been responsible for the development of the various local farms and the laying out of their field systems (Mason and Mason 2008, 29). However, the survival of family names (Matthews, Elwell, Seal) in association with particular fields within the site suggests that the land had previously been under multiple ownership and had therefore been privately enclosed prior to Prinsep acquiring the manor. Prinsep was noted for breeding cattle (Farey 1817, 5) and may have taken much of the land out of arable use, although the survival of ridge and furrow remains in surrounding areas suggests that much of the land may have been in pastoral use by the end of the post-medieval period.
- 4.3.7 The route of the possible plough headland in Field 3 (MST4818) could be one of the early field boundaries, and although it does not correlate with any boundaries shown on later maps, it is on the same alignment as those depicted to the north and south in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Headlands were typically formed by the turning of ploughs at the end of furrows a boundary could have taken advantage of a medieval to post-medieval feature that survived in the landscape.
- 4.3.8 The coverage of the 1794 Edingale enclosure map (SRO Lichfield 18, 241/48864) extended to Pessall Brook, the boundary between Edingale and Croxall. The map showed the brook's course in a simplified form but, along the site's eastern boundary, did not differ from its current course in any significant respect.

### ***1839 Croxall tithe map***

- 4.3.9 The site formed part of the field system associated with Pessall Farm at the time of the 1839 Croxall tithe map (Figure 18). The farm had been recorded as 'Persal Pits' Farm by John Farey in 1817 (Farey 1817, 3). Other than field boundaries, no features were shown within the site on the 1839 map. Field 1 comprised parts of 'North Wheat Field' (plot 70) and 'Moor or Matthews Meadow' (plot 72). Field 2 was also part of the Moor Meadow, while the land to the west was part of 'South Wheat Field' (plot 73). Field 3 formed part of an area of pasture named 'Elwell's Lower Close' (plot 74) and Field 4 contained the majority of an arable field named 'Seals Lower Close' (plot 75). The Seal family had lived at Croxall and Edingale since the medieval period (Mason and Mason 2008, 55). The majority of Pessall Brook's course

appeared to be essentially the same as that at the present day, although the route along the eastern boundary of Field 4 was shown with a less undulating course in 1839 map. This appears to have been due to a lack of detail in the brook's representation by the surveyor, the river not being the principal focus of the map.

#### *1884 Ordnance Survey map*

- 4.3.10 The 1884 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map (Figure 19) showed a sluice along Pessall Brook to the north of the site, while the field boundaries had been altered in the western part of Field 1, which formed part of a single enclosure with Field 2 in 1884. Other than the field boundaries, no further features were shown within the site at that date. The map depicted a number of sub-circular water-filled features in the surrounding area at that date, labelled on later maps as former marl pits. The farm to the west of the site was labelled 'Pessall Pits' in 1884.

#### **Modern**

#### *1901 Ordnance Survey map*

- 4.3.11 A canalised channel had been excavated from the sluice on Pessall Brook along a field boundary up to the northern tip of Field 1 by the time of the 1901 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map (Figure 20). This appears to have fed water into a channel that ran along the western boundary of Fields 1 and 2. Two sluices were marked along the channel, while a very small pond stood just to the north of the boundary between Fields 2 and 3. As the sluice on the brook was already extant in 1893, it is possible that the ditch along the field boundary was also in existence at or around that date but not depicted on the OS map.

#### *1923 to 1987 Ordnance Survey maps*

- 4.3.12 The 1923 Ordnance Survey 6 inch: 1 mile map (Figure 21) showed that the very small pond had been slightly enlarged and enclosed by this date. No further changes were shown within the site on the 1923 OS map, although this did label the sub-circular water-filled hollows in the wider area as 'old marl pits'. No further changes are depicted on the 1947 and 1952 1:10,560 OS maps.
- 4.3.13 The field boundary that divides Fields 1 and 2 had been instated by the time of the 1964 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (Figure 22). A track ran across the field immediately to the west of Field 2, while the north and south boundaries of Field 4 were marked as drains. The 1972 OS map (Figure 23) showed these features running parallel with standard field boundaries. No further changes were shown within the site on the 1987 OS map.

#### *2000 to 2023 aerial imagery (Google Earth, Bing Maps)*

- 4.3.14 Immediately to the north-east of Field 1, several metres of the course of Pessall Brook had been canalised by the time of aerial imagery taken in January 2000. The brook's undulating natural channel had been infilled and its former course was indistinguishable from the surrounding arable field. Two ponds had been created adjacent to the river to the north of the site by that date. No archaeological remains are known to have been discovered when these features were excavated. All of the land within the site appeared to be under pasture. While Field 3 remained pasture in 2010, the remainder of the site was under crop at that date, possibly hay, and the fields have been variously in use as pasture or arable on aerial images taken up to 2023. No changes are visible within the site throughout this period.

### *Environment Agency 2022 1m DTM Lidar*

- 4.3.15 The Environment Agency's 1m DTM Lidar from 2022 (Figure 24) shows that several short sections of the channel along the west side of Field 1 appear to have been infilled or covered over. Very faint traces of possible levelled ridge and furrow, generally orientated north-west/south-east, are visible in Fields 1, 2 and 3, utilising vertical exaggeration factor in the lidar processing. Given the exaggeration factor, these features are unlikely to be visible on the ground except in very low-angle light or frosty conditions. Several lengthy but shallow curvilinear 'scars' are also evident in the surface in Fields 1 and 2, on a different orientation to the possible ridge and furrow, running from southwest to northeast. The narrow, shallow nature and uneven route of the scars suggests that they are relatively modern in origin.
- 4.3.16 In Field 3, the faint ridge and furrow lines are present on both sides of the area where the plough headland (MST4818) is recorded in the HER. The plough headland itself is not clearly distinguishable from the faint trends of likely levelled ridge and furrow, indicating that it has been reduced by modern ploughing in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. There are no clear earthworks within Field 4. The Lidar shows the large number of former marl pits in the vicinity of the site, but these appear to be concentrated on the slightly higher ground away from the river, and there is no evidence for infilled pits within the site.

## **4.4 Site inspection**

- 4.4.1 A site visit was carried out by Joe France of York Archaeology in August 2024. The locations of the photograph taken during the site visit are shown in Figure 25.
- 4.4.2 All of the fields within the site were under grass at the time of survey, apparently in use as pasture. Along the east side of Field 1 the bank of Pessall Brook was obscured by dense undergrowth, mature trees and an outgrown hedge, with a further hedge running along the north-west boundary of the field (Plates 19 to 21 and 23). To the south, a wooden marker indicates that a gas pipe is present beneath the field and the riverbank (Plate 22). A pipeline is not evident in the Lidar data within the site, although a faint cropmark can be traced running northwest towards the field boundary on aerial imagery from 2000 (Google Earth).
- 4.4.3 Little difference is evident in Field 2 (Plates 24 and 25), with the course of the brook obscured by dense vegetation. A shallow drain or water channel runs along the western boundary of Fields 1 and 2 (Plate 26), which was partially silted-up and largely dry at the time of survey, although some shallow water is present in places. This ditch was first shown on the 1901 OS map. The ditch runs parallel with an outgrown mature hedge. To the north-west of the boundary is a pasture field that rises gradually to the north. The south-east part of this field falls within the site boundary (Plate 27). The boundary between Fields 2 and 3 is also a drainage ditch with parallel hedge, and was inaccessible due to the extent of the vegetation overgrowth.
- 4.4.4 Vegetation and mature trees also obscure the course of the Pessall Brook along the east side of Field 3. The headland recorded in the HER as crossing this field, and the possible ridge and furrow very faintly visible in Lidar data, are not perceivable as earthworks on the ground (Plates 28 and 29). A hedge runs along the boundary between Fields 3 and 4 (Plates 30 and 31), with a drainage ditch along its south side. The drain is a shallow, silted-up feature obscured by vegetation, but it is possible that it is concrete lined. Pessall Brook continues to be lined by trees and vegetation alongside Field 4 (Plates 32 to 33), and hedged boundaries with shallow drainage ditches mark the other three sides of the field (Plates 31 and 34).

## 4.5 Archaeological potential

- 4.5.1 The assessment of potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence.
- 4.5.2 The current understanding of the buried archaeological resource is poor, as there has been limited recorded archaeological investigation within the 1km study area. The exception is geophysical survey and field walking associated with a pipeline and overhead electricity pylons. The event records state only that the geophysical survey identified several weak linear features and discrete anomalies of possible archaeological interest. If trial trenching or archaeological monitoring were undertaken, the results are not currently recorded in the HER. This means that the recorded remains from periods pre-dating historic mapping derive from chance findspots, cropmarks plotted from aerial imagery and earthwork remains visible in aerial photography and Lidar data.

### ***Prehistoric and Roman***

- 4.5.3 There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within the site and only limited evidence for the prehistoric period within the search area. On the basis of available evidence, the archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Roman periods is considered to be low; however, it is noted that the potential for previously unrecorded remains from these periods cannot be ruled out due to the lack of archaeological investigation in the vicinity. There are known concentrations of significant prehistoric to early medieval activity alongside the Rivers Trent and Thame just over 2km west of the site. The heritage significance of any remains from these periods that do survive within the site is therefore unknown.

### ***Medieval and post-medieval***

- 4.5.4 Pessall Brook formed the boundary between the manors of Croxall and Edingale in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site is likely to have formed part of a wider agricultural landscape during the medieval period, likely as part of the open field system of Croxall. Faint traces of possible levelled ridge and furrow or water meadow channels, undetectable on the ground, are depicted in Lidar data in Fields 1 to 3, while a likely plough headland on the same alignment survived as an earthwork in Field 3 into at least the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century. This also is no longer visible on the ground, due to ploughing in the later 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. There is the potential for the presence of the bases of infilled furrows to survive as buried remains across the site, as well as scattered artefacts associated with medieval to post-medieval manuring using midden material. The heritage significance of ridge and furrow remains largely relates to their ability to demonstrate past uses of the landscape, and as such, the value of buried remains of such features is considered to be low.

### ***Early modern to modern***

- 4.5.5 Following enclosure of the open fields into smaller closes, likely in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the site may have been subjected to agricultural improvements introduced by Thomas Prinsep, who acquired Croxall manor in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The site included fields of arable and meadow by 1839. The only documented changes that occurred within the site over the 19<sup>th</sup> century are some slight changes to field boundaries, and the introduction of a water channel

with sluices along the north-west edge of Fields 1 and 2 by 1901. Little further change occurred within the site over the 20<sup>th</sup> century, apart from the excavation of drainage ditches along several of the field boundaries, though some of these may have been extant earlier but not depicted on mapping. The potential for the survival of early modern to modern archaeological remains is considered to be low. The heritage value of remains associated with agriculture would be low.

## 5 GEOARCHAEOLOGY

- 5.1.1 Both sites are located within the wider Mease valley, which is a minor tributary of the Trent of which it is confluent, along with the Tame, at Barton Under Needwood. Given its narrow width and low discharge rate, the valley is not as deeply alluviated as that of the Trent or Tame. There are no borehole records for either site but for the Mease more generally a log is recorded at Stretton Bridge (SK31SW342) which records up to 1.40m of sandy alluvial clay overlying terrace gravels. Slightly deeper alluvial deposits, c.2.40m, are recorded at the A42 Measham and Ashby Bypass (SK31SW370). The alluvial sequence here is dominated by minerogenic deposits with only traces of organics noted. Given the narrow width of the floodplain, later channel migration is expected to be limited and therefore large palaeochannel features are unlikely to be present. This is borne out in the available Lidar data.
- 5.1.2 The outcrop of Thrussington Till at Culloden Farm dates to the Anglian glaciation and is unlikely to preserve *in situ* Palaeolithic material. Any lithic material present within the Till is likely to have been reworked from earlier periods.
- 5.1.3 The Pessall Brook site is located along a very minor stream and, again, no borehole records are available. Given the size of the watercourse, only shallow alluvial deposits are expected and are unlikely to be organic.
- 5.1.4 The River Mease is part of a wider fluvial network of which the confluence at Barton is a focus for an extensive prehistoric monument complex and settlement evidence at Catholme, Barton Under Needwood and Whitemoor Haye Quarries (Buteux and Chapman 2009, Chapman *et al* 2010, Coates 2002). Culloden Farm and Pessall Brook are at some distance from this activity, but these sites provide a useful context for the importance of proximity to watercourses during this period. There is a low potential for these sites to preserve deeply buried waterlogged deposits, but despite this the relatively thin alluvial soils may mask former land surfaces that would make prospecting for such activity through non-intrusive means problematic.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

### 6.1 Site 1: Culloden Farm

- 6.1.1 The proposed river restoration works within Field 1 include the creation of an area of wetland towards the eastern end of the field, and the excavation of scallops alongside the canalised drainage ditch/watercourse that forms the southern boundary. In Fields 2 and 3, the works will include bank reprofiling, buffer strip enhancement and set-back outfalls. Excavations undertaken as part of the works may be up to 2m in depth.
- 6.1.2 The potential for buried archaeological remains within the site is generally considered to be low, and would generally relate to medieval to post-medieval agricultural activity. However, this is based on very limited evidence, due to a lack of archaeological work within the vicinity

of the site. This means that the potential for buried remains associated with previously unrecorded prehistoric to early medieval activity is currently uncertain. There is also the potential for the alluvial deposits within the site to conceal buried land surfaces, and this could seal the remains of human activity pre-dating mapped evidence. However, the potential for preservation of organic remains is considered to be low and in some areas the alluvium could be up to 2.4m deep, which would extend below the intended base of excavations. From the mapped evidence, the majority of the water channel along the southern boundary of Field 1 is of relatively modern date; however, the alluvium crossing this area as recorded by the British Geological Survey suggests that the channels along the north and south sides of this field have been created through gradual canalisation of a more amorphous natural brook feeding into the Mease. The route of the River Mease along the boundary of Fields 2 and 3 does not appear to have undergone any significant changes over the 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

- 6.1.3 Excavation works within the Culloden Farm site will not have direct impacts on earthwork remains of archaeological significance. There is a slight chance that structural remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup>-century sluices could be impacted along the watercourse at the south side of Field 1, notably at the western side of the field; however, no scallops are currently proposed in the area where sluices were depicted on historic maps. The excavations would have the potential to impact on buried land surfaces and archaeological remains of prehistoric to early medieval date within their footprints; but at present the presence, nature and significance of any such remains is unknown.
- 6.1.4 The Ashby de la Zouch Canal conservation area lies around 150m to the east of the northern group of fields, but views of the site from the canal are screened by trees and hedges along field boundaries and the river bank. No listed buildings are located within 500m of the site. The non-designated heritage asset of Culloden Farm is visible from parts of Field 1, with a view downslope over this field. A short distance to the east of Field 2 are two buildings that were extant in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and which have clear views towards the River Mease. These comprise a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century villa-type house known as the Shrubberies (labelled New House in 1883), and a possible farm or house known as The Swallows, which is on the footprint of a building shown on the 1839 tithe map. The buildings are not recorded as heritage assets in the HER, but could be considered to be non-designated historic buildings. A small modern lake or large pond is located adjacent to the River Mease between the site and the Shrubberies. Given the nature of the proposed works, which will have limited visual intrusion into the existing landscape, it is not considered that these will lead to any indirect impacts on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets. There would be some minor, temporary visual and noise impacts on the setting of the non-designated buildings to the east of Field 2 during the groundworks/construction phase.

## **6.2 Site 2: Pessall Brook**

- 6.2.1 The proposed restoration works at Pessall Brook include the creation of secondary channels, wetland areas, bank reprofiling and the addition of leaky barriers. A small bund may also be included for the purposes of wetland enhancement and natural flood management. Excavations undertaken as part of the works could be up to 2m in depth.
- 6.2.2 As with Site 1, the potential for archaeological remains is considered to be low, based on available evidence, with the main potential being for buried remains of infilled cultivation furrows of medieval to post-medieval date. The potential for remains of prehistoric to early medieval remains is currently unknown, due to a lack of intrusive archaeological investigation within the vicinity. The route of the Pessall Brook along the eastern boundary

of the site does not appear to have undergone any significant changes over the 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. The alluvial deposits within the site could seal buried land surfaces and the remains of human activity pre-dating mapped evidence. However, the potential for preservation of organic remains is considered to be low.

- 6.2.3 Excavation works within the Pessall Brook site will not have direct impacts on any earthwork remains of archaeological significance, since the slight trends in the Lidar data that suggest levelled ridge and furrow could not be perceived on the ground. Excavation for swales and wetland areas would have the potential to directly impact on buried remains of the infilled furrows, as well as any potential earlier remains within their footprint. Again, the presence, nature and significance of any remains pre-dating the medieval agricultural activity is currently unknown.
- 6.2.4 The nearest designated asset to the site is the grade II listed Raddle Farm, which is 490m to the east. No other listed buildings are within 900m of the site. Given the nature of the proposed works, the relatively flat topography and the trees along the river banks, the works would not have any indirect impacts on the setting or significance of Raddle Farm.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The desk-based assessment has summarised the archaeological and historical background of the Culloden Farm and Pessall Brook sites and their environs, and has assessed the nature, condition and significance of the cultural heritage resource within the site and the potential impacts of the proposed river restoration works on this resource. There is currently limited information on the potential for buried archaeological remains of prehistoric to early medieval date within either site, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations in the areas. This limits the understanding of the potential for the works to impact on buried remains from these periods, and this is currently assessed as unknown. The superficial alluvial deposits that are present within both sites have the potential to cover buried earlier land surfaces and archaeological remains; however, the potential for waterlogged organic remains to be preserved is considered to be low.
- 7.1.2 For both sites, the potential for buried remains from the medieval to modern periods relates to agricultural activity. There is a high potential for the bases of infilled medieval to post-medieval plough furrows to survive across all the fields, although none of these survive as visible earthworks. The archaeological significance of buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation is considered to be low. Enclosure of the medieval open fields into smaller closes seems to have occurred in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and some of the extant field boundaries are likely to have originated in that period. Other boundaries have been modified or created in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most are demarcated by drainage ditches and parallel hedgerows. Some of the drainage ditches contained sluices in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and it is possible that some structural remains of these may survive within the channels. Such features could be impacted by excavation works. The archaeological significance of remains associated with mid-18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century agriculture is considered to be low.
- 7.1.3 The nearest designated asset to the Pessall Brook site is the grade II listed Raddle Farm, 490m to the east. No other designated assets are within 900m of the site. For Culloden Farm, the nearest point of the Ashby de la Zouch Canal conservation area is 150m to the east of the site, while there are no listed buildings within 500m. For both sites, the topography and vegetation along the river bank mean that no notable indirect impacts on the setting and significance of designated heritage assets will arise from the proposed works.

## 8 REFERENCES

- Buteux, S and Chapman, S. 2009. *Where Rivers Meet: The archaeology of Catholme and the Trent Tame Confluence*. CBA Research Report 161.
- CIfA. 2020. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.
- CIfA. 2021. *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.
- Chapman, H, Hewson, M & Watters, M 2010. 'The Catholme Ceremonial Complex, Staffordshire, UK', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, London*. vol. 76, pp. 135-163.
- Coates, G. 2002. *A Prehistoric and Romano-British Landscape: excavations at Whitemoor Hays Quarry, Staffordshire, 1997–1999*. Oxford: British Archaeological Report 340.
- Farey, J. 1811. *A General View of the Minerals and Agriculture of Derbyshire*. Vol.I. B. McMillan: London.
- Farey, J. 1817. *A General View of the Minerals and Agriculture of Derbyshire*. Vol.III. Sherwood, Neely and Jones: Sheffield.
- Mason, C. and Mason, A. 2008. *Edingale, A Parish in Perspective*. Private publication: Edingale.
- May, R. 2017. Transforming the Trent Valley: Cultural Heritage Audit Report. Unpublished ArchHeritage report 2017/70.
- Nichols, J. 1811. *The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*. Vol. IV: 2. John Nichols and Son: London.
- NPPF. 2023. National Planning Policy Framework. Revised 2023.

### Documents

- 1749 Norton enclosure award (ROLLR DE QS 47/1/1-2)
- 1839 Croxall the apportionment (SRO Lichfield-19, 241/48865)

### Trade directories

- 1846 White: Leicestershire
- 1851 White: Staffordshire
- 1861 White: Leicestershire

### Historic maps

- 1777 John Prior map of Leicestershire
- 1794 Edingale enclosure map (SRO Lichfield 18, 241/48864)
- 1835 Ordnance Survey first series map
- 1839 Croxall tithe map (SRO Lichfield-19, 241/48865)
- 1839 Snarestone tithe map (NA IR30/19/136)
- 1883, 1884, 1901, 1903, 1923, 1947, 1952, 1955, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1987 and 1990 Ordnance Survey maps

## 9 FIGURES

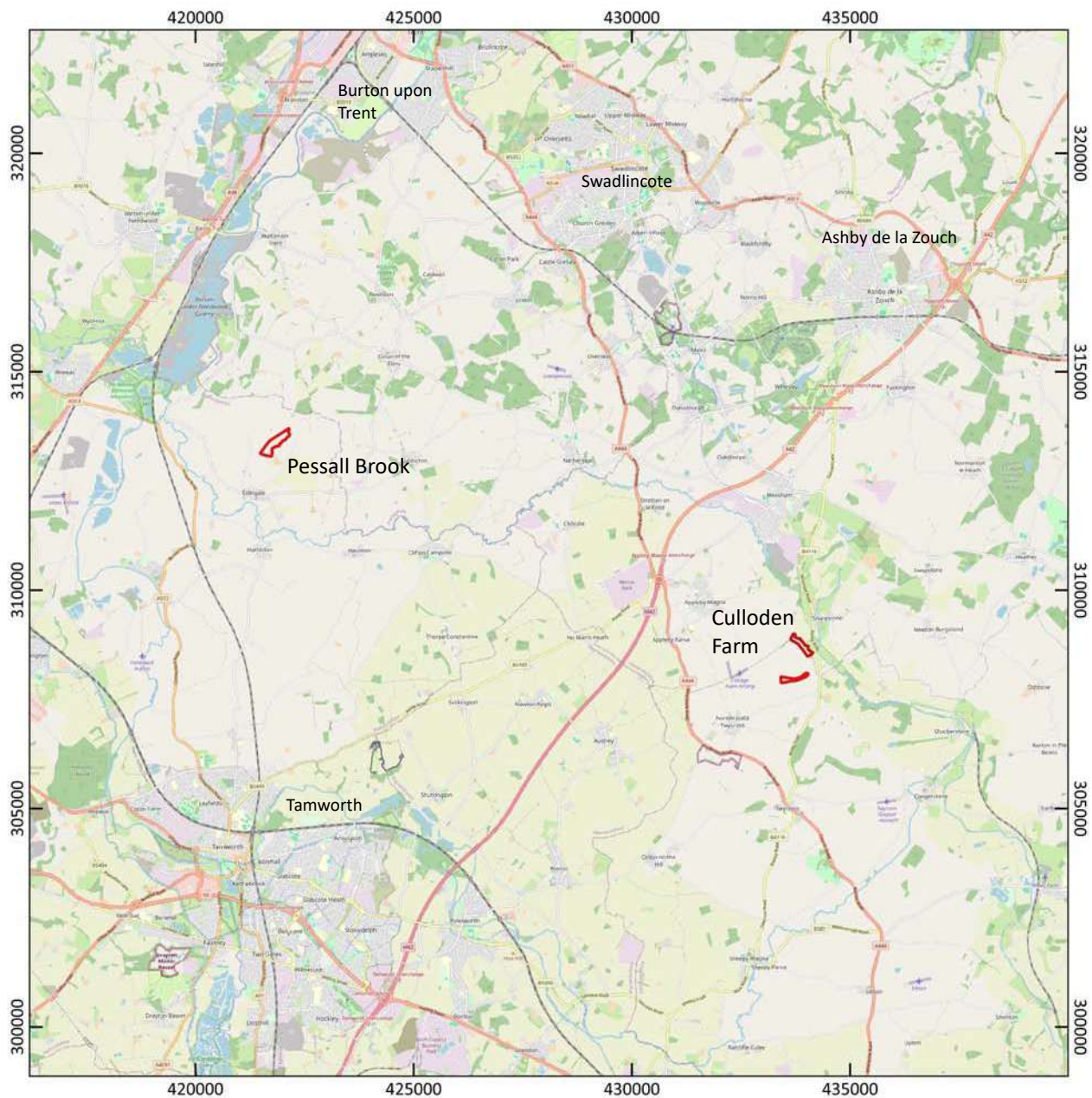
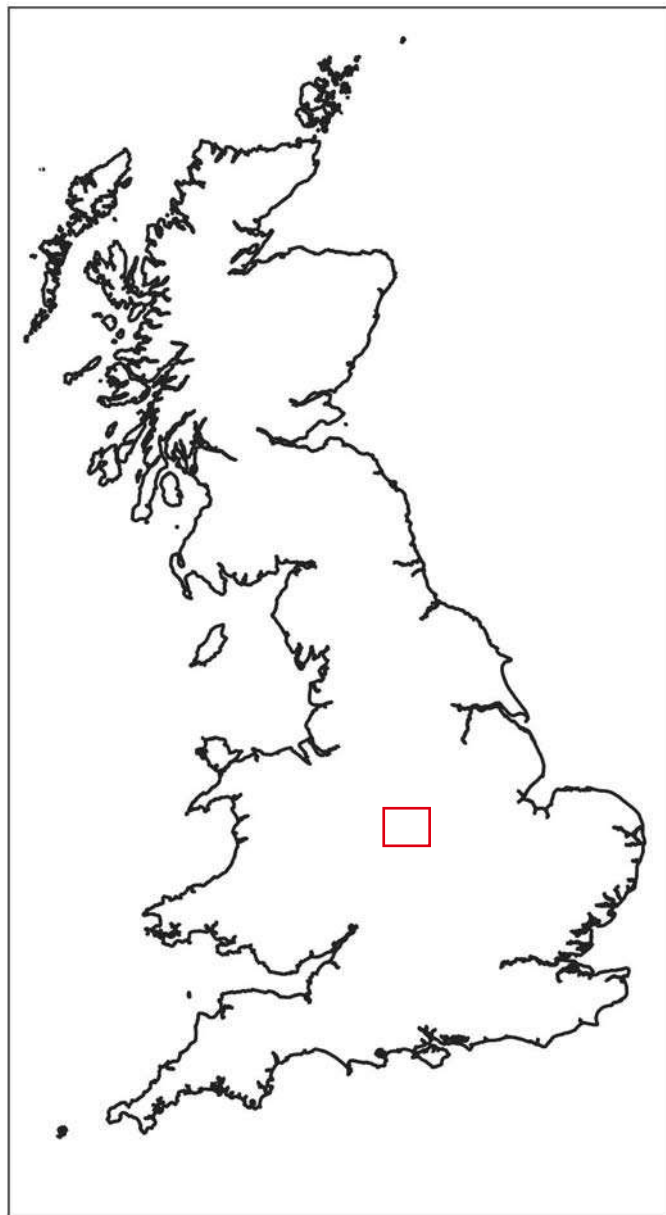
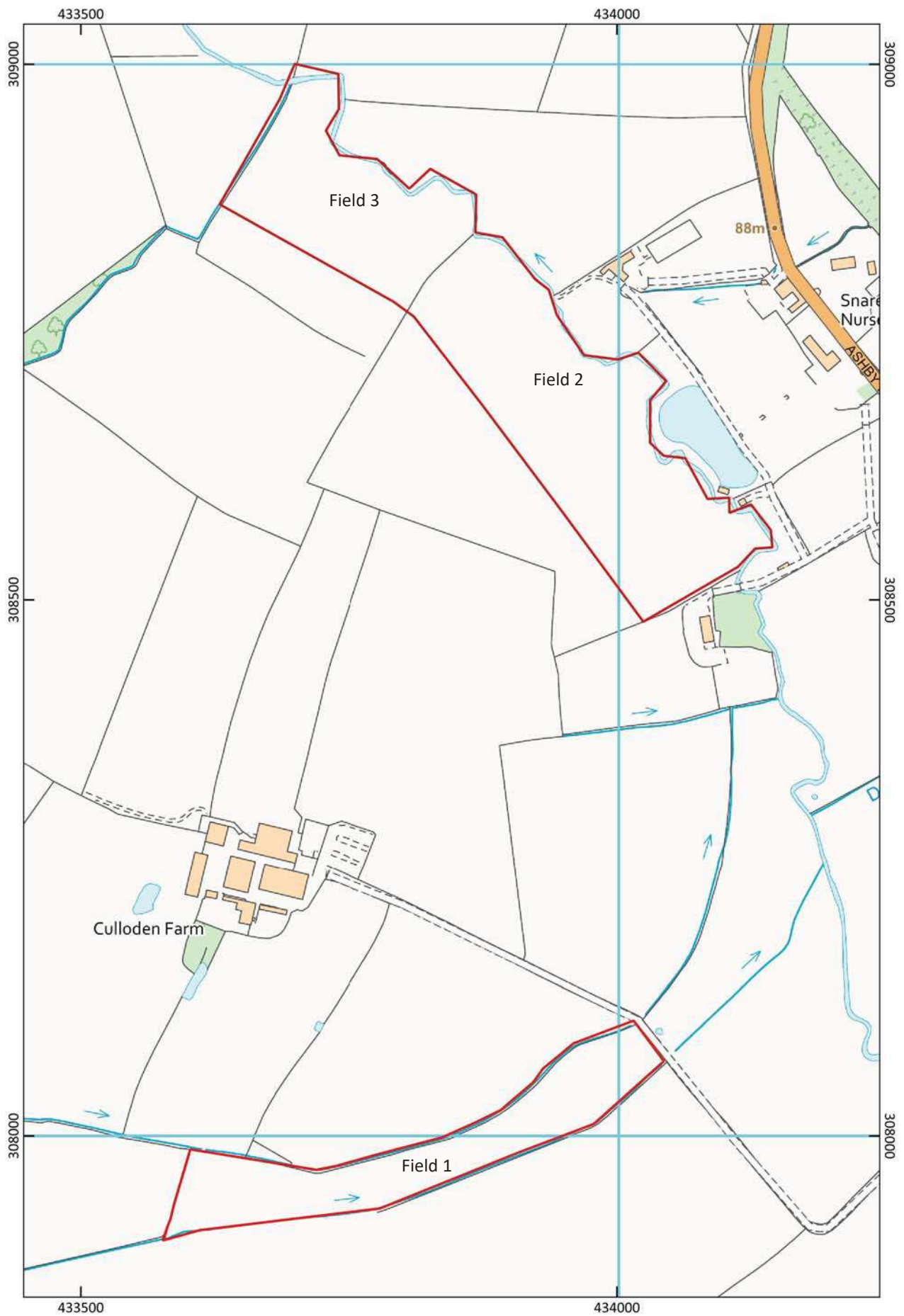


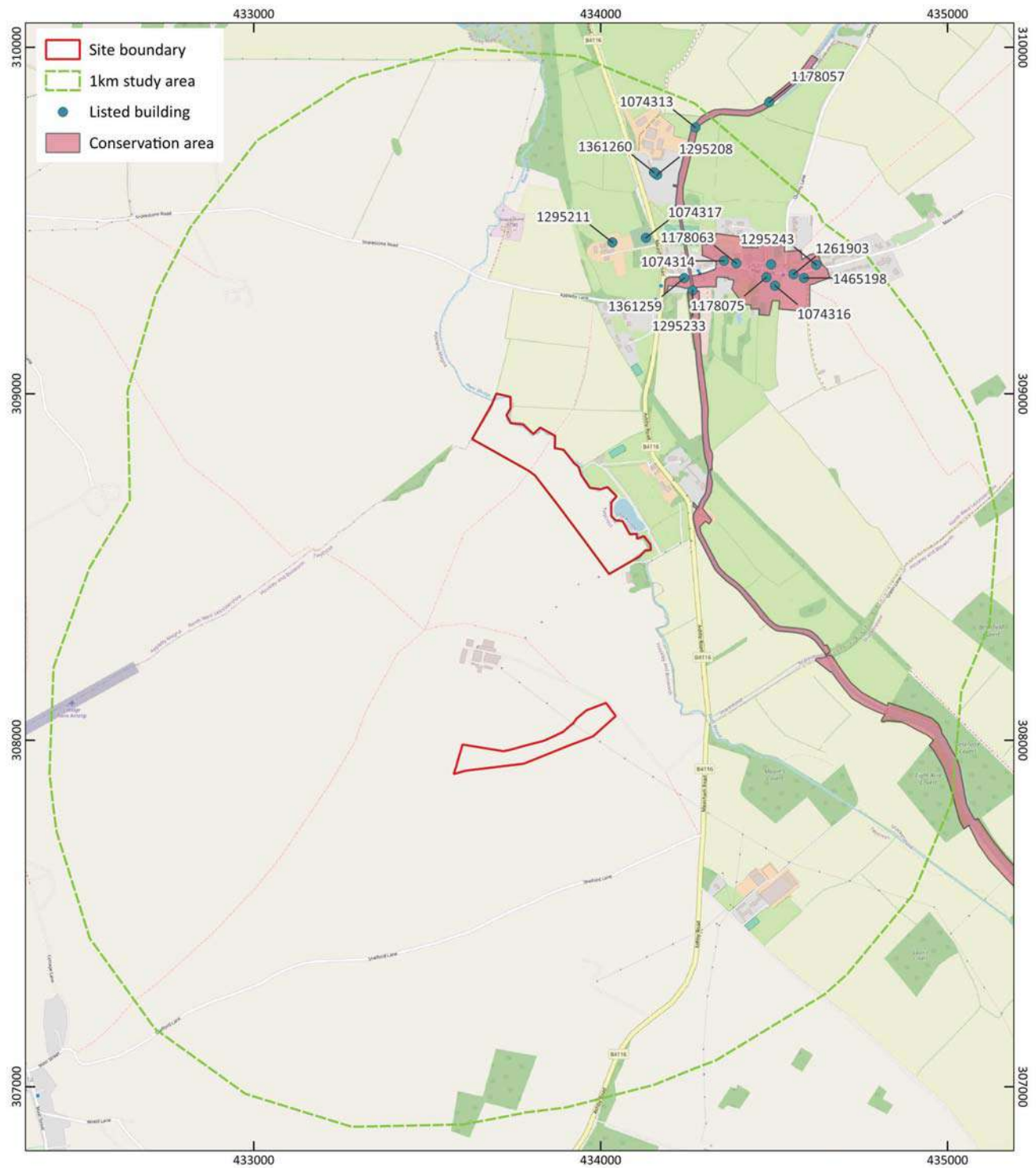
Figure 1 - Site location  
River Mease: Pessall Brook & Culloden Farm



OS mapping © Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.



Figure 2: Culloden Farm: site plan  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire



Map contains Historic England listing data.  
Ordnance Survey mapping © Crown Copyright & database right 2024. All rights reserved.

Figure 3 - Designated assets  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire

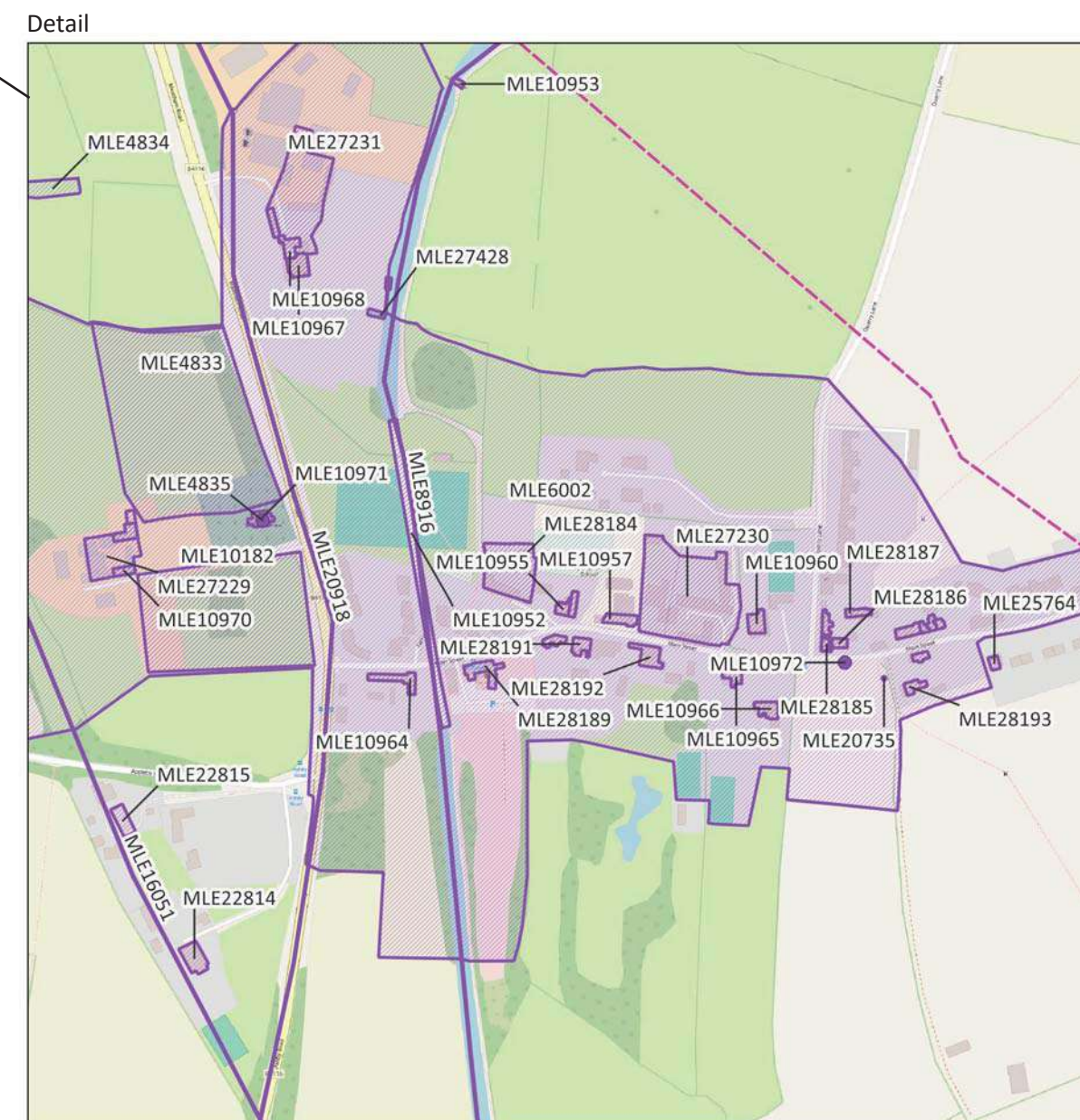
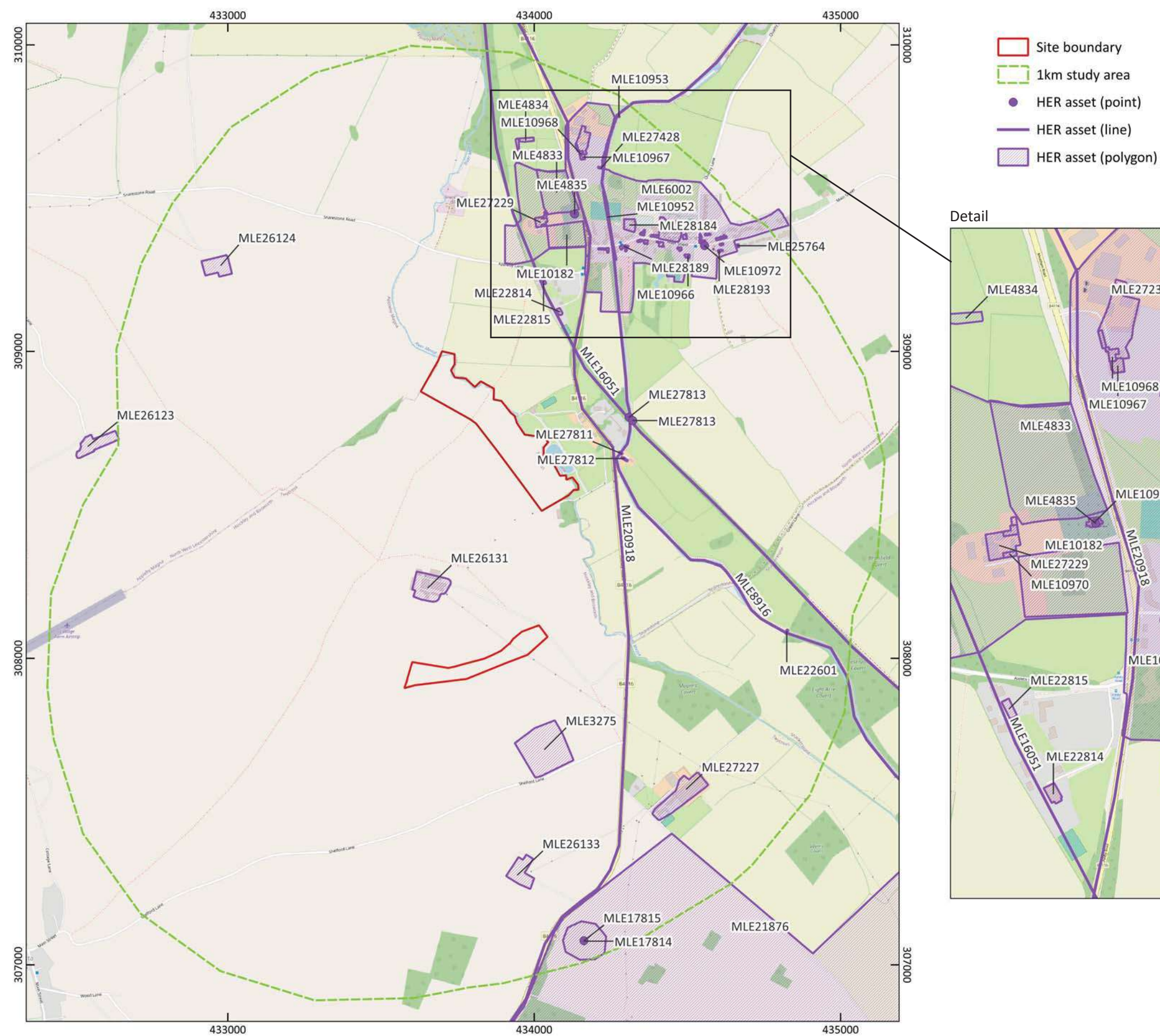


Figure 4 - Assets recorded in the HER  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire



Ordnance Survey mapping © Crown Copyright & database right 2024. All rights reserved.  
Map contains Leicestershire & Rutland HER event data © Leicestershire County Council.



Figure 5 - Archaeological events  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire



Figure 6 - 1839 Snarestone tithe map  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire

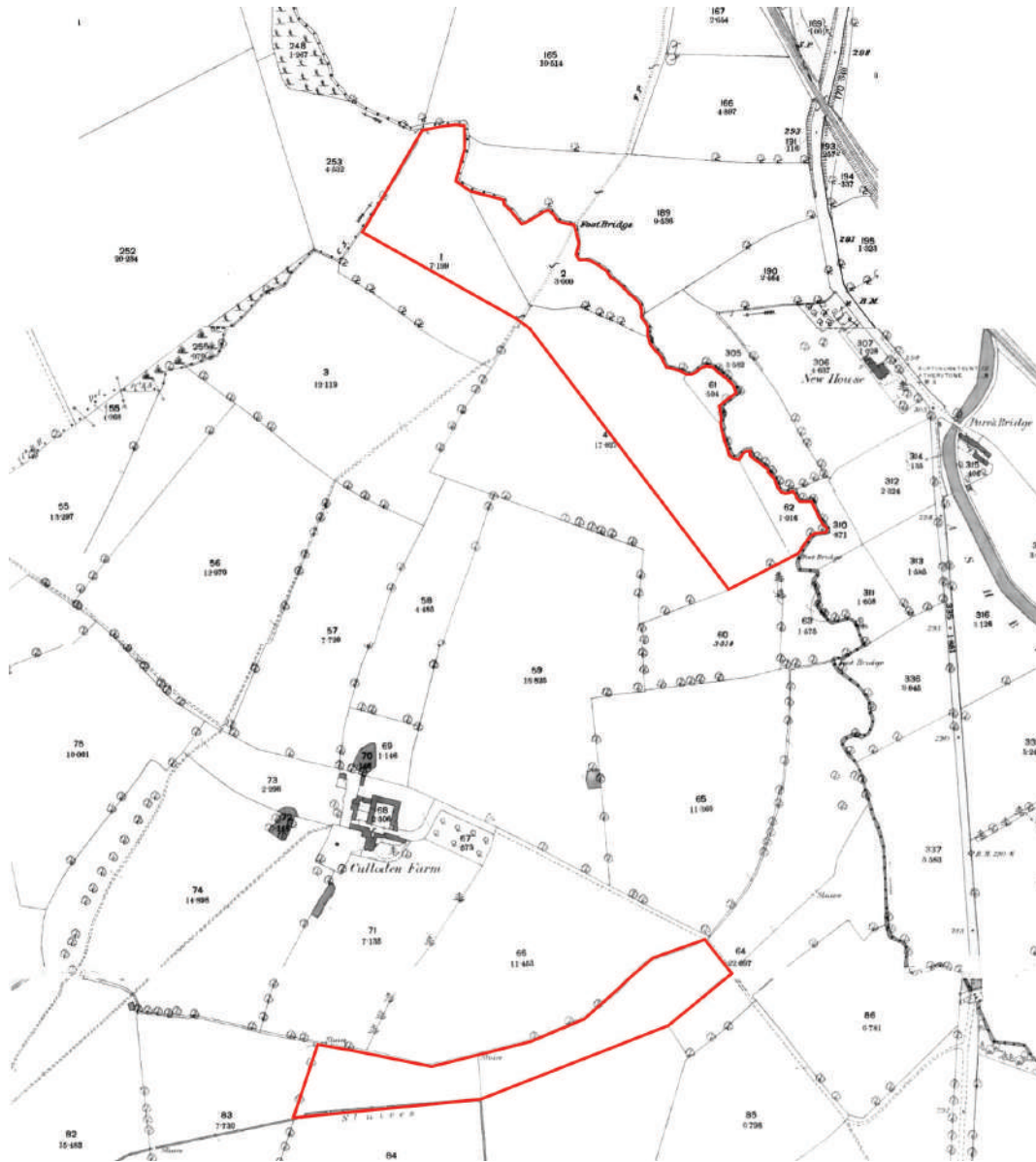


Figure 7 - 1883 OS map  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire





Figure 9 - 1955 OS map  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire

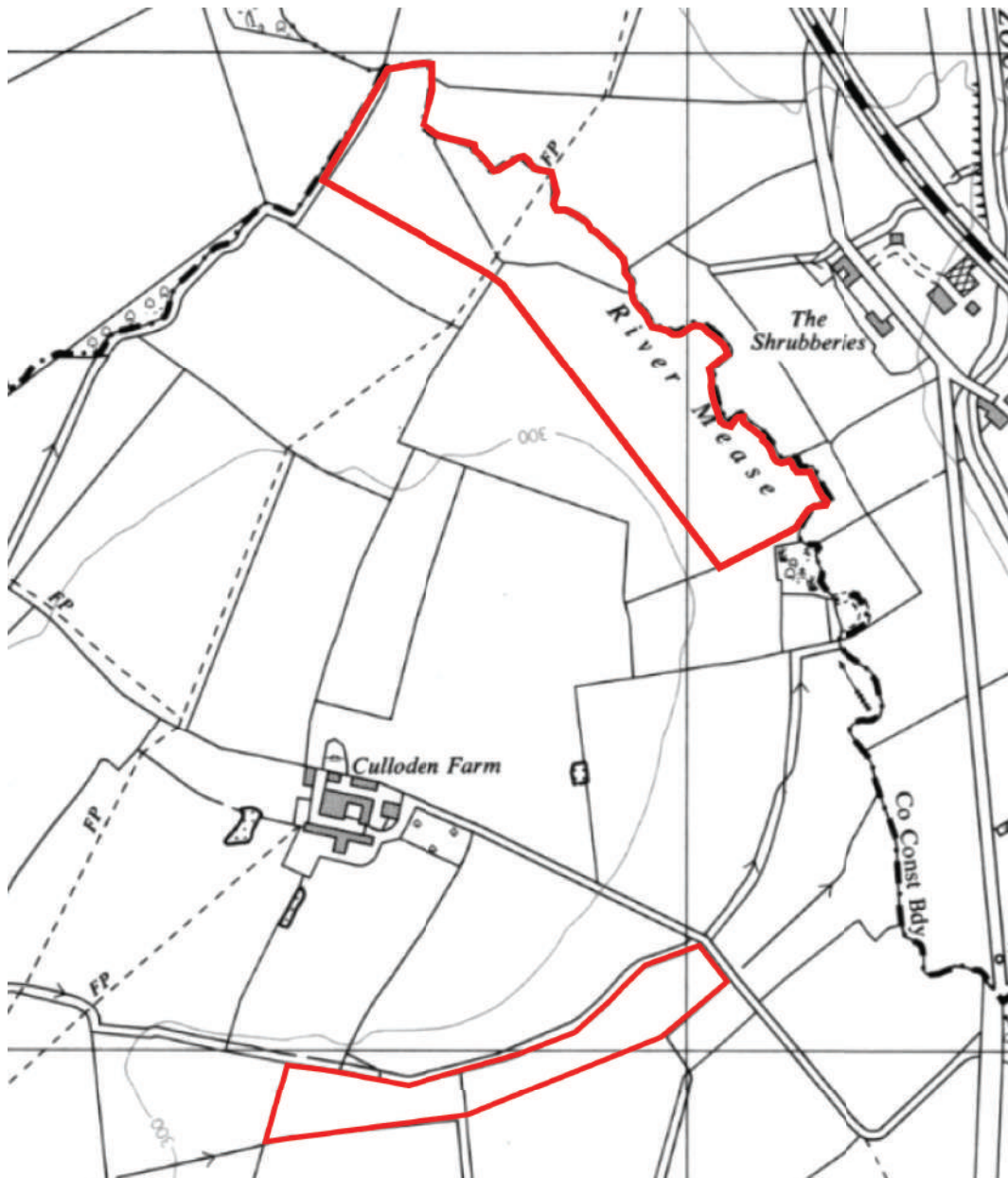


Figure 10 - 1966 OS map  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire

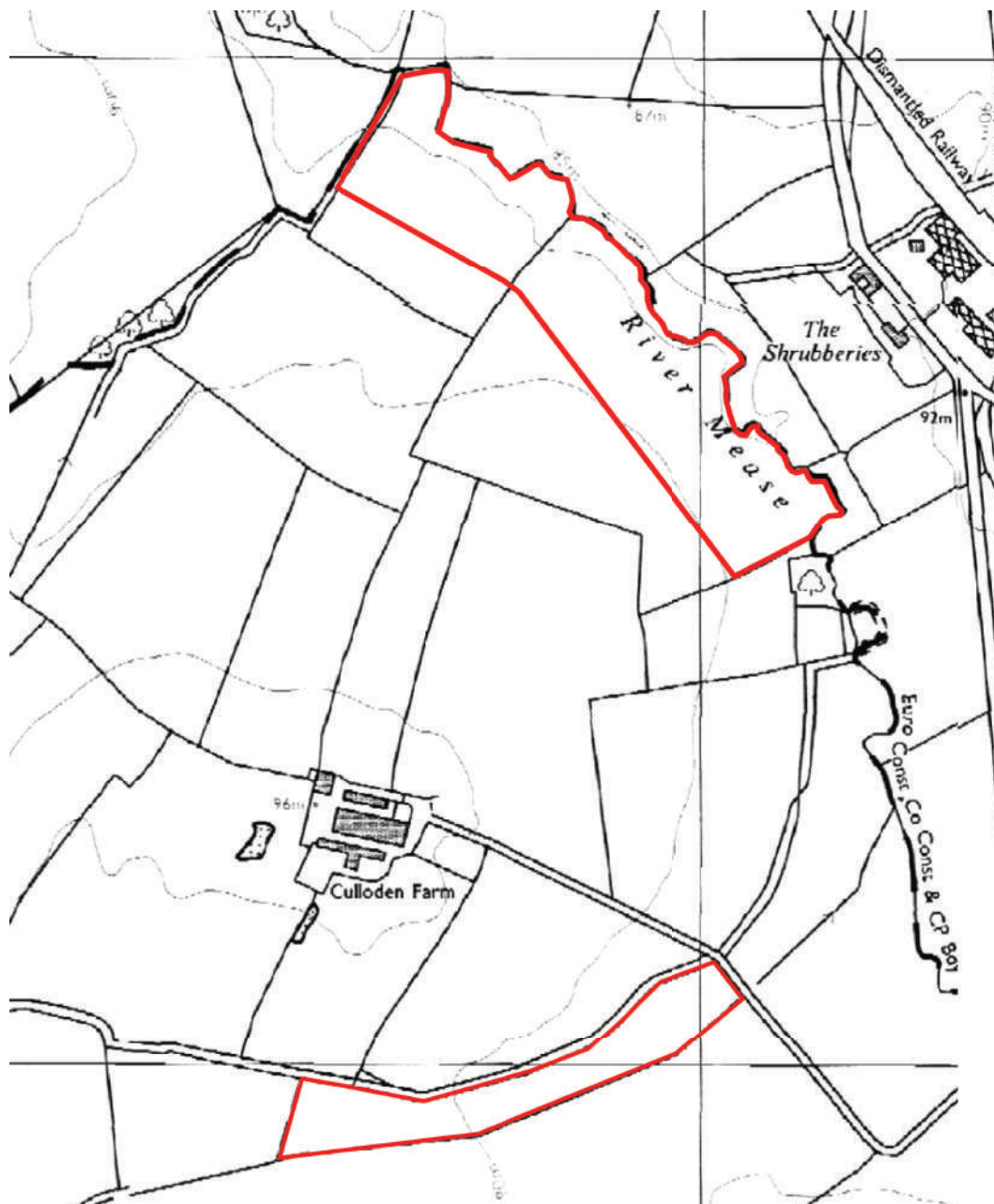


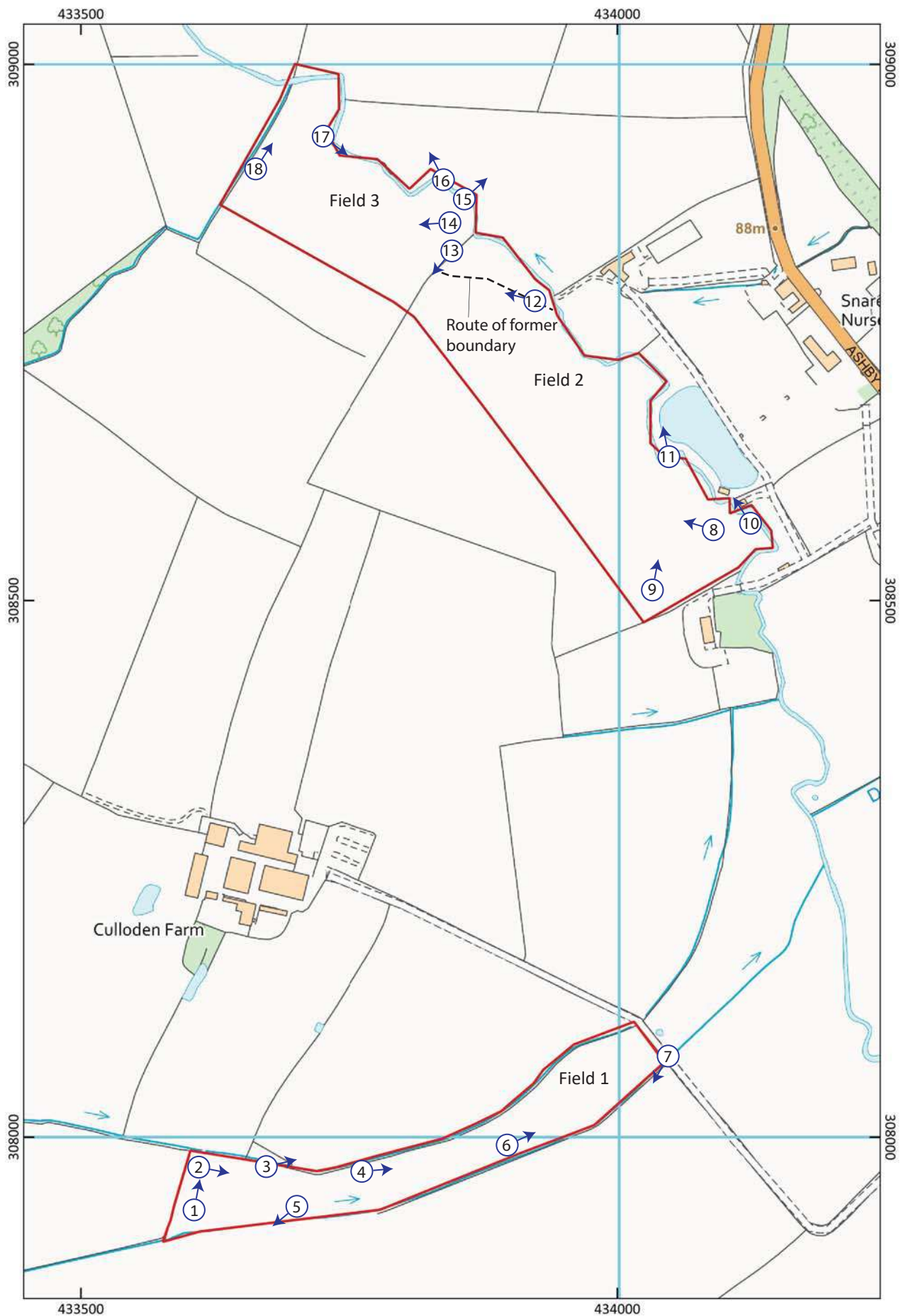
Figure 11 - 1990 OS map  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire





Environment Agency Lidar data, 2022 1m DTM.  
Processed as multi-angle hillshade (16 directions, sun elevation angle 35 degrees).

Figure 12: Culloden Farm: Lidar plot  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire

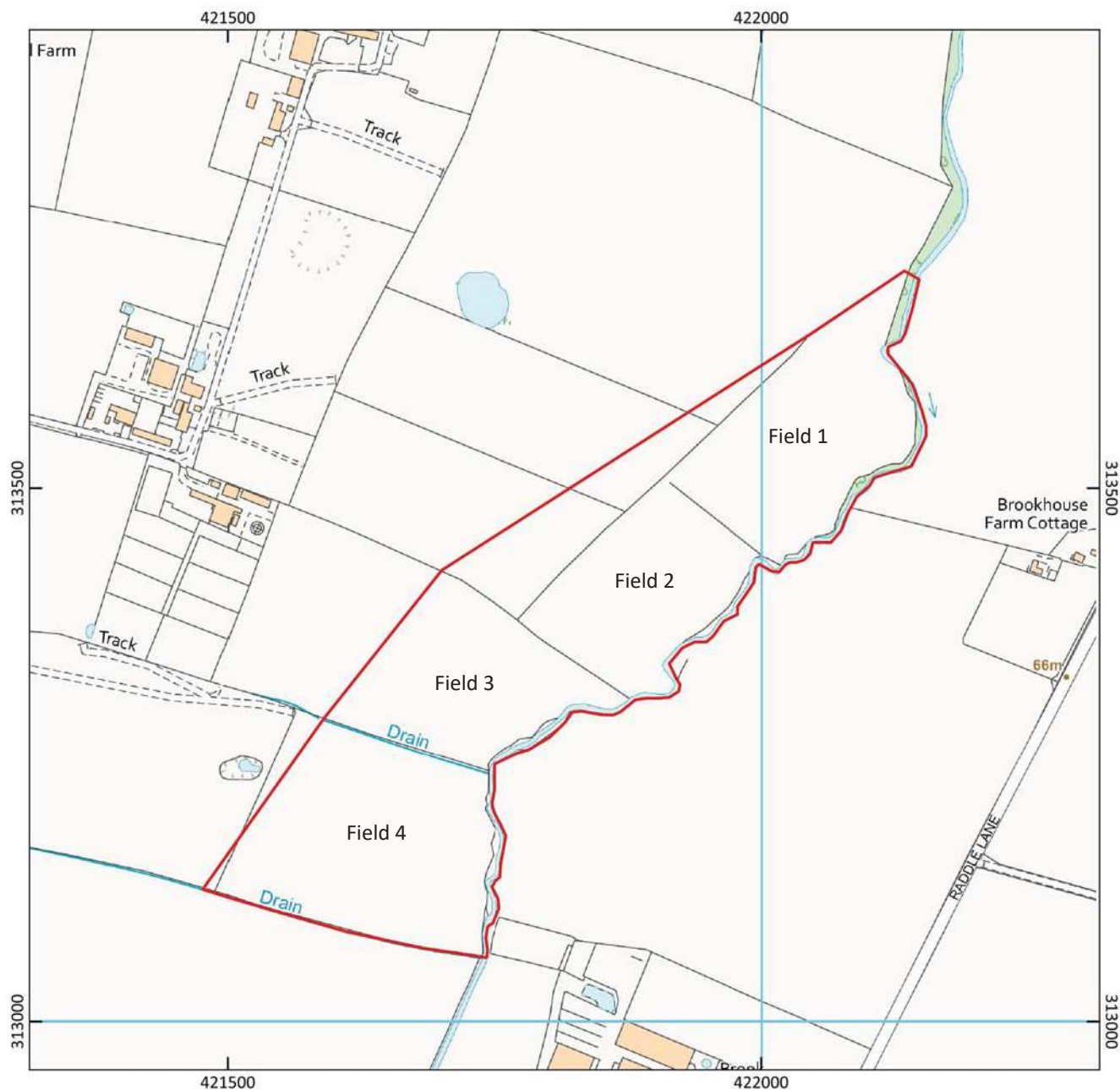


OS mapping © Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.



 Photo viewpoint

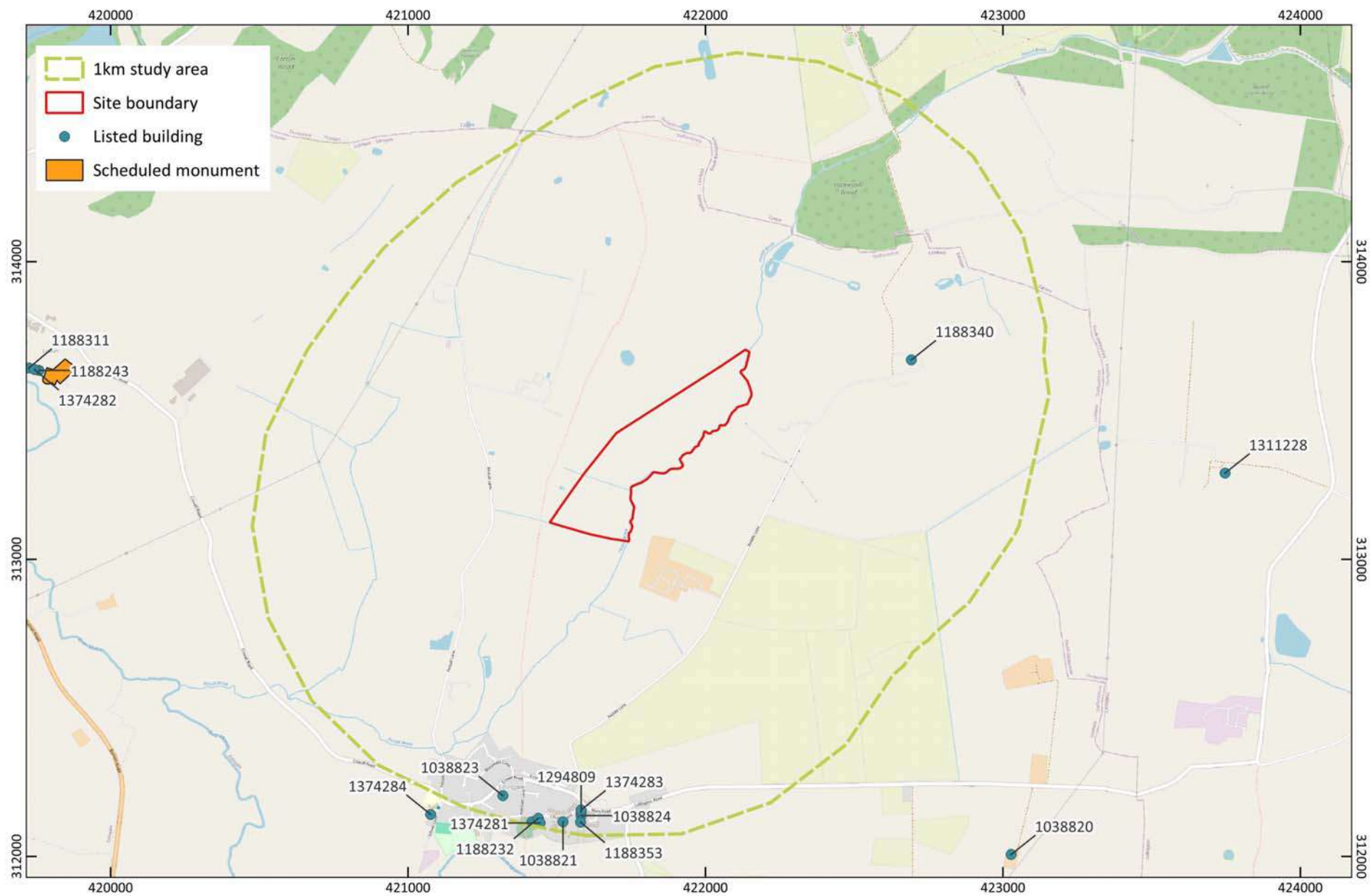
Figure 13: Culloden Farm: photo viewpoints  
River Mease: Culloden Farm, Leicestershire



OS mapping © Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.



Figure 14: Pessall Brook: site plan  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire



Map contains Historic England NHLE data.

Figure 15 - Pessall Brook: Designated heritage assets  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire

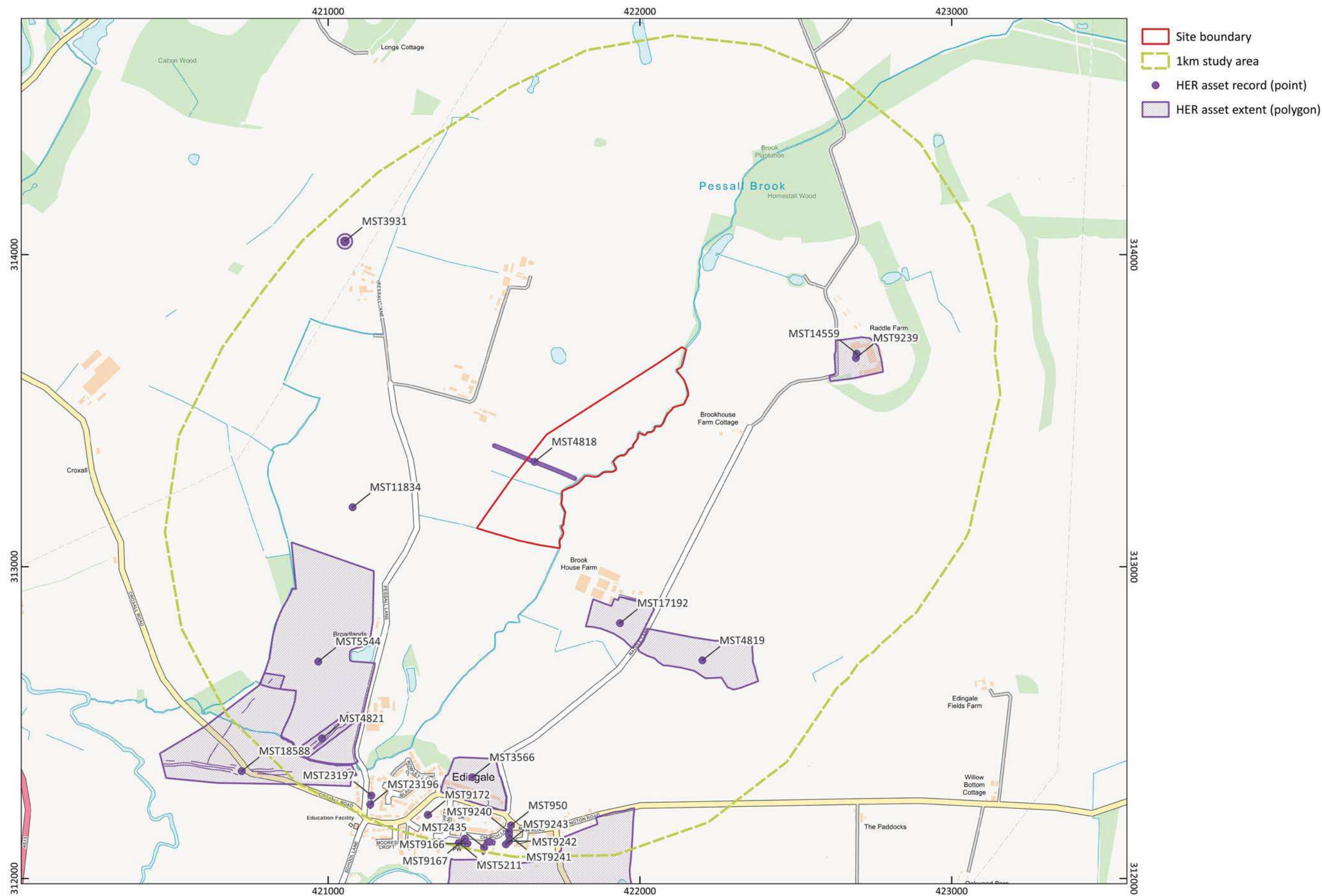
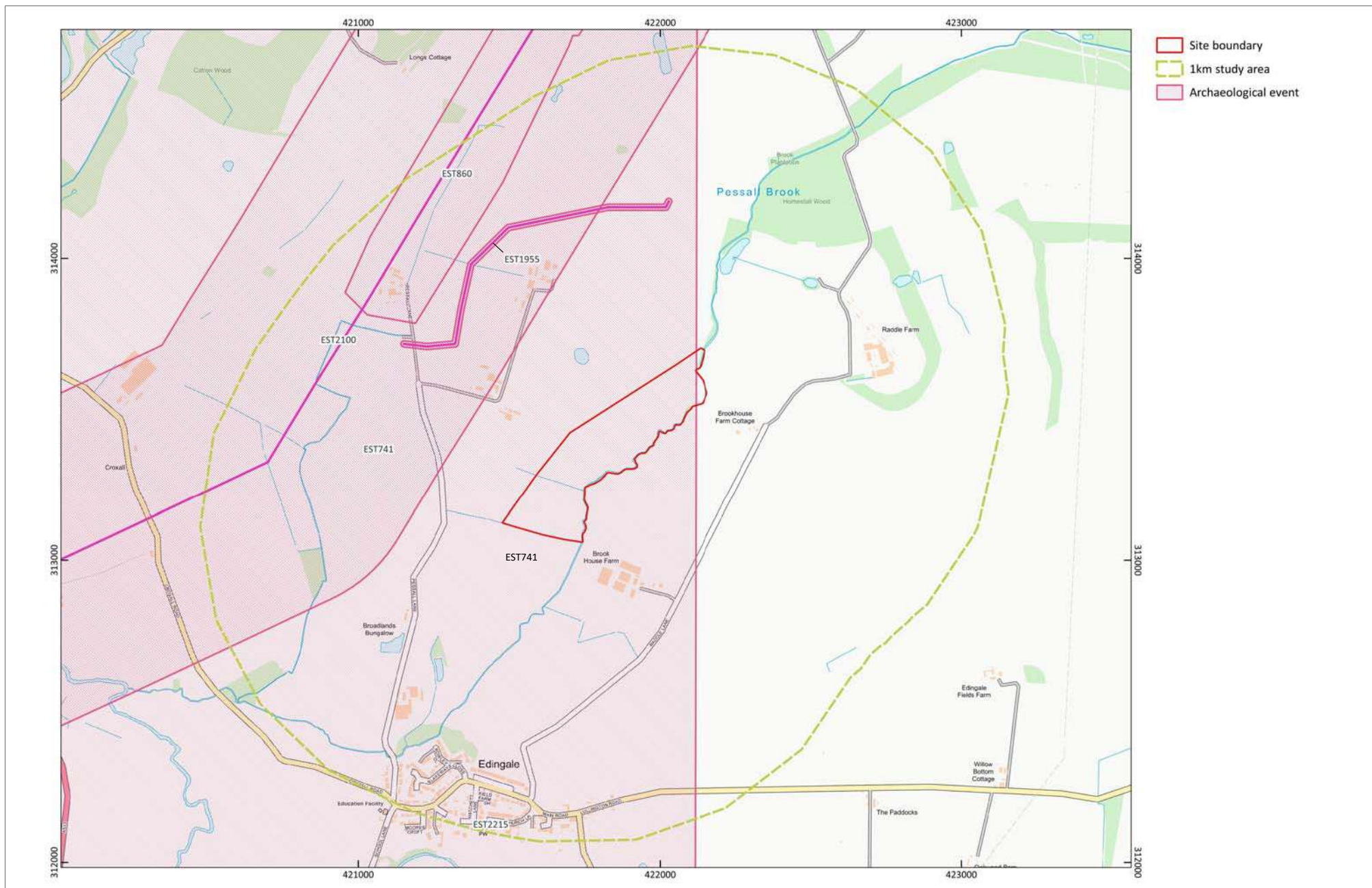


Figure 16 - Assets recorded in the HER  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire



Map contains Staffordshire HER event data © Staffordshire County Council.  
Ordnance Survey mapping © Crown Copyright & database right 2024. All rights reserved.

Figure 17 - Pessall Brook: Archaeological events  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire



Figure 18 - 1839 Croxall tithe map  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire



Figure 19 - 1884 OS map  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire



Figure 20 - 1901 OS map  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire

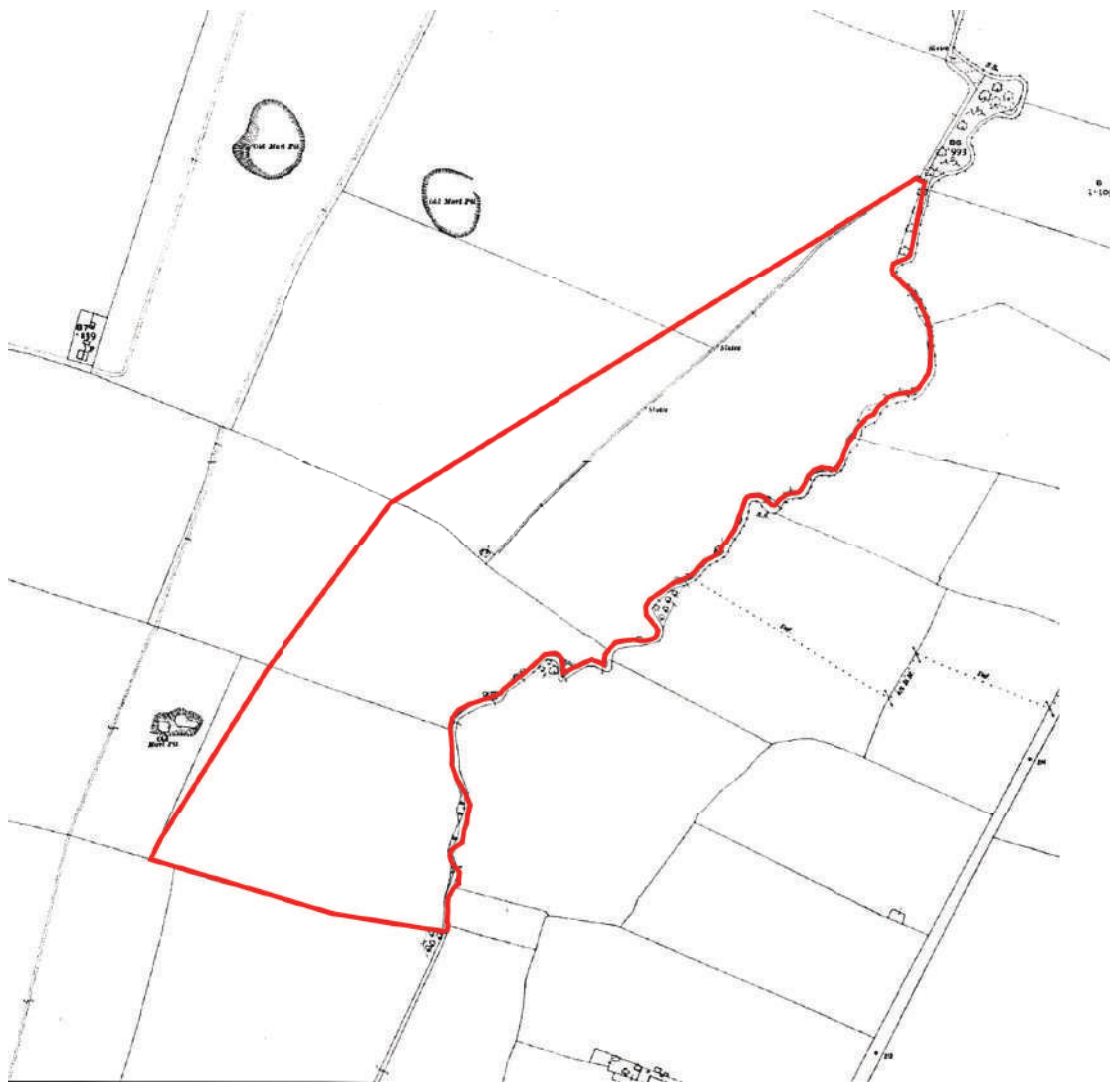


Figure 21 - 1923 OS map  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire

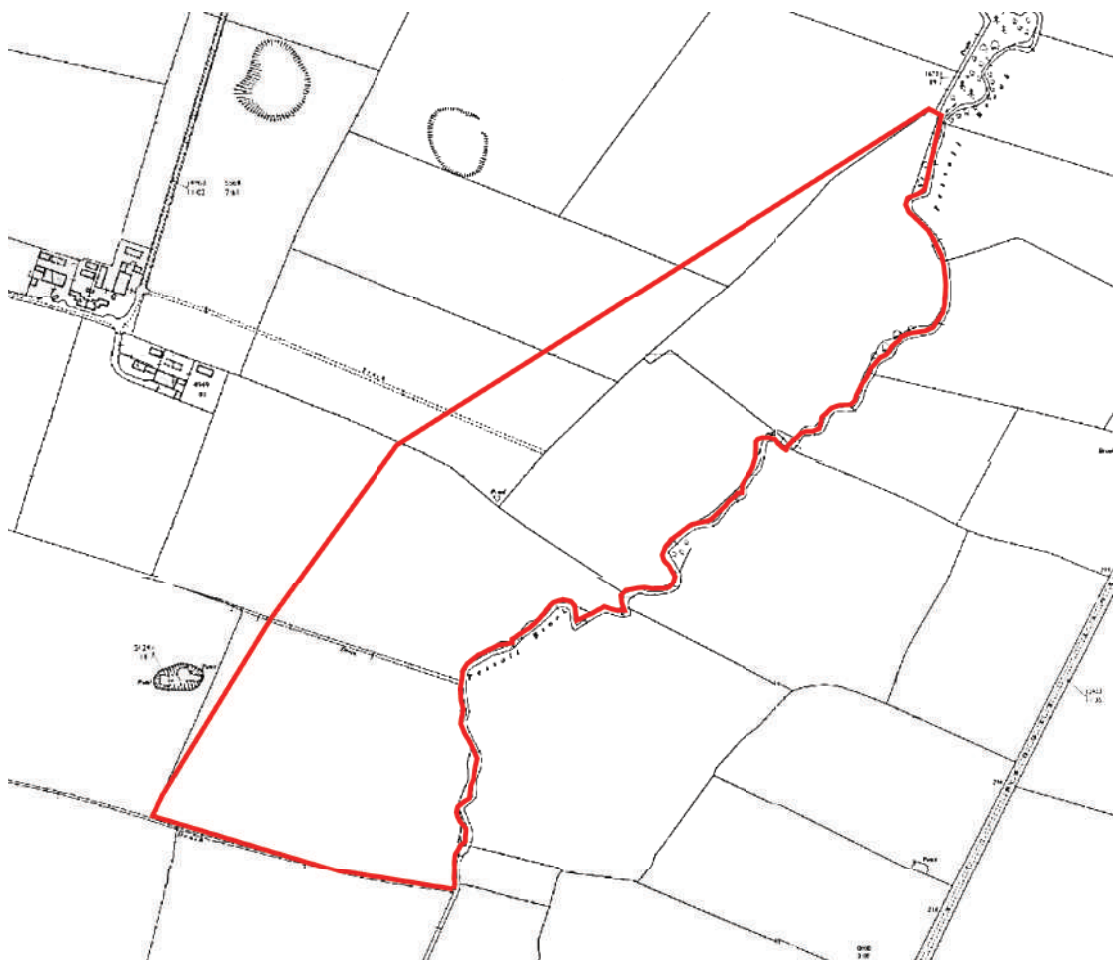
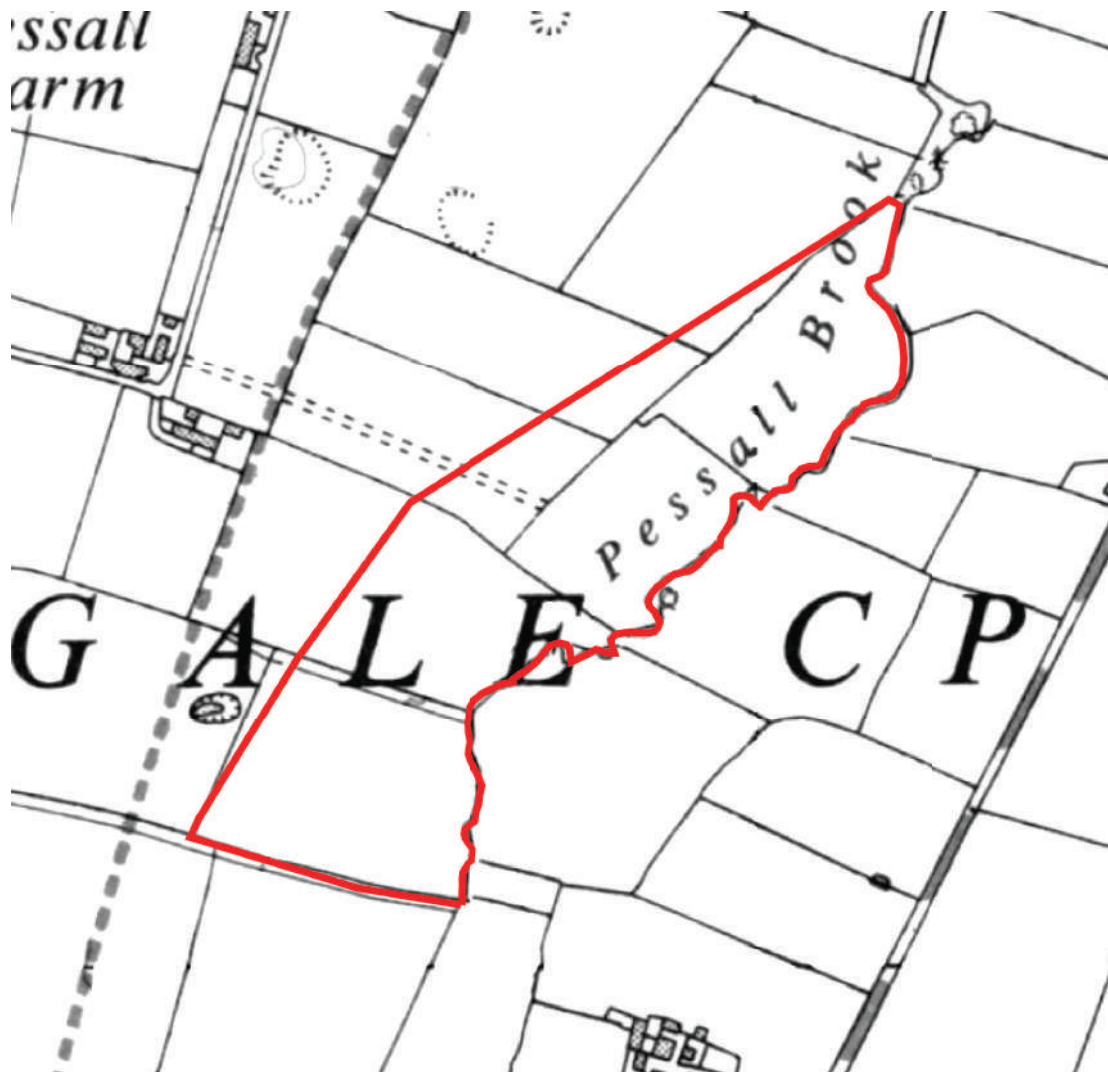
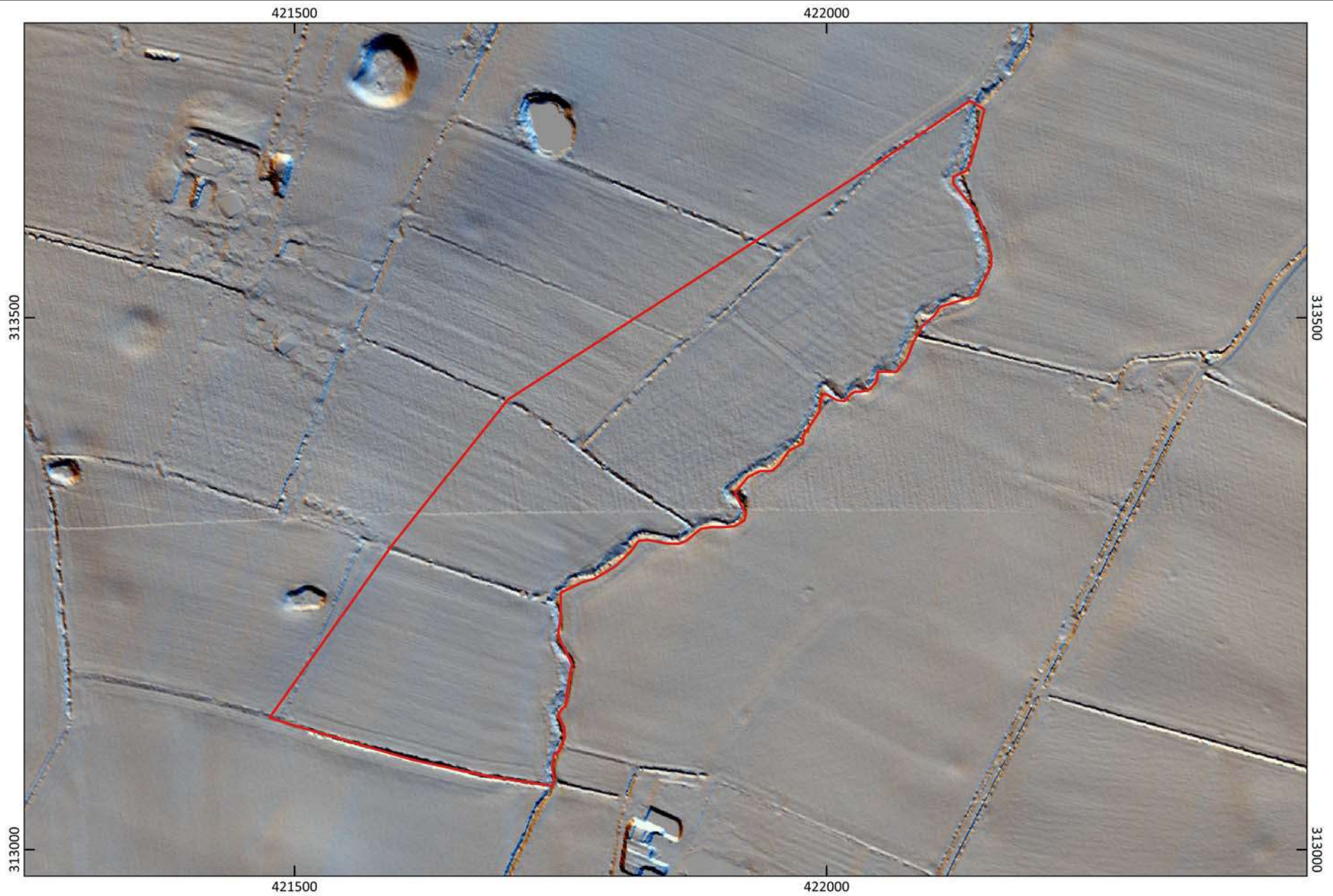


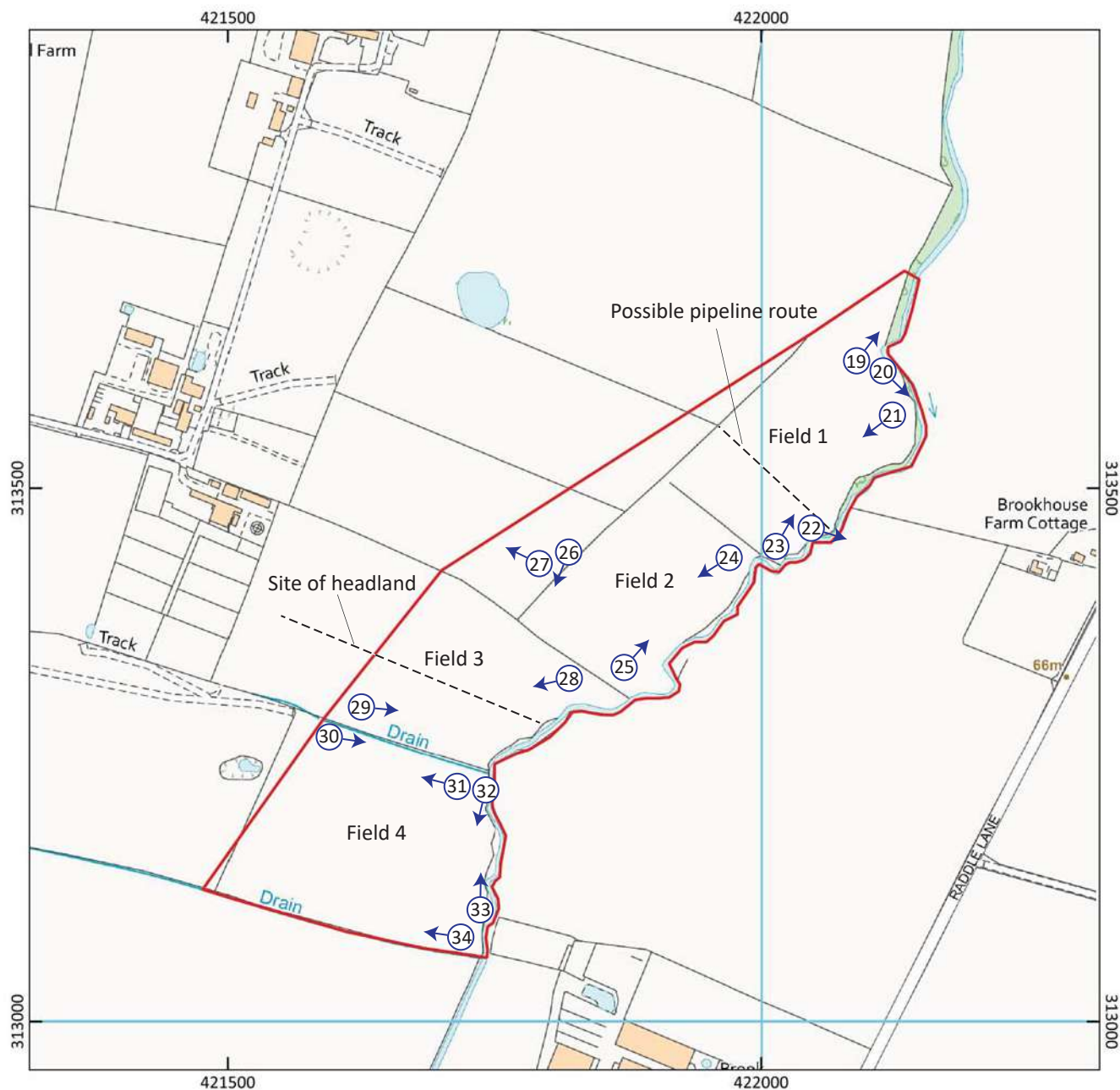
Figure 22 - 1964 OS map  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire





Environment Agency Lidar data, 2022 1m DTM.  
Processed as multi-angle hillshade (16 directions, sun elevation angle 35 degrees).

Figure 24 - Pessall Brook: Lidar  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire



OS mapping © Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.



 Photo viewpoint

Figure 25: Pessall Brook: photo viewpoints  
River Mease: Pessall Brook, Staffordshire

## 10 PLATES



Plate 1: View north towards Culloden Farm from the west side of Site 1 Field 1



Plate 2: View east across Site 1 Field 1 from the north-west corner



Plate 3: Detail of drainage ditch along northern boundary of Field 1, Site 1



Plate 4: View east across Site 1 Field 1 from the northern boundary



Plate 5: View east along the southern boundary ditch of Field 1, Site 1



Plate 6: View of the eastern part of Field 1, Site 1, looking east



Plate 7: Boundary ditch along the southern side of Site 1 Field 1, viewed facing south-west



Plate 8: View of hay and scrub ground cover in Site 1 Field 2, viewed facing north-west



Plate 9: View north across Site 1 Field 2 from the south-west corner towards Snarestone Nurseries



Plate 10: View of the River Mease at the south-east corner of Field 2, Site 1, looking north-west



Plate 11: View of the River Mease at the east side of Field 2, with modern lake and farm buildings beyond, looking north



Plate 12: View of mature tree along possible former field boundary at the west side of Field 2, Site 1



Plate 13: View south-west along the drainage ditch between Fields 2 and 3, Site 1



Plate 14: View west across Site 1 Field 3, showing vegetation cover



Plate 15: Footbridge across the River Mease at the north-east corner of Field 3, Site 1



Plate 16: Detail of an exposed section of the River Mease adjacent to Field 3, Site 1, facing north-west



Plate 17: View south-east along the River Mease at the edge of Site 1 Field 3



Plate 18: View north along the boundary at the western side of Field 3, Site 1



Plate 19: Northern tip of Field 1, Site 2, viewed facing north-east with Pessall Brook to the right



Plate 20: Field 1, Site 2, viewed facing south from the north-east corner, with Pessall Brook at the left



Plate 21: View south-west across Field 1, Site 2



Plate 22: View of the gas pipe marker adjacent to Pessall Brook in the south corner of Field 1, Site 2



Plate 23: View north-east across Field 1, Site 2, with Pessall Brook at the right



Plate 24: View south-west across Field 2, Site 2, from the north-east end



Plate 25: View north-east across Field 2, Site 2, Pessall Brook to the right



Plate 26: Ditch and hedge along the north-west boundary of Field 2, Site 2, viewed facing south-west



Plate 27: View across the field north-west of Field 2, Site 2, facing north-west



Plate 28: View west across the location of the former plough headland (MST4814) in Field 3, Site 2



Plate 29: View east across the location of the former plough headland (MST4814) in Field 3, Site 2



Plate 30: Ditch and hedge boundary between Fields 3 and 4, Site 2, looking south-east



Plate 31: View west across Field 4, Site 2; boundary with Field 3 to the right



Plate 32: Site 2 Field 4, view looking south along Pessall Brook



Plate 33: Site 2, Field 4, view looking north from the south-east corner, with Pessall Brook at the right



Plate 34: View west along the southern boundary of Field 4, Site 2

## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEERS: CULLODEN FARM

Table A1.1: Designated assets (locations shown in Figure 3)

| Source ID                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Grade | NGR            |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
|                                       | Ashby Canal Conservation Area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |                |
|                                       | Snarestone Conservation Area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |       |                |
| NHLE 1074313<br>MLE10953              | Bridge No. 60 on Ashby de la Zouch Canal. Near Snarestone Lodge. Canal bridge of early C19. Very fine coursed squared rubble with string courses and coping. Single arch carries track over canal.                                                                                                                                                                        | II    | SK 34273 09769 |
| NHLE 1074314<br>MLE10955-<br>MLE10956 | 13 And 15, Main Street, Snarestone. House of C18/C19, subsequently sub-divided. Red brick with plain tile roof and 3 ridge and 1 end stacks. L plan. Two storeys.                                                                                                                                                                                                         | II    | SK 34356 09384 |
| NHLE 1074315<br>MLE10960              | Manor Farmhouse, Snarestone, three-storey house of late C18. Red brick with stone cornice to front. Hipped slate roof with two ridge stacks and two end stacks to rear.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | II    | SK 34492 09373 |
| NHLE 1074316<br>MLE10966              | Beech House, Snarestone. Red brick house of c1700, with remains of colour wash to the front and stone bands, quoins and cornice to front. Roof of slate to front and plain tile to rear. Windows have stone keystones and sills.                                                                                                                                          | II*   | SK 34503 09312 |
| NHLE 1074317<br>MLE10971              | Church Of St. Bartholomew, Snarestone. Small church of 1752, extended mid-C19. Red brick with stone plinth, quoins, slate and plain tile roof. Miniature west tower, nave and small chancel. Round headed rusticated stone surrounds with keystones to most openings.                                                                                                     | II    | SK 34131 09450 |
| NHLE 1175075<br>MLE10965              | Ivy House, Snarestone. House of C18, of red brick with roof of slates to front and plain tiles to rear. Two storeys.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | II    | SK 34478 09336 |
| NHLE 1178063<br>MLE10957              | Snarestone Endowed School. Cottage (now school) and school of c.1700. Red brick with plain tile roof with rebuilt central ridge stack. C19 extension on right end of lesser interest and large C20 extension covers part of rear. Inglenook and beams inside. Cottages and garden given to village in 1717 by Thomas Charnell to form school, library and master's house. | II    | SK 34391 09377 |
| NHLE 1261903                          | K6 Telephone Kiosk, Main Street, Snarestone. Type K6 kiosk designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Cast iron, square kiosk with domed roof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | II    | SK 34556 09345 |
| NHLE 1295208                          | Snarestone Lodge. Two-storey house of c1800, red brick with stone plinth, bands, sills and cornice, and plain tile part parapetted roof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | II    | SK 34163 09632 |
| NHLE 1295211<br>MLE27229              | Manor House Farmhouse, Snarestone. House of C18 with later extension. Red brick with plain tile roof. Two storeys, two bays. Group value with the church, forming a specific small group.                                                                                                                                                                                 | II    | SK 34034 09437 |

| Source ID                             | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Grade | NGR            |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| NHLE 1295233<br>MLE10952              | Snarestone Tunnel Entrances. Canal tunnel entrances of earlier C19. Rusticated and vermiculated stonework with string courses. On concave curve plan with depressed arch over canal. Indecipherable inscription tablet over arch. Entrances lead to brick vaulted tunnel of 250 yards over Ashby de la Zouch Canal. | II    | SK 34265 09298 |
| NHLE 1295243<br>MLE10961-<br>MLE10963 | 41-45, Main Street, Snarestone. Range of three houses of C18, rendered brick with thatched roofs. Two storeys, four bays, with four eyebrow dormers.                                                                                                                                                                | II    | SK 34622 09372 |
| NHLE 1361259<br>MLE10964              | 2, Main Street, Snarestone. House of C18. Red brick, dentilled bands and eaves, wide central brick pediment and plain tile roof with rebuilt ridge stack. Two storeys.                                                                                                                                              | II    | SK 34241 09334 |
| NHLE 1361260                          | Snarestone Lodge Farmhouse. House of C18 and c1800. Red brick and renewed C20 plain tile twin span roof with stone kneelers. Wing to left with hipped slate roof.                                                                                                                                                   | II    | SK 34154 09639 |
| NHLE 1465198<br>MLE20735              | Snarestone War Memorial. A First World War memorial unveiled in 1922. Constructed from Cornish granite and located in a narrow memorial garden accessed off Main Street.                                                                                                                                            | II    | SK 34586 09334 |

Sources IDs: NHLE: National Heritage List for England; DLE, MLE: Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

Table A1.2: Non-designated assets recorded in L&R HER (locations shown in Figure 4)

| Source ID | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | NGR        |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| MLE3275   | Shornhill brick yard, north of Norton Barn Cottages, Norton Juxta Twycross. Gone by the 1924.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | SK 340 077 |
| MLE4833   | Medieval village earthworks north of the church, Snarestone. Earthworks of various old closes etc to the north of the church. There are areas of old village closes to the north and south of Snarestone church. To the north is an "L" shaped pond but this does not appear to have ever formed part of a complete moat. | SK 340 095 |
| MLE4834   | L-shaped pond, north of Manor Farm, Snarestone. An 'L' shaped pond that doesn't seem to have ever formed part of a complete moat - ridge and furrow runs right into the angle. Surveyed in 1982.                                                                                                                          | SK 339 096 |
| MLE4835   | Site of medieval church of St. Bartholomew. The church is mentioned in the matriculus of 1220 as a chapelry of Swepstone. It was rebuilt in 1752. Enlarged to the N in an ungainly fashion c.1834. Arched windows. The C19 windows imitate the C18 ones but are lined with brick, not stone.                              | SK 341 094 |
| MLE6002   | Historic settlement core of Snarestone. The medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, as deduced using historic mapping, etc.                                                                                                                                                                   | SK 343 094 |
| MLE8916   | 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.                                               | SK 35 04   |
| MLE10182  | Medieval village earthworks south of the church, Snarestone. A group of earthwork closes from the former medieval village                                                                                                                                                                                                 | SK 341 093 |

| Source ID | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | NGR          |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| MLE10970  | Outbuilding At Manor House Farm, Measham Road (West Side), Snarestone.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |              |
| 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.                                                                                                                          | SK 35 05     |
| MLE17814  | Possible Roman Site West Of Kennel Covert, Twycross. Pottery, brooches and coins found in 2007.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | SK 341 070   |
| MLE17815  | Possible Anglo-Saxon burial site west of Kennel Covert, Twycross. part of a large gilt brooch and beads were recovered from this area, suggesting a burial. The PAS database records two finds from 2007 - a C6th small long brooch and a silver/coin coin dating from the mid C7th.                                                                                                                                                                             | SK 341 070   |
| MLE20918  | Turnpike Road, Market Bosworth to Measham, Burton on Trent & Hinckley. 1759-60 Act of 1st Authorisation. Expired 1872.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | SK 3619 0320 |
| MLE21876  | Gopsall Park, Twycross. Area of parkland surrounding Gopsall Hall including a large fishpond with boathouse and a garden temple. The 1814 OS Surveyor's Drawing shows a square enclosed area c.1.3km x c.1.2km. By the late C19th it is significantly larger including avenues of trees (at this time it is marked as a Deer Park).                                                                                                                              | SK 3543 0650 |
| MLE22601  | Bridge 57, Ashby Canal, south-east of Gopsall Wharf, Shackerstone.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | SK 3482 0808 |
| MLE22814  | Goods Shed, Snarestone Station, Snarestone. Built c.1874.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | SK 3408 0912 |
| MLE22815  | Site of Snarestone Railway Station, Appleby Lane, Snarestone. opened 1873 and closed 1967. Demolished by 1969 though evidence of the platforms can apparently still be seen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | SK 3403 0922 |
| MLE25764  | Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Main Street, Snarestone. Built of brick in 1858. Appears to be on 1969 aerial photos but demolished and replaced by a house on the 1991 photographs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | SK 3466 0934 |
| MLE26123  | Upper Rectory Farm, Snarestone Road, Appleby Magna. Formerly 'Top Rectory Farm'. A loose, four-sided courtyard farmstead with the farmhouse forming the south-east corner of the yard. Detached farm building to the east. By 2006 air photograph the farm buildings were all converted to residential, with modern warehouse units to the east.                                                                                                                 | SK 3257 0869 |
| MLE26124  | Lower Rectory Farm, Snarestone Road, Appleby Magna. A mid-Georgian brick built courtyard farmstead with the farmhouse occupying the north-east corner. A memoir of farm life at Lower Rectory Farm records that "... attached to the house were barns, stables, cowsheds, milk house, pig sties, kennels, the garage, tack sheds and even nine small brick pens where my Uncle kept his ferrets." She even makes mention of a sheep dip. Very much a mixed farm. | SK 3296 0927 |
| MLE26131  | Culloden Farm, Ashby Road, Twycross. A regular U-shaped courtyard farm with secondary yard to the west and detached range (including the farmhouse) to the south. By 1903 the secondary yard was covered-over and a horse engine added outside the north range.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | SK 3366 0823 |
| MLE26133  | Norton Barn Farm, Ashby Road, Twycross. A regular U-shaped courtyard farm, apparently with a covered yard even on the 1886 OS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | SK 3395 0730 |

| Source ID | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NGR          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| MLE27227  | Shornhill Farm Farmstead, Ashby Road, Twycross. A large farm with a farmhouse at the centre of multiple courtyards (south-west and north-east). By 1903 a covered area was added in front of the farmhouse although this had gone by 1924.                                                                                                                                 | SK 3447 054  |
| MLE27230  | Manor House Farm farmstead, Main Street, Snarestone. A regular four-sided courtyard of farm buildings with a horse engine off the NW corner.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | SK 3444 0939 |
| MLE27231  | Lodge Farm farmstead, Measham Road, Snarestone. A regular four-sided courtyard of farm buildings with a horse engine off the NW corner                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | SK 3415 0968 |
| MLE27428  | Snarestone Lodge boat house, north of Snarestone. Three sided boat house/dock, red brick with engineering brick bands. Decorative bricks and tiles used at the top of the walls. North of the boat house, a small mooring platform, with two pillars topped by finials.                                                                                                    | SK 3421 0961 |
| MLE27811  | Ashby Canal Bridge, 59, Snarestone. Pare's Bridge is a single arch, road bridge over the Ashby Canal, built around 1804.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | SK 3428 0866 |
| MLE27812  | Bridge House, 1 & 2, Twycross Road, Snarestone. A pair of C19th two-storey, red brick cottages. Formerly the row was more extensive and included other buildings but aerial photographic evidence suggests these were demolished by 1991.                                                                                                                                  | SK 3429 0864 |
| MLE27813  | Bridge abutments 100m north of Pare's Bridge, Twycross Road, Snarestone. Abutments to a former bridge that carried the Nuneaton and Ashby Joint Railway over the canal. The railway opened in 1873 and closed as a through route in 1964.                                                                                                                                  | SK 3431 0877 |
| MLE28184  | Church Walk Farm, Church Walk, Snarestone. A loose courtyard farm with L-shaped farmhouse on Church Walk, an L-shaped barn/outbuilding to the rear (now residential) and further outbuildings completing the rectangular courtyard (mostly now demolished).                                                                                                                | SK 3431 0941 |
| MLE28185  | Former pound at Punfald House, 1 Quarry Lane, Snarestone. The site of a former pound structure built to confine stray stock. The 1883 map shows a rectangular pound with a small enclosed circular building in the SE corner. By 1903 only the circular structure remains but the nomenclature persists in the current house name 'Punfald House', constructed by the 1923 | SK 3454 0935 |
| MLE28186  | 23, Main Street, Snarestone. A two bay, double pile, one-and-a-half storey brick cottage with stacks at either end.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | SK 3455 0935 |
| MLE28187  | 25, Main Street, Snarestone. The 1883 and 1903 OS mapping suggests this house, which is set well back from the road, was formerly a row of ?four cottages with a long outbuilding running the length of the rear of the terrace.                                                                                                                                           | SK 3456 0938 |
| MLE28188  | 35/39, Main Street, Snarestone. Formerly two pairs of terraced red brick cottages separated by a ground floor passage. Each pair was single bay sharing a central chimney.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | SK 3460 0936 |
| MLE28189  | The Globe Inn, 6, Main Street, Snarestone. A tall, double pile, C19th red brick inn situated next to the Ashby Canal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | SK 3429 0933 |
| MLE28190  | 8, Main Street, Snarestone. A long low building with an angled façade which follows a bend in the road . There are two central chimneys in each portion of the building.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | SK 3434 0936 |
| MLE28191  | 10/12/14, Main Street, Snarestone. A short row of three late Victorian red brick terraced houses with ground floor segmental bay windows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | SK 3436 0935 |

| Source ID | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NGR          |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| MLE28192  | The Hermitage, 20, Main Street, Snarestone. Large detached triple pile house, roughcast rendered throughout but with cast stone quoins and window surrounds.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | SK 3441 0934 |
| MLE28193  | 32, Main Street, Snarestone. Formerly the village post office this is now a large symmetric red brick house with a central front door flanked by ground floor rectangular bay windows. To the left is a barn structure with covered entrance below.                                                                                                                        | SK 3460 0932 |
| MLE28194  | 34, Main Street, Snarestone. A small Victorian cottage with single bay slightly taller extension to the right.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | SK 3461 0934 |
| MLE28195  | 1, Quarry Lane, Snarestone. House built in two parts: the older portion is a small 1.5 storey end terrace which is part of a late Victorian terraced row. At the southern end a large hip-roofed extension was added by 1923, replacing a small circular structure which is thought to have been a pinfold.                                                                | SK 3454 0935 |
| MLE28196  | 2, Quarry Lane, Snarestone. A long low red brick cottage built in three parts. The main house is symmetric with a central door flanked by windows, stacks at either end. To the left is a two bay extension with a double entrance on the ground floor, followed by a second small shed-like extension.                                                                    | SK 3454 0937 |
| MLE28185  | Former pound at Punfald House, 1 Quarry Lane, Snarestone. The site of a former pound structure built to confine stray stock. The 1883 map shows a rectangular pound with a small enclosed circular building in the SE corner. By 1903 only the circular structure remains but the nomenclature persists in the current house name 'Punfald House', constructed by the 1923 | SK 3454 0935 |

Source ID: MLE: Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record monument

Table A1.3: Archaeological events recorded in L&R HER (locations shown in Figure 5)

| Event ID | Description                                                                                                                                   | NGR          |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| ELE10334 | 2017 University of Leicester Archaeological Services watching brief, Rose Cottage, 23, Main Street, Snarestone                                | SK 3456 0936 |
| ELE6864  | 1993 RCHME historic building survey N.17 (Snarestone Endowed Church of England School), Main Street (north side), Snarestone, Leicestershire. | SK 3439 0938 |
| ELE7622  | 2011 University of Leicester Archaeological Services watching brief at the Manor House, 19, Main Street, Snarestone                           | SK 345 093   |
| ELE8914  | 2013 Wessex Archaeology desk-based assessment, Snarestone Sewage Treatment Works, Snarestone, Leicestershire                                  | SK 3373 0947 |
| ELE9050  | 2012 University of Leicester Archaeological Services watching brief at the church of St Bartholomew, Snarestone                               | SK 3411 0945 |

## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEERS OF HERITAGE ASSETS: PESSALL BROOK

Table A2.1: Designated assets (locations shown in Figure 15)

| Source ref                 | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Grade | NGR            |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| NHLE<br>1038821<br>MST9168 | Church Farmhouse And Attached Agricultural Buildings. Farmhouse and agricultural buildings. Dated I.W. 1664 with additions dated 1819. Timber framed with brick additions; plain tile roof, hipped to the right; brick ridge stacks. T-shaped plan; timber framed wing aligned north-south, agricultural buildings at the west end. | II    | SK 21521 12116 |
| NHLE<br>1038823<br>MST9172 | The Firs. House. Late C18. Red brick; slate roof; brick integral end stacks. Main range aligned north-south facing west, rear range to the south- east aligned east-west to form an L-shape, canted porch in the angle between the two ranges. 3 storeys.                                                                           | II    | SK 21319 12204 |
| NHLE<br>1038824<br>MST9242 | 3, Schoefield Lane. Cottage. C17 with C19 alterations and additions. Timber framed with brick infill and brick addition; plain tile roof; brick off-ridge stack. One storey and attic. Exposed queen strut truss to left hand gable with one pair of purlins and ridge piece.                                                       | II    | SK 21582 12137 |
| NHLE<br>1188223<br>MST5211 | Church Of Holy Trinity. Parish church, 1880-1 on a medieval site. By Charles Lynam. Red brick (English bond) with ashlar dressings; plain tile roof with coped verges. Early C13 lancet style; 3-bay nave, 2-bay chancel, north-east vestry tower.                                                                                  | II    | SK 21417 12116 |
| NHLE<br>1188232<br>MST9167 | Former Stable Approximately 10 Yards North West Of The Old Vicarage. Early C18, extended later in the century. Timber framed with long straight tension braces and brick infill, brick extension; plain tile roof. 2-bay range aligned east-west facing south; early bay to the west. One storey and gable- lit loft.               | II    | SK 21438 12128 |
| NHLE<br>1188340<br>MST9239 | Raddle Farmhouse. Mid-C18. Red brick; plain tile roof; brick ridge stacks. Aligned north-south facing west. 2 storeys and attic, 1:1:1 bays, central pedimented break.                                                                                                                                                              | II    | SK 22692 13670 |
| NHLE<br>1188353<br>MST9243 | 4, Schoefield Lane. Cottage. Dated AN DNI 1641, on tie beam of north gable. Timber framed with brick infill; plain tile roof; brick integral end stack. 2 storeys, 3 square panels to eaves level with straight braces.                                                                                                             | II    | SK 21580 12115 |
| NHLE<br>1294809<br>MST9241 | 2, Schoefield Lane. Cottage. C17 with C19 alterations. Timber framed with brick infill and brick rebuilding; plain tile roof; brick integral end stacks. 2 storeys; irregular fenestration, casements to ground floor left and first floor centre. C17 single storey brick extension with engineering brick stack.                  | II    | SK 21582 12148 |
| NHLE<br>1374281<br>MST9166 | The Old Vicarage. Former parsonage house. Early to mid-C18 with later alterations and additions. Red brick; plain tile roof; brick integral end stacks. 2 storeys and gable-lit attic, with continuous first floor band.                                                                                                            | II    | SK 21444 12112 |
| NHLE<br>1374283<br>MST9240 | 1, Schoefield Lane. Cottage. C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. Timber framed with some brick rebuilding, brickwork and infill panels are now plastered; plain tile roof; brick integral end stack. One storey and attic.                                                                                                            | II    | SK 21582 12156 |

Sources: MST: Staffordshire Historic Environment Record; NHLE: National Heritage List for England (Historic England)

Table A2.2: Non-designated heritage assets recorded in SHER (locations shown in Figure 16)

| MonUID   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | NGR          |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| MST950   | An earthwork mound, located at the junction of three roads in the centre of the village of Edingale. It has been suggested in antiquity to be a barrow, although it is equally possible that this represents a natural feature.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | SK 2158 1217 |
| MST2435  | Edingale. A settlement recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | SK 215 121   |
| MST3566  | Edingale Shrunken Settlement. Earthworks identified from aerial photography indicating a possible shrunken settlement at Edingale. The earthworks have been built over by modern housing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | SK 2146 1230 |
| MST3931  | Cropmark, Pessall Farm. A circular cropmark enclosure of unknown date and function identified on aerial photography near Pessall Farm, Edingale.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | SK 2105 1404 |
| MST4818  | Plough Headland, South of Pessall Farm. An earthwork bank identified on aerial photography to the south of Pessall Farm, Edingale and interpreted as the probable remains of a post-medieval plough headland.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | SK 2166 1333 |
| MST4819  | Ridge and Furrow Field System, North-East of Edingale. The remains of a medieval field system, with surviving ridge and furrow earthworks in the area to the north-east of Edingale.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | SK 2218 1270 |
| MST4821  | Field System, North-West of Edingale. Cropmark features representing possible boundaries (which may be associated with a former field system), mapped from aerial photography in the area to the north-west of Edingale. The date of the possible field system and boundaries is unknown.                                                                                                                                                                             | SK 2099 1245 |
| MST5544  | Ridge and Furrow, West of Broadfields Farm, Edingale. The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow identified on aerial photography from the 1960s in the area to the west of Broadfields Farm, Edingale.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | SK 2096 1272 |
| MST11834 | Flanged Axehead. A copper alloy flanged axehead of Bronze Age date, recovered during metal detecting in Edingale parish in November 2001.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | SK 21 13     |
| MST14559 | Raddle Farm. A mid 18th century farmstead originally laid out in a regular courtyard with a detached listed farmhouse. The farmhouse is the only surviving original element, with modern, large scale agricultural buildings now erected on the site.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | SK 2269 1366 |
| MST17192 | Ridge and Furrow Field System, North-East of Edingale. The remains of a medieval field system, with surviving ridge and furrow earthworks, identified on aerial photography to the north-east of Edingale.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | SK 2193 1282 |
| MST18588 | A series of parallel linear features identified on aerial photography to the west of Edingale. The linear features have been truncated by the Croxall Road (constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century) and they are suggested to represent the remains of a prehistoric dyke (aligned east-west), with a prehistoric boundary aligned north-south. Further linear cropmarks (PRN 54818) and a ring ditch (PRN 01327) have also been identified to the south. | SK 2077 1247 |
| MST18880 | Ridge and Furrow, South of Church Farm, Edingale. Pronounced ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval date identified on aerial photograph in the area to the south of Church Farm, Edingale. Other associated features including a hollow way, possible pond and drainage features have also been mapped in this area.                                                                                                                                                | SK 2167 1197 |

| MonUID   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NGR          |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| MST23196 | 6-8 Pessall Lane, Edingale. A pair of mid 20th century Swedish style prefabricated dormer bungalows, of timber construction with tiled roofs. Although the properties have undergone some minor alterations they remain a good example of one of the types of Swedish prefabricated build.   | SK 2113 1223 |
| MST23197 | 10-12 Pessall Lane, Edingale. A pair of mid 20th century Swedish style prefabricated houses, of timber construction with tiled roofs. Although the properties have undergone some minor alterations they remain a good example of one of the types of Swedish prefabricated buildings import | SK 2113 1226 |

Table A2.3: Archaeological events recorded in SHER (locations shown in Figure 17)

| EvUID   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | NGR          |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| EST741  | 2002 Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit An aerial photograph interpretation and DBA assessment of the landscape, ritual, settlement and archaeology of River Gravels (Where Rivers Meet).                                                                                                                                | SK 1907 1399 |
| EST860  | 1997 Network Archaeology Limited field walking, field reconnaissance and geophysical survey along the route of the proposed gas pipeline for Drakelow Power Station.                                                                                                                                                               | SK 2206 1660 |
| EST1955 | 2007 Stratascan geophysical survey along the proposed route of the Edingale to Drakelow gas pipeline. The survey identified several weak linear features and a few discrete positive anomalies of possible archaeological interest.                                                                                                | SK 2158 1394 |
| EST2100 | 2009 AMEC desk-based assessment of the Bustleholm to Drakelow Overhead Electricity Line. (NRHE Name - Bustleholm to Drakelow OHL). The assessment established that there are sensitive archaeological remains at 43 of the 103 towers on the 4YP line that could potentially be impacted upon by the proposed refurbishment works. | SK 1319 0713 |
| EST2215 | 2010 ADS archaeological building recording survey at The Old Coach House, Church Lane, Edingale, 2010. (NRHE Name - The Old Coach House, Church Lane). The survey identified that the structure was built in two phases.                                                                                                           | SK 2143 1212 |

Source: EST: Staffordshire HER event record

47 Aldwark  
York  
YO1 7BX

Unit 1 Holly Lane  
Chilwell, Nottingham  
NG9 4AB

54 Campo Lane  
Sheffield  
S1 2EG